



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

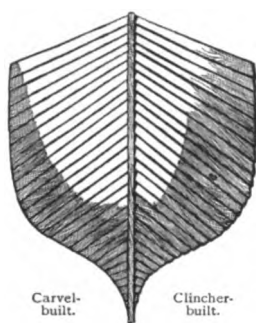
Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>

of legu-
wo spe-
tralasia
and cul-
and gar-
r under
a. They
handsome
C. *puni-*
lant with
; a height
native of
is called
m of the



ris, kris (>
r long dag-
oad-bladed





Carvel-
built.

Clincher-
built.



clock-case (klok'kās), *n.* The case or receptacle of the works of a clock.

clocked (klokt), *a.* [*< clock* + *-ed*.] Ornamented with clocks or embroidered work: as, *clocked stockings*.

clock-face (klok'fās), *n.* 1. The dial or face of a clock, on which the time is shown.—2. The reading of a clock. [This use of the word was introduced by the American mathematician Chauvenet.]

clock-maker (klok'mā'kēr), *n.* One who makes clocks.

clock-setter (klok'set'ēr), *n.* One who regulates clocks.

Old Time the clock-setter. *Shak., K. John, III. 1.*

clock-star (klok'stār), *n.* In *astron.*, a time-star, or a star observations of which are convenient for use in regulating timepieces.

clock-stocking (klok'stok'ing), *n.* A stocking embroidered with the ornament called clock; a clocked stocking.

clock-tower (klok'tou'ēr), *n.* [For the ME. words see *clocher*¹, *belfry*.] A tower containing a clock, usually with a large dial exposed in each of the four walls.

Above and below, on the street side of this quadrangle, are club-rooms and offices, broken by a picturesque clock-tower. *The Century, XXII. 490.*

clock-turret (klok'tur'et), *n.* A small clock-tower.

clock-watch (klok'woch), *n.* A watch which strikes the hours, like a clock.

clockwise (klok'wiz), *adv.* [*< clock* + *-wise*.] In the direction of rotation of the hands of a clock: as, the direction of the Amperian currents in the south pole of a magnet is *clockwise*.

In fact, if curve B is rotated *clock-wise* through a small angle round its highest point, it will coincide with that of A. *Amer. Jour. Sci., 3d ser., XXXI. 201.*

clockwork (klok'wērk), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* 1. The machinery and movements of a clock; any complex mechanism of wheels producing regularity or precision of movement.

I must not omit, that in this assembly of wax there were several pieces that moved by *clock-work*, and gave great satisfaction to the spectators.

Addison, Religions in Waxwork.

2. Figuratively, any regulated system by which work is performed steadily and without confusion, as if by machinery.

II. *a.* Marked by machine-like regularity of operation: as, a *clockwork* system; *clockwork* movements.

The clock-work tinnabulum of rhyme. *Cowper, Table-Talk, l. 529.*

clod¹ (klođ), *n.* [*< ME. clodde*, a modified form of *clotte*, *clot*, perhaps by confusion with *cloud*, *clud*, *clude*, a round mass, > E. *cloud*: see *cloud*¹, *cloud*², and *clot*¹. Cf. Sw. dial. *klodd*, a lump of snow or clay, *kladd*, a lump of dough.] 1. Any lump or mass; sometimes, a concreted mass; a clot.

Clods of blood. Fairfax, tr. of Tasso, vii. 54.

Two massy clods of iron and brass.

Milton, P. L., xl. 565.

Specifically—2. A lump of earth, or earth and turf; a lump of clay.

The earth that casteth up from the plough a great clod is not so good as that which casteth up a smaller clod. *Bacon.*

The sluggish clod, which the rude swain Turns with his share, and treads upon.

Bryant, Thanatopsis.

3. In *coal-mining*, indurated clay: the equivalent of *bind*. [Eng.]—4. A stretch of ground or turf; earth; soil. [Rare.]

Byzantians boast that on the clod, Where once their sultan's horse has trod, Grows neither grass, nor shrub, nor tree. *Swift.*

5. Anything earthy, base, and vile; poetically, the body of man in comparison with his soul: as, "this corporeal clod," *Milton.*

We leave behind us These clods of flesh, that are too massy burdens.

Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, III. 6.

He makes flat warre with God, and doth defile With his poore clod of earth the spacious sky.

G. Herbert, The Church Porch.

6. A dull, gross, stupid fellow; a dolt.

I am no clod of trade, to lackey pride.

Ford, Broken Heart, III. 2.

7. A bait used in fishing for eels, consisting of a bunch of lobworms or earthworms strung on worsted yarn: also called a *bob*. See *clod-fishing*.

clod¹ (klođ), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *clodded*, ppr. *clodding*. [*< ME. clodden*, cover with earth, as

seeds; from the noun.] 1. To pelt with clods or stones.

"Clodding" is the Belfast word for throwing stones; *clod* the police is to pelt them.

Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XL. 285.

2. To form into clods. *Holland.*

The leaven

That spreading in this dull and clodded earth Gives it a touch ethereal. *Keats, Endymion, l. 297.*

3^d. To cover with earth, as seeds; harrow.

Nowe londe, that medecyne [clover] is fore yfoud, Ye must it plowe eftesones, Eke diligently clodde it, pyke out stones.

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 62.

4^t. To confine in what is earthy and base, as the soul in the body. *G. Fletcher.*—5. To throw with violence. *Scott.* [Scotch.]

clod², *v.* A dialectal variant of *clothe*.

clod-breaker (klođ'brā'kēr), *n.* 1. Same as *clod-crusher*.—2. A peasant; a clodhopper; a clodpoll: used in contempt. [Rare.]

In other countries, as France, the people of ordinary condition were called *clod-breakers*. *Brougham.*

clod-crusher (klođ'krush'ēr), *n.* A roller armed with blunt spikes for dragging over newly plowed land to break the clods and render it fit for seeding.

clodder, *v. i.* [Early mod. E., var. of *clotter*, *clutter*¹. Cf. *clodder*, *n.*] To coagulate; clot. *Palsgrave.*

clodder, *n.* [*< ME. clodder*, a clot. Cf. *clotter*, *clutter*¹, and *clodder*, *v.*] A clot.

In cloddes of blod his her [hair] was clunge.

Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 142.

cloddish (klođ'ish), *a.* [*< clod*¹ + *-ish*.] 1. Of the nature of a clod; earthy; hence, earthy; base; low.

The clods of earth, which we so constantly belabored and turned over and over, were never etherealized into thought. Our thoughts, on the contrary, were fast becoming *cloddish*. *Hawthorne, Blithedale Romance, p. 79.*

2. Clownish; boorish; doltish; uncouth; ungainly.

They [his boots] seemed to him to have a *cloddish* air.

Disraeli, Coningsby, III. 5.

cloddishness (klođ'ish-ness), *n.* [*< cloddish* + *-ness*.] Clownishness; boorishness; doltishness; clumsiness; ungainliness.

cloddy (klođ'i), *a.* [*< clod*¹ + *-y*.] 1. Consisting of clods; abounding with clods.

The meagre cloddy earth. *Shak., K. John, III. 1.*

2. Earthy; mean; gross.

clodet, *v.* An obsolete variant of *clothe*.

clod-fishing (klođ'fish'ing), *n.* A method of catching eels by means of a clod or bait of lobworms strung on worsted. The fisher allows this bait to sink to the bottom of the stream, and the eel biting it so entangles its teeth in the worsted as to be unable to let go. Also called *bob-fishing*.

clodhopper (klođ'hop'ēr), *n.* [*< clod*¹ + *hopper*; one who 'hops' over 'clods,' i. e., a plowman.] A clown; a rustic; a boor.

Now I should think it was the *clodhopper* gave the gentleman the day's work.

C. Reade, Never too Late to Mend, l.

clodhopping (klođ'hop'ing), *a.* [*< clod*¹ + *hopping*; cf. *clodhopper*.] Like a clodhopper; loutish; boorish; treading heavily, as one accustomed to walking on plowed land.

What a mercy you are shod with velvet, Jane! a *clod-hopping* messenger would never do at this juncture.

Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xx.

clodpate (klođ'pāt), *n.* [*< clod*¹ + *pate*.] A stupid fellow; a dolt; a numskull.

clodpated (klođ'pā'ted), *a.* [*< clod*¹ + *pate* + *-ed*.] Stupid; dull; doltish.

My *clod-pated* relations spoiled the greatest genius in the world, when they bred me a mechanick. *Arbutnot.*

clodpoll (klođ'pōl), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *clodpole* and *clotpole*; < *clod*¹ + *poll*¹. Cf. *clod-pate* and *blockhead*.] I. *n.* A stupid fellow; a dolt; a blockhead.

This letter, being so excellently ignorant, will breed no terror in the youth; he will find it comes from a *clodpole*.

Shak., T. N., III. 4.

Your parasite Is a most precious thing, dropt from above, Not bred 'mongst clods and clodpoles, here on earth.

B. Jonson, Volpone, III. 1.

II. *a.* Stupid; dull; ignorant.

What *clod-pole* commissioner is this!

Beau and Fl., Coxcomb, v. 1.

clæochoanite (klæ-ō-kō'a-nīt), *a.* and *n.* [*< NL. clæochoanitis*, < Gr. *κλωϊς*, a collar, + *χωνία*, a funnel.] I. *a.* In *zoöl.*, having a collar as well as a funnel, as an ammonite; specifically, belonging to the *Clæochoanites*.

II. *n.* An ammonoid cephalopod of the group *Clæochoanites*.

Clæochoanites (klæ-ō-kō'a-nīt'ēz), *n. pl.* [*< L., pl. of clæochoanitis*: see *clæochoanite*.] A group of ellipsochoanoid ammonoid cephalopods which have a collar above as well as a funnel below the septum. Originally *Clæochoanites*. *H. Att.*

cloff (klof), *n.* [Origin unknown.] In *com.*: (a) Formerly, an allowance of 2 pounds in every 3 hundredweight on certain goods, after the tare and tret were taken, that the weight might hold out in retailing. (b) Now, in England, any deduction or allowance from the gross weight. Also written *clough*.

clog (klog), *n.* [*< ME. clogge*, a lump, block; same as Sc. *clag*, a clog, clot, impediment, encumbrance, > *clag*, clog, impede, obstruct, cover with mud or anything sticky (cf. *claggy*, *claggy*, *clodgy*), connected (prob. through Dan. *klog*, loam) with E. *clay*: see *clay*, *clag*¹, *clag*¹.] 1. A block or mass of anything constituting an encumbrance.

A clog of lead was round my feet, A band of pain across my brow.

Tennyson, The Letitia.

Specifically—(a) A block of wood or other material fastened to an animal, as by a rope or chain to its leg, to impede its movements. (b) A block of wood fastened to or placed under the wheel of a vehicle to serve as a brake in descending a hill.

Hence—2. Any encumbrance; anything that hinders motion or action, physical or moral, or renders it difficult; a hindrance or impediment.

I am glad at soul I have no other child; For thy escape would teach me tyranny, To hang clogs on them. *Shak., Othello, I. 3.*

Slavery is of all things the greatest clog and obstacle to speculation. *Swift, Sentiments of a Ch. of Eng. Man, II.*

3. Same as *clog-almanac*.—4. A cone of the pine or other coniferous tree.—5. A kind of shoe with a very thick sole and high heels, worn either alone or as an overshoe. Clogs for the latter purpose were in common use until the introduction of india-rubber overshoes, about 1840. The clogs worn in the middle ages were often excessively high, and, like those of the Japanese, added notably to the wearer's stature. The material was commonly wood. Cheaply made clogs, still in use in the north of England and very common in France and Germany, consist of a wooden sole with a leather upper for the front part of the foot alone, or with sometimes a low leather counter in addition. See *patten* and *chopine*.

Clogges or *Pattens* to keep them out of the dirt they may not burden themselves with.

Purchase, Pilgrimage, p. 206.

Pattens date their origin to the reign of Anne; *clogs*, as we have already shown, are of considerable antiquity.

Fairholt, Costume, I. 374.

Hence—6. A similar shoe used in the modern clog-dance.—7. A clog-dance.—8. In *coal-mining*, a short piece of timber placed between a prop and the roof which it helps to support. = *Syn.* 1. Load, weight, dead weight, burden, obstruction, trammel, check.

clog (klog), *v.*; pret. and pp. *clogged*, ppr. *clogging*. [*< clog*, *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To impede the movements of; encumber; hamper; hobble, as by a chain, a rope, a block of wood, or the like: as, to *clog* a bullock to prevent it from leaping fences; to *clog* a wheel.

If . . . you find so much blood in his liver as will *clog* the foot of a flea, I'll eat the rest of the anatomy.

Shak., T. N., III. 2.

The Turks rush in, and apprehended him, *clogging* him with chains.

Sandys, Travels, p. 67.

Gums and pomatums shall his flight restrain, While *clogg'd* he beats his silken wings in vain.

Pope, R. of the L., II. 130.

2^d. To restrain; confine.

The castle all of steel,

The which Acrisius caused to be made, To keep his daughter Danae *clogg'd* in.

Greene, Alphonso, III.

3. To choke up; obstruct so as to hinder passage through: as, to *clog* a tube; to *clog* a vein.—4. Figuratively, to throw obstacles in the way of; encumber; hinder; burden; trammel; hamper: as, to *clog* commerce with restrictions.

The bill to raise money is *clogged* so as to prevent the governor from giving his consent to it.

Franklin, Autobiog., p. 286.

Clogged by gross vice, by slaughter stained, Still knew his daring soul to soar.

Scott, Rokeby, I. 10.

The indulgence vouchsafed to the Presbyterians, who constituted the great body of the Scottish people, was *clogged* by conditions which made it almost worthless.

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., VII.

= *Syn.* To shackle, fetter, restrain, cumber, embarrass, restrict.

II. *intrans.* 1. To become loaded, encumbered, or choked up with extraneous matter.

In working through the bone the teeth of the saw will begin to *clog*.

Sharpe, Surgery.

2. To coalesce; unite and adhere in a cluster or mass; stick together.

Move it sometimes with a broom that the seeds *clog* not together.

Beelzebub.

clog-almanac (klog'ál'ma-nak), *n.* An early form of almanac or calendar, made by cutting notches or characters on a clog or block, generally of wood, but sometimes of horn, bone, or brass. "This almanac is usually a square piece of wood, containing three months on each of the four edges. The number of days in them are expressed by notches, the first day by a notch with a patulous stroke turned up from it, and every seventh by a large-sized notch. Over against many of the notches are placed, on the left hand, several marks or symbols, denoting the golden number or cycle of the moon. The festivals are marked by symbols of the several saints issuing from the notches." *Plot.* Also called *clog*.

The runic writing was cut in the wood in the direction of the grain, as may be seen in the case of some of the runic *clog-almanacs* which are still in existence.

Is. Taylor, The Alphabet, II. 221.

clog-burnisher (klog'bér'nish-ér), *n.* A burnisher having a handle at one end and a hook and staple at the other, used at Sheffield in England for burnishing parts of knives.

clog-dance (klog'dans), *n.* A dance performed with clogs, or with shoes having wooden soles or heels, in which the feet are made to perform a regular and noisy accompaniment to music.

clog-dancer (klog'dán'sér), *n.* One who performs clog-dances.

clog-dancing (klog'dán'sing), *n.* The act of dancing with clogs.

clogginess (klog'ing-nes), *n.* [*< cloggy + -ness.*] The state of being cloggy or clogged.

clogging (klog'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *clog*, *v.*] Anything which clogs; obstruction; hindrance; clog.

Truth doth clear, unweave, and simplify,
Search, sever, pierce, open and disgregate
All asciticious clogginess.

Dr. H. More, Psychathanasia, II. III. 26.

cloggy (klog'gi), *a.* [*< clog + -y.* Cf. *claggy*, *cladgy*, *clodgy*.] Clogging or having power to clog; obstructive; adhesive.

Some grosser and cloggy parts. *Boyle, Works, I. 416.*

cloghead (klog'hed), *n.* [Accom. from *Ir. Gael. clogachd*, *Ir.* also *clogas*, *clogchas*, a bell-tower, < *glog*, a bell: see *clock*.] One of the slender round towers attached to various Irish churches. *Fosbroke.*

clog-hornpipe (klog'hörn'pip), *n.* A hornpipe danced with clogs on. *Dickens.*

clog-pack (klog'pak), *n.* In coal-mining, same as *chock*, 4. [Yorkshire, Eng.]

clogweed (klog'wed), *n.* The cow-parsnip, *Heracleum Spondylium*.

cloison (kloi'son; *F.* pron. klwō-zōn'), *n.* [*F.*, = *Pr. clausio*, < *ML. clausio(n)*, < *L. claudere*, pp. *clausus*, close: see *close*, 1, *v.*] A partition; a dividing band; specifically, a fillet used in cloisonné work. Also spelled *cloisson*. See *cloisonné*.

Each minute piece is separated from the next by a thin wall or *cloison* of ivory, about as thick as card-board, which thus forms a white outline, and sets off the brilliancy of the coloured stones. *Encyc. Brit., XVI. 850.*

cloisonnage (kloi'sō-nāj), *n.* [*F.*, < *cloison + -age*.] 1. The process or operation of executing cloisonné work.—2. Cloisonné work.

cloisonné (kloi'sō-nā'), *a.* [*F.*, < *cloison*, a partition: see *cloison*.] Having partitions; partitioned. Applied specifically to a kind of surface-decoration in enamel, in which the outlines of the designs are formed by small bands or fillets of metal bent to shape and fixed to a ground either of metal or of porcelain. The interstices or cells between the metal fillets are filled with enamel paste of appropriate colors, which is vitrified by heat. The surface is generally ground smooth and polished. Beautiful examples of cloisonné enamel were produced by the Byzantines, and in western Europe during the middle ages, and the art is practised with success at the present day in China and Japan.

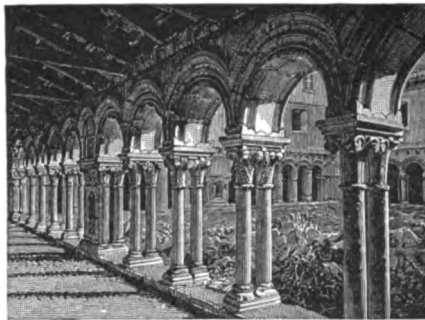
cloister (klois'tér), *n.* [*< ME. cloister, cloyster, cloistre*, < *OF. cloistre*, *F. cloître* = *Pr. claustra* = *Sp. claustra*, now *claustra* = *Pg. claustra* = *It. claustra*, *cloustra*, *claustra* = *AS. clūster*, *clūster*, *claustra* (only in *L.* senses of 'prison, lock, barrier') (> *ME. claustra*, *cloustra*, *cloustra*, parallel with *cloister*) = *OS. klūstar* = *OFries. klāster* = *D. klooster* = *MLG. kloster*, *kloester* = *OHG. kloster*, *MHG. G. kloster* = *Icel. klaustr* = *Sw. Dan. kloster* = *Pol. klasztor* = *Bohem. klaster*, a cloister, < *ML. claustrum*, *cloustrum*, a cloister, in class. *L.* usually in pl. *claustra*, rarely *cloustra*, that which closes or shuts, a lock, bar, bolt, barrier, a place shut in, < *claudere*, pp. *clausus*, shut, close: see *close*, 1 and *close*, 2.] 1. An inclosure.

Withinne the cloistre blisful of thy sydes
Took mannes shap the Eternal Love and Pees.

Chaucer, Second Nun's Tale, I. 43.

2. An arched way or a covered walk running round the walls of certain portions of monastic and collegiate buildings. It usually has a wall on

one side, and a series of arcades with piers and columns, or an open colonnade, surrounding an interior court, on



Cloister of Las Huelgas, Burgos, Spain.

the opposite side. The original purpose of cloisters was to afford a place in which the monks could take exercise and recreation.

They [the Capuchins] have a faire garden belonging to their Monastery, neare to which they have a Cloister. *Coryat, Crudities, I. 19.*

Hence—3. A place of religious retirement; a monastery; a convent; a nunnery; a religious house.

We come into a Cloyster of grekysshe monke, whose Church is of the holy Crosse.

Sir R. Guyfforde, Pylgrimage, p. 39.

For aye to be in shady cloister mew'd,
To live a barren sister all your life,
Chanting faint hymns to the cold fruitless moon. *Shak., M. N. D., i. 1.*

Alcuin . . . cannot help recalling those days of his youth and manhood which he had spent in his own England, beneath the still cloister built by a Wilfrid. *Rock, Church of our Fathers, I. 281.*

4. Any arcade or colonnade round an open court. And round the cool green courts there ran a row Of cloisters, branch'd like mighty woods. *Tennyson, Palace of Art.*

Cloister monk. See *monk*. **cloister** (klois'tér), *v. t.* [*< cloister, n.*] 1. To confine in a cloister or convent.

It was of the king's first acts to cloister the queen dowager in the nunnery of Bermondsey. *Bacon.*

2. To shut up; confine closely within walls; immure; shut up in retirement from the world.

Nature affords plenty of beauties, that no man need complain if the deformed are cloistered up. *Rymer, Tragedies.*

With the cessation of college-life would cease the abnormal cloistering of the young women. *Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVIII. 613.*

cloisteral (klois'tér-ál), *a.* An obsolete form of *cloistral*.

cloistered (klois'térd), *a.* [*< cloister + -ed*.] 1. Furnished with cloisters; arranged in the form of a cloister.

The court below is formed into a square by a corridor, having over the cheffe entrance a stately cupola, covered with stone; the rest is cloistered and arch'd on pillars of rustiq work. *Evelyn, Diary, April 1, 1644.*

A lovely cloistered court he found,

A fountain in the midst o'erthrown and dry.

William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 328.

2. Shut up in a cloister; inhabiting a convent. —3. Solitary; retired from the world; secret; concealed.

Let those have night, that silly love t' immure
Their cloister'd crimes, and sin secure.

Quarles, Emblems, I. 14.

Ere the bat hath flown

His cloister'd flight. *Shak., Macbeth, III. 2.*

I cannot praise a fugitive and cloister'd virtue, unexercis'd and unbreath'd. *Milton, Areopagitica, p. 18.*

cloisterer (klois'tér-ér), *n.* [*< ME. cloistrer*; as if < *cloister + -er*; but cf. *OF. cloistrer* (= *Pr. claustrer*), < *cloistre*, a cloister.] One belonging to a cloister.

cloisteress (klois'tér-es), *n.* Same as *cloistress*. **cloister-garth** (klois'tér-gärth), *n.* In arch., the court inclosed by a cloister.

cloistral (klois'trál), *a.* [Formerly also *cloisteral*, < *cloister + -al*, after *ML. claustralis*: see *claustral*.] 1. Of or pertaining to a cloister; of the nature of a cloister; belonging to or dwelling in a cloister.

Many cloistral men of great learning and devotion prefer contemplation before action. *I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 30.*

That initiatory branch of Italian art which I will venture to name, from . . . the profession of many of the best masters who practised it, the *cloistral* epoch. *Milman, Latin Christianity, xiv. 10.*

The Armenian Convent, whose cloistral buildings rise from the glassy lagoon, upon the south of the city [Venice], near a mile away. *Hovells, Venetian Life, xiii.*

2. Secluded; retired.

A stately Fir-grove, whither I was wont
To hasten, for I found, beneath the roof
Of that perennial shade, a cloistral place
Of refuge. *Wordsworth, Naming of Places, vi.*

cloistress (klois'tres), *n.* [*< cloister + -ess*. Cf. *cloisterer*.] A nun; a woman who has vowed religious retirement. Also written *cloistress*. [Rare.]

Like a cloistress, she will velled walk. *Shak., T. N., i. 1.*

cloket (klök), *n.* and *v.* An obsolete spelling of *cloak*.

clockke¹, *v.* An obsolete form of *clock*¹.

clockke², *n.* An obsolete form of *clock*².

clomb¹ (klöm), *n.* Obsolete or poetical preterit of *climb*.

clomb² (klöm), *n.* and *a.* See *cloam*.

clombent. Obsolete strong preterit plural of *climb*.

clome, **clomen**, etc. See *cloam*, *cloamen*.

clompertont, *n.* See *clumperton*.

clone (klön), *n.* [*< NL. clonus*, *q. v.*] In *pathol.*, the condition of *clonus*.

Constitutions differ according to degrees of tone and clone. *Ashburner, Reichenbach's Dynamics (1851), p. 42.*

clonget, *a.* An obsolete variant of *clung*.

clonic (klon'ik), *a.* [*< NL. clonicus*, < *clonus*, *q. v.*] In *pathol.*, pertaining to or exhibiting *clonus*.—**Clonic spasm**, a spasm in which the muscles or muscular fibers contract and relax alternately, in somewhat quick succession, as in the latter part of an epileptic attack: used in contradistinction to *tonic spasm*.

clonicity (klö-nis'i-ti), *n.* [*< clonic + -ity*.] In *pathol.*, the condition of being clonic.

clonus (klö'nus), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. κλονος*, any violent confused motion, turmoil.] In *pathol.*, alternating contractions and relaxations of a muscle following one another in somewhat quick succession. See *clonic spasm* and *ankle-clonus*.

cloof (klöf), *n.* [*Sc.*; also written *clufe*; < *Icel. klaufr*, cloven foot, hoof, = *Dan. kloe*, a hoof; from root of *E. cleave*², *q. v.* Cf. *close*³.] A hoof. **cloom** (klöm), *v. t.* [*A dial. var. of cloam, v.*] To close with glutinous matter. *Mortimer. [Local.]*

cloop (klüp), *n.* [Imitative.] The sound made when a cork is pulled out of the neck of a bottle. [Rare.]

The cloop of a cork wrenched from a bottle. *Thackeray.* **cloot** (klöt), *n.* [*Sc.*, also written *clute*, a cloven hoof, the half of a cloven hoof; perhaps, through a form **cluft* (see *cleft*¹), from root of *cleave*², split: see *cleave*², and cf. *cloof*.] A divided hoof; a cloven hoof.

The harrying thieves! not a cloot left of the hall hirsle! *Scott, Monastery, III.*

Clout-and-clout, hoof-and-hoof—that is, every hoof. **Cloutie** (klöt'ti), *n.* [*Sc.*, also written *Clutie*, < *clout*, *clute*, a cloven hoof: see *clout*.] The devil; literally, he of the cloven hoofs.

Oh Thou! whatever title suit thee,

Auld Hornie, Satan, Nick, or Cloutie.

Burns, Address to the De'il.

clort (klört), *n.* Same as *clart*.

clorty (klört'ti), *a.* Same as *clarty*.

close¹ (klöz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *closed*, ppr. *closing*. [*< ME. closen*, a modification (through the influence of adj. *close*, *close*) of earlier *clusen* (so also in comp. *bi-clusen*, often *bi-closen*), also later sometimes *clesen*, *close*, shut in, < *AS. *clýsan* (in verbal *n.* *clýsung*, a closing, an inclosure, and comp. *beclysan*, close in, shut up), < *L. clusus*, *clausus*, pp. of *cludere*, *claudere* (always *-clusus*, *-cludere* in comp.), shut, close, shut in (> *OF.* and *F. clure* (pp. *clous*, > *ME.* adj. *close*, close: see *close*², *a.*) = *Pr. clauere*, *clure* = *Sp. Pg. -cluir* (in comp.) = *It. chiudere*, close, etc.), orig. prob. **sclaudero* = *OFries. sluta* = *OS. *sluta* (cf. *slutil*, a key) = *LG. sluten* = *D. sluiten* (> *slot*, a lock, > *E. slot*¹, *q. v.*) = *OHG. sliozan*, *MHG. sliezen*, *G. schlissen* = *Dan. slutte* = *Sw. sluta*, shut; *Gr. κλειω* (✓ **κλειω*) appears to be a shorter form of the same root. Hence ult. (from *L. claudere*) *E. close*¹, *close*², *closet*, *clause*, *cloister*, *conclude*, *exclude*, *include*, *occlude*, *preclude*, *seclude*, *etc.*, *conclusion*, *etc.*, *suicide*, *clavis*, *clef*, etc.] *I. trans.* 1. To inclose; shut in; surround; comprise.

The Iewes herynge those wordes set hande on Ioseph and closed hym in a house where was no wyndowe. *Joseph of Arimathe (E. E. T. S.), p. 28.*

The depth closed me round about. *Jonah II. 5.*

The sun sets on my fortune, red and bloody,

And everlasting night begins to close me.

Fletcher, Double Marriage, IV. 3.

When I clung to all the present for the promise that it closed. *Tennyson, Locksley Hall.*

2. To make close; bring together the parts of, especially so as to form a complete inclosure, or to prevent ingress or egress; shut; bring to-

gether: as, to *close* one's mouth; to *close* a door or a room; to *close* a book.

The Lord hath poured out upon you the spirit of deep sleep, and hath *closed* your eyes. Isa. xlix. 10.

K. Phil. *Close* your hands.—
Aust. And your lips too. Shak., K. John, II. 2.
Close the door, the shutters *close*.
Tennyson, The Deserted House.

3. To stop (up); fill (up); repair a gap, opening, or fracture in; unite; consolidate: often followed by *up*: as, to *close* an aperture or a room; to *close* or *close up* the ranks of troops.

Once more unto the breach, dear friends, once more;
Or *close* the wall up with our English dead.

Shak., Hen. V., III. 1.

4. To end; finish; conclude; complete; bring to a period: as, to *close* a bargain or contract; to *close* a lecture.

One frugal supper did our studies *close*. Dryden.

The procession moves very slowly; it is *closed* by a second party of musicians, similar to the first, or by two or three drummers. E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, I. 207.

5†. To draw near to; approach; close with (which see, under II.).

On our answering in the affirmative, Bellerophon's Signal was made to *close* the Admiral, which we immediately made sail to accomplish.

Quoted in N. and Q., 6th ser., IX. 261.

6. In *shoemaking*, to sew or stitch together (the parts of the upper).—*Closed bundle*. See *bundle*.—*Closed curve*, in *math.*, a curve which returns into itself; an oval.—*Closed gauntlet*, in *medieval armor*, a sort of gauntlet used in tournaments and jousts in the sixteenth century. It was of the form of a closed hand, and was opened or closed by means of a hook and staple or a turning-pin; the hand of the wearer, when inserted in it, could not be opened, but could hold firmly a lance or the handle of the sword.—*Closed surface*, in *geom.*, a surface which separates all space into two regions, so that it is impossible to pass from one to the other by a continuous motion without crossing the surface.—*To close a circuit*, in *elect.* See *circuit*, 12, and *electricity*.—*To close an account*. (a) In *bookkeeping*, to balance the credit and debit sides of an account-book at some fixed time, as the end of a fiscal year. (b) To settle up an account.—*To close out*, to get rid of; dispose of; sell off: as, to *close out* a line of goods.—*To close the books*. See *book*.

II. *intrans.* 1. To come together, either literally or figuratively; fall; draw; gather around, as a curtain or a fog: often followed by *on* or *upon*: as, the shades of night *close upon* us.

They . . . went down alive into the pit, and the earth *closed upon* them. Num. xvi. 33.

Pass beneath it [an equestrian statue of King Louis] into the court, and the sixteenth century *closes* round you.

H. James, Jr., Little Tour, p. 28.

2. To end; terminate or come to a period: as, the debate *closed* at six o'clock.—3. To engage in close encounter, or in a hand-to-hand fight; grapple; come to close quarters.

If I can *close* with him, I care not for his thrust.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., II. 1.

After so wide a compass as I have wandered, I do now gladly overtake and *close* in with my subject.

Swift, Tale of a Tub, xl.

Scarce could they hear or see their foes,
Until at weapon-point they *close*.

Scott, Marmion, vi. 25.

4. In the game of sixty-six, to turn down the trump-card before the pack is exhausted, so that no further drawing can be done.—*To close in*, to envelop; settle down upon and around anything.

As the night *closed in*, they reached the chain of little valleys and hamlets, locked up among these rocky heights.
Irving, Granada, p. 88.

To close on or upon. (a) To come to a mutual agreement about; agree on or join in.

Jealousy . . . would induce France and Holland to *close upon* some measures . . . to our disadvantage.

Sir W. Temple.

(b) In *fencing*, to get near enough to touch by making a step forward without deranging the position of the body.—*To close out*, to sell out a business, a special stock of goods, or the like.—*To close with*. (a) To accede to; consent or agree to: as, to *close with* the terms proposed.

I applaud your spirit, and joyfully *close with* your proposal.
Sheridan, The Duenna, II. 2.

It is a very different thing indolently to say, "I would I were a different man," and to *close with* God's offer to make you different, when it is put before you.

J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, I. 37.

(b) To come to an agreement with: as, to *close with* a person on certain terms.

Pride is so unsociable a vice that there is no *closing with* it.
Jeremy Collier, Friendship.

(c) See II., 3. (d) To harmonize with; agree.

This pernicious counsel *closed* very well with the posture of affairs at that time.
Swift, Conduct of Allies.

To close with the land (*naut.*), to come near to the land.

close- (*klōz*), *n.* [*< ME. clos, v.*] 1†. The manner of shutting; junction; coming together.

The doors of plank were; their *close* exquisite.

Chapman.

2. Conclusion; termination; end: as, the *close* of life; the *close* of deliberations.

He's come to Glenlyon's yett [gate]

About the *close* o' day.

Bonny Baby Livingston (Child's Ballads, IV. 43).

Death dawning on him, and the *close* of all.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

3. In *music*, the conclusion of a strain or of a musical period or passage; a cadence.

They read in savage tones, and sing in tunes that have no affinity with musicke; joyning voices at the severall *closes*.
Sandys, Travels, p. 114.

At every *close* she made, th' attending throng
Replied, and bore the burden of the song.
Dryden, Flower and Leaf, I. 197.

4. A grapple, as in wrestling.

The king . . . went of purpose into the north, . . . laying an open side unto Perkin, to make him come to the *close*, and so to trip up his heels.
Bacon, Henry VII.

Their hug is a cunning *close* with their fellow-combatants, the fruits whereof is his fair fall or foil at the least.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 146.

*close*² (*klōs*), *a.* [*< ME. clos, close, cloos, < OF. clos, pp. of clore, shut, close: see close¹, v.*] 1. Completely inclosing; brought together so as to leave no opening; having all openings covered or drawn together; confined; having no vent: as, a *close* box; a *close* vizor.

Now the trojens, with tene [grief], all the toun gatys [gates] Keppit full *close*, with care at hor hertes.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 11152.

Spread thy *close* curtain, love-performing night.
Shak., R. and J., III. 2.

If he be locked in a *close* room, he is afraid of being stifled for want of air.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 234.

About 10 a-clock that Night the King himself came in a *close* Coach with intent to visit the Prince.
Howell, Letters, I. III. 15.

2. Narrowly confined; pent up; imprisoned; strictly watched: as, a *close* prisoner.

He may be *close* for treason, perhaps executed.
Fletcher and Shirley, Night-Walker, v. 2.

It was voted to send him *close* prisoner to Newgate.
Walpole, Letters, II. 240.

3. Retired; secluded; hidden.

He yet kept himself *close* because of Saul the son of Kish.
1 Chron. xii. 1.

She takes special pleasure in a *close* obscure lodging.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, II. 1.

4. Kept secret; private; secret.

In some of their *close* writings, which they will not suffer to come into the hands of Christians.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 197.

Lives in their looks, their gait, their form, t' upbraid us With his *close* death.
B. Jonson, Sejanus, II. 2.

His meaning he himself discovers to be full of *close* malignity.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnus.

5. Having the habit of secrecy or a disposition to keep secrets; secretive; reticent.

Constant you are,
But yet a woman: and for secrecy,
No lady *closer*; for I will believe
Thou wilt not utter what thou dost not know.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., II. 3.

Be withal *close* and silent, and thy pains
Shall meet a liberal addition.
Ford, Fancies, III. 1.

6. Having an appearance of concealment; expressive of secretiveness or reticence.

That *close* aspect of his
Does show the mood of a much-troubled breast.
Shak., K. John, IV. 2.

7. Having little openness, space, or breadth; contracted; narrow; confined: as, a *close* alley.

By a stranger who merely passed through the streets, Cairo would be regarded as a very *close* and crowded city.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, I. 5.

Itself a *close* and confined prison for debtors, it contained within it a much *closer* and more confined jail for smugglers.
Dickens, Little Dorrit, I. 6.

8. Stagnant; without motion or ventilation; difficult to breathe; oppressive: said of the air or weather, and of a room the air in which is in this condition.

Do you not find it dreadfully *close*? not a breath of air?
Bulwer, Eugene Aram, II. 7.

The air is damp, and hush'd, and *close*.
Tennyson, Song.

9. Near together in space or time; near to; in contact or nearly so; adjoining: as, a *close* row of trees; to follow in *close* succession.

Nor can even the pantheist claim any *closer* indwelling in nature for his mechanical all-pervading essence than the Bible claims for its personal God.

Darwin, Nature and the Bible, p. 31.

10. Having the parts near each other or separated by only a small interval; condensed: as, the writing is too *close*. (a) Compact; dense: as, timber of *close* texture or very *close* in the grain; a *close* texture in cloth. (b) Viscous; not volatile. [Rare.]

This oil, which nourishes the lamp, is supposed to be of so *close* and tenacious a substance that it may slowly evaporate.
Bp. Wilkins.

(c) In *music*: (1) Having the voice-parts as near one another as possible: especially used in the expression *close harmony*. (2) In *lute-playing*, smooth; connected; legato: as, *close* playing. (d†) Compressed; condensed; concise: applied to style, and opposed to *loose* or *diffuse*.

Where the original is *close*, no version can reach it in the same compass.
Dryden.

(e) In *bot.*, same as *appressed*. (f) In *her.*: (1) Having the wings lying close to the body: said of birds. [This use is considered unnecessary, because birds are assumed to have their wings closed, except when specially blazoned otherwise.] (2) Having the vizor down: said of a helmet. (3) Shut up; closed; as, a pair of brays.

11. Near, in a figurative sense.

(a) Intimate; trusted: as, a *close* friend.

I can never be *close* with her, as he
That brought her hither. Tennyson, Ballin and Ballan.

(b) Nearly related; allied: as, *close* groups in zoology.

12. Resting upon some strong uniting feeling, as love, self-interest, honor, etc.; strong; firm: as, a *close* union of individuals or of nations.

Many such, when they find themselves alone, saving their reputation will compound with other scruples, and come to a *close* treaty with their dearer vices in secret.
Milton, Church-Government, II. 3.

13. Undeviating; not wandering. (a) Not deviating from the object to which one's mind or thoughts are directed, or from the subject under consideration: as, to give *close* attention; a *close* observer.

Keep your mind or thoughts *close* to the business or subject.
Locke.

(b) Not deviating from a model or original: as, a *close* translation or imitation; a *close* copy.

14. Strictly logical: as, *close* reasoning.

But when any point of doctrine is handled in a *close* and argumentative manner, it appears flat and unsavoury to them.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, IV. v.

15. Stingy; niggardly; penurious.—16. Scarce; difficult to get: as, money is *close*.—*Close borough*. See *borough*.—*Close breeding*, breeding in-and-in. See *breed*, v. t.—*Close communion*. See *communion*.—*Close contact*. See *contact*.—*Close corporation*, a corporation which fills its own vacancies. In Great Britain, until recent years, many towns were governed by such corporations.—*Close fertilization*, in *bot.*, the fertilization of the pistil by pollen from the same flower.—*Close harmony*. See *harmony*.—*Close herding*. See *herding*.—*Close matter*, in *printing*, printed matter or written copy with few paragraphs or breaks.—*Close order*. See *order*.—*Close port*, in England, a port situated up a river: in contradistinction to an *out-port*, or a harbor which lies on the coast.—*Close reef* (*naut.*), the last reef in a sail.—*Close rolls*, rolls kept for the record of *close* writs (see below). Also called *clause-rolls*.—*Close string*, in dog-legged stairs, a staircase without an open newel.—*Close vowel*, a vowel pronounced with diminished aperture of the lips, or with contraction of the cavity of the mouth.—*Close writs*, grants of the sovereign, sealed with the great seal, directed to particular persons for particular purposes, and closed up and sealed on the outside, as not being designed for public inspection.—*To come to close quarters*, to come into direct conflict, especially with an enemy: as, *Syn. 15. Mierly, Niggardly, etc. See penurious.*

*close*² (*klōs*), *adv.* [*< ME. clos, close, cloos, adv., < clos, close, adj.: see close¹, a.*] 1. Tightly or closely; so as to leave no opening: as, shut the blinds *close*.

Draw the curtains *close*. Shak., Hen. VIII., v. 2.

2. In strict confinement.

Let them be clapp'd up *close*. Shak., 2 Hen. VI., I. 4.

3. In concealment; in hiding; in secret; secretly.

Speke *close* all thyng as thombe in flate.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), I. 110.

An onion, . . .
Which, in a napkin being *close* convey'd,
Shall in despite enforce a watery eye.
Shak., T. of the S., Ind., I.

Get ye all three into the box-tree; Malvollio's coming down this walk. . . . *Close*, in the name of jesting!

Shak., T. N., II. 5.

Advise Mr. W. to keep *close* by all means, and make haste back. T. Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 462.

4. Near in space or time; in contact, or nearly touching: as, to follow *close* behind one.

There could hardly better News be brought to me, than to understand that you are so great a Student, and that having passed through the Briars of Logic, you fall so *close* to Philosophy.
Howell, Letters, IV. 31.

Behind her Death,
Close following, pace for pace.
Milton, P. L., x. 589.

Close-shooting firearm, a firearm which delivers a charge of shot compactly, with little scattering.—*Close to the wind*, with the head lying so near to the wind as just to fill the sails without shaking them: said of a ship when close-hauled.

*close*² (*klōs*), *n.* [*< ME. clos, close, cloos, an inclosed place, yard, closet, pass, bounds, etc., < OF. clos, an inclosed place, etc., prop. pp. of clore: see close¹, a., and close¹, v. Cf. closet.*] 1. An inclosed place; any place surrounded by a fence, wall, or hedge.

As two fruitful Elms that spread
Amidst a *Close* with brooks environed,
Indiger other Elms about their roots.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II., The Colonies.



A Dove Close.

Many thousand trees, that grew partly in *closes*, and partly in the common fields. *Coryat*, *Crudities*, I. 48.

Pent in a roofless *close* of ragged stones. *Tennyson*, *St. Simeon Stylites*.

2. A piece of land held as private property, whether actually inclosed or not: in the common law of pleading, technically used of any interest (whether temporary or permanent, or even only in profits) in the soil, exclusive of other persons, such as entitles him who holds it to maintain an action of trespass against an invader.

It seems I broke a *close* with force and arms. *Tennyson*, *Edwin Morris*.

3. Specifically, the precinct of a cathedral or an abbey; a minster-yard.

Closes surrounded by the venerable abodes of deans and canons. *Macaulay*.

To every canon [at the end of the eleventh century] was allotted a dwelling-place apart for himself and his servants, though each one was expected to live within the walled space, called, from that circumstance, the *close*, a good specimen of which is still to be seen at Wells, near the cathedral. *Rock*, *Church of our Fathers*, II. 83.

4. A narrow passage or entrance, such as leads from a main street to the stair of a building containing several tenements; the entry to a court; a narrow lane leading from a street: as, a *close* in Marylebone. [Scotch and local English.]

And so keppt he the *close* of his clene Cité. *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), I. 12982.

A thre hedet hounde in his honnd coght,
That was keper of the *close* of that curset In.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 301.

Breach of close. See *breach*.

close-banded (klōs'ban'ded), *a.* Being in close order; closely united. *Milton*.

close-bodied (klōs'bod'id), *a.* Fitting close to the body.

A *close-bodied* coat. *Ayliffe*, *Parergon*.

close-compacted (klōs'kəm-pak'ted), *a.* In compact order. *Addison*.

close-couched (klōs'kōucht), *a.* Concealed. *Milton*.

close-couped (klōs'kōpt), *a.* See *couped*.

close-curtained (klōs'kér'tānd), *a.* Inclosed in curtains.

The drowsy-frighted steeds,
That draw the litter of *close-curtain'd* sleep.
Milton, *Comus*, I. 554.

close-fights (klōs'fīts), *n. pl.* *Naut.*, bulkheads formerly erected fore and aft in a ship for the men to stand behind in close engagement in order to fire on the enemy. Also called *close-quarters*.

close-fisted (klōs'fis'ted), *a.* Miserly; niggardly; penurious.

In Seville *close-fisted* ! Valladolid is open.
Middleton and Rowley, *Spanish Gypsy*, II. 1.

A griping, *close-fisted* fellow.
Bp. Berkeley, *Maxims concerning Patriots*.

close-fistedness (klōs'fis'ted-nes), *n.* The state or condition of being close-fisted; niggardliness; meanness.

close-handed (klōs'han'ded), *a.* Close-fisted; penurious; niggardly. *Sir M. Hale*.

Galba was very *close-handed*: I have not read much of his liberalities. *Arbutnot*, *Anc. Coins*.

close-hauled (klōs'hāld), *a.* *Naut.*, sailing as close to the wind as possible.

The weather to-day was fine, though we had occasional squalls of wind and rain. We were *close-hauled*, and the motion of the vessel was violent and disagreeable.
Lady Brassey, *Voyage of Sunbeam*, II. xv.

close-hug (klōs'hug), *n.* A name of the scapular arch of a fowl without the furelurum or merrythought.

closely (klōs'li), *adv.* In a close manner. (a) So as completely to inclose; so as to shut out or shut in; so as to leave no opening; tightly. (b) Within narrow limits of action; narrowly; strictly.

This day should Clarence *closely* be mew'd up. *Shak.*, *Rich. III.*, I. 1.

(c) Secretly; privately; hiddenly.

Then, *closely* as he might, he cast to leave
The Court, not asking any pause or leave.
Spenser, *Mother Hub. Tale*.

We have *closely* sent for Hamlet. *Shak.*, *Hamlet*, III. 1.

(d) Nearly; with little or no space or time intervening: as, one event follows *closely* upon another.

Follow *Fluellen closely* at the heels.

Shak., *Hen. V.*, IV. 7.
At some fond thought,
Her bosom to the writing *closelier* press'd.
D. G. Rossetti, *Sonnets*, x.

(e) Compactly; with condensation: as, a *closely* woven fabric.

Baskets most curiously made with split branches of trees, so *closely* woven together as to contain water almost as well as a wooden vessel. *Bruce*, *Source of the Nile*, II. 548.

(f) Undeviatingly; without wandering or diverging: (1) Intently; attentively; with the mind or thoughts fixed; with near inspection: as, to look or attend *closely*. (2) With strict adherence to a model or original: as, to translate or copy *closely*. *Dryden*. (g) With near affection, attachment, alliance, or interest; intimately: as, men *closely* connected in friendship; nations *closely* allied by treaty.

My name, once mine, now thine, is *closelier* mine.
Tennyson, *Merlin and Vivien*.

close (klō'sn), *v. t.* [*< close*², *a.*, + *-en*¹, 4.] To make close or closer. [Rare.]

His friends *close* the tie by claiming relationship to him.
British Quarterly Rev.

closeness (klōs'nes), *n.* [*< close*², *a.*, + *-ness*.] The state or quality of being close. (a) The state of being completely inclosed, of being shut, or of having no vent.

In drums, the *closeness* round about that preserveth the sound.
Bacon, *Nat. Hist.*, § 142.

(b) Narrowness; straitness, as of a place. (c) Want of ventilation; oppressiveness.

Half stifed by the *closeness* of the room. *Swift*.

(d) Strictness: as, *closeness* of confinement. (e) Near approach; proximity; nearness; intimate relation.

The actions and proceedings of wise men run in greater *closeness* and coherence with one another. *South*.

(f) Compactness; solidity; density: as, the *closeness* of fiber in wood. *Bentley*. Figuratively applied to style or argument.

His [Burke's] speeches differed not at all from his pamphlets; these are written speeches, or those are spoken dissertations, according as any one is over-studious of method and *closeness* in a book, or of ease and nature in an oration. *Brougham*, *Burke*.

(g) Connection; near union; intimacy, as of affection or interest: as, the *closeness* of friendship or of alliance. (h) Secrecy; privacy; caution.

The extreme caution or *closeness* of Tiberius.

Bacon, *Simulation*.

(i) Avarice; stinginess; penuriousness.

An affectation of *closeness* and covetousness.

Addison, *Spectator*.

(j) Rigid adherence to an original; literalness: as, the *closeness* of a version. (k) Logicalness; connectedness: as, the *closeness* of an argument.

close-pent (klōs'pent), *a.* Shut close; confined; without vent.

Ambition, madam, is a great man's madness
That is not kept in chains and *close-pent* rooms.
Weber, *Duchess of Malf.*

close-plane (klōs'plān), *n.* A singularity of an algebraic surface, consisting of a torsal plane meeting the surface in a line twice and in a residual curve, and differing from a *pinch-plane* in that the line and curve have an intersection lying on the spinode curve. The *close-plane* is a spinode plane, and meets the consecutive spinode plane in a line which is not the tangent of the residual curve.

close-point (klōs'point), *n.* A singularity of an algebraic surface, consisting of a point on the cuspidal curve where this curve does not touch the curve of section of the tangent plane.

close-quarters (klōs'kwōr'tērs), *n. pl.* Same as *close-fights*.

closer¹ (klō'zēr), *n.* [*< close*¹, *v.*, + *-er*¹.] One who or that which closes or concludes. Specifically—(a) That which puts an end to a controversy, or disposes of an antagonist; a clencher. [Colloq.] (b) In arch., the last stone in a horizontal row or course, of a less size than the others, fitted so as to close the row; in brickwork, a bat used for the same purpose. When the bat is a quarter brick, it is called a *queen closer*; when it is a three-quarter brick inserted at the angle of a stretching-course, it is called a *king closer*. (c) In elect., a circuit-closer. (d) *Milit.*, a file-closer. (e) In shoemaking, a boot-closer.

closer², *n.* [ME., also *closerie*, and irreg. *clocher*, *< OF. clozier*, m., *closerie*, *closerie*, f., an inclosure, a garden, *< clos*, pp., closed, close: see *close*², *a.*, and *close*¹, *v.*] An inclosure. *Rom. of the Rose*, I. 4069.

Hit happit hym in hast the hoole for to fynd,
Of the cave & the *clocher*, there the kyng lay.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 13502.

close-reef (klōs'rēf'), *v. t.* *Naut.*, to reef (a sail) closely; take in all the reefs.

close-sciences¹ (klōs'si'en-sez), *n.* A name given by the herbalist Gerard to a double variety of the dame's-violet, *Hesperis matronalis*, otherwise known as *close* (that is, double) *sciney*. The latter term arose from an early specific name, *Damasœna*, which was understood as *dame's scena*.

close-season (klōs'sē'zn), *n.* Same as *close-time*.

close-stool (klōs'stōl), *n.* A seat for the sick or infirm, comprising a tight box with a close-fitting lid to contain a chamber-vessel.

closet (klōz'et), *n.* and *a.* [*< ME. cloiset*, *< OF. cloiset*, dim. of *clos*, a close: see *close*², *n.*] I. *n.* 1. A small room or apartment for retirement; any room for privacy; a small supplementary apartment communicating with another, as a dressing-room with a bedroom; hence, in religious literature, the place or habit of devotional seclusion.

Thenne lyst the lady to loken on the knyght.

Thenne com ho of hir closet, with many cler burges.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), I. 942.

When thou prayest, enter into thy closet. *Mat. vi. 6.*

William IV. was buried . . . in the royal vault in St. George's Chapel, Windsor, Queen Adelaide being present in the royal closet of the chapel.

First Year of a Silken Reign, p. 28.

2. A small side room or inclosed recess for storing utensils, clothing, provisions, curiosities, etc.—3*t.* A bedroom.

Whan that she was in the closet layd.

Chaucer, *Troilus*, III. 687.

4*t.* A secret place; a place for the storing of precious things. [Rare.]

But to her selfe it secretly retainyd

Within the closet of her covert brest.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, V. v. 44.

For thro' Earth's closets when his way he tore,
He wisely pilfer'd all her gaudiest store.

J. Beaumont, *Pyche*, I. 54.

5*t.* An inclosed or inside part.

Than gedryt [gathered] the grekes . . .

frusket in felly at the faire yates . . .

The knyghts in the closet comyn out swithe.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 11929.

6. In *her.*, a diminutive of the bar, one half of its width.

II. *a.* 1. Restricted, as to a closet; pertaining to or done in privacy or seclusion; suitable to or designed for private consideration or use; private; secluded: as, a *closet* conference or intrigue; *closet* reflections; a *closet* book or picture.—2. Intimate; sharing one's privacy.

I shall not instance an abstruse Author, . . . but one whom wee well know was the *Closet* Companion of these his solitudes, William Shakespeare. *Milton*, *Eikonoklastes*, I.

3. Fitted only for seclusion or the privacy of a scholar; not adapted to the conditions of a practical life; merely theoretical; unpractical: as, a *closet* philosopher or theory.

The simple answer is that we were not *closet* theologians, but men dealing with an extremely difficult problem of practical statesmanship. *Contemporary Rev.*, XLIX. 319.

closet (klōz'et), *v. t.* [*< closet*, *n.*] 1. To inclose or shut up, as in a closet or close compartment. *Herbert*.—2. To admit into or as into a closet, as for concealment or for private and confidential or clandestine consultation: used chiefly in the past participle.

Already was he [Stuyvesant] *closeted* with his privy council, sitting in grim state, brooding over the fate of his favorite trumpeter. *Irring*, *Knickerbocker*, p. 449.

Dundas called on Pitt, woke him, and was *closeted* with him many hours. *Macaulay*, *Warren Hastings*.

closeted (klōz'et-ed), *a.* [*< closet*, *n.*, 6, + *-ed*².] In *her.*, same as *barruly* or *barrulettly*, according to the number of closets represented. See *closet*, *n.*, 6.

close-time (klōs'tim), *n.* A season of the year during which it is unlawful to catch or kill certain kinds of game and fish. Also *close-season*.

He had shot . . . some young wild ducks, as, though *close-time* was then unknown, the broods of grouse were yet too young for the sportsman. *Scott*, *Waverley*, xviii.

They came on a wicked old gentleman breaking the laws of his country, and catching perch in *close-time* out of a punt. *H. Kingsley*, *Ravenshoe*, lxiv.

closeting (klōz'et-ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *closet*, *v.*] The act of conferring secretly; private or clandestine conference.

About this time began the project of *closeting*, where the principal gentlemen of the kingdom were privately catechized by his majesty. *Swift*.

That month he employed assiduously . . . in what was called *closeting*. London was very full; . . . many members of Parliament were in town. The king set himself to canvass them man by man. *Macaulay*, *Hist. Eng.*, vii.

close-tongued (klōs'tungd), *a.* Secretive; cautious in speaking.

Close-tongued treason. *Shak.*, *Lucrece*, I. 770.

close-work (klōs'wērk), *n.* In *Eng. coal-mining*, the drifting or running of a level between two coal-seams.

closh¹ (klōsh), *n.* [*< F. clocher*, *OF. clochier*, *< L. claudicare*, limp: see *clock*⁵ and *claudicate*.] The *Pr. clopchar*, limp, has suggested another origin of *clocher*, namely, *< ML. *cloppicare*, *< cloppus*, *OF. and Pr. clop*, lame, prob. of LG. origin, but referred without much reason to Gr. *χλωπόνος*, lame-footed, *< χλωρός*, lame, + *πούς* (*pod-*) = *E. foot*.] A disease in the feet of cattle. Also called *fouder*.

closh² (klōsh), *n.* [Perhaps *< D. klos*, a bowl, bobbin, block (cf. *klosbaan*, a bowling-green), = *Dan. klods* = *Sw. klots*, block, stub: see *clot*¹, *n.*] A game mentioned in old statutes, played with pins and bowls, and supposed to be the equivalent of the modern nippins.

The game of *cloish*, or *clash*, mentioned frequently in the ancient statutes, seems to have been the same as

keyles, or at least exceedingly like it: *cloish* was played with pins, which were thrown at with a bowl instead of a truncheon, and probably differed only in name from the nine-pins of the present time.

Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 365.

clash-calest, *n. pl.* Ninepins. *Coles*, 1717.

clash-hook (klos'hük), *n.* A whalers' implement for lifting blubber to be skinned. *De Colange*.

clashing-machine (klō'zing-mā-shēn'), *n.* 1. A machine for sewing heavy cloth or leather. It uses two threads, and makes a lock-stitch alike on both sides.—2. In rope-making, the machine by which the strands made by a stranding-machine are 'laid' or twisted into rope.

Closterium (klos-tē'ri-um), *n.* [NL.] A large genus of desmids in which the cell constituting the plant is entire, tapering toward each end, and lunately or arcuately curved. *Nitsche*, 1817.

closure (klō'zūr), *n.* [OF. *clousure* (Roquefort), afterward irreg. extended (under influence of *L. claustrum*, that which closes: see *cloister*) to *clousure* (Cotgrave), > mod. F. *clôture*, closure; < *L. clausura*, a closing, < *claudere*, pp. *clausus*, close: see *clausure* and *close*¹, and cf. *close*², *closer*².] 1. The act of shutting, or the state of being closed; a closing or shutting up.

O look up: he does, and shows Death in his broken eyes, which Caesar's hands Shall do the honour of eternal closure. *Chapman*, *Cæsar and Pompey*, iv. 1.

The first warning which the community had of his change of attitude was the conspicuous and even defiant closure of his shop. *Hovells*, *Modern Instance*, vi.

2. That by which anything is closed or shut; a means of closing. *Johnson*.

I admire your sending your last to me quite open, without a seal, wafer, or any closure whatever. *Pope*, To *Swift*.

3. Inclosure; also, that which incloses, bounds, covers, or shuts in.

Yf it be full of stonys,
For closure of the feld better stuff noon is.
Palladius, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 150.
Within the guilty closure of thy walls.
Shak., *Rich. III.*, iii. 3.

The bodle withe the closures wayed 900 waight.
Quoted in *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IV. 121.

4. Conclusion; end.

The poor remainder of Andronic
Will hand in hand all headlong cast us down, . . .
And make a mutual closure of our house.
Shak., *Tit. And.*, v. 3.

5. In legislation, the closing or stoppage of a debate: in the British House of Commons, the cutting off of debate so as to prevent further discussion or motions by the minority and cause a direct vote to be taken on the question before the House: often used in the French form *clôture*. By the rules of 1887 any member, after obtaining the consent of the chair, may move that "the question be now put," and if this motion is carried, at least 200 voting in the affirmative, or if not that number, at least 100 in the affirmative and less than 40 in the negative, the Speaker ends the debate and puts the question. In the House of Representatives and other legislative bodies in the United States the same object is effected by moving the previous question. See *question*.

closure (klō'zūr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *closed*, ppr. *closing*. [< *closure*, *n.*] In England, to end by closure. See *closure*, *n.*, 5. [Colloq.]

Several hours later the Government closed the discussion on the Navy vote.
Daily News (London), March 24, 1887.

Clos Vougeot (klō vō-zhō'). The most celebrated of the red wines of Burgundy, grown in the commune of Vougeot, in the department of Côte-d'Or. The inclosure (*clos*) forms one of the largest vineyards in the world, containing over 100 acres. The wine produced is variously classified according to quality.

clot¹ (klot), *n.* [Also dial. *clat* (see *clat*¹); early mod. E. also *clott*; < ME. *clot*, *clotte* (also later *clodde*, > E. *clod*¹, *q. v.*), < AS. *clot* (very rare), a round mass, = OD. *klot*, *klotte* (cf. D. *klos*, a bowl, block) = MHG. *kloz*, G. *klotz*, a block, lump, = Dan. *klods* = Sw. *klots*, a block, lump, stump, stub. Prob. akin to *cleat*², *q. v.* The forms and senses of *clot* seem to have been confused in various languages with those of *clote*¹ = *clot*² (*clot-bur*), *clout*¹, and *cloud*¹, *cloud*²; see these words.] 1. A clod. [Obsolete or rare.]

Than euery man had a mall
Syche as the betyn clottys withall.

Hunting of the Harege (Weber, *Metr. Rom.*, III.), l. 91.

The ground also would now be broken up for a fallow, . . . to the end that the sun might thoroughly parch and concoct the clots.
Holland, tr. of *Pliny*, xviii. 26.

Every heart, when sifted well,
Is a clot of warmer dust.

Tennyson, *Vision of Sin*.

2. A hill.

Sant Iohan hem sy [saw] al in a knot,
On the hyl of Syon that semly clot.

Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), l. 788.

3. A dull, stupid man; a clodpoll.

The crafty impostions
Of subtle clerks, feats of fine understanding,
To abuse clots and clows with.

B. Jonson, *Magnetick Lady*, l. 1.

4. A concrete or coagulated mass of soft or fluid matter: as, a clot of blood or of cream.

The white of an egg, with spirit of wine, doth bake the egg into clots, as if it began to poch. *Bacon*.

As the clot is composed of corpuscles and fibrin . . . after coagulation, the actual proportions of the clot and serum are about equal. *Flint*, *Human Physiology*.

5. A clump. [Rare.]

Clots of sea-pink blooming on their [rocks'] sides instead of heather. *R. L. Stevenson*, *The Merry Men*.

clot¹ (klot), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *clotted*, ppr. *clotting*. [< *clot*¹, *n.* Cf. freq. *clotter* = *clutter*¹.] I. *intrans.* To coagulate, as soft or fluid matter, into a thick inspissated mass; become concrete: as, milk or blood clots.

II. *trans.* 1. To form into clots.

[He] breaketh it in furrows, and sometime ridgeth it up again; and at another time harroweth it and clotteth it. *Latimer*, *Sermon of the Plough*.

2. To cause to coagulate; make or form into clots.

The clotted blood within my hose,
That from my wounded body flows.

S. Butler, *Hudibras*, l. 3.

3. To cover with clots; mat together by clots, as of blood.

The light and lustrous curls . . . clotted into points. *Tennyson*, *Passing of Arthur*.

Clotted cream, cream produced in the form of clots on the surface of new milk when it is warmed, and served as a table delicacy. Also *clouted cream*.

clot² (klot), *n.* A dialectal variant of *clote*¹. Compare *clot-bur*.

clot-bur, *clote-bur*¹ (klot'-, klōt'ber), *n.* [< *clot*², *clote*¹, > *bur*¹.] 1. A name of the burdock, *Arctium Lappa*.—2. A name of species of *Xanthium*.

Also called *clit-bur*.

clote¹ (klōt), *n.* [Also E. dial. *clot*, *clut*; < ME. *clote*, *clote*, < AS. *clāte*, burdock, akin to *clite* (glossed *tussilago*, colt's-foot), ME. **clite*, *clite*, burdock, mod. E. *clite*, *cleat*: see *clite*¹, *cleat*¹.] 1. The burdock: same as *clot-bur*, 1.

Clote and *breere* shal stye on the auters of hem. *Wyclif*, *Hos.* x. 8.

2. The yellow water-lily, *Nuphar lutea*.

This is the clote, bearing a yellow flower;
And this, black horehound.

Fletcher, *Faithful Shepherdess*, II. 2.

clote², *n.* An obsolete form of *cleat*².

clote-bur, *n.* See *clot-bur*.

clote-leaf, *n.* [ME. *clote-lefe*.] The leaf of the burdock. *Chaucer*.

clotter, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *clotter*, *clutter*¹.

cloth (klōth), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *cloath* (pl. *clothes*, *cloaths*, *cloathes*); < ME. *cloth*, earlier *clath* (pl. *clothes*, *clothis*, and by contraction *clote* (cf. Sc. *claes*: see *clothes*), < AS. *clāth* = OFries. *klāth*, *klād*, Fries. *klæd* = LG. D. *kleed* = MHG. *kleit*, G. *kleid*, a dress, garment, = Icel. *klathi* = Sw. *kläde* = Dan. *klæde*, cloth; origin uncertain. See *clothes*. Hence *clothe*, *clad*.] I. *n.* Pl. *cloths* (klōthz), in a particular sense *clothes* (see *clothes*). 1. A fabric or texture of wool or hair, or of cotton, flax, hemp, or other vegetable filaments, formed by weaving or intertexture of threads, and used for garments or other covering, and for various other purposes; specifically, in the trade, a fabric of wool, in contradistinction to one made of other material.

Cloth that cometh fro the weuyng is nougt comly to were, Tyll it is fulled vnder fote, or in fullyng stokkes, Waschen wel with water, and with taseles crached, Ytoked, and ytentid, and vnder tailloours hande.

Piers Plowman (B), xv. 444.

2. A piece of cloth used for a particular purpose, generally as a covering, or as the canvas for a painting: as, a table-cloth; an altar-cloth; to spread the cloth (that is, the table-cloth).

In that same Clothe so y-wrapped, the Augueles beren hire Body to the Mount Synay, and there thei buried hire with it. *Mandeville*, *Travels*, p. 60.

3. Dress; raiment; clothing; clothes. See *clothes*.

Thi cloth ["raiment," A. V.] bi which thou were hillid [covered] fallide not for eldnesse. *Wyclif*, *Deut.* viii. 4.
I'll ne'er distrust my God for cloth and bread. *Quarles*.

4. The customary garb of a trade or profession; a livery; specifically, the professional dress of a clergyman.

That the worthy men of the seid cloth graunt no yette of the comyns good, but of hur owne, wout the aduise of the xlvij. comyners. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 386.

Hence—5. The clerical office or profession; with the definite article (*the cloth*), the clergy collectively; clergymen as a class.

The cloth, the clergy, are constituted for administering and for giving the best possible effect to . . . every axiom. *Is. Taylor*.

Strong appeals were made to the priesthood. Would they tamely permit so gross an insult to be offered to their cloth? *Macaulay*.

6. Texture; quality. [Rare.]

I also did buy some apples and pork, by the same token the butcher commended it as the best in England for cloth and colour. *Pepys*, *Diary*, III. 1.

Albert cloth, a material the two sides of which are of different colors, each side finished, so that no lining is required: used chiefly for overcoats.—**American cloth**, a name given in Great Britain to a cotton cloth prepared with a glazed or varnished surface to imitate morocco leather: known in the United States as *enameled cloth*.—**Board of Green Cloth**, a court held by the lord steward and subordinate officers in the English royal court (so called from the color of the cloth on the table), having jurisdiction of the peace of the verge—that is, within the precincts of the palace of the royal residence to about 200 yards beyond the outer gate—and without whose warrant a servant of the palace cannot be arrested for debt.—**Bookbinders' cloth**, a stiffly sized and glazed variety of cotton cloth, usually colored, and often decoratively embossed, much used for the case-binding of books.—**Broad cloth**. See *broadcloth*.—**Camel's-hair cloth**. See *camel*.—**Cashgar cloth**. Same as *putto*.—**Chemise cloth**. See *chenille*.—**Cloth appliqué**, a kind of embroidery in which pieces of cloth of different colors are cut into patterns and sewed upon a cloth foundation, the edges being worked with silk gold thread, etc.—**Cloth of acca**. Same as *acca*.—**Cloth of Arras**. See *arras*.—**Cloth of baudekin**. See *baudekin*.—**Cloth of Bruges**, a general term for silks and satins brocaded and wrought with gold, used in the later middle ages in England for ecclesiastical vestments. The pomegranate pattern (which see, under *pomegranate*) was perhaps first introduced in the Bruges stuffs, and was copied all over Europe; later, Bruges produced velvets equal to those of Venice or Genoa.—**Cloth of estate** or *state*, a rich cloth arranged above and behind a throne or chair of state, so as to form a canopy or baldachin, and also a background against which the throne and its occupant may be seen to advantage.—**Cloth of gold**, cloth of which gold thread or fine gold wire forms either the pattern alone or both that and the ground. It is often richly brocaded with flowers, etc. Japanese brocades often contain a great deal of gold in the form of gilded paper in very narrow strips, the effect of which is extremely brilliant, since the gilded surface has its full metallic luster.

He sente to alle Londres, in manere as thei were Marchautes of precyous Stones, of *Clothes of Gold* and of othere thinges. *Mandeville*, *Travels*, p. 138.

She did lie
In her pavilion (cloth of gold, of tissue).
Shak., *A. and C.*, II. 2.

Cloth of lakel, a kind of fine linen, mentioned by Chaucer as used for undergarments.—**Cloth of pall**. See *pall*.—**Cloth of silver**, a cloth woven wholly or in part of silver thread, often richly brocaded with patterns of flowers, etc. Such cloth woven with both gold and silver thread was also commonly known as *cloth of silver*. Compare *cloth of gold*.—**Cloth of state**. Same as *cloth of estate*.—**Cloth of Tarai**. See *tarai*.—**Cloth of tissue**, a rich stuff used in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, replacing the baudekin of an earlier epoch. It was apparently a cloth of gold in which the metallic luster was kept as high as possible, as it is contrasted with "cloth of gold" as being more brilliant.

John Tice attained [in 1573] to the perfection of making all sorts of tufted taffeties, *cloth of tissues*. *A. Barlow*, *Weaving*, p. 24.

Composition cloth. See *composition*.—**Empress cloth**. See *empress*.—**Enameled cloth**. See *American cloth*, above.—**Houseling-cloth**. See *housseling*.—**Long cloth**, a peculiar kind of fine cotton cloth, made milled or plain. *E. H. Knight*.—**Milled cloth**. See *milled*.—**Narrow cloths**, in *woolens*, fabrics from 27 to 29 inches wide, all cloths exceeding the latter width being termed *broadcloth*.—**Painted cloth**, canvas or other similar material painted in partial imitation of tapestry, and used by those for whom tapestry was too expensive, especially during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

Mayster Thomas More, in his youth, devyssed in his father's house in London a goodly hanging of fyne painted clothe, with nyne pageauntes, and verses over every of those pageauntes.

W. Rastell (?), *Sir T. More's English Works*.

Slaves as ragged as Lazarus in the painted cloth. *Shak.*, 1 *Hen. IV.*, iv. 2.

Paper cloth, a fabric of cloth faced with paper.—**Wire cloth**, a texture of wire intermediate between wire gauze and wire netting, used for meat-sieves, strainers, etc.

II. *a.* Made or consisting of cloth, specifically of woolen cloth: as, a cloth coat or cap; cloth coverings.—**Cloth embroidery**, a kind of embroidery in which pieces of cloth of different colors are sewed together edge to edge, producing an elaborate patchwork. The surface is usually embroidered with floss silk. **cloth**¹ (klōth), *v. t.* [< *cloth*, *n.* Cf. *clothe*.] To make into cloth.

It were the greatest madness in the world for vs to vent out wooll not clothed. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 164.

cloth-breech, **cloth-breechest**, *n.* A countryman, or a man of the lower classes, as distinguished from the people of the court.

Yet country's cloth-breech and court velvet-hose
Puff both alike tobacco through the nose.
Wits' Recreations, 1654. (*Nares*.)

clothe (klōth), *v.*; *pret.* and *pp.* **clothed** or **clad**, *ppr.* **clothing**. [Formerly also **cloath**, **cloathe**, *dial.* also **clad** and **clod**; < *ME.* **clothen**, **cloden**, **clathen** (also **clethen**, > *E. dial.* and *Sc.* **clead**, **cleed**, *q. v.*) (*pret.* **clothede**, **clothed**, **cladde**, **clodde**, **clade**, **clad**, *pp.* **clothed**, **clad**, **clod**), < *AS.* **clāthian** (= *D. LG.* **kleden** = *MHG.* **G. kleiden** = *Icel.* **klætha** = *Sw.* **klāda** = *Dan.* **klæde**), *clothe*, < **clāth**, a cloth, a garment: see **cloth**, *n.*, and *cf.* **cloth**, *v.*] *I. trans.* 1. To put garments on; invest with raiment; dress; attire.

Unto Adam also and to his wife did the Lord God make coats of skins, and clothed them. *Gen.* iii. 21.

He [Abijah] had clad himself with a new garment. *1 Ki.* xi. 29.

In the Temple is the Image of Apollo clothed, with a beard. *Purchase*, *Pilgrimage*, p. 80.

Hence—2. To cover as if with clothing; over-spread or surround with any covering, literally or figuratively; invest.

I will also clothe her priests with salvation. *Ps.* cxxii. 16.

And the poor wretched papers be employed
To clothe tobacco, or some cheaper drug.

B. Jonson, *Apol.* to *Poetaster*.

Satan's cloathing himself with Terror when he prepares for the Combat is truly sublime. *Addison*, *Spectator*, No. 321.

On either side the river lie
Long fields of barley and of rye,
That clothe the wold and meet the sky.
Tennyson, *Lady of Shalott*.

3. To furnish with raiment; provide with clothing: as, to feed and clothe a child or an apprentice.

Whanne I was clothes 3e me cladde,
3e wolde no sorowe vpon me see.
York Plays, p. 508.

=*Syn.* To attire, array, apparel.

II. intrans. To wear clothes. [*Rare.*]

Care no more to clothe, and eat.
Shak., *Cymbeline*, iv. 2 (song).

clothed (klōthəd), *p. a.* [*Pp.* of **clothe**, *v.*] 1. Covered with garments; invested with or as if with clothing.

Thou art clothed with honour and majesty. *Ps.* civ. 1.

The pastures are clothed with flocks. *Ps.* lxxv. 13.

Then she rode back, clothed on with chastity.
Tennyson, *Godiva*.

Specifically—2. *Naut.*, said of a mast when the sail is so long as to reach down to the deck-gratings. [*Eng.*]—3. In *her.*, same as *vested*.

clothes (klōthz), *n. pl.* [*< ME.* **clothes**, earlier **clathes** (occasionally *contr.* **close**, **cloysse**; *cf.* the common *mod.* *careless* *pron.* **klōz**, and see *Sc.* **claes**), < *AS.* **clāthas**, *pl.* of **clāth**, a garment: see **cloth**.] 1. Cloths: the older plural of **cloth**, now used only in composition, and including usually senses 2 and 3, as in **clothes-basket**, **clothes-horse**, **clothes-line**, etc.—2. Garments for the human body; dress; vestments; raiment; vesture.

And as it is the custom and manner,
Anone they were arrayed in **clothis** blake.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), i. 242.

If I may touch but his clothes, I shall be whole.
Mark v. 28.

3. Materials for covering a bed; bedclothes.

*A bade me lay more clothes on his feet.

Shak., *Hen. V.*, ii. 3.

She turned each way her frightened head,
Then sunk it deep beneath the clothes.
Prior, *The Dove*.

Long clothes, clothes for a young infant, made much longer than the body.

clothes-basket (klōthz'bas'ket), *n.* A large basket for holding or carrying clothes or household linen for washing.

clothes-brush (klōthz'brush), *n.* A brush adapted for brushing clothes.

clothes-dryer (klōthz'dri'er), *n.* Any device for drying wet clothes.

clothes-horse (klōthz'hōrs), *n.* A frame to hang clothes or household linen on, especially for drying.

clothes-line (klōthz'lin), *n.* A rope on which clothes are hung to dry after being washed.

clothes-moth (klōthz'mōth), *n.* A name common to several moths of the genus *Tinea*, whose larvae are destructive to woollen fabrics, feathers, furs, etc., upon which they feed, using the material also for the construction of the cases in which they assume the chrysalis state. See **out** in next column.

clothes-pin (klōthz'pin), *n.* A forked piece of wood or a small spring-clip for fastening clothes on a clothes-line.

clothes-press (klōthz'pres), *n.* 1. A wardrobe, closet, or cupboard in which clothes are placed; an armoire.—2. A press in which clothing is creased and smoothed. *E. H. Knight*.

clothes-sprinkler (klōthz'spring'klēr), *n.* A perforated vessel by means of which a fine shower of water is sprinkled upon clothes to dampen them for ironing.

clothes-wringer (klōthz'ring'ēr), *n.* A mechanical device for wringing the water from wet clothes. It is commonly a frame containing two elastic rollers in contact and turned by a crank, between which the clothes are passed to squeeze out the water.

cloth-hall (klōth'hāl), *n.* A hall or local institution forming a center of the trade in woollen cloth, as at Leeds, Bruges, etc.; a market for the sale of woollen cloths. The cloth-halls were formerly of great importance in the trade.

The importance of these **cloth-halls** may be seen from the fact that the merchants of Novgorod, after having several times received defective pieces of cloth from other places, determined that no cloth but that from the hall at Bruges should be allowed entrance into the Baltic ports and the Eastern markets. *English Guilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. cvi.

clothier (klōth'yēr), *n.* [*< clothe* + *-er*, as in *razier*¹, *grazier*, *sawyer*, etc.] 1. A maker or seller of cloth or of clothes; specifically, a dealer in ready-made clothing.

The clothiers all, not able to maintain
The many to them 'longing, have put off
The spinsters, carders, fullers, weavers.
Shak., *Hen. VIII.*, i. 2.

2. A fuller. *Pickering*. [*U. S.*]

clothing¹ (klōth'wīng), *n.* [*< ME.* **clothing**, **clathing** (also **clothing**, > *E. dial.* and *Sc.* **cleading**, **cleeding**) (= *D. kleeding* = *G. kleidung* = *Dan.* **klædning**), verbal *n.* of **clothe**, *v.*: see **clothe**.]

1. Garments in general; covering for the person; clothes; dress; raiment; apparel.

Looke, suche **clothing** as thou shall weere
Keepe hem as clenly as thou can;
And all the Remenant of thy geere;
For **clothing** oft maketh man.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 110.

My clothing was sackcloth. *Ps.* xxxv. 13.

2. Livery; corporation.

That ther be ordeyned a stronge comyn cofur wt vj. keyes, to kepe yn ther treasure, oue keye therof to be deliuered to the high Baillye, and another to oon of the Aldermen, and the ijthe to the chamberleyn choyn by the grete **clothynges**. *English Guilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 377.

3. In steam-engines, same as **cleading**, 2 (a).—

4. Sheets of leather studded with wire, used to form the cards of a carding-machine. Also called **card-clothing**.

clothing² (klōth'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of **cloth**, *v.*] The making or manufacture of cloth.

The king took measures to instruct the refugees from Flanders in the art of **clothing**. *Ray*.

cloth-lapper (klōth'lap'er), *n.* A person who laps or folds cloth, generally with the aid of some mechanical contrivance.

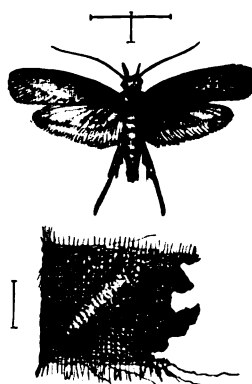
clothesless, *a.* [*ME.* **clothes** (= *Icel.* **klæðlauss**); < **cloth** + **-less**.] Without clothing. See **extract** under **cloth**, *I.*, 3.

Seint Paul . . . in famyne, and in thurst, and colde, and **clothesless**. *Chaucer*, *Parson's Tale*, p. 238.

cloth-mark (klōth'märk), *n.* A seal, usually of lead, appended to a roll or piece of cloth by a duly appointed officer (see **alnager**) as evidence of its quality or length.

cloth-measure (klōth'mezh'ūr), *n.* A measure of length and surface, in which the yard is divided into quarters and nails: formerly employed in measuring cloth sold by the yard, but now practically out of use, the yard being divided into halves, quarters, sixteenths, etc.

Clotho (klō'thō), *n.* [*NL.*, < *L.* **Clotho**, < *Gr.* **Κλωθώ**, one of the three Fates, lit. 'the spinster' (the three being also called **Klōthes**, 'the spinsters'), < **κλωθεω**, *spin.*] In *zool.*: (a) A genus of mollusks. *Faujas de Saint-Fond*, 1808.



Clothes-moth (*Tinea pellionella*), with piece of cloth attached by larva. (Cross and line show natural sizes.)

(b) A genus of tubitelarian spiders, of the family *Agalenidae*: a synonym of *Uroctea*. *Walcknaer*, 1809. [Not in use.] (c) A genus of venomous African serpents, of the family *Viperidae*. *C. arietans* is the puff-adder of the Cape of Good Hope, the largest and most poisonous South African species. *C. nasicornis* is another African species known as the river-jack. *J. E. Gray*, 1840. (d) A genus of humming-birds. *Mulsant*, 1875.

cloth-paper (klōth'pā'pēr), *n.* Coarse glazed paper used for pressing and finishing woollen cloth.

cloth-plate (klōth'plāt), *n.* In a sewing-machine, the metal plate on which the work rests and through which the needle passes.

cloth-press (klōth'pres), *n.* A hydrostatic press in which woollen cloths are subjected to pressure. *E. H. Knight*.

cloth-prover (klōth'prō'vēr), *n.* A form of magnifying glass used in numbering the threads of weft in a given space of cloth.

clotthred, *pp.* A Middle English variant of **clottered**. *Chaucer*.

cloth-shearer (klōth'shēr'er), *n.* One who shears cloth to free it from superfluous nap.

My father is a poor man, and by his occupation a **cloth-shearer**. *Hakewill*, *Apology*, p. 438.

cloth-shop (klōth'shop), *n.* A bookbindery devoted to case-work or binding in cloth.

cloth-stitch (klōth'stich), *n.* A close stitch used in the decorative patterns of pillow-laces, in which the threads are woven together like those of a piece of cloth. It is not strictly speaking a stitch, but is woven with bobbins.

cloth-stretcher (klōth'strech'er), *n.* One who or that which stretches cloth; specifically, a machine having a series of rolls and bars over which cloth is drawn to stretch it.

cloth-tester (klōth'tes'tēr), *n.* A machine for testing the strength of cloth by a direct pull.

cloth-walk, *v. i.* [*ME.*: see **cloth** and **walk**.] To full cloth.

When they be perones ynogh and people to the same, to dye, carde, or spynne, weve, or **cloth-walk**, withyn the seid cyte. *English Guilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 383.

cloth-wheel (klōth'hwēl), *n.* 1. A grinding or polishing wheel covered with cloth charged with an abrading or polishing material, as pumice-stone, rotten-stone, chalk, putty-powder, etc. *E. H. Knight*.—2. In a sewing-machine, a feed-movement in the form of a toothed or serrated wheel which projects upward through the cloth-plate and has an intermittent motion.

cloth-worker (klōth'wēr'kēr), *n.* A maker of cloth.

He got this cold with sitting up late, and singing catches with **cloth-workers**. *B. Jonson*, *Epicæne*, iii. 2.

No **clothworker** was allowed to bring his wares for sale in these halls, unless he had served a seven years' apprenticeship. *English Guilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. cixxi.

Cloth-workers' Company, one of the twelve great livery companies of London.

clotly (klōth'y), *a.* [*< cloth* + *-y*.] Resembling cloth; having the texture of cloth. *M. C. Cooke*, *British Fungi*, p. 5. [*Rare.*]

cloth-yard (klōth'yārd), *n.* An old measure for cloth which differed somewhat in length from the modern yard. See **yard**.—**Cloth-yard shaft** or **arrow**, an arrow having the length of a yard, cloth-measure: the longest shaft ever used in European archery. The length of the shaft used depended upon the length and flexibility of the bow, because it was always considered necessary that the arrow should be drawn nearly to its head. A long arrow was, however, more easy to aim truly; hence the long and flexible bow with a long shaft was a more effective weapon than a shorter bow.

He had a bow bent in his hand,
Made of a trusty tree;
An arrow of a cloth-yard long
Up to the head drew hee.
Cherry-Chase (Percy's *Reliques*, p. 143).

God keep the kindly Scot from the **cloth-yard shaft**, and he will keep himself from the handy stroke. *Scott*, *Monastery*, iii.

clotpate (klōt'pāt), *n.* Same as **clotpoll**.

clotpoll, **clotpolet** (klōt'pōl), *n.* [*Var.* of **clodpoll**.] 1. A clodpoll; a blockhead. *Shak.*, *T.* and *C.*, ii. 1.—2. A head: used contemptuously.

I have sent Cloten's **clotpoll** down the stream.

Shak., *Cymbeline*, iv. 2.

clott (klōt), *n.* An early modern English form of **clot**.

clotter, *v. t.* [*< ME.* **cloteren**, **clotren**, **clothren** (= *MD.* **klotteren**); freq. of **clot**, *v.* See **clutter**.] To clot; coagulate: the earlier form of **clutter**¹.

The **clotthred** [*var.* **clottered**, **clotred**] blood, for eny lecher-craft,
Corrumpeth, and is in his bouk flast [left].
Chaucer, *Knight's Tale*, i. 1887.

Sliddering through **clottered** blood and holy mire.
Dryden, *Æneid*, ii.

clotty (klot'i), *a.* [*< clot¹ + -y¹.*] Full of clots or small hard masses; full of concretions or clods.

The matter expectorated is thin, and mixed with thick, clotty, bluish streaks. *Harvey, Consumption.*

clōture (klō'tūr), *n.* [*F.*] Same as *closure*, 5.

clouch (klouch), *n.* A variant of *clutch¹.*

cloud¹ (kloud), *n.* [*< ME. cloud, cloude (with rare irreg. variants clod, clody), a cloud, prob. a new use of ME. cloud, earlier clude, clud, a mass of rock, a hill (in ME. partly confused with clot¹, clod¹, q. v.), < AS. clūd, a mass of rock, a hill (the AS. word for 'cloud' was wolcen, > E. welkin, q. v.). Cf. cloud².]* 1. A collection of visible vapor or watery particles suspended in the air at a considerable altitude. A like collection of vapors upon the earth is called *fog*. The average height of the clouds is estimated at between two and three miles, but it varies at different times of the year. The forms of clouds are indefinitely variable; they are commonly classified roughly as follows: (a) The *cirrus*, a cloud somewhat resembling a lock or locks of hair



Cirrus.

(the cat's-tail of the sailor), consisting of wavy parallel or divergent filaments, generally at a great height in the atmosphere, and spreading indefinitely. (b) The *cumulus*,



Cumulus.

a cloud which assumes the form of dense convex or conical heaps, resting on a horizontal base. Also called *day* or *summer cloud*. (c) The *stratus*, also called *fall-cloud*



Stratus.

from its lowness, or *cloud of night*, an extended, continuous, level sheet of cloud, increasing from beneath. These three principal forms produce in combination forms denominated as follows: (d) *Cirro-cumulus*, a connected system of small roundish clouds placed in close order and separated by intervals of sky, often occurring in warm dry weather. Also called *mackerel-sky*. (e) *Cirro-stratus*, a horizontal or slightly inclined sheet, attenuated at its circumference, concave downward or undulated. (f) *Cumulo-stratus*, a cloud in which the structure of the cumulus is mixed with that of the cirro-stratus or cirro-cumulus, the cumulus at the top and overhanging a flattish stratum or base. (g) *Nimbus*, *cumulo-cirro-stratus*, or



Nimbus.

rain-cloud, a dense cloud spreading out into a crown of cirrus and passing beneath into a shower. (h) *Globo-cumulus*, a term applied by Millot to slightly elongated, hemispherical, grayish pockets appearing in the mass of rain-clouds.

2. A semblance of a cloud, or something spread out like or having some effect of a cloud: commonly followed by a specification: as, a *cloud of dust*; a ship under a *cloud of canvas* (that is, a large spread of sails).

The archers on both sides bent their bows,
And the clouds of arrows flew.
Robin Hood and the Valiant Knight (Child's Ballads, [V. 391].)

A pitchy cloud
Of locusts, warping on the eastern wind.
Milton, P. L., i. 340.

3. A clouded appearance; a dark area of color over a lighter material, or the reverse, as bloom

upon a varnished surface.—4. In *zool.*, an ill-defined, obscure, or indistinct spot or mark, often a spot produced by the internal structure seen through a semi-transparent surface.

Larva . . . beneath with opaque white clouds. *Say.*

5. Anything that obscures, darkens, threatens, or the like.

He has a cloud in's face. *Shak., A. and C., iii. 2.*

6. A multitude; a collection; a throng. [Now rare.]

So great a cloud of witnesses. *Heb. xii. 1.*
The bishop of London did cut down a noble cloud of trees at Fulham. *Aubrey, Lord Bacon's Apophthegms.*

7. A woman's head-wrap made of loosely knit wool.—**Cloud on a title.** See *title*.—In *cloud¹*, secretly; covertly.

These, sir, are businesses ask to be carried
With caution, and in cloud.
B. Jonson, The Devil is an Ass, ii. 1.

In the clouds. (a) Above the earth and practical things; high-flown; unreal; unsubstantial; illusory. (b) Absorbed in day-dreams; visionary; absent-minded; abstracted. (c) Out of ordinary comprehension; in the realms of fancy or non-reality.

Though poets may of inspiration boast,
Their rage, ill-govern'd, in the clouds is lost.
Waller, On Roscommon's tr. of Horace.

Magellanic clouds. See *Magellanic*.—Under a cloud, in difficulties or misfortune; in an uncertain or unfortunate condition; especially, under suspicion or in disgrace.

I will say that for the English, if they were dells, that they are a ceeveleesed people to gentlemen that are under a cloud.
Scott, Redgauntlet, II. xiii.

They had attached themselves to Isabella in the early part of her life, when her fortunes were still under a cloud.
Prescott, Ferd. and Is., ii. 13.

Under *cloud¹*, under heaven; under the sun.

Was neuer kyng under cloude his knyghtes more louet,
Ne gretter of giftes to his goode men.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 3873.

=*syn.* 1. *Haze, Fog, etc.* See *rain, n.*

cloud¹ (kloud), *v.* [*< cloud¹, n.*] *I. trans.* 1. To overspread with a cloud or clouds: as, the sky is *clouded*. Hence—2. To cover as if with clouds: in various figurative applications, as to obscure, darken, render gloomy or sullen, etc.: said of aspect or mood.

To cloud and darken the clearest truths.
Decay of Christian Piety.

His fair demeanour,
Lovely behaviour, unappalled spirit,
Spoke him not base in blood, however clouded.
Ford, Perkin Warbeck, iv. 3.

3. To variegate with spots or waves of a darker color appearing as if laid on over a lighter, or the reverse: as, to *cloud* a panel; a *clouded* sky in a picture.—4. To place under a cloud, as of misfortune, disgrace, etc.; sully; tarnish: as, his character was *clouded* with suspicion.

I would not be a stander-by, to hear
My sovereign mistress *clouded* so.
Shak., W. T., i. 2.

Clouded cane. See *cane¹*.—To *cloud* a title. See *cloud* on a title, under *title*.

This disputation concerning these lands has *clouded* the title for a quarter of a century.
Appleton's Ann. Cyc. (1886), p. 250.

II. intrans. To grow cloudy; become obscured with clouds: sometimes with *up*.

Worthless, away; the scene begins to cloud.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2.

It *clouded* up before eight o'clock. *Bryant.*

cloud², *n.* [*ME., earlier clude, clud, < AS. clūd, a mass of rock, a hill. Cf. cloud¹, and clod¹, clot¹.*] A rock; a hill.

Worms woveth under cloudes.
Spec. of Lyric Poetry (ed. Wright).

The cludes to the se shal rin
flor to hid them tharin.
Anticriat (ed. Morris), l. 708.

cloudage (klou'dāj), *n.* [*< cloud¹ + -age.*] A mass of clouds; cloudiness: as, "a scudding cloudage of shapes," *Coleridge*. [Rare.]

cloudberry (kloud'ber'i), *n.*; pl. *cloudberries* (-iz). [*< cloud¹ (appar. in earlier sense of 'a round mass,' in ref.*

to the berries; cf. the other name *knot-berry*) + *berry¹.*] A species of dwarf raspberry, *Rubus Chamamorus*, with a creeping root-stock and simple stem, from 4 to 8 inches high. It is found in arctic and sub-arctic regions of the northern hemisphere, on the mountains of Great Britain and central Europe, and in some localities in Canada and New England. The flow-

Cloudberry (*Rubus Chamamorus*).

ers are large and white, and the berries, which are of a very agreeable taste, are orange-yellow in color, and consist of a few large drupes. Also called *knotberry* and *mountain bramble*.

cloud-born (kloud'börn), *a.* [*Tr. of L. nubigena, an epithet of the centaurs.*] Born of a cloud.

Cloud-born centaurs. *Dryden, Æneid.*

cloud-built (kloud'bilt), *a.* 1. Built up of clouds.

The sun went down
Behind the cloud-built columns of the west.
Cowper, Odyssey.

2. Fanciful; imaginary; chimerical; fantastic: applied to day-dreams or castles in the air.

And so vanished my cloud-built palace.
Goldsmith, Essays.

cloud-burst (kloud'bêrst), *n.* A violent down-pour of rain in large quantity and over a very limited area.

The most destructive *cloud-burst* ever known in Grant county . . . extended over twelve miles in length. Rocks weighing tons were washed loose on the hills, and came down like an avalanche, sweeping away fences, houses, and groves; dry gulches were filled and overflowing; the smallest rivulets became roaring torrents.
Amer. Meteor. Jour., II. 556.

cloud-capped, cloud-capt (kloud'kapt), *a.* Capped with clouds; touching the clouds; lofty.

The cloud-capp'd towers, the gorgeous palaces.
Shak., Tempest, iv. 1.

cloud-compeller (kloud'kom-pel'êr), *n.* [A tr. of Gr. νεφέληγγέτης, lit. 'cloud-gatherer,' a Homeric epithet of Zeus (Jupiter), < νεφέλη, cloud (see *nebula*), + γάγειν, gather: see *agora*.] He who collects or drives together the clouds: an epithet of Zeus or Jupiter.

cloud-compelling (kloud'kom-pel'ing), *a.* Collecting or driving together the clouds: applied classically to Jupiter.

Bacchus, the seed of cloud-compelling Jove.
Waller, On the Danger His Majesty Escaped.

Abyssinia's cloud-compelling cliffs.
Thomson, Autumn, l. 901.

cloud-drift (kloud'drift), *n.* Irregular, drifting clouds; cloud-rack.

Far off, above the frigid western hills, lay violet-fringed cloud-drifts.
S. Judd, Margaret, l. 17.

cloudful, *a.* [*ME. cloudeful; < cloud¹ + -ful, l.*] Dark; blind; ignorant.

To wasche away oure cloudeful offence.
Chaucer, Orison to the Virgin, l. 109.

cloudily (klou'di-li), *adv.* In a cloudy manner; with clouds; darkly; obscurely; not perspicuously.

Plato . . . talks too metaphysically and *cloudily* about it [the highest good]. *Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 205.*

cloudiness (klou'di-nes), *n.* The state of being cloudy or clouded.

clouding (klou'ding), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *cloud¹*, *v.*] The appearance of cloudiness; unequal blending or distribution of light and shade or of colors; specifically, a clouded appearance given to silks, ribbons, and yarns in the process of dyeing.

The cloudings of the tortoise-shell of Hermes.
Ruskin, Lectures on Art, p. 166.

cloud-kissing (kloud'kis'ing), *a.* Touching the clouds; lofty.

Cloud-kissing Illion. *Shak., Lucrece, l. 1370.*

cloud-land (kloud'land), *n.* The region of the clouds; a place above the earth or away from the practical things of life; dream-land; the realm of fancy.

cloudless (kloud'les), *a.* [*< cloud¹ + -less.*] Being without a cloud; unclouded; clear; bright: as, *cloudless* skies.

cloudlessly (kloud'les-li), *adv.* In a cloudless manner; without clouds.

cloudlet (kloud'let), *n.* [*< cloud¹ + dim. -let.*] A small cloud.

Eve's first star through fleecy cloudlet peeping.
Coleridge.

cloud-rack (kloud'rak), *n.* An assemblage of irregular, drifting clouds; floating cloudy vapor; cloud-drift.

If there is no soul in man higher than all that, did it reach to sailing on the *cloud-rack* and spinning sea-sand; then I say man is but an animal.
Carlyle.

cloud-ring (kloud'ring), *n.* A ring of clouds; specifically, a cloudy belt or region north and south of the equator.

cloud-topped, cloud-topt (kloud'topt), *a.* Having the top covered with clouds. *Gray.*

cloudy (klou'di), *a.* [*< ME. cloudy, cloudi (cf. AS. clūdīg, rocky, hilly); < cloud¹ + -y¹.*] 1. Overcast with clouds; obscured by clouds: as, a *cloudy* day; a *cloudy* sky.

And bring in *cloudy* night immediately.
Shak., R. and J., iii. 2.

2. Consisting of a cloud or clouds; of the nature of a cloud.

As Moses entered into the tabernacle, the cloudy pillar descended and stood at the door of the tabernacle. Ex. xxxiii. 9.

3. Obscure; dark; not easily understood.

The Historian, affirming many things, can in the cloudy knowledge of mankind hardly escape from many lies. Sir P. Sidney, Apol. for Poetrie.

Cloudy and confused notions.

Watts, Improvement of Mind.

4. Having the appearance of gloom; indicating gloom, anxiety, sullenness, or ill nature; not open or cheerful.

When cloudy looks are cleared. Spenser, Sonnets, xl.

5. Marked with spots or areas of dark or various hues, or by clouding or a blending of light and shade or of colors.—6. Wanting in luster, brightness, transparency, or clearness; dimmed: as, a cloudy diamond.

Before the wine grows cloudy.

Swift, Advice to Servants, Directions to the Butler.

Cloudy swelling, a degenerative change of cell-substance, sometimes seen in muscular and glandular tissue. It is marked by swelling and a cloudy granular appearance. The granules dissolve in acetic acid or in alkali. It is often followed by fatty degeneration. Also called *parenchymatous degeneration* or *inflammation, granular degeneration*, and *albuminous infiltration*. = *Syn.* 1. Murky, hazy, lowering, dim, dismal.

cloudé (klô-â'), a. [F., pp. of *clouer*, fix or stud with nails, < *clou*, a nail: see *clove*, and cf. *clout*.] In her., studded with nails. See *trelas*.

clough¹ (kluf or klou), n. [= Sc. *cleugh*, *cleuch*, < ME. *clough*, *clow*, pl. *cloughes*, **clowes*, *clowes*, *clowes*, prob. (with guttural *gh* (> *u*) for orig. *f* (> *v*), as reversely *f* for *gh* in the mod. pron., and in *dicarf*, *duff* for *dough*, etc.) < Icel. *klöft*, a cleft or rift in a hill, a ravine (cf. Dan. *kløft*, a clamp, vise, tongs, = Sw. *klöfva*, a vise) (= D. *klouf*, a slit, crevice, chink, > E. (Amer.) *cloue*, a ravine: see *cloves*], < *kljufa* = AS. *clēfan*, E. *cleave*, split: see *cleave*², and cf. *clift*, *clift*¹. The ME. pl. *clowes* touches *clowes*, pl. of *clif*, mod. E. *cliff*: see *cleve*⁴, *cliff*¹. Cf. *cloves*.] 1. A narrow valley; a cleft in a hillside; a ravine, glen, or gorge.

Into a grisly clough
Thal and that maiden yode.

Sir Tristrem, ll. 59.

Als lange as we haue herde-men bene,
And kepis this catell in this cloghe,
So selcouth a sight was neuere non sene.

York Plays, p. 120.

These caltif Jewes dud not so now,
Sende him to seche in clif and clow.

Cursor Mundi. (Halliwell.)

What pictures are presented by these misty crags and deep water-worn cloughs? All about Derbyshire, 1884.

2†. A cliff; a rocky precipice.

Here is the close of Clyme with *clowes* so hye.
Morte Arthure, l. 1639.

3. The cleft or fork of a tree. [Prov. Eng.]—4. A wood. [Prov. Eng.]—5. A sluice; especially, a sluice for letting off water gently, as in the agricultural operation of improving soils by flooding them with muddy water. Also *clow*.

This [washing] is performed by stirring up the wool in a tank of water with a strong pole, the water being let off through a *clow* or shuttle, furnished with a grating, at the bottom of the vat.

W. Crookes, Dyeing and Calico-printing, p. 84.

6. A large vessel of coarse earthenware.—*Float-ing clough*, a barge with scrapers attached, which, driven by the tide or current, rakes up the silt and sand over which it passes, that it may be removed by the current.

clough², n. See *cloff*.

clough-arch (kluf'ärch), n. Same as *paddle-hole*.

clour¹ (klör), n. [E. dial., < ME. *clowre*, a field.] A field.

He seythe a pulter [poulterer] that sellythe a fatte swanne
For a gosselyng, that grasethé on baycune clourys.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 81.

clour² (klör), v. t. [Sc. Cf. Icel. *klöra* = Norw. *kløre*, scratch, scrawl.] 1. To inflict a blow on.—2. To make a dent or bump on.

clour³ (klör), n. [Sc., < *clour*², v. Cf. Icel. *klör*, a scratching.] 1. A blow.

Frae words and aiths to clours and nicks.

Burns, To William Simpson.

2. An indentation produced by a blow, or a raised lump resulting from a blow on the person.

clout¹ (klout), n. [< ME. *clout*, *clut*, a patch, shred, < AS. *clūt*, a patch, a plate (of metal) (> Icel. *klútr*, a kerchief, = Sw. *klut* = Dan. *klud*, a rag, clout), < W. *clwt* = Ir. Gael. *clud* = Manx *cluid*, a clout, patch.] 1. A patch; a piece of cloth, leather, etc., used to mend something.

—2. Any piece of cloth, especially a worthless piece, or one designed for a mean use; a rag.

A clout about that head,

Where late the diadem stood. Shak., Hamlet, ll. 2.

They look

Like empty scabbards all, no mettle in 'em;

Like men of clouts, set to keep crows from orchards. Fletcher, Bonduca, ll. 3.

3†. Any small piece; a fragment; a tatter; a bit.

And when she of this bille hath taken hede,

She rente it al to cloutes atte laste.

Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 709.

4. In archery: (a) The mark fixed in the center of the butts at which archers are shooting. [The mark is said to have been originally a piece of white cloth, though Nares supposes that it may have been a small nail (French *clouet*. See *clout*³).] Indeed, a' must shoot nearer, or he'll ne'er hit the clout.

Shak., L. L. L., iv. 1.

Kings are clouts that every man shoots at,

Our crown the pin that thousands seek to cleave.

Marlowe, Tamburlaine the Great, l. ll. 4.

(b) A small white target placed near the ground. Encyc. Brit. (c) An arrow that has hit the target.

Within 30 years they [the Royal Archers at Edinburgh] shot at a square mark of canvas on a frame, and called the Clout; and an arrow striking the target is still called a clout.

Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. clif.

5. An iron plate fastened upon an axletree to keep it from wearing. clout¹ (klout), v. t. [< ME. *clouten*, *clutien*, < AS. **clūtian* (in pp. *ge-clūtod*, patched), < *clūt*, a patch: see the noun.] 1. To patch; mend by sewing on a clout or patch; cobble; hence, to join clumsily.

And when they were passed thorough thei ouertoke a carl,
that hadde bought a payre of stronge shone, and also
stronge lether to cloute hem with.

Martin (E. E. T. S.), l. 33.

Many sentences of one meaning clouted up together.

Acham.

Paul, yea, and Peter too, had more skill . . . in clouting an old tent.

Latimer.

2. To cover with a piece of cloth or with rags; bandage.

A noisy impudent beggar . . . showed a leg clouted up.

Tatler, No. 68.

3. To rub with an old piece of cloth, felt, or the like.

clout² (klout), n. [< ME. *clout*, *clowte*, a blow; origin unknown.] A blow with the hand; a cuff. [Now colloq. or vulgar.]

He gaf hys fadur soche a clowte

That hors and man felle downe.

Rom. of Syr Tryamour (ed. Halliwell), l. 781.

Dryve out dogge and catte, or els geue them a clout.

Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 182.

clout² (klout), v. t. [E. dial. also *clut*; < ME. *clouten*, *clowten*, strike, beat: see *clout*¹, n.] To strike with the hand; cuff. [Now colloq. or vulgar.]

If I here [her] chyde, she wolde cloute my cote, bierre myn ey.

Coventry Mysteries, p. 98.

Pay him over the pate, clout him for all his courtesies.

Fletcher, Women Pleased.

clout³ (klout), n. [Appar. short for *clout-nail*, where *clout* is either < F. *clouet* (Cotgrave), a little nail (dim. of *clou*, a nail: see *clove*⁴), > *clouter*, stud with nails, or < *clout*¹, v., patch, cobble, esp. of shoes, in the patching of which clout-nails would be used. See quot. from Piers Plowman, under *clout*³, v.] Same as *clout-nail*.

clout³ (klout), v. t. [< *clout*³, n. Cf. F. *clouter*, stud.] To stud or fasten with nails.

With his knopped shon [buckled shoes] clouted fall thykke.

Piers Plowman's Crede, l. 424.

clouted¹ (klou'ted), p. a. [Pp. of *clout*¹, v.] 1. Patched; mended with clouts; mended or put together clumsily; cobbled: as, *clouted* shoes.

A clouted cloak about him was,

That held him frae the cold.

Robin Hood and the Beggar (Child's Ballads, V. 188).

2. Clothed or covered with clouts or patched garments; ragged: as, a *clouted* beggar.

clouted² (klou'ted), p. a. [Pp. of *clout*², v.] Studded, strengthened, or fastened with clout-nails.

I thought he slept; and put

My clouted brogues from off my feet.

Shak., Cymbeline, iv. 2.

The dull swain

Treads on it daily with his clouted shoon.

Milton, Comus, l. 635.

[Some regard the word *clouted* in the above passages as *clouted*¹, patched or mended.]

clouted³ (klou'ted), p. a. A variant of *clotted*. [Prov. Eng.]

One that 'noints his nose with clouted cream and pomatum.

Chapman, May-Day, ll. 2.

clouter¹, n. [< ME. *clouter*, *clowter*, a cobbler, < *clouten*, patch, cobble: see *clout*¹, v.] A cobbler; a patcher.

clouterly (klou'ter-li), a. [< *clouter* + *-ly*.] Clumsy; awkward. [Obsolete or provincial.]

The single wheel plough is a very clouterly sort.

Mortimer, Husbandry.

clouting (klou'ting), n. [Verbal n. of *clout*², v.] 1. The act of striking.—2. [Appar. a particular use of preceding.] See *extract*.

A heavy smooth-edged sickle is used for bagging or clouting—an operation in which the hook is struck against the straw, the left hand being used to gather and carry along the cut swath. Encyc. Brit., XXI. 574.

clout-nail (klout'nāl), n. [< *clout*³ + *nail*.] 1. A short large-headed nail worn in the soles of shoes.—2. A nail for securing clouts or small patches of iron, as to the axletree of a carriage. It has a round flat head, round shank, and sharp point.

Also called *clout*.

clove¹ (klöv), Preterit, and formerly sometimes (for *cloven*, to which the *o* in pret. *clove* is due) past participle, of *cleave*².

clove² (klöv), n. [< ME. *cloue* (written *cloue*, also *clowce*; cf. *clowce*⁴), < AS. *clufe*, pl. (sing. not found) (= LG. *klöve*), *cloue*, esp. of garlic, also in comp. *cluf-thung*, crowfoot, and *cluf-wyrt*, buttercup, also spelled *cluf-thung*, *cluf-wyrt*; = OHG. **chlobo*, **chlofo*, in comp. *chlobolouh*, *chlofolouh*, *chlocolouh*, MHG. *klobelouch*, dissimilated *knobelouch* (cf. *clue*), G. *knoblauch* = MLG. *knoflök*, *knustock*, LG. *knufflök* = MD. *knoflœc*, D. *knoflook*, garlic, lit. 'clove-leek.' The orig. sense appears in OHG. **chlobo*, MHG. *klöbe*, G. *klöbe*, *klöben*, a split stick, = D. *klouf*, a cleft (> *clowce*³, q. v.) = E. *clough*¹, q. v.; thus ult. from AS. *clēfan*, E. *cleave*, split: see *cleave*², *clove*³, *clough*¹.] One of the small bulbs formed in the axils of the scales of a mother bulb, as in garlic.

Clove [var. *cloue*] of garlykke [var. *garlek* or other lyke], costula.

Prompt. Par., p. 436.

clove³ (klöv), n. [< D. *klöve*, now *klouf*, a cleft, ravine, = E. *clough*¹, q. v. See also *clove*².] A ravine or rocky fissure; a gorge: as, the Kaaterskill *clöve* in the Catskill mountains. [Used principally along the Hudson river in New York, where several Dutch words still remain current.]

clove⁴ (klöv), n. [< ME. *clouce*, *clawe*, pl. *clowes*, *clowes*, short for earlier ME. *clouce girofre* (cf. *clouce-gillyflower*), in the Ancrer Riwle as OF., *clou de girofre*, F. *clou de girofle*, also simply *girofle*, clove, = Sp. *clavo giroflado*, also *clavo aromático*, *clavo de especia* (see *spice*), or simply *clavo*, = It. *chioro*, *chiodo di garofano*, or simply *garofano*, *gherofano*, clove: so called from the shape of the clove, lit. 'nail of the gillyflower,' the term *gillyflower*, ME. *gylfre*, etc., being ult. a corrupted form of Gr. *καρνόφυλλον*, lit. 'nut-leaf,' applied to the clove-tree, and subsequently to various aromatic plants: see *Caryophyllus*, *gillyflower*. F. *clou*, Sp. *clavo*, etc., is lit. 'nail,' < L. *clavus*, a nail (prob. akin to *clavis*, a key), < *claudere*, close: see *clavis*, *clif*, *close*¹, v.] 1. A very pungent aromatic spice, the dried flower-buds of *Eugenia caryophyllata*, of the natural



Branch of the Clove-tree (*Eugenia caryophyllata*), with unopened bud.

order *Myrtaceae*, originally of the Moluccas, but now cultivated in Zanzibar, the West Indies, Brazil, and other tropical regions. The tree is a handsome evergreen, from 15 to 30 feet high, with large, elliptic, smooth leaves and numerous purplish flowers on jointed stalks. Every part of the plant abounds in the

volatile oil for which the flower-buds are prized. Cloves are very largely used as a spice, and in medicine for their stimulant and aromatic properties.

Biron. A lemon.

Long. Stuck with cloves.

Shak., L. L. L., v. 2.

2. The tree which bears cloves.—3. [F. clou, a nail: see etym.] A long spike-nail.—Mother cloves, the dried fruit of the clove-tree, resembling cloves somewhat in appearance, but larger and less aromatic.—Oil of cloves, an essential oil obtained from the buds of the clove-tree. It is the least volatile of the essential oils, and consists of eugenic acid and a neutral oil. It is colorless or has a faint yellow tinge, a strong characteristic odor, and a burning taste.—Royal clove, an abnormal state of the clove, in which it has an unusual number of sepals and large bracts at the base: once held in high repute from its rarity and supposed virtues.—Wild clove, a small tree of the West Indies and Venezuela, *Pimenta acris*, which yields the oil of myrica, the basis of bay-rum.

clove (klōv), n. [Origin uncertain.] In England, a weight of cheese, etc. A statute of 1430 makes the clove equal to 7 pounds. The word is still used in Suffolk and Essex for a weight of 8 pounds of cheese or wool, as a division of the wey.

clove-bark, clove-cinnamon (klōv'bärk, -sin'-a-mōn), n. Same as *clove-cassia* (which see, under *cassia*).

clove-gillyflower (klōv'jil'i-flou-ēr), n. [ME. *clove gilofre*, etc., clove; in mod. sense a new comp. of *clove* + *gillyflower*: see *clove* and *gillyflower*.] 1. Same as *clove*, 1.

In that countree grown many trees that beren clove-gilofres and notemuges. Mandeville, Travels.

2. One of the popular names of *Dianthus Caryophyllus*, given especially to the clove-scented, double-flowered, whole-colored varieties.

clove-hitch (klōv'hich), n. See *hitch*, 6.

clove-hook (klōv'hūk), n. Naut., same as *sister-hook*.

clovel (klōv'el), n. [E. dial.] Same as *back-bar*.

cloven (klōv'vn), p. a. [*ME. cloven*, *AS. clofen*, pp. of *cleofan*, cleave: see *cleave*.] 1. Divided; parted; split; riven.

She did confine thee . . . Into a cloven pine. Shak., Tempest, 1. 2.

2. In her. See *sarcelled*.—Cloven hoof. See *hoof*.—To show the cloven hoof, to show that one has designs of an evil or diabolic character, the devil being commonly represented with cloven hoofs.

cloven-berry (klōv'vn-ber'i), n. A shrub of the West Indies, *Samyda serrulata*, which bears a dehiscent fleshy fruit.

cloven-footed (klōv'vn-füt'ed), a. [ME. *clovefote*; *cloven* + *foot* + *-ed*.] 1. Having the foot divided into parts; cloven-hoofed; fispiped.—2. In *ornith.*, having the webs of a palmate foot deeply incised, so that the foot is almost semipalmate, as in a tern of the genus *Hydrochelidon*, the *Larus fuscipes* or cloven-footed gull of early authors.

cloven-hoofed (klōv'vn-höft), a. Having the hoof divided into two parts, as the ox.

clove-pink (klōv'pink), n. A variety of pink the flowers of which smell like cloves.

clover (klōv'vēr), n. [E. dial. *claver*, *clavver*, *Se. claver*, *claver*; *ME. clover*, earlier *claver*, *AS. clāfre*, usually *clāfre* = *D. klaver* = MLG. *klēver*, *klaveren*, LG. *klēver*, *klēver* = Dan. *kløver* = Sw. *klöver* = (in shorter form) OHG. *chlōw*, *chlē* (*chlēw*), MHG. *klē* (*klēw*), G. *klēe*, clover. Root unknown.] 1. A name of various common species of plants of the genus *Trifolium*, natural order *Leguminosae*. They are low herbs, chiefly found in the temperate regions of the northern hemisphere. There are about 200 species, of which about 50 are natives of the United States, chiefly west of the Rocky Mountains. Many are valuable forage-plants. The red, purple, or meadow clover, *T. pratense*, is extensively cultivated for fodder and as a fertilizer. The white or Dutch clover, *T. repens*, is common in pastures. The Alsike clover, *T. hybridum*, and the Italian, carnation, or crimson clover, *T. incarnatum*, are sometimes cultivated. Other species, mostly weeds of little value, are the yellow or hop clover, *T. agrarium*; the stone, hare's-foot, or rabbit-foot clover, *T. arvense*; the strawberry clover, *T. fragiferum*; the buffalo clover, *T. reflexum*; the zigzag clover, *T. medium*, etc. The above are all natives of Europe, though several are widely naturalized.

2. One of several plants of other genera belonging to the same order. Species of *Melilotus* are known as sweet clover and Bokhara or tree clover. Bur- or heart-clover is *Medicago maculata*; Calvary clover, the spiny-fruited *Medicago Echinus*; bush-clover, species of *Lespedeza*; bird's-foot clover, *Lotus corniculatus* and *Trigonella ornithopodioides*; prairie clover, species of *Petalostemon*, etc.—Clover-hay worm, the larva of the pyralid moth, *Asopia costalis* (Fabricius). It occurs all over the United States and Canada, and was probably brought from Europe; it feeds exclusively upon stored clover, matting it together with silk filled with excremental pellets, and utterly spoiling it as food for stock. It makes its cocoon either at the borders of the hay-mow or stack, or entirely away from it, under a board or other shelter. There are two or three annual generations, and the insect hibernates as a larva. See cut in next column.—Clover-root borer. See *borer*.—To be or live in clover, to be like a cow in a clover-field—that is, in most comfortable or enjoyable circumstances; live luxuriously or in abundance.



Clover-hay Worm (*Asopia costalis*), natural size. 1, 2, larvæ; 3, cocoon; 4, chrysalis; 5, 6, moth, with wings expanded and closed; 7, worm covered with silken web.

clovered (klōv'vēr), a. [*clower* + *-ed*.] Covered with clover.

Flocks thick-nibbling through the clover'd vale. Thomson, Summer, 1. 1235.

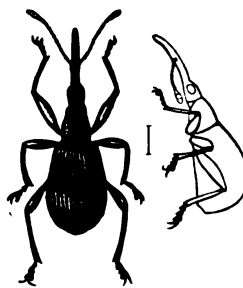
clover-grass (klōv'vēr-grās), n. Same as *clover*.

clover-huller (klōv'vēr-hul'ēr), n. A machine for separating clover-seeds from their hulls.

clover-leaf (klōv'vēr-lēf), n. The leaf of clover; a trefoil.

clover-sick (klōv'vēr-sik), a. In bad condition from being too long used for raising clover: said of land.

clover-weevil (klōv'vēr-wē'vil), n. A kind of weevil of the genus *Apten*, different species of which feed on the seeds of the clover, as also on tares and other leguminous plants. *A. apricans*, especially, is frequently very destructive to fields of red clover, laying its eggs among the flowers, from which the grubs eat their way into the pods. It is of a bluish-black color and little more than a line in length.



Clover-weevil (*Apten apricans*). (Vertical line shows natural size.)

clowery (klōv'vēr-i), a. [*clower* + *-y*.] Full of clover; abounding in clover: as, *clowery grass*.

They [peasant women] bring a sense of the country's clowery pasturage, in the milk just drawn from the great cream-colored cows. Howells, Venetian Life, vi.

clowewort (klōv'vēr-wört), n. [*clowe* + *wort*.] A name given to plants belonging to the natural order *Caryophyllaceae*.

clow (klōw), n. An obsolete or dialectal form of *clough*, 5.

clow (klō), v. i. [A var. of *claw*.] To pull together rudely; labor irregularly in a tumultuous manner. [North. Eng.]

clowe-gilofret, n. [ME.: see *clove-gillyflower* and *clow*.] A clove.

clown (kloun), n. [Early mod. E. *cloune* (Levins, 1570, perhaps the earliest instance cited); *Ice. klunni*, a clumsy, boorish fellow (= North Fries. *klōnne*, a clown, bumpkin—Wedgwood); cf. Sw. dial. *kluns*, a hard knob, a clumsy fellow, *klunn*, a log, Dan. *klunt*, a log, a block, = *D. klont*, a clod, lump; cf. also Dan. Sw. *klump*, a lump (see *club* and *clump*); for the sense, cf. *clow-head*, *clodpoll*. The notion that the word *clown* is derived from *L. colonus*, a husbandman (see *colony*), though phonetically possible (cf. *crown*, ult. *L. corona*), is erroneous; but it has perhaps affected the use of *clown*.] 1. A man of rustic or coarse manners; a person without refinement; a lout; a boor; a churl.

By my soul, a swain! a most simple clown! Shak., L. L. L., iv. 1.

As the husband is, the wife is: thou art mated with a clown. And the grossness of his nature will have weight to drag thee down. Tennyson, Locksley Hall.

2. A husbandman; a peasant; a rustic.

When Little John came, to gambols they went, Both gentlemen, yeomen, and clown. Robin Hood's Birth (Child's Ballads, V. 346).

The clown, the child of nature without guile, Blest with an infant's ignorance of all But his own simple pleasures. Cooper, Task, iv. 623.

3. A professional or habitual jester; a merryman or buffoon, as in a pantomime, circus, or other place of entertainment, and formerly in the households of the great.

The roynish clown, at whom so oft Your grace was wont to laugh. Shak., As you Like it, ii. 2.

= Syn. See *jester* and *zany*.

clown (kloun), v. i. [*clown*, n.] To act or behave as a clown; play the clown.

Behrew me, he *clowns* it properly indeed. B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, v. 2.

clownaget (klou'nāj), n. [*clown* + *-age*.] The manners of a clown.

And he to serve me thus! Ingratitude Beyond the coarseness yet of any clownage. B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub, i. 4.

Rural clownage or urbanity. Ford, Fame's Memorial.

clownery (klou'nēr-i), n. [*clown* + *-ery*.] 1. The condition or character of a clown; ill-breeding; rustic behavior; rudeness of manners.

Honesty is but a defect of wit; Respect but mere rusticity and clownery. Chapman, All Fools, ii. 1.

Twere as good I were reduc'd to clownery. Ford, Perkin Warbeck, i. 2.

2. Clownish buffoonery, as in a pantomime.

The trivial and the bombastic, the drivelling, squinting, sprawling clowneries of nature, with her worn out stage-properties and rag-fair emblematizations. Sterling, quoted in Whipple's Lit. and Life, p. 113.

clown-heal (kloun'hēl), n. A common labiate plant, *Stachys palustris*: first so called by the herbalist Gerard because a countryman who had cut himself to the bone with a scythe was said to have healed the wound with this plant. Also called *clown's allheal* and *clown's woundwort*.

clownish (klou'nish), a. [*clown* + *-ish*.] 1. Pertaining to or characteristic of clowns or rustics; like a clown; rude; coarse; awkward; ungainly.

A cloud of cumbrous gnattes doe him molest, . . . But with his clownish hands their tender wings He brusheth oft. Spenser, F. Q., I. i. 23.

What if we essay'd to steal The clownish fool out of your father's court? Shak., As you Like it, i. 3.

He [Leicester] mimicked with ready accent the manners of the affected or the clownish, and made his own graceful tone and manner seem doubly such when he resumed it. Scott, Kenilworth, xvii.

2. Abounding in clowns; dull; stupid; uncultured; unrefined: as, "a clownish neighbourhood," Dryden. = Syn. *Churlish*, *Loutish*, etc. See *boorish*.

clownishly (klou'nish-li), adv. In a clownish manner; coarsely; rudely.

clownishness (klou'nish-nes), n. The state or quality of being clownish; rusticity; coarseness or rudeness of behavior or language; incivility; awkwardness.

Even his Dorick dialect has an incomparable sweetness in its clownishness. Dryden.

clownist (klou'nist), n. [*clown* + *-ist*.] One who acts the clown; a clown.

We are, sir, comedians, tragedians, tragi-comedians, comi-tragedians, pastorists, humorists, clownists, satirists. Middleton (and another), Mayor of Queenborough, v. 1.

clown's-treacle (klounz'trē'kl), n. A name of the garlic, *Allium sativum*.

clowring (klou'ring), n. [Cf. E. dial. *clour*, a lump.] In stone-cutting, the process of splitting off superfluous stone with a wedge-shaped chisel, or with a pick, thus reducing the faces of the stone to nearly plane surfaces. In this condition it is said to be wasted off.

cloy (kloi), v. t. [*OF. *cloyer*, var. of *cloer*, F. *clouer*, nail, fasten or join with nails (in comp. *encloyer* (see *acclay*), *clay*, choke or stop up, var. of *encloyer*, nail, drive in a nail), *clō*, *clow*, *L. clavus*, a nail: see *clow* and *clout*.] 1. To pierce; gore.

Which with his cruell tuske him deadly cloyed. Spenser, F. Q., III. vi. 43.

2. In *farriery*, to prick (a horse) in shoeing.

He never shod a horse but he cloyed him. Bacon, Apophthegms.

3. To stop up; obstruct; clog.

The duke's purpose was to have cloyed the harbour by sinking ships laden with stones. Speed, Henry VI., IX. xvi. § 30.

4. To spike; drive a spike into the vent of: as, to cloy a gun.

Did Jove look on us, I would laugh, and swear That his artillery is cloy'd by me. Fletcher (and Massinger?), False One, v. 4.

5. To satiate; gratify to repletion or so as to cause loathing; surfeit; sate.

Who can . . . cloy the hungry edge of appetite By bare imagination of a feast? Shak., Rich. II., i. 3.

Let smooth-chinn'd amourists be cloy'd in play, And surfeit on the bane of lawful leisure. Ford, Fame's Memorial.

= Syn. 5. *Sate*, etc. (see *satisfy*), pall, glut, gorge.

cloy (kloi), *v. t.* [Appar. a corruption of *claw*, *v.*, by confusion with *cloy*¹.] To stroke with a claw.

His royal bird
Prunes the immortal wing, and cloyes his beak,
As when his god is pleas'd. *Shak.*, *Cymbeline*, v. 4.
cloyer (kloi'ér), *n.* [*< cloy*² + *-er*.] One who intrudes on the profits of young sharpers by claiming a share. [Thieves' slang.]

Then there's a cloyer, or snap, that dogs any new brother
in that trade and snags — will have half in any booty.
Middleton and Dekker, *Roaring Girl*.

cloyless (kloi'les), *a.* [*< cloy*¹ + *-less*.] Not causing satiety.

Epicurean cooks
Sharpen with cloyless sauce his appetite.
Shak., *A. and C.*, II. 1.

cloyment (kloi'ment), *n.* [*< cloy*¹ + *-ment*.] Surfeit; repletion beyond the demands of appetite.

Alas, their love may be call'd appetite . . .
That suffer surfeit, cloyment, and revolt.
Shak., *T. N.*, II. 5.

club (klub), *n.* [*< ME. club, clubb, clubbe*, also *club*, etc., *< Icel. klubba* = *Sw. klubba* = *Dan. klub*, prob. an assimilated form (*bb < mb, mp*) of *Icel. klumba*, a club, = *Sw. Dan. klump*, clump, lump; cf. *Sw. klubb*, a clump, block; *Dan. klumpfodet*, clubfooted: see *clump*¹ and *clown*.] As the name of a suit of cards, *clubs* is a translation of *Sp. bastos*, the suit of clubs, pl. of *basto*, a club, a cudgel (see *basto*, *baston*). The figure on these cards is now a trefoil or clover-leaf; cf. *Dan. kløver* = *D. klaver*, a club at cards, lit. 'clover': see *clover*.] 1. A stick or piece of wood suitable for being wielded in the hand as a weapon; a thick, heavy stick used as a weapon; a cudgel.

But make you ready your stiff bats and clubs.
Shak., *Cor.*, I. 1.

As he pulled off his helmet, a butcher slew him with the stroke of a club.
Sir J. Hayward.

2. In the games of golf and shinty, a staff with a crooked and heavy head for driving the ball. See *golf-club*, 1.—3. A round solid mass; a clump; a knot.

The hair carried into a club, according to the fashion.
Bulwer.

4. A playing-card that is marked with trefoils in the plural, the suit so marked.

Ensanguined hearts, clubs typical of strife,
And spades, the emblem of untimely graves.
Couper, *Task*, IV. 218.

The suit of clubs upon the Spanish cards is not the trefoils as with us, but positively clubs, or cudgels, of which we retain the name, though we have lost the figures; the original name is *bastos*. The spades are swords, called in Spain *espadas*; in this instance we retain the name and some faint resemblance of the figure.

Strutt, *Sports and Pastimes*, p. 424.

5. In *entom.*, a suddenly broadened outer portion of an antenna, formed by two, three, or more enlarged terminal joints, as in most weevils. See cut under *clavate*¹.—6. In fungi of the family *Clavariaceae*, the claviform receptacle or one of its branches. *M. C. Cooke*, *British Fungi*, p. 335.—7. A small spar to which the foot of a gaff-topsail or the clue of a staysail

He had a few gray hairs plaited and clubbed behind.
Iroing, *Knickerbocker*, p. 17.

4. *Milit.*, to demoralize or confuse by a blunder in tactical maneuvers: as, to club a battalion. [Slang.]

club² (klub), *n.* [Appears first in the middle of the 17th century, written *club* or *clubbe*, and applied to convivial societies originating and meeting in coffee-houses and taverns; prob. a particular application of *club*¹ in the sense of a 'clump' or 'knot', i. e., of men (see *club*¹, 3); cf. *Sw. klubb*, a clump, etc. (see *club*¹), dial. a crowd; *G. klump*, a lump, mass, crowd: see *clump*¹.] 1. A company of persons organized to meet for social intercourse, or for the promotion of some common object, as literature, science, politics, etc. Admission to the membership of clubs is commonly by ballot. Clubs are now an important feature of social life in all large cities, many of them occupying large buildings containing meeting-rooms, libraries, restaurants, etc.

We now use the word *clubbe* for a sodality in a tavern.
Aubrey (1659).

What right has any man to meet in factious clubs to vilify the government?
Dryden, *Ded. of The Medal*.

The end of our club is to advance conversation and friendship.
Swift, *Letters*.

2. A club-house.—3. The united expenses of a company; joint charge; mess account.

We dined at a French house, but paid ten shillings for our part of the club.
Pepps, *Diary*.

4. The contribution of an individual to a joint charge.

The fine fellows are always inviting him to the tavern, and make him pay his club.
Swift, *Journal to Stella*, vi.

club² (klub), *v.*; pret. and pp. *clubbed*, ppr. *clubbing*. [*< club*², *n.*] I. *intrans.* 1. To combine or join together, as a number of individuals, for a common purpose; form a club: as, to club together to form a library.—2. Specifically, to contribute to a common fund; combine to raise money for a certain purpose.

We were resolved to club for a coach.
Tatler, No. 137.

The owl, the raven, and the bat
Clubbed for a feather to his hat.
Swift.

3. To be united in producing a certain effect; combine into a whole.

Till grosser atoms, tumbling in the stream
Of fancy, madly met, and clubbed into a dream.
Dryden.

II. *trans.* 1. To unite; add together by combination; combine.

By thus clubbing our books in a common library, we should each of us have the advantage of using the books of all the other members.
Franklin, *Autobiog.*, p. 119.

The two brothers who clubbed their means to buy an elephant.
T. Hook, *Gilbert Gurney*, III. 1.

2. To divide into an average amount for each individual concerned: as, to club the expense of an entertainment.

club³ (klub), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *clubbed*, ppr. *clubbing*. [*< club*¹.] *Naut.*, to drift down a current with an anchor dragging on the bottom.

clubbability, **clubbability** (klub-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*< clubbability*: see *-bility*.] The quality of being clubbable or social.

clubbale, **clubbable** (klub'a-bl), *a.* [*< club*² + *-able*.] Having the qualities that make a man fit to be a member of a social club; companionable; sociable.

John Gibson Lockhart was not a social or clubbable man.
Carruthers.

A very small body of citizens entitled to be classed as clubbable men.
The Century, XXV. 311.

club-ball (klub'bál), *n.* A game. See extract.

Club-ball is a pastime clearly distinguished from cambuc or golf. . . The difference seems to have consisted in the one being played with a curved bat and the other with a straight one.
Strutt, *Sports and Pastimes*, p. 173.

clubbed (klubd), *a.* [*< ME. clubbed, clobbed*, club-shaped, also rude; *< club*¹ + *-ed*².] Shaped like a club; thickened at the end.

Grete clobbed staves. *Chaucer*, *Prologue to Monk's Tale*, l. 10.

The finger-ends are swollen, and a clubbed appearance is present.
Buck's Handbook of Med. Sci., V. 98.

Specifically, in *entom.*: (a) *Clavate*; dilated toward the apex: as, *clubbed antennæ* or *tibiae*. See cut under *clavate*¹. (b) *Forming a club*: as, *clubbed terminal joints* of the antennæ.

clubber¹ (klub'ér), *n.* [*< club*¹, *v.*, + *-er*.] One who clubs; one who strikes with a club.

clubber² (klub'ér), *n.* [*< club*², *v.*, + *-er*.] One who belongs to a club; a clubbist; a club-man.

clubbing (klub'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *club*¹, *v.*, regarded as intransitive.] 1. The state of being or becoming clubbed or club-shaped, as the hands or feet.—2. Same as *clubfoot*. See *club-foot*, 3.—3. The act of beating with a club: as, the police resorted to clubbing.

clubbing-drink (klub'ing-drink), *n.* A beverage drunk at a club, tavern, or coffee-house.

He hath a drink called *cauphe* [coffee], which is made of a brown berry, and it may be called their *clubbing-drink* between meals.
Howell, *Letters* (1650).

clubbish¹ (klub'ish), *a.* [*< club*¹ + *-ish*.] Rude; clownish; rustic.

Ten kings do die before one clubbish clown.
Mir. for Maga., p. 231.

clubbish² (klub'ish), *a.* [*< club*² + *-ish*.] Disposed to associate or club together; clubbable.

clubbist (klub'ist), *n.* [*< club*² + *-ist*.] One who belongs to a party, club, or association; a supporter of clubs. [Rare.]

The crowd shouted out, with rage, at sight of this latter the name of a Jacobin townsman and clubbist; and shook itself to seize him.
Carlyle, *French Rev.*, III. iv. 3.

Literary clubs and clubbists.
Jour. of Education, XVIII. 90.

clubby (klub'i), *a.* [*< club*² + *-y*.] Of a clubbable or social disposition. *Sala*.

club-compasses (klub'kum'pas-ez), *n. pl.* A form of compasses having a bullet or cone at the extremity of one leg, which is inserted in a hole.

club-fist (klub'fist), *n.* A large heavy fist; hence, a brutal fellow. *Mir. for Maga*.

club-fisted (klub'fis'ted), *a.* Having a burly fist.

club-foot (klub'füt), *n.* [*< club*¹ + *foot*. Cf. *G. klumpfuss* = *D. klompvoet* = *Icel. klumbufötr* = *Dan. klumpfod* (= *Sw. klampfot*), a club-foot: see *club*¹.] 1. A deformed or distorted foot; a foot which is set awry from the ankle, and is generally also imperfect in shape or undersized.—2. A similar twisted condition of the feet which is normal in some animals, as sloths.—3. [Without the hyphen.] Congenital distortion of the foot; the state of having a club-foot or club-feet; talipes (which see): as, to be afflicted with clubfoot; the surgical treatment of clubfoot. Also called *clubbing*.—**Club-foot moss**. Same as *club-moss*.

clubfooted (klub'füt'ed), *a.* [*< club-foot* + *-ed*².] Having a club-foot or club-feet; affected with clubfoot; taliped.

clubfootedness (klub'füt'ed-nes), *n.* The state of being clubfooted or taliped.

club-grass (klub'grás), *n.* A kind of grass constituting the small genus *Corynephorus*, native to southern Europe. It has a jointed beard, which is club-shaped at the apex.

clubhaul (klub'hál), *v. t.* *Naut.*, to tack (a ship) when in danger of missing stays and drifting ashore, by letting go the lee anchor as soon as the ship's head comes into the wind, and then causing the vessel to pay off in the right direction by hauling on a hawser previously attached to the anchor and led in on the lee quarter. The hawser is then cut, and the sails being trimmed, the ship stands off on the new tack.

club-headed (klub'hed'ed), *a.* [*< club*¹ + *head* + *-ed*². Cf. *clodpoll*, *blockhead*, etc.] Having a thick head: as, "club-headed antennæ," *Derrham*.

club-house (klub'hous), *n.* A house occupied by a club, or in which a club assembles. It is a place of meeting and entertainment, always open to those who are members of the club. To the original coffee-room and news-room the typical modern club-house adds library and reading-room, and usually card, billiard, and smoking-rooms, baths, etc., and often bedrooms. The cuisine and domestic departments are also complete.

club-law (klub'lá), *n.* 1. Government by clubs or violence; the use of arms or force in place of law.—2. In the game of loo, a rule that when clubs are trumps no player may pass or give up his hand.

clubman¹ (klub'man), *n.*; pl. *clubmen* (-men). [*< club*¹ + *man*.] One who carries a club; one who fights with a club.

Alcides, surnam'd Hercules,
The only clubman of his time.
Soliman and Perseda, 1599.

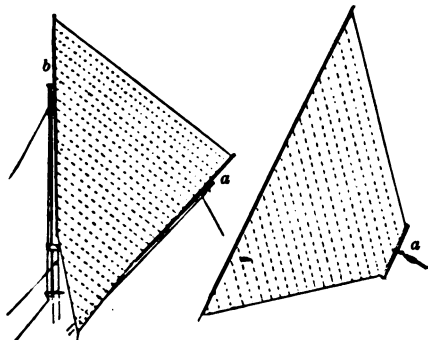
club-man² (klub'man), *n.* [*< club*² + *man*.] A member of a club; one who prefers the life of clubs.

Hawthorne does not . . . covet the applause of the clever club-man.
N. A. Rev., CXXIII. 480.

club-master (klub'más'tér), *n.* [*< club*² + *master*.] The manager of or purveyor for a club.

club-moss (klub'môs), *n.* The common name of plants of the order *Lycopodiaceae*, more particularly of the genus *Lycopodium*. Also called *clubfoot moss*.

The club-moss (Selago) was a fetish of another kind. The man who carried the divine object was secure against all misfortune: and blindness could be cured by the



a, a, Clubs. b, Hoisting-pole.

or jib is bent to make the sail set to the best advantage.

club¹ (klub), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *clubbed*, ppr. *clubbing*. [*< club*¹, *n.* See *clubbed*.] 1. To beat with a club.—2. To convert into a club; use as a club: as, to club a musket (by taking hold of the barrel and striking with the butt).

Here occurred a short, sharp, and obstinate hand-to-hand conflict with bayonets and clubbed muskets.

The Century, XXXI. 455.

3. To unite, as the hair, in a solid mass or knot resembling a club.

fumes of a few of its leaves, which were dried and thrown into the fire. It had to be gathered with a curious magical ceremony. *C. Elton, Origins of Eng. Hist., p. 280.*

club-room (klub'ròm), *n.* The apartment in which a club meets.

clubroot (klub'rôt), *n.* A disease of the roots of cabbage, consisting of large swellings, caused by the myxomycetous fungus *Plasmodiophora Brassicae*.

club-rush (klub'rush), *n.* 1. A plant of the genus *Scirpus*.—2. The cattail reed, *Typha latifolia*.

club-shaped (klub'shâpt), *a.* Shaped like a club; clavate.

club-skate (klub'skât), *n.* [*club*² + *skate*.] The first skate of the kind made with heel-button and clamp for the sole was named the "New York Club skate," after an organization then existing (1860). A skate the framework of which is made of light iron or steel, with clamps, springs, or screws, to fasten it securely to the shoe.

clubster (klub'stêr), *n.* [*club*² + *-ster*.] A frequenter of clubs; a boon companion.

He was no clubster listed among good fellows.
Roger North, Lord Guilford, I. 145.

club-topsail (klub'top'sâl, -sl), *n.* *Naut.*, a large gaff-topsail, used in yachts, having a small spar called a club bent to its foot so as to extend it beyond the end of the gaff. The head of the sail is also extended above the masthead by a light spar called a *hoisting-pole*. See *club*¹, *n.*, 7.

cluck (kluk), *v.* [Also dial. *clutch*; earlier usually *clock* (see *clock*¹); < ME. *clucken*, < AS. *cluccian* = MD. *klocken*, D. *klokken* = MLG. *klucken*, LG. *klukken* = MHG. *klucken*, also *glucken*, G. *glucken* = Dan. *klukke* = Sw. *klucka* = W. *clucian*, *clucian* = L. *glocire*, later *glociare* (cf. *glocidare* and *glutture*, cited from Festus) (> It. *chiocciare*, *crocciare* = Sp. *clocar*, *cloquear*, *coclear* = Pr. *cloquiar* = OF. *cloucer*, *gloucer*, later *glosser*, *glousser*, F. *glousser*), *cluck* as a hen (cf. It. *chioccia* = Sp. *clueca* = MLG. *klucke* = MHG. *klucke*, G. *klucke*, *glucke*, a brooding hen; E. dial. *cluck*¹, hatch, *cluck*², *cluck*), = Gr. *κλωσσειν*, *cluck* as a hen; cf. Gr. *κλωσειν*, croak as a jackdaw, groan in disapprobation; Hind. *kurkurâna*, cluck, cackle, murmur: all imitative words, more or less varied, which may be compared, as to form, with *chuck*¹, *click*¹, *clack*, *crack*, *croak*, *cock*¹.] *I. intrans.* To utter the call or cry of a brooding hen or a hen with young chicks.

The lines were only a part of the sound of his wife's tongue, distracting him no more than the *clucking* of the maternal hens about the house.

W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 56.

II. trans. To call or incite by clucking, as a hen her chicks.

When she (poor hen!), fond of no second brood,
Has *cluck'd* thee to the war. *Shak., Cor., v. 3.*

cluck (kluk), *n.* [*cluck*, *v.* In second sense, cf. *click*¹, *n.*] 1. A sound uttered by a hen when broody, or in calling her chicks.—2. Same as *click*¹, 2.

clucking-hen (kluk'ing-hen), *n.* A name in Jamaica of the crying-bird, carau, or limpkin, *Aramus pictus*.

cludiform (klô'di-fôr-m), *a.* [*CL. *cludus* (a reflex of OF. *clou*, < L. *clavus*, a nail: see *clove*¹ and *clavus*) + L. *forma*, shape.] Nail-shaped; cuneiform: specifically applied to the characters of the ancient inscriptions of Babylonia, Assyria, and Persia. See *arrow-headed* and *cuneiform*. [Rare.]

clue, clew (klô), *n.* [*ME. clewe*, *clowe*, *clue*, < AS. *clucien*, *cluwen*, *cleowen* (once *cluwe*) = D. *kluwen*, formerly also *kluwe*, *klouwe*, = LG. *kluwe*, *klouwen* = OHG. *chliuwa*, *chliwa*, MHG. *kliuwe*, with dim. OHG. *chliuwelin*, MHG. *kliuwelin*, and *kliuwel*, dissimilated *kniulin*, *kniuwel*, G. *knäuel* (> Dan. *nøgle*, neut., *clue*), a ball, a ball of thread; cf. L. *gluere*, draw together, Skt. *glāus*, a ball; perhaps akin to L. *glômus*, a clue, a ball of thread (see *glomerate*), and *glôbus*, a ball (see *globe*). The *naut.* senses are prob. of D. origin.] 1. A ball or skein of thread or yarn.

Steal out, all alone, to the kiln, and, darkling, throw into the pot a *clue* of blue yarn. *Burns, Halloween, Notes.*

2. The thread or yarn that is wound into the form of a ball; thread in general.

He [Theseus] formed that ingenious device of his *clue*, which led directly through all the windings of the labyrinth. *Bacon, Political Fables, x.*

It is decreed
That I must die with her; our *clue* of life
Was spun together. *Masseinger, Virgin-Martyr, iv. 3.*

Hence—3. Anything that guides or directs one in an intricate case; a guide or key to the solution of a puzzle or problem, or the unraveling of a plot or mystery: in allusion to the mythological story that Theseus was guided by a clue of thread through the Cretan labyrinth.

They are only to be understood and traced by the *clue* of experience. *Bacon, Political Fables, x., Expl.*

This *clue* will unravel what otherwise would seem very inconsistent in my father's domestic character.

Sterne, Tristram Shandy, v. 3.

4. A measure of yarn or hemp, 4,800 yards.—5. *Naut.*, a lower corner of a square sail or the aftmost corner of a fore-and-aft sail.—*Clues* of a hammock, the combination of small lines by which it is suspended.—From *clue* to *earring* (*naut.*), from the bottom to the top; from one end to the other; throughout; entirely.

clue, clew (klô), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *clued*, *clewed*, ppr. *cluing*, *clewing*. [*CL. clue*, *clew*, *n.*] 1. *Naut.*, to haul up to the yard (the lower corners of a topsail, topgallantsail, or royal) by means of the clue-lines: used with *up*.

"Here comes Cape Horn!" said the chief mate; and we had hardly time to haul down and *clew up* before it was upon us. *R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 28.*

2. To direct, as by a clue or thread. *Beau. and Fl.*

clue-garnet (klô'gär'net), *n.* *Naut.*, a purchase, consisting of two single blocks and a fall, by which the lower corner of a square mainsail or foresail is hauled up to the yard.

clue-iron (klô'î'ern), *n.* *Naut.*, a shackle-shaped iron at the clues of large sails. The leech-rope and foot-rope of the sails are spliced into eyes in the clue-iron, and the tacks and sheets secured to it.

clue-jigger (klô'jig'êr), *n.* *Naut.*, a small purchase for tricing up the corners of topsails and courses forward of the yards, so that the sails may be easily furled.

clue-line (klô'lin; colloq. klô'lin), *n.* *Naut.*, a purchase or single rope for hauling up to the yards the clues of topsails, topgallantsails, and royals.

clum¹ (klum), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. *clumme*, < ME. *clum*, *clom*, silence; cf. AS. *clumian* (once), mutter. Imitative; cf. *num*.] *I. n.* Silence: also used as an exclamation to command silence.

Yef [if] ye me wylleth yhere [hear], habbeth amang you *clom* and reate. *Ayenbite of Inwyrt, p. 266.*

Now, pater noster, "*clum*," quod Nicolay,
And "*clum*," quod Jon, and "*clum*," quod Allsoun.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 452.

II. a. Silent; glum.

He is . . . *clumme*, and is more surly to be spoken with than ever he was before.

Nashe, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 165).

clum² (klum), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal preterit of *climb*.

clum³ (klum), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *clummed*, ppr. *clumming*. [*CL. clumse*.] 1. To handle roughly.—2. To clutch. [*Prov. Eng.* in both senses.]

Some in their griping tallants *clum* a ball of brasse.
A Herring's Tayle, 1598.

clumbent. Obsolete strong preterit plural of *climb*.

clumber (klum'bêr), *n.* A kind of spaniel valued as a retriever.

clump¹ (klump), *n.* [*CL. *clump* (AS. only in longer form *clympe* (var. *clympe*), a lump (of metal); cf. *clumper*¹) = D. *klomp* = LG. *klump* (> G. *klump*, *klumpe*, *klumpen*) = Dan. Sw. *klump*, a lump, lump, etc. (prob. = Icel. *klumba*, assimilated *klubba*, a club, > E. *club*¹); cf. Dan. *klimp*, a clod, = Sw. *klimp*, a clod, lump, dump-ling, Sw. *klamp*, a clump. The resemblance of *clump* to *lump* is accidental, and its connection with *clamp*¹, *clam*¹, *clumse*, etc., remote and uncertain.] 1. A thick, short, unformed piece of wood or other solid substance; a shapeless mass.—2. A cluster; a small, closely gathered group: used especially of trees or shrubs, but sometimes of other things and of persons.

He could number the fields in every direction, and could tell how many trees there were in the most distant *clump*. *Jane Austen, Pride and Prejudice, p. 134.*

I observed many times daily for more than a fortnight some large clumps of heartsease growing in my garden, before I saw a single humble-bee at work.

Darwin, Cross and Self Fertilisation, p. 124.

3. A thick sole secured to an ordinary boot-sole by springs or by cement.—4. A small spiral curl of hair pressed flat between the disk-shaped ends of a pair of crimping-tongs, so as to lie close to the head.—5. A bivalve mollusk of the family *Macridæ*, *Lutraria elliptica*. It has a broad flatish shell about 5 inches long and 3 inches high. It lives chiefly in muddy estuaries, buried a foot or two deep.

clump² (klump), *v. i.* [*Prob.* < *clump*¹, *n.*; cf. MLG. *klumpe*, *klompe*, a wooden shoe, clog, a var. form of the noun. Cf. *clamp*⁴.] To walk heavily and clumsily.

clump-block (klump'blok), *n.* In *mech.*, a strongly made block with a thick sheave and a large opening. See cut under *block*.

clump-boot (klump'bôt), *n.* [*CL. *clump*¹ + *boot*². Cf. D. *klomp*, a clump, also a wooden shoe.] A heavy boot for rough wear.

clumper¹ (klum'pêr), *n.* [*CL. *clumpe* (f), < AS. *clympe*, a lump: see *clump*¹.] A large piece; a lump; in *coal-mining*, a large mass of fallen rock. [*Forest of Dean, Eng.*]

clumper² (klum'pêr), *v. t.* [*Freq.* of verb **clump*¹, or ult. < *clumper*¹, *n.*; cf. Dan. *klumpe*, Sw. *klumpa*, clot, coagulate; from the noun: see *clump*¹.] To form into clumps or masses.

Vapours . . .

Clumper'd in balls of clouds.

Dr. H. More, Infinity of Worlds, st. 92.

clumper³ (klum'pêr), *n.* [*CL. *clump*² + *-er*¹. Cf. MLG. *klumpe*, *klompe*, a wooden shoe, clog: see *clump*².] A thick, heavy shoe: usually in the plural. [*Prov. Eng.*]

clumperton¹, *n.* [Also *clomperton*; appar. < *clumper*¹ + *-ton*, as in *simpleton*. Cf. *clumpse* = *clumse*.] A clown. *Minsheu, 1617; Coles, 1717.*

Fallinge . . . to altercation with a stronge stubberne *clomperton*, he was shrowldie beaten of him.

Polydorus Vergilius (trans.).

clumping (klum'ping), *n.* [*CL. *clump*¹, 4, + *-ing*¹.] The process of curling the hair in clumps.

clumps¹, **clumpset** (klumps), *a.* and *n.* Variant forms of *clumse*.

clumps² (klumps), *n.* [Appar. orig. pl. of *clump*¹, *n.*] A game of questions and answers. The players are divided into two parties; two players, one from each side, select an object which the others try to discover by questioning them, the answers being "yes" or "no," and each party questioning that one of the two who belongs to the opposite side. The side that guesses the object first takes one player from the other side, and this continues until all the players of one party but one are taken by the other, when that one is beaten or "clumps."

clumpy (klum'pi), *a.* [*CL. *clump*¹ + *-y*¹; = Sw. *klumpig*, *clumisy*.] Consisting of clumps; massive; lumpy.

clumse (klums), *v.*; pret. and pp. *clumsed*, ppr. *clumsing*. [*CL. *clumsen*, *clumsen*, *clummsen*, < Norw. *klumsa*, make speechless, palsy, prevent from speaking, silence, muzzle (an animal), also *klumra*, *kluma*, *klumme*, and in comp. *for-klumsa*, with same sense, whence *klumsad*, pp., also *klumsa*, speechless, palsied, by a spasm or by fear, or (as sometimes thought) by witchery, = Sw. dial. (with strong pp. suffix) *klummsen*, *klumsun*, *klummsen*, benumbed with cold; with formative *-s* (or, in the form *kluma*, directly; cf. D. *kleumen*, and in comp. *ver-klumen*, *ver-klomen* (= LG. *ver-klamen* = G. *ver-klomen*), be numb with cold—a secondary form, with pp. as adj., *verkleumd* = LG. *verklumft*, equiv. to G. *verklommen* (with strong suffix), benumbed with cold) from an assumed pp. (**klumen*) of a verb (**kluman*) from the pret. of which (**klam*) is derived E. *clam*¹ with its cognates, the orig. sense being 'to stick, adhere': the word *clumse*, with its more familiar deriv. *clumisy*, being thus in relation with *clam*¹, *clam*², *clum*², etc.: see these words.] *I. + trans.* To numb, benumb, stiffen, or paralyze with cold or fear.

That clowde *clummed* vs clene

That come schynand so clere,

Such syght was never sene

To seke all sydis seere. *York Plays, p. 191.*

Fadres bihelden not sones with *clummed* hindis.
Wyclif, Jer. xlvii. 3 (Purv.).

He that will nocht thynk of this . . .
He is outhir *clummed* [L. *hebes*] or wode [crazy].
Hampole, Prick of Conscience, l. 1651.

II. intrans. 1. To be numbed, benumbed, stiffened, or paralyzed with cold or fear.

"Haue, Haukyn!" quod Pacyence, "and ete this whan the hungreth,
Or whan thou *clumsest* for colde or clyngest for drye."

Piers Plowman (B), xiv. 50.

2. To die of thirst. [*Shetland.*]

[Now only prov.]

clumse (klums), *a.* and *n.* [Also *clumpse*, *clumps*; < Norw. *klumsa*, speechless, palsied, benumbed; or short for *clummed*, pp. of *clumse*: see *clumse*, *v.*] *I. a.* 1. Benumbed, as with cold. [Now only prov. Eng.]

Entombi [F.], stoned, benumbed, *clumpse*, asleep.

Cotgrave.

Pote [F.], *clumpse*, benumbed, or swollen with cold.

Cotgrave.

2. Idle; lazy; loutish. [*Prov. Eng.*]—3. Plain-dealing; honest. *Halliwel*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

II. n. A stupid fellow; a numskull. *Bailey.*

clumsily (klum'zi-li), *adv.* In a clumsy manner; awkwardly; in an unhandy manner; without expertness, tact, dexterity, or grace.

He dared not deceive them grossly, *clumsily*, openly, impudently.
Lord Brougham, *John Wilkes*.

clumsiness (klum'zi-ness), *n.* [*clumsy* + *-ness*.] The quality of being clumsy; awkwardness; unhandiness; ungainliness; want of readiness, nimbleness, or dexterity.

clumsy (klum'zi), *a.* [A variation of *clumse*, *a.*, or *clumsed*, *pp.*, with suffix *-y*.] 1†. Stiffened with cold; benumbed.

The Carthaginians . . . returned to the camp so *clumsy* and frozen as scarcely they felt the joy of their victory.
Holland, tr. of *Livy*, p. 425.

2. Acting as if benumbed; awkward; ungainly; unhandy; uncouth; without expertness, dexterity, tact, or grace: as, a *clumsy* workman; a *clumsy* wooer.

This precious piece of verse, I really judge
Is meant to copy my own character,
A *clumsy* mimic.

Browning, *Ring and Book*, l. 316.

3. Manifesting awkwardness; ill-conceived or ill-managed; awkwardly combined, arranged, or used: as, a *clumsy* movement; *clumsy* sentences.

You will not have far to go, seeing that He is now even among us hearing my *clumsy* words.
Kingsley.

4. So made as to be unwieldy in certain or in all uses; heavily built; large and heavy; not manageable, light, or graceful.

Dire artillery's *clumsy* car. *Scott*, *Marmion*, lv. 27.
5. Awkward in appearance or use; unfamiliar; anomalous; outré.

See what a lovely shell. . .
What is it? a learned man
Could give it a *clumsy* name.

Tennyson, *Maud*, xxiv. 2.

Clumsy tea, a tea with something substantial to eat. *Macmillan's Mag.* = *Syn.* 2. Ungainly, Uncouth, etc. (see *awkward*), heavy, lumbering.

clumsy-boots (klum'zi-bōts), *n.* See *boot*².

clumsy-cleat (klum'zi-klēt), *n.* In a whale-boat, a stout thwart with a rounded notch on the after side. *C. M. Scammon*, *Marine Mammals*, p. 224.

clunch¹ (klunch), *n.* [Origin obscure; prob. related to *clump*¹, as *bunch*, *dunch*, *hunch*, *lunch* to *bump*², *dump*, *hump*, *lump*, respectively.] One of the names current in England for a coarse, impure variety of clay, especially for that commonly occurring in the coal-measures. The Oxford clay, a member of the Middle Oolite of the English geologists, was originally designated by W. Smith as the "clunch clay." In Cambridgeshire some of the beds of the Chalk are sufficiently indurated to furnish an inferior building-stone, and this is known in that vicinity as *clunch*.

The external walls of the College (Christ's) were originally built of blocks of *clunch* in courses, alternating with red brick, and consequently, from the perishable nature of that material, had become so sordid and decayed as to make repair imperative.

Willis, *Arch. Hist. Univ. of Cambridge*, II. 222.

clunch² (klunch), *a.* [E. dial. Cf. *clunch*¹, *clump*¹, and *clumse*, *a.*] 1. Close-grained, as stone or wood.—2. Stumpy; squat.

She is fat, and *clunch*, and heavy.

Mme. D'Arbly, *Diary*, IV. 272.

clunchy (klun'chi), *a.* [*clunch*¹ + *-y*.] Characterized by or containing *clunch*.

clung (klung), *pp.* Preterit and past participle of *cling*.

clung (klung), *p. a.* [Pp. of *cling*, *v. t.*, 2.] 1. Shrunk; emaciated; wasted to leanness; shrunk.

But whenne thair [almonds'] fruyte is ripe, as take it ynne, And that is when thaire huske is drie and *clunge*.
Palladius, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 55.

2. [Cf. *strong* as related to *string*.] Strong. [Prov. Eng.]

clung (klung), *v. i.* [Var. of *cling*, due to the pp. form.] 1†. To cling.—

Heavy *clunging* mist.

Dr. H. More, *Infinity of Worlds*, st. 92.

2. To shrink; waste. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]

Cluniac (klō'ni-ak), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* One of a reformed order of Benedictine monks (the order of Cluny), which originated in the celebrated abbey of Cluny in Saône-et-Loire, France, founded about 910, and was very numerous in France for several centuries.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Benedictine monks of the order of Cluny.

clunk (klunk), *v. i.* [Imitative. Cf. *clomp*.] To emit a sudden hollow, gurgling sound, such as is made when a cork is quickly pulled out of the neck of a bottle. [Scotch.]

And made the bottle *clunk*
To their health that night.

Burns, *Jolly Beggars*.

clunk (klunk), *n.* A sound such as is expressed by the imitative verb *clunk*; the gurgling sound made by liquor when poured from a bottle. [Scotch.]

Cluny lace, guipure, etc. See the nouns.

Clupea (klō'pē-ā), *n.* [NL., < *L. clupea*, a small river-fish, not identified.] A genus of fishes, of which the common herring is the most familiar example, typical of the family *Clupeidae*. See *cut under herring*.

Clupeæ (klō'pē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Clupea*.] In Cuvier's system, the fifth family of *Malacoptyrygii abdominales*: same as *Clupeidae*, (*a*). Also *Clupeoidei*.

clupeid (klō'pē-id), *n.* A fish of the family *Clupeidae*. Also *clupeoid*.

Clupeidae (klō'pē-i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Clupea* + *-idae*.] A family of malacoptyrygian fishes, typified by the genus *Clupea*, containing the common herring. Very different limits have been assigned to it by ichthyologists. (*a*) In Bonaparte's system of classification, a family of *Malacoptyrygii abdominales*, without adipose fin, and with the upper jaw formed by the intermaxillaries, which have no pedicles, in the middle, and by the maxillaries on the sides; the body is nearly always covered with numerous scales, and in most cases a swim-bladder and numerous caeca are present. Also *Clupeæ* and *Clupeoidea*. (*b*) In Günther's system, a family of physostomatous fishes, with the body covered with scales; the head naked; the abdomen frequently compressed into a serrated edge; the margin of the upper jaw formed by the intermaxillaries mesially and by the maxillaries laterally, and the maxillaries composed of three (sometimes movable) pieces; the opercular apparatus complete; the dorsal fin not elongated; the stomach a blind sac; the pyloric appendages numerous; and the gill-apparatus highly developed, the gill-openings being generally very wide. (*c*) In later systems, a family containing *Clupeoidea* with the body compressed, deciduous scales, no distinct lateral line, a terminal mouth, supra-maxillaries of three pieces, and a compressed and trenchant abdomen. Also *Clupeina*.

clupeiform (klō'pē-i-fōrm), *a.* [*CL*, *Clupea*, *q. v.*, + *L. forma*, shape.] Having the form or appearance of a herring, in a broad sense.

Clupeina (klō'pē-i-nā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Clupea* + *-ina*.] In Günther's system of classification, the third group of *Clupeidae*, with the upper jaw not overlapping the under, and the abdomen serrated: same as the family *Clupeidae*, (*c*).

Clupeini (klō'pē-i-ni), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Clupeina*. *Bonaparte*, 1831.

clupeoid (klō'pē-oid), *a.* and *n.* [*CL*, *Clupea* + *-oid*.] I. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Clupeidae*.

II. *n.* Same as *clupeid*. *L. Agassiz*; *Sir J. Richardson*.

Clupeoidea (klō'pē-oi-dē-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Clupea* + *Gr. eidos*, shape.] A superfamily of malacoptyrygian fishes containing the families *Clupeidae*, *Dussumieridae*, *Dorosomidae*, *Stolephoridae*, *Chanoideae*, *Alepocephalidae*, *Albulidae*, and *Elopiidae*.

Clupeoideæ (klō'pē-oi-dē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Clupeidae*, (*a*). *Sir J. Richardson*, 1836.

Clupeoidæi (klō'pē-oi-dē-i), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Clupeæ*. *Cuvier*, 1817.

Clupesoces (klō'pēs-ō-sēs), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Clupea* + *Esoz*, *pl. Esocei*.] A group of physostomatous or malacoptyrygian fishes, supposed to be intermediate between *Clupeidae* and *Esoceidae*, and made to contain the genera *Chirocentrus*, *Notopterus*, *Osteoglossum*, *Heterotis*, and *Arapaima*, which in modern systems mostly belong to different families.

Clupesocidæ (klō'pēs-sōs-i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Clupea* + *Esoceidae*.] A family of malacoptyrygian fishes: same as *Clupesoces*. *Sir J. Richardson*.

Clusia (klō'si-ā), *n.* [NL., after *Clusius*, Latinized name of C. de L'Escluse, a French botanist.] A tropical American genus of shrubs or trees, natural order *Guttiferae*. Many of the species are parasites, and all secrete more or less of a milky resinous juice. *C. rosea* yields a resin used in veterinary medicine and also as a substitute for pitch in boats. *C. insignis* is the wax-flower of Demerara, British Guiana.

cluster (klus'tēr), *n.* [*CL*, *ME. cluster*, *clustre*, *closter*, < *AS. cluster*, usually *clyster*, = *LG. cluster*, a cluster; prob. akin to *lecl. klasi* = *Sw. Dan. klase*, a cluster. Other connections uncertain.] 1. A number of things, as fruits, growing naturally together; a bunch, particularly of grapes or other fruit growing similarly.

Great *clusters* of ripe grapes. *Spenser*, *Colin Clout*, l. 600.

And they gave him . . . two *clusters* of raisins.

1 Sam. xxx. 12.

2. A number of persons or things of any kind collected or gathered into a close body; a nearly conjoined group or collection: as, a *cluster* of islands.

As bees . . .
Four forth their populous youth about the hive
In *clusters*.
Milton, *P. L.*, l. 771.

In the centre of the *cluster* of Creole beauties which everywhere gathered about her . . . she was always queen lily.
G. W. Cable, *Old Creole Days*, p. 274.

Clusters of Bruch. Same as *aggregate glands of Bruch*. See *gland*.

cluster (klus'tēr), *v.* [*CL*, *ME. clusteren* = *LG. klustern*; from the noun.] I. *intr.* To form or constitute a cluster or clusters; grow or be placed in clusters or groups; gather in a group or groups.

Suddenly made him from my side to start
Into the *clust'ring* battle [army] of the French.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv. 7.

After a little conference, two or three thousand men, women, and children came *clustering* about vs.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's True Travels*, l. 175.

A trailing palm in the Malay Archipelago climbs the loftiest trees by the aid of exquisitely-constructed hooks *clustered* around the ends of the branches.

Darwin, *Origin of Species*, p. 192.

There at her feet lay the city in its beauty, the towers and spires springing from amidst the *clustering* masses of the college elms. *Froude*, *Hist. Eng.*, Reign of Elizabeth, l.

II. *trans.* 1. To collect into a cluster or group.

The venerable man beckoned to the various groups that were *clustered*, ghost-like, in the mist that enveloped the ship.
G. W. Curtis, *Frue and I*, p. 166.

Everybody knows those large and handsome tropical lilies, the yuccas, with their tall, *clustered* heads of big white blossoms.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVI. 186.

2. To produce in a cluster or clusters.

Not less the bee would range her cells,
The fuzzy prickles fire the dells,
The foxglove *cluster* dappled bells.

Tennyson, *Two Voices*.

3. To cover with clusters.

His kingdom was *clene clustrit* with hills.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 5476.

Clustered arch, column, window, etc. See the nouns.

cluster-cups (klus'tēr-kups), *n. pl.* A common name of the æcidium stage of fungi belonging to the family *Uredineæ*, and especially to the genera *Puccinia* and *Uromyces* so called because spores are produced in small cups, which are commonly clustered. See *cut at Puccinia*.

cluster-fist, *n.* A niggard; a close-fisted person.

I saw no other cakes on the table but my owne cakes, and of which he never proffered me so much as the least crum, so base a *cluster-fist* was he.

Comical Hist. of Francion (1655).

clusteringly (klus'tēr-ing-li), *adv.* In clusters.

cluster-spring (klus'tēr-spring), *n.* A spiral car-spring composed of several separate springs so joined as to act as one. When two, three, or more springs are connected, they are termed *double* or *two-group springs*, *three-group springs*, etc.

clustery (klus'tēr-i), *a.* [*CL*, *cluster* + *-y*.] Exhibiting or full of clusters; growing in clusters.

clutch¹ (kluch), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *clouch*; < *ME. clucchen*, *cluchen* (**cluken*, corresponding to *Sc. cleuk*, *cluke*, *cluk*), *clutch*, *seize*; connected with *cloche*, *clouche* (also *cloke*, > *Sc. cleuk*, *cluke*, *cluk*, *clook*), a claw, talon. The older and more common form of the *ME.* verb is *clechen* (> *E. dial. clech*, *clitch*¹, *cleach*) or *cleken* (> *E. dial. cleak*, *cleek*, *cleik*, *clik*²) (pret. *cleyst*, *clit*, etc.), with noun *cleche*, a claw. Origin doubtful; *AS. ge-læccan* (see *latch*, *v.*) corresponds in meaning, but not, initially, in form.] I. *trans.*

1. To grasp tightly or firmly; seize, clasp, or grip strongly: as, to *clutch* a dagger.

The stronge strok of the stonde strayedn his loyntes,
His cnes [knees] cache to close & *cluchches* his hommes,
& he with platting his paumes displays his lers.

Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ll. 1541.

They foot and *clutch* their prey. *G. Herbert*.

The sword he resolves to *clutch* as fast as if God with his own hand had put it into his.

Milton, *Elkonoklastes*, xviii.

2†. To close tightly; clench.

Not that I have the power to *clutch* my hand,
When his fair angels would salute my palm.

Shak., *K. John*, II. 2.

3†. To fasten.

Cros when Crist on the was *clitit*,
Whi noldestou not of mournyng minne?
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 145.

4†. To get; gain.

If thay in clannes [cleanness] be clos thay *cleche* gret mede.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ll. 12.

Specifically—5. To seize (a clutch of eggs); take from the clutch.

Another tells how a mocking-bird appeared in southern New England and was hunted down by himself and friend, its eggs *clutched*, and the bird killed.

The Century, XXXI. 273.

II. *intr.* To snatch, or endeavor to snatch; try to grasp or seize: with *at*.

Clutching with desperate hand
At the gay feathers of the shaft that lay
Deep in his heart.

William Morris, *Earthly Paradise*, II. 6.

Hurrying to him, he grasped his arm as a drowning man might clutch at sudden help.

L. M. Alcott, *Hospital Sketches*, p. 204.

clutch¹ (kluch), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *clouch*; < *clutch*¹, *v.*, directly, or in the senses of 'paw, talon, hand,' through ME. *cloche*, etc., a claw, talon, hand: see *clutch*¹, *v.*] 1. A grasp or hold; specifically, a strong grip upon anything.

Olive trees, centuries old, hold on to the rocks with a clutch as hard and bony as the hand of Death.

B. Taylor, *Lands of the Saracen*, p. 55.

2. In *mach.*: (a) A movable coupling or locking and unlocking contrivance, used for transmitting motion, or for disconnecting moving parts of machinery. See *bayonet-clutch*, *friction-clutch*, etc. (b) The cross-head of a piston-rod.—3. The paw, talon, or claw of a rapacious animal.

Syche buffetez he [the bear] hym rechez with hys brode klokes,
Hys brest and hys brathelle was blodye alle over!

Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), I. 792.

It was the hard fortune of a cock to fall into the clutches of a cat.

Sir R. L'Estrange, *Fables*.

4. Figuratively, the hand, as representing power; hence, power of disposal or control; mastery: chiefly in the plural: as, to fall into the clutches of an enemy.

But all in vain: his woman was too wise
Ever to come into his clouch againe.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, III. x. 20.

I must have . . . little care of myself if I ever more come near the clutches of such a giant.

Stillingfleet.

5. A hatch of eggs; the number of eggs incubated at any one time; in the case of the domestic hen, specifically, thirteen eggs.

Many birds rear two or three broods annually, though one clutch of eggs is the rule.

Coues, *Key to N. A. Birds*, p. 223.

clutch² (kluch), *v.* A dialectal variant of *cluck*. **clutch-drill** (kluch'dril), *n.* A drill turned by a lever the head of which clutches the drill-spindle or chuck only when moving in a particular direction. A rotation of the drill in one direction only is thus secured.

clutch-lamp (kluch'lamp), *n.* See *electric light*, under *electric*.

clutchtail (kluch'tāl), *n.* [*< clutch + tail*¹; a tr. of Haeckel's NL. term *Labidocerca*, *q. v.*] One of the American monkeys with prehensile tail, as a spider-monkey (*Cebus*); any member of the *Labidocerca*.

clutther (klut'h'er), *n.* A dialectal form of *clutter*².

clutter¹ (klut'ër), *v.* [Formerly *clotter*, < ME. *cloteren*, *clotren*, *cloderen*, *clothren* (= MD. *klotteren*); freq. of *clot*¹, *v.*, *q. v.*] I. *trans.* To clot; coagulate.

It killeth them . . . by . . . cluttering their blood.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xxv. 13.

II. *intrans.* To become clotted or coagulated. **clutter**² (klut'ër), *n.* [Also dial. *clutther*; perhaps < W. *cludair*, a heap, pile, *cludeirio*, pile up, < *cludo*, heap. Cf. *clutter*¹ and *clutter*³.] A heap or collection of things lying in confusion; confusion; litter; disorder.

He saw what a clutter there was with huge . . . pots, pans, and spits.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

clutter² (klut'ër), *v. t.* [*< clutter*², *n.*] To crowd together in disorder; fill with things in confusion: often with *up*: as, to clutter the things all together; to clutter up the house.

If I have not spoken of your Majesty encomiastically, your Majesty will be pleased to ascribe it to the law of a history which *clutters* not praises together upon the first mention of a name, but rather disperses them, and weaves them throughout the whole narration.

Bacon, To James I., Sir T. Matthew's Letters, p. 32.

Cluttered together like so many pebbles in a tide.
Burton, *Anat. of Mel.*, p. 607.

clutter³ (klut'ër), *v. i.* [A var. of *clatter*, *v.*, perhaps by confusion with *clutter*².] To make a bustle or disturbance.

All that they
Bluster'd and clutter'd for you play.
Lovelace, *Lucasta* (1650).

clutter³ (klut'ër), *n.* [A var. of *clatter*, *n.* See *clutter*³, *v.*] Confused noise; bustle; clatter; turmoil.

The manner of this fight was from a kind of Chariots; wherein riding about, and throwing Darts with the clutter of their Horse, and of their Wheels, they oft-times broke the rank of their Enemies.

Milton, *Hist. Eng.*, II.
Prithvee, Tim, why all this clutter?
Why ever in these raging lists?

Swift.

clutterment (klut'ër-ment), *n.* [*< clutter*³ + *ment*.] Noise; bustle; turmoil. Urquhart.

cly¹ (kli), *n.* [A var. of *clithe*, *q. v.*] Goosegrass. [Prov. Eng.]

cly² (kli), *n.* [Thieves' cant.] A pocket. *Tuft*, *Glossary of Thieves' Jargon*, 1798.

clufaking (kli'fä-king), *n.* [Thieves' cant.] Pocket-picking. H. Kingsley.

Clymenia (kli-mē'ni-ä), *n.* [NL. (Münster, 1839, also *Clymene*, Oken, 1815, and *Clymenia*), < L. *Clymene*, < Gr. *Κλυμένη*, in myth. the name of a nymph, etc., fem. of *κλυμενος*, lit. 'famous,' orig. ppr. pass. (equiv. to *κλυτός*, verbal adj., = L. *in-clutus*, famous, = E. *loud*, *q. v.*) of *κλυειν*, hear: see *clie-*.] 1. A genus of fossil tetrabranchiate or tentaculiferous cephalopods, of the family *Nautilidae*, or made typical of the *Clymeniidae*, having an internal siphuncle and a discoidal shell with simple or slightly lobed septa. There are many species, ranging from the Silurian to the Chalk.—2. A genus of porpoises, of the family *Delphinidae*. J. E. Gray, 1864.



Clymenia striata.

Clymeniidae (kli-me-ni'ä-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Clymenia*, 1, + *-idae*.] A family of fossil cephalopodous mollusks, typified by the genus *Clymenia*.

clypeal (klip'ē-äl), *a.* [*< clypeus*, 2, + *-al*.] Pertaining or relating to the clypeus.—**Clypeal** or **frontal suture**, in *entom.*, an impressed line running transversely between or in front of the antennæ, and separating the clypeus from the front. It is seen especially in *Hymenoptera* and in many *Coleoptera*. Also called *clypeo-frontal suture*.—**Clypeal region**. See *extract*, and cut under *epilabrum*.

Of the clypeus of Hexapoda there is apparently no true homologue in Myriapoda; in the Lysipoteid Chilognaths there is, however, an interantennal clypeal region slightly differentiated from the epicranium and forming the front of the head.

A. S. Packard, *Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc.*, June, 1883, p. 197.

Clypeaster (klip'ē-as'tēr), *n.* [NL. (Lamarek, 1816), < L. *clypeus*, a shield (see *clypeus*), + LL. *aster*, < Gr. *αστήρ* = E. *star*.] 1. The typical genus of the family *Clypeastridae*.—2. A genus of coleopterous insects. Latreille, 1829.

Clypeasteridae (klip'ē-as'tēr-i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Clypeastridae*.

clypeastrid (klip'ē-as'trid), *n.* One of the *Clypeastridae*. Also called *clypeastrid*.

Clypeastridae (klip'ē-as'tri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Clypeaster*, 1, + *-idae*.] 1. A family of irregular sea-urchins, flattened into a discoidal or shield-like shape, with the mouth central and furnished with a masticatory apparatus; the shield-urchins. They have broad petalostichous ambulacra; a 5-leaved ambulacral rosette about the apical pole; 5 genital pores in the region of the madreporic body; very small tube-feet; the anus not central; and the edge of the disk not indented. *Clypeaster* is the typical genus.

2. In Gegenbaur's system of classification, a group of petalostichous *Echinoida*, represented by the genus *Clypeaster* and its relatives, as distinguished from the spatangoid sea-urchins. Also *Clypeasteridae*, *Clypeastroidea*.

Clypeastridae (klip'ē-as'tri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Clypeaster*, 1, + *-idae*.] The clypeastrids raised to the rank of an order, and including such forms as *Mellita*, *Scutella*, etc.

clypeastroid (klip'ē-as'troid), *a.* and *n.* [*< Clypeaster*, 1, + *-oid*.] I. *a.* Pertaining to the *Clypeastridae*.

II. *n.* Same as *clypeastrid*.

Clypeastroidea (klip'ē-as'troi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Clypeaster*, 1, + *-oidea*.] Same as *Clypeastridae*.

clypeate (klip'ē-ät), *a.* [*< L. clypeatus*, *clypeatus*, pp. of *clypeare*, *clypeare*, furnish with a shield, < *clypeus*, *clypeus*, a shield: see *clypeus*.] 1. Shaped like a round buckler; shield-shaped; scutate; scutellate. Also *clypeiform*.—2. In *entom.*, provided with a clypeus: said especially of the head of a hemipterous insect when the crown is produced in front, forming a clypeus over the anterior part or face.—**Clypeate tibia**, in *entom.*, a tibia greatly expanded on the inner side, in a broad, shield-like piece, as in certain *Crabronidae*.

clypeal, *n.* Plural of *clypeus*.

clypeiform (klip'ē-i-fōrm), *a.* [*< L. clypeus*, a shield, + *forma*, shape.] Same as *clypeate*: ap-

plied to the large prothorax of certain beetles, the carapace of some crustaceans, etc.

clypeofrontal (klip'ē-ō-fron'tal), *a.* [*< L. (NL.) clypeus* (see *clypeus*) + *frons* (front-), forehead, + *-al*.] See *frontal*.]

In *entom.*, common to the clypeus and front.—**Clypeofrontal suture**, the clypeal or frontal suture (which see, under *clypeal*).

clypeola (kli-pē'ō-lä), *n.*; pl. *clypeolæ* (-lē). [NL., lit. a small shield, dim. of L. *clypeus*, a shield: see *clypeus*.] A name of the shield-shaped bodies which compose the fruiting spike of species of



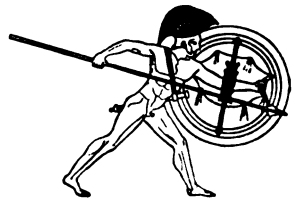
Clypeola of *Equisetum*, with sporangia, attached (enlarged). (From Le Maout and Decaisne's "Traité général de Botanique.")

Equisetum. Each is borne on a horizontal pedicel, and each bears on its inner face from 6 to 9 sporangia. Also *clypeole*.

clypeolate (kli-pē'ō-lät), *a.* [*< clypeola* + *-ate*.] Provided with or pertaining to clypeoles.

clypeole (klip'ē-öl), *n.* [*< clypeola*.] Same as *clypeola*.

clypeus (klip'ē-us), *n.*; pl. *clypei* (-i). [L., also written *cupeus*, prop. *clypeus*, a shield; prob. akin to *clepere*, steal, orig. hide.] 1. In *archæol.*: (a) A large circular shield, with a convex outer and concave inner surface. (b) An ornamental disk, of marble or othersubstance, in the shape of a shield, often sculptured in relief, hung in the intercolumniations of the atria of Roman dwellings, etc. Examples have been found at Pompeii and elsewhere.—2. [NL.] In *entom.*, properly, that part of the upper surface of an insect's head which lies before the front or forehead, and behind the labrum when the latter is present; a fixed sclerite immediately in front of the epicranium, and to which the labrum is attached. See cut under *Hymenoptera*.



Clypeus.—Figure of Achilles, from a Greek red-figured vase.

By Huxley and other anatomists the front is included in this term, being distinguished as the *clypeus superior*, or *supraclypeus*. Some of the older entomologists, notably Fabricius and Illiger, applied the term *clypeus* to the labrum. In *Diptera* it is probably represented by the part called the hypostoma or face; but in that order the name is applied to a more or less horny fold on the upper part of the membrane connecting the proboscis with the border of the mouth, properly answering to the labrum. In the *Heteroptera* the clypeus is a process of the upper part of the head or crown, which in some species extends over the face. Often called the *epistoma*, especially when it is small or softer than the surrounding parts; also *narus* and *proclabrum*.

3. [cap.] [NL.] A genus of fossil echinoderms. *C. sinuatus* is an example.

clysmian (kliz'mi-an), *a.* [*< Gr. κλίσμα*, a drench, + *-ian*. Cf. *clysmic*.] Relating to or of the nature of a cataclysm: as, *clysmian* changes. [Rare.]

clysmic (kliz'mik), *a.* [*< Gr. κλίσμα*, a liquid used for washing out, a drench (< *κλίσιν*, wash, cleanse), + *-ic*.] Washing; cleansing. Craig. [Rare.]

clyster (klis'tēr), *n.* [Formerly also *clister*, and *glyster*, *glyster*; = D. *klyster* = MHG. *klyster*, G. *klystier* = Dan. *klyster* = Sw. *klistir*, < OF. *clistere*, F. *clystère* = Sp. *clister*, *clistel* = Pg. *clistel*, *clyster* = It. *clistere*, < L. *clyster*, LL. also *cluser*, a clyster, a clyster-pipe (LL. *clysterium*, < Gr. *κλυστήριον*, a clyster), < Gr. *κλυστήρ*, a clyster, prop. the clyster-pipe, < *κλίσιν*, wash, cleanse; cf. L. *cluer*, purge, Goth. *hlutrs*, pure.] An enema; an injection.

clysterize (klis'tēr-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *clysterized*, ppr. *clysterizing*. [*< LL. clysterizare*, < L. *clyster*, a clyster.] To administer an enema to.

clyster-pipe (klis'tēr-ptp), *n.* [Formerly also *clisterpipe*.] The anal tube of an enema-syringe.

Clythra, **Clythra** (kli'th' rā, klit' rā), *n.* [NL. (in form *Clytra*—Laicharting, 1781; German, 1824); a word of no meaning.] A genus of beetles, of the family *Cryptocephaliidae*, formerly referred to *Chrysomelidae*, now made the type of a distinct family. *C. quadrisignata* is an example.

Clythridæ (kli'th'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Kirby, 1837), < *Clythra* + *-idæ*.] A family of beetles, typified by the genus *Clythra*, and characterized by serrate antennæ and confluent anterior coxal cavities.

Olytra, *n.* See *Clythra*.

Olytus (kly'tus), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1801).] A notable genus of cerambycine beetles, containing active species generally banded with yellow, white, or black. They have long legs, finely granulated eyes partly surrounding the base of the antennae, rounded or broadly triangular scutellum, smooth prothorax, acute intercoxal processes, and ecarinate tibiae with large spurs.

clyvet, *v. i.* A Middle English form of *cleave*.
Chaucer.

clivest, *n.* A Middle English plural of *cliff*.

cm. A contraction of *centimeter*.

O. M. An abbreviation of the Latin (New Latin) *Chirurgiae Magister*, Master in Surgery.

cn- [(1) ME. *cn-*, later as in mod. E. regularly *kn-*, < AS. *cn-* (= OS. *kn-* = OHG. *cn-*, *chn-*, MHG. *G. kn-*, etc.): see *kn-*. (2) L., etc., *cn-*, < Gr. *κν-*, a common initial combination.] An initial combination not now admitted in actual English speech (the *c* being silent), though retained in the spelling of some words from the Greek. (a) In native English words, regularly in the earliest speech, but not now used except in a few instances, as *cnag*, *cnop*, *cnoutberry*, where *kn-* is preferred. See *kn-*. (b) In words of Greek origin, as *cnemial*, *cnemis*, etc.

cnag, *n.* See *knag*.

cnemaphysis (nē-ma-pōf'i-sis), *n.*; pl. *cnemaphyses* (-sēz). [NL., < Gr. *κνήμη*, the lower part of the leg, + *ἀπόφύσις*, an apophysis.] The large cnemial apophysis or process of the tibia of some birds, as loons and grebes, which extends far above the knee-joint and serves for the attachment of extensor muscles. It is an extension of the cnemial crest or tuberosity, and corresponds to the olecranon of the ulna.

cnemial (nē'mi-əl), *a.* [*cnemis* + *-al*.] Of or relating to the cnemial or tibia: as, a *cnemial* process; the *cnemial* ridge. See cut under *tibiolaris*.

The proximal end of the tibia is produced forward and outward into an enormous cnemial crest, in all walking and swimming birds.
Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 228.

cnemides, *n.* Plural of *cnemis*.

cnemidium (nē-mid'i-um), *n.*; pl. *cnemidia* (-ēz). [NL., < Gr. *κνήμη*, the lower part of the leg, + *-ιδιον*. Cf. *cnemis*.] 1. In *ornith.*, the lower part of the crus; the part of the leg just above the suffrago or heel, which is without feathers in most wading or gallatorial birds.—2. [cap.] [NL.] (a) A genus of polyps. *Goldfuss*, 1826. (b) A genus of hymenopterous insects. *Perty*, 1830.

Onemidophorus (nē-mi-dōf'ō-rus), *n.* [NL. (Wagler, 1830), < Gr. *ωνμιδοφόρος*, wearing greaves, < *κνήμις*, pl. *κνήμίδες*, greaves (see *cnemis*), + *-φόρος*, < *φέρω* = E. *bear*.] A genus of lizards, of the family *Teiidae* (or *Ameiidae*), related to *Ameiva*, but having the tongue free at the base. There are numerous species in the United States, the best-known being *C. aculeatus*, the common striped lizard, which is about 10 inches long and extremely active.

Onemidospora (nē-mi-dos'pō-rā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ωνμιδος* (*κνήμις*), greave (see *cnemis*), + *σπορά*, seed.] A notable genus of gregarines, found in one of the diploped myriapods, peculiar in the characters of its protomerite, whose contents form two distinguishable masses, the lower finely granular, the upper highly refractive, apparently fatty, and of a greenish color. The species is *C. lutea*.

Onemiornis (nē-mi-ōr'nis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ωνμις*, a greave, legging (see *cnemis*), + *ορνίς*, a bird.] A genus of subfossil gigantic flightless geese with very large legs, remains of which occur with those of the moa in the Quaternary of New Zealand. The species is *C. calcestrans*, related to the existing *Cereopsis* of Australia. *Owen*, 1865.

Onemiornithides (nē'mi-ōr-nith'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cnemiornis* (-nith-) + *-ides*.] A family of anserine birds formed for the reception of the genus *Cnemiornis*, having a desmognathous palate, rudimentary sternal keel, and ilia and ischia united behind.

cnemis (nē'mis), *n.*; pl. *cnemides* (-mi-dēz). [NL., < Gr. *κνήμις*, greave, legging, < *κνήμη*, the lower part of the leg.] In *zool.* and *anat.*, the crus; the leg between the knee and the ankle; especially, the tibia or shin-bone.

cnicin (nī'sin), *n.* [*Cnicus* + *-in*.] A crystalline principle found in the blessed thistle, *Cnicus benedictus*, and various other plants. It is neutral and bitter, and analogous to salicin in composition. It is said to be useful as a medicine in intermittent fevers.

cnicnode (nik'nōd), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *cnicus* (see *Cnicus*) + *nodus*, a knot, node.] In *math.*, an ordinary node of a surface, or point where the

tangents form a cone of the second order and class, having no double nor stationary generatrices or tangent planes.

cnitrope (nik'trōp), *n.* In *math.*, a singularity of a surface consisting of a tangent plane whose ineunt is replaced by a conic.

Cnicus (nī'kus), *n.* [NL., < L. *cnicus*, prop. *cnecus*, < Gr. *κνίκος*, a plant of the thistle kind, *Carthamus tinctorius*.] A large genus of composite plants, popularly known as *thistles*. They are natives of the northern hemisphere, stout perennials or biennials, with prickly leaves and involucre, large heads, and a long, soft, plumose pappus. Some species are troublesome weeds, and a few are occasionally cultivated for ornament. There are nearly 200 species, of which about 35 are indigenous in the United States. See *thistle*.

cnida (nī'dā), *n.*; pl. *Cnidæ* (-dē). [NL., < L. *cnide*, < Gr. *κνίδη*, a nettle, < *κνίθειν*, scrape, grate, tickle, irritate, nettle.] One of the urti-



A Cnida, or Lasso-cell, from *Pleurobrachia rhododactyla*, highly magnified.
A, the unbroken cell with the lasso coiled; B, C, the cell with the lasso partly and fully thrown out. a, granular cell-wall; b, the cnidocil or lasso, attached at c. After Agassiz.

eating cells, thread-cells, lasso-cells, or nematocysts of the *Coelentera*, from which the jelly-fishes, etc., obtain their power of stinging.

Under pressure or irritation the *cnida* suddenly breaks, its fluid escapes, and the delicate thread (cnidocil) is projected, still remaining attached to its sheath. The *cnidæ* are said to be analogous to the tactile organs of the Arthropoda. *Pascoe, Zool. Class.*, p. 16.

Cnidaria (nī-dā'ri-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *cnida*, q. v., + *-aria*.] Those *Coelentera* which have thread-cells or *cnidæ*; the *Coelenterata*, with the exception of the sponges. See *Coelentera*.

Cnidoblast (nī'dō-blāst), *n.* [NL. *cnida*, q. v., + Gr. *βλαστός*, a germ.] In *zool.*, the bud of a thread-cell; a budding thread-cell, from the contents of which a nematocyst is developed.

Very frequently the *cnidoblasts* are found thickly grouped together at certain places, and form wart-like swellings or batteries. *Claus, Zoology* (trans.), I. 223.

Cnidocell (nī'dō-sel), *n.* [NL. *cnida*, q. v., + L. (NL.) *cella*, cell.] In *zool.*, a thread-cell or lasso-cell; a nematocyst or *cnida*. See *cnida*.

This peculiar paralyzing or stupefying effect [of Hydra] is caused by the action of certain stinging or *cnidocells* (also called lasso-cells), which are most abundant in the tentacles, but are also found in other parts of the body. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, I. 74.

Cnidocil (nī'dō-sil), *n.* [NL., < *cnida*, q. v., + *cilium*, q. v.] In *zool.*, the thread of a thread-cell or nematocyst; the coiled filament which springs out of a *cnida* or nematophore. See cut under *cnida*.

Each *cnidoblast* . . . possesses a fine superficial plas-matic process (*cnidocil*), which is probably very sensitive to mechanical stimuli, and occasions the bursting of the capsule. *Claus, Zoology* (trans.), I. 223.

cnop, *n.* See *knop*.

Cnosian (nos'i-an), *a.* [L. *Cnosius*, *Cnosius*, etc., < *Cnosus*, *Cnosus*, *Cnosos*, also *Gnosus*, *Gnosus*, < Gr. *Κνωσός*, *Κνωσός*; see def.] Of or relating to Cnosus or Gnosus, the ancient capital of Crete, famous in mythology for the labyrinth fabled to have been built there for King Minos by Dædalus in order to hold the Minotaur.

The *Cnosian* labyrinth has a totally Oriental appearance, and reminds us of that celebrated garden of Mylitta in Babylon which Herodotus describes. *Keary, Prim. Belief*, p. 182.

cnoutberry, *n.* See *knoutberry*.

co-1. [L. *co-*; see def., and *com-*.] A prefix of Latin origin, the usual form, before a vowel or *h*, of *com-* (the *m* in Latin being weak), meaning 'together' or 'with.' See *com-*. It is now freely used in English in composition with words of any origin, being preferred to *com-* or *con-* in combination with words of non-Latin origin, or with words of Latin origin in common use, words in *co-* being thus sometimes parallel to words in *com-* (*com-*, *cor-*, etc.) of the same ultimate elements, but the prefix, in the latter case, being attached in Latin, as in *co-act*, *co-activeness* (different from *coact*), *co-agent*, *co-exist*, *co-laborer*, *co-respondent* (distinct from *cor-respondent*), etc., or with words of purely English origin, as in *co-mate*, *co-worker*, etc.

co-2. [Abbr. of NL. *complementi*, of the complement.] In *geom.*, a prefix, as in *co-sine*, *co-secant*, *co-tangent*, etc., meaning sine, secant, tangent, etc., of the complement.

Co. 1. An abbreviation (a) of *company*: as, Smith, Brown & Co.; (b) of *county*: as, Orange

Co., New York.—2. The chemical symbol for cobalt.

c. o. An abbreviation of *care of*, common in addressing letters, etc. Often written *c/o*.

coacervate (kō-a-sēr'vāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *coacervated*, ppr. *coacervating*. [L. *coacervatus*, pp. of *coacervare*, < *co-*, together, + *acervare*, heap up, < *acervus*, a heap.] To heap up; pile. [Rare.]

A huge Magazine of your Favourites you have been pleased to do me, present and absent, safely stored up and coacervated, to preserve them from mouldering away in Oblivion. *Howell, Letters*, I. 1. 33.

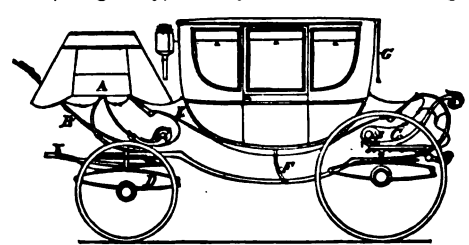
coacervate (kō-a-sēr'vāt), *a.* [L. *coacervatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Heaped; piled up; collected into a crowd. *Bacon*. [Rare.]

coacervation (kō-as-ēr-vā'shon), *n.* [L. *coacervatio* (-n-), < *coacervare*: see *coacervate*, v.] 1. The act of heaping, or the state of being heaped together or piled up. [Rare.]

Coacervation of the innumerable atoms of dust. *Jer. Taylor, Works* (ed. 1835), I. 58.

2. In *logic*, a chain-syllogism; sorites.

coach (kōch), *n.* [Early mod. E. *coch*, *coche*, < F. *coche* = Sp. Pg. *coche* = It. *cocchio* = Wall. *cocie*; cf. D. *koets* = G. *kutsche*, a coach (Sw. Dan. *kusk*, a coachman); Sloven. Bulg. *kochija* = Serv. *kochije*, pl., = Bohem. *koch* = Pol. *kocza* = Little Russ. *kochija* = Albanian *kochi*; all prob. < Hung. *kocsi* (pron. *ko-chi*), a coach: so called from *Kocsi*, *Kotsi*, now *Kitsee*, a village in Hungary. Vehicles are often named from the place of their invention or first use; cf. *berlin*, *landau*, *sedan*. Less prob., F. *coche*, It. *cocchio*, and the forms which may be connected with them, depend on F. *coque* = It. *cocca*, a boat (see *cock*), < L. *concha*, a shell. But the G. and Slavic forms can hardly be referred to the same source. The sense of 'private tutor' is figurative, like the use of 'pony' for a translation, both enabling the student to 'get on' fast.] 1. A four-wheeled close vehicle of considerable size; originally, a finely built covered carriage



Coach.
A, hammercloth; B, front standard; C, back standard; D, dummy spring; E, body-loop; F, check-strap; G, footman's holder.

for private use; now, any large inclosed vehicle with the body hung on easy springs, especially one for public conveyance of passengers: as, a stage-coach. See *mail-coach*, *tally-ho*.

To White Hall, where I saw the Duke de Solassons go from his audience with a very great deal of state: his own coach all red velvet covered with gold lace, and drawn by six barbes, and attended by twenty pages, very rich in clothes. *Peypys, Diary*, I. 116.

She was the first that did invent
In coaches brave to ride.
Queen Eleanor's Fall (Child's Ballads, VII. 293).

He kept his coach, which was rare in those days (in Elizabeth's reign); they then vulgarly called it a *quitch*. *Aubrey*.

2. A passenger-car on a railroad. See *rail-road-car*.—3. An apartment in a large ship of war, near the stern and beneath the poop-deck, usually occupied by the captain.

The commanders came on board and the council sat in the coach. *Peypys, Diary*, I. 64.

4. (a) A private tutor, especially one employed in preparing for a particular examination.

A coach or crammer from the Circumlocution Office. *Dickens, Little Dorrit*, I. x.

Warham was studying for India, with a Wanchester coach. *George Eliot, Daniel Deronda*, vi.

The English paterfamilias can hire a good coach to get his boy ready to compete for a clerkship. *The American*, VI. 278.

(b) A person employed to train a boat's crew or other athletes for a contest.—5. The bone of the upper jaw of the sperm-whale. Also called *sleigh*. *C. M. Scammon*.—To ride in the marrow-bone coach. See *marrow-bone*.

coach (kōch), *v. t.* [*coach*, *n.*] 1. To put in a coach; convey in a coach.

Your lady Bird is coach'd and she hath took
Sir Gervase with her. *Shirley, Love in a Maze*, III. 1.

2. To run over with a coach. [Rare.]

coagent (kō-ā-jent), *n.* [*< co-1 + agent.*] An assistant or associate in an act; an accomplice.

Your doom is then
To marry this coagent of your mischiefs.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta.

coagitate (kō-aj-i-tāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *coagitated*, ppr. *coagitating*. [*< L. coagitus*, pp. of *coagitare*, *< L. co-*, together, + *agitare*, agitate: see *agitate*.] To move or agitate together. *Blount.* [Rare.]

coagment (kō-ag-ment'), *v. t.* [*< L. coagmentare*, join, connect, cement, *< coagmentum*, a joining, *< *co-agere*, **co-igere*, *cōgere*, bring together: see *cogent*, and cf. *coagulum*, *coact*.] To congregate or heap together. *Glanville.*

coagmentation (kō-ag-men-tā-shon), *n.* [*< L. coagmentatio(n-)*, *< coagmentare*, pp. *coagmentatus*, join, connect: see *coagment*.] Collection into a mass; union; conjunction.

Wheresoever there is a coagmentation of many, the lowest [shall] be knit to the highest by that which being interjacent may cause each to cleave unto other, and so all to continue one.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, vii. 2.

Coagmentation of words. *B. Jonson, Discoveries.*

coagula, *n.* Plural of *coagulum*.

coagulability (kō-ag-ū-lā-bil-i-ti), *n.* [*< coagulable*: see *-bility*.] The capacity of being coagulated.

coagulable (kō-ag-ū-lā-bl), *a.* [*< coagulate* + *-able*.] Capable of becoming coagulated; capable of changing from a liquid to an inspissated state: as, *coagulable lymph*.

The production of any coagulable exudation.
Quain, Med. Dict., p. 456.

coagulant (kō-ag-ū-lant), *n.* [*< L. coagulant(t-)*, ppr. of *coagulare*: see *coagulate*, *v.*] A substance that produces coagulation.

coagulate (kō-ag-ū-lāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *coagulated*, ppr. *coagulating*. [*< L. coagulare*, pp. of *coagulare*, curdle, *< coagulum*, a means of curdling, rennet, also lit. a bond, tie: see *coagulum*.] *I. trans.* 1. To curdle; congeal; clot; change from a fluid into a curd-like or thickened mass: as, *to coagulate blood*; rennet *coagulates* milk.

The cheese-wife knoweth it as well as the philosopher, that sour runnet doth coagulate her milk into a curd.
Raleigh, Hist. World, Pref., p. 46.

Spirits attenuate, which the cold doth congeal and coagulate.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

2. To crystallize. = *syn.* To thicken, clot, concrete. *II. intrans.* 1. To curdle or become clotted; congeal or become congealed.

Spirit of wine commixed with milk, a third part spirit of wine and two parts milk, coagulated little, but mingled.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

About the third part of the oil olive . . . did there coagulate into a whitish body, almost like butter.
Boyle.

2. To become crystallized.

coagulat (kō-ag-ū-lāt), *n.* [*< ME. coagulat*, *< L. coagulatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Coagulated; curdled; clotted.

Combust materies and coagulat.

Chaucer, Prolog. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 258.

O'er-sized with coagulate gore. *Shak., Hamlet*, ii. 2.

coagulation (kō-ag-ū-lā-shon), *n.* [*< L. coagulatione(n-)*, *< coagulare*: see *coagulate*, *v.*] 1. The act of changing from a fluid to a thickened curd-like state, well exemplified by the clotting of blood; the state of being coagulated.—2. The change from a fluid to a solid state, as in crystallization.—3. A mass or quantity of coagulated matter; a curd; a clot.—**Coagulation-necrosis**, in *pathol.*, a form of necrosis which occurs when a small portion of tissue is cut off from the circulation, but remains surrounded by, or at least continuous with, tissue in which the blood continues to circulate. The cells of the tissue become smaller, distorted, shining, and the nuclei disappear.—**Coagulation of the blood**, the production of filaments of fibrin in the blood, running in every direction, thus forming a spongy mass in which the blood-corpuscles are caught; this mass then contracts, squeezing out the serum.

coagulative (kō-ag-ū-lā-tiv), *a.* [*< ML. coagulativus*, *< L. coagulatus*: see *coagulate*, *v.*, and *-ive*.] Causing coagulation: as, "coagulative power," *Boyle, Works*, I. 423.

coagulator (kō-ag-ū-lā-tor), *n.* [*< coagulate* + *-or*.] Anything that causes coagulation.

Globulin, added under proper conditions, to serum effusion, is a coagulator of that effusion, giving rise to the development of fibrin in it.

Huxley and Youmans, Physiol., § 86.

coagulatory (kō-ag-ū-lā-tō-ri), *a.* [*< coagulate* + *-ory*.] Tending to coagulate.

coagulum (kō-ag-ū-lum), *n.*; pl. *coagula* (-lā). [*NL.*, *< L. coagulum*, a means of curdling, rennet, also lit. a bond, tie, *< *co-agere*, **co-igere*, *cōgere*, bring together, gather, collect, compel: see *cogent*, and cf. *coact*, *coagment*.] 1. A coagulated mass, as curd, etc.; specifically, in

med., a blood-clot.—2. A substance that causes coagulation, as rennet; a coagulant. *Crabb.*

co-aid (kō-ād'), *n.* [*< co-1 + aid*.] 1. A fellow-helper.—2. Conjunctive assistance. *Pope.*

coaita (kō-i-tā), *n.* [*S. Amer.*] A South American monkey, *Ateles paniscus*, about 18 inches in length. See *Ateles*, and cut under *spider-monkey*.

coaiti, *n.* Same as *coati*.

coak¹ (kōk), *n.* and *v.* See *cokel*.

coak² (kōk), *n.* [*Also written cog and cogg*, and perhaps the same as *cog*² (of a wheel); cf. *W. cocas*, a cog of a wheel.] 1. In *ship-carp.*, a projection from the end of a piece of wood or timber fitting into a hole in another piece to join them, or a cylinder or pin let into the ends of both pieces.

The coaks . . . are intended to support the bolts.

Fincham, Ship-building, ii. 8.

2. *Naut.*, a square metallic bushing in the central pole of the sheave of a block, through which the pin passes.

coak³ (kōk), *v. t.* [*< coak*², *n.*] In *ship-carp.*, to unite together, as the ends of two pieces of wood, by means of coaks.

coaken (kō'kn), *v. i.* [*E. dial.* Cf. *chokel*.] To strain in vomiting.

coaks (kōks), *n. pl.* [*Pl. of coak*¹.] Cinders. [*Prov. Eng.*]

coakum (kō'g-kum), *n.* [*Origin obscure.*] A name of the garget or poke, *Phytolacca decandra*.

coal (kōl), *n.* [*Early mod. E. cole*, *< ME. cole*, *col*, *< AS. col*, neut., = *OFries. kole*, *NFries. koal*, *f.*, = *MD. kole*, *D. kool*, *f.*, = *MLG. kole*, *kale*, *LG. kōle*, also *kol*, *kal*, *f.*, = *OHG. chol*, *MHG. kol*, neut., *OHG. cholo*, *kolo*, *MHG. kole*, *kol*, *m.*, *G. kohle*, *f.*, = *Icel. Norw. Sw. kol* = *Dan. kul*, neut., *coal* (in both senses), orig. a burning coal; perhaps connected with *Ir. Gael. gual*, *coal*, and ult. with *Skt. √jval*, burn bright, flame. The Goth. word for a burning coal was *hauri*, perhaps akin to *AS. heorth*, *E. hearth*. Cf. *F. houille*, Walloon *hoie*, *ML. hulle*, mineral coal; *Gr. ἀνθράξ*, a burning coal, also mineral coal (see *anthracite*), *L. carbo(n-)*, a burning coal, charcoal, in mod. use mineral coal (see *carbon*).] 1. A piece of wood or other combustible substance, either ignited or burning (a "live coal" or "glowing coal"), or burned out or charred (a "dead coal," charcoal, cinder).

A quic col burninde ope ane hysape of dyade coles [A live coal burning upon a heap of dead coals].

Ayenbite of Inwynt, p. 206.

To cold coles sche schal be brent.

William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 4367.

As coals are to burning coals, and wood to fire, so is a contentious man to kindle strife.

Prov. xvi. 21.

If he could burn us all into one coal,

We have deserv'd it. *Shak., Cor.*, iv. 6.

2. A solid and more or less distinctly stratified mineral, varying in color from dark-brown to black, brittle, combustible, and used as a fuel, not fusible without decomposition, and very insoluble. It is the result of the transformation of organic matter, and is distinguished by its fossil origin from charcoal (def. 1), which is obtained by the direct carbonization of wood. (See *coal-plant*.) Coal always contains more or less earthy matter, which is left behind in the form of ash after combustion. The quantity of the ash varies considerably, but in good coal does not usually exceed from 5 to 10 per cent. in weight. Coal can, however, be used for fuel, in default of a better material, when the amount of ash is much larger than this. Coal consists essentially of carbon, together with hydrogen, oxygen, and nitrogen; and sulphur is rarely if ever absent. The most general subdivision of coal is into *hard* and *soft*. The former is that coal which consists almost entirely of carbon; the latter is that in which there is a considerable percentage of hydrogen. Hard coal is generally called *anthracite*; bituminous coal, or simply coal, is the designation of the ordinary soft coal almost everywhere in general use where coal is burned, except in the eastern and Atlantic United States. In anthracite the bituminous or volatile matter constitutes usually less than 7 per cent. of the whole; in soft or bituminous coal it is usually more than 18 per cent. Coal intermediate in character between anthracite and bituminous coal is called *semi-anthracite* or *semi-bituminous*, according as it approaches anthracite or bituminous coal more nearly in character. The material driven off from coal on ignition is not really bitumen, for coal is insoluble, while bitumen is soluble. The name comes from the fact that bituminous coal behaves on being heated very much as bitumen itself does—that is, it swells up more or less, fuses together, and burns with a bright flame and considerable dense smoke. Coal occurs in all the geological formations, from the lowest in which land-plants have been found (the Devonian) up to the highest; but the coal of the great manufacturing countries, England, France, Germany, and the eastern United States, is nearly all of the same geological age, and is obtained from the formation called the Carboniferous. (See *carboniferous*.) The coal of Australia, India, and a part of that of China is of later geological age than the Carboniferous, being Mesozoic, and not Paleozoic. There is also a large quantity of good coal in various parts of the world in formations even more recent than the Mesozoic. In general, however, from the time of the Carboniferous on, the conditions

were continually growing less favorable for the formation of coal on a large scale; so that each successive age has less coal to show, and that on an average of poorer quality than the coal of the true Carboniferous epoch. (See *lignite*.) Also called *stone-coal*, *mineral coal*, and formerly *sea-coal*. [Coal in this sense is used as a collective noun without a plural; but in Great Britain the plural form is also used in speaking of a quantity of coal, with reference to the pieces composing it: as, to lay in a supply of coals; put more coals on the fire.]

Col growth vnder lond.

Trevira, tr. of Higden's Polychronicon, I. 399.

A peck of coals a-piece shall glad the rest.

Pope, Dunciad, ii. 282.

Albert coal. Same as *albertite*.—**Blind coal**. See *blind*.—**Boghead coal**, a variety of cannel-coal found on the estate of Boghead, near Bathgate, in Scotland, which is extensively used for the manufacture of paraffin and oils. It is an excellent gas-coal, but too costly to be used for that purpose. It is also called *Torbane Hill mineral* and *torbanite*.—**Bovey coal**, a Tertiary lignite or brown-coal, occurring in beds from 2 to 16 feet thick, in pipe-clay, at Bovey Tracey in Devonshire, England. It is an inflammable fossil, resembling in many of its properties bituminous coal. Its structure is fissile, and its cross-fracture even or conchoidal, with a resinous and somewhat shining luster. It is brittle, burns with a weak flame, and exhales an odor which is generally disagreeable.—**Buckwheat coal**. See *buckwheat*.—**Coal-boring bit**. See *bit*.—**Delve of coals**. See *delve*.—**Fibrous coal**. Same as *mother-of-coal* (which see, below).—**Mother-of-coal**, a soft black substance, resembling charcoal in appearance, found in connection with coal, usually along its planes of stratification or lamination, in which the woody character of the material from which the coal was formed is more perfectly preserved than it is in the body of the coal itself. Also called *fibrous coal*, *fossil charcoal*, and *mineral charcoal*.—**Small coal**. (a) Little wood coals formerly used to light fires. *Gay*. (b) Same as *slack*.—**To blow a coal**, to kindle strife.

It is you

Hath blown this coal betwixt my lord and me.

Shak., Hen. VIII., ii. 4.

To call or haul over the coals, to call to a strict or severe account; reprimand.—**To carry coalst**. See *carry*.—**To carry coals to Newcastle**. See *carry*.—**To heap coals of fire on one's head** (a phrase derived from the scriptural use: see quotation), to excite remorse and repentance in one who has done an injury, by rendering to him good for the evil.

If thine enemy hunger, feed him; if he thirst, give him drink: for in so doing thou shalt heap coals of fire on his head. *Rom. xii.* 20.

To stir coalst, to quarrel, or stir up strife.

After soche sorte did he vpbraid to the people their rashe and vnuadised stiering of coles, and arisings to warre. *J. Udall*, tr. of Erasmus's *Apophthegms*, p. 328.

coal (kōl), *v.* [= *D. kolen*, warm with coals, = *MLG. kolen* = *G. kühlen* = *Sw. kola*, burn to charcoal; from the noun.] *I. trans.* 1. To burn to coal or charcoal; make into coal; char.

Charcoal of roots, being coaled into great pieces, lasts longer than ordinary charcoal. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*, § 776.

The best charcoal was made of oak. The woods appear to have been coaled at intervals of about twenty years, or even less. *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., XI. 123.

2. To mark or delineate with charcoal. [Rare.]

He coaled out rhymes upon the wall.

Camden, Remains, Rythmes.

3. To provide with coal; furnish a supply of coal to or for: as, *to coal a steamship* or a locomotive.

The landlord and squire of the parish, who had always blanketed and coaled his poorer neighbours in the winter. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XI. 36.

He used two fires, which were coaled alternately.

Thurston, Steam-Engine, p. 125.

II. intrans. To take in coal for use as fuel: as, the vessel *coaled* at Portsmouth.

At the twelfth station we coaled. The train ended in the desert here. *W. H. Russell, Diary in India*, I. 36.

Admiral Leepes remains at anchor before Kelung, so as to prevent Chinese vessels from coaling.

The American, VIII. 301.

coala, *n.* See *koala*.

coal-backer (kōl'bak'er), *n.* A man who is engaged in carrying coal on his back from a ship to the wagons. *Mayhev.* [Eng.]

coal-barge (kōl'bärj), *n.* A flat-bottomed river-boat for transporting coal. [U. S.]

coal-basin (kōl'bā'sn), *n.* In *geol.*, a depression or basin formed by the subsidence at the center, or upheaval at the edges, of the older rocks, in which the various strata of the Carboniferous system or coal-measures lie. See *coal-measures*.

coal-bed (kōl'bed), *n.* A formation in which there are strata of coal; a bed or stratum of coal.

coal-bin (kōl'bin), *n.* A bin or receptacle for coal.

coal-black (kōl'blak), *a.* and *n.* [*< ME. cole-blak*, *colblak*, *< col*, coal, + *blak*, black.] *I. a.* Black as a coal, or as charcoal, or, as often in modern use, black as mineral coal; very black.

Thin egen [eyes] beeth colblake and brede.

Out and Nightingale, l. 76.

There he was snow-white tofore,
Ever afterward *coaleblack* therfore
He has transformed.

Gower, Conf. Amant., I. 306.

II. n. A deep black like that of charcoal; or a deep, shining black with a slight bluish tinge, like that of anthracite coal.

coal-box (kōl'box), *n.* A box for holding coal.

coal-brand (kōl'brand), *n.* A name for the smut of wheat, *Ustilago segetum*. [Prov. Eng.]

coal-brass (kōl'brās), *n.* A name given to the iron pyrites found in the coal-measures, which is employed in the manufacture of copperas, and also in alkali-works for the sulphur it contains. Commonly used in the plural.

coal-breaker (kōl'brā'kēr), *n.* 1. One engaged in breaking into convenient size the larger masses of coal as they come from the mine, or in attending upon a machine used for that purpose.—2. A machine for breaking coal; by extension, the whole structure or building in which the various processes of breaking, sorting, and cleaning coal are carried on. Such structures are placed at the entrances of mines, and are often of great extent. The coal is delivered at the top to the breakers proper, and passes downward through the works to the bins or to the coal-chutes, where it is discharged into the cars that enter the lower part of the structure. Coal-breakers were first used in the Pennsylvania anthracite region in 1843.

coal-bunker (kōl'bung'kēr), *n.* A place for storing coal for use; specifically, in steamships, the place where coal for the furnace is stored.

coal-car (kōl'kār), *n.* A freight-car designed especially for carrying coal, sometimes made of iron, with a drop-bottom.

coal-carrier (kōl'kar'i-ēr), *n.* One who or that which is employed in carrying coal.

coal-carrierly (kōl'kar'i-ēr-li), *a.* [*coal-carrier* + *-ly*]. Like a coal-carrier.

Peter Plod-all, . . . that *coal-carrierly* clown.

Wily Beguiled (Hazlitt's Dodaleys).

coal-chute (kōl'shōt), *n.* A trough or spout down which coal slides from a bin or pocket to a locomotive tender, or to vessels, carts, or cars.

coal-drop (kōl'drop), *n.* A broad, shallow inclined trough down which coal is discharged from a wharf into the hold of a vessel.

coal-dust (kōl'dust), *n.* The dust of coal; powdered coal.

It has been attempted . . . to make the *coal-dust* into bricks. Ansted, Hungary, p. 194.

coalery (kōl'ēr-i), *n.* [*coal* + *-ery*. Cf. *colliery*.] A colliery. Woodward.

coalesce (kō-a-les'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *coalesced*, ppr. *coalescing*. [*L. coalescere*, grow together, *co-*, together, + *alescere*, grow up, *alere*, nourish; see *aliment*.] 1. To grow together; unite by growth into one body.

In the humerus of the Manati the bicipital groove is obsolete, the two tuberosities *coalescing*, as in the Cetacea. W. H. Flower, Osteology, p. 250.

The middle division of the body of *Limulus* exhibits markings which indicate that it is composed of, at least, six *coalesced* somites. Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 228.

2. To combine or be collected or joined, so as to form one body.

When they (vapours) begin to *coalesce* and constitute globules. Newton.

Hence—3. To come or join together; unite so as to form one party, community, or the like; as, political parties sometimes *coalesce*.

The circumstances of the tenth century led the English kingdoms in Britain, naturally and necessarily, to *coalesce* in the shape of a consolidated kingdom. E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 188.

coalescence (kō-a-les'ens), *n.* [*coalescent*; see *-ence*.] 1. The act of coalescing or uniting; the state of being intimately joined.

That he should not be aware of the future *coalescence* of these bodies into one. Glanville, Preexistence of Souls, ii.

2. In *bot.*, the organic union of similar parts.

coalescency (kō-a-les'en-si), *n.* [*coalescence*; see *-ency*.] Tendency to grow together or unite. Bp. Gauden.

coalescent (kō-a-les'ent), *a.* and *n.* [*L. coalescen(t)-s*, ppr. of *coalescere*, grow together; see *coalesce*.] 1. *a.* Growing together; uniting so as to form one body: in *bot.*, properly applied to the organic cohesion of similar parts.

II. n. One who or that which coalesces. *Athenæum*.

coal-exchange (kōl'eks-chānj'), *n.* A market for the sale of coal; specifically, a place for transactions in coal on a large scale.

coal-field (kōl'fēld), *n.* In *geol.*, a general name for any area over which coal occurs somewhat connectedly and in some quantity, and where coal is or may be worked to such an extent as to be of economical importance. One coal-field is

separated from another by an intervening barren area. There are 38 distinct coal-fields in Great Britain and Ireland.

coalfish (kōl'fish), *n.* [= *G. kohlfisch*.] A gadoid fish, *Pollachius virens* or *carbonarius*, named from the color of its back. It grows to the length of 2 or 3 feet, and weighs from 10 to 30 pounds. It is found



Coalfish, or Pollack (*Pollachius virens*).

in great numbers about the Orkney Islands and the northern parts of Great Britain. The fish and its fry are known by a great variety of local names. In the United States generally called *pollock*.

coal-fitter (kōl'fit'ēr), *n.* See *fitter* 1, 5.

coal-gas (kōl'gas), *n.* 1. The gas which is given out by burning coal.—2. A mixture of gases and vapors, chiefly combustible, which is employed to produce the gas-light in common use. It is obtained by heating bituminous coal in closed iron vessels without access of air, and removing as completely as possible from the vapors thus formed all incombustible and sulphurous gases. The following is an average analysis of ordinary coal-gas: hydrogen, 45.58 per cent.; marsh-gas, 34.90; carbonyl oxide, 6.64; olefiant gas, 4.08; tetrylene, 2.38; sulphureted hydrogen, 0.29; nitrogen, 2.46; carbonic acid, 3.67. It also contains traces of ammonia, carbon disulphide, cyanogen, and oxygen.—**Coal-gas charcoal**. Same as *gas-carbon* (which see, under *carbon*).

coal-goose (kōl'gōs), *n.* A local British name for the cormorant, *Phalacrocorax carbo*, from its color.

coal-heaver (kōl'hē'vēr), *n.* One employed in the moving or shoveling of coal, in loading or discharging coal-ships, in shoveling coal from the coal-bunkers of a steam-vessel to the furnaces, etc.; a coal-passer.

coal-hod (kōl'hod), *n.* A hod for carrying coal and putting it on the fire.

coal-hole (kōl'hōl), *n.* 1. A trap in the sidewalk for the reception of coal to be stored in a cellar beneath.—2. A coal-cellar. [Eng.]—3. *Naut.*, that part of a ship's hold lying near to the after-magazine containing coal, wood, etc. [Eng.]

coal-hood, **coaly-hood** (kōl'hūd, -i-hūd), *n.* [So called from their black crown.] 1. The bullfinch.—2. The coal-tit.

coal-hoodie (kōl'hūd'i), *n.* 1. Same as *coal-hood*.—2. A name of the black-headed bunting, *Emberiza schænicla*.

coal-hulk (kōl'hulk), *n.* A vessel kept, usually at foreign stations, for supplying steamers with coal.

coalier, *n.* See *collier* 1.

coaling (kō'ling), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *coal*, *v.*] The process of supplying or taking in coal for use: as, the *coaling* of a steamer or locomotive; a *coaling-station* or *coaling-wharf*.

coalised, *p. a.* See *coalized*.

coalite (kō'a-lit), *a.* [*L. coalitus*, pp.: see the verb.] United or coalesced: applied specifically, in *entom.*, to parts structurally or usually separated when they are closely united without a dividing incisure or suture, as the scutellum when it is connate with the pronotum, or the prolegs of a caterpillar when those of a pair are united, only the ends being sometimes distinct.—**Coalite abdomen**, one in which the segments are united without sutures, as in a spider.—**Coalite all-trunk**, the mesothorax and metathorax when they are apparently form a single ring, the sterna being united, as in many *Hemiptera*.—**Coalite body**, a body in which the head, thorax, and abdomen are all closely united, as in the mites.

coalitet (kō'a-lit), *v.* [*L. coalitus*, pp. of *coalescere*; see *coalesce*.] 1. *intrans.* To unite or coalesce.

Let them continue to *coalite*. Bolingbroke, Parties, xix.

II. trans. To cause to unite or coalesce.

Time has . . . blended and *coalited* the conquered with the conquerors. Burke, To Sir H. Langrahe.

coalition (kō-a-lish'on), *n.* [= *F. coalition* = *Sp. coalición* = *Pg. coalizão* = *It. coalizione*, < *ML. coalitiō(n)-*, < *L. coalescere*, pp. *coalitus*, coalesce; see *coalesce* and *coalite*.] 1. Union in a body or mass; a coming together, as of separate bodies or parts, and their union through natural causes in one mass or whole: as, a *coalition* of atoms or particles.

'Tis necessary that these squandered atoms should convene and unite into great masses; without such a *coalition* the chaos must have reigned to all eternity. Bentley.

2. Voluntary union of individual persons, parties, or states; particularly, a temporary com-

binion of parties or factions for the attainment of a special end; alliance. Among the most famous coalitions of history were those formed at different times by other European powers against France during the wars succeeding the first French revolution.

They [the Jews] can never reduce themselves to such a *Coalition* and Unity as may make a Republic, Principality, or Kingdom. Howell, Letters, i. vi. 14.

Because Lord Shelburne had gained the king's ear, . . . the latter formed a *coalition* with Lord North, whose person and whose policy he had spent his whole life in decrying. Brougham, Fox.

The *coalition* had, in the course of the year, lost one valuable member and gained another.

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xvi.

= *Syn.* 2. *Alliance*, *League*, *Confederacy*, etc. (see *alliance*), combination, copartnership.

coalitioner (kō-a-lish'on-ēr), *n.* [*coalition* + *-er*]. A coalitioner. [Rare.]

coalitionist (kō-a-lish'on-ist), *n.* [*coalition* + *-ist*.] One who favors coalition, or who is a member of a coalition.

A coalition of the Republicans and of the party of peace and order produced the Thiers Government, and then a change in the balance of the *coalitionists* produced the Government of Marshal MacMahon.

S. Ames, Science of Politics, vi.

coalized (kō'a-lizd), *p. a.* [**coalize*, var. of *coalesce* or *coalite* (see *-ize*), + *-ed*]. Joined by or in a coalition; allied. Also spelled *coalised*. [Rare.]

Rash *coalised* kings.

Carlyle.

coalier, *n.* See *collier* 1.

co-ally (kō-a-li'), *n.* [*co-* + *ally* 1, *n.*] A joint ally: as, the subject of a *co-ally*. Kent.

coalman (kōl'man), *n.*; pl. *coalmen* (-men). [Cf. *coalfish*.] The young coalfish. [Local, Eng.]

coal-master (kōl'mās'tēr), *n.* The owner or lessee of a coal-field who works it and disposes of its produce. [Eng.]

coal-measures (kōl'mezh'ūr), *n. pl.* In *geol.*, that portion of the Carboniferous series in which beds of coal are found. The coal-measures are sometimes several thousand feet in thickness, and consist, in addition to the coal itself, of many beds of clay, shale, and sandstone. See *carboniferous*.

coal-meter (kōl'mē'tēr), *n.* One appointed to superintend the measuring of coal. [Eng.]

coal-mine (kōl'min), *n.* A mine or pit from which coal is obtained.

coal-miner (kōl'mi'nēr), *n.* One who works in a coal-mine.

coal-mining (kōl'mi'ning), *a.* Pertaining to mining for coal; engaged in or connected with mining coal: as, the *coal-mining* districts; the *coal-mining* interests.

coal-mouse (kōl'mous), *n.*; pl. *coal-mice* or *coal-mouses*. [Also written *colemouse*; < *ME. colmose*, *collemase*, < *AS. colmāse* (= *D. koolmees* = *MHG. kōlemeise*, *G. kohlemeisecoal-mouse*, coal-tit, so called from its glossy black head and throat (cf. *F. charbonnier* = *Sp. carbonero*, coal-mouse, < *L. carbo(n)-*, coal), < *col*, coal, + *māse*, *ME. mose* (= *MD. meese*, *D. mees* = *MLG. mese* = *OHG. meisa*, *MHG. G. meise* = *Dan. mejse* = *Norw. meis* = *Icel. dim. meisingr*, > *OF. masange*, *F. mēange*, Walloon *masenge*, Rouchi *masingue*, Picard *masaingue*, *ML. masance*, coal-mouse), the name of several small birds, now found only in two compounds, where it has been corrupted to *-mouse*, namely, *coal-mouse* and *titmouse*: see *mose* 1. The plural, which is little used, follows that of *titmouse* (*titmice*) in conforming to the plural of *mouse*; but some writers avoid the corruption in the plural, and write *coal-mouses*.] Same as *coal-tit*.

coal-note (kōl'nōt), *n.* A particular form of promissory note formerly in use in the port of London.

coal-oil (kōl'oil), *n.* Same as *petroleum*.

coal-passer (kōl'pās'ēr), *n.* One whose duty is to pass coal to the furnace of a steam-engine.

coal-pipe (kōl'pip), *n.* The cast of a tree formed in rock, usually in sandstone. Such casts, standing vertically, are not uncommon in some of the English coal-fields, and are a source of danger to the miner, as they are likely to fall as soon as the supporting rock is removed.

coal-pit (kōl'pit), *n.* [*ME. (not found)*, < *AS. colpytt*, < *col*, coal, + *pytt*, pit: see *pit*].

1. A pit where coal is dug.—2. In the United States, a place where charcoal is made.

coal-plant (kōl'plant), *n.* A more or less distinctly preserved or fossilized relic of vegetation found in connection with mineral coal, and regarded as representing, or as akin with, the vegetation of which the coal itself is composed. The vegetable remains which are in the best preservation and have been most studied occur chiefly in the strata between which the beds of coal are intercalated, and especially in the under-clay or clunch by which a large proportion of them are underlain. The shaly strata overlying the coal are also very frequently found to be crowded

with well-preserved forms of vegetable life. The vegetation accompanying coal varies with its geological age. (See *coal*.) As the Paleozoic or "Carboniferous" coal is—much more important than that of any other geological age, it is this coal-vegetation which has been the object of the most careful investigation. While it is generally admitted that the coal itself has been formed from the aggregation and more or less complete decomposition of vegetable matter, it is often very difficult to prove this, except by microscopic examination, after preliminary chemical treatment by which most of the entirely disorganized portion of the coal has been removed. Among the materials of which the coal of different regions has been shown by various authorities to be made up are: bark of *Calamites*, *Lepidodendron*, and *Sigillaria*, spores of *Lepidodendron*, vascular portions of *Pecopteris* and other ferns, and leaves and bark of *Cordaites*. (See these words.) Vegetation of a higher order than the *Coniferae* has not yet been proved to exist in connection with coal of Carboniferous age; by far the larger portion of the fossil plants of that epoch belongs to the *Cryptogamia*.

coal-sack (kōl'sak), *n.* 1. A sack made of strong coarse material for containing or carrying coal.—2. A sailors' term for a dark place in the Galaxy south of Crux. Also called *the hole in the sky*.

In the midst of them [the southern circumpolar constellations], as if for contrast, is the dark hole, called by the sailors the *Coal-sack*, where even the telescope reveals no sign of light.

H. W. Warren, *Recreations in Astronomy*, p. 208.

coalsay, *n.* See *coalsey*.

coal-screen (kōl'skrēn), *n.* A device for screening coal. A common form is that of a cylinder, perforated or made of wire netting, which revolves on its long axis and in an inclined position.

coal-scuttle (kōl'skutl), *n.* A vessel, ordinarily of metal, used for holding coal and putting it on a fire; a coal-hod.—*Coal-scuttle bonnet*, a bonnet formerly worn, shaped somewhat like a coal-scuttle, usually projecting far before the face.

Miss Snevellle . . . glancing from the depths of her coal-scuttle bonnet. Dickens, *Nicholas Nickleby*, xlii.

coalsey (kōl'si), *n.* [Appar. < *coals*, pl., + *-ey* for *-y*; as if *coaly*.] A local English name of the coalfish. Also spelled *coalsay*.

coal-ship (kōl'ship), *n.* A ship employed in transporting coal.

coal-slack (kōl'slak), *n.* [Cf. G. *kohlenschlacke*, coal-cinder.] The dust or grime of coal. Also *coal-sleck*.

Since scarcely ever wash'd the *coalsleck* from her face. Drayton, *Polyolbion*, iii. 290.

coal-smut (kōl'smut), *n.* Same as *coal-slack*.

coal-staith (kōl'stāth), *n.* See *staith*.

coal-stone (kōl'stōn), *n.* A kind of cannel-coal.

coal-stove (kōl'stōv), *n.* A stove in which coal is used as fuel; specifically, a stove for burning anthracite coal.

coal-tar (kōl'tār), *n.* A thick, black, viscid, opaque liquid which condenses in the pipes when gas is distilled from coal. It is a mixture of many different liquid and solid substances, and the separation of these into useful products is now an important branch of manufacturing chemistry. Among these products may be named paraffin, naphtha, benzol, creasote, anthracene, carbolic acid, naphthaline, pitch, etc. The basic oil of coal-tar is the most abundant source of the beautiful aniline colors, their various hues being due to the oxidation of aniline by means of acids, etc. (See *aniline*.) Coal-tar is made into asphalt for pavements, and with coal-dust forms by pressure an excellent artificial fuel. It is largely used, by itself and combined with other substances, to form preservative compositions for coating wood and metal. Also called *gas-tar*.—*Coal-tar colors*, a name given to a numerous class of colors derived from coal-tar by various complex chemical processes. They are more often and popularly called *aniline colors*, as aniline was the first of them discovered. See *aniline*.

coal-tit (kōl'tit), *n.* [Cf. *coal* + *tit*.] See *coal-mouse* and *titmouse*. The *Parus ater*, one of the titmice: so called from its glossy black head and throat. Also *coal-tit* and *coal-mouse*.

coal-trimmer (kōl'trim'er), *n.* One who is employed to stow and trim or shift coal on board vessels, either as cargo or as a supply for the furnaces.

coal-viewer (kōl'vū'ēr), *n.* In mining, a person employed to attend to the interests of the one to whom the royalty is payable, or of the person who works the mine.

coal-whipper (kōl'hwip'er), *n.* One who raises coal from the hold of a ship in unloading it; a coal-heaver. Coal-whippers are now being superseded by machinery, which executes the work both more cheaply and more expeditiously. [Eng.]

The swarthy, demon-like *coal-whippers* . . . issuing from those black arches in the Strand.

M. W. Savage, Reuben Medlicott, i. 3.

coal-whipping (kōl'hwip'ing), *n.* The act of raising coal from the hold of a vessel.

coal-workings (kōl'wēr'kingz), *n. sing. or pl.* A coal-mine; a place where coal is raised.

At last we reached the *coal-workings*, and a more desolate, melancholy-looking place for a mine I have never seen.

André, Hungary, p. 124.

coal-works (kōl'wērks), *n. sing. or pl.* A place where coal is dug, including the machinery for raising the coal; a colliery.

coaly (kō'li), *a.* [Cf. *coal* + *-y*.] Pertaining to or like coal; containing coal.

coaly (kō'li), *n.* A dialectal form of *collie*.

coaly-hood, *n.* See *coal-hood*.

coambulant (kō-am'bū-lant), *a.* [Cf. LL. *coambulan(t)-s*, ppr. of *coambulare*, walk together, < L. *co-*, together, + *ambulare*, walk: see *co-1*, and *ambulate*, *amble*.] In *her-*, walking side by side.

coaming (kō'ming), *n.* [Also written *combing*, being a particular use of that word: see *combing*.] *Naut.*, one of the raised borders or edges of the hatches, designed to prevent water on deck from running below.

coannex (kō-a-neks'), *v. t.* [Cf. *co-1* + *annex*.] To annex with something else. [Rare.]

coap (kōp), *n.* See *copes*.

coappear (kō-a-pēr'), *v. i.* [Cf. *co-1* + *appear*.] To appear together. [Rare.]

Heaven's scornful flames and thine [Cupid's] can never coappear. Quarles, *Emblems*, ii. 1.

coapprehend (kō-ap-rē-hend'), *v. t.* [Cf. *co-1* + *apprehend*.] To apprehend together with another. [Rare.]

They assumed the shapes of animals common unto all eyes, and by their conjunctions and compositions were able to communicate their conceptions unto any that coapprehended the syntaxis of their natures.

Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Err.*, v. 20.

coapt (kō-apt'), *v. t.* [Cf. LL. *coaptare*, < L. *co-*, together, + *aptare*, fit: see *co-1* and *apt*, *v.*, and cf. *coaptate*.] Same as *coaptate*.

The side margin of the elytron is expanded so as to coapt itself with the prothorax to form an oval outline.

Le Conte.

coaptate (kō-apt'tāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *coaptated*, ppr. *coaptating*. [Cf. LL. *coaptatus*, pp. of *coaptare*, fit together: see *coapt*.] To adjust or fit, as parts to one another; specifically, in *surg.*, to adjust (the parts of a broken bone) to each other.

coaptation (kō-apt-tā'shon), *n.* [Cf. LL. *coaptatio(n)-s*, < *coaptare*, fit together: see *coaptate*.] 1. The adaptation or adjustment of parts to one another.

The same method makes both prose and verse beautiful, which consists in the judicious coaptation and ranging of the words.

Broome.

2. In *surg.*, the act of placing the broken extremities of a bone in their natural position, or of restoring a luxated bone to its place; bone-setting. *Dunglison*.—3. In *anat.*, a kind of gliding articulation of one bone with another, as that of the patella with the femur.

coaptator (kō-apt-tā-tōr), *n.* [NL, < LL. *coaptare*, fit together: see *coaptate*.] A surgical apparatus for fitting together the ends of a broken bone and keeping them in the required position while their union is taking place. *E. H. Knight*.

coaration (kō-a-rā'shon), *n.* [Cf. *co-1* + *aration*.] Cooperative plowing or tillage: a system of husbandry practised in ancient village communities. *Seebohm*. [Rare.]

coarb (kō-ārb'), *n.* Same as *comarb*.

coarbiter (kō-ār-bi-tēr), *n.* [Cf. *co-1* + *arbiter*.] A joint arbiter.

The friendly composition made and celebrated by the hono: personages, master Nicholas Stocket, Thomas Graa, and Walter Sibill, in the year 1388, with the assistance of their coarbiters on our part. Hakluyt's *Voyages*, i. 153.

coarct (kō-ārk't), *v. t.* [Cf. L. *coarctare*, erroneous form of *coartare*, press together, < *co-*, together, + *artare*, press: see *co-1* and *art*. Cf. *coart*.] 1. To press together; crowd; confine closely. *Bacon*.—2. To restrain; confine.

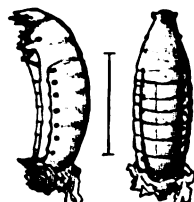
He must blame and impute it to himself that he has thus coarcted or straitened himself so far.

Aylife, *Parergon*.

coarctate (kō-ārk'tāt), *v. t.* [Cf. L. *coarctatus*, pp. of *coarctare*: see *coarct*.] Same as *coarct*.

coarctate, **coarctated** (kō-ārk'tāt, -tāt-ed), *a.* [Cf. L. *coarctatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Crowded together. Specifically—(a) In *entom.*: (1) Compressed; much attenuated, generally at the base; having a narrow base, but wider and thicker toward the apex. (2) Crowded; packed into a small space.

(b) In *bot.*, compact; dense, as a panicle; closely appressed, as a foliaceous thallus.—*Coarctate abdomen*, in *entom.*, an abdomen attached by a narrow base, but immediately enlarged, and so closely applied to the thorax that it appears to form a part of it.



Coarctate Pupa, lateral and dorsal views. (Vertical line shows natural size.)

as in the butterflies and most flies.—*Coarctate metamorphosis*, in *entom.*, a metamorphosis characterized by a maggot-like larva and a quiescent coarctate pupa.—*Coarctate pupa*, in *entom.*, a pupa inclosed in an oval corneous case, formed by the dried and expanded skin of the larva, and having no external indications of the organs: a form exhibited in most *Diptera*.

coarctation (kō-ārk-tā'shon), *n.* [Cf. L. *coarctatio(n)-s*, < *coarctare*: see *coarctate*, *v.*, and *coarct*.] 1. Confinement; restriction to a narrow space; restraint of liberty.

Human knowledge is confined and circumscribed; and yet without any such contracting or coarctation but that it may comprehend all the universal nature of things.

Bacon, *Advancement of Learning*, i. 10.

2. Pressure; contraction; specifically, in *med.*, the contracting or lessening of the diameter of a canal, as the intestine or the urethra, or the contraction of a cavity. *Ray*.

coarse (kōrs), *a.* [Early mod. E. *course*, *cowrse*, *course*, prob. developed (in the 16th century) from the ME. phrases in *course*, *by course*, i. e., in (regular, natural) order, in common fashion; hence, common; cf. similar senses of *ordinary*, *mean*, *common*. See *course*.] 1. Of inferior or faulty quality; poor in kind or character; not pure or choice; not soft or dainty; rude; common; base.

Now I feel

Of what *coarse* metal ye are moulded. Shak., *Hen. VIII.*, iii. 2.

I shall be most happy

To be employ'd, when you please to command me, Even in the *coarsest* office.

Fletcher, *Spanish Curate*, iv. 1.

Capt. Swan, to encourage his Men to eat this *coarse* Flesh, would commend it for extraordinary good Food. Dampier, *Voyages*, i. 146.

A *coarse* and useless dunghill weed. Otway.

My Lord, eat, also, tho' the fare is *coarse*.

Tennyson, *Geraint*.

2. Wanting in fineness of texture or delicacy of structure, or in elegance of form; composed of large parts or particles; thick and rough in texture: as, *coarse* thread or yarn; *coarse* hair; *coarse* sand; *coarse* cloth; *coarse* paper.

Little girl with the poor *coarse* hand.

Browning, *James Lee's Wife*.

We pass through gentle steps from a *coarse* cluster of stars, such as the Pleiades, . . . till we find ourselves brought to an object such as the nebula in Orion.

A. M. Clerke, *Astron.* in 19th Cent., p. 30.

3. Exhibiting or characterized by lack of refinement; rude; vulgar; of manners or speech, unpolished, uncivil, or ill-bred: as, a *coarse* face; *coarse* manners.

In my *coarse* English.

Dryden, *Ded. of Æneid*.

Coarse, uncivilized words. Addison, *Spectator*, No. 119.

Daughter of our meadows, yet not *coarse*.

Tennyson, *The Brook*.

4. Gross; indelicate; offensive: as, *coarse* language; a *coarse* gesture.—5. Rough; inclement; unpleasant: said of the weather: as, it's a *coarse* day. [Scotch and prov. Eng.]—*Coarse metal*. Same as *matte*.—*Coarse stuff*. See *stuff*.

coarse-grained (kōrs'grānd), *a.* 1. Consisting of large particles, fibers, or constituent elements: as, *coarse-grained* granite or wood.—2. Wanting in refinement, delicacy, or sensibility; vulgar: as, a *coarse-grained* nature.

coarsely (kōrs'li), *adv.* In a *coarse* manner.

(a) In an indifferent or inferior manner; rudely; poorly.

Fared *coarsely* and poorly.

Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Err.*, vii. 9.

(b) Without refinement or grace in delineation or description; rudely.

Sardanapalus is more *coarsely* drawn than any dramatic personage that we can remember.

Macaulay, *Moore's Byron*.

(c) Inelegantly; uncivilly; without art or polish. (d) Grossly; indelicately.

There is a gentleman that serves the count

Reports but *coarsely* of her. Shak., *All's Well*, iii. 5.

coarsen (kōrs'n), *v. t.* [Cf. *coarse* + *-en*.] To render *coarse* or *coarser*, in any sense; especially, make unrefined or inelegant; make rude or vulgar: as, to *coarsen* one's nature. [Rare.]

coarseness (kōrs'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being *coarse*, in any sense.

The *coarseness* of sackcloth.

Dr. H. More.

Pardon the *coarseness* of the illustration.

Sir R. L'Estrange.

There appears . . . a *coarseness* and vulgarity in all the proceedings of the assembly.

Burke, *Rev. in France*.

We envy not the warmer climate, that lies

In ten degrees of more indulgent skies,

Nor at the *coarseness* of our heaven repine,

Though o'er our heads the frozen Pleiads shine.

Addison, *Letter from Italy*.

coart (kō-ārt'), *v. t.* [Cf. ME. *coarten*. < L. *coartare*, *coarctare*, compress, compel: see *coarct*.] To compel.

That so that be coart to swymme in sape,
Encluide hem, and alle harme that shal escape.
Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 218.
Dyves by dethe was strately coartid
Of his lyf to make a sudden translation.
MS. Laud, 416, fol. 101. (Halliwell.)

coarticulated (kō-ā-tik-ū-lā-ted), *a.* [*co-1 + articulated.*] Coapted; conjoined; articulated one with another, as bones.

coarticulation (kō-ā-tik-ū-lā-shon), *n.* [*co-1 + articulation.*] Articulation one with another; especially, the articulation of the bones in a joint.

coasay, *n.* An obsolete form of *causeway*.
coassessor (kō-ā-sēs-ōr), *n.* [*co-1 + assessor.*] A joint assessor.

coassume (kō-ā-sūm'), *v. t.* [*co-1 + assume.*] To assume or take upon one's self in conjunction with another. *Walsall*. [Rare.]

coast (kōst), *n.* [*ME. coste, coast, cost = MD. koste, kuste, D. kust (> G. küste = Dan. kyst = Sw. kust), coast, < OF. coste, F. côte, rib, hill, shore, coast (cf. OF. costé = F. côté, side), = Pr. Pg. It. costa, rib, hill, shore, = Sp. costa, coast, cuesta, hill, < L. costa, a rib, a side, ML. coast. From the same L. source are derived costal, accost, and outlet.*] 1. A side; the side.

Alle the cost of the knyghte he keruys [carves] doune clene.
Anturs of Arthur, st. 47.

At the coast forsothe of the tabernacle that biholdith to the north.
Wydyf, Ex. xxxvi. 25.

Some kind of virtue . . . bends the rays towards the coast of unusual refraction.
Newton, Opticks.

Take a coast of lamb, and parboil it, take out all the bones as near as you can, etc.
Gentlewoman's Delight (1676).

2. The exterior line, limit, or border of a country; boundary; bound.

From the river, the river Euphrates, even unto the uttermost sea shall your coast be.
Deut. xi. 24.

Give us seven days' respite, that we may send messengers unto all the coasts of Israel.
1 Sam. xi. 3.

And they began to pray him to depart out of their coasts.
Mark v. 17.

3. (a) The side, edge, or margin of the land next to the sea; the sea-shore.

One show'd an iron coast and angry waves.
Tennyson, Palace of Art.

(b) The boundary-line formed by the sea; the coast-line.

So passeth he by alle the Havens of that Coast, un til he come to Jaffe, that ys the neyest Haven unto Jerusalem.
Manderville, Travels, p. 128.

4. [From the verb.] A slide on a sled down a snowy or icy incline: as, to go out for a coast. [*U. S.*]—Clear the coast, get out of the way; remove obstructions or obstacles; make room: nearly always used in the imperative. [Colloq.]—The coast is clear, no one is in the way; the danger is over; the enemy has gone or is absent.

Is the coast clear? None but friends?
Goldsmith, Good-natured Man, v.

coast (kōst), *v.* [*ME. costen, as if directly < coste, n.; but rather shortened from the usual costeen, costeien (> Sc. costay), coast (trans. and intrans.), < OF. costeer, costoir, costier, F. cōtoyer (= It. costeggiare), go alongside of, coast, < coste, a coast, border. The sense 'slide down an incline' appears to depend on OF. coste, a hillside; but early instances of this sense are wanting.*] 1. To sail near a coast; sail along or near the shore, or in sight of land; follow the coast-line; rarely, to travel along, either on or near the coast.

Leaving the African shore, we struck across to Sicily, and coasting along its eastern border, beheld with pleasure the towering form of *Ætna*.
W. Ware, Zenobia, I. 19.

In the morning they divided their company to coast along, some on shore and some in the boat.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 44.

2. To sail from port to port on the same coast.

I was coasting then for a year and eight months.
S. O. Jewett, Deephaven, p. 108.

Hence—3. Figuratively, to feel one's way cautiously; grope along.

The king in this perceives him, how he coasts,
And hedges, his own way. *Shak., Hen. VIII., iii. 2.*

4. To advance; proceed; go.

Towards me a sory wight did cost.
Spenser, Daphniaida, l. 39.

My lord is coasted one way;
My father, though his hurts forbade his travel,
Hath took another.

Fletcher (and Massinger?), Lovers' Progress, II. 4.

5. To slide on a sled down a hill or an incline covered with snow or ice. [*U. S.*]

They encountered a troop of boys and girls coasting. Some were coming up the hill, . . . others wheeling about and skimming away through the bright air, the ups and downs forming a perfect line of revolution.
S. Judd, Margaret, l. 17.

6. To descend a hill on a bicycle, removing the feet from the pedals. [*U. S.*]—7. To draw supplies to lumberers' shanties. [*Canadian.*]

II. *trans.* 1. To sail along or near to, as a coast, or along the shore of: as, to coast the shores of the Mediterranean; to coast an island.

The Spaniards have coasted it [Nova Guinea] seven hundred leagues, and yet cannot tell whether it be an Ile or Continent.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 864.

First discovered and coasted by Columbus during his fourth and last voyage in 1502, Nicaragua was not regularly explored till 1522.
Encyc. Brit., XVII. 479.

2. To carry or conduct along a coast or river-bank.

The Indians . . . coasted me along the river.
Hakluyt's Voyages, III. 322.

3. To draw near to; approach; keep close to; pursue.

Douglas still coasted the Englishmen, doing them what damage he might.
Holmes, Chronicles, III. 352.

Take you those horse and coast 'em; upon the first advantage,

If they will not slack their march, charge 'em up roundly.
Fletcher, Loyal Subject, v. 5.

4. To accost.

Who are these that coast us?
You told me the walk was private.
Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill, l. 1.

coastal (kōst'al), *a.* [*< coast + -al. Cf. costal.*] Of or pertaining to a coast or shore. [Rare.]

coaster (kōst'er), *n.* 1. One who or that which coasts. Specifically—(a) A person engaged in sailing along a coast, or in trading from port to port in the same country.

As if a coaster, who had gone from port to port only, should pretend to give a better description of the inland parts of a country than those who have travelled it all over.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. v.

(b) A vessel used in this service; a coasting-vessel.

I don't rank able-bodied seaman like I used, and it's as much as I can do to get a berth on a coaster.
S. O. Jewett, Deephaven, p. 110.

(c) One engaged in the sport of coasting or sledding. [*U. S.*]

(d) A teamster who draws supplies to lumberers' shanties. [*Canadian.*] (e) A low round tray, usually of silver, and formerly on wheels, in which a decanter "coasts" or makes the circuit of a dining-table, for the greater convenience of the company.

2. An inhabitant of or a dweller near the sea-coast.

Sir, if you had been present, you never saw, nor heard any, or English man, or other coaster, . . . use more malicious inventions, more diabolical deceit.
Benvenuto, Passengers' Dialogues.

coast-guard (kōst'gärd), *n.* A guard stationed on the coast; specifically, in Great Britain, a body of men originally designed only to prevent smuggling as agents of the customs, and hence called the preventive service, but now employed as a general police force for the coast, under the charge of the Admiralty.

coast-ice (kōst'is), *n.* The belt of ice which in extreme northern latitudes forms along the shore of an island or a continent.

coasting (kōst'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *coast, v.*]

1. The act or business of sailing along the coast or from port to port in the same country, for purposes of trade.—2. The sport of sliding on a sled down an incline covered with snow or ice. [*U. S.*]—3. [*Cf. accost, var. of accost.*] Advances toward acquaintance; specifically, courtship.

O, these encounterers, so glib of tongue,
That give a coasting welcome ere it comes.
Shak., T. and C., iv. 5.

[Most editions have "accosting welcome" instead of "a coasting welcome."]—**Coasting Act**, a United States statute of 1793 (1 Stat., 305) for enrolling and licensing ships employed in the coasting-trade and fisheries.—**Coasting-pilot**. Same as *coast-pilot*.—**Coasting-trade**, trade carried on between the different ports of the same country, or under the same jurisdiction, by vessels sailing along the coast, as distinguished from foreign and colonial trade: loosely, in American usage, extended to trade between ports of adjoining countries presenting a continuous coast-line.

coastlander (kōst'lan-dër), *n.* [*< coast + land + -er.*] One who dwells on the coast.

The great invasion of Egypt by these islanders and coastlanders, which is an important factor in the classification of the different races.
Anthrop. Inst. Jour., XVI. 372.

coast-line (kōst'lin), *n.* The outline of a shore or coast.

coast-pilot (kōst'pī-lot), *n.* 1. A pilot who conducts vessels along a coast.—2. A detailed description of a coast, with instructions for navigating it.

Also *coasting-pilot*.

coast-rat (kōst'rat), *n.* A name of the African mole-rat, *Bathyergus maritimus*.

coast-waiter (kōst'wā-tër), *n.* In Great Britain, an officer of the customs who superintends

the landing and shipping of goods coastwise. Also called *land-waiter, landing-waiter*.

coastward, coastwards (kōst'wärd, -wärdz), *adv.* [*< coast + -ward, -wards.*] Toward the coast. *W. Collins.*

coastways (kōst'wäz), *adv.* [*Var. of coastwise, after way: see -wise.*] Same as *coastwise*.

coastwise (kōst'wiz), *adv.* [*< coast + -wise.*] By way of or along the coast.

coastwise (kōst'wiz), *a.* [*< coastwise, adv.*] Following the coast; moving or carried on along the coast: as, the coastwise trade.

Nobody but was struck with his [Webster's] knowledge . . . of all the great routes and marts of our foreign, coastwise, and interior commerce. *Choate, Addresses, p. 306.*

coat¹, *n.* A variant spelling of *cote¹*.

coat² (kōt), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *cote*; < ME. *cote, coote, cotte*, < OF. *cote*, also *cotte*, F. *cotte* = Pr. *cota*, *cot* = Cat. *cot* = Sp. Pg. *cota* = It. *cotta*, a coat, etc., = MHG. *kutte*, G. *kutte* (> Dan. *kutte*), a cowl, < ML. *cota, cotta*, also *cot-tus*, a tunic; of Teut. origin: cf. OS. *cott* = OHG. *chozzo, chozza*, MHG. G. *kotze*, a coarse woollen mantle (cf. OHG. *umbi-chuzzi*, an overgarment, *umbi-chuzzen*, clothe), orig. 'a cover' or 'shelter,' being allied to E. *coat* and *cote*, q. v. A similar transfer of sense from 'house' to 'hood' or 'mantle' is seen in *cassock, casule, chasuble*.] 1. A principal outer garment; any covering for the body.

Unto Adam also and to his wife did the Lord God make coats of skins, and clothed them. *Gen. iii. 21.*

2. An outer or upper garment worn by men, covering the upper part of the body. In the early middle ages it was identical with what is now called a tunic, or sometimes with the cassock and corset (which see). Coats of modern form, fitted to the body and having loose skirts, first appeared in the reign of Charles II. of England. Since the beginning of the eighteenth century the coat has been of two general fashions: a broad-skirted coat, now reduced to the form of the frock-coat (which see), and a coat with the skirts cut away at the sides (the modern dress-coat), worn now only as a part of what is called evening dress. There are many other styles, as coats without skirts, or *sack-coats*; coats with the skirts cut away diagonally from the front downward, or *cutaway coats*, etc. See also *overcoat*.

The coat of many colours . . . they brought . . . to their father; and said, This have we found: know now whether it be thy son's coat or no. *Gen. xxxvii. 32.*

You laugh if coat and breeches strangely vary.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, l. i. 163.

The coat [in 1779] was also short, reaching only to the hips, fitting closely, having a small turn-over collar as now worn. *Fairholt, I. 390.*

3. A woman's outdoor garment resembling a man's coat in material and make.—4. An under garment for the upper part of the body, fitting somewhat closely; a tunic or shirt.

And if any man will sue thee at the law, and take away thy coat, let him have thy cloak also. *Mat. v. 40.*

Now the coat was without seam, woven from the top throughout. *John xix. 23.*

5. A petticoat. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

Her coats she has kilted up to her knee.
Jock o' the Side (Child's Ballads, VI. 82).

In Turkey the Reverse appears:
Long Coats the haughty Husband wears.
Prior, Alma, II.

6. The habit or vesture of an order or class of men, and hence the order or class itself, or the office or station peculiar to the order; cloth.

It will not be amiss, if, in private, you keep good your acquaintance with Crites, or some other of his poor coat.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, III. 1.

It becomes not your lordships coat

To take so many lives away.

Robin Hood and the Bishop of Hereford (Child's Ballads, [V. 296].)

7. The external natural covering of an animal, as hair, fur, wool, etc.—8. A thin layer of a substance covering a surface; a coating: as, a coat of paint, pitch, or varnish; a coat of tin-foil.

There are many petrifications in it [a curious grotto], made by the dropping of the water, and at the end of it there is a table cut out in the rock, which has received a coat from the dropping of the water like rock work, and has a very beautiful effect.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 264.

9. One of a number of concentric layers: as, the coats of an onion. *Abercrombie*.—10. In *anat.*, a tunic or membranous covering of some part or organ: as, the coats of the eye.—11. *Naut.*, a piece of tarred or painted canvas fitted about the masts at the partners, about the rudder-casing, and around the pumps where they pass through the upper deck, to keep the water from working down. See *mast-coat*.—12. A coat-card.

Here's a trick of discarded cards of us; we were ranked with coats as long as old master lived.

Middleton, Massinger, and Rowley, Old Law, III. 1.

13. In *her.*, a coat of arms or an achievement: used in a general sense.

Hark, countrymen! either renew the fight,
Or tear the lions out of England's coat.

Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 5.

I observed his *coate* at the tail of his coach: he gives the arms of England, Scotland, and France, quartered upon some other fields.

Pepps, Diary, i. 406.

14. Same as *coat-money*.—15. A coat of mail.

Such a stroke hym dalt ther vpon hys *cote*,
Ne had the hauberke smal mall be, god wote,
Als hys brest of stile [steel], ille hym had come sure.

Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), i. 4218.

Buffy coat. See *buffy*.—**Canting coat.** See *canting*.—**Coat or cote and conduct,** clothing and travel. Hence—**Coat-and-conduct money,** in *Eng. hist.*, a tax or imposition laid upon the counties for defraying the expense of clothing the troops levied and their traveling expenses.

Coat of arms, in *her.*: (a) A complete achievement. (b) A surcoat or tabard embroidered with armorial bearings, such as in modern times is worn only by a herald of arms on rare ceremonial occasions. It is a survival of the medieval surcoat (which see).—**Coat of defense.** Same as *coat of fence*.—**Coat of fence,** any body-garment used as defensive armor; specifically, a garment of textile material quilted and stuffed, or having plates or rings of metal sewed upon it or between the folds; agambeson or brigandine. The term *coat of fence* is more accurately used for a garment of this kind than for the hauberk of mail or the plate-armor that succeeded it. See *cut* under *brigandine*.—**Coat of mail.** (a) A hauberk. (b) In a more general sense, any defensive garment for the body, quilted with small plates, rings, or scales of iron. (See *gambeson* and *broigne*.) The use of the term to denote plate-armor is erroneous.—**Coat of plates,** a name given to the suit of armor made of splints. See *splint* and *plate-armor*.—**Hole in one's coat.** See *hole*.—**Rough coat,** in *plastering*, the first coat spread on lathing.—**Roughing-in coat,** in *plastering*, the first coat applied directly upon masonry in three-coat plastering. Also called *roughing-up coat*. See *scratch-coat*.—**To turn or change one's coat,** to be a turncoat; turn from one party or opinion to another.

He [Marquis Spinola] hath now changed his *Coat*, and taken up his old Commission again from Don Philipppo, whereas during that Expedition he called himself Cesar's Servant.

Howell, Letters, i. li. 14.

coat² (kōt), v. t. [*< coat², n.*] 1. To cover with a coat or outer garment; cover or protect as with a coat.

He is *coated* and booted for it. B. Jonson, Discoveries.

Fringing-reefs sometimes *coat*, and thus protect the foundations of islands, which have been worn down by the surf to the level of the sea.

Darwin, Coral Reefs, p. 78.

2. To overspread with a coating or layer of another substance: as, to *coat* something with wax or tin-foil.

coat-armor, coat-armour (kōt'ār'mor), n. [Early mod. E. *cote-armor*, *armour*, *< ME. cote-armour*, *cote-armure*, *coote-armure*, *cote-armere*, *cote-armur*, *coat-armor*; called in *ML. toga armatura*, coat of armor, or *cota ad armandum*; OF. *cote a armer*, coat for arming (defense); F. *cotte d'armes*, coat of arms (cf. equiv. G. *waffenrock*, lit. coat of weapons, i. e., arms): see *coat²* and *armor*.] 1†. A coat marked with the wearer's armorial bearings, worn over the armor; a surcoat.

Alle and every man
Had on him thowen a vesture
Whiche that men clepen a *cote armure*
Embrowded wonderliche ryche.

Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 3233.

Wear my *coat-armour*; that disguise alone
Will make us undistinguish'd.

Beau. and Fl. (?), Faithful Friends, iii. 3.

2. A coat of arms; the escutcheon of a person, with its several charges and other furniture, as mantling, crest, supporters, motto, etc.

"What is his conysaunce," quath ich, "in hys *cote-armure*!"

Piers Plowman (C), xix. 188.

The *coat armor* which he [Sir William Petty] chose and always depicted on his coach, &c., was a mariner's compass, the style pointing to the polar star, the crest a bee-hive.

Evelyn, To Mr. Wotton.

coat-card; (kōt'kär'd), n. [Early mod. E. also *coate-card*, *cote-card*, also *coated-card* (now *court-card*, in simulation of *court*, with allusion to the king and queen); *< coat²* (with ref. to the figured coats or dresses of the characters on the cards so called) + *card*. Cf. D. *jas-kaart*, a trump-card, a pack of 52 cards, *< jas*, a coat, knave of trumps, + *kaart* = E. *card*.] A playing-card which has a figure on it; the king,

queen, or knave. In the old Spanish pack the coat-cards of each suit were the king, knight, and groom or knave; in the old German pack they were the king, a high officer (*Ober*), and a low officer (*Unter*). Now, by corruption, *court-card*.

She had in her hand the ace of hearts, methought, and a *coat-card*.

Chapman, May-Day, v. 2.

coat² (kōt'ē'), n. [*< coat² + -ē²*.] A close-fitting coat with short tails. [Eng.]

At every lazy corner were groups of great, well-made, six-foot soldiers, in red *coat²*s (for the tunic cannot be enumerated among the causes of the sepooy mutiny).

W. H. Russell, Diary in India, i. 122.

coathe, v. i. See *cothe*.

coati (kō'a-ti), n. [Also *cuati* (in Spanish writers), *quachi* (Bomarre, 1775), *quasie* (Schreber, 1776), *quasie*; a native name.] An American plantigrade carnivorous quadruped, of the family *Procyonidae*, subfamily *Nasutinae*, and genus *Nasua* (which see), inhabiting tropical and subtropical regions. It is most nearly related to the racoons, but has an elongated body, a long tail, and an attenuated and very flexible snout, whence the generic name *Nasua*. In general aspect the coatis resemble the ring-tailed bassaris, and still more some of the old-world ichneumonids or *Viverridae*, to which family these animals were formerly referred. There are two distinct species of coatis or coatiomonds, the synonymy of which has been almost inextricably confused, nearly all the names which have been given to one having been also applied to the other. One is the red, ring-tailed, or Brazilian coati, *Viverra nasua* of Linnaeus, now known as *Nasua rufa*, also



Red Coati (*Nasua rufa*).

formerly as *N. vulpecula*, *N. quasie*, *N. fusca*, *N. sociatis*, *N. solitaria*, etc., of various writers, which is the southern form, ranging over the greater part of South America. The other is the brown or Mexican coati, *Viverra narica* of Linnaeus, now called *Nasua narica*, ranging from the isthmus of Panama through Central America and the warmer parts of Mexico.

coatiomondi, coatiomundi (kō'a-ti-mon'di, -mun'di), n. [A native name, said to be *< coati + mondi* or *mundi*, solitary: thus distinguished from another kind called the 'social' coati. There is no zoological distinction.] Same as *coati*.

coating (kō'ting), n. [Verbal n. of *coat², v.*] 1. A covering; any substance spread over a surface for protection or ornamentation: as, a *coating* of plaster or tin-foil.—2. Cloth for coats: as, an assortment of *coatings*.

coat-link (kōt'link), n. A link having a pair of buttons attached to it, or a loop and button, used for fastening a coat over the breast. Coat-links were much in fashion about 1860, business coats being made so as barely to meet across the breast.

coat-money (kōt'mun'ē), n. An exaction levied by Charles I. on the pretext of providing clothing for the army. Also called *coat*.

coat², cokes² (kōks), n. [Origin obscure.] A simpleton; gull; dupe; fool.

Why, we will make a *cokes* of this wise master;

We will, my mistress, an absolute fine *cokes*.

B. Jonson, The Devil is an Ass, ii. 2.

You are a brainless *coaz*, a toy, a fop.

Beau. and Fl., Wit at several Weapons, iii. 1.

That you may know I am not, as they say, an animal, which is, as they say, a kind of *cokes*, which is, as the learned term it, an ass, . . . a dolt, a noddy.

Ford, Lover's Melancholy, iv. 3.

coax (kōks), v. [Formerly spelled *cokes*; *< coaz*, *cokes², n.*, a fool. Cf. *fool, v.*] I. *trans.* 1†. To fondle; caress; flatter; fool with flattery or caresses.

Princes may give a good Poet such convenient countenance and also benefite as are due to an excellent artificer, though they neither *klase* nor *cokes* them (as Cynthia did Endymion), and the discreet Poet looks for no such extraordinary favours.

Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie (ed. Arber), p. 36.

2. To persuade by fond pleading or flattery; wheedle; cajole.

A froward child, that must be humoured and *coaxed* a little till it falls asleep. Goldsmith, Good-natured Man, l.

Not yet, however, . . . did Mrs. Bennet give up the point. She talked to Elizabeth again and again; *coaxed* and threatened her by turns.

Jane Austen, Pride and Prejudice, p. 97.

Hence—3. To manage or guide carefully; control in a gentle way: as, to *coax* a horse into a trot.

II. *intrans.* To use cajolery or gentle pleading.

I *coax*! I wheedle! I'm above it.

Farquhar, Recruiting Officer.

coaxal (kō-ak'sal), a. [*< co-1 + axal*.] Same as *coaxial*.

Any circular cylinder *coaxal* with the bounding cylinder or cylinders. Enyc. Brit., VII. 810.

coaxation (kō-ak-sā'shon), n. [*< L. as if *coaxatio(n)-, < coaxare*, pp. *coaxatus*, croak, as a frog, *< Gr. koāē*, in Aristophanes *βρεκεκεκεξ κοᾶξ κοᾶξ*, an imitation of the croaking of frogs. Cf. *quack*.] The act of croaking, as of frogs. Dr. H. More. [Rare.]

coaxer (kōk'sēr), n. One who coaxes; a wheedler; a cajoler.

coaxial (kō-ak'si-al), a. [*< co-1 + axial*.] Having a common axis. Also *coaxal*.—**Coaxial circles.** See *circle*.

coaxially (kō-ak'si-al-i), adv. In a coaxial manner; in such a position or direction as to have the same axis (as something else).

Let a coil be introduced into the circuit, and let a second coil, wholly disconnected from the first, be laid *coaxially* with it, so that the coefficient of mutual induction between the coils shall be as great as possible.

S. P. Thompson, Dynamo-Elect. Mach., p. 198.

coaxing (kōk'sing), n. [Verbal n. of *coax, v.*] The act of wheedling; cajolery.

coaxingly (kōk'sing-li), adv. In a coaxing manner.

cob¹ (kob), n. [*< ME. cob* (found only in sense 2), prob. a var. of *cob²*, head; cf. *cob²*.] The various nouns spelled *cob* are chiefly of dialectal origin, and their history is obscure; but most of them are prob. developed from *cob¹*, head, or *cob²*, roundish lump: see *cob²*, *cob³*, etc.] 1†. The top; the head; the poll. Hence—2. A head man; a prominent or chief person; a leader or chief. [Now only prov. Eng.]

Susteynid is not by personis lowe,

But *cobbs* grete this riote sustene.

Oceleve, MS. quoted in Halliwell, p. 259.

3†. A wealthy man; especially, one who makes a vulgar use or display of his wealth; a rich and vulgar man; a chuff.

The rich *cob* of this world.

Udall.

All cobbing country chuffes, which make their bellies and their bagges theyr gods, are called rich *cobbs*.

Nashe, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 174).

cob² (kob), n. [Early examples of the senses here grouped are few, and their history and relations are obscure. They appear to be in part particular uses of *cob¹* as a var. of *cob¹*, head, and in part due to *cub²*, a lump, heap, a confused mass, orig. a var. of *chub*, q. v., the general notion being that of 'a roundish lump'; cf. *cobble¹*, *cobblestone*. Cf. W. *cob*, a tuft, var. of *cop*, a tuft, top; W. *cob*, the thumb. With *cob²*, 5, 6, as applied to a fish, cf. *icel. kobb*, a popular name for *köpr*, a young seal. The senses last given may be of other origin. Cf. *cob¹*, *cob³*, *cob⁴*.] 1. A roundish lump. Specifically—(a) A nut; a cobnut (which see). (b) A kernel or stone (of fruit, etc.): as, a cherry-*cob*. (c) A roundish loaf; a cob-loaf (which see). (d) A ball or pellet of food for fowls. (e) pl. The testicles; the cods. [Prov. Eng.]

2. A small haystack; a haycock. [Prov. Eng.]

—3. An ear of wheat. See *cob-poke*.—4. The cylindrical shoot or receptacle, in the form of a spike, on which the grains of maize or Indian corn grow in rows; a corn-cob (which see). [U. S.]

In the year 1683 the house of Nicholas Desborough, at Hartford, was very strangely molested by stones, by pieces of earth, by *cobs* of Indian corn, and other such things from an invisible hand, thrown at him.

C. Mather, Mag. Chris., vi. 7.

5. A young herring.

Why not the ghost of a herring *cob*, as well as the ghost of Rasher Bacon?

B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, i. 3.

6. A fish, the bullhead or miller's-thumb.

Zedola [It.], a gudgeon or a cob.

Florio.

7. The common clam, *Mya arenaria*. [Prov. Eng.]—8. A Spanish dollar: a name formerly in use in Ireland, and still at Gibraltar.

He then drew out a large leathern bag, and poured out the contents, which were silver *cobs*, upon the table. T. Sheridan, Swift.

9. A compost of puddled clay and straw, or of straw, lime, and earth.

The poor cottager contenteth himself with *cob* for his walls. R. Carew, Survey of Cornwall, fol. 53.

10. In coal-mining, a small solid pillar of coal left in a waste as a support for the roof. *Gresley*. [Derbyshire, Eng.]—11. Clover-seed. [Prov. Eng.]

cob³ (kob), *n.* [Appar. a particular use of *cob²*, prob. as an abbr. of *cob-horse*: that is, a thick-set, dumpy horse.] A strong, thick-set, pony-built horse, capable of carrying a heavy weight at a good pace. Also *cob-horse*.

A *cob* is a short-legged, stout, and compactly built animal, 13 hands 3 to 14 hands 3 inches. The hack is the same type, but a hand higher, 14.3 to 15.3. The hack is larger than the *cob*; the *cob*, larger than a pony. *Wallace's Monthly*, July, 1884, p. 447.

cob⁴ (kob), *n.* [E. dial., perhaps a particular use of *cob²*, with ref. to its roundness.] A kind of wicker basket made to be carried on the arm; specifically, one used for carrying seed while sowing. [North. Eng.]

cob⁵ (kob), *n.* [= LG. *kobbe* = Fries. *kub*, a sea-mew.] The great black-backed gull, *Larus marinus*. Also spelled *cobb*. [Eng.]

cob⁶ (kob), *n.* [Prob. < W. *cob*, an embankment. Cf. *cob²*.] A sort of short breakwater.

This ancient work, known by the name of the *Cob*, enclosed the only haven [Lyme] where, in a space of many miles, the fishermen could take refuge from the tempests of the Channel. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., v.

cob⁷ (kob), *v.*; pret. and pp. *cobbed*, ppr. *cobbing*. [*ME. cobben*, strike, fight, prob. < Icel. *kubba*, chop, cut: see *chop¹*, *chub*, and cf. *cob²* = *cub²*, lump, etc.] I. *trans.* 1. To strike; knock; beat on the buttocks with the knee, or with a board or strap. [Eng.]

[They] *cobbed* the whole party—ay, every man jack of them. *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 318.

2. In mining, to break (ore) into small fragments with a hammer, in the process of dressing it for the smelter. [Chiefly in Cornwall.]

—3. To excel; outdo; beat. [Prov. Eng.]—4. To throw. [Prov. Eng.]

II. *intrans.* To fight.

Ho kepplit hym full kantly (strongly), *kobbit* with hym sore, Woundit hym wickedly. *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), I. 11025.

Also spelled *cobb*.

cob⁷ (kob), *n.* [*ME. cob⁷*, *v.*] A blow on the buttocks with the knee, or with a strap or board; a punishment consisting of such blows. Also spelled *cobb*. [Eng.]

cobado (kō-bā-dō), *n.* [Pg., reg. *covado*: see *cubit*.] A Portuguese measure. See *cubit*.

Cobaea (kō-bē-ā), *n.* [NL., named after Barnabas Cobo (1582–1657), a Spanish Jesuit, missionary for fifty years in Mexico and Peru, and a zealous naturalist.] A small polemoniaceous genus of herbaceous climbing plants, natives of the mountains of tropical America. They have pinnate leaves and large campanulate flowers, and, being rapid growers, are frequently cultivated for ornament. The most common species is *C. scandens*, with purple or white flowers, from Mexico.



Flower of *Cobaea scandens*.

cobalt (kō'bālt), *n.* [*G. kobalt*, dial. *kobold*, *cobalt*; said to be the same word as *kobold*, a goblin, the 'demon of the mines,' transferred to cobalt because it was troublesome to miners, and at first its value was not known. See *kobold* and *goblin*.] Chemical symbol, Co; atomic weight, 59. A metal of a steel-gray color and a specific gravity variously given at from 8.52 to 8.95. It closely resembles nickel, the atomic weights of the two metals being the same, and their specific gravities nearly or quite the same. They have also very nearly the same ductility and tenacity, are almost always found in intimate association, and have in many respects a marked resemblance to iron, but are less fusible than that metal, and much less magnetic. Cobalt might be, and is to a very small extent, used for the same purposes for which nickel is used, especially for plating the surface of iron; but it is much rarer than nickel, is procured with more difficulty in the metallic form, and is consequently a dearer metal. The most important ores of cobalt are *cobaltite*, *smaltite*, and *linnæite*. (See these words.) Cobalt ores occur in a considerable number of localities, but nowhere in large quantity. The

chief supply of the cobalt preparations comes from Saxony, Bohemia, Hesse, and Norway. The principal value of cobalt in the arts is due to the fact that its protoxide furnishes an intense and beautiful blue color, of importance in painting, and especially in the decoration of porcelain and glass. (See *smalt* and *zaffre*.) Also spelled *kobalt*.—**Cobalt blue**. See *blue*.—**Cobalt green**. See *green*.—**Cobalt plating**, a method of electroplating by the use of a bath of neutral solution of cobalt and ammonium double sulphate, or cobalt sulphate with ammonium or magnesium sulphate, or cobalt chloride combined with ammonium and magnesium chlorides. See *electroplating*.—**Cobalt yellow**. See *yellow*.—**Earthy cobalt**. See *arsolan*.—**Glass of cobalt**, or **cobalt glass**, a cobalt silicate prepared by fusing cobalt-glance or spels-cobalt, previously roasted, with sand and potash. When pulverized finely it is called *smalt*, and is used as a pigment.

cobalt-bloom (kō'bālt-blōm), *n.* Acicular arseniate of cobalt; erythrite.

cobalt-bronze (kō'bālt-bronz), *n.* A violet-colored powder resembling the violet-colored chlorid of chromium and having a marked metallic luster. It is a double salt of phosphate of protoxide of cobalt and ammonia, prepared at Fannenstein in Saxony.

cobalt-crust (kō'bālt-krust), *n.* Earthy arseniate of cobalt.

cobalt-glance (kō'bālt-glāns), *n.* Same as *cobaltite*.

cobaltic (kō'bālt-tik), *a.* [*< cobalt + -ic*.] Pertaining to or consisting of cobalt; resembling or containing cobalt: specifically applied to compounds in which two cobalt atoms react like a single hexad element or radical.

cobalticyanide (kō'bālt-ti-si-ā-nid), *n.* A compound of cobalt and cyanogen.—**Cobalticyanide of potassium**, $K_4(CN)_6Co_2$, a yellow crystalline salt formed by the union of cobalt, cyanogen, and potassium. It is a singularly permanent salt, resisting the action of the strongest acids. It was applied by Liebig to the separation of cobalt from nickel in analysis.

cobaltin (kō'bālt-tin), *n.* [*< cobalt + -in²*.] Same as *cobaltite*.

cobaltite (kō'bālt-tit), *n.* [*< cobalt + -ite²*.] A sulpharsenide of cobalt. It is a mineral of a silver-white color, with a tinge of red, occurring in isometric crystals, often cubes or pyritohedrons. Also called *cobalt-glance*.

cobalt-ocher (kō'bālt-ō-kēr), *n.* An earthy form of the mineral erythrite.

cobaltomeneite (kō'bālt-tōm'e-nit), *n.* [*< cobalt + Gr. μῆν, moon* (cf. *selenite*), + *-ite²*.] A copper selenite occurring in minute rose-red crystals at Cacheuta in the Argentine Republic.

cobaltous (kō'bālt-tus), *a.* [*< cobalt + -ous*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of cobalt; consisting of or derived from cobalt: specifically applied to compounds in which the cobalt atom appears to be combined as a dyad element.

The molecular susceptibility of *cobaltous* salts stands about midway between the molecular susceptibilities of nickelous and manganous salts. *Encyc. Brit.*, XV. 264.

cobalt-vitriol (kō'bālt-vit'ri-ol), *n.* A hydrous cobalt sulphate; when found native, the mineral *bieberite*.

cobang, *n.* See *kobang*.

cobaya (kō-bā-yā), *n.* [See *cavy*, *Cavia*.] A name of the guinea-pig or domestic cavy, *Cavia cobaya*. Also *cobaia*.

cobb¹, *n.* See *cob⁶*.

cobb², *v.* and *n.* See *cob⁷*.

cobbin (kob'in), *n.* [Cf. *cob²*.] A piece or slice of a fish. [Prov. Eng.]

cobbling¹, *a.* [Appar. < *cob¹*, *n.*, 3, + *-ing²*.] Making a vulgar display.

Pars mihi prima eat, my part is first; Inter præcipuos stultos, amongst those notable, famous, notorious copping fools. *Withal* (ed. 1608), p. 391.

cobbling² (kob'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *cob⁷*, *v.*]

1. In mining, the operation of breaking ore for the purpose of sorting out the better parts. —2. Broken pieces of old bricks and bottoms of furnaces that have absorbed copper. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 348, note.

cobble¹ (kob'l), *n.* [Also *copple*-(stone); < *ME. *cobil*, **coble* (in comp. (see *cobblenut* and *cobblestone*) and in pp. adj. *cobled*, sc. *stone*), dim. of *cob*: see *cob²*, and *cobblestone*, *cobstone*.] 1. A stone rounded by the action of water, and of a size suitable for use in paving. Smaller stones of the same character are usually called *pebbles*, and larger ones *boulders*. Also called *cobblestone*, *cobstone*.

The road is narrow, but deeply cut by long use, and in places difficult on account of the *cobbles* left loose and dry by the washing of the rains. L. Wallace, Ben-Hur, p. 62.

2. A rounded hill. [Local, U. S.]—3. A round nut like a cobble. See *cobnut*.—4. A kernel or stone (of fruit, etc.). [Prov. Eng.]—5. A lump of coal from the size of an egg to that of a foot-ball.—6. An icicle. [Prov. Eng.]

cobble² (kob'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *cobbed*, ppr. *cobbling*. [*< ME. *cobelen*, **coblen* (inferred from the noun *cobeler*, *cobbler*), of uncertain origin.]

I. *trans.* 1. To mend or patch (especially shoes or boots).

And thred-bare cote, and *cobled* shoes, hee ware. *Spenser*, F. Q., I. iv. 28.

They show us an Alexander in the shades *cobbling* shoes. *Lamb*, Decay of Beggars.

The cook makes our bodies; the apothecary only *cobbles* them. O. W. Holmes, Old Vol. of Life, p. 217.

Hence—2. To put together, make, or do clumsily, unhandily, or coarsely.

Nothing effected for any purpose or design, but all ill-favouredly *cobbled* and jumbled together. *Bentley*, Sermons, i.

II. *intrans.* To work as a cobbler; work clumsily.

Leaves his snug shop, forsakes his store of shoes, St. Crispin quita, and *cobbles* for the muse. *Byron*, Eng. Bards and Scotch Reviewers.

cobble³, *n.* See *coble*.

cobble⁴ (kob'l), *n.* [Cf. *cob⁵*, a gull.] A name for the red-throated diver, *Colymbus septentrionalis*. *Montagu*. [Local, British.]

cobblenut (kob'l-nut), *n.* [*ME. cobill-note*; < *cobble¹* + *nut*.] Same as *cobnut*, 1.

I am ovir poure to make presande Als myn harte wolde, and I had ought, Two *cobill notis* vpon a bande, Loo! I'lll babe, what I have brought. *York Plays*, p. 122.

cobbler¹ (kob'lér), *n.* [*< ME. cobelere*, *cobeler*, *cobbeler*, < **cobelen*, *cobble*, + *-er*: see *cobble²* and *erl¹*.] 1. One who cobbles, mends, or patches; especially, one who mends boots and shoes.

As good is the prayer of a *cobbler* as of a cardinal. *Tyndale*, Works, p. 145.

Hence—2. A clumsy workman; one who works in a clumsy, slipshod fashion.

Truly, sir, in respect of a fine workman, I am but, as you would say, a *cobbler*. *Shak.*, J. C., i. 1.

Cobbler's-awl duck, a name of the European avoset, *Recurvirostra avocetta*. [Local, British.]—**Cobbler's Monday**, every Monday throughout the year. *Brockett*. [Prov. Eng.]—**Cobbler's punch**, a warm drink made of ale or beer with the addition of spirit, sugar, and spice.

cobbler² (kob'lér), *n.* [Appar. orig. *cobbler's punch*: see under *cobbler¹*.] 1. A summer drink to be sucked through a straw, made by shaking up together, in a large glass, pounded ice, wine, sugar, slices of orange, pineapple, etc. [U. S.]—2. A fruit pie baked in a large deep dish or a pot lined with thick paste: named according to the kind of fruit used: as, an apple *cobbler*; a peach *cobbler*. [U. S.]

cobbler-fish (kob'lér-fish), *n.* An American carangoid fish, *Blepharis crinitus*, with compressed body, rudimentary dorsal spines, and the first five or six rays of the dorsal and anal fins elongated and filiform: named from the long rays, which resemble a cobbler's strings. It is a warm-water species, but wanders in summer as far north as Cape Cod.

cobblery (kob'lér-i), *n.* [*< cobbler¹* + *-y¹*.] Cobblers' work.

I have myself tried an experiment in a small way in the matter of *cobblery*. Sir J. Lubbock, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXX. 331.

cobblestone (kob'l-stōn), *n.* [Also *coppelstone* (and *cogglestone*, q. v.); < *ME. cobilstone*, also (once) *cobled stone*; < *cobble¹* + *stone*.] A cobble or rounded stone; especially, such a stone used in paving.

The streets are mostly paved with round *cobble-stones*. L. Hamilton, Mex. Handbook, p. 109.

cobblestone (kob'l-stōn), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cobblestoned*, ppr. *cobblestoning*. [*< cobblestone*, *n.*] To pave with cobblestones.

Those unreasoning creatures who would grumble that the streets of gold, if they had the chance to see them, were not *cobble-stoned* with diamonds. *New York Independent*, Dec. 18, 1873, p. 1585.

cobbling (kob'ling), *a.* [Attrib. use of *cobbling*, verbal *n.* of *cobble²*, *v.*] Like the work of a cobbler; patched or clumsily put together.

Such *cobbling* verses no poetaster before ever turned out. *Lamb*, To Barton.

cobby¹ (kob'i), *a.* [Prob. < *cob¹*, head, + *-y¹*. Cf. *heady*.] 1. Brisk; lively.—2. Oppressive; tyrannical.

cobby² (kob'i), *a.* [*< cob²* + *-y¹*.] Short and compact in proportion; well ribbed up; pony-built: said of dogs and horses.

cocab (kob'kab), *n.* [Ar. *qabqab* (*kabkab*), a patten.] A wooden clog or patten worn by women in Egypt and the Levant. Such clogs are worn in the public baths, and sometimes to keep the garments from trailing, or to increase the apparent stature.

coccoal (kob'kōl), *n.* [*< cob²* + *coal*.] A large round piece of coal.

cobelligerent (kō-be-lij'e-rent), *a.* and *n.* [*< co-1* + *belligerent*.] I. *a.* Cooperating (with another or others) in carrying on war.

II. n. A nation, state, or individual that co-operates with another in carrying on war.

cobezoutiant (kō-be-zō'ti-ant), *n.* [*< co-1 + bezoutiant.*] In math., any homogeneous quadratic function similar in form and in its property of invariance to the bezoutiant; an invariant of two quantities of order *m* and of an adjoint quantity of order *m*—1, when the coefficients of the latter are treated as the facients of the invariant, so that the latter is an *m*-ary quadric.

cobezoutoid (kō-be-zō'toid), *n.* [*< co-1 + bezoutoid.*] In math., an invariant of a quantity of order *m* and of an adjoint quantity of order *m*—2, being an (*m*—1)-ary quadric in the coefficients of the adjoint quantity.

cob-horse (kōb'hōrs), *n.* Same as *cob3*.

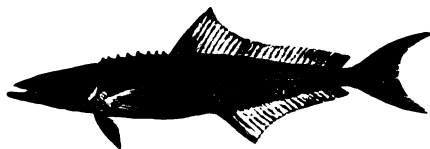
cob-house (kōb'hōus), *n.* 1. A house built of cob. See *cob2*, 9.

A narrow street of cob-houses whitewashed and thatched.

H. Kingsley, Geoffrey Hamlyn, vi.

2. A child's play-house built of corn-cobs; used, like house of cards, as a synonym of instability. [U. S.]

cobia (kō'bi-ā), *n.* [Perhaps of W. Ind. origin.] A Spanish name of the sergeant-fish, *Elacate*



Cobia, or Crab-eater (*Elacate canadensis*).

canada. It is of a fusiform shape with wide flattened head, and of an olive-brown color with a broad blackish lateral band. Along the Maryland and Virginia coasts it is called *bonito*. Also called *crab-eater*. See *Elacate*.

cob-iron (kōb'ī-ern), *n.* 1. An andiron of the simplest form, the upright portion of which is small and undecorated. —2. An iron by which a spit is supported. [Prov. Eng.]

co-bishop (kō-bish'op), *n.* [*< co-1 + bishop.*] A joint or coadjutant bishop. *Ayliffe*.

cobitid (kōb'i-tid), *n.* A fish of the family *Cobitidae*; a loach.

Cobitidae (kō-bit'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Cobitis + -idae*.] A family of plecostomoid fishes, typified by the genus *Cobitis*, with the margin of the upper jaw formed by the intermaxillaries alone, the pharyngeal teeth rather numerous, three hypobranchials, and spines rising from the preorbital bones. The family is peculiar to the old world, and is represented in European fresh waters by several species known chiefly as *loaches*; there are also numerous Asiatic forms. See *loach*.

Cobitidinae (kō-bit'i-dī-nā), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Cobitis + -inae*.] In Günther's classification of fishes, the fourteenth group of *Cyprinidae*. Its technical characters are: a mouth surrounded by 6 or more barbels; a dorsal fin short or of moderate length; a short anal fin; scales small and rudimentary, or entirely absent; pharyngeal teeth in a single series in moderate number; and an air-bladder partly or entirely inclosed in a bony capsule. Same as the family *Cobitidae*.

Cobitis (kō-bi'tis), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. κοβίτις, fem. of κοβίτης, adj., gudgeon-like, < κοβίος, gudgeon: see gudgeon.*] The typical genus of fishes of the family *Cobitidae* or loaches. *C. tania* is an example. See *cut under loach*.

cobitoid (kōb'i-toid), *a. and n.* [*< Cobitis + -oid.*] 1. *a.* Relating to or having the characters of the *Cobitidae*.

2. *n.* A cobitid.

cob-joe (kōb'jō), *n.* A nut fastened to the end of a string. [Prov. Eng.]

cobkey, *n.* [Cf. *cob7*.] A bastinado.

My L. Foster being a lytle drunk, went up to the mayn top to fet down a rebel, and twenty at the least after hym, wher they gave hym a *cobkey* upon the cap of the mayn mast. MS. addit. 5008. (Halliwell.)

coble, cobble3 (kōb'l), *n.* [*< ME. cōble* (Halliwell), *< W. ceubal*, a ferry-boat, a skiff (cf. *ceufad*, a canoe). *< ceuo*, hollow out. Not connected with ONorth. *cwopel*, a boat.] A flat-tish-bottomed, clincher-built fishing-boat with a square stern. [Great Britain.]

Before that he was mid waters,

The weary cōble began to fill.

The Weary Cōble o' Curryll (Child's Ballads, III. 31).

Through an open door between the backs of two houses could be seen a glimpse of the dancing, heaving river, with such ships or fishing *cobles* as happened to be moored in the waters above the bridge.

Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, III.

cobler (kōb'lēr), *n.* [Perhaps same as *cobbler1*, a mender.] A bent rasp used in straightening the shaft of a ramrod.

cob-loaf (kōb'lōf), *n.* [*< cob2 + loaf.*] A loaf that is lumpy, uneven, or crusty: applied by Shakespeare in contempt to a person.

65

Ther. Thou grumblest and raillest every hour on Achilles. . . . Thou shouldst strike him.

Ajax. Cobloaf!

Shak., T. and C., II. 1.

cobnoble (kōb'nob-l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cobnobbed*, ppr. *cobnobbling*. [E. dial., appar. *< cob7 + nob, head.*] To beat. [Prov. Eng.]

cobnut (kōb'nūt), *n.* [*< cob2 + nut.*] 1. A round nut; a large hazelnut. [Eng.]

"You don't know what I've got in my pockets."

"No," said Maggie. "Is it marls (marbles) or cobnuts?"

George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, I. 5.

2. A children's game, played with cobnuts.—**Jamaica cobnut**, the seed of a euphorbiaceous tree, *Omphalea triandra*, which is pleasant to the taste and whole-some, after the removal of the embryo.

cobob (kō-bob'), *n. and v.* Same as *cabob*.

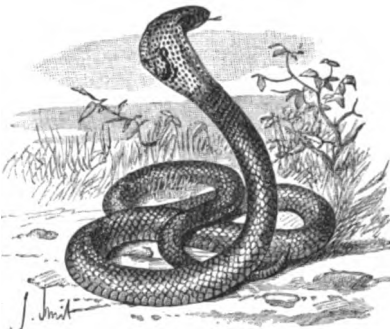
cobourg, *n.* See *coburg*.

cob-poke (kōb'pōk), *n.* A bag carried by gleaners for receiving the cobs or broken ears of wheat. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

cobra1 (kō'brā), *n.* The contracted name of the cobra-de-capello.

cobra2 (kō'brā), *n.* See *copra*.

cobra-de-capello (kō'brā-de-ka-pel'ō), *n.* [Pg., lit. hooded snake: *cobra*, a snake, adder, *< L. colubra, fem. of coluber*, a snake, adder (see *Coluber, culverin*); *de, < L. de, of; capello*, a hood; cf. *chapel, chapeau, and cape1*.] The hooded or spectacled snake, *Naja tripudians*, a serpent of the most venomous nature, found abundantly in different hot countries of Asia, especially in India. In common with the other vipers of the genus *Naja*, it is remarkable for the manner in which it is able to spread out or dilate the back and sides of the neck and head when irritated, giving somewhat the appearance of a hood. The name *spectacle-snake* is derived from the presence of a binocular mark on the back of its neck. It feeds on lizards and other small animals, is



Cobra-de-capello (*Naja tripudians*).

sluggish in its habits, and is easily killed. It attains a length of 3 or 4 feet. Also written *cobra-da-capello, cobra-di-capello*, or simply called *cobra*. See *Naja*.

cobra-monil (kō'brā-mon'il), *n.* [*< cobra1 + (appar.) monil, < L. monile, a collar, necklace.*] An East Indian viper, *Daboia russelli*. Also called *tiopolonga*.

cobres (kō'bres), *n.* [Sp.] The name given in Europe to a superior kind of indigo prepared in South America.

cobric (kō'brik), *a.* [*< cobra1 + -ic.*] Of or pertaining to the cobra; in chem., derived from the cobra: as, *cobric acid*.

cobriiform (kō'bri-fōrm), *a.* [*< cobra1 + L. forma, shape.*] Resembling or related to the cobra; proteroglyph: specifically said of venomous serpents, as those of the family *Najidae*, in distinction from *cratoliform*. The cobriiform serpents are the *Proteroglyphs*, including the families *Najidae, Elapidae, and Dendroaspidae*.

cob-stacker (kōb'stak'ēr), *n.* A device in some corn-shelling machines for removing the cobs from the machinery and placing them in stacks or piles.

cobstone (kōb'stōn), *n.* [*< cob2 + stone.* Cf. *cobblestone*.] Same as *cobble1*, 1, and *cobblestone*.

cobswan (kōb'swon), *n.* [*< cob1 + swan.*] A leading or male swan. *B. Jonson*. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

coburg, cobourg (kō'börg), *n.* [From *Coburg* in Germany.] A thin fabric of worsted and cotton, or worsted and silk, twilled on one side, used for women's dresses: used as a substitute for merino, and especially as a material for inexpensive mourning.

cob-wall (kōb'wāl), *n.* A wall built of unburned clay, sometimes mixed with straw, or of straw, lime, and earth. See *cob-house*, and *cob2*, 9.

cobweb (kōb'web), *n. and a.* [Early mod. E. *cobwebbe*, *< ME. copwebbe* (= MD. *kopwebbe*), a spider's web, appar. *< coppe* (mod. E. *cop2*), appar. short for *attercoppe* (mod. E. *attercop*), a spider (cf. MD. *kop, koppe*, also *spinne-koppe, spinne-kobbe*, a spider, *koppe-ghespin*, also *spinne-*

webbe, a spider's web—Kilian: see *cop2* and *cop1*), + *web*.] 1. The net spun by a spider to catch its prey; a spider's web.—2. Figuratively, a network of plot or intrigue; an insidious snare; a contrivance for entangling the weak or unwary: as, the *cobwebs* of the law.—3. Something flimsy and easily rent, broken through, or destroyed.

Worldly spirits, whose interest is their belief, make *cobwebs* of obligations. Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., III. 19.

Such are the flimsy *cobwebs* of which this political dreamer's theories are made. Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., II. 13, note.

4. *pl.* The neglected accumulations of time; old rusty rubbish.

Evil apparelled in the dust and *cobwebs* of that uncivil age. Sir F. Sidney.

II. *a.* Made of or resembling cobweb; hence, flimsy; slight.

Spun from the *cobweb* fashion of the times.

Akenside, Pleasures of Imagination, II.

Cobweb lawn, a fine linen mentioned in 1640 as being in pieces of 15 yards. *Draper's Dict.*

One half drawn

In solemn Cypress, th' other *cobweb-lawn*.

B. Jonson, Epigrams.

The worst are good enough for such a trifle,

Such a proud piece of *cob-web lawn*.

Beau. and Fl., Scornful Lady.

cobweb (kōb'web), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cobwebbed*, ppr. *cobwebbing*. [*< cobiceb, n.*] 1. To cover with a filmy net, as of cobweb.

And now autumnal dew are seen

To *cobweb* every green.

Quarles.

2. To clear of cobwebs.

We *cobwebbed*, swept and dusted.

Harper's Bazar.

cobwebbed (kōb'webd), *a.* [*< cobweb + -ed2.*] 1. Covered with cobwebs.

The *cobwebbed* cottage. Young, Night Thoughts, I. 176.

We like to read of the small, bare room, with *cobwebbed* ceiling and narrow window, in which the poor child of genius sits with his magical pen, the master of a realm of beauty and enchantment.

C. D. Warner, Backlog Studies, p. 17.

2. In bot., covered with loose, white, tangled, slender hairs, resembling the web of a spider.

cobwebbery (kōb'web-ēr-i), *n.*; *pl. cobwebberies* (-iz). [*< cobweb + -ery.*] A mass or collection of cobwebs. [Rare.]

When, across the hundred-fold poor scepticisms, trivialisms, and constitutional *cobwebberies* of Dryasdust, you catch any glimpse of a William the Conqueror, . . . do you not discern veritably some rude outline of a true God-made king? Carlyle.

cobwebby (kōb'web-i), *a.* [*< cobweb + -y1.*] Of the nature of, resembling, or abounding with cobwebs: as, *cobwebby* texture; a *cobwebby* house.

With the unassisted eye, the *cobwebby* consistence of the mould may be seen penetrated by upright atoms bearing a globule on the end. S. B. Herrick, Plant Life, p. 69.

cobworm (kōb'wērm), *n.* [*< cob2 + worm.*] A local British name of the larva of the cockchafer, *Melolontha vulgaris*.

coca1 (kō'kā), *n.* [S. Amer.] 1. The dried leaf of *Erythroxylon Coca*, natural order *Linaceae*, a small shrub of the mountains of Peru and Bolivia, but cultivated in other parts of South America. The principal source of the drug as a commercial product is the province of Yungas in Bolivia, where the bushes, which are grown on the sides of the mountains, yield three crops a year. By far the greater part of the estimated annual product of 40,000,000 pounds is consumed at home. It is a stimulant, bearing some resemblance in its effects to tea and coffee, and has long been used as a masticatory by the Indians of South America. It relieves feelings of fatigue and hunger, and the difficulty in breathing experienced in climbing high mountains. The habit of chewing coca is an enslaving one. Coca is used in medicine as a stimulant and tonic; it yields the valuable alkaloid cocaine. Sometimes written *cuca*.

2. The plant itself.

coca2 (kō'kā), *n.* [Jap.] A Japanese rice-measure, equal to about 5 Winchester bushels.

Cocagne, *n.* See *Cockaigne*.

cocaine (kō'kā-in), *v.* [*< coca1 + -ine2.*] An alkaloid (C₁₇H₂₁NO₄) obtained from the leaves of the coca, *Erythroxylon Coca*. It forms colorless, transparent prisms, is odorless, and has a bitter taste. It is soluble in water and alcohol, but more freely in ether. It is used as a local anesthetic.

cocainism (kō'kā-in-izm), *n.* [*< cocaine + -ism.*] The morbid condition produced by the excessive use of cocaine; the morbid habit of using cocaine as a stimulant.

cocainization (kō'kā-in-i-zā'shon), *n.* [*< cocaine + -ation.*] Subjection to the influence or effects of cocaine.

There is, however, a certain proportion of cases in which cocainization cannot be produced. Med. News, I. 501.

cocainize (kō'kā-in-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cocainized*, ppr. *cocainizing*. [*< cocaine + -ize.*]

To subject to the influence or effects of cocaine; impregnate with or render insensible by cocaine.

Dr. Koenigstein . . . stated that he had been able to remove the eyeball of a dog, previously cocainized, without the animal feeling any pain. *Therapeutic Gaz.*, IX. 46.

cocalon (kok'-a-lon), *n.* [Appar. < Gr. κόκκαλος, a kernel, dim. of κόκκος, a berry: see *coccus*.] A large cocoon of a weak texture.

cocarde (kō-kārd'), *n.* [F.: see *cockade*.] In entom., one of the bright-red, extensible, lobed vesicles found in coleopterous insects of the genus *Malachius* and its allies. They are 4 in number, 2 near the anterior angles of the thorax and 2 at the base of the abdomen. The cocardes are generally concealed, but the insect protrudes them when alarmed. Being very conspicuous, they perhaps serve to repel insect enemies.

Cocceian (kok-sē'an), *n.* [*Cocceius* (Latinized form of *Koch*; cf. *L. Cocceius*, name of an Italian gens) + *-an*.] A follower of John Cocceius or Koch (1603-69), professor of theology at Leyden, Holland, who founded the so-called "Federal" school in theology. He believed that the whole history of the Christian church to all time was prefigured in the Old Testament, and so opposed the Voetians. See *Voetian*.

cocci, *n.* Plural of *coccus*, 1.

Coccia (kok'-si-ā), *n.* [NL. (Günther, 1864); named after the Italian naturalist A. Cocco.] A genus of fishes, typical of the group *Coccina*.

coccid (kok'-sid), *n.* One of the *Coccidæ*.

Coccidæ (kok'-si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Coccus*, 2, + *-idæ*.] A family of phytophthirian hemipterous insects, of the same group as the aphides; the scales, scale-insects, or mealy-bugs. The tarsi have one joint; the male is small, two-winged, and without rostrum; and the female is large, wingless, and rostrate. They live on plants, and the larvae resemble scales, whence one of the names of the family. The eggs are deposited beneath the large shield-shaped body of the female. The males undergo complete metamorphosis, an exception in this order, and the apterous larvae become incased in a cocoon, and transform into quiescent pupae. The family is an important one, not only from the damage done by these insects to plants, but for their commercial value, some of them producing the coloring matter called cochineal, others secreting the substance known commercially as *lac*. See *lac* and *manilla*, and cuts under *coccus* and *cochineal*.

coccidia, *n.* Plural of *coccidium*, 1.

coccidid (kok'-sid'-i-d), *a. and n.* 1. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Coccidiidae*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Coccidiidae*.

Coccidiidae (kok'-sid-i-d'-ē-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Coccidium*, 2, + *-idae*.] A subclass or other division of *Sporozoa*, containing extremely minute, non-locomotory parasitic organisms of spherical form and simple structure, living in a single cell of the host until they become encysted, then breaking up into one, few, or many spores, which hatch as active flagellulae, which in turn burrow in a cell of the host. They have been divided into the three orders *Monosporæa*, *Oligosporæa*, and *Polysporæa*, according to the number of their spores.

coccidium (kok'-sid-i-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κόκκος, a berry (see *coccus*), + *-idium*.] 1. Pl. *coccidia* (-ē). In bot., a name given by Harvey to a form of conceptacle found in certain red algae, borne on lateral branches, or sessile on the surface of the frond, and usually not opening by a pore. The spores within are attached to a central placenta. [Not now used.]—2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of gregarines. *Leuckart*, 1879.

cocciferous (kok-sif'-e-rus), *a.* [*L. coccum* (NL. *coccus*, *q. v.*), a berry, + *ferre*, = *E. bear*, 1, + *-ous*.] Bearing or producing berries: as, *cocciferous* trees or plants. *Quincy*.

cocciform (kok'-si-fōrm), *a.* [*L. coccus*, *q. v.*, + *L. forma*, shape.] In the form of cocci; resembling a coccous fruit.

Coccina (kok'-si-nā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Coccia* + *-ina*.] In Günther's classification of fishes, a group of *Sternoptychidae* with the body scaleless, pseudobranchiae developed, and no rudimentary spinous dorsal fin: same as the family *Maurolicidae*.

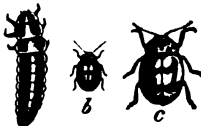
Coccinae (kok'-si-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Coccus*, 2, + *-inae*.] A subfamily of homopterous hemipterous insects; the cochineal- or lac-bugs.

coccinean (kok-sin'-ē-an), *a.* [*L. coccineus*, scarlet (see *coccineus*), + *-an*.] Dyed of a scarlet or crimson color.

Coccinella (kok-si-nel'-ē), *n.* [NL., dim. of *L. coccineus*, < Gr. κόκκινος, scarlet, < κόκκος, a berry, the kermes insect: see *coccus*.] The typical genus of ladybirds of the family *Coccinellidae*.

coccinellid (kok-si-nel'-id), *n.* A member of the *Coccinellidae*; a ladybird.

Coccinellidae (kok-si-nel'-i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Coccinella* + *-idae*.] A family of clavicorn *Coleoptera* or beetles; the ladybirds. The technical characters are: partly membranous dorsal segments of the abdomen; free ventral segments; 2-jointed tarsi; wings not fringed; dilated second joint of the tarsi; appendiculate or toothed claws; securiform maxillary palps; the last 3 joints of the short antennae clavate; and the general shape rotund or hemispherical. These insects feed on aphides, and constitute a group called *Aphidiphaga* on this account. See *ladybird*.



a. Painted Ladybird (*Coccinella picta*). b. beetle, natural size; c. beetle, enlarged.

coccinelline (kok-si-nel'-in), *a.* [*L. Coccinella* + *-ine*.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Coccinellidae*.

coccineous (kok-sin'-ē-us), *a.* [*L. coccineus*, also *coccinus* (Gr. κόκκινος: see *Coccinella*), scarlet, < *coccus*, scarlet: see *coccus*.] Scarlet or crimson, like cochineal.

coccin (kok'-si-nin), *n.* [*L. coccineus*, scarlet (see *coccineus*), + *-in*.] A coal-tar color of complex composition, belonging to the azo-group. Also called *phenetol red*.

cocco (kok'-ō), *n.* The West Indian name of the taro-plant, *Colocasia antiquorum*. Also spelled *cocoe*.

Coccolobacteria (kok'-ō-bak-tē-ri-ā), *n. pl.* [NL. (Billroth, 1874), < Gr. κόκκος, a berry, + NL. *bacteria*, pl. of *bacterium*: see *coccus* and *bacterium*.] A group of bacteria, containing globular forms, such as those of the genus *Micrococcus*, and the rod-like forms, as those of the genera *Bacterium* and *Bacillus*, under a single species, *Coccolobacteria septica*, as an assumption that they constitute essentially one organism, which takes on the form either of globular cells or of rods, these either reproducing identical forms or passing into each other, with accompanying variations in size and in combination.

Coccolodiscidae (kok'-ō-dis-i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Coccolodiscus* + *-idae*.] A family of monocyttarian radiolarians, represented by the genus *Coccolodiscus*. They have an extracapsular placoid shell connected by radial beams with an intracapsular shell and surrounded by one or more equatorial girdles.

Coccolodiscus (kok'-ō-dis'-i-kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κόκκος, a berry, + *discos*, a disk.] The typical genus of radiolarians of the family *Coccolodiscidae*.

cocconic (ko-kog'-nik), *a.* [*L. coccon(in)* + *-ic*.] Related to or derived from cocconin.—**Cocconic acid**, an acid derived from cocconin.

cocconin (ko-kog'-nin), *n.* A crystalline organic principle (C₂₀H₂₂O₈) contained in the seeds of *Daphne Mezereum*, differing from daphnin in that it does not yield sugar when boiled with dilute sulphuric acid.

coccolite (kok'-ō-lit), *n.* [*L. Gr. κόκκος*, a berry, + *lithos*, a stone. See *coccolith*.] 1. A variety of pyroxene; granular pyroxene. Its color is usually some shade of green; it is composed of distinct embedded grains, easily separable, some of which have an indistinct crystalline form.

2. Same as *coccolith*.

coccolith (kok'-ō-lith), *n.* [*L. Gr. κόκκος*, a berry, + *lithos*, a stone. See *coccolite*.] A minute round organic body, consisting of several concentric layers surrounding a clear center, found in profusion at great depths in the North Atlantic ocean embedded in matter resembling sarcoid. It is probable that the coccoliths are unicellular algae.

There are [in the "ooze" of the Atlantic sea-bed] innumerable multitudes of very minute, saucer-shaped disks, termed *coccoliths*, which are frequently met with associated together into spheroidal aggregations, the coccospheres of Wallich. *Huxley*, *Physiography*, p. 267.

Coccoloba (ko-kol'-ō-bā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κόκκος, a berry, + *lobos*, pod.] A polygonaceous genus of plants of tropical America, comprising about 80 species of trees, shrubs, or tall woody climbers. It is distinguished from allied genera by its fleshy perianth becoming baccate in fruit. *C. uvifera*, the seaside grape of the West Indies, has a heavy, hard, violet-brown wood, which yields a kino closely resembling the official article.

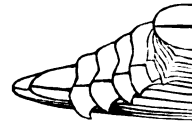
coccosphere (kok'-ō-sfēr), *n.* [*L. Gr. κόκκος*, a berry, + *sphaîra*, a sphere.] A spheroidal aggregation of coccoliths. See *coccolith*.

Dr. Wallich . . . added the interesting discovery that, not unfrequently, bodies similar to the . . . "coccoliths" were aggregated together into spheroids, which he termed *coccospheres*. *Huxley*, *Lay Sermons*, p. 136.

Coccosteidae (kok-os-tē-i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Coccosteus* + *-idae*.] An extinct family of placoderm fishes, typified by the genus *Coccosteus*. They had a peculiarly mailed head, anterior dorsal and lateral bucklers as well as specialized thoracic bucklers, and spiniform pectoral appendages. They lived in the seas of the Devonian epoch.

Coccosteus (ko-kos'-tē-us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κόκκος, a berry, + *ostion*, a bone.] A genus of placoderm fishes: so named from the small berry-like tubercles with which the plates of their cranial buckler and body are thickly studded. *Agassiz*.

Coccothraustes (kok'-ō-thrās'tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κόκκος, a berry, + *θραυστός* (cf. *θραυστός*, frangible, brittle), < *θραύειν*, break, shatter.] A genus of grosbeaks, of the family *Fringillidae*. The name was formerly used with great latitude, and the genus was made the type of a subfamily *Coccothraustinae*; it is now restricted to the hawfinches, such as the common European species *C. vulgaris*, which has a peculiar



End of Wing of *Coccothraustes vulgaris*, showing peculiar secondaries.

conformation of the ends of the secondary quill-feathers. *Brisson*, 1780. See also cut under *hawfinch*.

Coccothraustinae (kok'-ō-thrās-ti-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Coccothraustes* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of birds, of the family *Fringillidae*; the grosbeaks. The group is indefinite, and the name is now little used.

coccothraustine (kok'-ō-thrās'tin), *a.* [*L. Coccothraustes* + *-ine*.] Having the characters of a grosbeak; related to or resembling the grosbeaks.

cocculus (kok'-us), *a.* [*L. coccus*, 1, + *-ulus*.] In bot., composed of cocci.

coccul (kok'-ul), *n.* [*L. *coccula*, dim. of *coccus*, *q. v.*] Same as *coccus*, 1 (*a*).

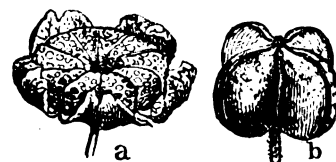
Cocculina (kok'-ū-lī-nā), *n.* [NL., as *Cocculus* + *-ina*.] A genus of gastropods with a patelliform shell and peculiar structural characters distinguishing it as the type of a family *Cocculinidae*.

cocculinid (kok'-ū-līn'id), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Cocculinidae*.

Cocculinidae (kok'-ū-līn'-i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cocculina* + *-idae*.] A family of rhipidoglossate gastropods. The technical characters are: dentition resembling that of the *Fissurellidae* and *Helicinidae*; only a single asymmetrical gill; no developed appendages to the side of the foot or on the mantle; and a patelliform, unfurrowed, unstriated, and entirely external shell.

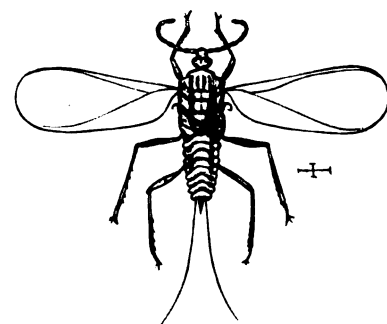
Cocculus (kok'-ū-lus), *n.* [NL., dim. of *coccus*: see *coccus*.] A tropical genus of menispermaceous plants, consisting of climbers, the leaves of which are usually more or less heart-shaped and the flowers small. Most of the commonly known species are now referred to allied genera.—*Cocculus indicus*, a drug consisting of the dried fruit of *Anamirta paniculata* or *A. Cocculus* (also called *Menispermum Cocculus*, *Cocculus evernensis*, etc.), and probably of some other genera of the same order. It is used in medicine in the preparation of certain ointments, and is said to prevent secondary fermentation in liquors, for which reason it is sometimes used in the manufacture of beer. The powdered berries have a temporary stupefying effect upon fish, and are employed for their capture. The poisonous principle obtained from the kernels of the fruit has been termed *picotoxin*.

coccus (kok'-us), *n.* [NL. (*L. coccus*, neut.), < Gr. κόκκος, a berry, a kernel, esp. the kermes insect (supposed to be a berry) used for dyeing scarlet: see *cochineal*, *coccineous*, etc.] 1. Pl. *cocci* (-si). In bot.: (*a*) One of the separate di-



a. Fruit of *Malva sylvestris*, composed of ten cocci. b. Tetracoccus fruit of *Gnathium*.

visions of a schizocarp, or dry lobed pericarp which splits up into one-seeded cells. Also called *coccul*. (*b*) In certain *Hepaticæ*, the old



Male Cochineal (*Coccus cacti*). (Cross shows natural size.)

spore mother-cell, whose walls persist after the maturity of the spores, holding them together.

Spores . . . remaining united in a *coccus*. Underwood. (c) pl. In bacteria, isolated spherical or nearly spherical cells, especially those of the genus *Micrococcus*, as distinguished from the rodlets or bacilli of other genera.—2. [cap.] The typical genus of the family *Coccidae*, in which ordinary sexual reproduction takes place. The species are commonly known by the name of the plant they affect. The *Coccus cacti* lives on cacti, as *Opuntia*. See *cochineal* and *Coccidae*.

coccygeal (kok-sij'ē-āl), a. [*coccyx* (*coccyg-*) + *-eal*.] Of or pertaining to the coccyx; caudal: as, a *coccygeal* vertebra, muscle, artery, or nerve. Also *coccygian*.—**Coccygeal gland**, the gland of Luschka. See *gland*.

coccygei, n. Plural of *coccygeus*.

coccygerector (kok'si-jē-rek'tor), n.; pl. *coccygerectores* (-rek-tō'rēz). [NL., < *coccyx* (*coccyg-*) + *erector*.] A muscle of the coccyx; the extensor coccygis, which lifts the caudal vertebrae. *Coves*.

Coccyzus (kok-si'jēz), n. pl. [NL., < Gr. *κόκκυς*, pl. of *κόκυς*, a cuckoo.] 1. In ornith., the name of a group variously limited. (a) In Merrem's classification (1818), a group of zygodactyl birds, composed of the genera *Cuculus*, *Trogon*, *Bucco*, and *Crotophaga*: nearly equivalent to the cuckoos, trogons, and scissor-billed birds, collectively. (b) In Sundevall's classification (1873), the third cohort of *Zygodactyls*, embracing all the yoked-toed or zygodactyl birds excepting the *Picis* and *Prittactis*, as one of two series of an order *Volucres*. (c) Scialer's name (1890) for a group restricted to the two families *Cuculidae* and *Musophagidae*, or the cuckoos and touraques, and made a suborder of the order *Picaria*. (d) A term loosely applied to various cuculiform or coccygomorphic birds, especially such non-passerine insectorial birds as are neither cyphaliform nor piciform.

2. [l. c.] Plural of *coccyx*.

coccygeus (kok-sij'ē-us), n.; pl. *coccygei* (-i). [NL., < *coccyx* (*coccyg-*): see *coccyx*.] The coccygeal muscle; a muscle extending from the tail to the pelvis of many animals. In man the coccygeus is a small triangular plane of muscular fibers connecting the coccyx with the spine of the ischium, continuous with the levator ani, or levator muscle of the anus, forming a small part of the floor of the pelvis, and supporting and drawing forward the coccyx when this has been pushed backward in defecation or parturition.

coccygian (kok-sij'ē-an), a. [*coccyx* (*coccyg-*) + *-ian*.] Same as *coccygeal*.

Coccygus (kok-si'jē), n. pl. [NL., < *Coccygus* + *-inae*.] Same as *Coccyzinae*.

coccygine (kok'si-jin), a. [*Gr. κόκκυς* (*kōkkuy-*), a cuckoo, + *-ine*.] Pertaining to a cuckoo; cuculine; coccygomorphic.

coccygodynia (kok'si-gō-din'i-ā), n. [NL., < Gr. *κόκκυς* (*kōkkuy-*), coccyx, + *δύνη*, pain.] In *pathol.*, pain in the region of the coccyx: a frequent affection in pregnancy. Also *coccydynia*.

coccygomorph (kok'si-gō-mōrf), a. and n. I.

a. Pertaining to or resembling the *Coccygomorphae*. Also *coccygomorphic*.

II. n. One of the *Coccygomorphae*.

Coccygomorphae (kok'si-gō-mōr'fē), n. pl. [NL. (Huxley, 1867), < Gr. *κόκκυς* (*kōkkuy-*), cuckoo, + *μορφή*, form.] A superfamily of desmognathous picarian birds. The technical characters are: a rostrum sometimes movably articulated with the cranium; no basipterygoid processes, except in *Trogonidae*; horizontally flattened, more or less spongy maxillopalatine; a sternum usually double-toothed behind, and without bifurcated manubrium, except in *Meropidae*; the clavicles convex forward, with a hypocleidum; and not more than two pairs of intrinsic syringeal muscles. The group is not readily characterized, but corresponds with the conventional order *Picariae* without the cyphalomorphic and celeomorphs, or swifts, goatsuckers, and woodpeckers, and contains all the non-passerine insectorial and scissor-billed birds known as colles, touraques, cuckoos, barbets, toucans, jacamars, kingfishers, todies, hornbills, hoopoes, bee-eaters, motmots, rollers, and trogons.

coccygomorphic (kok'si-gō-mōr'fik), a. [*coccygomorph* + *-ic*.] Same as *coccygomorph*.

Coccygus (kok-si'gus), n. [NL., irreg. < Gr. *κόκκυς* (*kōkkuy-*), a cuckoo.] A genus of cuckoos, typical of the subfamily *Coccygine*: synonymous with *Coccyzus*. *Cabanis*, 1848.

coccydynia (kok'si-gō-din'i-ā), n. [NL., irreg. < *coccyx* + Gr. *δύνη*, pain.] Same as *coccygodynia*.

Coccytes (kok-sis'tēz), n. [NL. (Gloger, 1832), < Gr. as if *κόκκυς*, < *κόκυς*, cry as a cuckoo: see *cuckoo*.] A genus of old-world cuckoos, of the family *Cuculidae*, commonly referred to the subfamily *Centropodinae* or spurred cuckoos, containing a number of crested species related to the great spotted cuckoo of Africa and Europe, *Coccytes glandarius*.

coccyx (kok'siks), n.; pl. *coccyges* (kok-si'jēz). [NL., < Gr. *κόκκυς*, the coccyx (also a cuckoo): see *cuckoo*.] 1. In *human anat.*, the part of the spinal column consisting of the last four bones, the caudal vertebrae or tail-bones, which are stunted and usually ankylotized together. See

cut under *skeleton*.—2. In *comp. anat. and zool.*, the caudal vertebrae, when few and small, or ankylotized together; the bony tail itself, when short, as in a bird.

Coccyzinae (kok-si-zī'nē), n. pl. [NL., < *Coccyzus* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of cuckoos, of the family *Cuculidae*, typified by the genus *Coccyzus*, containing several other genera, as *Piaya* and *Neomorphus*, with numerous species, all confined to America. Also *Coccygineae*.

Coccyzus (kok-si'zus), n. [NL. (Vieillot, 1816); also in other irreg. forms *Coccygus*, *Coccygon*, *Coccyzius*, *Coccyzion*, *Coccyuca*, *Coccyzusa*, *Coccyzæa*, *Coccyzus*, *Coccyzys*, all based on Gr. *κόκυς*, a cuckoo: see *cuckoo*.] A genus of American arboreal cuckoos, of the family *Cuculidae* and subfamily *Coccyzinae*. They have a moderately curved beak, wide at the base and compressed beyond it,



Yellow-billed Cuckoo (*Coccyzus americanus*).

long pointed wings, a long graduated tail of 10 feathers, and very smooth silky plumage. The genus contains the common yellow-billed and black-billed tree-cuckoos of the United States, *C. americanus* and *C. erythrophthalmus*, the mangrove-cuckoo of the West Indies and Florida, *C. tenuiculus*, and several other species. These cuckoos are not strictly parasitic like the European species, but occasionally lay their eggs in the nests of other birds.

cocch. In *med. and phar.*, an abbreviation of Latin *cochleare*, a spoon or spoonful.

cochering, n. An obsolete form of *coshering*.

cochin (kō'chin), n. [*Cochin-China*.] A variety of the domestic hen, of large size, belonging to the Asiatic class, or a specimen of this variety. There are *black*, *buff*, *cuckoo*, and *white* *cochins*, both cock and hen of each kind being of the uniform color denoted by the adjective, except that the buff cock should show a richer shade of yellow or orange in hackle, saddle, and wing-bow. The *partridge cochins* are either single- or pea-combed; the cock being similar in coloring to a black-breasted red game-cock, except that the hackle and the saddle-feathers should be striped with glossy black, and the hen being of a rich reddish- or golden-brown color, each feather distinctly pencilled with dark-brown or black. The hackle of the hen is orange, striped with black, her tail black, and the wing-primaries are dark-brown or dull-black. All the *cochins* have heavily feathered legs and short tails, and all have the legs yellow, except the black *cochins*, which have them black or nearly so.

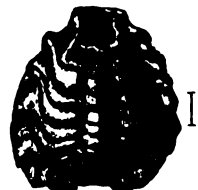
cochin-china (kō'chin-chī'nā), n. and a. A term formerly applied to a large kind of domestic hen which was imported from Cochin-China. From these fowls, which had no constant characteristics of color, form, etc., have been bred the varieties called *brahma* and *cochin*.

Cochin-Chinese (kō'chin-chī'nēs' or -nēz'), a. and n. I. a. Of or belonging to Cochin-China.

II. n. 1. *sing.* and *pl.* An inhabitant or inhabitants of Cochin-China, properly the name of a division of the old kingdom or empire of Annam in Further India, but taken as the general name of the region now divided between the possessions of France and its protectorate Annam.—2. The language of the people of Cochin-China; Annamese.

cochineal (kōch'i-nēl or kōch-i-nēl'), n. [Early mod. E. also *cutchaneal*; = D. *konzenilje* = G. Dan. *cochenille* = Sw. *kochenill* = F. *cochenille* = It. *cocciniglia* = Pg. *coccinella*, < Sp. *cocchinilla*, *cochineal*, < L. *coccineus*, *coccinus*, scarlet, < *coccum*, < Gr. *κόκκος*, a berry, esp. the kermes insect (supposed to be a berry): see *coccus*. The Sp. *cocchinilla*, *cochineal*, is by some referred to *cochinilla*, a wood-louse (to which the cochineal-insect has some resemblance), dim. of *cochina*, a sow, fem. of *cochino*, a pig; cf. E. dial. *sow-bug*, wood-louse.] 1. A dyestuff consisting of the dried bodies of a species of insects, the *Coccus cacti*, found upon several species of *Opuntia* and other *Cactaceae*, especially *O. Tuna*, *O. Ficus-Indica*, and *Nopalea cochinillifera*. It colors a brilliant crimson, which is changed by acids to an orange-red and by alkalis to violet; a brilliant scarlet dye is prepared from it. The cacti upon which the insect lives, bearing the general name of *nopal*, are extensively cultivated as food for them in the tropical countries of America, and in Java, Algeria, etc. The females only are valuable for their col-

or, and are collected twice a year, after they have been fecundated and have laid eggs sufficient for a new brood. They are killed by spreading them upon heated plates, by putting them in ovens, or by immersing them in boiling water or exposing them to its vapor. Those killed by heated plates are of a blackish color, and are considered to be the finest; they are called *zacatilla*. Those from ovens are next in value; they are of an ash-gray (*blanco* or silver-white) color, and are called *silver cochineal*, or *jaspada*. Those killed by water or vapor are of a reddish-brown color, and are the least valuable. The fragments, dust, and impurities from cochineal are collected and used as an adulterant, under the name of *granilla*. The finest grade often goes by the name of *mestica* or *mestique*, and is exported in large quantities from Honduras. Besides the finer grades, which are cultivated insects, a considerable trade is carried on in inferior or wild insects; they are scarcely more than half the size of the cultivated species, and are covered with a cottony down which adds a useless bulk. Good cochineal has the appearance of small, deep brown-red, somewhat purplish grains, wrinkled across the back with parallel furrows, intersected in the middle by a longitudinal one. The coloring principle obtained from cochineal is carminic acid. (See *carmine*, 8.) *East Indian cochineals*, so called, are smooth glistening black grains, of no value; they are used to adulterate the genuine, which are easily distinguishable from them.



Female Cochineal (*Coccus cacti*); dried specimen of commerce. (Line shows natural size.)

2. The insect which produces the dyestuff known by the same name. See def. 1.—**Cochineal fig.** See *fig.*—**Cochineal paste.** See *extract*.

Cochineal paste is obtained by placing 10 lbs. of Honduras cochineal in a vessel, and adding 30 lbs. of ammonia water (17° B.), stirring the mixture well. The vessel should be covered with a cloth, and allowed to stand for a few days. The vessel is then to be immersed in boiling water, in order to evaporate the superfluous ammonia; when the evaporation is complete the mixture is ready to be used (for dyeing). W. Crookes, Dyeing and Calico-printing, p. 88.

cochlea (kōk'lē-ā), n.; pl. *cochleae* (-ē). [ML. (NL.), < L. *cochlea*, *cochlea*, a snail, a snail's shell, < Gr. *κόχλιας*, a snail, etc., < *κόχλος*, a shell-fish with a spiral shell; prob. akin to *κόχρη*, L. *comcha*, a conch, and ult. to E. *cockle*.] 1. A winding staircase. E. Phillips.—2. In *anat.*, a part of the inner ear in most vertebrate animals. Its shape in man and most other mammals resembles a snail-shell; hence the name. In the petrous bone a canal winds about a central conical pillar of bone, the modiolus, and contains a hollow process of the membranous labyrinth; the latter follows the turns of the canal nearly to the top. To these structures taken together the name of *cochlea* is given. The process of the membranous labyrinth is triangular in cross-section, with its base applied to the outer wall of the canal and the apex attached to a spiral crest of bone, the lamina spiralis ossea, projecting from the inner side of the canal. It thus separates the bony canal into two portions, in addition to its own lumen, the scala vestibuli above and the scala tympani below. The lumen of the process itself is called the canalis cochlearis, its floor is called the basilar membrane, and its roof the membrane of Reissner. Its cavity is connected with the sacculus by the canalis reuniens. The essential structures of the cochlea, the rods of Corti and the hair-cells, are on the upper side of the basilar membrane, and to them is distributed the cochlear branch of the auditory nerve. See cut under *ear*.—**Aqueductus cochleae.** See *aqueductus*.

cochlean (kōk'lē-ān), a. [*cochlea* + *-an*.] Same as *cochleate*.

cochlear¹ (kōk'lē-ār), a. [*cochlea*, < NL. *cochlearis*, < *cochlea*, *cochlea*. Cf. *cochlear*².] In *anat.*, of or relating to the cochlea in any way: as, the *cochlear nerve*, *cochlear canal*, etc.—**Cochlear canal.** See *canal*.—**Cochlear duct.** Same as *auditory duct* (which see, under *auditory*).

cochlear² (kōk'lē-ār), n.; pl. *cochlearia* (kōk'lē-ār-i-ā). [*L. cochlear*, *cochleare*, also *cochlear*, *cochleare*, *cochlearium*, and *cochlearum*, a spoon (so called from its shape), < *cochlea*, *cochlea*, a snail's shell: see *cochlea*.] 1. A spoon; in the orthodox Greek and other Oriental churches, the eucharistic spoon in which the consecrated elements are administered together to communicants. Also called *labis*. See *intinction*, *spoon*, *colatorium*, and *labis*.—2. An ancient Roman and Greek medicinal measure, equal to a spoonful. According to various ancient statements, it ranged in amount from a tablespoonful nearly to a teaspoonful. But the statements which give the smaller sizes use the word under the diminutive form *cochlearium*. According to the statements of the modern lexicons, it would be no larger than a salt-spoon.

cochlear³ (kōk'lē-ār), a. [*L. cochlearis*, *cochlearis*, < L. *cochlear*, *cochlear*, a spoon: see *cochlear*², n.] Spoon-shaped: specifically, in *bot.*, applied to a form of imbricate estivation in which one piece is exterior, larger than the others, and bowl-shaped, as in the aconite.

cochleare (kōk'lē-ār-ē), n.; pl. *cochlearia* (-ri-ā). [L., also *cochlear*: see *cochlear*², n.] In *med.*, a spoon; a spoonful. In prescriptions abbreviated *coch*.

cochleares, n. Plural of *cochlearis*.

Cochlearia¹ (kōk'lē-ār-i-ā), n. [NL., pl. of *cochlearis*: see *cochlear*², a.] A genus of cruciferous

herbs, including 25 species, found in northern temperate and arctic regions, mostly near the sea-coast. *C. officinalis*, the scurvy-grass, is a celebrated antiscorbutic, and is often eaten as a salad. The root of *C. Armoracia*, the horse-radish, is used as a condiment.

In common with other species of *Cochlearia*, the horse-radish was formerly in high repute as an antiscorbutic.

Encyc. Brit., XII. 207.

cochlearia², *n.* Plural of *cochlear*² and *cochleare*. **cochleariform** (kok-lē-ar'i-fōrm), *a.* [*< L. "cochlearis, adj. (used only as neut. noun cochlear, cochleare, a spoon; cf. NL. cochlearis: see cochlear¹, cochlear², a.) (< cochlea, a snail's shell), + forma, shape.*] Having the form of a snail's shell; helicine; helicoid.—**Cochleariform process**, the thin plate of bone which separates the tensor tympani, or tensor muscle of the tympanum, from the Eustachian tube.

Cochleariidae (kok-lē-a-rī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Cochlearius + -idae.*] Boat-billed herons, regarded as a family: synonymous with *Cancromidae*.

Cochlearius (kok-lē-ā-rī-us), *n.* [NL. (Brisson, 1760), *< L. cochlear, a spoon: see cochlear², n.*] A genus of boat-billed herons, typical of the family *Cochleariidae*. See *Cancroma*, and cut under *boatbill*.

cochleary (kok-lē-ā-rī), *a.* [*< cochlea + -ary¹.*] 1. Pertaining to winding stairs. *Coles.*—2. Same as *cochleate*.

Wreathy spires and cochleary turnings.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 23.

cochleate, cochleated (kok-lē-āt, -ā-ted), *a.* [*< L. cochleatus, cochleatus, spiral; < cochlea, cochlea, a snail's shell: see cochlea.*] Having the form of a snail's shell; cochleariform; spiral: used especially in *entom.* and *bot.*, and applied in the latter case to leaves, pods, seeds, etc. Also *cochlean, cochleary*.

cochleoid (kok-lē-oid), *n.* [*< L. cochlea, a snail's shell, + -oid.*] A curve defined by the equation ($x^2 + y^2$) arc tan. $\frac{y}{x} = \pi r y$.

cochleous (kok-lē-us), *a.* [*< L. cochlea, a snail's shell, + -ous.*] Of a spiral form; cochleate.

Cochlides (kok-li-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Gr. κοχλίδες, pl. κοχλίδες, a small snail, dim. of κοχλός, a shell-fish, a snail: see cochlea.*] 1. A name of the *Gastropoda* (which see).—2. In E. R. Lankester's classification, the unsymmetrical gastropods: equivalent to *Gastropoda* of other authors without *Amphomaea*. [Little used.]

cochliodontid (kok-li-ō-don'tid), *n.* A shark of the family *Cochliodontidae*.

Cochliodontidae (kok-li-ō-don'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Cochliodus (-odont-) + -idae.*] An extinct family of sharks, typified by the genus *Cochliodus*. They lived in the Paleozoic seas, and were related to the *Heterodontidae*, but had subspirally ridged and furrowed lateral teeth.

cochliodontoid (kok-li-ō-don'toid), *a. and n.* [*< Cochliodus (-odont-) + -oid.*] 1. *a.* Resembling or having the characters of the *Cochliodontidae*.

II. *n.* A cochliodontid.

Cochliodus (kok-li-ō-dus), *n.* [NL. (Agassiz), *< Gr. κοχλός, shell-fish, + ὄδον, tooth.*] An extinct genus of sharks which had lateral teeth subspirally ridged and grooved like a univalve shell, typical of the family *Cochliodontidae*.

Cochlospermum (kok-lō-spér'mum), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. κοχλός, a shell-fish, a snail, + σπέρμα, seed.*] A genus of trees or shrubs, of the natural order *Bixaceae*, found in the tropics of both hemispheres. They have palmately lobed leaves, large yellow flowers, and pear-shaped fruits, with numerous coiled seeds covered with a silky down. *C. Gossypium* of the East Indies, growing to a height of 60 feet, yields the kuteera gum, used as a substitute for tragacanth.

cocinate (kō-si-nāt), *n.* [*< cocin(ic) + -ate¹.*] A salt obtained from cocinic acid.

cocinic (kō-sin'ik), *a.* [*< "cocin (< cocoa¹) + -ic.*] Of or pertaining to or derived from cocoa or cocoanut.—**Cocinic acid**, C₁₃H₂₂O₆, an acid found in the butter of the cocoanut, combined with glycerin. It is a volatile acid forming snow-white crystalline scales. Also called *cocoteic acid*.

cocinin (kō-si-nin), *n.* [As *cocin-ic + -in².*] A fatty substance which is the chief constituent of cocoanut-oil. By saponification it yields glycerin and cocinic acid.

co-citizen (kō-sit'i-zn), *n.* [*< co-¹ + citizen.*] A fellow-citizen; especially, a citizen of the same city or borough.

In 1414, the indenture shows that the lord mayor and thirteen *co-citizens*, having full power from the whole community, chose two citizens. *Stubbs, Const. Hist.*, § 422.

cock¹ (kok), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *cocke*, *< ME. cock, cock, coc, < AS. coc, cocc = MD. kocke = leel. kokkr = Dan. kok, a cock; cf. OF. coc,*

*F. coq = Bret. kok = ML. coccus = Wall. cocos = Albanian cocos, a cock, Gr. κοκκοβάς ὄρνις, a poet. name of the cock, lit. the "cock"-crying bird' (as Chaucer says of the cock: "No thing ne liste him thanne for to crow, But cryde anon cok! cok! and up he sterte," Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 455); cf. Gr. κίκκρος, κίκκος, a cock, kikka, a hen, Skt. kukkuta, a cock, Malay kukuk, the crowing of a cock, L. coco, an imitation of the clucking of the hen; all directly or ult. imitative of the crowing or the chucking of the domestic cock; for other similar imitative words, see *chuck¹, clock¹ = cluck, cuckoo, cackle, etc., gaggie, croak, chough, etc., gawk, a cuckoo, etc., all containing (orig.) a repeated guttural consonant c, k, g, h.* The older Teut. name of the cock, which appears in Goth. *hana* = OHG. *hano*, MHG. *han*, G. *hahn* = AS. *hano*, a cock, and in fem. form in AS. *henn*, E. *hen*, had also orig. ref. to the crowing of the cock, being lit. 'the singer': see *hen*. The name *cock* has been applied, from a real or a fancied resemblance, to various mechanical contrivances, and to other things having no obvious relation to the name of the bird; and it also enters, actually or allusively (often in connection with *cock²*), into various popular adjectives and phrases, as *cockish, cocky, cocket³, cock-a-hoop, cockapert, etc.* See these words, and *cock²*.] 1. The male of the domestic fowl; specifically, a male chicken one year old or older, one less than a year old being properly called a *cockerel*. The cock is celebrated for his lordly demeanor, his pugnacity, and his crowing before dawn or in token of victory.*

Coc is kene [bold] on his owne mixene.

Ancren Riwle, p. 140.

The kok that orloge is of thorpis lyte.

Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 350.

Wittoll. Ay, Bully, a Devilish smart Fellow: 'a will fight like a Cock.

Bluffe. Say you so? then I honour him.—But has he been abroad? for every Cock will fight upon his own Dunghill.

Congreve, Old Batchelor, ii. 2.

2. The male of any other bird, particularly of the gallinaceous kind: in this use especially in composition, as in *peacock, turkey-cock, cock-robin, cock-sparrow, etc.*—3. A bird, particularly a gallinaceous bird, without reference to sex: usually in composition or with a distinctive epithet or qualifying phrase, as in *blackcock, logcock, woodcock*, and the phrasal names below.—4. Cock-crowing; the time when cocks crow in the morning.

At the fryst cocke roose he.

Ipomedon (Weber's Metr. Rom., II.), l. 783.

We were carousing till the second cock.

Shak., Macbeth, ii. 3.

5. A leader; a chief person; a ruling spirit: as, *cock of the school*. [Eng.]

Up ros oure hoste, and was oure aller [= of us all] cock.

Chaucer, Gen. Prolog. to C. T., l. 823.

Sir Andrew is the cock of the club.

6. A fellow; chap: a familiar term of address or appellation, usually preceded by *old*, and used much in the same way as *fellow, chap, boy, etc.*

He has drawn blood of him yet; well done, old cock!

Manning, Unnatural Combat, ii. 1.

He was an honest old cock, and loved his pipe and a tankard of cyder as well as the best of us.

Graves, Spiritual Quixote, viii. 24.

7. A vane in the shape of a cock; a weather-cock.

You cataracts and hurricanoes, spout

Till you have drench'd our steeples, drown'd the cocks!

Shak., Lear, iii. 2.

8. A faucet or turn-valve, contrived for the purpose of permitting or arresting the flow of fluids or air through a pipe, usually taking its special name from its peculiar use or construction: as, *air-cock, feed-cock, gage-cock, etc.*

Sighing one to another, and gasping, as if each of them expected a cock from the fountain to be brought into his mouth.

B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, ii. 1.

9. [Cf. Turk. *khoroos*, the cock of a gun, lit. a cock (fowl).] The portion of the lock of a firearm which by its fall, when released through the action of the trigger, produces the discharge; in a flint-lock, the part that holds the flint; in a percussion-lock, the hammer.—10. In a firearm, the position into which the hammer is brought by being pulled back to the first or second catch. See *at full cock, at half cock*, below.—11. The style or gnomon of a dial.—12. The needle of a balance. *Johnson.*—13. The piece which forms the bearing of the balance in a clock or watch.—14. Same as *cockee*. [Scotch.]—15. A fictitious narrative, in verse

or prose, sold in the streets as a true account; a cock-and-bull story; a canard.

News of the apocryphal nature known as *cocks*.

G. A. Sala.

At full cock, in *firearms*, having the hammer pulled clear back, and held by the sear in the firing-notch of the tumbler.—**At half cock**, having the hammer pulled half-way back, and held fast by the sear in the safety-notch of the tumbler.—**Blow-off cock, blow-through cock**. See *blow-off, blow-through*.—**Cock of the game**, a game-cock.

"Cocks of the game are yet," that is, at the close of the sixteenth century, "cherished by divers men for their pleasures, much money being laid on their heads when they fight in pits, whereof some are costly made for that purpose."

Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 376.

Cock of the plains, the sage-cock, *Centrocercus urophasianus*, the largest kind of grouse in America. See cut under *Centrocercus*.—**Cock of the rock**, *Rupicola avaritia*, a beautiful bird, with orange plumage, which inhabits Guiana, and forms the type of the genus *Rupicola*.—**Cock of the walk, cock of the loft**, one who has become the chief or head of a set or party by overcoming all opponents: commonly applied to an arbitrary, overbearing, and domineering fellow.

Who seem'd by his talk,

And the airs he assumed, to be *Cock of the walk*.

Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 198.

Cock of the woods, mountain cock, the capercaillie.—**That cock won't fight**, that plan will not do; that story will not go down. [Colloq.]

I tried to see the arms on the carriage, but there were none; so that cock wouldn't fight.

Kingley, Alton Locke, xxiv.

To go off at half cock, to go off when the hammer is at half cock and therefore supposed to be perfectly secure: said of a gun; hence, to act or start unexpectedly; act before one is ready; act on imperfect information.—**To set the cock on hoop or on the hoop or a-hoop**, literally, to set the cock or spigot on the hoop of the barrel, that is, to take it out and let the liquor flow freely; hence, to give a loose rein to convivial enjoyment. See *cock-a-hoop* and quotations there. The association with *cock* the fowl is apparently merely allusive.

I have good cause to set the cock on the hope, and make gaudye chere.

Palgrave (1530).

He maketh havok and setteth the cock on hoopes;

He is so lavies the stooke beginneth to droope.

Heywood.

However, it is to be noted that the effigy of a cock (the fowl) stuck above a hoop was a common tavern sign in the olden time. The *Cock on the Hoop* is mentioned in a Clause Roll, 30 Henry VI., and still existed as a sign in Holborn in 1795.

Larwood and Hotten, Hist. of Signboards, p. 504.

cock¹ (kok), *v.* [*< cock¹, n.*] I. *trans.* To raise or draw back the cock or hammer of (a gun or pistol), as a preliminary to firing: as, he *cocked* his rifle.

He runs almost upon the bear, levels his weapon, with hands shaking with excitement, full upon it, *cocks* one barrel, and pulls desperately away at the trigger of the other.

W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 205.

II. *intrans.* To set cocks to fighting, or to train them for fighting. [Rare.]

cock² (kok), *v.* [Popularly associated with *cock¹*, as if meaning 'strut as a cock' or 'set up like a cock's tail'; but perhaps of Celtic origin: cf. Gael. *coc, cock, coc-shron, a cocked nose, coc-shronach, cock-nosed, and see cockeye*. See *cock¹, n.*, etym., at end, and *cocky, cockish, cocket³, etc.*] I. *trans.* To turn up or to one side in a jaunty or significant way; give a pert, knowing, or inquiring turn to: as, to *cock* the head; to *cock* the eye at a person; to *cock* the brim of a hat; the horse *cocked* up his ears.

I prun'd my Feathers, *cock'd* my Tail,

And set my Heart again to Sale.

Prior, The Turtle and Sparrow.

I saw an alert young fellow that *cocked* his hat upon a friend of his who entered just at the same time as myself.

Addison, Coffee House Politicians.

Our Lightfoot barks and *cocks* his ears.

Gay, Shepherd's Week, Thursday, l. 131.

"And she came to see thee?" said Kester, *cocking* his eye at Sylvia with the old shrewd look.

Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, xliii.

Cocked hat, a turned-up hat, such as naval and military officers wear on full-dress occasions. Such hats were in general use in the last century.

The priest came panting to the shore,—

His grave *cocked* hat was gone.

Whitlief, The Exiles.

To knock into a cocked hat, to knock over or to pieces; demolish, literally or figuratively: as, he received a blow that *knocked* him into a *cocked hat*; this sarcasm *knocked* the speaker's argument into a *cocked hat*. [Slang.]

II. *intrans.* To hold up the head; look big, pert, or domineering.

Every one *cocks* and struts upon it. *Addison, Guardian*.

cock² (kok), *n.* [*< cock², v.*] 1. The act of turning up or to one side in a jaunty or significant way, as the head or a hat; the position of anything thus placed.—2. A particular shape given to a hat, especially by turning up and fastening the brim.

You see many a smart rhetorician turning his hat in his hands, moulding it into several different *cocks*. *Addison*.

I observed a young fellow with a tolerable periwig, had it not been covered with a hat that was shaped in the Ramille cock. Addison, Country Fashions.

3 One of the flaps or parts of a hat turned up. See flap.

cock³ (kok), *n.* [Perhaps Scand.: cf. Dan. *kok* (Wedgwood), a heap, pile, = Sw. *koka*, a clod of earth, = Icel. *kökkur*, a lump, a ball; cf. also G. dial. *koche*, a heap of hay. Perhaps in part a var. of *cop¹* = *col²*, a haycock: see *col²*. Hence prob. the dim. *coggie³*.] A small conical pile of hay, so shaped for shedding rain; a haycock.

cock³ (kok), *v. t.* [*cock³*, *n.*] In hay-making, to put into cocks or piles.

cock⁴ (kok), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *cocke*; < ME. **coke* (only in comp. *cockboot*, *cockboat*), also in the form *cog* (after LG. or Scand.). = OHG. *kocho*, MHG. *koche*, *kucke*, G. *koche* (also with alteration, MLG. *kogge*, *koghe*, LG. *kogge* = MD. *kogge*, D. *kog* = Icel. *kuggr*, mod. *kuggi* = OSw. *kogger*, Sw. dial. *kåg*, *kåk* = Dan. *kogge*, *kaag*, > ME. *cogge*, mod. E. *cog¹*, *q. v.*), < OF. *coque*, F. *coque* = Sp. *coca* = It. *cocca*, formerly also *cucca* (ML. reflex *cocca*, *cocco*, and (after LG.) *cogga*, *coggo*, *cogo*; cf. Corn. *coc* = W. *cuch* = Gael. *Ir. coca* = Bret. *koked*), a boat; all prob. < ML. *concha*, a boat more or less shell-shaped, a gondola, a particular use (like E. *shell*, a boat) of L. *concha*, a shell, a snail's shell, any shell, a shell-shaped vessel, > It. *conca* = Sp. *pg. concha* = F. *coque*, a shell, the hull of a ship: see *conch*, and cf. *cockle²*.] A small boat; a cockboat; a skiff.

Yond tall anchoring bark,
Diminish'd to her cock; her cock, a buoy
Almost too small for sight. Shak., Lear, iv. 6.

cock⁵ (kok), *n.* [*It. coccia*, *n.*, the neck of an arrow, poet. an arrow, dart, = Pr. *coca* = F. *coche*, a neck, notch, nick, nib of a pen; perhaps of Celtic origin: cf. *cog²*.] A neck or notch, especially that in the butt-end of an arrow, or on the stock of a crossbow, which receives or retains the string.

cock⁶, *v. i.* [ME. *cocken*, *cocken*, fight, contend; origin obscure; appar. not connected with *cock¹*, *n.* Cf. *cock¹*, *v.*, II.] To fight; contend.

He wole greunen [grin, snarl], cocken and chiden.
Old Eng. Miscellany, p. 2138.

Lord that lenest us lyf . . .
For to cocke with knyf naat [ne hast] thou none nede.
Political Songs (ed. Wright), p. 15.

Mon that syth [in a dream] briddes cockynde,
Of wraththe that is toknyng. Rel. Antiq., I. 262.

cock⁶, *n.* [ME. *cocke*; from the verb.] Fight.
Mi hende at cocke, mi fingres at fight [manus meas ad prælium, et digitos meos ad bellum, Vulg.].
Pa. cxliii. (cxlii.) (ME. version).

cock⁷ (kok), *v. t.* A variant of *calck³*.

Cautious men when they went on the roads had their horses' shoes cocked. Trollope.

cock⁸ (kok), *n.* [ME. *cocke*, perhaps < AS. **cocce*, in comp. *sā-coccas*, pl., sea-cockles (prob. < W. *cocos*, *cocs*, cockles), but perhaps abbr. of *cockel*, *cockel*: see *cockle²*.] A cockle. [Prov. Eng.]
Frydayes and fastyn-dayes a ferthyng-worth of muscles
Were a feste for suche folke, other so fele [many] cockes
[var. *cokeles*]. Piers Plowman (C), x. 95.

cock⁹ (kok), *v. t.* [See *cocker⁴*.] To pamper; cocker. B. Jonson.

cock¹⁰, *n.* [ME. *cocke*, < L. *coccum*, scarlet: see *coccus*.] Scarlet.

Clothid with biçe [byssus] and purpur and cocke.
Wychf., Apoc. xviii. 16 (Oxf.).

cock¹¹, *n.* A perversion of or substitution for the word *God*, occurring in oaths, such as "(By) *cock's* body" (bones, wounds, nouns, etc.), "by *cock* and *pye*," etc. Compare *gog* in similar use.

cockade (ko-kād'), *n.* [Formerly pron. ko-kād', being a corruption of *cockard* = D. *kokarde* = G. *cockarde* = Dan. *kokarde* = Sw. *kokard* (= Sp. *cu-carda* = Pg. *cocardá*, *cocar*), < F. *cockarde*, formerly *coquarde*, a cockade (so called from its resemblance to the crest of a cock), < *coq*, a cock: see *coq¹* and *-ard*.] A clasp, button, or other fastening used to secure and hold up the cock of the hat; hence, any knot or rosette of ribbon, leather, worsted, or other material, worn on the hat. (a) A badge of adherence to a cause, party, or political league. Such were the white cockade worn in England by the followers of the Stuarts about 1740-45 and the black cockade worn in opposition to this by the adherents of the Hanoverian party. In France, at the first outbreak of enthusiasm after the meeting of the States General in 1789, cockades, at first of green, were adopted by the party of action; the color was afterward changed to the traditional colors of Paris, blue and red, and to these was added the white of the house of Bourbon, as the revolutionists were still royalists. This, according to the common account, was the origin of the French tricolor.

They'd better stay'd awa', man,
Than wi' cockade to make parade.

Battle of Tranent-Muir (Child's Ballads, VII. 160).

The Duchesse de Lavagnon orders eight cockades of ribbon, blue, pink, and white.

Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLII. 292.

(b) A part of the livery of a coachman or footman, consisting of a rosette, usually of black leather, worn on the left side of the hat so that it projects a little above the crown.

cockadod (ko-kā'ded), *a.* [*cockade* + *-ed²*.] Wearing a cockade.

Well fashion'd figure and cockaded brow.
Young, Night Thoughts, v. 855.

cock-a-hoop (kok'a-hōp'), *a.* and *n.* [Earlier *cock-on-hoop*; taken from the phrase to set the cock on hoop or on the hoop or a-hoop (which see, under *cock¹*, *n.*). Commonly referred to an assumed F. *coq à huppe*: *coq* = E. *cock¹*; *à*, < L. *ad*, to; *huppe*, OF. *hupe*, a crest: see *hoopoe*.] *I. a.* 1. Exultant; jubilant; triumphant; on the high horse.

Cock-a-hoop (*coqu à hupe*, i. e., cock with a cope-brest or comb, F.), all upon the spur; standing upon high terms.
Bailey, 1733.

And having routed a whole troop,
With victory was cock-a-hoop.
S. Butler, Hudibras.

2. Tipsy; slightly intoxicated. [Scotch.]

II. *n.* A bumper. [Scotch.]

cock-a-hoop (kok'a-hōp'), *adv.* [*cock-a-hoop*, *a.*] In an exultant or jubilant manner; recklessly.

Cock-on-hoop (i. e., the spigot or cock being laid on the hoop and the barrel of ale stunn'd, i. e., drank out without intermission), at the height of mirth and jollity.
Bailey, 1733.

They possessed that ingenuous habit of mind which always thinks aloud; which rides cock-a-hoop on the tongue, and is forever galloping into other people's ears.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 189.

Cockaigne, Cocagne (ko-kān'), *n.* [Also *Cockayne*, etc., in various archaic forms after ME. *cockaigne*, *cockaygne*, *cockagne*, *cockayne*, *cocaigne*, etc., < OF. *cocaigne*, *coকাইগ্নে*, *coকাইগ্নে*, *coকাইগ্নে*, *coকাইগ্নে*, *quoquaigne*, F. *cocagne* (= Sp. *cucanha* = Pg. *cucanha* = It. *cocagna*, *cucagna*, now *cuccagna*), profit, advantage, abundance, a time of abundance; *pays de cocagne*, Land of Cocagne (It. "*Cocagna*, as we say, Lubberland"; "*Cucagna*, the epicures or gluttons home, the land of all delights: so taken in mockery"—Florio), an imaginary country of luxury and idleness; origin unknown; in one view "the land of cakes," < OF. as if **coque*, Picard *coque* = Cat. *coca*, a cake, appar. either < D. *koek* (= OHG. *chuchho*, MHG. *kuoche*, G. *kuchen*), a cake (see *cooky*), or ult. < L. *coquere*, cook (see *cook¹*). Usually associated with *cockney* (whence the second sense), but the connection, if real, is remote: see *cockney*.] 1. An imaginary country of idleness and luxury; lotus-land.

In Cockayne is met and drink
Withtve care, bow [anxiety] and swink.
Land of Cockayne, l. 17 (Early Eng. Poems, ed. Furnivall).

2. [In this sense cited also as *Cockney*, *Cockney*, as in the lines quoted. See *cockney*.] The land of cockneys; London and its suburbs.

A London cockney.—This nickname is more than four hundred years old. For when Hugh Bigot added artificial fortifications to his naturally strong Castle of Bungey in Suffolk, he gave out this rhyme, therein vaunting it for impregnable:

"Were I in my castle of Bungey,
Upon the river of Waveney,
I wouldne care for the King of Cockney."

Meaning thereby King Henry the Second, then quietly possessed of London, whilst some other places did resist him. Ray (quoting Camden), Proverbs (2d ed. 1678), p. 321.

[Obsolete except in historical use or in literary or humorous allusion.]

cockal¹ (kok'al), *n.* [Origin uncertain. Cf. *cockle²*.] 1. A game played with the ankle-bones of a sheep in the place of dice.—2. The bone used in playing the game; the astragalus or ankle-bone, incorrectly called *hucklebone*. See *dib³*.

cock-ale (kok'al), *n.* A favorite drink of the eighteenth century, made by flavoring a cask of ale with raisins, dates, nutmeg, spice, and the broth or jelly of a fowl, adding yeast, and allowing the whole to ferment anew. Bickerdyke.

cock-a-leekie (kok'a-lē'ki), *n.* Same as *cockle-leeke*.

cock-and-bull (kok'and-bul'), *a.* [From the phrase "a tale of a cock and a bull" (as in Congreve); cf. F. *coq-à-l'âne*, a cock-and-bull story, formerly "*du coq à l'âne*, a libel, pasquin, satire" (Cotgrave) (a tale of the 'cock to the ass'): in allusion to some fable about a cock and a bull, or in general allusion to the strain on credulity produced by the fables of Æsop

and his imitators, in which cocks moralize and bulls debate.] Having no foundation in fact or probability; incredible because not plausible: applied to idle and absurd rumors and stories. Also *cock-and-a-bull*. [Colloq.]

You have some *cock-and-a-bull* story about him, I fancy.
Bulwer, Eugene Aram, v. 11.

cockapert¹ (kok'a-pert'), *a.* [*cock¹* or *cock²* + *pert* (after *malapert*); cf. *cock-a-hoop*, *cock³*, *cockish*, *cocky*.] Impudent; saucy. Heywood.

cockard¹, *n.* An obsolete form of *cockade*. Wright.

cockarouse¹ (kok'a-rous), *n.* [Amer. Ind.] A chief minister or captain among the Indians of Virginia; hence, a person of consequence.

A *Cockarouse* is one that has the honor to be of the king's or queen's council, with relation to the affairs of the government, and has a great share in the administration.
Beverly, Virginia, iii. ¶ 45.

Thus a fish finding itself entangled would flounce, and often pull the man under water, and then that man was counted a *cockarouse*, or brave fellow, that would not let go, till with swimming, wading, and diving, he had tired the sturgeon, and brought it ashore.
Beverly, Virginia, ii. ¶ 23.

cockateel (kok-a-tēl'), *n.* [*cockatoo*, with term. arbitrarily altered (-eel perhaps for dim. -elle).] A cockatoo of the genus *Calopsitta*, as the Australian *C. nova-hollandæ*. P. L. Slater.

cockatoo (kok-a-tō'), *n.* [Earlier *cacatoo*, *cacatōe*; = D. *kakatoe*, *kakketoe* = G. *kakadu* = Dan. *kakadue* = Sw. *kakadu*, *kakadu* = F. *kakatoès* = NL. *cacatua*, < Hind. *kākātūa*, Malay *kakātūa*, a cockatoo: so called in imitation of its cry. Cf. *cock¹* (to which the word has been assimilated) and *cockle*.] The name of many beautiful birds of the parrot family, subfamily *Cacatuina* (which see), and especially of the genus *Cacatua*.



Cockatoo (*Cacatua chrysops*).

They are for the most part white, tinged with sulphury yellow or rose-color, and with elegant recurved crests resembling helmets, which can be erected at will. They inhabit the East Indies, Australia, etc. The sulphur-crested cockatoo, *Cacatua galerita*, of Australia, and the red-vented cockatoo, *C. haematopygia*, are characteristic examples. Black cockatoos belong to the related genus *Calyptorhynchus*.—*Helmet-cockatoo*, *Calyptorhynchus galeatus*.—*Raven-cockatoo*, one of the black cockatoos of the genus *Calyptorhynchus*, as *C. banksi*.

cockatrice (kok'a-tris or -tris), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *cocatrice*; < ME. *cocatriyse*, *kokatrice*, < OF. *cocatrice*, *cocatrix*, *cocatrix*, *cocatrix*, *coqatris*, *coquatrix*, *chocatrix*, *cocastrix*, *coquastrix*, *caucatrix*, *caucatri*, *qualquetrix*, an ichneumon, a crocodile, a cockatrice, F. *cocatrix*, a cockatrice, = Pr. *calcatrix* = Sp. *cocatrix*, *cocadriz*, *cocatrix*, a crocodile, = It. *cocatrice* (ML. *cocatrix*, -*trix*), a cockatrice: all corruptions of L. *crocodilus*, a crocodile; cf. *crocodile* and its obs. forms *cockodrill*, *cockodrille*. Popularly associated with *cock¹*, hence the fable of its origin.] 1. A fabulous monster reputed to be hatched by a serpent from a cock's egg, represented as possessing characters belonging to both animals, and supposed to have the power of killing by the glance of its eye; a basilisk. It occurs as a bearing in heraldry, represented as having the head, legs, and feet of the cock, a serpent's body and tail, and dragon-wings. It is generally represented in profile, as if passant; but when blazoned displayed it is depicted affronté, so as to show both wings.



Cockatrice.

They hatch *cockatrice* eggs, and weave the spider's web.
Isa. lix. 5.

And kill with looks as *Cockatrices* doo.
Spenser, Sonnets, xlix.

And that bare vowel I shall poison more
Than the death-darting eye of cockatrice.

Shak., R. and J., iii. 2.

2f. A loose woman.

Withal calls me at his pleasure I know not how many
cockatrices, and things. *B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels*, iv. 1.
Amphisien cockatrice. Same as *basiliak*, 1.—**Cockatrice's head**, in *her*, a bearing representing the head of a cockatrice, which, to distinguish it from a cock's head, has two ears or horns.

Cockaynet, *n.* See *Cockaigne*.

cock-bead (kok' béd), *n.* In *joinery*, a bead which is not flush with the general surface, but raised above it.

cockbill (kok' bil), *v. t.* [See *a-cockbill*.] *Naut.*, to place a cockbill, as an anchor or the yards.

The pilot gave orders to *cock-bill* the anchor and overhaul the chain. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, *Before the Mast*, p. 427.

cockboat (kok' bôt), *n.* [*ME. cockboot, cockbote*, also *cogboot*, < **cok*, *E. cock*⁴ (or *cog*, *E. cog*¹), + *bote*, etc., *E. boat*.] A small boat. See *cock*⁴.

No wise man will sail to Ormus in a *cock-boat*.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 872.

The camels tripped and stumbled, tossing their litters like *cock-boats* in a short sea.

cock-brained† (kok' bränd), *a.* Giddy; rash; hare-brained.

The mad Lord Frampul! and this same is his daughter.
But as *cock-brained* as e'er the father was!

B. Jonson, New Inn, i. 1.
Such a *cock-brained* solicitor. *Milton, Colasterion*.

cock-brass (kok' bräs), *n.* Same as *cock-metal*.

cock-bread (kok' bred), *n.* A stimulating diet given to game-cocks to prepare them for fighting.

You feed us with *cock-bread*, and arm us with steel spurs that we may mangle and kill each other for your sport.
Southey, The Doctor, clxiv.

cock-broth (kok' brôth), *n.* Broth made by boiling a cock or other fowl; cockie-leekie. [*Scotch.*]

cockchafer (kok' chä' fêr), *n.* [*cock*¹ (orig. for *clock*², a beetle) + *chafer*¹.] 1. The popular name of a very common lamellicorn beetle of Europe, *Melolontha vulgaris*. Also called *May-beetle*, *May-bug*, *dor-beetle*, and *dor-bug*.—2. Any one of various similar or related beetles.

cockcrow (kok' krô), *n.* [*cock*¹ + *crow*¹, *n.* Cf. *AS. hancrêd*, *cockerowing*, < *hana*, a cock, + *crêd*, *crowing*.] The time at which cocks crow; the dawn of day.

cockcrowing (kok' krô'ing), *n.* [*cock*¹ + *crowing*.] Same as *cockcrow*.

Watch ye therefore: for ye know not when the master of the house cometh, at even, or at midnight, or at the cockcrowing, or in the morning.
Mark xlii. 35.

cocked-hat (kokt' hat'), *n.* [In allusion to the three-cornered *cocked hat*: see *cock*², *v.*] 1. A variety of the game of bowls in which but three pins, placed at the angles of a triangle, are used.—2. A note folded into a three-cornered shape.

cockee (ko-kê'), *n.* [*Sc.*; also *cock*: see *cock*¹, *n.*, 14.] In the game of curling, the spot at the end of a rink where the player must stand when he hurls his stone, usually marked by a cross in a circle.

cocke-garden, *n.* Same as *cockle-garden*.

cocket† (kok' êr), *n.* [(Cf. *E. dial. cokers*, rims of iron round wooden shoes) < *ME. coker*, a kind of boot, appar. a particular use of earlier *ME. koker*, a quiver, < *AS. cocor, cocur, cocer* = *OFries. koker* = *D. koker* = *MLG. koker*, *L.G. köker* = *OHG. chohhar*, *MHG. kocher*, *G. köcher* = *Sw. koger* = *Dan. kogger*, a quiver. Hence, from *Teut.*, *ML. cucurum*, *MGr. κοκκουρον*, *OF. cocoure*, also *couire, couevre, cuire*, > *ME. quiver*, *F. quiver*². *Cocket*² is thus a doublet of *quiver*², *q. v.*] 1. A quiver.

Enne *koker* fulne flan [arrows]. *Layamon*, I. 276.

2. *pl.* High shoes or half-boots, laced or buttoned.

His mittens were of baizens [badger's] skinnie.
His *cockers* were of cordwin [Cordova leather].
His hood of meniveere. *Drayton, Dowsabell*.

3. *pl.* Thick stockings without feet, used as an outside protection for the lower part of the leg.

Bootes, *cocurs*, myttens, mot we were [wear]:
For husbundes and hunters all this goodde is;
For that noi walk in breres and in goodes.
Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 43.

4. *pl.* Same as *cockermegs*.

cocket² (kok' êr), *n.* [*cock*¹ + *-er*¹.] 1. A cock-fighter; one who makes a practice of fighting game-cocks, or of training them for fighting.

Here his poor bird th' inhuman *cocket* brings,
Arms his hard heel and clips his golden wings.
Cranbe, Parish Register.

2. A dog of the spaniel kind, trained to start woodcock and snipe in woods and marshes.

cocket³, *n.* [*ME. cocker, cokker*; < *cock*³ + *-er*¹.] A fighter; a bully.

He is *cocket*, thief and horeling. *Rel. Antiq.*, I. 188.

Thise dysars [diceers] and thise hollars [holours],
Thise *cockers* and thise bullars,
Bese welle war of thise men.

Towneley Mysteries, p. 242.

cocket⁴ (kok' êr), *v. t.* [Early mod. *E.* also *coquer* (and *cocke*: see *cock*³), < *ME. cockeren*; of uncertain origin. Cf. *W. cocri*, fondle, indulge, *cocr*, a fondling, *F. coqueliner*, dandle, cockle, fondle, *It. cocco*, "cockring sport, dandling delight or glee" (Florio), a darling. See *cocket*³, *cocking*³, *cockish*, *cocky*.] To fondle; indulge; treat with excessive tenderness; pamper; spoil.

Cocker thy child, and he shall make thee afraid.
Ecclus. xxx. 9.

I would to God (saith he) we ourselves did not spoil our children's manners, by overmuch *cockering* and nice education.

The nursery-*cocker*'d child will jeer at aught
That may seem strange beyond his nursery.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 206.

Tennyson, Queen Mary, ii. 2.

cocket⁵ (kok' êr), *n.* [*E. dial.*, also *coker*, < *ME. coker*; origin uncertain; perhaps connected with *cock*³.] A reaper. [Now only prov. Eng.]

"Cans tow [canst thou] seruen," he seide, "other ayngen in a church,
Other coke [var. loke] for my *cockers*, other to the cart pliche?"
Piers Plowman (C), vi. 12.

cockerel (kok' êr-el), *n.* [*ME. cokerel, cokerelle*, appar. a double dim. of *cock*¹. Cf. *cockle*⁴.] A young domestic cock; specifically, the male of the domestic fowl up to one year old. Both cockerel and pullet are specifically called *chicks*, as distinguished from *fowls*.

Cokerelle, gallus, gallulus. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 80.

The *cockerels* fleshe that neuer crewe is better than the olde cockes fleshe. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 222.

What wilt thou be, young *cockerel*, when thy spurs
Are grown to sharpness?
Dryden.

cockermegs (kok' êr-megz), *n. pl.* [Origin obscure; cf. *cocket*¹.] In coal-mining, two props of timber placed obliquely to each other and resting against a third one placed horizontally, so as to support the coal while it is being holed. The timber placed horizontally, and against which the other two abut on the face of the coal, is called the *cock-erpole*. Also called *cockers* and *cockersprags*.

cockernonie, cockernony (kok' êr-nô-ni), *n.* [*Sc.*; origin obscure.] The gathering of a young woman's hair under a snood or fillet. [*Scotch.*]

Jean maun batht sing her psalms and busk her *cockernony* the gate the gudeman likes.

Scott, Bride of Lammermoor, xli.

cocket¹ (kok' êt), *n.* [*ME. *cocket, coket* not found except in *ML. texts*, the *ML. reflex cockettum, coketum, cokettum, coquetum*, and as perhaps in *cocket*², *q. v.*], of uncertain origin; supposed to have orig. referred to the boat or lighter used in conveying merchandise to the shore, and hence transferred to the official custom-house seal (cf. the relation of the Anglo-Chinese *chop*⁴, an official seal, to *chop-boat*), being then < *OF. coquet*, a small boat, a cock-boat, dim. of *coque*, a boat: see *cock*⁴. Cf. *cocket*², *cock-bread*.] In England—1. A seal of the custom-house.—2. A scroll of parchment sealed and delivered by the officers of the custom-house to a merchant as a warrant that his merchandise is entered.

The foresaid marchants were not wont to pay for a *cocket* for the conveyance & transportation of their goods out of the realme (albeit many names were written therein) more then 4. d.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 172.

3. The office of entry.—4t. A stamp; an official seal of any kind.

cocket^{1†} (kok' êt), *v. t.* [*cocket*¹, *n.*] To stamp or mark with a cocket. See *cocket*¹, *n.*, 4.

cocket^{2†} (kok' êt), *n.* [*ME. coket*, of uncertain origin; supposed to be short for *coket-bred*, mod. *cocket-bread*, that is, bread that has been inspected and stamped with the official seal, < *cocket*¹.] 1. Same as *cocket-bread*.

No beggere eten bred that benes inne coome,
Bote *cocket* and cler-matin an of clene whete;
Ne non halfe peny ale in none wyse drynke.
Piers Plowman (A), vii. 292.

2. A loaf or cake of *cocket-bread*. See first extract under *cocket-bread*.—3. A measure. See first extract under *cocket-bread*.

cocket^{3†} (kok' êt), *a. and n.* [Also *cocket, coquet*; appar. (with ref. perhaps to *cockish, cocky*) < *OF. coquet*, a little cock (dim. of *cog*, a cock) (> *coqueter*, chuk as a cock, swagger, strut), mod. *F. coquet, coquette*, *coquet*: see *coquet*.] 1. *a.* Briki; pert; saucy.

Accrest [F.], crested, copped, having a great crest or comb, as a cock; also, *cockit*, proud, saucy, stately, lusty, crest-risen.—*Goguelu*, proud, *cocket*, scornful, braggard, vainglorious. *Cotgrave*.

II. *n.* A pert, swaggering fellow; a gallant. **cocket**^{4†}, *v. t.* [Origin obscure.] To join or fasten in building.

To joyne or fasten in building, as one joyste or stone is *cocketed* within another. *Thomas, Dict.*, 1644.

cocket-bread† (kok' êt-bred), *n.* [See *cocket*².] The second quality of wheat bread, the finest being *wastel*. Also called *cocket*.

Bread-cocket of a farthing, of the same corn and Bultel, shall weigh more than *Wastel* by iijs. And *Cocket-Bread* made of corn of lower Price shall weigh more than *Wastel* by vs. Bread made into a Simnel, shall weigh iijs. less than *Wastel*. Bread made of the whole wheat shall weigh a Cocket and a half, so that a cocket shall weigh more than a *Wastel* by vjs. Bread of Treet shall weigh two *Wastels*: and Bread of common wheat shall weigh two great *Cockets*. *Statute of Bread and Ale*, 51 Hen. III.

I believe *Cocket-bread* or *Cocket* was only hard sea-blaket; either so-called because cocketed or marked with a peculiar stamp or cocket: or also because made for the use of Cock-swains or Seamen. This is but my conjecture; For no author has yet hit upon the sense of the word or Derivation of it. *Cowell*.

cockey (kok' i), *n.* [*E. dial.*] A common sewer. *Britton; Halliwell*.

cockeye (kok' i), *n.* [Appar. < *cock*² + *eye*; Skeat derives *cock* from Gael. *caog*, wink; cf. *caog-shuil*, a squint eye, *caogait*, winking, squinting.] 1. A squinting eye; strabismus.—2. The depression on the balance-rynd of a millstone that receives the point of the spindle.—3. In a harness, the loop at the end of a trace, by means of which it is attached to the swingletree.—*A-cockeye*, *adv. phr.*, asquint; obliquely.

As I was hunting in the park, I saw Cupid shooting a *cockeye* into your face, and gazing after his arrow, it fell into mine eye. *Chapman, Blind Beggar of Alexandria*.

cockeyed (kok' id), *a.* [*Cockeye* + *-ed*².] Having a squinting eye; cross-eyed.

cock-feather (kok' fêth' êr), *n.* In *archery*, the feather which stands up on the arrow when it is rightly placed upon the string, perpendicularly above the cock or notch.

cock-fight (kok' fit), *n.* A match or contest of cocks; a very ancient sport, in which cocks, usually armed with long steel spurs bound to the shanks, are set to fight with each other, commonly in a "pit," so called.

cock-fighter (kok' fi' tēr), *n.* One who engages in cock-fighting.

cock-fighting (kok' fi' tīng), *n. and a. I. n.* The fighting of cocks as a sport.

In a Word, *Cock-fighting* is an heathenish Mode of Diversion from the first, and at this Day ought certainly to be confined to barbarous Nations.

Bourne's Pop. Antiq. (1777), p. 379.

In the reign of Edward III. *cock-fighting* became a fashionable amusement; it was then taken up more seriously than it formerly had been, and the practice extended to grown persons. *Strutt, Sports and Pastimes*, p. 376.

To beat *cock-fighting*, to go beyond one's expectations; surpass everything. [*Colloq.*]

The Squire faltered out, "Well, this beats *cockfighting*! the man's as mad as a March hare!"
Bulwer, My Novel, iii. 11.

II. *a.* Addicted to the sport of fighting cocks; having the tastes and habits of a cock-fighter.

The ne'er-do-well sons of *cockfighting* baronets.
G. A. Sala, The Ship-Chandler.

cock-garden (kok' gar' dn), *n.* Same as *cockle-garden*.

cockgrass (kok' gräs), *n.* Darnel. [*Prov. Eng.*] **cockhead** (kok' hed), *n.* The top point of the spindle of a millstone.

cock-hedge (kok' hej), *n.* [Prob. a var. of *quick-hedge*; cf. *ME. cuc, cuuc*, var. of *cwic*, quick.] A quickset hedge. [*Prov. Eng.*]

cockhoop (kok' hōp), *n.* A bullfinch. [*Prov. Eng.*]

cockhorse (kok' hōrs), *n. and a.* [Appar. orig. a nursery term; cf. *E. dial. cop-horse*, a child's name for a horse, a toy horse. The allusion to *cock*¹ is prob. fanciful, though some would find here a survival of an ancient myth, connecting the term with the griffin myth and the fabulous *ἰππαλεκτρίων*, 'horse-cock,' in *Æschylus* and *Aristophanes*.] I. *n.* A child's rocking-horse or hobby-horse: commonly used in the adverbial phrase on *cockhorse*, *a-cockhorse*, on horseback, or as if on horseback (as when a child rides on a broomstick); hence, in an elevated position; elated; on the high horse.

Abated to an ebb so low that boys
A-*cock-horse* frisk'd about me without plunge.
Ford, Lady's Trial, iii. 3.

When you would have a Child go to such a place, and you find him unwilling, you tell him he shall ride a *Cock-horse*, and then he will go presently.

Selden, Table-Talk, p. 96.

My gentlemen return'd to their lodgings on cockhorse, and began to think of a fund for a glorious equipage. *Gentleman Instructed*, p. 215.

II. a. 1. Mounted as on a hobby-horse, or as if on horseback. [Rare.]—2. Proud; upstart. [Rare.]

Cockhorse peasantry.

Marlowe.

cockhorse (kok'hôrs), *adv.* [*< cockhorse, a.*] *Astride.*

Alma, they strenuously maintain,
Sits Cock-Horse on her Throne the Brain.

Prior, Alma, 1.

A huge fellow, with one eye closed and half his whiskers burned by the explosion of powder, was riding cock-horse on a gun. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVI. 259.

cockie-leekie (kok'i-lē'ki), *n.* [Sc., also written *cocky-leeky* and *cock-a-leekie*, a loose dim. compound of *cock*¹ + *leek*.] Soup made of a cock or other fowl boiled with leeks.

cockillet, *n.* The old English form of *cockle*².
cocking¹ (kok'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *cock*¹, *v.*] Cock-fighting.

Cries out 'gainst cocking, since he cannot bet.

B. Jonson, Epigrams, cxix.

Let cullies that lose at a race
Go venture at hazard to win,
Or he that is bubbled at dice
Recover at cocking again.

Quoted in *Strutt's Sports and Pastimes*, p. 106.

cocking², *n.* [ME. *cockynge, cockunge*; verbal *n.* of *cock*², *v.*] Fighting; battling; sparring; disputing. *Udall.*

Mars with fighting and cockyng.

Trevise, tr. of Higden's Polychronicon, III. 83.

Ne beth nan icrunet [crowned] bute whase [whoso] treoweliche thulleit fhte & with strong cockunge ouer-cume hire flesch. *Hali Meidenhead* (ed. Cockayne), p. 47.

cocking³ (kok'ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *cock*³, *v.* Cf. *cockering*, ppr. of *cock*⁴, *v.*] Cockering.

Cocking dadas make sawcle lads

In youth to rage, to beg in age.

Tusser, Life, p. 162.

cocking-main (kok'ing-mān), *n.* A series of cock-fights carried on in immediate succession between two sides or parties.

cockish (kok'ish), *a.* [*< cock*¹ + *-ish*¹. Cf. *cocky, cocket*³.] Like a cock; arrogant; pert; forward; presuming. [Colloq.]

cockishness (kok'ish-nes), *n.* Uppishness; arrogance; impertinence; presumption. [Colloq.]

cock-laird (kok'lārd), *n.* A person who owns a small landed property and cultivates it himself; a yeoman. [Scotch.]

cockle¹ (kok'l), *n.* [*< ME. cockle, cockel, cokkel, cokel*, *< AS. coccel*, tares, *< Ir. cogal*, corn-cockle, beards of barley, = Gael. *cogall*, tares, husks, cockle, *cogull*, corn-cockle; cf. *cochull*, a husk, shell. Cf. *F. coquiol, coquioule*, cockle, also of Celtic origin. Ult. connected with *cockle*².] 1. Darnel, *Lolium temulentum*; rye-grass, *L. perenne*; tare; a weed generally.

His enemy came and sew about dernel or cokil.

Wyclif, Mat. xiii. 25.

Cokyle, wede, nigella, lolium, zizania.

Prompt. Parv., p. 86.

Let thistles grow instead of wheat, and cockle instead of barley. *Job xxxi. 40.*

Such were the first weak steps of the fathers of our language, who, however, culled for us many a flower among their cockle. *I. D'Israeli, Amen. of Lit.*, I. 812.

2. The corn-rose or corn-cockle, *Lychnis (Agrostemma) Githago*.

cockle² (kok'l), *n.* [*< ME. cokel*, perhaps dim. of **kok, cocke*, a shell (see *cock*³); otherwise *< OF. (and F.) coquille*, a shell, cockle, = Sp. *coquillo* = It. *cochiglia*, *< L. conchylium* (see *conchylious*), *< Gr. κοχύλιον*, dim. of *κοχύλη*, a small kind of mussel or cockle, *< κόχη*, *L. concha*, a shell, conch, *> F. coque*, a cockle, a shell: see *cockle*¹, *cockle*³, *cock*⁸, and *conch*.] 1. A mollusk of the family *Cardiidae* and genus *Cardium*; especially, the common edible species of Europe, *Cardium edule*; the shell of such mollusks.—2. An equivalve bivalve, resembling or related to mollusks of the genus *Cardium*.

(a) A bivalve mollusk of the family *Myidae*. *Mya truncata*: so called in the Hebrides; more fully called *lady-cockle*. (b) A bivalve mollusk of the family *Pectinidae*; the scallop. (c) The oyster.

And as the cockille, with heuently dewe so cleue
Of kynde, engendereth white perils rounde.

Lydgate, p. 46.



Common Cockle (*Cardium edule*).

[Allusion is here made to the old fable that oysters rise to the surface of the water at the full moon, and open their shells to receive the falling dew-drops, which thus harden into pearls.]

3. A univalve mollusk of the family *Muricidae*; the murex or purple-fish.

There are cockles in great numbers, with which they dye a scarlet colour so strong and fair that neither the heat of the sun nor the violence of the rain will change it, and the older it is, the better it looks.

Camden, Britannia, p. 902.

4. A ringlet or crimp.

The Queen had inkling; instantly she sped

To curl the cockles of her new-bought head.

Sylvestre, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II., The Decay.

5. [See *cockle*², *v.*] The instrument used in cockling the cogs of a mill. *E. D.*—Cockles of the heart, the inmost recesses of the heart. [A phrase of unknown origin, but probably connected with *cockle*², *n.*, a shell, and *cockle*², *v.*, to pucker.]

Polyglot tossed a bumper off; it cheer'd

The cockles of his heart.

Colman the Younger, Poet. Vagaries, p. 147.

Hot cockles [a fanciful name; cf. *to cry cockles*, (*b*), below], a kind of game. See the extracts.

Hot Cockles, from the French *hautes-coquilles* [an error], is a play in which one kneels, and covering his eyes lays his head in another's lap and guesses who struck him.

Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 501.

As at *Hot Cockles* once I laid me down,

And felt the weighty Hand of many a Clown;

Buxoma gave a gentle Tap, and I

Quick rose, and read soft Mischief in her eye.

Gay, Shepherd's Week, Monday, l. 99.

Lady-cockle. (a) A bivalve mollusk of the family *Macridae*, *Macra subtruncata*: so called at Belfast, Ireland. It is rarely used except as bait for fishing or as food for pigs. (b) Same as *cockle*², 2 (a).—**To cry cockles**. (a) To vend cockles by crying them in the streets. (b) To be hanged: from the noise made while strangling. *Grose*. [Prov. Eng.]

cockle² (kok'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *cockled*, ppr. *cockling*. [*< cockle*², *n.*, with ref. to the wrinkles of a cockle-shell. In the 3d sense perhaps of diff. origin.] **I. intrans.** 1. To pucker or contract into wrinkles, as cloth or glass.

The sorting together of Wools of several natures . . . causeth cloth to cockle and lie vneuen.

Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 162.

Parchment does not cockle unless wet through.

Workshop Receipts, 2d ser., p. 251.

2. To rise into frequent ridges, as the waves of a chopping sea.

Ripling and cockling seas. *Dampier, Voyages*, II. III. 5. A short cockling sea which must very soon have bulged the ship.

Cook, Voyages, I. III. 7.

It [Massachusetts Bay] is both safe, spacious, and deep, free from such cockling seas as run upon the coast of Ireland and in the channels of England.

Quoted in *Tyler's Amer. Lit.*, I. 178.

3. To make a slight score on the cogs or teeth of a mill, as a guide for cutting off their ends, so that the whole may be given a truly circular form.

II. trans. To cause to pucker in wrinkles: as, rain will cockle silk.

Showers soon drenched the camlet's cockled grain.

Gay, Trivia, l. 46.

When heated and plunged in water or oil, they are curled and cockled in all shapes [articles of steel].

Sci. Amer., N. S., LVI. 251.

cockle³ (kok'l), *n.* [*< F. coquille*, a kind of grate or stove, also lit. a shell: see *cockle*².] 1. The body or fire-chamber of an air-stove, usually made of fire-brick.—2. A kind of kiln or stove for drying hops.—3. In *porcelain-manuf.*, a large stove used for drying biscuit-ware which has been dipped in glaze, preparatory to burning.

cockle⁴ (kok'l), *n.* [Dim. of *cock*¹. Cf. *cock-erel*.] A young cock; a cockerel.

cockle⁴ (kok'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cockled*, ppr. *cockling*. [Cf. *cockle*², *n.*, and *cock*¹, *n.*] To cry like a cock. [Prov. Eng.]

cockle-boat (kok'l-bōt), *n.* Same as *cockboat*.

cockle-brained (kok'l-brānd), *a.* [Appar. *< cockle*⁴ + *brain* + *-ed*². Cf. *cock-brained* and *chuckle-headed*; foolish. Also *cockle-headed*. [Scotch.]

cockle-brillion (kok'l-bril'yōn), *n.* [*< cockle*² + *brillion*, said to be *< Bref. brélin* or *vrélin*, a wrinkle.] A bivalve mollusk of the family *Myidae*, *Mya truncata*: so called at Belfast in Ireland.

cockle-bur (kok'l-bēr), *n.* 1. The clot-bur, *Xanthium Strumarium*, a weedy composite plant with close spiny involucres.

A shaggy white pony—the abundant hair of his tail and mane thickly clotted with cockle-burs.

W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 108.

2. The agrimony, *Agrimonia Eupatoria*.
cockled (kok'ld), *a.* [*< cockle*², *n.*, + *-ed*².] Having a shell like that of a cockle; inclosed in a shell. [Rare.]

The tender horns of cockled snails.

Shak., L. L. L., IV. 3.

cockle-garden (kok'l-gār'dn), *n.* A preserve by the sea for the keeping of shell-fish. Also *cocke-garden, cock-garden*. [Eng.]

At Starcross they have small cockle-gardens, where the shellfish are kept, and the flavour of these cockles is considered superior to those which are found elsewhere.

M. S. Lowell, Edible British Mollusca (1884), p. 42.

cockle-hat (kok'l-hat), *n.* A hat bearing a scallop-shell, the badge of a pilgrim. See *scallop*. His cockle hat and staff.

Shak., Hamlet, IV. 5.

cockle-headed (kok'l-hed'ed), *a.* [Appar. *< cockle*⁴ + *head* + *-ed*².] Same as *cockle-brained*. *Scott*.

cockle-oast (kok'l-ōst), *n.* A kind of kiln for drying hops.

cockler (kok'lēr), *n.* [*< cockle*², *n.*, + *-er*¹.] One who sells cockles. *Gray*.

cockle-sauce (kok'l-sās), *n.* A sauce made from cockles, with water, flour, butter, cream, and various condiments.

cockle-shell (kok'l-shel), *n.* 1. The shell of the cockle, especially the common cockle, *Cardium edule*. See cut under *cockle*².

Shall we only sport and play, or gather cockle-shells and lay them in heaps like Children, till we are snatched away past all recovery?

Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. xlii.

Cockle-shells are used as entice for the oyster spat to adhere to. *M. S. Lowell, Edible British Mollusca* (1884), p. 44.

2. A representation of a cockle, serving, instead of the shell itself, as the badge and attribute of a pilgrim: in *her.*, same as *scallop*.—3. A cockboat.

cockle-stair (kok'l-stār), *n.* A winding or spiral stair. [Prov. Eng.]

cockle-stove (kok'l-stōv), *n.* A stove in which the cockle or fire-chamber is surrounded by air-currents, which, after being heated sufficiently, are admitted into the apartments to be warmed.

cockle-strewer (kok'l-strō'ēr), *n.* A person whose duty it was to strew the earth with cockle-shells for the game of pall-mall.

The earth is mired, and that over all there is cockle-shells powdered and spread, to keep it fast, which, however, in dry weather turns to dust and deadens the ball. The person who had the care of grounds was called the King's cockle-strewer.

Quoted in *M. S. Lowell's Edible British Mollusca* (1884), p. 46.

cocklety (kok'l-ti), *a.* [Appar. a var. of **cockly*, *< cockle*², *v.*] Unsteady. [Prov. Eng.]

cockle-wife (kok'l-wif), *n.* A woman who collects cockles or scrapes for them. [Eng.]

The sand banks are lined with cockle-wives scraping for cockles. *M. S. Lowell, Edible British Mollusca* (1884), p. 43.

cocklight (kok'lit), *n.* [*< cock*¹ + *light*.] Day-break. [Prov. Eng.]

cockloach, *cocklochet*, *n.* [*< F. coqueluche*, a hood.] A fool; a coxcomb.

A couple of cockloches. *Shirley, Witty Fair One*, II. 2.

cock-lobster (kok'lob'stēr), *n.* The male of the lobster.

cocklochet, *n.* See *cockloach*.

cockloft (kok'lōft), *n.* [*< cock*¹ + *loft*. W. *coeg-loft*, a garret, is from the E. word.] A small loft in the top of a house; a small garret or apartment immediately under the roof.

My garrets, or rather my cock-lofts, . . . are indifferently furnished. *Swift*.

cock-master (kok'mās'tēr), *n.* One who breeds or trains game-cocks.

A cockmaster bought a partridge, and turned it among the fighting cocks. *Sir R. L. Estrange*.

cock-match (kok'mach), *n.* A cock-fight for a prize. *Addison*.

cockmate (kok'māt), *n.* A mate; companion.

Not disdaining their cockmates or refraining their company. *Lyly, Euphues, Anat. of Wit*, p. 145.

cock-metal (kok'met'al), *n.* A soft alloy composed of 2 parts of copper and 1 part of lead. It is used for large vessels and measures, and for taps or cocks. Also *cock-brass*.

cock-nest (kok'nest), *n.* A nest built by a male bird and not used for incubation. Such structures are commonly made by various wrens, as the common long-billed marsh-wren of the United States, *Cistothorus* or *Telmatorhynchus palustris*, for no known purpose, unless it be for a roosting-place or kind of play-house.

The male wren (Troglodytes) of North America builds cock-nests to roost in, like the males of our kitty-wrens—a habit wholly unlike that of any other known bird.

Darwin, Origin of Species (ed. 1885), p. 234.

cockney (kok'ni), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *cockneye, cocknaye, cocknate*; *< ME. cockneye, cocknaye, cockeney, cokenay, cokenay* (see definitions). The origin has been much disputed, the form and sense of the word having become

entangled with those of other words related only remotely or not at all, namely: (1) *cock¹*, as in the desperate etym. ("Doth the *cock* neigh, too?" mentioned by Minshew; (2) *cock¹³*, *cockish*, *cocky*, etc., with allusion to pertness or conceit; (3) *Cockaigne*, *Cockayne*, an imaginary country of idleness and luxury, supposed (erroneously) to be related, whence its second meaning, 'cockneydom'; (4) *cocker⁴*, *cock⁸*, and *coax*, *v.*, pampers, fondle, akin in sense but appar. not in origin. The only solution of *cockney* phonetically satisfactory is historically unsupported, namely, < OF. **coquiné* (ML. **coquinatus*), taken in some such sense as 'a vagabond who hangs around the kitchen,' or 'a child brought up in the kitchen,' or 'a child fed in the kitchen, a pampered child.' The word would then be closely connected with OF. *coquiner*, beg (> *coquin* (ML. *coquius*, ME. *cokin*), a beggar, a rogue, F. a rogue, a rascal, *coquinerie*, beggary, F. *roguery*, *coquineau*, a scoundrel), < L. *coquinare*, serve in a kitchen, cook (hence the possible later sense of 'hang about a kitchen'), < *coquina*, a kitchen (> ult. E. *kitchen*), < *coquus*, a cook, > ult. E. *cook¹*: see *cook¹* and *kitchen*.] I. n. 1. A spoiled child; hence, a foolish or effeminate person; a simpleton: often used as a term of reproach without a very clear signification.

I bring vp lyke a *cocknaye*, je mignotte. *Palsgrave*.

I sal be halde a daf, a *cockney*. *Chaucer*, *Reeve's Tale*, l. 288.

I made thee a wanton, and thou hast made me a fool: I brought thee vp lyke a *cockney*, and thou hast handled me like a cockescombe. *Lyly*, *Euphues*, Anat. of Wit, p. 103.

A young heir or *cockney* that is his mother's darling. *Nash*, *Pierce Penilesse*.

I am afraid this great lubber, the world, will prove a *cockney*. *Shak.*, T. N., iv. 1.

2. In the following passages the meaning of the word is uncertain. It is conjectured to mean, in the first three, "a cock" or "a cook," etc.; in the last, "a cook."

I have no salt bacoun
Ne no *kokney* [var. *cockney* (C), *cockneyes* (A)], by Cryst,
collopes for to maken. *Piers Plowman* (B), vi. 287.

At that fest they wer servyd with a rychy aray,
Every fyve & fyve had a *cockney*.

Tournament of Tottenham (Percy's Reliques, p. 179).

He that comth every dale shall have a *cocknaie*,

He that comth now and then shall have a fat hen.

Heywood, Proverbs. (Wright.)

Cry to it, nuncle, as the *cockney* did to the eels, when she put 'em i the paste alive. *Shak.*, *Lear*, ii. 4.

3. A native or a permanent resident of London: used slightly or by way of contempt, and generally with allusion to peculiarities of pronunciation or insularity or narrowness of views.

A *cockney*, applied only to one borne within the sound of Bow-Bell, that is, within the City of London; which term came first out of this tale: That a Cittizens sonne riding with his father out of London into the Countrey, and being a noulce and meerly ignorant how come or cattle increased, asked, when he heard a horse neigh, what the horse did. His father answered, "The horse doth neigh." Riding farther he heard a cocke crow, and said, "Doth the cocke neigh, too?" and therefore *Cockney* or *Cocknie*, by inversion thus: incock, *quasi* incoctus, i. [e.] raw or vnripe in Countreymens affaires. But in these daies we may leaue the terme *Cockney*, and call them Apricokes, in Lat. *præcox*, i. [e.] *præmatura*, i. [e.] soone or rathe ripe, for the suddainnesse of their wits, whereof cometh our English word *Princocks* for a ripe headed young boie. . . . A *Cockney* may be taken for a childe tenderly or wantonly bred up. *Minshew*.

That synod's geography was as ridiculous as a *cockney's*, to whom all is Barbary beyond Brainford, and Christendome endeth at Greenwich. *Whitlock*, *Manners of Eng. People* (1654), p. 221.

4. [cap.] Same as *Cockaigne*, 2 (where see extract).

II. a. Pertaining to or like cockneys or Londoners: as, *cockney* conceit; *cockney* speech. *cockney* (kok'ni), *v. t.* [*cockney*, *n.*] To pamper; fondle; cocker.

The wise justice of the Almighty meant not to *cockney* us up with mere dainties. *Bp. Hall*, *Sermons*, xxix. (Jan., 1625).

cockneydom (kok'ni-dum), *n.* [*cockney*, 3, + *-dom*.] The region or home of cockneys: a contemptuous or humorous name for London and its suburbs.

He [Sterling] called Cruikshank the Raphael of *Cockneydom*. *Caroline Fox*, *Journal*, p. 144.

cockneyfication (kok'ni-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [*cockneyfy*: see *-fy* and *-ation*.] The act of subjecting, or the state of being subjected, to the ways and influences of London or of the Londoners.

With regard to most romantic sites in England, there is a sort of average *cockneyfication* with which you must make your account. *H. James, Jr.*, *Portraits of Places*, p. 248.

cockneyfy (kok'ni-fi), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cockneyfied*, ppr. *cockneyfying*. [*cockney*, 3, + *-fy*.] To make like a cockney. [Colloq.]

cockneyish (kok'ni-ish), *a.* [*cockney* + *-ish¹*.] Relating to or like cockneys.

cockneyism (kok'ni-izm), *n.* [*cockney* + *-ism¹*.] 1. The condition, qualities, manner, or dialect of the cockneys.—2. A peculiarity of the dialect of the Londoners.

Tom . . . recognised the woman's Berkshire accent beneath its coat of *cockneyism*.

Kingsley, *Two Years Ago*, xxiv.

cockodrillet, *n.* See *crocodile*.

cockpaddle (kok'pā'dl), *n.* [Sc., also written *cockpaddle*; origin obscure.] A name of the common lumpsucker, *Cyclopterus lumpus*.

cock-penny (kok'pen'i), *n.* See the extracts.

The payments were usually made at Shrovetide under the name of *Cock-pence*, as the master [of Cartmel grammar-school], as a sort of return for the compliment made to him, provided a cock for the sport of his scholars. *Baines*, *Hist. Lancashire*, II. 682.

Formerly an admission fee [to the free grammar-school at Burnley] was paid, and a *cock-penny* at Shrovetide; but, in lieu of these, the master is now allowed to make a charge of from four to six guineas a-year for each boy, for writing, arithmetic, etc. *Baines*, *Hist. Lancashire*, II. 34.

cockpit (kok'pit), *n.* [*cock¹* + *pit¹*.] 1. A pit or inclosed place used for cock-fighting.

And now I have gained the *cockpit* of the Western world, and academy of arms for many years. *Howell*, *Vocall Forest*.

2. Formerly, an apartment under the lower gun-deck of a ship of war, forming quarters for junior officers, and during a battle devoted to the surgeon and his assistants and patients.—3. A room in Westminster in which the English Privy Council hold their sittings: so called from its occupation of the site of the former cockpit of the palace at Whitehall.

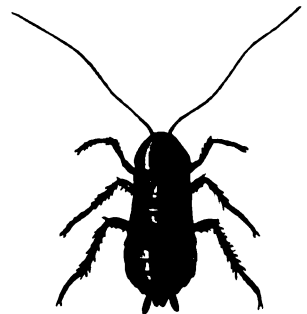
He [Brougham] threatened to sit often at the *cockpit*, in order to check Leach, who, though a good judge in his own court, was good for nothing in a court of appeal. *Greville*, *Memoirs*, Nov. 22, 1830.

4. The pit or area of a theater.

Can this *cockpit* hold
The vasty fields of France? or may we cram
Within this wooden O the very casques
That did affright the air at Agincourt?
Shak., *Hen. V.*, i. (cho.).

cockquean (kok'kwēn), *n.* [Var. of *cucquean*, *cotquean*.] Same as *cotquean*. *Warner*.

cockroach (kok'rōch), *n.* [Formerly *cockroche*, an accom. of Sp. *cucaracha*, a wood-louse, a cockroach, = Pg. **caçaroucha*, *caroucha*, a beetle.] The popular name of the insects of the orthopterous genus *Blatta*, in a broad sense comprising several species, of which *B. (Periplaneta) orientalis*, the common cockroach or black beetle, may be regarded as the type. They have parchment-like elytra, and in the female the wings are imperfectly developed. They are nocturnal in their habits, and are very troublesome in houses, where they often multiply with great rapidity, infesting kitchens and pantries, and attacking provisions of all kinds. They have an offensive smell. One of the commonest cockroaches of the United States is the *Blatta germanica*, commonly called *croton-bug* (which see). See also cut under *Blattidae*.



Female Cockroach (*Blatta* or *Periplaneta orientalis*), three fourths natural size.

cocks (koks), *n.* [Prob. pl. of *cock¹*.] A common name in some parts of England for the ribwort, *Plantago lanceolata*, from a children's game in which the flower-spikes are fought against each other like cocks in a cock-fight.

cockscomb (koks'kōm), *n.* [Also written (in def. 6 usually) *cozcomb*; < ME. *cockes comb*, *kokys coom*, etc.; < *cock's*, poss. of *cock¹*, + *comb¹*.] 1. The comb or earuncle of a cock.

There ben white Gees, rede aboute the Nekke, and thei han a gret Crest, as a *Cockes Comb* upon hire Hedes. *Manderly*, *Travels*, p. 207.

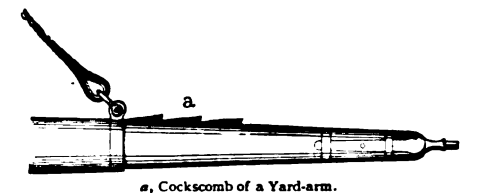
2. A name given to flowering plants of various genera. By gardeners it is properly confined to *Celonia cristata* (see cut under *Celonia*), but it is also applied to some similar species of *Anaranthus*, as well as to the yellow-rattle, *Rhinanthus Crista-galli*, from the shape of its calyx, and locally to several other plants. In the West Indies the name is given to the *Erythrina Crista-galli*, on account of its crest-like corolla.

3. A kind of oyster, *Ostrea cristagalli*, having both valves plaited. Also called *cockscomb-oyster*.

ter. E. P. Wright.—4. In *anat.*, the crista galli of the ethmoid bone. See *crista*.—5. In *lace-making*, a bride. See *bride²*, 2.—6. A fop; a vain silly fellow: in this sense usually written *cozcomb* (which see).

If the enemy is an ass, and a fool, and a prating *Cockcomb*. *Shak.*, *Hen. V.*, iv. 1.

7. *Naut.*, a notched cleat on the yard-arm of a



a, Cockscomb of a Yard-arm.

vessel to facilitate hauling out the reef-earings.—*Cockscomb-grass*, the *Cynosurus echinatus*, an annual European grass, so called from the shape of the panicle.—*Cockscomb morion*, a morion of the kind common in the sixteenth century, having a high erect blade rising above the headpiece.—*Cockscomb pyrites*, a variety of marcasite, or white iron pyrites. See *marcasite*.

cockscomb-oyster (koks'kōm-ois'tēr), *n.* Same as *cockscomb*, 3.

cocksfoot, *cocksfoot-grass* (koks'fūt,-grās), *n.* The orchard-grass, *Dactylis glomerata*, tall and coarse, but valuable for hay, and growing well in the shade: so called from the dense branches of the one-sided panicle. It is native in Europe, but widely naturalized in other temperate countries.

cockshead (koks'hēd), *n.* [*cock's*, poss. of *cock¹*, + *head*.] 1. A name of the sainfoin, *Onobrychis sativa*, from the shape of its pod.—2. In the West Indies, the plant *Desmodium tortuosum*, with much-twisted jointed pods.

cockshoot¹, *n.* A variant of *cockshut*.

cockshut¹ (kok'shut), *n.* [Also in var. form *cockshoot*; < *cock¹* + *shut*.] A large net for catching woodcock by shutting them in.—*Cockshut time*, *cockshut light*, the time or the light (twilight) of evening: so called from that being the time when the cockshut was commonly used, the woodcock then going out to feed. *Nares*.

About *cock-shut time*. *Shak.*, *Rich. III.*, v. 3.

For you would not yesternight
Kiss him in the *cock-shut light*.

B. Jonson, *The Satyr*.

A fine *cock-shoot* evening. *Middleton* (and others), *The Widow*, iii. 1.

cockshy (kok'shī), *n.* [*cock¹*, *n.*, + *shy²*.] The act of throwing stones or other missiles at a mark or target.

To settle the question of a geological formation by picking up the stones and appealing to the test of a *cockshy*. *Lord Strangford*, *Letters and Papers*, p. 215.

cocksper (kok'spēr), *n.* [Cf. *cocksper*, 4.] A northern Scotch name of the fry of the salmon.

cockspur (kok'spēr), *n.* [*cock¹* + *spur*.] 1. One of the sharp spurs on the legs of a male gallinaceous bird.—2. A small wedge of clay or earthenware placed between articles of pottery to prevent their adhering during and after the process of glazing.—3. In bot.: (a) A North American species of thorn, *Crataegus Crus-galli*, frequently cultivated as an ornamental shrub. (b) *Pisonia aculeata*, a West Indian shrub.—4. A small shell-fish. [Prov. Eng.]

cockspur-grass (kok'spēr-grās), *n.* A coarse annual grass, *Panicum Crus-galli*. Also known as *barn-yard grass*.

cock-stelet, *n.* A stick to throw at a cock, in the game called *cock-throwing* (which see).

Sir Thomas More, who wrote in the sixteenth century, describing the state of childhood, speaks of his skill in casting a *cock-stele*, that is, a stick or a cudgel to throw at a cock. It was universally practised upon Shrove-Tuesday. *Strutt*, *Sports and Pastimes*, p. 373.

cockstone (kok'stōn), *n.* Same as *alectorial¹*.

cock-stridet (kok'strid), *n.* A short distance or space, like that passed by a cock in one stride.

It is now February, and the Sun is gotten up a *cock-stride* of his climbing. *Bruton*, *Fantasticks* (February).

At New Year's tide

The days lengthen a *cock's stride*. *Old saying*.

cock-sure (kok'shūr), *a.* [Appar. < *cock¹* (perhaps with allusion to *cockish*, *cocky*, with ref. to pert self-confidence) + *sure*.] 1. Perfectly secure or safe.

The devil was disappointed of his purpose; for he thought all to be his own: and when he had once brought Christ to the cross, he thought all *cock-sure*. *Latimer*, *Sermon of the Plough*.

2. Confidently or absolutely sure or certain.

Hold! I forbid the Banns; you shan't have her, mun, for all you are so *cock-sure*. *Mrs. Centlivre*, *The Man's Bewitch'd*, v.

cock-sure (kok'shŭr), *adv.* [*< cocksure, a.*] With perfect security or certainty.

We steal as in a castle, *cocksure*; we have the receipt of fern-seed, we walk inviolable. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., li. 1.

cock-sureness (kok'shŭr-nes), *n.* Confident certainty.

Of all the dangerous mental habits, that which school-boys call *cocksureness* is probably the most perilous.

Huxley, Sensation and Sensiferous Organs.

cockswain, coxswain (kok'swān; colloq. kok'-sn), *n.* [Also contr. *cockson, cozon*; *< cock's*, poss. of *cock*, a boat, + *swain*. Cf. *boatswain*.] The person who steers a boat; a person on board of a ship who has the care of a boat and its crew under an officer.

Their majesties, Lord Carteret, and Sir John Norris, embarked in Sir John's barge, and his captain steered the boat as *coxswain*. *A. Drummond*, *Travels*, p. 70.

cocktail (kok'tāl), *n.* [*< cock* (in part with allusion to *cock*, *v.*) + *tail*. The origin of the term in the 3d and 4th senses is not clear.] 1. A bird of the genus *Alectrurus*.—2. [So called from the way it cocks up its abdomen.] A name of a European insect, *Ocyrops* or *Goerius olens*, one of the rove-beetles or *Staphylinidae*. Also called *devil's coach-horse* (which see, under *devil*).—3. A horse which is not thoroughbred, but has some impure blood, generally one fourth or less, but sometimes one half; hence, an underbred person.

But servants are gentlemen, I suppose? A good deal of the *cocktail* about them, I should think.

Macmillan's Mag.
4. An American drink, strong, stimulating, and cold, made of spirits, bitters, and a little sugar, with various aromatic and stimulating additions.

Being famous for nothing but gin-cocktails, and commanding a fair salary by his one accomplishment.

Hawthorne, *Blithedale Romance*, xxi.
Did ye ever try a brandy *cock-tail*, Cornel?

Thackeray, *Newcomers*, xlii.
Champagne cocktail, a glass of champagne (preferably of the Rheims sort) with a few drops of Angostura bitters.—**Manhattan cocktail**, a whisky cocktail diluted with vermouth.—**Martini cocktail**, a gin cocktail diluted with vermouth.—**Soda cocktail**, a glass of soda-water with a little bitter.

cock-tailed (kok'tāld), *a.* [*< cocktail* + *-ed*.] Having the tail cocked or tilted up: as, the *cock-tailed flycatcher*, *Alectrurus tricolor*.

cock-throwing (kok'thrō'ing), *n.* An old sport consisting in tying a cock to a stake and throwing sticks at it until it was killed. See *cock-stele*.

Cock-throwing,
Cock-a-doodle do! 'tis the bravest game.

Wit's Recreation, 1640.
The very barbarous amusement of *cock-throwing*, which was at least as old as Chaucer, and in which Sir T. More when a young man had been especially expert. Is said to have been peculiarly English. *Lecky*, *Eng.* in 18th Cent., iv.

cock-up (kok'up), *a.* In printing, having the top much above the top line of the other letters of the text: applied to a large type used for the initial letter of the first word of a volume, part, book, or chapter.

cockup (kok'up), *n.* [In def. 1, prob. so called from the trend of the snout.] 1. A serranoid fish, *Lates calcarifer*, of the seas, backwaters, and mouths of rivers of India and neighboring countries. It has an oblong compressed body, moderate scales, small head with incurved sloping profile, from 7 to 8 spines in the first dorsal, 2 spines and from 11 to 12 rays in the second, 3 spines and from 8 to 9 rays in the anal, and convex caudal fin. The color is gray inclining to green on the back and silvery below. It is an excellent food-fish, both fresh and salted, and from it some of the best tamarind-fish is preserved. By Cuvier and Valenciennes it was named *Lates nobilis*, and by that name it was known to most naturalists up to 1860. It is ranked by some naturalists as a fresh-water fish, and occurs in all the large rivers of India and Burma. It is predatory in its habits, and ascends far up the rivers, especially in the wake of shoals of a kind of shad, *Clupea palasah*, and reaches as high as Mandalay, in Upper Burma, about 650 miles from the sea.

2†. An old form of hat with the brim much turned up in front.

cockwardt, *n.* An obsolete form of *cuckold*.

cock-water (kok'wā'tēr), *n.* In mining, a stream of water brought into a trough to wash away sand from ores.

cockweb (kok'web), *n.* A dialectal variant of *cobweb*.

cockweed (kok'wēd), *n.* [*< cock* + *weed*.] A European plant, *Lepidium latifolium*. Also called *dittander* and *peppercort*.

cockwoldt, *n.* An obsolete form of *cuckold*.

cocky (kok'i), *a.* [*< cock* + *-y*, perhaps as a modification of *cocket*: see *cocket*, and cf. *cockish*.] Pert; self-confident; conceited. [Colloq.]

Doubtless this was rash, but I was immensely *cocky* about my brigade, and believed it would prove equal to any demand. *N. A. Rev.*, CXVI. 240.

cockygee (kok'i-jē), *n.* A rough sour apple. [Prov. Eng.]

cockyoly-bird (kok'i-ol-i-bērd), *n.* [Appar. a fanciful perversion of *cock*, or *cocky*, + *yellow-bird*.] The yellowhammer, *Emberiza citrinella*. [Eng.]

cocoa¹, coco (kō'kō), *n.* [More correctly *coco*, early mod. E. *coco*, *coquo* (earlier, as if NL., *cocus, cocos*); = F. *coco*, < Sp. Pg. *coco* = It. *coco*, *cocoanut* (cf. NL. *cocus*, now *cocos*, > D. G. Dan. Sw. *kokos* (in comp.), *coccoa*), prob. < Gr. *κοῦκι*, the *cocoa-tree*, *cocoanut*; perhaps of Egyptian origin: cf. *κοῖξ*, an Egyptian kind of palm. The resemblance of the Sp. Pg. name to Sp. Pg. *coco*, a word used to frighten children, a bugbear, is prob. accidental. The spelling *cocoa* is due to confusion with *cacao*, which is also spelled *cocoa*: see *cocoa²*.] A palm belonging to the genus *Cocos*, producing the *cocoanut*. *C. nucifera* is everywhere cultivated in tropical regions, but more especially on islands or near the sea. It has a cylindrical stem rising to a height of 60 to 90 feet, and surmounted by a crown of feather-like leaves from 18 to 20 feet long. The small white flowers grow on a branching spadix, inclosed in a hard tough spathe. The fruits, called *cocoanuts*, are in bunches of from 12 to 20, and are of a subtriangular ovoid form, 12 inches long by 6 broad. They have each a single seed inclosed in a very hard shell, and surrounded by a thick fibrous rind or husk. This fiber, called *coir*, is made into cordage, matting, brushes, bags, etc. The flesh or meat of the *cocoanut* is a white pleasant-tasting mass, soft and gelatinous when young, but afterward lining the shell in a thick close layer; it is largely used as a condiment and in cookery and confectionery, and yields the valuable *cocoanut-oil* (which see). The nut also contains when fresh from one to two pints of a clear pleasant liquid called the *milk*. The mature shell takes a high polish, and is made into drinking-cups and other utensils and ornaments. Its various uses make the *cocoanut* an important article of commerce. A spirit called *toddy* or *arrack* is made from the sweet juice of the spathe. Indeed, almost every part of the tree is employed in tropical countries for some useful purpose. The heart, which is seldom sound, is of a light yellowish-brown color, which changes to a deep brown, almost black. The firm part of the trunk is the so-called *porcupine-wood*, which is very hard and durable, and is much used for all kinds of turnery, and especially for inlaying. Also called *cocoa-tree*, *cocoanut-tree*.

But of greater admiration is the *Coquo-tree*, being the most profitable tree in the world, of which in the Islands of Maldivia they make and furnish whole ships. *Purchas*, *Pilgrimage*, p. 505.

The slender *coco's* drooping crown of plumes. *Tennyson*, *Enoch Arden*.
cocoa² (kō'kō), *n.* [A corruption of *cacao*, by confusion with *cocoa¹*, *coco*.] 1. A corrupted form of *cacao*.—2. The ground kernels of the *cacao* or chocolate-tree. See *cacao* and *Theobroma*.—**Brazilian cocoa**, guarana.—**Cocoa-nibs**, -shells. See *cacao*.
cocoanut, coconut (kō'kō-nut), *n.* [More correctly *cokernut* (also in commercial use (in England) *cokernut*); < *cocoa¹*, *coco*, + *nut*.] The nut or fruit of the *cocoa-tree*. See *cocoa¹*.
The most precious inheritance of a Singhalese is his ancestral garden of *coco-nuts*. *Sir J. E. Tennent*, *Ceylon*, vii. 2.
Cocoanut matting. See *matting*.—**Double cocoanut**, or *coco-de-mer*, the fruit of a remarkable palm, *Lodoicea Sechellarum*, found native only on the Seychelles, in the Indian ocean, and growing to a height of from 50 to 100 feet, with a crown of gigantic palmate leaves. The fruit often weighs 40 or 50 pounds, and usually contains 4 nuts, which are 18 inches long, lobed at each end. Before maturing the inside of the nut is soft and eatable. The hard black shell is carved into ornaments, the young leaves yield an admirable material for baskets and plaited work, and the older leaves are used for partitions and thatching. The nuts, driven across the sea by the monsoons, were known in India long before the discovery of the tree which produced them, and wonderful stories were current respecting their origin.—**Sea-cocoanut**, of Jamaica, the fruit of a species of *Manicaria*, a palm of Trinidad and the South American coast, often washed ashore upon that island.

cocoanut-crab (kō'kō-nut-krah), *n.* A crustacean, *Birgus latro*, related to the hermit-crabs, inhabiting certain islands of the East Indian archipelago and Pacific ocean. It lives to a large extent on cocoanuts. With its strong claws it peels off the husk, and makes an opening in the shell through which it extracts the kernel. It lives in deep burrows and is diurnal in habit.



Cocoanut-palm (*Cocos nucifera*).

cocoanut-oil (kō'kō-nut-oil), *n.* An oil obtained from the fruit of the *Cocos nucifera*, or *cocoa-palm*. It is prepared by the natives of the tropics, where the fruit abounds, both by decoction and by expression, and is used for lighting, the preparation of unguents, etc. It is exported to a considerable extent, and is also manufactured in Europe and the United States from cocoanuts or from copra, by expression or by treatment with sulphur of carbon. Chemically, it consists of a peculiar substance, cocoinin, with a small quantity of olein. By saponification cocoinin yields glycerin and cocoinic acid. The oil is white, of the consistence of lard, and has a texture somewhat foliated. It is largely used in the preparation of candles and the so-called *fulling-soaps*. Also called *cocoa-oil*.

cocoanut-tree (kō'kō-nut-trē), *n.* See *cocoa¹*.

cocoa-oil (kō'kō-oil), *n.* Same as *cocoanut-oil*.

cocoa-plum (kō'kō-plum), *n.* See *plum*.

cocoa-powder (kō'kō-pou'dēr), *n.* [*< cocoa²* + *powder*.] A slow-burning prismatic gunpowder of a brownish color, designed for use in guns of the largest caliber. Its action is such as to give high velocities to the projectile with low or moderate pressures in the bore. The name is derived from its resemblance in color to *cocoa* or chocolate. The color is supposed to be due to the use of under-burned charcoal in its composition. It was first made in Germany.

cocoa-tree (kō'kō-trē), *n.* See *cocoa¹*.

cocobolo (kō'kō-bō'lō), *n.* A name of several hard West-Indian woods used in cabinet-making.

coco-de-mer (kō'kō-de-mār), *n.* [F.: *coco*, *cocoa*; *de*, < L. *de*, of; *mer*, < L. *mare*, sea: see *cocoa¹* and *marine*.] Same as *double cocoanut* (which see, under *cocoanut*).

cocoe, *n.* See *coco*.

cocoi (kō'koi'), *n.* [S. Amer. native name.] A large South American heron, *Ardea cocoi*, related to the great blue heron of North America.

cocoanut, *n.* See *cocoanut*.

cocoon¹ (kō'kōn'), *n.* [= D. G. *cocon* = Dan. *kōkon*, < F. *cocon*, dim. of *coque*, a shell, the shell of an egg or insect, a cocoon, < L. *concha*, a shell-fish, shell: see *cock⁴*, *conch*, *cockle²*, etc.] 1. The silky tissue or envelop which the larvæ of many insects spin as a covering for themselves while they are in the chrysalis state. The cocoon of the silkworm is a familiar example. See cut under *Bombyx*.

The mind can weave itself warmly in the cocoon of its own thoughts and dwell a hermit anywhere.

Lowell, *Study Windows*, p. 57.

As rich as moths from dusk cocoons.

Tennyson, *Princess*, li.

2. The silken case in which many spiders inclose their eggs. In some species the mother incloses herself with the eggs until they are hatched; in others she carries the cocoon about with her, or conceals it near her web, until the young emerge.

3. Generally, an egg-case, such as is produced by various animals. *Huxley*, *Anat. Invert.*, p. 198.
Calcined cocoons, one of the grades into which silkcocoons are sorted. It comprises those in which the worm has died after it has completed its work and has become reduced to a powdery substance.

cocoon² (kō'kōn'), *n.* [Cf. *coquetoon*, a kind of antelope.] The South African bastard wildebeest or brindled gnu, *Catoblepas gorgon*. *Dallas*.

cocoonery (kō'kō-nér-i), *n.*; pl. *cocooneries* (-iz). [*< cocoon¹* + *-ery*.] A building or an apartment for silkworms when feeding and forming cocoons.

Vast cocooneries are subject to disaster.

National Baptist, XIX. 634.

cocooning (kō'kō-n'ing), *n.* [*< cocoon¹* + *-ing*.] The act of forming or spinning cocoons.

The cocooning habits of *Lycosa*. *Science*, III. 686.

cocorite (kō'kō-rīt), *n.* [Braz.] A small palm of Brazil, the *Marimilitana insignis*. Its trunk yields a hard reddish wood.

Cocos (kō'kos), *n.* [NL.: see *cocoa¹*.] A genus of pinnate-leaved palms, of which the *cocoanut-tree* is the type, distinguished by the large fibrous-coated fruit, inclosing a single bony nut with three pores at its base. There are about 30 species, natives of tropical and subtropical America, of which the only one cultivated is *C. nucifera*, now found in all tropical countries, and perhaps indigenous also in the old world. The seeds of *C. butyracea* of Brazil yield an oil similar to that extracted from the *cocoanut*, and from *C. aculeata* is obtained a yellowish oil with a violet-like odor, known as *Maceja butter*. See cut under *cocoa¹*.

cocostearic (kō'kō-stē-ar'ik), *a.* [*< cocoa¹* + *stearic*.] Derived from *cocoa* and resembling in properties stearic acid.—**Cocostearic acid**. Same as *cocinic acid*.

coco-wood (kō'kō-wūd), *n.* 1. A very hard, close-grained, dark-brown wood, obtained from *Aporosa dioica*, a euphorbiaceous tree of Bengal and Burma. Also called *kokra-wood*.—2. A wood of the West Indies, said to be the product of *Inga vera*, a common leguminous tree.

cocquel, *n.* See *cockle²*.

cocquer, *v. t.* See *cocker*.
cocquet, *a. and n.* See *cocket*.
coct, *v. t.* [*L. coctus*, pp. of *coquere*, boil, cook: see *cook*], *v.*, and cf. *cooct*, *decoct*.] To boil.

Cockles from Chios, frank'd and fatt'd up
 With far and sapa, flour and cocted wine.

Middleton, *Game at Chess*, v. 3.

His physicians prescribe him, on pain of death, to drink nothing but water cocted with aniseeds.

B. Jonson, *Volpone*, II. 1.

coctible (kōk'ti-bl), *a.* [*L. as if *coctibilis*, *< coctus*, pp. of *coquere*, cook: see *cook*], *v.* Capable of being boiled or cooked. [Rare.]

coctile (kōk'til), *a.* [*L. coctilis*, burned, baked, *< coctus*, pp. of *coquere*, cook, bake: see *cook*], *v.* Made by baking or exposing to heat, as a brick. Also *coctive*.

coction (kōk'shōn), *n.* [*L. coctio(n)-*, *< coquere*, pp. *coctus*, boil, bake, cook: see *cook*], *v.*, and cf. *coct*.] 1. The act of boiling or exposing to the action of a heated liquid.—2. In med., that alteration in morbid matter which fits it for elimination.

A coction and resolution of the feverish matter.

Arbutnot, *Alliments*.

3. Digestion.

coctive (kōk'tiv), *a.* [*L. coctivus*, easily cooked, *< coctus*, pp. of *coquere*, cook: see *cook*], *v.*, and cf. *coct*.] Same as *coctile*.

cocoon (kōk'ū-lōn), *n.* [*F.*, aug. of *cocon*, cocoon: see *cocoon*]. A large cocoon.

cocum-butter, **cocum-oil** (kō'kum-but'ér, -oil), *n.* A pale, greenish-yellow, solid oil obtained from the seeds of *Garcinia indica*, a tree of the same genus as mangosteen, used in India to adulterate ghee or fluid butter. It is used in some pharmaceutical preparations, in pomatums, etc. Also spelled *kokum-butter*, -oil.

cocust, *n.* An earlier form of *cocoa*, *coco*.

cocus-wood (kō'kus-wūd), *n.* The wood of the green ebony, *Brya* or *Amerinum ebenus*, a small leguminous tree of Jamaica, used for flutes, inlaying, etc.

cocytinid (kō-sit'i-nid), *n.* A salamander-like amphibian of the family *Cocytinidae*.

Cocytinidae (kō-sit'in-i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.* (Cope, 1875), *< Cocytinus* + *-idae*]. An extinct family of proteoid amphibians, typified by the genus *Cocytinus*. The third pair of hemal branchials was developed and the first and second pairs were free and distinct; the maxillaries were weak. The species had an elongated body and tail, and lived during the Carboniferous period.

Cocytinus (kō-sit'i-nus), *n.* [*NL.* (Cope, 1871)]. An extinct genus of amphibians, typical of the family *Cocytinidae*.

cod (kod), *n.* [*< ME. cod, codde*, *< AS. cod, codd*, a bag, cod, pouch, = *MD. kotte*, serotum, = *LG. koden*, kon, belly, paunch, = *Icel. kodd*, a pillow, = *Sw. kudd*, a cushion, = *Dan. koddle*, testicle (cf. *Icel. koddri*, serotum). Cf. *W. cwd*, cod, sack, pouch. Hence *codling*]. 1. A bag. *Halliwel*.

They . . . make purses to put it (the musk) in of the skin, and these be the *cods* of muske.

Hakluyt's *Voyages*, II. 242.

2. A pillow; a bolster; a cushion. [Now only Scotch.]

I grete with myn eene

When I nap on my cod, for care . . .
 And sorrow. *Towneley Mysteries*, p. 84.

3. Any husk, shell, envelop, or case containing the seeds of a plant; a pod.

He couetide to fille his wombe of the *coddis* [*AS. of thām beān-coddum*, of the bean-cods] which the hoggis eeten. *Wyclif*, Luke xv. 16.

A certaine tree or brier . . . bearing on euery branch a fruit or *cod* round, which when it cometh to the bignesse of a wall-nut, openeth and sheweth forth the cotton. *Purchas*, *Pilgrimage*, p. 392.

4. The serotum.—5. The belly; paunch.—6. *pl.* The testicles. [Vulgar.]—7. The narrow part at the extremity of a trawl-net, usually 4 or 5 feet wide and 10 feet long. See *trawl-net*.

cod (kod), *v.*; pret. and pp. *codded*, ppr. *codding*. [*< cod*], *n.* I. *trans.* To inclose in a cod.

II. *intrans.* To form an involuere; become a codling: said of an apple.

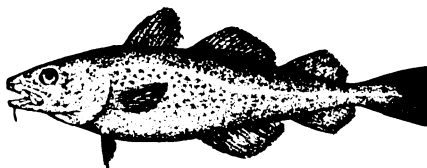
Apples in June, when, in the language of our old writers, they had scarcely *codded*, either hot or cold, would have proved no great temptation to ladies of such exquisite taste as the fair What-d'ye-lacks of Cheapside.

Dyce, *Note in Ford's Plays*, III. 207.

cod (kod), *n.* [*< ME. cod* (rare; cf. dim. *codling*), of uncertain origin. Perhaps a particular application of *ME. cod*, a shell, husk, bolster: see *cod*], *n.* Wedgwood cites *Flem. kotte*, a club, and compares *It. mazzo*, a club, with *mazzo*, a bunch, also a codfish; *It. testuto*, *F. testu*, applied to the codfish (and other fish), *It. testa*, *F. teste*,

head. The orig. *L. sense* (*testa*, pot, shell, etc.) would support the derivation from *cod*, shell.]

1. The common English name of the *Gadus morrhua*, an anacanthine fish of the family *Gadidae*, and its best-known representative. It is a valuable food-fish, and is widely distributed throughout the northern and temperate seas of both hemispheres, but does not enter the Mediterranean, though found as



Cod (*Gadus morrhua*).
 (From Report of U. S. Fish Commission, 1884.)

far south as Gibraltar. The principal cod-fisheries are on the banks of Newfoundland and the coasts of New England, but very valuable ones also exist on the coasts of Norway. It is a very voracious fish, living in water from 25 to 50 fathoms deep, where it always feeds close to the bottom, and will take almost any kind of bait which may be offered. The cod reaches maturity at the end of the third year, when it usually measures about 3 feet in length and weighs from 12 to 20 pounds; individuals, however, have been taken weighing from 50 to more than 100 pounds. The cod is of great commercial importance both as a food-fish and as the source of cod-liver oil, which possesses nutritive and therapeutic qualities of much value. Some variations in the size or quality of cod are indicated by terms expressive of the location in which they are taken, as *deep-water* or *shoal-water cod*, *shore* or *inshore cod*, etc. The name is also extended, as a popular family term equivalent to *Gadidae*, to all the species, and in different English-speaking countries is misapplied to various species of scorpænids, chiroids, serranids, sparids, percipidids, and ophidiids.

2. A chiroid fish, *Ophiodon elongatus*, of the Pacific coasts of North America, universally called *cod* and *codfish* where the true cod is unknown. Also called *cultus-cod*.—3. A serranoid fish, *Polyprion oxygenios*, of New Zealand, properly called *hapuka*.—*Bank cod*, a commercial term for cod caught on the banks of Newfoundland, of superior value.—*Black rock-cod*, an Indian sparoid fish, *Sparus berda*, considered to be an excellent food-fish. (Madras Presidency.)—*Blue-cod*. (a) In the United States, the *cultus-cod*. (b) In New Zealand, the *rock-cod*.—*Brown cod*, cod of a dark color living near shores.—*Buffalo-cod*, the *cultus-cod*.—*Clam-cod*, inshore cod which feed on clams.—*Cloudy bay-cod*. See *bay-cod*.—*Fresh-water cod*, a name of the burbot, *Lota maculosa*.—*George's cod*, cod from George's Bank (one of the banks of Newfoundland), or cod like them. They are very fat fish with white napes, and considered to be of superior quality. This name is becoming a commercial term to describe codfish of the finest quality in the United States.—*Herring-cod*, a variety of cod of southeast Maine.—*Murray cod*, a serranoid fish, *Oligoriza macquarrentis*, of the Australian rivers.—*Native cod*, cod living near the shore: distinguished from *bank cod*.—*Night cod*, cod that will bite at night.—*Pine-tree cod*, cod living along the northeast coast of Maine.—*Red rock-cod*, in New South Wales, species of *Scorpena*, *S. carolinæ*, *S. cruentæ*, and *S. bynoensis*.—*Rock-cod*. (a) Cod living on a rocky bottom. (b) Misapplied at San Francisco to a seabastine fish, *Sebastes fuscus*, and about Puget Sound to a chiroid fish, *Hezagragmus decagrammus*.

The name *Rock cod* applied (along the Pacific coast) to other Chiroids and to Sebastesichthys, and thence even transferred to Serranus, comes from an appreciation of their affinity to Ophiodon, and not from any supposed resemblance to the true codfish. *Jordan*.

(c) A serranoid fish, *Serranus* (?) *cuvieri*, of South Africa. (d) A percipidoid fish, *Percis colias*, of New Zealand.—*School cod*, cod occurring in large schools.—*Worm-cod*, cod feeding largely on worms and found near shore. (See also *cultus-cod*, *tom-cod*.)

cod (kod), *v.*; pret. and pp. *codded*, ppr. *codding*. [Origin obscure.] I. *trans.* To make fun of or play practical jokes upon. [Slang.]

II. *intrans.* To play practical jokes. [Slang.]

cod (kod), *n.* [*< cod*], *v.* A practical joke; a guy; a grind. [Slang.]

C. O. D. An abbreviation of *cash* (or *collect* payment) on *delivery*: as, the package was forwarded C. O. D.

codā (kō'dā), *n.* [It. (dim. *codetta*), *< L. coda*, later spelling of *cauda*, tail: see *cauda* and *queue*.] In music: (a) The tail or stem of a note. [Rare.] (b) A passage added to a composition for the purpose of bringing it to a complete close: it is especially important in works that are constructed in canon, rondo, or sonata form.

codaga-pala bark. Same as *Conessi bark* (which see, under *bark*).

codamine (kō-dā'mi-ē), *n.* [*NL.*] Same as *codamine*.

codamine (kō'dā-min), *n.* [*< cod(eine) + amine*]. An alkaloid (C₂₀H₂₅NO₄) of opium, isomeric with laudanine. It forms large colorless six-sided prisms.

cod-beat (kod'bār), *n.* A pillow-case. See *pillow-beat*.

codd (kod), *n.* A codger. [Slang.]

The Cistercian lads called these old gentlemen [the pensioners of Grey Friars' hospital] *Codda*, I know not wherefore. *Thackeray*, *Newcomes*, lxxv.

codde, *n.* A Middle English form of *cod*.

codde, *n.* [*ME.*, an accom. of *L. codex*, stem, trunk: see *caudex*, *codex*]. The stem or trunk of a tree.

In Wynter to his *codde* [*L. codici*] an heap of stonys
 Is good. *Palladius*, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 144.

codded (kod'ed), *a.* [*< cod* + *-ed*]. 1. Inclosed in a cod: in *her*., applied to beans, peas, etc., borne in the cod.—2. Bearing cods or seed-vessels.

This herbe is a *codded* herbe full of oilly seed.

Hakluyt's *Voyages*, II. 163.

codder (kod'ér), *n.* [*< cod* + *-er*]. A gatherer of cods or peas; especially, a woman who gathers peas for the London market. [Eng.]

The women who gathered peas for the London markets were called *codders*; a name which they still retain.

Dyce, *Note in Ford's Plays*, III. 207.

codder (kod'ér), *n.* [*< cod* + *-er*]. A person engaged in fishing for cod; a vessel used in fishing for cod. [Amer.]

codding (kod'ing), *a.* [*< cod*], *n.*, 4, + *-ing*]. Wanton; lecherous; lustful.

That *codding* spirit had they from their mother.

Shak., *Tit. And.*, v. 1.

Coddington lens. See *lens*.

coddle (kod'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *codded*, ppr. *codding*. [Also *codle*, *E. dial. quodde*; not recorded in *ME.*; prob. *< Icel. kvotla*, dabble, = *G. dial. quatteln*, wabble: appar. a word of popular origin, orig. imitative of the gurgling sound of agitated water. Erroneously referred (by Skinner, Bailey, etc.) to *ML.* or *NL. *coctulare*, **coctillare*, boil gently, dim. of *L. coquere*, pp. *coctus*, boil, cook: see *cook*], *v.* The supposed connection with *codling*, an unripe apple, is doubtful: see *codling*, *n.*, 2. The sense of *coddle* may have been partly influenced by *caudle*, a hot drink.] To boil gently; seethe; stew, as fruit.

If . . . *codding* every kernel of the fruit for them would have served. *B. Jonson*, *Every Man in his Humour*, I. 1.

It (the guava) bakes as well as a pear, and it may be *codded*, and it makes very good pie. *Dampier*, *Voyages*.

I collected a small store of wild apples for *codding*.

Thoreau, *Walden*, p. 256.

Dear Prince Pippin,

Down with your noble blood, or as I live
 I'll have you *codded*.

Beau. and *Fl.*, *Philaster*, v. 1.

[In the last extract the sense is somewhat uncertain; probably a figurative use equivalent to 'tame.' Skeat explains it as 'castrate,' and refers it to *cod*, *n.*, 4.]

coddle (kod'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *codded*, ppr. *codding*. [Also *codle*, prob. the same as *E. dial. caddle*, caress, fondle, coax: as noun, one superfluously careful about himself (a coddle); cf. *OF. cadelier*, cocker, pamper, cherish, make much of; *cadel*, a casting, a starveling, one that needs cockering; appar. ult. *< L. cadere*, fall. Connection with *cade* uncertain. This verb, added by Todd (1818) to Johnson, is usually, but erroneously, merged with *coddle*, stew, whence by assumption the senses 'warm,' 'cherish,' 'pamper.'] To make effeminate by pampering; make much of; treat tenderly as an invalid; humor; pamper.

The *codled* fool.

Cat of Gray Hairs (1688), p. 109. (*Halliwel*.)

He [Lord Byron] never *codded* his reputation.

Southey, *Quarterly Rev.*

Such *codding* as he heeded, such humoring of whims.

C. D. Warner, *Backlog Studies*, p. 277.

How many of our English princes have been *codded* at home by their fond papas and mammas.

Thackeray.

coddle (kod'l), *n.* [*E. dial. caddle*: see the verb. Cf. *mollycoddle*]. An over-indulged, pampered being; a person or animal made weak or effeminate by tender treatment. [Recent.]

What *coddes* they [horses] look on these fine autumn mornings covered with clothing! *Whyte Melville*.

coddy (kod'i), *a.* [*< cod* + *-y*]. Husky. *Sherwood*.

coddy (kod'i), *a.* [Origin uncertain.] Small; very little. [Prov. Eng.]

coddy-moddy (kod'i-mod'i), *n.* [Prob., like other familiar ridding names, fancifully varied from an obscure original. Cf. *hoddie-doddy*, *hodmandod*.] A gull in its first year's plumage.

code (kod), *n.* [*< F. code*, *< L. codex*, later form of *caudex*, the trunk of a tree, a wooden tablet for writing on, perhaps orig. **scandex*, a shoot or projection, related to *cauda*, orig. **scanda*, a tail (see *cauda*, etc.), = *E. scut*, q. v. For the use of wooden tablets in writing, cf. *book*, *liber*, *bible*, *paper*. See *codex*]. 1. In *Rom. law*.

one of several systematic or classified collections of the statutory part of that law, made by various later emperors, as the *Codex Hermogenianus*, *Codex Theodosianus*, etc.; especially, a classified collection made by Justinian (see below).—2. In *modern jurisprudence*: (a) A systematic and complete body of statute law intended to supersede all other law within its scope. In this sense a code is not a mere rearrangement of the existing law, but it demands the substitution of new provisions for those of the existing law which appear illogical or erroneous. (b) A body of law which is intended to be merely a restatement of the principles of the existing law in a systematic form. Hence—3. A digest or compendium; an orderly arrangement or system; a body of rules or facts for the regulation or explication of any subject: as, the *military code*; the *code of honor* (see below).

"None of the Christian virtues," says M. Chabas, "is forgotten in the Egyptian code."

Faiths of the World, p. 147.

And thunder'd up into Heaven the Christless code,
That must have life for a blow.

Tennyson, *Maud*, xlii. 1.

S. Alban's is especially rich in the collected materials that lie at the foundation of her great code of chronicles.

Stubbs, *Medieval and Modern Hist.*, p. 148.

Specifically—4. A system of signals with the rules which govern their use.—*Alfred's code*, a selection, by authority of Alfred the Great, about A. D. 887, from existing laws, often regarded as the foundation of the common law of England.—*Amalfitan code*. See *Amalfitan*.—*Barbarian codes*, the three collections of laws made by the Gothic tribes on Roman territory, known as the *Breviary of Alaric*, the *Papian code* (which see, below) or *law of the Burgundians*, and the *Edict of Theodoric*.—

Black code. (a) The system of law regulating the treatment of the colored race which prevailed in the southern United States before the emancipation of the slaves. (b) See *code noir*, below.—*Burgundian code*. See *Papian code*, below.—*Code Napoleon*, the civil code of France, the first and most important of the five codes of law prepared under the direction of Napoleon I. (1803-10). A sixth code of forest laws was added in 1827. These codes still form the substance of the law of France and Belgium, as well as of several German provinces along the Rhine. Their influence on all modern legislation shows them to be of less importance only than the Justinian code.—*Code noir*, or *black code*, an edict of Louis XIV. of France in 1685, regulating the West Indian colonies and the condition and treatment of negro slaves and freed negroes.—*Code of Frederick the Great*, a codification of the laws of Prussia made by Frederick the Great in 1751.—*Code of honor*, the social customs and rules of procedure which support and regulate the practice of duelling.—*Code of 1650*, a compilation of the early laws of New Haven Colony. Also called *Ludlow's code*, from Governor Roger Ludlow, who was chiefly responsible for its form and substance.—

Code pleading, a simple system of pleading, by alleging the facts without fictions or technical forms, which was introduced in American practice by the adoption of codes of procedure as a substitute for common law and chancery practice.—*Eaton code*, a collection of laws made by Governor Eaton by authority of the General Court of New Haven Colony, and adopted by it. It was first published in London in 1656, and is largely composed of extracts from the laws of Massachusetts.—*Field codes*, a series of codes intended to embody all the general laws of the State of New York (prepared by a commission of which David Dudley Field was the chief member), some of which were in substance adopted in that State, and all of which have been adopted in a number of other States. Chief among the reforms of the law introduced by these codes was the substitution of a single procedure in place of the technical forms and distinctions of common-law actions and equity suits, and the admission of parties and interested persons to testify as witnesses.—

Gregorian code, a collection of Roman laws covering a period between A. D. 196 and 296, of which only fragments have been preserved. It was compiled by Gregorianus, a Roman jurist who lived probably about A. D. 300.—*Hermogenian code*, a code of Roman laws supposed to be from A. D. 287 to 304: so called from Hermogenianus, a jurist whose name frequently appears in the Digest. Fragments only have been preserved. Some have supposed that the Gregorian and Hermogenian were but one code.—*Justinian code*, the body of Roman law compiled and annotated at the command of the Emperor Justinian, who reigned A. D. 527-565. This consists of the *Pandects*, or the condensed opinions of the jurists, in fifty books, the *Institutiones*, and the *Novellæ* or *Novellæ Constitutiones*, a collection of ordinances, the whole forming the *Corpus Juris Civilis*, or body of civil law, the most important of all monuments of jurisprudence.—*Ludlow's code*. See *code of 1650*, above.—*Papian code*, a collection of Roman laws for the government of the Roman subjects of the Burgundians, compiled between the years A. D. 517 and 523. The German subjects of the Burgundians were governed by the *Lex Gundobada*. S. *Amos*.—The *code*, the code of honor (which see, above).—*Theodosian code*, a collection of Roman laws from the time of Constantine to that of Theodosius II., first published A. D. 438, and comprised in sixteen books.

codeine (kō-dē'in), *n.* [*Gr.* *kōdeia*, the head, poppy-head (see *codia*), + *-ine*².] A white crystalline alkaloid (C₁₈H₂₁NO₃ + H₂O) contained in opium to the extent of 0.1 to 0.8 per cent. It is used as a hypnotic and to quiet coughs and pain. Also written *codein*, *codeina*, and *codeia*.

codetta (kō-det'tā), *n.* [*It.*, dim. of *coda*: see *coda*.] In music, a short coda.

codex (kō'deks), *n.*; pl. *codices* (-di-sēz). [= *D. G. codex* = *Dan. codex* = *F. codex* (in sense

3) = *Sp. códice* = *Pg. codice*, *codex*, = *It. codico*, now *codice*, < *L. codex*: see *code*.] 1. A code.

—2. A manuscript volume, complete or fragmentary, as of a classic work or of the sacred Scriptures. The most famous codices of the Greek Bible are the following uncial manuscripts: the *Sinaitic Codex*, of the fourth century, found by Tischendorf in 1844 and 1859 at the convent of St. Catharine on Mt. Sinai, and now in St. Petersburg (part in Leipzig); the *Vatican Codex*, also of the fourth century, in the Vatican library at Rome (contained in its first catalogue, 1475); the *Alexandrine* or *Alexandrian Codex*, of the fifth century, given to the patriarchate of Alexandria in 1088, and presented by Cyril Lucar, of that see and afterward of Constantinople, to Charles I. of England in 1628, and now in the British Museum; the *Codex Guelpherbyanus*, or *Wolfenbüttel fragments*, of the fifth or sixth century, recovered from a palimpsest of Isidore of Seville; the *Codex Claromontanus*, or Clermont manuscript of St. Paul's epistles, now in Paris, a palimpsest of the sixth century, written over the Phæthon of Euripides, etc. The most important manuscript of the Vulgate is the *Codex Amiatinus*. The copy of the Gothic Bible known as the *Codex Argenteus* (silver manuscript) from its silver letters (initials and divine names in gold), formerly at Werden in Westphalia, now at Upsala in Sweden, is noted both for this peculiarity and as being the most important of the few extant remains of the Gothic language. Among secular books, one of the most celebrated is the *Codex Ambrosianus* of the Illud, containing 58 pictures, of all existing manuscript illustrations retaining most of the character of good antique art.

Till the 8th century, when it fell altogether into disuse, the Estrangelo continued to be employed for uncial manuscripts and ornate codes.

Isaac Taylor, *The Alphabet*, I. 287.

3. A collection of approved medical formulas, with the processes necessary for forming the compounds referred to in it: as, the French *codex*.

codfish (kod'fish), *n.* [*< cod*² + *fish*¹.] 1. A cod; a fish of the genus *Gadus*.—2. The flesh of the cod as an article of food: as, a dish of *codfish*.—*Codfish aristocracy*, a derogatory designation in the United States of persons who make a vulgar display of rapidly or recently acquired wealth (as if it were the result of dealing in codfish).

codfish-ball, *codfish-cake* (kod'fish-bál, -kāk), *n.* See *fish-cake*.

cod-fisher (kod'fish'er), *n.* 1. A person employed in fishing for cod.—2. A vessel used in this business.

cod-fishery (kod'fish'er-i), *n.* 1. The business or operation of fishing for cod.—2. A place where fishing for cod is carried on.

codger (kōj'ér), *n.* [*Prob. a var. of cadger*¹, *q. v.* For change of vowel, cf. *badger*² for *badger*³, *coddle*² with dial. *caddle*.] 1. A mean, miserly man.—2. An old fellow; an odd person; a character: usually with *old*: as, a rum old *codger*. [*Slang.*]

He's a rum *codger*, you must know;
At least we poor folk think him so.

W. Combe, *Dr. Syntax*, iii. 1.

A few of us old *codgers* meet at the fireside.

Emerson, *Harper's Mag.*, LXV. 584.

3. A fellow; a chap: a familiar term of address, used in a slighting way. [*Slang.*]

That's what they'll do with you, my little *codger*.

D. Jerrold.

I haven't been drinking your health, my *codger*.

Dickens, *Nicholas Nickleby*, ix.

cod-glove (kod'gluv), *n.* A thick glove without fingers, worn in trimming hedges. [*Prov. Eng.*]

codia, *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr.* *kōdeia*, also *kōdia*, and *kōdi*, the head; of plants, the head, esp. of the poppy.] In *bot.*, the top or head of any plant, but especially of the poppy. *Bailey*, 1733.

Codisium (kō-di-s'um), *n.* [*NL.*] A shrubby genus of euphorbiaceous plants, containing 4 species, found in the Pacific islands, Australia, and the Malay archipelago. *C. variegatum* or *pictum* is often cultivated in greenhouses for its beautifully variegated foliage, generally under the generic name of *Croton*. In Brazil it has been a political emblem, the green and yellow of the leaves and stalks of some varieties being the national colors.

codical (kod'i-kal), *a.* [*< L. codex (codic-)*, a code, etc., + *-al*.] Relating to a codex or to a code; of the nature of a code or codex.

codices, *n.* Plural of *codex*.

codicil (kod'i-sil), *n.* [= *D. Dan. kodicil* = *G. codicill* = *F. codicille* = *Sp. codicilo* = *Pg. codicillo* = *It. codicillo*, < *L. codicillus*, pl. *codicilli*, a writing, letter, later in sing. a cabinet order, supplement to a will, dim. of *codex (codic-)*, a writing, etc.: see *codex*, *code*.] A writing by way of supplement to a will, and intended to be considered as a part of it, containing anything which the testator wishes to add, or a revocation or explanation of something contained in the will.

codicillary (kod-i-sil'a-ri), *a.* [*< LL. codicillaris, -arius*, < *L. codicillus*: see *codicil*.] Of the nature of a codicil.

codification (kod'i-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [= *F. codification*; as *codify* + *-ation*.] The act or process of reducing to a code or system; especially, in law, the reducing of unwritten or case law to statutory form.

Science is but the codification of experience, and it is helpless without the data which experience furnishes.

J. Fiske, *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVI. 37.

Both those who affirm and those who deny the expediency of codifying the English law, visibly speak of *Codification* in two different senses. In the first place, they employ the word as synonymous with the conversion of Unwritten into Written Law. *Codification* is, however, plainly used in another sense, flowing from the association of the word with the great experiment of Justinian, . . . to give orderly arrangement to this written law—to deliver it from obscurity, uncertainty, and inconsistency—to clear it of irrelevancies and unnecessary repetitions—to reduce its bulk, to popularize its study, and to facilitate its application. *Maine*, *Village Communities*, p. 382.

codifier (kod'i-fi-ér), *n.* One who codifies or reduces to a code or digest.

Even the legendary account represents William, not as an innovator, but as the codifier of the laws of Edward.

E. A. Freeman, *Hist. Norman Conquest*, V. 287.

codify (kod'i-fi), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *codified*, pp. *codifying*. [= *F. codifier*; as *code* + *-fy*.] The words *codify* and *codification* were first used by Jeremy Bentham.] 1. To reduce to a code or digest, as laws.

These laws were no doubt in general agreement with the Canon Law: and at length the later of them were codified in close imitation of the Decretals.

R. W. Dixon, *Hist. Church of Eng.*, xix.

The scholastic philosophy was an attempt to codify all existing knowledge under laws or formulae analogous to the general principles of justice.

Stubbs, *Medieval and Modern Hist.*, p. 211.

2. To arrange or systematize in general; make an orderly collection or compendium of; epitomize.

So far from setting special value on the spontaneous unartificial morsels, which are to us the bonnes bouches of letter-writing, these men [medieval collectors] actually cut them out of their codified letters.

Stubbs, *Medieval and Modern Hist.*, p. 127.

codilla (kō-dil'lā), *n.* [*Prob. dim. (cf. LL. codicula) of L. coda for cauda*, tail. See *coda*.] The coarsest part of hemp or flax which is sorted out by itself.

codille (kō-dil'), *n.* [*F. codille*, < *Sp. codillo*, codille (at ombre), prop. knee (of quadrupeds), angle, dim. of *codo*, elbow, cubit, < *L. cubitus*, elbow, cubit: see *cubit*.] A term at ombre when the player gets fewer tricks than one of his opponents. He then loses double.

She sees, and trembles at th' approaching ill,
Just in the jaws of ruin, and Codille.

Pope, *R. of the L.*, iii. 92.

codiniact, *n.* [Formerly also *codiniak*, *codiniacke*, < *OF. codignac*, also *codignat*, *codignat*, = *It. codognato*, *cotognato*, < *ML. *codiniatum*, *codonatum*, *cotoneatum*, prop. *cydoniatum*, < *L. cydonia*, *colonia*, *ML. also cidonia*, etc., quince: see *coit*², *quince*, and cf. *quiddany*.] Quince marmalade; quiddany. *Minsheu*; *Bailey*.

codist (kō'dist), *n.* [*< code* + *-ist*.] A codifier; one who favors the making or use of legal codes. [*Rare.*]

codivision (kō-di-vizh'on), *n.* [*< co*¹ + *division*.] Division or classification according to two different modes or principles: as, the *codivision* of triangles, first according to their angles, and second according to their sides.

codle¹, **codle**². See *coddle*¹, *coddle*².

codlin¹ (kod'lin), *n.* A frequent form of *codling*¹.

cod-line (kod'lin), *n.* A small hemp or cotton line used in fishing for cod.

codling¹ (kod'ling), *n.* [*< cod*¹, in various senses, + *dim. -ling*¹.] 1st. pl. Green peas.

If I be not deceived, I ha' seen Summer go up and down with hot codlings, and that little baggage, her daughter Plenty, crying six bunches of radish for a penny.

Dekker and Ford, *Sun's Darling*, iii. 3.

In the pease-field? has she a mind to codlings already?

Ford and Dekker, *Witch of Edmonton*, ii. 1.

[The first extract alludes to the custom of carrying peas splitted on straws for sale, with the familiar street-cry of "Hot codlings!" *Dyce*.]

2nd. [Often also *codlin*; early mod. E. also *cod-lyng*, *quodling*, *quaddin*; appar. < *cod*¹ + *-ling*¹ (as above), with ref. to the involucre (cf. *cod*¹, *v.*, II.). Usually referred to *coddle*¹, boil or stew (as an apple fit to be eaten only when stewed); but the required precedent form *codding-apple* is not found, and the resemblance seems to be accidental: see *coddle*¹. AS. *cod-appel*, a quince-pear, a quince, though formally as if (in E.) < *cod*¹ + *apple*, is prob. adapted from ML. **codonia*, *colonia*, for *cidonia*, *cydonia*, a quince: see *codiniac*, *coit*², *quince*.] An unripe apple.

Not yet old enough for a man, nor young enough for a boy; as a squash is before 'tis a peascod, or a codling when 'tis almost an apple. *Shak.*, T. N., i. 5.

A codling, ere it went his lip in,
Wou'd strait become a golden pippin. *Swift*.

3. An apple to be stewed, or used only when stewed.

In July come gilliflowers of all varieties, early pears and plums in fruit, gennittings and codlings.

Bacon, Gardens.

4. One of several cultivated varieties of kitchen apple with large or medium-sized fruit.—5†. A testicle. *Sylvester*, Du Bartas.—6. pl. [E. dial. codlins.] Limestones partially burnt. *Hallwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

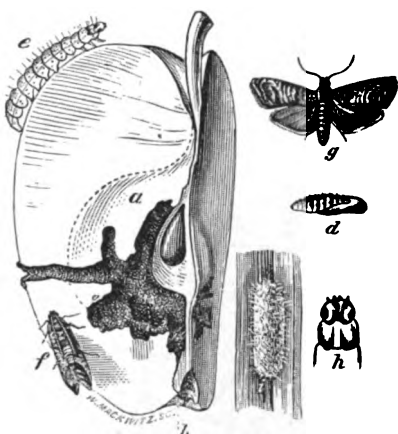
codling² (kod'ling), n. [*< ME. codling*, prop. a young cod, but applied to several different fish; dim. of *cod*².] 1. The young of the common cod when about the size of the whiting. *Day*.

A Codd, first a Whiting, then a Codling, then a Codd. *Babes Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 215.

2. A gadoid fish of the genus *Phycis*, as the American *P. chuss* and *P. tenuis*.

codling³ (kod'ling), n. [Origin obscure.] A balk sawed into lengths for staves. *E. H. Knight*.

codling-moth (kod'ling-môth), n. The *Carpocapsa pomonella* (Linnaeus), a common and widespread pest of apple-orchards. The egg is laid in the calyx-end of the forming apple, and the larva feeds on



Codling-moth and Apple-worm (*Carpocapsa pomonella*), natural size.

the pulp around the core. There are two broods annually, the second passing the winter in the larval state within a slight silken cocoon. The insect has been introduced into different parts of the world with the cultivated apple.

codlins-and-cream (kod'linz-and-krēm'), n. A European species of willow-herb, *Epilobium hirsutum*: so called from the odor of its bruised leaves, which resembles that of a once favorite dish.

cod-liver (kod'liv'er), n. The liver of a cod-fish.—**Cod-liver oil** (*oleum morrhue*), an oil obtained from the liver of the common cod (*Gadus morrhua*) and allied species. In medicine it is of great use as a nutritive in certain debilitated conditions. There are three grades known in commerce, *pale* or *shore*, *pale-brown* or *straits*, and *dark-brown* or *banks*, the first being the purest.

cod-murderer (kod'mér'dér-ér), n. An apparatus in use at Peterhead, Scotland, consisting of a long piece of lead with snoods passed through holes at intervals, bearing a hook at either end, without bait. The cod strikes against the lead, and one or other of the hooks generally secures it. *Day*.

codó (kô'dô), n. [Sp., *< L. cubitus*, a cubit: see *cubit*, *codille*.] A Spanish linear measure, a cubit, half a vara, especially half a Castilian vara, or 16.44 English inches, = 41.75 centimeters. The name is also applied by Christians in Morocco to the dhira' or cubit of 22.5 English inches, = 57.1 centimeters.

codon (kô'don), n. [Gr. *kôdon*, a bell.] 1. A small bell.—2. The bell or flaring mouth of a trumpet.

Codonella (kô-dô-nel'ä), n. [NL., *< Gr. kôdon*, a bell, + dim. *-ella*.] The typical genus of *Codonellidae*, containing oceanic infusorians with two circlelets of oral cilia, the outer long and tentaculiform, the inner spatulate. *C. galea*, *C. orthoceras*, and *C. campanella* are Mediterranean species. *Haeckel*, 1873.

codonellid (kô-dô-nel'id), n. A member of the family *Codonellidae*.

Codonellidae (kô-dô-nel'i-dê), n. pl. [NL., *< Codonella* + *-idae*.] A family of infusorians, named from the genus *Codonella*.

Codonæca (kô-dô-nê'kä), n. [NL., *< Gr. kôdon*, a bell, + *oikos*, a house.] The typical genus of the family *Codonæcidae*. *C. costata* is an American salt-water form, with an erect bell-shaped lorica upon a long rigid stalk. *H. J. Clark*, 1866.

codonæcid (kô-dô-nê'sid), n. A member of the *Codonæcidae*.

Codonæcidae (kô-dô-nê'si-dê), n. pl. [NL., *< Codonæca* + *-idae*.] A family of animalcules, solitary, unflagellate, inhabiting an erect pedicellate lorica, to the bottom of which they are fixed in a sessile manner, and not attached by a secondary flexible pedicle. They are found in fresh and salt water.

Codonosiga (kô-dô-nô-si'gä), n. [NL. (H. J. Clark, 1866, in form *Codosiga*), *< Gr. kôdon*, a bell, + *σῆλη*, silence.] The typical genus of the family *Codonosigidae*. Also *Codosiga*.

codonosigid (kô-dô-nô-si'j-id), n. A member of the *Codonosigidae*.

Codonosigidae (kô-dô-nô-sij'i-dê), n. pl. [NL., *< Codonosiga* + *-idae*.] A family of animalcules, free-swimming or attached, solitary or socially united, entirely naked, and secreting neither independent loriceæ nor gelatinous zoöcytia. They have a well-developed collar, encircling the base of a single terminal flagellum; contractile vesicles, 2 or 3 in number, posteriorly located; and the endoplast is sub-spherical and subcentral.

codonostoma (kô-dô-nô-si'tô-mä), n.; pl. *codonostomas* (-mäz), *codonostomata* (kô'dô-nô-si'tô-mä-tä). [NL., *< Gr. kôdon*, a bell, + *στόμα*, mouth.] In *zool.*, the mouth or aperture of the disk, swimming-bell, or nectocalyx of a medusa, or the similar opening of the bell or gonocalyx of a medusiform gonophore; the orifice of the umbrella, through which its cavity communicates with the exterior.

Codosiga (kô-dô-si'gä), n. [NL.: see *Codonosiga*.] Same as *Codonosiga*. *H. J. Clark*, 1866.

cod-piece (kod'pēs), n. In medieval male costume, a part of the hose in front, at the separation of the legs, made loose or in the form of a flap, or in some cases separately attached: it was rendered necessary by the extreme tightness of the garment from about 1475 to 1550.

cod-pole (kod'pōl), n. A local (Buckinghamshire and Berkshire) English name for the fish otherwise called *miller's-thumb*.

codulet, n. An obsolete form of *cuttle*.

cod-worm† (kod'werm), n. [*< cod*¹ (prob. an assimilation of *caddis*²) + *worm*.] A caddis-worm or case-worm. *I. Walton*.

coe¹, n. [Early mod. E., also *koe*, *koo* (Sc. *ka*, *kae*, *kay*), *< ME. co*, *coo*, *koo*, *ca*, *ka*, *kaa* (*< AS. *cā* or **cāh*?) = D. *kaa* = OHG. *chaha*, *chā* = Dan. *kaa* = Sw. *kaja* = Norw. *kaae* (cf. F. dial. *caüe*, OF. *cave*, dim. *caüette*), a jackdaw: a var. of AS. **cēoh*, *cēo*, *> ME. choze*, **chouze*, *choughe*, mod. E. *chough*, q. v., being an imitation of the bird's cry: see *caw*¹, of the same imitative nature. Hence *cadow*, *caddow*. See *caddow*, *chough*, *caw*¹.] A jackdaw; a chough.

Coo, byrde or schowhe, monedula, nodula.

Prompt. Parv., p. 84.

coe² (kô), n. [E. dial., = Sc. *cow* = MD. *kouwe*, D. *koue*, a cage, = MLG. *koje* = MHG. *köwe*, *kouwe*, G. *kaue*, a coe, also a cage (cf. ML. *caga*, a cage), *< ML. cavia* for *L. cavea*, a hollow, cave: see *cage* and *cavel*, and cf. *coy*².] In mining, a little underground lodgment made by the miners as they work lower and lower.

cœca, n. Plural of *cæcum*.

Cœclia, n. See *Cæcilia*, 1.

cœcum, n.; pl. *cœca*. See *cæcum*.

coeducation (kô-ed'ū-kā'shon), n. [*< co*-¹ + *education*.] Joint education; specifically, the education of young men and young women in the same institution.

coefficacy (kô-ef'i-kä-si), n. [*< co*-¹ + *efficacy*.] Joint efficacy; the power of two or more things acting together to produce an effect. *Sir T. Browne*.

coefficient (kô-e-fish'en-si), n. [*< coefficient*: see *-ency*.] Coöperation; joint power of two or more things or causes acting to the same end.

The managing and carrying on of this work, by the spirit's instrumental *coefficient*. *Glanville*, *Seep. Sci.*

coefficient (kô-e-fish'ent), a. and n. [*< co*-¹ + *efficient*.] 1. a. Coöperating; acting in union to the same end.

II. n. 1. That which unites in action with something else to produce a given effect; that which unites its action with the action of another.—2. In *alg.*, a number or other constant placed before and multiplying an unknown quantity or variable or an expression contain-

ing such quantities; also, a number multiplying a constant or known quantity expressed algebraically—that is, by the letters *a*, *b*, etc. Thus, 3 is the coefficient of *x*, *2ab*² the coefficient of *y*, and 2 the coefficient of *ab*², in the polynomial *3x + 2ab²y*. 3. In *phys.*, a numerical quantity, constant for a given substance, and used to measure some one of its properties: as, the coefficient of expansion of any substance is the amount which the unit of length (surface or volume) expands in passing from 0° to 1° C.

The ratio of the strain to the stress is called the *coefficient of pliability*. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 311.

Binomial coefficient. See *binomial*.—**Coefficient of elasticity** or of *resilience*, the ratio of the numerical value of a stress to the numerical value of the strain produced by it.—**Coefficient of friction**, the resistance to sliding between two surfaces divided by the pressure between them.—**Coefficient of homology**, the constant anharmonic ratio between corresponding points of two figures in homology, the point where the line through these points cuts the axis of homology and the center of homology, or between two corresponding rays, the line from their intersection to the center of homology, and the axis of homology.—**Coefficient of torsion**, the angle of torsion produced in a wire of unit dimensions by a force of unit moment.—**Cubical coefficient of expansion**, the rate of increase of the volume of a body of unit volume with the temperature.—**Differential coefficient**, in the calculus, the measure of the rate of change of a function relatively to its variable. A *partial differential coefficient* is the measure of the rate of change of a function of several independent variables relatively to one of them. A *second differential coefficient* is the differential coefficient of the differential coefficient of a function, both differential coefficients being taken relatively to the same variable. *Third, fourth*, etc., *differential coefficients* are coefficients formed in a way analogous to that by which the second differential coefficient is obtained.—**Directional coefficient**, of an imaginary quantity, the quotient after dividing the quantity by its modulus.—**Dynamical coefficient of viscosity**, the rate at which the velocity of a fluid moving everywhere in the same direction, but with velocities measured by the distances from a fixed plane, is transmitted tangentially to a unit distance through the fluid.—**Kinetic coefficient of viscosity**, the dynamical coefficient of viscosity divided by the density; the index of friction of a fluid.—**Laplace's coefficients**, certain quantities used in the development of expressions by spherical harmonics.—**Linear coefficient of expansion**, the rate of expansion of a bar of unit length with the temperature.—**Virtual coefficient**, of a pair of screws, the quantity $(a + b) \cos \theta - d \sin \theta$, where *a* and *b* are the pitches, *d* is the least distance between the screws, and θ is the greatest angle between their orthogonal projections.

coefficiently (kô-e-fish'ent-li), adv. By coöperation.

coehorn (kô'hörn), n. [After the Dutch engineer *Coehorn* (1641–1704), who invented it.] A small mortar for throwing grenades, light enough to be carried by a small number of men, usually four. Also spelled *cokhorn*.

cœl-. The form of *cælo-* before a vowel.

cœla, n. Plural of *cælum*.

cœlacanth (sê'la-kanth), n. and a. I. n. One of the *Cœlacanthidae*.

II. a. Pertaining to the *Cœlacanthidae*.

Cœlacanthi (sê-la-kan'thi), n. pl. [NL., pl. of *Cœlacanthus*, q. v.] In Agassiz's system of classification, a family of ganoid fishes primarily equivalent to *Cœlacanthidae*, but including many heterogeneous forms, among which were the living *Osteoglossidae*, *Amitidae*, and *Ceratodontidae*.

cœlacanthid (sê-la-kan'thid), n. An extinct fish of the family *Cœlacanthidae*.

Cœlacanthidae (sê-la-kan'thi-dê), n. pl. [NL., *< Cœlacanthus* + *-idae*.] A family of fishes, exemplified by the genus *Cœlacanthus*, including forms with rounded scales, 2 dorsal fins, each supported by a single 2-pronged interspinous bone, paired fins obtusely lobate, caudal fin diphyceal, air-bladder ossified, and notochord persistent. The species are extinct, and flourished from the Carboniferous formation to the Cretaceous. Also *Cœlacanthini*, *Cœlacanthoidei*.

cœlacanthine (sê-la-kan'thin), a. and n. [*< Cœlacanthi* + *-ine*¹.] I. a. Having hollow spines, as a fish; specifically, pertaining to the *Cœlacanthi*.

II. n. One of the *Cœlacanthini*.

Cœlacanthini (sê'la-kan'thi'ni), n. pl. [NL. (Huxley), *< Cœlacanthus* + *-ini*.] Same as *Cœlacanthidae*.

cœlacanthoid (sê-la-kan'thoid), a. and n. [*< Cœlacanthus* + *-oid*.] I. a. Relating to or having the characters of the *Cœlacanthidae*.

II. n. A *cœlacanthid*.

Cœlacanthoidel (sê'la-kan-thoi'dê-i), n. pl. [NL. (Bleeker, 1859), *< Cœlacanthus* + *-oidel*.] Same as *Cœlacanthidae*.

Cœlacanthus (sê-la-kan'thus), n. [NL. (Agassiz, 1843), *< Gr. kôizos*, hollow, + *ἀκανθα*, thorn, spine.] The typical genus of ganoid fishes of the family *Cœlacanthidae*: so called from their spines, which were filled with a softer sub-

stance, but have become hollow from its loss in the course of petrification.

coelanaglyphic (sē-lā-nā-glīf'ik), *a.* [*<* Gr. *κοίλος*, hollow, + *αναγλυφικός*, q. v.] An epithet applied to that species of carving in relief in which no part of the figure represented projects beyond the surrounding plane, the relief being effected by deeply incising the outlines. *J. T. Clarke.* This is the most usual method of relief in ancient Egyptian work, the figures when carved being brightly colored, and the incised outline being apparent only by side light. Also *koilanaglyphic*, *coilanaglyphic*. See *caro-rilievo*.

coelarium (sē-lā'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *coelaria* (-ā). [*NL.*, *<* Gr. *κοίλος*, hollow.] In *zool.*, the epithelium of the body-cavity or coeloma; a kind of vasallum or endothelium lining the serous surfaces. It is divided into the parietal coelarium or exocoelarium and the visceral coelarium or endocoelarium. *Haeckel.* Also called *coelom-epithelium*.

Coelobogyne (sē-le-boj'i-nē), *n.* [*NL.*, irreg. *<* L. *coelebs*, *coelebs*, unmarried (see *celibate*), + Gr. *γυνή*, a woman.] An Australian genus of dioecious plants, natural order *Euphorbiaceae*, of a single species, *C. ilicifolia*, sometimes referred to *Alchornea*. In appearance they much resemble the European holly. The pistillate plant has long been in cultivation in European gardens, and is remarkable for producing seeds without the action of pollen, an instance of the phenomenon of parthenogenesis, which is exceedingly rare in plants.

coelebs (sē'lebs), *n.* [*<* L. *coelebs*, *coelebs*, a bachelor: see *celibate*.] 1. A bachelor: used as a quasi-proper name: as, "Coelebs in Search of a Wife" (the title of a book by Hannah More). *Coelebs* has become a benediction. *G. P. R. James.*

2. [*NL.*] In *ornith.*, an old, now the specific, name of the chaffinch, *Fringilla coelebs*: made a generic term by Cuvier in 1800.

coelminth (sē'lel-minth), *n.* One of the *Coelmintha*; a cavity.

Coelmintha (sē-lel-min'thā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *<* Gr. *κοίλος*, hollow, + *ἐλμινθ* (*ēlmīn-th*), a worm, a tape-worm.] In Owen's system of classification, a division of *Entozoa*, comprising internal parasitic worms which have an alimentary canal or digestive cavity, and including the cavitaries, roundworms, threadworms, etc.: the opposite of *Sterelmintha*.

coelminthic (sē-lel-min'thik), *a.* [*<* *Coelmintha* + *-ic*.] Belonging to or resembling the *Coelmintha*.

Coelentera (sē-len'te-rā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *<* Gr. *κοίλος*, hollow, + *ἐντέρον*, intestine: see *entera*.] 1. A phylum or subkingdom of animals, one of the prime divisions of *Metazoa*, containing aquatic and almost invariably marine animals with a distinct enteric cavity opening by a mouth and communicating freely with the general body-cavity (whence the name). This general cavity is known as an enterocoele. In distinction from an intestinal canal proper. The walls of the body are substantially composed of two layers, an inner or endoderm, and an outer or ectoderm. There are no traces of a nervous system, except in certain medusae, and there is no proper blood-vascular system. Peculiar stinging-organs, thread-cells, cnidae, or nematocysts are very generally present (in all the *Cnidaria* or coelenterates proper), and in most cases the arrangement of parts or organs is radiate, as is especially observable in the disposition of tentacles around the mouth. Reproduction is usually sexual, distinct generative organs being present, and ova and spermatozoa being discharged by the mouth; but multiplication also takes place by budding and fission. The *Coelentera* proper, or *Cnidaria*, are divided into the two great classes of *Actinozoa* and *Hydrozoa*, including all the sea-anemones, corals, aclephs, medusae, etc. In a wider sense, the sponges and ctenophorans are also included.

2. A lower series or grade of metazoic animals including the *Porifera* or sponges and *Nematophora* or coelenterates proper: used in distinction from *Cœlomata*, which covers all higher *Metazoa* indiscriminately. *E. R. Lankester.* [Little used.]—*Coelentera nematophora*, the nematophorans, cnidarians, or coelenterates which have thread-cells. See *Cnidaria*, *Nematophora*.—*Coelentera porifera*, the sponges, which have no thread-cells. See *Porifera*.

Coelenterata (sē-len'te-rā'tā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, neut. pl. of *coelenteratus*: see *coelenterate*.] Same as *Coelentera*.

coelenterate (sē-len'te-rāt), *a.* and *n.* [*<* *NL.*, *coelenteratus*, *<* Gr. *κοίλος*, hollow, + *ἐντέρον*, intestine: see *entera*.] 1. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Coelentera*.

In such *coelenterate* animals as polypes, we see the parts moving in ways which lack precision.

H. Spencer, Data of Ethics, p. 67.

II. *n.* A member of the animal subkingdom *Coelentera*.

coelestin, coelestine¹ (sē-les'tin), *n.* Same as *celstite*.

coelestine² (sē-les'tin), *n.* [*<* L. *coelestinus*, heavenly: see *Celestine*.] In the eighteenth

century, a name of various modifications of the harpsichord, clavichord, and pianoforte, in which the usual tone of the instrument was alterable at will by certain mechanical devices. Also *caelestino*, *celison*.

caelestino (sel-es-tē'nō), *n.* Same as *caelestine*².

coelia (sē'li-ā), *n.*; pl. *coeliae* (-ē). [*NL.*, *<* Gr. *κοιλία*, a cavity, hollow, *<* *κοίλος*, hollow: see *cœlum*.] Any one of the ventricles or other cavities of the brain; an encephalic cavity; an encephalocoele. Also spelled *celia*. [Rare.]

coeliac, a. See *celiac*.

coeliadelphus (sē'li-a-del'fus), *n.*; pl. *coeliadelphi* (-fi). [*NL.*, *<* Gr. *κοιλία*, a hollow (mod. abdomen), + *ἀδελφός*, alike: see *-adelpheia*.] In *teratol.*, a monstrosity in which two bodies are united at the abdomen. Also spelled *celiadelphus*.

coeliae, n. Plural of *coelia*.

coeliagra (sē-li-ag'rā), *n.* [*NL.*, *<* Gr. *κοιλία*, a hollow (mod. abdomen), + *ἀγρα*, a catching (mod. gout); as *chiragra*, *podagra*.] In *pathol.*, gout in the abdomen. Also spelled *celiagra*.

coeliagia (sē-li-al'ji-ā), *n.* [*NL.*, *<* Gr. *κοιλία*, a hollow (mod. abdomen), + *ἀλγος*, pain.] In *pathol.*, pain in the belly. Also spelled *celiagia*.

coelian (sē'li-an), *a.* [*<* *coelia* + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to a coelia or cavity of the brain: as, the *coelian* parietes (the walls of a ventricle). Also spelled *celian*. [Rare.]

coelidian, a. See *celidian*.

coeligenoust (sē-lij'e-nus), *a.* [*<* L. *cœlum*, prop. *cœlum*, heaven (see *ceil*, *n.*) + *-genus*: see *-genous*.] Heaven-born. *Bailey.*

coeline (sē'lin), *a.* [*<* Gr. *κοιλία*, a hollow (mod. abdomen), + *-ine*¹. Cf. *celiac*, *celiac*.] Relating to the belly. Also spelled *celine*. [Rare.]

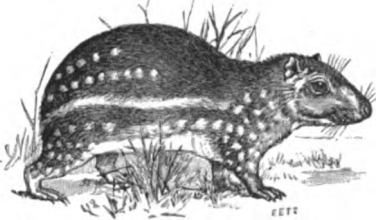
celison (sel'i-son), *n.* [*<* L. *cœlum*, prop. *cœlum*, heaven, + *sonus*, sound.] Same as *caelestine*².

cœlo- [*NL.*, etc., *<* Gr. *κοίλος*, *Æolic* *κῆλος*, hollow, akin to L. *cavus*, hollow (but not to *c.* hollow): see *cave*¹ and *ceil*, *n.*] An element common in modern scientific compounds of Greek origin, meaning 'hollow.'

coelodont (sē-lō-dont), *a.* [*<* *NL.* *cœlodon* (*t*), *<* Gr. *κοίλος*, hollow, + *ὀδών* (*ōdōn*) = *E. tooth*.] Having hollow teeth: specifically applied to certain lizards, in distinction from *pleodont*, or solid-toothed.

Coelogaster (sē-lō-gas'tēr), *n.* [*NL.*, *<* Gr. *κοίλος*, hollow, + *γαστήρ*, belly.] 1. A genus of hymenopterous insects. *Schrank*, 1780.—2. A genus of coleopterous insects of the weevil family, *Curculionidae*, founded by Schönherr in 1837 to include those phytobious species in which the third tarsal joint is dilated, the prosternum is provided with antecoxal ridges, and the eyes are inserted under distinct superciliary ridges. Three species are North American; they are of small size and black color, with or without whitish marking, and are found on low plants near water.

Coelogenys (sē-loj'e-nis), *n.* [*NL.* (Illiger, 1811), *<* Gr. *κοίλος*, hollow, + *γενν*, chin, cheek, = *E. chin*.] A genus of hystricomorph rodents, of the family *Dasyproctidae*, containing the paca, *C. pacca*, characterized by the enormous expansion and



Paca (*Coelogenys paca*).

excavation of the bones of the cheeks, whence the name. The paca is the only living representative of the genus, but remains of other species, as *C. laticeps* and *C. major*, have been found in the bone-caves of Brazil.

Coelogenys (sē-loj'i-nē), *n.* [*NL.* (so called from the deeply excavated stigma), *<* Gr. *κοίλος*, hollow, + *γενν*, a woman (in mod. bot. a stigma).] A large genus of East Indian epiphytic orchids, with large, handsome flowers, favorites in cultivation.

cœlom (sē'lom), *n.* Same as *cœloma*.

A peri-axial cavity, the *cœlom* or body-cavity, which is essentially the blood-space, and receives the nutritive products of digestion and the waste products of tissue-change by osmosis [in the *Cœlomata*].

E. R. Lankester, Encyc. Brit., XVI. 633.

cœloma (sē-lō'mā), *n.*; pl. *cœlomata* (-mā-tā). [*NL.*, *<* Gr. *κοίλωμα* (*-r*), a hollow, cavity, *<* *κοίλουν*, make hollow, *<* *κοίλος*, hollow: see *cœlum*.] The body-cavity of a metazoic animal, as distinguished from the intestinal cavity; the periaxial, perivisceral, or perenteric space. In a two-layered germ, or gastrula, it is an interval between the two layers, that is, between the endoderm and the ectoderm, and either represents a blastocoele (the original cavity of a blastula before invagination) or is a subsequent formation having the morphological relations of a blastocoele. In a four-layered germ, in which a mesoderm has developed, it is an interval between layers of mesoderm, in some of its various modifications called an enterocoele, a schizocoele, or an epicoele. In an adult organism it is the general cavity of the body, usually shut off from all special cavities, as those of the viscera. Also *cælom*, *cælome*.

Cœlomata (sē-lō'mā-tā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, prop. pl. of an adj. **cæloma*: see *cæloma*.] 1. A term used by E. R. Lankester to cover a second or higher grade or series of *Metazoa*, including all metazoic animals indiscriminately excepting the sponges and coelenterates, which constitute a first or lower series of *Metazoa* called *Cœlentera*. The word connotes the formation of a cœloma, or body-cavity, distinct from the enteric cavity, not in common therewith, as in *Cœlentera*. [Little used.] 2. [*l. c.*] In *embryol.*, the diverticula or buds of the archenteron or primitive stomach, out of which a cœloma is formed after their separation from the archenteron. *A. Hyatt.*

cœlomite (sē-lō'māt), *a.* and *n.* [As *cœlom*, *cœlomata* (*t*), with term. accom. to *-atē*. Cf. *cœlomatus*.] 1. *a.* Having a cœloma or body-cavity: the opposite of *acœlomite* or *acœlomatus*. Also *cœlomatus*.

The Mollusca agree in being *Cœlomite* with the phyla Vertebrata, Platyhelminia (Flat-worms), Echinodermata, Appendiculata (Insects, Ringed-worms, &c.), and others. *E. R. Lankester, Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 633.

II. *n.* One of the *Cœlomata*.

cœlomatic (sē-lō-mat'ik), *a.* [*<* *cœlomata* (*t*) + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a cœloma. Also *cœlomic*.

The two *cœlomatic* tubes nipped off from the enteron gradually increase in size.

Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 216.

cœlomatus (sē-lōm'ā-tus), *a.* [As *cœlomite* + *-ous*.] Same as *cœlomite*.

cœlome (sē'lōm), *n.* Same as *cœloma*.

cœlom-epithelium (sē'lōm-ep-i-thē'li-um), *n.* Same as *coelarium*.

Cœlomi (sē-lō'mi), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *<* Gr. *κοίλωμα*, a hollow, cavity: see *cœloma*.] In Haeckel's classification, one of the classes or main divisions of the animal kingdom, including all worms except the *Acœlomi* (which see), and also the *Rotifera*, *Polyzoa*, and *Tunicata*; worms which have an enteron or intestine. It is therefore rather a general biological term for a worm-like type of structure than the name of a well-defined zoological group of animals.

cœlomic (sē-lōm'ik), *a.* [*<* *cœloma* + *-ic*.] Same as *cœlomatic*.

The Mollusca are also provided with special groups of cells forming usually paired or median growths upon the walls of the *cœlomic* cavity.

E. R. Lankester, Encyc. Brit., XVI. 633.

cœlo-navigation (sē-lō-nav-i-gā'shōn), *n.* [*<* L. *cœlum*, prop. *cœlum*, heaven (see *ceil*, *n.*) + *navigation*.] That branch of navigation in which the position of a ship is determined from observations of one or more heavenly bodies: same as *nautical astronomy*.

Cœloneura (sē-lō-nū'rā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *<* Gr. *κοίλος*, hollow, + *νεύρον*, q. v.] Animals whose neuron is hollow, as that of vertebrates: synonymous with *Chordata*. *Wilder, Amer. Nat.*, XXI. (1887) 914.

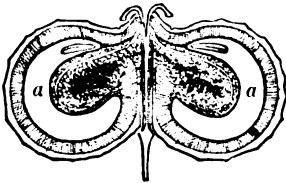
cœloneural (sē-lō-nū'rāl), *a.* [As *Cœloneura* + *-al*.] Having a neurocœle or hollow neuron; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Cœloneura*.

Cœlopneumonata (sē-lō-nū-mō-nā'tā), *n. pl.* [*NL.* (Menke, 1828), *<* Gr. *κοίλος*, hollow, + *πνεῦμον*, lung.] A section of gastropods: same as *Cœlopnoea*. It included the orders *Cœlopneumonata gymnotoma*, or the inoperculate, and *C. operculata*, or the operculate pulmoniferous gastropods.

Cœlopnoea (sē-lōp'nō-ā), *n. pl.* [*NL.* (Schweigger, 1820), *<* Gr. *κοίλος*, hollow, + *πνεῦμα*, breathe.] A section of gastropods including both the inoperculate and operculate pulmonates: same as *Cœlopneumonata*.

Cœlops (sē'lōps), *n.* [*NL.* (cf. Gr. *κοίλωψ*, hollow-eyed), *<* Gr. *κοίλος*, hollow, + *ὤψ*, eye, face.] A genus of horseshoe-bats, of the family *Rhinolophidae* and subfamily *Phyllorhinae*, containing *C. frithi*, of India, Java, and Siam. It is characterized by the peculiar form of the nose-leaf, a short calcar, a small inferolateral membrane, and a long index metacarpal. *E. Blyth, 1849.*

coelospERM (sē-lō-spērm), *n.* [*< Gr. κοῖλος, hollow, + σπέρμα, seed.*] In *bot.*: (a) The seed of some umbelliferous plants, so curved longitudinally as to form a concavity on the inner surface, as in the coriander. (b) An umbelliferous plant which is characterized by a coelospERMous seed.



Section of coelospERM fruit of *Coriandrum*, enlarged. *a, a*, the curved seed.

coelospERMous (sē-lō-spērm'us), *a.* [*< coelospERM + -ous.*] Having longitudinally curved seeds, or coelospERMS.

coelostat (sē-lō-stat), *n.* An instrument which shows the image of the sky reflected in a plane mirror as stationary. *The Observatory* (London), Aug., 1895, p. 301; *Science*, Jan. 24, 1896, p. 130.

coelum (sē-lum), *n.*; pl. *coela* (-lā). [*NL., < Gr. κοῖλον, a hollow, cavity (of the body, etc.), neut. of κοῖλος, hollow: see ceil, n.*] In *anat.*, the general cavity of the trunk of the body, including the special cavities of the thorax, abdomen, and pelvis; the coeloma. [*Rare.*]

Coeluria (sē-lū-ri-ā), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Coelurus, q. v.*] An ordinal name of a group of extinct Jurassic dinosaurian reptiles, represented by the genus *Coelurus* from Wyoming.

coelurid (sē-lū-rid), *n.* A dinosaurian reptile of the family *Coeluridae*.

Coeluridae (sē-lū-ri-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Coelurus + -idae.*] A family of dinosaurian reptiles with the anterior cervical vertebrae opisthocelous and the rest biconcave, very long and slender metatarsal bones, and the bones of the skeleton pneumatic or hollow.

Coelurus (sē-lū-rus), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. κοῖλος, hollow, + οὐρά, tail.*] A genus of dinosaurian reptiles, typical of the family *Coeluridae*. *Marsh*, 1879.

coembody (kō-em-bod'i), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *coembodied*, ppr. *coembodying*. [*< co-1 + embody.*] To unite or incorporate in one body. [*Rare.*]

Father, Son, and Holy Spirit will then become *coembodied* in this Divine body. *Brooke*, *Fool of Quality*, II, 252.

coemeterial, coemetery. Obsolete spellings of *cemeterial, cemetery*.

coemption (kō-emp'shon), *n.* [*< ME. coemption, < L. coemptio(n), < coemere, pp. coemptus, buy together, < co-, together, + emere, buy: see co-1 and emption.*] 1. Joint purchase; the sharing with another of what is bought.

Coemption is to seyn comune achat or hying togidre, that were establisshed upon the poeple by swich a manere imposition, as whoso bowthe a bossel corn, he moete yeve the kynges the fift part.

Gloss in *Chaucer's Boethius*, i. prose 4.

2. The act of purchasing all of a given commodity that is for sale, with a view to controlling its price.

Monopolies and coemption of wares for resale, where they are not restrained, are great means to enrich. *Bacon*, *Riches*.

3. In *Rom. law*, one of the modes of civil marriage, consisting in a sort of mutual sale of the parties, effected by the exchange of a small sum of money and other ceremonies.

By the religious marriage or Confratration; by the higher form of civil marriage, which was called *Coemption*; and by the lower form, which was termed *Usus*, the Husband acquired a number of rights over the person and property of his wife, which were on the whole in excess of such as are conferred on him in any system of modern jurisprudence. *Maine*, *Ancient Law* (3d Am. ed.), p. 140.

coemptor (kō-emp'tor), *n.* [*L., < coemere, pp. coemptus, buy up: see coemption.*] One who purchases all that there is of any commodity.

cano-. See *ceno-*.

canesthesia (sē-nēs-thē'si-ā), *n.* [*NL., also canaesthesia, < Gr. κανός, common, + αἰσθησις, perception: see esthetic.*] Same as *canesthesia*.

canesthesis, *n.* [*NL.*] See *canesthesia*.

cananthium (sē-nān'thi-um), *n.*; pl. *cananthia* (-iā). [*NL., < Gr. κανός, common, + άνθος, a flower.*] Same as *clinanthium*.

canation, *n.* See *cenation*.

coendoo, coendou (kō-en'dō), *n.* [*Native name.*] A name of the prehensile-tailed porcupine of Brazil, *Syntheres* or *Cercolobes prehensilis*.

caenenchym (sē-neng'kim), *n.* Same as *caenenchyma*.

As a rule, the individuals are imbedded in a common body mass, the *caenenchym*. *Claus*, *Zoology* (trans.), p. 227.

caenenchyma (sē-neng'ki-mā), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. κανός, common, + ἐγχυμα, an infusion, < ἐγχειν, infuse, pour in, < ἐν, = E. in, + χεῖν, pour, akin to E. gush.*] In *zool.*, the calcified tissue of the caenosare of actinozoans; a substance which results from the calcification of the caenosare of compound *Actinozoa*, and which may form a large part of the calcareous matter of a zoanthodome, uniting the thecae or corallites of the individual anthozooids. Also *caenenchyme, caenenchym*.

There are cases, again, in which the calcareous deposit in the several polyps of a compound Actinozoan, and in the superficial parts of the *caenenchyma*, remains loose and spicular. *Huxley*, *Anat. Invert.*, p. 140.

caenenchymal (sē-neng'ki-māl), *a.* [*< caenenchyma + -al.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of caenenchyma; as, *caenenchymal* tubes.

caenenchymatous (sē-neng-kim'a-tus), *a.* [*< caenenchyma(t) + -ous.*] Consisting of caenenchyma; having the character of caenenchyma.

caenenchyme (sē-neng'kim), *n.* Same as *caenenchyma*.

canesthesia (sē-nēs-thē'si-ā), *n.* Same as *canesthesia*.

canesthesia, canaesthesia (sē-nēs-thē'sis), *n.* [*NL. canaesthesia, < Gr. κανός, common, + αἰσθησις, perception: see esthetic.*] The general sense of life, the bodily consciousness, or the total impression from all contemporaneous sensations, as distinct from special and well-defined sensations, such as those of touch or sight; vague sense. Also *canesthesia, canesthesia*.

co-enjoy (kō-en-joi'), *v. t.* [*< co-1 + enjoy.*] To enjoy together with another. [*Rare.*]

I wish my Soul no other Felicity, when she has shaken off these Rags of Flesh, than to ascend to his, and co-enjoy the same Bliss. *Howell*, *Letters*, I. vi. 7.

ceno-. [*NL., etc., ceno- (E. also ceno-), < Gr. κανο-, combining form of κανός, common: see com-, and ceno-2, cenobite, etc.*] An element in some compound words of Greek origin, meaning 'common.'

cenobia, *n.* Plural of *cenobium*.

Cenobita, cenobite, etc. See *Cenobita*, etc.

cenobium (sē-nō'bi-um), *n.*; pl. *cenobia* (-iā) or (in def. 1) *cenobiums* (-umz). [*LL. (NL.), < Gr. κανόβιον, life in community, prop. neut. of κανόβιος, adj., living in communion, < κανός, common, + βίος, life.*] 1. A community of monks living under one roof and under one government; a monastery; a religious community.

A high spiritual life and intellectual cultivation within the numerous *cenobiums* was quite compatible with practical paganism and disorder outside.

Edinburgh Rev., CLXIII, 450.

An Irish *cenobium* of the earliest type was simply an ordinary sept or family whose chief had become Christian, and making a gift of his land, either retired, leaving it in the hands of a comarba, or remained as the religious head himself. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII, 248.

2. [*NL.*] In *zool.*, the mulberry-like mass of a compound protozoan, or cluster of many unicellular animals in one stock: originally applied by F. Stein to the spherical clusters of monads at the ends of the branched pedicels of certain infusorians.—3. [*NL.*] In *bot.*: (a) A name of the fruit peculiar to the *Boraginaceae* and *Labiatae*, consisting of four distinct nutlets around a common style. (b) In certain unicellular algae, a colony consisting of a definite number of cells. In *Pandornia* a cenobium consists of sixteen one-celled plants grouped together in a definite form.

The cells of these families, either indefinitely increasing in number (then families in the true sense of the term), or of definite number (then forming a *cenobium*).

H. C. Wood, *Fresh-water Algae*, p. 86.

Also spelled *cenobium*.

cenoblast (sē-nō-blāst), *n.* [*< Gr. κανός, common, + βλαστός, germ.*] In sponges, an indifferent germinal tissue forming the core or primitive mesoderm whence the true mesoderm and the endoderm both arise. *Marshall*.

Marshall . . . figures the larva as filled up solidly by a cenoblastic membrane in which a central cavity appears surrounded by the cells of an endoderm and a mesoderm, both differentiated from the cenoblast. This name appears to us to embody an essential distinction which ought to be made between the primitive layer and the endoderm and mesoderm which arise from it.

Hytt, *Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist.*, 1894, p. 85.

cenoblastic (sē-nō-blas'tik), *a.* [*< cenoblast + -ic.*] Pertaining to the cenoblast; derived from or constituting cenoblast.

cenoby, *n.* See *cenoby*.

canecia, *n.* Plural of *canecium*.

canecial (sē-nē'si-āl), *a.* [*< canecium + -al.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of a canecium.

canecium (sē-nē'si-um), *n.*; pl. *canecia* (-iā). [*NL., < Gr. κανός, common, + οἶκος, a dwelling.*] In *zool.*, a polypary; the chitinous investment or covering of the caenosare of the hydroid hydrozoans.

cenogamous, cenogamy. See *cenogamous, cenogamy*.

Cenomorpha (sē-nō-mōr'fē), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Gr. κανός, common, + μορφή, form.*] In *Sundevall's* system of classification, a cohort of *Anisodactyli*, of an order *Volucres*, consisting of the touracous (*Musophagidae*), the mouse-birds (*Coliidae*), the rollers (*Coraciidae*), and the Madagascan genera *Atelornis* and *Brachypteracias*.

Cenopithecus (sē-nō-pi-thē'kus), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. κανός, common, + πίθηκος, an ape, monkey.*] A genus of fossil strepsirrhine monkeys from the Eocene. *C. lemuroides* represents the oldest form of monkey known.

canosarc (sē-nō-sār'k), *n.* [*< Gr. κανός, common, + σάρξ (sark-), flesh.*] In *zool.*, a term applied by Allman to the common living basis by which the several beings included in a composite zoöphyte are connected with one another. Every composite zoöphyte is thus viewed as consisting of a variable number of beings or polypites developing themselves from certain more or less definite points of a common canosarc. See cuts under *anthozooid* and *Coralligena*.

canosarcal (sē-nō-sār'kal), *a.* [*< canosarc + -al.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of a canosarc; as, *canosarcal* canals.

canosarcous (sē-nō-sār'kus), *a.* [*< canosarc + -ous.*] Consisting of canosarc; having the character of canosarc.

canosite (sē-nō-sit), *n.* [*< Gr. κανός, common, + σίτος, food.*] A commensal.

canosteal (sē-nōs'tē-āl), *a.* [*< canosteum + -al.*] Having the character of or consisting of canosteum.

canosteum (sē-nōs'tē-um), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. κανός, common, + στέον, bone.*] In *zool.*, the hard, calcareous ectodermal tissue of the hydrocorallines, as of millepore coral; the calcareous or coral-like mass of the hydrophyton of the hydrocoralline acleophes. *Moseley*, 1881.

canotype (sē-nō-tip), *n.* [*< Gr. κανός, common, + τύπος, impression, type.*] A common or representative type; an organism which represents the fundamental type or pattern of structure of a group. [*Rare.*]

Lucernaria, the canotype of the Acleophes. *H. J. Clark*, *Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist.*, 1862.

canotypic (sē-nō-tip'ik), *a.* [*< canotype + -ic.*] Representing a common type; having the character of a canotype.

canure (sē-nūr), *n.* [*Also, as NL., canurus; < Gr. κανός, common, + οὐρά, tail.*] A hydatid found in the sheep, producing the disease called staggers; the hydatid form of the wandered scolex of the dog's tapeworm with deuteroscolices attached. It is a bladder-worm, cystic worm, or cysticercus of many heads, the larva of *Tenia canurus*. See cut under *Tenia*.

canurus (sē-nū-rus), *n.* [*NL.: see canure.*] A canure: originally mistaken for and named as a genus of worms by Rudolphi.

coequal (kō-ē'kwāl), *a. and n.* [*< LL. coequalis, < L. co-, together, + aequalis, equal: see co-1 and equal.*] 1. Equal with another person or thing, or with one another; having equal rank, dignity, intellectual ability, etc.; of corresponding character or quality.

If once he come to be a cardinal, He'll make his cap co-equal with the crown. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., v. 1.

He [Hartley Coleridge] had the poetic temperament, with all its weaknesses and dangers, yet without a coequal faculty of reflection and expression. *Stedman*, *Vict. Poets*, p. 242.

II. *n.* One who or that which is equal to another or others.

coequality (kō-ē'kwāl-i-ti), *n.* [*< coequal + -ity, after equality.*] The state of being coequal; equality in rank, dignity, ability, etc.

coequally (kō-ē'kwāl-i), *adv.* In a coequal manner.

coequality (kō-ē'kwāl-nes), *n.* Same as *coequality*. *Bailey*.

coerce (kō-ērs'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *coerced*, ppr. *coercing*. [= OF. *coercer, cohercer* = Sp. *coercer*, < L. *coercere*, surround, encompass, restrain. control, curb, < co-, together, + arcere, inclose, confine, keep off: see *arcade, arcane, ark2*.] 1. To restrain or constrain by force, as by the force of law or authority; especially, compel to compliance; constrain to obedience or submission in a vigorous or forcible manner.

Punishments are manifold, that they may coerce this profligate sort. *Aylife*, *Parergon*.

The king felt more painfully than ever the want of that tremendous engine which had once coerced refractory ecclesiastics.

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

2. To deprive of by force; restrain of. [Rare.]

Therefore the debtor is ordered . . . to be coerced his liberty until he makes payment. Burke, Speech at Bristol.

3. To enforce; compel by forcible action: as, to coerce obedience.

coercer (kō-ēr'sēr), *n.* One who coerces.

coercible (kō-ēr'si-bl), *a.* [= F. *coercible* = Pg. *coercível* = It. *coercibile*; as *coerce* + *-ible*.] 1.

Capable of being coerced; too weak to resist effectively.—2. Capable of being condensed, especially of being reduced by condensation to the liquid state: applied to gases.

Coercible gases, which can be made fluid by simply cooling them off, are called vapours.

Thausing, Beer (trans.), p. 53.

coercibleness (kō-ēr'si-bl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being coercible.

coercion (kō-ēr'shōn), *n.* [Formerly also *coer-tion*, = F. *coertion*, *coercion* (now *coercition* = It. *coercizione*) = Sp. *coercion* = Pg. *coerção*, < L. *coercio*(*n*), *coertio*(*n*), *coercitio*(*n*), contr. forms of reg. *coercitio*(*n*), a restraining, coercing, < *coercere*, pp. *coercitus*, restrain, coerce: see *coerce*.] 1. Compulsion; forcible constraint; the act of controlling by force or arms.

It is by coercion, it is by the sword, and not by free stipulation with the governed, that England rules India. Macaulay, Gladstone in Church and State.

On looking back into our own history, and into the histories of neighbouring nations, we similarly see that only by coercion were the smaller feudal governments so subordinated as to secure internal peace.

H. Spencer, Study of Sociol., p. 196.

2. Power of restraint or compulsion.

Government has coercion and animadversion upon such as neglect their duty. South.

Coercion acts, a name popularly given to various British statutes for the enforcement of law and order in Ireland, authorizing arrest and imprisonment without bail in cases of treason and crimes of intimidation, the suspension of habeas corpus, search for arms, etc. The most noted acts were those of 1831 and 1837. = *Syn.* *Compulsion*, *Constraint*, etc. See *force*.

coercitive (kō-ēr'si-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *coercitif* = Sp. It. *coercitivo*, < L. as if **coercitivus*, < *coercitus*, pp. of *coercere*, coerce: see *coerce*.] 1. *a.* Having power to coerce; coercive.

St. Paul's first epistle to Timothy, establishing in the person of Timothy power of coercitive jurisdiction over presbyters. Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 178.

Coercitive force. See *coercive force*, under *coercive*.

II. *n.* That which coerces; a coercive.

The actions of retirements and of the night are left indifferent to virtue or to vice; and of these, as man can take no cognizance, so he can make no coercive. Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 612.

coercive (kō-ēr'siv), *a.* and *n.* [*coerce* + *-ive*; as if contr. of *coercitive*, q. v. Cf. Pg. *coercivo*.] 1. *a.* Having power to coerce, as by law, authority, or force; restraining; constraining.

Without coercive power all government is but toothless and precarious. South.

It is notorious that propositions may be perfectly clear, and even coercive, yet prove on inspection to be illusory. G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, I. 360.

Coercive force, coercitive force, that power or force which renders the impartation of magnetism to steel or iron slower or more difficult, and at the same time retards the return of a bar once magnetized to its natural state when active magnetization has ceased. This force depends on the molecular constitution of the metal.

II. *n.* That which coerces; that which constrains or restrains.

His tribunal takes cognizance of all causes, and hath a coercive for all. Jer. Taylor, Sermons, II. (Ord MS.).

coercively (kō-ēr'siv-li), *adv.* By constraint or coercion. Burke.

We must not expect to find in a rule coercively established by an invader the same traits as in a rule that has grown up from within. H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 469.

coerciveness (kō-ēr'siv-nes), *n.* The quality of being coercive or constraining.

Fears of the political and social penalties (to which, I think, the religious must be added) have generated . . . [the] sense of *coerciveness*.

H. Spencer, Data of Ethics, p. 127.

Careba (sē-rē-bā), *n.* [NL.; sometimes improp. *Careba*; < Braz. *guira-careba*, name of some guitquit (Maregrave, Willughby, Ray, etc.). The bird to which the word *Careba* was first attached as a book-name was *Certhia cyanea* (Linnaeus), now *Careba cyanea*. First made a generic name by Vieillot in 1807.] The typical genus of birds of the family *Carebidae*, containing a number of species found in the warmer parts of continental America, as *C. cyanea*, *C. carulea*, etc. See cut under *Carebinae*.

Carebidae (sē-reb'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; < *Careba* + *-idae*.] A family of oscine passerine birds related to the warblers and creepers, confined

to the tropical and subtropical portions of America; the guitquits, flower-peckers, honey-suckers, or honey-creepers of America. They have an acute and usually slender, curved bill, and subsist on insects, fruits, and the sweets of flowers. They are of small size, and for the most part of elegant varied colors. The leading genera are *Careba*, *Dacnis*, *Diglossa*, *Conirostrum*, and *Certhiola*. The family is often called *Dacnidae*. These brilliant little birds were formerly grouped with the old-world family known as *Nectariniidae* and *Cinnyridae*, with which they have little affinity. Also, improperly, *Carebinae*.

Carebinae (ser-e-bi'nē), *n. pl.* [NL.; < *Careba* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of tropical and subtropical American birds, of the family *Carebidae*, typified by the genus *Careba*; the guitquits proper.



Blue Guitquit (*Careba cyanea*).

Careba cyanea of Cayenne and Guiana is a brilliant bird of the size of a sparrow, its plumage being deeply and gorgeously dyed with azure, verditer, and velvet-black, arranged in a bold and striking manner. Its nest is neatly woven and pensile on the extremity of a slender twig. Also, improperly, *Carebinae*.

carebine (ser'e-bin), *a.* [*Careba* + *-ine*.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Carebidae*.

coerectant (kō-ē-rek'tant), *a.* [*co*-1 + *erect* + *-ant*.] In *her.*, set up together, or erected side by side: said of any bearings.

coerected (kō-ē-rek'ted), *a.* [*co*-1 + *erect* + *-ed*.] Same as *coerectant*.

cerulein, *n.* See *cerulein*.

cerulescent, *a.* See *cerulescent*.

coessential (kō-e-sen'shal), *a.* [*co*-1 + *essen-tial*; = Sp. *coessential* = Pg. *coessential*.] Having the same essence.

We bless and magnify that coessential Spirit, eternally proceeding from both [the Father and Son]. Hooker, Eccles. Polity.

coessentiality (kō-e-sen-shi-al'i-ti), *n.* [*co*-essential + *-ity*.] The quality of being coessential, or of the same essence.

It implies coessentiality with God, . . . and consequently divinity in its full extent. Bp. Burgess, Sermons (1700).

coessentially (kō-e-sen'shal-i), *adv.* In a coessential manner.

coestablishment (kō-es-tab'lish-ment), *n.* [*co*-1 + *establishment*.] Joint establishment.

A coestablishment of the teachers of different sects of Christians. Bp. Watson, Charge, 1791.

coetaneous (kō-ē-tā'nē-an), *n.* [*co*-1 + *coetaneous*, of the same age (see *coetaneous*), + *-an*.] One of the same age with another. Aubrey. [Rare.]

coetaneous (kō-ē-tā'nē-us), *a.* [= Sp. *coetáneo* = Pg. It. *coetaneo*, < L. *coetaneus*, of the same age, < L. *co*, together, + *ætus*, age: see *age*.] Of the same age with another; beginning to exist at the same time; coeval. Also spelled *coetaneous*. [Rare.]

Every fault hath penal effects coetaneous to the act. Government of the Tongue, § 5.

So mayest thou be coetaneous unto thy elders, and a father unto thy contemporaries. Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., III. 8.

coetaneously (kō-ē-tā'nē-us-li), *adv.* In a coetaneous manner. Also spelled *coetaneously*.

coetern (kō-ē-tēr'n), *a.* [*co*-1 + *etern* = Sp. Pg. It. *coeterno*, < L. *coeternus*, < L. *co*, together, + *æternus*, eternal: see *co*-1 and *etern*, *eternal*.] Same as *coeternal*.

coeternal (kō-ē-tēr'nal), *a.* [As *coetern* + *-al*; or < *co*-1 + *eternal*. Cf. F. *coéternel*.] Existing with another from eternity.

The Son . . . through coeternal generation receiveth of the Father that power which the Father hath of himself. Hooker, Eccles. Polity, VIII. 4.

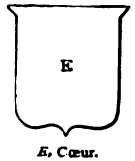
Hail, holy Light! offspring of heaven first-born, Or of the Eternal co-eternal beam. Milton, P. L., III. 2.

coeternally (kō-ē-tēr'nal-i), *adv.* With coeternity, or joint eternity. Hooker.

coeternity (kō-ē-tēr'ni-ti), *n.* [= F. *coéternité* = Sp. *coeternidad*, < NL. **coeternita*(*t*)-s, < LL. *coeternus*: see *coetern* and *-ity*.] Otherwise, in E., < *co*-1 + *eternity*.] Coexistence from eternity with another eternal being.

The eternity of the Son's generation, and his coeternity with the Father. Hammond, Fundamentals.

cœur (kér), *n.* [F., < OF. *cuer*, *coer*, *cor* (> E. *core*), < L. *cor* (*cord*) = E. *heart*: see *core* and *heart*.] In *her.*, the heart of the shield, otherwise called the center or fesse-point. Lines and bearings are spoken of as being *en cœur* when they pass through or are borne upon the center of the shield.



coeval (kō-ē'val), *a.* and *n.* [*co*-1 + *LL. coevus*, of the same age (see *coevous*), + *-al*.] 1. *a.* 1. Of the same age; having lived for an equal period.

Like a young Flock Coeval, newly shorn. Prior, Solomon, II.

2. Existing from the same point of time; coincident in duration: followed by *with*, sometimes by *to*.

Coeval with man Our empire began. Goldsmith, Captivity, III.

The Nymphs expire by like degrees, And live and die coeval with their Trees. Congreve, Hymn to Venus.

3. Coincident in time; contemporary; synchronous: followed by *with*.

A transcript of an original manuscript coeval with the time of the "Cid." Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., Int.

= *Syn.* *Coeval*, *Contemporaneous*. Coeval is more commonly applied to things, contemporaneous to persons; but the distinction is not a rigid one.

And yet some kind of intercourse of neighboring states is so natural, that it must have been coeval with their foundation, and with the origin of law. Woolsey, Intro. to Inter. Law., § 59.

The unfossiliferous rocks in question [Cambrian] were not only contemporaneous in the geological sense, but synchronous in the chronological sense. Huxley, Lay Sermons, p. 298.

A foreign nation is a kind of contemporaneous posterity. H. B. Wallace, Recoll. of Man of the World, II. 89.

II. *n.* One of the same age or period; a contemporary in age or active existence.

O my coevals! remnants of yourselves, Poor human ruins tottering o'er the grave. Young, Night Thoughts, IV. 109.

He is forlorn among his coevals; his Juniors cannot be his friends. Lamb, Old and New Schoolmaster.

All great authors seem the coevals not only of each other, but of whoever reads them. Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 177.

coevous (kō-ē'vus), *a.* [= Sp. It. *coevo*, < LL. *coevus*, of the same age, < L. *co*, together, + *ævum*, age: see *co*-1, *ay*, and *age*.] Same as *coeval*.

Supposing some other things coevous to it. South, Sermons.

coexecutor (kō-eg-zek'ū-tor), *n.* [*co*-1 + *ML. coexecutor*, < L. *co*, together, + *ML. executor*, executor.] A joint executor.

coexecutrix (kō-eg-zek'ū-triks), *n.*; *pl.* *coexecutrices* (-zek'ū-tri'sēz). [*co*-1 + *executrix*.] A joint executrix.

coexist (kō-eg-zis't), *v. i.* [= F. *coexister* = Sp. Pg. *coexistir* = It. *coesistere*; as *co*-1 + *exist*.] To exist at the same time with another, or with one another.

In the human breast Two master passions cannot coexist. Campbell.

It was a singular anomaly of likeness coexisting with perfect dissimilitude. Hawthorne, Blithedale Romance, vii.

coexistence (kō-eg-zis'tens), *n.* [= F. *coexistence* = Sp. Pg. *coexistencia*; as *co*-1 + *existence*.] Existence at the same time; contemporary existence.

Without the help, or so much as the coexistence, of any condition. Jer. Taylor, Liberty of Prophecy, § 18.

coexistency (kō-eg-zis'ten-si), *n.* Coexistence. Sir T. Browne.

coexistent (kō-eg-zis'tent), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *coexistant* = Sp. Pg. *coexistente* = It. *coesistente*; as *co*-1 + *existent*: see *coexist*.] 1. *a.* Existing at the same time; coincident in duration.

The law of coexistent vibrations. Whewell.

II. *n.* A thing existing at the same time or in immediate connection with another.

He seems to have thought that . . . every property of an object has an invariable coexistent, which he called its form. J. S. Mill, Logic, III. xxii. § 4.

coexpand (kō-eks-pand'), *v. i.* [*co*-1 + *expand*.] To expand together equally; expand over the same space or to the same extent.

coextend (kō-eks-tend'), *v.* [= Sp. *coextender*; as *co*-1 + *extend*.] 1. *trans.* To extend equally;

cause to extend through the same space or duration; place so as to coincide or occupy the same extent or space.

According to which the least body may be *coextended* with the greatest. Boyle, Works, I. 503.

II. intrans. To reach to or attain the same place, time, or duration: used with *with*. **coextension** (kō-eks-ten'shən), *n.* [*< co-1 + extension.*] The mutual relation of two or more objects or (in logic) terms which have the same extension.

coextensive (kō-eks-ten'siv), *a.* [*< co-1 + extensive.*] Having the same extension. (a) Occupying the same extent of space or duration of time.

Rome first extended her citizenship over all Italy, and her dominion over the whole Mediterranean world, and then, by another stage, she made her citizenship *coextensive* with her dominion.

E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 315.

(b) In logic, having the same breadth, or logical extension.

coextensively (kō-eks-ten'siv-li), *adv.* So as to exhibit coextension.

coextensiveness (kō-eks-ten'siv-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being coextensive. *Bentham.* **coft**, **cofet**, *a.* [ME. *< AS. cāf*, quick, sharp, prompt.] Quick; sharp; impetuous; bold.

The luthere *coue* devuel. Ancren Riwle, p. 66.

If he clothed man se, *cof* he [the adder] waxeth.

Bestiary (Old Eng. Misc., ed. Morris), l. 150.

co-factor (kō-fak'tor), *n.* [*< co-1 + factor.*] In alg., one of several factors entering into the same expression: thus, a coefficient is a constant co-factor.

cofet, *a.* See *coft*.

co-feoffee (kō-fef'ē), *n.* [*< co-1 + feoffee.*] One of two or more joint feoffees; a person enfeoffed with another.

coft, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *coffer*.

coft¹ (kof), *v. t. & pret.* and *pp.* *coft*, *ppr.* *coffing*. [E. dial. and Sc., appar. a var. of *cope²*, *comp.* var. of *cheap*, *chop²*, buy, exchange: see *cope²*, *comp²*, *cheap*, *chop²*. The change of *p* to *f* within E. is not common, and is usually due to some interference; but G. *kaufen* (= E. *cheap*, *chop²*) can hardly apply here. The fact that the verb is found chiefly in the pret. *coft* suggests that the present *coff* is developed from the pret. *coft*, the latter being in this view merely a var. of *caught* (ME. *caught*, *caght*, *cought*), etc., pret. of *catch*], in the sense of 'get, obtain,' with the common change of the guttural *gh* to *f* as in *draught* = *draft*, *cough*, pron. as *coff*, etc.: see *catch¹*, v.] 1. To chop or change. [Prov. Eng.]

—2. To buy. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

My milk-white steed,

That I have *coft* see dear.

The Broomfield Hill (Child's Ballads, I. 133).

That sark she *coft* for her wee Nannie.

Burns, Tam o' Shanter.

3t. To pay for; expiate; purchase forgiveness of by sacrifice.

The knyght to Chryst, that delt on tre,

And coft our synnis deir.

The Bludy Serk (Child's Ballads, VIII. 151).

coft² (kof), *n.* [Local E.; origin unknown.] The offal of pilchards.

coftat, *n.* An obsolete form of *coffer*.

Coffea (kōf'ē-ā), *n.* [NL.: see *coffee*.] A considerable genus of shrubs, natural order *Rubiaceae*, natives of tropical Asia and Africa. Some species yield coffee. See cut under *coffee*.

coffee (kof'ē or kōt'ē), *n.* [First in 17th century, in various forms *coffee*, *coffa*, *cauphe*, etc.; = D. *koffij* = G. *koffee* (after E.), now *kaffee* (after F.). Dan. *Sw. kaffe* (after F.) = Russ. *kofe*, *kofet* = F. *caffe*, *coffe*, now *café* (whence the half-English *café*, a coffee-house) = Sp. Pg. *café* = It. *caffè* (NL. *choava*, now *coffa*), < Turk. *qahwe*, < Ar. *qahwe*, *qahwa*, coffee (as a liquid); cf. Ar. *bonn*, the coffee-berry.] 1.

The berry of trees belonging to the genus *Coffea*, natural order *Rubiaceae*. Several species, but principally *C. Arabica*, produce the coffee of commerce. It is a native of Arabia and Abyssinia, but is now extensively cultivated throughout tropical countries. It will grow to the height of 16 or 18 feet, but is seldom permitted to exceed 8 or 9 feet, for the convenience of gathering the fruit. The stem is upright, and covered with a light-brown bark; the branches are horizontal and opposite. The flowers grow in clusters at the bases of the leaves, are pure white, and of an agreeable odor. The fruit is a small, red, fleshy berry, having the size and appearance of a small cherry. Each berry contains two seeds, commonly called *coffee-beans* or *coffee-nibs*. When ripe the berries are gathered, and the outer pulp and the parchment-like covering of the seeds are removed. The Mocha coffee from Yemen in Arabia is reputed the best; but the principal supplies are now obtained from Ceylon, Java, the West Indies, Brazil, and Central America. The Liberian coffee-tree, *C. Libérica*, of western tropical Africa, has recently

been introduced into cultivation. It grows to a greater size and yields a much larger berry than *C. Arabica*, and thrives in low damp regions where the latter will not flourish. What is known as the *male coffee-berry* is simply a re-



Fruiting Branch of Coffee-plant (*Coffea Arabica*). a, flower; b, section of berry, showing inclosed nutlets and position of embryo.

sult of the occasional coalescence of the two seeds of the fruit into one, and differs in no other respect from the ordinary berry. The name *cherry-coffee* is given to the coffee-berry as it comes from the tree, before the pulp has been removed or the seeds have been dried.

2. A drink made from the seeds of the coffee-tree, by infusion or decoction. Before being used the seeds are roasted, and then ground in a coffee-mill, or, as in the East, pounded. The beverage is best when made with coffee-beans freshly roasted and ground. Coffee acts as a slight stimulant, promoting cheerfulness and removing languor; but in some cases it induces sleeplessness and nervous tremblings. The use of it originated in Abyssinia, passed to Arabia several centuries later, and is said to have been made known in Europe by A. Rauwolf, a German physician, whose travels appeared in 1573.

And sip of a drink called *Coffa* in little china dishes, as hot as they can suffer it. Sandys, Travels, p. 52.

3. A light meal resembling afternoon tea, at which coffee is served.—4. The last course of a dinner, consisting of black coffee.

Directly after *coffee* the band began to play.

Greville, Memoirs, June 5, 1831.

Black coffee, strong coffee served without milk or cream.

—**California coffee**, the somewhat coffee-like fruit of *Rhamnus Californica*.—**Coffee-corn**. See *corn¹*.—**Crust coffee**, a drink resembling coffee in color, made by steeping in water browned or toasted crusts of bread.—**Negro coffee**, or **Mogdad coffee**, the seeds of *Cassia occidentalis*, which are roasted and used in the tropics as a substitute for coffee, though they contain no caffeine.—**Sacca** or **sultan coffee**, the husks of the coffee-berry, which are used to some extent with coffee, and are said to improve its flavor.—**Swedish coffee**, the seeds of *Astragalus Batiscus*, used as coffee, and cultivated for this purpose in parts of Germany and Hungary.—**Wild coffee**, of the West Indies, a name given to *Faramia odoratissima*, which is allied to true coffee, to *Eugenia disticha*, and to *Casearia latifolia*.

coffee-bean (kof'ē-bēn), *n.* The seed of the coffee-tree.

coffee-berry (kof'ē-ber'i), *n.* The fruit of the coffee-tree.

coffee-blight (kof'ē-blit), *n.* A microscopic fungus, *Hemileia vastatrix*, which has caused great devastation in the coffee-plantations of Ceylon.

coffee-borer (kof'ē-bōr'ēr), *n.* One of two species of coleopterous insects which bore into the stems of the coffee-plant. *Xylotrechus quadripes* is a longicorn beetle which bores into the coffee-plant in southern India. The eggs are laid under the bark and close to the root in November and December and hatch in February, and the larva attains full growth by July. *Arceococcus coffea* is the second species. It belongs to the family Anthribidae, and is known as a coffee-pest in South Africa and Brazil, but is found in other countries, being nearly cosmopolitan.

coffee-bug (kof'ē-bug), *n.* The *Lecanium coffea*, an insect belonging to the family Coccidae, living on the coffee-tree, and very destructive to coffee-plantations.

coffee-cleaner (kof'ē-klē'nēr), *n.* 1. An apparatus for rubbing off the envelop of coffee-seeds.—2. A machine for removing mold, dust, etc., from raw coffee.

coffee-cup (kof'ē-kup), *n.* A cup from which coffee is drunk, distinctively about one third larger than a tea-cup of the same set.

coffee-house (kof'ē-hous), *n.* A house of entertainment where guests are supplied with coffee and other refreshments, and sometimes with lodging; a *café*. Coffee-houses in Great Britain formerly held a position somewhat similar to that of the club-houses of the present day.

Although they be destitute of Taverns, yet they have their *Coffa-houses*, which something resembles them.

Sandys, Travels, p. 51.

The *coffee-house* must not be dismissed with a cursory mention. It might indeed, at that time, have been not improperly called a most important political institution. . . . The *coffee-houses* were the chief organs through which the public opinion of the metropolis vented itself. . . . Every man of the upper or middle class went daily to his *coffee-house* to learn the news and discuss it. Every *coffee-house* had one or more orators, to whose eloquence the crowd

listened with admiration, and who soon became what the journalists of our own time have been called—a fourth estate of the realm. Macaulay.

At the present day every traveller is struck with the almost complete absence in London of this element of Continental life, but in the early years of the eighteenth century *coffee-houses* were probably more prominent in London than in any other city in Europe.

Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., iv.

coffee-huller (kof'ē-hul'ēr), *n.* A machine for removing the husk which envelops the seed of coffee; a *coffee-cleaner*.

coffee-man (kof'ē-man), *n.* One who keeps a coffee-house. *Addison*. [Rare.]

coffee-mill (kof'ē-mil), *n.* A small machine or mill for grinding coffee.

coffee-nib (kof'ē-nib), *n.* A coffee-bean.

coffee-nut (kof'ē-nut), *n.* The fruit of the Kentucky coffee-tree, *Gymnocladus Canadensis*.

coffee-pot (kof'ē-pot), *n.* A covered pot or urn, of metal or earthenware, in which coffee is made, or in which the beverage is served at table.

coffee-roaster (kof'ē-rōs'tēr), *n.* 1. One who prepares coffee-beans for use by roasting them.—2. A machine or rotary cylinder used in roasting coffee-beans.

coffee-room (kof'ē-rōm), *n.* A public room in an inn, hotel, or club-house, where guests are supplied with coffee and other refreshments; now, usually, the public dining-room. [Eng.]

He returned in a gloomy mood to the *coffee-room*.

Hannay, Singleton Fontenoy, I. 8.

coffee-sage (kof'ē-sāj), *n.* A coffee-house orator. *Churchill*. [Rare.]

coffee-shop (kof'ē-shop), *n.* 1. A shop where coffee is sold.—2. An inferior sort of coffee-house.

coffee-stand (kof'ē-stand), *n.* 1. A support for the vessel in which coffee is prepared.—2. A stall set up on the street for the sale of coffee and other refreshments.

coffee-tree (kof'ē-trē), *n.* The *Coffea Arabica*, and other species which produce the berries from which coffee is derived. See *coffee*. The wood of the common coffee-tree is of a light greenish-brown or dirty-yellow color, and nearly as close and hard-grained as boxwood; but the tree is too small for the wood to be of much value.—**California coffee-tree**, *Rhamnus Californica*.—**Kentucky coffee-tree**, the *Gymnocladus Canadensis*, a large leguminous tree of the United States, the seeds of which have been used as a substitute for coffee.

coffeen, **coffeen** (kof'ē-in), *n.* [*< Coffea + -in², -ine².*] Same as *caffein*.

coffer (kof'ēr), *n.* [Early mod. E. *cofer*, < ME. *cofer*, *coffe*, a chest, esp. for money, ark, rarely *coffin* (> D. G. *koffer* = Dan. *kuffert* = Sw. *koffert*), < OF. *coffre*, F. *coffre* (= Pr. Sp. Pg. *cofre*), a modification of older *cofin*, a chest, > E. *coffin*, q. v. For the change of the second syllable, cf. *order*, < F. *ordre*, < L. *ordo* (*ordin*).] 1. A box, casket, or chest (as now understood, a large chest), especially one used for keeping valuables, as money; an ark; hence, figuratively, a treasury; in the plural, the wealth or pecuniary resources of a person, corporation, nation, etc.

Yet hadde he but litel gold in *cofre*.

Chaucer, Gen. Prolog. to C. T., l. 296.

Bot make to the [thee] a mancioun & that is my wyll,

A *cofer* [ark] closed of tres, clanylich planed;

Wyrt woneg [dwellings] therinne for wyld & for tame.

Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ll. 310.

There he found in the knyghtes *cofer*

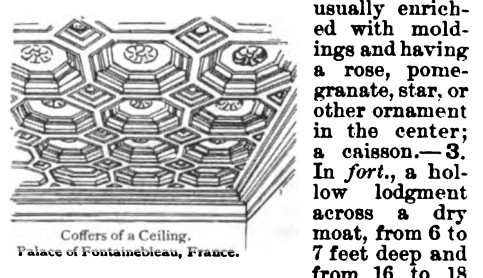
But even halfe a pounce.

Lyttell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 52).

He would discharge it without any burden to the queen's

coffers. Bacon, Advice to Villiers.

2. In arch., a sunk panel or compartment in a ceiling or soffit, of an ornamental character,



usually enriched with moldings and having a rose, pomegranate, star, or other ornament in the center; a *caisson*.—3. In fort., a hollow lodgment across a dry moat, from 6 to 7 feet deep and from 16 to 18 feet broad. The upper part is made of pieces of timber raised 2 feet above the level of the moat, and upon them are placed hurdles laden with earth, which serve as a covering and as a parapet. It is raised by the besieged to repulse besiegers when they endeavor to pass the ditch.

4. A trough in which tin ore is broken to pieces.

—5. A kind of caisson or floating dock.—6. A canal-lock chamber.

coffer (kof'ér), *v. t.* [*< coffer, n.*] 1. To deposit or lay up in a coffer: usually with *up*.

But what glut [glutton] of the games [men] may any good kachen,

He will kepen it hym-self & coffer it faste.

Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 68.

Treasure, as a war might draw forth, so a peace succeeding might coffer up. *Bacon*, *Hen. VII.*

The aged man that coffers up his gold.

Shak., *Lucrece*, l. 856.

2. To furnish or ornament with coffers, as a ceiling.

coffer-dam (kof'ér-dam), *n.* 1. A water-tight wooden inclosure built in a body of water, in order to obtain a firm and dry foundation for bridges, piers, etc., by pumping out the water from its interior. It is usually formed of two or more rows of piles, driven close together and rising above the level of high water, with clay packed in between the rows. Coffer-dams are sometimes built against the sides of vessels, in order to make repairs below the water-line without having recourse to a dry-dock.

2. A protective packing for the hulls of war-ships. It is made of the pith of corn-stalks. When wet it swells, and thus serves to close the holes made or shot.

cofferer (kof'ér-ér), *n.* 1. One who lays up treasure in a coffer or chest; one who hoards money. [Rare.]

Ye fortune's cofferers! ye pow'rs of wealth!

Young, *Night Thoughts*, ll. 560.

2. Formerly, a principal officer of the royal household of England, who had oversight of the other officers of the court. He was next under the controller, and was a member of the Privy Council. His duties are now performed by the lord steward and paymaster of the household.

Samuel Sandys . . . was raised to the house of peers, and made cofferer of the household.

S. Dowell, *Taxes in England*, II. 114.

3. A treasurer.

Clown. Whither should this money be travelled?

For. To the devil, I think.

Clown. 'Tis with his cofferer I am certain, that's the usurer. *Fletcher* (and another), *Fair Maid of the Inn*, ll. 2.

coffer-fish (kof'ér-fish), *n.* A fish of the genus *Ostracion*; a trunk-fish.

coffering (kof'ér-ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *coffer*, *v.*] In mining, the operation of securing the shaft of a mine from the ingress of water by ramming in clay between the casing and the rock.

coffership (kof'ér-ship), *n.* [*< coffer + -ship.*] The office of treasurer, cash-keeper, or purser.

His Majesty pleased the people greatly to put him from the coffer-ship.

Raleigh, *Remains* (Ord MS.).

coffer-work (kof'ér-wérk), *n.* 1. In *arch.*, a surface ornamented with coffers.—2. In *masonry*, rubble-work faced with stone.—*Coffer-work ceiling*. See *ceiling*.

coffin (kof' - or kóf'in), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *cophin* (def. 3), after the L.; *< ME. cofin, coffin*, a basket, a pie-crust (the sense of 'chest in which a dead human body is buried,' for which ME. *cofer* is found, does not belong to *coffin* in ME.), *< OF. cofin = Pr. cofin = Sp. cofin*, a basket, = It. *cofano*, formerly also *cofino*, *cofino*, a basket, trunk, coffer, *< L. cophinus*, a basket, *< Gr. κόφινος*, a basket. See *coffer*, the same word in other ME. and mod. senses.] 1. A basket.

And thei token the relifs of broken metis twelve coffins ful and of the flechis.

Wyclif, *Mark vi.*

2. A mold of paste for a pie; the crust of a pie. See *custard-coffin*.

Of the paste a coffin I will rear.

Shak., *Tit. And.*, v. 2.

If you spend

The red-deer pies in your house, or sell them forth, sir, Cast so that I may have their coffins all

Returned here, and piled up.

B. Jonson, *Staple of News*, ll. 1.

3. The chest, box, or case in which a dead human body is placed for burial: usually made of wood or lead, but sometimes of stone or iron, or even of glass.

Not a flower, not a flower sweet,

On my black coffin let there be strown.

Shak., *T. N.*, ll. 4 (song).

His [Saint Luke's] bones were brought from Constantinople in an yron coffin.

Coryat, *Crudities*, l. 178.

4. A paper twisted in the form of a cone, used as a bag by grocers; a cap or cornet.—5. In *farricry*, the hollow part of a horse's hoof, or the whole hoof below the coronet, including the coffin-bone.—6. In *printing*: (a) The wooden frame which inclosed the stone or bed of the old form of hand printing-press. (b) The frame which incloses an imposing-stone.—7. In *mill- ing*, one of the sockets in the eye of the runner, which receives the end of the driver. *E. H. Knight*.—8. In *mining*, old workings open to the day, where the ore was raised to the surface by

the cast-after-cast method. [Cornwall.]—9. In *ceram.*, same as *cassette*.—To put or drive a nail in one's coffin, to do anything that may tend to shorten one's days.

coffin (kof' - or kóf'in), *v. t.* [*< coffin, n.*] 1. To cover with paste or crust. See *coffin, n.*, 2; also extract under *baked-meat*, 2.

And coffin'd in crust, till now she was hoary.

B. Jonson, *Masque of Gypsaes*.

2. To put or inclose in a coffin, as a corpse; hence, figuratively, to confine; shut up.

They Coffin him and place him in a roomie richly furnished, and cover him with a sheet, in which they paint his portraiture.

Purchas, *Pilgrimage*, p. 446.

Myself will see him coffin'd and embalmed,

And in one tomb rest with him.

Beau. and Fl. (3), *Faithful Friends*, III. 2.

Tear forth the fathers of poor families

Out of their beds, and coffin them alive

In some kind claspings prison.

B. Jonson, *Volpone*, l. 1.

Some coffin'd in their cabins lie, equally

Griev'd that they are not dead, and yet must die.

Donne, *The Storm*.

coffin-boat (kof'in-bót), *n.* A sink-boat or battery used in shooting wild fowl, especially ducks. See *battery*, 14. [Chesapeake Bay.]

coffin-bone (kof'in-bôn), *n.* The last phalanx of a horse's foot; the distal phalangeal bone. See *hoof*.

coffin-carrier (kof'in-kar'i-ér), *n.* [Equiv. to pall-bearer, in allusion to its black back.] The great black-backed gull, *Larus marinus*. See *blackback*, 1. [Local, New Eng.]

coffin-fish (kof'in-fish), *n.* A fish of the family *Ostraciontidae*. The name is applied in New South Wales to *Ostracion diaphanus* and *O. concatenatus*, and to *Aracana lenticularis*.

coffle (kof'li), *n.* [Also written *caufle* and *kafle*, and in the general sense 'caravan' also *caflah*, *capflah*, *kafilah*, *kafila*, *< Ar. kâfila*, *> Pers. Hind. kâfila*, a caravan: see *kafila*.] A train or gang of slaves transported or marched for sale.

Lundy was a constant witness of the horrors and cruelties of the (slave) traffic as the coffles of chained victims were driven through the streets.

Westminster Rev., CXXV. 371.

coffre-fort (kof'ér-fört), *n.* [F., orig. *coffre fort*: *coffre*, a box; *fort*, *< L. fortis*, strong: see *coffer, n.*, and *fortitude*.] A strong box, especially one of a decorative character, generally small, and wrought either in steel or a similar material, for use in keeping money or valuable papers; an imitation of such a box in wood or the like.

coffret (kof'ret), *n.* [F., dim. of *coffre*, a coffer: see *coffer, n.*] A casket, especially one of ornamental design and character.

Oblong box or coffret, old black Boule, height 5 inches, length 13 inches. *S. K. Cat. Spec. Exhib.*, 1862, No. 818.

coffly, *adv.* [ME., also *coflich*, *< AS. cāflice*, quickly, valiantly, *< cāf*, quick: see *cof* and *-ly*.] Quickly; impetuously.

The Kyng with his keene ost [host] coflich fights.

Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 297.

cofound (kō-found'), *v. t.* [*< co- + found*.] To found together or at the same time.

It [the steeple of St. Paul's] . . . was originally co-founded by King Ethelbert with the body of the Church.

Fuller, *Worthies*, London, II. 346.

cofounder (kō-foun'dér), *n.* [*< co- + founder*.] A joint founder.

coffret, *n.* A Middle English form of *coffer*.

coft, *Preterit and past participle of coffl*.

cog¹ (kog), *n.* [*< ME. cogge, cogge* (after MD. *kogge*, *D. kog = MLG. LG. kogge* (*> G. kogge*) = Dan. *kogge*, *kog*, *kaag* = Sw. dial. *kåg* = Icel. *kuggr*; ML. *cogga*, *coggo*, *cogo*), a var. of ME. *cockle*, *E. cock*, *< OF. coque*, a small boat: see *cock*.] 1. A small boat; a cockboat; a cock.

Jason and Eracles also

That in a cogge to londe were ygo.

Chaucer, *Good Women*, l. 1481.

Kaste anores full kene into the water,

Cogges with cablis cachyn to londe,

And lay so on lone the long night over.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1077.

2. A trading-vessel; a galley; a ship in general.

Coggez and crayzers than crosssez thaire mastez

At the commandment of the kyng.

Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 738.

Agaynes hem comen her naveye,

Cogges and dromoundes, many galeye.

Richard Coer de Lion (Weber's *Metr. Rom.*, II.), l. 4783.

cog² (kog), *n.* [*< ME. cog, cogge, kog = Sw. kugge*, a cog; prob. of Celtic origin, *< Gael. Ir. cog = W. cocas*, pl. *cocus*, *cocs*, a cog. In def. 5, cf. *cock*, a notch.] 1. A tooth, catch, or projection, usually one of a continuous series of such projections, on the periphery or the side

of a wheel, or on any part of a machine, which, on receiving motion, engages with a corresponding tooth or projection on another wheel or other part of the machine, and imparts motion to it. See cut under *cog-wheel*.

Cogge of a mylle, scarioballum. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 85.

Please you to set the watermill with the ivory cog in 't a-grinding. *Middleton and Rowley*, *Spanish Gypsy*, II. 1.

2. A mill-wheel; a cog-wheel.

The were i-cundur [kinder, that is, more akin or like] to one frogge

That sit at mulne [mill] under cogge.

Out and Nightingale, l. 85.

3. In *mining*, same as *chock*, 4.—4. The short handle of a scythe. [*Prov. Eng.*]—5. A kind of notch used in tailing joists or wall-plates.—*Cog and round*, a device, consisting of a cog-wheel working into the rounds of a lantern-wheel, for raising a bucket from a well.

cog³ (kog), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cogged*, ppr. *cogging*. [*< ME. coggen*; from the noun.] 1. To furnish with cogs.

Coggyn a mylle, scarioballo. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 85.

2. To wedge up so as to render steady or prevent motion: as, to cog the leg of a table which stands unevenly; to cog a wheel of a carriage with a stone or a piece of wood. [*Scotch.*]—3. To harrow. [*North. Eng.*]—*Cogged respiration* or *breath-sound*. See *breath-sound*.

cog³, *cogue* (kög), *n.* [*< Sc. (dim. coggie, q. v.)*, *< Gael. cogan*, a small drinking-vessel, *cog*, a drink, = *Ir. cogan*, *cog*, a drink, = *W. cogan*, a bowl; prob. connected with *OGael. coca*, hollow, empty, *W. coeg*, empty. Cf. *cog*.] 1. A circular wooden vessel used for holding milk, broth, etc. [*Scotch* and *North. Eng.*]

Their drink is ale made of beer-malt, and tunned up in a small vessel called a *cogue*; after it has stood a few hours, they drink it out of the *cogue*, yeast and all.

Mod. Account of Scotland, 1670 (*Harl. Misc.*, VI. 141).

For fear by foes that they should lose

Their cogues of brose.

Battle of Sheriff-Muir (Child's *Ballads*, VII. 261).

2. A measure used at some mills, containing the fourth part of a peck.—3. Intoxicating liquor.

cog³, *cogue* (kög), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cogged*, *cogued*, ppr. *cogging*, *coguing*. [*< Sc.*, from the noun.] To empty into a wooden vessel.

cog⁴ (kog), *v.*; pret. and pp. *cogged*, ppr. *cogging*. [Not found in ME.; perhaps from *W. coegio*, make void, trick, pretend, *< coeg*, empty, vain, saucy, silly, foolish: see *cog*. Cf. *cokes*, *coax*.] 1. *trans.* 1. To flatter; wheedle; seduce or win by adulation or artifice.

I'll mountebank their loves,

Cog their hearts from them, and come home belov'd

Of all the trades in Rome. *Shak.*, *Cor.*, III. 2.

With such poor fetches to cog a laughter from us.

Milton, *Colasterion*.

2. To obtrude or thrust by falsehood or deception; foist; palm: usually with *in* or *on*.

Fustian tragedies . . . have by concerted applause been cogged upon the town for masterpieces.

Dennis.

3. To adapt (a die) for cheating, by loading it, so as to direct its fall: as, to play with *cogged* dice.

I know none breathing, but will cogge a dye

For twentie thousand double pistoletts.

Marston, *Antonio and Mellida*, I. III. 1.

II. *intrans.* 1. To wheedle; flatter; dissimulate.

Cog, lie, flatter, and face

Four ways in Court to win men grace.

Ascham, *The Scholemaster*, p. 54.

For they will cog so when they wish to use men,

With "Pray be cover'd, sir," "I beseech you, sit."

Chapman, *Gentleman Usher*, III. 1.

Mistress Ford, I cannot cog, I cannot prate.

Shak., *M. W. of W.*, III. 2.

2. To cheat, especially by means of loaded dice.

For guineas in other men's breeches

Your gamesters will palm and will cog.

Swift.

cog⁴ (kog), *n.* [*< cog*, *v.*] 1. A trick or deception.

Letting it pass for an ordinary cog upon them.

Bp. Watson.

2. *pl.* Loaded dice.

It were a hard matter for me to get my dinner that day wherein my master had not sold a dozen of devices, a case of cogs, and a suit of shifts in the morning.

Greene, *James IV.*, II. 1.

cog-bells (kog'belz), *n. pl.* [*< Cf. equiv. E. dial. conkabell*.] Icicles. [*Prov. Eng.*]

cogence (kō'jens), *n.* [*< cogent*: see *ence*.] Cogency. [Rare.]

An argument of cogence. *Cowper*, *Conversation*, l. 293.

cogency (kō'jen-si), *n.* [*< cogent*: see *ency*.] Power of proving or of producing belief; the quality of being highly probable or convincing;

force; credibility: as, the *cogency* of an alleged motive, or of evidence; the *cogency* of one's arguments or reasoning.

Maxims and axioms, principles of science, because they are self-evident, have been supposed innate; although nobody ever showed the foundation of their clearness and cogency. *Locke.*

Negative evidence . . . of the same kind and of the same cogency as that which forbids us to assume the existence between the Earth and Venus of a planet as large as either of them. *W. K. Clifford, Lectures, II. 68.*

cogenial (kō-jē'nī-āl), *a.* [*< co-1 + genial; var. of congenial.*] Congenial.

A writer of a cogenial cast.

T. Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry, II. 357.

cogent (kō-jent), *a.* [= *F. cogent, < L. cogen(-t)s*, ppr. of *cogere*, collect, compress, compel, contr. of **co-igere*, for **co-agere*, *< co-*, together, + *age-re*, drive: see *co-1* and *act, n.*] 1. Compelling by physical force; potent; irresistible by physical means. [Rare.]

The cogent force of nature.

Prior.

2. Compelling assent or conviction; appealing powerfully to the intellect or moral sense; not easily denied or refuted: as, a cogent reason or argument.

This most cogent proof of a Delty.

Bentley.

This way of reasoning was so obvious and cogent that many, even among the Jews themselves, acknowledged the force of it.

Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. v.

cogently (kō-jent-li), *adv.* In a cogent manner.

cogge¹, cogge². A Middle English spelling of *cog¹, cog².*

cogger¹ (kōg'ēr), *n.* [*< cog², n., 3, + -er¹.*] In mining, one who builds up the roof-supports or cogs.

cogger² (kōg'ēr), *n.* [*< cog⁴ + -er¹.*] A flatterer; a deceiver; a cheat.

cogger³ (kōg'ēr-i), *n.* [*< cog⁴ + -ery.*] The practice of cogging or cheating, especially at dice; trickery; falsehood; knavery.

This is a second false surmise or coggerie of the Jesuits to keep the ignorant in error.

Bp. Watson, Quodlibets of Religion (ed. 1602), p. 196.

coggie (kōg'ī), *n.* [*< [Sc. dim. of cog³.*] 1. A small wooden bowl.—2. The contents of a coggie, as porridge, brose, liquor, etc.

cogging¹ (kōg'ing), *n.* [*Verbal n. of cog⁴, v.*] The practice of cheating by loaded dice.

As to diceing, I think it becometh best deboshed souldiers to play at on the heads of their drums, being only ruled by hazard, and subject to knavish cogging.

Quoted in Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, p. 17.

cogging² (kōg'ing), *n.* Same as *calking².*

coggle¹ (kōg'l), *n.* [*Dim. of cog¹.*] A small boat.

coggle² (kōg'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *coggled*, ppr. *cogging*. [*E. dial., appar. < coggle¹, n., a small boat, or else var. of cockle², move up and down, as waves: see coggle¹ and cockle².*] To move from side to side; be shaky. [*Prov. Eng. and Scotch.*]

coggle³ (kōg'l), *n.* [*E. dial., appar. dim. of cock³, a roundish heap, etc. (cf. Sw. dial. *kokkel*, a lump of earth), or var. of equiv. *cobble¹, q. v.*; but cf. D. *kogel* = MHG. *kugele, kugel, G. kugel, a ball, bowl, globe.*] A small round stone; a cobble. [*Prov. Eng.*]*

coggedly (kōg'l-di), *a.* [*Extension of coggly, or var. of cockle².*] Shaky; unstable. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Take care of that step-ladder though; it is coggedly, as I observed when you came down.

Miss Edgeworth, Helen, xxv.

cobblestone (kōg'l-stōn), *n.* [*< coggle³ + stone.* Cf. *cobblestone.*] A cobblestone.

coggly (kōg'li), *a.* [*< [Sc., also spelled coggie; < coggle² + -y¹.*] Unsteady; unstable.

cogitability (kōj'i-tā-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= *F. cogitabilité; < cogitare*: see *-bility.*] The state or quality of being cogitable or thinkable; possibility of being thought.

Conceptions . . . of whatsoever hath any entity or cogitability.

Cudworth, Morality, iv. 1.

cogitable (kōj'i-tā-bl), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. Sp. cogitable, < L. cogitabilis, < cogitare*, think: see *cogitate.*] 1. Capable of being thought; that may be apprehended by thinking; thinkable; not logically absurd.

Creation is cogitable by us only as a putting forth of divine power.

Sir W. Hamilton, Discussions, p. 593.

II. *n.* Anything capable of being the subject of thought. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

cogitabund (kōj'i-tā-bund), *a.* [= *Sp. Pg. cogitabundo* = *It. cogitabondo, < LL. cogitabundus*, thoughtful, *< L. cogitare*, think: see *cogitate.*] Full of thought; deeply thoughtful. [Rare.]

Bosch, in a clerical dress, is seated in an easy-chair, cogitabund, with a manuscript open before him.

Southey, The Doctor, cxli.

cogitabundity (kōj'i-tā-bun'di-ti), *n.* [*< cogitabund + -ity.*] Deep thoughtfulness. [Humorous.]

cogitare (kōj'i-tāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *cogitated*, ppr. *cogitating*. [*< L. cogitatus*, pp. of *cogitare* (> *It. cogitare* = *Sp. Pg. cogitar* = *OF. cogiter*), consider, ponder, weigh, think upon, prob. a contr. (as *cogere* for **coigere, *coagere*) for **cogitare*, for *co-agitare* (which occurs later as a new formation in lit. sense 'shake together'), *< co-*, together, + *agitare*, shake: see *co-1* and *agitate.*] I. *intrans.* To think earnestly or studiously; reflect; ponder; meditate: as, to cogitate upon means of escape.

He that calleth a thing into his mind . . . cogitateth and considereth.

II. *trans.* To revolve in the mind; think about attentively; meditate on; hence, devise or plan: as, he is cogitating mischief.

We . . . did cogitate nothing more than how to satisfy the parts of a good pastor.

Foote, Martyrs, p. 780.

cogitation (kōj'i-tā-shon), *n.* [*In early ME. cogitaciun, < OF. cogitaciun, cogitacion, F. cogitation* = *Pr. cogitatio* = *Pg. cogitação* = *It. cogitazione, < L. cogitatio(-n-), < cogitare*, think: see *cogitate.*] 1. The act of cogitating or thinking; earnest reflection; meditation; contemplation.

On some great charge employ'd
He seem'd, or fix'd in cogitation deep.

Milton, P. L., III. 629.

Round the decaying trunk of human pride,
At morn, and eve, and midnight's solemn hour,
Do penitential cogitations cling.

Wordsworth, Eccles. Sonnets, I. 21.

Hence — 2. That which is thought out; a plan; a scheme. [Rare.]

The king, perceiving that his desires were intemperate, and his cogitations vast and irregular, began not to brook him well.

Bacon, Henry VII.

cogitative (kōj'i-tā-tiv), *a.* [= *F. cogitativ* = *Sp. Pg. It. cogitativo, < ML. cogitativus, < L. cogitatus*, pp. of *cogitare*, think: see *cogitate* and *-ive.*] 1. Having the power of cogitating or meditating; thinking; reflective: as, cogitative faculties.—2. Given to thought or contemplation; thoughtful.

The earl . . . being by nature somewhat more cogitative.

Sir H. Wotton, Parallel between Essex and Buckingham.

cogitatively (kōj'i-tā-tiv-li), *adv.* In a cogitative or thinking manner.

cogitativity (kōj'i-tā-tiv'i-ti), *n.* [*< cogitative + -ity.*] Power of cogitation. [Rare.]

To change death into life, incapacity of thinking into cogitativity.

W. Wollaston.

cogito ergo sum (kōj'i-tō ērgō sum). [*L.: cogito*, 1st pers. sing. pres. ind. act. of *cogitare*, think; *ergo*, therefore; *sum*, 1st pers. sing. pres. ind. of *esse*, be: see *cogitate, ergo*, and *be¹.*] Literally, I think, therefore I am: the starting-point of the Cartesian system of philosophy. See *Cartesian*.

cogman (kōg'man), *n.*; pl. *cogmen* (-men). [*< cog(ware) + man.*] A dealer in or a maker of cogware.

cognac (kō'nyak), *n.* [Formerly also *cogniac*; *< F. cognac*: so called from *Cognac* in France.] 1. Properly, a French brandy of superior quality distilled from wines produced in the neighborhood of Cognac in the department of Charente, France; more loosely, any of the brandies of that department. Hence — 2. In Europe, any brandy of good quality (this name having superseded the original terms *eau-de-vie, brandwein*, etc.); in the United States, French brandy in general. See *champagne*.

Cognac pottery. See *pottery*.

cognate (kōg'nāt), *a.* and *n.* [= *Sp. Pg. cognado* = *It. cognato, < L. cognatus, < co-*, together, + **gnatus*, old form of *natus*, born, pp. of **gnasci, nasci*, be born: see *natal, native*. Cf. *agnate, adnate.*] I. *a.* 1. Allied by blood; connected or related by birth; specifically, of the same parentage, near or remote, as another. See *cognition*, 1.—2. Related in origin; traceable to the same source; proceeding from the same stock or root; of the same family, in a general sense: as, cognate languages or dialects; words cognate in origin.—3. Allied in nature, quality, or form; having affinity of any kind: as, cognate sounds.

There is a difference between poetry and the cognate arts of expression, since the former has somewhat less to do with material processes and effects.

Sedman, Vict. Poets, p. 3.

In ancient Hellas there were four classes of religious observance more or less cognate with pilgrimage, though not in any case identical therewith.

Encyc. Brit., XIX. 91.

Cognate accusative or objective. See *objective*.—**Cognate notions.** In *logic*: (a) Notions essentially identical, and differing only in being conceived by different minds or by the same mind at different times. (b) Any similar notions.—**Cognate propositions.** In *logic*, propositions having the same subject or the same predicate.

II. *n.* [= *F. cognat*, etc., *< L. cognatus*, fem. *cognata*, *n.*: see above.] 1. One connected with another by ties of kindred; specifically, in the plural, all those whose descent can be traced from one pair. In its technical use in Roman law it implied a lawful marriage as the source. See *agnate* and *cognition*, 1.—2. Anything related to another by origin or derivation, as a language or a word: as, the Latin and Greek languages are cognates.

cognateness (kōg'nāt-nes), *n.* The state or relation of being cognate. *Coleridge.*

cognati (kōg-nā'ti), *n. pl.* [*L., pl. of cognatus*, *n.*: see *cognate, a.* and *n.*] Persons related by birth; specifically, the descendants of the same pair. See *cognition*, 1.

cognatic (kōg-nat'ik), *a.* [*< cognate + -ic*; = *F. cognatique* = *Sp. cognático* = *Pg. cognatico.*] Cognate; pertaining to relationship by descent from one pair. See *cognition*, 1.

The old Roman law established, for example, a fundamental difference between *Agnatic* and *Cognatic* relationship, that is, between the family considered as based upon common subjection to patriarchal authority and the family considered (in conformity with modern ideas) as united through the mere fact of a common descent. This distinction disappears in the "law common to all nations."

Maine, Ancient Law (3d Am. ed.), p. 56.

cognition (kōg-nā'shon), *n.* [*< ME. cognicioun, < OF. cognacion, F. cognition* = *Pr. cognacion* = *Sp. cognacion* = *Pg. cognacão* = *It. cognazione, < L. cognatio(-n-), < cognatus*, kindred: see *cognate.*] 1. Relationship by descent from the same pair, including both the male and the female lines. See *agnation*.

He that honours his parents . . . will dearly account of all his relatives and persons of the same cognition.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 210.

Cognition is . . . a relative term, and the degree of connexion in blood which it indicates depends on the particular marriage which is selected as the commencement of the calculation. If we begin with the marriage of father and mother, *Cognition* will only express the relationship of brothers and sisters; if we take that of the grandfather and grandmother, then uncles, aunts, and their descendants will also be included in the notion of *Cognition*; and following the same process a larger number of Cognates may be continually obtained by choosing the starting point higher and higher up in the line of ascent.

Maine, Ancient Law (3d Am. ed.), p. 142.

2. Affinity by kindred origin.

His cognition with the *Æacides* and kings of *Molossus*.

Sir T. Browne, Misc. Tracts, p. 159.

His [the Lord's] baptism did signify, by a cognition to their usual rites and ceremonies of ablution, and washing gentle proselytes, that the Jews had so far receded from their duty . . . that they were in the state of strangers.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 86.

3. Affinity of any kind; resemblance in nature or character.

He induceth us to ascribe effects unto causes of no cognition.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.

cognisability, cognisable, etc. See *cognizability*, etc.

cognita, n. Plural of *cognitum*.

cognition (kōg-nish'on), *n.* [*< ME. cognicion* = *F. cognition* = *Pr. cognicio* = *Sp. cognicion* (obs.) = *It. cognizione, < L. cognitio(-n-), know-*ledge, perception, a judicial examination, trial, *< cognitus*, pp. of *cognoscere*, know, *< co-*, together, + **gnosce-re*, older form of *noscere*, = *Gr. γινώσκειν, γινώμαι* = *E. know*: see *know¹*, and cf. *cognize, cognizance, cognizor, cognosce, connoisseur.*] 1. Knowledge, or certain knowledge, as from personal view or experience; perception; cognizance.

This deunyn [divine] was of good cognition,
And a scoler was of Thoulouse certain,
As witnesseth littell scripture plain.

Rom. of Parthenay (E. E. T. S.), I. 5961.

Sometime he [Constantine] took, as St. Augustine witnesseth, even personal cognition of them.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, viii. 8.

I will not be myself, nor have cognition
Of what I feel; I am all patience.

Shak., T. and C., v. 2.

2. A mental act or process, or the product of an act, of the general nature of knowing or learning. (a) The act of acquiring any sort of idea; consciousness referring to an object as affecting the subject; the objectification of feeling; an act of knowing in the widest sense, including sensation, imagination, instinct, etc.: in this sense, discriminated as a function of the mind from *feeling* and *volition*.

I frequently employ *cognition* as a synonym of knowledge.

Sir W. Hamilton, Metaph., xxi.

The very facts which lead us to distinguish feeling from cognition and conation make against the hypothesis that consciousness can ever be all feeling.

James Ward, Encyc. Brit., XX. 40.

(b) The formation of a concept, judgment, or argument, or that which is formed; the acquisition of knowledge by thinking, or the knowledge itself.

The theory of cognition, on which this ultimate conception rests, and from which it is developed, may be regarded either as an analysis of experience or as the idea of self-consciousness. *Adamson, Philos. of Kant, p. 143.*

(c) A mental representation (the act or the product) which, by the operation of sensory perception or thought, is made to correspond to an external object, though not, it may be, accurately. The word *cognitio* was the ordinary scholastic term in this sense. *Cognition* was occasionally used by Hobbes, Cudworth, and other writers whose vocabulary was strongly influenced by the Latin, but is rarely met with in later English before Hamilton.

All cognitions—even the most abstract—are primarily feelings. *G. H. Leves, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. iii. § 80.*

3. In old Scots law, a process in the Court of Session by which cases concerning disputed marches were determined.—4†. Same as *cognizance*, 2.

The bishops were ecclesiastical judges over the presbyters, the inferior clergy, and the laity. . . . There was inherent in them a power of cognition of causes, and coercion of persons. *Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 206.*

Abstractive or speculative cognition. See *abstractive*.—**Actual cognition, adequate cognition.** See the *adjectives*.—**Analytical cognition,** the logical dissection of a notion.—**Cognition and sale,** in Scotland, a process before the Court of Session, at the instance of a pupil and his tutors, for obtaining a warrant to sell the whole or a part of the pupil's estate.—**Cognition and sasine,** in Scotland, a form of entering an heir in burghage property.—**Condition of cognition.** See *condition*.—**Empirical cognition,** an act of learning from experience, or the knowledge so obtained.—**Enigmatical cognition,** abstractive cognition, especially of God: so called in allusion to 1 Cor. xiii. 12. "Now we see in a mirror, darkly"; in the Vulgate, "Videmus nunc per speculum in enigmate."—**Essential cognition,** God's knowledge as belonging to him essentially.—**Form of cognition.** See *form*.—**Habitual cognition.** See *habitual knowledge, under knowledge*.—**Historical cognition,** knowledge of facts.—**Immaterial cognition,** an act of acquiring knowledge without the aid of the bodily organs, whether of the peripheral senses or of the brain.—**Infused cognition,** the direct communication of knowledge from on high.—**Intellective cognition,** knowledge from reason and not from sense.—**Intellectual cognition.** (a) Knowledge by the understanding. (b) Cognition by direct insight, and not by ratiocination.—**Intuitive cognition.** (a) Knowledge by immediate experience. (b) Present perception of an object, with consciousness of it as an object.—**Material cognition,** an act of learning by means of the bodily organs, that is, the senses or the brain.—**Matter of cognition.** See *matter*.—**Matutinal cognition,** the cognition of things in the Divine Word: so called because the angels were said to have this kind of knowledge in the morning.—**Medium of cognition.** See *medium*.—**Meritorious cognition,** knowledge attained by the practice of virtue.—**Mixed cognition,** a cognition partly a priori, partly a posteriori.—**Natural cognition,** cognition by means of the senses and reason, without miraculous assistance.—**Nocturnal cognition,** that knowledge of God which belongs to the devils and which does not partake of the divine light.—**Particular cognition.** See *particular*.—**Philosophical cognition.** See *philosophical*.—**Practical cognition.** (a) Knowledge of what ought to be—that is, of what is demanded by the moral law: opposed to *theoretical cognition*, or knowledge of what is. (b) Knowledge more or less readily capable of practical application: opposed to *speculative or metaphysical cognition*, which is either incapable or not readily capable of such application.—**Proper cognition,** the cognition of an object in its peculiar essence.—**Pure cognition,** in the philosophy of Kant, cognition of an object so far as it is determined by the laws of the faculty of representation.—**Rational cognition,** cognition a priori, from reason.—**Sensitive cognition,** knowledge by the senses.—**Singular cognition.** See *singular*.—**Symmetrical cognition.** See *symmetrical knowledge, under knowledge*.—**Synthetic cognition,** cognition by a synthesis of notions, not a mere analysis of them.—**Theoretical cognition.** See *theoretical knowledge, under knowledge*.—**Theory of cognition,** a mixed psychological and logical account of how the mind is able to attain to knowledge, showing what kinds of truth and certainty are possible and what kinds are impossible.—**Universal cognition,** cognition of an object as one of a class.

cognitionibus admittendis (kog-nish-i-on'i-bus ad-mi-ten'dis). [*L.*, for or of making acknowledgment: *cognitionibus*, abl. pl. of *cognitio* (n-), acknowledgment; *admittendis*, abl. pl. of *admittendus*, ger. of *admittere*, admit: see *cognition* and *admit*.] In old Eng. law, a writ, named from its characteristic phrase, requiring a magistrate to certify to the Court of Common Pleas fines that he had taken and neglected to report.

cognitive (kog-ni-tiv), *a.* [*L.* *cognitus* (see *cognition*) + *-ive*; = *F.* *cognitif*.] 1. Capable of cognition; learning; knowing.

Cognitive power, or conceptive, the power of knowing or conceiving. *Hobbes, Human Nat., I.*

2. Pertaining to cognition: as, the *cognitive* faculties.

Thinking (employing that term as comprehending all our *cognitive* energies) is of two kinds.

Sir W. Hamilton, Discussions, p. 578.

cognitum (kog-ni-tum), *n.*; pl. *cognita* (-tā). [*L.* neut. of *cognitus*: see *cognition*.] An object of cognition.—**Primum cognitum,** the first thing or kind of thing known in the order of learning.

The question of the *Primum Cognitum* . . . is not involved in the doctrine of Nominalism.

Sir W. Hamilton, Metaph., xxxvi.

cognizability (kog-ni- or kon-i-zā-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*L.* *cognizable*: see *-bility*.] The quality of being cognizable. Also spelled *cognisability*.

cognizable (kog-ni- or kon-i-zā-bl), *a.* [Formerly also *connusable, conusable*; < *OF.* *cognoisable*, a sophisticated form of **conoisable*, *connoissable, F.* *connoissable*, < *OF.* *conoisire, F.* *connoître*, < *L.* *cognoscere*, know: see *cognition*, and cf. *cognizance*.] 1. Capable of being cognized, known, perceived, or apprehended: as, the causes of many phenomena are not *cognizable* by the senses.

No articulate sound is *cognizable* until the inarticulate sounds which go to make it up have been learned.

H. Spencer, Education, p. 130.

2. Capable of being subjected to judicial examination in a court; within the scope of the jurisdiction; capable of being, or liable to be, heard, tried, and determined.

I last winter erected a court of justice for the correcting of several enormities in dress and behaviour, which are not *cognizable* in any other courts of this realm.

Addison, Institution of the Court.

The canonists affirm that a suit may be brought in the ecclesiastical court for every matter which is not *cognizable* in the courts of secular law, and for a great many matters which are so *cognizable*.

Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 316.

Also spelled *cognisable*.

cognizably (kog-ni- or kon-i-zā-bli), *adv.* In a cognizable manner. Also spelled *cognisably*.

cognizance (kog-ni- or kon-i-zans), *n.* [Formerly also *connusance, conusance*; < *ME.* *cognisaunce, connoissance, conisance, conysshauce, konichauns*, etc., < *OF.* *cognoisance, connoissance, conoisance, cunoissance*, etc. (mod. *F.* *connaissance*), < *connoissant*, ppr. of *connoistre, conostre*, etc., < *L.* *cognoscere*, know: see *cognition*, and cf. *cognizable, connoisseur*.] 1. Knowledge or notice; perception; observation: now chiefly in the phrase *take cognizance*.

Lady, of my name ye have *cognisance*.

Rom. of Parthenay (E. E. T. S.), I. 404.

In China, the Emperor himself takes cognizance of all the doctors in the kingdom who profess authorship.

Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, xxix.

It is the simple truth that I did take cognizance of strange sights and singular people.

O. W. Holmes, Old Vol. of Life, p. 18.

2. In law: (a) The exercise of jurisdiction; a taking of authoritative notice, as of a cause.

The Court of King's Bench has original jurisdiction and cognizance of all actions of trespass vi et armis.

Blackstone.

The senate [of Lucerne] has cognizance of all criminal causes.

J. Adams, Works, IV. 338.

(b) Acknowledgment; admission, as a plea admitting the fact alleged in the declaration; a fine sur *conusance de droit*. (c) A plea in replevin, that defendant holds the goods in the right of another as his bailiff or servant. See *avowry*.—3. (a) Any badge borne to facilitate recognition. Before the introduction of systematic heraldry, nobles and leaders adopted simple bearings to be depicted upon a pennon or a shield, and the earliest heraldry was little more than the classification of these. Later, since no parts of the arms proper could be borne but by those who had a legal right to them, with the exception of heralds and pursuivants, some emblem was adopted as a cognizance which could be worn by all the retainers of a noble house. See *badge* 1.

gif I encountre with this knigt that this kare wortheth,
How schal I him knowe what konichauns here he bere?
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), I. 3569.

It is the proper cognizance of Mahometanism, by fire and sword to maintain their cause.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 105.

(b) In *her.*, the armorial surcoat, or the crest, when worn, as being the only means by which a man in complete armor could be recognized.

May the Winged Horse, your ancient badge and cognisance, still flourish!

Lamb, Old Benchers.

Also spelled *cognisance*.

Claiming conusance, in law, assertion of the right of exclusive jurisdiction.

cognizant (kog-ni- or kon-i-zant), *a.* [Formerly also *connusant, conusant*; ult. < *OF.* *connoissant*, ppr.: see *cognizance*.] 1. Having cognizance or knowledge: with *of*.

Now the memory has so far regained its dominion, that, in some measure, I am *cognizant* of my state.

Poe, Tales, I. 336.

The very moment there are phenomena of any kind within our consciousness, that moment the mind becomes *cognizant* of its own existence.

J. D. Morrell.

2. In law, competent to take legal or judicial notice, as of a cause or a crime.

Also spelled *cognisant*.

cognize (kog-niz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cognized*, ppr. *cognizing*. [*L.* *cognoscere*, know, with ac-

com. term. -ize (as if from *cognissance, cognizable*, regarded as *cognize* + *-ance, -able*). Cf. *recognize, agnize*, and *cognosce*, and see *cognizance*, etc.] To make an object of cognition or thought; perceive; become conscious of; know. Also spelled *cognise*.

It would also be convenient, . . . for psychological precision and emphasis, to use the word *cognize* in connection with its noun cognition. . . . But in this instance the necessity is not strong enough to warrant our doing what custom has not done. *Sir W. Hamilton, Metaph., xxi.*

Consciously to know a thing, that is, to *cognize* it. Animals know objects, but do not *cognize* them.

Kant, Logic (tr. by Abbott).

cognizee (kog-ni- or kon-i-zē'), *n.* [*L.* *cogniz-ance* + *-ee* 1.] In old law, one in whose favor a fine of land was levied. Also spelled *cognisee*.

cognizor (kog-ni- or kon-i-zôr), *n.* [Formerly also *connusor, conusor*; < *cogniz-ance* in *cogniz-ance* + *-or*.] In old law, the party who levied a fine of land. Also spelled *cognisor*.

cognomen (kog-nô'men), *n.* [*L.* *cognomen*, < *co-*, together, + **gnomen*, old form of *nomen* = *E.* *name*, *q. v.* Cf. *agnomen, prenamen, noun, pronoun, renoun*.] 1. A surname; a distinguishing name; specifically, the last of the three names by which a Roman of good family was known, indicating the house to which he belonged. See *name*.

A surname, a *cognomen*, is an addition to the personal name, which is given in order to distinguish its bearers from others of the same name.

E. A. Freeman, Hist. Norman Conquest, V. 377.

2. Loosely, a name, whether a given name, surname, or distinguishing epithet. [Colloq.]

I repeated the name [Priscilla] to myself three or four times: . . . this quaint and prim *cognomen* . . . amalgamated itself with my idea of the girl.

Hawthorne, Blithedale Romance, iv.

cognominal (kog-nom'i-nal), *a.* and *n.* [*L.* *cognominis*, adj., having the same name (< *co-*, together, + **gnomen, nomen*: see *cognomen*), + *-al*.] I. *a.* Having the same name.

II. *n.* One who bears the same name; a namesake.

Nor the dogfish at sea much more make out the dog of the land, than his *cognominal* or namesake in the heavens.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.

cognominal² (kog-nom'i-nal), *a.* [*L.* *cognomen* (-*min*-) + *-al*. Cf. *cognominal*¹.] Pertaining to a cognomen or surname. *Bp. Pearson.*

cognominant (kog-nom'i-nant), *a.* [*L.* *cognominant* (-*is*), ppr. of *cognominare*: see *cognominate*.] Having one and the same name.

cognominate (kog-nom'i-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cognominated*, ppr. *cognominating*. [*L.* *cognominatus*, pp. of *cognominare*, furnish with a surname. < *cognomen*, a surname: see *cognomen*.] To give a cognomen or surname to; nickname.

Under this eminent man, whom in Greek I *cognominated* Cyclops diphrelates (Cyclops the charioteer).

De Quincey, Eng. Mail Coach.

cognominate (kog-nom'i-nāt), *a.* [*L.* *cognominatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Being or used as a cognomen or surname; surnamed, or having a cognomen.

cognomination (kog-nom-i-nā'shon), *n.* [*L.* *cognominatio* (n-), < *cognominare*: see *cognominate*.] A surname; a name given by way of distinction: as, Alexander the Great.

Therefore Christ gave him the *cognomination* of Cephas.

Jer. Taylor, Liberty of Prophecy, § 7.

cognomine (kog-nom'i-nē), *adv.* [*L.*, abl. of *cognomen, cognomen*.] By cognomen.

cognosce (kog-nos'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *cognosced*, ppr. *cognoscing*. [*L.* *cognoscere*, become acquainted with, know: see *cognition*, and cf. *cognize*.] I. *trans.* In Scots law, to inquire into or investigate, often in order to giving judgment in a cause.

II. *intrans.* To adjudicate; pronounce judgment. [Scotch.]

Doth it belong to us . . . to *cognosce* upon his [the king's] actions, or limit his pleasure?

Drummond, Speech, May 2, 1639.

cognoscence (kog-nos'ens), *n.* [*L.* *cognoscencia*, < *L.* *cognoscenti* (-*is*), ppr. of *cognoscere*, know: see *cognition*.] Knowledge; the act or state of knowing. *Dr. H. More.*

cognoscente, conoscente (It. pron. kō-nō-ō, kō-nō-shen'te), *n.*; pl. *cognoscenti, conoscenti* (-*ti*). [It., prop. *cognoscente*, prop. ppr. of *cognoscere*, < *L.* *cognoscere*, know: see *cognition*.] A connoisseur: most used in the plural.

Ask a person of the most refined musical taste, an absolute *cognoscente*, if you please.

W. Mason, Eng. Church Musick, p. 77.

cognoscibility (kɒg-nɒs-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*< cognoscible: see -bility.*] The quality of being cognoscible. [Rare.]

The cognoscibility of God is manifest.

Barrow, The Creed.

cognoscible (kɒg-nɒs-i-bl), *a.* [*< LL. cognoscibilis, < L. cognosce, know: see cognosce and cognition.*] 1. Capable of being known.

Neither can evil be known, because whatsoever is truly cognoscible is good and true.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 723.

2. Liable or subject to judicial investigation.

No external act can pass upon a man for a crime that is not cognoscible.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 313.

cognoscitive (kɒg-nɒs-i-tiv), *a.* [Irreg. *< L. cognoscere, know (see cognize, cognosce), + -itive.*] The reg. form is *cognitive*. Having the power of knowing; cognitive.

An innate cognoscitive power.

Cudworth, Morality, iv. 1.

cognovit (kɒg-nō'vit), *n.* [L., lit. he has acknowledged, 3d pers. sing. perf. ind. of *cognoscere, know, recognize: see cognition.*] In law, an acknowledgment or confession by a defendant that the plaintiff's cause, or a part of it, is just, wherefore the defendant, to save expense, suffers judgment to be entered without trial. More fully written *cognovit actionem*.

cog-rail (kɒg'rāl), *n.* A rack or rail provided with cogs, placed between the rails of a railroad-track, to enable a locomotive provided with cogged driving-gear to draw trains up acclivities too steep for ordinary methods of traction.

The rack or cog-rail in the middle of the track is made of two angle-irons which have between them cogs of one-and-a-quarter-inch iron, accurately rolled to uniform size.

Science, III. 415.

cogredieny (kō-grē'di-en-si), *n.* [*< cogredient: see -ency.*] In math., the relation of cogredient sets of variables.

cogredient (kō-grē'di-ent), *a.* [*< co-1 + *gredient, the form in comp. of cf. ingredient, and L. congrēdiēn(t)-s, ppr. of congrēdi, come together: see congress of gradient, < L. gradiēn(t)-s, ppr. of gradi, go: see gradient, grade.*] Literally, coming together: in math., said of a system of variables subject to undergo linear transformations identical with those of another system of variables. Thus, if when the variables x, y are transformed by the formulas

$$x = a_1'x + b_1'y \\ y = c_1'x + d_1'y,$$

another set of variables, x', y' , is simultaneously transformed by the formulas

$$x' = a_2'x + b_2'y \\ y' = c_2'x + d_2'y,$$

then the two sets are said to be cogredient.

coguardian (kō-gār'di-an), *n.* [*< co-1 + guardian.*] A joint guardian. Kent.

cogne, *n.* and *v.* See *cog*.

cogware (kɒg'wār), *n.* [Etym. unknown. Cf. *cogman*.] A coarse narrow cloth like frieze, mentioned in the reign of Richard II. and used by the lower classes in England up to the sixteenth century.

cog-wheel (kɒg'hwēl), *n.* A wheel having teeth or cogs, used in transmitting motion by engaging the cogs of another similar wheel or of a rack; a geared wheel, or a gear. The direction of the transmitted motion is determined by the position and angle of the circle of cogs. Cog-wheels include rag- or sprocket- and lantern-wheels, and are classified as spur-, bevel-, and crown-wheels, according to the position of the cogs. See these words. — **Cog-wheel respiration.** Same as *cogged breath-sound* (which see, under *breath-sound*).



Cog-wheel (Spur-wheel).

cog-wood (kɒg'wud), *n.* [*< cog2 + wood1.*] A valuable timber-tree of Jamaica, which is imperfectly known botanically. It has been referred to *Ceanothus Chloroxylon*.

cohabit (kō-hab'it), *v. i.* [= *F. cohabitare* = Sp. *Pg. cohabitare* = It. *cohabitare*, < L. *co-*, together, + *habitare*, dwell: see *co-1* and *habit*, *v.*, and cf. *inhabit*.] 1. To dwell together; inhabit or reside in company or in the same place or country.

That mankind hath very strong bounds to cohabit and concur in, other than mountains and hills, during his life.

Donne, Letters, xxxvii.

I do easily believe that peace, and patience, and a calm content did cohabit in the cheerful heart of Sir Henry Wotton.

I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 53.

Specifically—2. To dwell or live together as husband and wife: often with reference to persons not legally married, and usually, but not always, implying sexual intercourse.

The law supposes that husband and wife cohabit together, even after a voluntary separation has taken place between them.

Boutier.

cohabitant (kō-hab'i-tant), *n.* [*< LL. cohabitans, ppr. of cohabitare, dwell together: see cohabit.*] One who dwells with another or in the same place.

No small number of the Danes became peaceable cohabitants with the Saxons in England.

Raleigh, Hist. World, iii. 28.

cohabitation (kō-hab-i-tā'shən), *n.* [= *F. cohabitation* = Sp. *cohabitación* = Pg. *cohabitación* = It. *coabitazione*, < L. *cohabitatio(n)-*, < *cohabitare*, pp. *cohabitatus*, dwell together: see *cohabit*.] 1. The act or state of dwelling together or in the same place.

A cohabitation of the spirit with flesh.

Dr. H. More, Conjectura Caballistica, p. 218.

To this day [1722] they have not any one place of cohabitation among them that may reasonably bear the name of a town.

Beccles, Virginia, I. ¶ 64.

2. The state of dwelling or living together as husband and wife: often with reference to persons who are not legally married, and usually, but not always, implying sexual intercourse.

cohabiter (kō-hab'i-tēr), *n.* A cohabitant.

Cohabiter of the same region.

Hobbes, tr. of Thucydides, iv.

coheir (kō-ār'), *n.* [*< co-1 + heir, after L. coheres, coheres, < co-, together, + heres, hæres, > ult. E. heir.*] A joint heir; one who has, or has a right to, an equal or a definite share in an inheritance with another or others.

I am a queen, and co-heir to this country,

The sister to the mighty Ptolemy.

Fletcher (and another), False One, ii. 3.

The heir was not necessarily a single person. A group of persons, considered in law as a single unit, might succeed as co-heirs to the inheritance.

Maine, Ancient Law (3d Am. ed.), p. 176.

coheirress (kō-ār'es), *n.* [*< co-1 + heirress. See coheir.*] A joint heirress; a female who shares equally or definitely in an inheritance.

cohere (kō-hēr'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *cohered*, ppr. *cohering*. [Formerly also *coharere*, < L. *coharere*, stick together, < *co-*, together, + *harere*, pp. *hæsus*, stick, cleave: see *hesitate*, and cf. *adhere*, *inhere*.] 1. To stick, or stick together; cleave; be united; hold fast, as one thing to another, or parts of the same mass, or two substances that attract each other.

Cohesion is manifested by two surfaces of glass, which, if ground exceedingly smooth and placed in contact, will cohere firmly.

A. Daniell, Prin. of Phys., p. 229.

2. To be well connected or coherent; follow regularly in the natural or logical order; be suited in connection, as the parts of a discourse, or as arguments in a train of reasoning.—3. To suit; be fitted; agree.

Had time coher'd with place, or place with wishing.

Shak., M. for M., ii. 1.

coherence, coherency (kō-hēr'ens, -ən-si), *n.* [= *F. cohérence* = Sp. *Pg. coherencia* = It. *coerenza*, < L. *coherentia*, < *coheren(t)-s*, ppr. of *coherere*, stick together: see *cohere*, *coherent*.] 1. The act or state of cohering; a sticking or cleaving of one thing to another, or of parts of the same body to each other, or a cleaving together of two bodies, as by the force of attraction. [In this sense *cohesion* is more common.]

When two pieces of wood have remained in contact and at rest for some time, a second force besides friction resists their separation: the wood is compressible, the surfaces come closely into contact, and the coherence due to this cause must be overcome before motion commences.

R. S. Ball, Exper. Mechanics, p. 70.

This view of the nature of the labellum explains its large size, . . . and especially the manner of its coherence to the column, unlike that of the other petals.

Darwin, Fertil. of Orchids by Insects, p. 238.

The United States to-day cling together with a coherency far greater than the coherency of any ordinary federation or league.

J. Fiske, Amer. Pol. Ideas, p. 99.

2. Suitable connection or dependence, proceeding from the natural relation of parts or things to each other, as in the parts of a discourse or of any system; consistency.

Little needed the Princes and potentates of the earth, which way soever the Gospel was spread, to study ways how to make a coherence between the Churches politie and theirs.

Milton, Reformation in Eng., ii.

coherent (kō-hēr'ent), *a.* [= *F. cohérent* = Sp. *Pg. coherente* = It. *coerente*, < L. *coheren(t)-s*, ppr. of *coherere*, stick together, cohere: see *cohere*.] 1. Sticking, or sticking together; cleaving, as the parts of a body, solid or fluid, or as one body or substance to another; adhesive.

Consequently when insects visit the flowers of either form . . . they will get their foreheads or proboscides well dusted with the coherent pollen.

Darwin, Different Forms of Flowers, p. 96.

The lower angle of each frustule is coherent to the middle of the next one beneath.

W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 292.

2. Connected; consistent; having a natural or due agreement of parts; consecutive; logical: said of things: as, a coherent discourse.

An unerring eye for that fleeting expression of the moral features of character, a perception of which alone makes the drawing of a coherent likeness possible.

Lowell, Study Windows, p. 125.

From the earliest times that men began to form any coherent idea of it [the world] at all, they began to guess in some way or other how it was that it all began, and how it was all going to end.

W. K. Clifford, Lectures, I. 191.

3. Observing due order, connection, or arrangement, as in thinking or speaking; consistent; consecutive: said of persons.

A coherent thinker and a strict reasoner is not to be made at once by a set of rules.

Watts, Logic.

4. Suited; fitted; adapted; agreeing.

Instruct my daughter how she shall persevere,

That time and place, with this deceit so lawful,

May prove coherent.

Shak., All's Well, iii. 7.

5. In bot., sometimes used for connate.

coherentific (kō-hēr-ēn-tif'ik), *a.* [Irreg. *< L. coheren(t)-s, coherent + -ficus, < facere, make.*] Causing coherence. [Rare.]

Cohesive or coherentific force.

Coleridge.

coherently (kō-hēr'ent-li), *adv.* In a coherent manner; with due connection or agreement of parts; with logical sequence.

It is a history in which none of the events follow one another coherently.

Buckle, Civilization, I. iii.

coheritor (kō-hēr'i-tor), *n.* [*< co-1 + heritor.*] A joint heir or heir; a coheir.

Are a new Calvary and a new Pentecost in reserve for these coheritors of the doom to become coheritors of the blessedness reserved for the human "sons of perdition"?

N. A. Rev., CXXVI. 342.

cohesibility (kō-hē-zil-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*< cohesible: see -bility.*] The tendency to unite by cohesion; cohesiveness. [Rare.]

cohesible (kō-hē'zibil'), *a.* [*< L. cohasus, pp. of coherere, cohere, + -ibile.*] Capable of cohesion; cohesive. [Rare.]

cohesion (kō-hē'zhən), *n.* [= *F. cohésion* = Sp. *cohesión* = Pg. *cohesão* = It. *coesione*, < L. *as* if **cohasio(n)-*, < *coherere*, pp. *cohasus*, stick together: see *cohere*.] 1. The act or state of cohering, uniting, or sticking together; specifically, in phys., the state in which, or the force by which, the molecules of the same material are bound together, so as to form a continuous homogeneous mass. This force acts sensibly at insensible distances—that is, when the particles of matter which it unites are placed in apparent contact. At insensible distances it is a much greater, at sensible distances a much smaller, force than gravitation, so that it does not follow the law of variation of the latter. It unites the particles of a homogeneous body, and is thus distinguished from adhesion, which takes place between the molecules of different masses or substances, as between fluids and solids, and from chemical attraction, which unites the atoms of a molecule together. The power of cohesion in a body is estimated by the force necessary to pull its parts asunder.

In general, cohesion is most powerful among the particles of solid bodies, weaker among those of fluids, and least of all, or entirely wanting, in elastic fluids, as air and gases. Hardness, softness, tenacity, elasticity, malleability, ductility, and in crystallized bodies cleavage, are to be considered properties dependent upon cohesion. The most powerful influence which tends to diminish cohesion is heat, as shown in the change of a solid to a liquid, or of a liquid to a gas, which is effected by it. See *gas* and *liquid*. 2. In bot., the congenital union of one part with another. If the parts are similar, as two stamens, their union is specifically called *coalescence*; if dissimilar, as calyx and ovary, it is styled *adnation*.

3. Connection; dependence; affinity; coherence. [Now rare in this sense.]

Ideas that have no natural cohesion.

Locke.

The greatest strength of that prevailing Faction [the Romish religion] lies in the close union and cohesion of all the parts together.

Stillington, Sermons, II. 1.

Cohesion figures, a class of figures produced by the attraction of liquids for other liquids or solids with which they are in contact, and divided into *surface, submersion, breath, and electric cohesion figures*. It was found by C. Tomlinson, an English physicist, that a drop of liquid, as of oil or alcohol, spreads itself out on the surface of water always in a definite figure, the figure differing with each fluid dropped on the water; and he suggested that this might be employed as a test for oils, etc. The same principle holds true with regard to liquids which, from greater specific gravity, sink slowly to the bottom in water, each liquid submerged forming a definite figure peculiar to itself. *Breath figures* are produced by putting a drop of the liquid to be examined on a slip of mica and breathing on it, when again each fluid takes a distinct characteristic shape. *Electric cohesion figures* are produced by electrifying drops of various liquids placed on a plate of glass. — **Magnetic cohesion**, that power by which two magnetic bodies adhere together, as iron to a piece of lodestone.

cohesive (kō-hē'siv), *a.* [= *Sp. Pg. cohesivo*, < L. *cohasus*, pp. of *coherere*, cohere.]. 1. Characterized by, causing, or concerned in cohesion or the quality of adhering together, literally or figuratively: as, cohesive force.

The Tory party is far more *cohesive* than the Liberal party, far more obedient to its leaders, far less disposed to break into sections, each of which thinks and acts for itself. *New Princeton Rev.*, III. 60.

2. Having the property of cohesion; capable of cohering or sticking; having a tendency to unite and to resist separation: as, a *cohesive* substance.

The nests are built of strong *cohesive* clay.

Sir J. E. Tennent, Ceylon, II. 6.

cohesively (kō-hē'siv-li), *adv.* In a cohesive manner; with cohesion.

cohesiveness (kō-hē'siv-nes), *n.* The quality of being cohesive; the tendency to unite by cohesion; cohesibility.

cohibit (kō-hib'it), *v. t.* [*L. cohibitus*, pp. of *cohibere* (> *Sp. Pg. cohibir*), hold together, confine, restrain, < *co-*, together, + *habere*, hold: see *habit*, and cf. *adhibit*, *inhibit*, *prohibit*.] To restrain; check; hinder.

It was scarce possible to *cohibit* people's talk.

Roger North, Lord Gifford, I. 298.

cohibition (kō-hi-bish'on), *n.* [= *F. cohibition* = *Sp. cohibicion* = *Pg. cohibição*, < *LL. cohibitiō* (> *L. cohibere*, restrain: see *cohibit*.] Hindrance; restraint. *North*. [Rare.]

cohibitor (kō-hib'i-tor), *n.* [*cohibit* + *-or*.] One who restrains.

cohabit (kō-hē-bāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cohabited*, ppr. *cohabiting*. [*L. cohabitatus*, pp. of *cohabitare* (> *F. cohabiter* = *Sp. Pg. cohabitar*), redistil; prob. of *Ar. origin*.] In *phar.*, to redistil from the same or a similar substance, as a distilled liquid poured back upon the matter remaining in the vessel, or upon another mass of similar matter.

The *cohabited* water of rue can never be sufficiently recommended for the cure of the falling sickness, the hysteric passion, for expelling poison, and promoting of sweat and perspiration. *P. Shave*, Chemistry, xvi.

cohabitation (kō-hē-bā'shon), *n.* [= *F. cohabitation* = *Sp. cohabitación* = *Pg. cohabitação*, < *ML. cohabitatio* (> *L. cohabitare*, redistil: see *cohabit*.] The operation of cohabiting.

Sub. What's cohabitation?

Face. 'Tis the pouring on
Your aqua regis, and then drawing him off,
To the trine circle of the seven spheres.

B. Jonson, Alchemist, II. 1.

cohabitor (kō-hē-bā-tor), *n.* [*cohabit* + *-or*.] A device in which or by means of which cohabitation is effected.

cohoes (kō-hōz'), *n.* A name given to the salmon by the half-breeds of British Columbia.

cohog (kō'hog), *n.* [*Amer. Ind.*] The round clam, *Venus mercenaria*. Also *quahog*, *quahaug*.

The more costly beads [in wampum] come from the largest shells of the *Quahog* or *Cohog*, a welk.

Schèle de Vere, Americanisms, p. 29.

cohoot, **cohowt**, *n.* A kind of petrel, probably a shearwater of the genus *Puffinus*.

The *Cohow* is so called from his voice, a night bird, being all day hid in the Rocks.

S. Clarke, Four English Plantations (1670), p. 22.

cohorn, *n.* See *coehorn*.

cohorte (kō'hört), *n.* [= *F. cohorte* = *Sp. Pg. cohorte* = *It. coorte* = *D. G. Dan. kohorte* = *Sw. kohort*, < *L. cohors* (> *s. cohors*, a cohort, division of an army, company, train, retinue of attendants, any multitude, prop. a multitude inclosed, being the same word as *cohors* (> *s. cohors*, often contr. *cor* (> *s. cohors*, a place inclosed, an inclosure, yard, pen, court, > ult. *E. court*, q. v.).] 1. In *Rom. antiq.*, an infantry division of the legion, instituted as a regular body by Marius, though the name was used before his time with a less definite signification. Its original strength was 300 men, but, the cohort becoming the tactical unit of the army, the effective number was raised almost immediately to 500, or perhaps to 600, and remained practically the same until the end of the empire. The name was also given to bodies of auxiliary troops of the same strength, not necessarily organized into legions, and distinguished either according to nationality or according to their arm, as *cohortes funditorum*, the slingers; *cohortes sagittariorum*, the bowmen. See *legion*.

They kept . . . twelve *Prætorian* and *Urban Cohorts* in the citie of Rome.

Coryat, Crudities, I. 71.

Hence—2. A band or body of warriors in general.

With him the *cohort* bright

Of watchful cherubim. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 127.

The Assyrian came down like a wolf on the fold,

And his cohorts were gleaming in purple and gold.

Byron, Destruction of Sennacherib.

3. In some systems of botanical and zoölogical classification, a large group of no definitely fixed grade. In zoölogy it is usually intermediate between a family and an order; in botany it is usually a grade next higher than an order, but inferior to a class. *Alliance* has been used in the botanical sense.

cohortation (kō-hör-tā'shon), *n.* [*L. cohortatio* (> *cohortare*, pp. *cohortatus*, exhort, < *co-*, together, + *hortari*, exhort: see *hortation*, and cf. *exhort*, *dehort*.] Exhortation; encouragement. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

cohortative (kō-hör-tā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [*L. cohortativus*, < *L. cohortatus*, pp. of *cohortari*, encourage, etc.: see *cohortation*.] 1. *a.* In *Heb. gram.*, noting exhortation or encouragement. Applied to a tense which is a lengthened form of the imperfect (otherwise known as the future) tense, limited almost entirely to the first person, and generally capable of being rendered by prefixing 'let me' or 'let us' to the verb. Sometimes called the *paragogic future*, because formed by the addition of a paragogic letter (*Heb.* II. *n.* The cohortative tense).

cohosh (kō-hosh'), *n.* [*Amer. Ind.*] A name in the United States of several plants which have been used medicinally. (a) *Cimicifuga racemosa*, the black cohosh. (b) *Actæa spicata*, var. *rubra*, and *A. alba*, respectively the red and the white cohosh. See cut under *Actæa*. (c) *Caulophyllum thalictroides*, the blue cohosh.

cohowt, *n.* See *cohow*.

coif (koif), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *quoif*, *quife*; < ME. *coif*, *coyfe*, < OF. *coiffe*, *coiffe*, F. *coiffe* = *Sp. cofia* = *Pg. cofia* = *It. cuffia*, < ML. *coffa*, *cofea*, < Pr. *cofa*, *cuphia*, etc., prob. < MHG. *kuffe*, *kupfe*, OHG. *chuppa*, *chuppha*, a cap worn under the helmet, < OHG. *chupf*, *choph*, MHG. *G. kopf*, the head: see *cop*, *cup*.] 1. A cap fitting close to the head, and conforming to its shape. The name is especially given to the following head-coverings worn during the middle ages: (a) A cap resembling a modern night-cap, tied under the chin, and represented as worn by both sexes both in and out of doors, in the chase and other active occupations, as early as the twelfth century.

Within the Castle were six Ladies clothed in Russat-Satin, laid all over with Leaves of Gold; on their Heads Coifs and Caps of Gold. *Baker*, Chronicles (1510), p. 255. (b) A cap like the calotte or skull-cap, usually of lawn, retained until the common introduction of the wig, especially as the head-dress of barristers.

They cared for no *coffes* that men of court sayn,
But mewed many matters that man neuer thoughte.

Richard the Redeless, lii. 320.

(c) A skull-cap of leather or of stuff, apparently wadded, made of many thicknesses, or provided with a thickened rim or edge (see *bourrelet*), worn under the camail to prevent the links of the chain-mail from wounding the head when struck, or to prevent the heavy steel headpiece from pressing too heavily upon the head.

2. Figuratively, the calling or rank of a barrister: as, a brother of the *coif*. *Addison*.

The readers in the Inns of Court appear to have been grave professors of the law, often enjoying the dignity of the *coif*, and selected for their learning and legal acquirements.

N. and Q., 7th ser., III. 83.

3. In armor: (a) A cap of chain-mail or of bezzanted or scale armor, usually distinct from the camail, and worn over it as an additional defense, or to cover the top of the head when the camail reached only about to the ears. Also called *coif of mail*, *cap of mail*, *mail coif*, and *coiffe-de-mailles*. (b) The camail itself. (c) A skull-cap of steel, worn over the camail, or perhaps in some cases worn under the camail, or mail coif. Also called *coif of plate*, *coiffe-de-fer*, *cerelière*, and *secret*.—4. A light cap of lace, worn by women at the present day.

She was clad in a simple robe of linen, with a white fichu, and a *coiffe* or head-dress of lace.

Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLII. 288.

Coif of mail. Same as *coif*, 3 (a).—**Coif of plate**. Same as *coif*, 3 (c).—To take or receive the *coif*, to be admitted to the bar. [*Eng.*]

I am not sure as to the particular inn with which he [*Densyll*] was associated, but he received the *coif* in Michaelmas Term, 1531.

N. and Q., 7th ser., IV. 76.

coif (koif), *v. t.* [*coif*, *n.*] To cover or dress with or as with a *coif*.

Ready to be called to the bar and *coifed*.

Martinus Scriberius.

coiffe-de-fer (kwof'dè-fer'), *n.* A coif of plate. See *coif*, 3 (c).

coiffe-de-mailles (kwof'dè-māl'), *n.* A coif of mail. See *coif*, 3 (a).

coiffette (kwo-fet'), *n.* [*F. coiffette*, dim. of *coiffe*: see *coif*.] Diminutive of *coif* in any of its senses.

coiffure (koif'ür; F. pron. kwo-für'), *n.* [*L. F. coiffure*, < *coiffer*, arrange the head-dress, < *coiffe*, head-dress: see *coif*.] A head-dress; the manner of arranging or dressing the hair.

Brantôme dwells with rapture on the elegance of her costume, the matchless taste in its arrangement, and the perfection of her *coiffure*.

Prescott.

coif-skull, *n.* The top of an armet or tilting-helmet; the piece which covered the skull. Compare *timber*.

coign, **coigne** (koin), *n.* [Old spelling of *coin*, 1; in this sense now usually written *quoin*.] A corner; a coin or quoin; a projecting point. See *quoin*.

See you yond' *coign* o' the Capitol, yond' corner-stone?

Shak., Cor., v. 4.

Squatting down in any sheltered *coigne* of street or square.

Lathrop, Spanish Vistas, p. 10.

Coign of vantage, a position of advantage for observing or operating.

No jutting, frieze.

Buttress, nor *coigne* of vantage, but this bird

Hath made his pendent bed. *Shak.*, Macbeth, I. 6.

coigne, **coigny** (koin, koi'ni), *n.* [Also *coign*, *coyne*; repr. Ir. *coinnimh* (*mh* weak), protection, entertainment; cf. *coinnim*, a guest.] In Ireland, formerly, the custom of landlords quartering themselves upon their tenants at pleasure. The term appears to have been applied also to the forcible billeting of others, as of soldiers.

By the word *Coynye* is understood mans-meate; but how the word is derived is very hard to tell: some say of coyne, because they used commonly in their *Coynyes* not only to take meate, but coyne also; and that taking of money was specially ment to be prohibited by that Statute: but I think rather that this word *Coynye* is derived of the Irish.

Spenser, State of Ireland.

The practice of *coign* and livery, so rightly condemned by the English when resorted to by the natives, was revived, but it had the immediate effect of producing rebellion.

W. S. Gregg, Irish Hist. for Eng. Readers, p. 39.

coigne, **coigny** (koin, koi'ni), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *coigned*, *coignied*, ppr. *coigning*, *coignying*. [Also *coyne*, *coynie*, etc.; < *coigne*, *coigny*, *n.*] To quarter one's self on another by force; live by extortion. [*Irish*.]

Though they came not armed like soldiers to be ceased upon me, yet their purpose was to *coynie* upon me, and to eat me out of house and home.

L. Bryskett, Civil Life, p. 157.

coil (koil), *v.* [ME. not found (but see *cull*); < OF. *coillir*, also *cuillir*, *cuellir* (> *E. cull*), F. *cuillir*, gather, pluck, pick, cull, = Pr. *coillir*, *cuellir* = *Sp. coger* = *Pg. colher* = *It. cogliere*, < *L. colligere*, *colligere*, gather together, pp. *collectus* (> *E. collect*: see *collect*), < *com-*, together, + *legere*, gather: see *legend*.] 1. *trans.* 1†. To pick; choose; select.—2†. To strain through a cloth.—3†. To gather into a narrow compass. *Boyle*.—4. To gather into rings one above another; twist or wind spirally: as, to coil a rope; a serpent coils itself to strike.

Our conductor gather'd, as he stepp'd,

A clue, which careful in his hand he coild.

Glover, Athenaid, xix.

5. To entangle as or as if by coiling about.

And pleasure coil thee in her dangerous snare.

T. Edwards, Canons of Criticism, xxxiv.

II. *intrans.* To form rings, spirals, or convolutions; wind.

They coil'd and swam, and ev'ry track

Was a flash of golden fire.

Coleridge, Ancient Mariner, iv.

Down 'mid the tangled roots of things

That coil about the central fire.

Lowell, The Miner.

coil (koil), *n.* [*coil*, *v.*] 1. A ring or series of rings or spirals into which a pliant body, as a rope, is wound; hence, such a form in a body which is not pliant, as a steel car-spring.

The wild grape-vines that twisted their coils from tree to tree.

Irving.

Specifically—2. An electrical conductor, as a copper wire, when wound up in a spiral or other form: as, an induction-coil; a resistance-coil.—3. A group or nest of pipes, variously arranged, used as a radiator in a steam-heating apparatus.

—**Branchial coil**. See *branchial*.—**Flemish coil** (*naut.*), a coil of rope in which each turn is laid down flat on the deck, forming a sort of mat.

coil (koil), *n.* [Prob. Celtic: < Gael. and Ir. *goill*, war, fight, Gael. *goil*, boiling, fume, battle, rage, fury; *coiled*, stir, movement, noise; < Gael. *goil*, Ir. *goil-aim*, boil, rage.] Stir; disturbance; tumult; bustle; turmoil; trouble.

I am not worth this coil that's made for me.

Shak., K. John, II. 1.

Why make all this coil about a mere periodical essayist?

Whipple, Ess. and Rev., I. 30.

He shall not his brain encumber

With the coil of rhythm and number.

Emerson, Merlin, I.

Here's a coil raised, a pother, and for what?

Browning, Ring and Book, II. 271.

[In the following quotation the meaning is uncertain: it is explained as either 'turmoil, bustle, trouble' (which is the sense employed in all other cases where *Shakspere* has used the word), or 'that which entwines or wraps around,' that is, the body.

To sleep! perchance to dream:—ay, there's the rub;

For in that sleep of death what dreams may come,

When we have shuffled off this mortal coil,

Must give us pause. *Shak.*, Hamlet, III. 1.]

coil³ (koi), *n.* [E. dial. Cf. *coil*¹, *n.*] A hen-coop. Also called *hen-coil*. [Prov. Eng.]
coil⁴ (koi), *n.* [E. dial., var. of *cole*³, *q. v.*] A cock, as of hay; a haycock.

O bonny, bonny, sang the bird,
 Sat on the coil o' hay.

Clerk Saunders (Child's Ballads, II. 324).

coillont, coillont, coillent, *n.* See *cullion*.

coil-plate (koi'plāt), *n.* A plate having hooks or rings by means of which it sustains the horizontal coils of a radiator, or an evaporator, or a condenser, etc.

coin¹ (koin), *n.* [ME. *coyn*, *coyne*, *coigne*, *coin*, money, < OF. *coin*, a wedge, stamp, coin, later *coing*, corner, *F. coin*, wedge, stamp, die usually corner, = Pr. *cunh*, *conh*, *cong* = Sp. *cuño*, *cuña* = Pg. *cunho* = It. *conio*, < L. *cuneus*, a wedge, akin to Gr. *kūnos*, a peg, cone (> ult. E. *cone*), and to E. *hone*, *q. v.* In the senses 'corner, angle,' which are later in E., the word is often spelled *coign* (after later OF. *coing*, *coign*) or *quoin*.] 1. In arch., a corner or an angle. See *quoin*.

Another, leveled by the Lesbian Squire,
 Deep vnder ground (for the Foundation) joins
 Well-polisht Marble, in long massie Coins.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II, The Magnificence.

2. The specific name given to various wedge-shaped pieces used for different purposes, as—(a) for raising or lowering a piece of ordnance; (b) for locking a printers' form; (c) for fixing casks in their places, as on board a ship. See *quoin*.—3. A die employed for stamping money. Hence—4. A piece of metal, as gold, silver, copper, or some alloy, converted into money by impressing on it officially authorized marks, figures, or characters: as, gold coins; a copper coin; counterfeit coins.

Whanne the puple asped [questioned] hym of a peny in the temple,
 And god askede of hem whas [whose] was the coygne.

Piers Plowman (C), II. 46.

5. Collectively, coined money; coinage; a particular quantity or the general supply of metallic money: as, a large stock of coin; the current coin of the realm.

All the coin in thy father's exchequer.

Shak., I Hen. IV., II. 2.

6. Figuratively, anything that serves for payment, requital, or recompense.

The loss of present advantage to flesh and blood is repaid in a nobler coin.

Hammond, Fundamentals.

7. [F.] The clock of a stocking.—*Aryan*dic coin. See *Aryan*dic.—*Coin-cup*, a metal cup or tankard in which coins of silver or gold are inserted, in the bottom, sides, or cover, as ornaments.—*Current coin*, coin in general circulation.—*Defaced coin*, coin on which any name or words have been stamped other than those impressed by the mint in accordance with statute. Any person who defaces coin of the United States, or foreign coin that passes current in the United States, is punishable by law.—*Obsidional coins*, coins of various base metals, struck in besieged places, as a substitute for current money.—*To pay one in his own coin*, to treat a person as he has treated you; give him tit for tat.

I was acquainted with the danger of her disposition;
 and now have fitted her a just payment in her own coin.

Ford, 'Tis Pity, IV. 1.

coin¹ (koin), *v.* [ME. *coynen*, *coignen*; from the noun.] I. *trans.* 1. To stamp and convert into money; mint: as, to coin gold.

The kyng's side salle be the hede, & his name written,
 The croyce side, what cite [city] it was in coyned & smytten.
Langtoft's Chronicle (ed. Hearne), p. 239.

2. To make by coining metals: said of money.

He caused the Laws of England to be executed in Ireland, and Money to be coined there according to the Weight of English Money.

Baker, Chronicles, p. 74.

3†. To represent on a coin. [Rare.]

That emperor whom no religion would lose, Constantine,
 . . . that emperor was coined praying.

Donne, Sermons, xl.

4. To make; fabricate; invent: as, to coin words.

Some tale, some new pretext, he daily coined

To soothe his sister and delude her mind.

Dryden, *Æneid*, I. 434.

5. In tin-works, to weigh and stamp (tin blocks). [Cornwall.]—*To coin money*, figuratively, to make money rapidly; be very successful in business.

The owners of horses and mules were coining money,
 transporting people to the fair-ground.

C. D. Warner, Roundabout Journey, p. 199.

II. *intrans.* To yield to the process of minting; be suitable for conversion into metallic money; be coinable. [Rare.]

Their metal is so soft that it will not coin without alloy to harden it.

Dryden, *Æpic Poetry*.

coin², *n.* [ME., < OF. *coin*, *coing*, mod. F. *coing* = Pr. *codog* = It. *codogna*, *cotogna*, < ML. *codonium*, **codonia*, *cotoneum*, *cotonea*, etc., var.

of *cidonium*, *cidonia*, *cydonium*, *cydonia*, ult. < L. *cydonia*, *cotonia*, *cotonea*, a quince. From a late form of *quince*, namely *quyne*, *quyne* is derived the present E. form *quince*: see *quince*, *codiniac*, *quiddany*.] A quince. *Rom. of the Rose*.

coinable (koi'nā-bl), *a.* [Coin¹, *v.* + -able.] Capable of being converted into coins.

coinage (koi'nāj), *n.* [Coin¹ + -age.] 1. The act, art, or process of making coins.—2. Coin; money coined; pieces of metal stamped by the proper authority for use as a circulating medium.

The archaic coins of Magna Græcia have a local peculiarity of fabric which distinguishes them from the other early coinages of Hellas. C. T. Newton, *Art and Archaeol.*, p. 406.

3. The charges or expense of coining money.

Cheapness of coinage in England, where it costs nothing, will indeed make money be sooner brought to the mint.

Locke, *Considerations of Interest*, etc.

4. The act or process of forming or producing; invention; fabrication.

Unnecessary coinage . . . of words.

Dryden, Ded. of Juvenal's Satires.

5. That which is fabricated or produced.

This is the very coinage of your brain.

Shak., *Hamlet*, III. 4.

Bronze Coinage Act, an English statute of 1859 (22 and 23 Vict., c. 30), making the coinage laws applicable to bronze or mixed metal coins.—**Coinage ratio**, the ratio which expresses the equivalence in value between gold and silver under the (then existing) mint law. Thus, in the United States, under the law of 1837, it is 15.988 to 1: that is, one pound of gold can be coined into as many dollars as 15.988 pounds of silver. The coinage ratio is intended (except for subsidiary coins), where bimetallicism is desired, to be identical with the average commercial ratio; if it is not the case the metal which is undervalued disappears from circulation as money. Thus under the law of 1792 the coinage ratio was fixed at 15 to 1, but this undervalued gold and it disappeared from circulation; in 1834 the ratio was changed to 16.002 to 1, and in 1837 to 15.988 to 1, but this undervalued silver and it practically disappeared from circulation (except in the form of subsidiary and abraded coins) until 1873, when it was demonetized. Since that date the fall in the value of silver has brought the commercial ratio (1896) down to about 32 to 1.—**Free coinage**. See *free*.—**Garbling the coinage**. See *garble*.

coin-sorter (koin'sōr'tēr), *n.* A machine or device for separating coins according to their weight or size.

coin-balance (koin'bal'ans), *n.* A very accurate and sensitive balance for weighing coins.

coincide (kō-in-sid'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *coincided*, ppr. *coinciding*. [= F. *coincider* = Sp. Pg. *coincidir* = It. *coincidere*, < ML. **coincidere*, < L. *co-*, together, + *incidere*, fall on, < *in*, on, + *cadere*, fall: see *cadent* and *incident*.] 1. To occupy the same place in space, the same point or period in time, or the same position in a scale or series: as, a temperature of 25° on the centigrade scale coincides with one of 77° on the scale of Fahrenheit; the rise of the church coincides with the decline of the Roman empire.

If the equator and the ecliptic had coincided, it would have rendered the annual revolution of the earth quite useless. Dr. G. Cheyne, *Phil. Prin. of Natural Religion*, § 28.

2. To concur; agree; correspond exactly: as, the judges did not coincide in opinion; that did not coincide with my views.

The rules of right judgment and of good ratiocination often coincide with each other.

Watts, *Logic*.

coincidence (kō-in'si-dens), *n.* [= F. *coincidence* = Sp. Pg. *coincidencia* = It. *coincidenza*, < ML. **coincidentia*, < **coincident* (t)-s: see *coincident*.] 1. The fact of being coincident, or of occupying the same place in space or the same position in a scale or series; exact correspondence in position: as, the coincidence of equal triangles.

The want of exact coincidence between these two notes is an inherent arithmetic imperfection in the musical scale.

Whewell.

2. A happening at the same time or existence during the same period; contemporaneousness.

When A is constantly happening, and also B, the occurrence of A and B at the same moment is a mere coincidence, which may be casual.

De Morgan, *Budget of Paradoxes*, p. 280.

Hence—3. Concurrence; agreement in circumstance, character, etc.; more or less exact correspondence generally, or an instance of exact correspondence; especially, accidental or incidental concurrence; accidental agreement: as, the coincidence of two or more opinions.

Is there not a true coincidence between commutative and distributive justice?

Bacon, *Advancement of Learning*, II. 150.

The very concurrence and coincidence of so many evidences . . . carries a great weight.

Sir M. Hale.

The actual coincidences that sometimes happen between dreams and events.

Chambers's Encyc.

Formula of coincidence, a formula which expresses how many coincidences occur under certain general conditions.—**Point of coincidence**, a point where two or

more points coincide. *Line and plane of coincidence* are similarly defined.—**Principle of coincidence**, the principle expressed by a formula of coincidence.

coincidency (kō-in'si-den-si), *n.* Coincidence. *Warburton*. [Rare.]

coincident (kō-in'si-dent), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *coincident* = Sp. Pg. It. *coincidente*, < ML. **coincident* (t)-s, ppr. of **coincidere*, coincide: see *coincide*.] I. *a.* 1. Occupying the same place in space, or the same position in a scale or series; coinciding. In *geom.*, two figures are coincident which are everywhere infinitely near to each other; but two coincident points often lie upon a definite right line, etc.

When two sets of waves are coincident, the height of the wave or extent of vibration is doubled.

Spottiswoode, *Polarisation*, p. 31.

2. Happening at the same time; coexistent: with *with*.

Their international communication was greatly facilitated by several useful inventions coincident with this period.

Prescott, *Ferd. and Isa.*, II. 1.

Shakespeare, too, saw that in true love, as in fire, the utmost ardor is coincident with the utmost purity.

Marg. Fuller, *Woman in 19th Cent.*, p. 68.

Ignorance and crime are not cause and effect; they are coincident results of the same cause.

H. Spencer, *Social Statics*, p. 379.

3. Concurrent; exactly corresponding; in all respects conformable; consistent.

Christianity teaches nothing but what is perfectly coincident with the ruling principles of a virtuous man.

South.

II. *n.* A concurrence; a coincidence. [Rare.]

Lay wisdom on thy valour, on thy wisdom valour,

For these are mutual co-incidents.

Middleton and Rowley, *World Tost at Tennis*.

coincidental (kō-in-si-den'tal), *a.* [Coincident, *n.*, + -al.] Pertaining to, characterized by, or of the nature of coincidence or a coincidence; happening at or about the same time as another event to which it is in some notable way related.

I have myself . . . noted a considerable number of very striking coincidental dreams.

N. and Q., 6th ser., X. 358.

coincidentally (kō-in-si-den'tal-i), *adv.* In a coincident manner; with coincidence.

Coincidentally with these changes, an active fermentation is excited.

Huxley, *Biology*, v.

coincidentally (kō-in'si-dent-li), *adv.* In a coincident manner; with coincidence.

Now it is certain that two different buildings . . . could not be coincidentally erected on a site that would certainly not suffice in its dimensions for more than one of the two.

N. and Q., 6th ser., X. 462.

coincider (kō-in-si'dēr), *n.* One who or that which coincides or concurs.

coin-counter (koin'koun'tēr), *n.* A mechanical device for facilitating the counting of coins. A common coin-counter is a flat tray having a fixed number of depressions on the surface. By throwing the coins on the tray and filling the depressions with them, a large number of pieces can be counted at one time.

coincident (kō-in'di-kant), *a.* and *n.* [Coincident, *n.*, + -ant; = F. *coincident*, etc.] I. *a.* Furnishing an additional symptom or indication; confirming other signs or indications: as, a coincident symptom.

II. *n.* A coincident symptom.

coincidence (kō-in-di-kā'shən), *n.* [Coincident, *n.*, + -ance; = F. *coincidence*, etc.] A concurrent indication, sign, or symptom.

coiner (koi'nēr), *n.* 1. One who stamps coins; a minter; a maker of money.

There is reason to believe that the reproach against Frederick of being a false coiner arose from his adopting the Eastern device of plating copper pieces to pass for silver.

J. A. Symonds, *Italy and Greece*, p. 161.

Specifically—2. A maker of base or counterfeit coins; a counterfeiter.

My father was I know not where
 When I was stamp'd; some coiner with his tools
 Made me a counterfeit.

Shak., *Cymbeline*, II. 5.

3. An inventor or maker, as of words.

Dionysius a coiner of etymologies. Camden, *Remains*.

coinhabitant (kō-in-hab'i-tant), *n.* [Coin- + inhabitant.] One who dwells with another or with others.

Dr. H. More.

coinhabiting (kō-in-hab'i-ting), *n.* [Coin- + inhabiting.] A dwelling together; a cohabiting. *Milton*.

coinhere (kō-in-hēr'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *coinhered*, ppr. *coinhering*. [Coin- + inhere.] To inhere together; be included or exist together in the same thing.

We can justify the postulation of two different substances, exclusively on the supposition of the incompatibility of the double series of phenomena to coinhere in one.

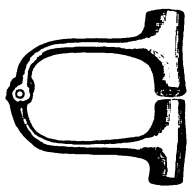
Sir W. Hamilton.

coinheritance (kō-in-her'i-tans), *n.* [Coin- + inheritance.] Joint inheritance.

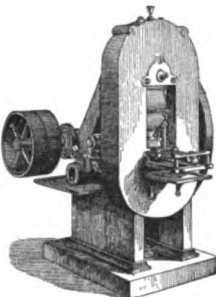
The Spirit of God . . . adopts us into the mystical body of Christ, and gives us title to a *coinheritance* with him.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 406.

coinheritor (kō-in-her'it-ŏr), *n.* [*< co-1 + inheritor.*] A joint heir; a coheir.

coining-press (koi'ning-pres), *n.* A machine for striking or stamping coins. A screw-press, worked by atmospheric pressure, was introduced for this purpose about 1561, superseding the old method of striking coins by the hammer. It was subsequently much improved, but has been generally abandoned. The lever-



Ancient and modern forms of coining-press. (From "History of the U. S. Mint.")



press worked by steam, invented by Uhlhorn in 1820, has been adopted in England. In this press the blanks or disks to be stamped are placed between the dies by a mechanical layer-on, and the pressure is then imparted by a toggle-joint and a bent lever. A lever-press similar to that of Uhlhorn in principle but differing in construction, invented by Thonnelier, a Frenchman, is used in the mints of the United States.

coinless (koin'les), *a.* [*< coin-1 + -less.*] Having no coin or money; moneyless; penniless.

You . . . look'd for homage you deem'd due
 From *coinless* bards to men like you.

W. Combe, Dr. Syntax, II. 7.

coinquinate (kō-in'kwi-nāt), *v. t.* [*< L. coinquinatus*, pp. of *coinquinare* (> OF. *coinquiner*), pollute, < *co-*, together, + *inquinare*, pollute.] To pollute; defile. [Rare.]

That would coinquinate
 That would contaminate
 The Church's high estate.

Skelton, Collin Clout, I. 705.

coinquination (kō-in-kwi-nā'shon), *n.* [*< OF. coinquination*, < LL. *coinquination*(*n*), < L. *coinquinare*, pollute: see *coinquinate*.] Defilement; pollution. [Rare.]

Coinquination (F.), a coinquination or coinquinating; a soiling, defiling, polluting; defaming.

Cotgrave.

Vntil I make a second inundation
 To wash thy purest Fame's coinquination
 And make it fit for final conflagration.

Davies, Commendatory Poems, p. 14.

coinstantaneous (kō-in-stān-tā'nē-us), *a.* [*< co-1 + instantaneous.*] Happening at the same instant; coincident in moment of time.

In the case of the prawn-like crabs, their movements were as *coinstantaneous* as in a regiment of soldiers.

Darwin, Voyage of Beagle, I. 22.

coinstantaneously (kō-in-stān-tā'nē-us-li), *adv.* At the same moment; simultaneously.

coinsure (kō-in-shōr'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *coinsured*, ppr. *coinsuring*. [*< co-1 + insure.*] To insure one's life or one's property together with others.

An equitable method by which a *coinsuring* member could retire from the society when he ceased to need further insurance.

N. A. Rev., CXLIII. 144.

coint, *a.* [ME., also *quoint*, *queint*, *quaint*, > mod. E. *quaint*, q. v.] A Middle English form of *quaint*.

cointense (kō-in-tens'), *a.* [*< co-1 + intense.*] Of the same intensity as another; equally intense.

Two sensations that are like in kind can be known as like or unlike in intensity. . . . We can recognize changes as connatural, or the reverse; and connatural changes we can recognize as *cointense*, or the reverse.

H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 361.

cointension (kō-in-ten'shon), *n.* [*< co-1 + intension.*] The condition of being of equal intensity with another.

In comparing simple states of consciousness that are alike in kind, we observe their relative intensities. If their intensities are equal, they must be called *cointense*; and the equality of their intensities is *cointension*.

H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 362.

cointensity (kō-in-ten'si-ti), *n.* [*< cointense*, after *intensity*.] Same as *cointension*. *H. Spencer.*

cointerest (kō-in'tēr-est), *n.* [*< co-1 + interest.*] A joint interest. *Milton.*

cointiset, *n.* A Middle English form of *quaintise*.

cointoiset, *n.* [OF., also *cointise*, *quaintness*, *neatness*, > ME. *cointise*, *quaintise*, *quaintise*: see *quaintise*.] 1. A scarf, handkerchief, or

veil; specifically, a scarf worn pendent from the head-dress by women in the thirteenth century.—2. A similar veil or kerchief worn by a knight pendent from his helmet, as if bestowed by his lady; hence, any favor of like character worn at a tournament, etc.—3. In heraldic representations, drapery falling from the helmet in folds and curves: a common mode of heraldic decoration in the fifteenth century and later. See *lambrequin* and *mantling*.

coinverse (kō-in-vērs'), *a.* [*< co-1 + inverse.*] In *geom.*, two points inverse to each other with regard to two given circles are said to be *coinverse* to either circle.

coir, **coire** (kir), *n.* [Formerly *cair*, *cayar*; = Pg. *cairo*, < Malayalam *kāyar* (= Tamil *kayaru*, *kayiru*), rope, cord, < *kāyaru*, be twisted.] The prepared fiber of the husk of the coconut. It is twisted into coarse yarn for making ropes, matting, etc. Cordage made of this material rots in fresh water and snaps in frost, but it is strengthened by salt water, is very buoyant and elastic, and is thus in some respects preferable to hemp for marine uses, especially in cases requiring a rope that will float.

coistril (koi's'tril), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *coystiril*, *coystrel*; perhaps connected with OF. *coustillier*, a soldier armed with a dagger, < *coustille*, a sort of dagger, < *coustel*, prop. *cotel*, also *coltel*, *cultel*, mod. F. *couteau*, < ML. *cultellus*, a knife: see *cutlass*.] An inferior groom; a lad employed by the esquire to carry a knight's arms; hence, a mean paltry fellow.

He's a coward and a *coystiril*, that will not drink to my niece.

Shak., T. N., I. 3.

coit (koi't), *n.* Same as *quoit*.

coition (kō-ish'on), *n.* [*< L. coitio(n)*, a coming together, a meeting, coition, < *coire*, pp. *coitus*, come together, < *co-*, together, + *ire*, go: see *go*.] 1. A coming together; a meeting. Specifically—2. Sexual congress; copulation.—**Coition of the moon**, the position of the moon when in the same sign and degree of the zodiac with the sun. *E. D.*

coitus (kō-i'tus), *n.*; pl. *coitus*. [*L.*, a meeting (in this sense also *cætus*), coition (in this sense only *coitus*), a meeting, assemblage (in this sense only *cætus*: see *cetel*), < *coire*, come together, meet: see *coition*.] Coition; sexual intercourse; copulation.

Coix (kō'iks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κοῖξ*, an Egyptian variety of palm. Cf. *coccol*.] A small genus of coarse monocotyledonous grasses, of which one species, *C. Lacryma*, a native of eastern Asia, is found in gardens under the name of *Job's-tears*. The large, round, white, shining fruits have some resemblance to heavy drops of tears; hence its fanciful title. They are sometimes used for necklaces, bracelets, etc.

cojoin (kō-join'), *v. t.* or *i.* [*< co-1 + join*. Cf. *conjoin*.] To join or associate. *Shak.* [Rare.] **cojuror** (kō-jō'rŏr), *n.* [*< co-1 + juror*.] One who swears to another's credibility. [Rare.]

The solemn forms of oaths: of a compurgator, or *cojuror*, which kind of oath was very much used by the Anglo-Saxons. The form of the oath is this: "I swear by God, that the oath which N. swore was honest and true."

M. Shelton, tr. of W. Wotton's View of Hickes's

[Thesaurus, p. 59.]

coke, *n.* An obsolete form of *cock*.

cokatrice, *n.* An obsolete form of *cockatrice*.

coke (kōk), *n.* [Sometimes spelled *coak*; same as E. dial. *cokes*, *coaks*, cinders. Cf. *grindstone*, a worn-down grindstone. Phonetically, *coke* may be compared with *cake* (cf. LG. *koke*, *cake*, and see *cake*); but *coke* does not "cake." Hence F. *coke*, Sp. *coq*, G. *koaks*, *koaks*, usually *coaks*, etc., *coke*.] The solid product of the carbonization of coal, bearing the same relation to that substance that charcoal does to wood. It is an important article in metallurgy, since few bituminous coals can be used for the manufacture of iron without having been first coked. The *coking coals*, as they are called, are bituminous, and such as contain but a small percentage of water. Hence the coals as recent as the Tertiary—brown-coals or lignites—rarely furnish coke; that is, the material left behind after the bituminous or volatile matter has been driven off is a powder, and not the coherent somewhat vesicular substance to which the name of *coke* is given. The nature of the difference between coking and non-coking coals has not yet been fully made out, and it is stated on good authority that some coal which cokes readily when first mined does not do so after having been exposed to the atmosphere, if only for a few days. The use of coke dates certainly as far back as the middle of the seventeenth century. Its preparation was formerly known as *charking* or *charring*, and the word was often, and is still occasionally, written *coak*.

coke (kōk), *v.*; pret. and pp. *coked*, ppr. *coking*. [*< coke*, *n.*] I. *trans.* To convert (coal) into coke.

II. *intrans.* To become coke; be convertible into coke: as, a *coking coal*.

Sometimes spelled *coak*.

coke, *n.* A Middle English form of *cook*.

coke-barrow (kōk'bar'ŏ), *n.* A large two-wheeled barrow used for various purposes about

coke-ovens and furnaces. It is made of sheet-iron, and has the form of a half cylinder.

cokedrill, *n.* Same as *crocodile*.

cokenay, *n.* An obsolete form of *cockney*.

coke-omnibus (kōk'om'ni-bus), *n.* In *gasmansuf.*, an iron carriage moving on rails, in front of the retorts, from which it receives the coke as drawn, and carries it to the place of deposit.

coke-oven (kōk'uv'n), *n.* A furnace, oven, kiln, or retort used for reducing bituminous coal to coke; a coking-oven. The essential features are a chamber to contain the coal, with openings at various points for the admission of air, which can be closed as required during the progress of the operation, and a furnace or fire-chamber to supply the necessary heat. In some forms the gases which are evolved are utilized as fuel for the oven itself, or for a steam-boller, or for some similar purpose, or they are condensed as tar, etc.

coker (kō'kēr), *n.* Same as *cocker*.

coker (kō'kēr), *v. t.* [E. dial.] To sell by auction. [Prov. Eng.]

coker, *v. t.* See *cocker*.

cokerel, *n.* An obsolete form of *cockerel*.

coke-nut (kō'kēr-nut), *n.* A commercial mode of spelling *cocoanut*.

Coker nuts for cups, like the mazers of olden time.

S. Dowell, Taxes in England, II. 96.

cokes, *n. pl.* See *coaks* and *cokel*.

cokes, *n.* and *v.* See *coax*.

coket, *n.* See *cocket*.

coke-tower (kōk'tou'ēr), *n.* A high tower or condenser filled with coke, used in the manufacture of hydrochloric acid, to give a large surface for the union of a falling spray of water with rising chlorine. See *hydrochloric*.

cokewold, *n.* A Middle English form of *cuckold*.

cokint, *n.* [ME., < OF. *coquin* (ML. *coquinus*, *cokinus*), a vagabond, servant, messenger; a rogue. See *cockney*.] A rogue.

Thou hethen cokin,
 Wendest to thi deuel Apollin.

Arthur and Merlin, I. 6381.

coking (kō'king), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *cokel*.] The act or process of converting or of being converted into coke.

It will thus be seen that the coal at the back is undergoing a process of *coking* before being pushed forward.

Science, IV. 332.

coking-kiln, **coking-oven** (kō'king-kil, -uv'n), *n.* A coke-oven.

cokenay, *n.* An obsolete form of *cockney*.

col (kol), *n.* [F., the neck, a pass, defile, < L. *collum*, the neck: see *collar*.] A narrow pass between two mountain peaks: a term used in English by some writers on alpine geology and mountaineering.

One thing alone could justify the proposition (to return) . . . —a fog so thick as to prevent them from striking the summit of the *col* at the proper point.

Tyndall, Hours of Exercise in the Alps, II.

col- [*L. col-*, but in classical L. prevailingly unassimilated *con-* before *l*: see *com-*, *con-*.] The assimilated form of *com-*, *con-*, before *l*. See *com-*, *con-*.

Col. 1. An abbreviation (a) of *Colonel* as a title, and (b) of *Colossians*.—2. [*l. c.*] An apothecaries' abbreviation of *colliander*, an obsolete form of *coriander*.

cola, *n.* Latin plural of *colan*.

colander, **cullender** (kul'an-dēr), *n.* [E. dial. *culdore*; prob. < Sp. *colador*, a colander (cf. It. *colatojo* (< ML. *colatorium*: see *colatorium*), F. *coulouire*, a colander), < *colar* = It. *colare*, Pr. *colar* = F. *couler* (> ult. E. *cullis*, *cullis*), < L. *colare*, strain, filter, < *colum*, a strainer, colander, sieve.] A vessel of hair, wicker, or metal, with a bottom, or bottom and sides, perforated with little holes to allow liquids to run off, as in washing vegetables or straining curds, separating the juices from fruits or the liquor from oysters, etc.; a strainer.

An osier colander provide
 Of twigs thick wrought.

Dryden, tr. of Virgil's *Georgica*, II. 328.

colander-shovel (kul'an-dēr-shuv'), *n.* A shovel of open wirework used for taking salt-crystals from an evaporating-pan.

cola-nut (kō'lā-nut), *n.* A brownish bitter seed, of about the size of a chestnut, produced by a tree of western tropical Africa, *Cola acuminata*, natural order *Sterculiaceæ*. The tree has become naturalized in the West Indies and Brazil. The nuts are said to be used for purifying water, for quieting the cravings of hunger, and to increase the power of resisting fatigue from prolonged labor; they quickly counteract the effects of intoxication. They have been found to contain two or three times as much caffeine as coffee itself, and some theobromine. Also called *cola-seed* and *guru-nut*.

Colaptes (kō-lap'tēz), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1827), < Gr. *κολάπτειν*, peck as birds, carve, chisel.] A genus of woodpeckers, of the family *Picidae*. The bill is somewhat curved, scarcely or not at all ridged on the sides or beveled and truncate at the end; and the plumage is brilliantly colored, with circular black spots on the under surface. It contains the golden-winged woodpecker or flicker of the United States (*C. auratus*), the red-shafted flicker (*C. mexicanus*), and other species, and sometimes stands as the type of a subfamily *Colaptinæ*. See cut under *flicker*.

Colaptinæ (kol-ap-tī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Colaptes* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Picidae*, named from the genus *Colaptes*. *G. R. Gray*, 1840.

col arco (kol ār'kō), [*It.*: *col*, contr. of *con il*, with the (*con*, < *L. cum*, with; *il*, < *L. ille*, this); *arco*, bow: see *com*, *arcl*, *archl*.] In violin-playing, a direction to play 'with the bow,' as distinguished from *pizzicato*.

collarin (kol'a-rin), *n.* [*F.*, < *It. collarino*; see *collarino*.] Same as *collarino*.

colascione, *n.* See *calascione*.

cola-seed (kō-lā-sēd), *n.* Same as *cola-nut*.

Colaspis (kō-las'pis), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius).] A genus of beetles, of the family *Chrysomelidae*.

C. flavida (Say) is a yellowish species, about a quarter of an inch long, the larva of which attacks the grape.

colation (kō-lā'shon), *n.* [*L.* as if **colatio* (*n.*), < *colare*, pp. *colatus*, strain: see *colander*.] The act of straining or filtering liquor by passing it through a perforated vessel, as a colander. [Rare.]

colatitude (kō-lat'i-tūd), *n.* [*L.* as if **colatio* (*n.*), < *colare*, pp. *colatus*, strain: see *colander*.] The complement of the latitude—that is, the difference between the latitude, expressed in degrees, and 90°.

colatorium (kol-a-tō'ri-um), *n.* [ML., < *L. colare*, pp. *colatus*, strain: see *colander*.] *Ecceles*, a strainer used to remove anything that may have fallen into the chalice.

colature (kol'a-tūr), *n.* [= *F. colature*, < LL. *colatura*, straining, < *L. colare*, strain: see *colander*.] 1. The act of straining or filtering; the matter strained.—2. A strainer; a filter. [Rare in both uses.]

A colature of natural earth.

Evelyn.

colback (kol'bak), *n.* Same as *calpac*.

colbertinet, **colbertenēt** (kol'bér-tēn), *n.* [So called from *Colbert*, a distinguished minister of Louis XIV., in the 17th century, a liberal promoter of industry and the arts.] A fine lace of a particular pattern: so named in allusion to Colbert's patronage of the industry. The name occurs in English from about 1660 to the middle of the following century. Also *colverten*.

A narrow diminutive *colverten* pinner that makes them look so saint-like.

The Factious Citizen, 1685 (Fairholt, I. 323).

Pinner edged with colberten.

Sieft, Baucis and Philemon.

colcannon (kol-kan'on), *n.* Same as *calecannon*.

colchicia (kol-chis'i-ā), *n.* [NL.] Same as *colchicine*.

colchicine (kol'chi-sin), *n.* [*L.* < *Colchic(um)* + *-ine*; = *F. colchicine*.] A poisonous alkaloid (C₁₇H₁₉NO₅) obtained from the bulbs and seeds of plants of the genus *Colchicum*. It apparently represents the virtues of the crude drug.

Colchicum (kol'chi-kum), as Latin genus name, kol'ki-kum), *n.* [*L.* < *colchicum*, < Gr. *κόλχικόν*, a plant with a poisonous bulbous root, prob. neut. of *κόλχικος* (*L. Colchicus*), of *κόλχης*, *L. Colchis*, a country in Asia, east of the Black Sea: with reference to Medea, the sorceress and poisoner of ancient legend, said to have been a native of Colchis.] 1. [*L. c.*] A plant of the genus *Colchicum*.—2. [NL.] A genus of liliaceous plants, with radical leaves, generally produced in spring, and crocus-like flowers appearing in the autumn. About 30 species are known, natives of Europe and Asia, the most familiar being *C. autumnale*, the meadow-saffron, a plant with a solid bulb-like rootstock, found in England and various parts of the European continent, and forming a gay carpet in the autumn in the fields where its pale-lilac, crocus-like flowers spring

up. Its bulbs and seeds are used medicinally, principally in attacks of gout.

colcothar (kol'kō-thär), *n.* [ML. *colcothar*, *colcothar*, *colcothar vitrioli*; a word introduced (and perhaps invented) by Paracelsus.] The brownish-red peroxid of iron which remains after the distillation of the acid from iron sulphate. It is used for polishing glass and other substances, and as a pigment under the name of *Indian red*. Also called *chalcitis*, *crocus* or *crocus martia astringens*, and *caput mortuum vitrioli*, or *red vitriol*.

A red, blackish, light, powdery, austere calx remaining, and hence vitriol consists of the oil of vitriol and colcothar and phlegm.

P. Shaw, Chemistry, II. ccvi.

cold (köld), *a.* [= *Sc.* and *E. dial. cauld*, *caud*; < ME. *cold*, *cald*, < AS. *ceald*, *cald* (= OS. *kald* = OFries. *kald* = MD. *kout*, D. *koud*, = MLG. *kalt*, LG. *kold*, *kald*, *kolt* = OHG. *chalt*, MHG. *G. kalt* = Icel. *kald* = Sw. *kall* = Dan. *kold* = Goth. *kalds*, *cold*), an old pp. form in -d (like *ol-d*, *low-d*, *dea-d*), from the strong verb preserved in AS. *calan* (= Icel. *kala*), become *cold*, > *cōl*, *E. cool*, and *ciele*, *E. chill*; akin to *L. gelus*, *gelu*, frost, *cold*, *gelidus*, cool, *cold*, *gelare*, freeze, etc.: see *cool* and *chill*, and *gelid*, *jelly*, *gelatine*, *congeal*.] 1. Producing the peculiar kind of sensation which results when the temperature of certain points on the skin is lowered; especially, producing this sensation with considerable or great intensity, an inferior degree of intensity being denoted by the word *cool*; *gelid*; *frigid*; *chilling*: as, *cold air*; a *cold stone*; *cold water*. A substance induces this sensation when it is sensibly less warm than the body, and in contact with it absorbs its heat by conduction.

The air bites shrewdly. It is very cold. *Shak.*, Hamlet, I. 4.

Of hearts that beat from day to day, Half-conscious of their dying clay, And those cold crypts where they shall cease. *Tennyson*, In Memoriam, lviii.

2. Physically, having a low temperature, or a lower temperature than another body with which it is compared: without direct reference to any sensation produced: as, the sun grows colder constantly through radiation of its heat. In this sense, a body which is warm or hot to the touch may be cold as compared with some body still hotter. See *heat*.

For surely now our household hearths are cold: Our sons inherit us. *Tennyson*, Lotus Eaters (choric song, vi.).

Or o'er cold coffee trifle with the spoon. *Pope*, Epistle to Miss Blount.

3. Having the sensation induced by contact with a substance of which the temperature is sensibly lower, especially much lower, than that of the part of the body touching it, inferior degrees of the sensation being denoted by *cool*, *chill*, *chilly*. The sensation of cold is probably not the mere opposite of the sensation of heat, but is a distinct sensation residing in points of the skin different in position from those in which the sensation of heat is felt.

When I am cold, he heats me with beating. *Shak.*, C. of E., iv. 4.

The poor man had . . . need have some warm meat, To comfort his cold stomach. *Beau. and Fl.*, Woman-Hater, v. 2.

A spectral doubt which makes me cold. *Tennyson*, In Memoriam, xli.

4. Dead. Ere the placid lips be cold. *Tennyson*, Adeline. Cold to all that might have been. *Tennyson*, In Memoriam, lxxv.

Figuratively.—5. Affecting the senses only slightly; not strongly perceptible to the smell or taste. (a) Bland; mild; not pungent or acrid.

Cold plants have a quicker perception of the heat of the sun than the hot herbs. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

(b) Not fresh or vivid; faint; old: applied in hunting to scent, and in woodcraft to trails or signs not of recent origin.

The object is to obtain a fine nose [in a dog], so as to hunt a cold scent. *Sportsman's Gazetteer*, p. 440.

(c) In the game of hunt-the-thimble and similar games, distant from the object of search: opposed to *warm*, that is, near, and hot, very near.

6. Affecting or arousing the feelings or passions only slightly. (a) Deficient in passion, zeal, enthusiasm, or ardor; insensible; indifferent; unconcerned; phlegmatic; not animated or easily excited into



Meadow-saffron (*Colchicum autumnale*) and section of flower.

action; not affectionate, cordial, or friendly: as, a *cold* audience; a *cold* lover or friend; a *cold* temper.

Thou art neither cold nor hot. *Rev. iii. 15.*

So cold herself, whilst she such warmth expest, 'Twas Cupid bathing in Diana's stream. *Dryden*, To Mrs. Anne Killigrew, l. 86.

The rumors of the empire of Montezuma, its magnificence and its extent, . . . were sufficient to inflame the coldest imagination. *Bancroft*, Hist. U. S., I. 25.

(b) Not heated by sensual desire; chaste.

He spake of her, as Dian had hot dreams, And she alone were cold. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, v. 5.

(c) Not moving or exciting feeling or emotion; unaffected; not animated or animating; not able to excite feeling or interest; spiritless: as, a *cold* discourse; *cold* comfort.

Wommenns counsells ben ful ofte colde. *Chaucer*, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 436.

The jest grows cold . . . when it comes on in a second scene. *Addison*, Travels in Italy.

(d) Unmoved by interest or strong feeling; imperturbable; deliberate; cool.

The cold neutrality of an impartial judge. *Burke*.

7. Having lost the first warmth, as of feeling or interest.

He had made them [corrections] partly from his own review of the Papers, after they had lain cold a good while by him. *Pref. to Maundrell's Aleppo to Jerusalem*.

8. In art, blue in effect, or inclined toward blue in tone; noting a tone, or hue, as of a pigment, or an effect of light, into the composition of which blue enters, though the blue may not be apparent to the eye: as, a picture *cold* in tone.—9. Discouraging; worrying; inspiring anxiety.

Saved the fro cares colde. *Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 1955.

Cold comfort, small comfort; little cheer; something which affords but little consolation.

Lord! colde watz his comfort & his care huge, For he knew vche [each] a cace & kark that hym lympted [befell]. *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), lll. 264.

Cold purse, empty purse. *Shak.*—**Cold roast**, something insignificant; nothing to the purpose.

I make a vow, quoth Perky, shew speks of cold roast, I schal wrych "wyselyer" without any best. *Tournament of Tottenham* (Percy's Reliques, p. 178).

He passed by a begerie little toun of cold roste in the mountaines of Sauoye. *Udall*, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 297.

Cold seeds, the seeds of the cucumber, gourd, pumpkin, etc.—**Cold storage**. See *storage*.—**Cold wave**. See *wave*.—**Cold without**, a slangy contraction for "cold spirits without sugar or water": as, "a glass of cold without," *Bulwer*, My Novel, vi. 20.—**In cold blood**. See *blood*.—**To blow hot and cold**. See *blow*.—**To give, show, or turn the cold shoulder**, to treat with studied coldness, neglect, or indifference.—**To throw cold water on** (a proposal, project, etc.), to discourage by unexpected indifference, coldness, or reluctance.

cold (köld), *n.* [*L.* < ME. *cold*, *cald*, < AS. *ceald* = Goth. *kald*, *n.*, *cold*, = (with diff. term.) OFries. *kalde*, *kelde* = D. *koude* = MLG. *kolde*, *kulde*, *kuldene* = OHG. *chalt*, MHG. *kalte*, *kelte* = G. *kälte*, *f.*, = Dan. *kulde* = Sw. *köld*, *m.*, *cold*; from the adj.] 1. The sensation produced by sensible loss of heat from some part of the body, particularly its surface; especially, the sensation produced by contact with a substance having a sensibly lower temperature than the body.

A penetrating cold is felt in Egypt when the thermometer of Fahrenheit is below 60°.

E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, I. 9.

My teeth, which now are dropt away, Would chatter with the cold. *Tennyson*, St. Simeon Stylites.

2. The relative absence or want of heat in one body as compared with another; especially, the physical cause of the sensation of cold.

The parching air Burns froze, and cold performs the effect of fire. *Milton*, P. L., II. 595.

3. In *phys.*, a temperature below the freezing-point of water: thus, 10° of cold, C., means 10° below zero, C.; 10° of cold, F., means 22° F.—4. An indisposition commonly ascribed to exposure to cold; especially, a catarrhal inflammation of the mucous membrane of the nose, pharynx, larynx, trachea, bronchi, or bronchial tubes. When the inflammation is confined to the air-passages of the nose and connecting cavities it is a coryza, or cold in the head. A so-called "cold on the lungs" is usually bronchitis or trachitis.

Fal. What disease hast thou? *Bull.* A whoreson cold, sir; a cough. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., III. 2.

To leave (out) in the cold, to slight or neglect; intentionally overlook.

The American artists were this year left entirely in the cold. *The American*, VIII. 185.

To take or catch cold, to become affected by a cold. My wound hath taken cold, and I shall die. *Tennyson*, Passing of Arthur.

coldt (köld), *v. i.* [*L.* < ME. *coldan* (cf. equiv. *chelden*: see *cheld*), < AS. *cealdian* (= MLG.

kolden, kulden = *G. kälten*, chill), grow cold, < *ceald*, cold: see *Gold*, a.] To grow cold.

The Constable ran about his herte *cold*.

Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 746.

cold-blooded (kôld'blud'ed), *a.* 1. Having cold blood; hematocryal. (a) In *zool.*, noting those animals the temperature of whose blood ranges from the freezing-point or near it to 90° F., in accordance with that of the surrounding medium, or those whose blood is very little higher in temperature than their habitat. Among vertebrates, the reptiles, amphibians, and fishes are technically called *cold-blooded*. See *Hematocrya*.

When the survey is extended to *Cold-blooded* animals and to Plants, the immediate and direct relation between Heat and Vital Activity . . . is unmistakably manifested. W. B. Carpenter, in Grove's Cor. of Forces, p. 412.

(b) Not thoroughbred; of common or mongrel stock: applied to horses that are not full-blooded. (c) Sensitive to cold: said of persons who feel the cold more than is usual: as, a *cold-blooded* man is obliged to dress warmly in winter.

2. Figuratively, without sensibility or feeling; unsympathetic; without the usual feelings of humanity; characterized by such lack of sensibility: as, a *cold-blooded* villain; *cold-blooded* advice; a *cold-blooded* murder.

Thou *cold-blooded* slave. Shak., K. John, iii. 1.

Mr. Malthus . . . presented the data for his reasoning in a somewhat *cold-blooded* fashion. N. A. Rev., CXX, 315.

cold-chisel (kôld'chiz'el), *n.* A chisel with a cutting edge formed of steel properly strengthened by tempering, for cutting metal which has not been softened by heating.

cold-cream (kôld'krēm'), *n.* A kind of cooling unguent for the skin, usually made of almond-oil, spermaceti, white wax, and rose-water.

cold-drawn (kôld'drân'), *a.* Extracted without the aid of heat: applied specifically to oils expressed from nuts, seeds, or fruits which have not been heated. Such oils are of finer quality than those which are hot-pressed.

cold-hammer (kôld'ham'ér), *v. t.* In *metal-working*, to hammer when cold.

cold-hammering (kôld'ham'ér-ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *cold-hammer*, *v.*] In *metal-working*, the act or practice of hammering when cold.

It is often affirmed that wrought-iron changes from fibrous to crystalline after enduring long-continued *cold-hammering*, vibration, tension, jarring, and other strains. R. Wilson, Steam Boilers, p. 40.

cold-harbor (kôld'här'bör'), *n.* 1. An inn.—2. A protection at a wayside for travelers who are benighted or benumbed with cold.

cold-hearted (kôld'här'ted'), *a.* Wanting sympathy or feeling; indifferent; unkind.

O ye *cold-hearted* frozen formalists.

Young, Night Thoughts, iv. 639.

Men who feel no need to come morally nearer to their fellow creatures than they can come while standing, tea-cup in hand, answering trifles with trifles, . . . by feeling no such need, prove themselves shallow-thoughted and *cold-hearted*. H. Spencer, Universal Progress, p. 102.

cold-heartedly (kôld'här'ted-li), *adv.* In a cold-hearted manner.

cold-heartedness (kôld'här'ted-nes), *n.* Want of feeling or sensibility.

cold-kind (kôld'kind'), *a.* Uniting coldness and kindness. [Rare.]

Down he [Winter] descended from his snow-soft chair;

But, all unware, with his *cold-kind* embrace

Unhous'd thy virgin soul from her fair bidding place.

Milton, Ode D. F. I.

coldly (kôld'li), *adv.* [*<* ME. *coldliche*; *<* *cold*, *a.*, + *-ly*.] 1. In a cold manner; without warmth, especially in figurative senses; without ardor of feeling; without passion or emotion; with indifference or negligence; dispassionately; calmly.

If yow your selues do serue God gladlie and orderlie for conscience sake, not *coldlie*, and somtyme for maner sake, you carie all the Courte with yow.

Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 68.

If he were mad, he would not plead so *coldly*.

Shak., C. of E., v. 1.

What you but whisper, I dare speak aloud,

Stood the king by; have means to put in act too

What you but *coldly* plot.

Fletcher, Double Marriage, i. 1.

The king looked *coldly* on Rochester.

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

2. In a cold state. [Rare.]

Thrift, thrift, Horatio! the funeral bak'd meats

Did *coldly* furnish forth the marriage tables.

Shak., Hamlet, i. 2.

cold-moving (kôld'mô'ving), *a.* Indicating want of cordiality or want of interest; indifferent. [Rare.]

With certain half-caps, and *cold-moving* nods,

They froze me into silence. Shak., T. of A., ii. 2.

coldness (kôld'nes), *n.* The state, quality, or sensation of being cold. (a) Want of heat. (b) Un-

concern; indifference; a frigid mood; want of ardor, zeal, enthusiasm, animation, or spirit: as, to receive an answer with *coldness*; to listen with *coldness*.

The faithless *coldness* of the times.

Tennyson, In Memoriam, cvi.

Chilling his caresses

By the *coldness* of her manners.

Tennyson, Maud, xx. 1.

(c) Absence of sensual desire; frigidity; chastity.

Virgin *coldness*. Pope, Windsor Forest, l. 205.

cold-pale (kôld'pāl'), *a.* Cold and pale. [Rare.]

Cold-pale weakness numbs each feeling part.

Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 802.

cold-prophet, *n.* Same as *cole-prophet*.

coldrick, *a.* [Early mod. E. *coldrycke* = Sc. *coldruch*, *codrugh*, *<* ME. *caldreky* for **caldrik*, *<* *cald*, cold, + *-rik* (= D. *-rijk* = G. *-reich*), a term. equiv. to *-ful*, lit. 'rich' (cf. D. *blindrijk*, very blind, *doofrijk*, very deaf, etc.): see *rich* and *-ric*, *-rick*. Cf. *coldrife*.] Very cold.

Caldreky, *trigorous*, & cetera. Cath. Anglicum.

Coldrycke, or full of cold, algous. Hulot.

coldrife (kôld'rîf'), *a.* [Sc. *caldrife*, *cauldryfe*; *<* *cold* + *rife*. Cf. *coldrick*.] Very cold; abounding in cold.

cold-served (kôld'sêrvd'), *a.* 1. Served up cold.—2. Dull; tiresome; tedious. Young. [Rare in both uses.]

cold-short (kôld'shört'), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Brittle when cold: as, *cold-short* iron.

II. *n.* In *foundry*, a seam in a casting caused by the congealing of the metal so rapidly as to prevent a proper filling of the mold. Also *cold-shut*.

cold-shot (kôld'shot'), *n.* Small iron particles or globules found in chilled parts of a casting.

cold-shut¹ (kôld'shut'), *a.* Cold-hammered into shape, and joined without welding: said of the links of a chain so made.

cold-shut² (kôld'shut'), *n.* In *foundry*, same as *cold-short*.

cold-slaw (kôld'slâ'), *n.* An incorrect form of *cole-slaw*.

cold-sore (kôld'sör'), *n.* A herpetic eruption about the mouth and nostrils, often accompanying a cold in the head.

cold-stoking (kôld'stô'king'), *n.* In *glass-manuf.*, the operation of lowering the temperature of the oven until the glass attains the proper consistency for blowing. This operation follows that of clearing.

cold-sweating (kôld'swet'ing'), *n.* In *tanning*, a process preparatory to the removal of the epidermis and hair from hides, consisting in soaking them from six to twelve days in tanks through which flow streams of fresh cold water.

cold-tankard (kôld'tang'kârd'), *n.* Same as *cool-tankard*.

cold-tinning (kôld'tin'ing'), *n.* A method of covering metals with tin. The metal to be tinned is thoroughly cleaned by filing or turning and the use of emery-paper, and is then rubbed with a coarse cloth dampened with hydrochloric acid. A soft amalgam of tin is then applied with the same cloth, and the mercury is driven off by heat.

cole¹ (kôl'), *n.* An obsolete spelling of *coal*.

cole² (kôl'), *n.* [= E. dial. *cale* = Sc. *kale*, *kail*, *<* ME. *cole*, *cool*, *col*, also *cale*, *cal*, *caul*, *<* AS. *cæwel*, contr. *cawl* (cf. E. *soul*, *<* AS. *süwel*), = MD. *koole*, D. *kool* = MLG. *köl*, LG. *köl*, *kaul* = OHG. *köl*, also *chōlo*, *chola*, MHG. *kole*, G. *kohl* = Icel. *kál* = Sw. *kål* = Dan. *kaal* = W. *cawl* = Bret. *kaol* = OF. *chol*, F. *chou* = Pr. *caul* = Sp. *col* = Pg. *couve* = It. *cavolo*, *<* L. *caulis*, later *colis*, cabbage, cabbage-stalk, also prob. the stalk or stem of any plant, = Gr. *καλός*, a stalk; orig. a hollow stem, akin to Gr. *κοίλος*, hollow, and L. *cavus*, hollow: see *cale*¹, *kale*¹, *cavel*¹, *ceil*, *n.*, *cælo*, etc.; and cf. *cauliflower*, *cawis*, etc., and *cabbage*.] The general name of all sorts of cabbage or plants of the genus *Brassica*: chiefly used in its compounds, *cole-rape*, *cole-seed*, *colewort*, etc. Also *cale* and *kale*.

cole³ (kôl'), *n.* [*<* Icel. *kollr*, a top, a head, a heap.] 1. The head.

Our kynge was grete above his *cole*,

A brode hat in his crowne.

Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 100).

2. [Sc., also var. *coil*: see *coil*⁴.] One of the small conical heaps in which hay is usually thrown up in the field after being cut; a haycock.

cole⁴, *n.* [Early mod. E., *<* ME. *cole* (rare); origin obscure. Hence, in comp., *colepixy*, *cole-prophet*, *col-fox*, *col-knife*, *colsipe*, and perhaps *colward*: see these words.] Treachery; deceit; falsehood; stratagem.

[They] fleyed sum flolie that flailid hem neuer, And cast [contrived] it be *colis*.

Richard the Redeless (E. E. T. S.), iv. 24.

Nor colour crafte by swearing precious *coles*.

Gascogne, Steele Glas, l. 1114.

colecannon, *n.* See *calcannon*.

colectomy (kô-lek'tô-mi'), *n.* [*<* Gr. *κόλον*, the colon, + *ἐκτομή*, excision, *<* ἐκτέμνειν, cut out, *<* ἐκ, out, + τέμνειν, cut. See *anatomy*.] In *surg.*, excision of part of the colon.

co-legatee (kô-leg-a-té'), *n.* [*<* *co*-1 + *legatee*.] One who is a legatee together with another; one of several legatees. Also *collegatary*.

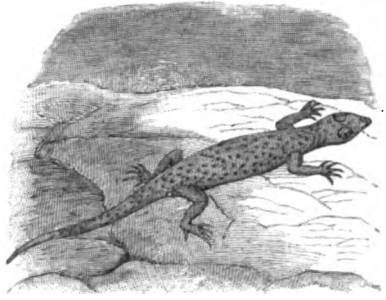
coleset, *n.* See *cullis*.

colemanite (kôl'man-it'), *n.* [After Wm. T. Coleman of San Francisco.] A hydrous calcium borate, occurring in white to colorless monoclinic crystals with brilliant luster, and also in white compact masses, in California. In composition it is nearly identical with *priceite*.

colemiet, *a.* See *colmy*.

cole-mouse, *n.* See *coal-mouse*.

Coleonyx (kol-ē-on'iks), *n.* [NL. (J. E. Gray, 1845), *<* Gr. *κολέος*, a sheath, + *ὄνυξ*, a nail: see *onyx*.] A genus of American gecko-like lizards, of the family *Eublepharidae*. *C. variegatus*, the varie-



Variegated Gecko (*Coleonyx variegatus*).

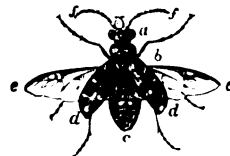
gated gecko, is a rare species, inhabiting the southwestern United States. It is of a brownish-yellow color, blotched or banded with reddish brown and pure white below.

coleophyl, **coleophyll** (kol'ē-ō-fl'), *n.* [Also, as NL., *coleophyllum*; *<* Gr. *κολέος*, sheath, + *φύλλον* = L. *folium*, leaf.] In *bot.*, the outer leaf of the plumule of the embryo in endogens, inclosing a succession of rudimentary leaves, and remaining as a sheath at their base after their development. Also called *coleoptile*. [Rare.]

coleophyllous (kol'ē-ō-fl'us), *a.* [*<* *coleophyl* + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, having or pertaining to a coleophyl.

coleopter (kol-ē- or kô-lē-op'tér'), *n.* [= F. *coléoptère*, *<* NL. *coleopterum*, neut. (sc. L. *insectum*, insect) of *coleopterus*: see *coleopterous*.] One of the *Coleoptera*; a coleopterous insect; a beetle.

Coleoptera¹ (kol-ē- or kô-lē-op'te-râ'), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *coleopterum*: see *coleopter* and *coleopterous*.] An order of *Hexapoda*, or of the class *Insecta* proper, having the posterior pair of membranous wings sheathed by the hardened anterior pair called *elytra*, which when folded together usually form a nearly complete covering of the body; the sheath-winged insects or beetles.



One of the *Coleoptera* (*Cicindela campestris*), about natural size. *a*, head; *b*, prothorax; *c*, abdomen; *d*, *d*, elytra; *e*, *e*, wings; *f*, *f*, antennae.

The head is mandibulate, completely and very uniformly constructed, consisting of a labrum attached to a clypeus, generally by means of an epistoma; 2 strong mandibles; 2 maxillae, each bearing a palp; and a lower lip or labium, also paliferous, and attached to a mentum which joins the jugulum or under side of the head. The antennae range in number of joints from 1 to 50 or more, but the typical number is 11; they vary greatly in form. (See *antenna*.) The larva is variable, having 6 legs or none; there are no prolegs; the pupa is inactive; and metamorphosis is complete. The *Coleoptera* are by far the largest ordinal group in the animal kingdom, having about 80,000 species and 8,000 genera. Latreille's division of them into *Pentamera*, *Heteromera*, *Tetramera*, and *Trimeria*, according to the number of joints of the tarsi, is still generally followed, though it is to some extent artificial and not strictly correct. Subordinate divisions now current are such as *Adephaga*, *Palpicornia*, *Brachelytra*, *Clavicornia*, *Lamellicornia*, *Sternoxi*, *Malacodermi*, *Atrachetia*, *Trachelida*, *Rhynchophora*, *Xylophaga*, *Lonicornia*, *Phytophaga*, *Claripti*, *Fungicola*, and *Aphidiphaga*. The *Coleoptera* are also called *Eleutherata*.

coleoptera², *n.* Plural of *coleopteron*.

coleopteral (kol-ē- or kô-lē-op'te-râl'), *a.* [*<* *coleopter* + *-al*.] Same as *coleopterous*.

coleopteran (kol-ē- or kô-lē-op'te-rân'), *n.* [*<* *coleopter* + *-an*.] One of the *Coleoptera*; a beetle.

coleopterist (kol-ē- or kō-lē-op'te-ris't), *n.* [*< Coleoptera + -ist.*] One versed in the natural history of the *Coleoptera* or beetles.

coleopteron (kol-ē- or kō-lē-op'te-rōn), *n.*; *pl.* *coleoptera* (-rā). [*NL., < Gr. koleós, a sheath, + πτερόν, a wing, = E. feather. Cf. coleopterous.*] The elytron or wing-cover of a beetle.

coleopterous (kol-ē- or kō-lē-op'te-rus), *a.* [*< NL. coleopterus, < Gr. koleópteros, sheath-winged, < koleós, a sheath, + πτερόν, a wing, = E. feather.*] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Coleoptera*: as, a *coleopterous* insect. Also *coleopteral*.

coleoptile (kol-ē-op'til), *n.* [= *F. coleoptile*, *< Gr. koleós, a sheath, + πτερόν, a feather, akin to πτερόν, a wing, = E. feather.*] Same as *coleophyl*.

Coleorhamphus (kol-ē-ō-ram'fū), *n.* *pl.* [*NL., pl. of Coleorhamphus.*] A group of birds formed for the reception of the sheathbills, *Chionidae*: synonymous with *Chionomorphæ*.

Coleorhamphus (kol-ē-ō-ram'fū), *n.* [*NL. (Duméril, 1818), < Gr. koleós, sheath, + ῥάμφος, beak, bill.*] A genus of birds, giving name to the group *Coleorhamphi*: synonymous with *Chionis*.

coleorhiza (kol-ē-ō-rī-zā), *n.*; *pl.* *coleorhizæ* (-zē). [*NL., < Gr. koleós, a sheath, + ῥίζα, a root.*] In the embryo of many endogenous plants, the sheath covering the root, which bursts through it in germination.

colepid (kō-lē-pid), *n.* An animalcule of the family *Colepidae*.

Colepidae (kō-lep'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Coleps + -idae.*] A family of holotrichous ciliate infusorians, typified by the genus *Coleps*, of symmetrical ovate form, with terminal mouth, indurated cuticular surface, and special oral cilia.

Colepina (kō-lē-pī-nā), *n. pl.* [*< NL., < Coleps + -ina.*] Ehrenberg's name of a group of infusorians represented by the genus *Coleps*. See *Colepidae*.

colepixy (kōl'pik-si), *n.* [Early mod. *E. colepixie*, *collepiakie*, *E. dial. coltipxy*, *q. v.*; *< cole⁴, treachery, + pixy, a fairy.* See *cole⁴* and its compounds.] A mischievous fairy; the will o' the wisp, regarded as a fairy.

I shall be ready at thine elbow to plale the parte of Hobgoblin or *Colepixie*, and make thee for feare to weene the deull is at thy polle.

Udall, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 125.

colepixy (kōl'pik-si), *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* *colepixied*, *ppr. colepixying*. [*< colepixy, n.*; with allusion to the invisible fairy agency.] To beat down (apples). *Halliwel*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

coleplanti, *n.* [*ME. coleplaunte, colplonte; < cole² + plant¹.*] Colewort.

Bot I haue porettes and Percy and moni *colplontes* [var. *coleplauntes*]. *Piers Plowman* (A), vii. 273.

cole-prophet, *col-prophet*, *n.* [Early mod. *E.*, also *cold-prophet* (simulating cold); *< ME. col-prophet; < cole⁴ + prophet.* See *cole⁴* and its compounds.] A false prophet.

Cole-prophet and *cole-poyson* thou art both.

J. Heywood, Epigrams, vi. 89.

[*Cole-poyson* is a pun on *cold poison*.]

Whereby I found I was the hartles hare,
And not the beast *colprophet* did declare.

Mir. for Mag.

As hee was most vainly persued by the *cold prophets*, to whom he gave no small credit. *Knots, Hist. Turks.*

Phavorinus saith, that if these *cold-prophets*, or oracles, tell thee prosperitie and deceive thee, thou art made a miser through vaine expectation.

R. Scott, Witchcraft, Sig. M. 8.

Coleps (kō'leps), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. κόληψ, the hollow or bend of the knee.*] The typical genus of the family *Colepidae*, with spinose carapace and no buccal setæ. It includes *Pinacoleps*, *Cricocoleps*, and *Dictyocoleps* of Diesing. The species inhabit fresh and salt water, and divide by transverse fission. *C. hirtus* is an example.

coler¹, *n.* A Middle English form of *collar*.

coler², *n.* A Middle English form of *choler*.

colerat, *n.* [*ME., also colere, colre, etc.*; see *choler*.] Bile; the gall, as the seat of certain bodily affections. It was frequently qualified by the adjective *black* or *red*, and regarded as the cause of certain diseases.

The grete superfluite

Of youre reede [red] *colera*, parde.

Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 108.

cole-rape (kōl'rāp), *n.* [= *D. koolraap* = *G. kohlrabi* (also in *E.*) = *Dan. kaalrabi* = *Sw. kålrabi*; after *It. caroli-rape*, *pl.*, *F. chou rave*, turnip, *< L. caulis*, cabbage, + *rapa*, turnip; see *cole²* and *rape²*.] The common turnip, *Brassica rapa*.

coleret, *n.* A Middle English form of *choler*.

colered¹, *a.* A Middle English form of *collared*.

cole-seed (kōl'sēd), *n.* [*< ME. *colesed, < AS. cāwel-sad, cabbage-seed* (= *D. koolzaad*, rape-seed), *< cāwel, E. cole², + sad, E. seed.*] 1. The seed of rape, *Brassica campestris*, variety *oleifera*.—2. The plant itself.

cole-slaw (kōl'slā), *n.* [*< D. *koolslaa, < kool, cabbage* (= *E. cole²*), + *slaa*, a reduced form of *salad*, *salade*, salad; see *cole²* and *slaw²*.] A dish consisting of finely cut cabbage dressed with vinegar, salt, pepper, etc., eaten either raw or slightly cooked; cabbage-salad. Also called, erroneously, *cold-slaw*. [*U. S.*]

co-lessee (kō-le-sē'), *n.* [*< co-1 + lessee.*] In law, a joint lessee; a partner in a lease; a joint tenant.

co-lessor (kō-les'or), *n.* [*< co-1 + lessor.*] In law, a joint grantor of a lease; a partner in giving a lease.

colestaff (kōl'stāf), *n.*; *pl.* *colestaves* (-stāvz). Same as *cowlstaff*.

colesula (kō-les'ū-lā), *n.*; *pl.* *colesulæ* (-lē). [*NL., appar. irreg. < Gr. koleós, a sheath.*] The membranous sac inclosing the spore-case in *Hepaticæ* or liverworts.

colesule (kō-le-sūl), *n.* [*< colesula.*] Same as *colesula*.

As the fronds approach maturity the terminal leaves become modified so as to form an involucre, within which a special covering appears, the *colesule* or perianth, surrounding the pistillidia. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 718.

colet, **collet³** (kol'et), *n.* [*ME. colet, colit*, by aphesis from *acolit*, *acolyte*; see *acolyte*.] An inferior church servant: same as *acolyte*.

colet-tit, *n.* See *coal-tit*.

Coleus (kō'lē-us), *n.* [*NL. (so called because the filaments are united about the style), < Gr. koleós, a sheath.*] A genus of labiate herbs and shrubs, of tropical Asia and Africa, in general cultivation for their brilliant foliage. There are about 50 species; but all the numerous cultivated varieties have been derived from *C. Blumei* of Java, and from *C. Veitchii* and *C. Gibsoni* of the Pacific islands.

colwort (kōl'wört), *n.* [*< ME. colwort; < cole² + wort¹.* Also, corruptly, *collard*, *collet*.] 1. The common cultivated cabbage, *Brassica oleracea*.—2. A young cabbage cut before the head is formed.

col-fox, *n.* [*ME., < cole⁴ + fox¹.* See *cole⁴* and its compounds.] A crafty fox.

A *col-fox*, ful of sleigh iniquité.

Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 394.

coliander (kō-li-an'dēr), *n.* An early form of *coriander*.

Colias (kō'li-as), *n.* [*NL. (Fabricius, 1808), < Gr. Κολιάς, an epithet of Venus, in reference to her temple on a promontory of that name in*



Colias hyale, natural size.

Attica.] A genus of butterflies, of the family *Papilionidae*. *Colias hyale* is the pale clouded-yellow butterfly of Europe; *C. philodice* is the common yellow butterfly of North America.

coliberty, *n.* See *collibert*.

colibri (kō-lē-brē), *n.* [*F., Sp., etc., colibri, kolibri*, etc.; said to be the Carib name.] A name given to various species of humming-birds.

colic (kol'ik), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. *E. colick*, *colick*, *< ME. colyke* = *D. koliek*, *kolijk* = *MLG. kolik*, *kolk* = *G. Dan. kolik* = *Sw. kolik*, *< OF. colique*, *F. colique* = *Sp. cólica* = *Pg. It. colica*, *< (ML.) NL. colica*, *< Gr. κολικῆ, colic*, prop. fem. of *κολικός* (*> L. colicus*), pertaining to the colon, *< κόλον*, the colon; see *colon²*. The noun in *E.* precedes the adj.] 1. *In pathol.*, severe spasms of pain in the abdomen or bowels; specifically, spasms of pain arising from perverted and excessive peristaltic contractions.—**Biliary** or **hepatic colic**, the spasms of pain attendant on the passage of a gallstone.—**Devonshire colic**, lead-colic; so named from its frequent occurrence among the workers in the lead-mines of Devonshire, England.—**Lead-colic**, colic arising from poisoning by lead.—**Renal colic**, spasms of pain caused by the passage of a renal calculus along the ureter.—**Saturnine colic** (*colica saturnina*), lead-colic.

II. *a.* 1. *In anat.*, pertaining to the colon or large intestine: as, a *colic* artery.—2. Affecting the bowels.

Intestine stone and ulcer, *colic* pangs.

Milton, P. L., xl. 484.

colica (kol'i-kā), *n.*; *pl.* *colicæ* (-sē). [*NL., fem. (sc. L. arteria, artery) of L. colicus*: see *colic*.] A colic artery; a branch of a superior or inferior mesenteric artery, supplying; the colon and the sigmoid flexure of the rectum. In man three colic arteries are named: the *colica lefta* or right colic artery, *colica media* or middle colic artery, and *colica sinistra* or left colic artery; respectively distributed to the ascending, transverse, and descending colon.

colical (kol'i-kāl), *a.* [*< colic + -al.*] Of the nature of colic. [*Rare.*]

colichemarde (kō-lēsh-mārd'), *n.* [*F., also colismarde*; said to be a corruption of the name of Count *Königsmark*.] A long sword in which the forte of the blade is very broad and the foible very narrow and slight, the change being abrupt, with a rapid curve or slope on each side. This weapon came into use toward the end of the seventeenth century.

colickt, *n.* and *a.* An obsolete spelling of *colic*.

colicked (kol'ikt), *a.* [*< colic(k) + -ed².*] Affected with colic; griped. [*Rare.*]

Leaving the bowels inflated, *colicked*, or griped.

G. Cheyne, Beglimes, p. 110.

colicky (kol'i-ki), *a.* [*< colic(k) + -y¹.*] 1. Pertaining to or of the nature of colic: as, *colicky* pains.—2. Affected with colic; subject to colic: as, a *colicky* baby. [*Colloq.*]

colic-root (kol'ik-rōt), *n.* A name in the United States of several plants having reputed medicinal virtues, as *Aletris farinosa*, *Dioscorea villosa*, and *Liatris squarrosa*.

colie, **coly** (kol'i), *n.*; *pl.* *colies* (-iz). [A native name.] In *ornith.*, a conirostral bird of the family *Coliidae*.

The *colies* are all fruit-eaters, live in small bands, frequent thick bushes, and, when disturbed, fly straight to some neighboring covert.

G. E. Shelley, quoted in Stand. Nat. Hist., IV. 394.

colieret, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *collier¹*.

coliform (kol'i-fōrm), *a.* [*< L. colum, a strainer* (see *colander*), + *forma*, form.] Resembling a sieve; cribriform; ethmoid.

Coliidae (kō-lī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Colius + -idae.*] A family of non-passerine picarian or coecygomorphic birds, having all four toes turned forward (the feet thus being pampodactylous), extremely long and narrow central tail-feathers, a conical bill, and soft silky plumage of a uniform subdued color, the bill generally being brightly tinted. They are confined to Africa, and are known as *mouse-birds* and *colies*. The family consists of the single genus *Colius*. Also *Colidae*.

Collinae (kol-i-i-nē), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Colius + -inae.*] The colies, regarded as a subfamily. *Swainson*, 1837.

Colimaceæ (kol-i-mā'sē-ā), *n. pl.* [*NL. (F. Colimaceæ), appar. < L. co-, together, + limax (limac-), a snail.*] In Lamarck's system of conchology, a family of trachelipeds or univalves, including all the land shell-bearing mollusks. They are now distributed among numerous families and several orders.

Colimacidae (kol-i-mas'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Colimaceæ + -idae.*] Same as *Helicæ* or *Helicidae*.

colin (kol'in), *n.* [*< F. colin* (*NL. colinus*), *OF. Colin* (whence *E. Collins* as a surname; see *Collinsia*), prop. dim. of *Colas* for *Nicolas*, *Nicholas*, a proper name.] 1. The common partridge, quail, or bob-white of the United States, *Ortyx virginiana* or *Colinus virginianus*.—2. *pl.* The American quails of the subfamily *Ortyginae* or *Odontophorinae*.

colindery (kol-in'de-ri), *n.*; *pl.* *colinderies* (-riz). [A newspaper word, made from *colonial* and *Ind(ian exhibition) + -ery*.] An exhibition of the colonial and Indian industries of the British empire: commonly in the plural. The name was invented on the occasion of such an exhibition in London in 1886.

The Commissioners of the various colonies and courts at the exhibition were convened by Sir Philip Owen, under the Prince of Wales's instructions, to consider the means of continuing the highly successful and educationally useful exhibits of the late *Colinderies* as a permanent Colonial Museum. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLI. 384.

Colinus (kō-lī'nus), *n.* [*NL. (Lesson, 1828), < F. colin*: see *colin*.] A genus of American quails, including those called bob-whites; the colins: synonymous with *Ortyx* (which see).

Colioidæ (kol-i-oi'dē-ā), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Colius + -oidæ.*] The colies, *Coliidae*, rated as a superfamily.

Coliomorphæ (kol'i-ō-mōr'fē), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Gr. κόλις, a kind of woodpecker, + μορφή, form.*] In Sundevall's classification of birds, the third cohort of laminipantar oscine passerine birds, consisting of four families, and embracing the crows, jays, starlings, grackles, birds of Para-

dise, and some others: equivalent to the same author's earlier *Ambulatores* or *Corviformes*.

coliormorphic (kol'i-ō-mōr'fik), *a.* [*< Coliormorphæ + -ic.*] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Coliormorphæ*.

colisanacet, *n.* An obsolete form of *cognizance*, 3. *Wright*.

Coliseum, *n.* See *Colosseum*.

colitis (kō-lī'tis), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. κόλον*, the colon (see *colon*2), + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the mucous membrane of the colon; colitis.

Colinus (kō'li-us), *n.* [NL., *< colie*, *coly*, native name.] The typical genus of birds of the family *Coliidae*, the colies, of which there are 6 or 8 species, all confined to Africa. *C. capensis* is the type.

colk¹, *n.* [E. dial. *coke* and *coul*; *< ME. colke*, *colek*, a hole, = OFries. *kolk*, NFries. *kolcke* = D. *kolk*, a pit, hollow, = MLG. *kolk*, *kulk*, a hole, a hole filled with water, esp. one caused by the action of water, LG. *kolk*, a hole, pit, ditch.] A core; a kernel.

Alle erthe by skille my likned be
Tille a rounde appel of a tree,
The whiche in myddes has a *colke*
As has an eye [egg] in myddes a yolke.
Hampole, *Prick of Conscience*, l. 6443.
It is fulle rotten inwardly
At the *colke* within.
Towneley Mysteries, p. 281.

colk² (kolk), *n.* [Sc.] A name of the king eider-duck, *Somateria spectabilis*. *Montagu*. [Local, British.]

col-knifer, *n.* [ME.; *< cole*⁴, treachery, deceit (as a prefix in this case depreciative), + *knife*.] A big "ugly" knife.

Both bosters and bragers
God kepe us fro,
That with thare long daggers
Dose mekylle wo,
From alle bylle hagers
With *col-knyfes* that go.
Towneley Mysteries, p. 35.

coll¹ (kol), *v. t.* [E. dial. also *cowl*, Sc. also *cow*; *< ME. collen*, *colen*, var. of *cullen*, *killen*, hit, strike, cut, later *kill*, *< Icel. kolla*, hit on the head, harm, = Norw. *kylja*, poll, cut, prune, = D. *kollen*, knock down: see *kill*¹, which is thus a doublet of *coll*¹.] 1. To cut off; clip, as the hair of the head; poll.

A sargant sent hi to jalone
And Iohan hefd (head) commanded to *cole*.
Cursor Mundi, l. 13174.

2. To cut; cut short; lop; prune.

When by there came a gallant hende,
Wi' high *coll'd* hose and laigh *coll'd* shoon,
And he seem'd to be sum kingis son.
Cospatrick (Child's Ballads, I. 156).

3. To cut obliquely.

[North. Eng. and Scotch in all senses.]

coll² (kol), *v. t.* [*< ME. collen*, *< OF. a-coler* (= Pr. *colar*), embrace, *< col*, *< L. collum*, neck: see *collar*.] 1. To embrace; caress by embracing the neck.

Sche *coll'd* it [the child] ful kindly and askes is name,
& it answered ful sone & seide, "William y higt."
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 69.

[He will] flatter and speak fair, ask forgiveness, kiss and *coll*.
Burton, *Anat. of Mel.*, p. 575.

2. To ensnare.

This devel is mikel with wil and magt, . . .
Colleth men to him with his onde [envious hate].
Rel. Antiq., p. 221.

coll² (kol), *n.* [*< coll*², *v.*] An act of embracing; an embrace, especially about the neck. *T. Middleton*.

coll³, *a.* A dialectal variant of *cold*.

She'd ha' dipped her foot in *coll* water.
Johnny Cock (Child's Ballads, VI. 246).

coll-. See *col-*.

colla, *n.* Plural of *collum*.

collabefaction¹ (ko-lab-ē-fak'shon), *n.* [*< L. as if "collabefactio(n)-"*, *< collabefieri*, pp. *collabefactus*, be brought to ruin, *< com-*, with, + *labefacere*, make to totter, *< labi*, fall, + *facere*, make.] A wasting away; decay; decline. *Blount*.

collaborate (ko-lab'ō-rāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *collaborated*, ppr. *collaborating*. [*< LL. collaboratus*, pp. of *collaborare*, *collaborare*, work with, *< L. com-*, with, + *laborare*, work, *< labor*, work: see *labor*.] To work with another or others; cooperate with another or others in doing or producing something; especially, to work with another in a literary production or a scientific investigation.

He [scribe] is said in some cases to have sent sums of money for "copyright in ideas" to men who not only had not actually collaborated with him, but who were unaware that he had taken suggestions from their work.
Encyc. Brit., XXI. 554.

collaborateur (ko-lab'ō-ra-tēr'), *n.* [F.] The French form of *collaborator*, sometimes used by English writers.

Collaborateur is an excellent word, which neither "collaborer" nor "fellow-workman" defines accurately. Many have felt the need of it; but the right form, for us, is "collaborator." *F. Hall*, *Mod. Eng.*, p. 184, note.

collaboration (ko-lab'ō-rā'shon), *n.* [After F. *collaboration*, *< LL. as if "collaboratio(n)-"*, *< collaborare*: see *collaborate*.] The act of working together; united labor, especially in literary or scientific work.

collaborator (ko-lab'ō-rā-tor), *n.* [After F. *collaborateur*, *< ML. collaborator*, *< LL. collaborare*: see *collaborate*.] An associate in labor, especially in literary or scientific work.

Without the impelling fanaticism of Luther and his collaborators, their battle against Rome would never have been fought.
N. A. Rev., CXXVII. 245.

collagen, collagenic, etc. See *collagen*, etc.

collapsible (ko-lap'sa-bl), *a.* [*< collapse + -able*.] See *collapsible*.

collapse (kō-laps'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *collapsed*, ppr. *collapsing*. [*< L. collapsus*, pp. of *collabi*, *conlabi*, fall together, fall in, *< com-*, together, + *labi*, fall: see *lapse*.] 1. To fall together, or into an irregular mass or flattened form, through loss of firm connection or rigidity and support of the parts or loss of the contents, as a building through the falling in of its sides, or an inflated bladder from escape of the air contained in it.

In consumptions and atrophy the liquids are exhausted and the sides of the canals collapse. *Arbuthnot*, *Aliments*.

2. Figuratively—(a) To break down; go to pieces; come to nothing; fail; become ruined: as, the project collapsed.

The ruins of his crown's collapsed state.

Mir. for Mags., p. 588.

Those corrupted inbred humours of collapsed nature.

Quarles, *Judgment and Mercy*.

An American female constitution which collapses just in the middle third of life. *O. W. Holmes*, *Autocrat*, ii.

(b) In *pathol.*, to sink into extreme weakness or physical depression in the course of a disease. (c) To appear as if collapsing; lose strength, courage, etc.; subside; cease to assert one's self or push one's self forward: as, after that rebuke he collapsed. [Colloq.]

collapse (kō-laps'), *n.* [*< collapse*, *v.*] 1. A falling in or together, as of the sides of a hollow vessel.—2. Figuratively, a sudden and complete failure of any kind; a breakdown.

There was now a general collapse in heroism; intrigue took the place of patriotic ardour. *W. Chambers*.

3. In *med.*, an extreme sinking or depression; a more or less sudden failure of the vital powers: as, the stage of collapse in cholera.

collapsible (kō-lap'si-bl), *a.* [*< collapse + -ible*.] Capable of collapsing; liable to collapse; made so as to collapse: as, a collapsible balloon; a collapsible tube or drinking-cup. Also *collapsible*.

The Berthon collapsible boat, for infantry in single file, is also employed. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 458.

collapsion (kō-lap'shon), *n.* [*< LL. collapsio(n)-"*, *collapsio(n)-"*, *< collabi*, collapse: see *collapse*, *v.*] The act of falling together or collapsing; the state resulting from collapse. [Rare.]

The *collapsion* of the skin after death.

P. Russell, *Indian Serpents*, p. 7.

collar (kol'är), *n.* [A later spelling, imitating the L. form, of earlier mod. E. *coller*, *< ME. coller*, earlier *coler*, *< OF. coler*, *colier*, F. *collier* = Pr. *colar* = Sp. *Pg. collar* = It. *collare*, *< L. collare*, a collar, *< collum* = AS. *heals*, E. *halse*¹, the neck: see *halse*¹.] 1. Something worn about the neck, whether for restraint, convenience, or ornament. Specifically—(a) A band, usually of iron, worn by prisoners or slaves as a means of restraint or a badge of servitude.

A grazing iron collar grinds my neck.

Tennyson, *St. Simeon Stylites*.

(b) In *armor*, a defense of mail or plate for the neck. (c) An ornamental and symbolic chain or necklace formerly worn by knights and gentlemen as a badge of adherence. It is still used as one of the insignia of an honorary order, usually identified with the higher classes of that order, and worn only on state occasions. The cross, medallion, or the like, is on such occasions attached to the collar. Instead of to the ribbon with which it is usually worn. The collars of some of the orders of knighthood are given in the descriptions of the separate orders. See *collar* of SS, below. (d) The neck-band of a coat, cloak, gown, etc., either standing or rolled over.

Let us have standing collars in the fashion.

All are become a stiff-necked generation.

Rowlands, *Knave of Hearts* (1611).

A standing collar to keep his neck band clean.

L. Barry, *Ram Alley* (1611).

(e) A separate band or ruff worn for cleanliness, ornament, or warmth, and made of linen, muslin, lace, fur, etc. (f) Same as *bandoleer*, 2.

If one bandoleer take fire, all the rest do in that collar.
Lord Orrery, quoted in *Grose*, i. 5.

(g) A halter.

While you live, draw your neck out of the collar.

Shak., R. and J., i. 1.

(h) A neck-band forming that part of the harness of a draft-animal, as a horse, to which the traces are attached, and upon which the strain of the load falls; also a neck-band placed upon some other animal, as a dog, as an ornament or as a means of restraint or of identification.

Her traces of the smallest spider's web:

Her collars of the moonshine's watery beams.

Shak., R. and J., i. 4.

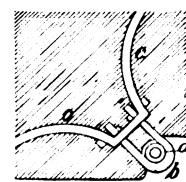
With golden muzzles all their mouths were bound,

And collars of the same their necks surround.

Dryden, *Fables*.

(i) A wide ring of metal put about a piece of stove-pipe to make it close the "thimble" in a chimney where the thimble is larger than the pipe: as, a 6-inch collar is needed if a 6-inch pipe is to be used with an 8-inch thimble.

2. Anything resembling a collar; something in the form of a collar, or analogous to a collar in situation. (a) In *arch.*: (1) A ring or clincture. (2) A collar-beam. (b) In *bot.*: (1) The ring upon the stipe (stem) of an agaric. (2) The point of junction in the embryo between the caudicle and the plumule. (3) The point of junction of the root and stem. (4) Same as *collarbags*. (c) In *mach.*: (1) An enlargement or swell encircling a rod or shaft, and serving usually as a holding- or bearing-piece. (2) An enlarged portion of the end of a car-axle, designed to receive the end-thrust of the journal-bearing; a button. (d) In *mining*, the timbering around the mouth of a shaft, or at the surface of the ground. (e) A skirting or rain-shedding device placed round a chimney where it passes through the roof. (f) *Naut.*: (1) An eye in the end or bight of a shroud or stay, to go over a masthead. (2) A rope formed into a wreath, with a heart or deadeye in the bight, to which the stay is confined at the lower part. (g) In *zool.*: (1) A ring around the neck, however made, as by color of hair or feathers, shape or texture of hair or feathers, thickening of integument, presence of a set of radiating processes, etc. See cut under *Balanoglossus*. (2) In *Infusoria*, specifically, the raised rim of a collar-cell. (3) In *entom.*: (i.) The upper part of the prothorax when it is closely united to the mesothorax, forming a crescent-shaped anterior border to it, as in *Hymenoptera* and many *Diptera*. (ii.) A posterior prolongation of the head, usually termed a neck. [Rare.]—Against the collar, uphill, so that the horse's shoulders are constantly pressed against the collar; hence, figuratively, at a disadvantage; against difficulties; against opposition.—Anchor and collar. See *anchor*¹.—Bishop's collar. In armor, a collar or tippet of chain-mail of peculiar form, reaching to the end of the shoulders, and forming in front a point where the two sides come together and are held by buckles or the like. The shape was nearly that of the pelerine.—Collar and clamp, a hinge ordinarily used upon dock-gates; an anchor and collar (which see, under *anchor*).—Collar of brawn, the quantity of brawn rolled or wound up in one piece: brawn being derived from the collar or breast part of a boar.



Collar and Clamp.

a, hole for the pintle of the leaf; b, clevis; c, c, anchor.

rolled or wound up in one piece: brawn being derived from the collar or breast part of a boar.

Item, a collar of good large fat brawn

Serv'd for a drum, waited upon by two

Fair long black puddings lying by for drumsticks.

Cartwright, *Ordinary*.

Collar of SS. (a) A decoration which is known to have been instituted by Henry IV. of England, and is identified with the house of Lancaster. It was revived after the wars of the Roses, and was a favorite decoration in the reigns of Henry VII. and Henry VIII. A similar collar is still worn as a mark of dignity by certain English officials, but is now inseparable from the office. The collar consists of an 8 often repeated, but the other details differed at different times, being roses, knots, the Tudor portcullis, and similar emblems. (b) A sort of punch made of sack, cider, and sugar. *The Cheats*, 1662, in *Wright*.—Hempen collar. See *hempen*.—In collar, ready for or used to work, as a horse.—Out of collar, unready for or unused to work.—To slip the collar, to escape or get free; disentangle one's self from difficulty, labor, or engagement.

collar (kol'är), *v. t.* [*< collar*, *n.*] 1. To seize by the collar.

With grim determination, he had collared and carried himself to sleep forthwith.

W. M. Baker, *New Timothy*, p. 323.

2. To put a collar on.

The British dog was within an ace of being collared and tax-ticketed, after the continental fashion.

S. Dowell, *Taxes in England*, III. 301.

3. To roll up and bind (a piece of meat): as, to collar beef. See *collared beef*, under *collared*.—4. In *racing slang*, to draw up to; get even with or be neck-and-neck with in racing.

collarage (kol'är-āj), *n.* [*< collar + -age*.] A duty formerly levied in England on the collars of draft-horses.

collar-awl (kol'är-äl), *n.* A saddlers' needle for sewing horse-collars.

collarbags (kol'är-bagz), *n.* The smut of wheat, *Ustilago segetum*. Also *collar*.

collar-beam (kol'är-bēm), *n.* A beam or piece of timber extending between two opposite raf-

ters, at some height above their base. It prevents sagging, and also serves as a strut or tie, or as a ceiling-joint for a garret. Sometimes called *wind-beam*.

collar-bird (kol'är-bërd), *n.* A bower-bird of the genus *Chlamydochroa*: so called from the nuchal collar. The spotted collar-bird is *C. maculata*.

collar-block (kol'är-blok), *n.* A block on which harness-makers shape and sew collars.

collar-bolt (kol'är-bölt), *n.* A bolt forged with a shoulder or collar. *F. Campin, Mech. Engineering.*

collar-bone (kol'är-bön), *n.* The clavicle.

collar-cell (kol'är-sel), *n.* In *zoöl.*, a flagellate cell in which a rim or collar of the cell-wall surrounds the base of the flagellum: a frequent condition of monadiform cells, whether belonging to the group of which the genus *Monas* is a representative or occurring elsewhere, as in sponges. See *Choanoflagellata*.

collar-check (kol'är-chek), *n.* A coarse woolen cloth with a checked pattern, used in the manufacture of horse-collars.

collard (kol'ärd), *n.* [A corruption of *colewort*.] A variety of cabbage with the fleshy leaves scattered upon the stem instead of gathered into a head. [Southern U. S.]

The poor trash who scratched a bare subsistence from a sorry patch of beans and collards.

In the South no word, as no dish, is better known among the poorer whites and negroes than *collards* or greens. *Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass.*, XIV. 46.

collar-day (kol'är-dä), *n.* In England, a day on which knights appeared at court in the collars of their orders.

It being St. Andrew's, and a collar-day, he went to the Chapel. *Pepys, Diary*, II. 69.

collare (ko-lä-rë), *n.*; pl. *collaria* (-ri-ä). [L.: see *collar*, *n.*] 1. The collar or prothorax of an insect, which bears the anterior pair of legs: sometimes restricted to an elevated posterior portion of the prothorax, seen in many *Hymenoptera* and *Hemiptera*.—2. In decorative art, a necklace or collar, as of an order, represented on a figure in embroidery, goldsmiths' work, or the like.

collared (kol'ärd), *a.* [*collar*, *n.*, + *-ed*.] 1. Having a collar, or something resembling a collar.

The ameboids that form the wall of this cavity become metamorphosed into collared flagellate zooids. *W. B. Carpenter, Micros.*, § 509.

2. In *her.*, same as *gorged*. 2.—**Collared beef**, beef from which the bones are removed, rolled and bound with a string or tape and braised with various preparations of herbs, wine, spices, etc. It is pressed under a heavy weight and served in slices.—**Collared cell**. See *cell*.

collared-chained (kol'ärd-chänd), *a.* In *her.*, wearing a collar to which a chain is attached. See *chain*.

collaret, collarette (kol'är-et), *n.* [*ML. collaratus*, dim. of *L. collare*, collar: see *collar*, *n.*] 1. A small collar or fichu of linen, lace, fur, etc., worn by women.—2. Any piece of armor protecting the neck, more particularly in front. See *gorgerin* and *hausse-col*.

collaria, *n.* Plural of *collar*.

collarino (kol-ä-rë-nö), *n.* [It., dim. of *collare*, collar: see *collar*, *n.*] In *arch.*, an astragal. Also *colarin*.

collar-launders (kol'är-län-dër), *n.* In *mining*, a gutter or pipe attached to a lift of a pump to convey water to a cistern or any other place.

collarless (kol'är-les), *a.* [*collar*, *n.*, + *-less*.] 1. Having no collar.—2. In *Infusoria*, not choanate.

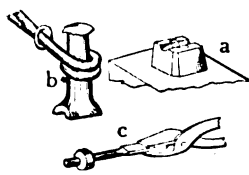
collar-nail (kol'är-näl), *n.* A form of nail used in blind-soling boots and shoes. It has a projecting collar up to which it is driven into the heel or sole; the outer lift or sole is then driven on the projecting head of the nail, which thus holds without extending through the leather.

collar-plate (kol'är-plät), *n.* An auxiliary nut used to support long pieces in a lathe.

collar-swage (kol'är-swä), *n.* A swage used by blacksmiths in swaging a collar upon a rod.

collar-tool (kol'är-töl), *n.* In *forging*, a rounding-tool for swaging collars or flanges on rods.

collar-work (kol'är-wërk), *n.* Uphill work, such as compels a horse to press against the collar; hence, figuratively, difficult work of any kind.



Collar-tools.
a, lower half of tool in the hardy-hole of the anvil; b, upper or fuller tool; c, collar and rod in the grip of the pinners.

collatable (ko-lä'tä-bl), *a.* [*collate* + *-able*.] Capable of being collated.

collate (ko-lät'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *collated*, ppr. *collating*. [*L. collatus*, *collatus*, pp. of *conferre*, bring together, compare, bestow (see *confer*), *com-*, together, + *ferre* (= *E. bear*), with pp. *la-tus*, carry: see *ablative*, *delate*, *prolate*, etc.] 1. To bring together and compare; examine critically, noting points of agreement and disagreement: applied particularly to manuscripts and books: as, to collate all the manuscripts of a classical author.

They could not relinquish their Judaism, and embrace Christianity, without considering, weighing, and collating both religions. *South.*

Constant care he took,
Collating creed with creed, and book with book.
Crabbe, Works, V. 73.

2. To confer or bestow a benefice on by collation: followed by *to*.

He was collated by Sir George Ashe, bishop of Clogher, to the archdeaconry of Clogher. *Goldsmith, Parnell.*

3. To bestow or confer. [Rare.]

The grace of the Spirit of God, there conigned, exhibited, and collated. *Jer. Taylor, Worthly Communicant.*

4. In *bookbinding*, to verify the arrangement of, as the sheets of a book after they have been gathered. It is usually done by counting and inspecting the signatures at the foot of the first page of each sheet.

collateral (ko-lät'e-räl), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. *E. collateral*, *ME. collateral* = *F. collatéral* = *Sp. colateral* = *Pg. colateral* = *It. collaterale*, *ML. collateralis*, *L. com-*, together, + *lateralis*, of the side: see *lateral*.] 1. Situated at the side; belonging to the side or to what is at the side; hence, occupying a secondary or subordinate position.

In his bright radiance and collateral light
Must I be comforted, not in his sphere.
Shak., All's Well, I. 1.

Ye cannot compare an ordinary Bishop with Timothy, who was an extraordinary man, foretold and promised to the Church by many Prophecies, and his name joynd as collateral with Saint Paul, in most of his Apostolick Epistles. *Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonat.*

Having seen this, we descended into the body of the church, full of collateral chapels and large oratories. *Evelyn, Diary*, Nov., 1644.

2. Acting indirectly; acting through side channels. [Rare.]

They shall hear and judge 'twixt you and me:
If by direct or by collateral hand
They find us touch'd, we will our kingdom give . . .
To you in satisfaction. *Shak., Hamlet*, iv. 5.

3. Accompanying; attendant, especially as an auxiliary; aiding, strengthening, confirming, etc., in a secondary or subordinate way: as, collateral aid; collateral security (see below); collateral evidence.

Hit [poverty] defendeth the flesh fro folyes ful menyce:
And a collateral confort, Crystes owen sonde [sending].
Piers Plowman (C), xvii. 136.

He that brings any collateral respect (consideration) to prayers, loses the benefit of the prayers of the congregation. *Donne, Sermons*, iv.

All the force of the motive lies within itself: it receives no collateral strength from external considerations. *Bp. Atterbury.*

Not merely the writer's testimony, . . . but collateral evidence also is required. *Goldsmith, Criticisms*.

4. Descending from the same stock or ancestor (commonly male) as another, but in a different line: distinguished from *lineal*. Thus, the children of brothers are collateral relations, having different fathers, but a common grandfather.

When a peer whose title is limited to male heirs dies, leaving only daughters, his peerage must expire, unless he have, not only a collateral heir, but a collateral heir descended through an uninterrupted line of males from the first possessor of the honour. *Macaulay, Sadler's Ref. Refuted*.

5. In *bot.*, standing side by side: as, collateral ovules.—6. In *geom.*, having a common edge, as two adjoining faces of a polyhedron. *Kirkman*.—**Collateral ancestors**, uncles, aunts, and other collateral antecedents who are not "ancestors" in the sense of progenitors.—**Collateral assurance**, in *law*, assurance made over and above the principal deed.—**Collateral bundle**. See *bundle*.—**Collateral circulation**. See *circulation*.—**Collateral eminence**, a smooth protuberance in the lateral ventricle of the cerebrum, between the middle and posterior horns, caused by the collateral sulcus or fissure.—**Collateral facts**, in *law*, facts not considered relevant to the matter in dispute in an action.—**Collateral fibers**, of the cerebellum, the fibers which connect one lamina with the adjacent lamina.—**Collateral fissure**, in *anat.*, the collateral sulcus.—**Collateral-inheritance tax**, a tax laid on property received by collateral heirs by will or under an intestate law.—**Collateral issue**, in *law*, an issue aside from the main question in the case.—**Collateral proceeding**, in *law*, another proceeding, not for the direct purpose of impeaching the proceeding to which it is said to be collateral. In this sense a new action brought to set aside a judg-

ment in a former action is a direct and not a collateral proceeding. The phrase, however, is sometimes loosely used of any proceeding other than a step in the main action or suit. In this sense, while a motion made in an action to set aside a judgment therein is a direct proceeding, a fresh action to set aside the judgment would be a collateral proceeding.—**Collateral security**, any property or right of action, as a bill of sale or stock-certificate, which is given to secure the performance of a contract or the discharge of an obligation and as additional to the obligation of that contract, and which upon the performance of the latter is to be surrendered or discharged.—**Collateral sulcus**, in *anat.*, the occipitotemporal fissure of the cerebrum lying below the calcarine fissure, giving rise to the collateral eminence in the lateral ventricle of the brain. See *sulcus*.—**Collateral trust-bonds**. See *bond*.—**Collateral warranty**. See *warranty*.—**Condition collateral**. See *condition*.

II. *n.* 1. A kinsman or relative descended from a common ancestor, but not in direct line.—2. Anything of value, or representing value, as bonds, deeds, etc., pledged as security in addition to a direct obligation.

collaterality, *n.* [*F. collatéralité*; as *collateral* + *-ity*.] The state of being collateral. *Colgrave*.

collaterally (ko-lät'e-räl-i), *adv.* In a collateral manner. (a) Side by side. (b) Indirectly.

The Papists more directly, . . . and the fanatics more collaterally. *Dryden*.

(c) In collateral relation; not in a direct line; not lineally. Members of his own family collaterally related to him. *Coze, House of Austria*, xxv.

(d) With or by means of collaterals.

Dear to the broker is a note of hand
Collaterally secured. *Hallock, Fanny*.

collateralness (ko-lät'e-räl-nes), *n.* The state of being collateral.

Collatéralité [F.], collaterality or collateralness. *Colgrave*.

collation (ko-lä'shon), *n.* [*ME. collacioun*, *collacioun*, etc., discourse, conversation, comparison, reflection, = *D. collatie* = *MLG. collatie*, *klatie* = *G. Dan. kollation*, *OF. collacion*, discourse, etc., *F. collation* = *Sp. colacion* = *Pg. colação* = *It. collazione* (in sense 8 *colazione*), *L. collatio(n)*, *collatio(n)*, a bringing together, collection, comparison, *collatus*, *collatus*, pp. of *conferre*: see *collate*.] 1. The act of collating, or bringing together and comparing; a comparison of one thing with another of a like kind; especially, the comparison of manuscripts or editions of books or of records or statistics.

The omissions and the commissions in the Chronicle of Fabian are often amusing and always instructive; but these could not have been detected but by a severe collation, which has been happily performed. *J. D. Israeli, Amen. of Lit.*, I. 286.

The earliest instances we recall of this method of centralized collation is of meteorological observations, in this country conducted for many years by the Smithsonian Institution. *Science*, IV. 411.

2. A compilation; specifically, a collection of the lives of the fathers of the church.

It is preud in vitas patrum, that is to seie, in lyues and colacionis of fadris.

Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 18.

3. The act of reading and conversing on the lives of the saints, or the Scriptures: a practice instituted in monasteries by St. Benedict. *Dr. W. Smith*.—4. A conference.

"Yet wol I," quod this markis softly,
That in thy chambre I and thou and she
Have a collacion." *Chaucer, Clerk's Tale*, I. 269.

They call it a Collation, because (forsooth) it wanted some Council-formalities. *Fuller, Ch. Hist.*, II. 11. 90.

5. A contribution; something to which each of several participants contributes.

A shot or collation, because every particular apostle did cast in and collate his article, to make up this sum. *Bp. Nicholson, Expos. of Catechism*, p. 25.

6. In the medieval universities, a sort of theological lecture laying down certain propositions without necessarily proving them. It was not a commentary, although it might contain a general analysis of the Book of the Sentences (see *sentence*) and might begin and end with a text of Scripture.

7. Reasoning; drawing of a conclusion.

It hyholdeth alle thinges, so as I shal seye, by a strok of thout3t formerly without discours or collacioun. *Chaucer, Boethius*, p. 165.

8. A repast; a meal: a term originally applied to the refectory partaken of by monks in monasteries after the reading of the lives of the saints.

When I came, I found such a collation of wine and sweetmeats prepared as little corresponded to the terms of the invitation. *Whiston, Memoirs*, p. 272.

Here one of the great sheiks resides, who would have prepared a collation for us, and asked us to stay all night, but we only took coffee, and he sent a man with us. *Pococke, Description of the East*, II. 61.

The convention, after dissolving itself, partook of a modest collation in the senate chamber.

Bancroft, Hist. Const., II. 273.

9†. The act of conferring or bestowing; a gift.

The baptism of John . . . was not a direct instrument of the Spirit for the collation of grace.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 95.

Neither are we to give thanks alone for the collation of these benefits.

Ray, Works of Creation.

10. In canon law, the presentation of a clergyman to a benefice by a bishop, who is the ordinary of the benefice, and who at the same time has the benefice in his own gift or patronage, or by neglect of the patron has acquired the patron's rights. When the patron of a church is not a bishop, he presents his clerk for admission, and the bishop institutes him; but if the bishop of the diocese is the patron, his presentation and institution are one act, and are called collation.

11. In civil and Scots law, the real or supposed return of a former advancement to the mass of a decedent's property, made by one heir, that the property may be equitably divided among all the heirs; hotch-pot.

The application of the principle of collation to descendants generally, so that they were bound to throw into the mass of the succession before its partition every advance they had received from their parent in anticipation of their shares.

Encyc. Brit., XX. 714.

Collation of goods, in civil law. See def. 11.—**Collation of rights**, that species of service which the judge renders to any person by putting him in possession of a certain right. *J. S. Mill*.—**Collation of seals**, one seal set on the reverse of another, on the same label. *Wharton*.

collation (kō-lā'shən), *v. i.* [*collation*, *n.*, 8.] To partake of a light repast.

I went to see a coach-race in Hyde Park, and collation'd in Spring Garden.

Evelyn, Memoirs, May 20, 1658.

collationer (kō-lā'shən-ēr), *n.* [*collation* + *-er*]. 1. A collator of the printed sheets of books. [Rare.]—2. One who partakes of a collation or repast. [Rare.]

We, meanwhile, untitled attendants, stood at the other end of the room, forming a semicircle, and all strictly facing the royal collationers.

Mme. D'Arbly, Diary, III. 90.

collatitious (kol-a-tish'us), *a.* [*L. collatitius*, more correctly *collaticius*, *< collatus*, pp. of *conferre*, collate: see *collate*.] Contributed; brought together; performed by contribution.

Other men's collatitious liberality.

Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, I. 46.

collative (kō-lā'tiv), *a.* [= *F. collatif* = *Sp. collativo* = *Pg. collativo*, *< L. collaticius*, brought together, combined, *< collatus*, pp. of *conferre*, collate: see *collate*.] 1†. Conferring or bestowing.

Institutive or collative of power.

Barrow.

2. Collating.—3. *Eccles.*, presented by collation: applied to advowsons or livings of which the bishop and patron are the same person.—**Collative act**, in logic, the act of joining premises and thence deducing a conclusion; the act of comparing a thing with itself or with something else. [A Scotist term.]

collator (kō-lā'tor), *n.* [*L. collator*, a comparer, contributor, etc., *< collatus*, pp. of *conferre*, collate: see *collate*.] One who collates or makes a collation. (a) One who compares manuscripts or editions of books. (b) In bookbinding, a person who collates the printed sheets of books. (c) One who collates to a benefice. (d) One who confers any benefit or bestows a gift of any kind.

Well-placed benefits redound to the collator's honour.

Feltham, Resolves, II. 16.

collaudate (kō-lād'), *v. t.* [*L. collaudare*, *conlaudare*, *< com-*, together, + *laudare*, praise: see *laud*.] To unite in praising.

Beasts wild and tame . . .

Collaud his name. Howell, Letters.

collaudation (kol-ā-dā'shən), *n.* [*L. collaudatio* (*n.*), *< collaudare*, pp. *collaudatus*: see *collaud*.] Joint or combined laudation, encomium, or flattery.

The rhetorical collaudations, with the honourable epithets given to their persons.

Jer. Taylor.

colleague (kol'ēg), *n.* [*F. collègue*, now *colleague* = *Sp. colega* = *Pg. It. collega*, *< L. collēga*, *collēga*, a partner in office, *< com-*, with, + *legare*, send on an embassy: see *legate*.] An associate in office, professional employment, or special labor, as in a commission: not properly used of partners in business. = *Syn. Friend, Companion*, etc. See *associate*.

colleague (kō-lēg'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *colleagued*, ppr. *colleaguung*. [*< colleague*, *n.*] To cooperate in the same office, or for a common end; combine.

Colleagued with the dream of his advantage.

Shak., Hamlet, I. 2.

colleagueship (kol'ēg-ship), *n.* [*< colleague* + *-ship*.] The state of being a colleague.

colleckt, *n.* See *collock*.

collect (kō-lekt'), *v.* [*< OF. collector*, *F. collector* = *Sp. colector* = *Pg. colector* = *It. collettare*, *< ML. collectare*, collect money, *< L. collecta*, a collection in money, (LL.) a meeting, assemblage, (ML.) a tax, also an assembly for prayer, a prayer (see *collect*, *n.*), prop. fem. of *collectus*, pp. of *colligere*, *colligere* (> *F. colliger* = *Pg. colligar*), gather together, collect, consider, conclude, infer, *< com-*, together, + *legere*, gather: see *legend*. From *L. colligere* come also *E. coil* and *cull*.] *I. trans.* 1. To gather into one place or group; assemble or bring together; make a combination, group, or collection of; gather: as, to collect facts or evidence; to collect curiosities or rare books.

A passion for collecting books is not always a passion for literature.

I. D'Israeli, Curios. of Lit., I. 57.

2. To receive or compel payment of; bring to a settlement: as, to collect a bill.—3. To ascertain or infer from observation or information; infer. [Now rare.]

The reverent care I bear unto my lord

Made me collect these dangers in the duke.

Shak., 2 Hen. VI., III. 1.

Which sequence, I conceive, is very ill collected.

We may collect the excellency of the understanding then, by the glorious remainders of it now, and guess at the stateliness of the building by the magnificence of its ruins.

South, in Whipple's Ess. and Rev., II. 81.

To collect one's self, to recover from surprise or a disconcerted state; regain command over one's scattered thoughts or emotions.

Affrighted much,

I did in time collect myself.

Shak., W. T., III. 3.

= *Syn.* 1. To convene, convoke, muster, accumulate, amass, group.

II. *intrans.* 1. To gather together; accumulate: as, pus collects in an abscess; snow collects in drifts.—2†. To compose one's self.

Collect.

I fear you are not well: pray tell me why

You talk thus?

Shirley, Traitor, III. 3.

collect (kol'ekt), *n.* [*< ME. collect*, *collect*, *< LL. collecta*, a meeting (L. a collection in money), in ML. also a meeting for prayer, and (for *oratio ad collectam*, a prayer at a preliminary service in one church, before proceeding to another church to attend mass, a prayer at the latter church being called *oratio ad missam*) a prayer, etc.: see *collect*, *v.*] 1. In the Roman Catholic, Anglican, and other Western liturgies: (a) A concise prayer, varying according to the day, week, octave, or season, recited before the epistle, regularly consisting of one sentence, and asking for some grace or blessing with reference to some teaching of the epistle or gospel, or both. A collect is composed of an address to the Trinity or to one of the Divine Persons, a petition thus introduced, and the pleading of Christ's merits or final ascription to a Person of the Trinity. One collect may be used alone or several in succession. Collects regularly belong to the eucharistic office, but are repeated in the day-offices (hours, morning and evening prayer), thus forming a constant link between the latter and the altar service. They are characteristic of Western liturgies and offices, not being known in the Eastern churches. Almost all those still in use are very ancient, and the origin of this form of prayer is at least as old as the fifth century. Leo the Great (440–61) and Gelasius I. (492–96) are reputed the first composers of collects. See *oratio*.

The unity of sentiment and severity of style which characterise these little pieces (Milton's Sonnets) remind us . . . of the Collects of the English Liturgy.

Macaulay, Milton.

While the East, again, soars to God in exclamations of angelic self-forgetfulness, the West comprehends all the spiritual needs of man in Collects of matchless profundity.

P. Freeman, Principles of Divine Service, I. 274.

(b) In a wider sense, a prayer of similar character or construction, especially one following the collect for the day, or used just before the conclusion of an office. (c) A name sometimes given to the synapte of the Greek Church.—2. A collection. [Rare.]

Yet anything that others can write of him is poor indeed beside a collect of his own golden sayings.

Stedman, Poets of America, p. 137.

collectable, collectible (kō-lek'ta-bl, -ti-bl), *a.* [*< collect* + *-able, -ible*.] Capable of being collected.

collectanea (kol-ek-tā-nē-ā), *n. pl.* [LL., neut. pl. of *L. collectaneus*, gathered together: see *collectaneus*.] A selection of passages from various authors, usually made for the purpose of instruction; a miscellany.

collectaneous (kol-ek-tā-nē-us), *a.* [*< L. collectaneus*, *< collectus*, pp. of *colligere*, gather together: see *collect*, *v.*] Gathered; collected.

collectarium (kol-ek-tā'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *collectaria* (-ā). [ML., *< collecta*: see *collect*, *n.* Cf. *collectanea*.] In medieval use, a separate liturgical book containing the collects, which are now included in the Missal and the Book of Common Prayer.

In the same illumination [the original illumination in the Book of Hours] the young clerk (probably an acolyte) who is seen to the right, kneeling, and holding up before the bishop a *collectarium*, out of which that prelate is singing the collect, is vested in a girdled alb, the neck of which is worked like the canons' surplices.

Rock, Church of our Fathers, I. 439, note.

collected (kō-lek'ted), *p. a.* [Pp. of *collect*, *v.*] Having control of one's mental faculties; not disconcerted; firm; prepared; self-possessed; composed: as, to be quite collected in the midst of danger.

The jury shall be quite surprised,

The prisoner quite collected.

Præd, On the Year 1823.

The expression [of the Norwegian men] was sensible and collected, but with nothing about it specially adventurous or daring.

Froude, Sketches, p. 81.

= *Syn.* Cool, Composed, etc. See *calm*.

collectedly (kō-lek'ted-li), *adv.* 1. In one view; together; collectively. *Dr. H. More*. [Rare.]—2. In a firm, composed, or self-possessed manner: as, he spoke quite calmly and collectedly.

collectedness (kō-lek'ted-nes), *n.* 1. The state of being collected or brought into close union or concentration. [Rare.]—2. A collected or calm state of the mind; composure.

collectible, *a.* See *collectable*.

collecting-cane (kō-lek'ting-kān), *n.* See *cane*.

collection (kō-lek'shən), *n.* [= *F. collection* = *Pr. collectio* = *Sp. coleccion* = *Pg. collecção* = *It. collezione*, *< L. collectio* (*n.*), a bringing together, inference (tr. Gr. συλλογισμός, a syllogism: see *syllogism*), ML. also a collection in money, *< collectus*, pp. of *colligere*, collect: see *collect*, *v.*] 1. The act or practice of collecting or of gathering together: as, the collection of rare books.

His [Cotton's] antiquarian tastes were early displayed in the collection of ancient records, charters, and other manuscripts, which had been dispersed from the monastic libraries in the reign of Henry VIII.

Encyc. Brit., VI. 509.

2. An assemblage or gathering of objects; a number of things collected, gathered, or brought together; a number of objects considered as constituting one whole of which the single objects are parts: as, a collection of pictures; a collection of essays; a collection of minerals.

A class, or collection of individuals, named after a quality common to all.

Bain, Logic, I. 51.

Every collection ought to form a definite congruous whole, which can be visited, studied, and remembered with a certain unity of impression.

Jevons, Social Reform, p. 61.

Specifically—3. A sum of money collected for religious or charitable purposes, especially during a religious service.

Now concerning the collection for the saints. 1 Cor. xvi. 1.

4†. The act of deducing consequences; inference from premises; that which is deduced or inferred; an inference; sometimes, specifically, an inductive inference.

Good my lord,

What light collections has your searching eye

Caught from my loose behaviour?

Beau. and Fl. (7), Faithful Friends, II. 2.

Wrong collections have been hitherto made out of these words by modern divines.

Milton.

5. A private examination at the end of each term at the colleges of the English universities.—6. The act of receiving or compelling payment of dues, public or private, as for taxes, customs duties, or personal debts.—7. The jurisdiction of a collector; a collectorship. See *collector*, 3.

—**Collection Act**, a United States statute of 1799 (1 Stat., 627) which established districts for the collection of duties on imports, regulated the business of custom-houses and customs officers, and prescribed rules for the entry and clearing of vessels, etc.—**Collection of light**, in astr., a situation of three planets so that two of them are in aspect with the third, though not with each other. = *Syn.* 2. Assemblage, group, crowd, mass, lot, heap; compilation, selection.—3. Contribution.

collectionist (kol-ek-tish'us), *a.* [*< L. collectitius*, more correctly *collecticius*, *< collectus*, pp. of *colligere*: see *collect*, *v.*] Gathered together; collected.

collective (kō-lek'tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. collectif* = *Sp. colectivo* = *Pg. colectivo* = *It. collettivo*, *< L. collectivus*, *< collectus*, pp. of *colligere*, collect: see *collect*, *v.*] *I. a.* 1. Belonging to, vested in, or exercised by a number of individuals jointly, or considered as forming one body; united; aggregated: opposed to *individual* and *distributive*: as, collective actions.

When a body of men unite together and occupy, by appropriation or by conquest, a tract of land, and then divide it into equal shares, that is no evidence of collective ownership. *D. W. Ross, German Land-holding, p. 20.*

2. In gram., denoting an aggregate, group, or assemblage; expressing under the singular form a whole consisting of a plurality of individual objects or persons: as, a *collective noun*.—**3.** Deducing consequences; reasoning; inferring.

Critical and collective reason. *Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.*

4. Having the quality or power of collecting together; tending to collect; forming a collection. [Rare.]

Local is his throne, . . . to fix a point,
A central point, *collective* of his sons. *Young.*

5. Relating to or of the nature of collectivism; belonging to the people as a whole.—*Collective fruits*, fruits resulting from the aggregation of several flowers into one mass, as the mulberry and pineapple.—*Collective note*, in diplomacy, a note or an official communication signed by the representatives of several governments.—*Collective noun*. See II.—*Collective sense*, in logic, an acceptance of a common noun such that something is asserted of the individuals it denotes taken together which is not asserted of any one of them separately. Thus, in the sentence "The planets are seven in number," *planets* is taken in a collective sense.—*Collective whole*, in logic, a whole the material parts of which are separate and accidentally brought together, as an army, a heap of stones, a pile of wheat, etc.

II. n. [*Cf. L. nomen collectivum*, a collective noun.] In gram., a noun in the singular number signifying an aggregate or assemblage, as *multitude, crowd, troop, herd, people, society, clergy, meeting*, etc. Collectives as subjects can have their verbs either in the singular or in the plural, the latter by preference in familiar style; but usage varies as to different words of this class, according as they express more prominently a unity or a complexity; they take attributives, however, in the singular: as, the jury *meets* or *meet*, but *this jury meets*.

We shall also put a manifest violence and impropriety upon a known word against his common signification in binding a *Collective* to a singular person.

Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

collectively (kol-ek'tiv-li), *adv.* In a collective manner; in a mass or body; in a collected state; in the aggregate; unitedly: as, the citizens of a state *collectively* considered.

During the hunting and pastoral stages, the warriors of the group hold the land *collectively*.

H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 463.

collectiveness (kol-ek'tiv-nes), *n.* The state of being collective; combination; union; mass. *Todd.* Also *collectivity*.

collectivism (kol-ek'tiv-izm), *n.* [*< collective + -ism; = F. collectivisme.*] The socialistic theory or principle of centralization of all directive social and industrial power, especially of control of the means of production, in the people collectively, or the state: the opposite of *individualism*.

As used in current speech, and also in economics, no very definite line of distinction between communism and socialism can be drawn. Generally speaking, communism is a term for a system of common property, and this should be accepted as the reasonably correct usage of the word; but even by socialists it is frequently used as practically synonymous with socialism. *Collectivism* is a word which has recently come into vogue to express the economic basis of socialism as above explained.

Encyc. Brit., XXII. 207, note.

Collectivism, which is now used by German as well as by French writers, denotes the condition of a community when its affairs, especially its industry, are managed in the collective way, instead of the method of separate, individual effort.

Woolsey, Communism and Socialism, p. 4.

collectivist (kol-ek'tiv-ist), *n.* and *a.* **I. n.** [*< collective + -ist; = F. collectiviste.*] A believer in the principle of collectivism; especially, one who holds that the materials of production, as the soil, should belong to the people at large.

The *Collectivists* admit that recompense should be proportioned to work done, which is the principle of individual responsibility.

Orpen, tr. of Lavelaye's Socialism, p. 245.

II. a. 1. Believing in the principle of collectivism.—2. Pertaining to or of the nature of collectivism; founded on the principle of collectivism.

The message then proceeds to speak of measures for "organizing the life of the people in the form of corporative associations under the protection and furtherance of the state"—a clause which might be taken as an admission of the *collectivist* principle. *Encyc. Brit., XXII. 216.*

3. Relating or belonging to the collectivists: as, a *collectivist* writer.

collectivity (kol-ek'tiv-i-ti), *n.* [*< collective + -ity.*] 1. Same as *collectiveness*. *J. Morley.*—2. The whole collectively considered; the mass. [Rare.]

The *collectivity* of living existence becomes a self-improving machine.

Pop. Sci. Mo., XXI. 436.

Specifically—3. The people of a commune or state taken collectively; the people at large; the citizens as a whole.

The Marxists insisted that the social regime of collective property and systematic co-operative production could not possibly be introduced, maintained, or regulated, except by means of an omnipotent and centralized political authority—call it the State, call it the *collectivity*, call it what you like—which should have the final disposal of everything.

Rae, Contemp. Socialism, p. 140.

4. Collectivism; especially, the ownership on the part of the state or the people at large of all means of production, especially of the soil.

Collectivity, in the dialect of the Socialists, means the ownership of all the instruments of production by the state, and its use of them in such manner as shall seem best calculated to eradicate or diminish poverty.

The Nation, Nov. 15, 1883.

collector (kol-ek'tor), *n.* [= *F. collecteur* = *Sp. colector* = *Pg. colector* = *It. collettore*, < *ML. collector*, < *L. colligere*, pp. *collectus*, gather together: see *collect*, *v.*] 1. One who collects or gathers; especially, one who makes it a pursuit or an amusement to collect objects of interest, as books, paintings, plants, minerals, shells, etc.

Ancillon was a great collector of curious books, and dexterously defended himself when accused of the Bibliomania.

J. D'Israeli, Curios. of Lit., I. 58.

2. A compiler; one who gathers and puts together parts of books, or scattered pieces, in one book. [Rare.]

Volumes without the collector's own reflections. *Addison.*

3. A person employed to collect dues, public or private; especially, an officer appointed and commissioned to collect and receive customs duties, taxes, or toll within a certain district. Under the government of the United States these are of two classes, called *collectors* of customs and *collectors* of internal revenue.

Quich messe peny and ferthing schal be reseyued be the *colictour* for the zere [year] chosen.

English Gilda (E. E. T. S.), p. 452.

The king sent his chief collector of tribute unto the cities of Juda.

1 Mac. I. 29.

Specifically—4. In British India, the chief administrative official of a zillah or district, charged with the collection of the revenue, and also, except in Bengal proper, possessing certain magisterial powers. *Rule and Burnell.*

5. One of two bachelors of arts in Oxford University who are appointed each Lent to divide the determining bachelors into classes and distribute the schools. Also called *Lent collectors*.

6. A person appointed to care for the estate of a decedent until letters testamentary or of administration upon it are granted.—**7. In elect.,** the upper plate of a disk or condenser, employed for collecting electricity; more generally, any arrangement for collecting electricity.

A pointed collector was not employed until after Franklin's famous researches on the action of points.

S. P. Thompson, Elect. and Mag., p. 4.

Collector of births and burials, a local English (Norfolk) municipal officer who makes a weekly return of births and burials to the magistrates.

collectorate (kol-ek'to-rāt), *n.* [*< collector + -ate.*] The district of a collector; a collectorship; specifically, an administrative district, or zillah, of British India under the jurisdiction of a collector. See *collector*, 4.

Good brass utensils are also made at Kelshi and at Bagmandli in the Ratnagiri collectorate.

Birdwood, Indian Arts, I. 161.

collector-magistrate (kol-ek'tor-maj'is-trāt), *n.* In British India, a collector.

collectorship (kol-ek'tor-ship), *n.* [*< collector + -ship.*] 1. The office of a collector of customs or taxes.—2. The jurisdiction of a collector.

collectress (kol-ek'tres), *n.* [*< collector + -ess.*] A female collector.

colleen (kol'en), *n.* [*< Ir. cailin*, a girl, little girl, < *caille*, a girl, + dim. *-in*.] A girl. [Irish.]

collegatary (kol-leg'a-tā-ri), *n.*; pl. *collegataries* (-riz). [*< LL. collegatarius, conlegatarius*, < *L. com-*, with, + *LL. legatarius*, a legate.] Same as *co-legatee*.

college (kol'ej), *n.* [Formerly also *colledge*; < *F. college*, now *college*, = *Sp. colegio* = *Pg. It. collegio*, < *L. collegium*, a connection of associates, a society, guild, fraternity, < *collēga*, a colleague, associate: see *colleague*, *n.* Cf. *collegium*.] 1. An organized association of men, invested with certain common powers and rights, performing certain related duties, or engaged in some common employment or pursuit; a body of colleagues; a guild; a corporation; a community: as, an ancient Roman *college* of priests; the *college* of cardinals; the *Heralds' College* in England; a *college* of physicians or surgeons.

There is a *College* of Franciscan Friars called the Cordeliers.

Coryat, Crudities, I. 10.

Both worships, as well as the science of magic, had their colleges of priests and devotees.

J. H. Newman, Development of Christ. Doct., iv. § 1.

2. (a) An endowed and incorporated community or association of students within a university. See *university*. A college corporation in the English universities consists of a master, fellows, and scholars. (b) The institution or house founded for the accommodation of such an association. Such houses began to be established about A. D. 1200, as charitable foundations for affording food and lodging to poor students, and did not at first undertake to subject them to any regular discipline or to order their studies. But schools were early attached to them, and the entire instruction of most of the universities was ultimately given in the colleges.

The primary object of a college is not the teaching of anybody; it is the maintenance in an incorporated society of some of those who come to profit by the teaching and other advantages of the University.

Contemporary Rev., LI. 616.

The name college seems first to have been specially applied to the houses of religious orders, where were accommodated those youths who meant to devote themselves wholly to a "religious" life.

Laurie, Lectures on Universities, p. 246.

(c) In Scotland, the United States, and Canada, an incorporated and endowed institution of learning of the highest grade. In the United States college is the generic name for all such institutions (sometimes given even to professional schools), *university* being properly limited to colleges which in size, organization (especially in division into distinct schools and faculties), methods of instruction, and diversity of subjects taught approach most nearly to the institutions so named in Europe. (d) A school or an academy of a high grade or of high pretensions. (e) An edifice occupied by a college. (f) In France, an institution for secondary education, controlled by the municipality, which pays for the instruction given there, and differing from the lyceum in that the latter is supported and directed by the state. The curriculum is nearly the same in both, the college being usually modeled on the lyceum.—**3.** A collection or assembly; a company.

On barbed steeds they rode in proud array,

Thick as the college of the bees in May.

Dryden, Flower and Leaf, l. 218.

4. A debtors' prison. [Eng. slang.]

The settlement of that execution which had carried Mr. Plornish to the Marshalsea College.

Dickens, Little Dorrit, xxxi.

Apostolic college. (a) The apostles of Christ considered as a collective body possessing corporate authority. (b) The whole body of bishops of the historical church, regarded as continuing and possessing in their corporate capacity the authority of the original assembly of apostles.—**College church.** (a) Same as *collegiate church* (which see, under *collegiate*). (b) A church connected with a college. [*U. S.*]—**College of Justice**, in Scotland, a term applied to the supreme civil courts, composed of the lords of council and session, together with the advocates, clerks of session, clerks of the bills, writers to the signet, etc.—**College of regulars**, a monastery attached to a university.—**Electoral college.** See *electoral*.—**Heralds' college.** See *herald*.—**Sacred College**, the body of cardinals in the Roman Catholic Church. See *cardinal*, *n.* 1.

college-pudding (kol'ej-pūd'ing), *n.* A kind of small plum-pudding.

colleger (kol'ej-er), *n.* [*< college + -er.*] A member of a college; specifically, one of seventy scholars at Eton College, England, described in the extract.

These *Collegers* [at Eton] are the nucleus of the whole system, and the only original part of it, the paying pupils (opponents, town-boys) being, according to general belief, an after growth. They (the *Collegers*) are educated gratuitously, and such of them as have nearly but not quite reached the age of nineteen, when a vacancy in King's College, Cambridge, occurs, are elected Scholars there forthwith and provided for during life—or until marriage.

C. A. Bristed, English University, p. 322.

collegia, *n.* Plural of *collegium*.

collegial (kol'ej-i-al), *a.* [= *F. collègial* = *Sp. colegial* = *Pg. colegial* = *It. collegiale*, < *L. collegialis*, < *collegium*, a college: see *college*.] 1. Pertaining to a college, or an organized body of men appointed to perform any function, as contrasted with an individual: as, a *collegial* system of judges; a *collegial* verdict.—2. Relating to a college; collegiate.

The *collegial* corporations had usurped the exclusive privilege of instruction.

Sir W. Hamilton.

3. Eccles., having the character of a collegium, or voluntary assembly which has no relationship to the state. See *collegium*, *collegialism*.—**Collegial church.** Same as *collegiate church* (which see, under *collegiate*).

collegialism (kol'ej-i-al-izm), *n.* [*< collegial*, 3. + *-ism*.] *Eccles.*, the theory of church polity which maintains that the church is a society or collegium of voluntary members, and is not subordinate to the state, but stands on an equality with it, and that the highest ecclesiastical authority rests with the whole society, which is independent and self-governing: opposed to *territorialism* and *episcopatism* (which see).

collegian (kol'ej-i-an), *n.* [*< ML. a* as **collegianus*, < *L. collegium*: see *college*.] 1. A member

of a college, particularly of a literary institution so named; an inhabitant of a college; a student.

He has his warmth of sympathy with the fellow-collegians. *Lamb, To Southey.*

2. An inmate of a debtors' prison. Also *collegiate*. [Eng. slang.]

It became a not unusual circumstance for letters to be put under his door at night enclosing half-a-crown . . . for the Father of the Marshalsea, "with the compliments of a collegian taking leave." *Dickens, Little Dorrit, vi.*

Collegiant (kol-lē'ji-ant), *n.* [*< collegium + -ant¹*.] One of a sect founded near Leyden, Holland, in 1619, the societies of which are called *colleges*. The sect spread rapidly in the Netherlands, and is still maintained there and in Hanover. In doctrine and practice the Collegiants resemble the Quakers, having no creed nor organized ministry; but they believe in the necessity of baptism, which they administer by immersion.

collegiate (kol-lē'ji-āt), *a.* and *n.* [= *It. collegiato*, *a.* and *n.*, *< LL. collegiatus*, only as a noun, one of a society, college, etc., *< L. collegium*, a society, college, etc.: see *college*.] *I. a.* 1. Pertaining to or of the nature of a college, or an organized body of men having certain common pursuits or duties: as, *collegiate societies*. *Hooker*. See *college*, 1.—2. Pertaining to a college within a university, or to a college which forms an independent institution for higher learning; furnished by or pursued in a college: as, *collegiate life*; *collegiate education*. See *college*, 2.

Arnold himself has the academic bias. There is in him a slight *collegiate* contemptuousness and aloofness. *The Century, XXVII. 929.*

3. Constituted after the manner of or connected with a college in any sense: as, *collegiate masterpieces* in a university. *Milton*.

Nevertheless, the government of New-England was for having their students brought up in a more *collegiate* way of living. *C. Mather, Mag. Chris., Int. to iv.*

4. Collected; combined; united. *Bacon*. [Rare.] —**Collegiate charge**, in Scotland, a charge or pastorate devolving on a minister as the colleague and successor of an emeritus pastor.—**Collegiate church**. (*a*) In England, a church that has a college or chapter, consisting of a dean, canons, and prebends, but has not a bishop's see. Of these some are of royal, others of ecclesiastical foundation; and each is regulated, in matters of divine service, as a cathedral. Some of them were anciently abbeyes, which have been secularized.

To be *collegiate*, a church must have daily choir-service sung in it, support a dean and canons, and possess a chapter, as if it were a cathedral.

Rock, Church of our Fathers, li. 254.

(*b*) In Scotland, a church or congregation the active pastor of which is the colleague and successor of the emeritus pastor. (*c*) In the United States, a corporate church having several houses of worship, with coordinate pastors.

II. n. 1. A member of a college or university.

Rigorous customs that forbid men to marry, . . . as prentices, servants, *collegiates*. *Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 585.*

2. Same as *collegian*, 2.

His beginnings were debauched, and his study and first practice in the gaol, . . . and there he . . . busied himself with the cases of his fellow-collegiates.

Roger North, Lord Guilford, i. 123.

collegiately (kol-lē'ji-āt-li), *adv.* In a collegiate manner; in or within a college.

'Tis true, the University of Upsal in Sweden hath ordinarily about seven or eight hundred students belonging to it, which do none of them live *collegiately*, but board all of them here and there at private houses.

C. Mather, Mag. Chris., Int. to iv.

colleging (kol'ej-ing), *n.* [*< college + -ing¹*.] Training and education in college. [Rare.]

Though lightly prized the ribboped parchments three, Yet *collegise* juvat, I am glad That here what *colleging* was mine I had.

Lowell, Indian Summer Reverie.

collegium (kol-lē'ji-um), *n.*; pl. *collegia* (-i). [*ML.*, a special use of *L. collegium*, a college: see *college*.] A corporation; especially, an independent and self-governing ecclesiastical body uncontrolled by the state. See *collegial*, 3, and *collegialism*.

col legno (kol lā'nyō). [*It.*: *col*, contr. of *con*, with the; *legno*, *< L. lignum*, wood: see *ligneous*.] Literally, with the wood: a direction in violin-playing to use the back of the bow instead of the hair.

Collema (kol-lē'mā), *n.* [*NL.*, *< LL. collema*, *< Gr. κόλλημα*, that which is glued together, *< κόλλη*, glue together, *< κόλλα*, glue.] 1. A genus of lichens, typical of the family *Collema*.—2. [*l. c.*] A plant of this genus.

Every possible stage from the typical nostoc to the typical *collema* was seen repeatedly.

H. C. Wood, Fresh-water Algæ, p. 25.

collemaceous (kol-lē-mā'shi-us), *a.* [*< Collema + -aceous*.] In lichenology, resembling or having the characters of *Collema*. Also *collemeine*.

Collembola (kol-lēm'bō-lā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *< Gr. κόλλα*, glue, + *εμβολή*, a putting in place, a setting, insertion, etc.: see *embolic*.] 1. An order of apterous ametabolous insects, containing the lowest or most generalized types of the true insects. It is represented by forms such as *Podura*, which have 3 thoracic and 6 abdominal segments (the anterior abdominal segment with a ventral sucker and the penultimate one with a pair of long setiform appendages), and no wings, and which undergo no metamorphosis. Different authors include in the order or exclude from it the thysanurous insects, as *Campodea* and *Lepisma*.

2. A suborder of the order *Thysanura*: restricted to the springtails proper, the *Poduridae* and *Sminthuridae*.

collembole (kol'em-bōl), *n.* One of the *Collembola*.

collembolic (kol-em-bōl'ik), *a.* [*< Collembola + -ic*.] Same as *collembolous*.

collembolous (kol-lēm'bō-lus), *a.* [*< Collembola + -ous*.] Of or pertaining to the *Collembola*; being apterous and ametabolous, as an insect of the family *Poduridae* or order *Thysanura*.

Collema (kol-lē'mā-i), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *< Collema*.] A family of gymnocarpous lichens having a frondose or foliaceous thallus, and especially characterized by their gelatinous consistency when wet, and by their bluish-green gonidia (gonimidia); jelly-lichens.

collemeine (kol-lē'mā-in), *a.* [*< Collema + -ine¹*.] Same as *collemaceous*.

collemoid (kol-lē'moid), *a.* [*< Collema + -oid*.] Resembling the *Collema*.

collenchyma (kol-leng'ki-mā), *n.* [*NL.*, *< Gr. κόλλα*, glue, + *ἐχχυμα*, an infusion.] In bot., a layer of modified parenchyma immediately beneath the epidermis, having the cells thickened at the angles by a pad-like mass which is capable of swelling greatly in water. It is found in the young stems, petioles, and leaf-veins of many dicotyledonous plants.

collenchymatous (kol-eng'kim'a-tus), *a.* [*< collenchyma(t) + -ous*.] 1. In bot., containing or resembling collenchyma.—2. In zool., having the character or quality of collenchyme; consisting of or containing collenchyme.

collenchyme (kol-leng'kim), *n.* [*< NL. collenchyma* (in another sense): see *collenchyma*.] The tissue (of sponges) which is produced by collencytes. It is mesodermal, and in its commonest and simplest form consists of a clear, colorless gelatinous matrix in which the collencytes are embedded.

Collenchyme does not originate through the transformation of sarcenyme, . . . for it precedes the latter in development. *Schulze* . . . has compared *collenchyme* to the gelatinous tissue which forms the chief part of the umbrella of jellyfish. *Sollas, Encyc. Brit., XXII. 419.*

collencytal (kol-en-si'tal), *a.* [*< collencyte + -al*.] Of or pertaining to a collencyte.

collencyte (kol'en-sit), *n.* [Irreg. *< Gr. κόλλα*, glue, + *εν*, in, + *κυτος*, a containing hollow.] One of the irregularly branching or stellate cells or connective-tissue corpuscles from which collenchyme arises, found embedded in the matrix of the latter in the mesoderm of sponges.

collepixiet, *n.* See *colepaxy*.

collert, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *collar*.

collert, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *choler*.

collery-stick (kol'e-ri-stik), *n.* A missile weapon resembling the boomerang, used by the Colleries, or Thieves, a native race of southern India. Also *colleree-stick*.

collet (kol'et), *n.* [= *F. collet*, *< F. collet* = *It. colletto*, *< ML. colletus*, a band or collar, dim. of *L. collum*, *> F. col*, the neck: see *collar*.] 1. A band or collar: specifically, a small collar or band worn by the inferior clergy of the Roman Catholic Church.—2. Among jewelers: (*a*) Same as *culet*. (*b*) The ring or flange within which a jewel or a group of jewels is set, as that part of a ring which holds the seal. The word is most common in connection with large compositions of jewelers' work.

The seal was set in a *collet* of gold.

Sir T. Herbert, Memoirs, p. 101.

3. In *glass-manuf.*, that part of a glass vessel which adheres to the pontee or iron instrument used in taking the substance from the melting-pot.—4. In *mach.*, a small band of metal, as the ring which fastens the packing of a piston.—5. In *gun.*, that part of the muzzle of a cannon which lies between the astragal and the face of the piece.

collet (kol'et), *v. t.* [*< collet¹, n.*] To set in or as in a collet.

And in his foyle so lovely set,

Faire *colletted* in gold.

Arnim, 1609.

collet (kol'et), *n.* [Like *collard*, a corruption of *colewort*.] Same as *colewort*.

collet, *n.* See *colet*.

colleter (kol-lē'ter), *n.* [*NL.*, *< Gr.* as if **κολλητήρ*, *< κόλλη*, glue together: see *colleterium*.] In bot., one of the glandular hairs which cover the leaf-buds of many plants; by extension, any glandular hair.

On the buds of various trees peculiar glandular hairs termed *colleters* exist. *Encyc. Brit., IV. 91.*

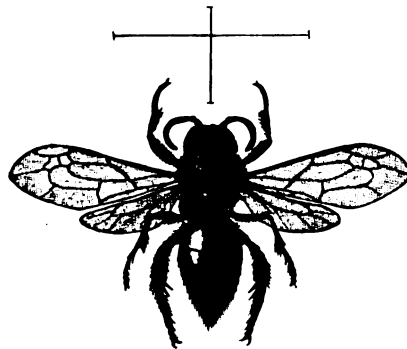
colleteria, *n.* Plural of *colleterium*.

colleterial (kol-lē'tē-ri-āl), *a.* [*< colleterium + -al*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a colleterium.—**Colleterial gland**, the colleterium.

Behind it [the spermatheca of the female cockroach] are two large, ramified, tubular *colleterial glands*, which probably give rise to the substance of which the egg-case is formed. *Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 360.*

colleterium (kol-lē'tē-ri-um), *n.*; pl. *colleteria* (-i). [*NL.*, *< Gr.* as if **κολλητήριον*, *< κόλλη*, glue, verbal adj. of *κόλλη*, glue together, *< κόλλα*, glue.] In zool., a glandular organ secreting a viscid or glutinous substance by which the ova are glued together, as in various insects; a colleterial gland. The ootheca or egg-case of the cockroach and other insects is probably secreted by the colleterium, which consists of several tubular glands in the abdomen opening into the oviduct.

Colletes (kol-lē'téz), *n.* [*NL.* (Latreille, 1804), *< Gr. κόλλητης*, one who glues, *< κόλλη*, glue together, *< κόλλα*, glue.] A genus of solitary



Colletes compacta. (Cross shows natural size.)

bees, of the family *Andrenidae*, forming with *Prosopis* the group *Obtusilingues*. They usually burrow in the ground to the depth of several inches.

colletic (kol-lē'tik), *a.* and *n.* [*< Gr. κολλητικός*, *< κόλλη*, glue together, verbal adj. of *κόλλη*, glue together: see *colleterium*.] *I. a.* Having the property of gluing; agglutinant; colleterial.

II. n. An agglutinant.

colletin (kol-lē'tin), *n.* [*< F. colletin*, a jerkin, *< collet*, a collar: see *collet*.] A piece of armor covering the neck and the upper part of the breast, and arranged to support the articulated pauldrons and also, to a certain extent, the plastron and back-piece.

colletocystophore (kol-lē-tō-sis'tō-fōr), *n.* [*< Gr. κόλλητης*, one who glues, + *cystophore*.] In zool., one of the peculiar marginal bodies characteristic of luernarian hydrozoans, replacing or representing the tentaculicysts of other hydrozoans. Also *colletocystophora*.

colley, *n.* See *collie*.

collibert (kol'i-bērt; *F. pron.* kol-ē-bār'), *n.* [Also *collibert*; *< OF. collibert*, *collibert*, *< ML. collibertus*, usually in pl. *colliberti*, applied to serfs nominally freed, but still subject to certain servile conditions (hence also called *conditionales*), *< L. collibertus*, *collibertus*, a fellow-freedman, *< com-*, together, + *libertus*, a freedman, *< liber*, free: see *liberty*. Cf. *cultert*.] 1. A soeman; a tenant holding in fee socage, but obliged, as long as he held, to render some customary service or due.—2. One of a despised race formerly existing in several parts of France, afterward chiefly found in Poitou, where they lived in boats on the rivers, but now nearly extinct: probably so called from the ancient class of French serfs of that name.

collicapital (kol-i-kap'i-tal), *a.* [*< L. collum*, neck, + *caput* (*capit-*), head, + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the neck and head. *Coues*. [Rare.]

colliculus (kol-lik'ū-lus), *n.*; pl. *colliculi* (-li). [*NL.*, *< LL. colliculus*, a little hill, dim. of *L. collis*, a hill: see *colline*.] In anat., a small eminence; a little elevation.—**Colliculus bulbi**, in anat., spongy tissue surrounding the urethra as it enters the bulb.—**Colliculus nervi optici**, in anat.: (*a*) The thalamus opticus. (*b*) The papilla of the optic nerve.—**Colliculus seminalis**. Same as *crista urethræ* (which see, under *crista*).

Collida (kol'i-dā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κόλλα*, glue, + *-ida*.] A superfamily group of monocyttarian or monozoic radiolarians having a single central nucleus: distinguished from *Collozoa* or polycyttarian forms.

collide (kol'id'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *collided*, ppr. *colliding*. [= D. *collideren* = G. *collidiren* = Dan. *collidere* = Sp. *colidir* (obs.) = Pg. *collidir* = It. *collidere*, < L. *collidere*, *collidere*, strike or clash together, < *com-*, together, + *laedere*, strike, dash against, hurt: see *lesion*.] **I. intrans.** To strike together with force; come into violent contact; meet in opposition: as, the ships *collided* in mid-ocean; their plans *collided*, or *collided* with each other.

If colored electric lights could be produced, . . . the risk of *colliding* with other steamers . . . carrying electric lanterns would be lessened, . . . but the danger of running down smaller craft which must use the ordinary light would be enhanced.

Appleton's Ann. Cyc., 1883, p. 137.

II. trans. To strike against; encounter with a shock. [Rare.]

Struck or *collided* by a solid body.

Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 23.

collidine (kol'i-din), *n.* [< Gr. *κόλλα*, glue, + *-idin* + *-ine*.] A ptomain prepared by Neucki from decaying glue. It is an oily, colorless liquid (C₈H₁₁N), has an agreeable odor, and is very poisonous.

collie (kol'i), *n.* [Also written *colly*, *colley*, dial. or obs. *coley*, *coaly*, *coally*, etc.; prob. < Gael. *cuilean*, *cuilein*, a whelp, puppy, cub; = Ir. *cuileann*, a whelp, kitten.] A sheep-dog; a variety of dog especially common in Scotland, much esteemed by shepherds and also by dog-fanciers.

The tither was a ploughman's *collie*,
A rhyming, ranting, roving billie,
Wha for his friend and comrade had him.

Burns, The Two Dogs.

collier¹ (kol'yér), *n.* [Also *coalier*, *coallier*, conformed to *coal*, but the vowel is properly short; earlier mod. E. *colier*, < ME. *colyer*, *colier*, < col, coal, + *-yer*, *-er*, as in *lawyer*, *sawyer*, *bowyer*: see *col*. Cf. MLG. *kolere* = MHG. *koläre*, G. *köhler*.] 1. A digger of coal; one who works in a coal-mine.

That five or six thousand *colliers* and ploughmen should contend during an hour with half that number of regular cavalry and infantry would now be thought a miracle.

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., v.

2. A coal-merchant or dealer in coal.

All manner of *colyers* that bryngeth colys to towne for to sille, smale or grete, that they bryng thei sakkys of juste mesure.

English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 425.

3. A coasting-vessel employed in the coal-trade.

Choliers that cayreden [carry] col come there blaide.

William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2520.

Collier's lung, in *pathol.*, anthracosis.

collier² (kol'yér), *n.* The gaper, *Mya truncata*, a bivalve mollusk. [Local, Irish.]

collier-aphis (kol'yér-ā'fīs), *n.* Same as *dol-phin-fly*.

collinery (kol'yér-i), *n.*; pl. *collineries* (-iz). [Also, rarely, *coalery*, conformed to *coal*; < *collier* + *-y*: see *-ery*. Cf. *coalery*.] 1. A place where coal is dug; a coal-mine or -pit, with the requisite apparatus for working it.—2. The coal-trade.

collieshangie (kol'i-shang'ie), *n.* [Sc., appar. a loose compound of *collie*, a dog, + *shangie*, a chain with which dogs were tied.] A noisy quarrel or dispute; a confused uproar.

How the *collieshangie* works
Atween the Russians and the Turks. Burns.

Patting her husband on the shoulder, she bade him sit down for a "hard-headed loon, that was aye bringing himself and other folk into *collie-shangies*."

Scott, Guy Mannering, xxiv.

colliflower¹ (kol'i-flou-ér), *n.* An old spelling of *cauliflower*.

colliform (kol'i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *collum*, neck, + *forma*, shape.] In *entom.*, having the form of a collar: applied to the pronotum when it is short, narrow, and closely applied to the mesothorax.

colligate (kol'i-gät), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *colligated*, ppr. *colligating*. [< L. *colligatus*, pp. of *colligare*, *colligare*, bind together, < *com-*, together, + *ligare*, bind: see *ligation*.] To bind or fasten together, literally or figuratively.

The pieces of isinglass are *colligated* in rows. Nicholson.

The scientific ideas by which the phenomena are *colligated*.

Whewell, Philos. of Discovery.

The beasts delighted in dashing furiously through one file, which being *colligated* was thrown each time into the greatest confusion.

R. F. Burton, El-Medina, p. 359.

colligation (kol-i-gā'shon), *n.* [< L. *colligatio*(n), < *colligare*: see *colligate*.] 1. A binding or twisting together.

That tortuosity or complicated nodosity we usually call the navel: occasioned by the *colligation* of vessels before mentioned.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., v. 5.

2. In *logic*, the binding together of facts by means of a general description or hypothesis which applies to them all.

All received theories in science, up to the present time, have been established by taking up some supposition, and comparing it, directly or by means of its remoter consequences, with the facts it was intended to embrace. Its agreement, under certain cautions and conditions, . . . is held to be the evidence of its truth. It answers its genuine purpose, the *colligation* of facts.

Whewell, Nov. Org. Renovatum, iv. § 11.

Colligation is not always induction; but induction is always *colligation*.

J. S. Mill, Logic, III. ii. § 4.

colligenert, *n.* [For **collegener*, < *colle* + *-ner* as in *citiner*, *chessner*, etc.] One living in a college or monastery; a collegiate; a cenobite.

St. Augustine in his book entitled *De opera monachorum* crieth out against idle *colligeners*.

Dr. Hutchinson, Image of God, p. 203.

colligiblet (kol'i-ji-bl), *a.* [< L. *colligere*, collect (see *collect*, *v.*), + *-ible*.] Capable of being collected or gathered. Fuller.

collilongus (kol-i-long'gus), *n.*; pl. *collilongi* (-lon'ji). [NL., < L. *collum*, neck, + *longus*, long.] The long straight muscle which lies on the front of the cervical vertebrae: more commonly called the *longus colli*. Cowes.

collimate (kol'i-mät), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *collimated*, ppr. *collimating*. [< L. **collimatus*, pp. of **collimare*, a false reading (appar. simulating L. *limes*, limit, bound), in some manuscripts of Cicero and Aulus Gellius, of *collineare*, pp. *collineatus*, of which the proper E. form is *collineate*, q. v. Cf. It. *collimare*, aim at, point.] To bring into the same line, as the axes of two lenses or the telescope of an optical instrument; also, to make parallel, as the rays of light passing through a lens.

collimating (kol'i-mä-ting), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *collimate*, *v.*] Correcting inaccurate adjustment in the line of sight of a telescope; making parallel.—**Collimating eyepiece**, an eyepiece with a diagonal reflector, used to determine the error of collimation in a transit instrument.—**Collimating lens**, a lens like that of the collimator of a spectroscope.

collimation (kol-i-mä'shon), *n.* [< *collimate* (see *-ation*); = F. *collimation* = Pg. *collimação*. Cf. *collineation*.] The accurate adjustment of the line of sight of a telescope. A telescope having only one motion, as a meridian instrument or a surveyor's level, is in collimation when the mean of the wires or other assumed point apparently traverses a great circle of the heavens when the telescope is rotated. The error of collimation, or the distance of the small circle actually described, when the line of sight is not accurately adjusted, from the parallel great circle, is also familiarly called the *collimation*. It is measured by reversing the telescope in its bearings and measuring half the angular distance between the two objects thus successively brought to the mean position of the wires. Two telescopes are said to be in collimation when their optical axes coincide.—**Line of collimation**, the line in which the optical axis of the telescope ought to be.

collimator (kol'i-mä-tör), *n.* [< *collimate* + *-or*.] 1. A fixed telescope with a system of wires at its focus, and so arranged that another telescope can readily be brought into collimation with it, when an observer at the eyepiece of the latter can look into the objective of the former and see the cross-wires or slit in its focal plane. The intersection of the wires of the collimator is used as a standard point of reference.—2. The receiving telescope of a spectroscope, consisting of a slit through which the light enters, and a tube with a lens at its extremity which causes the rays to fall upon the prism or grating in parallel lines.

collin (kol'in), *n.* [< Gr. *κόλλα*, glue, + *-in*.] The purest form of gelatin, taken as the type of all similar substances, which are hence called *colloids*.

collinet (kol'in), *n.* [< F. *colline* = Sp. *colina* = Pg. It. *collina*, a hill, < ML. *collina*, hilly land, fem. (sc. L. *terra*, land) of L. *collinus*, adj., < *collis*, a hill, = E. *hill*: see *hill*.] A little hill; a mount. [Rare.]

It has also a . . . nobly well wall'd, wooded, and watered park, full of fine *collines* and ponds.

Evelyn, Diary, Sept., 1664.

collinear (ko-lin'ē-är), *a.* [< L. *com-*, together, + *linea*, line: see *linear*, and cf. *collineate*.] Lying in the same straight line.

collineate (ko-lin'ē-ät), *v.*; pret. and pp. *collineated*, ppr. *collineating*. [< L. *collineatus*, pp. of *collineare*, *collineare*, direct in a straight line, aim, < *com-*, with, + *lineare*, < *linea*, line. Cf.

collimate.] **I. trans.** To bring into a fixed straight line; bring into line with something else.

II. intrans. To lie in a line with another.

collineation (ko-lin'ē-ä'shon), *n.* [= F. *collination*, < L. as if **collineatio*(n), < *collineare*: see *collineate*.] The act or result of placing anything in a line with another thing or other things.—**Axis of collineation**. See *axis*.—**Center of collineation**. See *center*.

Collinge axle. See *axle*.

collinglyt (kol'ing-li), *adv.* [< *colling*, ppr. of *coll*, embrace, + *-lyt*.] With an embrace or embraces.

And hoong about his necke

And collingly him kist.

Gascogne, Philomene (ed. Arber), p. 94.

collingual (ko-ling'gwäl), *a.* [< L. *com-*, together, + *lingua* = E. *tongue*: see *lingual*.] Speaking the same language. Westminster Rev.

collinic (ko-lin'ik), *a.* [< *collin* + *-ic*.] Of the nature of or derived from gelatin.—**Collinic acid**, C₈H₄O₂, an acid of the aromatic series, a product of the oxidation of various albuminoid bodies.

Collinsia (ko-lin'si-ä), *n.* [From Zaccheus Collins, an early botanist of Philadelphia (1764-1831). The surname Collins is a patronymic genitive of ME. *Colin*, < OF. *Colin*, dim. of *Colas*, a familiar short form of *Nicolas*: see *colin*, and *nickel*, *nickel*.] A genus of annual plants, of the natural order *Scrophulariaceae*. It contains 14 species, natives of the United States, chiefly of the Pacific coast. They have handsome, somewhat bilabiate, flowers. Several species are in cultivation.

Collinsonia (kol-in-sō'ni-ä), *n.* [From Peter Collinson of London (1694-1768), through whom Linnæus received the original species from John Bartram. The surname Collinson, ME. *Colin*, is equiv. to Collins: see Collinsia.] A genus of North American labiate plants of the Atlantic States. There are 4 species, odorous perennials, with racemes of yellow or whitish flowers, and known as *horse-weed*, *citronella*, etc. They are used as a remedy in dropsy, rheumatism, fevers, and other complaints. *C. canadensis* is considered tonic, astringent, diaphoretic, and diuretic.

colliquable (ko-lik'wa-bl), *a.* [< *colliguate*, after *lique*; = Sp. *colicuable*.] Capable of being liquefied or melted; liable to melt, grow soft, or become fluid.

colliquament¹ (ko-lik'wa-ment), *n.* [< *colliguate*, after LL. *liquamentum*, a melting, concoction.] 1. The melted state of anything; that which has been melted.—2. The first rudiments of an embryo.

colliquant (kol'i-kwät), *a.* [= Sp. *colicuant*, < ML. **colliquan*(t)-s, ppr. of **colligare*: see *colliguate*.] Having the power of dissolving or melting; wasting.

colliquate (kol'i-kwät), *v. t. or i.*; pret. and pp. *colliquated*, ppr. *colliquating*. [< ML. **colliquatus*, pp. of **colligare* (> It. *colligare* = Sp. *colicuar*), **colligare*, < L. *com-*, together, + *lique*, cause to melt: see *lique*.] To melt; dissolve; change from solid to fluid; fuse; make or become liquid.

The ore . . . is *colliquated* by the violence of the fire.

Boyle, Works, I. 481.

Ice . . . will dissolve with fire; it will *colliquate* in water.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., ii. 1.

colligation (kol-i-kwä'shon), *n.* [< *colliguate*, after *lique*; = F. *colligation* = Sp. *colicua-cion* = Pg. *colliguação* = It. *colliguazione*.] 1. The act of melting; fusion; a melting or fusing together.

Glass may be made by the bare *colligation* of the salt and earth remaining in the ashes of a burnt plant.

Boyle.

2. In *old med.*, a wasting away of solid parts, accompanied by an excessive excretion of fluids.

colliquative (ko-lik'wa-tiv), *a.* [< *colliguate* + *-ive*; = F. *colliquatif* = Sp. *colicuativo* = Pg. It. *colliquativo*.] 1. Melting; dissolving; fusing.—2. In *med.*, profuse or excessive in flow, so as to cause exhaustion; wasting: as, a *colliquative* sweat (a profuse clammy sweat); *colliquative* diarrhea. Dunglison.

colliquativeness (ko-lik'wa-tiv-nes), *n.* [< *colliquative* + *-ness*.] 1. The state or quality of melting or dissolving.—2. In *med.*, the property of wasting or exhausting.

colliquefaction (ko-lik-wē-fak'shon), *n.* [= Sp. *colicuefacion*, < L. *colliquefactus*, pp. of **colliquefacere*, **colliquefacere*, < *com-*, together, + *liquefacere*, make liquid: see *liquefy*.] A melting or fusing together; the reduction of different bodies to one mass by fusion.

The incorporation of metals by simple *colliquefaction*.

Bacon, Phys. and Med. Remains.

collish (kol'ish), *n.* [Origin unknown.] A tool used for polishing the edges of the sole of a boot or shoe.

collision (ko-lizh'on), *n.* [= D. *collisio* = G. *collisio* = Dan. *collisjon* = F. *collision* = Sp. *colisión* = Pg. *colisão* = It. *collisione*, < LL. *collisio*(*n*-). < L. *collidere*, pp. *collisus*, dash together: see *collide*.] 1. The act of striking or dashing together; a striking together of two bodies; the meeting and mutual striking or clashing of two or more moving bodies, or of a moving body with a stationary one; specifically, in recent use, the dashing together of two railroad-trains, or of two boats or ships.

By collision of two bodies, grind
The air attrite to fire. Milton, P. L., x. 1072.
Motion may create light; either directly, as in the minute incandescent fragments struck off by violent collisions, or indirectly, as through the electric spark.

H. Spencer, First Principles, § 66.
2. Opposition; antagonism; counteraction: as, a collision of interests or of parties.

The collision of contrary false principles.
Warburton, Divine Legation, ii.
They were taught to measure their own strength by collision with other powers on a common scene of action.
Percott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 3.

3. See extract.
Collision of a vowel . . . is the contraction of two vowels into one, as *thadvice* for the *advice*, *thaire* for the *aire*, &c. Minshew.

Collision bulkhead. See *bulkhead*. = *Syn. Concussion*, etc. See *shock*.

collision (ko-lizh'on), *v. t.* or *i.* [*< collision*, *n.*] To collide; strike against. [Rare.]

Wave collisions wave.
Trans. Roy. Micros. Soc., 1870, p. 298.

collisional (ko-lizh'on-al), *a.* [*< collision* + *-al*.] 1. Relating to or of the nature of a collision. — 2. Colliding: as, a collisional distance; collisional particles.

collisive (ko-li'siv), *a.* [*< L. collisus* (pp. of *collidere*, dash together: see *collide*) + *-ive*.] Causing collision; clashing. Blackmore.

collitigant (ko-lit'i-gant), *a.* and *n.* [= Sp. *colitigante* = Pg. *colitigante*, < L. as if **collitigant*(*t*-s), **collitigan*(*t*-s), < *com-*, together, + *litigan*(*t*-s), ppr. of *litigare*, dispute: see *litigant*.] 1. *a.* Disputing, wrangling, or litigating together. Maunder.

II. *n.* One who litigates or wrangles with another.

Collocalia (kol-ô-kā'li-ä), *n.* [NL. (G. R. Gray, 1840), < Gr. *κόλλα*, glue, + *καλιά*, a dwelling, hut, barn, nest, = E. *hall*, *q. v.*] A genus of swifts, or small swallow-like birds, of the family *Cypse-*

collocazione, < L. *collocatio*(*n*-), < *collocare*: see *collocate*, *v.*] 1. The act of collocating or placing together; disposal in a certain order with something else; an arranging.

The disposition and collocation of that knowledge which we preserve in writing.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 231.
If elegance consists in the choice and collocation of words, you have a most indubitable title to it.

Sir W. Jones, To R. Orme.

2. The state of being placed or ordered along with something else; the manner in which a thing is placed with regard to something else; disposition; arrangement; connection: as, in this collocation the sense of the word is clear. — 3. In civil law, the allocation among creditors of the proceeds of a judicial sale, in satisfaction of their claims; also, the schedule prepared by the court showing the amount due to each.

collock (kol'ok), *n.* [E. dial., earlier also *colleck*, *collecke*, < ME. *collock*, *colok*, appar. < Icel. *kolla*, a pot or bowl without feet, + E. dim. *-ock*.] A large pail. [North. Eng.]

collocution (kol-ô-kū'shon), *n.* [= F. *collocution* = It. *collocazione*, < L. *collocutio*(*n*-), < *colloqui*, pp. *collocutus*, speak together: see *colloquy*.] A speaking or conversing together; colloquy; dialogue. [Rare.]

collocutor (ko-lok'ū-tor), *n.* [= Sp. *collocutor* = It. *collocutore*, < LL. *collocutor*, < L. *colloqui*, pp. *collocutus*, speak together: see *colloquy*.] One of the speakers in a dialogue or conversation; an interlocutor. [Rare.]

On my speaking of it, in conversation with a very learned scholar, in much the same terms that I have employed in the text, my collocutor very positively queried its ever having got into print.
F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 190.

collocutory (ko-lok'ū-tō-ri), *a.* [*< L. collocutus* (pp. of *colloqui*, speak together: see *colloquy*) + *-ory*.] Pertaining to or having the form of a colloquy or conversation; colloquial. [Rare.]

We proceed to give our imitation, which is of the Amebian or Collocutory kind. Poetry of Antijacobin, p. 10.

Collodaria (kol-ô-dā'ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κόλλωδης*, viscous, like glue (see *collodion*), + *-aria*.] A group of spumellarians without a skeleton, or with a rudimentary one composed mainly of detached silicious spicules scattered outside the central capsule; a suborder proposed by Haeckel for the families *Thalassicol-lida*, *Collozoida*, *Thalassospherida*, and *Sphaer-zooida*.

collodion (kol-ô'di-on), *n.* [NL., also *collodium*, < Gr. *κόλλωδης*, like glue, < *κόλλα*, glue, + *ειδος*, semblance.] A substance prepared by dissolving pyroxylin or gun cotton in ether, or in a mixture of ether and alcohol. It forms a useful substitute for adhesive plaster in the case of slight wounds.

When the solution is applied to the wound, it immediately dries in a semi-transparent, tenacious film, which adheres firmly to the part, and protects the wound or abrasion. With the addition of a small quantity of iodides and bromides, collodion is employed as the basis of a photographic process, called the *collodion* or *wet process*. To obtain a negative picture by this process, a glass plate is covered with a film of collodion, which is sensitized by a salt (usually the nitrate) of silver, and the plate exposed in the camera. The latent image obtained is then developed by the application of a solution of iron protosulphate, water, and acetic acid, and the unprecipitated silver remaining in the film is dissolved by a fixing solution of sodium hyposulphite or of potassium cyanide. To obtain a positive picture, a sheet of paper is laid upon the face of the negative in a frame, the paper having been sensitized by floating on a solution of silver nitrate, or by any other of several methods. The frame is then exposed to light in such a manner that the rays, to reach the paper, must pass through the negative, and the exposure is continued till the tone is sufficiently deep, after which the tint is improved by means of gold chlorid and other salts, and the picture fixed with sodium hyposulphite. Positive pictures may also be obtained direct by the collodion process. Collodion is used also as a water-proof coating in place of varnish, especially to protect lucifer matches from the effects of dampness.

collodionize (kol-ô'di-on-iz), *v. t.* & *v. i.* pret. and pp. *collodionized*, ppr. *collodionizing*. [*< collodion* + *-ize*.] To prepare, as a photographic plate, with collodion; treat with collodion.

Into this [a special solution] is dipped the proof after taking it from the water and draining it, the collodionized side uppermost.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XIII. 442.

collodiotype (kol-ô'di-ô-tip), *n.* [*< collodion* + *type*.] A picture produced by the collodion process, or the method by which such pictures are produced. See *collodion*.

collodium (kol-ô'di-um), *n.* [NL.] Same as *collodion*.

collogen (kol'ô-jen), *n.* [*< Gr. κόλλα*, glue, + *-γενος*, producing: see *-gen*.] That part of connective tissue which on boiling with water yields gelatin. It appears to constitute the greater part of the white fibrous substance. Also spelled *collagen*.

collogenic (kol-ô-jen'ik), *a.* [*< collogen* + *-ic*.] Furnishing gelatin on boiling, as the white fibers of connective tissue. Also *collogenetic*.

collogenous (ko-loj'e-nus), *a.* [*< collogen* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of collogen. Also *collogenous*.

collogonidia (kol'ô-gō-nid'i-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κόλλα*, glue, + NL. *gonidia*, pl. of *gonidium*, *q. v.*] In lichenology, gonidia which are bluish-green, embedded in a colloid envelop, and often disposed in necklace-like chains. They occur chiefly in the families *Pannariaceae* and *Collema*. Also called *gonimia*.

collograph (kol'ô-gráf), *n.* [*< Gr. κόλλα*, glue, + *γράφειν*, write.] A manifold writing- or copying-machine, depending in its construction on the fact that when a film of moist bichromated gelatin is brought into contact with ferrous salts, tannin, or certain other substances, it acquires the property of attracting a fatty ink. Spon, p. 1609.

collogue (ko-lôg'), *v. i.* pret. and pp. *collogued*, ppr. *colloguing*. [E. dial. contr. *clogue*; appar. a modification of **collogue*, < L. *colloqui*, speak together, the form being influenced by *colleague*.] 1. To use flattery; gloze; flatter.

Robert also would collogue with him, praising his riches, nobility and valiant courage, which Fortunatus could well endure.
Fortunatus.

To lie, dissemble, collogue, and flatter their lieges.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 327.

2. To confer or converse confidentially and secretly; plot mischief; lay schemes in concert. He never durst from that time do otherwise then equivocate or collogue with the Pope and his adherents.
Milton, Elkonoklastes, xii.

After that, he proceeds to collogue, to conspire with one party, and tell them his decision, twenty hours before he informs the other.
W. Phillips, Speeches, p. 197.

II. *trans.* To wheedle; flatter.

They collogue and soothe up their silly auditors.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 600.

colloid (kol'oid), *a.* and *n.* [*< Gr. as if *κόλλωδης*, contr. *κόλλωδης*, like glue, < *κόλλα*, glue, + *ειδος*, semblance. Cf. *collodion*.] 1. *a.* Like glue or jelly. Specifically — (a) In chem., semi-solid, penetrable, slowly diffusible, and non-crystalline. See II.

Certain liquid colloid substances are capable of forming a jelly and yet still remain liquefiable by heat and soluble in water.
J. Graham, Phil. Trans., 1861, p. 184.

(b) In geol., partly amorphous: applied to minerals. — **Colloid bodies**, certain irregular bodies, of the aspect of colloid substance, found in the cerebrospinal axis, apparently the result of the metamorphosis of myelin. — **Colloid cancer**, or **colloid carcinoma**, a carcinoma characterized by the transparency of its tissues, due to colloid degeneration of its epithelial cells. It is found most frequently in the alimentary canal and mammae, more rarely in the ovary and elsewhere. — **Colloid degeneration**, in *pathol.*, the conversion of the substance of a cell into colloid substance, involving when extreme the destruction of the cell. It occurs in the thyroid gland, in certain tumors, and occasionally elsewhere. — **Colloid sphere**, a globule with an oily luster, the result of the colloid degeneration of a single cell. — **Colloid substance**, in *pathol.*, a clear jelly-like substance, firmer and more consistent than mucous substance, soluble in water, not precipitated by acetic acid, and not giving a color with iodine. It arises from colloid degeneration.

II. *n.* A substance in a peculiar state of aggregation characterized by slow diffusibility, permeability by crystalloid solutions, etc. See extract.

They are distinguished by the gelatinous character of their hydrates. Although often largely soluble in water, they are held in solution by a most feeble force. They appear singularly inert in the capacity of acids and bases, and in all the ordinary chemical relations. But, on the other hand, their peculiar physical aggregation, with the chemical indifference referred to, appears to be required in substances that can intervene in the organic processes of life. The plastic elements of the animal body are found in this class. As gelatine appears to be its type, it is proposed to designate substances of the class as *colloids*.
J. Graham, Phil. Trans., 1861, p. 183.

colloidal (ko-loi'dal), *a.* [*< colloid* + *-al*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a colloid.

The gases form colloidal unions with the metals, and are diffused through them just as water is diffused through a jelly.
Clerk Maxwell, Heat, p. 259.

colloidality (kol-oi-dal'i-ti), *n.* [*< colloidal* + *-ity*.] The quality or state of being colloid; colloidal nature or character.

The inquiry suggests itself whether the colloid molecule may not be constituted by the grouping together of a number of smaller crystalloid molecules, and whether the basis of colloidality may not really be this composite character of the molecule.
J. Graham, Phil. Trans., 1861, p. 221.

collonell, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *colonel*.

collonema (kol-ô-né'mä), *n.* [NL., appar. < Gr. *κόλλα*, glue, + *νήμα*, a thread, < *νέω*, spin.] Same as *myxoma*.

collop (kol'op), *n.* [*< ME. collop, colop, colloppe*, colloppe, a slice of flesh (for roasting, etc.), =



Collocalia esculenta.

lidæ. They build the so-called edible birds' nests, much prized among the Chinese, which consist largely of inspissated saliva secreted by the large salivary glands characteristic of the genus. There are numerous species, of Asia, Africa, and Polynesia, the best-known of which is *C. esculenta*. Some of them are known as *salanganes*.

collocate (kol'ô-kāt), *v. t.* & *v. i.* pret. and pp. *collocated*, ppr. *collocating*. [*< L. collocatus*, pp. of *collocare* (> Sp. *colocar* = Pg. *colocar* = It. *collocare*), *collocare*, place together, < *com-*, together, + *locare*, place, < *locus*, place: see *locus*.] From *collocare* comes also *couch*, *q. v.*

1. To set or place together.

To Marshall and Collocate in order his battalions.
Hall, Rich. III., an. 3.

2. In civil law, to allocate or allot (the proceeds of a judicial sale) among creditors, in satisfaction of their claims.

collocater (kol'ô-kāt), *a.* [*< L. collocatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Set or placed together.

The parts wherein that virtue is collocate. Bacon.

collocation (kol-ô-kā'shon), *n.* [= F. *collocation* = Sp. *collocacion* = Pg. *collocação* = It.

Sw. *kalops*, formerly *kallops*, *kollops*, slices of beef stewed, = G. *klops*, a dish of meat made tender by beating; prob. of LG. origin: cf. D. *klop*, a knock, stroke, stamp (= G. *klopf*, a knock), < *kloppen*, knock, beat (= G. *klopfen*, knock), related to *klappen* = G. *klaffen* = Sw. *klappa* = E. *clap*, q. v. Cf. E. dial. *clap* for *clap*. Otherwise < OF. *colp*, F. *coup*, a blow, stroke: see *coup*. 1. A slice or lump of flesh; a piece of meat.

And I sigge (say), bi my soule I haue no salt bacon,
Ne no cokeneys, bi Crist, *colopus* to maken.

Piers Plowman (A), vii. 272.

He covereth his face with his fatness, and maketh *collops* of fat on his flanks.
Job xv. 27.

God knows thou art a *collop* of my flesh.

Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 4.

Slices of this Kind of Meat [salted and dried] are at this Day called *Collops* in the North, whereas they are named Steaks when cut from fresh Meat.

Bourne's Pop. Antiq. (1777), p. 332.

Figuratively—2. A slice or piece of anything; anything in the shape of a *collop*. [Rare.]

This, indeed, with the former, cut two good *collops* out of the crown land.

Fuller.

Clouds . . . in flocky rosettes, others in broad, many-folded *collops*.

S. Judd, Margaret, l. 14.

Collop Monday, the day succeeding Quinquagesima Sunday, and preceding Shrove Tuesday.—**Mincied collops**, minced beef; minced meat. [Scotch.]

colloquia, n. Plural of *colloquium*.

colloquial (kə-lō'kwī-əl), a. [*L. colloquium*, conversation (see *colloquy*), + *-al*.] 1. Pertaining to conversation; conversational.

Where penury is felt the thought is chain'd,
And sweet colloquial pleasures are but few.

Cowper, Task, iv. 400.

His [Johnson's] colloquial talents were, indeed, of the highest order.

Macaulay, Samuel Johnson.

2. Peculiar or appropriate to the language of common or familiar conversation; belonging to ordinary, every-day speech: often especially applied to common words and phrases which are not admissible in elegant or formal speech.

The amusing exaggerations of Giraldis when he criticises the colloquial Latin of Hubert Walter.

Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 144.

colloquialise, v. t. See *colloquialize*.

colloquialism (kə-lō'kwī-əl-izm), n. [*L. colloquial* + *-ism*.] A word or phrase peculiar to the language of common or familiar conversation. = *Syn. Slang*, etc. See *cant*.

colloquiality (kə-lō'kwī-əl'ī-ti), n. [*L. colloquial* + *-ity*.] The state of being colloquial.

colloquialize (kə-lō'kwī-əl-īz), v. t.; pret. and pp. *colloquialized*, ppr. *colloquializing*. [*L. colloquial* + *-ize*.] To make colloquial. **Worcester**. Also *colloquialise*. [Rare.]

colloquially (kə-lō'kwī-əl-ī), adv. In a colloquial or conversational manner; in colloquial language.

Intent on writing colloquially and strictly suppressing excitement and indignation.

Spectator, 1864.

colloquist (kol'ō-kwist), n. [*L. colloquy* + *-ist*.] A speaker in a colloquy.

The colloquists in this dialogue.

Malone, Dryden.

colloquium (kə-lō'kwī-um), n.; pl. *colloquia* (-i). [*L.*, a conversation: see *colloquy*.] 1. In law, that part of the complaint or declaration in an action for defamation which shows that the words complained of were spoken concerning the plaintiff.—2. A colloquy; a meeting for discussion.

Writes were issued to London and the other towns principally concerned, directing the mayor and sheriffs to send to a colloquium at York two or three citizens with full power to treat on behalf of the community of the town.

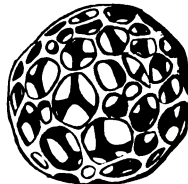
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, l. 87.

colloquize (kol'ō-kwiz), v. i.; pret. and pp. *colloquized*, ppr. *colloquizing*. [*L. colloquy* + *-ize*.] To take part in a colloquy or conversation; converse. **Charlotte Brontë**.

colloquy (kol'ō-kwi), n.; pl. *colloquies* (-kwiz). [*L. colloquium*, < *colloqui*, *conloqui*, speak together, < *com-*, together, + *loqui*, speak: see *locution*. Cf. *soliloquy*.] A conversation; especially, a conversation which is of the nature of a discussion or conference.

In retirement make frequent colloquies or short discourses between God and your own soul.
Jer. Taylor, Holy Living, p. 24.

Collosphaera (kol-ō-sfē-rā), n. [*NL.* (Müller, 1856), < Gr. *κόλλα*, glue, + *σφαῖρα*, ball.] The typical genus of radiolarians of the family Collosphaeridae. *C. polygona* is an example.



Collosphaera polygona, highly magnified.

Collosphaeridae (kol-ō-sfēr'ī-dē), n. pl. [*NL.*, < *Collosphaera* + *-idae*.] A family of spumellarians with the skeleton either consisting of simple reticulate spheres, or composed of two concentric reticulate spheres, severally inclosing the spherical, polyzoic, central capsules.

collowt, v. and n. See *colly*.

Collozoa (kol-ō-zō'zā), n. pl. [*NL.*, pl. of *Collozoum*, q. v.] A superfamily group of polycyttarian radiolarians, containing those which have several or many nuclei: distinguished from *Colida*.

Collozoidae (kol-ō-zō'ī-dē), n. pl. [*NL.*, < *Collozoum* + *-idae*.] A family of spumellarians with skeleton entirely wanting and central capsules social, thickly embedded in a common gelatinous body, typified by the genus *Collozoum*.

Collozoum (kol-ō-zō'um), n. [*NL.*, < Gr. *κόλλα*, glue, + *ζών*, animal.] A genus of radiolarians, giving name to the *Collozoa*.

Collucianist (ko-lū'shian-ist), n. [*LL. Collucianista*, pl., < *L. com-*, together, with, + *Lucianus* (see *def.*) + *-ista*, E. *-ist*.] One of the followers of Lucian of Antioch, who taught doctrines similar to those afterward known as Semi-Arian, but was subsequently reconciled to the church, and died as a martyr in the persecution under Diocletian.

Lucian's doctrine is known to have been precisely the same as that species of Arianism afterwards called Semi-Arianism: but it is not on that account that I here trace the rise of Arianism to Lucian. . . . These men [Arius and others] actually appealed to him as their authority, and adopted from him the party designation of *Collucianists*.
J. H. Newman, Arius of the Fourth Century, p. 7.

collectancy, n. [*L. collectan(-t)s*, ppr. of *collectari*, struggle: see *collection*, and cf. *reluctance*.] A struggling against something; resistance; opposition; contrariety. **Bailey**.

collectiont (kol-uk-tā'shon), n. [*L. collectatio(-n-)*, < *collectari*, *concollectari*, pp. **collectatus*, struggle, < *com-*, together, + *luctari*, struggle: see *reluct*.] A struggling against or with something, or a resisting; contest; struggle; opposition.

And being weakened with *collectiont* of contrarie passions, a Feauer, taking that occasion and advantage, apprehends him, and soone after kills him.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 359.

Collectiont with old hags and hobgoblins.

Dr. H. More, Antidote against Atheism, ii. 9.

collude (kə-lūd'), v. i.; pret. and pp. *colluded*, ppr. *colluding*. [= F. *colluder* = Sp. *coludir* (obs.) = Pg. *colludir* = It. *colludere*, < *L. colludere*, *conludere*, play together; in legal use, conspire in a fraud; < *com-*, together, + *ludere*, play: see *ludicrous*, *ludus*.] To conspire in a fraud or deception; act in concert through a secret understanding; play into one another's hands. See *collusion*.

If they let things take their course, they will be represented as *colluding* with sedition.

Burke, Affairs of Ireland.

How is he to be punished or impeached, if he colludes with any of these banks to embezzle the public money?
D. Webster, Speech, Senate, May 7th, 1834.

colluder (kə-lūd'ēr), n. One who conspires in a fraud; one who is guilty of collusion.

Colluders yourselves, as violent to this law of God by your unmerciful binding, as the Pharisees by their unbounded loosening!

Milton, Tetrachordon.

collum (kol'um), n.; pl. *colla* (-ā). [*L.*, = AS. *heals*, E. *halse*: see *collar* and *halsel*.] 1. In anat. and zool., the neck, in the most general sense; the whole neck. [Little used, except in some anatomical names.]—2. The neck-like prolongation of some flask-shaped infusorians, or of the choanocytes of sponges, which ends in the flagellum and is surrounded by the collar.

The endoderm extends distally in a cylindrical neck or *collum*, which terminates in a long flagellum surrounded by a delicate protoplasmic frill or collar.

Encyc. Brit., XXII. 418.

3. In entom., the upper part or collar of the prothorax of a beetle, usually called the *pronotum*. [Rare.]—4. In bot.: (a) Same as *collar*, 2 (b). (b) In mosses, the neck or tapering base of the capsule.—*Collum obstipum*, in *pathol.*, wryneck.

collurio, **collyrio** (ko-lū'-ko-lir'ī-ō), n. [*NL.*; prop. *collyrio*; < Gr. *κόλλυριον* (occurring once with var. *κολλύριον*), a bird of the thrush kind, perhaps the fieldfare.] 1. An old book-name

of the shrike. It was made the specific name of the red-backed shrike of Europe, *Lanius* or *Enneoctonus collurio*. Hence—2. [*cap.*] A generic name applied, with various extensions, to the group of shrikes of which *Lanius excubitor* is the type. **Kaup**, 1829, after **Moehring**, 1752.

collusion (kə-lū'zhən), n. [= F. *collusion* = Sp. *colusion* = Pg. *colusão* = It. *collusione*, < *L. collusio(-n-)*, < *colludere*, pp. *collusus*, collude: see *collude*.] 1. Secret agreement for a fraudulent or harmful purpose; a secret or crafty understanding for unworthy purposes.

A second character is that they [miracles] be done publicly, . . . that there may be no room to suspect artifice and collusion.

Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, III. xi.

A collusion between the Delphic priests and the Alcmaeonides [was discovered].

J. Adams, Works, IV. 488.

2. Specifically, in law, a secret understanding between two or more persons to act or proceed as if adversely or at variance with, or in apparent defiance of, one another's rights, in order to prejudice a third person or to obtain a remedy which could not as well be obtained by open concurrence.

If a person designed to alien lands in mortmain, the religious or ecclesiastical persons to whom he designed to alien them brought by collusion an action to recover the lands, and recovered them by default.

R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., II.

collusive (kə-lū'siv), a. [= Pg. It. *collusivo*, < *L. collusus*: see *collusion* and *-ive*.] 1. Fraudulently concerted or secretly entered into between two or more: as, a *collusive* arrangement. See *collusion*, 2.

These *collusive* suits were held to be beyond the danger of the statutes.

R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., II.

2. Acting in collusion.

The ministers of justice have no opportunity to be *collusive*.

L. Addison, Western Barbary.

collusively (kə-lū'siv-ly), adv. In a collusive manner; by collusion; by secret agreement to defraud or injure.

There can be no reasonable doubt that the dissenting judge was, like the plaintiff and the plaintiff's counsel, acting *collusively*.

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., VI.

collusiveness (kə-lū'siv-ness), n. The quality of being collusive.

collusory (kə-lū'sō-ri), a. [= F. *collusoire* = Sp. *collusorio* = Pg. *collusorio*, < *LL. *collusorius* (in adv. *collusarie*), < *collusor*, a colluder (*L.* a playmate), < *L. colludere*, pp. *collusus*, collude: see *collude*.] Carrying out fraud or deceit by secret concert; containing collusion; collusive.

collution (kə-lū'shon), n. [*LL. collutio(-n-)*, a washing, < *L. colluere*, pp. *collutus*, wash, rinse, < *com-*, together, + *luere*, wash.] A wash or lotion.

collutorium (kol-ū-tō'ri-um), n.; pl. *collutoria* (-i). [*NL.*, < *L. collutus*, pp. of *colluere*, *conluere*, wash, rinse: see *collution*.] In med., a mouth-wash; a gargle.

colluvies (ko-lū'vi-ēz), n. [*L.*, washings, sweepings, filth, < *colluere*, wash thoroughly: see *collution*.] 1. Filth; excrement; in med., specifically, a discharge from an old ulcer. **Dunghison**.—2t. Figuratively, a vile medley; a rabble. [Rare.]

We have been reputed a *colluvies* of wild opinionists swarmed into a remote wilderness, to find elbow-room for our fanatic doctrines and practices.

N. Ward, Simple Clobber.

colly¹, **collowt** (kol'ī, -ō), v. t. [*ME. *colyēn*, *colien*, var. *colwen*, *colowen* (verbal n. *colwinge*, *colowinge*, where *w* prob. represents an older *y* for *i*; < AS. as if **colian*, make black as with coal, < *col*, coal: see *coal*, n.) To make foul or dirty; grime, as with the smut of coal; blacken.

Brief as the lightning in the *collied* night.

Shak., M. N. D., i. 1.

Pointd [F.], *colloved*, smeared, bleached, begrimed with soot or with the touch of a sooty skillet, etc.

Cotgrave.

Fie, fie, Club, go a' t' other side the way, thou *collovest* me and my ruff.

Middleton, Family of Love, III. 3.

Thou hast not *collied* thy face enough.

B. Jonson, Poetaster, IV. 3.

That youthful Virgin of five and forty with . . . a shining Face and *colly'd* eyebrows.

Southern, Maid's Last Prayer, I.

colly¹, **collowt** (kol'ī, -ō), n. [*ME. *colly*, *collo*, v., ult. < AS. *col*, coal.] The black grime or soot of coal or burned wood.

Beamed with soot, *colly*, etc.

Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 554.

colly², n. See *collie*.

collyba, n. Plural of *collybos*.

collybi, n. Plural of *collybus*.

collybist (kol'i-bist), *n.* [*LL. collybista*, *ML.* also *collybistes*, < *Gr. κολλυβιστής*, a money-changer, < *κόλλυβος*, a small coin, also (as in *L. collybus*, *collubus*) exchange, the rate of exchange: see *collybus*.] A money-changer. *Bp. Hall.*

collybos (kol'i-bos), *n.*; pl. *collyba* (-bā). [*Gr. κόλλυβος*, also *κόλλαβος*, a kind of cake, mostly in pl. *κόλλυβα*, boiled wheat distributed to the congregation. Cf. *collybus*.] In the *Gr. Ch.*, a cake of wheaten bread distributed to the people on the Saturday after Ash Wednesday, and also at celebrations of the liturgy for the departed.

The Saturday of the first week of the fast is observed in memory of S. Theodore Tiro, who is said to have appeared, in the time of Julian the Apostate, to Eudoxius, then Patriarch of Constantinople, and to have warned him of a stratagem by which the Emperor proposed to sell in the markets bread offered to idols, and actually sprinkled with the blood of the sacrifices, recommending him to confine his people to the cakes called *collyba*. On this day, a distribution of these cakes is made to the poor.

J. M. Neale, Eastern Church, I. 745.

colly-brand (kol'i-brand), *n.* A Cornish name for the smut of wheat, *Ustilago segetum*.

collybus (kol'i-bus), *n.*; pl. *collybi* (-bi). [*Gr. κόλλυβος*, a small coin, also exchange, the rate of exchange. See *collybist*.] The smallest Athenian coin, apparently equivalent in value to about the sixteenth part of a United States cent.

collyria, *n.* Plural of *collyrium*.

Collyridian (kol-i-rid'i-an), *n.* and *a.* [*ML. Collyridiani*, pl., < *LL. collyrida*, also *collyris*, < *Gr. κολλυρίς* (*κολλυρίς*), a cake, dim. of *κόλλυρα*, a roll or loaf of coarse bread.] *I. n.* One of a heretical sect of Arabia in the fourth century, composed almost exclusively of women, who worshiped the Virgin Mary as a pagan goddess, offering to her little cakes which they afterward ate.

The Church of Rome is not willing to call the *Collyridians* heretics, for offering a cake to the Virgin Mary.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 317.

II. a. Of or pertaining to the Collyridians.

Among the *Collyridian* heretics, women were admitted to the priesthood.

Lecky, Europ. Morals, II. 387.

collyriet, *n.* [*L. collyrium*: see *collyrium*.] Same as *collyrium*.

collyrio, *n.* See *collyrio*.

collyrite (kol'i-rit), *n.* [*Gr. κολλύριον*, *collyrium* (see *collyrium*), + *-ite*.] A variety of clay of a white color, with shades of gray, red, or yellow.

collyrium (ko-lir'i-um), *n.*; pl. *collyria* (-ā). [*L.*, < *Gr. κολλύριον*, an eye-salve, poultice, dim. of *κόλλυρα*, a roll of bread.] 1. Eye-wash, or a salve for the eyes.

Democritus's *collyrium* is not so sovereign to the eyes as this is to the heart.

Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 330.

He that took clay and spittle to open the blind eyes, can make anything be *collyrium*.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 42.

2. A preparation to blacken or color the eyelids and eyebrows.

I will but touch your temples,
The corners of your eyes, and tinct the tip,
The very tip o' your nose, with this *collyrium*.

B. Jonson, Fortunate Isles.

A *collyrium* commonly composed of the smoke-black which is produced by burning a kind of liban—an aromatic resin.

E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, I. 41.

3. A preparation of medicine in a solid state, made up in a long cylindrical roll so as to be introduced into an opening of the body, as the anus, nostril, etc.; a suppository.

colmar¹ (kol'mār), *n.* A sort of pear, so called from the town of Colmar in Alsace.

colmar², *n.* [Origin obscure.] A fan. See extract under *bubble-bow*. [Fashionable slang.]

colmeniert, *n.* [Also written *tolmeiner*: corrupt forms, supposed by some to represent F. *d'Allemagne*, now *Allemagne* (cf. *Almain*), of Germany, the plant being a German pink.] The sweet-william: a name used in old herbals.

colmeyt, *n.* An obsolete form of *colmy*.

colmy, *a.* [*ME. colmy*, *colmie*, appar. < **colm*, *E. culm*¹, coal-dust: see *culm*¹ and *coal*.] Black; smutted; collid.

He sette him wel loze,
In beggeres rowe;
He lokede him abute
With his *colmie* snute.

King Horn (E. E. T. S.), I. 1082.

Thanne Pacience parcedyd of poyntes of his cote,
Was *colmy* [var. *colomy*, *culmy*] thorw couetise and vn-
kynde deayrynge.

Piers Plowman (B), xiii. 356.

colmy (kol'mi), *n.* [*colmy*, *a.*] A local English name of the coalfish.

colobe¹, *n.* [*LL. colobium*: see *colobium*.] Same as *colobium*. *Wright*.

colobe² (kol'ōb), *n.* A book-name of monkeys of the genus *Colobus*.

colobia, *n.* Plural of *colobium*.

colobin (kol'ō-bin), *n.* [*Colobus* + *-in*.] A monkey of the genus *Colobus*; a colobe. *E. Buyth*.

colobium (ko-lō'bi-um), *n.*; pl. *colobia* (-ā). [*LL.*, < *Gr. κολόβιον*, *κολόβιον*, a colobium, < *κόλος*, docked, curtailed, mutilated, < *κόλος*, docked, curtailed. Cf. *colure*.] 1. A tunic without sleeves, or with short close-fitting sleeves, worn by deacons and others in the early church: identical with or a variety of the dalmatic. See *dalmatic* and *leviton*.—2. A similar garment, with or without a hood, formerly worn by monks.—3. A dress worn by a king at his coronation, corresponding to the clerical dalmatic. See *dalmatic*.

coloboma (kol-ō-bō'mā), *n.*; pl. *colobomata* (-mā-tā). [*NL.*, < *Gr. κολόβωμα*, the part taken away in mutilation, < *κολοβών*, dock, mutilate, < *κόλος*, docked, mutilated: see *colobium*.] In *med.*: (a) The part taken away in mutilation; a mutilation; a defect. (b) A defect in the iris, choroid, retina, optic nerve, or lens, due to incomplete or perverted closing of the choroidal fissure: also used for other fissures in the eye or its lids.

Colobrachia (kol-ō-brā'ki-ā), *n.* pl. [*NL.*, < *Gr. κόλος*, docked, curtailed, < *L. brachium*, arm.] In Haeckel's system of classification, a primary group of *Echinodermata*, consisting of the sea-stars or starfishes (*Asterida*) and sea-lilies or lily-stars (*Crinoida*), together distinguished from the armless echinoderms (*Lipobrachia*), which comprise the sea-urchins and sea-cucumbers.

colobrachiata (kol-ō-brā'ki-āt), *a.* [*As Colobrachia* + *-ate*.] Of or pertaining to the *Colobrachia*.

Colobus (kol'ō-bus), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. κόλος*, docked, curtailed: see *colobium*.] 1. A genus of African monkeys, of the family *Semnopithecidae*. They have a sacular stomach, a rudimentary thumb (whence the name), a high facial angle, cheek-pouches, and ischial callosities. There are several species, some of very handsome coloration.

2. [*I. c.*] A monkey of the genus *Colobus*; a colobe or colobin. *Sclater*.—3. A genus of reptiles. *Merrem*, 1820.—4. A genus of coleopterous insects. *Serville*, 1833.—5. A genus of mollusks.

Colocasia (kol-ō-kā'si-ā), *n.* [*NL.*, < *L. colocasia*, fem. sing., also *colocasia*, neut. pl., < *Gr. κολοκασία*, fem. sing., also *κολοκάσιον*, neut. sing.; an Egyptian plant resembling the water-lily.] A genus of plants, of the natural order *Araceae*, natives of the East Indies, with acrid leaves



Colocasia antiquorum.

and tubers, the latter containing much starchy matter. *C. antiquorum* (*C. esculentum*) and its several varieties have long been cultivated for use as food, and are found throughout the tropics, being the well-known *taro* (*kalo*) of the Pacific islands, the *yu-tao* of China, the *sato imo* of Japan, and the *oto* of Central America. In the Sandwich Islands the leaves are roasted and eaten in the same manner as the tubers.

Colocephali (kol-ō-sef'a-lī), *n.* pl. [*NL.*, pl. of *colocephalus*: see *colocephalus*.] An order of physostomous fishes having no preopercular arch, no preoperculum, and no symplectic, maxillary, or pterygoid bones. It was constituted for the typical *Muraenidae*. *Cope*, 1870.

colocephalous (kol-ō-sef'a-lus), *a.* [*Gr. κολοκεφαλος*, < *Gr. κόλος*, docked, defective, < *κεφαλή*, head.] In *ichth.*, lacking or defective in certain bones of the head; specifically, pertaining to or having the characters of the *Colocephali*.

colocola, **colocolo** (kol-o-kō'lā, -lō), *n.* [*S. Amer.*] The native name of a wild cat of South America, *Felis colocolo* of Molina, related to the ocelot and of about the same size. It is of marked

ferocity, and is very destructive to the animals among which it lives, especially to the monkeys.

colocynth (kol'ō-sinth), *n.* [Also formerly *colocynth*; < *ME. colocynth* (= *D. kolokynth*-(appel) = *G. colocynthe* = *Dan. Sw. kolokvint*), < *OF. colocynthe* (*F. colocynthe*); also *colocynthida* = *Sp. colocynthida* = *Pg. colocynthida* = *It. colocynthida*, < *ML. colocynthida*, for *colocynthida*, acc. of *colocynthis*; < *L. colocynthis*, < *Gr. κολοκύνθη*, the colocynth and its fruit, < *κολοκύνθη*, *κολοκύνθη*, the round gourd or pumpkin.] The bitter apple, the fruit of a cucurbitaceous plant, *Citrullus Colocynthis*, indigenous in the warmer parts of Asia, but now widely cultivated on account of its medicinal properties. The fruit is a round gourd, resembling an orange in size and appearance, with many seeds embedded in a light and spongy pulp, which is very bitter. It is used in medicine as a purgative. The seeds are an article of food in some parts of Africa.



Colocynthis (Citrullus Colocynthis).—Flowering branch and fruit.

colocynthein (kol-ō-sin'thē-in), *n.* [*colocynth* + *-ein*.] A resinous substance formed, together with sugar, by the action of sulphuric acid on colocynthin.

colocynthin (kol-ō-sin'thin), *n.* [*colocynth* + *-in*.] A peculiar principle obtained from colocynth, and present to a greater or less extent in many plants of the gourd family. It is a soft, semi-transparent mass resembling some resins, very soluble in alcohol, and far less so in water, but affording with the latter a solution of extreme bitterness. It is a violent purgative.

colocynthitin (kol-ō-sin'thi-tin), *n.* [*colocynth* + *-ite*² + *-in*.] A white, crystalline, tasteless substance obtained from colocynth.

cologne (kō-lōn'), *n.* [An abbrev. of *F. eau de Cologne*, Cologne water: *cau*, < *L. aqua*, water; *de*, < *L. de*, of; *Cologne* = *G. Köln*, < *ML. Colonia*, orig., in *L. Colonia Agrippina* or *Agrippinensis*: so called in honor of *Agrippina*, the wife of the emperor Claudius.] A perfumed spirit, first made on a large scale at Cologne in 1709 by Jean Farina, and still extensively produced there by persons bearing or assuming that name. It consists of spirits of wine treated with a few drops of different essential oils blended so as to yield a fine fragrant scent. Also called *eau de Cologne* and *Cologne water*.

Cologne earth, glue, etc. See the nouns.

cololite (kol'ō-lit), *n.* [*Gr. κόλον*, the colon (see *colon*), + *λίθος*, a stone.] In *geol.*, a substance appearing to be the petrified intestines of fishes or their contents, but more probably formed of worm-casts like those of the lobworm. It is frequently found in the lithographic sandstone of the Oolite.

colomba (kō-lom'bā), *n.* Same as *columbo*.

Colombella, *n.* Same as *Columbella*.

Colombian (kō-lom'bi-an), *a.* and *n.* [*Colombia* + *-an*.] *I. a.* Of or pertaining to the United States of Colombia, a republic of South America, bordering on the Caribbean sea and the Pacific ocean, west of Venezuela and north of Ecuador. It was formerly part of the Spanish viceroyalty of New Granada, then (from 1819) part of the republic of Colombia (from which Venezuela withdrew in 1829 and Ecuador in 1830), and afterward (from 1831) the republic of New Granada till 1861, when the present name was adopted.—*Colombian bark*. See *bark*².

II. n. An inhabitant of the United States of Colombia.

colombier (kō-lom'bi-er), *n.* Same as *columbier*.

Colomesinæ (kol'ō-me-si-nē), *n.* pl. [*NL.*, < *Colomesus* + *-ina*.] In Gill's classification of fishes, a subfamily of *Tetrodontidae* which have the frontal bones narrowed and excluded from the orbits, the postfrontals being elongated, projected forward, and connected with the prefrontals.

colomesine (kō-lom'e-sin), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Colomesinæ*.

Colomesus (kō-lom'e-sus), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. κόλος*, defective, + *μέσος*, middle.] A genus of swell-fishes, typical of the subfamily *Colomesinæ*, containing those tetrodontids whose median frontal bone is narrowed and thus excluded from the roof of the orbits.

colometry (kō-lom'e-tri), *n.* [*Gr. κωλομετρία*, < *κόλον*, a clause, etc. (see *colon*), + *-μετρία*, < *μέτρον*, measure: see *meter*.] 1. In *anc. pros.*,

analysis of a rhythmical period into cola or sections. See *colon*¹, 2.—2. In *paleography*, measurement of manuscripts by cola or lines of determinate length; stichometry. See *stichometry* and *colon*¹, 3.

colon¹ (kō'lon), *n.*; pl. *cola* (-lā) in senses 1, 2, and 3, *colons* (-lonz) in sense 4. [= D. *colon* = G. Dan. Sw. *kolon* = F. Sp. Pg. *colon* = It. *colon*, *colo*, < L. *colōn*, a member of a verse or poem, < Gr. *κόλον*, a member, limb, clause, part of a verse.] 1. In *anc. gram.* and *rhet.*, one of the larger or principal divisions of a sentence or period; a long clause, or a group of minor clauses or commata. See *comma*, 1.—2. In *anc. pros.*, one of the members or sections of a rhythmical period, forming an uninterrupted sequence of feet, united under a principal ictus or beat: sometimes called a *series*. A colon could not consist of more than 6 trisemic, 5 tetrasemic or pentasemic, or 3 hexasemic feet. It usually corresponded to one of the lines of a modern couplet, triplet, or stanza, or formed part only of a longer line. A *pure colon* is a colon consisting of feet of one kind only; a *mixed colon* is composed of feet of different kinds. See *period*.

3. In *paleography*, a long clause or group of clauses, or a series of words of about the average length of such a group, estimated as approximately equal to a dactylic hexameter in extent—that is, as containing from 12 to 17 syllables. A colon in this sense was frequently written as a separate line in manuscript, and served to measure the length of a book or treatise. See *colometry* and *epos*.

4. A mark of punctuation formed by two dots like periods placed one above the other (:), used to mark a discontinuity of grammatical construction greater than that indicated by the semicolon and less than that indicated by the period. The colon is commonly used (1) to emphasize a close connection in thought between two clauses of which each forms a complete sentence, and which might with grammatical propriety be separated by a period; (2) to separate a clause which is grammatically complete from a second which contains an illustration or amplification of its meaning; thus, in this work illustrative clauses introduced by "as" are separated from the definition by a colon; (3) to introduce a formal statement, an extract, a speech in a dialogue, etc. Originally it was the mark of the termination of the grammatical or paleographic division called by the same name, and it is now frequently used to mark off metrical periods in prose intended for chanting.

colon² (kō'lon), *n.*; pl. *colons* (-lonz), *cola* (-lā). [= D. *colon* = G. Dan. Sw. *kolon* = F. Sp. Pg. *colon* = It. *colon*, < L. *colōn*, *cōlum* (prop. *cōlon*, *cōlum*), < Gr. *κόλον* (sometimes incorrectly written *κόλον* by confusion with *κόλον*, a member: see *colon*¹), the large intestine, also food, meat, fodder. Hence *colic*.] 1. In *anat.*, a portion of the intestinal tract, the so-called "large" as distinguished from the "small" intestine, continuous from the ileum to the rectum; the great gut, beginning at the cæcum and ending in the sigmoid flexure. In man and mammals generally the colon is distinguished from the preceding small intestine by its greater caliber, and by its sacculature, due to the particular distribution of its circular muscular fibers, which constrict it at some places and allow it to bulge out at others, making a series of pouch-like expansions. It may also present continuous bands of longitudinal fibers, or lengthwise constrictions, so that the cross-section is not circular. The colon may not be distinguishable in size or appearance from the rest of the intestine, as in birds, where its commencement is marked only by the presence of a cæcum or of two cæca; and when these are wanting, there is no distinction. In man the course and situation of the colon are definite, owing to the binding of the gut in place by the mesocolon and gastrocolic omentum. Beginning at the cæcum and ascending by the right kidney, it passes under the concave surface of the liver and the bottom of the stomach to the spleen; thence descending by the left kidney, it passes in the form of an S to the upper part of the sacrum, where it becomes the rectum. The parts of the colon are designated according to their position or direction: as, the *right lumbar* or *ascending colon*; the *arch* of the colon, or *transverse colon*; the *left lumbar* or *descending colon*; and the sigmoid flexure, or *left iliac colon*. See cuts under *alimentary* and *intestine*.

2. In *entom.*, the second portion of an insect's intestine, generally broader than the preceding portion or ileum. It may be straight or convoluted, terminating at the anal opening, or separated from it by a short rectum.

colonate (kō-lō'nāt), *n.* [*LL. colonatus*, < L. *colonatus*, a husbandman, a serf: see *colone*, *colonus*, *colony*, and *-ate*.] The condition of a colonus or serf; a mild form of slavery existing under Roman and early feudal law.

colonet (kō-lōn'), *n.* [= F. *colon* = Sp. Pg. It. *colono*, < L. *colonus*, a husbandman: see *colonus*, *colony*.] A peasant; a rustic; a clown.

A country *colone* toll and mool.

Burton, *Anat. of Mel.*, To the Reader.

colonel (kēr'nel or -nl; old pron. kō-lō-nel'), *n.* [Orig. *coronel*, *coronell* (later also *coronall*), and then, after F., *colonel*, *colonell*, *collonell*; introduced from Sp. about 1548 (the date of the

first instance noted; see the first extract below); < Sp. *coronel* = Pg. *coronel* (> ML. *coronellus*) = It. *colonello* (> ML. *colonellus*, F. *colonel*, *colonnel*, > D. *colonel*), a colonel, lit. the leader of the column or company at the head of the regiment, < *colonello* (ML. *colonellus*), the column at the head of a regiment, dim. of *colonna*, < L. *columna*, a column: see *column*, and cf. *colonnade*. The change of *l* to *r* in the Sp. Pg. form is due to dissimilation, or perhaps to association with Sp. L. *corona*, Pg. *corôa*, a crown; cf. Sp. dim. *coronel*, a crown (in heraldry): see *coronal*. The E. word, orig. pron. as spelled, *cor-o-nel'*, *cor'o-nel*, became, by regular phonetic change, *cor'nel*, and now *cur'nel* (kēr-nel) (being often so spelled in novels and character sketches which seek to be realistic), retaining the *r* of its Sp. form; but the spelling was soon changed to suit the F. form, which was much more familiar to the eye of readers. Hence the later occasional pronunciations kō-lō-nel', kō-lō-nel. The chief commander of a regiment of troops, whether infantry or cavalry, next in rank below that of a general officer—in the United States army, of a brigadier-general. In the British army, except in the artillery and engineers, the office of colonel is often honorary, and is generally conferred on distinguished officers and princes of the blood royal, the real command resting with the lieutenant-colonel in each battalion, who after five years of service becomes a colonel. Generals who have had what is called "a regiment given to them" as a reward for service, and virtually as a retirement, have the rank of colonel. In the Russian, German, and Austrian armies the colonel of each regiment, holding the title only as an honor, is usually a member of some princely or other eminent family, often foreign, and sometimes appointed in childhood. Often, as a title, abbreviated *Col*.

Hee was . . . coronell of the footemen, though that term [was] in those dayes [1544] unuzed.

Life of Lord Grey (1575) (Camden Soc.), p. 1.

colonel (kēr'nel or -nl; old pron. kō-lō-nel'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *coloneled*, *colonelled*, ppr. *coloneling*, *colonelling*. [*Colonel*, *n.*] To act as colonel; play the colonel.

Then did sir knight abandon dwelling,
And out he rode a-colonelling.

S. Butler, *Hudibras*, I. l. 14.

Colonel Bogie. In *golf*, an imaginary player, to whom is assigned, by the committee in charge, a score against which the players have to play.

This "Bogie" score usually represents par play over the green, and it is made known before the competition begins, so that each competitor knows what he has to do at every hole. Each player counts his score at every hole, and if he holes out at that particular hole in fewer strokes, or in the same number, or in more than the appointed number, he wins, halves, or loses the hole to "Bogie," as the case may be. At the end of the game the number of holes won from "Bogie" are placed against those lost to "Bogie," and the player who is the greatest number of holes up or the fewest down wins the competition.

W. Park, Jr., *The Game of Golf*, p. 13.

colonelcy (kēr'nel-si), *n.* [*Colonel* + *-cy*.] The office, rank, or commission of a colonel.

colonelship (kēr'nel-ship), *n.* [Early mod. E. *coronellship*, *coronallship*; < *colonel* + *-ship*.] Same as *colonelcy*.

colonert (kō'ō-nēr), *n.* [As *colone* + *-er*.] Same as *colonist*. *Holland*.

coloni, *n.* Plural of *colonus*.

colonial (kō-lō'ni-al), *a.* and *n.* [= D. *koloniaal* = G. *kolonial* = Dan. *kolonial*, < F. *colonial* = Sp. Pg. *colonial* = It. *coloniale*, < NL. *colonialis*, < L. *colonia*, colony.] I. *a.* 1. Pertaining or belonging to a colony: as, *colonial government*; *colonial rights*; specifically, in *Amer. hist.*, relating to the thirteen British colonies which became the United States of America, or to their period. See *colony*.

Colonial journalism was a necessary and a great factor in the slow process of colonial union.

M. C. Tyler, *Hist. Amer. Lit.*, II. 304.

2. In *zoöl.*, forming colonies; consisting of or living as colonies; not separate; aggregative; social: as, the *colonial Anthozoa*.—**Colonial architecture**, the style of architecture prevalent in the American colonies just before and at the time of the revolution. It is a development of the classical forms of the English Renaissance modified by conditions of local materials and circumstances, and in many examples is characterized by much refinement of proportion and detail.

II. *n.* A member or citizen of a colony, especially of one of the British colonies in the eastern hemisphere.

It cannot . . . be fairly said that drunkenness is in any considerable degree a vice which distinguishes the younger generation of colonials. *Westminster Rev.*, CXXVIII. 554.

colonialism (kō-lō'ni-al-izm), *n.* [*Colonial* + *-ism*.] 1. A practice, idiom, or phrase peculiar to a colony.—2. Collectively, the characteristics of colonial life.

He broke through the narrow trammels of colonialism. *The American*, VI. 46.

colonialize (kō-lō'ni-al-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *colonialized*, ppr. *colonializing*. [*Colonial* + *-ize*.] To render colonial in character.

The institutions will be rapidly *colonialized* and Americanized. *N. A. Rev.*, CXLII. 75.

colonially (kō-lō'ni-al-iz), *adv.* 1. In a colony; as a colony: as, to live *colonially*.—2. In the manner of colonists; as regards the colonies. **colonialist** (kō-lō'ni-kāl), *a.* [*L. colonicus* (< *colonus*, a husbandman: see *colone*) + *-al*.] Relating to husbandmen.

Colonial services were those which were done by the Ceorls and Socmen . . . to their lords.

Spelman, *Feuds and Tenures*, xiv.

colonisation, *colonisationist*, etc. See *colonization*, etc.

colonist (kō-lō'n-ist), *n.* [= D. G. Dan. Sw. *kolonist*; as *colony* + *-ist*.] 1. An inhabitant of a colony; a settler in a colony; a member of a colonizing expedition.

Alarmed that so desperate an alternative [submission or independence] should be forced upon them, the *colonists*, still professing loyalty to a common sovereign, were driven nearer and nearer to a total denial of the power of the British legislature. *Bancroft, Hist. U. S.*, IV. 5.

2. An animal or a plant found in a country or region in which it is not indigenous.

A marine plant from the southern coast of North America, which must be regarded as a *colonist* in the Azores, although we have no evidence as to the time or mode of its introduction. *G. Bentham, Notes on Compositae*.

colonitis (kō-lō-nī'tis), *n.* [NL., irreg. < L. *colōn* (see *colon*²) + *-itis*.] The proper etymological form is *colitis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the colon; colitis.

colonization (kō-lō'ni-zā'shon), *n.* [*Colonize* + *-ation*; = F. *colonisation*, etc.] 1. The act or process of colonizing.

The increase of our trade and manufactures, . . . our growth by *colonization* and by conquest, have commenced to accumulate immense wealth in the hands of some individuals. *Burke, On Present Discontents*.

2. The state of being colonized. Specifically—3. In *U. S. hist.*, the assisted emigration of free negroes to Africa for the formation of colonies there. See *colonizationist*.—4. The settling of men temporarily in a voting-precinct in order to vote at an election.

Also *colonisation*. **colonizationist** (kō-lō'ni-zā'shon-ist), *n.* [*Colonization* + *-ist*.] An advocate of colonization; specifically, in *U. S. hist.*, one who favored colonization of emancipated slaves and free negroes, preferably in Africa, as the best remedy for the evils and dangers produced by slavery. Also *colonisationist*.

colonize (kō-lō'n-iz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *colonized*, ppr. *colonizing*. [= F. *coloniser*, etc.; as *colony* + *-ize*.] I. *trans.* 1. To plant or establish a colony in; occupy with a colony or colonies: as, England *colonized* Australia.

But Issa and Pharos, the only ones to which we can fix a positive date, were *colonized* only in the first half of the fourth century. *E. A. Freeman, Venice*, p. 191.

2. To form a colony of; establish in a new settlement; settle together as a body: as, to *colonize* the surplus population; to *colonize* laborers in a mining region.—3. To migrate to and settle in, especially as the first or the principal inhabitants; occupy as a colony: as, English Puritans *colonized* New England.—4. To place or settle for the time being in a voting-precinct so as to be able to vote at an election: as, to *colonize* voters.

II. *intrans.* To form a colony; congregate in a new settlement: as, to *colonize* in India.

Also *colonise*. **colonizer** (kō-lō'n-iz-ēr), *n.* One who colonizes; one who establishes colonies. Also *coloniser*.

colonizing (kō-lō'n-iz-ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *colonize*, *v.*] Given to emigration and the founding of colonies in new countries: as, the British are a *colonizing* people. Also *colonising*.

Rhodes too was in early times a *colonizing*, and so a famous power—one, therefore, of which some knowledge might naturally have reached the writer of the Pentateuch. *G. Rawlinson, Orig. of Nations*, II. 158.

colonnade (kō-lō'nād'), *n.* [*cf.* F. *colonnade*, < It. *colonnato*, *colonnata*, a range of columns, < *colonna*, < L. *columna*, a column: see *column*.] In *arch.*, any series or range of columns placed at certain intervals, called *intercolumniations*, from one another, such intervals varying according to the requirements of art and utility, and of the order employed.

colonnaded (kō-lō'nād'), *a.* [*Colonnade* + *-ed*.] Furnished with a colonnade.

Sombre, old, *colonnaded* aisles. Tennyson, *The Daisies*.
He visited Athens again, later than 432, for he saw the Propylaea or *colonnaded* entrance of the Acropolis, completed in that year.

R. C. Jebb, *Primer of Greek Literature*.

colonne (ko-lon'), *n.* [F., < L. *columna*, a column: see *column*.] One of the three columns, of twelve figures each, stamped upon a roulette-table.

colonnnette (kol-o-net'), *n.* [F., dim. of *colonne*: see *colonne*.] A little column.

The façade . . . with its multiple *colonnettes* and pilasters resembles a gigantic organ.

C. C. Perkins, *Italian Sculpture*, p. 187.

colonus (ko-lō'nus), *n.*; pl. *coloni* (-ni). [L., a husbandman, a farmer, colonist, later a serf: see *colone* and *colony*.] 1. A colonist.—2. Under the later Roman empire, a cultivator bound to the soil; an agricultural serf.

colony (kol'ō-ni), *n.*; pl. *colonies* (-niz). [Early mod. E. *colonie*; = D. *kolonie* = G. *kolonie* = Dan. *Sw. koloni*, < F. *colonie* = Sp. Pg. It. *colonia*, < L. *colonia*, a colony, < *colonus*, a husbandman, colonist, < *colere*, till, cultivate, dwell: see *cult*, *cultivate*, etc.] 1. A company or body of people who migrate from their native country or home to a new province, country, or district, to cultivate and inhabit it, but remain subject to or intimately connected with the parent state; also, the descendants of such settlers so long as the connection with the mother country is retained. Among the ancient Greeks the simple colony, which was not necessarily dependent upon the parent state except in religious matters, must be distinguished from a *cleruchy* (which see). Among the Romans the earliest colonies, so called, were merely garrisons in a hostile territory. Later, colonies were founded for the benefit of the poor of Rome; but Sulla restored the military character to the colony, which became in general a foundation for the benefit of veteran soldiers who had served their time. The colonists retained their Roman citizenship, and received their lands by lot, the original inhabitants of the site being subordinated to them. In American history the name is given especially to the thirteen separate communities along the Atlantic coast under English rule which combined in the revolution, and were formed in 1776 into the United States of America. They were (in geographical order) New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia. These were all originally English colonies excepting New York and Delaware, which were for a time respectively Dutch (as New Netherland) and Swedish (as New Sweden). Their governments were by charter (in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut), proprietary (in Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland), or royal (in the remaining colonies). In each (except Rhode Island and Connecticut, which chose their own governors) the governor was appointed by the crown or by the proprietaries. The crown claimed a veto on legislation, and jurisdiction of appeals from the court of last resort.

Once on a time thirteen famous colonies of the older England voted that they were and ought to be free and independent States. By that vote they ceased, in the sense of a colonial office, to be English colonies any longer. In the sense of history they became English colonies more truly than before. E. A. Freeman, *Amer. Lects.*, p. 25.

2. The country or district planted or colonized.

This citie [Augusta] was a Colony of the Romanes, by whom it was for a long time inhabited.

Cervat, *Crudities*, I. 97.

3. A number of persons of a particular nation, taken collectively, residing temporarily or indefinitely in a foreign city or country: as, the American colony in Paris.—4. A number of animals or plants living or growing colonially. Specifically—(a) In bot., a group of (generally unicellular) fungi or algae produced by cell-division from a common parent cell, and adhering in groups or chains, sometimes held together by an enveloping gelatinous substance, each individual being able to exist separately. (b) In zool., a polyp-stock, polypidom, or some similar aggregate of individuals: applied to various actinozoans, hydrozoans, and polyzoons, to the social or compound ascidians, etc. Thus, a bit of living coral is a colony of coral polypites. See cut under *Coralligena*.—Crown colony, a colony in which the crown has the entire control of the legislation, while the administration is carried on by public officers under the control of the home government: distinguished from colonies having a constitution and representative government. Gibraltar and Hongkong are examples of British crown colonies.—Old colony, specifically, the Plymouth Colony in Massachusetts, or the region once occupied by it: so called from having been the earliest settlement within the present limits of Massachusetts.

colony (kol'ō-ni), *v. t.* [*colony*, *n.*] To colonize. Fanshawe.

colophany, *n.* An erroneous form of *colophony*.

colophene (kol'ō-fēn), *n.* [*colophony* + *-ene*.] A viscid, aromatic hydrocarbon-oil obtained by the rapid distillation of colophony, or by distilling oil of turpentine with strong sulphuric acid, the product being in both cases afterward purified.

colopholic (kol'ō-fol'ik), *a.* [*colophony* + *-ol* + *-ic*.] Derived from or related to colophony: applied to one of the acids present in colophony. Colopholic acid is produced by the action of heat on pinic acid, and is the least soluble in alcohol of all the colophonic acids.

colophon (kol'ō-fon), *n.* [*LL. colophon*, < Gr. *κολοφών*, the summit, top, esp. in phrases like *κολοφῶνα ἐπιτίθεναι*, give the finishing stroke, *κολοφῶνα ἐπάγειν τῷ λόγῳ*, put an end to a speech, etc. (imaginatively explained by Strabo with ref. to the city *Κολοφών* in Ionia, because the cavalry from that city was "so excellent that it always decided the contest"; but see *colophony*); prob. akin to L. *lumen*, top, summit: see *column*. Cf. Gr. *κορυφή*, the head, top, highest point, < *κύρυς*, head, helmet: see *corypha*, *corypheus*.] 1. An emblematic device, or a note, especially one relating to the circumstances of production, as the printer's or scribe's name, place, and date, put at the conclusion of a book or manuscript.

The colophon may be, and frequently is, a pious ejaculation, such as "Laus Deo!" or "Deo sit laus et gloria!" . . . or . . . the mark or device of the printer; the seal, as it were, solemnly affixed to an instrument of high importance, as a published book was once thought to be.

N. and Q., 6th ser., IX. 170.

2. The end of a book; the word "finis," or "the end," marking the conclusion of any printed work.—3. [*cap.*] [NL.] In zool.: (a) A genus of coleopterous insects. Westwood, 1832. (b) A genus of arachnidans. Rev. O. P. Cambridge, 1874.

colophone (kol'ō-fōn), *n.* Same as *colophony*.

Colophonian¹ (kol'ō-fō-ni-an), *a.* [*Colophon* (see *colophony*) + *-ian*.] Of or pertaining to Colophon, an ancient city of Ionia.

colophonian² (kol'ō-fō-ni-an), *a.* [*colophon* + *-ian*.] Relating to a colophon, or the conclusion of a book. Cudworth.

colophonic (kol'ō-fon'ik), *a.* [*colophony* + *-ic*.] Derived from colophony, as certain resinous acids called *pinic acid*, *pimaric acid*, *sytric acid*, and *colopholic acid*. All these acids are isomeric, their common formula being $C_{20}H_{30}O_2$.

colophonite (kol'ō-fō-nit), *n.* [*colophony* + *-it*.] A variety of garnet of a reddish-yellow or brown color, occurring in coarse granular masses: so called from its resemblance in color and luster to the resin colophony.

colophonium (kol'ō-fō-ni-um), *n.* [NL., < L. *colophonía*, colophony: see *colophony*.] Same as *colophony*.

colophony (kol'ō-fō-ni), *n.* [Formerly *colofony*; sometimes written *colophany*, after F. *colophane*, formerly *colophone*, = Pr. Pg. *colophonía* = Sp. It. *colofonia*, < L. *colophonía* (sc. *resina*) (NL. also *colophonium*, > Dan. *kolofonium*), < Gr. *κολοφῶνία* (sc. *ῥητίνη*), Colophonian resin, fem. of *Κολοφώνιος* (L. *Colophonius*), Colophonian, < *Κολοφών* (L. *Colophon*), a city of Ionia, prob. so named from *κολοφών*, summit, top (there are about thirty towns named *Summit* in the United States): see *colophon*.] A solid, amorphous substance, of an amber or blackish-brown color, left after distilling crude turpentine with water; common resin, or rosin. It is widely used in the arts, especially in making soap and the cheaper grades of varnish, and in medicine as an ingredient of plasters. Also *colophone*. [The word is not now in use except as a book-word.]

Colopteridæ (kol-op-ter'ī-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Colopterus*, 1, + *-idæ*.] In Cabanis's classification of birds, a name of the American family *Tyrannidæ*, embracing the tyrant flycatchers and their immediate allies, as a group of clamatorial or non-oscine *Passeres*. See *Tyrannidæ*.

Colopterus (kol-op'te-rus), *n.* [NL. (Cabanis, 1845), < Gr. *κόλος*, docked, curtailed, + *πτερόν*, wing, = E. *feather*.] 1. In ornith., the typical genus of the family *Colopteridæ*.—2. In entom., a genus of coleopterous insects. Erichson, 1842.

coluquint, *n.* [ME., < OF. *coluquinte*, F. *coluquinte*: see *coluquintida*.] Same as *coluquintida*.

Cucumber wilde and coluquint doo bresce.

Palladius, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 34.

coluquintida (kol'ō-kwin'ti-dā), *n.* [= F. *coluquinte* = Sp. *coluquintida* = Pg. *coluquintida*, < ML. *coluquintida*, corruption of *colocynthida*, prop. acc. of L. *colocynthis*, > E. *colocynth*: see *colocynth*.] The colocynth or bitter apple. See *colocynth*.

The food that to him now is as luscious as locusts, shall be to him shortly as bitter as *coluquintida*.

Shak., *Othello*, I. 3.

color, colour (kul'or), *n.* [The second spelling is still prevalent in England; early mod. E. *colour*, *color*, *coloure*, *collour*, < ME. *colour*, *color*, *culur*, rarely *color*, < AF. *culur*, OF. *culur*, *color*, *culour*, *coulour*, F. *coulour* (> D. *kleur* = Dan. *kulör* = Sw. *kulör*) = Pr. Sp. *pg. color* (Pg. also contr. *cor*) = It. *colore*, < L. *color* (color-),

OL. *colos* (cf. *arbor*), color, tint, orig. a covering, from the root of *celare*, cover, hide, occultare, hide: see *conceal* and *occult*. For the transfer of sense, cf. Gr. *χρῶς*, *χρῶς*, surface, skin, color.] 1. Objectively, that quality of a thing or appearance which is perceived by the eye alone, independently of the form of the thing; subjectively, a sensation, or the class of sensations, peculiar to the organ of vision, and arising from stimulation of the optic nerve. The proper stimulus to the sensation of color is light radiated from a luminous body or reflected from the surface of a non-luminous body; but it can be induced by other means, as by an electric shock. When a ray of white light is analyzed, as by a prism, into parts each of a definite wave-length, the parts show the colors red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, and violet, which form a continuous spectrum, each color shading gradually into the next. (See *light* and *spectrum*.) These colors have been termed *primary* or *simple*, though in fact they do not excite simple color-sensations. If the colors of the spectrum are recombined, white light reappears. Similarly, if two colors which lie near together in the spectrum, both on the same side of light of wave-length 0.524 micron, are mixed (for example, if two rays of colored light are thrown upon the same spot so as to be reflected from it together), the intermediate colors are nearly produced. If, however, the colors, being on different sides of that point, are taken further and further apart in the spectrum, the mixture becomes gradually whiter (less saturated) until two colors are found which produce pure white light. If the colors are still further removed, a purple results. Those pairs of colors which when mixed produce white or gray light are called *complementary colors*; such are red and green-blue, orange and blue, yellow and indigo-blue, green-yellow and violet. The sensations produced by the different parts of the spectrum, however, vary with the intensity of the light: thus, orange when highly illuminated looks more yellow than when darker, and the main effect of increasing the illumination of a color is to add a yellow color-sensation, called the *color of brightness*. If, instead of mixing spectral colors, colored pigments are mixed, very different results are obtained: thus, while spectral blue and yellow produce white, blue and yellow pigments produce green. This is due to the fact that the blue pigment absorbs nearly all the yellow and red light, while the yellow pigment absorbs the blue and violet light, so that only the green remains to be reflected. Colors vary in *chroma*, or freedom from admixture of white light; in *brightness* or *luminosity*; and in *hue*, which roughly corresponds to the mean wave-length of the light emitted. The numbers which measure these quantities, as well as any other system of three numbers for defining colors, are called *constants of color*. Pure white light and darkness are not ordinarily regarded as colors; but white and black objects are commonly spoken of as colored, although the former reflect and the latter absorb all the rays of light without separating them into colors properly so called.

2. In painting: (a) The general effect of all the hues entering into the composition of a picture. (b) An effect of brilliancy combined with harmony: said either of a work in different colors or of a work in monochrome, or of an engraving: as, the picture has no color; the engraving is full of color.

Though there is no color, strictly speaking, in an engraving consisting merely of black and white lines, yet the term is often . . . applied to an engraving which is supposed, from the varied character of its lines and the contrast of light and shade, to convey the idea of varied local colour as seen in a painting. Chatto, *Wood Engraving*, p. 213.

3. Any distinguishing hue, or the condition of having a distinguishing hue—that is, a hue different from that which prevails among objects of the kind concerned, whether the prevailing hue be positive, as green, or neutral or negative, as white or black; hence, (a) in a picture or view, or in a fabric or other material dyed or painted, any hue, especially a pure tint (often implying a vivid one), other than black and white; (b) in human beings, from the standpoint of the white races, a hue or complexion other than white, and especially black; (c) in bot., any hue except green. See *colored*, 2.—4. The natural hue of the face; a red or reddish tint; flush; bluish; complexion in general.

But aye she drank the could water,

To keep her colour fine.

Fair Annie (Child's Ballads, III. 201).

Look, whether he has not turned his colour, and has tears in his eyes. Shak., *Hamlet*, II. 2.

My colour came and went several times with indignation. Swift, *Gulliver's Travels*, II. 3.

5. That which is used for coloring; a pigment; paint.

The statue is but newly fixed, the colour's

Not dry. Shak., *W. T.*, v. 3.

By mixing his colours with white, the artist obtains his tints. By mixing colours with colours, he produces compound colours, or hues; and by mixing colours or tints with black, he gets shades.

Salter's *Field's Chromatography*, p. 27.

6. *pl.* (a) A flag, ensign, or standard, such as is borne in a military body, or by a ship: so called from being usually marked by a particular combination of colors: sometimes used as a singular noun. See *flag*².

I thought I should have had a tomb hung round
With tatter'd colours, broken spears.

Luat's Dominion, iv. 5.

An author compares a ragged coin to a tattered colour.
Addison.

The national colours were waving in all directions.
O. W. Holmes, *Old Vol. of Life*, p. 26.

(b) A distinctive marking by color or colors, as of a badge or dress; specially colored insignia; hence, any symbol or mark of identification: as, the colors of a party; the colors of a boxer; the colors of a rider or an owner in a horse-race.

In whate cowntre thay kaire that knyghttes myghte knawe
Iche kynge be his colours.

Morte Arture (E. E. T. S.), l. 2304.

7†. An ornament of style.

Figures of poetrie,
Or coloures of rethorik.
Chaucer, *House of Fame*, l. 859.

8. Kind; sort; variety; character; description.

Boys and women are for the most part cattle of this
colour.
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 2.

He [Henry VIII.] could send Cromwell to the block the
moment he discovered that he was pursuing designs of a
colour which did not recommend itself to him.
Stubbs, *Medieval and Modern Hist.*, p. 244.

9. Appearance; aspect.

Nothing is further from colour or ground of truth, than
that which you write of Sir Robert Drury's going to mass.
Donne, *Letters*, xxxii.

A business difference between communes will take on
much the same colour as a dispute between diggers in the
lawless West, and will lead as directly to the arbitrament
of blows.
Contemporary Rev., l. 479.

10. That which serves to hide the real character of something and give a false appearance; mere appearance; false show; pretence; guise.

Why hunt I then for colour or excuse?
Shak., *Lucrece*, l. 267.

Under the colour of commending him,
I have access my own love to prefer.
Shak., *T. G. of V.*, iv. 2.

My father instantly clapped his hand on my uncle Toby's
mouth, under colour of whispering in his ear.
Sterne, *Tristram Shandy*, iv. 29.

11†. Reason; ground; especially, good reason; excuse.

The most colour of comparison is in the other twaine.
... And thus as I said, in these two things may you
catche most colour to compare the wealthy mans merite
with the merite of tribulation.

Sir T. More, *Cumfort against Tribulation* (1573), fol. 50.

I have the wars for my colour, and my pension shall
seem the more reasonable.
Shak., 2 *Hen. IV.*, l. 2.

What has Aëclus done, to be destroy'd?
At least, I would have a colour.

Fletcher, *Valentinian*, iv. 3.

Did I attempt her with a thread-bare name,
Un-napt with meritorious actions,
She might with colour disallow my suit.

Beau. and *Fl.*, *Knight of Malta*, l. 1.

12. An apparent or prima facie right, pretext, or ground: especially used in legal phraseology, and commonly implying falsity or some defect of strict right: as, to extort money under color of office; to hold possession under color of title.

Finding no colour to detain me, they dilaied me
with much pitty of my ignorance.

Evelyn, *Diary*, Dec. 25, 1667.

[He] went also to the houses of those few families planted
there, and forced some of them to swear allegiance to the
crown of Sweden, though he had no color of title to that
place.
Winthrop, *Hist. New England*, II. 170.

13. In mining, a particle or scale of gold, as shown when auriferous gravel or sand is panned or washed out with the batea or horn-spoon. [Cordilleran mining region.]—14. In phren., one of the perceptive faculties, its supposed function being that of giving the power of perceiving colors or of distinguishing their shades.

—15. In her. See *tincture*.—16. Animation; vividness.

Ho couthe kyndliche with colour disciue,
Yf alle the worlde were whit other swanwhit alle thynges?

Piers Plowman (C), xli. 214.

17. In music: (a) The various rhythmic, melodic, or harmonic characteristics in a composition which constitute its individuality, as variations in rhythm, melodic decorations or figures, intentional discords, etc. The use of the term is traceable to the early use of colored lines to assist in the interpretation of the neumes, and also of colored notes and other signs in the mensural-music. (b) The timbre or quality of a musical tone. See *timbre*.—Absorption of color. See *absorption*.—Accidental colors, acoustic color, adjective color. See the adjectives.—Application colors. Same as *spirit colors*.—Artists' colors, the finer and more expensive colors used by artists, in distinction from the coarser colors used by house-painters.—Body color. See *body-color*.—Brass-color. See *brass*.—Broken colors. See *broken*.—Cake-color. See *water-color*, below.—Coal-tar colors. See *coal-tar*.—Color in pleading†, in law, a false statement pleaded by the defendant, from which the plaintiff seems to have

an apparent but not a sufficient right, the object being to lay a foundation for matter in avoidance of it.—Color of office, the semblance of right by which a sheriff or other officer assumes to do that which the law does not really authorize. It implies an illegal act.—Color of title, semblance or appearance of title, irrespective of its validity. According to the stricter authorities, to give color of title the instrument should be good in form, identify the property, profess to convey it, and be duly executed; and in such case possession under it may ripen into perfect title, irrespective of the void or voidable character of the instrument.—Confluent colors. See *confluent*.—Distemper colors, colors ground in water to a creamy consistency, to which is added a sizing of glue or white of egg to make them adhere to the surface to which they are applied. They are generally used for decorating plastered walls or ceilings. Also called *fresco colors*.—Dry color, any dry pigment suitable for grinding in a medium to be used in painting.—Ecclesiastical colors, liturgical colors, colors for vestments, and for hangings of the altar, sanctuary, pulpit, etc., varying according to the festival, the season, or the kind of office. According to the Roman sequence of colors, white, as the color of purity and joy, is used on the festivals of Christ, the Virgin, angels, and saints not martyrs, and at marriages; red, as the color of blood, on the feasts of the Holy Cross and of martyrs, and also at Whitsuntide with reference to the tongues of fire (Acts ii. 3); violet or purple, as the penitential color, in Advent, Septuagesima, etc., Lent, and on vigils, etc.; green, the prevailing color of natural vegetation, and symbolic of hope, on days and during seasons not otherwise distinguished, especially from Trinity to Advent Sunday, both exclusive; black, on Good Friday, at funerals, and at services for the departed. These colors are widely used in Anglican churches also, though less frequently for vestments than for hangings. Some Anglican churches have revived the old English or Sarum colors, namely, red as the ordinary Sunday color, as a penitential color on Ash Wednesday, Good Friday, Easter Even, and Whit-sun Even, and also on the same days as in the Roman use; white, throughout Eastertide; yellow, for feasts of confessors; blue, indifferently with green; and brown or gray with violet, for penitential seasons. In the Greek Church vestments, etc., of various colors are used, but there is no fixed or habitual sequence as in the West, except that red is preferred for Lent.—Fast colors, those colors which do not wash out or fade easily from exposure to the sun.

The name of fast colors is given to those which resist the action of light, air, water, alcohol, dilute acids and alkalis, and of weak hypochlorites and soap solution.

Calvert, *Dyeing and Calico-printing*, p. 19.

Fresco colors. Same as distemper colors (which see, above).—Fundamental color, a color which, under the illumination of average diffused daylight, produces as nearly as possible a fundamental color-sensation. Also called primary color. See *color-sensation*.—General color, in painting, the effect in combination of all the hues or tones appearing in a picture.—Gradation of color, the continuous variation of the color-sensations excited by the different parts of a surface.—Graining-colors, colors ground in linseed-oil with the addition of a small amount of wax to prevent their spreading when manipulated with a graining-comb to imitate the graining of various woods.

—Ground color. See *ground*, a.—High color. (a) A hue which excites intensely chromatic color-sensations. (b) Redness of the complexion.—Intense color, a high color.

—Japan colors, colors ground in a medium called japan. They are used by coach- and car-painters, and are often called coach-colors. They are thinned with turpentine before using, and dry dead or flat, that is, without any gloss. They are afterward varnished, which brings out the brilliancy of color.—Law of color, the principle that every color of the spectrum can be matched by a mixture of some two out of three colors, namely, the scarlet vermilion of the spectrum at wave-length 0.639 (Angström), the pure blue of the spectrum at wave-length 0.464, and a green a little more intense than the pure green of the spectrum at wave-length 0.524, except only that the green of the spectrum contains a little of both red and blue.—Liturgical colors. See *ecclesiastical colors*, above.

—Local color. (a) In painting, the hue, or combination of hues, special to any object or part. (b) A general system of light and shadow upon which the modeling and tinting of details is executed; chiaroscuro.

Local colour in all the black and white arts means the translation of all hues into their relative degrees of gray.

Hamerton, *Graphic Arts*, p. 424.

(c) Distinct characteristics, peculiarities, or individuality: said of a place, a country, a period, etc.

One [tower] inserted in the body of the wall (of Chester) and the other connected with it by a short, crumbling ridge of masonry, they contribute to a positive jumble of local color.

H. James, Jr., *Trans. Sketches*, p. 11.

Hence—(d) Analogous characteristics in a literary composition.—Low color, a color of little chromatic intensity.

—Mixture of colors, a color which throws upon the retina a sum of lights similar in quantity, and proportionate in intensity, to the lights which would be projected by the constituent colors, the sum of the proportions being unity. Thus, if A, B, and C are the lights thrown upon the retina by three colors, and another color projects a light which is the sum of $\frac{1}{2}$ A, $\frac{1}{3}$ B, and $\frac{1}{6}$ C, then the latter is said to be a mixture of A, B, and C.—Moist color. See *water-color*, below.

—Neutral color, a color which matches a mixture of white and black.—Oil-color, a pigment of any kind ground in linseed- or poppy-oil. The former oil is generally used for house-paints, the latter for artists' colors.—Persons of color, specifically, persons having any proportion, however small, of African blood.

Marriages between white men and women of colour are by no means rare.

M'Culloch, *Geog. Dict.*, Brazil.

Positive colors, those colors which are unbroken by such accidents as affect neutral colors.—Primary colors. (a) The seven colors into which Newton arbitrarily divided the spectrum. See def. 1, above. (b) The colors red, yellow, and blue, from the mixture of which it was erroneously supposed (from the facts of the mechanical mixture of pigments) all other colors could be produced. (c) The red, green, and violet light of the spectrum, from the

mixture of which all other colors can be produced. Also called fundamental colors.—Pulp-colors, the name given by paper-stainers and calico-printers to colors ground in water.—Pure color. (a) A color produced by homogeneous light. (b) Any very brilliant or decided color. (c) In painting, color in which each hue is lighted or shaded only with modification of itself, and not with a totally different hue. Thus, a brick wall painted in pure color will be red in both sunlight and shadow, as distinguished from a representation of such a wall as red in the sun, and blue, gray, or brown in the shade.—Secondary colors. See *secondary*.—Spirit colors, certain colors obtained in calico-printing, so called from the use of "spirits," the technical name for the acid solutions of tin, in applying the colors. Also called application colors.—Subjective colors. Same as accidental colors (which see, under *accidental*).—Substantive color. See *adjective color*, under *adjective*.—To cast color, to lose color; change color.

He cast all his colour and bi-com pale.

William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 881.

To change color, to turn red or pale: said of a person.

Canst thou quake and change thy colour?
Shak., *Rich. III.*, iii. 5.

To fear no colour†, to fear no enemy: probably at first a military expression. *B. Jonson*; *Swift*.

I can tell thee where that saying was born, of, I fear no colours. . . . In the wars.

Shak., *T. N.*, l. 5.

To match colors, to find colors which produce the same color-sensations.—To show one's colors, to declare one's opinions, sentiments, or intentions.—Tube-colors, oil-colors put up in collapsible tin tubes, for the use of artists.

—Varnish colors, a class of colors used in glass-painting. They are soft, and form when applied a kind of glaze upon the surface of the glass.—Vitrifiable colors, the oxides of various metals ground to a paste in a medium, usually oil of turpentine, and used for decorating pottery. The colors are developed by being fused into the glaze at a high temperature in a kiln.—Water-color. (a) A pigment ground in water containing a small amount of glue, glycerin, honey, or molasses, to cause it to bind and adhere to the surface on which it is applied. When pressed into molds and thoroughly dried, they are called cake-colors; but when sold in the form of a stiff paste they are called moist colors. (b) A painting done in such pigments.—Young-Helmholtz theory of color [named for Thomas Young (1773-1829), who, however, did not prove the theory, and Hermann Ludwig Ferdinand Helmholtz, born 1821], the doctrine that there are three kinds of nerves in the retina, giving respectively sensations of red, green, and violet, and that all other color-sensations are due to the simultaneous excitation of two kinds of nerves or of all three.—Syn. 1. Shade, Tint, etc. See *hue*.—10. Flea, pretext, semblance, disguise.

color, colour (kul'or), v. [Early mod. E. also *coloure*, *coloure*; < ME. *colouren*, *coloren*, < OF. *colorer*, F. *colorer* = Sp. *colorar* (Pg. also *corar*) = It. *colorare*, color (cf. F. *colorier*, OF. *colorir* (> D. *kleuren* = G. *colorieren* = Dan. *kolorere* = Sw. *kolorera*) = Sp. *Pg. colorar* and *colorir* = It. *colorire*, color, paint, adorn), < L. *colorare*, give a color to, color, < color, color: see color, n. Cf. *colorish*.] I. trans. 1. To give or apply a color to; change or alter the color or hue of; dye; tinge; paint; stain.

There was no link to colour Peter's hat [that is, with smoke].
Shak., *T. of the 8.*, iv. 1.

2. Figuratively—(a) To cause to appear different from the reality; give a specious appearance to; set in a fair light; palliate; excuse; make plausible.

He colours the falsehood of Æneas by an express command of Jupiter to forsake the queen.
Dryden, *Ded. of Æneid*.

We have scarce heard of an insurrection that was not coloured with grievances of the highest kind.

Addison, *Freeholder*.

(b) To give a special character or distinguishing quality to, analogous to color in a material object.

Most [writings] display the individual peculiarities of their authors, and are colored by personal feelings.

Whipple, *Ess. and Rev.*, l. 233.

Coloring matter, any element from which the color of natural objects is derived, or any substance employed in the arts for the purpose of imparting color.—Coloring tool, in seal-engraving, a tool used for cutting color-lines upon the field of work. It has two cutting edges; one, placed in a line already cut, serves as a gage to fix the distance of the next line.—To color (a stranger's) goods†, to allow him to enter goods at the custom-house in one's name, to avoid the alien's duty: said of a freeman.

The said marchants shal not allow any man which is not of their company, nor shal not colour his goods and marchandize vnder their company.

Hakluyt's Voyages, l. 174.

II. intrans. To become red in the face; flush; blush: as, he colored from bashfulness: often followed by up.

"If you believed it impossible to be true," said Elizabeth, colouring with astonishment and disdain, "I wonder you took the trouble of coming so far."

Jane Austen, *Pride and Prejudice*, p. 301.

colorability, colourability (kul'or-a-bil'i-ti), n. [*colorable*, *colourable*: see *-bility*.] 1. The power of absorbing or receiving color.

The colourability of the lichens is not a property of these plants as a whole.

W. Crookes, *Dyeing and Calico-printing*, p. 375.

2. Speciousness; plausibility.

colorable, colourable (kul'or-a-bl), *a.* [*< color, colour, + -able, after LL. colorabilis, chromatic (in music), < L. colorare, color: see color, v.*] 1. Capable of being colored; capable of being dyed, painted, tinged, or stained.—2. Specious; plausible; giving an appearance of right, fairness, or fitness, especially a false appearance: as, a *colorable* pretext; a *colorable* excuse.

Among the many curious objections which have appeared against the proposed constitution, the most extraordinary and the least *colorable* is derived from the want of some provision respecting the debts due to the United States. *A. Hamilton, Federalist, No. 84.*

Every one hastened to urge some former service or some present necessity as a *colorable* plea for obtaining a grant of some of the suppressed lands.

I. D'Israeli, Amen. of Lit., I. 362.

His wives—the deadly-lively sort of ladies whose portraits are, if not a justification, at least a *colorable* occasion for understanding the readiness with which he [Henry VIII.] put them away.

Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 247.

=*Syn. 2. Specious, Plausible, etc. See ostensible.*
colorableness, colourableness (kul'or-a-bl-nes), *n.* Speciousness; plausibleness.

colorably, colourably (kul'or-a-bli), *adv.* Speciously; plausibly.

Elisha's servant, Gehazi, a bribing brother, he came *colorably* to Naaman the Syrian.

Latimer, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

Colorado beetle. See *beetle*².

coloradoite (kol-ō-rā-dō-it), *n.* [*< Colorado (see def.) + -ite*².] A native telluride of mercury, a rare metallic mineral, found in Colorado.

colorant (kul'or-ant), *n.* [*< L. coloran(t)-s, ppr. of colorare, color: see color, v.*] A coloring matter.

This wonderful *colorant* [rosaniline] may be constituted by the action of almost any of the oxidizing agents known in chemistry upon aniline. *Pop. Sci. Mo., XXV. 207.*

colorate (kul'or-āt), *a.* [*< L. coloratus, pp. of colorare, color: see color, v.*] Colored; dyed or tinged with some color. [*Rare.*]

Had the tunicles and humours of the eye been *colorate*.
Ray, Works of Creation, II.

coloration (kul'or-ā-shŏn), *n.* [= *F. coloration* = *Sp. coloración* = *It. colorazione, < L. as if *coloratio(n)-, < colorare, pp. coloratus, color: see color, v.*] 1. The art or practice of coloring, or the state of being colored; a coloring.

The most serious objection to the increase of the aperture of object-glasses was the *coloration* of the image produced. *Whevell.*

2. Specifically, the special character or appearance of the colors and colored marks on a surface; an arrangement of colors.

The slender whip-snakes are rendered almost invisible as they glide among the foliage by a similar *coloration*.

A. R. Wallace, Nat. Select., p. 54.

colorational (kul'or-ā-shŏn-al), *a.* [*< coloration + -al.*] Of, pertaining to, or dependent on color: as, *colorational* changes.

colorature (kul'or-ā-tūr), *n.* [= *G. coloraturen* = *Dan. koloratur, < It. coloratura, < LL. as if *coloratura (cf. colorabilis: see colorable), < L. colorare, pp. coloratus, color: see color, v.*] A general term for runs, trills, and other florid decorations in vocal music, in which single syllables of the words are to be sung to two or more tones. Also called *coloring*.

color-bearer (kul'or-bār'er), *n.* One who bears a flag; an officer or a soldier who carries the colors.

color-blind (kul'or-blind), *a. and n.* 1. *a.* Incapable of perceiving certain colors. See *color-blindness*.

Some men are verse-deaf as others are *color-blind*.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 273.

II. *n.* One who is incapable of accurately distinguishing colors, or certain colors; such persons collectively.

Another engineer had by some oversight not been tested in his division, and this led to his examination and . . . conviction by the writer as a *color-blind*.

Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVI. 483.

color-blindness (kul'or-blind'nes), *n.* Incapacity for perceiving colors, independent of the capacity for distinguishing light and shade, and form. It is not a mere incapacity for distinguishing colors (for this might be due to want of training), but an absence or great weakness of the sensations upon which the power of distinguishing colors must be founded. Color-blindness may be *total*, that is, the absence of all perception of colors as such, independently of light and shade, all colors appearing simply as shades; or *partial*, the entire or partial inability to distinguish particular colors independently of difference of light and shade. The most common form of the latter defect is the inability to perceive red as a distinct color, red objects being confounded with gray or green, and next in frequency is the inability to perceive green. The color which to a normal eye is complementary to the defective color appears as gray; and a mixture of white and black (gray) of the proper luminosity certainly cannot be distinguished by the color-

blind from the defective color (red or green). The results of statistical inquiries as to the prevalence of color-blindness show its existence in from 2 to 6 per cent. of males, while among women the number of cases seems to be considerably under 1 per cent. Also called *daltonism* and *achromatopsia*.

color-box (kul'or-boks), *n.* 1. A portable box for holding artists' colors, brushes, etc.—2. An instrument, invented by Maxwell, for mixing the light of any three portions of the spectrum in any required proportions.

color-chart (kul'or-chärt), *n.* A variously colored surface with lines of reference to facilitate the identification of colors.

color-circle (kul'or-sēr'kl), *n.* An arrangement of the hues red, orange, yellow, green, blue, violet, and purple, in this order, about the circumference of a circle.

color-combination (kul'or-kom-bi-nā'shŏn), *n.* A juxtaposition of colors.

color-comparator (kul'or-kom'pā-rā-tŏr), *n.* An apparatus used in comparing tints of the same color.

color-cone (kul'or-kŏn), *n.* A regular arrangement of colors in a cone, the vertex being black, the axis gray, every circumference a color-circle, and the intermediate parts intermediate in color.

color-contrast (kul'or-kon'trāst), *n.* A contrast of colors.

color-cylinder (kul'or-sil'in-dēr), *n.* A regular arrangement of colors in a cylinder, on the same principle as in the color-cone.

color-diagram (kul'or-dī'ā-gram), *n.* A diagram in which the colors are laid down upon an exact system.—*Newton's color-diagram*, a plane diagram in which any four points are chosen arbitrarily to represent any four colors, and the other points in the plane represent the other colors, in such a manner that the colors produced by the mixture of any two colors lie invariably on one right line.

color-doctor (kul'or-dok'tŏr), *n.* In *calico-printing*, a ruler or blade having a slight reciprocating motion, placed in contact with the engraved roll to distribute the coloring material.
colored, coloured (kul'ord), *p. a.* [*< color, colour, + -ed*².] 1. Having a color; dyed; tinged; painted or stained.—2. Having a distinguishing hue. (*a*) Having some other hue than white or black, especially a bright or vivid hue, as red, purple, blue, etc.: as, a *colored* ribbon.

Several fragments of gold, *colored* silk, and linen were also found, the relics of the regal dress in which it was customary . . . to inter kings. *Fairholt, I. 62, note.*

Take my *colored* hat and cloak. *Shak., T. of the S., I. 1.*

(*b*) In bot., of any hue but green: as, a *colored* leaf. (*c*) Having a dark or black color of the skin; black or mulatto; specifically, in the United States, belonging wholly or partly to the African race; having or partaking of the color of the negro. In census-tables, etc., the term is often used to include Indians, Chinese, etc.

What practical security has the *colored* citizen for his right [of suffrage]? *N. A. Rev., CXXVI. 387.*

Hence—(*d*) Of or pertaining to the negroes, or to persons partly of negro origin: as, the *colored* vote.

3. Having a specious appearance; deceptive: as, a *colored* statement.—*Colored glass.* See *glass*.—*Colored light*, a mixture of a nitrate or chlorate with charcoal and sulphur, or other ingredients that burn with a bright-colored flame, used for night-signals and military and pyrotechnic purposes. The salts chiefly used to give colored flames are barium chlorate, which imparts a green color; strontium nitrate, red; sodium chlorid or nitrate, yellow; potassium chlorid or nitrate, violet.

color-equation (kul'or-ē-kwā'zhŏn), *n.* An equation in which the different terms added together represent lights which impinge simultaneously upon the retina, and in which the sign of equality implies the exact matching of the colors of the light on the two sides.

colorer, colourer (kul'or-ēr), *n.* One who uses colors: as, painters and *colorers*. [Often used with a suggestion of merely mechanical work.]

color-guard (kul'or-gärd), *n.* In the United States army, a guard attached to each infantry battalion, having charge of the national and regimental colors. It is composed of a color-sergeant and seven corporals, who are selected for this service from the men most distinguished for courage, and for precision under arms and in marching. The color-sergeant carries the national colors. In the American civil war each regiment carried a national flag and a State flag, the latter usually borne by a corporal.

colorific (kul'or-rif'ik), *a.* [= *F. colorifique* = *Fr. It. colorifico, < L. color, color, + -ificus, < facere, make.*] 1. Having the quality of producing colors, dyes, or hues; able to give color or tint to other bodies.—2. Pertaining to color or color-sensations.

The several rays do not suffer any change in their *colorific* qualities. *Sir I. Newton, Opticks.*

The refrangibility of *colorific* rays cannot extend much beyond that of *colorific* light.

W. Herschel, quoted in Smithsonian Rep., 1880, p. 568.

Colorific intensity, the chroma of a color-sensation, or its departure from a neutral tint.

colorimeter (kul'or-rim'e-tēr), *n.* [= *F. colorimètre, < L. color, color, + metrum, measure.*] An instrument for determining the strength of colors, especially of dyes. It consists essentially of two glass tubes of the same size, placed side by side on a stand. They are about half an inch in diameter and 15 inches high, and graduated. A standard solution of the color is placed in one tube, and in the other is placed a solution of the sample to be tested. To the darker solution enough water is added to bring both solutions to the same depth of color, and from this is calculated the strength of the tested sample.

colorimetric (kul'or-rim'e-trik), *a.* [*< colorimetry + -ic.*] Of or pertaining to the colorimeter or colorimetry.

colorimetry (kul'or-rim'e-tri), *n.* [As *colorimeter* + *-y*³.] The determination of the strength of colors, especially of dyes, by means of a colorimeter.

colorine (kul'or-in), *n.* [*< color + -ine*².] A dry alcoholic extract of madder, consisting essentially of alizarin, purpurin, fatty matter, and other substances soluble in alcohol, present in garancine.

coloring, colouring (kul'or-ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *color, colour, v.*] 1. The act or art of applying or combining colors, as in painting.—2. A combination of color; tints or hues collectively; effect of a combination of tints, as in a picture or natural landscape.

The clouds that gather round the setting sun
Do take a sober *colouring* from an eye
That hath kept watch o'er man's mortality.
Wordsworth, Immortality, st. 10.

3. A particular use of color, or style of combining colors, as in the work of an artist.

They who propose to themselves in the training of an artist that he should unite the *colouring* of Tintoret, the finish of Albert Durer, and the tenderness of Correggio. *Ruskin, Modern Painters, III. iii. § 26.*

4. A peculiar character or indefinable tone analogous to the effect of a general hue or tint, or of the combination of colors in a painting: said especially of tendency or style in writing or speaking.

The Castilian poet has successfully given to what he adopted the *coloring* of his own national manners. *Ticknor, Span. Lit., I. 74.*

5. A specious appearance; pretense; show: as, the story has a *coloring* of truth.

The usurpations of the legislature might be so flagrant and so sudden as to admit of no specious *colouring*.
A. Hamilton, Federalist, No. 49.

6. In *music*, same as *colorature*.—7. The commercial name for a preparation of caramel used to color soups and gravies. See *caramel*, 1.—*Bronze coloring.* See *bronze*.

colorisht, colourisht (kul'or-ish), *v. t.* [*< OF. coloriss-, stem of certain parts of colorir, coulorir, F. colorier (= Sp. Pg. colorir = It. colorire), color, paint, adorn, a var. of OF. and F. colorer: see color, v., and -ish*¹.] To color; paint; renew the color of.

Would truth dispense, we could be content, with Plato, that knowledge were but remembrance, that intellectual acquisition were but reminiscence evocation, and new impressions but the *colorishing* of old stamps which stood pale in the soul before.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., To the Reader.

colorist, colourist (kul'or-ist), *n.* [= *F. coloriste (> D. Dan. colorist = G. colorist)* = *Sp. Pg. It. colorista, ML. colorista, < L. color, color: see color, n., and -ist*¹.] One who colors; a painter; especially, when used absolutely, a painter whose works are notable for beauty of color.

The great *colourists* of former times.
Malone, Sir J. Reynolds.

color-lake (kul'or-lāk), *n.* See *lake*.

The beautiful red combination of alizarin with alumina is generally known as a *color-lake* and not as a coloring matter proper. *Benedikt, Coal-tar Colours (trans.), p. 28.*

colorless, colourless (kul'or-less), *a.* [*< color, colour, + -less*¹.] Destitute of color; not distinguished by any hue; transparent, blanched, or entirely white: as, *colorless* water, glass, or gas; *colorless* cheeks or hair.

Light reflected merely from the outer surface of bodies is in general *colourless*. *Spottiswoode, Polarisation, p. 15.*

colorlessness, colourlessness (kul'or-less-nes), *n.* The state or condition of being without color or distinctive hue.

color-line (kul'or-lin), *n.* 1. In the United States, the social or political line of demarcation between the white or dominant class and persons of pure or mixed African descent.—2. *pl.* In *seal-engraving*, and in heraldic work in black and white, fine parallel lines engraved upon the field for the conventional expression of heraldic colors.

colorman, colourman (kul'or-man), *n.*; pl. *colormen, colourmen* (-men). One who prepares and sells colors. [Eng.]

color-party (kul'or-pär'ti), *n.* In the English service, the two officers who carry the colors of a regiment, usually the two junior lieutenants. Four sergeants are told off to assist, one between the two officers and three in rear rank.

color-printing (kul'or-prin'ting), *n.* Printing with one color after another, or in different colors at once occupying parts of the sheet.

color-reaction (kul'or-rē-ak'shon), *n.* See *reaction*.

color-sensation (kul'or-sen-sā'shon), *n.* A sensation of the kind produced by the excitation of the retina of the eye. Such sensations are of threefold variability, differing in luminosity, chroma, and hue. See *color*, 1.—**Fundamental color-sensation**, one of the three hues out of which all others are composed. These seem to be a pure red, green, and blue or violet.

color-sense (kul'or-sens), *n.* The power of perceiving color; the sense for color.

color-sergeant (kul'or-sär'jent), *n.* A sergeant who has charge of company or regimental colors. In the British army he is a non-commissioned officer who ranks higher and receives better pay than an ordinary sergeant, and, in addition to discharging the ordinary duties of a sergeant, attends the colors in the field or near headquarters. There is one to each company or battalion of infantry. They are selected for meritorious service, and wear an honorary badge over the chevron. A color-sergeant can be degraded only by court martial. In the United States army a color-sergeant is one of the regular sergeants detailed to carry the regimental colors. He receives no higher pay, but is relieved of the other duties of a sergeant. See *color-guard*.

color-striker (kul'or-strī'kēr), *n.* A practical color-maker. [Eng.] [In making chemical colors (chrome-yellow, Prussian blue, chrome-green, etc.), one is said to *strike* the color when the proper chemical salt is added to another solution to produce the precipitate of color. This use of the word *strike* is primarily English, but is current to some extent in the United States.]

color-triangle (kul'or-trī'ang-gl), *n.* A color-diagram in the form of a triangle so arranged that all colors are represented by points within it, and all points within it represent possible colors, except certain points in the neighborhood of the vertex representing the fundamental green.

color-variation (kul'or-vā-ri-ā'shon), *n.* In *zool.*, difference or variability in color within specific limits, as in color-varieties of the same species. There is in many cases a wide range of color-variation, sometimes correlated with geographical distribution, and no doubt dependent upon climatic and other conditions of environment; but in many other instances it appears to be an individual variation referable to no known cause. Specific categories of color-variation are *albinism*, *melanism*, and *erythrism*. (See these words.) The regular occurrence of some kinds of color-variation is called *dichromatism*, examples of which are the gray and red phases of many owls, and the white or colorless and variously colored phases of many herons. Regularly recurring or periodical changes of color, according to age, sex, or season of the year, do not constitute color-variation.

color-variety (kul'or-vā-ri-ē-ti), *n.* In *zool.*, a variety of a species characterized by a peculiar color, or by an arrangement of colors different from that seen in other varieties. Such characters are sometimes constant in a great number of individuals, and are supposed by many naturalists to indicate a tendency to the formation of races. The common black and gray squirrels of the eastern United States are well-marked color-varieties of the same species, though they were formerly described as two distinct species.

colossal (kō-lo'sal), *a.* [= *D. kolossal* = *G. Dan. Sw. kolossal*, after *F. colossal* = *Sp. colosal* = *Pg. colossal* = *It. colossale*, < *L. colossus*, a colossus; see *colossus* and *-al*.] Like a colossus; of extraordinary size; huge; gigantic.

This great colossal system of empire, thus founded on commerce. *Poignall, Study of Antiquities*, p. 95.

Let his great example stand
Colossal, seen of every land.
Tennyson, Death of Wellington, viii.

The great banquet-hall . . . contains a colossal chimney-piece, with a fireplace large enough to roast, not an ox, but a herd of oxen. *H. James, Jr., Little Tour*, p. 254.

=*Syn.* Immense, enormous, prodigious.
colosset (kō-lo's'), *n.* [*F. colosse*, < *L. colossus*: see *colossus*.] Same as *colossus*.

In another Court not far from this, stand four other Colossee, or huge Images of Copper.

Purchase, Pilgrimage, p. 469.

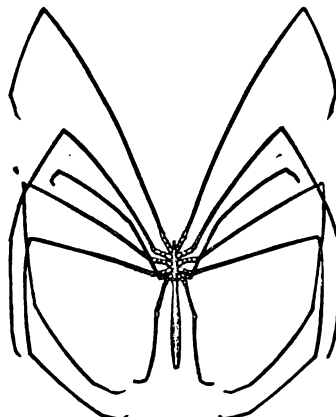
colosseant (kol-o-sē'an), *a.* [*L. colosseus*, also *colossicus*, < *Gr. κολλοσιαιος*, colossal, < *κολλοσιος*, a colossus; see *colossus*.] Like a colossus; gigantic; colossal.

Among others he mentions the colossean statue of Juno. *Harris, Philol. Inquiries*.

Colossendeidae (kol'o-sen-dē'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Colossendeis* + *-idae*.] A family of sea-spiders, of the order *Pycnogonida* (or *Podosomata*), typically by the genus *Colossendeis*, with the mandi-

bles rudimentary or lacking, and palpi present. It is the largest family of the order. Some of the species measure nearly 2 feet across the outstretched legs.

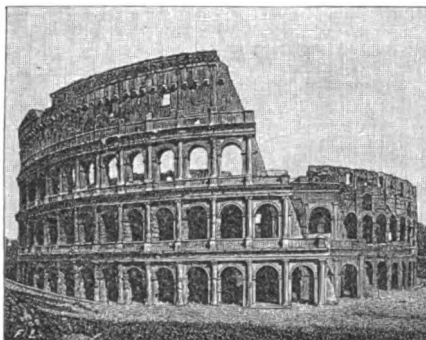
Colossendeis (kol-o-sen'dē-is), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. κολλοσιος*, colossus, + *NL. Endeis*, q. v.] A ge-



Colossendeis leptomphichus. After Carpenter.

nus of sea-spiders, typical of the family *Colossendeidae*. *C. colossea* and *C. leptomphichus* are examples.

Colosseum, Coliseum (kol-o-, kol-i-sē'um), *n.* [The form *Coliseum* (after *ML. Coliseum*, > *F. Colisee* = *Sp. Coliseo* = *Pg. Coliseo*, *Coliseu* = *It. Coliseo*, *Coliseo*) is now less common than *Colosseum* (= *D. G. Dan. Koloosseum* = *It. Colosseo*), < *L. (ML. NL.) Colosseum*, prop. neut. of *L. colosseus* (*colossicus*), colossal: see *colossean*, *colossus*.] A name given on account of its size to the Flavian amphitheater in Rome, the greatest of ancient amphitheaters, which was begun by the emperor Vespasian (Titus Flavius Sabinus), and finished by his son Titus in A. D. 80. A large portion of the structure still exists, part of the wall being entire. The outline of the Colosseum is elliptic, the exterior length of the building being 607 feet, and its breadth 512 feet; it is pierced with 80 vaulted openings or vomitories in the ground story, over which are superimposed on the exterior face three other stories, the whole rising perpendicularly to a height of 159 feet. The lower story is decorated between the arches with Doric semi-columns; the second and third stories, also with arched openings, bear respectively Ionic and Corinthian semi-columns; and the fourth story, which is higher than the others, and walled in, bears an equal number of Corinthian pilasters, and is pierced in alternate intercolumniations with rectangular windows, and in the remaining intercolumniations with smaller rectangular openings at a



Remains of the Colosseum, or Flavian Amphitheater.

lower level. The arena is 253 by 153 feet, and covers extensive substructions provided for the needs and machinery of ordinary gladiatorial displays, and for the flooding of the arena to convert the amphitheater into a place for naval contests when required. A system of awnings was provided for shading the entire interior. It is estimated that the Colosseum provided seats for 87,000 spectators. The exterior of the building is faced with blocks of travertine; the interior is built of brick, with considerable use of marble. See *amphitheater*.

colossi, *n.* Plural of *colossus*.

Colossian (kō-lo'sh'ian), *a. and n.* [*Cf. L. Colossenses*, *n. pl.*, *Colossini*, *a.*; < *Colossæ*, < *Gr. Κολλοσαι*: see *def.*] *I. a.* Of or pertaining to the ancient city of Colossæ.

II. n. 1. A native or an inhabitant of Colossæ, an ancient city of Phrygia, in Asia Minor; specifically, one of the Christians of Colossæ, to whom Paul addressed one of the epistles forming part of the canon of the New Testament.—2. *pl.* The abbreviated title of one of the books of the New Testament, "the Epistle of Paul the Apostle to the Colossians." It was probably written during the earlier part of Paul's imprisonment at Rome, about A. D. 62. Gnostic and ascetic teachers had invaded the church, and the object of the epistle is to set before the disciples their real relation to Christ, and the consequent largeness of both their spiritual life and their spir-

itual liberty. There is much in common, in the spirit, the thoughts, and even the phraseology of this epistle, with that to the Ephesians, which was written and sent about the same time. Often abbreviated *Col.*

colossic (kō-lo's'ik), *a.* [*L. colossicus*, < *Gr. κολλοσιος*, colossal, < *κολλοσιος*, a colossus: see *colossus*.] Colossal; as, "Colossic statues," *Chapman, Bussy D'Ambois*, i. 1.

A certain instrument that lent supportance
To your colossic greatness. *Ford, Broken Heart*, iv. 1.

Colossochelys (kol-o-sok'e-lis), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. κολλοσιος*, a colossus, + *χελυς*, a tortoise.] A genus of colossal fossil land-tortoises, of the family *Testudinidae*. *C. atlas* is supposed to have been from 12 to 14 feet long. The remains occur in the Sivalik hills in northern India. *Falconer and Cautley*.

colossus (kō-lo's'us), *n.*; pl. *colossi* (-i) or, rarely, *colossuses* (-ez). [= *F. colosse* = *Sp. coloso* = *Pg. It. colosso* = *D. kolos* = *G. koloss* = *Dan. kolos* = *Sw. koloss*, < *L. colossus*, < *Gr. κολλοσιος*, sometimes *κολλοσιος*, a gigantic statue; perhaps related to *κολλοσιος* or *κολλοσιος*, a long, lank, lean person.] A statue of gigantic size; specifically (usually with a capital), the bronze statue of Apollo at Rhodes, which is said to have been 70 cubits high, and was reckoned among the seven wonders of the world. According to the popular fable, it stood astride the mouth of the port, so that ships sailed between its legs; but in fact it stood on one side of the entrance of the port. It was overthrown by an earthquake in 224 B. C., after standing about fifty-six years, and its fragments lay where they fell for nearly a thousand years.

He doth bestride the narrow world,
Like a Colossus. *Shak., J. C.*, i. 2.

In that isle he also defaced an hundred other colossuses.
Sir T. Herbert, Travels.
One of the images . . . was a magnificent colossus, shining through the dusky air like some embodied Deity.
H. James, Jr., Pass. Pilgrim, p. 265.

colossus-wise (kō-lo's'us-wīz), *adv.* In the manner of a colossus; astride, as the colossus at Rhodes was fabled to have stood. *Shak.*

colosteid (ko-lo's'tē-id), *n.* A stegocephalous amphibian of the family *Colosteidae*.

Colosteidae (kol-os-tē'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Colosteus* + *-idae*.] An extinct family of stegocephalous amphibians, typified by the genus *Colosteus*. They had a lizard-like form, with the belly covered by rhombic shields, and imperfectly ossified vertebrae. They lived during the Carboniferous epoch.

colostethid (kol-os-tē'thid), *n.* A toad-like amphibian of the family *Colostethidae*.

Colostethidae (kol-os-tē'thē-i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Colostethus* + *-idae*.] A family of firmisternal salient amphibians, typified by the genus *Colostethus*. They have premaxillary and maxillary teeth, subcylindrical diapophyses and precoracoids, but no omosternum.

Colostethus (kol-os-tē'thus), *n.* [*NL.* (Cope, 1866), < *Gr. κόλος*, defective, + *στήθος*, breast.] A genus of tailless amphibians, typical of the family *Colostethidae*.

Colosteus (ko-lo's'tē-us), *n.* [*NL.* (Cope, 1868), so called with ref. to the imperfect ossification of the vertebrae, < *Gr. κόλος*, docked, imperfect, + *οστέον*, bone.] The typical genus of the family *Colosteidae*.

colostration (kol-os-trā'shon), *n.* [= *F. colostratio*, etc., < *L. colostratio* (n-), < *colostrum*, the first milk after delivery; see *colostrum*.] A disease of infants, caused by drinking the colostrum. See *colostrum*, 1.

colostric (ko-lo's'trik), *a.* [*L. colostrum* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of the colostrum.

colostrous (ko-lo's'trus), *a.* [*L. colostrum* + *-ous*.] Having the colostrum.

colostrum (ko-lo's'trum), *n.* [*L.*, neut., also *colostra*, *colustra*, fem.; origin obscure.] 1. The first milk secreted in the breasts after childbirth.—2. An emulsion made by mixing turpentine and the yolk of eggs.

colotomy (kō-lō'tō-mi), *n.* [*Gr. κόλον*, the colon, + *τομή*, a cutting, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμείν*, cut: see *anatomy* and *colon*.] In *surg.*, the operation of making an incision into the colon, usually for the purpose of forming an artificial anus.

colour, colourable, etc. See *color*, etc.
colouverinet, *n.* An obsolete form of *culcerin*. *Grose*.

colp¹, *n.* See *coup¹*.
colp², *n.* [Appar. a contr. of *collop*.] A bit of anything. *Coles*, 1717.

colp³ (kolp), *n.* [*W. colp*, a pointed spar, a dart.] A light dart or javelin used by the Celts.

colpencyma (kol-peng'ki-mä), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. κόλπος*, the bosom, the bosom-like fold of a garment (see *gulf*), + *ἐγχυμα*, an infusion.] In *bot.*, tissue composed of wavy or sinuous cells.

colpeurynter (kol-pū-rin'tēr), *n.* [*Gr. κόλπος*, the bosom, lap, womb, + *εὐρύνην*, a dilator, < *εὐρίναι*, dilate, widen, < *εὐρύς*, wide.] In *med.*,

a rubber bag into which water may be forced for dilating the vagina.

colpice (kol'pī's), *n.* [E. dial.; cf. NL. *colpicium* (Bailey), ult. < OF. *colper*, *F. couper*, cut: see *coup*¹. Cf. *coppice*.] A young tree cut down and used as a lever. [Prov. Eng.]

colpitis (kol-pī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κόλιτις*, bosom, lap, womb, + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the vagina.

colpocele (kol'pō-sēl), *n.* [= F. *colpocele*, < Gr. *κόλπος*, bosom, lap, womb, + *κύλη*, a tumor.] A tumor projecting into the vagina; hernia vaginalis. Also called *elytrocele*.

Colpoda (kol-pō'dā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κολπόδης*, winding, sinuous, < *κόλπος*, bosom, bay, + *εἶδος*, form.] 1. A genus of ciliate infusorians, representing a low grade of organization of the *Ciliata*, common in infusions of hay. They have somewhat the shape of a bean, move actively by means of numerous cilia, the longest of which are at the anterior end of the body, and have a contractile vacuole at the other end, and a large endoplasm in the middle. They become quiescent, retract their cilia, are incased in structureless cysts, and in that state multiply by the process of fission into two, four, or more individuals. The genus is referred by Kent to *Enehelyidae*. *C. cucullus* is found in fresh-water infusions. 2. [Used as a plural.] A synonym of *Arctisca*.

Colpodea (kol-pō'dē-ā), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *Colpoda*.] In Ehrenberg's system (1836), a family of illoricate enterodolous infusorians, with ventral apertures and simple cilia only.

Colpodella (kol-pō-del'ā), *n.* [NL., < *Colpoda* + *dim. -ella*.] A genus of monadiform infusorians, or so-called zoöspores, which become globular and encysted without passing through an amoeboid stage.

Colpodina (kol-pō-dī'nā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Colpoda* + *-ina*².] A group of ciliate infusorians, typified by the genus *Colpoda*. Claparède and Lachmann, 1858-60.

colpohyperplasia (kol-pō-hi-pér-plā'si-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κόλπος*, bosom, lap, womb, + *ὑπερ*, over, + *πλάσις*, a forming, < *πλάσσειν*, form.] In *pathol.*, overgrowth of the vaginal mucous membrane, associated with increased mucous secretion. — **Colpohyperplasia cystica**, colpohyperplasia in which many broad flat cysts develop in the mucous membrane of the vagina.

colpoperineorrhaphy (kol-pō-per'i-nē-or'ā-fi), *n.* [Gr. *κόλπος*, bosom, lap, womb, + *περινεον*, perineum, + *ράφή*, a sewing.] In *surg.*, an operation involving the vagina and perineum, performed for the repair of a perineal rupture.

colpoplastic (kol-pō-plas'tik), *a.* [cf. *colpoplasty* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to colpoplasty.

colpoplasty (kol-pō-plas-tī), *n.* [cf. Gr. *κόλπος*, bosom, lap, womb, + *πλαστός*, verbal adj. of *πλάσσειν*, form.] In *surg.*, a plastic operation on the vagina. Also called *elytroplasty*.

colpoptosis (kol-pop-tō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κόλπος*, bosom, lap, womb, + *πτῶσις*, a falling, < *πίπτειν*, fall.] In *pathol.*, prolapsus of the vagina.

colporrhagia (kol-pō-rā'ji-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κόλπος*, bosom, lap, womb, + *-ραγία*, < *ρηνύναι*, break.] In *pathol.*, hemorrhage from the vagina.

colporrhaphy (kol-por'ā-fi), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κόλπος*, bosom, lap, womb, + *ράφή*, a sewing, < *ράπτειν*, sew.] In *surg.*, the operation of uniting the walls of the vagina when ruptured. Also called *elytrorrhaphy*.

colporrhea (kol-pō-rē-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κόλπος*, bosom, lap, womb, + *ρῆσις*, a flowing, < *ρεῖν*, flow.] Same as *leucorrhœa*.

colportage (kol-pōr-tāj), *n.* [cf. F. *colportage*, hawking, peddling, < *colporteur*, hawk, peddle: see *colporteur*.] The work carried on by colporteurs; the distribution by gift or sale of Bibles and other religious literature.

colporteur, colporter (kol-pōr-tēr), *n.* [cf. F. *colporteur*, a hawker, peddler, newsman, < *colporteur*, carry on the neck, hawk, peddle, < *col*, neck (see *col*, *collar*), + *porter*, carry: see *port*³.] A person employed by a Bible or tract society, or the like, to distribute gratuitously or sell at low rates Bibles and various other religious publications.

col-prophet, *n.* See *cole-prophet*.

colrake (kol'rāk), *n.* [cf. ME. *colrake*, < *col*, coal, + *rake*.] 1. A rake or poker used by bakers. — 2. In *mining*, a shovel used in stirring lead ores during the process of washing.

colship, *n.* [ME., as if mod. **colship*, < *cole*⁴, treachery, + *-ship*. See *cole*⁴ and its compounds.] Treachery; deceit.

All we after drage off ure eldere,
The [who] broken drigtines word thurg the neddre
Ther-thurg haveth mankin
Bothen nith and win,
Kolepe and gisting. *Rel. Antiq.*, p. 210.

colstaff, *n.* Same as *cowlstaff*.

colt (kōlt), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *coul*; < ME. *colt*, a young horse, a young ass, < AS. *colt*, a young ass, a young camel, = Sw. *kult*, a young boar, a stout boy, dial. *kullt*, a boy or lad; cf. Sw. *kull* = Dan. *kuld*, a brood, children collectively. Cf. *child*.] 1. A young horse, or a young animal of the horse tribe: commonly and distinctively applied to the male, the young female being a *filly*. In the Bible it is applied to a young camel and to a young ass. In *sporting*, a thoroughbred colt becomes a horse at five years old, others at four years.

Thirty milch camels with their colts. Gen. xxxii. 15.
Behold, thy King cometh unto thee: he is just, and having salvation; lowly, and riding upon an ass, and upon a colt the foal of an ass. Zech. ix. 9.

2. A person new to office or to the exercise of any art; a green hand: as, a team of colts at cricket. [Slang.] — 3. A cheat; a slippery fellow.

An old trick, by which C. Varres, like a cunning colt, often holpe himself at a pinch. *Bp. Sanderson, Works*, II. 224.

4. A rope's end used for punishment; also, a piece of rope with something heavy at the end used as a weapon. [Slang.] — 5. The second after-swarm of bees. *Phin, Dict. Apiculture*, p. 23. [Rare.] — To cast one's colt's tooth, to get rid of youthful habits, or to sow wild oats: in allusion to the shedding of a colt's first set of teeth, which begins when the animal is about three years old.

Well said, Lord Sands;
Your colt's tooth is not cast yet. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., i. 3.

To have a colt's tooth, to have a tendency to friskiness, wantonness, or licentiousness.

Yet I have always a coltes tooth.
Chaucer, *Prolog.* to Reeve's Tale, i. 34.
= *syn.* *Filly*, etc. See *pony*.

colt (kōlt), *v.* [cf. *colt*, *n.*] I. *intrans.* 1.† To frisk, frolic, or run at large, like a colt. *Spenser*. — 2. [cf. *calve*, *v.*, 2, and *cave*¹, *v.*, II., 2.] To become detached, as a mass of earth from a bank or excavation; cave: with *in*. [Prov. Eng.]

II.† *trans.* To befool; fool.
lod. Take heed of his cheating.
Gi. I warrant you, sir, I have not been matriculated at the university . . . to be colted here. *Chapman, May-Day*, ii. 5.

What a plague mean ye to colt me thus?
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 2.

colt-ale (kōlt'āl), *n.* An allowance of ale claimed as a perquisite by a blacksmith on the first shoeing of a horse. *Brockett*. [Prov. Eng.]

colter, coulter (kōlt'ēr), *n.* [cf. ME. *colter*, *culter*, *coltoure*, < AS. *culter*, a knife, a colter, = W. *cwltyr*, *cwltr* = OF. *coudre* = Pr. *coltre* = It. *coltro*, < L. *culter*, a knife, a colter; cf. Skt. *kartari*, scissors, < √ *kart*, cut. From L. *culter* come also *cutlass*, *cutter*, etc.] An iron blade or sharp-edged wheel attached to the beam of

a plow to cut the ground and thus facilitate the separation of the furrow-slice by the plowshare. Also *culter*. — **Rolling colter**, or **wheel-colter**, a colter of circular shape rotating upon an axis sustained below the plow-beam.

colter-neb (kōlt'ēr-nēb), *n.* The puffin, *Fratercula arctica*: so named from the shape of its beak (neb).

colt-evil (kōlt'ē'vl), *n.* A swelling in the sheath, a distemper to which young horses are liable.

coltish (kōlt'ish), *a.* [cf. ME. *coltisch*; < *colt* + *-ish*¹.] 1. Like a colt.

He looked neither heavy nor yet adroit, only leggy, coltish, and in the road. *The Century*, XXVII. 184.

2. Frisky; gay; wanton; licentious. *Chaucer*.
Plato I read for nought, but if he tane
Such coltish years. *Sir P. Sidney* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 513).

coltishly (kōlt'ish-li), *adv.* In the manner of a colt; wantonly.

coltishness (kōlt'ish-nes), *n.* [cf. *coltish* + *-ness*.] Friskiness; wantonness.

colt-like (kōlt'lik), *a.* Like a colt; characteristic of a colt.

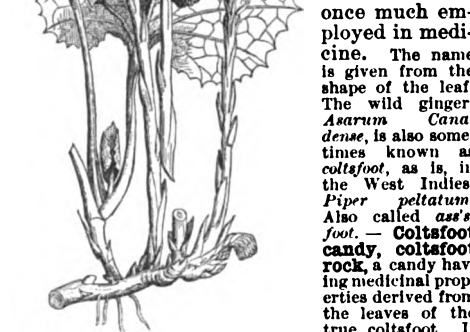
Devils pluck'd my sleeve: . . .
With colt-like whinny and with hoggish whine
They burst my prayer. *Tennyson*, St. Simeon Stylites.

colt-pixy (kōlt'pik'si), *n.* A hobgoblin: now explained as "a spirit or fairy in the shape of a horse, which neighs and thus misleads horses into bogs"; but this is a sophistication due to popular etymology, the word being a perversion

of *colepixy*, the will o' the wisp. See *colepixy*. [Prov. Eng.]

coltsfoot (kōlt's'fūt), *n.* The popular name of the

Tussilago Farfara, natural order *Compositae*, a plant of Europe and Asia, now naturalized in the United States, the leaves of which were once much employed in medicine. The name is given from the shape of the leaf. The wild ginger, *Asarum Canadense*, is also sometimes known as *coltsfoot*, as is, in the West Indies, *Piper peltatum*. Also called *ass's foot*. — **Coltsfoot candy**, *coltsfoot rock*, a candy having medicinal properties derived from the leaves of the true coltsfoot. It is used for coughs and colds. — *Sweet*



Coltsfoot (*Tussilago Farfara*).

coltsfoot, the European butter-dock, *Petasites officinalis* (*P. vulgaris*); also, *P. palmata* of North America.

coltstaff (kōlt'stāf), *n.* Same as *cowlstaff*.

colt's-tail (kōlt's'tāl), *n.* A name of the fleabane, *Erigeron Canadensis*.

coltza, *n.* See *colza*.

Coluber (kol'ū-bēr), *n.* [NL., < L. *coluber*, fem. *colubra*, a serpent, snake. Hence ult. E. *cobra*¹, *culverin*.] A genus of ordinary snakes, formerly coextensive with the family *Colubridæ*, now limited to the most typical representatives of that family.

They have transverse plates on the belly, the plates under the tail forming a double row; a flattened head with nine larger plates; teeth almost equal, and no poison-fangs. The harmless common snake or ringed snake of Europe, *Coluber natrix*, is an example of the genus.

colubrid, colubride (kol'ū-brīd), *n.* A snake of the family *Colubridæ*.

True *Colubridæ*, *Colubrina*, are land snakes. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 192.

Colubridæ (ko-lū'bri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Coluber* + *-idæ*.] A family of aglyphodont serpents, containing common innocuous species, representative of the suborder *Colubrina*. They have plates on the head, broad ventral scutes in single series, the caudal scutes in two series, a long and tapering tail, and no anal spurs. There is no coronoid bone, the postorbital is not extended over the superciliary region, and the nostril is in or between nasal plates. The family contains such species as the common snake of Europe (*Coluber natrix*, *Tropidonotus natrix*, or *Natrix torquata*) and the common black-snake of the United States (*Tropidonotus* or *Bascanion constrictor*). It is divided by Cope into 12 subfamilies and more than 200 genera. See cuts under *black-snake*, *Coluber*, and *Tropidonotus*.

colubride, *n.* See *colubrid*.

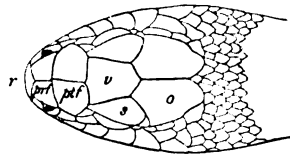
colubriferoust, *a.* [cf. L. *colubrifer* (< *coluber*, a snake, + *ferre* = E. *bear*¹) + *-ous*.] Bearing snakes or serpents.

colubriform (ko-lū'bri-fōrm), *a.* [cf. NL. *colubriformis*, < *Coluber* + L. *forma*, shape.] Same as *colubrine*, 1.

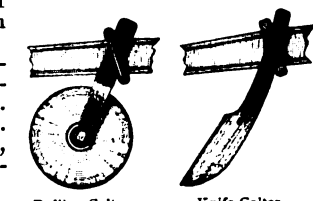
Colubriformia (ko-lū'bri-fōr'mi-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *colubriformis*: see *colubriform*.] Same as *Colubrina*, 2 (a).

Colubrina (kol'ū-bri-nā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *colubrinus*: see *colubrine*.] 1. A general term for innocuous serpents, as distinguished from *Viperina* or *Thanatophidia*. — 2. More definitely: (a) A suborder of *Ophidia*, containing all the innocuous serpents with ungrooved and imperforate teeth and dilatable jaws. Also called *Colubriformia* and *Aglyphodontia*. (b) The *Aglyphodontia* together with the *Proteroglyphia*, thus including venomous serpents of the families *Elapidae* and *Hydrophidae*.

Colubrinae (kol'ū-bri-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Coluber* + *-inae*.] One of 12 subfamilies of *Colubridæ*, with 36 genera, including *Coluber* proper, having the head distinct and moderately long, the



Head of *Coluber obsoletus*, top view.
p, rostral plate; pf, prefrontal; v, vertical; s, superciliary; a, occipital. Nostrils indicated by dark spots.



Rolling Colter.

Knife-Colter.

body and tail both long and slender, and the teeth entire and similar in size.

colubrine (kol'ū-brin), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. colubrinus, < coluber, a serpent: see Coluber.*] *I. a.* 1. Pertaining to a snake or serpent; ophidian; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Colubrina* or *Colubridae*. Also *colubriform*.—2. Cunning; crafty. *Bailey; Johnson.* [*Rare.*]

II. n. A colubrine serpent. *Micart.*

colubris (kol'ū-bris), *n.* [*NL., accom. of colibri, q. v.*] The specific name of the common humming-bird of the United States, *Trochilus colubris*.

colubroid (kol'ū-broid), *a.* and *n.* [*< Coluber + -oid.*] *I. a.* Colubrine; colubriform; specifically, resembling or having the characters of the *Colubridae*.

II. n. One of the *Colubridae* or *Colubrina*.

Columba¹ (kō-lum'bā), *n.* [*NL., < L. columba, fem., columbus, masc., a dove, pigeon, appar. = Gr. κόλυμβος, fem. κολυμβίς, a diver, a kind of sea-bird. Origin uncertain. Cf. L. palumbus, a wood-pigeon; Skt. kādamba, a kind of goose; E. culver¹, a dove.*] 1. A genus of pigeons, formerly coextensive with the order *Columbae*, now restricted to species typical of the family *Columbidae* and subfamily *Columbinae*, such as the domestic pigeon or rock-dove (*C. livia*), the stock-dove (*C. ænas*), the ring-dove (*C. palumbus*), and several others of both hemispheres. The bill is comparatively short and stout; the wings are pointed; the tail is much shorter than the wings, and square or little rounded; the tarsi are shorter than the middle toe, and are scutellate in front and feathered above; and there are 10 remiges or wing-feathers, and 12 rectrices or tail-feathers. See cut under *rock-dove*.

2. In *conch.*, a genus of bivalve mollusks. *Isaac Lea, 1837.—3. [l. c.] [ML.]* In the medieval church, the name given to the vessel in which the sacrament was kept, when, as was often the case, it was made in the shape of a dove. It was of precious metal, and stood on a circular platform or basin, had a sort of corona above it, and was suspended by a chain from the roof, before the high altar. The open-

Rom. antiq., a place of sepulture for the ashes of the dead, consisting of arched and square-headed recesses formed in walls, in which the



Columbarium, near gate of St. Sebastian, Rome.

cinerary urns were deposited: so named from the resemblance between these recesses and those formed in a dove-cote for the doves to build their nests in.—3. In *arch.*, a hole left in a wall for the insertion of the end of a beam. Also called *putlog-hole*.—4. *Eccles.*, the columba or dove-shaped pyx. See *columba*¹, 3.

columbary¹ (kol'um-bā-ri), *n.* [*< L. columbarium: see columbarium.*] Same as *columbarium*, 1. *Sir T. Browne.*

columbate (kō-lum'bāt), *n.* [*< columb(ic) + -ate.*] A salt or compound of columbic acid with a base: same as *niobate*.

Columbella (kol-um-bel'ā), *n.* [*NL. (Lamarck, 1801), < L. columba, a pigeon (referring to the dove-like color of the shell of the typical species), + dim. -ella. Cf. Columba.*] A genus of gastropodous mollusks, typical of the family *Columbellidae*. *C. mercatoria* is an example. Also *Colombella*.

columbellid (kol-um-bel'id), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Columbellidae*.

Columbellidae (kol-um-bel'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Columbella + -idae.*] A family of rhachiglossate gastropods, typified by the genus *Columbella*, having an oval obconic or turreted shell with rather short spire, a toothed inner and internally thickened crenulated outer lip, and a narrow aperture with a short anterior canal. The most distinctive feature is the dentition of the tongue, which has a low unarmed median tooth, and a lateral one on each side, somewhat like a cleaver and with silts separating denticles. There are several hundred species, mostly of small size and often brightly colored; they are all carnivorous and littoral, and are especially numerous in the tropics.

columbethra, *n.* See *colymbethra*.

columbiad (kō-lum'bi-ad), *n.* [*< NL. Columbia (see Columbian) + -ad.*] A heavy cast-iron smooth-bore cannon of a form introduced by Colonel George Bomford, U. S. A., and used in the war of 1812. Columbiads were made of 8- and 10-inch caliber, and were used for projecting both solid shot and shells. They were equally suited to the defense of narrow channels and distant roadsteads. In 1890 General Rodman, of the United States Ordnance, devised a 15-inch columbiad, which was cast hollow, and cooled from the interior, thus increasing the hardness and density of the metal next the bore. These guns are now obsolete.

Columbian (kō-lum'bi-an), *a.* [*< NL. Columbianus, < Columbia, a poet. name for the United States, < Columbus, Latinized form of the name of the discoverer of America, It. Colombo, Sp. Colon. The name is identical with It. Colombo, a dove, a pigeon, < L. columbus, a dove, a pigeon (see Columba¹); cf. the E. surnames Dove, Pigeon, Culver, Turtle, of the same signification.*] Pertaining to Columbia as a poetical name for the United States.

columbic¹ (kō-lum'bik), *a.* [*< columb-ium + -ic.*] Pertaining to or obtained from *columbium*.

columbic² (kō-lum'bik), *a.* [*< Columbo + -ic.*] Existing in or derived from *columbo*-root: as, *columbic acid*.

columbid (kō-lum'bid), *n.* A bird of the family *Columbidae*.

Columbidae (kō-lum'bi-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Columba¹, l. + -idae.*] The leading family of the order or suborder *Columbae*, including the true pigeons and doves. The characters of the family are much the same as those of the suborder, with which the group is nearly coextensive. It differs chiefly in the exclusion of the tooth-billed pigeon, *Didunculus strigirostris*, as the type of a different family. A few other genera, as *Goura*, *Caloenas*, and *Carpophaga* are sometimes likewise excluded. There are about 300 species, inhabiting temperate and tropical regions in nearly all parts of the globe. See *dove* and *pigeon*.

columbier (kō-lum'bi-ēr), *n.* [*Also colombier; < F. colombier, a dove-cote, pigeonhole (grand colombier, a size of paper), < L. columbarium: see columbarium.*] A size of writing-paper, 23 × 33½

inches in the United States, 24 × 34½ inches in England, and 63 × 89 centimeters in France.

—**Fetit colombier**, a size of paper 58 × 80 centimeters. **columbiferous** (kol-um-bif'ē-rus), *a.* [*< NL. columbium, q. v., + L. ferre = E. bear¹.*] Producing or containing *columbium*.

Columbigallina (kō-lum'bi-ga-li'nā), *n.* [*NL. (Boie, 1826), < Columba¹, l. q. v., + Gallina, q. v.*] A genus of *Columbidae*, the dwarf doves, usually called *Chamaepelia*: lately adopted instead of the latter, being of prior date. See cut under *ground-dove*.

columbin (kō-lum'bin), *n.* A non-conducting material placed between the parallel carbons of the electric candle.

Columbinae (kol-um-bi'nē), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Columba¹, l. + -inae. Cf. columbine¹.*] 1. The typical subfamily of the family *Columbidae*, containing the true pigeons.—2. In Nitzsch's classification, a major group of birds, equivalent to the order *Columbae* of authors in general. **columbine¹** (kol'um-bin), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. columbin*, < *L. columbinus*, adj., < *columba*, a dove: see *Columba*¹. Cf. *columbine²*.] *I. a.* 1. Pertaining to or having the characters of a pigeon or dove; in *ornith.*, belonging to the *Columbae* or *Columbinae*; columbaceous.

Com forth now with thin even columbine.

Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 897.

For it is not possible to join serpentine wisdom with the columbine innocence, except men know exactly all the conditions of the serpent.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 21.

2. Of a dove-color; resembling the neck of a dove in color.

II. n. One of the *Columbae* or *Columbidae*.

columbine² (kol'um-bin), *n.* [*< ME. columbine = F. columbine, < ML. columbina, columbine, prop. fem. of L. columbinus, dove-like: see columbine¹. Cf. the equiv. name culverwort.*] The popular name of plants of the genus *Aquilegia* (which see). The common European columbine, *A. vulgaris*, is a favorite garden-flower, and owes its name to the fancied resemblance of its petals and sepals to the heads of pigeons round a dish, a favorite device of ancient artists.—**Feathered columbine**, a book-name for *Thalictrum aquilegifolium*, an old-fashioned garden-plant.

columbite (kō-lum'bit), *n.* [*< columb-ium + -ite².*] The native niobate (columbate) of iron, a mineral of black color and high specific gravity, crystallizing in the orthorhombic system. It is the principal source of niobium (columbium), and generally contains also more or less of the allied element tantalum. Some varieties contain considerable manganese, and these are slightly translucent and have a dark reddish-brown color. It is found most abundantly in Connecticut, also in other localities of the United States, in Greenland, and in Bavaria. Also called *niobite*.

columbium (kō-lum'bi-um), *n.* [*NL., < Columbia: see Columbian.*] Same as *niobium*.

columbo (kō-lum'bō), *n.* [*< Colombo, in Ceylon, once supposed to be the original habitat of the plant.*] The root of *Jateorrhiza Cumaba* (*J.*



Flowering Branch of *Jateorrhiza Cumaba*.

palmata), a menispermaceous plant of south-eastern Africa, cultivated in some African and East Indian islands. The columbo of commerce consists of thick circular disks, an inch or two in diameter and depressed in the middle, cut from the root, the taste of



Columba.—French, 17th century. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

ing was in the back.—**Columba Noachi**, Noah's Dove, a constellation in the southern hemisphere, close to the hind feet of *Canis Major*. It contains, according to Gould, 115 stars visible to the naked eye; but only 3 are prominent. It was proposed by Bartsch in 1824.

columba² (kō-lum'bā), *n.* Same as *columbo*.

Columbacei (kol-um-bā'sē-i), *n. pl.* [*NL., pl. of columbaceus: see columbaceous.*] The pigeons and doves rated as a suborder (with *Galinae*) of *Rasores*. [*Not in use.*]

columbaceous (kol-um-bā'shi-us), *a.* [*< NL. columbaceus, < L. columba, a dove: see Columba¹ and -aceous.*] Belonging to or resembling birds of the suborder *Columbacei*.

Columbae (kō-lum'bē), *n. pl.* [*NL., pl. of L. columba: see Columba¹.*] An order of birds of the pigeon kind, sometimes including the dodo and sand-grouse, but more frequently excluding them. They are altricial, psittopedic, monogamous birds, having the skull schizognathous and schizorhinal, with prominent basipterygoid processes, the angle of the mandible not recurved, the rostrum slender and straight, the sternum double-notched or notched and fenestrated, the humeral crest salient, two carotids, one pair of syringeal muscles, the oesophagus small or null, the gizzard muscular, the crop highly developed, the gall-bladder generally absent, the ambiens muscle normally present, the oil-gland nude, small or wanting, the plumage not aftershafted, and the feet inessential. The group thus defined is divided by different authors into from two to five families.

columbarium (kol-um-bā'ri-um), *n.*; *pl. columbaria* (-ā). [*L., a dove-cote, a pigeon-house, hence later (LL.) in senses like those of E. pigeonhole, a putlog-hole, a hole near the axle of a wheel, a hole in the side of a vessel for an oar, a rowlock, a place of sepulture; prop. neut. of columbarius, adj., pertaining to doves, < columba, a pigeon, dove: see Columba¹.*] 1. A dove-cote; a pigeon-house. Also *columbary*.—2. In

which is persistently bitter and slightly aromatic. It is much used in medicine as a mild tonic. A false columbo-root is furnished by *Coccoloba fenestrata*, a menispermaceous plant of Ceylon. Also written *columba*, *colomba*, *columba*.—**American columbo**, the root of *Fraxea Walteri* or *Carolinensis*, a gentianaceous plant of the Atlantic States, having the mild tonic properties of gentian.

Cumel (kol-ū-mel), *n.* Same as *columella*, 1.

The cathedral . . . challengeth the precedence of all in England for a majestic Western front of *cumel* work.

Fuller, Worthies, Northampton.

columella (kol-ū-mel'ē), *n.*; *pl.* *columellae* (-ē). [*L.* (NL.), also *columella*, a little column (see *colonne*), *dim.* of *columen* or *columna*, a column: see *colum*.] 1. A little column.—2. In bot.: (a)

In many cryptogams, especially in *Musci*, as *Mucorini* and *Myxomycetes*, a central axis in the spore-case, a continuation of the pedicel. The spores are arranged about it, and in the *Myxomycetes* the capillitium branches from it.

The spores or gonidial cells are contained in the upper part of the capsule, where they are clustered round a central pillar, which is termed the *columella*. W. B. Carpenter, *Microsc.*, § 337.

(b) The persistent axis of certain capsules, from which the edges of the valves break away. (c) The carpophore in *Umbelliferae*, the continuation of the axis bearing the two halves of the fruit.—3. In zool. and anat.: (a) The upright pillar in the center of most of the univalve shells, round which the whorls are convoluted. See cut under *univalve*. (b) A bone of the tympanic cavity or middle ear in birds, most reptiles, and some amphibians, corresponding to the stirrup-bone or stapes of mammals; the *columella auris*. (c) A bone of the side of the skull of some reptiles, especially lizards, a peculiar dismemberment of the pterygoid, which may meet the parietal or a process of it; the *columna-bone*; the *columella cranii*. Its presence in nearly all lizards gives rise to the term *Crocodyria*, or "column-skull," as a major division of *Lacertilia*. See cuts under *acrodont* and *Cyclopus*.

In the principal group of the *Lacertilia*, a column-like membrane bone, called the *columella*, . . . extends from the parietal to the pterygoid on each side, in close contact with the membranous or cartilaginous wall of the skull.

This *columella* appears to correspond with a small independent ossification, which is connected with the descending process of the parietal and with the pterygoid, in some *Chelonina*. Huxley, *Anat. Vert.*, p. 189.

(d) The modiolus or central axis of the cochlea in mammals, round which the lamina spiralis winds; the *columella cochleae*. (e) A core of connective tissue in crinoids which occupies the central cavity included by the coil of the alimentary canal. (f) A structure in the center of the visceral chamber of corals, typically a calcareous rod which extends from the bottom of the chamber to the floor of the calice, projecting upward in the latter, and with which the primary septa are usually connected. (g) One of the rods attached to the hyomandibular capsule of the urodele amphibians, representing a remnant of a branchial arch. (h) A process in the chitinous mandibles of polyzoans. G. Busk. (i) In human anat., an old name of the uvula.—**Columella auris**, cochleae, cranii. See 3 (b), (d), (e), above.—**Columellae fornicis**, the columns or anterior pillars of the fornix.

columellar (kol-ū-mel'ār), *a.* [*L.* *columellaris*, pillar-formed, < *columella*, a pillar: see *columella* and -ar.] 1. Same as *columelliform*.—2. Pertaining to a *columella*, in any sense of that word.—**Columellar lip**, the inner lip of a univalve shell.

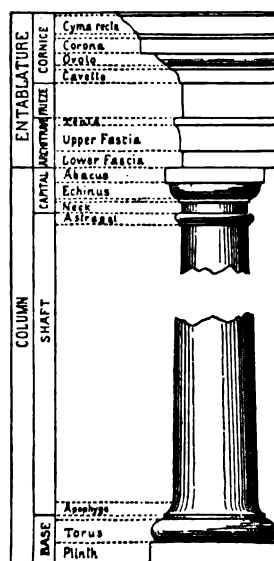
Columellaria (kol-ū-me-lā'ri-ā), *n. pl.* [*NL.* (Lamarck, 1809), < *L. columella*, a pillar: see *columella*.] In Lamarck's system of conchology, a family of *Trachelipoda* having a plicated columellar lip. Originally the genera *Cancellaria*, *Mitra*, *Margarella*, *Voluta*, and *Columbella* were referred to it, but subsequently *Cancellaria* was excluded.

Columellidæ (kol-ū-mel'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.* (Lea, 1843), < **Columella* (< *L. columella*, a pillar: see *columella*) + -idæ.] A family of univalve shells: same as *Columellaria*.

columelliform (kol-ū-mel'i-fōrm), *a.* [*L.* *columella*, a little column (see *columella*), + *forma*, shape.] Shaped like a *columella*: as, a *columelliform* stapes. Huxley. Also *columellar*.

colum (kol-ūm), *n.* [*ME.* *columne*, column (of a page), = *OF.* *colonne*, later *colonne*, mod. *F.* *colonne* (> *G. D.* *colonne* = *Dan.* *kolonne* = *Sw.* *colonn*, in special senses) = *Pr.* *colonna* = *Sp.*

columna, now *columa*, = *Pg.* *columna* = *It.* *colonna*, < *L. columna*, a column, pillar, post, orig. a collateral form of *columen*, contr. *culmen*, a pillar, top, crown, summit (> *E.* *culmen*, *culminate*, etc.), = *AS.* *holm*, a mound, a billow, the sea (> *E.* *holm*, q. v.); akin to *L. collis*, a hill (= *E.* *hill*, q. v.), *celsus*, high (see *excelsior*), prob. to *Gr.* *kolopón*, top, summit (> *E.* *colophon*, q. v.). From *L. columna* come also ult. *E.* *colonn*, *colonnade*, etc.] 1. A solid body of greater length than thickness, standing upright, and generally serving as a support to something resting on its top; a pillar; more specifically, as an architectural term, a cylindrical or slightly tapering or fusiform body, called a *shaft*, set vertically on a stylobate, or on a congeries of moldings which forms its base, and surmounted by a spreading mass which forms its capital. Columns are distinguished by the names of the styles of architecture which they represent: thus, there are Egyptian, Grecian, Roman, and medieval columns. In classic architecture they are further distinguished by the names of the orders to which they belong, as Doric, Ionic, or Corinthian columns; and again, in various styles, by some peculiarity of position, of construction, of form, or of ornament, as attached, twisted, cabled or rudented, and carolite columns. Columns are used chiefly in the construction or adornment of buildings. They are also used singly, however, for various purposes: as, the astronomical column, from which astronomical observations are made; the chronological column, inscribed with a record of historical events; the gnemonic column, which supports a dial; the itinerary column, pointing out the various roads diverging from it; the military column, set up as a center from which to measure distances; the triumphal column, dedicated to the hero of a victory, etc.



Column (Tuscan order), illustrating the terms applied to the several parts.

The fragments of her columns and her palaces are in the dust, yet beautiful in ruin.

Story, Speech, Salem, Sept. 18, 1828.

A chapel and a hall

On massive columns, like a shore-cliff cave.

Tennyson, *Lancelot and Elaine*.

2. Anything resembling a column in shape; any body pressing perpendicularly on its base, and throughout of the same or about the same diameter as its base: as, a *column* of water, air, or mercury.

The whole weight of any column of the atmosphere.

Bentley.

3. In bot., a body formed by the union of filaments with one another, as in *Malvaceae*, or of stamens with the style, as in orchids. See cut under *androphore*.

In all common Orchids there is one well-developed stamen, which is confluent with the pistil, and they form together the *columa*.

Darwin, *Fertil. of Orchids by Insects*, p. 3.

4. In anat. and zool., a part or organ likened to a column or pillar; a *columna* or *columella*: as, the spinal *columna*; the fleshy *columns* of the heart.—5. In *Crinoidea*, specifically, the stalk or stem of a crinoid.—6. *Milit.*, a formation of troops narrow in front and extended from front to rear: thus distinguished from a *line*, which is extended in front and thin in depth.

Presently firing was heard far in our rear—the robbers having fled; the head of the *columa* advanced, and the dense body of pilgrims opened out.

R. F. Burton, *El-Medina*, p. 380.

McPherson was in *columa* on the road, the head close by, ready to come in wherever he could be of assistance.

U. S. Grant, *Personal Memoirs*, I. 624.

7. *Naut.*, a number of ships following one another.—8. In printing, one of the typographical divisions of printed matter in two or more vertical rows of lines. The separation of columns is made by a narrow blank space in which is sometimes placed a vertical line or rule. Division into columns economizes space, and saves the fatigue of the eye arising from attempts to trace the connection of an over-long line with the following line.

Hence—9. The contents of or the matter printed in such a column, especially in a newspaper: as, the *columns* of the daily press.—10. An ap-

paratus used for the fixation of colors upon fabrics by means of steam. It consists of a cylinder of copper punctured with small holes and having a steam-pipe in its interior. The printed fabrics are wrapped around the cylinder, and the steam is allowed to percolate through, setting the colors in what is called steam style. The column is generally used in France, while the steam-chest serving for the same operation is used in England.—**Agony column**. See *agony*.—**Annulated columns**. See *annulated*.—**Attached column**. Same as *engaged column*.—**Banded column**, in arch., a column having one or more cinctures.—**Burdach's columns**, the external portions of the posterior columns of the spinal cord (which see, under *spinal*).—**Clustered column**, in arch., a pier which consists or appears to consist of several columns or shafts clustered together. These shafts are sometimes attached to one another throughout their whole height, and sometimes only at the capital and base. Columns of this kind commonly support one or more clustered arches. Also called *bundle-pillar*.—**Column of the nose**, the anterior portion of the nasal septum.—**Columns of Bertin** (after E. J. Bertin, a French anatomist, 1712-81), the prolongations inward of the cortical substance of the kidney between the pyramids.—**Columns of Clarke**, vesicular columns of Clarke (after J. A. L. Clarke, an English anatomist, 1817-80), two symmetrically placed tracts of medium-sized nerve-cells of the spinal cord, laterodorsal of the central canal, confined to the thoracic region.—**Columns of Goll**, the median portion of the posterior columns of the spinal cord.—**Columns of Morgagni**. Same as *columns of the rectum*.—**Columns of the abdominal ring**, the edges of the opening in the aponeurosis of the external oblique muscle which forms the external abdominal ring. Also called *pillars of the abdominal ring*.—**Columns of the fornix**, the anterior pillars of the fornix. Also called *columellae fornicis*.—**Columns of the medulla oblongata**, the longitudinal segments into which the medulla oblongata is divided by the grooves upon its surface, comprising the anterior pyramids, the lateral tracts, the restiform bodies, the funiculus cuneatus, and the funiculus gracilis.—**Columns of the rectum**, longitudinal folds of the mucous membrane of the rectum. Also called *columns of Morgagni*.—**Columns of the spinal cord**, the longitudinal masses of white matter of the spinal cord. They are anterior, lateral, and posterior. See *spinal cord*, under *spinal*.—**Columns of the vagina**. See *columnae rugarum*, under *columna*.—**Columns of Tirok**, the direct pyramidal tracts, a portion of the anterior column of the spinal cord, on either side, lying next to the anterior median fissure.—**Coupled columns**, in arch., columns disposed in pairs, the two shafts being close together but not touching.—**Engaged column**, in arch., a column built into a wall so that it appears as if a part of it were concealed. Also called *attached column*.—**Flying column**, a column of troops formed and equipped for rapid movements.—**Hermetic column**. See *hermetic*.—**Manubrial column**, a column adorned with trophies and spoils.—**Syn.** 1. See *pillar*, 1.

columna (kō-lum'nā), *n.*; *pl.* *columnae* (-nē).

[*NL.* (L.): see *colum*.] A column or pillar: used in anatomical names. See *colum*.—**Columna dorsalis**, the dorsal column; the posterior white column of the spinal cord.—**Columna adiposa**, in embryo, the trabeculae of fat which make their appearance in the embryo as the rudiments of the subcutaneous fatty layer.—**Columnae carnae**, fleshy columns; muscular bundles on the inner side of the walls of the ventricles of the heart, of which some are merely sculptured in relief, some are attached at both ends to the ventricular walls while they are free in the middle, while some, springing from the ventricular walls, are attached to the chordae tendineae. The last are called *papillary muscles*.—**Columnae papillares**, the papillary muscles.—**Columnae recti**. Same as *columns of the rectum*.—**Columnae rugarum**, the anterior and posterior longitudinal ridges of the mucous membrane of the vagina.—**Columnae vesiculares**. Same as *columns of Clarke* (which see, under *colum*).—**Columna lateralis**, the lateral white column of the spinal cord.—**Columna ventralis**, the anterior white column of the spinal cord.

columinal (kō-lum'nāl), *a.* [*L.* *colum* + -al.] Same as *columinar*. [Rare.]

Crag overhanging, nor *columinal* rock,
Cast its dark outline there. Southey, *Thalaba*, xli.

columnar (kō-lum'nār), *a.* [*L.* *colum*, a column: see *colum*.] 1. Having the form of a column; formed in columns; like the shaft of a column.

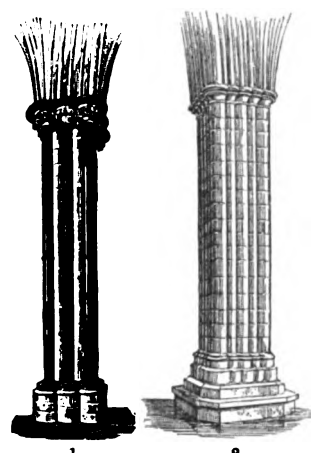
White *columnar* spar, out of a stone-pit.

Woodward, *Fossils*.

2. Of or pertaining to columns, or to a column.

The Norman in Apulia could hardly fail to adopt the *columnar* forms of the land in which he was settled.

E. A. Freeman, *Venice*, p. 306.



1. Clustered Columns, 13th century.
2. from Worcester cathedral; 3. from Exeter cathedral.

Columnar structure, in *mineral*, structure consisting of more or less slender columns or fibers.

columnarian (kol-um-nā'ri-an), *a.* [*< columnar + -an.*] Same as *columnar*. *Johnson*.

columnarity (kol-um-nā'ri-ti), *n.* [*< columnar + -ity.*] The quality of being columnar.

columnary (kol'um-nā-ri), *a.* Same as *columnar*. [*Rare.*]

columnated (kol'um-nā-ted), *a.* [*< L. columnatus*, supported by pillars, *< columna*, a pillar: see *column*. Hence [*< L. columnatus*, through *It. colonnata*, *E. colonnade*, *q. v.*] Ornamented with columns; columned: as, *columnated temples*. [*Rare.*]

column-bone (kol'um-bōn), *n.* In *herpet.*, the columella of the skull. See *Cyclodus*, *Cionocrania*, and *columella*, 3 (c).

columned (kol'umd), *a.* [*< column + -ed.*] Furnished with columns; supported on or adorned with columns: as, "the column'd aisle," *Byron*, *Giaour*.

The gorges, opening wide apart, reveal
Troas and Ilion's column'd citadel,
The crown of Troas. *Tennyson*, *Ænone*.

columniation (kol-lum-ni-ā'shon), *n.* [*Improp. for *columnation*, *< L. columnatio(n)*, a supporting by pillars, *< columna*, a pillar: see *column*.] In *arch.*, the employment of columns in a design; collectively, the columns thus used in a structure. [*Giclit.*]

columniferous (kol-um-nif'e-rus), *a.* [*< NL. (L.) columna*, a column, + *L. ferre*, = *E. bear*, + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, having the filaments of the stamens united into a column, as the flowers of *Malvaceæ*. See *cut* under *androphore*.

column-lathe (kol'um-lāth), *n.* A lathe mounted on a vertical extensible post, so that an operator can sit or stand while at work, used by dentists and watchmakers.

column-rule (kol'um-rūl), *n.* In *printing*, a strip of brass, type-high, used for the separation of columns. It is beveled to a thin edge in the middle of its upper surface, and its impression forms a vertical line.

column-skulls (kol'um-skulz), *n. pl.* Same as *Cionocrania*. See *columella*, 3 (c).

columula (kol-lum'ny-lā), *n.; pl. columulæ* (-læ). [*NL. (cf. columella)*, dim. of (*L.*) *columna*, a column: see *columna*, *column*.] In *anat.*, a little column; a columella.

colure (kō-lūr'), *n.* [= *F. colure* = *Sp. Pg. It. coluro*, *< NL. colurus*, a colure, *< LL. colurus*, dock-tailed, *coluri circuli*, the colures, *< Gr. κολουρος*, dock-tailed, *pl. κολουροι* (*sc. γραμμαι*, lines), the colures (so called because cut off by the horizon), *< κολος*, docked (*cf. colobium*), + *οὐρά*, a tail.]. In *astron.* and *geog.*, one of two circles of declination intersecting each other at right angles in the poles of the world, one of them passing through the solstitial and the other through the equinoctial points of the ecliptic, viz., Cancer and Capricorn, Aries and Libra, and thus dividing both the ecliptic and the equinoctial into four equal parts.

Colus (kō'lus), *n.* [*NL. < Gr. κολος*, a kind of goat without horns, *< κολος*, docked, curtail, stump-horned, hornless.]. Same as *Saiga*.

Colutea (kō-lū'tē-ā), *n.* [*NL. < Gr. κολουτέα*, also *κολουτέα*, *κολουτέα*, var. of *κολουτία*, a tree that bears pods.]. A genus of shrubs, natural order *Leguminosæ*, having inflated pods, like small bladders; bladder-senna. There are several species, natives of southern Europe and the Mediterranean region, of which *C. arborescens*, with yellow



Bladder-senna (*Colutea arborescens*).

flowers, is the most commonly known, and is not rare as an ornamental shrub. The leaves and seeds are slightly purgative. The smoke of the dried leaves is said to act as a powerful emmenagogue.

colvert, *n.* An obsolete form of *culvert*.

colverteent, *n.* Same as *colbertine*.

colward, *a.* [*ME.*, appar. a var. of *culward*, *culvert*, *< OF. culvert*, *cuivert*, villain: see *culvert* and *colibert*. Otherwise *< cole*, treachery, + *-ward*: see *cole* and its compounds.]. False; treacherous; deceitful; wicked.

Throly in-to the deuelez throte man thryngez by lyue,
For couetyse, & coluarde & croked dede.

Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ll. 181.

coly, *n.* See *colie*.

colydiid (kō-lid'i-id), *n.* A beetle of the family *Colydiidae*.

Colydiidae (kol-i-dī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL. < Colydium + -idae.*] A family of clavicorn *Coleoptera* or beetles, with the dorsal segments of the abdomen partly membranous, the first 4 ventral segments connate, the tarsi 4-jointed, the antennæ regular, and the legs not fossorial.

Colydium (kō-lid'i-um), *n.* [*NL.*] The typical genus of the family *Colydiidae*. *Fabricius*, 1792.

colymbethra (kol-im-beth'rā), *n.* [*Gr. κολυμβηθρα*, a swimming-bath, eccles., a font, *< κολυμβαν*, dive. See *Columbus*, *Columba*.] In the *Gr. Ch.*: (a) A baptismal bowl or font.

In Russia, the *columbethra* is movable, and only brought out when wanted. *J. M. Neale*, *Eastern Church*, i. 214.

(b) A baptistery. Also written *columbethra*.

Colymbidae (kō-lim'bi-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL. < Colymbus + -idae.*] A family of short-winged, short-tailed, 4-toed swimming and diving birds, of the order *Pygopodes*, either (a) containing all the loons and grebes; or (b) restricted to the web-footed loons, and corresponding to the genus *Columbus*; or (c) transferred to the lobe-footed grebes, and used as a synonym of *Podicipidae* or *Podicipedidae* (which see).

colymbion (kō-lim'bi-on), *n.* [*MGR. *κολυμβιον* (*cf. Gr. κολυμβηθρα*, a font), *< Gr. κολυμβαν*, dive. See *Columbus*, *Columba*.] In the *Gr. Ch.*, a holy-water stoup or basin.

The *colymbion* answers to the *benatura* of the Latin Church. *J. M. Neale*, *Eastern Church*, i. 214.

Columbus (kō-lim'bus), *n.* [*NL. < Gr. κολυμβος*, a diver, a kind of sea-bird; *cf. κολυμβαν*, dive, plunge. See *Columba*.] A genus of birds, typical of the family *Colymbidae*, in any sense of that word. The name has been given to the web-footed loons or divers, as distinguished from the grebes; to both of these, indiscriminately; to the grebes alone; and formerly to sundry other birds, as some of the auk family. See *diver*, *loon*, *grebe*.

colytic (kō-lit'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. κωλυτικός*, hindering, preventive, *< κωλυός*, verbal adj. of *κωλύειν*, hinder, prevent, check.]. Antiseptic. *Med. Record*, July, 1884. [*Rare.*]

colza (kōl'zā), *n.* [Sometimes *improp. coltza*; *< F. colza*, *< OF. colzat* (Walloon *colza*, *golza*), *< D. koolzaad* = *E. colseed*, *q. v.*] The colseed or rape, a variety of *Brassica campestris* with very oily seeds. See *rape*.

colza-oil (kōl'zā-oil), *n.* Same as *rape-oil*.

comt. An obsolete preterit of *come*. *Chaucer*.

com- [*L. com-*, prefix, with, together, often, esp. in later *L.*, merely intensive, *< cum*, in *OL.* often *com*, prep., with, agreeing in use and perhaps in orig. form (**scum*? **scom*?) with *Gr. prefix* and prep. *σύν*, earlier *ἐν* (transposed from **σύν*), Cypriote *κιν*, with, together (see *syn-*), akin to *κοινός* (for **κοινός*), common (see *cenobite*). No certain Teut. connection (see *ge-*). *L. com-*, in comp., usually remains before *b*, *m*, and *p* (and sometimes before a vowel (see *comitia* and *count*), and in *OL.* in any position), and becomes *co-* before a vowel (usually) and *h*, *col-* (in classical *L.* usually *con-*) before *l*, *cor-* before *r*, and *con-* before *c*, *d*, *f*, *g*, *i* = *j*, *n* (where sometimes *co-*), *q*, *s*, *t*, *w*, and in classical *L.* as well as *ML.* often before *b*, *m*, *p*, *con-* being thus the most frequent form, often used as the normal form. In *Rom.* and in *E.* (and in similar forms in other Teut. tongues), the *L.* prefix *com-*, *con-*, *col-*, etc., generally remains unchanged, but the assimilated forms are generally reduced to *co-* in *Sp.*, and partly in the other languages. In *OF.* and *AF.* *com-*, *con-*, were often *cum-*, *cun-*, whence in *ME.* *cum-*, *cun-*, *coun-*, beside *com-*, *con-*, the latter forms now prevailing in spelling, even when pronounced *cun-*, *cun-* (as in *company*, *conjure*, etc.). In a few *E.* words, as *comfit*, *comfort*, *discomfit*, *com-* (pron. and formerly written *cum-*, *ME. cun-*, *con-*) is changed from orig. *L. con-*. In many *E.* words derived through the *F.* the *L. com-* (*con-*, etc.) is concealed: see *coil* = *cull*, *cost*, *costive*, *costume* = *custom*, *couch*, *council*, *counsel*, *count*, *countess*, *countenance*, *cover*, *covert*, *curfew*, *curry*, *kerchief*, etc. See *co-*, *col-*, *con-*, *cor-*, and also *contra-*, *counter*, *counter-*.]

A prefix of Latin origin, appearing also in other forms, *co-*, *col-*, *con-*, *cor-*, meaning 'together,' 'with,' or merely intensive, and in English words often without assignable force. See words following, and those beginning with *co-*, *col-*, *con-*, *cor-*.

com. An abbreviation of *commissioner*, *commodore*, *commander*, *commerce*, *committee*, *commentary*, etc.

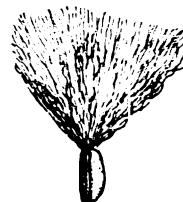
coma¹ (kō'mā), *n.* [*< NL. coma*, *< Gr. κόμα*, a deep sleep, *< κομᾶν*, put to sleep. *Cf. cemetery*.] In *pathol.*, a state of prolonged unconsciousness somewhat resembling sleep, from which the patient cannot be aroused, or can be aroused only partially, temporarily, and with difficulty; stupor.

It is often important to distinguish the coma of drunkenness from that of apoplexy.

Hooper, *Physician's Vade Mecum*, § 914.

Coma foudroyant, or fulminating coma, *co na* suddenly developing in the midst of apparent good health, in apyretic patients. — **Coma vigil**, a comatose state accompanied by unconscious muttering, occurring in typhus and typhoid fever.

coma² (kō'mā), *n.; pl. comæ* (-mē). [*< L. coma*, *< Gr. κόμη*, the hair of the head. Hence ult. *comet*.] 1. In *bot.*: (a) The leafy head of a tree, or a cluster of leaves terminating a stem, as the leafy top of a pineapple. (b) The silky hairs at the end of some seeds, as of the willow-herb, *Epilobium*.



Coma, 2 (b).
Seed of Willow-herb
(*Epilobium*).

2. In *astron.*, the nebulous hair-like envelop surrounding the nucleus of a comet. — 3. In *microscopy*, the hazy fringe on the outline of a microscopic object seen when the lens is not free from spherical aberration.

The aperture of these objectives could not be greatly widened without the impairment of the distinctness of the image by a coma proceeding from uncorrected spherical aberration. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI, 262.

Coma Berenices, an ancient asterism (though not one of the 48 constellations of Hipparchus), situated north of Virgo and between Boötes and Leo, and supposed to represent the famous amber hair of Berenice, the wife of Ptolemy Euergetes.

comal¹ (kō'māl), *a.* [*< coma*¹ + *-al*.] In *pathol.*, pertaining to or of the nature of coma.

comal² (kō'māl), *a.* [*< coma*² + *-al*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a coma. See *coma*².

comarb (kō'mārb), *n.* [Also written *comarb*, *comorb*, *comarba*; *< Ir. comharba*, a successor, abbot, vicar, also protection.]. Anciently, in Ireland, the head of one of the families or tribes into which each sept or clan was divided. As such he was the coheir or inheritor of both the temporal and the spiritual or ecclesiastical powers of the tribe.

The abbot of the parent house and all the abbots of the minor houses are the *comharbas* or co-heirs of the saint. *Maine*, *Early Hist. of Institutions*, p. 236.

comarbarship (kō'mārb-ship), *n.* [*< comarb* + *-ship*.] Anciently, in Ireland, the guild-like community constituted by a sept or family.

Each member of a *Comarbarship* and of a co-tenancy gave a pledge for the fulfilment of his share of the duties of the co-partnership, and all were collectively responsible for all fines, tributes, etc.

W. K. Sullivan, *Int. to O'Curry's Anc. Irish*, p. cxvii.

comart¹ (kō'mārt'), *n.* [*< a genuine reading, < co-1 + mart*.] In the following extract, probably a covenant or agreement. *Covenant* appears in place of it in the edition of 1623 and in most modern editions; *compact* is also found.

By the same comart . . .

His [lands] fell to Hamlet.

Shak., *Hamlet* (ed. Warburton, 1747), i. 1.

Comarum (kom'a-rum), *n.* [*NL.* (so called on account of the similarity of its fruit to that of the arbutus), *< Gr. κόμαρος*, the arbutus.]. An old genus of rosaceous plants now included in *Potentilla*.

comate¹ (kō'māt'), *a.* [*< L. comatus*, hairy, *< coma*, hair: see *coma*².] Hairy; tufted. Specifically — (a) In *bot.*, furnished with a coma or tuft of silky hairs; comose. See *cut* under *coma*². (b) In *entom.*: (1) Having long hairs on the vertex or upper part of the head, the surface below being nearly or quite glabrous. (2) In general, having very long flexible hairs covering more or less of the upper surface: said of the clothing of insects.

co-mate² (kō-māt'), *n.* [*< co-1 + mate*¹.] A fellow, mate, or companion.

Now, my co-mates and brothers in exile,
Hath not old custom made this life more sweet
Than that of painted pomp?

Shak., *As you Like it*, ii. 1.

I am proud

Only to be in fellowship with you.

Co-mate and servant to so great a master.

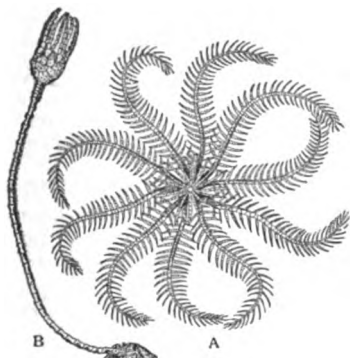
Middleton and Rowley, *World Tost at Tennis*, Ind.

comatose (kō'mā-tōs), *a.* [= *F. comateux*, *< NL. comatosus*, *< comat* (if see *coma*¹).] Pertaining to or resembling coma; affected with coma; morbidly drowsy or lethargic; as, a *comatose* state; a *comatose* patient; "hysterical and comatose cases," *N. Grew*.

comatous (kō'mā-tus), *a.* Same as *comatose*.
Comatula (kō-mat'ū-lā), *n.* [NL., fem. of LL. *comatulus*, dim. of L. *comatus*, hairy: see *comate*.] The typical genus of living crinoids of the family *Comatulidae* or feather-stars. The rosy feather-star, *Comatula mediterranea*, is also known as *Antedon rosea*, and in its fixed stalked state as *Pentacrinus europaeus*. Lamarck, 1816.

comatulid (kō-mat'ū-lid), *n.* A member of the family *Comatulidae*.

Comatulidae (kom-ā-tū'li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Comatula* + *-idae*.] A family of extant free-swimming crinoids, of the class *Crinoidea*, typified by the genus *Comatula*; the feather-stars or hair-stars. They are stalked and fixed only when young, and the larva is free and vermiform, with four cili-



A. Rosy Feather-star, *Comatula mediterranea* (or *Antedon rosea*), adult free form. B. Young stalked form of *Comatula* (or *Antedon*) *dentata*, slightly enlarged.

ated zones and a tuft of cilia at the aboral end of the body. In the adult state they have a mouth and an anus, and usually ten cirriferous arms, which they have the power of lashing toward the ventral surface, so as to propel themselves, as well as to bring food within their grasp. Representatives of the family are found in most seas.

comb (kōm), *n.* [*< ME. comb*, earlier *camb*, a comb, crest (of a cock, a hill, a dike, etc.), also honeycomb, < AS. *camb*, a comb, crest (of a helmet, a hat, etc.), also a honeycomb, = OS. *camb* = MD. *kamme*, D. *kam* = OHG. *chamb*, MHG. *kam*, *kamp*, G. *kamm* = Icel. *kambr* = Norw. *kamb* = Sw. *Dan. kam*, a comb, crest, etc. (Dan. and G. also a cam: see *cam*), lit. a 'toothed' implement, = Gr. *γόμενος*, a peg, bolt, style (orig. tooth), > *γόμενος*, a grinder-tooth, the tooth of a key; cf. *γαμμάτι*, *γαμμήλαι*, pl., the jaws, = Skt. *jambha* = OBlug. *zabu*, tooth. See *cam*, a doublet of *comb*.] 1. A thin strip of wood, metal, bone, ivory, tortoise-shell, etc., one or both edges of which are indented so as to form a series of teeth, or to which teeth have been attached; or several such strips set parallel to one another in a frame, as in a curv-comb. Combs are used for arranging the hair in dressing it; also, in a great variety of ornamental forms, for keeping women's hair in place after it is dressed; and for various other purposes. Those worn in the hair are often carved and elaborately decorated.

When you have apparelled your selfe handsomely, combe your head softly and easily with an Ivorie combe; for nothing recreateth the memorie more.

Babes Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 249.

And fair Ligea's golden comb,
 Wherewith she sits on diamond rocks,
 Sleeking her soft alluring locks.

Milton, Comus, l. 890.

2. Anything resembling a comb in appearance or use, especially for mechanical use. Specifically—(a) A card used in hand-carding or in a carding-machine for separating and dressing wool. (b) A toothed blade which removes the cotton from the doffer of a carding-machine. (c) In *hat-making*, the former on which a fleece of fiber is taken up and hardened into a bat. E. H. Knight. (d) A toothed metal instrument used by painters in graining. (e) A tool with teeth of wire used in making marbled papers. (f) A steel tool with teeth corresponding to the thread of a screw, used for chasing screws or work which is rotated in a lathe. E. H. Knight. (g) A row of sharp brass points connected with one another and with the prime conductor of an electrical machine, and placed near the revolving plate to carry off the electricity generated. (h) In *medieval armor*, the upright blade which took the place of a crest on the morions of the sixteenth century. (i) The dilated and regularly pectinated inner edge of the middle claw of sundry birds, as herons and goatsuckers. (j) A comb-like set of points or processes of a tooth.

It (the pulp-cavity of a tooth) may be divided, antero-posteriorly, as in notched incisors, and especially in the comb-like ones of the flying lemur, where a branch of the pulp-cavity ascends each process of the comb.

Miart, Elem. Anat., p. 275.

(k) The notched scale of a wire micrometer. E. H. Knight. (l) The window-stool of a casement. Grose.

3. The fleshy crest or caruncle growing, in one of several forms, on the head of the domestic fowl, and particularly developed in the male birds: so called from its serrated indentures

in the typical form, or single comb, which resemble the teeth of a comb. Several characteristic variations in the form of the comb have received distinctive names. An *antlered comb* is one having more or less the form of a stag's antlers, as seen in Polish and La Flèche fowls, often in Houdans, etc. The *leaf-comb* has much the form of a strawberry-leaf, set transversely on the head. It is the preferable form of comb in Houdan fowls. The *pea-comb* appears as if formed of three low, bluntly serrated combs set side by side on the head, the middle one of the three being the highest. It is the typical comb of the Brahma fowls. A *rose-comb* is a low comb set flat on the head, like a cap, broad in front, and tapering to a projecting spike behind, the upper part being evenly covered with small projections. It is best illustrated in the Hamburg fowls, and is also found in the Wyandotte, the Sebright bantam, and other varieties. The *strawberry-comb* resembles a half of a strawberry, generally somewhat wrinkled, and set well forward on the head. It is characteristic of the Malay and the Sumatra fowls.

His comb was redder than the fyn coral,
 And batayild, as it were a castel wall.

Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 38.

Cocks have great combs and spurs; hens little or none.

Bacon.

4. Anything resembling in nature, shape, or position the caruncle on a fowl's head. Specifically—(a) The similar but erectile and variable fleshy and vascular colored process growing over each eye of some gallinaceous birds, as plover and other grouse. (b) The top or crest of a plum.

5. The pecten or marsupium in the interior of a bird's eye. [Rare.]—6. In *mining*, the division of the mass of a lode into parallel plates, or layers of crystalline material parallel to its walls. Some lodes have several such combs, symmetrically arranged, so that each comb on one side of the center of the mass has its counterpart on the other. Often the face of the comb turned toward the center of the lode is covered with well-developed crystals, and where the central combs meet a cavity studded with crystals is formed.

7. The projection on the top of the hammer of a gun-lock. E. H. Knight.—8. The top corner of a gun-stock, on which the cheek rests in firing.—9. A honeycomb.

They sport abroad, and rove from home,
 And leave the cooling hive, and quit the unfinished comb.

Addison, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iv.

comb (kōm), *v.* [*< comb*, *n.* The old verb is *kemb*, q. v.] 1. *trans.* 1. To dress with a comb: as, to *comb* one's hair.

With a comb of pearl I would *comb* my hair,
 And still as I *comb'd* I would sing and say,
 "Who is it loves me? who loves me?"

Tennyson, The Mermaid.

2. To card, as wool; hackle, as flax.—3. To grain with a painter's comb.—*Combed-out work*, a kind of embroidery in which loops of wool are cut, and the threads then combed out until they are finely subdivided; they are then secured to the foundation by gum.—*Combed ware*, pottery or china decorated with color which has been drawn into zigzag lines or waves by a process similar to that used in the marbling of paper.—*To comb one's hair the wrong way*. See *hair*.

II. *intrans.* To roll over or break with a white foam, as the top of a wave.

My foe came quite to the verge of the fall where the river began to *comb* over.

R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, xxxii.

Lake des Allemands was *combing* with the tempest and hissing with the rain.

G. W. Cable, The Century, XXXV, 92.

comb (kōm), *n.* [Also written *coomb*; < ME. **comb* (?), < AS. *cumb*, a vessel of a certain capacity (used for liquids), = MLG. *kump*, LG. *kump*, also *kumpen* (> G. *kump*, *kumpen*) = OHG. *chumph*, MHG. *kumph*, *komp*, *kumpf*, G. *kumpf*, m., a hollow vessel, a basin, bowl, trough, < ML. **cumbus*, **cumpus*, *cimpus*, a basin, bowl (cf. *cumba*, a bowl (a trough), a boat, a tomb of stone: see *catacomb*), < Gr. *κίμβος*, a hollow vessel, cup, basin, *κίμβη*, a drinking-vessel, cup, bowl, boat (see *cymbal*), = Skt. *kumbha*, a pot. Cf. *cup*.] 1. A dry measure of 4 bushels, or half a quarter. [Eng.]-2. A brewing-vat. [Prov. Eng.]

comb, **coomb** (kōm, kōm), *n.* [Also written *combe*, *coom*; < ME. **comb*, < AS. *cumb*, a narrow valley, prob. < W. *cwm* (pron. kōm), a hollow between two hills, a dale, a dingle, = Corn. *cum*, a valley, a dingle, a valley opening downward, = Ir. *cumar*, a valley, bed of an estuary. Cf. OF. *combe* = Pr. *comba* = It. dial. *comba* (ML. *cumba*), a valley, appar. also of Celtic origin. Prob. orig. a 'hollow,' akin to L. *cavus*, hollow, Gr. *κίαν*, a cavity, *κοίλος*, hollow, etc.: see *cave*, *cage*, *ceil*, *cælum*.] A more or less rounded, bowl-shaped hollow or valley inclosed on all sides but one by steep and in some cases perpendicular cliffs. The use of the word is closely limited to certain portions of southwestern England and Wales, and to a part of Ireland, especially to county Kerry, where the combs (there also called *corries*) are numerous and of great size, many of them containing lakes.

From those heights

We dropped, at pleasure, into sylvan combs.

Wordsworth, Excursion, iii.

Anon they pass a narrow *comb* wherein
 Were slabs of rock with figures, knights on horse,
 Sculptured. Tennyson, Gareth and Lynette.

combacy, *n.* [Irreg. < *combat* + *-cy*.] *Combat*.

Conclude by *combacy*

To win or lose the game.

Warner, Albion's Eng., iv. 22.

combat (kom'- or kum'bat), *v.* [First in early mod. E.; < F. *combatre*, now *combattre*, = Pr. *combatere* = Sp. *combatir* = Pg. *combar* = It. *combattere*, fight, battle, < ML. **combattere*, < L. *com-*, together, + ML. *battere*, beat, fight: see *bate* and *batter*.] I. *intrans.* To fight; struggle or contend; battle; especially, in earlier use, engage in single fight.

Forc'd by the tide to *combat* with the wind.

Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 5.

Our endeavours are not only to *combat* with doubts, but always to dispute with the devil.

Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, l. 19.

After the fall of the republic, the Romans *combated* only for the choice of masters.

Gibbon.

II. *trans.* To fight or do battle with; oppose by force; contend against; resist contentiously: as, to *combat* an antagonist; to *combat* arguments or opinions.

Such was the very armour he had on

When he the ambitious Norway *combated*.

Shak., Hamlet, l. 1.

His will did never *combat* thine,

And take it prisoner.

Beau. and Fl., King and No King, l. 2.

They who would *combat* general authority with particular opinion, must first establish themselves a reputation of understanding better than other men.

Dryden, Pref. to State of Innocence.

He needs must *combat* might with might.

Tennyson, Epilogue.

combat (kom'- or kum'bat), *n.* [After F. *combat*, *n.*, from the verb.] A fight, especially, in earlier use, between two; in general, a struggle to resist, overthrow, or conquer: contest; engagement; battle.

About this time also the Duke of Lancaster was to perform a *Combat*, upon a Challenge with a Prince of Bohemia.

Baker, Chronicles, p. 123.

My courage try by *combat*, if thou dar'st.

Shak., 1 Hen. VI., l. 2.

The *combat* deepens. On, ye brave,

Who rush to glory or to the grave!

Campbell, Hohenlinden.

Single combat, a fight between two; a duel. = Syn. *Con-*

lict, *Contest*, etc. See *battle*.

combatable (kom-bat'ā-bl), *a.* [*< combat* + *-able*; = F. *combattable*, etc.] Capable of being combated, disputed, or opposed.

combatant (kom'- or kum'ba-tant), *a. and n.* [*< F. combattant*, now *combattant*, ppr. of *combatre*, *combattre*, *combat*: see *combat*, v.] I. *a.* 1. Contending; disposed to combat or contend.

Their valours are not yet so *combatant*.

B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, iii. 4.

2. In *her.*, same as *affronté*, but applied only to ferocious creatures, such as lions.

Two rampant lions, face to face, are said to be *combatant*.

Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), l. gloss., p. 113.

Combatant officer. See *officers of the line*, under *line*.

II. *n.* 1. A person who combats; one who engages in battle; one who fights, whether in single combat or in an army or a fleet.

Sound, trumpets; and set forward, *combatants*.

Shak., Rich. II., l. 1, 3.

A *combatant* is any person directly engaged in carrying on war, or concerned in the belligerent government, or present with its armies and assisting them; although those who are present for purposes of humanity and religion—as surgeons, nurses, and chaplains—are usually classed among non-combatants, unless special reasons require an opposite treatment of them.

Woolsey, Intro. to Inter. Law, § 128.

2. A person who contends with another in argument or controversy.

A controversy which long survived the original *combatants*.

Macaulay.

3. A name of the ruff, *Machetes pugnax*. See *ruff*.—4. In *her.*, a figure drawn like a sword-player standing upon his guard. Bailey.

combater (kom'- or kum'ba-tēr), *n.* One who combats, disputes, or contends; a combatant. [Rare.]

Combaters or fighters.

Sherwood.

combative (kom'- or kum'ba-tiv), *a.* [*< combat* + *-ive*.] Disposed to combat; pugnacious; showing a disposition to fight, contend, or oppose.

His fine *combative* manner.

Lamb, To Wordsworth.



Two Lions *Combatant*.

combatively (kóm'- or kum'ba-tiv-li), *adv.* In a combative manner; pugnaciously.

combateness (kóm'- or kum'ba-tiv-nes), *n.* The character or quality of being combative; disposition to contend or fight; pugnacity. By phrenologists the word is used to designate one of the propensities. See *cut* under *phrenology*.
comb-bearer (kóm'bār'ér), *n.* [A translation of NL. *ctenophorum*; see *ctenophore*.] A *ctenophore*; a comb-jelly; one of the *Ctenophora*.

Closely related to *Idia* is *pleurobrachia*, one of the commonest of the *comb-bearers*, or *Ctenophora*, on the northern coast of the United States. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XIII. 321.

comb-broach (kóm'brōch), *n.* A tooth of a comb with which wool is dressed.

comb-brush (kóm'brush), *n.* 1. A brush used to clean combs.—2†. A lady's-maid, or under lady's-maid. [Eng.]

The maid who at present attended on Sophia was recommended by Lady Bellaston, with whom she had lived for some time, in the capacity of a *comb-brush*.
Fielding, *Tom Jones*, xvii. 8.

comb-cap (kóm'kap), *n.* In armor, a morion with a comb. This, like other steel caps, had commonly a stuffed or quilted cap worn beneath it to prevent direct contact with the head.

Good *comb-caps* for their heads, well-lined with quilted caps.
Grose, *Military Antiquities*, I. 128.

combe, *n.* See *combs*.

combed (kómd), *a.* [*< comb¹, n., + -ed²*.] Having a comb or crest.

And had for his crest a cock argent,
Combed and wattled gules. *Longfellow*.

combel (kóm'bel), *n.* In *her.*, same as *fillet*.

comber¹ (kóm'mér), *n.* [*< comb¹ + -er¹*.] 1. One who combs; one whose occupation is the combing of wool, etc.—2. A long curling wave.

We were congratulating ourselves upon getting off dry, when a great *comber* broke fore and aft the boat, and wet us through and through.

R. H. Dana, Jr., *Before the Mast*, p. 153.

comber², *v.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *cumber*.

comber³ (kóm'bér), *n.* [E. dial. (Cornwall). The resemblance to *scomber* is accidental.] 1. The *Serranus cabrilla*, also called *smooth serranus* and *gaper*, a fish of the sea-perch family, about a foot long, common on the southern coast of England.—2. A species of wrasse or *Labrus* (*L. maculatus*, var. *comber*), with a white lateral band from the eye to the caudal fin, found on the Cornish coast. Also called *comber wrasse*.

comberoust, *a.* An obsolete form of *cumbrous*.

comb-frame (kóm'frām), *n.* A square wooden frame fitted to a beehive, in which the bees may construct the comb, and by which the comb can easily be removed from the hive.

comb-honey (kóm'hun'i), *n.* Honey in or with the comb; unstrained honey.

The bulk of this, however, was sent in jars either as pure extracted honey or as *comb-honey*—that is, honey bottled with portions of broken comb remaining in it.
London Times.

combinable (kóm-bi'na-bl), *a.* [*< combine, v., + -able*; = *F. combinable*, etc.] Capable of combining or of being combined; suitable for combining.

Pleasures are very *combinable* both with business and study.
Chesterfield.

combinableness (kóm-bi'na-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being combinable; suitability for combining. [Rare.]

combinant (kóm-bi'nant), *n.* [*< LL. combinant(-s)*, ppr. of *combinare*, combine: see *combine, v.*] In *math.*, a function of the quantities appearing in a given set of functions which remains unaltered as well for linear substitutions impressed upon the variables as for linear combinations of the functions themselves (*Sylvester*, 1853); a covariant which remains unaltered when each quantie is replaced by a linear function of all the quantities (*Cayley*, 1856).

combinat† (kóm-bi-nāt), *a.* [*< LL. combinatus*, pp. of *combinare*, combine: see *combine, v.*] Espoused; betrothed. [Rare.]

There she lost a noble and renowned brother; . . . with him . . . her marriage-dowry; with both her *combinat* husband.
Shak., *M. for M.*, iii. 1.

combination (kóm-bi-nā'shon), *n.* [= *F. combinaison* = *Sp. combinación* = *Pg. combinação* = *It. combinazione*, *< ML. combinatio(n-)*, *< LL. combinare*, pp. *combinatus*, combine: see *combine, v.*] 1. The act of uniting in a whole, or the state of being so united; a coming together so as to form a group, sum, product, etc.; especially, the union of related parts in a complex whole: as, a *combination* of wheels and springs in a watch; a *combination* of ideas; a *combination* of circumstances.

All this is but deceit, mere trifles forg'd
By combination to defeat the process
Of justice. *Beau. and Fl.*, *Laws of Candy*, v. 1.

2. The whole or complex thus formed; the product of combining: as, a soft *combination* of stops in organ-playing.

It is this glorious pile of mountains which gives to Granada that *combination* of delights so rare in a Southern city.
Irving, *Alhambra*, p. 121.

Specifically—3. The union or association of two or more persons or parties for the attainment of some common end; a league: as, a political or a criminal *combination*; success is possible only through *combination*.

The Indians and they . . . by a general *combination* in one day plotted to subvert the whole Colony.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's True Travels*, II. 70.

4. In *chem.*, chemical union; the production of a chemical compound.—5. In *math.*, the union of a number of individuals in different groups, each containing a certain number of the individuals. Thus, the number of combinations of four figures taking two together is six (12, 13, 14, 23, 24, 34)—*Aggregate combination*. See *aggregate*.—*Chemical combination*. See *chemical*.—*Combination borders*. In printing, types of ornamental designs, of varied character, intended to be combined or composed so as to form a complete design on a larger scale.—*Combination lock*. See *lock*.—*Combination pedal*. In organs, a pedal which draws or retires several stops at once. It is *single-acting* when it only operates to add to or subtract from the stops already drawn, and *double-acting* when it both adds to and subtracts from the stops already drawn, so as always to produce a given combination.—*Combination plane*, a plane having a guide which can be changed from one side to the other, or adjusted vertically, as required by the nature of the work.—*Combination-room*, in the University of Cambridge, a room adjoining the hall, into which the fellows withdraw after dinner, for wine, dessert, and conversation.—*Combination tone*. Same as *combinational tone* (which see, under *tone*).—*Commutative combination*. See *commutative*.—*Consecutive combination*. In *chem.*, a term applied to the chemical process by which a series of compounds are formed from one another. Thus, by an addition of soda to dihydrogen sodium phosphate, disodium hydrogen phosphate is formed, and by further addition of soda to this compound trisodium phosphate is produced. In each case one atom of basic hydrogen is replaced by the alkali.—*Heat of combination*. See *heat*.—*Laws of chemical combination*, the laws which regulate the union of substances by chemical affinity. See *chemical* and *equivalent*.—*Syn. 3. Party, Faction*, etc. (see *cabal¹*), alliance, league, set, clique, coalition, conspiracy, confederation.

combinational (kóm-bi-nā'shon-al), *a.* [*< combination + -al*.] Of or pertaining to a combination or to the act of combining; having the quality of combining.—*Combinational tone*. See *tone*.

combinative (kóm-bi'na-tiv), *a.* [*< combine + -ive*.] Tending to combine; uniting: in *math.*, applied to a covariant which is equally a covariant when for any of the quantities is substituted a linear function of them. Also *combinatory*.

combinatorial (kóm-bi-nā-tō-ri-al), *a.* [*< combinatory + -al*.] Concerned with combinations.—*Combinatorial analysis*, in *math.*, a method of treating problems in the calculus by reducing them to problems in combinations.—*Combinatorial mathematician*, one who has a preference for the combinatorial analysis.

combinatory (kóm-bi'na-tō-ri), *a.* [*< combine + -ory*; = *F. combinatoire*.] Same as *combinative*.—*Combinatory imagination*, that sort of fancy which brings into relation objects experienced independently.

combine (kóm-bin'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *combined*, ppr. *combining*. [*< ME. combinen* = *F. combiner* = *Sp. Pg. combinar* = *It. combinare*, *< LL. combinare*, unite, join (two things together), *< L. com-, together, + bin¹*, two by two: see *binary*.] I. *trans.* To associate, unite, or join into a whole; connect closely together.

They rejoice
Each with their kind, lion with lioness;
So fitly them in pairs thou hast combined.
Milton, *P. L.*, viii. 394.

Thousands of people who perhaps agree only on a single point can *combine* their energies for the purpose of carrying that single point.
Macaulay, *Gladstone in Church and State*.

We cannot reduce the world of experience to a web of relations in which nothing is related, as it would be if everything were erased from it which we cannot refer to the action of a *combining* intelligence.
T. H. Green, *Prolegomena to Ethics*, § 42.

Syn. To mix, compound, blend.

II. *intrans.* 1. To unite; coalesce: as, honor and policy *combine* to justify the measure.

All experience *combines* to testify against the stability and working power of "hazy" and amorphous creeds.
H. N. Ozenham, *Short Studies*, p. 322.

Specifically—2. To unite in friendship or alliance for the attainment of some common end; league together; join forces; associate; coöperate: followed by *with*.

He that loves God's abode, and to *combine*
With saints on earth, shall one day with them shine.
G. Herbert, *Church Porch*, st. 73.

You *with* your foes *combine*. *Dryden*, *Aurengzebe*.

3. To unite by affinity or chemical attraction: as, two substances which will not *combine* of themselves may be made to *combine* by the intervention of a third.

One of the most important laws in chemistry is known as the law of *combining* proportions.
W. L. Carpenter, *Energy in Nature* (1st ed.), p. 67.

combine (kóm-bin'), *n.* [*< combine, v.*] A combination or agreement; especially, a secret combination for the purpose of committing fraud; a conspiracy. [Colloq. and recent; first publicly used in the trial of an alderman for bribery in New York in 1886.]

He believes . . . that trusts, pools, *combines*, and the like, are the unconscious agencies of socialism.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 802.

combined (kóm-bind'), *p. a.* [Pp. of *combine, v.*] Related as parts of a combination; united closely; associated; leagued; confederated; banded.

For insuring the general safety *combined* action of the whole horde or tribe was necessary.
H. Spencer, *Prin. of Sociol.*, § 491.

combinedly (kóm-bi'ned-li), *adv.* In a combined manner; in a state of combination; unitedly; jointly.

The flesh, the world, the devil, all *combinedly* are so many fierce adversaries. *Barrow*, *Sermons*, II. 30 (Ord MS.).

combinement† (kóm-bin'ment), *n.* [*< combine + -ment¹*.] Combination.

Having no firm *combinelements* to chayne them together in their publique dangers, they lay loose to the advantage of the common enemy. *Daniel*, *Hist. Eng.*, p. 2.

combiner (kóm-bi'nér), *n.* One who or that which combines.

This so excellent *combiner* of all virtues—humility.
W. Montague, *Devoute Essays*, II. 186.

combing (kó'ming), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *comb¹*, *v.*] 1. The act of using a comb.—2. The process of carding wool. See *card², v. t.*, and *carding-machine*.—3. The process of hacking flax.—4. Graining on wood.—5. That which is removed by combing or carding: generally in the plural: as, the *combings* of wool or hair.—6†. Hair combed over a bald part of the head.

Artif. Handsomeness.—7. Same as *coaming*.

comb-ing-machine (kó'ming-ma-shén'), *n.* A machine for carding wool. See *carding-machine*.

comb-jelly (kóm'jel'i), *n.* A comb-bearer or *ctenophore*; one of the *Ctenophora*.

combless (kóm'les), *a.* [*< comb¹ + -less¹*.] Without a comb or crest: as, "a *combless* cock," *Shak.*, *T. of the S.*, ii. 1.

comb-paper (kóm'pā'pér), *n.* Marbled paper in which the design or decoration is most largely produced by the use of the comb.

comb-pot (kóm'pót), *n.* A stove used to warm the combs employed in preparing long-stapled wool for worsted. It consists of a flat iron plate heated by fire or steam, with a similar plate above it, the space between the two being sufficient to admit the teeth of a comb.

comb-rat (kóm'rat), *n.* A book-name of the species of the genus *Ctenodactylus*.

Combretaceæ (kóm-brē-tā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Combretum + -aceæ*.] An order of shrubby or arborescent polypetalous exogens, allied to the *Myrtaceæ*, and including about 250 species, natives of the tropics. All possess astringent properties, which are frequently utilized in tanning; a few are cultivated for ornament, and others are fine timber-trees. The principal genera are *Terminalia* and *Combretum*.

combretaceous (kóm-brē-tā'shius), *a.* In bot., belonging to or resembling the order *Combretaceæ*.

Combretum (kóm-brē'tum), *n.* [NL., *< L. combretum* (Pliny), a kind of rush: origin unknown.] A large tropical genus of plants of the order *Combretaceæ*, chiefly shrubs. Various species furnish tanning and dyeing materials, and some are cultivated in greenhouses for their handsome flowers.

comb-saw (kóm'sā), *n.* A hand-saw used in cutting combs. It has two blades, one for cutting, the other to enter the kerf and serve as a spacing-gage to determine the distance for the next cut. In certain machine-work circular saws are used, having an intermittent longitudinal motion equal to the spacing-distance of the teeth.

combουργess (kóm-bér'jes), *n.* [= *F. combourgeois*, *< ML. comburgensis*, a fellow-burgess: see *com-* and *burgess*.] A fellow-burgess: a term formerly used in England of one who was a member or an inhabitant of the same borough with another, particularly of a member of Par-

liament who was a resident of the borough he represented.

The statutes of Henry IV. and V. enforced residence as a requisite for electors and elected alike, and that of Henry VI. prescribed that the qualification of both must lie within the shire. The same rule applied to the borough. And it was for the most part strictly observed; the members were generally "co-citizens" or *com-burgesses*. Stubbs, *Const. Hist.*, § 423.

combust (kəm-bust'), *a.* [*< ME. combust = Sp. It. combusto, < L. combustus, pp. of comburere, burn up, consume, < com- (intensive) + būrere, perhaps akin to Skt. √ prush, burn; otherwise explained as < comb- for com- + urere, burn, = Gr. abeiv, kindle, = Skt. √ ush, burn; see aurora, adust², east¹.*] 1. Burnt.

Combust materies and coagulate.
Chaucer, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 258.
Hence—2. In *astron.*, so near the sun as to be obscured by it, or not more than 84° from it.

And if I hadde, O Venus ful of myrthe,
Aspetes badde of Mars or of Saturne,
Or thou combust or let were in my byrthe.

Chaucer, Troilus, III. 717.

Who can discern those planets that are oft *combust*?

Milton, Areopagitica, p. 43.

combust (kəm-bust'), *v. t.* [*Formed from combustible, combustion. Cf. combust, a.*] To inflame with excitement and agitation.

All Germany was *combusted* with great troubles.

Time's Storehouse, p. 251 (Ord MS.).

combustibility (kəm-bus-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* Same as *combustibleness*.

combustible (kəm-bus'ti-bl), *a. and n.* [*< F. combustible = Sp. combustible = Pg. combustível = It. combustibile, < L. combustus, pp. of comburere, burn up; see combust, a.*] 1. *a.* 1. Capable of taking fire and burning; capable of undergoing combustion: as, wood and coal are *combustible*. Hence—2. Easily excited; fiery; irascible; inflammable: said of persons.

Arnold was a *combustible* character.

Irving, Life of Washington.

II. n. A substance that will take fire and burn: as, wood and coal are *combustibles*; the building was full of *combustibles*. See *combustion*.

combustibleness (kəm-bus'ti-bl-ness), *n.* The property of being combustible; capability of burning or of being burned. Also *combustibility*. **combustion** (kəm-bus'chən), *n.* [*< F. combustion = Sp. combustión = Pg. combustão = It. combustione, < LL. combustio (n-), < L. combustus, pp. of comburere, burn up; see combust, a.*] 1. The action of fire on inflammable materials; the act or process of burning. Chemically considered, combustion is a process of rapid oxidation caused by the chemical union of the oxygen of the air, which is the supporter of combustion, with any material which is capable of oxidation—that is, combustible. It results in the formation of oxygen compounds, some or all of which may be gaseous and therefore invisible, and in the liberation of energy, which is made evident by a rise of temperature and often by flame or incandescence. The weight of the products of combustion is always precisely equal to the sum of the weight of the burned substance and that of the oxygen used in the burning. The energy set free is also precisely the same as that which would be required to separate the oxygen again from its combinations. In common life oxygen is the sole supporter of combustion. In the laboratory iodine, chlorin, and some other substances also perform a similar office in certain cases. The term *combustion* has also been applied to slow processes of oxidation not attended by high temperature or evolution of light, such as the combustion in the body which keeps up the animal heat, and the slow decomposition of animal and vegetable matter in the air. See *eremacausis*.

The compression of air renders the *combustion* of gaseous matter less perfect, and, . . . within certain limits at least, the more rarefied the atmosphere in which flame burns, the more complete its *combustion*.

E. Frankland, Exper. in Chem., p. 901.

Any chemical action whatsoever, if its energy rise sufficiently high, may produce the phenomenon of *combustion*, by heating the body to such an extent that it becomes luminous. *Fournes.*

2†. Tumult; violent agitation with hurry and noise; inflammatory excitement; confusion; uproar.

These cruel wars . . . brought all England into an horrible *combustion*.

I found Mrs. Vanhomrigh all in *combustion*, squabbling with her rogue of a landlord.

Swift, Journal to Stella, Letter 28.

3. In *astrol.*, the state of being combust.

Combustion.—The being within 8° 30' of the ☉, which is said to burn up those planets near him, so that they lose their power. It is always an evil testimony.

W. Lilly, Introd. to Astrology, App., p. 339.

Spontaneous combustion, the ignition of a body by the internal development of heat without the action of an external agent. It not infrequently takes place in heaps of rags, wool, or cotton soaked with oil, and in masses of wet coal. In the first case it is caused by the rapid spontaneous oxidation of oil, which raises the temperature sufficiently to make it burst into flame; in the second case a

similar rapid oxidation of the sulphur of pyrites contained in coal causes an increase of heat sufficient finally to ignite the coal. See *flame*.

combustious†, combustuoust (kəm-bus' chus, -tū-us), *a.* [*Irreg. < combust, a., + -ious, -u-ous.*] Combustible; inflammable.

Subject and servile to all discontents,
As dry *combustious* matter is to fire.

Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 1162.

combustive (kəm-bus'tiv), *a.* [*< combust, a., + -ive.*] 1. Pertaining to or of the nature of combustion.

The alcohol has become acetic acid by the *combustive* action of the mycoderma.

Lady Claud Hamilton, tr. of Life of Pasteur, p. 79.

2†. Disposed to take fire; combustible. *Bp. Gauden.*

combustuous†, a. See *combustious*.

come (kum), *v.*; pret. *came*, pp. *come*, ppr. *coming*. [*Early mod. E. also cum (ppr. also coming, cumming, pret. often come, com); < ME. comen, comen (pret. cam, com, cum, pl. comen, cumen (> mod. dial. come, pret.)), pp. comen, comen (> mod. dial. come, pret.)), < AS. cuman (ONorth. cuma, cyma, come, cwome), contr. of *cwiman (pret. cōm, cwom, pl. cōmon, cwōmon, for *cwam, pl. *cwāmon, pp. cumen); = OS. kuman = OFries. kuma, koma, mod. Fries. kommen = MD. D. komen = MLG. LG. komen = OHG. queman, chweman, coman, choman, cuman, kuman, MHG. chomen, kumen, kumen, G. kommen = Icel. koma = Sw. komma = Dan. komme = Goth. kwiman (pret. kwam, pl. kwēim, etc., pp. kwumans), come, = L. ven-ire (for *gvem-ire) (> F. Pr. Sp. venir = Pg. vir = It. venire), come, = Umbrian den- = Oscan den- = Gr. βαίν-ειν (for *βαίνειν for *γβαίνειν) = OPers. √ gam, jam = Zend √ gam = Skt. √ gam, go. A very prolific root; from the E. word are derived comely, become, becoming, etc., income, oncome, outcome, etc.; from the L., advene, convene, prevene, supervene, convenient, advent, convent, event, invent, prevent, adventure, conventicle, venture, etc.; from the Gr., base², basis, bema, anabasis, catabasis, acrobat, etc.] 1. *intrans.* 1. Primarily, to move with the purpose of reaching, or so as to reach, a more or less definite point, usually a point at which the speaker is, was, or is to be at the time spoken of, or at which he is present in thought or imagination; to move to, toward, or with the speaker, or toward the place present to his thought; advance nearer in any manner, and from any distance; draw nigh; approach: as, he *comes* this way; he is *coming*; *come* over and help us.*

Cum to me, mi leofmon. *Ancren Riwle, p. 98.*

And than he sente for the kyng, and he *come*, and brought Merlyn; and so thei *come* ridyng to the abbey, and herde messe. *Martin (E. E. T. S.), l. 62.*

A Myle from Flom Jordan, is the Ryvere of Jabothe, the whiche Jacob passed over, when he *cam* fro Mesopotayme. *Mandeville, Travels, p. 108.*

Comes me to the Court one Polemon, an honest plaine man of the country. *Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 112.*

When we had seen every thing, I was desirous of returning, tho' our conductors were for staying, and taking some refreshment; but when they saw the people *coming* about us, they changed their sentiments, and we mounted our horses. *Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 49.*

The Lord God will *come* with a strong hand. *Isa. xl. 10.*

And *come* he slow, or *come* he fast,
It is but death who *comes* at last.

Scott, Marmion, II. 30.

Our royal word upon it,

He *comes* back safe. *Tennyson, Princess, v.*

[Formerly *come* might be followed by an infinitive expressing the motion in a more particular manner.

There *com* go a lile child.
Life of St. Cuthbert, quoted in Warton's Hist. Eng. Poetry, [I. 14.]

2. To arrive by movement, or in course of progression, either in space or in time: used (a) absolutely, or (b) with *to, on, into*, etc., before the point or state reached (equivalent to reach, arrive at), or (c) followed by an infinitive denoting the purpose or object of the movement or arrival: as, he *came* to the city yesterday; two miles further on you will *come* to a deep river; he has *come* to want; the undertaking *came* to grief; I will *come* to see you soon; we now *come* to consider (or to the consideration of) the last point.

That he was *cumen* that broht us liht.

Metrical Homilies, p. 98.

All the days of my appointed time will I wait, till my change *come*.

Job xiv. 14.

Ye shall not see me, until the time come when ye shall say, Blessed is he that *cometh* in the name of the Lord.

Luke xiii. 35.

I am glad you are *come* so safe from Switzerland to Paris.

Howell, Letters, I. vi. 15.

We *came* in an hour and a half to an old way cut with great labour over a Rocky Precipice, and in one hour more we arrived at Beer.

Maunder, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 64.

In the Evening Captain Minchin and Mr. Richards and his Wife *came* aboard, having staid one night at the Fort; and told me all that had happened to them ashore.

Dampier, Voyages, II. l. 177.

I perceive, by the book in my hand, that I am condemned to die, and after that to *come* to judgment.

Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 84.

[In this use the sign of the infinitive is occasionally omitted.

The Hyrcanian deserts . . . are as thoroughfares now

For princes to *come* view fair Fortia.

Shak., M. of V., II. 7.]

3. To move into view; appear; become perceptible or observable; begin to exist or be present; show or put forth: as, the light *comes* and goes.

Somer is *comen* and winter gon.

Old Eng. Miscellany, p. 197.

Specifically—4. To sprout or spring up; acrospire: as, the wheat is beginning to *come*. [In this use also found spelled *comb*. Compare *come*¹, *n.*, 2, 3, and *coming*, *n.*, 3.]

[The barley] vpon the cleane floore on a round heape, reateth so vntill it be readye to shoote at the roote end, which maltsters call *coming*. When it beginneth therefore to shoot in this manner, they saie it is *come*, and then forthwith they spread it abroad, first thicke, and then thinner and thinner vpon the said floore, as it *commeth*.

W. Harrison, Descrip. of England.

It is reported that if you lay a good stock of kernels of grapes about the root of a vine it will make the vine *come* earlier and prosper better.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

5. To result. (a) To appear as the result or consequence of some act, practice, or operation: used either absolutely or with *by* or *of*: as, the butter *comes* in the churn; that *comes* of your carelessness.

Usefulness *comes* by labour, wit by ease. *G. Herbert.*

This *comes* of judging by the eye. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Why sure she won't pretend to remember what she's ordered not!—ay, this *comes* of her reading!

Sheridan, The Rivals, I. 2.

One distinctive tenet . . . affirms that Brahmanism does not properly *come* by caste or descent, but by learning and devotional exercises.

Lyall, quoted in W. E. Hearn's Aryan Household, p. 313.

(b) To be equal or equivalent in result or effect when taken together or in sum: with *to*: as, the taxes *come* to a large sum; the total comes to \$51,000; it *comes* to the same thing.

6. To happen; befall; occur; take place.

Another with his finger and his thumb,
Cried, "Vie! we will do't, *come* what will *come*."

Shak., I. L. L., v. 2.

All things *come* alike to all.

Ecc. ix. 2.

So *comes* it, lady, you have been mistook.

Shak., T. N., v. 1.

7. To become; happen to be; chance to be.

So *came* I a widow. *Shak., 2 Hen. IV., II. 3.*

How *came* my man in the stocks? *Shak., Lear, II. 4.*

How *came* you and Mr. Surface so confidential?

Sheridan, School for Scandal, I. 1.

8†. To be becoming.

"Ne wep noht," he seide, "leue sone, vor yt ne *comth* noht to the."

Rob. of Gloucester, p. 420.

9. In the imperative, interjectionally (often strengthened by repetition or by the addition of other emphatic words): (a) Move along, or take a hand (with me, or the person speaking); unite in going or acting: as, *come, come*, let us be going!

This is the helr; *come*, let us kill him. *Mat. xxi. 38.*

Come! said he to me, let us go a little way up the Fore-shrouds; it may be that may make the Ship wear; for I have been doing it before now.

Dampier, Voyages, II. III. 64.

(b) Attend; give heed; take notice; come to the point: used to urge attention to what is to be said, or to the subject in hand.

Come, give me your promise to love, and to marry her directly.

Sheridan, The Rivals, II. 1.

Come, come, open the matter in brief.

Shak., T. G. of V., I. 1.

Come now, and let us reason together, saith the Lord.

Isa. i. 18.

"*Come*, I say," he remonstrated, "you are taking the thing too much to heart."

W. Black.

10. To overflow. [*Prov. Eng.*]—[In the colloquial phrases *come* Friday, *come* Candlemas, for next Friday, next Candlemas, *come* is an imperative used conditionally: thus, let Friday *come*—that is, if or when Friday comes. Certain of the compound tenses of this verb were once regularly and are still frequently formed with the verb be instead of have. See *bel*, 5 (c). *Come*, with an adverb or a preposition, enters into a great number of expressions, some highly idiomatic and requiring separate definition, and others which retain more obviously the meaning of their elements. The principal idiomatic phrases are here given.]—*Come on!* (a) Come along; join me in going.

"Childe, *come* on with me,
God hase herde thi prayer."

Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 99.

(b) Approach; come at me: used in defiance or as a challenge: as, *come on!* I am not afraid of you. [Colloq.]—**Come your ways**, come along; come hither. *Shak.*—**Out and come again**. See *cut*.—**To come** (an infinitive qualifying preceding noun), to appear or arrive in the future: as, he was thinking of dangers to *come*.

The prophetic soul
Of the wide world dreaming on things to *come*.
Shak., Sonnets, cvii.

To come about. (a) To happen; fall out; come to pass; arrive: as, how did these things *come about*? (b) To turn; change; come round: as, the wind will *come about* from west to east; the ship *came about*.

On better thoughts and my urged reasons,
They are *come about* and won to the true side.
B. Jonson, Catiline, iv. 4.

If you were just to let the servants forget to bring her dinner for three or four days, you can't conceive how she'd *come about*.
Sheridan, The Rivals, i. 2.

To come across. See *across*.—**To come amiss**. See *amiss*.—**To come and go**, to advance and retire; move back and forth; alternate; appear and disappear.

Also for worldly goods they *come and go*, as things not long proprietary to any body.
Pultenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 38.

The colour of the king doth *come and go*
Between his purpose and his conscience.
Shak., K. John, iv. 2.

O fie! I'll swear her colour is natural: I have seen it *come and go*.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, ii. 2.

To come around. See *to come round*, below.—**To come at**, to reach; arrive within reach of; gain; come so near as to be able to take or possess; attain: as, we prize those most who are hardest to *come at*; to *come at* a true knowledge of ourselves.

How could a Physician tell the Virtue of that Simple, unless he could *come at* it, to apply it?
Selden, Table-Talk, p. 39.

The Books . . . were locked up in Wired cases, not to be *come at* without particular leave.
Lieter, Journey to Paris, p. 132.

To come away. (a) *Naut.*, to begin to move or yield: said of the anchor or anything that is being hauled. (b) To part or separate; break off: as, the branch *came away* in my hands. (c) To germinate or sprout; come on: as, the wheat is *coming away* very well. [Eng.]—**To come by**. (a) To pass near.

The Duke thus syttinge, the sayde [pro]cessyon *come by* hym, and byganne to passe by aboute .vi]. of the cloke.
Sir R. Gwyllforde, Fylgrynage, p. 9.

(b) To obtain; gain; acquire.
I, as I neuer desired the title, so haue I neglected the meanes to *come by* it. *Sir P. Sidney*, Apol. for Poetrie.

In Symoniacall purchases he thinks his Soule goes in the bargain, and is loath to *come by* promotion so deare.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Graue Diuine.

Examine how you *came by* all your state.
Dryden, Aurengzebe.

To come down. (a) Literally, to descend.
In *comynge down* from the Mount of Olyvete, is the place where oure Lord wepte upon Jerusalem.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 97.

We *came down* into the valley to the bed of the brook Kedron, which is but a few paces over, and in many parts the valley itself is no wider.

Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 21.

(b) To be transmitted.
The fact and circumstances of Darius's voyage are *come down* to us, and by these very same means.

Bruce, Source of the Nile, I. 456.

(c) Figuratively, to be humbled or abased: as, his pride must *come down*.

Your principalities shall *come down*. *Jer.* xlii. 18.
(d) *Theat.*, to advance nearer to the footlights: opposed to *to go up*—that is, to move away from the footlights.—**To come down on** or **upon**, to descend suddenly upon; pounce upon; treat with severity; take to task; rate soundly; make a violent attack upon.

The Abbey of Glastonbury, on which Henry VIII., in the language of our day, *came down* so heavily.

H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 51.

To come down with, to pay over; lay down, as in payment. [Colloq.]

Little did he foresee, when he said, "All is but dust!" how soon he would *come down with* his own. *Dickens*.

To come down with the dust, to pay the money. [Slang.]—**To come high or low**, to be expensive or cheap; cost much or little.—**To come home**. (a) To move toward or reach one's home or dwelling-place. (b) *Naut.*: (1) To drag or slip through the ground: said of an anchor in heaving up. (2) To reach the place intended, as a sail in hoisting, etc. (c) To go to the heart or the feelings; touch the feelings, interest, sympathies, or reason: with *to*: as, his appeal *came home to* all.

Come home to men's business and bosoms.
Bacon, Ded. of Essays (ed. 1625).

To come in. (a) To enter, as into an inclosure or a port; make an entrance; appear, as upon a scene.

I may recall the well-known fact that in geological treatises, published not many years ago, mammals were always spoken of as having abruptly *come in* at the commencement of the tertiary series. *Darwin*, Origin of Species, p. 238.

(b) To submit to terms; yield.
If the arch-rebel Tyrone . . . should offer to *come in*.

Spenser, State of Ireland.

Many Citties which till that time would not bend, gave Hostages, admitted Garrisons, and *came in* voluntarily.
Milton, Hist. Eng., ii.

(c) To appear; begin to be, or be found or observed; especially, be brought into use.

Since this new preaching hath *come in*, there hath been much sedition. *Latimer*, Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

It [the fruit of the date] is esteem'd of a hot nature, and, as it *comes in* during the winter, being ripe in November, providence seems to have design'd it as a warm food, during the cold season, to comfort the stomach.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 206.

Silken garments did not *come in* till late.
Arbuthnot, Anc. Coins.

(d) To enter as an ingredient or part of a compound thing.
A generous contempt of that in which too many men place their happiness must *come in* to heighten his character.
Bp. Atterbury.

If the law is too mild, private vengeance *comes in*.
Emerson, Compensation.

(e) To accrue from cultivation, an industry, or otherwise, as profit: as, if the corn *comes in* well, we shall have a supply without importation; the crops *came in* light.

Sweet hearts, we shall be rich ere we depart,
If failings *come thus* plentifully in.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2.

(f) To calve; foal: said of cows and mares. [U. S.]—**To come in clipping-time**. See *clipping-time*.—**To come in for**, to arrive in time to take; be in the way of obtaining; get; unite with others in getting a share or part of.

Let God be honoured as he ought to be, let Religion *come in for* its share among all the things which deserve encouragement.
Stillington, Sermons, I. vii.

The rest *came in for* subsidies. *Swift*.

They *came in for* their share of political guilt. *Addison*.
To come into. (a) To join with; bring help to; also, and more generally, to agree to; comply with; give in one's adhesion to; unite with others in adopting: as, to *come into* a measure or scheme.

Ready to *come in to* everything that is done for the public good. *Bp. Atterbury*.

(b) To acquire by inheritance or bequest: as, to *come into* an estate.—**To come into one's head**, to occur to one's mind accidentally.

Dear Dick, how'er it *comes into his head*,
Believes as firmly as he does his Creed,
That you and I, Sir, are extremely great.
Prior, To Mr. Harley.

To come in unto, to lie carnally with. *Gen.* xxxviii. 16.—**To come in with**, to join in suddenly with; break in with; interrupt by means of: as, he *came in with* a laugh.—**To come near or nigh**, to approach in place; hence, metaphorically, to approach in quality or degree; offer or bear comparison with; resemble.

Nothing ancient or modern seems to *come near* it.
Sir W. Temple.

To come of. (a) To issue from; proceed from, as a descendant.
Adam and alle that *comen of* him.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 12.
Ashur, of whom *came* the Assyrians.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 44.

Of Priam's royal race my mother *came*.
Dryden, Æneid.

(b) To result from.
There can no falsehood *come of* loving her.
Beau. and Fl., King and no King, iii. 1.

To come of age, to attain to the age of legal majority. See *age*, 3.—**To come off**. (a) To depart; move or turn away; withdraw; retreat.

We might have thought the Jews when they had seen the destruction of Jerusalem would have *come off* from their obstinacy.
Stillington, Sermons, I. viii.

(b) To escape; get free.
If they *come off safe*, call their deliverance a miracle.

Addison, Travels in Italy.

(c) To emerge from some undertaking or transaction; issue; get out or away: as, to *come off* with honor or disgrace.

I know not what danger I undergo by this exploit; pray heaven I *come well off*!

B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iv. 9.
No man gives better satisfaction at the first, and *comes off* more with the Elogie of a kind Gentleman, till you know him better, and then you know him for nothing.

Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Complementall Man.

(d) To happen; take place: as, the match *comes off* on Tuesday. (e) To pay over; settle up.

We hear you are full of crowns;
Will you *come off*, sir? *Massinger*.

(f) To leave the shore and approach a ship, as persons in a boat; also, similarly, to leave a ship for the shore or for another ship: as, the captain *came off* in his gig.

They anchor'd again, and made signs for the people to *come aboard*. It was not long before the Shabander or chief Magistrate of the Town *came off*.

Dampier, Voyages, II. i. 114.

(g) Be quick! hurry up!
Come off, and let me ryden hastily.

Chaucer, Friar's Tale, l. 304.
Ayenle [again] to werk am I sette, and I haste.
Come of, let see who be the sharpe penne.

Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 140.
(h) To cease (fooling, flattering, chaffing, or humbugging); desist: chiefly in the imperative: as, oh, *come off*! [Recent slang, U. S.]—**To come off roundly**, to settle up handsomely.

If he
In th' old justice's suit, whom we robb'd lately,
Will *come off roundly*, we'll set him free too.
Middleton, The Widow, iv. 2.

Did Marwood *come off roundly* with his wares?
Shirley, The Wedding, iv. 4.

To come on. (a) To advance; make progress; thrive; flourish: as, the plants are *coming on*; the young man *comes on* well in his studies. (b) To result from; come of.

I'll bring him the best 'parel that I have,
Come on 't what will. *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 1.

To come on one (or something), to hold him liable or responsible for (it); depend upon him for (it).

The moment Sir Oliver dies, you know, you would *come on me* for the money. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iii. 3.

To come out. (a) To emerge; depart.
Come out of her, my people, that ye be not partakers of her sins.

Rev. xviii. 4.
(b) To become public; appear; be published; come to knowledge or notice: as, the truth has *come out* at last; this book has just *come out*.

The Gazettes *come out* but once a week and but few people buy them. *Lieter*, Journey to Paris, p. 22.

To read them "as they *came out*" in their evening paper. *Contemporary Rev.*, LII. 180.

(c) To express one's self vigorously; throw off reserve and declare one's self; make an impression: as, he *came out strong*. [Colloq.] (d) To be introduced to general society: in a special sense, in England, to be presented at court: as, Miss B.—*came out* last season. (e) To appear after being clouded or obscured: as, the rain stopped and the sun *came out*. (f) To turn out to be; result from calculation.

The weight of the denarius . . . *comes out* sixty-two grains and four-sevenths. *Arbuthnot*, Anc. Coins.

To come out of. (a) To come forth or issue from; figuratively, to get through with; come to the end of: as, to *come out of* prison; he has *come out of* that affair very well.

Unclean spirits . . . *came out of* many that were possessed with them. *Acts* viii. 7.

(b) To be the issue or descendant of.
Kings shall *come out of* thee. *Gen.* xvii. 6.

To come out well or ill, to result favorably or unfavorably; prove to be good or bad, distinct or blurred, etc., as an undertaking, a print, or the like.—**To come out with**, to give publicity to; disclose.—**To come over**. A. With over as an adverb. In distillation, to rise and pass over, as vapor.

Toluene, for example, nearly always *comes over* with benzine. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXV. 265.

B. With over as a preposition. (a) To pass above or across, or from one side to another; traverse: as, to *come over* a bridge or a road.

Israel *came over* this Jordan on dry land. *Josh.* iv. 22.

(b) To pass from an opposing party, side, or army to that one to which the speaker belongs. (c) To get the better of; circumvent; overcome; wheedle; cajole: as, you won't *come over* me in that way. [Colloq.]

What a rogue's this!
How cunningly he *came over* us!
Middleton, Chaste Maid, ii. 2.

To come round or around. A. With round or around as an adverb. (a) To happen in due course; be fulfilled; come to pass.

Farewell, my sorrows, and, my tears, take truce;
My wishes are *come round*.

Fletcher (and another), Bloody Brother, v. 2.
"O God be thank'd!" said Alice the nurse,
"That all *comes round* so just and fair."

Tennyson, Lady Clare.

(b) To become favorable or reconciled after opposition or hostility: as, on second thought he will forget his anger and *come round*. (c) To recover; revive, as after fainting; regain one's former state of health.

B. With round or around as a preposition. To wheedle, or get the better of by wheedling.

The governess had *come round* everybody.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xi.

To come short, to fail; be inadequate.

To attain
The high and depth of thy eternal ways
All human thoughts *come short*, Supreme of things!
Milton, P. L., viii. 414.

To come short of, to fail to reach or accomplish; attain or obtain less than is desired.

Men generally *come short of* themselves when they strive to out-do themselves.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, Pref., p. xi.
All have sinned and *come short of* the glory of God.

Rom. iii. 23.

Why, he was afraid that he should *come short of* whither he had a desire to go. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 294.

To come to. A. With to as an adverb. (a) To come to terms; consent; yield.

What is this, if my parson will not come to? *Swift*.

(b) To recover; come round; revive, especially after fainting. (c) *Naut.*, to turn the head nearer to the wind: as, the ship is *coming to*.

When it *came to*, the pilot was deceived, and said, Lord be merciful to us, my eyes never saw this place before.

N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 47.

(d) In *falconry*, to begin to get tame: said of a hawk.

B. With to as a preposition. (a) To reach; attain; result in: as, to *come to* ruin, to good, to luck.

Thou hear'st what wealth (he says, spend what thou canst).
Thou'rt like to *come to*. *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, i. 1.

P. *Hen*. Trust me, I am exceeding weary.
Poins. Is it come to that? I had thought weariness durst not have attached one of so high blood.

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ii. 2.
If it *come to* prohibiting, there is not ought more likely to be prohibited than truth itself.

Milton, Areopagitica, p. 54.
The other half
Comes to the privy coffer of the state.
Shak., M. of V., iv. 1.

(c) To amount to: as, the taxes *come* to a large sum.

And now I'll tell thee I have promised him
As much as marriage *comes* to, and I lose
My honour, if my Don receives the canvas.
Shirley, The Brothers, II. 1.

(dt) To become; come to be.

This Town of Hamburg for a Society of Brewers is
come to a huge wealthy Place. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 4.

To *come* to anchor (formerly to an anchor), to anchor;
bring up to anchor.

We found it an Island of 6. miles in compass: within a
league of it we *came* to an anchor, and went on shore for
wood and water.

Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's True Travels*, I. 110.

We *came* to an anchor in the port of Sibt.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, I. 303.

To *come* to blows. See *blow* 3.—To *come* to close
quarters. See *close* 2.—To *come* to grief, hand, heel,
etc. See the nouns.—To *come* to nothing, to fall ut-
terly; give no result; prove of no value: as, our efforts
came to nothing.

My going up now to the City was in order to have his [the
chief of the Factory's] assistance in the Voyage to Cochinchina,
Champa, or Cambodia, which Captain Weldon had
contrived for me; nor was it his fault that it *came* to no-
thing. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 14.

To *come* to one's self. (a) To recover one's senses or
consciousness; revive, as from a swoon.

When I was a little *come* to myself again, I asked him
wherefore he served me so?
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 139.

(b) To resume the exercise of right reason after a period
of folly.

When he *came* to himself, he said, How many hired ser-
vants of my father's have bread enough and to spare, and I
perish with hunger!
Luke xv. 17.

To *come* to pass, to happen; fall out; be brought about.

But it *came* to *pass*, when fortune fled farre from the
Greekes and Latines, & that their townes forished no
more in trafficke, nor their Universities in learning, as
they had done continuing those Monarchies.

Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 7.

And it shall *come* to *pass*, if thou shalt hearken diligently
unto the voice of the Lord thy God, to observe and to do
all his commandments which I command thee this day,
that the Lord thy God will set thee on high above all the
nations of the earth.
Deut. xviii. 1.

How *comes* it to *pass*, that . . . you now adventure to
discover your self?
Shirley, Grateful Servant, iii. 4.

To *come* to the front. See *front*.—To *come* to time,
to be ready to go on with a pugilistic contest when time
is called; hence, to do what is expected of one; face dif-
ficulties; refuse to back out. [Colloq.]—To *come* true,
to be verified.—To *come* up. (a) To ascend; rise.

He that *cometh* up out of the midst of the pit.

Isa. xxiv. 18.

(b) To come forward for discussion or action; arise. (c)
To grow; spring up, as a plant.

It shall not be pruned, nor digged; but there shall *come*
up briars and thorns.
Isa. v. 6.

(d) *Naut.*, same as to *come* to. (e) To come into use or
fashion.

Since gentlemen *came* up. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iv. 2.

I had on a gold cable hatband, then new *come* up, which
I wore about a murrey French hat I had.

B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, iv. 4.

To *come* upon. (a) To happen on; fall in with: as, to
come upon some friends in the park. (b) To occur to.

This day it *came* upon me to write to Joanna Eleonora
Malane, the noble young woman at Franckfort.

Penn., Travels in Holland, etc.

(c) To fall upon; attack or assail.

They *came* upon us in the night,
And brake my bower and slew my knight.
Scott, Waverley, lxiii.

To *come* upon the town. (at) To make one's debut in
town society or as a man about town.

Five-and-twenty years ago the young Earl of Kew *came*
upon the town, which speedily rang with the feats of his
lordship.

Thackeray, Newcomes, x.

(b) To become a charge upon the public for support, as in
a poorhouse: as, she was so poor she feared she would
have to *come* upon the town. Also to *come* upon the parish.

—To *come* up to, to attain to; amount to.

Whose ignorant credulity will not
come up to the truth.

Shak., W. T., II. 1.

To *come* up to the mark, scratch, or chalk, to come
to some mark or line where one ought to stand, especially
to the scratch or line from which a race starts; hence, to
meet one's engagements; do what one is expected to do.—
To *come* up with. (a) To overtake in following or pur-
suit.

We *came* up with a party of men, who belonged to the
sheik of Samwata.

Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 77.

(b) To get even with; pay off a score upon; punish (for
folly or mischief): as, you will get *come* up with yet.—
When all *comes* to all. See *all*.

II. *trans.* 1. To become; befit; suit. [Now
only prov. Eng.]

No such idell games it ne *cometh* the to worche.
Life of St. Cuthbert, quoted in Warton's Hist. Eng. Poetry,
[I. 14.]

2. To do; act; practise; play the part of.
[Slang.]

So you think to *come* the noble Lord over me. *Lever*.
Don't *come* tricks here. *Slang Dict.*

Often with an indefinite it.

In his sleeves, which were long,

He had twenty-four packs,

Which was *coming* it strong.

Bret Harte, Plain Language from Truthful James.

3. *Naut.*, to slacken: with up: as, to *come* up
the tackle-fall.

Never *come* up all your lower rigging at sea.

Luce, Seamanship, p. 490.

To *come* up the capstan, to turn the capstan the con-
trary way, for the purpose of slackening the cable on it.

come (kum), n. [*<* ME. *come*, *cume*, coming, *<*
AS. *cyme* = OS. *kumi* = OHG. *chumi*, *chome*,
quemi, coming, = Icel. *koma*, *kvāma* = Dan.
komme; from the verb.] 1. Coming; arrival.

But yee cast at his *comme* to keeopen him hence,

Yee shall lose your lond & your life also.

Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), I. 473.

2. [Also *coom*; pron. dial. kōm or kōm.] The
point of a radicle of malted grain, which, after
kiln-drying, drops off during the process of
turning; in the plural, malt-dust. They form
an excellent manure. Also called *chire*.

come-at-ability (kum-at-a-bil'i-ti), n. [*<* *come*-
at-able: see *ability*.] Attainableness; accessi-
bility. *Sterne*. [Colloq. and humorous.]

come-at-able (kum-at-a-bl), a. [*<* *come* + *at* +
-able.] Capable of being approached or come
at; that may be reached, attained, or procured.
[Colloq. and humorous.]

comedian (kō-mē'di-an), n. [*<* F. *comédien* (= *Sp.* *Pg.* *comediante* = It. *comediante*), a *come*-
dian, *<* *comédie*, comedy. The classical term
for 'comedian' was Gr. *κωμῳδός*, L. *comædus*,
or Gr. *κωμικός*, L. *comicus*: see *comic*, *comedy*.]

1. One who acts or plays parts in a comic
drama, whether male or female.—2. An actor
or player generally.

The quick comedians

Extemporally will stage us, and present

Our Alexandrian revels. *Shak.*, A. and C., v. 2.

An adventurer of versatile parts; sharper; colner; false
witness; sham ball; dancing master; buffoon; poet; *come*-
median. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vii.

3. A writer of comedy; a comic dramatist.
Milton. [Now rare.]

Scalliger willet us to admire Plautus as a comedian.

Peacham, Of Poetry.

comedic (kō-mē'dik), a. [*<* *comedy* + *-ic*.] Per-
taining to or of the nature of comedy. [Rare.]

Our best *comedic* dramas.

Quarterly Rev.

comédienne (kō-mā-di-en'), n. [F., fem. of
comédien: see *comedian*.] An actress who
plays comedy.

comediotta (kō-mā-di-et'ā), n. [It., dim. of
commedia, a comedy: see *comedy*.] A dramatic
composition of the comic class, but not so
much elaborated as a regular comedy, and gen-
erally consisting of one or at most two acts.

Giving his *comediotta* or farce as a lever du rideau.

The American, VII. 173.

comediographer (kō-mē-di-og'ra-fēr), n. [*<* Gr.
κωμῳδιογράφος, a comic writer, *<* *κωμῳδία*, a
comedy, + *γράφειν*, write.] A writer of *come*-
dies. *Coles*, 1717.

comedo (kōm'e-dō), n.; pl. *comedones* (kōm-
e-dō'nēz). [L., a glutton, *<* *comedere*, eat up,
< *com-* (intensive) + *edere* = E. *eat*.] A small,
worm-like, black-tipped mass, such as may
sometimes be squeezed out of the sebaceous
follicles of the face. It is usually simply the
retained secretion of the morbid gland, but may include,
contain, or be caused by the presence of a minute acarid,
Demodex folliculorum.

Comedones are also well exemplified in the small, punc-
tate, blackish points which exist here and there upon the
forehead and elsewhere. *Duhring*, Skin Diseases, pl. E.

comedon (kōm'e-don), n. Same as *comedo*.

As long ago as the middle of the 17th century it was
known that an animal inhabited the *comedon*, a hard, in-
flamed tubercle which appears on the forehead and skin,
especially of young men. *Amer. Cyc.*, VI. 694.

comedones, n. Plural of *comedo*.

come-down (kum'down), n. A fall or downfall,
in a figurative sense; a sudden change for the
worse in one's circumstances; a set-back.

comedy (kōm'e-di), n.; pl. *comedies* (-diz). [*<* ME.
comedy = D. *komedie* = G. *kōmōdie* = Dan.
komædie = Sw. *komed*, *<* OF. *comédie*, F.
comédie = Fr. Sp. *comedia* = It. *commedia*,
< L. *comædia*, *<* Gr. *κωμῳδία*, a comedy, *<* *κωμῳ*-
δός, Boeotian *κωμῳδός* (> L. *comædus*), a comic
actor, a comic writer, *<* *κῶμος*, a festival, festal
procession, carousal, revel (otherwise *<* *κῶ*-
μῆ, a village, which is prob. akin to *κῶμος*, the
festival *κῶμος* originating ἐν κῶμῳ, in villages,
or rather perhaps because *κῶμος* was orig. a
banquet (at which the guests reclined; cf. *κλίνω*,

a couch, a dining-couch), both connected with
κοίτη, a bed, *κοιῶν*, put to sleep, *<* *κεῖσθαι*, lie
down, akin to E. *home*), + *αἰδός*, contr. *ῥός*,
Boeotian *ἄνδός*, singing, a singer, *αἰδῶς*, contr.
ῥός, a song: see *Comus* and *ode*.] 1. That
branch of the drama which addresses itself pri-
marily to the sense of the humorous or the ri-
diculous: opposed to *tragedy*, which appeals to
the more serious and profound emotions. See
drama and *tragedy*.

Comedy [according to Aristotle], on the other hand, imi-
tates actions of inferior interest ("neither painful nor de-
structive"), and carried on by characters whose vices are
of a ridiculous kind. A. W. Ward, Eng. Dram. Lit., I. 89.

2. In a restricted sense, a form of the drama
which is humorous without being broadly or
grossly comical: distinguished from *farce*.

Comedy presents us with the imperfections of human
nature; farce entertains us with what is monstrous and
chimerical; the one causes laughter in those who can
judge of men and manners, by the lively representation
of their folly and corruption; the other produces the same
effect in those who can judge of neither; and that only by
its extravagancies. *Dryden*, Pref. to Mock Astrologer.

3. A dramatic composition written in the style
of comedy; a comic play or drama. Hence—
4. A humorous or comic incident or series of
incidents in real life.

comelily (kum'li-li), adv. [*<* ME. *comelili*,
comely, *<* *comely*, a., + *-ly*.] In a *come*-
ly or suitable or decent manner. *Sherwood*.
[Rare.]

I saugh hir daunce so *comely*.

Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 847.

comeliness (kum'li-nes), n. [*<* *comely* + *-ness*.]
The quality of being comely. (a) Becomingness;
suitableness; fitness.

For *comeliness* is a disposing fair

Of things and actions in fit time and place.

Sir J. Davies, Dancing.

The Social Guilds were founded upon the wide basis of
brotherly aid and moral *comeliness*, without distinction
(unless expressly specified) of calling or class, and com-
prehended a great variety of objects.

English Guilds (E. E. T. S.), Int., p. xxvii.

(b) Handsomeness; gracefulness of form or feature; pleas-
ing appearance, especially of the person or of any part of it.

It is not virtue, wisdom, valour, wit,

Strength, *comeliness* of shape, or amplest merit,

That woman's love can win or long inherit.

Milton, S. A., l. 1011.

His face, as I grant, in spite of spite,

Has a broad-blown *comeliness*, red and white.

Tennyson, Maud, xlii.

It is the beauty of the great economy of the world that
makes his [the farmer's] *comeliness*. *Emerson*, Farming.

comeling (kum'ling), n. [*<* ME. *comeling*, *cume*-
ling, *cumling* (= OHG. *chomeling*, *chumeling*), an
incomer, comer, *<* *comen*, *come*, + *-ling*.] A comer;
an incomer; a new-comer; a stranger.

To *cumlynges* do yee right, na sulke [deceive],

For quillum war yee seluen alike.

Cursor Mundi, l. 6785.

So that within a while they began to molest the home-
lings (for so I find the word *Indigena* to be Englished in
an old book that I have, wherein *advena* is translated also
a *comeling*). *Hollinshead*.

comely (kum'li), a. [Early mod. E. also *cum*-
lie; *<* ME. *comly*, *cumly*, *cumlich*, *<* AS. *cymlic*
(= MD. *komlick*, *komelick* = MHG. *komelich*,
gomelich), fit, comely, *<* *cyme*, fit, suitable, *come*-
ly (*<* *cuman*, come), + *-lic*, *-ly*.] For the thought,
cf. *become*, suit, *becoming*, suitable, comely, and
convenient, *<* L. *convenien*(t)-s, agreeing, suit-
able, convenient, *<* *convenire*, come together:
both *become* and *convenient* containing ult. the
element *come* (= L. *venire*): see *become*, *conve*-
nient.] 1. Decent; suitable; proper; becoming;
suited to time, place, circumstances, or persons.

git blame I no burne to be, as him ougte,

In *comliche* clothinge as his stat axith.

Richard the Redeless, iii. 174.

Is it *comely* that a woman pray unto God uncovered?

1 Cor. xi. 13.

Bashful sincerity, and comely love.

Shak., Much Ado, iv. 1.

The *comely* Prostrations of the Body, with Genuflection,
and other Acts of Humility in time of divine Service, are
very Exemplary. *Howell*, Letters, iv. 36.

2. Handsome; graceful; symmetrical; pleas-
ing in appearance: said of the person or of any
part of it, and also of things.

He led him to a comely hille,

The Erthe opened, and in thay yode.

Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 90.

A *cumlie* countenance, with a goodlie stature, geueth
credit to learning. *Aecham*, The Scholemaster, p. 39.

I have seen a son of Jesse, . . . a comely person.

1 Sam. xvi. 18.

You would persuade me that you are old and ugly—
not at all; on the contrary, when well-dressed and cheer-
ful, you are very *comely* indeed.

Charlotte Brontë, *Shirley*, xxv.

= Syn. 2. Handsome, Pretty, etc. See *beautiful*.

comely (kum'li), *adv.* [*< ME. comely, comly, comliche, cumliche, < AS. cymlice, adv., < cymlic, adj.: see comely, a.*] Suitably or fittingly; gracefully; handsomely; in a pleasing manner.

Upon a day Gawain com fro huntynge, and clothed comly in a robe that was warme as a robe for the wynter. *Martin* (E. E. T. S.), II. 181.

To ride comely. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster.

comen¹. A Middle English form of the past participle (and infinitive) of *come*.

comen², *a.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *common*.

come-off (kum'of), *n.* Means of escape; evasion; excuse: as, we can do without this come-off. [Rare.]

It would make one grin to see the author's come-off from this and the rest of the chapters in this time.

Roger North, *Examen*, p. 644.

come-outer (kum'ou'tér), *n.* Literally, one who comes out; hence, one who abandons or emphatically dissents from an established creed, opinion, custom, sect, etc.; a radical reformer, especially as to religious doctrine or practice. [Slang, U. S.]

I am a Christian man of the sect called Come-outers.

Haliburton (Sam. Slick), *Human Nature*.

L—R— is orthodox, and you are a kind of come-outer, but you will like each other for all that.

S. Bowles, in *Merriam*, I. 209.

comephorid (ko-mef'ô-rid), *n.* A fish of the family *Comephoridae*.

Comephoridae (kom-e-for'i-dê), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Comephorus + -idae*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Comephorus*. The body is elongate and naked, the head large with a depressed produced snout, the mouth deeply cleft and with teeth on the jaws and palate; there are 2 dorsals, the second long like the anal, and no ventrals. Only one species is known, *Comephorus baikalensis*.

Comephorus (ko-mef'ô-rus), *n.* [NL. (Lacépède, 1800), *< Gr. kôph, hair* (see *coma*²), + *-phoros, -bearing, < pherein = E. bear*¹.] The typical genus of fishes of the family *Comephoridae*, the only known species of which is confined to Lake Baikal in Siberia. It is about a foot in length, and very oily.

comer (kum'ér), *n.* One who comes; one who approaches, or has lately arrived: often applied to things.

Now leave those joys unsuiting to thy age,
To a fresh comer, and resign the stage. *Dryden*.

All comers, every one that comes; everybody, without exclusion or barring: as, a competition open to all comers.

The renowned champion . . . has published a defiance to the world, and offers to prove it against all comers.

Stillingfleet.

comerancet, *n.* An obsolete form of *cumbrance*.

comerous, *n.* An obsolete form of *cumbrous*.

comes (kô'mêz), *n.*; *pl. comites* (kom'i-têz). [L. (ML. NL.), a companion, *> ult. E. count*², *q. v.*] 1. In ancient Rome and the Roman empire, a companion of or attendant upon a great person; hence, the title of an adjutant to a consul or the like, afterward specifically of the immediate personal counselors of the emperor, and finally of many high officers, the most important of whom were the prototypes of the medieval counts. See *count*², —2. [ML.] In early and medieval usage, a book containing the epistles to be used at mass; an epistolary; more specifically, the ancient missal lectionary of the Roman Church, containing the epistles and gospels, and said to have been drawn up by St. Jerome. Hence—3. [NL.] In music, the repetition of the subject or "dux" of a fugue by the second voice at the interval of a fourth or fifth. Also called *consequent*, or *answer*.—4. [NL.] In anat., a vessel accompanying another vessel or other structure.—*Comes nervi ischiadici*, the artery accompanying the great sciatic nerve.—*Comes nervi phrenici*, a branch of the mammary artery accompanying the phrenic nerve.—*Venae comites* (companion veins), the usually paired veins accompanying many of the smaller arteries of the body, as the ulnar, radial, or brachial.

comessation (kom-e-sâ'shon), *n.* [*< L. comesatio(n-), prop. comissatio(n-), < comissari, pp. comissatus* (often written, on account of an erroneous etym., *comess-, comess-, comens-, comiss-, etc.*), revel, make merry, *< Gr. kômâzeiv, go in festal procession, revel, make merry, < kômos, festal procession, revel, etc.: see comedy*.] Feasting or reveling.

Drunken comessations. *Bp. Hall*, *Free Prisoner*, § 8.

comestible (ko-mes'ti-bl), *a.* and *n.* [*< F. comestible = Sp. comestible = Pg. comestível = It. comestibile, < LL. comestibilis, eatable, < L. comestus, usually comesus, pp. of comedere, eat up, consume, < com- (intensive) + edere = E. eat*.] 1. *a.* Eatable; edible.

His markets the best ordered for prices of comestible ware, . . . any flesh or fish at a rated price, every morning.

Sir H. Wotton, *Keliquise*, p. 248.

II. *n.* An eatable; an edible; an article of food.

Wine, wax lights, comestibles, rouge, &c., would go to the deuce if people did not act upon their silly principles. *Thackeray*.

comet (kom'et), *n.* [*< ME. comete, < AS. comēta = F. comète = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. cometa = D. komeet = G. Dan. Sw. komet, < L. cometa, also cometes, < Gr. κομήτης (with or without αστήρ, star), a comet, lit. long-haired (so called from the appearance of its tail), < kômān, wear long hair, < kômi, hair: see coma*².] 1. One of a class of celestial bodies which move about the sun in greatly elongated orbits, usually elliptical or parabolic. The typical comet, as it approaches the sun, has the appearance of a bright star-like point (the nucleus) surrounded by a mass of misty light (the coma), which is



Comet of Donati, October 3d, 1858.
(From "Annals of Harvard Observatory.")

extended away from the sun into a stream of light (the tail) reaching a length of from 2° to 90°. Comets which follow a parabolic orbit appear but once, their orbit being infinite, and are called *parabolic comets*; those moving in ellipses return periodically, and are called *periodic comets*. The fact of the periodicity of some comets was first established by Halley with reference to the comet of 1682. The paths in which they move are not, like those of the planets, all nearly in the same plane as the orbit of the earth, but are inclined to that orbit at all angles; and their motion along their paths, though generally direct, that is, in the same direction as that of the earth and the other planets, is sometimes retrograde. Some comets have no nucleus; and this is the case with every one while it is still very remote, when it appears as a mere nebulous patch. In this state it is called a *telescopic comet*. As it approaches the sun, the nucleus is gradually formed as a central but not sharply defined point of light; later, the tail, consisting of vaporous matter driven back by some repellent influence of the sun, often with enormous velocity, is formed; and lastly, if the comet is a bright one, a series of bright envelopes rise successively from the nucleus, each extending back into the tail, and gradually disappearing. The matter of which comets are composed is so transparent that the faintest stars are seen through them without the slightest diminution of their luster. Of their physical constitution little is definitely known. The most remarkable discovery of recent times regarding them is the identity of the course of some of them with the orbit of certain showers of shooting stars. This was first demonstrated by the Italian astronomer Schiaparelli, who proved the agreement between the orbit of the great comet of 1862 and that of the star-shower seen annually about August 1st-10th. Very remarkable comets appeared in 1456, 1680, 1811, 1841, 1858 (Donati's), 1861, and 1874. They have always been objects of superstitious fear. See *out under envelop*.

Canst thou tear-less gaze
(Euen night by night) on that prodigious Blaze,
That hairy Comet, that long streaming Star,
Which threatens Earth with Famine, Plague, and War?
Sylvester, tr. of *Du Bartas's Weeks*, l. 2.

2. In her, same as *blazing-star*.—3. One of a group of humming-birds with long forked tails: as, the Sappho comet, *Cometes sappho*; the Phaon comet, *Cometes phaon*.—4. A game of cards, somewhat like speculation, invented and popular in the reign of Louis XV. of France.

What say you to a poule at comet at my house?

Southerne.

Comet wine, wine made in any of the years in which notable comets have been seen, and supposed in consequence to have a superior flavor.

The old gentleman yet nurses some few bottles of the famous comet year (i. e. 1811), emphatically called *comet wine*. *London Times*.

cometarium (kom-e-tā-ri-um), *n.*; *pl. cometaria* (-i). [NL., neut. of *cometarius*: see *cometary*.] An astronomical instrument intended to represent the movement of a comet in that part of its orbit which is near the sun.

cometary (kom'e-tā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. cométaire = Sp. Pg. It. cometaryo, < NL. cometarius, < L. cometa, a comet: see comet*.] 1. *a.* Of or

pertaining to a comet or comets; of the nature of a comet.

There seems to be . . . little relation between the direction of the major axes of cometary orbits and the direction of the solar motion in space. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVI. 64.

II. *n.*; *pl. cometaries* (-riz). A cometarium. **comet-finder** (kom-et-fin'dér), *n.* In astron., a telescope of low power, but with a wide field, used to search for comets. Also called *comet-seeker*.

cometic (ko-met'ik), *a.* [*< comet + -ic*.] Of or pertaining to a comet, or to comets in general; cometary: as, cometic forms; cometic movements.

Others [nebulae] of the cometic shape, with a seeming nucleus in the centre, or like cloudy stars surrounded with a nebulous atmosphere.

A. M. Clerke, *Astron.* in 19th Cent., p. 28.

cometographer (kom-et-og'ra-fér), *n.* [*< cometography + -er*.] One who describes comets.

cometography (kom-et-og'ra-fi), *n.* [= *F. cométographie = Sp. cometografía = Pg. cometographia, < Gr. κομήτης, a comet, + -γραφία, < γράφειν, write*.] A description of or treatise on comets.

cometology (kom-et-ol'ô-ji), *n.* [= *F. cométologie, < Gr. κομήτης, a comet, + -λογία, < λέγειν, speak: see -ology*.] The scientific investigation of comets.

comet-seeker (kom'et-sē'kér), *n.* Same as *comet-finder*.

comfit (kum'fit), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *cumfit*; *< ME. confit = D. konfit, < OF. confit, F. confit = Sp. confite* (after *F.*) = *Pg. confeito = It. confetto, a confection, < L. confectus, pp. of conficere, put together, prepare, > OF. confire, F. confire, preserve, pickle: see confect, n.* (a doublet of *comfit*), and *confect, v.*] Any kind of fruit or root preserved with sugar and dried; a ball of sugar with a seed in the center; a bonbon.

Also brandrels or pepyns with caraway in *confetes*. *Babes Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 166.

A little child came in to ask for an ounce of almond comfits (and four of the large kind which Miss Matty sold weighed that much). *Mrs. Gaskell*, *Cranford*, xv.

comfit (kum'fit), *v. t.* [*< comfit, n. Cf. confect, v.*] To make a comfit of; preserve dry with sugar.

The fruit which does so quickly waste . . .
Thou comfittest in sweets to make it last.

Cowley, *The Muse*.

comfiture (kum'fi-tür), *n.* [*< comfit + -ure. Cf. confecture*.] Same as *comfit*.

From country grass to comfitures of court,
Or city's quelque-choses, let not report
My mind transport. *Donne*, *Love's Usury*.

comfort (kum'fêrt), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *cumfort*; *< ME. comferten, cumforten, comferten, earlier comferten, coumforten, coumforten, < AF. cunforter, OF. (and F.) conforter = Pr. Sp. Pg. confortar = It. confortare, < ML. confortare, strengthen, fortify, < L. com-, together, + fortis, strong: see force, fort*.] 1. To give or add strength to; strengthen; fortify; invigorate; corroborate.

Thenne hadde Pacience, as pilgrimes hauen in here poke vitales,
Sobrete and symple-speche and sothfast-byleyue,
To comferty hym. *Piers Plowman* (C), xvi. 188.

The evidence of God's own testimony, added unto the natural assent of reason, . . . doth not a little comfort and confirm the same. *Hooker*, *Eccles. Polity*, I.

2. To soothe when in grief or trouble; bring solace or consolation to; console; cheer; solace.

They bemoaned him, and comforted him over all the evil that the Lord had brought upon him. *Job* xlii. 11.

Comfort your sorrows; for they do not flow
From evil done. *Tennyson*, *Guinevere*.

It would be thy part
To comfort me amidst my sorrowing.
William Morris, *Earthly Paradise*, I. 351.

3. To relieve, assist, harbor, or encourage: in law, used especially of the conduct of an accessory to a crime after the fact. = *Syn.* 2. To revive, refresh, inspirit, gladden, animate.

comfort (kum'fêrt), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *cumfort*; *< ME. comfourt, cumfort, comforth, comford, cumford, coumfort, earlier confort, kunfort, < AF. cunfort, OF. (and F.) confort = Pr. confort, confort = OSp. conforto, Sp. conforto = Pg. It. conforto, comfort; from the verb*.] 1. Strength; support; assistance; countenance; encouragement: now only a legal use: as, an accessory affords aid or comfort to a felon.

And when he [the king] wiste that Merlyn was come, he was gladd, and thought in his herte that now he sholde haue counfort. *Martin* (E. E. T. S.), I. 92.

2. Relief in affliction, sorrow, or trouble of any kind; support; solace; consolation: as, to bring *comfort* to the afflicted.

There shal thei fynde *comfort* of Christes magnificence.

Joseph of Arimathea (E. E. T. S.), p. 50.

Hell comeli queene, *comfort* of care!

Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 4.

3. A state of tranquil or moderate enjoyment, resulting from the satisfaction of bodily wants and freedom from care or anxiety; a feeling or state of well-being, satisfaction, or content.

A welle of good fresche water, whiche was moche to our *comfort*.

Sir R. Guyllforde, *Pylgrymage*, p. 17.

Home-born, heartfelt *comfort*, rooted strong

In industry, and bearing such rare fruit

As wealth may never purchase. L. H. Sigourney.

They knew luxury; they knew beggary; but they never knew *comfort*.

Macaulay, *Boswell's Johnson*.

4. That which gives or produces the feeling of welfare and satisfaction; that which furnishes moderate enjoyment or content.

To pass commodiously this life, sustain'd

By him with many *comforts*. Milton, P. L., x. 1084.

Our creature *comforts*. M. Henry, *Comment. Pa.* xxxvii.

Our chiefeest *comfort* is the little child.

Tennyson, *Princess*, v.

5. Same as *comfortable*.—Cold *comfort*. See *cold*.—Out of *comfort*, in trouble; in distress.

I hearing the fellow so forlorn and out of *comfort* with

his luggage gave him . . . three half pence.

Nash, *Haue with you to Saffronwalden*.

= *Syn.* *Comfort*, *Consolation*, *Solace*, relief, succor, ease, help.

Comfort has a range of meaning not shared by the others, approaching that of pleasure, but of the quiet, durable, satisfying, heart-felt sort, meeting the needs most felt; as contrasted with *consolation*, it ordinarily applies to smaller or less known griefs, and is more positive and tender, and less formal.

As contrasted with *solace*, *comfort* and *consolation* may or may not proceed from a person, while *solace* is got from things. *Comfort* may be merely physical; *consolation* and *solace* are spiritual.

Alas! to-day I would give everything

To see a friend's face, or to hear a voice

That had the slightest tone of *comfort* in it!

Longfellow, *Judas Maccabean*, iv. 3.

He who doth not smoke hath either known no great griefs, or refuseth himself the softest *consolation*, next to that which comes from heaven.

Bulwer, *What will he do with it?* i. 6.

Seeking but to borrow

From the trembling hope of morrow,

Solace for the weary day.

Whittier, *The Ranger*.

comfortable (kum'fêr-ta-bl), a. and n. [Early mod. E. also *cumfortable*; < ME. *comfortable*, *confortable*, < OF. *confortable*, *confortable*, F. *confortable*, affording help or consolation, < *conforter*, strengthen, help, comfort: see *comfort*, v., and *-able*.] I. a. 1. Being in a state of ease or moderate enjoyment, as after sickness or pain; enjoying contentment and ease or repose.

We took hasty counsel as to moving and making *comfortable* the more desperately injured.

J. K. Hoemer, *The Color-Guard*, xii.

For, something duller than at first,

Nor wholly *comfortable*,

I sit, my empty glass reversed,

And thrumming on the table.

Tennyson, *Will Waterproof*.

2. Cheerful; disposed to enjoyment.

His *comfortable* temper has forsook him.

Shak., *T. of A.*, iii. 4.

Be *comfortable* and courageous, my sweet wife.

T. Wintour, *Hist. New England*, i. 438.

3. Attended with or producing comfort; free from or not causing disquiet of body or mind: as, to be in *comfortable* circumstances.

Who can promise him a *comfortable* appearance before his dreadful judge?

South.

Secure in ignorance, he entertained a *comfortable* opinion of himself, and never doubted that he was qualified to instruct and enliven the public.

Gifford, *Int. to Ford's Plays*, p. iv.

4. Giving comfort; cheering; affording help, ease, or consolation; serviceable. (a) Of persons. [Obsolete or archaic.]

A comely prince he was to loke vpon,

And therewith [all] right good and honorable,

And in the field a knyght right *comfortable*.

Generydes (E. E. T. S.), i. 2212.

Be *comfortable* to my mother, your mistress, and make much of her.

Shak., *All's Well*, i. 1.

Saints, I have rebuilt

Your shrines, set up your broken images;

Be *comfortable* to me. *Tennyson*, *Queen Mary*, v. 2.

(b) Of things.

Rigte as contricioun is *comfortable* thinge, conscience wote wel,

And a sorwe of hym-self and a solace to the sowle.

Piers Plowman (B), xiv. 281.

The Lord answered the angel . . . with . . . *comfortable* words.

Zech., i. 13.

A *comfortable* doctrine. *Shak.*, *T. N.*, i. 5.

The *Comfortable Words*, in the Anglican Communion Office, four Scripture passages of a comforting and encour-

aging character (*Mat.* xi. 28; *John* iii. 16; 1 *Tim.* i. 15; 1 *John* ii. 1), following the Absolution, and preceding the Sursum Corda. They were first introduced, apparently from the "Consultation" of Archbishop Hermann of Cologne (1543), in the Order of the Communion of 1548, in which, with the Confession and Absolution, they intervene between Consecration and Communion, being immediately followed by the Prayer of Humble Access. = *Syn.* 3. Pleasant, agreeable, grateful.

II. n. A thickly wadded and quilted bed-cover. Also *comfort* and *comforter*. [U. S.]

comfortableness (kum'fêr-ta-bl-nes), n. The state of being comfortable.

comfortably (kum'fêr-ta-bli), adv. In a comfortable manner. (a) With ease or comfort: as, to travel *comfortably*.

Refresh the patients, and transfer them *comfortably* to the boats for Baton Rouge.

J. K. Hoemer, *The Color-Guard*, xii.

(b) With cheerfulness.

With that anon Clarionas be ganne

To take hir chere mor *comfortably*,

Notwithstandyng she was bothe pale and wanne.

Generydes (E. E. T. S.), i. 751.

(c) In a manner to give comfort or consolation.

Speak ye *comfortably* to Jerusalem. *Isa.* xl. 2.

comfortative (kum'fêr-tâ-tiv), a. and n. [= F. *confortatif* = Pr. *confortatiu* = Sp. Pg. It. *confortativo*, < ML. as if *confortativus*, < *confortatus*, pp. of *confortare*, strengthen, help, comfort: see *comfort*, v., *-ate*, and *-ive*.] I. a.

Tending to promote ease or comfort; capable of making comfortable.

The loue that lith in his herte maketh hym lygte of speche,

And is companable and *confortatyf* as Cryst bit hymselfue.

Piers Plowman (B), xv. 213.

It is necessarie that tho thingis that schal cure this synke be temperate, hoot, and moist, and a litil attractyue, and to the synous *confortatyue*.

Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 16.

The odour and smell of wine is very *confortative*.

Time's Storehouse, p. 388 (Ord MS.).

II. n. That which gives or ministers to comfort.

The two hundred crowns in gold . . . as a cordial and *confortative* I carry next my heart.

Jarvis, tr. of *Don Quixote*, II. iv. 6.

comforter (kum'fêr-têr), n. [Early mod. E. also *cumforter*; < *comfort* + *-er*.] 1. One who comforts or consoles; one who supports and strengthens the mind in distress, danger, or weakness.

I looked . . . for *comforters*, but I found none.

Ps. lxi. 20.

This very prayer of Christ obtained angels to be sent him, as *comforters* in his agony.

Hooker, *Eccles. Polity*, v. § 48.

2. [cap.] The Holy Spirit, whose office it is to comfort, strengthen, and support the Christian.

But the *Comforter*, which is the Holy Ghost, whom the Father will send in my name, he shall teach you all things.

John xiv. 26.

3. A knitted or crocheted woolen scarf, long and narrow, for tying round the neck in cold weather.—4. Same as *comfortable*. [U. S.]

comfortful (kum'fêr-tûl), a. [*< comfort* + *-ful*, i.] Full of comfort. *Ruskin*.

comfortless (kum'fêr-les), a. [Early mod. E. also *cumfortless*, < ME. *conforteles*, *cumfortless*; < *comfort* + *-less*.] Without comfort; destitute of or unattended by any satisfaction or enjoyment. (a) Of persons.

I will not leave you *comfortless*.

John xiv. 18.

(b) Of things.

Yet shall not my death be *comfortless*.

Sir P. Sidney.

Where was a Cave, ywrought by wondrous art,

Deepe, darke, uneasy, dolefull, *comfortless*.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, i. v. 36.

comfortlessly (kum'fêr-les-li), adv. In a comfortless manner.

comfortlessness (kum'fêr-les-nes), n. The state or quality of being comfortless.

comfortment (kum'fêr-ment), n. [*< comfort* + *-ment*; = Sp. *confortamiento*, < ML. *confortamentum*, < *confortare*, comfort. See *comfort*, v.] The act of administering comfort; entertainment.

Gracious and favourable letters . . . for the gentle *comfortment* and entertainment of the saide Ambassador.

Hakluyt's Voyages, i. 286.

comfortress (kum'fêr-tres), n. [*< comforter* + *-ess*.] A woman who affords comfort. [Rare.]

To be your *comfortress*, and to preserve you.

B. Jonson, *Volpone*, iii. 6.

comfrey (kum'fri), n. [Also written *comfry* and *cumfry*; < ME. *comfrie*, *comfory*, *cumfory*, *comfery*, *cumfery*, *comfrie*, *consolida* (AS. *gal-loc*), < OF. *cumfrie*, later *confrie* (ML. reflex *cumfria*), appar. < ML. *confirma*, *comfrey* (so called with ref. to its reputed medicinal quali-

ties), < L. *confirmare*, strengthen: see *confirm*. Cf. *consolida*.] A name given to several European and Asiatic plants of the genus *Symphytum*, natural order *Boraginaceae*. The root of the common comfrey, *S. officinale*, often cultivated in American gardens, is very mucilaginous, and is used in decoction in dysentery, chronic diarrhoea, etc. It was formerly in high repute as a vulnerary, and hence also called *bruise-wort*. The prickly comfrey, *S. asperum*, from the Caucasus, is now somewhat widely cultivated as a forage-plant. See *Symphytum*.

Comfory, herbe, consolida major, et minor dicitur daisy (var. dayseys). *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 97.

Consire (read *confire*) [F.], the herb *comfrey*, consound, as ear, knitback, backwort. *Cotgrave*.

Saracen's comfrey, the ragwort, *Senecio Jacobaea*.—*Spotted comfrey*, the lungwort, *Pulmonaria officinalis*.—*Wild comfrey*, of the United States, *Cynoglossum virginicum*.

comic (kom'ik), a. and n. [= F. *comique* = Sp. *cómico* = Pg. It. *comico* = D. *komiék* = Sw. *komik* (cf. G. *kömisch* = Dan. *komisk*), < L. *comicus*, < Gr. *κωμικός*, prop. of or pertaining to revelry or festivity, being the adj. of *κῶμος*, revelry, festivity (see *Comus*), but used as equiv. to the earlier *κωμικός*, of or pertaining to comedy, < *κωμῶδία*, comedy: see *comedy*.] I. a. 1. Pertaining or relating to or of the nature of comedy, as distinct from tragedy. See *comedy* and *drama*.

Thy tragic muse gives smiles, thy *comic*, sleep. *Dryden*.

2. Raising mirth; fitted to excite merriment. [Now more commonly *comical*.]

Mirthful *comic* shows. *Shak.*, 3 *Hen.* VI., v. 7.

A *comick* subject loves an humble verse. *Roscommon*.

Comic opera, a light, harmonious opera, usually consisting of detached movements with more or less dialogue. See *opera*.—*Comic song*, a light, humorous, or grotesque song or ballad, usually descriptive.

II. n. A comic actor or singer; a writer of comedies; a comical person.

As the *comic* saith, his mind was in the kitchen. *Urquhart*, tr. of *Rabelais*.

My chief business here this evening was to speak to my friends in behalf of honest Cave Underhill, who has been a *comic* for three generations. *Tatler*, No. 22.

comical (kom'i-kal), a. [*< comic* + *-al*.] 1. Of or pertaining to comedy. [Now more commonly *comic*.]

They deny it to be tragical because its catastrophe is a wedding, which hath ever been accounted *comical*. *Gay*.

Hence—2. Exciting mirth; diverting; sportive; droll; funny: said of persons and things: as, a *comical* fellow; a *comical* story; a *comical* predicament.

I am well able to be as merry, though not so *comical* as he. *Goldsmith*, *Reverie at Boar's-Head Tavern*.

3. [See etym. of *comic*.] Given to revelry or dissipation; licentious.

When they had sacrificed their divine Socrates to the sottish fury of their lewd and *comical* multitude, they . . . regretted their hasty murder.

Penn., *Liberty of Conscience*, Pref.

4. Strange; extraordinary. [Provincial.] = *Syn.* *Funny*, *Droll*, etc. See *ludicrous*.

comicality (kom-i-kal'i-ti), n. [*< comical* + *-ity*.] 1. The quality of being comical; capacity for raising mirth; ludicrousness.

Ladislav's sense of the ludicrous . . . had no mixture of sneering and self-exaltation: . . . it was the pure enjoyment of comicality. *George Eliot*, *Middlemarch*, i. 68.

2. That which is comical or ludicrous; a comical act or event.

comically (kom'i-kal-i), adv. In a comical manner. (a) In a manner befitting comedy.

Some satirically, some comically, some in a mixt tone. *Burton*, *Anat. of Mel.*, p. 416.

(b) In a manner to raise mirth; laughably; ludicrously.

comicalness (kom'i-kal-nes), n. Comicality; drollery.

comicalry, n. [Prop. **comicker* (= G. Dan. *komi-ker*); < *comic* + *-ary* = *-er*.] A writer of comedies. *Skelton*.

comicry (kom'ik-ri), n. [*< comic* + *-ry*. Cf. *mimicry*.] Comicality. [Rare.]

Cheerful *comicry*. *H. Giles*.

coming (kum'ing), n. [Early mod. E. also *coming*, *cumming*; < ME. *coming*, *comynge*, *cuming*; verbal n. of *come*: see *come*, v.] 1. The act of one who or that which comes, in any sense of the verb. Specifically—2. Arrival.

Forthi bad we in his *cuming* Welcum him als worthi king. *Metr. Homilies*, p. 12.

3. [Pron. dial. kō'ming. Cf. *come*, v., i. 5, *come*, n., 2, 3.] The act of sprouting.—4. pl. In malt-ing, barley-shoots after the barley has been kiln-dried.

comingt (kum'ing), p. a. [Ppr. of *come*, v.] Forward; ready to come; yielding; pliable.

What humour is she of? Is she *coming* and open, free?

B. Jonson, *Epicene*, v. 1.

A Girl so bright, so sparkling, and what recommends her much more to me, so coming that had she lived in the days of Venus, she would have rival'd that Goddess and out-done her too in her own Attributes.

Mrs. Centlivre, Beau's Duel, I. 1.

coming-floor (kō'ming-flōr), *n.* [*< coming-s + floor*]. The floor of a malt-house. *Halliwell*.
coming-in (kum'ing-in'), *n.* 1. Entrance; arrival; introduction.

The coming-in of this mischief was sore and grievous to the people. 2 Mac. vi. 3.

O bless his goings-out and comings-in,
Thou mighty God of heaven!
B. Jonson, Love's Welcome at Welbeck.

2†. Income; revenue.

What are thy rents? What are thy comings-in?
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 1.

Our comings-in were but about three shillings a week.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, xv.

3†. Submission; compliance; surrender. *Mas-singer*.

commingle (kō-ming-gl), *v. t. or i.* [*< co-1 + mingle*. Cf. *commingle*]. To mingle together; commingle. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 2 (in some editions).

coming-on (kum'ing-on'), *a.* Complaisant; willing to please.

Now I will be your Rosalind in a more coming-on disposition.
Shak., As you Like It, iv. 1.

comique (ko-mēk'), *n.* [*F.*: see *comie*]. A comic actor or singer.

comitalia (kom-i-tā'li-ā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, neut. pl. of **comitalis*, *< L. comes (comit-)*, a companion. Cf. *ML. comitalis*, belonging to a count (*ML. comes*); *L. comitalis*, belonging to the comitia: see *comes*, *count*², *comitia*]. In sponges, spicules accompanying the fibers. *F. E. Schulze*.

comitat (kom-i-tat), *n.* Same as *comitatus*, 2. The village of Egyed in the comitat of Edenburg.

C. O. Müller, Manual of Archaeol. (trans.), § 230.

comitatus (kom-i-tāt), *v. t.* [*< L. comitatus*, an escort: see *comitatus*]. To accompany.

With Pallas young the king associated,
Achates kinde Eneas comitatus. *Vicars*, *Æneid*.

comitatus (kom-i-tāt-us), *n.*; *pl. comitatus*. [*L. comitatus*, an escort, an attending multitude, later an imperial escort, *ML.* the followers of any feudal lord, etc.; *< comes (comit-)*, a companion, etc.: see *count*²]. 1. A body of companions or attendants; an escort; specifically, in Roman and medieval times, a body of noble youth or comites about the person of a prince or chieftain. They were equipped, trained, and supported by the chief, and in return fought for him in war, and were bound in honor not to desert him.

The comitatus, or personal following of the king or ealdorman. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 37.

There seems to be no doubt that the first aristocracy springing from kingly favour consisted of the *Comitatus* or Companions of the King.

Maine, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 138.

2. In *old Eng. law*, a county or shire.—*Posses comitatus*. See *posse*.

comites, *n.* Plural of *comes*.

comitia (kō-mish'ia), *n. pl.* [*L.*, pl. of *comitium*, a place of assembly, esp. for voting, *< *comire*, pp. **comitus*, uncontracted forms of *coire*, pp. *coitus*, go together, *< com-, co-*, together, + *ire*, go.]. 1. In *Rom. antiqu.*, assemblies of the people. They were of three kinds: (a) The most ancient assembly, that of the 30 curiae, or *comitia curiata*, in which the old patrician families found representation. Each curia had one vote, and the assembly acted on matters of state and affairs of family and religion. (b) The *comitia centuriata*, the assembly of the whole people by five fiscal classes, divided into centuries in the form of a military organization, according to the property census. There were 193 or 194 centuries, of which the first class had 98, so that the controlling vote lay with it. This assembly passed on laws and propositions with reference to which the king and the senate had the initiative, and had jurisdiction of capital offenses. (c) The *comitia tributa*, the assembly of the people by tribes or neighborhoods (a local division), 30—later 35—in number, without reference to rank. This assembly made nominations to the magistracy, had certain judicial powers extending to the imposition of fines and exile, and voted the laws called *plebiscita*. Under the empire the comitia were deprived of their judicial power, and of all influence upon foreign affairs, but retained a voice in the nomination or confirmation of certain magistrates.

2†. [Used as a singular.] An assembly.

No rogue at a comitia of the canters
Did ever there become his parent's robes
Better than I do these.

B. Jonson, Staple of News, v. 1.

3†. [Used as a singular.] In the English universities, same as *act*, 5.

comitial (kō-mish'ial), *a.* [*< L. comitalis*, *< comitia*: see *comitia*. Cf. *comitalia*]. 1. Of or pertaining to the comitia, or popular assemblies of the Romans for electing officers and passing laws.—2. Pertaining to an order of Presbyterian assemblies. *Bp. Bancroft*.—**Comitial illi, comital sickness**! (*Latin morbus comitalis*), epilepsy

or falling sickness: so called because, if any one was seized with it during the comitia or public assemblies in Rome, the meeting was broken up, the omen being considered bad.

So Melancholy turned into Madnes;
Into the Falsie, deep-affrighted Sadnes;
Th' Il-habitude into the Drosie chill,
And Megrim grows to the Comital-ill.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II., The Furies.

Our [asses'] liver, hoofs or bones being reduced to powder are good, as the naturalists note, against the epilepsy, or comital-sickness. *Houell*, Parly of Beasts, p. 26.

comity (kom'i-ti), *n.* [*< L. comita(t)-s*, *< comis*, courteous, friendly, loving.]. 1. Mildness and suavity in intercourse; courtesy; civility.

It is not so much a matter of comity and courtesy as of paramount moral duty. *Story*, Conflict of Laws, § 33.

2. In *international law*, that courtesy between states or nations by which the laws and institutions of the one are recognized, and in certain cases and under certain limitations given effect to, by the government of the other, within its territory.

Comity, as generally understood, is national politeness and kindness. But the term seems to embrace . . . also those tokens of respect which are due between nations on the ground of right.

Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 24.

A comity which ought to be reciprocated exempts our Consuls in all other countries from taxation to the extent thus indicated. *Lincoln*, in Raymond, p. 420.

Judicial comity. See *judicial*.—*Syn.* Amenity, suavity, politeness, consideration.

comma (kom'ā), *n.*; *pl. commata* (-g-tā) in senses 1 and 2, *commas* in the other senses. [= D. G. Dan. Sw. *komma* = F. *comma* = Sp. *coma* = Pg. It. *comma*, *< L. comma*, *< Gr. κόμμα*, a short clause of a sentence, that which is knocked off, a piece, the stamp of a die, *< κόπτειν*, strike, cut off.]. 1. In *anc. gram.* and *rhet.*, a group of a few words only; a phrase or short clause, forming part of a colon or longer clause.—2. In *anc. pros.*: (a) A fragment or smaller section of a colon; a group of a few words or feet not constituting a complete metrical series. (b) The part of a dactylic hexameter ending with, or that beginning with, the cesura; also, the cesura itself.—3†. A clause.

In the Moresco catalogue of crimes, adultery and fornication are found in the first comma.

L. Addison, Western Barbary, p. 171.

4†. In *rhet.*, a slight pause between two phrases, clauses, or words.

We use sometimes to proceede all by single words, without any close or coupling, sauing that a little pause or comma is geuen to euery word. This figure may be called in our vulgar the culled comma, for that there cannot be a shorter diuision than at euery words end.

Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie (ed. Arber), p. 222.

5. In *musical acoustics*: (a) The interval between the octave of a given tone and the tone produced by taking six successive whole steps from the given tone, represented by the ratios (8)⁶: 3, or 531441: 524288. Also called the *Pythagorean comma*, or *comma maxima*. (b) The interval between the larger and the smaller whole steps, represented by the ratio 8: 7, or 81: 80. Also called the *Didymic* or *syntonic comma*.—6. In *punctuation*, a point (,) used to indicate the smallest interruptions in continuity of thought or grammatical construction, the marking of which contributes to clearness.—7. A spot or mark shaped like such a comma.—8. In *entom.*: (a) A butterfly, *Grapta comma-album*: so named from a comma-shaped white mark on the under side of the wings. (b) [*cap.*] [*NL.*] A genus of lepidopterous insects. *Ren-nie*, 1832.—*Comma bacillus*. See *bacillus*, 3.

commaculat (ko-mak'ū-lāt), *v. t.* [*< L. commaculare*, pp. of *commaculare*, pollute, *< com-* (intensive) + *maculare*, spot: see *maculate*]. To pollute; spot.

Detesting sinne, that doth commaculate
The soule of man.

The Times Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 98.

command (kō-mānd'), *v.* [*< ME. commanden, commanderen = G. commandiren = Dan. kommandere = Sw. kommandera, < OF. commander, commonly comander, cumander, F. commander = Fr. Sp. comandar = Pg. comandar = It. comandare, command, < ML. comandare, command, order, the same word, without vowel-change, as commendare, command, order, also, as in L., intrust, commend, < com- (intensive) + mandare, commit, intrust, enjoin: see mandate. Cf. commend.]. I. *trans.* 1. To order or direct with authority; give an order or orders to; require obedience of; lay injunction upon; order; charge: with a person as direct object.*

The state commanded him out of that territory in three hours' warning, and he hath now submitted himself, and is returned as prisoner for Mantua. *Donne*, Letters, xxxvi.

The darke commanded vs then to rest.

Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's True Travels*, I. 189.

Specifically.—2. To have or to exercise supreme power or authority, especially military or naval authority, over; have under direction or control; determine the actions, use, or course of: as, to command an army or a ship.

Those he commands move only in command,
Nothing in love. *Shak.*, Macbeth, v. 2.

Thou hast commanded men of might;
Command thyself, and then thou art right.

Fletcher, The Pilgrim, v. 4.

3. To require with authority; demand; order; enjoin: with a thing as direct object: as, he commanded silence.

If thou be the Son of God, command that these stones be made bread. *Mat.* iv. 3.

Defaming as impure what God declares
Pure, and commands to some, leaves free to all.

Milton, P. L., iv. 747.

4. To have within the range of one's (its) power or within the sphere of influence; dominate through ability, resources, position, etc., often specifically through military power or position; hence, have within the range of the eye; overlook.

The haughty Dane commands the narrow seas.
Marlowe, Edward II., II. 2.

The other [key] doth command a little door.
Shak., M. for M., iv. 1.

Up to the eastern tower,
Whose height commands as subject all the vale.

Shak., T. and C., I. 2.

One side commands a view of the finest garden in the world.

Addison, Guardian, No. 101.

A cross of stone,
That, on a hillock standing lone,
Did all the field command.

Scott, Marmion, vi. 22.

My harp would prelude woe,
I cannot all command the strings.

Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxxviii.

5†. To bestow by exercise of controlling power. The Lord shall command the blessing upon thee.

Deut. xxviii. 3.

6. To exact, compel, or secure by moral influence; challenge; claim: as, a good magistrate commands the respect and affections of the people.

It [criticism] has been the road to fame and profit, and has commanded both applause and guinea, when the unfortunate objects of it have been blessed with neither.

Whipple, Eas. and Rev., I. 10.

7. To have at one's disposal and service.

Such aid as I can spare you shall command.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 5.

8†. To intrust; commit; commend. See *commend*.

Kynge Ban and his brother arayed hem to move the thirde day, and Comaunded theire londes in the kepynge of Leonces, and Pharien, that was theire cōyn germain, and a gode man and right a trewe.

Martin (E. E. T. S.), II. 130.

II. intrans. 1. To act as or have the authority of a commander.

Virtue he had, deserving to command.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., I. 1.

2. To exercise influence or power.

Not music so commands, nor so the muse. *Crabbe*.

3. To be in a superior or commanding position.

A princely Castle in the mid'st commands,
Invincible for strength and for delight.

J. Beaumont, Psyche, II. 198.

command (kō-mānd'), *n.* [= F. *commande* = Sp. It. *comando* = Pg. *comando*, command; from the verb. Hence also (from E.) Hind. *kamān*, (from It.) Turk. *qomanda*, command.]. 1. The right or authority to order, control, or dispose of; the right to be obeyed or to compel obedience: as, to have command of an army.

Whiles yet my soldiers are in my command.
Shak., Hen. V., iii. 3.

2. Possession of controlling authority, force, or capacity; power of control, direction, or disposal; mastery: as, he had command of the situation; England has long held command of the sea; a good command of language.

I have some money ready under my command.
Beau. and Fl., Honest Man's Fortune, II. 2.

What an eye,
Of what a full command she bears!

Fletcher (and another), Love's Pilgrimage, iii. 2.

He assumed an absolute command over his readers.

Dryden.

Never had any writer so vast a command of the whole eloquence of scorn, misanthropy, and despair.

Macaulay, Moore's Byron.

3. A position of chief authority; a position involving the right or power to order or control:

as, General Smith was placed in *command*.—4. The act of commanding; exercise of authority or influence.

As there is no prohibition of it, so no *command* for it.
Jer. Taylor.

Command cannot be otherwise than *savage*, for it implies an appeal to force, should force be needful.

H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 180.

5. The thing commanded or ordered; a commandment; a mandate; an order; word of command.

The captain gives *command*. Dryden.

6. A body of troops, or any naval or military force, under the control of a particular officer.

Please you to march;

And four shall quickly draw out my *command*.
Shak., Cor., i. 6.

Biddle's small *command*, less than one thousand men, after a severe contest, was gradually forced back.

The Century, XXXIII. 131.

7. Dominating situation; range of control or oversight; hence, extent of view or outlook.

The steepy stand

Which overlooks the vale with wide *command*.
Dryden, Æneid.

8. In *fort.*, the height of the top of a parapet above the plane of its site, or above another work.

The *command*, or height of the parapet above the site, has a very important bearing in the defence of permanent works.

Mahan, Permanent Fortifications, p. 6.

To be at one's *command*, to be at one's service or bidding: be subject to one's orders or control.—Word of *command* (*milit.*), the word or phrase addressed by a superior officer to soldiers on duty commanding what they are to do: as, at the word of *command* the troops charged.—Syn. 1 and 2. Sway, rule, authority.—5. Injunction, charge, direction, behest, bidding, requisition.

commandable (kō-mān'dā-bl), *a.* [*< command + -able.*] Capable of being commanded. *N. Grew.* [Rare.]

commandancy-general (kō-mān'dan-si-jen'ē-ral), *n.* [After Sp. *comandancia general*: *comandancia*, the office of a commander, the district of a commander (= OF. *comandance*, *command*), *< comandante*, a commander; *general* = E. *general*: see *commandant* and *general*.] The office or jurisdiction of a governor or commander-general of a Spanish province or colony.

commandant (kō-mān'dānt'), *n.* [= D. G. Dan. Sw. *kommandant*, *< F. commandant* (= Sp. It. *comandante* = Pg. *comandante*), *n.*, orig. ppr. of *commander*, *command*: see *command*, *v.*] A commander; especially, a commanding officer of a fortified town or garrison.

Perceiving then no more the *commandant*
Of his own corps. Byron, Don Juan, viii. 31.

The murder of *commandants* in the view of their soldiers. Burke.

commandatory (kō-mān'dā-tō-ri), *a.* [*< ML. *commandatorius*, *commandatorius*, *< commandatus*, *commandatus*, pp. of *commandare*, *commandare*, *command*: see *command*, *v.* Cf. *commandatory*.] Having the force of command; mandatory.

How *commandatory* the apostolic authority was, is best discernible by the Apostle's mandates unto the churches.
Bp. Morton, Episcopacy Asserted, p. 73.

commandedness (kō-mān'ded-nes), *n.* The state of being commanded. Hammond.

commander (kō-mān'dēr), *n.* [*< ME. commaundour* = Dan. *kommandør*, *< OF. commandeor*, *F. commandeur* = Pr. *comandaire*, *comandador* = Sp. *comendador* = Pg. *comendador* = It. *comendatore*, *< ML. *commandator*, *commandator*, *< commandatus*, *commandatus*, pp. of *commandare*, *commandare*, *command* (see *command*, *v.*); in mod. E. as if *< command + -er*¹. Cf. *commodore*.] 1. One who has the authority or power to command or order; especially, a military leader; the chief officer of an army or of any division of it.

I have given him for . . . a leader and *commander* to the people.
Isa. lv. 4.

The Romans, when *commanders* in war, spake to their army and styled them, My Soldiers. Bacon, Apophthegms. Hence—2. One who has control, in any sense. [Rare.]

Were we not made ourselves, free, unconfin'd,
Commanders of our own affections?
Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, iii. 1.

Specifically—3. In the British and United States navies, an officer next in rank below a captain and above a lieutenant or a lieutenant-commander. He may command a vessel of the third or fourth class, or may be employed as chief of staff to a commodore on duty under a bureau, as aid to a flag-officer, etc. In the navy of the United States the commander ranks with a lieutenant-colonel in the army. Often, as a title, abbreviated *Com.*

4. (a) The chief officer of a commandery in the medieval orders of Knights Hospitallers, Tem-

plars, etc. See *commandery*, 2 (b). (b) A similar officer in certain secret orders, as in the American order of Knights Templars. (c) A member of a higher class in a modern honorary order. Where there are five classes, the commanders are the third in dignity; where there are three, they are generally the second: as, a *commander* of the Bath.

5. A heavy beetle or wooden mallet used in paving, or by sailmakers and riggers.

His gang . . . stood in line with huge wooden beetles called *commanders*, and lifted them high and brought them down . . . with true nautical power and precision.
C. Reade, Hard Cash, vii.

6. In *surg.*, a box or cradle for incasing an injured limb.—7. In *hat-making*, a string which is pressed down over a conical hat while it is on the block, to bring it to the required cylindrical form.—8. In *medieval fort.*, same as *cavalier*, 5.

(They laid) another (battery) against the Keep of Andruzz with two *commanders*, or cavaliers, which were about with one fort of eleven other pieces.

Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 122.

Commander of the Faithful (Arabic *amir al mūminin*), a title adopted by the calif Omar, and borne by the succeeding califs and the sultans of Constantinople.—**Grand commander.** (a) The chief fiscal officer of the order of Malta or of Knights Hospitallers, etc. (b) A member of the highest class, or one of the highest classes, of some modern honorary orders. See *order*.—Syn. 1. *Leader*, *Head*, etc. See *chief*.

commander-in-chief (kō-mān'dēr-in-chēf'), *n.*

1. The commander of all the armies of a state or nation; the chief military commander. (a) In Great Britain, the highest staff-officer of the army. (b) In the United States, the President, who is vested with this authority, both in the army and in the navy, by the Constitution. The title, however, is often unofficially applied to the general officer holding the highest actual rank in the army (now that of senior major-general), and hence having the general supervision of its organization and movements.

2. In the navy, a flag-officer commanding an independent fleet or squadron.

commandership (kō-mān'dēr-ship), *n.* [*< commander + -ship.*] The office of a commander.

commandery (kō-mān'dēr-i), *n.*; pl. *commanderies* (-iz). [Also contr. *commandry*; *< F. commanderie* (ML. *commandaria*), *< commander*, *command*: see *command*, *v.*, and *-ery*.] 1. The office or dignity of a commander.—2. A district under the authority or administration of a commander. (a) A district under the authority of a military commander or a governor.

The country is divided into four *commanderies* under so many governors. Brougham.

To the elector of Baden [are ceded] the Brisgau and the Ortenau, the city of Constance, and the *commandery* of Melinau. Woolsey, Intro. to Inter. Law, p. 401.

(b) Among several medieval orders of knights, as the Templars, Hospitallers, etc., a district under the control of a member of the order, called a commander or preceptor, who received the income of the estates belonging to the knights within that district, and expended part for his own use and accounted for the rest: in England more especially applied to a manor belonging to the priory of the Knights Hospitallers, or Knights of St. John of Jerusalem. Hence —(c) A similar territorial district, or a lodge, in certain secret orders, as in the American order of Knights Templars. (d) In certain religious orders, as those of St. Bernard and St. Anthony, the district under the authority of a dignitary called a commander.

3. A house, technically called a *cell*, in which the domain-rents of a medieval commandery were received, and which also served as a home for veteran members of the order. It was sometimes fortified, and occasionally formed an extensive and formidable stronghold.

commanding (kō-mān'ding), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *command*, *v.*] 1. Directing with authority; invested with authority; governing; bearing rule; exercising authority: as, a *commanding* officer.—2. Of great or controlling importance; powerful; paramount: as, *commanding* influence.

In the sixteenth, and to a certain degree in the seventeenth century, Protestantism exercised a *commanding* and controlling influence over the affairs of Europe.

Lecky, Rationalism, I. 185.

The political economy of war is now one of its most *commanding* aspects. Gladstone, Might of Right, p. 150.

We can ill spare the *commanding* social benefit of cities.
Emerson, Conduct of Life.

3. Dominating; overlooking a wide region without obstruction: as, a *commanding* eminence.—4. Pertaining to or characteristic of a commander, or of one born or fitted to command; characterized by great dignity; compelling respect, deference, obedience, etc.: as, a man of *commanding* address; *commanding* eloquence.

Is this a *commanding* shape to win a beauty?

Fletcher, Spanish Curate, II. 1.

He was advanced in life, tall, and of a form that might once have been *commanding*, but it was a little bowed by time—perhaps by care. Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 25.

5. Imperious; domineering.—**Commanding cards.** See *card*¹.

commandingly (kō-mān'ding-li), *adv.* In a commanding manner; powerfully.

Parliamentary memorials promising so much interest, that, let them be treated in what manner they may, merely for the subjects, they are often *commandingly* attractive.

De Quincey, Style, I.

commanditaire (kom-mon-di-tār'), *n.* [*F.*, *< commandite*, a partnership: see *commandite*.] In France, a silent partner in a joint-stock company, who is liable only to the extent of the capital he invests; a partner in a limited-liability company.

commandite (kom-mon-dēt'), *n.* [*F.*, irreg. *< commander*, in sense of 'commend, intrust.'] A partnership in which one may advance capital without taking an active part in the management of the business, and be exempt from responsibility for more than a certain amount; limited liability; a special partnership. *J. S. Mill.*

commandleest (kō-mān'd'les), *a.* [Irreg. *< command*, *v.*, + *-less*.] Ungoverned; ungovernable.

That their *commandleest* furies might be staid.

Heywood, Troia Britannica (1609).

commandment (kō-mān'd'ment), *n.* [*< ME. commandement*, *commandement*, *< OF. commandement*, *comandement*, *F. commandement* = Pr. *comandamen* = OSp. *comandamiento* = Pg. *comandamento* = It. *comandamento*, *< ML. *commandamentum*, *commandamentum*, *commandamentum*, *< commandare*, *commandare*, *command*: see *command*, *v.*, and *-ment*.] 1. A command; a mandate; an order or injunction given by authority; a charge; an authoritative precept.

Thel dide his *comandment*, and lepe to horse.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), II. 236.

A new *commandment* I give unto you, That ye love one another. John xiii. 34.

To good men thou art sent,

By Jove's direct *commandment*.

B. Jonson, Love Restored.

Specifically—2. Any one of the ten injunctions, engraved upon tables of stone, delivered to Moses on Mount Sinai, according to the account in Exodus. See *decatalogue*.

Thou knowest the *commandments*, Do not commit adultery, Do not kill, Do not steal, Do not bear false witness, Honour thy father and thy mother. Luke xviii. 20.

3. Authority; command; power of commanding.

I thought that all things had been savage here;
And therefore put I on the countenance
Of stern *commandment*. Shak., As you Like it, II. 7.

4. In *old Eng. law*, the offense of instigating another to transgress the law.—**Ten commandments.** (a) The decalogue. (b) The ten fingers. [Slang.]

Could I come near your beauty with my nails,
I'd set my *ten commandments* in your face.

Shak., 2 Hen. VI., I. 3.

(c) The lines in an apple extending from the stem through the pulp. [Colloq.]

commando (kō-mān'dō), *n.* [= D. Dan. Sw. *kommando*, lit. a command, *< Sp. comando* = Pg. *comando* = It. *comando*, *command*: see *command*, *v.*] A military expedition or raid undertaken by private individuals for personal ends; more specifically, the name given to the quasi-military expeditions undertaken by the Boers and English farmers of South Africa against the natives.

If the natives objected, a *commando* soon settled the matter. A *commando* was merely a new name for an old thing. It was war without any of the usages or restraints of war. Good Words.

commandress (kō-mān'dres), *n.* [*< commander + -ess*, after OF. *commandresse*.] A woman invested with supreme authority; a female commander.

To prescribe the order of doing in all things, is a peculiar prerogative which Wisdom hath, as queen or sovereign *commandress* over other virtues.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 8.

Fortune, the great *commandress* of the world.

Chapman, All Fools, v. 1.

Let me adore this second Hecate,
This great *commandress* of the fatal sisters.

Beau. and Fl., Custom of the Country, v. 2.

commandry (kō-mān'dri), *n.* A contracted form of *commandery*.

commark (kom'ark), *n.* [*< OF. comarque*, *< ML. commarca*, *comarcha*, *commarchia*, *< com- + marca*, *marcha*, a march, boundary: see *march*² and *mark*¹.] The frontier of a country.

The *commark* of S. Lucar's.

Shelton, tr. of Don Quixote, I. 2.

commassee (ko-mas'ē), *n.* A coin, chiefly copper, current in Arabia at the rate of from 40 to 60 to a United States dollar.

commata, *n.* Latin plural of *comma*, 1 and 2.

commaterial (kom-mā-tē'ri-āl), *a.* [*< com- + material.*] Consisting of the same matter with another thing.

The beaks in birds are commaterial with teeth.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 757.

commateriality (kom-mā-tē-ri-āl'i-ti), *n.* [*< commaterial + -ity.*] The state of being commaterial.

commatia, *n.* Plural of *commation*.

commatic, commatical (ko-mat'ik, -i-kāl), *a.* [*< LL. commaticus, < Gr. κομματικός, < κόμμα(-), a short clause: see comma.*] 1. Brief; concise; having short clauses or sentences. [Rare.]—2. In music, relating to a comma.—**Commatic temperament**, in music, a system of tuning which is based upon a use of commas in determining intervals.

commation (ko-mat'i-on), *n.*; pl. *commatia* (-ā). [*< Gr. κομμάτιον, dim. of κόμμα, a short clause: see comma.*] In anc. Gr. comedy, a short song in trochaic or anapestic verse, in which the leader of the chorus bade farewell to the actors as they retired from the stage before the parabasis.

comma-tipped (kom'ā-tipt), *a.* [*< comma (bacillus) + tip + -ed².*] Tipped or terminated as with a comma: used of a certain species of bacillus, the comma bacillus. See cut under *bacillus*.

commatism (kom'ā-tizm), *n.* [*< L. comma(-), a short clause, + -ism.*] Briefness; conciseness in writing; shortness or abruptness of sentences. [Rare.]

Commation of the style. Horsley, On Hosea, p. 43.

commensurable (ko-mezh'ūr-ā-bl), *a.* [*< com- + measurable.*] Having or reducible to the same measure; commensurate; equal.

A commensurable grief took as full possession of him as joy had done. I. Walton, Donne.

commesure (ko-mezh'ūr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *commesured*, ppr. *commesuring*. [*< com- + measure. Cf. commensurate.*] To coincide with; be coextensive with.

Until endurance grow
Sinew'd with action, and the full-grown will,
Circled thro' all experiences, pure law,
Commensure perfect freedom. Tennyson, (Enone.

commeddle (ko-med'l), *v. t.* [*< com- + meddle.*] To mingle or mix together.

Religion, O how it is commedled with policy!
Webster, White Devil, iii. 2.

comme il faut (kom ēl fō). [*F.: comme = Pr. com = OSp. com, Sp. como = OPg. com, Pg. como = OIt. com, It. come, as, < L. quo modo, in what or which manner (quo, abl. of quis, who, which, what; modo, abl. of modus, manner); il, < L. ille, this; faut, 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. act. of falloir, be necessary (must, should, ought), an impers. verb, lit. be wanting or lacking, orig. identical with faillir, err, miss, fail, < L. fallere, deceive: see who, mode, and fail, v.] As it should be; according to the rules of good society; genteel; proper: a French phrase often used in English.*

Commelina (kom-e-lī'nā), *n.* [NL., named from Jan Commelin and his nephew, Kaspar, Dutch botanists of the 17th and 18th centuries.]



Commelina communis.

In bot., one of the principal genera of the natural order Commelinaceae, comprising about 90 species. Several are cultivated on account of their deli-

cate flowers or graceful habit, and the tuberous roots of some species are said to be used for food. Also spelled *Commelyna*.

Commelinaceae (ko-mel-i-nā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Commelina + -aceae.*] A natural order of herbaceous endogens, natives mostly of warm climates, recognizable by their three green sepals, two or three ephemeral petals, and free ovary with a single style; the spiderworts. They are of importance only as ornamental plants, either for their flowers or foliage. The principal genera are *Tradescantia*, *Commelina*, and *Cyanotis*.

commemorable (ko-mem'ō-rā-bl), *a.* [= It. *commemorabile*, < L. *commemorabilis*, < *commemorare*, commemorate: see *commemorate*.] Worthy to be commemorated; memorable; noteworthy. [Rare.]

commemorate (ko-mem'ō-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *commemorated*, ppr. *commemorating*. [*< L. commemoratus, pp. of commemorare (> It. commemorare = Sp. conmemorar = Pg. conmemorar = F. commémorer), < com- (intensive) + memorare, mention, < memor, mindful: see memory.*] 1. To preserve the memory of by a solemn act; celebrate with honor and solemnity; honor, as a person or an event, by some act of respect or affection, intended to keep him or it in memory.

We are called upon to commemorate a revolution (1689) ... as happy in its consequences, as full ... of the marks of a Divine contrivance, as any age or country can show. Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, i. vii.

2. To serve as a memento or remembrancer of; perpetuate or celebrate the memory of: as, a monument commemorating a great battle; a book commemorating the services of a philanthropist.—*Syn.* Observe, Solemnize, etc. See *celebrate*.

commemoration (ko-mem'ō-rā'shon), *n.* [= F. *commémoration* = Pr. *comemoracio* = Sp. *conmemoracion* = Pg. *conmemoração* = It. *conmemorazione*, < L. *commemoratio(n)-*, < *commemorare*, commemorate: see *commemorate*.] 1. The act of commemorating or calling to remembrance by some solemnity; the act of honoring the memory of some person or event by solemn celebration: as, the feast of the passover among the Israelites was an annual commemoration of their deliverance from Egypt.

The Church of England, though she asked for the intercession of no created being, still set apart days for the commemoration of some who had done and suffered great things for the faith. Macaulay.

2. *Eccles.*: (a) In the intercessory prayers of the eucharistic office, mention made by name, rank, or condition of persons living or departed, or of canonized saints; also, a prayer containing such mention: as, the commemoration of the living; the commemoration of the departed; the commemoration of the saints. See *diptych*. (b) In the services for the canonical hours, a brief form, consisting of anthem, versicle, response, and collect, said in honor of God, of a saint, or of some biblical or ecclesiastical event: in the medieval church in England also called a *memory*, and sometimes a *memorial*. A complete service said in honor of a saint was also so styled. (c) Parts of the proper service of a lesser festival inserted in the service for a greater festival when the latter coincides with and supersedes the former.—**Commemoration day**, in the University of Oxford, the day on which the annual solemnity in honor of the benefactors of the university is held, when orations are delivered, and prize compositions are read in the theater, and honorary degrees conferred upon distinguished persons. It is the concluding festival of the academic year.

commemorative (ko-mem'ō-rā-tiv), *a.* [*< commemorate + -ive; = F. commémoratif, etc.*] Pertaining to, or serving or intended for, commemoration.

A sacrifice commemorative of Christ's offering up his body for us. Hammond, Works, i. 129.

Over the haven [of Brindisi] rises a commemorative column ... which records, not the dominion of Saint Mark, but the restoration of the city by the Protospatharius Lupus. E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 811.

commemorator (ko-mem'ō-rā-tōr), *n.* [LL., < L. *commemorare*, commemorate: see *commemorate*.] One who commemorates.

commemoratory (ko-mem'ō-rā-tō-ri), *a.* [*< commemorate + -ory; = Sp. conmemoratorio.*] Serving to preserve the memory of (persons or things). Bp. Hooper.

commemorize (ko-mem'ō-riz), *v. t.* [As *commemorate* + -ize.] To commemorate. [Rare.]

The late happy and memorable enterprise of the planting of that part of America called New England, deserveth to be commemorated to future posterity. N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 17.

comment, *v. i.* An old form of *common*.
commence (kō-mens'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *commenced*, ppr. *commencing*. [In ME. only in contr.

form *comsen*, *cumsen* (see *comse*); < OF. *comencer*, *cumencer*, F. *commencer* = Pr. *comensar* = Sp. *comenzar* = Pg. *começar* = It. *cominciare*, OIt. *comenzare*, < ML. **cominiari*, begin, < L. *com-*, together, + *iniari*, begin, < *initium*, a beginning: see *initiate*.] I. *intrans.* 1. To come into existence; take rise or origin; first have existence; begin to be.

Thy nature did commence in sufferance; time
Hath made thee hard in t. Shak., T. of A., iv. 3.

Ethics and religion differ herein; that the one is the system of human duties commencing from man; the other, from God. Emerson, Nature, p. 69.

2. To enter a new state or assume a new character; begin to be (something different); turn to be or become.

Should he at length, being undone, commence patriot.
Junius, Letters, July 31, 1771.

In an evil hour he commenced author, not only surrounded by his books, but with the more urgent companions of a wife and family.

I. D'Israeli, Calam. of Auth., i. 50.

It is ... too common, now-a-days, for young men, directly on being made free of a magazine, or of a newspaper, to commence word-colners.

F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 103.

3. [Tr. ML. *incipere*, take a doctors' degree, lit. begin, commence: a university term.] To take a degree, or the first degree, in a university or college. See *commencement*.

Then is he held a freshman and a sot,
And never shall commence.

Middleton and Dekker, Roaring Girl, iii. 3.

He [Charles Chauncy] commenced Bachelor of Divinity.
Hist. Sketch of First Ch. in Boston (1812), p. 211.

"To commence M. A.," etc., meaning "to take the degree of M. A.," etc., has been a recognized phrase for some three centuries at least. F. Hall, False Philol., p. 40.

II. *trans.* To cause to begin to be; perform the first act of; enter upon; begin: as, to commence operations; to commence a suit, action, or process in law.

Like a hungry lion, did commence
Rough deeds of rage. Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv. 7.

Here closed the Tenant of that lonely vale
His mournful narrative—commenced in pain,
In pain commenced, and ended without peace.

Wordsworth, Excursion, iv.

= *Syn.* *Commence, Begin.* In all ordinary uses *commence* is exactly synonymous with *begin*, which, as a purely English word, is nearly always preferable, but more especially before another verb in the infinitive.

commencement (kō-mens'ment), *n.* [*< ME. commencement (rare), < OF. (and F.) commencement (= Pr. comensament = Sp. comenzamiento (obs.) = It. cominciamiento), < comencere, commence, + -ment.*] 1. The act or fact of commencing; beginning; rise; origin; first existence; inception.

And [they] be-gonne freshly vpon hem as it hadde be at the commencement. Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 219.

It was a violent commencement. Shak., Othello, i. 3.

2. In the University of Cambridge, England, the day when masters of arts, doctors, and bachelors receive their degrees: so called from the fact that the candidate commences master, doctor, licentiate, etc., on that day. See *commence, v. i.*, 3. Hence—3. In American colleges, the annual ceremonies with which the members of the graduating class are made bachelors (of arts, sciences, engineering, etc.), and the degree of master of arts and various honorary degrees are conferred. The term is also applied, by extension, to the graduating exercises of academies and schools of lower grade.—**Commencement day**, the day on which degrees are conferred by a college. In American colleges it is the last day of the collegiate year.

commencer (kō-men'sér), *n.* 1. A beginner.—2. One taking a college degree, or commencing bachelor, master, or doctor; in American colleges, a member of the senior class after the examination for degrees.

The Corporation, having been informed that the custom ... for the commencers to have plumcake is dishonorable to the College ... and chargeable to the parents of the commencers, doe therefore put an end to that custom. Records of the Corporation of Harvard College, 1693.

The Corporation with the Tutors shall visit the chambers of the commencers to see that this law be well observed.

Peirce, Hist. Harv. Univ., App., p. 157.

commend (kō-mend'), *v.* [*< ME. commendēn, comendēn (rarely comanden: see command), commend, = F. commender = Sp. comendar, intrust a benefice to, = It. commendare, < L. commendare, intrust to, commend, in ML. changing with comandare, command, the two forms, though separated in Rom. and Eng., being etymologically identical: see command, v.] I. *trans.* 1. To commit; deliver with confidence; intrust or give in charge.*

Father, into thy hands I commend my spirit.
Luke xlii. 46

He [Parry] made a vainglorious boasting of his Faithfulness to the Queen, but not so much as in a Word commended himself to God. *Baker, Chronicles*, p. 364.

2. To represent or distinguish as being worthy of confidence, notice, regard, or kindness; recommend or accredit to favor, acceptance, or favorable attention; set forward for notice: sometimes used reflexively: as, this subject *commends itself* to our careful attention.

No doubt the good proportion of any thing doth greatly adorn and commend it.

Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 114.

I commend unto you Phebe our sister. *Rom. xvi. 1.*

Among the religions of the world we distinguish three as enshrining in archaic forms principles of eternal value, which may *commend themselves* to the most rationalistic age.

J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 120.

3. To praise; mention with approbation.

When the kynge Arthur and the kynge Ban herden of the prowess that the kynge Bohors hadde don thei were gladd, and praised hym moche and *commenden*.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 370.

And the lord *commended* the unjust steward, because he had done wisely: for the children of this world are in their generation wiser than the children of light. *Luke xvi. 8.*

He *commended* my spirit, though he disapproved my suspicions. *Goldsmith, Vicar*, ix.

4. To bring to the mind or memory of; give or send the greeting of: with a personal pronoun, often reflexive.

Commend me to my brother. *Shak., M. for M.*, i. 5.

Trollius . . . *commends himself* most affectionately to you. *Shak., T. and C.*, iii. 1.

5. In *feudal eccles. law*, to place under the control of a lord. See *commendation*, 4.

The privileged position of the abbey tenants [of Dissentis] gradually led the other men of the valley to *commend themselves* to the abbey. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 781.

Commend me to (a thing specified), a familiar phrase expressive of approval or preference.

Commend me to a mask of silliness, and a pair of sharp eyes for my own interest under it.

Sheridan, The Rivals, i. 2.

Commend me to home-joy, the family board, Altar and hearth.

Browning, Ring and Book, II. 65.

= *Syn.* 2 and 3. To extol, laud, eulogize, applaud.

II. *intrans.* To express approval or praise. [Rare.]

Nor can we much *commend* if he fell into the more ordinary track of endowing charities and founding monasteries. *Brougham*.

commend+ (kō-mend'), *n.* [*commend*, *v.*] Commendation; compliment; remembrance; greeting.

Tell her, I send to her my kind *commends*.

Shak., Rich. II., iii. 1.

Thanks, master jailer, and a kind *commend*.

Machin, Dumb Knight, v.

Let Jack Toldervy have my kind *Commends*, with this Caveat, That the Pot which goes often to the Water, comes home cracked at last. *Hovell, Letters*, i. i. 6.

commendable (kō-men'da-bl), *a.* [= *Sp. commendable* = *It. commendabile*, < *L. commendabilis*, < *commendare*, commend: see *commend* and *-able*.] Capable of being commended, approved, or praised; worthy of commendation or praise; laudable.

The cadence which falleth vpon the last sillable of a verse is sweetest and most *commendable*.

Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 66.

Sure, sure, such carping is not *commendable*.

Shak., Much Ado, iii. 1.

commendableness (kō-men'da-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being commendable.

commendably (kō-men'da-bli), *adv.* In a commendable or praiseworthy manner.

I know very many notable Gentlemen in the Court that haue written *commendably*, and suppressed it agayne.

Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 16.

commendam (kō-men'dam), *n.* [*ML. commendam*, acc. (in phrase *dare* or *mittere* in *commendam*, give in trust) of *commenda*, a trust, < *L. commendare*, intrust: see *commend*, *v.* and *n.*, *command*, *v.*] An ecclesiastical benefice or living commended by the crown or head of the church to the care of a qualified person to hold till a proper pastor is provided: usually applied to a living retained in this way by a bishop after he has ceased to be an incumbent, the benefice being said to be held in *commendam*, and its holder termed a *commendator* or *commendatory*. The practice gave rise to serious abuses; under it livings were held by persons who performed none of the duties of the office. It was condemned, though in guarded terms, by the Council of Constance (1417) and the Council of Trent (1563), and has greatly diminished, if not entirely disappeared, throughout the Roman Catholic Church. It was prohibited by statute in the Church of England in 1836.

There was some sense for *commendams*; at first when there was a living void, and never a clerk to serve it, the bishops were to keep it till they found a fit man; but now it is a trick for the bishop to keep it for himself.

Selden, Table-Talk, p. 22.

Dispensations, exemptions, *commendams*, annates, tenths.

Milman, Latin Christianity, xiii. 10.

A living had been granted by the King to the Bishop of Lincoln in *commendam*, and the claimants of the right of presentation had brought an action against the Bishop.

E. A. Abbott, Bacon, p. 240.

commendatory (kō-men'dā-tō-ri), *n.* [*ML. commendatarius*, < *commenda*: see *commendam*.] Same as *commendatory*, 2.

commendation (kō-men'dā'shon), *n.* [*ME. commendacion* = *Pg. commendação* = *It. commendazione*, < *L. commendatio*(-n-), < *commendare*, pp. *commendatus*, commend: see *commend*, *v.*, and *-ation*.] 1. The act of commending; praise; approbation; favorable representation in words; declaration of esteem.

Need we, as some others, epistles of commendation to you?

2 Cor. iii. 1.

The commendation of adversaries is the greatest triumph of a writer, because it never comes unless extorted.

Dryden, Pref. to Abs. and Achit.

2. That which commends or recommends; a ground of esteem, approbation, or praise.

Good nature is the most godlike commendation of a man.

Dryden, Ded. to Juvenal's Satires.

3. Kind remembrance; respects; greeting; message of love: commonly in the plural. [*Archaic*.]

Mistress Page hath her hearty *commendations* to you too.

Shak., M. W. of W., ii. 2.

4. In *feudal law*, the cession by a freeman to a lord of dominion over himself and his estate, the freeman thus becoming the vassal and securing the protection of the lord. It was typified by placing the hands between those of the lord, and taking the oath of fealty. It is sometimes described as a surrender of estate, and sometimes as not involving this.

By the practice of *Commendation* . . . the inferior put himself under the personal care of a lord, but without altering or divesting himself of his right to his estate.

Maine, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 154.

The beneficiary system bound the receiver of land to the king who gave it; and the act of *commendation* placed the freeman and his land under the protection of the lord to whom he adhered.

Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 65.

5. In the medieval church in England, a service consisting of psalms, said in the church over a corpse while the priest was marking and blessing the grave before proceeding to the funeral mass and the burial-service proper. Also called the *commendations*, or *psalms of commendation*, and, more fully, the *commendation of the soul*, or *commendations of souls*.

Whilst the choir was chanting a service called the *Commendation of Souls*, the priest, vested in his alb and stole, went into the church-yard.

Rock, Church of our Fathers, ii. 476.

Commendation ninespence, a bent silver ninespenny piece formerly used in England as a love-token.

Like *commendation ninespence*, crooked,

With "To and from my love," it looked.

S. Butler, Hudibras, i. l. 487.

Commendation of the body, in the Book of Common Prayer, the form of committal of the body at burial to the ground or to the sea. = *Syn.* 1. Recommendation, encomium.

commendator (kō-men'dā-tō-ri), *n.* [*ML.*, one holding in *commendam*, *L. a commendator*, < *commendare*, commend: see *commend*, *v.*, and *commendam*.] One who holds a benefice in *commendam*. See *commendam*.

commendatory (kō-men'dā-tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= *Sp. commendatorio*, < *LL. commendatarius*, < *L. commendator*: see *commendator*.] I. *a.*

1. Serving to commend; presenting to favorable notice or reception; containing approval, praise, or recommendation: as, a *commendatory* letter. — 2. Holding a benefice in *commendam*: as, a *commendatory* bishop. — 3. Held in *commendam*. See *commendam*.

The bishoprics and the great *commendatory* abbeys were, with few exceptions, held by that order.

Burke, Rev. in France.

Commendatory letters, letters written by one bishop to another in behalf of any of the clergy or others of his diocese who are traveling, that they may be well received among the faithful; letters of credence. According to the rules and practice of the ancient church, no Christian could communicate with the church, or receive any aid or countenance from it, in a country not his own, unless he carried with him letters of credence from his bishop. These letters were of several kinds, according to the different occasions or the quality of the person who carried them, viz., *commendatory* (specifically so called), *communicatory*, and *dimissory*. The first were granted only to persons of quality, or to persons whose reputation had been called in question, or to the clergy who had occasion to travel in foreign countries. The second were granted to all who were in peace and communion with the church, whence they were also called *pacificæ*, *ecclesiasticæ*, and sometimes *canonical*. The third were given only to the clergy removing from one church to settle in another, and testified that the bearer had the bishop's leave to depart. — *Commendatory prayer*, in the Book of Common Prayer, a prayer in the order for the visitation of the sick, to be used for a person at the point of death, commending his soul to God.

II. *n.*; pl. *commendatories* (-riz). 1. A commendation; a eulogy.

[He] esteems his associating with him a sufficient evidence and *commendatory* of his own piety.

Milton, Areopagitica, p. 89.

2. One who holds a benefice in *commendam*. See *commendam*. Also *commendatory*.

commander (kō-men'dér), *n.* One who commends or praises.

Froward, complaining, a commander glad

Of the times past, when he was a young lad.

B. Jonson, tr. of Horace's Art of Poetry.

commendment+ (kō-mend'ment), *n.* [*commend* + *-ment*.] Commendation. *B. Jonson*.

commensal (kō-men'sal), *a.* and *n.* [*ME. commensal* = *F. commensal* = *Sp. comensal* = *Pg. commensal* = *It. commensale*, < *ML. commensalis*, < *L. com-*, together, + *mensa*, table.] I. *a.* 1. Eating together at the same table.

They surrounded me, and with the utmost complaisance expressed their joy at seeing me become a *commensal* officer of the palace.

Smollett, tr. of Gil Blas, vii. 2.

2. In *zool.* and *bot.*, living with as a tenant or coinhabitant, but not as a parasite; inquiline. See II., 2.

II. *n.* 1. One who eats at the same table with another or others.

It would seem, therefore, that the world-wide prevalence of sacrificial worship points to a time when the kindred group and the group of *commensals* were identical, and when, conversely, people of different kins did not eat and drink together.

Encyc. Brit., XXI. 134.

2. In *zool.* and *bot.*, one of two animals or plants which live together, but neither at the expense of the other; an animal or a plant as a tenant, but not a true parasite, of another; an inquiline. Thus the small pea-crab (*Pinnotheres*), which lives with an oyster in the same shell, but feeds itself, as does the oyster, is a *commensal*; such also is the cancericidal sea-anemone, which lives on the shell of a crab, or on a shell which a hermit-crab occupies. (See cut under *cancericidal*. Compare *consortium*, *parasite*.) In regard to plants, many authorities hold that a lichen consists of a fungus and an alga growing together, but possibly as parasite and host. See *lichen*.

It is obvious that an exhaustive knowledge of the species, nature, and life history of the most formidable insect *commensals* of man is of primary importance.

Edinburgh Rev., CLXIV. 357.

commensalism (kō-men'sal-izm), *n.* [*commensal* + *-ism*.] Commensal existence or mode of living; the state of being commensal; commensality. Also called *symbiosis*.

commensality (kō-men-sal'i-ti), *n.* [*commensal* + *-ity*; = *F. commensalité*, etc.] 1. Fellowship at table; the act or practice of eating at the same table.

Promiscuous commensality.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 25.

2. In *zool.* and *bot.*, the state or condition of being commensal; commensalism.

commensation+ (kō-men-sā'shon), *n.* [*ML.* as if **commensatio*(-n-), < *L. com-*, together, + *mensa*, table. See *commensal*.] The act of eating at the same table.

Pagan commensation. *Sir T. Browne, Misc. Tracts*, p. 15.

commensurability (kō-men'sū-ra-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*commensurable* (see *-bility*); = *F. commensurabilité*, etc.] The state of being commensurable, or of having a common measure.

commensurable (kō-men'sū-ra-bl), *a.* [= *F. commensurable* = *Sp. commensurable* = *Pg. commensuravel* = *It. commensurabile*, < *LL. commensurabilis*, < **commensurare*, reduce to a common measure: see *commensurate*, and cf. *commensurable*, *mensurable*.] 1. Having a common measure; reducible to a common measure. Thus, a yard and a foot are commensurable, as both may be measured by inches. *Commensurable numbers* are those which may be measured or divided by other numbers without a remainder, as 12 and 18, which may be measured by 6 and 3. See *incommensurable*.

2. Suitable in measure; adapted.

Their poems . . . could not be made *commensurable* to the voice or instruments in prose.

Hobbes, On Davenant's Preface.

3. Measurable. [Rare.]

As God, he is eternal; as man, mortal and *commensurable* by time.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), i. 337.

Commensurable in power (a translation of the Gr. *ἀνόμετρον δύναμις*), in *math.*, having commensurable squares.

commensurably (kō-men'sū-ra-bli), *adv.* In a commensurable manner.

commensurate (kō-men'sū-rā-t), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *commensurated*, ppr. *commensurating*. [*LL. commensuratus*, adj., prop. pp. of **commensurare*, reduce to a common measure, < *L. com-*, together, + *LL. mensurare*, measure: see *measure*, *v.* Cf. *commensure*.] 1. To reduce to a common measure.

The aptest terms to *commensurate* the longitude of places.
Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Err.*, vi. 7.

2. To adapt; proportionate.

Commensurating the forms of absolution to the degrees of preparation and necessity.

Jer. Taylor, *Works* (ed. 1835), II. 280.

commensurate (kō-men'gū-rāt), *a.* [*L. commensuratus*, pp. *adj.*: see the verb.] 1. Reducible to a common measure; commensurable. — 2. Of equal size; having the same boundaries.

The inferior commissariats which had usually been commensurate with the dioceses.

Chambers's *Encyc.*

3. Corresponding in amount, degree, or magnitude; adequate; proportionate to the purpose, occasion, capacity, etc.: as, we find nothing in this life commensurate with our desires.

When shall we return to a sound conception of the right to property—namely, as being official, implying and demanding the performance of commensurate duties?

Coleridge, *Table-Talk*.

Landor, with his imaginative force unmet by any commensurate task, wandered like "blind Orion, hungry for the morn."

Stedman, *Vict. Poets*, p. 40.

commensurately (kō-men'gū-rāt-lī), *adv.* In a commensurate manner; so as to be commensurate; correspondingly; adequately.

commensurateness (kō-men'gū-rāt-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being commensurate.

commensuration (kō-men'gū-rā'shon), *n.* [= *F. commensuration* = *Sp. commensuración* = *Pg. commensuração* = *It. commensurazione*, < *L. commensuratio* (*n.*), < *commensuratus*: see *commensurate*, *v.*] Proportion; the state of having a common measure.

All fitness lies in a particular commensuration, or proportion of one thing to another.

South.

comment¹ (kō-mēnt' or kōm'ent), *v.* [*F. commenter* = *Sp. comentar* = *Pg. comentar* = *It. comentare*, comment, < *L. commentari*, consider thoroughly, think over, deliberate, discuss, write upon, freq. of *commentis*, pp. *commentus*, devise, contrive, invent, < *com-* + **mīnisci* (only in comp.; cf. *remīniscit*), an inceptive verb, < *√ *men* (in *me-minisci*, remember, *mens*, mind, etc.) = *Skt. √ man*, think: see *mind*, *memento*, *mental*, etc.] 1. *Intrans.* To make remarks or observations, as on an action, an event, a proceeding, or an opinion; especially, to write critical or expository notes on the works of an author.

Enter his chamber, view his breathless corpse,
And comment then upon his sudden death.

Shak., 2 Hen. VI., III. 2.

Critics, having first taken a liking to one of these poets, proceed to comment on him and illustrate him.

Dryden.

I must translate and comment.

Pope.

II. *trans.* To make remarks or notes upon; expound; discuss; annotate.

This was the text commented by Chrysostom and Theodoret.

Reeves, *Collation of Psalms*, p. 18.

Panini's work has been commented without end, . . . but never rebelled against or superseded.

Amer. Jour. Philol., V. 280.

comment¹ (kōm'ent), *n.* [*< comment*¹, *v.*] 1. A spoken or written remark or observation; a remark or note; especially, a written note intended as a criticism, explanation, or expansion of a passage in a book or other writing; annotation; explanation; exposition.

He speaks all riddle, I think. I must have a comment ere I can conceive him.

B. Jonson, *Case is Altered*, I. 2.

Poor Alma sits between two stools:

The more she reads, the more perplex:

The Comment ruining the Text.

Prior, *Alma*, I.

2. Talk or discourse upon a particular subject; gossip.

She hated all the knights, and heard in thought

Their lavish comment when her name was named.

Tennyson, *Merlin and Vivien*.

= *Syn.* 1. Annotation, etc. See *remark*, *n.*

comment², *v. t.* [*< L. commentiri*, feign, devise, < *com-* + *mentiri*, feign, lie, orig. devise, think out; akin to *commentis*, pp. *commentus*, devise: see *comment*¹, *v.*, and *mendacious*.] To feign; devise. Spenser.

commentary (kōm'en-tā-ri), *n.*; pl. *commentaries* (-riz). [= *F. commentaire* = *Sp. It. comentario* = *Pg. comentario*, < *L. commentarius*, m. (sc. *liber*, a book), or *commentarium*, neut. (sc. *volumen*, a volume), a commentary, explanation, orig. a note-book, memorandum, prop. *adj.*, < *commentari*, write upon, comment, devise, etc.: see *comment*¹, *v.*] 1. A series or collection of comments or annotations; especially, an explanation or elucidation of difficult and obscure passages in a book or other writing, and consideration of questions suggested by them, arranged in the same order as in the text or writing examined; an explanatory essay or treatise:

as, a commentary on the Bible. A textual commentary explains the author's meaning, sentence by sentence. Hence—2. Anything that serves to explain or illustrate; an exemplification.

Good life itself is but a commentary, an exposition upon our preaching; that which is first laid upon us is preaching.

Donne, *Sermons*, v.

3. A historical narrative; an explanatory record of particular transactions: as, the *Commentaries* of Cæsar.

"Memorials," or preparatory history, are of two sorts; whereof the one may be termed *Commentaries*, and the other *Registers*.

Bacon, *Advancement of Learning*, II. 128.

= *Syn.* See *remark*, *n.*

commentary¹ (kōm'en-tā-ri), *v.* [*< commentary*, *n.*] 1. *Intrans.* To write notes or comments.

Now a little to commentary upon all these proceedings, let me leave but this as a caveat by the way.

Quoted in Capt. John Smith's *True Travels*, II. 26.

II. *trans.* To comment upon.

commentate (kōm'en-tāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *commentated*, ppr. *commentating*. [*< L. commentatus*, pp. of *commentari*, comment: see *comment*¹, *v.*] To make comments; write a commentary or annotations. [Rare.]

Commentate upon it and return it enriched.

Lamb, *To Coleridge*.

commentation (kōm'en-tā'shon), *n.* [= *It. comentazione*, < *L. commentatio* (*n.*), < *commentari*, pp. *commentatus*, comment: see *comment*¹, *v.*] The act or practice of one who comments; annotation.

The spirit of commentation turns to questions of taste, of metaphysics and morals, with far more avidity than to physics.

Whewell.

commentative (kō-men'tā-tiv), *a.* [*< commentate* + *-ive*.] Making or containing comments.

commentator (kōm'en-tā-tōr), *n.* [= *F. commentateur*, etc., < *LL. commentator*, an inventor, interpreter, < *L. commentari*, pp. *commentatus*, comment: see *comment*¹, *v.*, and cf. *commenter*.] One who makes comments or critical and expository notes upon a book or other writing; an expositor; an annotator.

I have made such expositions of my authors as no commentator will forgive me.

Dryden.

How commentators each dark passage shun,

And hold their farthing candles to the sun.

Young, *Satires*, vii. 97.

commentatorial (kō-men-tā-tō-ri-āl), *a.* [*< commentator* + *-ial*.] Relating to or characteristic of commentators. Whewell.

commentatorship (kōm'en-tā-tōr-ship), *n.* [*< commentator* + *-ship*.] The office of a commentator.

commenter (kōm'en-tēr or kō-men'tēr), *n.* [*< comment*¹ + *-er*. Cf. *commentator*.] 1. One who comments or makes remarks about actions, opinions, etc.—2. A commentator or annotator.

And diuers Commenters upon Daniel hold the same opinion.

Purchas, *Pilgrimage*, p. 73.

As silly as any comment goes by

Hard words or sense.

Donne, *Satires*, II.

commentitious (kōm-en-tish'us), *a.* [*< L. commentitiis*, more correctly *commentiticiis*, devised, fabricated, feigned, < *commentiri*, devise a falsehood: see *comment*², *v.*] Invented; feigned; imaginary; fictitious.

So many commentitious Fables were inserted, that they rendered even what Truths he [Geoffrey of Monmouth] wrote suspected.

Baker, *Chronicles*, p. 1.

Who willingly passe by that which is Orthodoxall in them, and studiously cull out that which is commentitious, and best for their turnes.

Milton, *Prelatical Episcopacy*.

commentitiousness (kōm-en-tish'us-nes), *n.* Counterfeitness; fictitiousness; the state of being fabricated. Bailey.

commentor (kōm'en-tōr), *n.* See *commenter*.

commenty (kōm'en-ti), *n.* An obsolete form of *commenty*¹.

commerce (kōm'ers), *n.* [*< F. commerce* = *Sp. comercio* = *Pg. It. commercio*, < *L. commercium*, commerce, trade, < *com-*, together, + *merc* (*merci-*), goods, wares, merchandise, > *mercari*, trade: see *merchant*, *mercenary*.] 1. Interchange of goods, merchandise, or property of any kind; trade; traffic: used more especially of trade on a large scale, carried on by transportation of merchandise between different countries, or between different parts of the same country, distinguished as *foreign commerce* and *internal commerce*: as, the commerce between Great Britain and the United States, or between New York and Boston; to be engaged in commerce.

A prosperous commerce is now perceived and acknowledged, by all enlightened statesmen, to be the most use-

ful, as well as the most productive source of national wealth; and has accordingly become a primary object of their political cares.

A. Hamilton, *Federalist*, No. 12.

I think all the world would gain by setting commerce at perfect liberty.

Jefferson, *Correspondence*, I. 264.

2. Social intercourse; fellowship; mutual dealings in common life; intercourse in general.

Myself having had the happiness to enjoy his desirable commerce once since his arrival here.

Coryat, *Crudities*, I. 43.

The end of friendship is a commerce the most strict and homely that can be joined. . . . It is for aid and comfort through all the relations and passages of life and death.

Emerson, *Friendship*.

We know that wisdom can be won only by wide commerce with men and books.

Lowell, *Among my Books*, 2d ser., p. 155.

3. Sexual intercourse.—4. A game of cards, played by any number of persons, in which a hand of five cards is dealt to each player, the two players having the poorest hands retiring from the game, this being continued until only two persons are left, who are declared the winners and receive prizes. If, during play, a person in the game speaks to another out of it, he forfeits his hand to him.—**Active commerce.** See *active*. — **Chamber of commerce.** See *chamber*. — **Domestic commerce,** commercial transactions within the limits of one nation or state.—**Interstate commerce,** specifically, in the United States, commercial transactions and intercourse between persons resident in different States of the Union, or carried on by lines of transport extending into more than one State. The Constitution grants to Congress the general power of regulating such commerce.—**Passive commerce.** See *active commerce*, under *active*. = *Syn.* 1. Business.—2. Communication; communion; intercourse.

commerce (kō-mers'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *commerced*, ppr. *commencing*. [*< F. commercer* = *Sp. comerciar* = *Pg. comerciar* = *It. commerciare*, < *ML. commerciare*, *LL. commercari*, trade, traffic, < *L. commercium*, commerce: see *commerce*, *n.*] 1. To traffic; carry on trade; deal. Sir W. Raleigh.

Always beware you commerce not with bankrupts.

B. Jonson, *Every Man out of his Humour*, I. 1.

2. To hold social intercourse; commune.

Looks commercing with the skies,

Thy rapt soul sitting in thine eyes.

Milton, *Il Penseroso*, I. 39.

Some will not that we should live, breathe, and commerce as men, because we are not such modelled Christians as they coercively would have us.

Penn, *Liberty of Conscience*, v.

Hid his face

From all men, and commercing with himself,

He lost the sense that handles daily life.

Tennyson, *Walking to the Mail*.

commerceable (kō-mēr'sā-bl), *a.* [*< commerce*, *v.*, + *-able*.] Suitable for traffic. Monmouth, quoted by F. Hall.

commerceless (kōm'ers-les), *a.* [*< commerce* + *-less*.] Destitute of commerce. [Rare.]

The savage commerceless nations of America.

J. Tucker, *To Kames*.

commercer (kō-mēr'sēr), *n.* 1. One who traffics with another.—2. One who holds social intercourse or communes with another.

commercial (kō-mēr'shāl), *a.* [*< commerce* + *-ial*; = *F. commercial*, etc.] 1. Pertaining or relating to commerce or trade; of the nature of commerce: as, commercial concerns; commercial relations; a commercial transaction.—2. Carrying on commerce; characterized by devotion to commerce: as, a commercial community.—3. Proceeding or accruing from trade: as, commercial benefits or profits.—4. Devoted to commerce: as, a commercial career.—5. Prepared for the market, or merely as an article of commerce; hence, not entirely or chemically pure: as, commercial soda, silver, etc.—

Commercial agent, an officer, with or without consular jurisdiction, stationed at a foreign port for the purpose of attending to the commercial interests of the country he represents.—**Commercial law**, the body of law which relates to commerce, such as the law of shipping, bills of exchange, insurance, brokerage, etc. The body of rules constituting this law is to a great extent the same throughout the commercial world, the rules, treaties, and decisions of one country, with due allowance for local differences of commercial usage, being in general applicable to the questions arising in any other.—**Commercial letter**, a size of writing-paper, 11 × 17 inches when unfolded. *Small commercial letter* is 10½ × 16½ inches. [U. S.]—**Commercial note**, a size of writing-paper, 8 × 10 inches when unfolded. [U. S.]—**Commercial paper**, negotiable paper, such as drafts, bills of exchange, etc., given in the due course of business.—**Commercial room**, a public room in the hotels of Great Britain, set apart for the use of commercial travelers.—**Commercial traveler**, a traveling agent for a wholesale business house, selling from samples; a drummer.=*Syn.* See *mercantile*.

commercialism (kō-mēr'shāl-izm), *n.* [*< commercial* + *-ism*.] 1. The maxims and methods of commerce or of commercial men; strict business principles.

The buy-cheap-and-sell-dear commercialism in which he had been brought up.

Kingsley, *Alton Locke*, xxxix.

2. The predominance of commercial pursuits and ideas in an age, a nation, or a community. **commercially** (kə-mēr'shāl-i), *adv.* In a commercial manner; as regards commerce; from the business man's point of view: as, an article *commercially* valueless; copyright *commercially* considered.

commercialist (kə-mēr'shiāt), *v. i.* [*L. commerciatu*, pp. of *commercicare*, have commerce: see *commerce*, *v.*] To have commercial or social intercourse; associate. *G. Cheyne*. [Rare.]

commeret, *n.* [= *Sc. cummer, kimmer, q. v.*; < *F. commère*, a gossip, a godmother, = *Pr. comaire* = *Sp. Pg. comadre* = *It. comare*, < *ML. comater*, godmother, < *L. com-*, with, < *mater* (> *F. mère*, etc.) = *E. mother*.] A gossip; a goody; a godmother.

commevet, *v. t.* See *commove*.

commigrate (kom-i-grāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *commigrated*, ppr. *commigrating*. [*L. commigratus*, pp. of *commigrare*, < *com-*, together, < *migrare*, migrate: see *migrate*.] To migrate, especially together or in a body; move in a body from one country or place to another for permanent residence. [Rare.]

commigration (kom-i-grā'shōn), *n.* [*L. commigratio(n-)*, < *commigrare*, pp. *commigratus*: see *commigrate*.] The act of migrating, especially in numbers or in a body. [Rare.]

Almost all do hold the *commigration* of souls into the bodies of Beasts. *Purchase, Pilgrimage*, p. 478.

Commigrations or removals of nations.

Hakewill, Apology, p. 38.

commilitant (ko-mil'i-tānt), *n.* [*L. commilitant(-t-)*, ppr. of *commilitare*, < *L. com-*, together, < *militare*, fight, be a soldier: see *militant*.] A fellow-soldier; a companion in arms.

His martial compeer then, and brave commilitant.

Drayton, Polyolbion, xviii.

comminate (kom-i-nāt), *v. t.* [*L. comminatus*, pp. of *comminari*, threaten (> *Sp. comminar* = *Pg. comminar* = *It. comminare*), < *com-* (intensive) < *minari*, threaten, menace: see *minatory*, *menace*.] To threaten; denounce. *G. Hardinge*.

commination (kom-i-nā'shōn), *n.* [= *F. commination* = *Pr. cominacio* = *Sp. cominacion* = *Pg. cominacão* = *It. comminazione*, < *L. comminatio(n-)*, < *comminari*, threaten: see *comminate*.] 1. A threatening or denunciation; a threat of punishment or vengeance.

With terrible comminations to all them that did resist. *Foote, Martyrs*, p. 264.

Those thunders of *commination* which not unfrequently roll from orthodox pulpits. *Is. Taylor*.

Specifically—2. In the Book of Common Prayer of the Church of England, a penitential office directed to be used after the Litany on Ash Wednesday and at other times appointed by the ordinary. It consists of a proclamation of God's anger and judgments against sinners in sentences taken from Deut. xxvii. and other passages of Scripture (to each of which the people are to respond Amen), an exhortation to repentance, the 51st psalm, and penitential prayers. There is no office of commination in the American Prayer-Book, but the prayers contained in the English office are ordered to be used at the end of the Litany on Ash Wednesday.

comminatory (ko-min'a-tō-ri), *a.* [= *F. comminatoire* = *Sp. conminatorio* = *Pg. It. comminatorio*, < *L. as if *comminatorius*, < *comminator*, a threatener, < *L. comminari*, threaten: see *comminate*.] 1. Menacing; threatening punishment. *B. Jonson*.

A comminatory note of the powers demanding that Greece should observe the wishes of the powers. *Appleton's Ann. Cyc.*, 1886, p. 410.

2. In law, coercive; threatening; imposing an unconscionable forfeiture or other hardship, in such sense as not to be enforceable in a court of justice.

commingle, *n.* See *coming*.

commingle (ko-ming'gl), *v. t. or i.*; pret. and pp. *commingled*, ppr. *commingling*. [*L. com-* + *mingile*. Cf. *commingle*.] To mix together; mingle in one mass or intimately; blend.

Dissolutions of gum tragacanth and oil of sweet almonds do not commingle. *Bacon, Phys. and Med. Remains*.

Commingled with the gloom of imminent war.

Tennyson, Ded. to Idylls of the King.

comminuate (ko-min'ū-āt), *v. t.* An improper form of *comminate*.

comminuble (kom-i-nū'i-bl), *a.* [Irreg. < *L. comminuere*, make small (see *comminate*), < *-ibile*.] Reducible to powder; capable of being crushed or ground to powder.

For the best (diamonds) we have are comminuble without it. *Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.*, ii. 5.

comminute (kom'i-nūt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *comminuted*, ppr. *comminuting*. [*L. comminutus*, pp. of *comminuere* (> *It. comminuire* = *Pr. Pg. comminuir* = *F. comminuer*), make small, break into pieces, < *com-* (intensive) < *minuere*, pp. *minutus*, make small: see *minute*, *minish*, *diminish*.] To make small or fine; reduce to minute particles or to a fine powder by breaking, pounding, braying, rasping, or grinding; pulverize; triturate; levigate.

[Their teeth] seem entirely designed for gathering and comminuting their simple food.

Goldsmith, Int. to Brookes's Nat. Hist.

Finely comminuted particles of shells and coral.

Darwin, Coral Reefs, p. 36.

Those [fishes] that form this genus . . . feed chiefly on shell-fish, which they comminute with their teeth before they swallow them. *Pennant, Brit. Zool.*, The Gilt Head.

comminute (kom'i-nūt), *a.* [*L. comminutus*, pp.: see the verb.] Divided into small parts; comminuted.—**Comminute fracture**, in *surg.*, fracture of a bone into more than two pieces.

comminution (kom-i-nū'shōn), *n.* [= *F. comminution*, < *L. as if *comminutio(n-)*, < *comminuere*: see *comminute*, *v.*] 1. The act of comminuting or reducing to fine particles or to a powder; pulverization.

[It] is only wrought together, and fixed by sudden intermixture and comminution.

Bacon, Physical Fables, xi., Expl.

2. In *surg.*, a comminute fracture.—3t. Attenuation or diminution by small abstractions.

Commiphora (ko-mif'ō-rā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *kômû*, gum, < *-φόρος*, < *φέρω* = *E. bear*.] A genus of trees and shrubs, natural order *Burseraceae*, natives of Africa and the East Indies, and abounding in fragrant balsams and resins. Many of the species are imperfectly known. The principal are: *C. Myrrha*, yielding African myrrh; *C. Opobalsamum*, yielding Arabian myrrh and the balm of Gilead or balsam of Mecca; *C. Mukul*, yielding African bdellium; and the Indian species (*C. Kataf*, etc.) from which the resins called *deasol* and *hodhat* are obtained.

commis (ko-mē'), *n.* [F., < *ML. commissus*, a deputy, commissioner, orig. pp. of *L. committere*, commit: see *commit*. Equiv. to *E. committee*.] In French law, a person appointed by another to represent him in a transaction of any kind.

commiset, *v. t.* [ME. *commisen*, < OF. *commis*, pp. of *commettre*, commit: see *commit*, and cf. *demise*, *demit*, *compromise*, *compromit*.] To commit; perpetrate.

The crysten man sayd verely thou hast commysed some omicide, for thou art all bespunge with the blood.

Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 165.

commiserable (ko-miz'e-rā-bl), *a.* [= *It. commiserabile*, < *L. as if *commiserabilis*, < *commiserari*, commiserate: see *commiserate*, *v.*] Deserving of commiseration or pity; pitiable; capable of exciting sympathy or sorrow.

This noble and commiserable person, Edward.

Bacon, Hen. VII., p. 195.

Acutely conscious what commiserable objects I consent to be ranked with. *F. Hall, Mod. Eng.*, p. 193, note.

commiserate (ko-miz'e-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *commiserated*, ppr. *commiserating*. [*L. commiseratus*, pp. of *commiserari* (> *It. commiserare* = *Pg. commiserar*), pity, compassionate, < *com-* (intensive) < *miserari*, pity, commiserate, < *miser*, wretched: see *miser*, *miserable*, etc.] 1. To feel sorrow, regret, or compassion for, through sympathy; compassionate; pity: applied to persons or things: as, to commiserate a person or his condition.

Then must we those, who groan beneath the weight Of age, disease, or want, commiserate.

Sir J. Denham, Justice.

2. To regret; lament; deplore; be sorry for.

We should commiserate our ignorance and endeavour to remove it. *Locke*.

3. To express pity for; condole with: as, he commiserated him on his misfortune.

I commiserated him sincerely for having such a disagreeable wife. *B. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen*, p. 20.

= *Syn.* To sympathize with, feel for, condole with.

commiseration (ko-miz'e-rā'shōn), *n.* [= *F. commiseration* = *Sp. commiseracion* = *Pg. commiseracão* = *It. commiserazione*, < *L. commiseratio(n-)*, found only in the sense of 'a part of an oration intended to excite compassion,' < *commiserari*, commiserate: see *commiserate*.] 1. The act of commiserating; sympathetic suffering of pain or sorrow for the wants, afflictions, or distresses of another; pity; compassion.

Losses . . .

Enough to press a royal merchant down, And pluck commiseration of his state From brassy bosoms and rough hearts of flint.

Shak., M. of V., iv. 1.

We must repeat the often repeated saying, that it is unworthy a religious man to view an irreligious one either with alarm or aversion; or with any other feeling than regret, and hope, and brotherly commiseration.

Carlyle, Foreign Rev., 1829.

He had commiseration and respect

In his decease, from universal Rome.

Browning, Ring and Book, II. 814.

2. An expression of pity; condolence: as, I send you my commiserations. = *Syn.* Sympathy, Compassion, etc. (see *pity*), fellow-feeling, tenderness, concern.

commiserative (ko-miz'e-rā-tiv), *a.* [= *It. commiserativo*; as *commiserate* + *-ive*.] Compassionate. *Bp. Hall*. [Rare.]

commiseratively (ko-miz'e-rā-tiv-li), *adv.* In a compassionate manner; with compassion. *Sir T. Overbury*. [Rare.]

commiserator (ko-miz'e-rā-tōr), *n.* [= *Pg. commiserador* = *It. commiseratore*; as *commiserate* + *-or*.] One who commiserates or pities; one who has compassion.

commissarial (kom-i-sā'ri-āl), *a.* [= *It. commissariale*; as *commissary* + *-al*.] Pertaining to a commissary.

commissariat (kom-i-sā'ri-at), *n.* and *a.* [= *D. commissariat* = *G. commissariat* = *Dan. kommissariat*, < *F. commissariat* = *Sp. comisariato* = *Pg. commissariado* = *It. commissariato*, < *ML. *commissarius*, < *commissarius*, a commissary: see *commissary* and *-ate*.] 1. n. 1. That department of an army the duties of which consist in supplying transport, provisions, forage, camp equipage, etc., to the troops; also, the body of officers in that department. In the United States army these functions are divided between the quartermaster's department, which furnishes transportation, clothing, and camp and garrison equipage, and the subsistence department, under the control of a commissary-general, which provides the food supplies. In 1858 and 1859 the British commissariat was reorganized, and remained a war-office department, under a commissary-general-in-chief, until 1870, when it was merged, with other supply departments, in the control department, which performed all the civil administrative duties of the army. Near the close of 1875 the control department was superseded by the commissariat and transport department.

The circulatory system is the commissariat of the physiological army. *Huxley and Youmans, Physiol.*, § 30.

2. The office or employment of a commissary.—3. In *Scots law*, the jurisdiction of a commissary; the district of country over which the authority or jurisdiction of a commissary extends. See *extract*.

The inferior commissariats, which had usually been commensurate with the dioceses, had been abolished by a previous statute, each county being erected into a separate commissariat, of which the sheriff is commissary. *Chambers's Encyc.*

II. a. Pertaining to or concerned in furnishing supplies: as, the commissariat department; commissariat arrangements.

The commissariat department does great credit to the cooks and stewards. *Lady Brassey, Voyage of Sunbeam*, I. i.

commissary (kom'i-sā-ri), *n.*; pl. *commissaries* (-riz). [= *F. commissaire* (> *G. commissar* = *Dan. kommissar* = *Sw. kommissarie*; cf. *D. kommissaris*) = *Sp. comisario* = *Pg. commissario* = *It. commissario*, *commissario*, < *ML. commissarius*, one to whom any trust or duty is delegated, < *L. commissus*, pp. of *committre*, commit: see *commit*. Cf. *commissioner*.] 1. In a general sense, one to whom some charge, duty, or office is committed by a superior power; one who is sent or delegated to execute some office or duty in the place, or as the representative, of his superior; a commissioner.

Commissioners or commissaries are frequently sent for the settlement of special questions, as, for instance, indemnities to be paid after a war for losses incurred, or boundary disputes.

E. Schuyler, American Diplomacy, p. 119.

2. *Eccles.*, an officer who by delegation from the bishop exercises spiritual jurisdiction in remote parts of a diocese, or is intrusted with the performance of the bishop's duties in his absence.

The commissary of the Bishop of London entertained suits exactly analogous to those of the trades unions of the present day. *Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist.*, p. 316.

3. In *Scots law*, the judge in a commissary-court; in present practice, the sheriff of each county acting in the commissary-court. See *commissary-court*.—4. *Milit.*, a name given to officers or officials of various grades, especially to officers of the commissariat department. In the British army a commissary-general ranks with a major-general, a deputy commissary-general with a colonel, a commissary with a major, a deputy commissary with a captain, an assistant commissary with a lieutenant. In the United States an officer whose duty is the furnishing of food for the army is called a commissary of subsistence, the commissary-general ranking as a brigadier-general.

commissary-court (kom'i-sā-ri-kōrt), *n.* In *Scots law*: (a) A supreme court established in

Edinburgh in the sixteenth century, to which were transferred the duties formerly discharged by the bishops' commissaries. It had jurisdiction in actions of divorce, declarator of marriage, nullity of marriage, and the like. Its powers having come gradually to be confined with those of the Court of Session, it was abolished in 1836. Also called *commissarial court*. (b) A sheriff's or county court which decrees and confirms executors to deceased persons leaving personal property in Scotland, and discharges relative incidental functions. The sheriff, as judge of this court, in certain actions has the title of *commissary*, the county over which the court has jurisdiction being his *commissariat*.

commissary-general (kom'i-sā-ri-jen'e-rāl), *n.* The head of the commissariat or subsistence department of an army. See *commissary*, 4.

commissary-sergeant (kom'i-sā-ri-sār'jent), *n.* A non-commissioned staff-officer in the United States army, appointed from sergeants who have faithfully served in the line five years, including three years in the grade of non-commissioned officers. His duty is to assist the commissary in the discharge of all his duties.

commissaryship (kom'i-sā-ri-ship), *n.* [*< commissary + ship*.] The office of a commissary.

commission (ko-mish'on), *n.* [*< ME. commissio = D. commissio = G. commissio = Dan. Sw. kommission, < OF. commissio, F. commissio = Pr. commissio = Sp. comision = Pg. comissão = It. commissione, < ML. commissio(n-), a delegation of business to any one, a commission, the warrant by which a trust is held, in L. the act of committing, a bringing together, < committere, pp. commissus, commit: see commit.*] 1. The act of committing or doing: often with the implication that the thing done is morally wrong: as, the *commission* of a crime.

Whether *commission* of something which God hath forbidden, or the omission of something commanded.

Rogers, Sermons.

2. The act of intrusting, as a charge or duty.
—3. That which is committed, intrusted, or delivered.

He will do his *commission* thoroughly.

Shak., Cymbeline, II. 4.

4. The warrant by which any trust is held or any authority exercised.

Stay,

Where's your *commission*, lords? words cannot carry Authority so weighty.

Shak., Hen. VIII., III. 2.

Specifically—(a) A warrant granted by government authority to a person, or to a body of persons, to inquire into and report on any subject. (b) The document issued by the government to officers in the army and navy, judges, justices of the peace, and others, conferring authority to perform their various functions; also, the power thus granted. (c) A writ which issues from a court of law for various purposes, such as the taking of evidence from witnesses who are unable to appear in court.

Hence—5. Charge; order; mandate; authority given.

He bore his great *commission* in his look.

Dryden.

He would have spoke, but I had no *commission* To argue with him, so I flung him off.

Fletcher, Wife for a Month, v. 3.

6. A body of persons intrusted jointly with the performance of certain special duties, usually of a public or legal character, either permanently or temporarily.—7. In *com.*, authority delegated by another for the purchase and sale of goods; the position or business of an agent; agency: thus, to trade or do business on *commission* is to buy or sell for another by his authority.—8. The allowance made or the percentage given to a factor or agent for transacting business, or to an executor, administrator, or trustee, as his compensation for administering an estate.

Commission is the allowance paid to an agent for transacting commercial business, and usually bears a fixed proportion or percentage, as may be agreed on, to the amount of value involved in the transaction. *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 536.

Commission day, the opening day of the assizes, when the commission authorizing the judge to hold court is opened and read. (Eng.)—**Commission of Appeals**, in some States, a court organized for a limited time to hear and determine appeals, when the permanent court is overburdened with business.—**Commission of array**, in *Eng. Hist.*, a royal command such as was frequently issued between 1282 and 1557, especially in seasons of public danger, authorizing and commanding a draft or impressment into military service, or into training, of all able-bodied men, or of a number to be selected from among them.—**Commission of bankruptcy**. See *bankruptcy*.—**Commission of Delegates**. Same as *Court of Delegates* (which see, under *delegate*).—**Commission or commissioned officer**. See *officer*.—**Commission of jail-delivery**. See *arrest*, *n.*, 6.—**Commission of lunacy**, a commission issued from a court to authorize an inquiry whether a person is a lunatic or not.—**Commission of rebellion**, a writ formerly used in chancery to attach a defendant as a contemner of the law.—**Commission of the peace**, a commission issued under the great seal for the appointment of justices of the peace. (Eng.)—**Commission rogatoire**, in *French law*, letters rogatory; an authority, coupled with a request that it be exercised, communicated by a tribunal

in one country to a tribunal of another, for the making of some investigation, administering an oath, certifying papers, or the like.—**Court of High Commission**. See *court*.—**Del credere commission**. See *del credere*.—**Ecclesiastical commission**. See *ecclesiastical*.—**Electoral commission**. See *electoral*.—**Fish Commission**. See *United States Commission of Fish and Fisheries*, below.—**In commission**. (a) In the exercise of delegated authority or a commission.

Virg. Are you contented to be tried by these?
Tuc. Ay, so the noble captain may be joined with them in commission, say.

B. Jonson, Poetaster, v. 1.

For he [God] established Moses in a resolution to undertake the work, by joining his brother Aaron in commission with him.

Donne, Sermons, v.

(b) See to put in commission, below.—**Military commission**, in *American milit. law*, a tribunal composed of military officers, deriving its jurisdiction from the express or implied will of Congress, and having power to try offenders against the laws of war. It has not jurisdiction to try persons in the military service of the nation for purely military offenses, or offenses against the Articles of War.—**On the commission**, holding appointment as a justice on the commission of the peace. (Eng.)—**To override one's commission**. See *override*.—**To put in or into commission**. (a) In Great Britain, to intrust officially to a commission, as the duties of a high office, in place of the regular constitutional administrator. Thus, the functions of the lord high admiral have for a long period been regularly put in commission to the lords commissioners of the admiralty, or the Board of Admiralty. The charge of the exchequer or treasury is also sometimes put into commission.

On the 7th of January, 1687, the Gazette announced to the people of London that the Treasury was put into commission.

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., IV.

(b) In the United States navy, to transfer (a ship) from the navy-yard authorities to the command of the officer ordered in charge. Upon this transfer being made the ensign and pendant are hoisted, and the ship is then said to be in commission.—**United States Commission of Fish and Fisheries**, a bureau of the United States government for the promotion of the public interests in relation to fish, as their propagation and distribution, investigation of their habits and fitness for food or other uses, maintenance of supply, etc. Many of the separate States have similar commissions in connection with their internal waters. Commonly called *Fish Commission*.—**Syn. 1. Perpetration.—2. Percentage, brokerage, fee.**

commission (ko-mish'on), *v. t.* [*< commission*, *n.*; = *F. commissioner*, etc.] 1. To give a commission to; empower or authorize by commission.

His ministers, *commission'd* to proclaim Eternal blessings in a Saviour's name.

Couper, Elegy, IV. 91.

2. To send with a mandate or authority; send as a commission.

A chosen band

He first *commissions* to the Latin land.

Dryden, Æneid.

Commissioned officer. See *officer*.—**Syn.** To appoint, depute, delegate.

commission (ko-mish'on), *n.* [Prob. resting on *Sp. camison*, a long wide shirt, aug. of *camisa*, a shirt: cf. *camisole*, and see *camis*.] A shirt. [Slang.]

A garment shifting in condition, And in the canting tongue is a *commission*.

John Taylor, Works, 1630.

commission-agent (ko-mish'on-ā-jent), *n.* One who acts as agent for others, and either buys or sells on commission.

commissionaire (ko-mish'on-ār'), *n.* [*< F. commissionnaire: see commissioner*.] 1. An attendant attached to hotels in continental Europe, who performs certain miscellaneous services, such as attending the arrival of railway-trains and steamboats to secure customers, looking after luggage, etc.—2. A kind of messenger or light porter in general; one intrusted with commissions. In some European cities (as in London) a corps of commissionaires has been organized, drawn from the ranks of military pensioners.

commissional (ko-mish'on-āl), *a.* [*< commission + al*.] Pertaining to a commission; conferring a commission or conferred by a commission. [Rare.]

The king's letters *commissional*.

Le Neve, Hist. Abps. of Canterbury and York, I. 201.

commissionary (ko-mish'on-ār-ē), *a.* [*< ML. commissionarius* (as a noun: see *commissioner*).] Same as *commissional*.

Commissionary authority.

Bp. Hall, Cases of Conscience, IX.

commissionate (ko-mish'on-āt), *v. t.* [*< commission*, *n.*, + *-ate*.] To commission; authorize; appoint.

By this his terrible voice he breaketh the cedars, and divideth the flames of fire [Ps. xxix. 6, 7], which he *commissionates* to do his pleasure.

N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 320.

commissioner (ko-mish'on-ēr), *n.* [In the first sense *< commission + -er*.] In the other senses = *F. commissionnaire* (> *D. kommissionair* = *G. kommissionär* = *Dan. kommissionær*) = *It. commissionario*, < *ML. commissionarius*, one intrusted with a commission, < *commissio(n-)*, a commission: see *commission*, *n.*] 1. One who

commissions.—2. A person having or included in a warrant of authority; one who has a commission or warrant from proper authority to perform some office or execute some business for the person, court, or government giving the commission.

The archbishop was made one of the *commissioners* of the treasury.

Clarendon.

Itinerary *commissioners* to inspect, throughout the kingdom, into the conduct of men in office.

Swift.

Another class of *commissioners*, who are strictly political agents, are occasionally sent out without its being thought desirable to define exactly their rank, but they are usually received as ministers.

E. Schuyler, American Diplomacy, p. 119.

Specifically—(a) In Great Britain, an officer having charge of some department of the public service which is put into commission. See to put in commission, under *commission*, *n.* (b) A steward or private factor on an estate, who holds a power from his constituent to manage affairs with full authority.

3. A commissionaire.—4. One of the persons elected to manage the affairs of a police burgh or non-corporate town in Scotland, corresponding to a baillie or town-councilor in a corporate town.—**Bankruptcy commissioner**. See *bankruptcy*.—**Board of county commissioners**. See *county*, 1.—**Charity commissioner**, a member of a body exercising authority over charity foundations, schools, charities in prisons, etc., in England and Wales.—**Civil-service Commissioner**. See *civil service*, under *civil*.—**Commissioner for the State of**, etc., an officer appointed under the law of one State and resident within another State, to take in the latter acknowledgment of deeds to be recorded and oaths and affidavits to be used in the former. [U. S.]—**Commissioner of Appeals**, a member of a Commission of Appeals. See *commission*, 1.—**Commissioner of Customs**, an official of the U. S. Treasury Department charged with the collection of the customs-revenue and the revision and certification of the revenue and marine accounts.—**Commissioner of deeds**, an officer appointed to take acknowledgments, administer oaths, etc.—**Commissioner of Education**, the head of the Bureau of Education. See *education*. [U. S.]—**Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries**, the chief officer of the United States Commission of Fish and Fisheries.—**Commissioner of Labor**, an official of the United States government whose duty it is to investigate and report upon matters relating to the laborers and labor-interests of the country. Many of the different States have similar officials.—**Commissioner of Railroads**, an official of the government of the United States, or of one of the several States, whose duty it is to enforce the laws relating to railroads, report upon their condition, recommend such changes as may be considered necessary, etc.—**Commissioner of the Circuit Court**. See *United States Commissioner*, below.—**Commissioner of the General Land Office**, the head of the General Land Office. See *land*. [U. S.]—**Commissioner of the Patent Office**, or **Commissioner of Patents**, the head of the United States Patent Office. See *patent*.—**Commissioner of the Pension Office**, or **Commissioner of Pensions**, the head of the United States Pension Office. See *pension*.—**Commissioners Clauses Act**, a British statute of 1847 consolidating or codifying provisions usual in acts constituting boards of commissioners for the undertaking of public works.—**Commissioners of audit**. See *audit*.—**Commissioners of charities and correction**, in New York and some other American cities, a board of officers charged with the oversight of the public charitable and penal institutions.—**Commissioners of estimate and assessment**, in *American law*, officers of a quasi-judicial character, in the nature of arbitrators, appraisers, or referees, appointed in a proceeding to condemn private property to public uses, for the purpose of estimating the value of land taken for a public improvement, and of assessing the cost of the improvement on the property benefited.—**Commissioners of excise**, officers, usually constituting a permanent or continuous board, who are charged with the licensing of dealers in intoxicating liquors, and with supervising the enforcement of the laws restricting that trade.—**Commissioners of highways**, officers, usually constituting a permanent or continuous board in a town or village, charged with the duty of laying out and maintaining highways, bridges, etc.—**Commissioners of Justiciary**, the judges of the High Court of Justiciary of Scotland, consisting of the lord justice-general, the lord justice-clerk, and five judges of the Court of Session.—**Commissioners of supply**, in Scotland, commissioners appointed to assess the land-tax and to apportion the valuation according to the provisions of the Valuation of Lands Act, within their respective counties.—**Commissioners of tithes**. See *tithes*.—**Indian Commissioner**, the head of the United States Indian Bureau, or of the office having charge of Indian affairs. See *Indian*.—**Lord high commissioner** to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, the representative of the sovereign in that assembly.—**Lords Commissioners of the Treasury**. See *treasurer*.—**Police commissioners**, in some American cities, a board of officers having supervision of municipal police.—**United States Commissioner**, or **Commissioner of the Circuit Court**, an officer appointed by a circuit court of the United States to aid in the administration of justice in various ways, as by examining and extraditing criminals.

commissionership (ko-mish'on-ēr-ship), *n.* [*< commissioner + ship*.] The office or position of a commissioner.

commission-merchant (ko-mish'on-mēr'-chant), *n.* 1. A person employed to sell goods on commission, either in his own name or in the name of his principal, and intrusted with the possession, management, control, and disposal of the goods sold: differing from a broker, who is an agent employed to make bargains and contracts between other persons in matters of trade.—2. One who buys or sells groceries, or

garden or dairy produce, etc., on commission. [U. S.]

commissionship (kō-mish'ōn-ship), *n.* [*< commission + -ship*]. The holding of a commission; a commissionership. [Rare.]

He got his *commissionship* in the great contest for the county. *Scott*.

commissive (kō-mis'iv), *a.* [*< L. commissus, pp. (see commissure, commit), + -ive*]. Committing. *Coleridge*. [Rare.]

commissura (kom-i-gū'rā), *n.*; pl. *commissuræ* (-rē). [*L.: see commissure*]. Same as *commissure*.—*Commissura arcuata posterior*, the commissura basalis of Meynert.—*Commissura basalis of Meynert*, a bundle of rather coarse fibers lying above and behind the other portions of the optic chiasma and optic tracts of the brain, and passing on either side to the neighborhood of Luy's body. Also called *Meynert's commissure*.—*Commissura media*, the middle or soft commissure of the brain (which see, under *commissure*).

commissural (kō-mis'ū-rāl), *a.* [= *F. commissural*, *< LL. commissuralis, < L. commissura*, commissure: see *commissure*]. Connective; belonging to or forming part of a commissure, or a line or part by which other parts are connected. See cut under *stomatogastric*.

The several pairs of thoracic and abdominal ganglia are united by double *commissural* cords.

Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 358.

Such connections [between corresponding ganglia] consist of what are called *commissural* fibres. . . . The word *commissural* is, indeed, sometimes used in a wider sense, including fibres that unite ganglia of different grades.

H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 11.

commissure (kom-i'gūr), *n.* [= *F. commissure* = *Sp. comisura* = *Pg. commissura* = *It. commissura*, a joint, *commissura*, symmetry, fitness, *< L. commissura*, a joint, seam, band, *< commissus*, pp. of *committre*, put together, join: see *commit*].

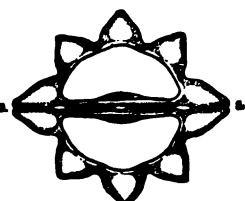
1. A joint, seam, suture, or closure; the place where two bodies or parts of a body meet or unite. Specifically—(a) *In anat.*: (1) A suture of cranial bones. (2) The joining of the lips, eyelids, etc., at their angles. (3) See phrases below. (b) *In ornith.*, the line of closure of the mandibles. See cut under *bill*.

Commissure . . . means the point where the gape ends behind, that is, the angle of the mouth, . . . where the apposed edges of the mandibles join each other; but . . . it is loosely applied to the whole line of closure, from true *commissure* to tip of the bill. *Coues, Key to N. A. Birds*, p. 105.

(c) *In bot.*, the face by which one carpel coheres to another, as in the *Umbelliferae*; in mosses, the line of junction of two cells, or of the operculum and the capsule. (d) *In arch.*, the joint between two stones, formed by the application of the surface of one to that of another.

2. That which joins or connects. Specifically—(a) *In anat.*, one of certain bands of nerve-tissue, white or gray, connecting right and left parts of the brain and spinal cord. (b) *In zool.*, a nerve-cord connecting the larger ganglia of the nervous system.—*Anterior commissure of the brain* (*commissura anterior*), a rounded cord of white fibers crossing in front of the anterior crura of the fornix. See cut under *corpus*.—*Commissure of the flocculus*, the posterior medullary velum.—*Esophageal commissures*. See *esophageal ring*, under *esophageal*.—*Gray commissure of the spinal cord*, the connection of the two lateral crescentic masses of gray substance. See cut under *spinal*.—*Great white commissure of the brain* (*commissura magna*), the corpus callosum (which see, under *corpus*).—*Meynert's commissure*. See *commissura basalis*, under *commissura*.—*Middle or soft commissure of the brain* (*commissura media*), a commissure consisting almost entirely of gray substance, connecting the optic thalami anteriorly across the cavity of the third ventricle. See cut under *corpus*.—*Optic commissure*, the chiasm of the optic nerves. See *chiasm*.—*Posterior commissure of the brain* (*commissura posterior*), a flattened band of white substance connecting the optic thalami posteriorly.—*Short commissure*, a part of the inferior vermiciform process of the cerebellum, situated in the incisura posterior.—*Simple commissure of the cerebellum*, a small lobe near the incisura posterior.—*White commissures of the spinal cord*, anterior and posterior, the connections of the lateral masses of white substance, one in front of, the other behind, the gray commissure. See *spinal*.

Commissure in Botany.—Section of Fruit of *Aethusa*, enlarged.
a, a, line of the commissural faces of the two carpels.



commit (kō-mit'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *committed*, ppr. *committing*. [*< ME. committēn = OF. commetre, F. commettre = Pr. cometre = Sp. cometer = Pg. cometter = It. commettere, < L. committere*, bring together, join, compare, commit (a wrong), incur, give in charge, etc., *< com-*, together, + *mittere*, send: see *mission*, *missile*. Cf. *admit*, *demit*, *emit*, *permit*, *submit*, etc.] I. *trans.* 1. To give in trust; put into charge or keeping; intrust; surrender; give up; consign: with *to* or *unto*.

Commit thy way unto the Lord; trust also in him.

Ps. xxxiv. 5.

The Baillies of the cite have power and auctorite to committe hym to prison.

English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 400.

The temporal concerns of our family were chiefly committed to my wife's management. *Goldsmith, Vicar*, ii.

2. To engage; involve; put or bring into risk or danger by a preliminary step or decision which cannot be recalled; compromise.

You might have satisfied every duty of political friendship without committing the honour of your sovereign.

Junius.

The general addressed letters to Gen. Gates and to Gen. Heath, cautioning them against any sudden assent to the proposal, which might possibly be considered as committing the faith of the United States. *Marshall, Washington*.

3. To consign to custody by official warrant, as a criminal or a lunatic; specifically, to send to prison for a short term or for trial.

Now we'll go search the taverns, commit such As we find drinking, and be drunk ourselves With what we take from them.

Fletcher (and another), Love's Cure, iv. 3.

4. In legislation, to refer or intrust to a committee or select number of persons for their consideration and report.

After it has been carried that it [the bill] should be read a second time, it is committed, i. e., referred either to a select committee chosen to examine it carefully, or the whole House goes into committee, or sits to look into it phrase by phrase. *A. Buckland, Nat. Institutions*, p. 28.

5. To memorize; learn by heart: a shortened colloquial form of the phrase to *commit to memory*: as, have you committed your speech?—6. To do or perform (especially something reprehensible, wrong, inapt, etc.); perpetrate: as, to commit murder, treason, felony, or trespass; to commit a blunder or a solecism.

And now the Prince's Followers themselves come to be a Grievance, who relying upon their Master, commit many outrages. *Baker, Chronicles*, p. 85.

And it is to be believed that he who commits the same crime often, and without necessity, cannot but do it with some kind of pleasure. *Dryden, Orig. and Prog. of Satire*.

7†. To join or put together unfitly or heterogeneously; match improperly or incongruously; confound: a Latinism. [Rare.]

How . . . does Philopolls . . . commit the opponent with the respondent? *Dr. H. More, Divine Dialogues*.

First taught our English musick how to span Words with just note and accent, not to scan With Midas ears, committing short and long.

Milton, Sonnets, viii.

8†. To consider; regard; account.

I was committed the best archere That was in mery Englonde. *Lyttell Geste of Robyn Hode* (Child's Ballads, V. 120).

Fully committed, in law, committed to prison for trial, in distinction from detention for examination preliminary to such commitment.—**To commit one's self**. (a) To intrust one's self; surrender one's self: with *to*.

A kinde of Swine which, . . . being hunted, commit themselves quickly to the water.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 835.

They committed themselves unto the sea. *Acts xvii. 40.*

(b) To speak or act in such a manner as virtually to bind one's self to a certain line of conduct, or to the approval of a certain opinion or course of action: as, he has committed himself to the support of the foreign policy of the government; avoid committing yourself.

It might, perhaps, be in the power of the ambassador, without committing himself or his government, to animate the zeal of the Opposition for the laws and liberties of England. *Macaulay, Hist. Eng.*, vi.

To commit to memory, to learn by heart; memorize. = *Syn.* 1. *Intrust, Confide, Commit, Consign*, agree in general in expressing a transfer from the care or keeping of one to that of another. To *intrust* is to give to another in trust, to put into another's care with confidence in him. *Confide* is still more expressive of trust or confidence, especially in the receiver's discretion or integrity; the word is now used most of secrets, but may be used more widely. *Commit* implies some measure of formality in the act; it is the most general of these words. *Consign* implies still greater formality in the surrender: as, to *consign* goods to a person for sale; to *consign* the dead to the grave. To *consign* seems the most final as an act; to *commit* stands next to it in this respect.

But a case may arise, in which the government is no longer safe in the hands to which it has been intrusted. *D. Webster, Speech*, Oct. 12, 1832.

Happy will it be for England if . . . her interests be confided to men for whom history has not recorded the long series of human crimes and follies in vain. *Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.*

The King is by the Bishop of Hereford committed to the Custody of the Earl of Leicester. *Baker, Chronicles*, p. 112.

He himself (William Penn), in the heyday of youth, was consigned to a long and close imprisonment in the tower. *Bancroft, Hist. U. S.*, II. 114.

II. *intrans.* 1†. To commit adultery.

Commit not with man's sworn spouse. *Shak., Lear*, III. 4.

2. To consign to prison; to exercise the power of imprisoning.

That power of committing which the people anciently loved to see the House of Commons exercise is now, at least when employed against libellers, the most unpopular power in the Constitution. *Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.*

commitment (kō-mit'ment), *n.* [*< commit + -ment*]. 1. The act of committing. (a) The act of delivering in charge or intrusting. (b) The act of delivering in charge to the authorities of a prison; a sending to or putting in prison, generally without or preparatory to a formal trial.

What has the pris'ner done? Say; what's the cause Of his commitment? *Quarles, Emblems*, III. 10.

In this dubious interval, between the commitment and trial, a prisoner ought to be used with the utmost humanity. *Blackstone, Com.*, II. 22.

(c) In legislation, the act of referring or intrusting to a committee for consideration: as, the commitment of a petition or a bill for consideration and report.

The Parliament . . . which thought this petition worthy not only of receiving, but of voting to a commitment. *Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.*

(d) The act of pledging or engaging one's self: as, the writer's commitment to the theory of spontaneous generation. [In this sense *commitment* is more commonly used.]

(e) The act of perpetrating; commission. *Clarendon*.

2. A written order of a court directing that some one be confined in prison: formerly more often termed a *mittimus*.

committable (kō-mit'ā-bl), *a.* [*< commit + -able*]. Capable of being committed. *South*.

committal (kō-mit'al), *n.* [*< commit + -al*]. The act of committing, in any of the senses of the verb; commitment; commission: as, the committal of a trust to a person, of a body to the grave, of a criminal to prison; the or a committal (compromising, betrayal, exposure) of one's self. [In all uses but the last *commitment* or *commission* is more common.]

The objection to a premature [disclosure] . . . of a plan by the National Executive consists of the danger of committals on points which could be more safely left to further developments. *Lincoln, in Raymond*, p. 429.

committee (kō-mit'ē), *n.* [Early mod. E. *comyte* (also *comyt* for *comyte*, *< AF. *comite, *comité*, irreg. *< L. committere* (> *E. commit*) + *F. -é, E. -ee*]. Hence *F. comité* = *D. comité* = *G. comité*, etc., a committee. The analogical *F.* form is *commiss*, committee, a clerk (see *commiss*), *< ML. commissus*, a commissioner, deputy, etc., prob. pp. of *L. committere*: see *commit*]. 1. One or more individuals to whom the care of the person or estate of another, as a lunatic, an imbecile, an inebriate, or an infant in law, is committed by the judge of a competent court. The committee commonly consists of one person, and is distinguished as a *committee of the person, of the estate, or of the person and estate*, according to the subject or subjects of custody. In some cases the two functions are combined in one committee, and in others they are assigned to different committees.

2. One or more persons elected or appointed to attend to any matter or business referred to them, as by a legislative body, a court, corporation, society, etc.—**Committee of the whole**, a committee of a legislative body consisting of all the members sitting in a deliberative rather than a legislative character, for formal consultation and preliminary consideration of matters awaiting legislative action. A special presiding officer for the occasion is usually appointed, and parliamentary and standing rules may be less rigidly applied. The full title of the committee in the United States House of Representatives is "Committee of the Whole House upon the State of the Union."—**Committees of correspondence**. See *correspondence*.—**Joint committee**, a committee composed of two or more committees representing as many different bodies, appointed to confer together for the purpose of composing differences, or of agreeing upon joint action in some matter. Joint committees are of special importance in the Congress of the United States and the State legislatures when the two houses disagree in regard to some measure.—**Riding committee**, a visiting committee. [Scotch.]

For several years the wishes of congregations were ignored; wherever the presbytery refused to appoint at the will of the assembly, a riding committee, often assisted by military force, carried out the decision. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 685.

Select committee, a committee appointed to consider and report on a particular subject.—**Standing committee**, a permanent committee, as of a legislature, society, etc., intended to consider all matters within an appointed sphere. In the Congress of the United States and in the State legislatures the system of standing committees prevails. There are about 40 such committees in the United States Senate and about 50 in the House of Representatives, consisting of not less than 3 members, and, except in a few cases, not more than 15. The most important committees of the House are the Committee on Ways and Means, which deals with taxes, customs, and all other revenues of the government, and the Committee on Appropriations, in which the principal appropriation bills originate. Each house has also certain select committees, but they are not important. All bills introduced into either branch of Congress, and the estimates for the needed appropriations for the different executive departments, are referred to their appropriate committees, examined, and favorably or adversely reported to the House or Senate.

committeeman (kō-mit'ē-mān), *n.*; pl. *committeemen* (-men). A member of a committee.

committee-room (kō-mit'ē-rūm), *n.* A room in which a committee holds its meetings.

committeeship (kō-mit'ē-ship), *n.* [*< committee + -ship*]. The office of a committee. *Milton*.

commitment (kə-mit'ent), *n.* [*< L. commit-ten(-t)s, ppr. of committere, commit: see commit.*] One who commits a matter or matters into the care or charge of another; a committer.

committer (kə-mit'er), *n.* 1. One who commits. (a) One who intrusts something or some person to the care of another. See *committer*. (b) One who does or perpetrates: as, a committer of sacrilege. *Martin*.

Thus would the Elements wash themselves cleane from it [sin] and the committers thereof.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 40.

Specifically—2†. A fornicator; an adulterer. If all committers stood in a rank, they'd make a lane in which your shame might dwell.

Dekker and Middleton, Honest Whore.

commitment (kə-mit'i-bl), *a.* [*< commit + -ible.*] According to present E. use, the form should be *committable*. That may be committed.

Mistakes *committable*. *Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iv. 12.*

committing (kə-mit'ing), *p. a.* [*Ppr. of commit, v.*] In law, authorized to commit to prison. — **Committing magistrate**, one whose duty it is, on probable evidence, to commit accused persons for trial by a higher court, or to require suitable bail for their appearance.

committor (kə-mit'or), *n.* [*< commit + -or.*] Same as *committer*, but in this spelling, specifically, a judge who commits a person of unsound mind to the custody of another; the lord chancellor when so acting. [*Eng.*]

commix (kə-miks'), *v. t. or i.* [*< ME. commixen, comixen, < com- + mixen, E. mix, after equiv. L. commiscere, pp. commiztus, commistus, < com-, together, + miscere = E. mix, q. v. Cf. commingle.*] To mix or mingle; blend.

Yeve hem [thrushes] figges grounde Comyzt with flour to make hem fast and rounde.

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 21.

I have written against the spontaneous generation of frogs in the clouds, or on the earth out of dust and rain-water commixed.

Ray, Works of Creation.

Boldly commixing with the clouds of heaven. *J. Baillie.*

commixation (kə-miks'ashən), *n.* [*< commix + -ation.*] Mingling; commixture.

The triall commixation Of confus'd fancies, full of alteration, Makes th' understanding dull.

Sylvestre, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II, Eden.

commixion (kə-miks'ashən), *n.* An improper form of *commixion*.

commixion (kə-miks'ashən), *n.* [*< ME. comixiōn = OF. commistion, later commixion, F. commixion = Sp. comixiōn, commistion = Pg. commistão = It. commistione, < LL. commixiō(n-), commistio(n-), < L. commiscere, pp. commiztus, commistus: see commix.*] 1. Mixture; a blending, uniting, or combining of different ingredients in one mass or compound.

Therefore it heilth perfectly the contynuel feure; namely with commixiōn of the 5 essence of gold and peerie.

Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 21.

Were they commixion Greek and Trojan so That thou could'st say — "This hand is Grecian all, And this is Trojan."

Shak., T. and C., iv. 5.

The whispered Agnus Dei preface the commixion of the third part of the Host with the consecrated wine.

R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., xv.

2. In *Scots law*, the blending of substances belonging to different proprietors, as two parcels of corn, giving rise to certain questions regarding rights of property.

commixture (kə-miks'tūr), *n.* [= *It. commistura, < L. commixtura, commistura, < commiscere, comix: see commix, and cf. mixture.*] 1. The act of mixing; the state of being mingled; the blending or joining of ingredients in one mass or compound; mingling; incorporation.

The commixture of any thing that is more oily or sweet.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

2. The mass formed by mixing or blending different things; a composition; a compound.

Some apprehended a purifying virtue in fire, refining the grosser commixture.

Sir T. Browne, Urn-burial, i.

3. *Eccles.*, in both the Greek and the Western Church since early times, the rite of putting a particle of the consecrated bread or host into the chalice, an act emblematic of the reunion of body and soul at the resurrection.

This commixture [of the bread and wine] if not absolutely primitive, is at least of very venerable antiquity. In the West we find it recognized by the most ancient Missals; by the Council of Orange, A. D. 441; and by the fourth of Toledo.

J. M. Neale, Eastern Church, I. 520.

commodate (kə-mō'dāt), *n.* [= *F. commodat = Sp. comodato = Pg. It. comodato, < LL. commodatum, a loan, orig. neut. of commodatus, pp. of L. commodare, make fit, adapt, accommodate, lend to, < commodus, fit: see commodious.*] In law, a species of loan, gratuitous on

the part of the lender, by which the borrower is obliged to restore the identical thing which was lent, in the condition in which he received it.

commodation (kə-mō'dā'shən), *n.* [*< LL. commodatio(n-), < L. commodare, adapt: see commodate.*] Convenience; utility; adaptation for use. *Sir M. Hale.*

commode (kə-mōd'), *a. and n.* [*< F. commode, commodious, accommodat, kind, < L. commodus, convenient: see commodious.*] 1. Accommodating; obliging.

So, sir, am I not very commode to you? *Cibber, Provoked Husband, iv.*

II. *n.* [*< F. commode, a particular use of the adj.*] 1. A large and high head-dress, mounted on a frame of wire, covered with silk, lace, bows of ribbon, etc., worn about the end of the seventeenth century and the beginning of the eighteenth.

A niceness that wou'd as ill become me as . . . a high commode a lean Face. *Southern, Maid's Last Prayer, II.*

When we say of a Woman, she has a fine, a long, or a good Head, we speak only in relation to her Commode. *Spectator, No. 265.*

2. Any piece of furniture containing drawers and shelves for holding clothes, handy articles, tools, etc.

Old commodes of rudely carved oak.

Bulwer, Eugene Aram, iv. 10.

3. A small piece of furniture containing a chamber-pot below and a drawer and shelf above, and conveniently arranged in a bedroom for necessary purposes.—4. A night-stool.—5†. A procuress; a bawd. *Foote.*

commodely (kə-mōd'li), *adv.* Conveniently. It will fall in very commodely between my parties.

Walpole, Letters (1759), II. 103.

You found the whole garden filled with masks, and spread with tents, which remained all night very commodely.

Walpole, Letters (1749), II. 289.

commodious (kə-mō'di-us), *a.* [*< ME. commodious, < ML. commodiosus, useful, < L. commodum, a useful thing, convenience, prop. neut. of commodus (> It. comodo = Sp. cómodo = Pg. comodo = F. commode, > E. commode, q. v.), useful, fit, convenient, < com-, with, according to, + modus, measure: see mode.*] 1†. Beneficial; helpful; useful; favorable.

Thal sayen the pyne unto all thing under sowe [sown under it]

Is commodious. *Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 213.*

Wine and many things else commodious for mankind.

Raleigh, Hist. World, I. vi. 5.

Long sojourning . . . of the . . . army at Newcastle, for lack of commodious winds.

Exp. in Scotland (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 115).

2. Suitable; fit; proper; convenient; becoming; in a general sense.

He [the sphere] conteyneth in him the commodious description of every other figure, & for his ample capcietie doth resemble the world or vnivers.

Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 81.

If they think we ought to prove the ceremonies commodious, they do greatly deceive themselves.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, iv. § 4.

3. Affording good accommodation; convenient and roomy; suitable and spacious; as, a commodious dwelling; a commodious harbor.

An antiquated but commodious manor-house.

Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 16.

=*syn.* Convenient, suitable, fit, proper, useful, comfortable.

commodiously (kə-mō'di-us-li), *adv.* 1. So as to be commodious; as, a house commodiously constructed.—2†. Suitably; usefully; serviceably; conveniently.

Eke se thi lande

Be bering, and commodiously stande.

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 2.

Wisdom may have framed one and the same thing to serve commodiously for divers ends.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. § 42.

On the South side was a piece of plank supported by a Post, which we understood was the Reading Desk, just by which was a little hole commodiously broke thro' the Wall to give light to the Reader.

Maundrell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 8.

3†. Agreeably; comfortably.

We need not fear

To pass commodiously this life, sustain'd

By him with many comforts.

Milton, P. L., x. 1083.

commodiousness (kə-mō'di-us-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being commodious; suitability for its purpose; convenience; fitness; as, the commodiousness of a house.

The commodiousness of the harbour.

Johnson, Jour. to Western Isles.

commoditableness (kə-mō'di-tā-bl), *a.* [Irreg. for *commodity + -able.*] Fit for purchase or sale. *Joseph Richardson, quoted by F. Hall.*

commodity (kə-mōd'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *commodities* (-tiz). [*< F. commodité = Pr. comoditat = S. comodidad = Pg. commodidade = It. comodità, convenience, commodity, < L. commoditas(-s), fitness, convenience, ML. commodity (merchandise), < commodus, fit, convenient: see commodious.*] 1†. Accommodation; convenience; suitability; commodiousness.

It being also no small Commodity that the nobility of England shalbe thereby in their youthe brought vp in a duty and acquaintance.

Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), I. 1.

Travellers turn out of the highway, drawn either by the commodity of a footpath, or the delicacy or the freshness of the fields.

B. Jonson, Discoveries.

For *commoditie* of river and water for that purpose, there is no where better.

Quoted in Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, p. 12.

2†. Profit; advantage; interest.

Their ordinances were framed for the "better relief and commodity of the poorer sorte."

English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. cxxi.

They knew that howsoever men may seek their own commodity, yet if this were done with injury unto others, it was not to be suffered.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, I. § 9.

I will turn diseases to commodity.

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., i. 2.

3. That which is useful; anything that is useful, convenient, or serviceable; particularly, an article of merchandise; anything movable that is a subject of trade or of acquisition.

Dyers comedyttees that comyn of the shepe Causythe no werre, what so men tangyle or muse.

Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 10.

Some offer me commodities to buy.

Shak., C. of E., iv. 3.

Under the general name of *Commodity* I rank all these advantages which our senses owe to nature.

Emerson, Nature.

This tax . . . included all freeholders of lands, tenements, rents, services, annuities, offices, fees, profits, or commodities within the kingdom to the yearly value of 20s. clear of charge, commodity being a wide term to include any interest, advantage or profit.

S. Dowell, Taxes in England, I. 157.

4†. Distribution of wares; parcel; supply.

Now Jove, in his next commodity of hair, send thee a beard!

Shak., T. N., iii. 1.

Commodity of brown paper, a phrase much used by the old dramatists to signify worthless goods taken in part satisfaction for a bond or obligation by needy persons who borrowed money of usurers.

Here's young master Raah; he's in [prison] for a commodity of brown paper and old ginger; nine score and seventeen pounds.

Shak., M. for M., iv. 3.

=*syn.* Merchandise, Goods, etc. See *property*.

commodore (kə-mō'dōr), *n.* [Appar. a corruption of *Sp. comendador* (= *Pg. commendador*), a knight, commander, superior of a monastery, = *It. comandatore* = *F. commandeur, OF. commandeur, > ME. conmaundour, E. commander, q. v. F. commodore* is from *E.*] 1. An officer in the navy next in rank below a rear-admiral and above a captain. In the navy of the United States (in which the office was first created in 1862) a commodore ranks with a brigadier-general in the army, and may command a division or a squadron, or be chief of staff of a naval force commanded by an admiral or a vice-rear-admiral; or he may command ships of the first class, or naval stations. In the British navy the rank of commodore is a temporary one, and of two kinds, of which the first conveys authority over a captain in the same ship, while the second does not. The former gives the rank, pay, and allowances of a rear-admiral; the latter, the pay and allowances of a captain. They both carry distinguishing pennants. Abbreviated *Com.*

2. By courtesy or by extension—(a) The senior captain when three or more ships of war are cruising in company. Before 1862 captains in the United States Navy commanding or having commanded squadrons were recognized as commodores by courtesy. (b) The senior captain of a line of merchant vessels. (c) The president of a yachting-club or of an organization of boat-clubs. (d) The convoy or leading ship in a fleet of merchantmen, which carries a light in her top to conduct the other ships.

commodulation (kə-mōd'ū-lā'shən), *n.* [*< L. commodulatio(n-), < com- (intensive) + modulatio(n-), proportion: see modulation.*] Proportion.

If they hold that symmetric and commodulation (as Vitruvius calls it) which they ought, from the proportion of the head, the hand, . . . or the least bone may the dimensions of the whole body be infallibly collected.

Hakewill, Apology, p. 190.

commoignet, *n.* [OF., also *commoine*, < ML. as if **communus*, equiv. to *communus*, < L. com-, together, + LL. monachus (also **monius*, > F. moine), a monk: see *monk*.] A monk of the same convent. *Selden.*

commolition (kə-mōd'ū-lā'shən), *n.* [*< ML. *commolitiō(n-), < commolere, pp. commolitus, grind together, demolish, < L. com-, together, + molere, pp. molitus, grind: see mill¹, and cf. amolish,*

demolish, demolition.] The act of grinding together. *Sir T. Browne.*

common (kom'on), a. and n. [*ME. comon, comoun, comoun, comen, comyn, less frequently commun, commune, <OF. comun, commun, F. commun, m., commune, f. (commune, f., also as a noun: see common, n., and commune², n.), = Pr. comun, como = Sp. comun = Pg. comunum = It. commune, < L. communis, OL. comoinis, common, general, universal; of uncertain formation: perhaps < com-, together, + *mūnis, bound; cf. mūnis, obliging, ready to be of service, immūnis, in-mūnis, OL. inmānis, not bound, exempt (> ult. E. immunity), mūnus (mūner-), OL. mēnus, service, duty, obligation (> ult. E. munerate, remunerate), mēnia, walls, bulwarks, mūnīre, OL. mēnīre, wall about, defend (> ult. E. muniment, munition, etc.). In another view L. communis is prop. comūnis, OL. comoinis (as above), < com-, together, + ūnus, OL. oīnos = E. one. In either view the L. is usually regarded as cognate with the equiv. Teut. word: Goth. gamains = OHG. gimeini, MHG. gemeine, G. gemein = D. gemeen = AS. gemāne, ME. mene, E. mean, common; but the kinship of L. com- with Teut. ga-, ge-, and still more the survival into Teut. of the full form gam-, as required by the second view, are doubtful. See i- and mean². Hence (from L. communis), besides common, communel, v., commune², n., communicate, etc.] **I. a. 1.** Of or pertaining to all—that is, to all the human race, or to all in a given country, region, or locality; being a general possession or right; of a public nature or character.*

The comyn weele, welfare, and prosperite of the seid cite, accordynge to the kyngs lawes, alwey kept and forseyen. *English Gilda (E. E. T. S.), p. 407.*

Such actions as the common good requirith.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, i. § 10.

The common air. *Shak., Rich. II., i. 3.*

One writes that "Other friends remain,"

That "Loss is common to the race."

Tennyson, In Memoriam, vi.

Then there was the common land held as separate property, not by single owners, but by communities, something like the lands of colleges and other corporations at the present day, and as land is still held by village communities in India and the eastern Slavonic countries of Europe. *F. Pollock, Land Laws, p. 20.*

I'd not hate one nail's breadth of the honest truth, though I were sure the whole edition of my work would be bought up and burnt by the common hangman of Connecticut. *Irring, Knickerbocker, p. 219.*

Such a man as Emerson belongs to no one town or province or continent; he is the common property of mankind. *O. W. Holmes, Emerson, xvi.*

2. Pertaining equally to, or proceeding equally from, two or more; joint; as, life and sense are common to man and beast; it was done by common consent of the parties.

And comen to a conselle for here comune profit.

Piers Plowman (B), ProL, i. 143.

The kynge Arthur hem departed [divided them] by common assent of alle the Barouns after thei were of astate or degre. *Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 603.*

One common note on either lyre did strike,

And knaves and fools we both abhorrd alike.

Dryden, To the Memory of Mr. Oldham, l. 5.

3. Of frequent or usual occurrence; not exceptional; usual; habitual.

Hit is siker [sure], for sothe, and a sagh [saying] comyn. *Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 2075.*

It is no act of common passage, but

A strain of rareness. *Shak., Cymbeline, iii. 4.*

The commonest operations in nature. *Swift.*

4. Not distinguished from the majority of others; of persons, belonging to the general mass; not notable for rank, ability, etc.; of things, not of superior excellence; ordinary; as, a common soldier; the common people; common food or clothing.

Ac ich wol drynke of no dich . . .

Bote of comune coppes [cups].

Piers Plowman (C), xxi. 409.

The common People are no less to be feared for their Number, than the Nobility for their Greatness.

Baker, Chronicles, p. 24.

The common matter-of-fact world of sense and sight.

Dr. Caird.

5†. Of the common people.

In kynges court and in comune court.

Piers Plowman (C), iii. 22.

6. Trite; hackneyed; commonplace; low; inferior; vulgar; coarse.

Sweets grown common lose their dear delight.

Shak., Sonnets, cii.

7†. At the disposal of all; prostitute.

You talk of women

That are not worth the favour of a common one.

Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, ii. 3.

A dame who herself was common. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

8. Not sacred or sanctified; ceremonially unclean.

Nothing common or unclean hath at any time entered into my mouth. *Acts xi. 8.*

9. In gram.: (a) Both masculine and feminine; optionally masculine or feminine: said of a word, in a language generally distinguishing masculine and feminine, which is capable of use as either. (b) Used indifferently to designate any individual of a class; appellative; not proper: as, a common noun: opposed to proper (which see).—**10.** In pros., either long or short; of doubtful or variable quantity: as, a common vowel; a common syllable. In ancient prosody a common syllable is generally one containing a short vowel in weak position (see position), as the penult of *alacris*, feminine of *alacer*. In Latin, Greek, and Sanskrit poetry the last syllable of a verse or period is common—that is, can be either long or short, no matter which quantity is required by the meter.

11. In anat.: (a) Not peculiar or particular; not specialized or differentiated: as, the common integument of the body. (b) Forming or formed by other more particular parts: as, the common carotid or common iliac artery, as distinguished from the internal and external arteries of the same name; the common trunk of a nerve, as distinguished from its branches; the common origin of the coracobrachialis muscle and of the short head of the biceps muscle—that is, the origin which they have in common.—**12.** In entom., continuous on two united surfaces: said of (a) lines and marks which pass in an uninterrupted manner from the anterior to the posterior wings when both are extended, or of (b) marks or processes on the two elytra which when closed appear as one.—**Book of Common Prayer.** See *prayer-book*.—**Common accident**, in logic, a character or a predicate which always or nearly always is found in a certain kind of subject.—**Common assurances**, the legal evidence of the transfer of the title to property, as deeds or wills.—**Common ball**. See *ball²*, 3.—**Common barrator**. See *barrator*, 6.—**Common Bench**, the Court of Common Pleas.—**Common black**. See *black*.—**Common bud**, in bot., a bud which is at once a leaf-bud and a flower-bud.—**Common carrier**. See *carrier*, 2.—**Common centering**. See *centering²*.—**Common chord**. See *chord*.—**Common council**. See *council*.—**Common councilman**. See *councilman*.

Common dialect (of Greek), specifically, the form of ancient Greek spoken and written by the educated classes in Greece and other countries after the time of Alexander the Great. Also called the *Hellenic dialect*, and distinguished on the one hand from pure Attic, which it approached more or less closely, and on the other from the Alexandrian and other local or Hellenistic dialects. The writings of Aristotle mark the transition from Attic to the common dialect, and Polybius is the earliest writer of note who employs it. Authors who exerted themselves to restore the common dialect as far as possible to the pure Attic standard are called *Atticists*. After the fourth century A. D. the common dialect changed gradually into Byzantine Greek.—**Common diligence**. See *diligence*.—**Common divisor**. See *divisor*.—**Common field**. (Generally in the plural.) (a) The arable land of an ancient village community. Such fields were divided into three long narrow strips separated by balks of turf about three feet wide, and the strips, though allotted to several ownership, were cultivated or at least plowed by cooperation. (b) In those parts of the southern United States which were formerly a province of France, small tracts of land, usually from one to three yards in width by forty in length and fenced in, which were cultivated by the inhabitants of villages.—**Common gaming-house**, **common gambling-house**, a building or structure, or a part of a building or structure, kept as a place of resort for the purpose of gaming. The keeping of such a place is a criminal offense. In order to meet various devices to evade the letter of the law, the statutory definitions are usually minute, specifying a great variety of detail. The essential features of all or nearly all laws against common gaming-houses consist in the prohibition of maintaining a place of shelter in any degree accessible to the public, whether open to all who come or only to a select or favored few, as a place of resort for the purpose of gaming. See *gaming*.—**Common good**, in *Scots law*, in its widest sense, all the property of a corporation over which the magistrates have a power of administration solely for behoof of the corporation.—**Common land**, loosely, land owned in severalty but used in common; more strictly, land owned by the community, and not being appropriated for the time to cultivation by any individual, used as waste or open land for common pasture. See *II., 3.*—**Common law**. (a) In its most general sense, the system of law in force among English-speaking peoples, and derived from England, in contradistinction to the civil or Roman law and the canon or ecclesiastical law. (b) More appropriately, the parts of the former system which do not rest for their authority on any subaltern express legislative act; the unwritten law. In this sense common law consists in those principles and rules which are gathered from the reports of adjudged cases, from the opinions of text-writers and commentators, and from popular usage and custom, in contradistinction to statute law. (c) More narrowly, that part of the system just defined which was recognized and administered by the king's justices, in contradistinction to the modifications introduced by the chancellors as rules of equity in restraint or enlargement of the customary and statutory law (see *equity*), and, in respect of procedure, in contradistinction to the code practice.—**Common-law procedure acts**, three English statutes of 1852, 1854, and 1880 which simplified the forms of process, pleading, and practice in the superior courts.—**Common long meter**, in *psalmody*, a six-lined stanza combining a common-meter stanza with half of a long-meter stanza:

thus, 8, 6, 8, 6, 8, 8. Also called *common hallelujah meter*.—**Common measure**. (a) See *common divisor*, under *divisor*. (b) In music, duple and quadruple rhythm. The usual sign (A) for these rhythms is derived from the theory of medieval musicians that duple rhythm was imperfect, and so to be indicated by a half or broken circle (B). It is not the initial of the word "common," since originally triple rhythm was regarded as the standard or perfect rhythm. The sign A now usually signifies quadruple rhythm, four beats to the measure, while C signifies duple rhythm, two beats to the measure. Also called *common time*.—**Common meter**, in *psalmody*, a form of iambic stanza, primarily of 4 lines, having alternately 8 and 6 syllables to the line: so called because it was the commonest stanza in early psalmody. Double common meter consists of a stanza with 8 lines having alternately 8 and 6 syllables.—**Common multiple**. See *multiple*.—**Common notion**, a notion applicable to several objects.—**Common nuisance**. See *nuisance*.—**Common particular meter**, in *psalmody*, a stanza with 6 lines, the third and sixth of which have 6 and the rest 8 syllables.—**Common pasturage**, in *Scots law*, a known rural servitude by which the owner of the dominant tenement is entitled to pasture a certain number of cattle on the grass grounds of the servient tenement.—**Common place** [tr. L. *communis locus*, and Gr. κοινὸς τόπος (see, for example, *Aristotle, Rhetoric, I. 2*), a common, i. e., general, argument: see *place, locus*, and *topic*. Hence *commonplace*, a. and n.], a consideration or argument applicable to a variety of cases. See *place*.

The matter of proving any question is to be fetched from certain common places.

Blundell, Arte de Logique (1599), iv. 2.

Common Pleas. See *Court of Common Pleas*, under *court*.—**Common prayer**, the liturgy or public form of prayer prescribed by the Church of England to be used in all churches and chapels in public worship. The Book of Common Prayer is used also, with some variations, by the Episcopal churches in Scotland, Ireland, America, and the colonies, and is the basis or exemplar of similar devotional works used by some non-episcopal bodies. See *prayer-book*.—**Common recovery**, a collusive suit instituted by the intended grantee of land against the intended grantor, in which the land is suffered to be recovered by the grantee: a device, now obsolete, for evading legal restraints on alienation by conveyance.—**Common room**, the room to which all the members of a college have access. There is sometimes one common room for graduates and another for undergraduates. *Crabb's Tech. Dict.*

Oh, could the days once more but come

When calm I smok'd in common room.

The Student, Oxfr. and Cam. (1750), I. 237.

Common school, in the United States, an elementary school open to all the youth of a defined district, maintained wholly or in part at the public expense.—**Common scold**. See *scold*.—**Common seal**, a seal used by a corporation as the symbol of its incorporation.—**Common sense**. (a) In *philos.* and *psychol.*: (1) As used by Aristotle, the faculty in which the various reports of the several senses are reduced to the unity of a common apprehension. *Sir W. Hamilton*. (2) Same as *conscientia*. (3) In *Scotch philos.*, the complement of those cognitions or convictions which we receive from nature, which all men possess in common, and by which they test the truth of knowledge and the morality of actions. *Sir W. Hamilton*. (b) Sound practical judgment; good sense; the practical sense of the greater part of mankind, especially as unaffected by logical subtleties or imagination.—**Common sensory**, the brain or the part of the brain in which the different peripheral sensations are united into a conjoint idea.—**Common sergeant**, a judicial officer of the corporation of the city of London; an assistant to the recorder.—**Common syllogism**, a syllogism whose middle is a common term.—**Common term**, a term predicable of several individuals.—**Common time**. Same as *common measure* (b).—**Common way**, a way common to the residents of a particular locality, as distinguished from a highway, which is free to all.—**In common**. [*ME. in comune, after F. en commun, < ML. in commune.*] (a) Equally with another or with others; all equally; for equal use or participation in by two or more: as, tenants in common; to provide for children in common; to assign lands to two or more persons in common; we enjoy the bounties of Providence in common. (b) In public.

Cryst to a comune woman seyde in comune at a feste,
That fides sua shulde sauen hir and saluen [heal] hir of
alle synnes. *Piers Plowman (B), xi. 211.*

To make common cause with. See *cause*.—**Syn.** 3. *Common, General, Universal, Prevalent*. *Common* merely denotes what may frequently be met with, or what is ordinary, but it does not necessarily imply a majority; *general*, stronger than *common*, implies a majority; *universal* and *general* are related to each other as the whole to the part; *general* includes the greater part or number, or admits of exceptions; *universal* takes in every individual, and admits of no exceptions. *Prevalent* in all its meanings has something of the sense of prevailing or overcoming. Persons or things may be *common*; opulents, diseases, etc., not persons, may be *prevalent*.

There is an evil which I have seen under the sun,
That fides sua shulde sauen hir and saluen [heal] hir of
alle synnes. *Eccl. vi. 1.*

I woke, and found him settled down

Upon the general decay of faith

Right thro' the world, "at home was little left,

And none abroad." *Tennyson, The Epic.*

Preach'd

An universal culture for the crowd.

Tennyson, ProL to Princess.

The technical meaning of the word epidemic should be assimilated to the common meaning, . . . and the word used . . . as a merely quantitative term applicable to particular phenomena . . . in so far as they are "common to a whole people, or to a greater number in a community"; or in a word are *prevalent* or *general*.

Quain, Med. Dict., p. 442.

4 and 6. Common, Ordinary, Vulgar, Mean. These words are on a descending scale. *Common* is opposed to rare,

unusual, or refined; ordinary, to distinguished or superior; vulgar, to polite or refined; mean, to high or eminent.

Sort our nobles from our common men.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 7.

Choice word and measured phrase above the reach
Of ordinary men.

Wordsworth, Resolution and Independence, st. 14.

The small jealousies of vulgar minds would be merged in an expanded comprehensive, constitutional sentiment of old, family, fraternal regard.

R. Choate, Addresses, p. 37.

Seest thou a man diligent in his business? he shall stand before kings; he shall not stand before mean men.

Prov. xxii. 29.

II. n. [**ME.** *comon*, *comun*, *comyn*, etc., usually in pl. *comons*, etc., the common people, commons (people), commons (fare), = **MHG.** *commune*, *comüne*, < **OF.** *commune*, **F.** *commune* (> mod. **E.** *commune*², **n.**) = **Pr.** *comuna*, *comunia* = **It.** *comuna*, < **L.** *commune*, that which is common, the community, in **ML.** a *commune* (mixed with **ML.** *communia* and *comuna*, a common pasture, common right, a society, guild), prop. neut. of *communis*, common: see above.] **1**†. One of the common people; collectively, the people at large; the public; the lower classes.

Yeman on foote, and *communes* many oon
With schorte staves.

Chaucer, Knight's Tale (ed. Morris), l. 1851.

Digest things rightly,
Touching the weal o' the common; you shall find
No public benefit which you receive
But it proceeds, or comes, from them to you.

Shak., Cor., i. 1.

2. pl. See *commons*.—**3.** A tract of ground the use of which is not appropriated to an individual, but belongs to the public or to a number; in law, an open ground, or that soil the use of which belongs equally to the inhabitants of a town or of a lordship, or to a certain number of proprietors.

The little village nestling between park and palace, around a patch of turfy common, . . . retained to my modernized fancy the lurking semblance of a feudal hamlet.

H. James, Jr., Pass. Pilgrim, p. 27.

The pleasant green commons or squares which occur in the midst of towns and cities in England and the United States most probably originated from the coalescence of adjacent mark-communities, whereby the border-land used in common by all was brought into the centre of the aggregate.

J. Fiske, Amer. Pol. Ideas, p. 40.

According to the doctrine of the books a *common* is the waste of a manor.

F. Pollock, Land Laws, p. 40.

4. In law, a right which one person may have to take a profit from the land or waters of another, as to pasture his cattle, to dig turf, to catch fish, to cut wood, or the like, in common with the owner of the land: called *common of pasture*, of *turbary*, of *piscary*, of *estovers*, etc. *Common*, or right of common, is said to be *appendant*, *appurtenant*, *because of vicinage*, or *in gross*. *Common appendant* is a right belonging to the owners or occupiers of arable land to put commonable beasts upon the lord's waste, and upon the lands of other persons within the same manor. *Common appurtenant* may be annexed to lands in other lordships, or extend to other beasts besides those which are generally commonable; this is not of common right, but is to be claimed only by immemorial usage and prescription. *Common because of vicinage*, or *neighborhood*, is where the inhabitants of two townships lying contiguous to each other have usually intercommoned with one another, the beasts of the one straying into the other's fields; this is a permissive right. *Common in gross*, or *at large*, is annexed to a man's person, being granted to him and his heirs by deed; or it may be claimed by prescriptive right, as by a parson of a church or other corporation sole.

Rights to hunt and fish were, in most cases, assumed by the landlords, who distributed them in the form of rights of common among their tenants. The right to fish in the lord's waters is called, in the English law, the *common of piscary*. A *common of fowling* is not unheard of.

D. W. Ross, German Land-holding, Notes, p. 203.

Common of the Saints, in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, an office or form of service suitable for use on a festival of any saint of a particular kind or class, for instance, a martyr, a confessor, a virgin, etc.; or the part of the missal or breviary containing the collects, lessons, antiphons, psalms, etc., used in such offices: distinguished from the *Proper of the Saints*, which is suitable for commemoration of one individual saint only.—**Commons Act**, an English statute of 1876 (39 and 40 Vict., c. 56) for the regulation and improvement of commons.

common (kom'gn), **v.** [**ME.** *comonen*, *comunen*, *comynen*, *communen*, etc., < **OF.** *comunier* (**F.** *communier* (only in sense of 'receive or administer the sacrament'), > later **E.** *commune*¹, **v.**, with accent kept on the last syllable), later *communiquer*, = **Pr.** *communiar*, *communiquar*, *comunicar* = **Sp.** *comunicar* = **Pg.** *comunicar* = **It.** *comunicare*, < **L.** *communicare* (pp. *communicatus*, > **E.** *communicate*, **q. v.**), have in common, share, impart, consult, communicate, < *communis*, common: see *common*, **a.**, *commune*¹, **v.**, and *communicate*.] **I. intrans.** **1**†. To participate in common; enjoy or suffer in com-

mon.—**2**†. To confer; discourse together; commune; speak.

If thou shalt *common* or talk with any man: stande not still in one place yf it be vpon ye bare grounde, or grasse.

Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 248.

Embassadors were sent upon both parts, and diuers means of entreaty were *commoned* of.

Grafton, Edw. III., an. 44.

3. To have a joint right with others in common ground. *Johnson*.—**4.** To live together or in common; eat at a table in common. Also *commonize*.

In those places it is probable they not only lived, but also *commoned* together, upon such provisions as were provided for them. *Wheatley*, Schools of the Prophets.

II. † trans. To communicate.

The holl goost makith holl chirche

Of feithful men, bi *comynynge*

Ech oon to othir what thei kunne worche.

Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 102.

Comounne ge not this booke of deuyne secretes to wickid men and aurores.

Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 3.

commonable (kom'on-a-bl), **a.** [**< common**, **v.**, + *-able*.] **1.** Held in common; subject to general use.

A very few centuries ago, nearly the whole of the lands of England lay in an open, and more or less in a *commonable* state.

Maine, Village Communities, p. 90.

Many *commonable* hay-fields are also found which are thrown open earlier in the year (than Lammas Day), as soon as the hay-harvest is over.

F. Pollock, Land Laws, p. 37.

2. Pasturable on common land.

Commonable beasts are either beasts of the plough or such as manure the ground. *Blackstone*, Com., II. § 33.

Commonable Rights Compensation Act. See *compensation*.

commonage (kom'on-aj), **n.** [**< OF.** *communage*, < *commun*, common, + *-age*: see *common*, **a.**, and *-age*.] **1.** The use of anything in common with others; specifically, pasturage or the right of pasturing on a common.

Landlords had often been guilty not only of harshness, but of positive breach of contract, by withdrawing from the tenants a right of *commonage* which had been given them as part of their bargain, when they received their small tenancies.

Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., xvi.

2. That which belongs equally to all; that which is common or public. [**Rare.**]

The rights of man are liberty and an equal participation of the *commonage* of nature. *Shelley*, in Dowden, I. 265.

commonality (kom-on-al'i-ti), **n.** An obsolete form of *commonalty*. *Grafton*.

commonalty (kom-on-al-ti), **n.** [Formerly also *commonality*; early mod. **E.** *commonalitie*, *commonalitie*; < **ME.** *communalite*, *comonalite*, *comynalte*, < **OF.** *communalite*, *-aute*, **F.** *communalité* = **Pr.** *communitat* = **It.** *comunalità* (obs.), *comunalità*, < **ML.** **communalita*(-t)s, < *communalis*, common: see *communal*. Cf. *commonty*¹.] **1**†. The public; the people; the multitude.

Bothe chefe rulers & all the *comynalte* of the Jewes in-loyed gretely & thanked ye verray god of Israell.

Joseph of Arimathe (E. E. T. S.), p. 28.

[It] being most truly sayd, that a multitude or *communalitie* is hard to please and easie to offend.

Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poetrie (ed. Arber), p. 132.

2†. Commonwealth; republic. *Chaucer*.—**3.** Specifically, the common people. (**a**) In monarchical countries, all who do not belong to the nobility or the titled classes.

The *commonalty*, like the nobility, are divided into several degrees.

Blackstone, Com., I. 12.

The nobility or gentry possess the dignities and employments, in which they never permit strangers or the *commonalty* to have any participation.

J. Adams, Works, IV. 380.

In the reign of Edward I. was passed the famous statute that no tax should be levied without the joint consent of Lords and Commons. In that of Edward III. the laws were declared to be made with the consent of the *commonalty*, which by a Royal Charter is thus acknowledged as an "estate of the realm."

A. Fonblanque, Jr., How we are Governed, p. 7.

(b) In republican countries, the mass of the inhabitants, as distinguished from those in authority. (c) In a more restricted sense, the uneducated and uncultured, as distinguished from the learned and intelligent. (d) In a city, the mass of citizens, as represented by or acting through the corporate authorities: as, the mayor, aldermen, and *commonalty* of the city of New York do enact as follows. (e) The members of an incorporated company other than its officers. *Rapalje* and *Lawrence*.

commonance (kom'on-ans), **n.** [**< ML.** *communantia*, < *communa*, a common: see *common*, **n.** and **v.**, and *-ance*.] In law, the commoners or tenants, or tenants and inhabitants, who have the right of common or of commoning in open field.

commoner (kom'on-ér), **n.** [**< ME.** *comoner*, *comynere*, *cumuner*, a partaker, a citizen, a councilor, < *comonen*, common, partake: see *common*, **v.**] **1.** One of the common people; a member of the commonalty.

Doubt not the *commoners*, for whom we stand,
But they, upon their ancient malice, will
Forget, with the least cause, these his new honours.

Shak., Cor., II. 1.

Their [royal troops'] munitions, armour, treasure, and ordnance were actually in the hands of the *commoners*; when, unhappily for their cause, instead of improving their advantage, these peasant soldiers began to rifle the booty.

R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., xv.

Specifically—**2.** A person inferior in rank to the nobility; one of the commons.

All below them [the peers], even their children, were *commoners*, and in the eye of the law equal to each other.

Hallam.

The only distinction that the law of England knows is the distinction between peer and *commoner*.

E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 307.

3. A member of the British House of Commons.

[The difference] between a representing *commoner* in his public calling and the same person in common life.

Swift.

4†. A member of a common council; a common-councillor.

That the worthy men graunte no yette [gift] of the comyn gader wout the aduise of the xlvij. *comyners*.

English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 372.

5. One who has a joint right in common ground. *Bacon*.—**6.** A student of the second rank in the University of Oxford, not dependent on the foundation for support, but paying for his board and eating at the common table: corresponding to a *pensioner* at Cambridge.—**7.** One who boards in commons.—**8†.** A prostitute.

A *commoner* o' the camp. *Shak.*, All's Well, v. 3.

9†. A partaker; one sharing with another.

Cumuner [var. *comynere*] of that glorie.

Wyclif, 1 Pet. v. 1 (Oxf.).

Lewis . . . resolved to be a *commoner* with them in weal or woe.

Fuller, Holy War, p. 196.

Gentleman commoner, a member of the highest class of commoners at the University of Oxford in England.—**Great commoner**, a title applied to the first William Pitt (Lord Chatham) and to W. E. Gladstone, on account of their pre-eminence in debate and influence as members of the British House of Commons.

commonney (kom'on-i), **n.** [**< common** + *-ey*².] One of a common kind of playing-marbles.

Inquiring whether he had won any alley tors or *commonneys* lately (both of which I understand to be a particular species of marbles much prized by the youth of this town).

Dickens, Pickwick, xxxiv.

commonise, **v.** See *commonize*.

commonition (kom-on-nish'on), **n.** [**< L.** *communitio*(-n-), < *communere*, pp. *communitus*, put in mind, remind, < *com-* (intensive) + *monere*, advise, put in mind: see *monish*, *admonish*, etc., and cf. *monition*, *admonition*.] An admonition or warning; an advertisement. *Bailey*.

commonitive (ko-mon-i-tiv), **a.** [**< L.** *communitus*, pp. of *communere*, admonish (see *commonition*), + *-ive*.] Warning; monitory.

Whose cross was only commemorative and *commonitive*.

By. Hall, Remains, p. 14.

commonitory (ko-mon-i-ti-ri), **a.** [**< LL.** *communitorius*, < *communitior*, admonisher, < *L.* *communere*, admonish: see *commonition*.] Giving admonition; monitory.

Letters *commonitory*, exhortatory, and of correction.

Becket, Letter to the King, in Foxe's Martyrs.

commonize (kom'on-iz), **v.**; pret. and pp. *commonized*, ppr. *commonizing*. [**< common** + *-ize*.] **I. trans.** To make common. [**Rare.**]

There being a movement in favor of enamelling wood, because from the expensiveness of the process it is not likely to be *commonized* by use in hotels, bar-rooms and railroad stations, as hard woods have been.

Art Age, IV. 43.

II. intrans. To eat at a table in common: same as *common*, **v. t.**, 4. [**Rare.**]

About eight o'clock he [the medieval undergraduate] *commonizes* with a Paris man . . . who has an admirable mode of cooking omelettes, which makes his company much sought after at breakfast time.

A. Lang, Historical Descrip. of Oxford.

Also spelled *communiise*.

common-lawyer (kom'on-lâ'yér), **n.** One versed in the common law.

commonly (kom'on-li), **adv.** [**< ME.** *comounli*, *comunliche*, etc.; < *common* + *-ly*².] In a common manner. (**a**) Together; in common.

Thei mygten not dwel *comounli* [var. in *comyn*, *Purv.*]

Wyclif, Gen. xiii. 6 (Oxf.).

(b) Jointly; familiarly.

As he thereon stood gazing, he might see
The blessed Angels to and fro descend, . . .
As *commonly* as frend does with his frend.

Spenser, F. Q., I. x. 56.

(c) Usually; generally; ordinarily: for the most part: as, confirmed habits *commonly* continue through life.

Nobility of birth *commonly* abateth industry.

Bacon, Nobility.

Men . . . *commonly* know their own opinions, but are often ignorant of their own principles.

Gladstone, Might of Right, p. 184.

commonness (kom'on-nēs), *n.* The state or fact of being common; frequent occurrence; frequency.

commonplace (kom'on-plās), *n.* and *a.* [*< common + place, a general heading or rule (see common place, under common, a.), with extension of meaning according to other senses of common.*] *I. n.* 1. A memorandum of something that is likely to be again referred to; a fact or quotation or argument that is or may be made useful in one or another way or in a variety of ways, and so is made note of for handy use.

Whatever in my small reading occurs concerning this our fellow-creature (the ass), I do never fail to set it down by way of commonplace.

Swift, *Mechanical Operations of the Spirit* (Ord MS.).

Nor can we excuse an author if his page does not tempt us to copy passages into our commonplaces, for quotation, proverb, meditation, or other uses.

Alcott, *Tablets*, p. 131.

2. A well-known, customary, or obvious remark; a trite or uninteresting saying.

It is a commonplace that writers who possess a combination of brilliant qualities are by no means the best judges of what constitutes their chief strength.

Quarterly Rev.

It is a commonplace indeed to assert that the order of the universe remains the same, however our impressions may change in regard to it.

T. H. Green, *Prolegomena to Ethics*, § 69.

3. Anything occurring frequently or habitually; anything of ordinary or usual character; especially, anything that is so common as to be uninteresting; such common things collectively.

Thou unassuming Commonplace
Of Nature, with that homely face,
And yet with something of a grace,
Which Love makes for thee!

Wordsworth, *To the Same Flower* [Daisy].

He was a frontless, arrogant, decorous slip of the common-place; conceited, inane, insipid.

Charlotte Brontë, *Shirley*, xv.

II. a. 1. Not novel or striking; trite; hackneyed; as, a commonplace remark.

Some trite, commonplace sentence, to prove the value and fleetness of time.

Chesterfield, *Letters*.

2. Ordinary; common; uninteresting; without originality or marked individuality: as, a commonplace person.

Harvey, . . . however, professes to be quite a commonplace philosopher.

Craig, *Hist. Eng. Lit.*, II, 137.

Commonplace people are only commonplace from character, and no position affects that.

R. T. Cooke, *Somebody's Neighbors*, p. 31.

commonplace (kom'on-plās), *v.*; pret. and pp. *commonplaced*, ppr. *commonplacing*. [*< commonplace, n.*] *I. trans.* To enter particulars regarding in a commonplace-book.

Collecting and commonplaceing an universal history.

Fellon.

II. intrans. To indulge in commonplace statements.

For the good that comes of particular and select committees and commissions, I need not commonplace.

Bacon, *To King James*.

commonplace-book (kom'on-plās-buk), *n.* A book in which things especially to be remembered or referred to are recorded methodically.

Your commonplace-book—where stray jokes and pilfered witticisms are kept with as much method as the ledger of the lost and stolen office.

Sheridan, *The Critic*, I, 1.

commonplaceness (kom'on-plās-nēs), *n.* The quality of being commonplace or trite and uninteresting.

The naïve commonplaceness of feeling in all matrimonial transactions, in spite of the gloss which the operative methods of courtship threw about them, was a source of endless amusement.

Hovells, *Venetian Life*, xix.

Our Vicar . . . happens to be rather drowsy and even depressing in the monotony of his commonplaceness.

W. Black, *Phaeton*, xix.

commons (kom'onz), *n. pl.* [*< ME. comons, comouns, comyns, pl. of comon, etc.: see common, n.*] 1. The people; especially, the common people as distinguished from their rulers or a ruling class; hence, the mean; the vulgar; the rabble.

The left comouns folowid the arke.

Wyclif, *Joah.* vi, 9 (Oxf.).

Thanne come there a kyng knyghthod hym ladde,
Migt of the comounes made hym to regne.

Piers Plowman (B), *Prolog.*, l. 113.

What comyn folke is so mighty, so strong in the felde,
As the comyns of England?

English State Papers (1515), quoted in Froude's *Hist. Eng.*, I, 27.

Specifically—2. The freemen of England as organized in their early shires, municipalities, and guilds; the represented people.

The three estates of clergy, lords, and commons finally emerge as the political constituents of the nation, or, in their parliamentary form, as the lords spiritual and temporal and the commons. This familiar formula in either

shape bears the impress of history. The term commons is not in itself an appropriate expression for the third estate; it does not signify primarily the simple freemen, the plebs, but the plebs organized and combined in corporate communities, in a particular way for particular purposes. The commons are the "communitates" or "universitates," the organized bodies of freemen of the shires and towns; and the estate of the commons is the "communitas communitatum," the general body into which for the purpose of parliament those communities are combined. The term, then, as descriptive of the class of men which is neither noble nor clerical, is drawn from the political vocabulary, and does not represent any primary distinction of class.

Stubbs, *Const. Hist.*, § 185.

3. In the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and in the Dominion of Canada, the lower house of Parliament, consisting in both instances of the commoners chosen by the people as their representatives; the House of Commons. This title was also given to the lower branch of the legislature of North Carolina from 1776 to 1868.—4. Food provided at a common table, as in colleges, where many persons eat at the same table or in the same hall; also, a college ordinary; food or fare in general.

I knewe neuere cardynal that he ne cam from the pope,
And we clerkes, whan they come for her [their] comunnes payth.

For her pelure and her palfreyes mete.

Piers Plowman (B), xix, 412.

Their commons, though but coarse, were nothing scant.

Dryden.

Most of . . . [the elders] were not present at this first commencement, and dined at the college with the scholars' ordinary commons.

Winthrop, *Hist. New England*, II, 106.

Commons, . . . the students' daily rations, either of meat in hall, or of bread and butter for breakfast and tea.

C. A. Bristol, *English University*, p. 41.

Doctors' Commons, the familiar name of the buildings, erected in 1568, formerly occupied by the College of Advocates in London, where the civilians, or proctors and professors (doctors) of the civil law, used to common together. The buildings, situated near St. Paul's Cathedral, included a court-house for the ecclesiastical courts and the principal registry of wills for England. They were taken down in 1867, and the registry of wills was finally established in Somerset House in 1874.

Doctors' Commons, which had dwelt before in Pater-noster Row or at the Queen's Head, under the auspices of Dr. Henry Harvey, built itself a new home, with hall and library and plate, and privileges for importing wine.

Stubbs, *Medieval and Modern Hist.*, p. 325.

Short commons, insufficient fare; scant diet; small allowance.

There were which grudged that others had too much and they too little, the Grecian widows shorter commons than the Hebrews.

Hooker, *Eccles. Polity*, v, 78.

Very welcome seemed the generous meal, after a week of suffering, exposure, and short commons.

L. M. Alcott, *Hospital Sketches*, p. 34.

To be in commons with, to feed with; share with.

Thy melancholy cat, that keeps thy study, with whom thou art in commons, and dost feed on rats.

Shirley, *The Wedding*, iv, 3.

common-sense (kom'on-sens'), *a.* [Attrib. use of the phrase *common sense*: see *common, a.*] (Characterized by common or good sense: as, he took a common-sense view of the question. See *common sense*, under *common, a.* = *Syn. Intelligent, etc.* See *sensible*.)

commonsensible (kom'on-sen'si-bl), *a.* [*< common-sense, a., + -ible.*] Having or manifesting common or good sense; intelligent; discriminating: as, a commonsensible person or opinion. [Colloq.]

commonalty (kom'on-ti), *n.*; pl. *commonalties* (-tiz). [Also formerly *communiti*; *< ME. comuniti, comounte, < OF. communite*: see *community*.] 1. Community.

No man shall make yates or gapes in the common felid, upon the corne or grasse of his neighbors, but by the consent of [the] community.

English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 434.

2. The commonalty; the common people.

The morowe erly wolde he ride toward the plain of Salisbury, where-as the comounte of the peple sholde assemble.

Mertin (E. E. T. S.), III, 574.

God graunt the nobilitie hir to serue and loue,
With all the whole commontie as doth them behoue.

Udall, *Roister Doister*, v, 6.

3. In *Scots law*, a piece of land belonging to two or more common proprietors, and in general burdened with sundry inferior rights of servitude, such as feal and divot, etc.; a common.

commonty (kom'on-ti), *n.* A corruption of *comedy*.

Is not a commonty a Christmas gambol, or a tumbling-trick?

Shak., *T. of the S.*, Ind., II.

commonweal (kom'on-wēl'), *n.* [*< ME. comon wele, comyn wele, etc.; < common + weal.*] 1. The public good; the common welfare of the nation or community.

The comyn wele, welfare, and prosperite of the seid cite, accordyng to the kyngs lawes, alwey kept and forseynt.

English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 407.

We are to consider who participate directly or indirectly in legislation and deliberation for the commonweal.

Sir E. Creasy, *Eng. Const.*, p. 315.

2. A commonwealth; the body politic; a community. [Now little used.]

An order expressly or secretly agreed upon touching the manner of their [men's] union in living together . . . we call the Law of a Commonwealth, the very soul of a politic body, the parts whereof are by law animated, held together, and set on work in such actions as the common good requireth.

Hooker, *Eccles. Polity*, I, 10.

So kind a father of the commonweal.

Shak., *1 Hen. VI.*, III, 1.

Many excellent books hath this man . . . [Isaac Casaubon] set forth, to the great benefite and utility of the Common-Weale of learning.

Coryat, *Crudities*, I, 42.

commonwealth (kom'on-welth'), *n.* [*< common + wealth*; equiv. to *commonweal*, the earlier term.] 1. The whole body of people in a state; the body politic; the public.

You are a good member of the commonwealth.

Shak., *L. L. L.*, iv, 2.

'Tis the inclusive spirit that holds bodies together and advances the commonwealth of mankind.

Alcott, *Table-Talk*, p. 97.

Specifically—2. The republican or democratic form of government; a government chosen directly by the people; a republican or democratic state: as, the commonwealth of England (which see, below). In the United States, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Kentucky are officially styled commonwealths.

Trade flourishes nowhere more than in the free commonwealths of Italy, Germany, and the Low Countries.

Milton, *Free Commonwealth*.

For the very essence of monarchy is rule over others; the essence of a commonwealth is self-rule; if it takes on itself the rule of others, it becomes a corporate king.

E. A. Freeman, *Amer. Lects.*, p. 335.

3. An association of actors who take shares in the receipts, in lieu of salaries.—The commonwealth of England, the designation applied officially to the form of government existing in England from the abolition of the monarchy in February, 1649, after the execution of Charles I., till the establishment of the protectorate under Cromwell in December, 1653, but often loosely used of the whole interval from the death of Charles I. to the restoration of Charles II. in May, 1660. During the former period, or that of the real commonwealth, the government was vested in a Council of State composed of members of the House of Commons, and the House of Lords was abolished.

commonwealth's-man (kom'on-welth's-man), *n.* One who favored the English commonwealth.

Thomas Parnell was the son of a Commonwealth's-man of the same name.

Johnson, *Parnell*.

commonyet, n. [Appar. for *communing*, verbal *n.* of *common, v.* (1, 2).] Discourse; communing.

He was set by King Arthurs bed-side,

To heere theire talke, and theire com'nye.

Ballad of King Arthur (Child's Ballads, I, 237).

commorance, commorancy (kom'on-rāns, -rānsi), *n.* [*< commorant*: see *ance, -ancy*.] In law, a dwelling or ordinary residence in a place; the abiding in or inhabiting of a place.

Commorancy consists in usually lying there.

Blackstone, *Com.*, iv, 19.

commorant (kom'on-rant), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. commoran(t)s*, ppr. of *commorari*, abide, sojourn, *< com-* (intensive) + *morari*, stay, delay, *< mora*, delay. See *demur*.] *I. a.* Dwelling; ordinarily residing; inhabiting: now only in legal phraseology.

He was commorant in the university.

Quoted in Bacon's *Advancement of Learning*, *Pref.*, p. III.

The Italian and also most strangers that are commorant in Italy doe alwaies at their meales use a little forke [1608].

Coryat, *Crudities*, I, 106.

II. t. n. [ML. *commorans in villa*.] In the University of Cambridge, England, a graduate resident within the precincts of the university and a member of the senate, but not belonging to a college.

Rabbi Jacob, a Jew born, whom I remember for a long time a commorant in the University.

Bp. Hacket, *Abp. Williams*, I, 10.

commoration (kom-on-rā'shon), *n.* [*< L. commoratio(n)-, < commorari*, pp. *commoratus*, abide: see *commorant*.] A staying, tarrying, or sojourning: as, "his commoration among them," Bp. Hall.

commorient (ko-mō'ri-ent), *a.* [*< L. commorien(t)s*, ppr. of *commori*, die together or at the same time, *< com-*, together, + *mori*, die.] Dying at the same time.

Commorient fates and times.

Sir G. Buck, *Hist. Rich.* III., p. 86.

commorset (ko-mōrs'), *n.* [Formed on the model of *remorse*.] Compassion; pity; sympathy.

Yet doth calamity attract commorset.

Daniel, *Civil Wars*, I, 46.

commos (kom'os), *n.*; pl. *commoi* (-oi). [Gr. κομμός, a lamenting song, a beating of the breast in lamentation, orig. a striking, *< κόπτειν*, strike.

Cf. *comma*, of same ult. origin.] In *anc. Gr. tragedy*, a song or choric passage sung by an actor from the stage in alternation with the chorus, and expressive of sorrow or lamentation. **commote**¹ (ko-mōt'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *commoted*, ppr. *commoting*. [*L. commotus*, pp. of *commovere*, move, disturb: see *commove*, *commotion*.] To commove; disturb; stir up; throw into commotion. [Rare.]

It was incidental to the closeness of relationship into which we had brought ourselves, that an unfriendly state of feeling could not occur between any two members [of the Brook Farm Community] without the whole society being more or less commoted and made uncomfortable thereby. Hawthorne, *Blithedale Romance*, p. 165.

commote², **commot**, *n.* [*< W. cwmwd*, a subdivision of a hundred.] In Wales, half a hundred; fifty villages.

Commotes seemeth to be compounded of the preposition *con* and *mot*, i. *verbum*, dictio, a word or saying, and signifieth in Wales a part of a shire, as a hundred anno 28 H. 8 cap. 3. It is written *commothas*, anno 4 H. 4 cap. 17, and is used for a gathering made vpon the people (as it seemeth) of this or that hundred, by Welshmen. Minshew (1617).

commotion (ko-mō'shon), *n.* [= *F. commotion*, OF. *comociōn* = Pr. *comocio* = Sp. *comociōn* = Pg. *commocio* = It. *commozione*, *< L. commotio* (-*n*), *< commovere*, pp. *commotus*, move, displace, agitate, disturb: see *commove*.] 1. A violent movement or agitation: as, the commotion of the sea.

From each hand with speed retired,
Where erst was thickest fight, the angelic throng,
And left large field, unsafe within the wind
Of such commotion. Milton, *P. L.*, vi. 310.

Hence — 2. Tumult of people; political or social disturbance; turbulence; disorder; sedition; insurrection.

When ye shall hear of wars and commotions, be not terrified. Luke xxi. 9.

The like Commotion of the Commons was at the same Time also in Cambridgeshire. Baker, *Chronicles*, p. 139.

3. Mental agitation; perturbation; disorder of mind; excitement.

Kingdom'd Achilles in commotion rages. Shak., *T. and C.*, ii. 3.

He could not debate anything without some commotion. Clarendon.

commotioner¹ (ko-mō'shon-er), *n.* [*< commotion* + *-er*.] One who excites commotion.

A dangerous commotioner. Bacon, *Obs.* on a Libel.

That ordinary commotioner, the lie,
Is father of most quarrels in this climate.

Middleton and Rowley, *Fair Quarrel*, ii. 1.

commotive (ko-mō'tiv), *a.* [= *It. commotivo*, *< ML. commotivus*, serving to excite or disturb, *< L. commotus*: see *commote*¹ and *-ive*.] Subject to commotion; disturbed; agitated. [Rare.]

Th' Eternal, knowing
The Seas commotive and inconstant flowing,
Thus curbed her.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 3.

commove (ko-mōv'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *commoved*, ppr. *commoving*. [*< ME. commoeven*, *commeven* = OF. *commuer*, *F. commouvoir* = Sp. *comover* = Pg. *comover* = It. *commuovere*, *commovere*, *< L. commovere*, move, displace, agitate, disturb, *< com-*, together, + *movere*, move: see *move*.] To put in motion; disturb; agitate; unsettle; throw into commotion. [Rare.]

He who has seen the sea commoved with a great hurricane thinks of it very differently from him who has seen it only in a calm. The Century, XXVII. 189.

communal (kom'ū-nal), *a.* [= *G. communal* (in comp.) = Dan. *kommunal*, *< F. communal* = Pr. *comunal* = Sp. *comunal* = It. *comunale*, *< ML. communalis*, *< communia*, *communia*, a commune: see *commune*² and *common*, *n.*] 1. Pertaining to or of the nature of a commune; belonging to the people of a commune: as, communal organization; communal land.

The system of communal tenure, it must be admitted, was hostile to permanent or even transient improvement, because it left the personal advantage of outlay on such land insecure. Thorold Rogers, *Work and Wages*, p. 91.

Did the primitive communal ownership survive, there would survive the primitive communal control of the uses to be made of land by individuals or by groups of them.

H. Spencer, *Man vs. State*, p. 86.

The year 1200 may be regarded as the date at which the communal constitution of London was completed.

Stubbs, *Const. Hist.* (2d ed.), § 803.

2. Communistic. See *communalism*.

They bought at Nauvoo houses sufficient to accommodate them, but very little land, renting such farms as they needed. They lived there on a communal system, and ate in a great dining room.

Nordhoff, *Communitist Societies of the U. S.*

communalism (kom'ū-nal-izm), *n.* [*< F. communalisme*, *< communal*, communal, + *-isme*,

-ism.] The theory of government by communes or corporations of towns and districts, adopted by many republicans in France and elsewhere; the doctrine that every commune, or at least every important city commune, should be virtually an independent state in itself, and the nation merely a federation of such states.

The movement in favor of the autonomy of Paris is an old one, and has been supported by many able and respectable Frenchmen. One in favor of the movement is, however, properly called a communalist, and not a communist, and the movement itself is *communalism* — not communism. R. T. Ely, *French and German Socialism*, p. 21.

There were several Socialist journals, all of which advocated Bakunin's programme, Anarchy or *Communalism*; that is to say, the absolute independence of each commune. Orpen, tr. of Laveleye's *Socialism*, p. 234.

communalist (kom'ū-nal-ist), *n.* [*< F. communaliste*, *< communal*, communal, + *-iste*, *-ist*.] One who believes in or advocates communalism.

communalistic (kom'ū-nal-ist-ik), *a.* [*< communalist* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of communalism: as, communalistic doctrines.

communard (kom'ū-närd), *n.* [*F. communard*, *< commune* (see *commune* of Paris (b)), under *commune*² + *-ard*, in a depreciatory sense.] One who advocates government by communes; a communalist; especially, a member or supporter of the Paris commune of 1871.

The federal republic has always been the favorite ideal of the Democrats of Spain and of the Communards of Paris. Rae, *Contemporary Socialism*, p. 5.

commune¹ (kō-mūn'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *communed*, ppr. *communing*. [*< F. communier* (only in sense 2) (cf. OF. *comunier*, > the older E. verb *common*, where the accent has regularly receded), *< L. communicare*, share, impart, LL. also make common or base (LL. and ML. also receive the communion), *< communis*, common: see *common*, *v.*, and *communicate*.] I. *intrans.* 1. To converse; talk together familiarly; impart ideas and sentiments mutually; interchange thoughts or feelings.

There I will meet with thee, and I will commune with thee. Ex. xxv. 22.

If you could but learn to commune with your own hearts, and know what noble company you can make them, you would little regard the elegance and splendours of the worthless. Goldsmith, *Vicar*, xxiii.

2. To partake of the eucharist or Lord's supper; receive the communion: a common use of the word in America and in Wales.

To commune under both kinds. Ep. Burnet.

II. *trans.* To cause to partake of the eucharist. *Gesta Romanorum*.

commune² (kom'ūn), *n.* [*< communel*, *v.*] Familiar interchange of ideas or sentiments; communion; intercourse; friendly conversation.

A Spirit seemed
To stand beside him — . . . Shelley, *Alastor*.

Held commune with him. . . . Shelley, *Alastor*.

Days of happy commune. Tennyson, *In Memoriam*, cxvi.

commune³ (kom'ūn), *n.* [= *Dan. kommune*, *< F. commune*, *< ML. communia*, *communia*, a community, territorial district: see *common*, *a.* and *n.*] 1. In general, a community organized for the protection and promotion of local interests, and subordinate to the state; the government or governing body of such a community.

In 1070, the citizens of Mans established a sworn confederacy, which they called *commune*, in order to oppose the oppressions of Godfrey of Mayenne.

English Guilds (E. E. T. S.), Int., p. xcv.

Apart from the government by Roman officials, every province appears to have had, at least under the empire, a provincial assembly or diet of its own (concilium or *commune*), and these diets are interesting as the first attempts at representative assemblies.

Encyc. Brit., XIX. 885.

"The commune of Florence," said Villani, "lost in these two years" (for the famine, beginning in 1328, lasted into the year 1330) "more than sixty thousand florins of gold in the support of the people."

C. E. Norton, *Church-building in Middle Ages*, p. 210.

The monastery has through all the ages been at its best a private commune, carrying down a primitive custom by means of a religious enthusiasm.

Westminster Rev., CXXV. 4.

Specifically — 2. The smallest administrative division of France, governed in its local affairs by a mayor and municipal council; a municipality or township. In the country a commune sometimes embraces a number of villages. Similar administrative divisions so named exist in Italy, Belgium, etc.

3. The people or body of citizens of a commune. — 4. In Russia, the community of peasants in a village. See *mir*. — The commune of Paris. (a) A revolutionary committee which took the place of the municipality of Paris in the French revolution of 1789, and soon usurped the supreme authority in the state.

It was suppressed by the Convention in 1794. (b) A committee or body of communalists who in 1871 ruled over Paris for a brief period after the retirement of the German troops, but were suppressed, after severe fighting and much damage to the city, by troops under the authority of the National Assembly of France. See *communalism*. **commune**³, *a.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *common*.

commune bonum (ko-mū'nē bō'num), [*L.*: *commune*, neut. of *communis*, common; *bonum*, a good thing: see *common*, *a.*, *bona*, and *boon*.] A common good; a benefit to all; a matter of mutual or general advantage.

communer¹ (kō-mū'nēr), *n.* One who communes or communicates.

communer² (kō-mū'nēr), *n.* [*< commune*², *n.* + *-er*.] A member of a commune; a communalist.

The popular school is to be maintained by the Gemeinde, or commune, and the *communers* have not in general found themselves able to forego the income from school fees. Science, VIII. 538.

communicability (kō-mū'ni-kā-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= *F. communicabilité*, etc.; as *communicable* (see *-bility*).] 1. The quality of being communicable: capability of being imparted, as by contact or intercourse.

The question of the contagiousness of cerebro-spinal fever remains still unsettled, but the weight of authority appears to be in favour of the theory of the communicability of the disease. Encyc. Brit., XVI. 11.

2. In logic, capability of being common to several things. Thus, the characteristics of the sun, though peculiar to that luminary, possess communicability, inasmuch as there might be two suns.

communicable (kō-mū'ni-kā-bl), *a.* [= *F. communicable* = Sp. *comunicable* = Pg. *comunicavel* = It. *comunicabile*, *< ML. communicabilis*, *< L. communicare*, communicate: see *communicate*.] 1. Capable of being communicated. (a) Capable of being imparted; transferable; conferable (upon): as, communicable ideas, news, etc.

Eternal life is communicable to all. Hooker, *Eccles. Polity*, v. § 20.

Things not reveal'd which the invisible King,
Only Omniscent, hath suppress'd in night,
To none communicable in earth or heaven.

Milton, *P. L.*, vii. 124.

(b) Contagious; infectious. Manners are very communicable; men catch them from each other. Emerson, *Conduct of Life*.

(c) Able to impart or communicate ideas; commonly understood.

Vulgar instruction requiring also vulgar and communicable terms, not clerically or vinctuous as are all these of the Greeke and Latine languages. Puttenham, *Arte of Eng. Poesie*, p. 133.

2. Communicative; ready to converse or impart information.

Be communicable with your friends. B. Jonson, *Epicene*, iii. 2.

Perhaps Sir Hugo would have been communicable enough without that kind motive. George Eliot, *Daniel Deronda*.

communicableness (kō-mū'ni-kā-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being communicable.

The ancient Hebrew had the same Fortune that the Greek and Latin Tongues had, to fall from being naturally spoken any where, to lose their general Communicableness and Vulgarly, and to become only School and Book-Languages. Howell, *Letters*, ii. 60.

communicably (kō-mū'ni-kā-bli), *adv.* In a communicable manner; with communication.

communicant (kō-mū'ni-kant), *a.* and *n.* [= *G. Dan. kommunikant*, *n.* = *F. communicant* = Sp. *It. comunicante* = Pg. *comunicante*, *< L. communicant* (-*s*), ppr. of *communicare*, communicate: see *communicate*.] I. *a.* Communicating; imparting. Coleridge. [Rare.]

II. *n.* One who communicates at the Lord's table; one who is entitled to partake of the sacrament at the celebration of the eucharist.

A constant frequenter of worship, and a never-failing monthly communicant. Ep. Atterbury, *Sermons*.

communicantes (kō-mū'ni-kan'tēz), *n.* [So called from the first word, *L. communicantes*, pl. of *communicant* (-*s*), ppr. of *communicare*, communicate.] In the Roman canon of the mass, the prayer following the commemoration or memento of the living, and containing the commemoration of the saints. Also called *infra actionem*.

communicate (kō-mū'ni-kāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *communicated*, ppr. *communicating*. [*< L. communicatus*, pp. of *communicare* (> *It. comunicare*, etc.: see *common*, *v.*), impart, share, make common, commune (hence ult. *E. commune*¹, *v.*, and *common*, *v.*), *< communis*, common: see *common*, *a.* and *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To give to another as a partaker; bestow or confer in joint possession; impart knowledge or a share of: as, to communicate intelligence, news, opinions,

or facts; to *communicate* a disease: with to (formerly *with*) before the person receiving.

Their opinion is, that such secrete and holy things as they are should not rashly and imprudently be communicated with the common people. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 253.

It was my hap to see his book in a learned Gentleman's hand, . . . who very kindly communicated the same to me for a little space. *Coryat, Cruditi* I. 74.

He communicated those thoughts only with the Lord Digby. *Clarendon, Great Rebellion*, viii. § 120.

Where God is worshipped, there he communicates his blessings and holy influences.

Jer. Taylor, Worthy Communicant.

They read all they would communicate to their hearers. *Watts.*

2†. To share in or participate; have in common.

To thousands that communicate our loss.

B. Jonson, Sejanus, iii. 1.

After much strife, Almagro and Picarro became friends and agreed to communicate Pures and Titles.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 567.

3. To administer the eucharist or communion to.

There is infinitely more reason why infants may be communicated than why they may not be baptized.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 187.

The chalice should never have turn-over lips, which are extremely liable to cause accident in communicating the faithful. *F. G. Lee.*

= *Syn.* 1. *Communicate, Impart.* These words agree in expressing the sharing of something with another, generally something not concrete, as information, news, hope, fear. *Impart* may be used of things concrete, as food. As to things intangible, *communicate* is the more general, and *impart* expresses more of the idea of sharing or intimacy. We may *communicate* unconsciously; we *impart* by intention.

Good, the more

Communicated, more abundant grows.

Milton, P. L., v. 72.

He that hath two coats, let him impart to him that hath none; and he that hath meat, let him do likewise.

Luke iii. 11.

II. *intrans.* 1. To have a share; take part; participate: followed by *in*, formerly also by *with*, before the thing shared.

The place itself . . . did afterward communicate in the benefits sent from the Lord. *2 Mac.* v. 20.

Ye have well done, that ye did communicate with my affliction. *Phil.* iv. 14.

2. To have a connecting passage or means of transition; have communication: said of things, and generally followed by *with*: as, the lake communicates with the sea by means of the river.

The whole body is nothing but a system of such canals which all communicate with one another.

Arbuthnot, Allments.

The houses communicate.

3. To have or hold intercourse or interchange of thoughts: said of persons.

But in dear words of human speech

We two communicate no more.

Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxxv.

4. To partake of the Lord's supper or communion: used absolutely or followed by *with*.

It does not appear that he was ever formally reconciled to the Church of Rome, but he certainly had scruples about communicating with the Church of England.

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

In the Fourth Lateran Council, it was decreed that any believer should communicate at least once a year—at Easter.

Emerson, Misc., p. 10.

communicate (kə-mū'ni-kāt), *a.* [*L. communicatus*, pp.: see the verb.] 1. Communicated; shared. *Bacon*.—2. Communicative.

That every man, after the measure of his faith, should be brotherly communicate with his neighbors, and distribute unto them that thing he hath learned.

Calvin, Four Sermons, I.

communication (kə-mū-ni-kā'shon), *n.* [= *D. kommunikatio* = *Dan. kommunikation*, < *F. communication* = *Sp. comunicación* = *Pg. comunicação* = *It. comunicazione*, < *L. communicatio* (n-), < *communicare*, communicate: see *communicate*.] 1. The act of communicating. (a) A conference; a joint deliberation.

The Alderman and his Brethren shall assemble in their Halle, and dryncke; and there have a curteys *Communication* for the weele of the said Gilde.

English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 188.

(b) An act done in common with others; a joint transaction.

That every brother and suster be governed and reuled be the Aldirman and maistres in ridyngge, and alle other *communicacions* leful nedeful and speedeful for the Fraternite.

English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 450.

(c) The act of imparting, conferring, or bestowing: as, the communication of secrets. (d) The act of sharing or participating.

They who have the true taste of conversation enjoy themselves in a communication of each other's excellencies.

Steele, Spectator, No. 422.

(e) Participation in the sacrament of the Lord's supper.

All by communicating of one, become, as to that communication, one. *Bp. Pearson, Expos. of Creed*, ix.

2. Interchange of thoughts, opinions, or information by speech or writing.

Use no French, but mere English, to the French in all communication whatsoever.

Camden, Remains, Languages.

In the way of argument . . . and friendly communication.

Shak., Hen. V., iii. 2.

Secrets may be carried so far as to stop the communication necessary among all who have the management of affairs.

Swift.

3†. Association; companionship; intercourse.

Evil communications [revised version, "company doth"] corrupt good manners.

1 Cor. xv. 33.

4. Means of communicating; the way and the means of passing from place to place, as a strait or channel between seas or lakes, a road between cities or settlements, a gallery between apartments in a house or a fortification, the route by which an army communicates with its base of operations, etc.

While the main body of Meade's army was marching southward to meet Lee at Culpepper, Lee was moving rapidly northward on parallel roads to lay hold of Meade's communications.

W. Swinton, Army of the Potomac, p. 378.

5. That which is communicated or imparted; information or intelligence imparted by speech or writing; a document or message imparting information.—6. In *rhet.*, a figure by which a speaker or writer represents his hearer or reader as participating in his sentiments, by the use of the pronoun *we* instead of *I* or *you*.—Privileged communication, in law: (a) A communication between such persons or under such circumstances that it involves no liability for defamation, except where express malice is shown. (b) A communication between such persons or under such circumstances that it is not a matter of right to prove it as an admission by calling the receiver of it as a witness. Also called *confidential communication*.

communication-plate (kə-mū-ni-kā'shon-plāt), *n.* In *Polysia*, one of the perforated partitions or incomplete septa between contiguous cells or zoecia of the concavum; a rosette-plate.

communication-valve (kə-mū-ni-kā'shon-valv), *n.* A valve in the steam-pipe which connects the boiler with the cylinder of a steam-engine.

communicative (kə-mū'ni-kā-tiv), *a.* [= *F. communicatif* = *Pr. comunicatiu* = *Sp. It. comunicativo* = *Pg. comunicativo*, < *ML. communicativus*, < *L. communicatus*, pp. of *communicare*, communicate: see *communicate*.] 1. Inclined to communicate or confer; ready to impart; liberal: as, to be mutually communicative of benefits.

The love God requires of us is an operative, material, and communicative love.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 70.

They deserve not the name of that communicative and noble profession [gardening].

Evelyn, Calendarium Hortense.

2. Disposed to impart or disclose knowledge, facts, or opinions; free in communicating; not reserved; open; talkative.

Mr. Boswell's frankness and gaiety made everybody communicative.

Johnson, Jour. to Western Isles.

3. Disposed to communion with others.

The Morning and Evening Order began, like the Breviary, with the Lord's Prayer: but the communicative spirit of the Reformation, where the ministry of the Church was concerned, was shown at once even in this point.

R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., xv.

4. Adapted or intended for communicating.

It cannot be doubted that, in the first stages of communicative expression, all these three [gesture, grimace, utterance] were used together, each for the particular purposes which it was best calculated to serve.

Whitney, Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 767.

5†. Capable of being communicated; communicable.

That beauty was too communicative and divine a thing to be made a property, and confined to one at once.

Shaftebury, Characteristics (ed. 1732), p. 196.

communicatively (kə-mū-ni-kā-tiv-li), *adv.* In a communicative manner; by communication.

Milton.

The manifestation of his glory shall arise to us; we shall have it communicatively.

Goodwin, Works, III. iii. 115.

communicativeness (kə-mū-ni-kā-tiv-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being communicative; readiness to impart to others; freedom from reserve; talkativeness.

I was courteously received by a worthy old house-keeper, who, with the civility and communicativeness of her order, showed me the interior of the house.

Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 334.

communicator (kə-mū'ni-kā-tor), *n.* [*L. communicator*, < *L. communicare*, communicate:

see *communicate*.] One who or that which communicates. *Boyle.*

communicatory (kə-mū'ni-kā-tō-ri), *a.* [= *F. communicatoire* = *Sp. comunicatorio*, < *ML. communicatorius*, < *LL. communicator*: see *communicator*.] Imparting knowledge. *Barrow*.—Communicatory letters. See *commendatory letters*, under *commendatory*.

communio (kə-mū'ni-ō), *n.* [*L. (LL.) communio*: see *communicator*.] An anthem in the Roman missal, said by the celebrant after he has taken the ablutions. In the Mozarabic rite it is sung by the choir. Originally it was sung between the verses of a psalm as a communion anthem while the people were communicating. See *communio*.

communion (kə-mū'nyon), *n.* [*late ME. communione* = *F. communion* = *Pr. communion*, < *ML. comunio* = *Sp. comunión* = *Pg. comunhão* = *It. comunione* = *D. communie* = *G. communion* = *Dan. kommunion* = *Sw. communion*, < *L. communio* (n-), common participation, *LL. communion* in eccl. sense, < *communis*, common: see *common*, *a.*, and *commune*, *v.*] 1. Participation in something, especially in ideas and sentiments held in common; hence, fellowship; concord; association.

What communion hath light with darkness?

2 Cor. vi. 14.

Yet [thou], so pleased,
Canst raise thy creature to what highth thou wilt
Of union or communion, defied.

Milton, P. L., viii. 429.

2. Intercourse between two or more persons; interchange of thoughts or interests; communication.

The Israelites had never any communion or affairs with the Ethiopians.

Raleigh, Hist. World.

They eat, they drink, and in communion sweet

Quaff immortality and joy. *Milton, P. L.*, v. 637.

3. Union in religious worship, or in doctrine and discipline; religious fellowship: as, members in full communion.

Bare communion with a good church can never alone make a good man; if it could, we should have no bad ones.

South.

He desired the prayers of those whom he calls the people of God, meaning Mr. Gifford's little congregation, and the handful of persons within his circuit who were in communion with them.

Southey, Bunyan, p. 29.

4. A body of Christians who have one common faith, but not necessarily ecclesiastical union; a religious denomination.

A general history of the Eastern Communion is a thing which does not exist. *J. M. Neale, Eastern Church*, i. 6.

5. The act of partaking of the sacrament of the eucharist; the celebration of the Lord's supper; also, the elements of the eucharist.

Of the several names by which the supper of the Lord has been distinguished, that of the holy communion is the one which the Church of England has adopted.

Eden, Churchman's Theol. Dict., p. 102.

6†. Common action; common consent; public act.

Men . . . served and praised God by communion and in public manner.

Raleigh, Hist. World.

Close communion, among Baptists, communion in the Lord's supper with Baptists only: a practice based on the belief that all who have not received baptism by immersion are in reality unbaptized, and hence not entitled to communion. Those who hold this belief are called *close-communion Baptists*, or *close-communicants*, in distinction from another class of Baptists opposed to it, and hence called *open-communicants*. The former prevail in the United States, and the latter in Great Britain.—**Communion anthem or hymn**, an anthem or hymn sung after the canon or prayer of consecration and before or during the communion of priest and people. In the early church, when all the faithful not under discipline communicated as a rule every Sunday, several psalms or hymns with antiphons seem to have been sung at this time. Survivals of this are seen in the Western Communion and in the *kontakion* of the Greek Church. The 34th psalm was especially thus used in primitive times, and its eighth verse as an antiphon, "O taste and see," as also in the Mozarabic liturgy. In the Anglican Prayer-book of 1549 the Agnus is directed to be sung during the communion of the people. In the American Prayer-book a hymn immediately follows the canon.—**Communion elements**, the bread and wine used in the sacrament of the Lord's supper. **Communion in one kind**. See *half-communion*.—**Communion office**, a liturgical form appointed for the administration of the holy eucharist or Lord's supper.—**Holy communion**, the Lord's supper; the eucharist. See *Lord*.—**Open communion**, among Baptists, communion with other Christians than those who have received baptism by immersion. See *close communion*, above.—*Syn.* 1. Fellowship, converse, intercourse, unity, concord, agreement.

communio-nable (kə-mū'nyon-ə-bl), *a.* [*late ME. communion + -able*.] Capable of, or open to, communion. *Is. Taylor, Spirit of Hebrew Poetry*, p. 24.

communion-al (kə-mū'nyon-al), *a.* [*late ME. communion + -al*.] Pertaining to a communion: as, "communion-al sympathy." *Hamilton.*

communion-cloth (kə-mū'nyon-kloth), *n.* A cloth for covering the communion-table at the time of the service.

communion-cup (kə-mū'nyon-kup), *n.* A vessel used for the wine of the communion; a chalice. After the Reformation this name was substituted for *chalice* in the Protestant churches of England, and the cup was carefully made different in appearance from the old chalice, especially in the form of the bowl, in the absence of the knob, and in having a cover, instead of the paten, fitting the top of the bowl. It is now made in many forms. See cut under *chalice*.

communion-rail (kə-mū'nyon-rāl), *n.* Same as *altar-rail*.

communion-table (kə-mū'nyon-tā'bl), *n.* The table at or near which the communicants sit or kneel to partake of the Lord's supper, or on which the bread and wine are placed for distribution.

communism (kom'ū-nizm), *n.* [*F. communisme*, *< commun*, common, + *-isme*: see *common*, *commune*², *n.*, and *-ism*.] 1. An economic system, or theory, which rests upon the total or partial abolition of the right of private property, actual ownership being ascribed to the community as a whole or to the state. The right of the state to control the means of production, and also the distribution and consumption of the products of industry, is in general especially emphasized by the advocates of the theory. In some communistic schemes the right of the individual to the control of his own labor is also denied, each one being required to do that which is most advantageous to the community as a whole. Such theories, differing in details, have frequently been advanced—by Plato in his "Republic," by Sir Thomas More in his "Utopia," and in recent times by many writers—and have not infrequently been carried into execution on a small scale, as in the Oneida Community. See *communism*.

Communism, in its ordinary signification, is a system or form of common life in which the right of private or family property is abolished by law, mutual consent, or vow. To this community of goods may be added the disappearance of family life.

Woolsey, *Communism and Socialism*, p. 1.

Communism is the name that has been given to the schemes of social innovation which have for their starting-point the attempted overthrow of the institution of private property.

Encyc. Brit., VI. 211.

The machinery of *Communism*, like existing social machinery, has to be framed out of existing human nature; and the defects of existing human nature will generate in the one the same evils as in the other.

H. Spencer, *Man vs. State*, p. 41.

2. **Communalism**. [An improper use.]

communist (kom'ū-nist), *n.* [= *D. communist* = *G. Dan. kommunist*, *< F. communiste* (= *Sp. comunista* = *Pg. comunista*), *< commun*, common, + *-iste*: see *common*, *commune*², *n.*, and *-ist*.] 1. One who advocates and practises the doctrines of communism.

All communists without exception propose that the people as a whole, or some particular division of the people, as a village, or commune, should own all the means of production—land, houses, factories, railroads, canals, etc.; that production should be carried on in common; and that officers, selected in one way or another, should distribute among the inhabitants the fruits of their labor.

R. T. Ely, *French and German Socialism*, p. 35.

Discordant theories range from the doctrines of the communist, who would overturn our social structures, to those of the timid, half-hearted believers in our government, who wish to go back to restraining powers exerted by the monarchs of Europe.

N. A. Rev., CXXVII. 380.

2. An advocate of communism; a member of a commune; a communalist.—*Bible Communist*. See *Perfectionist*.

communistic (kom'ū-nis'tik), *a.* [*< communist* + *-ic*.] 1. Relating to communists or communism; according with the principles of communism: as, *communistic theories*; *communistic arrangements*.

No cases of *communistic* holding have as yet been adduced from records of the early period.

D. W. Ross, *German Land-holding*, p. 39.

2. **Communalistic**. [An improper use.]

communistically (kom'ū-nis'ti-kəl-i), *adv.* In accordance with communism; in a communistic form or way.

communitarian (kə-mū-ni-tā'ri-an), *n.* [*< community* + *-arian*.] A member of a community; a member of a communistic association; one who believes in the wisdom of community life.

These mendacious rogues [our neighbors] circulated a report that we *communitarians* were exterminated, to the last man, by severing ourselves asunder with the sweep of our own scythes!—and that the world had lost nothing by this little accident.

Hawthorne, *Bilthedale Romance*, p. 78.

communion (kom'ū-nish'on), *n.* [*< commune* + *-ition*.] Communion. [Rare.]

"The communion of the body of Christ," and "Christ being our life," are such secret glories, that, as the fruition of them is the portion of the other world, so also is the full perception and understanding of them.

Jer. Taylor, *Works* (ed. 1835), I. 309.

community (kə-mū'nī-ti), *n.*; pl. *communities* (-tiz). [= *OF. communite*, *commune*, *comune*, *comonit*, etc. (> *E. comonty*, the older form),

mod. *F. communité* = *Pr. communitat* = *Sp. comunidad* = *Pg. comunidade* = *It. comunità*, *< L. communita*(-t)s, fellowship, a sense of fellowship, ML. also a society, a division of people, *< communis*, common: see *common*, *a.*, and *community*.] 1. Common possession or enjoyment; the holding or sharing of interests, possessions, or privileges in common by two or more individuals: as, a *community of goods*; *community of interests* between husband and wife.

Of all the griefs that mortals share,
The one that seems the hardest to bear
Is the grief without community.

Hood, *Miss Kilmansegg*.

The essential *community* of nature between organic growth and inorganic growth is, however, most clearly seen on observing that they both result in the same way.

H. Spencer, *Prin. of Biol.*, § 43.

The natural equality of the Italians is visible in their *community* of good looks as well as good manners.

Howells, *Venetian Life*, xxi.

2. Life in association with others; the social state. [Rare.]

Confined

To cells, and unfrequented woods, they knew not

The fierce vexation of *community*.

Shirley, *The Brothers*, iv. 1.

3. A number of people associated together by the fact of residence in the same locality, or of subjection to the same local laws and regulations; a village, township, or municipality.

The sympathetic or social feelings are not so strong between different *communities* as between individuals of the same *community*.

Calhoun, *Works*, I. 9.

With them [the Slavic nations] the rule of the freedom of acquiescence has been less strictly observed than in other European countries, and with them, accordingly, the *community* continues in its fullest vigor.

W. E. Hearn, *Aryan Household*, p. 240.

A great many of the manors now or formerly existing represent ancient *communities* in which, little by little, the authority of the *community* was engrossed by the most considerable man in it, until he became the lord, and the other landholders became his dependents.

F. Pollock, *Land Laws*, p. 41.

4. A society or association of persons having common interests or privileges, commercial, social, political, or ecclesiastical, and subject to the same regulations; now, especially, a society of this nature in which the members reside together or in the same locality: as, the Oneida Community (see below).

According to the "Rules and Orders of the Clothiers' Community, 1803," the chief object of the Institution was to carry out the legal regulations as to apprentices in their original purity.

English Guilds (E. E. T. S.), p. clixv.

5. The body of people in a state or commonwealth; the public, or people in general: used in this sense always with the definite article.

It is not designed for her own use, but for the whole *community*.

Addison, *Guardian*.

Burdens upon the poorer classes of the *community*.

Hallam.

6. **Commonness**; frequency.

Sick and blunted with *community*.

Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 2.

7. In *logic*, the being possessed in common by several subjects.—*Brethren of the Community*.

See *brother*.—*Community of goods*, the holding of goods in common, implying common ownership and common use and enjoyment, but not, in law, the right of partition or severance.—*Community property*, in *civil law* (and in the States of California, Louisiana, Nevada, Texas, Idaho, Montana, Washington, and formerly Missouri, and in the Territory of Arizona), the property of husband and wife exclusive of the antenuptial property of either, and of property acquired by either by bequest, inheritance, or gift. All other acquisitions during marriage are the joint property of both, and the husband has the active power of disposal during the life of both, the wife's rights being meanwhile passive. On the death of either, the survivor administers, much as in the case of partnership, the survivor being entitled to one half, and the heirs, etc., of the deceased to the other half.—*House community*, an early form of organization in which the heirs of a given ancestor and their heirs in turn continued to live together, upon the common inheritance, with a common dwelling and common table.—*Oneida Community*, a religious society or brotherhood, the *Bible Communists* or *Perfectionists*, established in 1847 on Oneida creek, in Lenox township, Madison county, New York, by John H. Noyes, after unsuccessful attempts to establish it at New Haven, Connecticut, in 1834, and at Putney, Vermont, in 1837. A branch of the Oneida Community also existed at Wallingford, Connecticut, but has now been withdrawn. Originally the Oneida Community was strictly communistic, all property and all children belonging primarily to the society, and the restrictions of marriage being entirely abolished; but in 1879, owing to the increasing demand of public opinion that the social practices of the society should be abandoned, marriage and family life were introduced, and in 1880 communism of property gave place to a joint-stock system, and the Community was legally incorporated as "the Oneida Community, Limited."—*Village community*, an early form of organization, in which the land belonged to the village, the arable land being allotted by it to the members or households of the community, by more or less permanent arrangements, the waste or common land remaining undivided.

commutability (kə-mū'tā-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= *OF. commutabilit* = *Sp. commutabilidad*, *< ML. *commutabilita*(-t)s, *< L. commutabilis*, commutable: see *commutable* and *-ility*.] The quality of being commutable; interchangeableness. Also *commutableness*.

The *commutability* of terms.

Latham.

commutable (kə-mū'tā-bl), *a.* [= *Sp. commutable* = *Pg. comutavel* = *It. commutabile*, *< L. commutabilis*, *< commutare*, change: see *commute*.] Capable of being exchanged or mutually changed; interchangeable.

Here the predicate and subject are not *commutable*.

Whately, *Logic*.

commutableness (kə-mū'tā-blī-nes), *n.* Same as *commutability*.

commutant (kə-mū'tant), *n.* [*< L. commutant*(-t)s, ppr. of *commutare*, change: see *commute*.] In *alg.*, an oblong block of figures, denoting the sum of a number of products, each consisting of as many factors as the block has rows, and each factor being formed by compounding as umbrae the constituents in one row, the different terms being due to permutation with change of sign, in every possible way, of the constituents of every column after the first.

commutation (kom'ū-tā'shon), *n.* [= *F. commutation* = *Pr. commutatio* = *Sp. commutacion* = *Pg. commutação* = *It. commutazione*, *< L. commutatio*(-n), *< commutare*, pp. *commutatus*, change: see *commute*.] 1. A passing from one state to another; alteration; change.

So great is the *commutation*, that the soul then hated only that which now only it loves.

South, *Sermons*.

2. The act of giving one thing for another; exchange; barter.

By giving and returning, by commerce and *commutation*.

South, *Sermons*.

The use of money in the commerce and traffick of mankind, is that of saving the *commutation* of more bulky commodities.

Arbutnot, *Anc. Coins*.

3. The act of substituting one thing for another; substitution. [This, in the specific applications noted below, is now the usual signification of the word.]

A kind of mutual *commutation* there is whereby those concrete names, God and Man, when we speak of Christ, do take interchangeably one another's room.

Hooker, *Eccles. Polity*, v. § 53.

The law of God had allowed an evasion, that is, by way of *commutation* or redemption.

Sir T. Browne.

Specifically.—(a) In *law*, the change of a penalty or punishment from a greater to a less, as banishment instead of death.

Suits are allowable in the spiritual courts for money agreed to be given as a *commutation* for penance.

Blackstone.

(b) The substitution of one sort of payment for another, or of a money payment in lieu of the performance of compulsory duty or labor, or of a single payment in lieu of a number of successive payments, usually at a reduced rate. See *commutation-ticket*. (c) *Milit.*, the money value of allowances, such as quarters, fuel, forage, etc., taken in place of them.—*Angle of commutation*, the excess of the heliocentric longitude of a planet over that of the earth.—*Commutation of Tithes Act*, an English statute of 1836 (6 and 7 Wm. IV., c. 71), frequently amended, providing for the payment of tithes in money and prescribing means for valuing them.

commutation-ticket (kom'ū-tā'shon-tik'et), *n.* A ticket issued at a reduced rate by a carrier of passengers, entitling the holder to be carried over a given route a limited number of times, or an unlimited number during a certain period.

commutative (kə-mū'tā-tiv), *a.* [= *F. commutatif* = *Pr. commutativu* = *Sp. commutativo* = *Pg. It. commutativo*, *< ML. *commutativus* (fem. *commutativa*, *n.*, exchange), *< L. commutatus*, pp. of *commutare*, change: see *commute*.] Relating to exchange; interchangeable; mutual: as, *commutative justice* (that is, justice which is mutually done and received).

This is the measure of *commutative justice*, or of that justice which supposes exchange of things profitable for things profitable.

Jer. Taylor, *Works* (ed. 1835), I. 451.

Commutative combination, in *alg.*, a mode of combination in which the order of the elements is indifferent.—*Commutative contract*, a contract in which each of the contracting parties gives and receives an equivalent.—*Commutative multiplication*, a mode of multiplication in which the order of the factors is indifferent.—*Commutative principle*, a rule of algebra permitting the reversal of the order of combination of two terms or factors.

commutatively (kə-mū'tā-tiv-li), *adv.* By way of exchange.

Sir T. Browne.

commutator (kom'ū-tā-tor), *n.* [= *Pg. commutador*, *< L.* as if **commutator*, *< commutare*, pp. *commutatus*, change: see *commute*.] 1. An apparatus used in connection with many electrical instruments for reversing the cur-

nion, *F. compaignon* (> *G. compaignon* = *D. Dan. kompaignon*) = *Pr. companho* = *Sp. compaño*, *compañon* (obs.) = *It. compagno*, < *ML. *compagno(n-)*, companion, messmate, commensal, < *companium*, *companies* (> *OF. compaignie*, etc.), a mess, company taking meals together: see *company*, *n.*] 1. One who accompanies or associates with another, either habitually or casually; one who shares the lot of another; a mate; a comrade.

I am a companion of all them that fear thee.

Pa. cxix. 63.

Set Caliban and his companions free.

Shak., *Tempest*, v. 1.

A merry companion is welcome and acceptable to all men.

Burton, *Anat. of Mel.*, p. 433.

How fair that new May morning when I rose

Companion of the sun for all the day

Jones Very, *Poems*, p. 91.

2†. A fellow; a worthless person.

What should the wars do with these jiggling fools?

Companion, hehce! Shak., *J. C.*, iv. 3.

And this companion too—beahrew him!

Ford, *Fancies*, ii. 1.

3. One who holds the lowest rank in an English honorary order: as, a companion of the Bath (abbreviated *C. B.*), St. Michael and St. George, etc.—Companion to the cycloid. See *cycloid*. = *Syn. 1. Comrade*, *Friend*, etc. See *associate*.

companion¹ (kom-pan'yon), *v. t.* [*< companion-*, *n.*] 1. To be a companion to; accompany.

Methinks 'twould be a guilt—a very guilt—
Not to companion thee.

Keats.

Nor can he [St. Thomas] be considered as having entirely abdicated his early right, as his statue, standing on a crocodile, still companions the winged lion on the opposite pillar of the piazzetta.

Ruskin.

2. To make equal; put on the same level.

Companion me with my mistress. Shak., *A. and C.*, i. 2.

[Rare in both senses.]

companion² (kom-pan'yon), *n.* [*< D. kompanje*, *MD. kompanje* = *MLG. kompanje*, *kompanghe*, *kompangie*, quarter-deck, poop, companion, appar. < *F. compaignie* = *Sp. compaña*, now *compañía*, a company, in the particular sense of a ship's company, the crew (cf. *Sp. compaña* (obs.), an outhouse). The *E.* word conforms to *companion¹*; cf. *F. compaignons*, sailors, crew, lit. companions.] *Naut.*: (a) The framing and sash-lights on the quarter-deck or round-house, through which light passes to the cabins and deck below. *Sailor's Word-book*. (b) A raised hatch or cover to the cabin-stair of a merchant vessel. *Young's Naut. Dict.*

companionable (kom-pan'yon-a-bl), *a.* [*< companion¹ + -able*.] Fitted for good-fellowship; qualified or inclined to be agreeable in company; sociable.

A companionable sadness. I. Walton, *Donne*.

I never found the companion that was so companionable as solitude.

Thoreau, *Walden*, p. 147.

companionableness (kom-pan'yon-a-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being companionable; sociableness.

He [Sir J. Wagstaff] had a great companionableness in his nature.

Clarendon, *Great Rebellion*, xiv.

companionably (kom-pan'yon-a-bli), *adv.* In a companionable manner. *Clarendon*.

companion-ladder (kom-pan'yon-lad'ér), *n.* The steps or ladder on a ship leading from the poop-deck or quarter-deck to the cabin.

companionless (kom-pan'yon-less), *a.* [*< companion¹ + -less*.] Having no companion.

A phantom among men, companionless

As the last cloud of an expiring storm.

Shelley, *Adonais*, xxxi.

I, the last, go forth companionless.

Tennyson, *Morte d'Arthur*.

companionship (kom-pan'yon-ship), *n.* [*< companion¹ + -ship*.] 1. The state or fact of being a companion; fellowship; association; company; especially, good-fellowship.

'Tis Alcibiades, and some twenty horse,

All of companionship. Shak., *T. of A.*, i. 1.

He never seemed to avail himself of my sympathy other than by mere companionship.

Irring.

2. In printing, an association of compositors engaged in setting up one work or more, under the management of a clicker.

companionway (kom-pan'yon-wä), *n.* [*< companion² + way*.] The staircase at the entrance to a ship's cabin.

company (kum'pa-ni), *n.*; pl. *companies* (-niz). [Early mod. *E.* also *compaignie*; < *ME. compaignye*, *compaignie*, *compaignie*, etc., < *OF. compaignie*, *compaignie*, *compaignie*, etc., *F. compaignie* (> *D. compaignie* = *Dan.*

Sw. kompani, in senses 6, 7, 9) = *Pr. companhia*, *compagnia*, mod. *coumpagna* = *Sp. compañía* = *Pg. companhia* = *It. compagnia*, < *ML. *compagnia*; cf. *companium*, and *companies*, also *companis*, a mess, a company taking meals together (later *ML. compagna*, any company), < *L. com-*, together, + *panis*, bread: see *pantry*. Cf. *companion¹* and *companionage*. Hence (from *E.*) *Hind. kampni*, (from *It.*) *Turk. qompanya*, company.] 1†. Friendship; an act pertaining to or befitting a friend or companion.

This which thou dost for company.

Chaucer, *Troilus*, iii. 396.

2. A person or persons conjoined to or associated with another or others in any way; one or more having or coming into companionship with another or others: as, choose your company carefully; to meet company on the road.

The Frenchman resisted and drew his sword: with that company came in and disarmed him.

Winthrop, *Hist. New England*, II. 220.

3. Consort of persons one with another; companionship; fellowship; association: as, to fall into company with a stranger.

Some of us are gentlemen,

Such as the fury of ungobern'd youth

Thrust from the company of awful men.

Shak., *T. G. of V.*, iv. 1.

Brethren, farewell; your company along

I will not wish. Milton, *S. A.*, l. 1413.

4. An assemblage or consociation of persons or, rarely, of animals; any associated or related aggregate, indefinitely.

A nation and a company of nations shall be of thee.

Gen. xxxv. 11.

I have compared thee . . . to a company of horses.

Cant. i. 9.

Forbear till this company be passed.

Shak., *L. L. L.*, i. 2.

5. A body of persons associated for friendly intercourse, conversation, or pleasure: as, a small company to dinner. Specifically—(a) Guests at a person's house; persons entertained: often used of a single person.

I believe, Lady Sneerwell, here's company coming.

Sheridan, *School for Scandal*, i. 1.

(b) A body or collection of companions; a social or congenial assemblage; society collectively.

A crowd is not company, and faces are but a gallery of pictures, where there is no love.

Bacon, *Friendship*.

Conversation with the best company of both sexes.

Dryden.

Nature has left every man a capacity of being agreeable, though not of shining in company.

Swift, *Conversation*.

6. A number of persons united for performing or carrying on anything jointly: as, a company of players; an insurance company; the East India Company. In business, a company is generally composed of a considerable number of shareholders, who delegate the control of its affairs to certain officers; a smaller association, each of whose members shares in its management, or invests capital in it by special contract, is called a *partnership*.

7. A member or the members of a firm so designated without being named in the style or title of the firm: usually abbreviated when written: as, Messrs. Smith & Co.—8. More specifically, in London, an ancient guild or incorporation of trade: as, "high in office in the Goldsmiths' company." *Dickens*.—9. *Milit.*, a subdivision of an infantry regiment or battalion, corresponding to a troop of cavalry or a battery of artillery, consisting of from 60 to 100 men, and commanded by a captain. In the British army the company is subdivided into four sections, and each company has its own arms and accoutrement chest, and keeps its own books. In the United States army infantry companies in time of war are expected to show about 100 men. A regiment of infantry has 10 companies, and each company has a captain and two lieutenants. In the German army a company numbers about 250 men, under a captain, who is mounted.

10. *Naut.*: (a) The crew of a ship, including the officers. (b) A fleet.—11†. A number or collection of things. [Rare.]

There is a great company of faire galleries.

Coryat, *Crudities*, I. 121.

There was also a company of deer's feet, stuck up in the houses.

Mourt's Journal, in App. to New England's

[Memorial, p. 352.]

Companies Act, an English statute of 1862, frequently amended in later years, which provides for the formation, management, and winding up of business associations other than partnerships.—**Companies' Clauses Act**, an English statute of 1845 (8 and 9 Vict., c. 16), embodying the provisions relating to the constitution and management of corporations, usually included in acts creating such corporations, for the purpose of avoiding the necessity of repeating them in future legislation and of insuring uniformity.—**Company fund**. See *fund*.—**Company of moneyers**. See *moneyer*.—**Independent company**, a small body of irregular or militia soldiers, under a captain, not attached to any regiment.—**Limited company**, or **company limited**, a company formed under a law limiting the liability of its members for the debts and

obligations incurred by the company to a specific amount, as the amount of capital subscribed by each member.—**Livery companies**, guilds of London founded in the middle ages: so called on account of their adoption of particular liveries or costumes.—**Ship's company**, the men and officers of a ship.—**To bear** (any one) **company**, to accompany; to attend; go with.

His faithful dog shall bear him company.

Pope, *Essay on Man*, i. 112.

To be good company, to be an agreeable companion.—**To keep company**, to consort together.

Day and night did we keep company. Shak., *T. N.*, v. 1.

To keep (a person) **company**. (a) To accompany; attend; associate with; remain with for companionship.

Well, keep me company but two years more,

Thou shalt not know the sound of thine own tongue.

Shak., *M. of V.*, i. 1.

(b) To associate with as a lover or suitor.—**To keep company with**. (a) To associate with; make a companion of; accompany.

Thou see'st my love, that will keep company

With thee in tears; hide nothing, then, from me.

Beau. and Fl., *Maid's Tragedy*, iii. 2.

(b) To frequent the society of as a suitor or sweetheart: as, to keep company with a girl. [Colloq.]

My sister Hannah and the young man who was keeping

company with her went too.

S. O. Jewett, *Deephaven*, p. 137.

= *Syn. 4.* Assembly, collection, group, gathering, crowd, band, horde, crew, gang, troop.
company[†] (kum'pa-ni), *v.* [*< company, n.* Cf. *accompany*, from which *company, v.*, is in part derived by aphesis.] *I. trans.* 1. To accompany; attend; go with; be companion to.

The soldier that did company these three.

Shak., *Cymbeline*, v. 5.

I know your goodness companies your greatness.

Fletcher (and another), *Queen of Corinth*, iii. 1.

2. To associate; join.

Ther didde mervellously well the xi knyghtes that with hem were companyed.

Martin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 388.

II. intrans. 1. To live in company; associate; consort or keep company.

And what shall we in this case do? Shall we company with them?

Latimer, *Sermon of the Plough*.

I wrote unto you in an epistle not to company with fornicators.

I Cor. v. 9.

2. To be a gay companion. *Spenser*.—3. To have sexual intercourse. *Bp. Hall*.

comparable (kom'pa-ra-bl), *a.* [= *F. Sp. comparable* = *Pg. comparavel* = *lt. comparabile*, < *L. comparabilis*, < *comparare*, compare: see *compare¹, v.*] 1. Capable of being compared.—2. Worthy of comparison; being of equal regard; worthy to be ranked with.

A man comparable with any of the captains of that age.

Knolles, *Hist. Turks*.

In his assumption of infallibility, and his measures for enforcing conformity, Calvin was a pope comparable with any who issued bulls from the Vatican.

H. Spencer, *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVIII. 369.

comparableness (kom'pa-ra-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being comparable.

comparably (kom'pa-ra-bli), *adv.* In a manner or degree worthy to be compared, or of equal regard. *Wotton*.

compare (kom'pa-rät), *n.* [*< L. comparatus*, pp. of *comparare*, compare: see *compare¹, v.*] One of two things compared to the other. *Dal-garno*.

comparison (kom'pa-rä'shon), *n.* [*< L. comparatio(n-)*, a preparing, a providing for, < *comparare*, pp. *comparatus*, prepare, provide, arrange: see *compare²*.] Provision; the act of providing or making ready. *Cockeram*.

comparative (kom-par-a-ti'val or kom-par'a-ti-val), *a.* [*< comparative + -al*.] In gram., of the comparative degree.

comparative (kom-par-a-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= *G. comparativ* = *Dan. Sw. komparativ* = *F. comparatif* = *Pr. comparatiu* = *Sp. Pg. It. comparativo*, < *L. comparativus*, < *comparatus*, pp. of *comparare*, compare: see *compare¹, v.*] 1. Estimated by comparison; not positive or absolute; relative.

The blossom is a positive good: the remove of it, to give place to the fruit, a comparative good.

Bacon.

If they were not in a state of knowledge and virtue, they were at least in one of comparative innocence.

Marg. Fuller, *Woman in 19th Cent.*, p. 133.

2. Proceeding by comparison; founded on comparison; especially, founded on the comparison or the parallel pursuit of different branches of the same science or study: as, *comparative anatomy*; *comparative grammar*.

The use of the comparative method, long ago applied superficially and partially to History, has now become, owing to its employment in other fields of work, far more valuable and remunerative.

Stubbs, *Medieval and Modern Hist.*, p. 46.

3. Making use of comparison or the comparative method. [Rare.]

At the first attainable period of our knowledge of it (language), whether by actual record or by the inferences of the comparative student, it is in a state of almost endless subdivision.

Whitney, *Life and Growth of Lang.*, p. 175.

4. Having the power of comparing; capable of noting similarities and differences.

Beauty is not known by an eye or nose: it consists in a symmetry, and it is the comparative faculty which notes it. *Glauville, Scep. Sci.*

5. In *gram.*, implying comparison; denoting a higher degree of a quality, relation, etc., as belonging to one object or set of objects as compared with another. Applied to derived adjective-forms like *greater, smaller, blacker*, or (much more rarely) to adverb-forms like *oftener, sooner*; such are called *comparative adjectives* or *adverbs*, or they are said to be in or of the *comparative degree*; the primitives *great, often*, etc., being called, in relation to them, *positives*, or of the *positive degree*, and the derived forms *greatest, oftentimes*, etc., *superlatives*, or of the *superlative degree*. See these words, and *comparison*. — **Comparative anatomy.** See *anatomy*. — **Comparative clause**, a clause introduced by or containing a comparative conjunction. — **Comparative conjunction**, a conjunction expressing equality or difference of degree. The comparative conjunctions are *as* (preceded by a correlative *so* or *another as*, or used in combinations, for instance, *just as, in the same measure as, as if, etc.*) and *than*. — **Comparative grammar.** See *grammar*. — **Comparative inference**, in *logic*, an inference which compares two terms with each other by comparing each with a third or middle term. — **Comparative method**, *philology, psychology*, etc. See the nouns. — **Comparative question**, in *logic*, a question that asks which of two subjects possesses a given character in the higher degree.

II. n. 1†. One who makes comparisons or sarcasms; one who affects wit; a scoffer.

Gave his countenance . . .
To laugh at glibbing boys, and stand the push
Of every beardless vain comparative. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., iii. 2.

2†. One who is equal or pretends to be an equal; a rival; a competitor.

Gerard ever was
His full comparative. *Beau. and Fl.*, Four Plays in One.

3. In *gram.*, the comparative degree, or a word expressing it. See I., 5.

comparatively (kəm-par'a-tiv-ly), *adv.* 1. In comparison; by comparison; according to estimate made by comparison; not positively, absolutely, or in itself; relatively.

The good or evil which is removed may be esteemed good or evil *comparatively*, and not positively or simply. *Bacon*.

Specifically—2. By the comparative method of investigation.

How much to the advantage of our general culture it would be if the study of languages . . . were *comparatively* prosecuted. *Haeckel, Evol. of Man (trans.)*, II. 24.

comparativist (kəm-par'a-tiv-ist), *n.* [*comparative* + *-ist*.] One who employs or advocates the comparative method of study or investigation. [Rare.]

The old *comparativists*, . . . regardless of the inconsistency of English spelling, always inquire, "If Arkansas is Arkansas, why is not Kansas Kansas?" *Science*, X. 108.

comparator (kəm-pā-rā-tor), *n.* [*LL. comparator*, a comparer, < *L. comparare*, pp. *comparatus*, compare: see *compare*, v.] An apparatus for making comparisons; especially, an instrument for comparing the lengths of nearly equal bars, either from end to end or between lines engraved upon them. The usual optical comparator has two microscopes, firmly attached to a bar or something of that sort, with their focal planes coincident and furnished with filar micrometers, whose screws lie virtually in one right line. There is also a carriage moving at right angles to the screws, so as to bring first one bar and then another under the microscopes. In Saxton's comparator a beam of light is caused to fall on a mirror delicately supported on its axis, round which a very fine chain is wound, the other end being attached to a lever provided with a spring in such a way that the mirror is turned one way or the other as the bar contracts or expands, or is replaced by a shorter or longer bar. The mirror throws the beam upon a large scale at some distance, where it indicates by a large movement the very minute movements of the mirror. One form of color-comparator employs a glass prism, which may be filled with a colored liquid, and a series of glass tubes containing colored solutions of known tints and shades.

compare¹ (kəm-pār'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *compared*, ppr. *comparing*. [= *F. comparer* = *Fr. Sp. Pg. comparar* = *It. comparare*, < *L. comparare*, *comparare*, connect in pairs, join, match, put together, compare (cf. *compar*, *compar*, like or equal to another), < *com-*, together, with, + *par*, equal (see *par*, *pair*, *peer*², *compeer*¹); a diff. word from *L. comparare*, prepare, make ready, furnish: see *compare*².] I. *trans.* 1. To note the similarities and differences of (two or more things); bring together for the purpose of noting points of likeness and difference: used absolutely or followed by *with*, and sometimes by *to*: as, to compare two pieces of cloth.

They, measuring themselves by themselves, and comparing themselves among themselves, are not wise. 2 Cor. x. 12.

To compare

Great things with small. *Milton*, P. L., II. 921.

The doctrines of this religion, though in many respects very pure and even philosophical, when compared to the depraved and gross superstitions of India and Africa, yet inculcate the most absolute Fatalism. *Brougham*.

2. To liken; parallel; represent as similar or analogous in any respect, for the purpose of illustration: with *to* governing the secondary object.

Solon compared the people to the sea, and orators and counsellors to the winds; for that the sea would be calm and quiet if the winds did not trouble it. *Bacon*, *Apophthegms*.

To me it appears no unjust simile to compare the affairs of this great continent to the mechanism of a clock. *Washington*, quoted in Bancroft's *Hist. Const.*, I. 282.

3. In *gram.*, to affect (an adjective or an adverb) so as to form the degrees of comparison; form or name the positive, comparative, and superlative degrees of (an adjective or adverb). See *compare*, 5.—Not to be compared with, having no marked similarity to; very different from; especially, very inferior to in respect of certain qualities.

All which you forsake is not to be compared with a little of that that I am seeking to enjoy. *Bunyan*, *Pilgrim's Progress*, p. 87.

= *Syn. Compare*, *Compare* to *compare* with, *Contrast*. Two things are compared in order to note the points of resemblance and difference between them; they are contrasted in order to note the points of difference. When one thing is compared to another, it is to show that the first is like the second, as, in Luke xv., the sinner is compared to a lost sheep, etc.; when one thing is compared with another, it is to show either difference or similarity, especially difference: as, the treatment of the Indians by Penn may be compared with the treatment of them by other colonists of America. *Compare* and *contrast* imply equality in the things examined; *compare* to and *compare* with do not, the object of the verb being the principal subject of thought.

Compare our faces, and be judge yourself.

Shak., K. John, I. 1.

Goethe compared translators to carriers, who convey good wine to market, though it gets unaccountably watered by the way. *T. W. Higginson*, *Oldport*, p. 202.

Compare dead happiness with living woe;
Think that thy babes were fairer than they were,
And he that slew them fouler than he is. *Shak.*, Rich. III., iv. 4.

All this luxury of worship has nowhere such value as in the chapels of monasteries, where one finds it contrasted with the ascetic ménage of the worshippers. *H. James, Jr.*, *Trans. Sketches*, p. 306.

II. *intrans.* 1. To bear comparison; exhibit likeness, equality, etc.; be held like or equal.

No mortal can with Him compare.

The allied leagues were broken up: Rome stood forth more distinctly than ever as the one great city amidst a crowd of allies and enemies, none of whom singly could compare with her. *E. A. Freeman*, *Amer. Lects.*, p. 317.

2†. To vie.

And, with her beauty, bountie did compare,
Whether of them in her should have the greater share. *Spenser*, F. Q., IV. iii. 39.

compare¹ (kəm-pār'), *n.* [*compare*¹, v.] 1. Comparison. [Poetical.]

Sorrow, for his sake, is found

A joy beyond compare.

Cowper, *Love Increased by Suffering (trans.)*.

2†. Simile; similitude; illustration by comparison.

Their rhymes,

Full of protest, of oath, and big compare,

Want smiles. *Shak.*, T. and C., iii. 2.

My mistress' eyes are nothing like the sun;
Coral is far more red than her lips' red; . . .

And yet, by heaven, I think my love as rare
As any she belied with false compare. *Shak.*, *Sonnets*, cxxx.

3†. One who or that which is like; an equal.

I would your grace would quit them from your sight,

That dare presume to look on Jove's compare.

Greene and Lodge, *Looking Glass for Lond. and Eng.*

compare² (kəm-pār'), *v. t.* [*L. comparare*, prepare, make ready, provide, furnish, < *com-*, together, + *parare*, prepare: see *pare*. Cf. *comparison*.] To prepare; procure; get.

But both from backe and belly still did spare,

To fill his bags, and riches to compare.

Spenser, F. Q., I. iv. 28.

comparer (kəm-pār'ēr), *n.* One who compares. *Sp. Lavington*.

comparison (kəm-par'i-sqn), *n.* [*ME. comparison*, < *OF. comparaisun*, *F. comparation* = *Pr. comparaso* = *Sp. comparacion* = *Pg. comparação* = *It. comparazione*, < *L. comparatio* (n-), a comparison, < *comparare*, pp. *comparatus*, compare: see *compare*¹, v.] 1. The act of comparing; transition of thought or observation from one object to another, for the dis-

covery of their likeness or unlikeness; the study or investigation of relations.

So far from *comparison* being in any way peculiar to Biological science, it is, I think, the essence of every science. *Huxley*, *Lay Sermons*, p. 80.

This power of *comparison* gives definiteness and clearness to thought; we never can understand anything well but by comparing it with something else.

J. F. Clarke, *Self-Culture*, p. 134.

2. An act of comparing; a comparative estimate or statement; a consideration of likeness or difference in regard to particular persons or things.

Odyous of olde been *comparisons*.

Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 22.

Yet, after all comparisons of truth, . . .

As true as Trolius shall crown up the verse.

Shak., T. and C., iii. 2.

And half asleep she made comparison

Of that and these to her own faded self.

Tennyson, *Geraint*.

3. Comparable state, condition, or character; any relation of similitude or resemblance; capability of being compared; power of comparing: as, the one is so much superior to the other that there is no comparison between them.

On Sundays and Holydays, let Divinity be the sole Object of your Speculation, in comparison whereof all other Knowledge is but Cobweb Learning. *Hoswell*, *Letters*, I. v. 9.

Who is left among you that saw this house in her first glory? And how do you see it now? Is it not in your eyes in comparison of it as nothing? *Hag.* II. 3.

[It] was to their hearts a griefe beyond comparison, to lose all they had in that manner.

Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's True Travels*, II. 76.

4. Something with which another thing is compared; a similitude, or illustration by similitude; a parallel.

Whereunto shall we liken the kingdom of God? or with what *comparison* shall we compare it? *Mark* iv. 30.

The tints are such

As may not find comparison on earth. *Shelley*.

5. In *gram.*, the variation of an adjective or (much more rarely) adverb to express a higher and the highest degree of what is denoted by the adjective or adverb. The degrees expressed thus in English, and in most of the languages related with English, are three (including as first the primitive word): *positive* (so called by antithesis to the others), as *strong, weak, often*; *comparative*, as *stronger, weaker, oftener*; and *superlative*, as *strongest, weakest, oftentimes*. Adjectives not admitting this variation, and many adverbs, express like degrees by prefixing the comparative adverbs *more* and *most*: as, *more glorious, most glorious; more weakly, most weakly*; and such phrases often receive, less properly, the same names as the forms of equivalent value.

6. In *rhet.*, the considering of two things with regard to some quality or characteristic which is common to them both, as the likening of a hero to a lion in courage.

I will let our figure enjoy his best beknownen name, and call him still in all ordinary cases the figure of *comparison*. *Puttenham*, *Arte of Eng. Poetrie*, p. 196.

7. In *phren.*, one of the reflecting faculties, whose supposed function is to give the power of perceiving resemblances and differences or other analogies, and to produce a tendency to compare one thing with another. See *phrenology*.—**Double comparison**, the comparing of two things with each other through the medium with which each is compared.—*Syn.* 4 and 6. *Metaphor, Allegory*, etc. See *simile*.

comparison¹, *v. t.* [*ME. comparisunen*, < *sounnen*; < *comparison*, n.] To compare.

Thus *comparisunen*, kryst the kyndom of heuene,

To this frelych testis that tele arn [many are] to called.

Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 161.

Thilke selve noubre of yeres . . . ne may not certes ben *comparisunen* to the perdurabylte that is endeles.

Chaucer, *Boethius*, ii. prose 7.

compart¹ (kəm-pärt'), *v. t.* [*OF. compartir* = *Sp. Pg. compartir* = *It. compartire*, < *ML. compartire*, divide, partition, *L. dep. compartiri*, share, < *com-*, together (among), + *partire*, dep. *partiri*, divide, < *par(t)-*, part: see *part*.] To divide; mark out into parts or subdivisions. [Rare.]

The crystal surface is *comparted* all,

In niches verg'd with rubies.

Glover, *Athenaid*, iv.

compart² (kəm-pärt'), *n.* [*com-* + *part*. Cf. *Sp. Pg. compart*, a joint party in a lawsuit.] A part existing along with others; an element; a fellow-member; a part.

Comparts of the same substance.

J. Scott, *Practical Discoveries*, xxii.

compartment¹ (kəm-pärt'i-ment), *n.* [*F.*: see *compartment*.] Same as *compartment*.

Allowing four feet diameter to the whole [shield], each of the twelve compartments may be of ten or eleven inches in depth. *Pope*, *Shield of Achilles*.

compartimento (kom-pär-ti-men'tō), *n.*; pl. *compartimenti* (-ti). [It.: see *compartiment*.] One of the sixteen conventional territorial divisions into which the provinces of modern Italy are grouped.

compartitiō (kom-pär-tish'ōn), *n.* [*< ML. compartitiō(n), < compartire, pp. compartitus, divide: see comparti.*] 1. The act of dividing into parts; specifically, in *arch.*, the division or disposition of the whole ground-plan of an edifice into its various apartments.

Their temples and amphitheatres needed no *compartitiō*.
Sir H. Wotton, Elem. of Architect.

2. A division; the part divided; a separate part. *Sir H. Wotton; Sir T. Browne.*

compartiment (kōm-pärt'ment), *n.* [Formerly *compartement, compartiment, < F. compartiment = Sp. compartimento, compartimento = Pg. It. compartimento, < ML. *compartimentum, < compartire, divide, partition: see comparti.*] 1. A part separated from the adjoining parts by a partition or other mechanical means: as, the *compartiments* of a steamship or of a European railway-carriage.

There was a train just stopping, and she opened the door of one of the *compartiments* and entered it. *Mrs. Riddell.*

2. In *art*, a panel; a cartouche; a coffer; any portion of a work or design separated from the rest by a frame or molding, by being raised or sunk, or in any other way, especially to receive an inscription or a decoration of any kind: as, the *compartments* of a coffered ceiling; the small sculptured *compartments* of the portals of the cathedral of Amiens. See *cut under calendar*.

The square will make you ready for all manner of *compartiments*, bases, pedestals, and buildings.
Peascham, Compleat Gentleman.

There are some mezzo-relievs as big as the life, the storie is of y^e Heathen Gods, emblems, *compartments*, &c.
Keelyn, Diary, Jan. 8, 1666.

About twenty feet from the ground, there is a *compartiment* cut on the pillar which seems to have been intended for an inscription, but there is no sign of any letters.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. 107.

3. Specifically, in *her.*, any partition or division of the field.—*Compartiment ceiling.* See *ceiling*.—*Compartiment tiles*, in *arch.*, tiles of different colors so arranged as to form *compartments*.—*Water-tight compartiment*, a division of a ship's hull, or other subaqueous structure, so shut off from other parts that water admitted to these parts cannot enter it from them. See *bulk-head*.

compartner (kōm-pärt'nēr), *n.* [*< com- + partner. Cf. copartner and compart.*] A sharer; a copartner. *Bp. Pearson.*

Neither could he beleue that the French King, being his . . . sworn *compartner* in that voyage, would vter any such words.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 28.

compartnership (kōm-pärt'nēr-ship), *n.* [*< compartner + -ship.*] Copartnership.

My wife's *compartnership*. *Ford, Perkin Warbeck, iv. 3.*

compasant (kom'pā-zant), *n.* A corruption of *corpasant*.

compass (kum'pas), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *compasse*; *< ME. compas, compas, a circle, circuit, limit, form, a mathematical instrument (also contrivance, cunning: see compass, v., 4), = D. Dan. kompas = G. kompass = Sw. kompass, a mariners' compass, < OF. compas, F. compas = Pr. Sp. compas = Pg. compasso, compaso = It. compasso, < ML. compassus, a circle, a circuit, < L. com-, together, + passus, a pace, step, later a pass, way, route: see pass, pace.*] 1. A circle. *Chaucer.*

In myddes of that Chirche is a *Compass*, in the whiche Joseph of Aramathie leyde the Body of oure Lord, when he had taken him down of the Croys: and there he wasched the Woundes of oure Lord: and that *Compass*, seye men, is the myddes of the World. *Mandeville, Travels, p. 79.*

Specifically.—2. The circle of the earth.

All rounde the *compass* though man be sekyng,
In all the worlde so noble king is noght
As the kyng of France, certes, to be thought.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 6270.

3. A passing round or in a circle; a circular course; a circuit; round; circumference.

Men gon be the See Ocean, be many Yles, unto an Yle that is clept Nacumera; that is a gret Yle and good and fayr: and it is in *kompass* aboute more than a 1000 Myle.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 196.

Time is come round,
And where I did begin, there shall I end;
My life is run his *compass*. *Shak., J. C., v. 3.*

Taking leave of Cadenham, where we had ben long and nobly entertain'd, we went a *compass* into Leicestershire.
Keelyn, Diary, July 31, 1664.

4. Range or extent within limits; hence, limit or boundary; limits.

O Juliet, I already know thy grief;
It strains me past the *compass* of my wits.
Shak., R. and J., iv. 1.

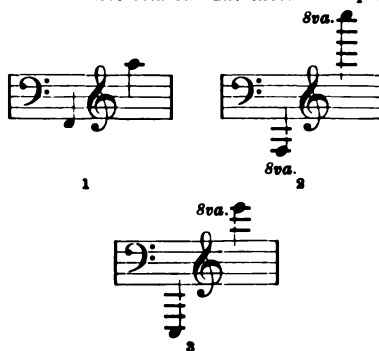
And in that *compass* all the world contains.

Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, II.

In the *compass* of three little words.

Tennyson, Gardener's Daughter.

5. In *music*, the total range or number of tones which a given voice or instrument is capable of producing. The compass of a single voice is usually from two to three octaves. The effective compass of a



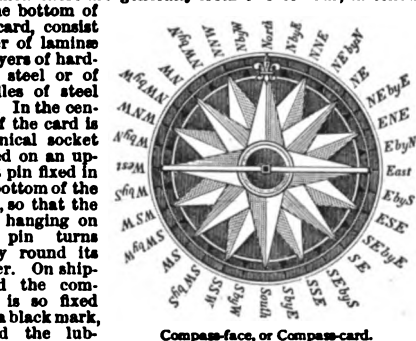
mixed chorus is about three octaves and two tones (1); but exceptional singers extend this about an octave up and down. The compass of the modern pianoforte is usually seven octaves and three tones (2). The compass of the modern orchestra is about six octaves (3).

6. Contrivance; scheme; plotting; plan.

Maugre Juno, Eneas,
For al hir sleight and hir *compass*,
Achieved al his adventure.

Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 462.

7. An instrument used to indicate the magnetic meridian, or the direction of objects with reference to that meridian. The mariners' or ship's compass consists of three parts, viz., the bowl, the card, and the needle. The bowl, which contains the card and needle, is usually a hemispherical brass receptacle, suspended by two concentric brass rings (called *gimbals*) in such a manner that the bowl is kept in a horizontal position, notwithstanding the motion of the ship. The circular card is divided into 32 equal parts by lines drawn from the center to the circumference, the points of intersection with the circumference (or the radial lines, or *rhumbs*, themselves) being called the *points of the compass*. The intervals between the points are also divided into halves and quarters. The whole circumference is divided into 360 degrees; consequently, the angle between any two adjoining points is 11° 15'. The four principal divisions (dividing the circumference into four equal parts) are called the *cardinal points*, viz., north, east, south, and west. The names of the others are compounded of these; and if the direction or bearing referred to lies between any two points, quarter or half points are added, as N. E. by E. & E.; or it is expressed in degrees, as south 42° west. The needles, of which there are generally from two to four, fastened to the bottom of the card, consist either of laminæ or layers of hardened steel or of bundles of steel wire. In the center of the card is a conical socket poised on an upright pin fixed in the bottom of the bowl, so that the card hanging on the pin turns freely round its center. On ship-board the compass is so fixed that a black mark, called the lubber's line, coincides with an imaginary line parallel to the keel of the ship, and the point of the compass-card which is directly against this line indicates the direction of the ship's head. The indication is, however, subject to a certain modification, owing to the variation of the magnetic meridian (see *variation*) and the deviation of the needle caused by the iron in the ship (see *deviation of the compass, under deviation*). The regulation compass in the United States navy, and the one also used on many mail-steamers, is known as Ritchie's liquid compass, in which the card is a skeleton, and the bowl, having a glass top, after being filled with a fluid composed of about one third alcohol and two thirds water, is hermetically sealed.



Compass-face, or Compass-card.

Our Course by Stars above we cannot know,
Without the *Compass* too below.
Cowley, Reason, st. 5.

8. A mathematical instrument for describing circles, or for measuring figures, distances between two points, etc.: commonly in the plural. Compasses consist of two pointed legs, movable on a joint or pivot, and are usually so made that the points can be detached for the insertion of a pen- or pencil-holder, an extension of the leg, etc. Also called *dividers*. (See *bowl-compasses*, below.)

In his hand,
He took the golden *compasses*, prepared
In God's eternal store, to circumscribe
This universe, and all created things.
Milton, P. L., vii. 225.

9. In *zool.*, the radius of the dentary apparatus of a sea-urchin. See *radius*, and *cut under lan-*

tern.—10. In *archery*, elevation of the arrow in shooting.

Well acquainted with what *compass* his arrows would require in their flight. *Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 124.*

Amplitude compass. See *amplitude*.—**Azimuth compass.** See *azimuth*.—**Boat-compass**, a small compass for use in boats.—**Bow-compasses**, the name given to several instruments for measuring distances, describing arcs, etc., having the two legs united at the top by a bow or spring, so as to tend to move apart, the distance between the legs being adjusted by means of a screw and nut.—**Bullet-compasses**, compasses having a sphere at the end of one leg, which can be set in a hole; club-compasses.—**Dumb compass** (*naut.*), an apparatus for taking bearings, consisting of a compass-card painted on wood or canvas or engraved on metal, and sometimes furnished with an alidade or sight-vanes. The point of the compass toward which the ship heads being adjusted on a line parallel with the ship's keel, the bearings of surrounding objects are easily determined.—**Extended compass**, in *music*, the range of a voice or of an instrument which goes beyond the ordinary limit.—**Fly of the mariners' compass.** See *fly*.—**Hair-compasses**, compasses having a spring attached to the upper part of the inside of one of the legs, and pressing outward against the lower part of the other, thus constantly tending to keep the legs apart. By means of a finely threaded screw the spring can be compressed or relaxed with the utmost nicety, and the distance of the legs regulated to a hair's-breadth.—**Millwrights' compass**, a tool for laying off the dress on the face of a millstone.—**Napier's compasses**, a draftsman's pocket-compasses, having a point and pencil pivoted to one leg, and a point and drawing-pen to the other. The legs are jointed so that the working ends can be folded inward when not in use.—**Oval compass**, a compass for describing ovals; an ellipsograph.—**Pair of compasses.** Same as *compass*, 8.—**Proportional compasses.** See *proportional*.—**Standard compass**, in a ship, a compass, generally the one used as the azimuth compass, to which others are referred to ascertain their errors, and by which the ship is navigated.—**Steering-compass**, a compass situated in front of the steering-wheel, by which the helmsman is guided.—**The trine compass**, probably, the equinoctial circle and two colures, or by synecdoche the universe; but the Trinity, according to Tyrrhitt; the threefold world, containing earth, sea, and heaven, according to Skeat.

The Eternal Love and Pees,
That of the *tryne compass* lord and gyde is,
Whom erthe and see and heven, out of relees,
Ay herien. *Chaucer, Second Nun's Tale, l. 45.*

To box the *compass*. See *box*, v.—To fetch a *compass*, to make a circuit or detour.

Landing at Syracuse, we tarried there three days. And from thence we fetched a *compass*, and came to Rhegium. *Acts xviii. 12, 13.*

To keep *compass*. (a) In *archery*, to observe a due elevation of the arrow in shooting.

She'll keep a surer *compass*; I have too strong a confidence to mistrust her.

Ford and Dekker, Witch of Edmonton, II. 2.

(b) To keep within bounds. *Nares.*

Some pressed the queen, that he [the fool] should come to her, undertaking for him that he should keep *compass*.
King James, Apophthegms, 1009.

Triangular compasses. See *triangular*.—**Within compass**, within bounds.

I speak much *within compass*; for the Savannas would at present feed 1000 Head of Cattle besides Goats.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 88.

compass (kum'pas), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *compasse*; *< ME. compassen, compassen, go around, make a circuit, draw a circle, contrive, intend, < OF. compasser, F. compasser = Pr. Pg. compassar = Sp. compassar = It. compassare; from the noun: see compass, n.*] 1. To stretch round; extend about so as to embrace; inclose; encircle; environ; surround.

With favour wilt thou *compass* him as with a shield.
Ps. v. 12.

Now, all the blessings
Of a glad father *compass* thee about!

Shak., Tempest, v. 1.

This parlor was lined with oak; fine, dark, glossy panels compassed the walls gloomily and grandly.
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, xi.

Compass'd by the inviolate sea.
Tennyson, To the Queen.

2. To go about or round; make the circuit of.

The seventh day ye shall *compass* the city seven times.

Joah. vi. 4.

3. To obtain; attain to; procure; gain; bring within one's power; accomplish.

'Tis but her picture I have yet beheld,
And that hath dazzled my reason's light: . . .
If I can check my erring love, I will;
If not, to *compass* her I'll use my skill.

Shak., T. G. of V., II. 4.

Earl Richard having given infinitely to *compass* his Advancement, looked to help himself again by the Place.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 85.

The man who strives to bring in a future state of things which is still so distant that none but himself sees it to be future, will certainly not *compass* his object.

E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 221.

4. To purpose; intend; imagine; plot; contrive. [Obsolete except as a legal term.]

And somme to dyvnye and dyvnye, numbres to kenne,
And craftely [skillfully] to *compassen*, and colours to make.
Piers Plowman (C), xlii. 241.

Compassing and imagining the death of the king are synonymous terms; *compass* signifying the purpose or design of the mind or will, and not, as in common speech, the carrying such design to effect. *Blackstone*.

5†. To canvass; reflect upon; ponder.

Many day he endur'd in his depe thoght,
And ay *compass* the cases in his elen hert.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 10115.

6. To bend in the form of a circle or curve; make circular or curved: as, to *compass* timber for a ship. [Obsolete except in carpentry.]

To be *compassed*, like a good bilbo, in the circumference of a peck. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iii. 5.

=Syn. 3. To achieve, bring about, effect, secure.

compass (kum'pas), *adv.* [Short for *in* (or *to*) a (or the) *compass*: see *compass*, n.] 1. In a compass or curve; in *archery*, at an elevation.

They were fastened on the right shoulder, and fell *compass* down the back in gracious folds.

B. Jonson, Masque of Hymen.

Shoot not so much *compass*; be brief, and answer me.
Shirley, Grateful Servant, v. 1.

Their arrows were all shot *compass*, so as our men, standing single, could easily see and avoid them.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 236.

2†. To the limit.

I have now lyued *compasses*, for Adams olde Apron must make Rue a new Kirtle.

Lyly, Euphues and his England, p. 323.

compassable (kum'pas-a-bl), *a.* [*< compass + -able.*] Capable of being compassed.

compass-board (kum'pas-bôrd), *n.* An upright board through which the neck-twines pass in certain forms of looms; a hole-board.

compass-bowl (kum'pas-bôl), *n.* Same as *compass-box*.

compass-box (kum'pas-boks), *n.* The glass-covered box containing the compass-needle and -card. See *compass*, 7.

compass-brick (kum'pas-brik), *n.* A brick having a curved face, used in the lining of wells and in other curved surfaces.

compass-card (kum'pas-kârd), *n.* The circular card belonging to a compass. See *compass*, 7.

compass-dial (kum'pas-di'al), *n.* A small sundial fitted into a box to be carried in the pocket, and so arranged that the gnomon of the dial may be adjusted to the meridian by means of an attached compass-needle.

compassed (kum'past), *p. a.* [Pp. of *compass*, v.] 1. Surrounded.—2. Obtained; accomplished; secured.

The weary years his race now having run,
The new begins his *compass* course anew.
Spenser, Sonnets, lxi.

3†. Round; arched.

Two fairer beasts might not elsewhere be found,
Although the *compass* world were sought around.
Spenser, Ruines of Time.

The *compassed* window. *Shak.*, T. and C., I. 2.

The tombs are not longer nor larger than fitting the included bodies, each of one stone higher at the head than feet, and *compass* above.
Sandys, Travels, p. 26.

compass-headed (kum'pas-hed'ed), *a.* In *arch.*, circular: as, "a *compass-headed* arch," *Weale*.

compassing (kum'pas-ing), *p. a.* [Pp. of *compass*, v.] In *ship-building*, incurvated, curved, or bent: as, *compassing* timbers. See *compass*, v. t., 6.

compassion (kom-pash'on), *n.* [*< ME. compassio*, *< OF. compassion*, *F. compassion* = *Pr. compassio* = *Sp. compasión* = *It. compassione*, *< LL. compassio(n-)*, sympathy, *< compati* (ML. **compatre*, *> It. compatire* = *Pr. F. compatir*), pp. *compassus*, suffer together with, *< L. com-*, together, + *pati*, suffer: see *passion*.] Literally, a suffering with another; hence, a feeling of sorrow or pity excited by the sufferings or misfortunes of another; sympathy; commiseration; pity.

He, being full of *compassion*, forgave their iniquity.
Pa. lxxviii. 38.

His majesty hath had more *compassion* of other men's necessities than of his own coffers.
Raleigh, Hist. World, Pref., p. 19.

Moved with *compassion* of my country's wrack.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iii. 1.

[Twice used in the plural in the authorized version of the Bible.

It is of the Lord's mercies that we are not consumed, because his *compassions* fail not. Lam. iii. 22.

Show mercy and *compassions* [compassion in the revised version] every man to his brother. Zech. vii. 9.]

=Syn. *Commiseration*, *Sympathy*, etc. (see *pity*), kindness, tenderness, clemency, fellow-feeling.

compassion (kom-pash'on), *v. t.* [*< compassion*, *n.*; = *F. compasioner*, etc.] To *compassionate*; pity; commiserate. [Obsolete or archaic.]

O heavens! can you hear a good man groan,
And not relent, or not *compassion* him?
Shak., Tit. And., iv. 1.

To whom shall I my case complain,
That may *compassion* my impatient grief?
Lady Pembroke (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 230).

Never are the human prerogatives so nobly displayed as when *compassioning* the wicked and weak.
Alcott, Table-Talk, p. 168.

compassionable (kom-pash'on-a-bl), *a.* [*< compassion + -able.*] Deserving of pity; pitiable. [Rare.]

He is for some time a raving maniac, and then falls into a state of gay and *compassionable* imbecility. *Crabbe*.

compassionary (kom-pash'on-â-ri), *a.* Compassionate. *Colgrave*.

compassionate (kom-pash'on-ât), *a.* and *n.* [*< compassion + -ate*]. Cf. *affectionate*, *passionate*, etc.] 1. *a.* 1. Characterized by compassion; full of compassion or pity; easily moved to sympathy by the sufferings, wants, or infirmities of others.

There never was any heart truly great and generous that was not also tender and *compassionate*. *South*, Sermons.

2†. Calling for or calculated to excite compassion; pitiable; pitiful.

Your case is truly a *compassionate* one.

Colman, English Merchant, v. 1.

Besides its ordinary signification, *compassionate* . . . [is] used to mean "of a nature to move pity."
F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 221.

3†. Complaining. [Rare.]

Nor. What is thy sentence, then, but speechless death,
Which robs my tongue from breathing native breath?
K. Rich. It boots thee not to be *compassionate*.

After our sentence plaining comes too late.
Shak., Rich. II., I. 3.

Compassionate allowance, a gratuity granted by the government to the widows, children, and other specified relatives of deceased British naval and military officers left in necessitous circumstances. =Syn. 1. Tender, merciful, soft, indulgent, kind, clement, gracious.

It† *n.* One who *compassionates*, pities, or commiserates. *W. Watson*.

compassionate (kom-pash'on-ât), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *compassionated*, ppr. *compassionating*. [*< compassion + -ate*]. To have compassion for; pity; commiserate.

I really *compassionate* this gentleman for his want of discernment in the choice of friends.

Goldsmith, Criticisms.

Compassionate the num'rous woes
I dare not e'en to thee disclose.

Cowper, Secrets of Divine Love (trans.).

compassionately (kom-pash'on-ât-li), *adv.* In a compassionate manner; with compassion; mercifully.

compassionateness (kom-pash'on-ât-nes), *n.* The quality of being compassionate.

compassionative (kom-pash'on-â-tiv), *a.* [*< compassionate*, *v.*, + *-ive*.] Same as *compassionate*.

Nor would hee have permitted his *compassionative* nature to imagine, etc.

Sir K. Digby, Obs. on Religio Medici, p. 12.

compassless (kum'pas-les), *a.* [*< compass + -less.*] Having no compass; wanting guidance. [Rare.]

compassment, *n.* [*< ME. compassement*, also *compacement*, *< OF. compassement*, *< compasser*, compass: see *compass*, v.] Contrivance; purpose; design; a carrying into execution; accomplishment. *Chaucer*.

Men may well preven be experience and sotyle *compassment* of Wyt, that xif a man fond passages be Schippes, that wolde go to serchen the World, men myghte go be Schippe alle aboute the World, and aboven and benethen.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 180.

compass-needle (kum'pas-nê-dl), *n.* The magnetized needle of a compass. See *compass*, 7.

compass-plane (kum'pas-plân), *n.* A carpenter's plane similar to a smoothing-plane, but having its under surface convex. It is used to form a concave surface.

compass-plant (kum'pas-plant), *n.* 1. A tall, coarse composite plant, *Silphium laciniatum*, common upon the western prairies of North America. It has large divided leaves, which stand vertically; the radical ones, especially, are disposed to place their edges north and south, whence the name. The two sides of the leaves are found to be nearly the same in structure and equally furnished with stomata. Also called *robin-weed*.

2. The *Lactuca scariola*, a European species of lettuce, similarly characterized.

compass-roof (kum'pas-rôf), *n.* A gable-roof constructed in such a way that a tie from the foot of each rafter meets the opposite rafter at a considerable distance above its foot.

compass-saw (kum'pas-sâ), *n.* A saw with a narrow blade, used to cut in a circle of moderate radius.

compass-signal (kum'pas-sig'nal), *n.* A signal denoting a point of the compass.

compass-timber (kum'pas-tim'bér), *n.* In *carp.*, curved or crooked timber.

compass-window (kum'pas-win'dô), *n.* In *arch.*, a bow-window or oriel the plan of which is a segment of a circle.

compass. An obsolete or occasional preterit and past participle of *compass*.

compariternity (kom-pâ-tér'ni-ti), *n.* [= *F. compariternité* = *Sp. compariternidad* = *Pg. compariternidade*, *< ML. compariternita(t)-s*, *< compater*, a godfather, *< L. com-*, with, + *pater* = *E. father*: see *com-* and *paternity*, and cf. *commere*.] The relation of a godfather.

Gossiped or *compariternity*, by the canon law, is a spiritual affinity. *Sir J. Davies*, State of Ireland.

compatibility (kom-pat-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*< compatible* (see *-bility*); = *F. compatibilité*, etc.] The quality of being compatible. (a) Consistency; the capacity of coexisting with something else.

The *compatibility* and concurrence of such properties in one thing. *Barrow*, Works, II. ix.

(b) Suitableness; congeniality: as, a *compatibility* of tempera. Also sometimes *compatibleness*.

compatible (kom-pat'i-bl), *a.* [*< F. compatible* = *Sp. compatible* = *Pg. compatível* = *It. compatibile*, compatible, concurable, *< ML. compatibilis* (in *compatibilis beneficium*, a benefice which could be held together with another one), *< LL. compati*, suffer with: see *compassion*, n.] 1. Capable of coexisting or being found together in the same subject; consistent; reconcilable: now followed by *with*, formerly sometimes by *to*.

The object of the will is such a good as is *compatible* to an intellectual nature. *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind.

Let us not . . . require . . . a union of excellencies not quite *compatible* with each other.

Sir J. Reynolds, Dia., xiv.

The maintenance of an essentially religious attitude of mind is *compatible* with absolute freedom of speculation on all subjects, whether scientific or metaphysical.

J. Fiske, Evolutionism, p. 274.

2. Capable of existing together in harmony; suitable; agreeable; congenial; congruous.

Not repugnant, but *compatible*.

Sir T. More, Works, p. 485.

Every man may claim the fullest liberty to exercise his faculties *compatible* with the possession of like liberty by every other man. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 94.

=Syn. Consistent (with), accordant (with), congruous (with), congenial (to), in keeping (with). For comparison, see *incompatible*.

compatibleness (kom-pat'i-bl-nes), *n.* Same as *compatibility*.

compatibly (kom-pat'i-bli), *adv.* In a compatible manner; fitly; suitably; consistently.

compatient (kom-pâ'shent), *a.* [*< ME. compaciens* = *It. compaciante*, *< LL. compatiens* (t-s), pp. of *compati*, suffer with: see *compassion*, n.] Suffering together.

Be ye *compacient*. *Wyclif*, 1 Pet. iii. 8 (Oxf.).

The same *compacient* and commoner fates.

Sir G. Buck, Hist. Rich. III.

compatriot (kom-pâ'tri-ôt), *n.* and *a.* [*< F. compatriote* = *Sp. Pg. compatriota*, *Sp. (obs.) compatrioto* = *It. compatriota*, *compatriotta*, *< ML. compatriota*, *compatriotus* (also *compatrianus*, *compatriensis*), *< L. com-*, together, + *LL. patriota*, a countryman: see *patriot*. Cf. *copatriot*.] 1. *n.* An inhabitant of the same country with another; a fellow-countryman.

The shipwrecked goods both of strangers and our own *compatriots*. *Bp. Hall*, Cases of Conscience, i. 4.

Clement VI., with his easy temper, was least likely to restrain that proverbial vice of popes— . . . nepotism. On his brothers, nephews, kindred, relatives, *compatriots*, were accumulated grants, benefices, promotions.

Milman, Latin Christianity, xii. 9.

II. *a.* 1. Of the same country. [Rare.]

To my *compatriot* youth
I point the high example of thy sons.
Akenside, Pleasures of Imagination, I.

2. Animated by love of a common country; united in patriotism; patriotic. [Rare.]

She [Britain] rears to freedom an undaunted race,
Compatriot, zealous, hospitable, kind.
Thomson, Liberty, v.

compatriotism (kom-pâ'tri-ôt-izm), *n.* [*< compatriot + -ism*; = *F. compatriotisme*.] The state of being a compatriot or fellow-countryman. *Quarterly Rev.*

compear (kom-pêr'), *v. i.* [Also *compeer*; = *It. comparire* = (with term. ult. *< L. -escere*) *F. comparatre* = *Pr. compareisser* = *Sp. Pg. comparecer*, appear before a judge, *< L. comparere*, *comparere*, appear, *< com-*, together, + *parere*, appear: see *appear*.] To appear; in *Scots law*,

to present one's self in a court in person or by counsel. [Obsolete except in legal use.]

Two elders, being called and *compeared*, acknowledged the testimonial was false and forged.

Quoted in *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IV. 126.

compearance (kom-pēr'ans), *n.* [*< compear + -ance; after OF. comparence, comparance, < ML. comparentia, compearance. Cf. appearance.*] Appearance; in *Scots law*, the appearance made for a defender by himself or by his counsel in an action. [Obsolete except in legal use.] — *Diet of compearance.* See *diet*².

compearer (kom-pēr'ēr), *n.* One who appears; in *Scots law*, an interlocutor by which one who conceives that he has an interest in an action, although not called as a party to it, is permitted to compear and sist himself as party to it. [Obsolete except in legal use.]

compeer¹ (kom-pēr'), *n.* [*< ME. compeer, compeere, comper, comper, < OF. *comper, F. compeer = Pr. compar, < L. compar, conpar, equal, an equal, a companion, < com-, with, + par, equal, > OF. per, pair, > E. peer² and pair, q. v. Cf. compare¹.*] One who is the peer of another; one who has equal rank or standing in any respect; an equal, especially as a companion or associate.

With him ther rood a gentil pardoner

Of Rouncivale, his frend and his comper.

Chaucer, Gen. Prolog. to C. T., l. 670.

He so grette [greeted] alle

Of his compers that he knew so curteisly & faire.

William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 370.

And him thus answer'd soon his bold compeer.

Milton, P. L., l. 127.

His [Lancelot's] dramatic compeers can almost be numbered on the fingers of one hand.

Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 47.

compeer² (kom-pēr'), *v. t.* [*< compeer¹, n.*] To equal; match; be equal with.

In my rights,

By me invested, he *compeers* the best.

Shak., Lear, v. 3.

compeer², *v. t.* See *compeer*.

compel (kom-pel'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *compelled*, ppr. *compelling*. [*< ME. compellen, < OF. compellir = Pr. Pg. compellir = Sp. compeler, compeller, < L. compellere, compellere, compel, urge, drive together, < com-, together, + pellere, pp. pulsus, drive: see pell³, pulse¹. Hence compulsion, compulsory, etc. Cf. expel, impel, repel.*] 1. To drive or urge with force or irresistibly; constrain; oblige; coerce, by either physical or moral force: as, circumstances *compel* us to practise economy.

Go out into the highways and hedges, and *compel* them to come in, that my house may be filled. Luke xiv. 23.

I am almost of opinion that we should force you to accept the command, as sometimes the Pretorian bands have *compelled* their captains to receive the empire.

Dryden, Ded. of Ess. on Dram. Poesy.

2. To subject; force to submit; subdue.

I *compel* all creatures to my will. Tennyson, Geraint.

Nothing can rightly *compel* a simple and brave man to a vulgar sadness. Thoreau, Walden, p. 142.

3. To take by force or violence; wrest; extort. [Rare.]

The subjects' grief

Comes through commissions, which *compel* from each

The sixth part of his substance. Shak., Hen. VIII., l. 2.

His words and actions are his own and honour's,

Not bought, nor *compell'd* from him. Fletcher, Double Marriage, iii. 3.

4. To drive together; unite by force; gather in a crowd or company; herd. [A Latinism, and rare.]

Wyld beastes in yron yokes he would *compell*.

Spenser, F. Q., i. vi. 26.

Attended by the chiefs who fought the field,

(Now friendly mix'd, and in one troop *compell'd*.)

Dryden, Pal. and Arc., iii. 720.

5. To overpower; overcome; control. [Rare.]

But easy sleep their weary limbs *compelled*. Dryden.

compellable (kom-pel'ā-bli), *a.* [*< compel + -able.*] Capable of being or liable to be compelled or constrained.

No man being *compellable* to confess publicly any sin before Novatian's time. Hooker, Eccles. Polity, vi. 4.

Joint tenants are *compellable* by writ of partition to divide their lands. Blackstone.

compellably (kom-pel'ā-bli), *adv.* By compulsion. Todd.

compellation (kom-pe-lā'shon), *n.* [*< L. compellatio(n)-, < compellare, compellare, pp. compellatus, compellatus, accost, address, reproach, freq. of compellere, compellere, urge: see compel.*] A distinguishing form of address or salutation; a characteristic appellation or denomination.

That name and *compellation* of little flock doth not comfort, but deject my devotion.

Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, l. 58.

Metaphorical *compellations*.

Milton, Apology for Smectymnua.

The peculiar *compellation* of the kings of France is by "Sire."

Sir W. Temple.

To begin with me—he gives me the *compellation* of the Author of a Dramatick Essay.

Dryden, Def. of Ess. on Dram. Poesy.

compellative (kom-pel'ā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. as if *compellativus, < compellare, address: see compellation and -ive.*] 1. *a.* Denoting address: applied to grammatical forms: as, a *compellative* case; the *compellative* use of a word.

II. *n.* In *gram.*, a name by which a person is addressed; a proper name.

compellatory (kom-pel'ā-tō-ri), *a.* [*< compel + -atory.*] Tending to compel; compulsory. [Rare.]

Process *compellatory*. G. Cavendish, Cardinal Wolsey.

compeller (kom-pel'ēr), *n.* One who compels or constrains.

compellingly (kom-pel'ing-li), *adv.* In a compelling or constraining manner; compulsorily.

She must declare it to be so; that is, probably, obscurely, peradventure, but not evidently, *compellingly*, necessarily.

Jer. Taylor, Real Presence, ii. § 5.

compend (kom'pend), *n.* [*< ML. compendium: see compendium.*] Same as *compendium*.

The ship, in its latest complete equipment, is an abridgment and *compend* of a nation's arts.

Emerson, Civilization.

compendiarious (kom-pen-di-ā'ri-us), *a.* [*< L. compendarius, short, < compendium, a short way: see compendium.*] Short; compendious. Bailey.

compendiatet (kom-pen-di-āt), *v. t.* [*< LL. compendiat, pp. of compendiare, abbreviate (condense), < L. compendium, that which is weighed together: see compendium.*] To sum up or collect together; comprehend.

That which . . . *compendiateth* all blessing—peace upon Israel.

Bp. King, Vitæ Palatina (ed. 1614), p. 2.

compendiousity (kom-pen-di-os'i-ti), *n.* [*< ML. compendiositas(-t)-, < L. compendiosus, compendios: see compendious.*] Compendiousness; brevity; conciseness. Bailey.

compendious (kom-pen-di-us), *a.* [= *F. compendieux = Sp. Pg. It. compendioso, < L. compendiosus, short, abridged, < compendium, a short way: see compendium.*] 1. Containing the substance or general principles of a subject in a narrow compass; short; abridged; concise: as, a *compendious* system of chemistry; a *compendious* grammar.

On easy wyse latte thy Resone be sayde

In wordes gentille and also *compendious*.

Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 3.

Three things be required in the oration of a man having authority—that it be *compendious*, sententious, and delectable.

Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, ii. 2.

2. Narrow; limited. [Rare.]

Thies men, in matters of Diuinitie, openlie pretend a great knowledge, and haue priuately to them selues a verie *compendious* understanding of all.

Acham, The Scholemaster, p. 82.

3. Short; direct; not circuitous.

Wherein Mr. Vallence after a wonderously *compendious*, facile, prompt, and redy waye, nott withoute painfull deleage and laborious industrie, doth enstructe them.

Quoted in Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. xxi.

I think the most *compendious* cure, for some of them at least, had been in Bedlam. Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 631.

= *Syn.* 1. Succinct, Summary, etc. See *concise*.

compendiously (kom-pen-di-us-li), *adv.* In a compendious or terse, brief manner; summarily; in brief; in epitome.

Brief, boy, brief!

Discourse the service of each several table

Compendiously. Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, l. 2.

The state or condition of matter before the world was a-making is *compendiously* expressed by the word chaos.

Bentley.

compendiousness (kom-pen-di-us-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being compendious; conciseness; brevity; terseness; comprehension within a narrow compass.

The inviting easiness and *compendiousness* of this assertion.

Bentley, Sermons, ix.

compendium (kom-pen-di-um), *n.* [= *F. compendium = Sp. Pg. It. compendio, < ML. compendium, an abridgment, in L. a short way, a short cut, lit. a sparing, saving, that which is weighed together, < compendere, weigh together, balance, < com-, together, + pendere, weigh: see pendent. Cf. compensate.*] A brief compilation or composition containing the principal heads of a larger work or system, or the general principles or leading points of a subject; an abridgment; a summary; an epitome. Also *compend*.

We are that bold and adventurous piece of nature, which he that studies wisely learns in a *compendium*, what others labour at in a divided piece and endless volume.

Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, l. 15.

A short system or *compendium* of a science.

Watts, Improvement of Mind.

= *Syn.* Epitome, Abstract, etc. See *abridgment*.

compensable (kom-pen'sā-bli), *a.* [*< compensate + -able; = F. Sp. compensable, etc.*] Capable of being compensated. Cotgrave.

compensate (kom-pen'sāt or kom-pen-sāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *compensated*, ppr. *compensating*. [*< L. compensatus, compensatus, pp. of compensare, compensare (whence ult. the earlier form compensate, q. v.), weigh together one thing against another, balance, make good, later also shorten, spare, < com-, together, + pensare, weigh, > ult. E. poise, q. v. Cf. compendium.*] 1. *trans.* 1. To give a substitute of equal value to; give an equivalent to; recompense: as, to *compensate* a laborer for his work or a merchant for his losses.

Nothing can *compensate* a people for the loss of what we may term civic individuality.

Gladstone, Might of Right, p. 203.

2. To make up for; counterbalance; make amends for.

All the wealth and treasures of the Indies can never *compensate* to a man the loss of his life.

Stillington, Sermons, I. xii.

To *compensate* our brief term in this world, it is good to know as much as we can of it.

Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., iii. 29.

Up to a certain period, the diminution of the poetical powers is far more than *compensated* by the improvement of all the appliances and means of which those powers stand in need.

Macaulay, Dryden.

3. In *mech.*, to construct so as to effect compensation for the results of variations of temperature. See *compensation*, 4.

So long as the clocks themselves are no better than they are, it would undoubtedly be a waste of money to *compensate* the pendulum.

Sir E. Beckett, Clocks and Watches, p. 180.

= *Syn.* Recompense, Remunerate, etc. (see *indemnify*), reward.

II. *intrans.* To supply or serve as an equivalent; make amends; atone: followed by *for*: as, what can *compensate* for the loss of honor?

No apparatus of senators, judges, and police can *compensate* for the want of an internal governing sentiment.

H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 296.

compensation (kom-pen-sā'shon), *n.* [= *F. compensation = Pr. compensacio = Sp. compensacion = Pg. compensação = It. compensazione, < L. compensatio(n)-, < compensare, compensate: see compensate.*] 1. The act of compensating; counterbalance: as, nature is based on a system of *compensations*.—2. That which is given or received as an equivalent, as for services, debt, want, loss, or suffering; indemnity; recompense; amends; requital.

He that thinks to serve God by way of *compensation*, that is, to recompense God by doing one duty, for the omission of another, sins even in that, in which he thinks he serves God.

Donne, Sermons, v.

He [the Nabob] . . . made overtures to the chiefs of the invading armament, and offered to restore the factory, and to give *compensation* to those whom he had despoiled.

Macaulay, Lord Clive.

3. That which supplies the place of something else, or makes good a deficiency, or makes amends: as, the speed of the hare is a *compensation* for its want of any weapon of defense.

His [Dante's] gentleness is all the more striking by contrast, like that silken *compensation* which blooms out of the thorny stem of the cactus.

Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 46.

4. In *mech.*, means of creating a balance of forces; counteraction of opposing tendencies; adjustment for equilibrium. Compensation of the contraction and expansion of metals through variations of temperature is effected in the pendulums and balance-wheels of timepieces chiefly by a combination of metals of different expansibilities, and in iron beams, rails, etc., by allowance for increase and diminution of length; of inequalities in magnetic attraction, etc., by devices called *compensators*. See *compensation-balance*, below, and *compensator*.

5. In the *civil law*, the extinguishment of a debt by a counter-claim which the debtor has against his creditor, thus effecting the simultaneous extinguishment of two obligations, or of one and part of another.—*Compensation-balance, pendulum*, a balance-wheel or a pendulum so constructed as to counteract the effects of temperature, under which the instrument would otherwise move slower when warmer and faster when colder. A *compensation-pendulum* is commonly a *gridiron pendulum* or a *mercurial pendulum*. (See *pendulum*.) A *compensation-balance* has *compensation-bars*.—*Compensation-bars*, bars formed of two or more metals of different expansibilities, so that changes of temperature have the effect of bending them one way or the other. They are used to produce perfect equality of motion in the balances of watches and chronometers. *Commonable Rights Compensation Act*, an English statute of 1882 (45 and 46 Vict., c. 15), providing for the ap-

plication of money paid as compensation for the compulsory acquisition of common lands, etc. = *Syn.* 2. Reward, remuneration, requital, satisfaction, indemnification, reimbursement, reparation.

compensative (kom-pen'sā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. compensatif* = *Pg. compensativo*, < *LL. compensativus*, < *L. compensatus*, pp. of *compensare*, compensate: see *compensate*.] 1. *a.* Making amends or compensation.

The compensative justice of the old drama.

Hazlitt, Lit. of Belm of Elizabeth.

II. n. That which compensates; compensation. [Rare.]

This is the sorry compensative. *Lamb, To Barton.*

compensativeness (kom-pen'sā-tiv-ness), *n.* Fitness or readiness to make amends. *Bailey.*

compensator (kom-pen-sā-tor), *n.* [= *F. compensateur* = *Sp. Pg. compensador* = *It. compensatore*, < *NL. *compensator*, < *L. compensare*, compensate: see *compensate*.] One who or that which compensates. Specifically—(a) A magnet or mass of soft iron so placed as to neutralize the effects of local attraction on the needle of a compass. Also called *correcting-plate*. (b) In gas-manuf., a device for equalizing the action of the exhaustor which draws the gas from the retorta.

compensatory (kom-pen'sā-tō-ri), *a.* [*< compensate* + *-ory*; = *F. compensatoire*. Cf. *compensator*.] Serving to compensate or as compensation; making amends; requiting.

Tribute which is not penal nor compensatory.

Jer. Taylor, Rule of Conscience, iii. 2.

All the compensatory forces of air and water.

De Quincey, Herodotus.

Compensatory damages, in law, damages estimated as an equivalent for the injury, in contradistinction to punitive or vindictive damages, awarded by way of punishment for wilful wrong.

compenset (kom-pens'), *v. t.* [*< ME. compensen*, < *OF. compenser*, *F. compenser* = *Pr. compensar*, *compessar* = *Sp. Pg. compensar* = *It. compensare*, < *L. compensare*, *compensare*, balance, make good, compensate: see *compensate*.] To recompense; compensate; counterbalance.

The weight of the quicksilver doth not compensate the weight of a stone. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

comper, *n.* A Middle English form of *compeer*¹.

comperaget, *n.* [*< comper* + *-age*.] Gossiping; familiar friendship. *Coles, 1717.*

comperendinate, *v. i.* [*< L. comperendinatus*, pp. of *comperendinare*, cite a defendant to a new trial on the third following day or later, < *comperendinus* (sc. *dies*, day), the third following day: see *comperendinus*.] To delay. *Bailey.*

comperendinous, *a.* [*< L. comperendinus* (sc. *dies*, day), the third following day, < *com-*, with, + *perendinus*, of day after to-morrow, < *perendie*, on the day after to-morrow, < **perum* (= *Oscan perum* = *Gr. πέρην* = *Skt. param*, akin to *per-*, *pro-*, *para-*, *peri-*, *q. v.*), beyond, + *dies*, day: see *dial*.] Prolonged; deferred; postponed. *Bailey.*

compernaget, *n.* [*ME.*, appar. < *comperere*, *comper*, *cumper*, companion (see *compeer*), + *-n* + *-age*; or else for **compernage*, *companage*, < *OF. companage*, *compaignage*, company (cf. *companionage*): see *company*. Cf. *comperage*.] Company.

A thing I shall you declare truly,

Ar I me departe fro your compernage,

To ende that all thetoof haue memory.

Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 8708.

compersion, *n.* [*ME.*: see *comparison*.] An obsolete form of *comparison*. *Court of Love.*

compesce (kom-pes'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *compesced*, ppr. *compescing*. [*< L. compescere*, fasten together, confine, curb, < *compes*, *compes*, a fetter, < *com-*, together, + *pes* (ped-) = *E. foot*.] To hold in check; restrain; curb. *Carlyle.*

compester, *v. t.* [A law term, < *OF. composter*, compound, also prob. *compost*, < *ML. compostare*, *compost*: see *compost*, *v.* Prob. confused with *composture*, *compost* (of which no verb appears), and perhaps (with regard to the vowel *e* for *o*) with *pasture*.] To manure (land): said of cattle.

No other beasts ought to be put into the Commons but those of the tenant of the land to which it is appendant or those which he takes to *compester* his land.

Argument in Rumsey v. Rowden, 1 Ventris, 18.

As if it had been said Levant and couchant, for when they [cattle] are appurtenant, they shall be intended to Plow, Manure, *Compester*, and Feed upon the Land.

Coke, in Mors v. Webb (1652), 2 Brownlow (and Goldsborough), p. 298.

compete (kom-pēt'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *competed*, ppr. *competing*. [= *Sp. Pg. competir* = *It. competere*, compete (cf. *F. compétér* = *Sp. competir*, have a fair claim to), < *L. competere*, strive after something in company with or together (the lit. sense), usually meet or come

together, coincide, agree, be fit or suitable, < *com-*, together, + *petere*, seek: see *petition*. Hence (from *L. competere*) *competent*, *competition*, and *competitor*.] To seek or strive for the same thing as another; enter into competition or rivalry; vie: with *for* before the thing sought and *with* before the person or thing rivaled.

The sages of antiquity will not dare to compete with the inspired authors. *Milner.*

How is it that the United States, formerly a maritime power of the first class, has now no ships or steamers that can profitably compete for the carrying of even its own exports? *D. A. Wells, Merchant Marine, p. 45.*

competence, competency (kom'pē-tens, -tens-i), *n.* [= *F. compétence* = *Sp. Pg. competencia* = *It. competenzaza*, < *ML. competentia*, competence, fitness, in L. agreement, conjunction, < *competen* (t)-s, ppr., being fit, competent: see *competent* and *-ence*, *-ency*.] 1. The state of being competent; fitness; suitableness; adequateness: as, there is no doubt of his competence for the task.

At present, we trust a man with making constitutions on less proof of competence than we should demand before we gave him our shoe to patch. *Lowell, Study Windows, p. 67.*

We are ever in danger of exaggerating the competence of a new discovery. *J. Ward, Encyc. Brit., XX. 53, note.*

2. Adequate authority or qualification; range of capacity or ability; the sphere of action or judgment within which one is competent.

To master exhaustively the English of our own time is beyond the competency of any one man.

F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 97.

It is not my business, and does not lie within my competency, to say what the Hebrew text does, and what it does not, signify. *Huxley, Amer. Addresses, p. 19.*

3. In the law of evidence: (a) Legal capacity or fitness to be heard in court, as distinguished from credibility or sufficiency, because the question whether the evidence shall be heard is usually determined before considering its weight. Thus, a witness may be competent, although unworthy of belief; evidence may be competent, although not alone sufficient even if believed. (b) Legal right or authority; power or capacity to take cognizance of a cause: as, the competency of a judge or court to examine and decide.

Elizabeth . . . induced the parliament to pass a law, enacting that whoever should deny the competency of the reigning sovereign, with the assent of the states of the realm, to alter the succession, should suffer death as a traitor. *Macaulay.*

4. Sufficiency; such a quantity as is sufficient; especially, property, means of subsistence, or income sufficient to furnish the necessities and conveniences of life, without superfluity.

That which is a Competency for one Man, is not enough for another. *Selden, Table-Talk, p. 38.*

Seven happy years of health and competence,
And mutual love and honourable toil.

Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

competent (kom'pē-tent), *a.* [= *D. Dan. competent* = *G. Sw. kompetent*, < *OF. competent*, *F. compétent* = *Pr. competent* = *Sp. Pg. It. competente*, < *L. competens* (t)-s, in *LL.* as adj., corresponding to, suitable, competent, prop. ppr. of *competere* (> *F. compétér*, etc.), be sufficient, also strive after, etc.: see *compete*.] 1. Answering all requirements; suitable; fit; sufficient or adequate for the purpose: as, competent supplies of food and clothing; an army competent to the defense of the kingdom.

To keep his feat in competent place be the alderman and maistres assigned. *English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 445.*

His indignation derives itself out of a very competent injury. *Shak., T. N., iii. 4.*

Has he a competent sum there in the bag
To buy the goods within?

B. Jonson, Alchemist, iii. 2.

He that can love his friend with this noble ardour will in a competent degree affect all.

Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, ii. 6.

2. Having ability or capacity; properly qualified: as, a competent bookkeeper.

As to the particular bounds or extent of it [the kingdom of Tonquin], I cannot be a competent judge, coming to it by Sea, and going up directly to Cachao.

Dampier, Voyages, II. i. 81.

Let us first consider how competent we are for the office.

Government of the Tongue.

The atom or molecule which is competent to intercept the calorific waves is, in the same degree, competent to generate them.

Tyndall, Radiation, p. 14.

3. In law, having legal capacity or qualification: as, a competent judge or court; a competent witness. In a judge or court it implies right or authority to hear and determine; in a witness it implies a legal capacity to testify. See *competence*, 3.

Even before it is clearly known whether the innovation be damageable or not, the judge is competent to issue a

prohibition to innovate, until the point can be determined. *Burke, A Regicide Peace.*

Some members had before suggested that seven states were competent to the ratification [of a treaty].

Jefferson, Autobiog., p. 45.

4. Rightfully or lawfully belonging; pertaining by right; permissible: followed by *to*.

That is the privilege of the infinite Author of things, who never slumbers nor sleeps, but is not competent to any finite being. *Locke.*

It is not competent to the defendant to allege fraud in the plaintiff. *Blackstone.*

He studied his business by night and by day . . . until he had made a fine reputation; and then it was competent to him to rest. *R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, p. 74.*

Competent and omitted, in *Scots law*, said of pleas which might have been maintained, but have not been stated. = *Syn.* 1. *Sufficient*, etc. See *adequate*. — 2. *Fitted*, etc. See *qualified*.

competent (kom'pē-tent), *n.* One of the competentes (which see).

competentes (kom-pē-tent'ēz), *n. pl.* [*LL.*, pl. of *L. competens* (t)-s, ppr. of *competere*, compete: see *compete*.] In the early church, the more advanced catechumens, who had given in their names as applicants for baptism on the next stated occasion. Before this, while undergoing their preparatory probation, they were called *auditors* or *hearers* (in Latin *audientes*, hearers, or *rudes*, unskilled; in Greek, the ἀκούοντες, or less perfect).

competently (kom'pē-tent-li), *adv.* In a competent manner; sufficiently; adequately; suitably; fitly; rightly.

Some places require men competently endowed. *Wotton.*

My friend is now . . . competently rich.

Goldsmith, The Bee, No. 2.

competible (kom-pet'i-bl), *a.* An improper form of *compatible*.

It is not compatible with the grace of God so much as to incline any man to do evil. *Hammond, Fundamentals.*

competibleness (kom-pet'i-bl-ness), *n.* An improper form of *compatibleness*.

competition (kom-pē-tish'yon), *n.* [= *F. compétition* = *Sp. competición* = *Pg. competição*, < *LL. competitio* (n)-s, an agreement, rivalry, < *L. competere*, pp. *competitus*, compete: see *compete*.] 1. The act of seeking or endeavoring to gain what another is endeavoring to gain at the same time; common contest or striving for the same object; strife for superiority; rivalry: as, the competition of two candidates for an office. Formerly it was sometimes followed by *to*, now always by *for*, before the thing sought.

Competition to the crown there is none, nor can be. *Bacon.*

There is no competition but for the second place.

Dryden.

The competition would be, not which should yield the least to promote the common good, but which should yield the most. *Calhoun, Works, I. 68.*

2. A trial of skill proposed as a test of superiority or comparative fitness.—3. In *Scots law*, a contest which arises on bankruptcy between creditors claiming in virtue of their respective securities or diligences. = *Syn.* 1. *Rivalry*, etc. See *emulation*.

competitive (kom-pet'i-tiv), *a.* [*< L.* as if **competitivus*, < *competitus*, pp. of *competere*, compete: see *compete*.] Pertaining to or involving competition; characterized by or requiring competition; competing.

The co-operative in lieu of the competitive principle. *Quarterly Rev.*

The educational abomination of desolation of the present day is the stimulation of young people to work at high pressure by incessant competitive examinations.

Huxley, Tech. Education.

competitor (kom-pet'i-tor), *n.* [= *F. compétiteur* = *Sp. Pg. competidor* = *It. competitore*, < *L. competitor*, a rival (in law, a plaintiff), < *competere*, pp. *competitus*, compete: see *compete*.] 1. One who competes; one who contends for and endeavors to obtain what another seeks at the same time, or claims what another claims; a rival.

How furious and impatient they be,
And cannot brook competitors in love.

Shak., Tit. And., ii. 1.

Where kings were fair competitors for honour,
Thou shouldst have come up to him, there have fought him.

Fletcher (and another), False One, ii. 1.

2. One who competes with another in zeal for the same cause; a zealous associate or confederate; a comrade.

Thou, my brother, my competitor
In top of all design, my mate in empire.

Shak., A. and C., v. 1.

Every hour more competitors
Flock to the rebels, and their power grows strong.

Shak., Rich. III., iv. 4.

competitory (kom-pet'i-tō-ri), *a.* [*< L. competitus* (see *competitor*) + *-ory*.] Acting or done in

competition; rival: as, a *competitory* treatise. *Faber*. [Rare.]

competitress (kəm-pet'i-tres), *n.* [*< competitor + -ess.*] A female competitor.

competitrix (kəm-pet'i-triks), *n.* [*L., fem. of competitor: see competitor.*] Same as *competitress*.

Queen Anne, now being without *competitrix* for her title, thought herself secure. *Lord Herbert*, *Hen. VIII.*

compilation (kəm-pi-lā'shən), *n.* [*< F. compilation = Pr. compilatio = Sp. compilacion = Pg. compilação = It. compilazione, < L. compilatio(-n-), a compilation, lit. a pillaging, plundering, < compilare, pp. compilatus, snatch together and carry off, plunder: see compile.*] 1. The act of bringing together; a gathering or piling up; collection.

There is in it a small vein filled with spar, probably since the time of the *compilation* of the mass. *Woodward*, *Fossils*.

2. The gathering of materials for books, documents, tables, etc., from existing sources; the act of bringing together and adapting things said or written by different persons for the exposition of a subject.

Nearly at the same time [sixth century], both in the Eastern Church under John the Faster, and in the extreme West under the Irish and other Celtic missionaries, began the *compilation* of Penitentials.

Stubbs, *Medieval and Modern Hist.*, p. 296.

3. That which is compiled; a book or treatise produced by compiling.

Among the ancient story-books of this character, a Latin *compilation*, entitled *Gesta Romanorum*, seems to have been the favourite. *T. Warton*, *Hist. Eng. Poetry*.

compilator (kəm-pi-lā-tor), *n.* [*ME. compilator = F. compilateur = Sp. Pg. compilador = It. compilatore, < L. compilator, < compilare, pp. compilatus, snatch together: see compile, and cf. compiler.*] A compiler. *Chaucer*.

compile (kəm-pil'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *compiled*, ppr. *compiling*. [*< ME. compilen, < OF. compiler, F. compiler = Pr. Sp. Pg. compilar = It. compilare, < L. compilare, snatch together and carry off, plunder, pillage (the sense of 'compile' appears in deriv. compilatio: see compilation), < com-, together, + pilare, rob: see pill, pillage.*] 1. To make or form (a written or printed work) by putting together in due order or in an order adapted to the given purpose, and with such changes and additions as may be deemed necessary or desirable, literary, historical, or other written or printed materials collected from various sources; prepare or draw up by selecting, adapting, and rearranging existing materials: as, to *compile* tables of weights and measures; to *compile* a gazetteer or a glossary.

They have often no other task than to lay two books before them, out of which they *compile* a third, without any new materials of their own. *Johnson*, *Idler*, No. 85.

In the middle of the sixth century Dionysius Exiguus, a Roman abbot, *compiled* the collection of canons which was the germ and model of all later collections.

Stubbs, *Medieval and Modern Hist.*, p. 296.

2†. To write; compose.

Of that fight how it fell in a few yerres,
That was clantly *compiliet* with a clerk wise,
On Gydo, a gone [man], that gradly had sought,
And wist all the works by woghes he hade.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 53.

In poetry they *compile* the praises of virtuous men and actions. *Sir W. Temple*.

3†. To contain; comprise.

After so long a race as I have run
Through Faery land, which these six books *compile*,
Give leave to rest me. *Spenser*, *Sonnets*, lxxx.

4†. To make up or place (together); compose; construct.

Wallis . . . built of most white and blacke stones,
which are disposed checkerwise one by another, and curiously *compiled* together.

He did intend

A brassen wall in compas to *compile*
About Cairmardin. *Spenser*, *F. Q.*, III. iii. 10.

Monsters *compiled* and complicated of divers parents and kinds. *Donne*, *Devotions*, p. 68.

5†. To bring into accord or agreement; reconcile.

The Prince had perfectly *compilde*
These paires of friends in peace and settled rest.
Spenser, *F. Q.*, IV. ix. 17.

compilement (kəm-pil'ment), *n.* [*< compile + -ment.*] The act of putting or piling together or heaping up. *Woodward*.

compiler (kəm-pi'lér), *n.* [*< ME. compilour, < OF. compilour, compileur, < L. compilator, < compilare, compile. Cf. compiler.*] One who compiles; one who makes a compilation.

compinget (kəm-pinj'), *v. t.* [*< L. compingere, compingere, fix together, confine, < com-, together, + pangere, fasten: see compact, a.*] To compress; shut up.

Into what straits hath it been *compinged*, a little flock!
Burton, *Anat. of Mel.*, p. 599.

compiret, *n.* An obsolete form of *compeer*.
Minshew, 1617.

compitalis (kəm-pi-tā'li-s), *n.* [*L., neut. pl. of compitalis, of or pertaining to cross-roads, < compitum, also competum and compitus, a place where several ways meet, a cross-road, < competere, meet or come together, coincide, agree: see compete, competent.*] In *Rom. antiq.*, a festival celebrated annually at cross-roads in honor of the Lares. It was held soon after the Saturnalia, on a day fixed by the pretor.

complacence, **complacency** (kəm-plā'sens, -sən-si), *n.*; pl. *complacences, complacencies* (-sən-sez, -siz). [= *F. complaisance = Pr. Sp. Pg. complacencia = It. compiacenza, < ML. complacentia, < L. complacens(-t)s, very pleasing: see complacent and -ence, -ency.*] 1. Disposition to please, or an act intended to give pleasure; friendly civility, or a civil act. See *complaisance* (now generally used in this sense).

Complacency, and truth, and manly sweetness,
Dwell ever on his tongue, and smooth his thoughts.

Addison.

Every moment of her life brings me fresh instances of her *complacency* to my inclinations. *Steele*, *Tatler*, No. 96.

The round

Of smooth and solemnized *complacencies*,
By which, on Christian lands, from age to age
Profession mocks performance.

Wordsworth, *Excursion*, v.

2. A feeling of quiet pleasure; satisfaction; gratification; especially, self-satisfaction.

The great Galeas of Venice and Florence
Be well laden with things of *complacence*,
All spicery and of grossers ware.

Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 198.

But also in *complacences*, nowise so strict as this of the passion [love], the man of sensibility counts it a delight only to hear a child's voice fully addressed to him, or to see the beautiful manners of the youth of either sex.

Emerson, *Success*.

3†. That which gives satisfaction; a cause of pleasure or joy; a comfort.

O thou, my sole *complacence*! *Milton*, *P. L.*, iii. 276.

Love of complacency. See *love of benevolence, under benevolence*. = *syn. Complacency, Complaisance*. *Complacency* once included the meaning of both these words, but they are now separated, *complacency* retaining the meanings allied to quiet pleasure or satisfaction, and making over to *complaisance* those connected with the disposition or effort to compliment, please, and oblige.

Yet nobody even now, I suppose, receives a summons to attend a jury with perfect *complacency*.

Maine, *Early Law and Custom*, p. 175.

Wild. If it were not to please you, I see no necessity for our parting.

Jac. I protest I do it only out of *complaisance* to you.

Dryden, *Mock Astrologer*, iv.

complacent (kəm-plā'sent), *a.* [= *F. complaisant = Sp. complaciente = Pg. complacente = It. complacente, < L. complacens(-t)s, very pleasing, ppr. of complacere, please at the same time (> It. compiacere = Sp. Pg. complacer = F. complaire, please), be very pleasing (the E. sense 'pleased' due rather to complacence, q. v.), < com-, together, + placere, please: see please, and cf. complaisant, which is a doublet of complacent.*] 1. Civil; kindly; giving pleasure. See *complaisant* (now generally used in this sense).

That calm look which seem'd to all assent,
And that *complacent* speech which nothing meant.

Crabbe, *Parish Register*.

Eternal love doth keep,
In his *complacent* arms, the earth, the air, the deep.

Bryant, *The Ages*, vi.

2. Accompanied with or springing from a sense of quiet enjoyment; gratified; satisfied: as, a *complacent* look or smile.

They look up with a sort of *complacent* awe to kings.

Burke.

complacential (kəm-plā-sen'shal), *a.* [*< ML. complacentialis, complacence (see complacence), + -al.*] Marked by complacence; arising from or causing gratification.

The more high and excellent operations of *complacential* love.

Baxter, *Life and Times* (1896), fol. p. 7.

complacently (kəm-plā'sent-li), *adv.* In a complacent manner; with or from pleasure or gratification, especially self-satisfaction.

We reflect very *complacently* on our own severity, and compare with great pride the high standard of morals established in England with the Parisian laxity.

Macaulay, *Moore's Byron*.

complain (kəm-plān'), *v.* [*< ME. complainen, compleynen, compleignen, < OF. complaindre, com-*

pleindre, *F. complaindre = Pr. complagner, complanger = Sp. compaña (obs.) = It. compiangere, compiangere, < ML. complangere, bewail, complain, < L. com-, together, + plangere, strike, beat, as the breast in extreme grief, bewail: see plain, plaint.*] 1. *Intrans.* To utter expressions of grief, pain, uneasiness, censure, resentment, or dissatisfaction; lament or murmur about anything; find fault.

That he sholde a-mende alle the fautes wherof thei cowde hem *complayne* [beware themselves].

Mertin (E. E. T. S.), l. 80.

I will *complain* in the bitterness of my soul. *Job* vii. 11.
Our merchants are *complaining* bitterly that Great Britain is ruining their trade, and there is great reason to *complain*.

J. Adams, in *Bancroft's Hist. Const.*, I. 444.

2. Figuratively, to make a sound resembling that of lamentation or suffering; emit a mournful sound or noise: as, the *complaining* wind; the sea *complains* dismally.—3. To utter an expression of discomfort or sorrow from some cause; speak of the suffering of anything: with *of*: as, to *complain* of headache, of poverty, or of wrong.

In the midst of water I *complain* of thirst. *Dryden*.

4. To make a formal accusation against a person, or on account of anything; make a charge: with *of*.

And where thei saugh sir Gawein, thei drough a-boute hym and *compleyned* to hym of hym-self, and seide that he hadde hem euyl be seyn at that firste turnement.

Mertin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 462.

Now, master Shallow, you'll *complain* of me to the king?

Shak., *M. W. of W.*, I. 1.

Complain unto the duke of this indignity.

Shak., *C. of E.*, v. 1.

= *syn.* 1. To bewail, repine, grieve, mourn, grumble, creak.

II. † *trans.* To lament; bewail; deplore. *Lydgate*.

They might the grievance inwardly *complain*,
But outwardly they needs must temporize.

Daniel, *Civil Wars*.

Gaufride, who could'st so well in rhyme *complain*
The death of Richard with an arrow slain.

Dryden, *Fables*.

complain (kəm-plān'), *n.* [*< complain, v.*] Complaint; outcry. [Poetical.]

Then came a conquering earth-thunder, and rumbled
That fierce *complain* to silence. *Keats*.

complainable (kəm-plā'nā-bl), *a.* [*< complain + -able.*] Capable of being or worthy to be complained of.

Though both [profaneness and superstition] be blameable, yet superstition is less *complainable*.

Feltham, *Resolves*, I. 36.

complaining (kəm-plā'ning), *n.* [*< F. complainant, ppr. of complaindre: see complain, v., and -ant.*] 1. One who makes a complaint; a complainer.

Congreve and this author are the most eager *complaining* ants.

Jeremy Collier, *Def. of Short View*.

In one particular case, the complaint of the King, the old assumption that *complaining* are presumably in the right was kept long alive among us.

Maine, *Early Hist. of Institutions*, p. 272.

Hence—2. One who suffers from ill health.

[Rare.]
Taxed as she was to such an extent that she had no energy left for exercise, she is, now that she has finished her education, a constant *complainer*.

H. Spencer, *Education*, p. 262.

3. In law, one who prosecutes by complaint, or commences a legal process against another; a plaintiff; a prosecutor; in particular, the plaintiff in a suit in equity, or one on whose complaint a criminal prosecution is asked for.

complainer (kəm-plā'nér), *n.* One who complains, laments, or bewails; a faultfinder; a murmurer; a grumbler.

Speechless *complainer*, I will learn thy thought.

Shak., *Tit. And.*, iii. 2.

St. Jude observes, that the murmurers and *complainers* are the same who speak swelling words.

Government of the Tongue.

complainingful (kəm-plān'fūl), *a.* [*< complain + -ful.*] Full of complaints; complaining. [Rare.]

complainingly (kəm-plā'ning), *n.* [*ME. compleyninge; verbal n. of complain, v.*] The expression of regret, sorrow, or dissatisfaction; a murmuring; a complaint.

They vented their *complaining*s. *Shak.*, *Cor.*, I. 1.

complaining (kəm-plā'ning), *p. a.* [*Ppr. of complain, v.*] 1. Expressing or expressive of complaint; lamenting; murmuring: as, to speak in a *complaining* tone.

Rivers that move
In majesty, and the *complaining* brooks
That make the meadows green.

Bryant, *Thanatopsis*.

Rows of complaining camels were kneeling close at hand, a caravan from the Soudan.

C. W. Stoddard, *Maashallah*, p. 194.

2. In the habit of making complaint; fretful; querulous: as, a complaining child.—3. Sick; ill; poorly: as, he is complaining. [Colloq.]
complainingly (kom-plā'ning-li), *adv.* In a complaining manner; with expression of dissatisfaction. *Byron*.

complaint (kom-plānt'), *n.* [*ME. complaynte, complaynte, complaynte, OF. complaint, complaint, m., also complaynte, complaynte, complaynte, F. complainte, f. (= It. compianto), < complain, pp. of complaindre, complain: see complain, v.*] 1. An expression of grief, regret, pain, censure, resentment, or discontent; lamentation; faultfinding; murmuring.

Even to-day is my complaint bitter. *Job xlii. 2.*

The complaints I hear of these are grievous.

Shak., 1 Hen. IV., II. 4.

I do not breathe,

Not whisper any murmur of complaint.

Tennyson, St. Simeon Stylites.

2. That which is complained of; a cause of grief, discontent, lamentation, etc.

What complaint hath been more frequent among men almost in all Ages, than that peace and prosperity hath been the portion of the wicked?

Stillington, Sermons, I. x.

The poverty of the clergy hath been the complaint of all who wish well to the church. *Swift.*

3. A cause of bodily pain or uneasiness; a malady; a disease; an ailment: usually applied to disorders not violent.

His complaints . . . had been aggravated by a severe attack of small-pox. *Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vii.*

4. A formal accusation; a charge that an offense has been committed; especially, such a charge presented to an officer or a court for the purpose of instituting prosecution.

The Jews . . . laid many and grievous complaints against Paul, which they could not prove. *Acts xxv. 7.*

5. In many of the United States, the pleading in which the plaintiff in a civil action formally sets forth the facts of his case, with his claim for relief thereon: corresponding to the declaration at common law, the bill in equity, and the libel in admiralty.—6. A poem bewailing ill fortune in matters of love; a plaint.

Of such matiere made he many layes,
Songs, complayntes, roundelaies, vielayes.

Chaucer, Franklin's Tale, I. 220.

=*Syn.* 1. Lament.—3. Ailment, disorder, distemper, illness.

complaintful (kom-plānt'fūl), *a.* [*< complaint + -ful, I.*] Full of complaint; complaining. *Huotet.* [Rare.]

complaisance (kom-plā-zans), *n.* [*< F. complaisance, < complaisant, ppr.: see complaisant and complaisance.*] Civility and graciousness; that manner of address and behavior in social intercourse which gives pleasure; affability; courtesy; desire to please; acquiescence (in another's wishes) or conformity (to another's desires or comfort) for courtesy's sake.

Complaisance renders a superior amiable, an equal agreeable, and an inferior acceptable. *Addison.*

I am afraid you mistake Mr. Roper's complaisance for approbation. *Gray, Letters, I. 330.*

=*Syn.* Complacency, Complaisance (see complacency), urbanity, suavity, deference, good breeding, politeness.

complaisant (kom-plā-zant'), *a.* [*< F. complaisant, pleasing, obliging, courteous, ppr. of complaire, please, = Sp. complacer = Pg. comprazer = It. compiacere, < L. complacere, please: see complacent, which is a doublet of complaisant.*] Disposed to please; pleasing in manners; complacently disposed; exhibiting complaisance; affable; gracious; obliging.

As for our Saviour, he was, . . . if I durst use the word, . . . the most complaisant person that ever perhaps appeared in the world. *Abp. Sharp, Works, V. viii.*

The Prince, who was excessively complaisant, told her the whole story three times over.

Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, xlii.

He was a man of extremely complaisant presence, and suffered no lady to go by without a compliment.

Hovell, Venetian Life, xx.

=*Syn.* Courteous, Urbane, etc. See polite.

complaisantly (kom-plā-zant-li), *adv.* In a complaisant manner; with civility; with an obliging, affable address or deportment.

complaisantness (kom-plā-zant-nes), *n.* Complaisance; civility. [Rare.]

complanate (kom-plā-nāt'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *complanated*, ppr. *complanating*. [*< L. complanatus, pp. of complanare (> OF. complaner), make plane or plain, < com-, together, + planum, level ground, orig. neut. of planus, level, plane, >*

LL. planare, make plane or plain: see plane¹, plain¹.] To make level; reduce to an even surface. *Derham.* [Rare.]

complanate (kom-plā-nāt'), *a.* [*< L. complanatus, pp.: see the verb.*] 1. Flattened; made level, or with a smooth surface. [Rare.]—2. In bot., lying in one plane: applied to leaves, especially of mosses.—3. In entom., appearing as if flattened by pressure: applied to plane surfaces continuous with higher and convex or irregular parts: as, a complanate margin or disk in a convex pronotum.

complanation (kom-plā-nā'shon), *n.* [As *complanate + -ion.*] In math., the process of finding a plane area equal to a given portion of a curved surface.

compleaser (kom-plēz'), *v. t.* [*< com- + please, after OF. F. complaire, etc., < L. complacere: see complacent.*] To assent to; acquiesce in. *Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas.*

complete, *a.* and *v.* An obsolete spelling of *complete*.

complect, *v. t.* [*< L. complecti, complecti, act. complectere, entwine around: see complex.*] To embrace.

Then, tender armes, complect the neck; do dry thy father's tears,
You nimble hands.

Appius and Virginia (Hazlitt's Dodsley, IV. 145).

complected (kom-plek'ted), *a.* [*< complect + -ed².*] Woven together; interwoven.

Infinitely complected tissues.

Caryle, Sartor Resartus, I. 8.

complexed (kom-plek'ted), *a.* [Irreg. *< complexion (complex-ion) + -ed².*] Of a certain complexion; complexioned: usually in composition: as, light-complexed. [Colloq., western and southern U. S.]

You remember a man sat right before you at church?—dark-complexed, straight as a ramrod, tall, long black hair, plain clothes? *W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 99.*

complexionist, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *complexion*.

complement (kom-plē-mēt'), *n.* [= *D. Dan. Sw. komplement = G. complement = OF. complement, compliment, later complement, F. complément = Pr. complement = Sp. Pg. It. complemento, complement, < L. complementum, that which fills up or completes, < complere, com- + plere, fill up, complete: see complete, a. and v. Cf. compliment.*] 1. Full quantity or number; full amount; complete allowance: as, the company had its complement of men; the ship had its complement of stores.

Where the soul hath the full measure and complement of happiness . . . is truly Heaven.

Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, I. 49.

2. Perfect state; fullness; completeness. Specifically, in her., the condition of being full: used of the moon. The full moon, represented with human features in the disk and with surrounding rays, is blazoned as the moon in her complement.

3. What is needed to complete or fill up some quantity or thing; that which anything lacks of completeness or fullness: as, the complement of an angle (which see, below).

Our custom is both to place it [the Lord's Prayer] in the front of our prayers as a guide, and to add it in the end of some principal limbs or parts, as a complement which fully perfecteth whatsoever may be defective in the rest.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. § 35.

The power of a surface to reflect heat is the complement of its power to radiate or absorb it.

W. L. Carpenter, Energy in Nature, p. 43.

4. In music, the interval formed by the higher note and the note an octave above the lower note of a given simple interval. Thus, the complement of a third is a sixth, formed by the higher note of the third and the note an octave above the lower note of the third. The complement of a fifth is a fourth, of a fourth a fifth, etc. The complements of major and augmented intervals are respectively minor and diminished intervals, and conversely. The complement of an interval is also called its *inversion* (which see).

5. That which is added, not as necessary, but as ornamental; an accessory; an appendage.

Garnish'd and deck'd in modest complement.

Shak., Hen. V., II. 2.

Art must be a complement to nature, strictly subsidiary.

Emerson, Art.

6. Compliment: a word of the same ultimate origin and formerly of the same spelling. See *compliment*.

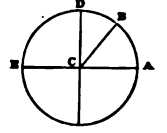
Which figure beying, as his very original name [the Gorgious Complement] purporteth, the most bewtiful and gorgious of all others, it asketh in reason to be reserved for a last complement, and desceiured by the arte of a Ladies penne. *Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poetrie, p. 207.*

7. An accomplishment.

What ornaments doe best adorn her; what complements doe best accomplish her.

R. Brathwaite, Eng. Gentlewoman.

Arithmetical complement. See *arithmetical*.—Complement of an arc or angle, in geom., the remainder after subtracting a given arc from a quadrant (90°), or a given angle from a right angle. Thus, in the figure, the angle DCB is the complement of the acute angle BCB and also of the obtuse angle BCB E; similarly, the arc DB is the complement of the arcs B A and E D R.



Complement of a parallelogram. If, through a point in the diagonal, two lines be drawn parallel to the sides, the whole parallelogram is divided into two parallelograms which are bisected by the diagonal, and two which only touch the diagonal at one angle. The latter pair are called complements to the former; thus, A E I H and C G I F are the complements of the parallelogram A B C D.—**Complement of a star,** in astron., the angular distance of the star from the zenith.—**Complement of the curtain,** in fort., that part in the interior side which makes the demigorge.

complement (kom-plē-mēt'), *v. t.* [*< complement, n.*] To add a complement to; complete or fill up.

This very unique example of Old English workmanship is complemented by some old carved doors of an earlier date, but of an equally rare quality.

Beck's Jour. Dec. Art, II. 841.

complemental (kom-plē-men'tal), *a.* [*< complement + -al. Cf. complementary.*] 1. Forming a complement; supplying a deficiency; completing.

In a word, then, the great and oft-disputed religious differences between Germany and this country [the United States] seem to us complemental of each other's merits and defects. *G. S. Hall, German Culture, p. 316.*

2. In zool., forming a complement to the female or to a hermaphrodite; complementary: applied to minute or rudimentary males of some animals, as cirripeds. In some of the cirripeds the males are mere spermatid parasites of the female, carried about on or in her body.

The masculine power of certain hermaphrodite species of Ibla and Scalpellum is rendered more efficient by certain parasitic males, which, from their not pairing, as in all hitherto known cases, with females, but with hermaphrodites, I have designated *Complemental Males*.

Darwin, Cirripedia, p. 55.

3. Additional and ornamental; supplemental.

It is an error worse than heresy, to adore these complemental and circumstantial pieces of felicity.

Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, I. 18.

4. Complimentary.

Many other discourses they had (yet both content to glue each other in complemental Courtesy).

Quoted in *Capt. John. Smith's True Travels, I. 195.*

Complemental flattery with silver tongue.

J. Beaumont, Payche, viii. 192.

5. Accomplished.

Would I express a complemental youth,

That thinks himself a spruce and expert courtier,

Bending his supple hamms, kissing his hands.

Randolph, Muses Looking-glass.

complementary (kom-plē-men'ta-ri), *a.* [*< complement + -ary¹.*] 1. Completing; supplying a deficiency; complemental.

Two ranges of existence and operative force; nature and the supernatural; both complementary to each other.

Bushnell, Nature and the Supernatural, p. 141.

2. In logic and math., together making up a fixed whole: as, complementary angles (that is, angles whose algebraic sum is 90°). See *complement of an angle, under complement*.—3. Same as *complementary*.—**Complementary colors.** See *color, 1.*—**Complementary division.** See *division*.

—**Complementary function,** in math., an expression containing an arbitrary constant and being the solution of one differential equation, and which, on being added to any particular integral of another such equation, gives a general solution of the latter.—**Complementary operations,** two operations such that if either, operating upon any figure, A, gives another figure, B, then the other operating upon B gives A.

complete (kom-plēt'), *a.* [*< ME. compleet = D. kompleet = G. complet = Dan. komplet = Sw. komplett, < OF. complet, F. complet = Sp. Pg. It. completo, full, complete, < L. completus, pp. of complere, con- + plere, fill up, complete, complete, fill, comply, suit, complement (see complement), = Sp. cumplir = Pg. cumprir = OF. complir, complir, fulfil, fill up, fill full, fulfil, complete, < com- (intensive) + plere, fill, akin to E. full: see full¹ and plenty, and cf. deplete, replete. Cf. also complement, complement¹.]* 1. Having no deficiency; wanting no part or element; perfect; whole; entire; full: as, in complete armor.

And ye are complete in him, which is the head of all principality and power.

Col. II. 10.

A thousand complete courses of the sun.

Shak., T. and C., iv. 1.

Now the end proposed by God, in causing the Scripture to be written, is to afford us a complete rule and measure of whatever is to be believed or done by us.

Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. ix.

2. Thorough; consummate; perfect in kind or quality.

A Frenchman told me lately, that was at your Audience, that he never saw so many *complete* Gentlemen in his life.
Howell, Letters, I. vi. 21.

Transcendent Artist! How *complete* thy Skill!
Congreve, To Sir Godfrey Kneller.

3. Finished; ended; concluded; completed.

This course of vanity almost *complete*,
Tired in the field of life, I hope retreat. *Prior.*

Complete act, branch, cadence. See the nouns.—**Complete dyadic**, one which cannot be reduced to the sum of less than three dyads.—**Complete flower**, in bot., a flower furnished with all the organs—that is, with calyx and corolla, as well as stamens and pistil: distinguished from *perfect*, which requires only the presence of the stamens and pistil.—**Complete integral**, of a partial differential equation, in *math.*: (a) A solution containing the full number of arbitrary constants or functions. (b) In the case of a partial differential equation of the first order, a solution containing the full number of arbitrary constants, but no arbitrary function.—**Complete metamorphosis**, in *entom.*, that metamorphosis in which there is a well-marked quiescent pupa state between the larval form and the imago or perfect insect, as in the *Lepidoptera*. Some of the older entomologists, following Fabricius, applied this term to the changes of those insects in which the larva is formed like the imago, a condition observed only in some of the low, wingless forms, as the lice and fleas.—**Complete primitive**, the same as the *complete integral*, except that it is regarded as producing the differential equation, not as derived from it.—**Syn.** 1. *Whole, Entire, Complete, Total*, full, utter, absolute, plenary, faultless, unbroken. "Nothing is *whole* that has anything taken from it; nothing is *entire* that is divided; nothing is *complete* that has not all its parts, and those parts fully developed. *Complete* refers to the perfection of parts; *entire*, to their unity; *whole*, to their junction; *total*, to their aggregate. A *whole* orange; an *entire* set; a *complete* facsimile; the *total* expense." *Angus, Handbook of Eng. Tongue, p. 376.*

Wilt thou be lord of the *whole* world?

Shak., A. and C., II. 7.
Sorrow's eye, glazed with blinding tears,
Divides one thing *entire* to many objects.

There is nothing which could not have been done, at least nearly as well, and many things much better, by adhering to the *complete* instead of to the broken arch.
J. Ferguson, Hist. Arch., I. 525.

As the total tonnage [of Venetian merchant vessels] is but 28,000, it may be inferred that they are small craft.
Howells, Venetian Life, xvi.

complete (kom-plēt'), *n.* [= *F. complie* = *Sp. Pg. completa* = *It. completa*, < *ML. completa* (usually in pl., *F. complies*, etc., *ML. completae*), ac. *L. hora*, hour, the last of the canonical hours: see *complin*, the usual *E.* form.] The last of the daily canonical hours in the Roman Catholic breviary: same as *complin*. *Minsheu.*
complete (kom-plēt'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *completed*, ppr. *completing*. [= *F. compléter* = *Sp. Pg. completar* = *D. kompletieren* = *G. kompletieren* = *Dan. komplettere* = *Sw. komplettera*, < *ML. as* if **completare*, freq. of *L. complere*, pp. *completus*, fill up: see *complete*, *a.*] 1. To make complete; bring to a consummation or an end; add or supply what is lacking to; finish; perfect; fill up or out: as, to *complete* a house or a task; to *complete* an unfinished design; to *complete* another's thought, or the measure of one's wrongs.

The Afghan soon followed to *complete* the work of devastation which the Persian had begun.
Macaulay, Lord Clive.

2. To fulfil; accomplish; realize.

To town he comes, *completes* the nation's hope,
And heads the bold train-bands, and burns a pope.
Pope, Moral Essays, III. 213.

=**Syn.** To consummate, perform, execute, achieve, realize.
completedness (kom-plē'ted-nes), *n.* The state of being completed or finished: as, *completedness* of action.

[The Latin word] fuit itself containing the notion of *completedness* as well as of affirmation.
G. Harrison, Laws of Lat. Gram., p. 171.

completely (kom-plēt'li), *adv.* In a complete manner; fully; perfectly; entirely; wholly; totally; utterly; thoroughly; quite: as, to be *completely* mistaken; "*completely* witty," *Swift*.

Completely shiftless was thy native plight.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, xix. 5.

By successive crosses one species may be made to absorb *completely* another, and so it notoriously is with races.
Darwin, Var. of Animals and Plants, p. 406.

completeness (kom-plēt'nes), *n.* [*< complete + -ment*.] The act of completing; a finishing. *Dryden.*

completeness (kom-plēt'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being complete; perfectness; entireness; thoroughness.

I cannot allow their wisdom such a *completeness* and inerrability.
King Charles.

The native and masculine type of excellence must find a place in every ethical code which aspires to *completeness*.
H. N. Ozonham, Short Studies, p. 35.

Extensive completeness. See *extensive*.

completion (kom-plē'shon), *n.* [*< LL. completio(n)-*, a filling up, < *L. complere*, fill up: see *complete*, *a.*] 1. The act of completing, or bring-

ing to the desired end; a carrying or filling out; full performance or achievement; consummation; conclusion: as, the *completion* of a building; the *completion* of one's education, or of an enterprise.

Other larger views than seem necessary to the *completion* of the argument. *Bp. Hurd, Sermon, Feb. 16, 1781.*

A slow-develop'd strength awaits
Completion in a painful school.
Tennyson, Love thou thy Land.

2. Fulfilment; accomplishment.

There was a full entire harmony and consent in the divine predictions, receiving their *completion* in Christ.
South.

The *completion* of those prophecies.

Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. xi.

completive (kom-plē'tiv), *a.* [= *F. complétif* = *Pr. completiu* = *Sp. Pg. It. completivo*, < *LL. completivus*, serving to fill up, < *L. completus*, pp. of *complere*, fill up: see *complete*, *a.*] Completing or tending to complete; making complete. [Rare.]

The *completive* power of the tense. *Harris, Hermes, I. 7.*

A comprehensive view of the suffering and joy, the redemptive and the *completive* work of Messiah, under prophetic imagery. *Schaff, Hist. Christ. Church, I. § 88.*

Completive difference, in *logic*, that difference or differentiating mark which, added to the genus, completes the definition of a species.

completorium (kom-plē-tō'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *completoria* (-iā). [*LL.*, a service containing prayers at the close of the day, < *L. complere*, pp. *completus*, complete: see *complete*, *a.* and *n.*] 1. In the *Ambrosian rite*, a kind of anthem said at lauds and vespers, on ordinary days one at each service, but on Sundays and festivals two or more: apparently named from the fact of its serving as an addition or supplement to a psallenda or other antiphon.—2. Same as *complin*.

completory (kom-plē-tō'ri), *a.* and *n.* [*< LL. *completorius*, adj. (neut. *completorium*, *n.*, a complin), < *L. complitor*, a finisher, < *complere*, complete, finish: see *complete*, *a.*, and *-ory*.] 1. *a.* Fulfilling; accomplishing.

His crucifixion, . . . *completory* of ancient presignifications and predictions. *Barrow, Works, II. xxv.*

II. n.; pl. *completories* (-riz). Same as *complin*.
complex (kom'pleks), *a.* [= *F. complexe* = *Sp. Pg. complejo*, complex, = *It. complesso*, fleshy, strong, powerful, < *L. complexus*, pp. of *complecti*, *complecti*, act. *complectere*, *complectere*, entwine, encircle, compass, infold, < *com-*, together, + *plectere*, weave, braid; cf. *LL. complex*, adj., connected with, confederate (> ult. *E. complice*), < *compicare*, fold together, < *com-*, together, + *plicare*, fold, akin to *plectere*: see *plaid*, *complicate*, *v.*, and *completed*.] 1. Composed of interconnected parts; formed by a combination of simple things or elements; including two or more connected particulars; composite; not simple: as, a *complex* being; *complex* ideas; a *complex* term.

Ideas thus made up [of several simple ones] I call *complex*, such as beauty, gratitude, a man, the universe.
Locke, Human Understanding, II. 12.

Incomplex apprehension is of one object, or of several without any relation being perceived between them, as of 'a man,' 'a horse,' 'cards'; *complex* is of several with such a relation, as of 'a man on horseback,' 'a pack of cards.' *Whately, Logic, II. I. § 1.*

When analysis succeeds in reducing a *complex* fact to its component factors, sensible or extra-sensible, there is indeed an enlargement of knowledge.

G. H. Lewes, Proba. of Life and Mind, II. IV. § 9.

2. Involved; intricate; complicated; perplexing.

Many cases are on record showing how *complex* and unexpected are the checks and relations between organic beings. *Darwin, Origin of Species, p. 77.*

The universe is a very *complex* mixture of different substances. *Mivart, Nature and Thought, p. 200.*

Complex ens, fraction, etc. See the nouns.—**Complex notion or term**, in *logic*, one in which different marks or attributes can be distinguished.—**Complex number**. (a) An expression of the form $x + iy$, where $i^2 = -1$. (b) In the theory of numbers, any expression in the form $a + bj + \dots$, where a, b , etc., are integers, and i, j , etc., are peculiar units.—**Complex question**, in *logic*, one which asks whether an object possesses a character, and not merely whether an object of a simple term exists.—**Complex sentence**, a sentence which contains one or more dependent or subordinate clauses in addition to the principal clause.—**Complex shear**. See *shear*.—**Complex syllogism**. Same as *chain-syllogism*.—**Complex truth**, truth as it exists in the mind, distinguished from transcendental truth or reality.—**Complex variable**, a variable of the form $x + iy$, where i is a unit such that $i^2 = -1$. = **Syn.** *Complicated*, etc. See *intricate*.

complex (kom'pleks), *n.* [= *Sp. Pg. complejo* = *It. complesso*, < *L. complexus*, a surrounding, embracing, connection, relation, < *complecti*, *complecti*, pp. *complexus*, *complexus*, surround, embrace, include: see *complex*, *a.* The noun

complex in mod. use depends close y upon the adj.] 1. Anything consisting in or formed by the union of interconnected parts; especially, an assemblage of particulars related as parts of a system.

This parable of the wedding supper conprehends in it the whole *complex* of all the blessings and privileges of the gospel. *South, Sermons.*

That full *complex*
Of never-ending wonders.
Thomson, Summer, I. 1785.

To the mind of a philosopher every fact of colour is a *complex* of visible and invisible facts.

G. H. Lewes, Proba. of Life and Mind, II. II. § 33.

Mind is a *complex* whose nature is beyond the grasp of our intelligence. *Nineteenth Century, XX. 358.*

In lyric poetry grand *complexes* are made by the rush and the roll of the rhythm.

Amer. Jour. Philol., VIII. 337, note.

2. In *geom.*, a continuous, triply infinite system of infinite straight lines; the whole of any kind of forms in space fulfilling one condition: thus, all the lines that cut a given curve in space constitute a *complex*.—**Axis of a complex**, a right line such that, if the complex be revolved round it or moved along it, the complex remains unchanged.—**Class of a complex**. See *class*, *6.*—**Complex of forces**, the system of all the forces subject to a single geometrical condition.—**Linear complex**, a complex of rays so distributed through space that through each point there is an infinity of rays in one plane, and in each plane an infinity of rays meeting in one point.—**Order of a complex**, the order of the curve enveloping all the rays of the complex that lie in an arbitrary plane.

complexed (kom'plekt), *a.* 1†. Same as *complex*. *Sir T. Browne.*—2. In *her.*, name as *anodated*.

complexedness (kom-plek'sed-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being complex; complexity.

The *complexedness* of these moral ideas.

Locke, Human Understanding, IV. 3.

complexion (kom-plek'shon), *n.* [Formerly also *complexion*; < *ME. complexion*, *complexioun*, *complexion*, temperament, < *OF. complexion*, *F. complexion* = *Pr. complexio*, *complicio* = *Sp. complexio* = *Pg. complexão* = *It. complessione*, < *L. complexio(n)-*, *complexio(n)*, a combination, connection, period, in *LL.* physical constitution or habit, < *complecti*, pp. *complexus*, entwine, encompass: see *complex*, *a.*] 1†. Temperament, habitude, or natural disposition of the body or mind; constitutional condition or tendency; character; nature.

And Shylock, for his own part, knew the bird was flegged; and then it is the *complexion* of them all to leave the dam. *Shak., M. of V., III. 1.*

I am far from concluding all to be impudent that do not actually weep and shed tears; I know there are constitutions, *complexions*, that do not afford them. *Donne, Sermons, xlii.*

The Italians are for the most part of a speculative *complexion*. *Howell, Forraine Travels, p. 41.*

Certainly, no other creature, but an atheist by *complexion*, could ever take up with such pitiful accounts of things. *Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. lii.*

2. The color or hue of the skin, particularly of that of the face.

Mistake me not for my *complexion*,
The shadow'd livery of the burnish'd sun,
To whom I am a neighbour, and near bred.
Shak., M. of V., II. 1.

If I write on a black man, I run over all the eminent persons of that *complexion*. *Addison, Spectator.*

3. The general appearance of anything; aspect.

Men judge by the *complexion* of the sky
The state and inclination of the day.
Shak., Rich. II., III. 2.

In the Southern States the tenure of land and the local laws, with slavery, give the social system not a democratic but an aristocratic *complexion*. *Emerson, Misc., p. 302.*

4. The state of being complex; complexity; involution; combination; also, a complex. [Obsolete or rare.]

God's mercy goes along in *complexion* and conjunction with his judgments. *Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 832.*
This is the great and entire *complexion* of a christian's faith. *Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 305.*

Though the terms of propositions may be complex, yet, where the composition of the . . . argument is plain, . . . the *complexion* does not belong to the syllogistic form of it. *Watts, Logic, III. II. § 2.*

complexionist (kom-plek'shon), *v. t.* [*< complexion*, *n.*] To characterize by or endow with a disposition or temperament. *Sir T. Browne.*

complexionably (kom-plek'shon-ā-bli), *adv.* [*< *complexionable* (< *complexion* + *-able*) + *-ly*.] Same as *complexionally*. *Sir T. Browne.*

complexional (kom-plek'shon-āl), *a.* [*< complexion* + *-al*; = *Sp. complexional*, etc.] 1†. Pertaining to or depending on the disposition, temperament, or nature; constitutional.

Before their first principles can be dislodged, they are made habitual and complexional.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 370.

Complexional prejudices.

Fiddes.

2. Pertaining to the hue or color.

complexionally (kom-plek'shon-ā-lī), *adv.* In the way of temperament; by natural disposition; constitutionally. Also *complexionably*.

Where are the jesters now? the men of health.

Complexionally pleasant? *Blair, The Grave.*

complexionary (kom-plek'shon-ā-rī), *a.* [*< complexion + -ary*]. Pertaining to the complexion, or to the care of it. [Rare.]

This complexionary art. *Artif. Handsomeness*, p. 38.

complexioned (kom-plek'shond), *a.* [*< complexion + -ed*]. 1. Having a certain disposition.

Charity is a virtue that best agrees with coldest natures, and such as are complexioned for humility.

Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici.

2. Having a certain hue, especially of the skin: used in composition: as, dark-complexioned, fair-complexioned.

A flower is the best-complexioned grass; as a pearl is the best-coloured clay.

Fuller, Worthies, Norwich.

complexionist (kom-plek'shon-ist), *n.* [*< complexion + -ist*]. One who cares for the complexion or undertakes to improve it, by the use of lotions, cosmetics, etc. [Rare.]

Elder-flower water is extensively used by the London complexionist.

Domestic Monthly Mag., April, 1884.

complexity (kom-plek'si-ti), *n.*; pl. *complexities* (-tiz). [*< complex, a., + -ity*; = *F. complexité*]. 1. The quality or state of being complex or composed of interconnected parts.

Some distinguished for their simplicity; others for their complexity.

Burke.

Organic phenomena make us familiar with complexity of causation, both by showing the co-operation of many antecedents to each consequent, and by showing the multiplicity of results which each influence works out.

H. Spencer, Study of Sociol., p. 323.

2. Intricacy; entanglement.

Such people early discern that the mysterious complexity of our life is not to be embraced by maxims.

George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, vii. 2.

3. Anything complex or intricate.

Many-corridor'd complexities

Of Arthur's palace.

Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

= *Syn.* *Complication, Complexity*, etc. See *complication*. **complexly** (kom-pleks-li), *adv.* In a complex manner; not simply.

A nation, being a complex union of very complexly constituted individuals, cannot any more than they continue in one stay.

Maudsley, Body and Will, p. 319.

complexness (kom-pleks-nes), *n.* Same as *complexity*.

complexure (kom-plek'sgūr), *n.* [*< complex + -ure*]. The involution or complication of one thing with others. *W. Montague.*

complexus¹ (kom-plek'sus), *n.*; pl. *complexus*. [*< L. complexus, complexus, n.*, a surrounding, embracing, connection in discourse: see *complex, n.*] A compound; a complex.

The mind is displayed, even in its highest faculties, as a complexus of insoluble antipathies.

Sir W. Hamilton.

complexus² (kom-plek'sus), *n.* [NL., prop. pp. (sc. *musculus, muscle*) of *complexi*, surround: see *complex, a.*] In anat., a broad muscle lying along the back part of the neck, connecting the occiput and the lower cervical and upper dorsal vertebrae, and serving to straighten, incline, and turn the head. Also *complexialis*.

compliant (kom-pli'ā-bl), *a.* [*< comply + -able*; appar. after *pliable*, which is, however, not connected.] Capable of bending or yielding; pliable; compliant.

Another compliant mind.

Milton, Divorce.

The Jews, by their own interpretations, had made their religion compliant and accommodated to their passions.

Jortin, Christian Religion, i.

compliantly (kom-pli'ā-bli), *adv.* In a compliant manner; pliaibly; yieldingly.

compliance (kom-pli'āns), *n.* [*< comply + -ance*]. 1. The act of complying; a yielding or consenting, as to a request, desire, demand, or proposal; concession; submission.

Compliance with our desire.

Locke.

He [God] hath forewarned us of the danger of being led aside by the soft and easie compliances of the world.

Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. ii.

I am equally balked by antagonism and compliance.

Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 190.

2. A disposition to yield to others; complaisance.

He was a man of few words and great compliance.

Clarendon.

"I'll go see anybody," quoth my uncle Toby; for he was all compliance thro' every step of the journey.

Sterne, Tristram Shandy, vii. 27.

= *Syn.* 1. *Submission*, etc. (see *obedience*), acquiescence.

compliance (kom-pli'ān-si), *n.* Same as *compliance*.

His whole bearing betokened compliance.

Goldsmith, Essays.

compliant (kom-pli'ant), *a.* and *n.* [*< comply + -ant*]. 1. *a.* 1. Yielding; bending; pliant.

The compliant boughs.

Milton, P. L., iv. 332.

2. Yielding to request or desire; ready to accommodate; consenting; obliging.

To show how compliant he was to the humours of the princes.

Bp. Burnet, Hist. Reformation, an. 1509.

Civil to all, compliant and polite.

Crabbe, Tales of the Hall.

II. *n.* A complier. [Rare.]

It [the Liturgy] being a compliant with the Papists in a great part of their service.

Fuller, Ch. Hist., XI. x. 8.

compliantly (kom-pli'ant-li), *adv.* In a compliant or yielding manner.

complicity (kom-pli-kā-si), *n.* [*< complica(te) + -cy*]. The state of being complex or intricate. *Mitford*. [Rare.]

complicatis (kom-pli-kā'lis), *a.* used as *n.*; pl. *complicates* (-lēs). [NL., *< LL. complex (complic-)*, closely connected, *< L. complicare*, fold together: see *complicate, v.*] Same as *complexus*². *Cowes and Shute.*

complicant (kom-pli-kant), *a.* [*< L. complicitan(t)-s*, complicitan(t)-s, ppr. of *complicare, complicate*, fold together: see *complicate*]. In entom., lying one partly over another: applied to elytra and wings.

complicate (kom-pli-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *complicated*, ppr. *complicating*. [*< L. complicatus*, pp. of *complicare, complicate* (*> It. complicare* = *Sp. Pg. Pr. complicar* = *F. compliquer*), fold together, *< com-*, together, + *plicare*, fold, weave, knit: see *plaid*, and cf. *complex*]. 1. To render complex or intricate; fold or twist together; entangle; intertwine; interweave; involve: as, to complicate matters, he was suddenly taken ill.

In case our offence against God hath been complicated with injury to men, we should make restitution.

Tillotson.

Nor can his complicated sinews fail.

Young, Paraphrase of Job.

The conscientious sensitiveness of England to the horrors of civil conflict has been prevented from complicating a domestic with a foreign war.

Lowell, Study Windows, p. 155.

2. To form by combination of parts or elements; combine; compound. [Rare.]

A man, an army, the universe, are complicated of various simple ideas.

Locke.

complicate (kom-pli-kāt), *a.* [= *Sp. Pg. complicado* = *It. complicato*, *< L. complicatus*, pp.: see the verb.] 1. Composed of interconnected parts; complex.

How complicate, how wonderful, is man.

Young, Night Thoughts, i.

As a more refined and complicate art, it [painting] requires a higher culture.

C. E. Norton, Church-building in Middle Ages, p. 141.

2. Intricate; involved.

Though the particular actions of war are complicate in fact, yet they are separate and distinct in right.

Bacon, War with Spain.

3. In bot., folded upon itself: as, a complicate embryo: same as *conduplicate*.—4. In entom., folded longitudinally once or several times, as the wings of wasps, the posterior wings of grasshoppers, etc.

complicated (kom-pli-kā-ted), *p. a.* [*< complicate + -ed*]. 1. Composed of interconnected parts; not simple; complex; complicate.

Thick-swarming now

With complicated monsters, head and tail.

Milton, P. L., x. 523.

Complicated principle of action.

Addison, Spectator, No. 55.

In proportion as a government is free, it must be complicated. Simplicity belongs to those only where one will govern all; where one mind directs, and all others obey.

Storv, Misc. Writings, p. 619.

2. Consisting of many parts or particulars not easily separable in thought; difficult to analyze or separate into its parts; hard to understand, explain, etc.; involved; intricate; confused.

It is easier to conceive than describe the complicated sensations which are felt from the pain of a recent injury, and the pleasure of approaching vengeance.

Goldsmith, Vicar, xv.

= *Syn.* *Complex*, etc. See *intricate*. **complicatedness** (kom-pli-kā-ted-nes), *n.* The state of being folded together; complexness. *Bailey*.

complicately (kom-pli-kāt-li), *adv.* In a complex manner. *J. Beale*.

complicatedness (kom-pli-kāt-nes), *n.* The state of being complicated; involution; intricacy.

Every several object is full of subdivided multiplicity and complicatedness. *Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind*, p. 3.

complication (kom-pli-kā'shon), *n.* [= *D. complicatio* = *G. complication* = *Dan. komplikation* = *F. complication* = *Sp. complicación* = *Pg. complicação* = *It. complicazione*, *< LL. complicatio(n)-*, *< L. complicare*, pp. *complicatus*, complicate: see *complicate, v.*] 1. A complex combination or intricate intermingling of things, parts, elements, etc.; especially, a perplexing or incongruous intermixture or combination; a confused complex or complexity: as, a complication of knots in a rope; a complication of ideas, diseases, or misfortunes; the complication of one's affairs with those of another.

All the parts in complication roll.

Jordan, Poems.

By admitting a complication of ideas, . . . the mind is bewildered.

Watts, Logic.

2. That which renders complex, involved, or intricate; that which causes difficulty, entanglement, or interference; an involved and troublesome or embarrassing state of affairs.

Complication . . . signifies the occurrence during the course of a disease of some other affection, or of some symptom or group of symptoms not usually observed, by which its progress is more or less seriously modified.

Quain, Med. Dict., p. 279.

3. An entwining or infolding; an embrace. [Rare.]

Sweet caresses, and natural hearty complications and endearments.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 362.

4. In entom., the manner in which an insect folds its wings when at rest.—5. In biol., a process the reverse of growth or development, by which the heterogeneous tends toward homogeneity. = *Syn.* *Complication, Complexity*. These words are rarely used synonymously. *Complication* commonly implies entanglement resulting either in difficulty of comprehension or in embarrassment; *complexity*, the multiplicity and not easily recognized relation of parts: as, business complications; the complexity of a machine; the complexity of a question of duty. See *intricacy*.

At the treasury there was a complication of jealousies and quarrels.

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xi.

Organic phenomena make us familiar with complexity of causation.

H. Spencer, Study of Sociol., p. 323.

complicative (kom-pli-kā-tiv), *a.* [*< complicate + -ive*]. Tending or adapted to complicate or involve; producing complication.

complicet (kom-plis), *n.* [*< F. complice* = *Sp. cómplice* = *Pg. It. complice*, *< LL. complex (complic-)*, confederate, participant, *< L. complicare*, fold together, involve: see *complicate, v.*, *complex, a.*, and cf. *accomplice*]. An accomplice.

And so to Armes, victorious Father,

To quell the Rebels, and their Complices.

Shak., 2 Hen. VI., v. 1 (1623).

The delivery

Of this seductor and his complices.

Masinger, Believe as you List, III. 3.

complicitous (kom-plis'i-tus), *a.* [*< complicity + -ous*]. Guilty of complicity; tending to involve. [Rare.]

Whatever a man's liver says next day, it is a remarkably complicitous witness. *W. H. Russell, Diary in India*, I. 185.

complicity (kom-plis'i-ti), *n.* [*< F. complicité* (= *Sp. complicitad* = *Pg. complicitade* = *It. complicità*), *< ML. *complicita(t)-s*, *< LL. complex (complic-)*, participant; see *complice*]. The state of being an accomplice; partnership in wrong-doing or in an objectionable act: usually followed by *with* before the person and *in* before the thing: as, complicity with a criminal, or in a criminal act.

Complicity, a consenting or partnership in evil. *Blount*.

The charge, however, of complicity in the designs of his patron was never openly repelled.

Hallam, Middle Ages, viii.

Dennis charged Steele with tacit complicity in this piece of bad taste.

A. Dobson, Int. to Steele, p. xi.

complicet, *n.* An obsolete form of *complicin*.

complier (kom-pli'er), *n.* One who complies, yields, or obeys; a person of ready compliance.

Swift.

compliment (kom-pli-ment), *n.* [Formerly spelled *complement*, after the orig. *L. complementum* (see *complement*); = *D. G. Dan. Sw. compliment*, *< F. compliment* = *Pr. complimen* = *Sp. cumplimento* = *Pg. cumprimento, cumprimento*, *< It. complimento*, *compliment*: the same as *complement*, with mod. sense, resting on *It. compire*, fill up, fulfil, suit, complement (cf. *compire*, finish, complete), *< L. complementum*, that which fills or completes, *< complere*, fill up: see

complete, comply, complement. 1. A formal act or expression of civility, respect, or regard: as, the *compliments* of the season; to present one's *compliments*.

All his other friends were very officious likewise in making their *compliments* of condolence, and administering arguments of comfort to him. *C. Middleton*, Cicero, II. 300.

Compliments of congratulation are always kindly taken, and cost one nothing but pen, ink, and paper. *Chesterfield*. 2. An expression of praise, commendation, or admiration: as, he paid you a high *compliment* within my hearing.—3. Flattery; polite, especially insincere, praise or commendation.

'Twas never merry world,
Since lowly feigning was called *compliment*.
Shak., T. N., III. 1.

True friendship loathes such oily *compliment*.
B. Jonson, Case is Altered, I. 2.

Hollow *compliments* and lies. *Milton*, P. R., IV. 124.

4. A present or favor bestowed; a gift. [Now only Scotch.]

I will share, sir,
In your sports only, nothing in your purchase.
But you must furnish me with *compliments*,
To the manner of Spain; my coach, my guardaduennas.
B. Jonson, The Devil is an Ass, III. 1.

Left-handed compliment, an uncomplimentary expression; also, words intended to be or to seem complimentary, but really the opposite; an awkward compliment.

Nor did he omit to bestow some *left-handed compliments* upon the sovereign people, as a herd of pultrons, who had no relish for the glorious hardships and misadventures of battle. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 446.

To stand on compliment, to behave with ceremony; to be ceremonious. = *Syn.* Flattery, etc. (see *adulation*), laudation, encomium, tribute; (for plural) respects, regards, salutation, greeting.

compliment (kom'pli-ment), *v.* [*< compliment*, *n.*; = *F.* *complimenter*, etc.] **I. trans.** 1. To pay a compliment to; flatter or gratify by expressions of approbation, admiration, esteem, or respect, or by acts implying these feelings: as, to *compliment* a man on his personal appearance.

I awaked, and heard myself *complimented* with the usual salutation. *Taylor*, No. 111.

Monarchs . . .
Should *compliment* their foes and shun their friends. *Prior*.

2. To give complimentary congratulations to; felicitate: as, to *compliment* a prince on the birth of a son.—3. To manifest kindness or regard for by a gift or other favor: as, he *complimented* us with tickets for the exhibition. = *Syn.* 1. To praise, commend.—2. To felicitate.

II. intrans. To pass compliments; use ceremony or ceremonious language. [Rare.]

First Serv. Mistress, there are two gentlemen—
Maria. Where?
First Serv. *Complimenting* who should first enter.

Beau. and Fl., Coxcomb, I. 2.
When we had given over looking, I *complimented* with her, and told her that I did not grieve so much for the worth of the thing it self, as for her sake whose it was. *Mabbe*, The Rogue, I. 163.

complimental (kom-pi-men'tal), *a.* [Formerly also *complemental* (see *complemental*); *< compliment* + *-al*.] Complimentary; expressive of or implying compliments.

Complimental lies. *Raleigh*, Hist. World, v. 3.

Ridiculous folly
To waste the time, that might be better spent,
In *complimental* wishes. *Massinger*, Ronegato, III. 1.

complimentally (kom-pi-men'tal-i), *adv.* In a complimentary manner; by way of compliment.

He is laugh'd at
Most *complimentally*.
Ford, Lover's Melancholy, I. 2.

He has had the good fortune to make some discoveries, and the honour to have them publicly, and but too *complimentally*, taken notice of by the virtuous.

Boyle, Works, IV. 3.

complimentalness (kom-pi-men'tal-nes), *n.* The quality of being complimentary.

Complimentalness as opposed to plainness [of speech].
Hammond, Works, II. 292.

complimentarily (kom-pi-men'ta-ri-li), *adv.* In a complimentary manner.

complimentary (kom-pi-men'ta-ri), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *complementary* (see *complementary*); *< compliment* + *-ary*.] **I. a.** Intended to express or convey a compliment or compliments; expressive of civility, regard, or preference; using or accustomed to use compliments: as, *complimentary* language; *complimentary* tickets; you are very *complimentary*.

I made *complimentary* verses on the great lords and ladies of the court.

Bp. Hurd, Dialogues, Dr. H. More and Waller.

"Child of the Sun" was a *complimentary* name given to any one particularly clever in Peru.

H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 401.
= *Syn.* Commendatory, laudatory, flattering.

II. n.; pl. *complimentaries* (-riz). 1. A compliment.—2. A master of defense who wrote upon the compliments and ceremonies of dueling.

The most skillful and cunning *complimentaries* alive.

B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

complimentative (kom-pi-men'ta-tiv), *a.* [*< compliment* + *-ative*.] Complimentary. *Boswell*.
complimenter (kom-pi-men'ter), *n.* One who compliments; one given to compliments; a flatterer.

complin, compline (kom'plin), *n.* [*Sc.* also *complen, complene*; *< ME.* *complyn, cumplyne*, a var. (prob. taken as a collective plur. in *-en, -n*) of *comple, cumple*, *< OF.* *complier, F.* *complier* = *Pr. Sp.* *Pg.* *completa* = *It.* *compieta* (= *MLG.* *komplete* = *G.* *komplete* = *E.* obs. *complete, n., q. v.*); *< ML.* *kompleta* (usually in pl., *ML.* *komplete, F.* *complies*, etc.), *complin* (so called because this service completes the religious exercises of the day), prop. fem. of *L.* *completus*, finished, complete: see *complete, a.*, and cf. *completory*.] The last of the seven canonical hours, originally said after the evening meal and before retiring to sleep, but in later medieval and modern usage following immediately upon vespers. In the Roman arrangement *complin* begins with the benediction of the reader and 1 Pet. v. 8 as lesson, followed by the Lord's Prayer, Confiteor, etc. The psalms are the 4th, 31st (verses 1-6), 91st, and 134th, with an invariable anthem (but *Halleluiah* at Eastertide) and invariable hymn (*Te lucis ante terminum*). The chapter is Jer. xiv. 9. The *Nunc dimittis* succeeds with its antiphon, the Kyrie, Lord's Prayer, and Creed, and the service concludes with the preces, collect (*Visita, quæsumus*), etc., and benediction. In the Greek Church the office corresponding to *complin* is called *apodeipnon*, and is said in two forms, *great* and *little apodeipnon*, the former in Lent, the latter at other times. Also called *completorium* or *completory*.

If a man were but of a day's life, it is well if he lasts till evensong, and then says his *compline* an hour before the time. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 449.

complish (kom'plish), *v. t.* [*< ME.* *complissen*, short for *acomplissen*, accomplish: see *accomplish*.] To accomplish; fulfill.

For ye into like thralldome me did throw,
And kept from *complishing* the faith which I did owe.
Spenser, F. Q., V. xi. 41.

complor (kom-plör'), *v. i.* [*< L.* *complorare*, *< com-*, together, + *plorare*, lament. Cf. *deplore, implore*.] To lament or deplore together. *Cockeram*.

complot (kom'plot), *n.* [= *D.* *Dan.* *komplot* = *G.* *komplot* = *Sw.* *komplot*, *< F.* *complot*, a conspiracy, plot, *OF.* a crowd, a battle, a plot, prob. for **complot*, *< L.* *complicitus*, later form of *complicatus*, neut. of *complicatus*, pp. of *complicare*, involve, complicate: see *complicate, v.*, and *complice*. See *plot*.] A plotting together; a joint plot; a confederacy in some design; a conspiracy.

I'll disclose
The *complot* to your father.
Chapman, Gentleman Usher, IV. 1.

I know their *complot* is to have my life.

Shak., 2 Hen. VI., III. 1.

complot (kom'plot'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *complotted*, ppr. *complotting*. [*< F.* *complotter*, *< complot*: see *complot, n.*] **I. trans.** To plan together; contrive; plot.

Thus living in this slavish life as is aforesaid, diuers of vs *complotted* and hammered into our heads how we might procure our releasement.

Webbe, Travels (ed. Arber), p. 28.

Nobles *complotting* nobles' speedy fall.

Ford, Fame's Memorial.

Craft, greed and violence *complot* revenge.

Browning, Ring and Book, II. 190.

II. intrans. To plot together; conspire; form a plot; join in a secret design, generally criminal.

The other 3, *complotting* with him, ran away from their masters in the night.

Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 363.

complotment (kom-plot'ment), *n.* [*< complot* + *-ment*.] A plotting together; conspiracy.

What was the cause of their multiplied, varied *complotments* against her? *Bp. King*, Sermon, Nov. 5, 1608.

complotter (kom-plot'er), *n.* One joined in a plot; a conspirator.

The *complotter* and executioner of that inhuman action.

Dryden, Vind. of Duke of Guise.

complottingly (kom-plot'ing-li), *adv.* By complotting; by conspiracy or plot.

Complutensian (kom-plüt-en'gi-an), *a.* [*< L.* *Complutensis*, pertaining to *Complutum*.] Pertaining to Complutum, the Roman name of Alcalá de Henares in Spain.—**Complutensian polyglot**, the earliest complete polyglot edition of the Bible, compiled and printed at Alcalá under the direction and at the expense of Cardinal Ximenes, and finished in 1517,

in 6 volumes folio, but not published till 1522. Its contents consist of the Hebrew, Latin Vulgate, and Septuagint Greek texts of the Old Testament, and the Greek and Latin Vulgate texts of the New Testament, with other versions of some parts, and with a Hebrew lexicon and grammar, etc.

compluvium (kom-plü'vi-um), *n.*; pl. *compluvia* (-ä). [*L.*, *< compluere*, flow together in raining, *< com-*, together, + *pluere*, rain: see *pluvial*.] A quadrangular opening in the roof over the atrium or court of ancient Roman houses. The roof was made to slope toward the compluvium, so as to collect the rain-water in a basin or tank in the middle of the atrium. See *atrium* and *impluvium*.

comply (kom-pli'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *complied*, ppr. *complying*. [Immediate origin not certain, but prob. It., namely *< It.* *compiere*, fill up, fulfill, suit, use compliments, *compiere, compiere, finish*, = *OF.* *compiir* = *Sp.* *compiir* = *Pg.* *cumprir*, fulfill, execute, *< L.* *complere*, fill up, supply, sate (with food or drink), finish, complete: see *complete*, and cf. *compliment*. The meaning seems to have been affected by *ply, pliant, pliable*, etc., which are not related to *comply*.] **I. t. trans.** 1. To fulfill; perform or execute.

My power cannot *comply* my promise;
My father's so averse from granting my
Request concerning thee.

Chapman, Revenge for Honour.

2. To caress; embrace; encircle.

Witty Ovid, by
Whom fair Corinna sits and doth *comply*
With yovrie wrists his laureat head.
Herrick, Hesperides, p. 221.

II. intrans. 1. To act in accordance with another's will or desire; yield in agreement or compliance: as, to *comply* with a command or request.

Comply with some humours, bear with others, but serve none. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., I. 23.

Yet this be sure, in nothing to *comply*
Scandalous or forbidden in our law.

Milton, S. A., I. 1408.

He that *complies* against his will
Is of his own opinion still.

S. Butler, Hudibras, III. III. 547.

2. To accommodate itself; accord; fit; conform: said of things. [Rare.]

The truth of things will not *comply* with our conceits.
Tillotson.

He made his wish with his estate *comply*.

The altar was shaped so as to *comply* with the inscription that surrounded it. *Addison*.

3. To be courteous, complaisant, or conciliatory.

Your hands. Come: the appurtenance of welcome is fashion and ceremony: let me *comply* with you in this garb. *Shak.*, Hamlet, II. 2. (See also v. 2.)

Whoever is Duke of Savoy had need be cunning, and more than any other Prince, in regard that lying between two potent Neighbours, the French and the Spaniard, he must *comply* with both. *Houell*, Letters, I. 42.

compo (kom'pö), *n.* [Abbr. of *composition* or of *compost*: see *composition*, 5, *compost, n.*, 4.] 1. Same as *compost*, 4.—2. Same as *composition*, 5.—3. A mixture of resin, whiting, and glue, used for ornaments on walls and cornices instead of plaster of Paris: called specifically *carvers' compo*.—4. The sum or dividend paid in composition of a bankrupt's debts; also, the portion of the monthly wages paid to a ship's company. [Eng.]

compon, a. Same as *componé*.
componderat (kom-pon'de-rät), *v. t.* or *i.* [*< L.* *componderatus*, pp. of *componderare*, in ppr. *componderan(-t)s*, *< com-*, together, + *ponderare*, weigh, *< pondus* (*ponder-*), weight: see *ponder*.] To weigh together. *Cockeram*.

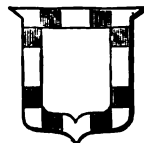
componet (kom-pön'), *v. t.* [*< L.* *componere*, settle: see *compose* and *compound*, v.] To arrange; settle.

A good pretence for *componing* peace between princes. *Strype*, Records, No. 23.

componé (kom-pö'ne), *a.* [*< F.* *componé*, composed, irreg. *< L.* *componere*, place together: see *compose*, *compound*, v.] In *her-*, composed of small squares of two tinctures alternately in one row: said of a bordure, bend, or other ordinary. Also *compon, componed, compony*, and *gobonated*. See *counter-compony*.

componed (kom-pönd'), *a.* Same as *componé*.
componency (kom-pö'nen-si), *n.* [*< componere*: see *ency*.] Composition; structure; nature.

The *componency* of that lightning which produces such an effect [explosion].
Warburton, Julian's Attempt to Rebuild the Temple, II.



Bordure Componé.

compend (kom-pō-nend), *n.* [*L. compendius*, *ger. of compingere*, compound; see *compound*, *compose*.] Something to be formed by composition.

component (kom-pō-nent), *a.* and *n.* [*L. componere* (*-t*), *pp. of compingere*, compose; see *compose* and *compound*, *v.*] *1. a.* Composing, constituent; entering into the composition of.

The component parts of a natural body.

Newton, Opticks.

Justice and Benevolence . . . are component parts of every human mind. *Sumner, Fame and Glory.*

The stomach digests food, and does it by means of the properties of its component tissues. *Milart, Nature and Thought, p. 187.*

II. n. 1. A constituent part: as, quartz, feldspar, and mica are the components of granite.—*2.* In *mech.*, one of the parts of a strain, velocity, acceleration, force, etc., out of which the whole may be compounded by the principle of the parallelogram of forces, etc.—that is, by geometrical addition. See *composition of forces* (under *composition*), *parallelogram of forces* (under *force*), and *resolution*.—*3.* A part of a whole which is so combined with other parts as to modify its distinctive character; especially, in *logic*, an internal part or part of comprehension; a notion contained in a complex notion.—*Effective component of a force*, in *mech.*, that one of the two components into which the force may be resolved which produces the entire effect of motion or pressure under consideration.—*Real component of a force*, the component of a force which is itself a real force.

componential (kom-pō-nen-tal), *a.* [*component* + *-al*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a part or constituent.

All quantitative relations are componential; all qualitative relations elemental. *G. H. Lewes, Proba. of Life and Mind, I. 90.*

compony, *a.* Same as *componé*.

comport (kom-pōrt'), *v.* [*F. comporter* = *Pr. Sp. Pg. comportar* = *It. comportare*, admit of, allow, endure, < *ML. comportare*, behave, *L. comportare*, *comportare*, bring together, < *com-*, together, + *portare*, carry; see *port*.] *I. intrans. 1.* To be suitable; agree; accord; fit; suit: followed by *with* (formerly also by *unto*).

How ill this dulness doth comport with greatness! *Fletcher (and another?), Prophets.*

All that is high, and great, or can comport unto the style of majesty. *B. Jonson, Prince Henry's Barriers.*

It was Waller who first learned in France that to talk in rhyme alone comported with the state of royalty. *Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 157.*

2. To bear; endure: with with.

My wife is
Such an untoward thing, she'll never learn
How to comport with it. *B. Jonson, The Devil is an Ass, II. 3.*

Shall we not meekly comport with an infirmity? *Barrow, Works, I. 484.*

II. trans. 1. To behave; conduct: with a reflexive pronoun.

It is curious to observe how Lord Somers . . . comported himself on that occasion. *Burke.*

Thus Nature, whose laws I had broken in various artificial ways, comported herself towards me as a strict but loving mother. *Hawthorne, Blithedale Romance, VIII.*

2. To bear; endure.

The malcontented sort
That never can the present state comport. *Daniel, Civil Wars, I. 70.*

comport (kom-pōrt'), *n.* [*OF. comport* = *Sp. comporter* (obs.) = *It. comporto*; from the verb.] Behavior; conduct; demeanor; manner of acting.

These arguments . . . are intended to persuade us to a charitable comport towards the men. *Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 397.*

I knew them well, and marked their rude comport. *Dryden, Fables.*

comportable (kom-pōr-ta-bl), *a.* [*comport* + *-able*; = *Sp. comfortable*, etc.] Suitable; appropriate; consistent.

Casting the rules and cautions of this art into some comfortable method. *Sir H. Wotton, Elem. of Architecture.*

comportance (kom-pōr-tans), *n.* [*comport* + *-ance*.] Behavior; deportment.

Goodly comportances each to other bears,
And entertain themselves with courtly meet. *Spenser, F. Q., II. 1. 29.*

With that I bethought myself, and the sweet comportance of that same sweet round face of thine came into my mind. *Wily Beguiled (Hazlitt's Dodsley, IX. 253).*

comportation (kom-pōr-tā-shon), *n.* [*L. comportatio* (*-n*), a bringing together, < *comportare*, *pp. comportatus*: see *comport*, *v.*] An assemblage or collection.

A collection and comportation of Agur's wise sayings. *Sp. Richardson, Obs. on Old Test. (1655), p. 308.*

comportment (kom-pōrt-ment), *n.* [*F. comportement* (= *Pr. comportamen* = *Sp. comportamiento* = *Pg. It. comportamento*), < *comporter*: see *comport*, *v.*] Behavior; demeanor; deportment.

The people here generally seem to be more generous, and of a higher *Comportment*, than elsewhere. *Howell, Letters, I. 1. 41.*

Her serious and devout *comportment*. *Addison, Freeholder.*

composant (kom-pō-zant), *n.* Same as *corpasant*.

compose (kom-pōz'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *composed*, *pp. composing*. [*OF. composer*, *F. composer*, compose, compound, adjust, settle, < *com-* + *poser*, place, set, put; substituted for *reg. OF. compendre, cumpundre*, arrange, direct. = *Pr. compandre, comporre* = *Sp. componer* = *Pg. compor* = *It. comporre, comporre* = *D. komponeren* = *G. componiren* = *Dan. komponere* = *Sw. komponera*, < *L. componere, componere*, put together, compose, < *com-*, together, + *ponere*, put, place: see *ponent*. The proper *E.* forms from *L. inf. componere* are *compound*, *v.*, and (later) *compos*: see these words, and *composition*. For the substitution of *F. poser*, see *pose*, and cf. *apose, depose, expose, impose, oppose, propose, repose, transpose*.] *I. trans. 1.* To make or form by uniting two or more things; put together the parts of; form by framing, fashioning, or arranging. (a) In relation to material things (rarely persons).

A casque *composed* by Vulcan's skill. *Shak., T. and C., v. 2.*

Youth, thou bear'st thy father's face;
Frank Nature, rather curious than in haste,
Hath well *composed* thee. *Shak., All's Well, I. 2.*

(b) In relation to literary authorship: as, to *compose* a sermon or a sonnet.

You desired me lately to *compose* some lines upon your Mistress's black eyes. *Howell, Letters, I. v. 22.*

(c) In relation to musical authorship: as, to *compose* a sonata. (d) In relation to artistic skill: as, to *compose* (arrange the leading features of) a picture, statue, group, etc.

2. In printing: (a) To put into type; set the types for: as, to *compose* a page or a pamphlet.

(b) To arrange in the composing-stick; set: as, to *compose* a thousand ems. [Rare among printers in both uses, *set* or *set up* being the technical term.]—*3.* To form by being combined or united; be the substance, constituents, or elements of; constitute; make up: as, *leaves of raw soldiers compose* his army; the wall is *composed* of bricks and mortar; water is *composed* of hydrogen and oxygen.

Nor did Israel 'scape
Th' infection, when their borrow'd gold *composed*
The calf in Oreb. *Milton, P. L., I. 483.*

A few useful things, confounded with many trifles, fill their memories, and *compose* their intellectual possessions. *Watts.*

Numerous great limestones, of immense thickness, and covering vast areas, are *composed* altogether of shells of mollusks or corals. *Dawson, Nature and the Bible, p. 82.*

4. To bring into a composed state; calm; quiet; appease.

Another advantage which retirement affords us is, that it calms and *composes* all the passions; those especially of the tumultuous kind. *Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. x.*

Yet to *compose* this midnight noise,
Go freely, search where'er you please. *Prior, The Dove.*

Upon this, he *composed* his countenance, looked upon his watch, and took his leave. *Addison, Sir Timothy Tittle.*

Their rest, their labours, duties, sufferings, prayers,
Compose the soul, and fit it for its cares. *Crabbe, Parish Register.*

5. To settle; adjust; reconcile; bring into a proper state or condition: as, to compose differences.

To reform our manners, to *compose* quarrels and controversies. *Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 62.*

I have, therefore, always endeavoured to *compose* those feuds and angry dissensions between affection, faith, and reason. *Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, I. 19.*

6. To place or arrange in proper form; put into a settled state; arrange.

Rice, wheat, beans, and such like, which they set on the floor without a cloth, in a wooden dish, and the people *compose* themselves to eat the same, after the Arabian manner. *Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 229.*

In a peaceful grave my corpse *compose*. *Dryden, Æneid.*

7. To dispose; put into a proper mood or temper for any purpose. [Rare.]

The whole army seemed well *composed* to obtain that by their swords which they could not by their pen. *Clarendon, Great Rebellion, VIII.*

Compose yourself to the situation, for to the situation you must come. *Dickens, Pickwick, xxxiv.*

II. intrans. 1. To practise composition, in any of the active senses of that word.

They say he's an excellent poet. . . . I think he be *composing* as he goes in the street! *B. Jonson, Poetaster, III. 1.*

2. To come to an agreement; adjust differences; agree.

If we *compose* well here. *Shak., A. and C., II. 2.*

Compose with them, and be not angry valiant. *B. Jonson, New Inn, IV. 3.*

3. In painting, to combine or fall into a group or arrangement with artistic effect; admit of pleasing or artistic combination in a picture: as, the mountains *composed* well.

We all know how in the retrospect of later moods the incidents of early youth *compose*, visibly, each as an individual picture, with a magic for which the greatest painters have no corresponding art. *H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 10.*

composed (kom-pōzd'), *p. a.* [*compose* + *-ed*.] Free from disturbance or agitation; calm; serene; quiet; tranquil.

Of a *composed* and settled countenance, not set, nor much alterable with sadness or joy. *Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Stayed Man.*

There she lay,
Composed as when I laid her, that last eve,
O' the couch, still breathless, motionless, sleep's self. *Browning, Ring and Book, I. 311.*

= *Syn. Cool, Collected*, etc. See *calm*.

composedly (kom-pō-zed-li), *adv.* In a composed manner; calmly; without agitation; serenely; sedately.

The man without the hat very *composedly* answered, I am he. *Clarendon, Great Rebellion, I. 29.*

composedness (kom-pō-zed-nes), *n.* The state of being composed; calmness; tranquillity; repose.

Serenity and *composedness* of mind. *Bp. Wilkins, Natural Religion, II. 7.*

composer (kom-pō-zér), *n.* One who or that which composes. (a) One who writes an original work, as distinguished from a compiler; an author. [Rare.]

Able writers and *composers*. *Milton.*

(b) One who composes musical pieces; a musical author. [This is the usual sense when used absolutely.]

His (Mozart's) most brilliant and solid glory is founded upon his talents as a *composer*. *Moore, Encyc. of Music, p. 627.*

(c) One who or that which quiets or calms; one who adjusts a difference or reconciles antagonists.

Ye murmuring streams that in meanders roll,
The sweet *composers* of the pensive soul! *Gay, The Fan.*

(d) In *printing*, a compositor. *Abp. Laud.*

composing-frame (kom-pō-zing-frām), *n.* Same as *composing-stand*.

composing-machine (kom-pō-zing-mā-shēn'), *n.* A type-setting machine. The earliest composing-machine, invented by William Church in 1821, attempted to make the types as well as set them. This special and instantaneous making of the types is also the basis of more recent inventions; but most composing-machines are constructed to set types previously made. The types are specially grooved or nicked to fit them for being seized automatically. The arrangement of classified types in separate channels, and their dislodgment in order into a larger channel by means of levers touched from a finger-board, are features common to most composing-machines, widely as they may differ in other details of construction. Few of these machines have come into practical use, owing especially to the difficulty of separating or distributing the types by an automatic process in the special manner required. See *linotype*.

composing-room (kom-pō-zing-rōm), *n.* A room in which types are set and made ready for printing.

composing-rule (kom-pō-zing-rōl), *n.* In *printing*, a thin piece of brass or steel fitted to the composing-stick, on or against which the compositor places and arranges the types. The smooth rule permits the free movement of type in the process of spacing, and it is also used as a support in the act of emptying the stick.

composing-stand (kom-pō-zing-stand), *n.* In *printing*, an elevated framework, usually of wood, on which the type-cases are placed in inclined positions, the part for the upper case having a steeper slope than that for the lower. Also called *composing-frame*, or in common use *frame* or *stand*.

composing-stick (kom-pō-zing-stik), *n.* In *printing*, a small tray of iron or other metal, with a raised side and end, which is held by a compositor in his left hand, and in which he places



Composing-stick.

and arranges the types that he picks out of the cases with his right hand. The composing-stick is fitted with a knee, adjustable, by means of a screw or a clamp, to any length of line required in printed work. The earliest composing-sticks were sticks of wood, with knees specially tacked on for different lengths of line; but wooden sticks are now used only in setting hand-bills, or for other work requiring very long lines.

Compositae¹ (kom-poz'i-tē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. (sc. *L. plantae*, plants) of *L. compositus*, composite: see *composite*.] The largest natural order of plants, including over 750 genera and 10,000 species, distributed all over the globe wherever vegetation is found, and divided equally between the old world and the new. They form about a tenth of all phenogamous plants, an eighth of those of North America, and in some regions even a larger proportion. They are herbs, or much more rarely shrubs, scarcely ever arborescent, and are of comparatively slight economic importance. A few species are cultivated for food, as the artichoke (*Cynara*), the salsify (*Tragopogon*), and the lettuce (*Lactuca*); others have useful medicinal properties; and a very large number are cultivated for ornament. The flowers are gamopetalous and mostly pentamerous, sessile in a close head (the compound flower of early botanists, whence the name of the order), and surrounded by an involucre of separate or connate bracts. The ovary is inferior and one-celled, and becomes an achene in fruit, the calyx-limb being reduced to a circle of hairs, awns, scales, or teeth, called the *pappus*. The stamens are inserted on the corolla, and their anthers are united into a tube, on which account the name *Synantherae* has been sometimes given to the order. The genera of the order are divided into three series, depending upon the character of the corolla, viz.: (1) the *Labiataeflorae* (or *Muticaceae*, of 59 genera, largely South American), having a bilabiate corolla, at least in the perfect flowers; (2) the *Liguliflorae* (or *Cichoriaceae*, of 56 genera, mostly of the old world, in which the corollas are all ligulate (strap-shaped); and (3) the *Tubuliflorae*, having regular tubular corollas in all the perfect flowers. The last series is again divided into 11 tribes. The 10 largest genera of the order, including three tenths of the species, are *Senecio* (840 species, largely of South America and southern Africa), *Eupatorium* (430 species, all American), *Vernonia* (375 species, mostly tropical), *Centaurea* (316 species, of the Mediterranean-Perian region), *Baccharis* (250 species, mostly South American), *Helichrysum* (235 species, of southern Africa and Australia), *Aster* (174 species, largely North American), *Cnicus* (165 species, of the Mediterranean-Perian region and North America), *Artemisia* (152 species, of Europe, Asia, and North America), and *Hieracium* (150 species, of Europe, Asia, and North America). By far the largest North American genus is *Aster* (124 species), followed by *Solidago* (78), *Erigeron* (71), *Senecio* (57), *Aplopappus* (45), *Artemisia* (42), *Helianthus* (42), *Eupatorium* (39), *Cnicus* (37), *Bigelovia* (31), and *Brickellia* (31); these genera include two fifths of the species of North America. Also called *Asteraceae*.

Compositae² (kom-poz'i-tē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. (sc. *Ascidiae*, q. v.) of *L. compositus*, compound: see *composite*.] In *zool.*, a family of compound ascidians, corresponding to the family *Botryllidae*; the *Synascidiidae* (which see).

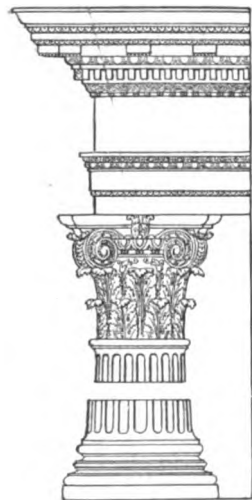
composite (kom-poz'it or kom-pō-zit), *a. and n.* [*L. compositus*, pp. of *componere*, put together: see *compose*, *compound*, *v.*] *I. a.* 1. Made up of distinct parts or elements; compounded; especially, so combined as to manifest diversity of origin or make-up.

Happiness, like air and water, . . . is composite. *Landor.*

The method of Tennyson may be termed *composite* or *idyllic*: the former, as a process that embraces every variety of rhythm and technical effect; the latter, as essentially descriptive. *Stedman, Vict. Poets*, p. 5.

Specifically—2. Made of parts so combined as to lose their distinctive characters. [Rare.]—3. [*cap.*] In *arch.*, an epithet applied to the last of the five orders, because the capital which characterizes it is composed from those of other orders, borrowing a quarter-round from the Tuscan or Roman Doric, a rank of leaves from the Corinthian, and volutes from the Ionic. Its cornice has simple modillions or dentils. It is also called the *Roman* or the *Italic* order.

4. In *ship-building*, having a wooden skin on an iron framework: as, a *composite* vessel; a vessel built on the *composite* principle.—5. In *bot.*, belonging to the order *Compositae*; having the characters of this order: as, a *composite* plant; a *composite* flower. See *Compositae*¹.—6. In *zool.*, marked (as a genus, order, etc.) by wide range of va-



Composite Order.

riation in the species or other subdivisions which constitute it: often applied to artificial groups composed of widely separated elements.

—**Composite algebra**, one separable into two, such that every two units belonging one to one algebra and the other to the other, and neither common to the two, when multiplied together give zero.—**Composite arch**, the lancet or pointed arch, in some forms: so called because the sides are not arcs of circles, but are described each from two centers. This style of arch is more usual in the medieval architecture of England than in that of the continent of Europe. See *cut under lancet*.—**Composite beam, carriage, group**. See the nouns.—**Composite joint**, in *entom.*, a joint permitting both vertical and horizontal movement.—**Composite maxilla**, in *entom.*, maxilla having more than one lobe.—**Composite numbers**, such numbers as can be measured exactly by a number exceeding unity, as 6 by 2 or 3: thus, 4 is the lowest *composite number*.—**Composite photograph**, a single photographic portrait produced from more than one subject. The negatives from the individuals who are to enter into the composite photograph are so made as to show the faces as nearly as possible of the same size and lighting, and in the same position. These negatives are then printed so as to register together upon the same piece of paper, each being exposed to the light for the same fraction of the full time required for printing. It is believed that by study and comparison of such photographs made from large series of subjects, types of countenance, local, general, etc., can be obtained.—**Composite proof**, in *logic*, one involving several distinct inferences.—**Composite relation**, a relation satisfied if, and only if, some one of the component relations is satisfied. It is distinguished from an *aggregate relation*, which is satisfied if, and only if, all the partial relations are satisfied.—**Composite sailing**, in *navig.*, a combination of great-circle and parallel sailing.—**Composite whole**, in *metaph.*, a union of matter and form, or of act and power.

II. n. 1. Something made up of parts or different elements; a compound; a composition. Each man's understanding . . . is a *composite* of natural capacity and superinduced habit. *Harris, Hermes*. They are the true *composites* of monkey and tiger, those Orientals. *W. H. Russell, Diary in India*, I. 288.

2. Specifically, a composite photograph. When the composite portrait of the class of '86 at Smith College was made, it was my plan to make *composites* of the succeeding Senior classes, and I hoped at some time to be able to secure *composites* of classes in other colleges. *The Century*, XXXV. 121.

3. In *bot.*, one of the *Compositae*. **composition** (kom-pō-zish'on), *n.* [*ME. compositio*, *-oun*, = *D. kompositio* = *G. compositio* = *Dan. Sw. komposition*, < *OF. compositio*, *F. composition* = *Sp. compositio* = *Pg. compositio* = *It. composizione*, < *L. compositio* (*n.*), *compositio* (*n.*), a putting together, connection, esp. the connection or arrangement of words, < *componere*, *componere*, pp. *compositus*, *compositus*, bring together, arrange: see *compose* and *compound*, *v.*] 1. The act of composing or compounding, or the state of being composed, compounded, or made up; union of different things or principles into an individual whole; the production of a whole by the union or combination of parts, constituents, or elements.

Dissolution goeth a faster Pace than Composition. *Howell, Letters*, I. iii. 80.

The next operation we may observe in the mind about its ideas is *composition*; whereby it puts together several of those simple ones it has received from sensation and reflection, and combines them into complex ones. *Locke, Human Understanding*, II. xi. 6.

Gray . . . has found out that there must go a million of ancestors in twenty generations to everybody's composition. *Walpole, Letters*, II. 183.

Specifically—(a) The act of producing a literary work. The labor of *composition* begins when you have to put your separate threads of thought into a loom; to weave them into a continuous whole; to connect, to introduce them; to blow them out or to expand them; to carry them to a close. *De Quincey, Style*, ii. (b) The art of putting words and sentences together in accordance with the rules of grammar and rhetoric: as, Greek prose *composition*. (c) In *printing*, the setting of type; type-setting; in a wider sense, the preparation of type for use in the production of printed sheets, including setting, correction of errors, making up, and imposition. (d) In *philol.*, the union of two (rarely more than two) independent words to form a single word (called a *compound*); the formation of a word out of other existing words, as *rainbow* from *rain* and *bow*; and so *gentleman*, *lifelike*, *fulfil*, etc. See *compound word*, under *compound*, *a.* (e) In *music*, the art of composing music according to scientific rules. Composition is said to be *strict* when it follows certain recognized rules of musical form, and *free* when it is more or less independent of such rules. (f) In the *fine arts*, arrangement or grouping of parts, especially harmonious grouping, or that combination of the several parts whereby a subject or an object is agreeably presented to the mind, each part being subordinate to the whole.

Light, space, color; that subtle synthesis of lines and forms which his most influential master Claude taught him, and which we call *composition*. *New Princeton Rev.*, II. 33.

(g) Combination; orderly disposition; regulation. Questioning how deep they should set it [the cross], with what *composition* of gesture to worship it, and the like curiosities of Paganish Christianity. *Purchas, Pilgrimage*, p. 782.

A preacher in the invention of matter, election of words, *composition* of gesture, look, pronunciation, motion, useth all these faculties at once. *B. Jonson, Discoveries*.

2. Specifically, an act of combination such that the distinctive characters of the parts are modified. [Rare.]

The distinction of aggregation and *composition* runs through all cases of thought. In mathematics, it is seen in the distinction of addition and multiplication; in chemistry, in the distinction of mechanical mixture and chemical combination; in an act of parliament, in the distinction between "and be it further enacted" and "Provided always," and so on. *De Morgan, Sylabus*, § 170.

3. That which results from composing, as a literary, musical, or artistic production; specifically, a short essay written as a school exercise. Colourists always liked to introduce the sweeping lines of her white robes into their *compositions*. *J. A. Symonds, Italy and Greece*, p. 65.

Long sentences in a short *composition* are like large rooms in a small house. *Shenstone*.

The best Persian *compositions*, alike in prose and in verse, are marked by fine poetic imagery, combined with a profusion of metaphor. *N. A. Rev.*, CXL. 331.

4. That which results from the combination or union of several ingredients; a compound: as, type-metal is a *composition* of lead and antimony. Vast pillars of stone, cased over with a *composition* that looks . . . like marble. *Addison*.

Specifically—5. The combination of materials of which printers' inking-rollers are made. The ordinary ingredients are glue and molasses, boiled together in such proportions and to such a degree as to produce an elastic substance of considerable durability. A kind called *patent composition* is composed chiefly of glue, glycerin, and sugar. Often contracted to *compo*.

6. The manner in which or the stuff of which anything is composed; general constitution or make-up; structure. So hath God given your majesty a *composition* of understanding admirable. *Bacon, Advancement of Learning*, I. 2.

These are the chief and prevailing ingredients in the *composition* of that man whom we call a scornor. *Bp. Atterbury, Sermons*, III. iii.

Hence—7. Congruity; consistency. [Rare.] There is no *composition* in these news That gives them credit. *Shak., Othello*, I. 3.

8. The compounding or reconciling of differences, or of different interests; a mutual settlement or agreement; now, specifically, an agreement between a debtor and a creditor by which the latter accepts part of the debt due to him in satisfaction of the whole.

There ys no foundacyon of any suche Chaunntry, but a certayne *composicion* or ordynance made between the prior and munkes of the late Monasterye of Tykforde. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 260.

Thus we are agreed: I crave our *composition* may be written, And seal'd between us. *Shak., A. and C.*, II. 6.

Do they think by their rude attempts to detrone the Majesty of Heaven, or by standing at the greatest defiance, to make him willing to come to terms of *composition* with them? *Stillingfleet, Sermons*, I. ii.

The private making of candles for consumption at home was allowed under a *composition* for the duty. *S. Douell, Taxes in England*, IV. 317.

9. The sum or rate paid, or agreed to be paid, in compounding with creditors: as, he has agreed to pay a *composition* of 60 cents on the dollar, or of 12 shillings in the pound.

A granting of escheat lands for two pounds of tobacco per acre, *composition*. *Beverly, Virginia*, I. ¶ 3.

10. In *music*: (a) The combination of sounds which form a compound stop in an organ. (b) A mechanical contrivance for moving the handles of organ-stops in groups.—11. The syncretical mode of procedure in investigation or exposition; synthesis.

The investigation of different things by the method of analysis ought ever to precede the method of *composition*. *Newton, Opticks*.

Antifriction compositions. See *antifriction*.—**Cannabic composition**. See *cannabic*.—**Composition cloth**, a material made from long flax, and dressed with a solution which renders it water-proof. It is used for bags, trunk-covers, etc.—**Composition deed**, a contract between creditors and their debtor effecting a composition, usually in a manner to bind the creditors not to molest the debtor.—**Composition face**. Same as *composition plane*.—**Composition metal**, a kind of brass made of copper, zinc, etc., used instead of copper, which is dearer, as sheathing for vessels.—**Composition of displacements, strains, velocities, accelerations, forces, stresses, etc.**, in *mech.*, the union or combination of two or more forces or velocities, acting in the same or different directions, into a single equivalent force or velocity. Thus, two forces acting in the directions of the adjacent sides of a parallelogram, provided the lengths of these sides represent also the magnitudes of the forces, are

equivalent to a single force having the direction and magnitude of the diagonal of the parallelogram. See *force* and *resultant*.—**Composition of proportion**, in *math.*, the substitution, in a series of four proportionals, of the sum of the first and second terms for the first term, and the sum of the third and fourth for the fourth, the same equality of proportion subsisting in the second series as in the first. Thus, if $a:b::c:d$, then, by composition, $a+b:b::c+d:d$.—**Composition of ratios**. See *compound ratio*, under *compound*, 1. a.—**Composition pedal**, in *organ-building*, a pedal which draws or withdraws several stops at once. See *combination pedal*, under *combination*.—**Composition plane**, the plane by which the two parts of a twin crystal (see *twin*) are united in their reversed positions: it is usually the same as the *twining-plane*. Also called *composition face*.

compositive (kom-poz'i-tiv), a. [*L. compositivus*, pp. of *componere* (see *compose*, *compose*), + *-ive*.] Having the power of compounding or composing; proceeding by composition; synthetic. *Bosworth*.—**Compositive method**, synthesis.

compositor (kom-poz'i-tor), n. [= *F. compositeur* = *Sp. Pg. compositor* = *It. compositore*, a composer, a type-setter, < *L. compositor*, one who arranges or disposes, < *componere*, arrange: see *compose*.] 1. In printing, one who sets types; a type-setter.—2. A composing or type-setting machine. = *Syn. Printer, Compositor*. See *printer*.

compositous (kom-poz'i-tus), a. [*L. compositus*, pp. of *componere*, put together: see *compose*, *compose*.] In bot., composite; belonging to the order *Compositæ*. *Darwin*.

compos mentis (kom-pos men'tis), [*L.*, having control of one's mind: *compos*, *compos* (*compot*, *compot*), having control, possessing, sharing in, < *com-* (intensive) + *potis*, able: see *potent*; *mentis*, gen. of *men(t)-s*, mind: see *mental*.] Of sound mind. See *non compos mentis*.

compossessor (kom-po-zes'or), n. [*LL.*, < *L. com-*, with, together, + *possessor*, owner.] A joint possessor. *Sherwood*.

compossibility (kom-pos-i-bil'i-ti), n. [*< NL. *compossibilita(-t)s*, < **compossibilis*: see *compossible*.] The possibility of existing or being together. [Rare.]

compossible (kom-pos'i-bl), a. [*< NL. *compossibilis*, < *L. com-*, together, + *LL. possibilis*, possible.] Capable of existing in one subject; consistent; capable of being true together. *Chillingworth*.

compost (kom'pöst), n. [*< ME. compost*, a condiment, mixed dish, < *OF. composte*, a condiment, a mixed dish, pickle (*F. compote*, > *E. compote* = *Sp. Pg. compota*, stewed fruit), < *It. composta*, fem., *composto*, masc., = *Pg. composto*, mixture, conserve (*ML. compostum*, a mixture of manures), < *L. compositus*, *compositus*, fem. *composita*, *composita*, neut. *compositum*, *compositum*, pp. of *componere*, bring together, compose: see *compose*, *compose*, *compound*, v.] 1. A mixture.

Finding the most pleasurable sin such a sad . . . compost of more bitter than sweet. *Hammond*, Works, IV. 534.

2†. A mixed dish; a compote.

Compostes & conlites. Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 121.

Datys in composte. Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), I. 92.

3. In *agri.*, a mixture or composition of various manuring substances for fertilizing land.

Avoid what is to come:
And do not spread the compost on the weeds,
To make them ranker. *Shak.*, *Hamlet*, III. 4.

The wealth of the Indies was a rich compost, that brought up parasites and rogues with other noxious weeds. *Ticknor*, *Span. Lit.*, III. 98.

4. A composition for plastering the exterior of houses. Usually called *compo*.

compost (kom'pöst), v. t. [*< ML. compostare*; from the noun: see *compost*, n. Cf. *compester*.] 1. To manure with compost.

By . . . forbearing to compost the earth, water-mint turneth into field-mint. *Bacon*, *Nat. Hist.*

2. To plaster.

composture (kom-pos'tür), n. [*< compost* + *-ure*. Cf. *Sp. Pg. compostura*, composition, composure, decency, < *L. compostura*, *compositura*, a connection, commissure, syntax, < *compositus*, *compositus*, pp. of *componere*, compose: see *compose*, *compound*, v.] 1. Composition; composure.

It hath been taken indifferently, whether you call them the one or the other, both for similitude of delineaments and composure. *Drayton*, *Polyolbion*, xl., note.

2. Compost; manure.

The earth's a thief,
That feeds and breeds by a composure stolen
From general excrement. *Shak.*, *T. of A.*, IV. 3.

composuist, n. [*Irreg. < compose* + *-uist*, after the mistaken analogy of *casuist*, etc.] A composer. *Pickering*.

composure (kom-pō'zhür), n. [*< compose* + *-ure*. Cf. *L. compositura*, connection, commissure, syntax: see *composure*.] 1. The act of composing; composition.

A kind of Greek wine I have met with, sir, in my travels; it is the same that Demosthenes usually drunk, in the composure of all his exquisite and mellifluous orations.

B. Jonson, *Cynthia's Revels*, I. 1.
They had a great opinion of the piety and unblamable composure of the common prayer-book.
Jer. Taylor, *Works* (ed. 1835), II. 259.

2†. That which is composed; a composition.

'Tis believ'd this wording was above his known stile and Orthographe, and accuses the whole composure to be conscious of some other Author. *Milton*, *Elkonoklastes*, IV.

Since the life of the first men was certainly rural, we may reasonably conjecture that . . . their composes . . . were pastoral hymns. *Johnson*.

3†. Arrangement; combination; order; adjustment; disposition; posture.

His composure of himself is a studied carelessness with his arms a crosse.

Bp. Earle, *Micro-comographie*, A Discontented Man.
The shape of his person, and composure of his limbs, are remarkably exact and beautiful.
Steele, *Spectator*, No. 340.

4†. Frame; composition; hence, temperament; disposition; constitution.

His composure must be rare indeed
Whom these things cannot blemish.
Shak., *A. and C.*, I. 4.

Other women would think themselves blest in your case; handsome, witty, lov'd by everybody, and of so happy a composure to care a Fig for nobody.
Sir J. Vanbrugh, *Confederacy*, I.

5. A composed state of mind; serenity; calmness; tranquillity.

Old sailors were amazed at the composure which he [William of Orange] preserved amid roaring breakers on a perilous coast.
Macaulay, *Hist. Eng.*, VII.

I remember a child who, able to look with tolerable composure on a horrible cadaverous mask while it was held in the hand, ran away shrieking when his father put it on.
H. Spencer, *Man vs. State*, p. 59.

6†. Agreement; settlement of differences; composition. [Rare.]

The treaty of Uxbridge gave the fairest hopes of a happy composure.
Eikon Basilike.

7†. Combination; bond.

compoti, n. Same as *compote*.

computation (kom-pō-tā'shon), n. [= *F. computation* = *It. computazione*, < *L. computatio(n)-*, Cicero's translation of *Gr. συμπίσις*, symposium (see *symposium*), < *com-*, together, + *potatio(n)-*, a drinking: see *potation*.] The act of drinking or tipping together. *Sir T. Browne*.

The fashion of computation was still occasionally practised in Scotland. *Scott*.

compotator (kom'pō-tā-tor), n. [*LL.* (> *F. compotateur*), collateral form of *L. compotor*, a drinking companion, < *com-*, together, + *potator*, *potator*, a drinker, < *potare*, pp. *potatus*, drink. Cf. *computation*.] One who drinks with another. [Rare.]

Our companions and compotators of syllabuh.
Pope, *To Mr. Knight*.

compote (kom'pöt), n. [= *D. Dan. kompot* = *G. kompot* = *Sp. Pg. compota*, < *F. compote*, < *OF. composte*, a mixture, compost: see *compost*, n.]

1. Fruit stewed or preserved in syrup, sometimes with spices.—2. Same as *compotier*.

compotent, a. [*ME.*, < *L. compoten(t)-s*, having power with (one), < *com-*, together, + *poten(t)-s*, having power: see *compos mentis* and *potent*.] Having control. *Chaucer*.

compotier (*F. pron.* kom-pō-ti-ä'), n. [*F.*, < *compote*: see *compote*.] A china or glass dish in which stewed or preserved fruit, or the like, is served. Also, sometimes, *compote*.

compotor (kom-pō'tor), n. [*L.*: see *computation*.] A compotator. *Walker*. [Rare.]

compound, v. An obsolete form of *compound* 1. *Chaucer*.

compound 1 (kom-pound'), v. [As in *expound* and *propound*, which have the same radical element, the *d* is excrecent after *n*, as in *round* 1, *sound* 2, *hind* 2, *lend*, and the vulgar *drown*, *sound*, etc. (the *d* being naturally developed from the *n* by dissimilated gemination, but partly due, perhaps, in this case, to the *ME.* pp. *compounded*, *E. adj. compound*); < *ME. compounen*, later *componen* (the later *E. compone* being based directly on the *L.*), < *OF. compondre*, *cumpundre*, arrange, direct (rare, the

usual word being *composer*: see *compose*), = *Fr. compondre*, *componre* = *Sp. componer* = *Pg. compor* = *It. componere*, *comporre*, < *L. componere*, *componere*, pp. *compositus*, *compositus*, put, place, lay, bring, or set together, etc., in a great variety of applications, < *com-*, together, + *ponere*, put, place: see *com-* and *ponen*, and cf. *expound*, *propound*, *componere*, *deponere*, *propone*, etc., and see *compose*, which is peculiarly related to *compound*. Cf. *compound* 1, a. Hence (from *L. componere*) also *component*, *composite*, *compositor*, *compost*, *compote*, etc.] I. trans. 1. To put together or mix (two or more elements or ingredients): as, to compound drugs.

Ne forein causes necesseden the [the creatour] neuer to compounne werke of floterynge mater.

Chaucer, *Boethius*, III. meter 9.
Compounding all the materials of fury, havoc, and desolation into one black cloud, he hung for a while on the declivities of the mountains. *Burke*, *Nabob of Arcot*.

2. To join or couple together; combine: as, to compound words.

Therefore, conspiring all together plaine,
They did their counsels now in one compound.
Spenser, *F. Q.*, VI. v. 14.

We have the power of altering and compounding . . . images into all the varieties of picture. *Addison*, *Spectator*.

3. To form by uniting or mixing two or more elements or materials.

Dyuerse membres compounen a body.
Chaucer, *Boethius*, III. prose 10.

The discordant elements out of which the Emperor had compounded his realm did not coalesce during his lifetime. *Motley*, *Dutch Republic*, I. 22.

Are not we—and my wife takes in you—rather a mixed people, a people compounded of two elements, Saxon and Norman? *E. A. Freeman*, *Amer. Lects.*, p. 156.

4. To make; constitute; form; establish.

His pomp, and all what state compounds.
Shak., *T. of A.*, IV. 2.

Sending for her againe, hee told her before her friends, she must goe with him, and compound peace betwixt her Countrie and vs.

Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's True Travels*, II. 14.

5†. To put together in due order, as words or sentences; compose.

The first rule of scols, as thus
How that Latin shall be compounded
And in what wise it shall be souned.
Gower, *Conf. Amant*, II. 90.

Lucian's attempt in compounding his new dialogue. *Bp. Hurd*.

6. To settle amicably; adjust by agreement, as a difference or controversy; compose.

I pray, my lords, let me compound this strife.
Shak., 2 *Hen. VI.*, II. 1.

7. To settle by agreement for a reduced amount or upon different terms, as a debt or dues of any kind: as, to compound tithes. See II., 3.

This gentleman had now compounded a debt of £200,000, contracted by his grandfather.

Evelyn, *Diary*, June 19, 1662.

Shall I, ye gods, he cries, my debts compound? *Gay*.

8. To agree, for a consideration, not to prosecute or punish a wrong-doer for: as, to compound a crime or felony. It is equally illegal, whether the consideration be a money present, the restitution of stolen money or goods, or other acts performed or procured by the offender or another in his interest, upon a promise of immunity from prosecution or the withholding of evidence.

II. *intrans.* 1. To agree upon concession; come to terms of agreement by abating something of the first demand, or by granting something on both sides; make a compromise: used absolutely, or with *for* (formerly also *on*) before the thing accepted or remitted, and *with* before the person with whom the agreement is made.

We here deliver,
Subscribed by the consuls and patricians,
Together with the seal of the senate, what
We have compounded on. *Shak.*, *Cor.*, v. 5.

Cornwall compounded to furnish ten oxen . . . for thirty pounds. *R. Carew*, *Survey of Cornwall*.

Their fortunes do somewhat gild their infirmities, and their purses compound for their follies.

Sir T. Browne, *Religio Medici*, II. 1.

No, no, dear Friend, make it up, make it up: ay, ay, I'll compound. *Congreve*, *Way of the World*, v. 5.

2. To make a bargain, in general; agree.

If you think it meet, compound with him by the year, and let him abide here with you; if not, use him for the present, and dismiss him. *Shak.*, *M. for M.*, IV. 2.

They saw Men offer to compound with Heaven for all their injustice and oppression. *Stillingfleet*, *Sermons*, I. III.

3. To settle with a creditor by agreement, and discharge a debt on the payment of a less sum in full; or to make an agreement to pay a debt

by means or in a manner different from that stipulated or required by law. It usually implies payment of or agreement on a gross sum less than the aggregate due. See *composition*, 8.

4. To settle with one who has committed a crime, agreeing for a consideration not to prosecute him. See I., 8.—5. To give out; fail: said of a horse in racing. [Sporting slang.]

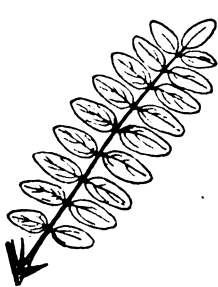
compound¹ (kom-prə'pound), a. and n. [*< ME. compounded, pp. of compounen, mix, compound: see the verb.*] I. a. 1. Composed of two or more elements, parts, or ingredients; not simple.

Sir, it is of manifold, and, if I may so express myself, compound importance. *Everett, Orations*, II. 235.

2. In bot., made up of several similar parts aggregated into a common whole.—**Compound animals**, animals in which individuals, although distinct as regards many of the functions of life, are yet connected by some part of their frame so as to form a united whole. Such are the polyzoons and some of the ascidians. Many of these animals are of a comparatively high type. See cut under *Polyzoa*.—**Compound archway**, in *medieval arch.*, a series of arches of different sizes, inclosed in an arch of larger dimensions.—**Compound axle**, **beam-engine**, **bolster**, **ether**, **event**, etc. See the nouns.—**Compound eyes of insects**. See *eye*.—**Compound flower**, the flower of a plant of the order *Compositae*. See *Compositae*.—**Compound fraction**, **fracture**, **fruit**. See the nouns.—**Compound householder**, in Great Britain, a householder who compounds with his landlord for his rates—that is, whose rates are included in his rent.

I shall designate these inhabitants of towns by a phrase by which they are best known, though I am not sure that it is one of exact legal precision; I shall term them *compound householders*. *Gladstone*.

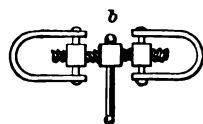
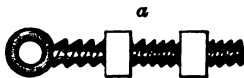
Compound interest. See *interest*.—**Compound interval**, in music, an interval greater than an octave, as a ninth, a twelfth, etc.—**Compound larceny**. See *larceny*.—**Compound leaf**, a leaf composed of several leaflets on one petiole, called a common petiole or rachis. It may be either digitately or pinnately compound, and the leaflets may be themselves compound.—**Compound measure**, **rhythm**, **time**, in music, a rhythm in which the measures are made up of two or more groups of accents. A compound measure is called *duple* if there are two or four groups, *triple* if there are three, whether the groups themselves are constructed in duple or in triple rhythm. Thus a rhythm is a compound duple rhythm, each group being in triple rhythm.—**Compound microscope**, **motion**, **number**. See the nouns.—**Compound ocell**.



Pinnately Compound Leaf.

lated spot, in entom., a spot with three or more circles surrounding a central spot or pupil of the eye.—**Compound pistil**, an ovary consisting of two or more coalescent carpels.—**Compound proportion**. See *proportion*.—**Compound quantity**. (a) In alg., a quantity consisting of several terms united by the sign + or —. Thus, $a + b - c$ and $b^2 - b$ are compound quantities. (b) In arith., a quantity which consists of more than one denomination, as 5 pounds, 6 shillings, and 9 pence, or 4 miles, 3 furlongs, and 10 yards; hence, the operations of adding, subtracting, multiplying, and dividing such quantities are termed *compound addition*, *compound subtraction*, *compound multiplication*, and *compound division*.—**Compound ratio**, the ratio which the product of the antecedents of two or more ratios has to the product of their consequents. Thus, 6 to 72 is a ratio compounded of 2 to 6 and of 3 to 12, because $\frac{6}{72} = \frac{2}{6} \times \frac{3}{12}$. In like manner the ratio of a to cd is a ratio compounded of a to c and of b to d ; for $\frac{a}{cd} = \frac{a}{c} \times \frac{b}{d}$. Hence it follows that in any continued proportion the ratio of the first term to the last is compounded of all the intermediate ratios. See *ratio*.

—**Compound screw**, two or more screws on the same axis. When the pitch of the respective screws varies, it forms a differential screw; when they run in different directions, it is a right-and-left screw. *E. B. Knight*.—**Compound sentence**, a sentence consisting of two or more clauses, each with its own subject and predicate: opposed to a *simple sentence*, which contains only a single clause. A compound sentence may consist of coordinate clauses, or of a principal clause and subordinate clauses (in which case it is called a *complex sentence*), or of both.—**Compound steam-engine**. See *steam-engine*.—**Compound stem**, a stem that divides into branches.—**Compound stop**, in organ-building, a stop that has more than one pipe to each key. Also called a *mixture*.—**Compound umbel**, an umbel which has all its rays or peduncles bearing umbellules or small umbels at the top. See cut in next column.—**Compound word**, in gram., a word made up of two or more words which retain their separate form and significance: thus, nouns, *housetop*, *blackberry*, *wash-tub*, *pickpocket*; adjectives, *full-fed*, *life-like*, *dark-eyed*, *inbred*; verbs, *foresee*, *fulfil*; pronouns, *himself*, *whoever*; adverbs, *always*, *herein*; prepositions, *into*, *toward*. A verb is also called *compound* when hav-



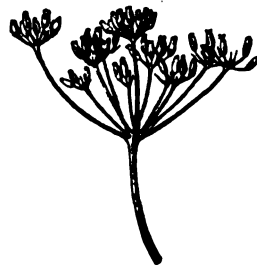
Compound Screws.
a, differential screw; b, right-and-left screw.

ing a prefix which is not used as an independent word, as *befall*, *disown*; and the term is sometimes, but improperly, applied to derivatives made by means of obvious prefixes and suffixes.—*Syn. Complex, Complicated, etc. See intricate.*

II. n. 1. Something produced by combining two or more ingredients, parts, or elements; a combination of parts or principles forming a whole.

History, at least in its state of ideal perfection, is a compound of poetry and philosophy.

Macaulay, Hallam's (Const. Hist.



Compound Umbel (Fennel).

Specifically.—2. In gram., a compound word (which see, under I.).

Many words that are really compound have lost the appearance of compounds, and look like simple words. *A. Bain*.

3. In chem., a compound body.

Substances . . . produced by the union of two or more elements are termed compound bodies. These compounds have in general no more resemblance in properties to the elements which have united to form them than a word has to the letters of which it is made up.

W. A. Miller, Chemistry, § 1.

Binary compound. See *binary*.

compound² (kom-pound), n. [*< Malay camping, an inclosure. According to another view, a corruption of Pg. companha, a yard or court, prop. a suite, company: see company, n.*] In India and the East generally, a walled inclosure or courtyard containing a residence with the necessary outhouses, servants' quarters, etc.

Godown usurps the warehouse place;
Compound denotes each walled space.

India Gazette, March 3, 1781.

Rows of detached bungalows, standing amid flower-gardens and neatly-laid-out compounds, with English names on the gate-ways. *W. H. Russell, Diary in India*, II. 92.

compoundable (kom-poun'da-bl), a. [*< compound¹, v., + -able.*] Capable of being compounded, in any sense of the verb.

A penalty of not less than forty shillings or more than five pounds, *compoundable* for a term of imprisonment.

Dickens, Uncommercial Traveller, xii.

compounder (kom-poun'dér), n. One who compounds. (a) One who mixes different things or ingredients: as, a *compounder of drugs*. (b) One who attempts to bring parties to terms of agreement. (c) One who brings about or enters into a compromise. [Rare.]

Softeners, sweeteners, *compounders*, and expedient-monsters. *Swift*.

(d) One who compounds with a debtor or a felon.

Religious houses made *compounders*
For th' horrid actions of the founders.

S. Butler, Weakness and Misery of Man, I. 27.

(e) One at an English university who pays extraordinary fees for the degree he is to take. *Wood*. (f) One who is or has become a life-member of a society or an institution by a single gross payment in composition of all annual fees or dues.

Three life compositions have been received during the year, but as five *compounders* have died during the same period no money has been invested.

Anthrop. Inst. Jour., XV. 483.

(g) [cap.] In *Eng. hist.*, a member of one of the two sections into which the Jacobite party divided shortly after the revolution. The *Compounders* desired a restoration, but demanded constitutional guarantees and a general amnesty. See *Noncompounder*.—**Amicable compounder**, in Louisiana law, an arbitrator chosen by parties in dispute, whose decision cannot be reviewed by the courts.—**Grand compounder**, a compounder in a university who pays double fees.

compoundress (kom-poun'dres), n. [*< compounder + -ess.*] A female compounder.

Compoundress of any quarrel that may intervene. *Hovell, Vocall Forrest*, p. 9.

comprador (kom-prä-dör'), n. [*< Pg. Sp. comprador, < LL. comparator, a buyer, < L. comparare, pp. comparatus, prepare, provide, furnish, buy.*] Pg. Sp. *comprar*, furnish, buy: see *compare*². 1. In Hong Kong and the treaty ports of China, a native agent or manager employed by foreign business houses as an intermediary in dealing with the natives, and as a general adviser and factotum. The comprador engages and is answerable for all the native employees of the firm.

Every Factory had formerly a *Compradore*, whose business it was to buy in Provisions and other Necessaries.

C. Lockyer, Trade in India.

2. A store-keeper or ship-chandler in the ports of China and the Indian archipelago.—3. A steward or butler in a private family.

comprecation (kom-prä-kä'shon), n. [*< L. comprecatio(n)-, < comprecari, comprecari, pp. comprecatus, comprecatus, pray, supplicate, <*

com-, together, + precari, pray, > ult. E. pray. q. v.] A praying together; united or public supplication or prayer.

Hence came that form of *comprecation* and blessing to the soul of an Israelite. . . . "Let his soul be in the garden of Eden." *Jer. Taylor, Works* (ed. 1835), II. 134.

comprehend (kom-prē-hend'), v. [*< ME. comprehendere (also comprehenden, < OF.) = OF. F. Pr. comprendre = Sp. comprender, comprehender = Pg. comprehendere = It. comprendere, < L. comprehendere, comprehendere, contr. comprehendere (also written comprehendere, comprandere), pp. comprehensus, comprehensus, grasp, lay hold of (physically or mentally), < com-, together, + prehendere, contr. prehendere, seize: see prehend, and cf. apprehend, deprehend, reprehend. Hence ult. (from L. comprehendere) comprise, q. v.*] I. trans.

1. To take in, include, or embrace within a certain scope; include. (a) To include within a certain extent of space or time: as, New England comprehends six States; the most notable events were comprehended in the last ten years of the century.

These two small cabinets do comprehend
The sum of all the wealth that it hath pleas'd
Adversity to leave me.

Beau. and Fl., Honest Man's Fortune, I. 1.

(b) To include within limits of any kind; especially, to include in the constitution or nature.

Lady myn, in whome vertus alle
Ar ioinede, and also comprehendide.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 44.

There is a felth aboveen alle
In which the trouthe is comprehended.

Gower, Conf. Amant., II. 185.

An art which comprehendeth so many several parts.

Dryden, tr. of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.

One would wonder how the Poet could be so concise in his Description of the Six Days Works as to comprehend them within the bounds of an Epistle.

Addison, Spectator, No. 339.

Members of that grand society which comprehends the whole human kind. *Goldsmith, National Prejudice*.

(c) To include in meaning or in logical scope.

If there be any other commandment, it is briefly comprehended in this saying, namely, Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself. *Rom. xiii. 9*.

2. To take into the mind; grasp by the understanding; possess or have in idea; understand the force, nature, or character of; conceive; know sufficiently for a given purpose; specifically, to understand in one of the higher degrees of completeness: as, to comprehend an allusion, a word, or a person.

Reason comprehendeth the things ymaginable and sensible. *Chaucer, Boethius*.

Great things doeth he, which we cannot comprehend. *Job xxxvii. 5*.

Lovers and madmen have such seething brains,
Such shaping fantasies, that apprehend
More than cool reason ever comprehends.

Shak., M. N. D., v. 1.

For to comprehend is not to know a thing as far as I can know it, but to know it as far as that a thing can be known; and so only God can comprehend God. *Donne, Sermons*, ii.

3. To take together; sum up.

And shortly yf she shal be comprehended,
In her ne myghte nothing been amended.

Chaucer, Anelida and Arcite, I. 83.

= *Syn.* 1. To contain.—2. Apprehend, Comprehend (see apprehend), discern, perceive, see, catch.

II. † intrans. To take hold; take root; take.

An other saithe thaire graffing nygh the grounde
Is best, ther eally thal comprehendeth.

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 105.

A diligent husbonde enformed me,
That doutlesse every graffing wof comprehendre,
Untempered lyme yf with the graffes be
Put in the places [wounds].

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 75.

comprehender (kom-prē-hen'dér), n. One who comprehends; one who understands thoroughly.

Rather apprehenders than comprehenders thereof. *Cudworth, Intellectual System*, I. 5.

comprehensible (kom-prē-hen'di-bl), a. [*< comprehend + -ible.*] Same as *comprehensible*. *Bentham*.

comprehensibility (kom-prē-hen-si-bil'i-ti), n. [= F. *compréhensibilité* = Sp. *comprehensibilidad*, *comprehensibilidad* = Pg. *comprehensibilidad* = It. *comprehensibilità*, < ML. **comprehensibilita(t)-s*, < L. *comprehensibilis*, comprehensible: see *comprehensible* and *-bility*.] The character of being comprehensible. (a) The character of being such that it may be included. (b) Intelligibility; fitness for being grasped by the mind.

comprehensible (kom-prē-hen'si-bl), a. [= F. *compréhensible* = Sp. *comprehensible*, *comprehensible* = Pg. *comprehensible* = It. *comprehensibile*, < L. *comprehensibilis*, *comprehensibilis*, < *comprehensus*, pp. of *comprehendere*, comprehend see *comprehend*.] 1. Capable of being compre-

hended or included; possible to be comprised. [Rare.]

God . . . is not *comprehensible* nor circumscribed nowhere. Sir T. More, Works, p. 121.

Narrations and relations of actions, as the War of Peloponnesus, . . . may choose an argument *comprehensible* within the notice and instructions of the writer. Bacon, Advancement of Learning, II. 128.

2. Capable of being understood; conceivable by the mind; intelligible.

An actual, bodily, *comprehensible* place of torment. Milman, Latin Christianity, xiv. 2.

Quick observation and a penetrating intuition, making instantly *comprehensible* the state of mind and its origin. H. Spencer, Data of Ethics, § 94.

comprehensibleness (kom-prê-hen'si-bl-nes), *n.* [*comprehensibilis* + *-ness*.] Capability of being understood; comprehensibility.

Which facility and *comprehensibleness* must needs improve the usefulness of these expositions. Dr. H. More, Epistles to the Seven Churches.

comprehensibly (kom-prê-hen'si-bli), *adv.* In a comprehensible manner; conceivably.

comprehension (kom-prê-hen'shon), *n.* [= *F. compréhension* = *Sp. comprensión*, *comprehension* = *Pg. comprehensão* = *It. comprensione*, < *L. comprehensio* (*n.*), *comprehensio* (*n.*), < *comprehendere*, pp. *comprehensus*, comprehend: see *comprehend*.] 1. The act of comprehending, including, or embracing; a comprising; inclusion.

In the Old Testament there is a close *comprehension* of the New; in the New, an open discovery of the Old. Hooker.

Was it less easy to obtain, or at least to ask for, their concurrence in a *comprehension* or toleration of the Presbyterian clergy? Hallam.

2. The quality or state of being comprehensive; comprehensiveness. [Rare.]

The affluence and *comprehension* of our language is very illustriously displayed in our poetical translations of ancient writers; a work which the French seem to relinquish in despair, and which we were long unable to perform with dexterity. Johnson, Dryden.

3†. That which comprehends or contains within itself; a summary; an epitome.

Though not a catalogue of fundamentals, yet . . . a *comprehension* of them. Chillingworth, Reliq. of Protestant Church, i. 4.

4. Capacity of the mind to understand; power of the understanding to receive and contain ideas; ability to know.

How much soever any truths may seem above our understanding and *comprehension*. Bp. Beveridge, Sermons, I. xxxiv.

5. The act or fact of understanding; successful exercise of the knowing faculty; grasp of the significance or particulars of anything; as, to be quick of *comprehension*; the distinct *comprehension* of a term or of a subject.

Like other Englishmen of his time, he [Landor] had no adequate *comprehension* of men and things on this side of the Atlantic. Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 64.

6. In *rhet.*, a trope or figure by which the name of a whole is put for a part, or that of a part for a whole, or a definite number for an indefinite. Johnson.—7. In *logic*, the sum of all those attributes which make up the content of a given conception: thus, *rational*, *sensible*, *moral*, etc., form the *comprehension* of the conception *man*: opposed to *extension*, *extent*.

Body, in its *comprehension*, takes in solidity, figure, quantity, mobility. Watts, Logic.

The Internal Quantity of a notion, its Intension or *Comprehension*, is made up of those different attributes of which the concept is the conceived sum; that is, the various characters connected by the concept itself into a single whole in thought. Sir W. Hamilton, Logic, viii.

= *Syn.* 4. See list under *apprehension*.

comprehensive (kom-prê-hen'siv), *a.* [= *F. compréhensif* = *Sp. comprensivo*, *comprehensivo* = *Pg. comprehensivo* = *It. comprensivo*, < *LL. comprehensivus*, < *L. comprehensus*, pp. of *comprehendere*, comprehend: see *comprehend*.] 1. Comprehending, including, or embracing much in a comparatively small compass; containing much within narrow limits.

I was for using *comprehensive* Names; and therefore these three Names of Atlantic, Indian, and South Seas or Oceans serve me for the whole Ambit of the Torrid Zone, and what else I have occasion to speak of. Dampier, Voyages, II. Pref.

A most *comprehensive* prayer. Is. Taylor.

More specifically.—2. Having the quality of comprehending or including a great number of particulars or a wide extent, as of space or time; of large scope; capacious.

To begin, then, with Shakespeare. He was the man who of all modern, and perhaps ancient poets, had the largest and most *comprehensive* soul. Dryden, Ess. on Dram. Poesy.

I shall begin with the most *comprehensive* relation, wherein all things that do or can exist are concerned. Locke, Human Understanding, II. xxv. 11.

So diffusive, so *comprehensive*, and so catholic a grace is charity. Bp. Sprat, Sermons.

3. Having the power to comprehend or understand.

His hand unstain'd, his uncorrupted heart, His *comprehensive* head. Pope, Moral Essays, i. 83.

They know not what it is to feel within A *comprehensive* faculty, that grasps Great purposes with ease. Cowper, Task, v. 251.

= *Syn.* 1 and 2. Broad, extensive, large, capacious. **comprehensively** (kom-prê-hen'siv-li), *adv.* In a comprehensive manner. (a) So as to contain much in small compass; concisely.

And here I shall not restrain righteousness to the particular virtue of justice, but enlarge it according to the genus and strain of the book of the Proverbs, in which the words wisdom and righteousness are commonly used very *comprehensively*, so as to signify all religion and virtue. Tillotson, Sermons, I. iii.

(b) With great scope; so as to include a wide extent or many particulars.

comprehensiveness (kom-prê-hen'siv-nes), *n.* 1. The quality of being comprehensive. (a) The quality of including much in a narrow compass.

Compare the beauty and *comprehensiveness* of legends on ancient coins. Addison, Ancient Medals.

(b) The quality of comprehending or embracing a great many particulars; extensiveness of scope or range.

2. The power of understanding, comprehending, or taking in; especially, greatness of intellectual range; capaciousness of mind.

For Bacon we claim the decided superiority [over Descartes] in *comprehensiveness* of mind. J. D. Morrell.

comprehensor (kom-prê-hen'sor), *n.* [= *Sp. comprensor* = *Pg. comprensor* = *It. comprensore*, < *ML. comprehensor*, < *L. comprehendere*, pp. *comprehensus*, comprehend: see *comprehend*.] One who comprehends or has obtained possession, as of knowledge.

When I shall have dispatched this weary pilgrimage, and from a traveller shall come to be a *comprehensor*, then farewell faith, and welcome vision. Bp. Hall, Satan's Fiery Darts, i.

comprend, *v.* An obsolete variant of *comprehend*. Chaucer.

compresbyter (kom-pres'bi-têr), *n.* [= *Sp. presbítero*, < *NL. presbyter*, < *L. com-*, together, + *LL. presbyter*, presbyter. Cf. *co-presbyter*.] A fellow-presbyter.

Saint Hierome was rather content to join the Latine conjunctive with the Greke woordes and calle it *compresbyter*, than to chaunge that woordes signifying the office into senior and consenior, signifying but the age. Sir T. Browne.

Cyprian in many places, . . . speaking of presbyters, calls them his *compresbyters*, as if he deemed himself no other, whereas by the same place it appears he was a bishop. Milton, Reformation in Eng., i.

compresbyterial (kom-pres-bi-tê-ri-âl), *a.* [*compresbyter* + *-ial*.] Possessed in common with a presbyter.

He . . . has his coequal and *compresbyterial* power. Milton, Reformation in Eng., i.

compress (kom-pres'), *v. t.* [*L. compressus*, pp. of *comprimere*, *comprimere*, *ML.* also *comprimere* (> *It. comprimere* = *Sp. Pg. comprimir* = *Pr. comprimer* = *F. comprimer*), press together (cf. *LL. ML. freq. compressare*, press, compress, oppress), < *com-*, together, + *primere*, pp. *pressus*, press: see *press*, and cf. *appressed*, *depress*, *express*, *impress*, *repress*, *suppress*.] 1. To press or pack together; force or drive into a smaller compass or closer relation; condense.

Can infect the air, as well as move it or *compress* it. Raleigh, Hist. World, i. 2.

Raised her head with lips *compressed*. Tennyson, The Letters.

The air in a valley is more *compressed* than that on the top of a mountain. G. Adams.

It would be impossible to *compress* his style; for the short, sharp sentences are the perfection of brevity. Whipple, Ess. and Rev., i. 51.

2†. To embrace sexually.

Some write that it [Rhodes] took this name of Rhoda, a Nymph of the Sea, and there *compressed* by Apollo. Sandys, Travels, p. 71.

= *Syn.* 1. To crowd, squeeze. **compress** (kom-pres'), *n.* [*F. presse* = *Sp. prensa* = *Pg. It. pressa*, < *NL. pressa*, a compress, < *L. compressa*, fem. of *compressus*, pp. of *comprimere*, compress: see *compress*, *v.*] 1. In *surg.*, a soft mass formed of tow, lint, or soft linen cloth, so contrived as by the aid of a bandage to make due pressure on any part.—2. In *hydropathic practice*, a wet cloth applied to the surface of a diseased part, and covered with a layer or bandage of dry cloth or oiled cloth.—3. An apparatus in which bales of cot-

ton, etc., are pressed into the smallest possible compass for stowage.

compressed (kom-pres'), *p. a.* [*Pp. of compress*, *v.*] Pressed into narrow compass; condensed; especially, flattened laterally or lengthwise; having the two opposite sides flattened or plane. Specifically.—(a) In *zool.*: (1) Pressed together from side to side, and therefore narrower than high; as, the *compressed* body of a fish; a *compressed* bill of a bird: opposed to *depressed*. (2) Folded together, as the opposite sides of the tail of some birds. Also called *complicate* or *folded*. (b) In bot., flattened laterally, in distinction from *obcompressed*, that is, flattened anteroposteriorly.—**Compressed air**, air compressed by mechanical force into a state of more or less increased density. The power obtained from the expansion of greatly compressed air in a cylinder on being set free is used in many applications as a substitute for that of steam or other force, as in operating drills, and in specially constructed engines. Air is compressed also for other purposes, as in a subaqueous caisson for expelling the water and for keeping up an atmospheric equilibrium. See *compressor* (d).—**Compressed-air bath**. See *bath*.—**Compressed-air engine**, in *mech.*, an engine driven by the elastic force of compressed air. Its construction is usually like that of a steam-engine, the force of the expanding air being exerted against a piston in the cylinder.—**Compressed glass**. See *glass*.—**Compressed harmony**. See *close harmony*, under *harmony*.—**Compressed score**, in *music*, a score in which more than one voice-part is written on a single staff: especially used of four-part harmony written upon two staves. Also called *short score*.—**Compressed type**, a variety of printing-type in which the letters are slightly condensed laterally or elongated vertically.

compressibility (kom-pres-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= *F. compressibilité* = *Sp. compresibilidad* = *Pg. compressibilidade* = *It. compressibilità*: see *compressible* and *-ility*.] The quality of being compressible, or of yielding to pressure; the quality of being capable of compression into a smaller space or compass: as, the *compressibility* of elastic fluids. The compressibility of bodies arises from their porosity; when a body is compressed into a smaller bulk, the size of its pores is diminished, or its constituent particles are brought into closer contact, while its quantity of matter remains the same. All bodies probably are compressible in a greater or less degree. Those bodies which return to their former shape and dimensions when the compressing force is removed are said to be *elastic*. See *elastic*.

The great *compressibility*, if I may so speak, of the air. Boyle, Works, III. 507.

Compressibility, implying the closer approach of the constituent particles of the body, is utterly out of the question, unless empty space exists between these particles. J. Fiske, Cosmic Philos., i. 3.

compressible (kom-pres'i-bl), *a.* [= *F. compressible* = *Sp. comprensible* = *Pg. comprensible* = *It. comprensibile*, < *L. as if *compressibilis*, < *compressus*, pp. of *comprimere*, compress: see *compress*, *v.*] Capable of being forced or compressed into a smaller space or narrower compass; yielding to pressure; condensable: as, gases are *compressible*.

compressibleness (kom-pres'i-bl-nes), *n.* Compressibility; the quality of being compressible.

compressicandate (kom-pres-i-kâ'dât), *a.* [*L. compressus*, pp., compressed, + *cauda*, tail, + *-ate*.] See *compress* and *caudate*.] In *zool.*, having the tail compressed.

compression (kom-pres'hon), *n.* [= *F. compression* = *Pr. compressio* = *Sp. compresion* = *Pg. compressão* = *It. compressione*, < *L. compressio* (*n.*), *compressio* (*n.*), < *comprimere*, pp. *compressus*, compress: see *compress*, *v.*] The act of compressing, or the state of being compressed; a condition of being pressed into increased density or closeness: used in both literal and figurative senses.

They who can form parallels, discover consequences, and multiply conclusions, are best pleased with involution of argument and *compression* of thought. Idler, No. 70.

Compression [in a steam-engine] is confinement of steam by closing the exhaust opening before the return stroke is ended, thus causing a rise in pressure and assisting to stop the motion of the reciprocating parts. Sci. Amer., N. S., LIV. 56.

Compression casting. See *casting*.—**Compression of the earth**, the excess of the equatorial over the polar diameter of the earth divided by half their sum. It is equal to 1-293. = *Syn.* *Compression*, *Condensation*. *Compression* is primarily the reductive action of any force on a body, whether temporary or permanent; while *condensation* is primarily the reduction in bulk, which is the effect of *compression*, though it may also be brought about by other means.

compression-cock (kom-pres'hon-kok), *n.* A cock with a rubber tube which collapses when pressed by the end of a screw-plug wound by the key, thus preventing the flow of the liquid. E. H. Knight.

compressive (kom-pres'iv), *a.* [= *F. compressif* = *Sp. comprensivo* = *Pg. It. compressivo*; as *compress + -ive*.] Having power to compress; tending to compress.

compressor (kom-pres'or), *n.* [*L. compressor*, < *comprimere*, pp. *compressus*, compress: see *compress*, *v.*] One who or that which compresses.

Specifically—(a) In *surg.*, an instrument used for compressing some part of the body, for which it is adapted in form. (b) An attachment to a microscope, used for compressing objects in order to render possible a more complete examination of them. Also *compressorium*. (c) In *gun.*, a mechanism for holding a gun-carriage to its slide or platform during recoil. (d) A machine, usually driven by steam, by which air is compressed into a receiver so that its expansion may be utilized as a source of power at some distance, and usually at some place where an ordinary steam-engine could not be conveniently used, as deep in a mine. (e) *Naut.*, a curved lever, worked by a small tackle just below the deck, for checking the chain cable when it is running out. (f) [NL.; pl. *compressores* (kom-pre-sō-réz).] In *anat.*, a name of several muscles which press together the parts on which they act, or press upon them: as, the *compressor naris*, a muscle which compresses and closes or tends to close the nostrils; the *compressor urethrae*, etc.—**Aortic compressor.** See *aortic*.—**Compressor oculi** (compressor of the eye), the choanoid or choanoid muscle of the eyeball of most mammals, but not found in man.—**Compressor prostatae** (compressor of the prostate), a muscle which compresses the prostate gland.—**Compressor sacculi laryngis** (compressor of the sac of the larynx). Same as *aryteno-epiglottideus*.—**Compressor urethrae** (compressor of the urethra), a muscle which compresses the urethra, facilitating the complete discharge of urine.—**Hydraulic compressor.** See *hydraulic*.—**Parallel compressor**, a device for holding or compressing objects on the stand of a microscope. It consists of two plates of metal joined by hinged rods so as always to maintain a parallel position with reference to each other, and moved toward or away from each other by a screw.—**Reversible compressor**, a microscope-slide fitted with a compressor which can be inverted to permit examination of either side of an object.

compressorium (kom-pre-sō'-ri-um), *n.*; pl. *compressoria* (-iā). [NL.; < L. *compressor*: see *compressor*.] Same as *compressor* (b).

compressure (kom-presh'ūr), *n.* [*< compress + ure, after pressure.*] The act of one body pressing against or upon another, or the force with which it presses; pressure. [Rare.]

We tried whether heat would, notwithstanding so forcible a *compressure*, dilate it. Boyle, *Spring of the Air*.

compriest (kom-prēst'), *n.* [*< com- + priest. Cf. compriester.*] A fellow-priest.

What will he then praise them for? not for anything doing, but for deferring to do, for deferring to chastise his lewd and insolent *compriests*. Milton, *Apology for Smectymnua*.

comprint (kom-print'), *v. i.* [*< com- + print.*] To print together: used in the seventeenth century of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, as being entitled to share with the King's Printer and Stationers' Company in printing privileged books. N. E. D.

comprisal (kom-pri'zəl), *n.* [*< comprise + -al.*] The act or fact of comprising or comprehending; inclusion. [Rare.]

Slandering is a complication, a *comprisal* and sum of all wickedness. Barrow, *Works*, I. xviii.

comprise (kom-priz'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *comprised*, ppr. *comprising*. [*< OF. compris, comprins, F. compris (= Sp. It. compreno = Pg. comprehenso, < L. comprehensus), pp. of comprehendere, < L. comprehendere, contr. comprehendere, pp. comprehensus, comprehensus, comprehend: see comprehend. Cf. apprise, reprise, surprise.*] 1. To comprehend; contain; include; embrace: as, the German empire *comprises* a number of separate states.

Necessity of shortness causeth men to cut off impertinent discourses, and to *comprise* much matter in few words. Hooker, *Eccles. Polity*, v. § 32.

Yet leave our cousin Katherine here with us: She is our capital demand, *compriz'd* Within the fore rank of our articles. Shak., *Hen. V.*, v. 2.

That state which eye hath not seen, nor ear heard, nor mind conceived, may *comprise* an infinite variety of pursuits and occupations. J. H. Newman, *Parochial Sermons*, I. 4.

2†. To press together; gather into a small compass; compress.

Soone her garments loose Upgrath'ring, in her bosome she *compriz'd* Well as she might, and to the Goddess rose. Spenser, *F. Q.*, III. vi. 19.

=*syn.* 1. To embrace, embody, inclose, encircle.
comprobatet (kom-prō-bāt'), *v. i.* [*< L. comprobatus, pp. of comprobare, comprobare (> It. comprobare = Sp. comprobar = Pg. comprovar), approve, agree, concur, < com-, together, + probare, prove: see prove.*] To agree or concur in testimony.

That sentence . . . doo *comprobate* with holy Scripture that God is the fountain of sapience. Sir T. Elyot, *The Governour*, III. 22.

comprobation (kom-prō-bā'shon), *n.* [= *Sp. comprobación = Pg. comprovação = It. comprobazione, < L. comprobatio(n-), < comprobare, concur: see comprobate.*] 1. Joint attestation or proof; concurrent testimony.

Comprobation from the mouths of at least two witnesses. Sir T. Browne.

2. Joint approval; approbation; concurrence.

To whom the Earl of Pembroke imbosomes the whole design, and presses his *comprobation* in it. Sir G. Buck, *Rich. III.*, p. 59.

compromise (kom'prō-miz), *n.* [= *D. Dan. kompromis (= G. compromiss = Sw. kompromiss, < ML., < F. compromis = Pr. compromis = Sp. compromiso = Pg. compromisso = It. compromesso, < ML. LL. compromissum, a compromise, orig. a mutual promise to refer to arbitration, prop. neut. of L. compromissus, pp. of compromittere, make a mutual promise to abide by the decision of an arbiter: see compromit, and cf. promise, n.*] 1. In *civil law*, a mutual promise or contract of two parties in controversy to refer their differences to the decision of arbitrators.

The parties are persuaded by friends or by their lawyers to put the matter in *compromise*.

E. Knight, *Tryall of Truth* (1580), fol. 30.

2. A settlement of differences by mutual concessions; an agreement or compact adopted as the means of superseding an undetermined controversy; a bargain or arrangement involving mutual concessions; figuratively, a combination of two rival systems, principles, etc., in which a part of each is sacrificed to make the combination possible.

O inglorious league! Shall we, upon the footing of our land, Send fair-play orders, and make *compromise*, Insinuation, parley, and base truce, To arms invasive? Shak., *K. John*, v. 1.

All government . . . is founded on *compromise* and barter. Burke, *Works*, II. 169.

It cannot be too emphatically asserted that this policy of *compromise*, alike in institutions, in actions, and in beliefs, which especially characterizes English life, is a policy essential to a society going through the transitions caused by continued growth and development. H. Spencer, *Study of Sociol.*, p. 396.

3. That which results from, or is founded on, such an agreement or settlement, as a specific arrangement, a course of conduct, or an institution; a medium between two rival courses, plans, etc.: as, his conduct was a *compromise* between his pride and his poverty.

Almost all people descend to meet. All association must be a *compromise*, and what is worst, the very flower and aroma of the flower of each of the beautiful natures disappears as they approach each other. Emerson, *Friendship*.

4. A thing partaking of and blending the qualities, forms, or uses of two other and different things: as, a mule is a *compromise* between a horse and an ass; a sofa is a *compromise* between a chair and a bed. [Colloq.]—**Compromise Act**, a United States statute of 1833 (4 Stat., 629), so called because containing a basis of agreement between the opposing parties in Congress concerning import duties. It provided for the reduction of all such duties above 20 per cent. by taking off one tenth of the excess every two years until 1842, when the whole excess was to cease.—**Compromise of 1850**, an agreement embodied in acts of Congress whereby, on the one hand, the slave-trade was abolished in the District of Columbia, and California was admitted as a free State, while, on the other hand, a more stringent fugitive-slave law was established, and the Territories of Utah and New Mexico were organized with no restriction as to slavery.—**Crittenden compromise**, an arrangement proposed in 1850 by Senator Crittenden of Kentucky, in order to avert civil war. Its leading terms were that slavery should be permanently forbidden in territories north of lat. 36° 30' N., and permanently recognized in territories south of that line.—**Missouri compromise**, an agreement embodied in a clause of the act of Congress admitting Missouri as one of the United States, March 6th, 1820 (3 Stat., 548, c. 22, § 8), by which it was enacted that in all the territory ceded by France, known as Louisiana, north of 36° 30' north latitude, excepting Missouri, slavery should be forever prohibited. Upon this concession by the proslavery party in Congress, Missouri was admitted as a slave State. Its repeal in 1854, in the act for the admission of Kansas (10 Stat., 259, c. 59, § 32), led to disturbances of considerable historical importance in Kansas.

compromise (kom'prō-miz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *compromised*, ppr. *compromising*. [*< compromise, n.*] 1. *trans.* 1. To adjust or compound by a compromise; settle or reconcile by mutual concessions.

The controversy may easily be *compromised*. Fuller, *General Worthies*, vi.

2†. To bind by bargain or agreement; mutually pledge.

Laban and himself were *compromis'd*. That all the eanlings which were streak'd and pled Should fall as Jacob's hire. Shak., *M. of V.*, I. 3.

3. To expose to risk or hazard, or to serious consequences, as of suspicion or scandal, by some act or declaration; prejudice; endanger the reputation or the interests of: often used reflexively: as, he *compromised himself* by his rash statements. [A recent meaning, for which *compromit* was formerly used.]

To pardon all who had been *compromised* in the late disturbances. Motley.

II. *intrans.* To make a compromise; agree by concession; come to terms.

compromiser (kom'prō-mi-zēr), *n.* One who compromises; one given to compromising.

But for the honest, vacillating minds . . . the timid compromisers who are always trying to curve the straight lines and round the sharp angles of eternal law, the continual debate of these living questions is the one offered means of grace. O. W. Holmes, *Old Vol. of Life*, p. 81.

compromise-wheel (kom'prō-miz-hwēl), *n.* A car-wheel having a broad tread to adapt it to tracks of slightly different gage.

compromissorial (kom'prō-mi-sō'-ri-al), *a.* [*< *compromissory (= F. compromissoire = Pg. compromissorio, < ML. compromissum, a compromise; cf. promissory) + -ial.*] Relating to a compromise. Bailey.

compromit (kom-prō-mit'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *compromitted*, ppr. *compromitting*. [*< late ME. compromytte = F. compromettre = Sp. comprometer = Pg. comprometter = It. compromettere, < L. compromittere, compromittere, make a mutual promise to abide by the decision of an arbiter, LL. also promise at the same time, < com-, together, + promittere, promise: see promise, v., and compromise.*] 1†. To pledge; engage; bind.

Compromyttynge them selves . . . to abyde and performe all suche sentence and awarde as shulde by hym be gyuen. Sir T. Elyot, *The Governour*, III. 4.

2. To put to hazard by some act or measure; endanger; prejudice; compromise. [Obsolete, the form *compromise* being now generally used.]

The ratification of the late treaty could not have *compromitted* our peace. Henry Clay.

compromitment (kom-prō-mit'mēt'), *n.* [*< compromit + -ment.*] The act of pledging or compromising one's self; the state of being so pledged or compromised. [Rare.]

John Randolph was a frequent correspondent of Monroe. He urges him to come back from England; he guards him against *compromitment* to men in whom he cannot wholly confide. D. C. Gilman, *Monroe*, p. 33.

comprovincial (kom-prō-vin'shəl), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. Sp. comprovincial, < ML. comprovincialis, < L. com-, together, + provincia, province.*] 1. *a.* Belonging to or contained in the same province; provincially connected or related.

Six Islands, *comprovincial* In ancient times unto great Brittainee. Spenser, *F. Q.*, III. iii. 32.

A bishop could not be tried by a metropolitan without the presence of his *comprovincial* bishops. Quoted in R. W. Dixon's *Hist. Church of Eng.*, xix., note.

II. *n.* One belonging to the same province or archiepiscopal jurisdiction.

When the people is urgent for the speedy institution of a bishop, if any of the *comprovincials* be wanting, he must be certified by the primate . . . "that the multitude require a pastor." Jer. Taylor, *Works* (ed. 1835), II. 186.

Compsognatha (komp-sog'nā-thā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *compsognathus*, adj.: see *Compsognathus*.] A suborder of reptiles, of the order *Ornithoscelida*, established for the reception of the genus *Compsognathus*.

compsognathid (komp-sog'nā-thid), *n.* A dinosaurian reptile of the family *Compsognathidae*.

Compsognathidæ (komp-sog-nath'id-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Compsognathus* + -idæ.] A family of ornithopod dinosaurian reptiles, typified by the genus *Compsognathus*, having the anterior vertebrae opisthocœlian, the ischia with a long median symphysis, and tridactyl fore and hind limbs.

compsognathous (komp-sog'nā-thus), *a.* [*< NL. compsognathus, adj.: see Compsognathus, and cf. Compsognathia.*] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Compsognathia*.

Compsognathia (komp-sog'nā-thus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κομψός, elegant, + γνάθος, jaw.] A genus of extinct reptiles, of the suborder *Compsognathia*, order *Ornithoscelida*, from the Solenhofen slates of Bavaria, remarkable as being the most bird-like reptiles known. It differs from the genera of *Dinosauria* proper in the great length of the cervical vertebrae and in the shortness of the femur, which is not so long as the tibia. The astragalus was probably ankylosed with the tibia. The animal had a light bird-like head, jaws with numerous teeth, very long neck and hind limbs, and small fore limbs. According to Huxley, "it is impossible . . . to doubt that it hopped or walked in an erect or semi-erect position, after the manner of a bird, to which its long neck, slight head, and small anterior limbs must have given it an extraordinary resemblance."

Compsothlypis (komp-soth'li-pis), *n.* [NL. (J. Cabanis, 1850), < Gr. κομψός, elegant, + ὄλιπις, a proper name.] The proper name of the genus of birds commonly called *Parula* (which see).

The common blue yellow-back warbler of the United States, *C. americana*, is the type; there are several other species.

Compus (komp'sus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κομψός*.] A genus of rhynchophorous *Coleoptera* or beetles, belonging to the family *Otiorynchidae*. They have the mesosternal pieces diagonally divided into two nearly equal parts; a mentum of moderate size and not retracted; a thorax without ocular lobes and not fimbriate behind the eyes; genae emarginate behind the mandibles; the rostrum short; the tenth elytral stria confluent with the ninth; the claws not connate; the articular surface of the hind tibiae cavernous and scaly; and the antennal scape passing the eyes. The species are densely scaly, above middle size, and inhabit Mexico, Central America, and particularly South America.

compt¹, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete spelling of *count¹*.

compt² (kompt'), *a.* [= OIt. *compto*, < L. *comp-tus*, adorned, elegant, pp. of *comere*, take care of, bring together, < *co-*, together, + *emere*, buy, orig. take: see *empton*. Cf. *prompt*.] Neat; spruce.

A *compt*, accomplished price. *Vicars, Eneld.*

comptable (koun'ta-bl; *F. pron. kôn-tabl'*), *n.* [*F.*: see *countable*.] In *French-Canadian law*, one who has been intrusted with the management of the money or the administration of the property of another, and is accountable for the proper performance of the trust.

comptant (koun'tant; *F. pron. kôn-ton'*), *n.* [*F.*, orig. ppr. of *compter*: see *count¹*.] Ready money; cash; specie.

compter¹, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *counter¹*. *Shak.*

compter² (koun'tér), *n.* See *counter²*.

comptible (koun'ti-bl), *a.* [A doubtful word, found only in the passage cited, appar. for **comptable*, var. of *countable*, in a peculiar sense: see *countable*, *accountable*.] Sensitive, or (in another view) tractable. See etymology.

I am very *comptible*, even to the least sinister usage. *Shak., T. N., i. 5.*

comptly (kompt'li), *adv.* Neatly. *Sherwood.*

comptness (kompt'nes), *n.* Neatness.

comptoir (*F. pron. kôn-twor'*), *n.* [*F.*, < *compter*, count: see *count¹* and *counter¹*.] 1. A counter.

—2. A counting-house.

Comptonia (komp-tô-ni-â), *n.* [NL., named after Henry Compton (1632-1713), Bishop of London and a patron of botany.] 1. In bot., a genus of shrubby apetalous plants, allied to *Myrica* and now usually included in it. The only species, *C. asplenifolia*, is the sweet-fern of the United States, a low shrub with highly aromatic pinnatifid leaves. It is said to be tonic and astringent, and is a domestic remedy for diarrhea.

2. In zool., a genus of echinoderms. *J. E. Gray, 1840.*

comptonite (komp-ton-it), *n.* [*< Compton + -ite*.] A name given by Brewster to the thomsonite occurring in the lavas of Monte Somma, Vesuvius.

comptonotid (komp-tô-nô-tid), *n.* A dinosaurian reptile of the family *Comptonotidae*.

Comptonotidae (komp-tô-not'i-dê), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Comptonotus + -idae*.] A family of ornithopod dinosaurian reptiles, without clavicles and with a complete post-pubis.

Comptonotus (komp-tô-nô'tus), *n.* [NL., < L. *comp-tus*, elegant, < Gr. *νότος*, back.] A genus of dinosaurian reptiles, typical of the family *Comptonotidae*.

comptrol¹, *v.* and *n.* An old spelling of *control*.

comptroller (kôn-trô'lér), *n.* See *controller*.

comptrollership (kôn-trô'lér-ship), *n.* See *controllership*.

compulsative (komp-pul'sa-tiv), *a.* [*< LL. comp-satus*, pp. of *compulsare*, press or strike violently, freq. of L. *compellere*, pp. *compulsus*, drive together, compel: see *compel*, *compulse*.] Compelling; forcing; constraining; operating by force. Also *compulsatory*. [Rare.]

To recover of us, by strong hand, And terms *compulsive*, those 'foresaid lands. *Shak., Hamlet, i. 1.*

compulsatively (komp-pul'sa-tiv-li), *adv.* By constraint or compulsion. [Rare.]

compulsatorius (komp-pul'sa-tô-ri), *a.* [*< ML. compulsatorius*, < LL. *compulsare*: see *compulsive*.] Same as *compulsive*.

compulse (komp-puls'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *compulsed*, ppr. *compulsing*. [= *F. compulser* = Sp. *Pg. compulsar* = It. *compulsare*, < ML. *compulsare*, compel (chiefly a law term), < L. *compulsus*, pp. of *compellere*, drive together, compel: see *compel*, and cf. *appulse*, *impulse*, *repulse*.] To compel; constrain; force. [Rare.]

Many parents constrain their sons and daughters to marry where they love not, and some are beaten and *compulsed*. *Latimer, Works (Parker Soc.), i. 170.*

Before calamity she is a tigress; she rends her woes, shivers them in *compulsed* abhorrence.

Charlotte Brontë, Vilette, xlii.

compulsion (komp-pul'shon), *n.* [= *F. Sp. compulsion* = *Pg. compulsão*, < LL. *compulsio(n)-*, < L. *compellere*, pp. *compulsus*: see *compel*.] The application (to a person) of superior force, physical or moral, overpowering or overruling his preferences; the force applied; constraint, physical or moral.

If reasons were as plenty as blackberries, I would give no man a reason upon *compulsion*. *Shak., i Hen. IV., ii. 4.*

Wherever thought is wholly wanting, or the power to act or forbear according to the direction of thought, there necessity takes place. This, in an agent capable of volition, when the beginning or continuation of any action is contrary to the preference of his mind, is called *compulsion*; when the hindering or stopping any action is contrary to his volition, it is called restraint.

Locke, Human Understanding, II. xxi. 13.

Nevertheless, it is true that the laws made by Liberals are so greatly increasing the *compulsions* and restraints exercised over citizens, that among Conservatives who suffer from this aggressiveness there is growing up a tendency to resist it.

H. Spencer, Man vs. State, p. 17.

Actual compulsion, in law, the illegal exercise of force, by some person, compelling the commission of an act in question.—**Legal compulsion**, that compulsion which a husband is presumed by law to exercise over his wife, when, in his presence and by his command, she commits any criminal act less than an act of treason, robbery, murder, or other heinous crime; marital coercion. = *Syn. Coercion, Constraint, etc.* See *force*.

compulsor (komp-pul'si-tor), *n.* [Cf. *compulsatory*.] In *Scots law*, compulsion.

Duplication against an heir who refused without judicial *compulsor* to pay a legacy bequeathed per damnationem. *Encyc. Brit., XX. 686.*

compulsive (komp-pul'siv), *a.* [= *F. compulsiif* = *Sp. compulsivo*, < L. *compulsus*, pp. of *compellere*, compel: see *compel*, *compulse*.] Exercising compulsion; tending to compel; compulsory. [Now rare.]

The persuasive power in man to win others to goodness by instruction is greater, and more divine, than the *compulsive* power to restrain men from being evil by terror of the Law. *Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonat.*

The clergy would be glad to recover their dues by a more short and *compulsive* method. *Swift.*

compulsively (komp-pul'siv-li), *adv.* By or under compulsion; by force; compulsorily. [Rare.]

To forbid divorce *compulsively*. *Milton, Divorce.*

It is pre-eminently as a critic that we feel bound to reconsider his [Sainte-Beuve's] claim to the high place among the classics of his tongue, which the general voice of his countrymen has gradually and reluctantly, but *compulsively* rather than impulsively, assigned to him.

Quarterly Rev.

compulsiveness (komp-pul'siv-nes), *n.* Force; compulsion.

compulsorily (komp-pul'sô-ri-li), *adv.* In a compulsory manner; by force or constraint.

compulsoriness (komp-pul'sô-ri-nes), *n.* The state of being compulsory.

compulsory (komp-pul'sô-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= *Sp. Pg. compulsorio* (cf. *F. compulsoire*, *n.*, = It. *compulsoria*, *n.*, warrant, compulsion), < ML. *compulsorius*, < LL. *compulsor*, one who drives or compels, < L. *compellere*, pp. *compulsus*, drive, compel: see *compel*, *compulse*.] 1. *a.* 1. Exercising compulsion; tending to compel; compelling; constraining: as, *compulsory* authority; to take *compulsory* measures.

That the other apostles were . . . as infallible as himself [St. Peter], is no reason to hinder the exercise of jurisdiction or any *compulsory* power over them.

Jer. Taylor, Liberty of Prophesying, § 7.

2. Obligatory; due to or arising from compulsion; enforced or enforceable; not left to choice.

This kind of *compulsory* saving, however, would not have caused any increase of capital, unless a part of the amount had been saved over again, voluntarily, by the master.

J. S. Mill, Pol. Econ., i. 5.

It was in making education not only common to all, but in some sense *compulsory* on all, that the destiny of the free republics of America was practically settled.

Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 239.

3. Done under compulsion; resulting from compulsion.

He erreth in this, to think that actions proceeding from fear are properly *compulsory* actions.

Abp. Bramhall, Against Hobbes.

II. *n.* That which has the power of compelling; constraining authority. [Rare.]

There is no power of the sword for a *compulsory*.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 150.

compunct (komp-pungkt'), *a.* [= It. *compuncto*, < L. *compunctus*, pp. of *compungere*, *compungere*, prick, sting, < *com-* (intensive) + *pungere*, prick, sting: see *pungent*.] Feeling compunction; conscience-stricken. [Rare.]

Contrite and *compunct*.

Stow, William the Conqueror, an. 1066.

compunct (komp-pungkt'), *a.* [*< compunct + -ed*.] Feeling compunction. *Foxe.*

compunction (komp-pungk'shon), *n.* [= *F. compunction* = *Sp. compuncion* = *Pg. compuncção* = It. *compunzione*, < LL. *compunctio(n)-*, < L. *compungere*, pp. *compunctus*, prick, sting: see *compunct*.] 1. A pricking; stimulation; irritation.

This is that acid and piercing spirit which with such activity and *compunction* invadeth the brains and nostrils. *Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.*

2. The stinging or pricking of the conscience; uneasiness caused by tenderness of conscience or feelings; regret, as for wrong-doing or for giving pain to another; contrition; remorse.

He acknowledged his disloyalty to the king with expressions of great *compunction*. *Clarendon.*

It is a work of much less difficulty to make a good Christian of a professed heathen, than to bring an ill Christian, who now lives like an heathen, to a feeling sense of his sins, and to any degree of true remorse and *compunction* of heart for them.

By. Atterbury, Sermons, II. xvii.

Compunction weeps our guilt away, The sinner's safety is his pain.

Crabbe, Hall of Justice.

= *Syn. 2. Regret, Remorse, etc.* See *penitence*.

compunctionless (komp-pungk'shon-less), *a.* [*< compunction + -less*.] Not feeling compunction; devoid of regret or remorse.

compunctious (komp-pungk'shus), *a.* [*< compunction + -ous*.] Causing compunction; pricking the conscience; causing misgiving, regret, or remorse.

Stop up the access and passage to remorse; That no *compunctious* visitings of nature Shake my fell purpose. *Shak., Macbeth, i. 5.*

compunctiously (komp-pungk'shus-li), *adv.* With compunction.

compunctivet (komp-pungk'tiv), *a.* [= It. *compunctivo*; as *compunct + -ive*.] 1. Causing compunction, regret, or remorse.

Fill my memory, as a vessel of election, with remembrances and notions highly *compunctive*. *Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 73.*

2. Susceptible of remorse; capable of repentance.

Give me all faith, all charity, and a spirit highly *compunctive*. *Jer. Taylor, Repentance, v. § 6.*

compupilt (kom-pul'pil), *n.* [*< com- + pupil*.] A fellow-pupil. [Rare.]

Donne and his sometime *com-pupil* in Cambridge, . . . Samuel Brook. *I. Walton, Donne.*

compurgation (kom-pér-gâ'shon), *n.* [= *Sp. compurgacion*, < LL. *compurgatio(n)-*, < L. *compurgare*, pp. *compurgatus*, purge, purify completely, < *com-*, together, + *purgare*, cleanse, purify: see *purge*.] In *early Eng. law*, a mode of trial in which the accused was permitted to call twelve persons of his acquaintance to testify to their belief in his innocence. See *compurgator*. Compurgation in the ecclesiastical courts was not abolished till the reign of Elizabeth.

He freed himself

By oath and *compurgation* from the charge. *Tennyson, Harold, ii. 2.*

The killing of the adaling is atoned for by a fine twice or three times as large as that which can be demanded for the freeman; and his oath in *compurgation* is of twice or thrice the weight. *Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 24.*

compurgator (kom-pér-gâ-tor), *n.* [ML., < L. *compurgare*: see *compurgation*.] In *early Eng. law*, a person, usually a kinsman or a fellow-member in a guild, called in defense of a person on trial. The compurgators acted in the character rather of jurymen than of witnesses, for they swore to their belief, not to what they knew; that is, the accused making oath of his innocence, they swore that they believed he was speaking the truth. The number of compurgators required by law was regularly twelve.

Honour and duty

Stand my *compurgators*. *Ford, Lady's Trial, iii. 3.*

The *compurgators* of our oldest law were not a Jury in the modern sense, but they were one of the elements out of which the Jury arose.

E. A. Freeman, Norman Conquest, V. 303.

Trial by jury, as we know it now, was not one of the early English institutions. . . . The mode of settling disputed questions of fact was at first by means of *compurgators*. *Stille, Stud. Med. Hist., p. 205.*

compurgatorial (kom-pér-gâ-tô-ri-al), *a.* [*< compurgator + -ial*.] Pertaining to or intended for compurgation.

The consuls of Avignon, Nismes, and St. Gilles took their *compurgatorial* oath to his fulfillment of all these stipulations. *Müman, Latin Christianity, ix. 8.*

compurgatory (kom-pér-gâ-tô-ri), *a.* [*< ML. compurgatorius*, < *compurgator*: see *compurgator*.] Of or pertaining to a compurgator: as, a *compurgatory* oath.

If the price of life and the value of the *compurgatory* oath among the Welsh were exactly what they were among the Saxons, it would not be one degree less certain than it is that the werld of the Saxons is the werld of the Goth, the Frank, and the Lombard.

Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 30.

compursant (kəm-pər'shən), *n.* [*< com- + purse + -ant: a humorous formation.*] A pursuing up or wrinking together. [Rare.]

With the help of some wry faces and *compursions* of the mouth. Sterne, Tristram Shandy, iv. 27.

computability (kəm-pū-tā-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*< computable: see -bility.*] The quality of being computable.

computable (kəm-pū-tā-bl), *a.* [= *Sp. computable = It. computabile, < L. computabilis, < computare, count: see compute, v., count¹, and cf. countable.*] Capable of being computed, numbered, or reckoned.

Not easily *computable* by arithmetic.

Sir M. Hals, Orig. of Mankind.

computate (kəm-pū-tāt), *v. t.* [*< L. computatus, pp. of computare, compute: see compute, v.*] Same as *compute*. Cockeram.

computation (kəm-pū-tā'shən), *n.* [= *F. computation = Sp. computación = Pg. computação = It. computazione, < L. computatio(n)-, < computare, pp. computatus, compute: see compute, v.*] 1. The act, process, or method of computing, counting, reckoning, or estimating; calculation: in *math.*, generally restricted to long and elaborate numerical calculations: as, the *computation* of an eclipse.

By our best *computation* we were then in the 51 degrees of latitude. Hakluyt's Voyages, III. 149.

By true *computation* of the time.

Shak., Rich. III., III. 5.

We pass for women of fifty: many additional years are thrown into female *computations* of this nature. Addison, Guardian.

2. A result of computing; the amount computed or reckoned.

From Novalise to Venice beganne our *Computation* of miles, which is generally used. Coryat, Crudities, I. 90.

We receive from him, as a monument both of his power and learning, the then reformed *computation* of the year. Bacon, Advancement of Learning, I. 89.

= *Syn.* Calculation, estimate, account.

computational (kəm-pū-tā'shən-əl), *a.* [*< computation + -al.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of computation.

It has generally been under the bias of such a formal *computational* logic that psychologists, and especially English psychologists, have entered upon the study of mind. Encyc. Brit., XX. 78.

computator (kəm-pū-tā-tər), *n.* [= *Pg. computador = It. computatore, < L. computator, < computare, pp. computatus, compute: see compute, v.*] A computer; a calculator. Sterne. [Rare.]

compute (kəm-pūt'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *computed*, ppr. *computing*. [= *F. computer = Sp. Pg. computar = It. computare, < L. computare, computare, sum up, reckon, compute, < com-, together, + putare, cleanse, trim, prune, clear up, settle, adjust, reckon, count, deem, think, suppose (cf. E. reckon in sense of 'suppose'), < putus, cleansed, clear, orig. pp., < √*pu, purify, cleanse, > also purus, pure: see pute, pure.* From *L. computare*, through *OF.* and *ME.*, comes *E. count¹*, a doublet of *compute*: see *count¹*.] *I. trans.* To determine by calculation; count; reckon; calculate: as, to *compute* the distance of the moon from the earth.

Two days, as we *compute* the days of heaven.

Milton, P. L., vi. 685.

I could demonstrate every pore
Where memory lays up all her store;
And to an inch *compute* the station
Twixt judgment and imagination.

Prior, Alma, III.

= *Syn.* Reckon, Count, etc. See *calculate*.

II. intrans. To reckon; count.

A purse is twenty-five thousand Medines; but in other parts of Turkey, it is only twenty thousand: And where they speak of great sums, they always *compute* by purses. Pococke, Description of the East, I. 175.

compute (kəm-pūt'), *n.* [*< LL. computus, a computation, < L. computare, compute: see compute and count¹, n.*] Computation.

In our common *compute* he hath been come these many years. Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, I. 46.

The time of this Battell, by any who could do more than guess, is not set down, or any foundation giv'n from whence to draw a solid *compute*. Milton, Hist. Eng., III.

computer (kəm-pū-tēr), *n.* One who computes; a reckoner; a calculator; specifically, one whose occupation is to make arithmetical calculations for mathematicians, astronomers, geodesists, etc. Also spelled *computor*.

computist (kəm-pū-tist), *n.* [*< compute + -ist.*] A computer. Sir T. Browne.

The treasurer was a wise man, and a strict *computist*. Sir H. Wotton.

computer, *n.* See *computer*.

comquat, *n.* See *kumquat*.

comrade (kəm-rad or -rād, kum-rad or -rād), *n.* [Early mod. E. *comerade*, *camarade* (also *camarado*, *camrado*, after *Sp. Pg.*), < late ME. *comered* = MD. *camerade*, D. *kameraad* = G. *kamerad*, also *kammerade*, *kammerad*, *camarad*, = Dan. *kammerat* = Sw. *kamrat* (with term. after It.), < F. *camerade*, now *camarade*, < It. *camerata* = *Sp. Pg. camarada*, a company, society, a partner, comrade, = F. *chambree*, a (military) mess, a house (audience); orig. a collective name for those lodging in the same chamber or tent, < ML. **camarata*, **camerata* (sc. *L. societas* (t)-s, company), fem. of *camaratus*, *cameratus*, lit. chambered, < L. *camara*, *camera* (> It. *camera* = *Sp. cámara* = *Pg. camera* = F. *chambre*, > E. *chamber*), a chamber: see *chamber*, and cf. *camerate*.] An intimate associate in occupation or friendship; a close companion; a fellow; a mate.

Where is his son,
The nimble-footed madcap, prince of Wales,
And his comrades, that da'd the world aside,
And bid it pass? Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 1.

To be a *comrade* with the wolf and owl.
Shak., Lear, II. 4.

Thus he moved the Prince
To laughter and his comrades to applause.
Tennyson, Geraldine.

Women are meant neither to be men's guides nor their playthings, but their *comrades*, their fellows and their equals, so far as Nature puts no bar to that equality. Huxley, Lay Sermons, p. 24.

= *Syn.* Friend, Companion, etc. See *associate*.

comradery (kəm-rad-ri or -rād-ri), *n.* [*< comrade + -ry*, after F. *camaraderie*, < *camarade*, comrade.] The state or feeling of being a comrade; intimate companionship; cordial fellowship. [Rare.]

This visible expression of the power of the community generated a self-confidence and a spirit of generous *comradery* in the mind of the young soldier.

H. E. Scudder, Noah Webster, p. 21.

comradeship (kəm-rad-ship or -rād-ship), *n.* [*< comrade + -ship.*] The state of being a comrade, especially a good or agreeable comrade; intimate companionship; fellowship.

The *comradeship* of the camp is one of the strongest ties that ever bind men of all classes of society together. The American, VIII. 72.

comroguer (kəm-rōg'), *n.* [*< com- + rogue.*] A fellow-rogue.

You and the rest of your *comroguers* shall sit . . . in the stocks. B. Jonson, Masque of Augurs.

You may seek them in Bridewell, or the Hole; here are none of your *com-roguers*. Massinger, City Madam, iv. 1.

comset, *v.* [ME. *comsen*, *cumsen*, contr., < OF. *commencer*, *cumancer*, *commencer*, F. *commencer*, > E. *commence*: see *commence*, of which *comse* is a contr. form.] *I. trans.* To begin; to commence.

Comliche a clerk than *comsed* the worldis.
Richard the Redeless, iv. 35.

II. intrans. To make a beginning or commencement; begin.

The couherd *comsed* to quake for kare & for drede.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), I. 238.

Ac for alle thes preciose presentes oure lord prince Iesus
Was nother kyng ne conquerour til he *comsed* weze
In the manere of a man and that by muche sleithe.
Piers Plowman (C), xxii. 97.

comte (kōnt), *n.* [F.: see *count²*.] A count: occurring in English use, in French titles.

Comtian (kōn'ti-an), *a.* [The F. proper name *Comte* is the same as *comte*, a count: see *count²* and *-ian*.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of Auguste Comte (1798-1857) or the system of philosophy founded by him. See *positive philosophy* (under *positive*) and *positivism*. Also *Comtist*.

The purely theoretical part of Comte's Positive Religion is unfortunately mixed up with a great mass of practical details referring to the ritual of *Comtian* worship, which may be more entertaining, but are less interesting, because more arbitrary, than the theory. N. A. Rev., CXX. 261.

Comtism (kōn'tizm), *n.* [*< Comte + -ism*, after F. *Comtisme*.] The philosophical system founded by Auguste Comte; positivism. See *positive philosophy*, under *positive*.

To deny the possibility of any single starting-point; to take, in default of such, "Man" and "The World" as the only two positive and knowable data; to infer the Supreme Being as implied in them and presupposing both; and to investigate the intellectual, physical, and moral laws underlying these data, by means of the inductive method as the only legitimate and universally applicable method—that is the essence of *Comtism*. N. A. Rev., CXX. 238.

Comtist (kōn'tist), *n.* and *a.* [*< Comte + -ist*, after F. *Comtiste*.] *I. n.* A disciple of Comte; a positivist.

Writers whose philosophy had its legitimate parent in Hume, or in themselves, were labelled *Comtists* or "Positivists" by public writers, even in spite of vehement protests to the contrary. Huxley, Lay Sermons, p. 150.

II. a. Same as *Comtian*.

Comus (kō'mus), *n.* [*< Gr. κῶμος*, a revel, festival, carousal, a band of revelers, a company, also an ode sung at such a festival; perhaps < κῶμη, a village: see *comedy*.] In *late classical myth.*, a god of festive mirth.

comyn¹, *a., n., and v.* An obsolete form of *common*.

comyn², *n.* An obsolete form of *cumin*.

comynly, *adv.* An obsolete form of *commonly*.

con¹ (kon), *v.* A dialectal or obsolete variant of *can¹*.—To *con* thank! See *can¹*, *v.*

con² (kon), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *conned*, ppr. *conning*. [Early mod. E. also *conne*; Sc. *con*, *cun*; orig. (as shown in the alternative pronunciation of the deriv. *con³*, pron. *kon* or *kun*) *cun*, *cunne*, < ME. *cunnen*, < AS. *cunnian*, try, test, examine, also in comp. *ā-cunnian*, *be-cunnian*, *ge-cunnian*, try, inquire, experience (= OS. *gi-kunnon* = OHG. *chunnan*, MHG. *kunnen*, test, examine, learn to know, = Goth. *ga-kunnan*, read, consider); a secondary verb, < *cunnan* (ind. *can*), know: see *can¹* and its var. *con¹*, to which *con²* is now conformed.] *1t.* To try; attempt (to do a thing).

He wolde *cunnen* awa
To bringenn inn his hertte
Erthlike thinges lufe. Ormulum, I. 12137.

2. To try; examine; test; taste. [Now only Scotch, in the form *cun*.]

Ne ther ne fand he nenne drinnch [drink], . . .
Ne wolde het [he it] nefre *cunnen*.
Ormulum, I. 831.

3. To peruse carefully and attentively; study or pore over; learn: as, to *con* a lesson: often with *over*.

This boke is made for chylde longe
At the scowle that byde not longe,
Sone it may be *comyd* had,
And make them gode iff thei be bad.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 25.

Here are your parts: and I am to treat you . . . to *con* them by to-morrow night. Shak., M. N. D., I. 2.

I went with Sr George Tuke to hear the comedians *con* and repeat his new comedy. Evelyn, Diary, Dec. 23, 1662.

There he who *cons* a speech and he who hums
His yet unfinished verses, musing walk.
Bryant, The Path.

con³, conn (kon or kun), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *conned*, ppr. *conning*. [Early mod. E. also *cun*; appar. a particular use of *con¹* in the sense of 'know how,' *can*, a verb (*steer*) being omitted: cf. "They *conne* nought here shippes *stere*" (Gower, Conf. Amant., I. 59). See *con¹*, and cf. *con²*.] *Naut.*: (a) To direct (the man at the helm of a vessel) how to steer.

The four Chinese helmamen, *conned* by the English quartermasters, upping with the helm and downing with it. W. H. Russell, Diary in India, I. 95.

(b) To give orders for the steering of: as, to *con* a ship.

He that *cund* ye ship before ye sea, was faine to be bound
fast for washing away.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 140.

I could *con* or fight a ship as well as ever.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Oxford, viii.

con³, conn (kon or kun), *n.* [*< con³, conn, v.*] *Naut.*: (a) The position taken by the person who *cons* or directs the steering of a vessel.

The tittering of the other midshipmen and the quartermaster at the *conn*. Marryat, Frank Mildmay, iv.

The first lieutenant, then at the *conn*, where, though wounded, he had remained throughout the fight.
The Century, XXXII. 451.

(b) The act of conning.

con⁴, *a.* A variant of *can³*, for *gan*, preterit of *gin¹*, begin. See *can³*, *gin¹*.

Then Pirrus by purpos prestly [quickly] *con* wende
Into Delphon.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 13705.

con⁵ (kon). An abbreviation of the Latin *contra*, against (see *contra*), especially common in the phrase *pro and con* (Latin *pro et contra*), for and against, in favor of and opposed to: sometimes used as a noun, with a plural, the *pros* and *cons*, the arguments, or arguers, or voters, for and against a proposition.

Of many knotty points they spoke;
And *pro* and *con* by turns they took.
Prior, Alma, I.

con-. [L. *con-*: see *com-*.] The most frequent form of *com-*.

conablet, *a.* An obsolete form of *covenable*.

conaclet, *n.* See *canacle*.

conacre (kon-ä'kër), *n.* [Appar. < *con-* + *acre*.] In Ireland, a form of peasant occupancy arising from grants of the use of land in whole or part payment of wages. It is nearly obsolete.

conacre (kon-ä'kër), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *conacred*, ppr. *conacring*. [*conacre*, *n.*] To let land on the conacre system.

conacrer (kon-ä'krër), *n.* [*conacre*, *n.*, + *-er*]. One who tills land under the conacre system.

con affetto (kon äf-fet'tō). [It.: *con*, < *L. cum*, with; *affetto*, < *L. affectus*, affect, sympathy: see *cum* and *affect*.] In music, with feeling.

conamarin (kon-am'ä-rin), *n.* [*con*(um) + *amarin*.] A very bitter resin found in the root of *Conium maculatum*.

con amore (kon ä-mō're). [It.: *con*, < *L. cum*, with; *amore*, < *L. amor*, love: see *com-* and *amor*.] With love; with sympathetic enthusiasm or zeal; with strong liking; heartily.

He expatiated *con amore* on the charms of Florence.

H. James, Jr., Pass. Pilgrim, p. 270.

conaria, *n.* Plural of *conarium*.

conarial (kō-nä'ri-äl), *a.* [*conarium* + *-äl*.] Of or pertaining to the conarium, or pineal body of the brain.

Conarial fossa, a depression of the roof of the skull of some animals, in which the conarium is lodged.—**Conarial tube**, the more or less extended cavity or canal of the pineal body, now commonly supposed to be the remnant of the passage by which in vertebrates generally the primitive cavity of the myelencephalon communicated with the outer surface of the head. In man and the higher vertebrates generally the conarium appears to be deep-seated in the brain; but this is deceptive, and merely owing to the overgrowth of the cerebrum. The conarium is morphologically on the superior surface of the brain, whatever its apparent situation, and there is much reason to suppose that the large openings of the top of the skull in sundry Tertiary mammals, called the parietal foramina, indicate the extension of the conarial tube to the surface, and the formation there of a visual or other special-sense organ. On this view, the conarium is the vestige of an extinct eye. See *conarium*.

conario-hypophysial (kō-nä'ri-ō-hi-pō-fiz'-i-äl), *a.* [*conarium* + *hypophysis* + *-äl*.] In anat., pertaining to the conarium and to the hypophysis of the cerebrum, or to the pineal and pituitary bodies. An epithet applied by Sir R. Owen to a tract through which these two structures are placed in communication in the embryo, the *conario-hypophysial tract* being primitively a part of the general coelomic cavity of the brain.

conarium (kō-nä'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *conaria* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *κωνάριον*, the pineal gland (so called from its shape), dim. of *κωνος*, a cone: see *cone*.] The pineal body of the brain; the pineal gland. It is a small reddish body developed from the hinder part of the roof of the first cerebral vesicle, and lying in front of and above the nates. Its substance consists mainly of epithelial follicles and connective tissue; there is no evidence that it is a nervous structure, and its function, if it possess any, is unknown. It was formerly supposed by some (as by the Cartesians) to be the seat of the soul. See *conarial*, and cuts under *corpus* and *encephalon*.

conation (kō-nä'shōn), *n.* [*conatio*(n-), < *conari*, undertake, endeavor, attempt, strive after.] 1. An endeavor or attempt.

Therefore the Matter which shall be a cause of his [a freeman's] Disfranchisement ought to be an Act or Deed, and not a Conation or an Endeavour he may repent of before the execution of it.

James Bragge's Case (1616), 11 Coke, 98 b.

2. In *psychol.*, voluntary agency, embracing desire and volition.

conative (kō-nä-tiv), *a.* [*conatus*, pp. of *conari*, attempt (see *conation*), + *-ive*.] 1. In *psychol.*, relating to conation; of the nature of conation; exertive; endeavoring.

This division of the phenomena of mind into the three great classes of the cognitive faculties, the feelings, . . . and the exertive or conative powers, . . . was first promulgated by Kant.

Sir W. Hamilton, Metaph., xi.

2. In *gram.*, expressing endeavor or effort.

conatus (kō-nä'tus), *n.*; pl. *conatus*. [= Sp. Pg. It. *conato*, < *L. conatus*, an effort, endeavor, attempt, < *conari*, attempt: see *conation*.] An effort; specifically, a tendency simulating an effort on the part of a plant or an animal to supply a want; a nisus.

What *conatus* could give prickles to the porcupine or hedgehog, or to the sheep its fleece? Paley, Nat. Theol.

conaxial (kon-ak'si-äl), *a.* [*con-* + *axial*.] 1. Having the axes of rotation or of figure coincident, as two bodies.—2. Having a common axis: said of superposed cylinders or cones.

As hardness [of steel] decreases, the density of the elementary conaxial cylindrical shells increases.

Jour. of Iron and Steel Inst., 1886, p. 995.

con brio (kon brë'ō). [It., with spirit: *con*, < *L. cum*, with (see *com-*); *brío*, spirit, vivacity,

= Sp. Pg. *brío* = Pr. *briu* = OF. *brī*, vivacity, force; perhaps of Celtic origin: cf. OIr. *brīg* = Gael. *brigh*, vigor, force.] In music, with spirit and force.

concamerate (kon-kam'ë-rät), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *concamerated*, ppr. *concamerating*. [*L. concameratus*, pp. of *concamerare*, arch over, < *con-* (intensive) + *camerare*, arch: see *camber*, *chamber*, *v.*, *camerate*.] 1. To arch over; vault. [Rare.]

The roof whereof [a hall] is very loftily *concamerated* and adorned with many exquisite pictures.

Coryat, Crudities, I. 120.

2. To divide into chambers. See *concamerated*. **concamerated** (kon-kam'ë-rät-ed), *p. a.* [Pp. of *concamerate*, *v.*] In *zool.*, divided into chambers or cells; separated by partitions into a number of cavities; multilocular: as, a *concamerated* shell.

One *concamerated* bone.

N. Grew, Museum.

concameration (kon-kam'ë-rä'shōn), *n.* [= F. *concamération*, < *L. concameratio*(n-), < *concamerare*: see *concamerate*.] 1. An arching; an arch or vault. [Rare.]

Not only the beam-work was destroyed, but the ceiling underneath it, or *concameration* called *coelum*, being of wood beautifully painted, was also consumed.

Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry, I. 303.

2. An apartment; a chamber.

The inside of these hot-houses are divided into many cells and *concamerations*. Sir T. Herbert, Travels, p. 164.

3. In *zool.*, the state of being *concamerated* or multilocular.

concatenate (kon-kat'e-nät), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *concatenated*, ppr. *concatenating*. [*LL. concatenatus*, pp. of *concatenare* (> It. *concatenare* = Sp. Pg. *concatenar*), link together, connect, < *L. con-*, together, + *catenare*, link, chain, < *catena*, a chain, > ult. E. *chain*: see *catena*, *catenate*, and *chain*.] To link together; unite in a series or chain, as things depending on one another.

Nature has *concatenated* our fortunes and affections together with indissoluble bands of mutual sympathy.

Barrow, Works, II. ii.

Clothed in the purple of his cumbrous diction and the cadences of his *concatenated* periods.

I. D'Israeli, Amen. of Lit., II. 227.

concatenate (kon-kat'e-nät), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *concatenado* = It. *concatenato*, < *L. concatenatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Linked together in a chain or series; concatenated; specifically, in *entom.*, united at the base: applied to spines or other processes when their bases are joined by ridges or raised lines.

The elements be so *concatenate*.

Ashmole, Poem in Theatrum Chemicum.

concatenation (kon-kat'e-nä'shōn), *n.* [F. *concaténation* = Sp. *concatenación* = Pg. *concatenação* = It. *concatenazione*, < *LL. concatenatio*(n-), a concatenation, sequence, < *concatenare*, link together: see *concatenate*, *v.*] 1. The state of being concatenated or linked together; a relation of interconnection or interdependence.

The consonancy and *concatenation* of truth.

B. Jonson, Discoveries.

A due *concatenation* of causes and effects.

Horne, Works, V. xxxiii.

I never could help admiring the *concatenation* between Achtophel's setting his house in order, and hanging himself. The one seems to follow the other as a matter of course.

Scott, Diary, May 13, 1827.

2. A series of things united like links in a chain; any series of interconnected or interdependent things or events: as, "a *concatenation* of explosions," Irving.

That *concatenation* of means for the infusion of faith, . . . sending, and preaching, and hearing. Donne, Sermons, vi.

concaulescence (kon-kä-les'ëns), *n.* [*con-* + *caulescence*.] In bot., the coalescence of the pedicel of a flower with the stem for some distance above the subtending bract.

concauset (kon-käz'), *n.* [= Sp. It. *concausa*, joint cause; as *con-* + *cause*.] A joint cause. Fotherby.

concavation (kon-kä-vä'shōn), *n.* [*L.* as if **concavatio*(n-), < *concavare*, pp. *concavatus*, make concave, < *concavus*, concave: see *concave*, *a.*] The act of making concave.

concave (kon'käv), *a.* and *n.* [= D. *konkaaf* = G. *konkav* = Dan. Sw. *konkav*, < F. *concave* = Pr. *concau* = Sp. *concavo* = Pg. It. *concavo*, < *L. concavus*, hollow, arched, vaulted, < *com-* + *cavus*, hollow: see *cave*.] 1. Curved or rounded in the manner of the circumference of a circle or the surface of a sphere when viewed from the center; presenting a hollow or

incurvation; incurved; hence, bounded by such a line or surface: as, a *concave* mirror. A concave bounding surface of a body is one which is so bent that a straight line joining any two points of it lies without the body. Thus, if a ball floats upon water, the common surface of the ball and water is *concave* if conceived as belonging to the water, and *convex* if conceived as belonging to the ball. A surface or curve is said to be *concave* toward the region which would be outside a body of which the curve or surface was a concave boundary.

Cælum denotes the *concave* space, or vaulted roof that incloses all matter. Bacon, Physical Fables, i. Expl.

Tiber trembled underneath her banks,

To hear the replication of your sounds,

Made in her *concave* shores. Shak., J. C., I. 1.

2. Hollow; empty. [Rare.]

For his verity in love, I do think him as *concave* as a covered goblet or a worm-eaten nut.

Shak., As you Like it, III. 4.

Concave brick. See *brick*.—**Concave leaf**, in bot., a leaf with its edge raised above the disk.—**Concave lens**, in optics, a lens having either one or both sides concave. See *lens*.—**Concave mirror**, in optics. See *mirror*.

II. *n.* [*L. concavum*, neut. of *concavus*: see I.] 1. A hollow; an arch or vault; a concavity.

The *concave* of this ear.

B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour.

The *concave* of the blue and cloudless sky.

Wordsworth.

2. Any inwardly curved portion of a machine: as, the *concave* of a thresher (the curved breast in which the cylinder works).—3. A concave mirror. [Rare.]

An expert artificer that made metalline *concaves* confessed them to shrink upon refrigeration.

Boyle, Local Motion, viii.

concave (kon'käv), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *concaved*, ppr. *concaving*. [*L. concavare*, hollow out, < *concavus*, hollow: see *concave*, *a.*] To make hollow. [Rare.]

That western bay *concaved* by vast mountains.

Anna Seward, Letters, iv. 118.

concavely (kon'käv-ly), *adv.* So as to be concave; in a concave manner.

concaveness (kon'käv-nes), *n.* Hollowness; concavity. Johnson.

concavity (kon-käv'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *concavities* (-tiz). [= F. *concavité* = Pr. *concavitat* = Sp. *concavidad* = Pg. *concavidade* = It. *concavità*, < *LL. concavitas*(-s), < *concavus*, concave: see *concave*, *a.*] 1. The state of being concave; hollowness.—2. A concave surface, or the space contained in it; the internal surface of a hollow curved body, or the space within such body; any hollow space which is more or less spherical.

The *concavities* of the shells wherein they were moulded.

Woodward, Essay towards a Nat. Hist. of the Earth.

Look upon the outside of a dome, your eye half surrounds it; look up into the inside, and at one glance you have all the prospect of it; the entire *concavity* falls into your eye at once.

Addison, Spectator, No. 315.

concavo-concave (kon-kä'vō-kon'käv), *a.* Concave or hollow on both surfaces, as a lens. Lenses of this kind are more frequently termed *double-concave* lenses. See *lens*.

concavo-convex (kon-kä'vō-kon'veks), *a.* Concave on one side and convex on the other. A *concavo-convex lens* is a lens in which the convex face has a smaller curvature than the concave face, so that the former tends constantly away from the latter. See *convex*.

concavously (kon-kä'vus), *a.* [*L. concavus*, hollow: see *concave*, *a.*] Concave.

The *concavous* part of the liver.

Abp. Potter, Antiq. of Greece, II. 14.

concavously† (kon-kä'vus-li), *adv.* In a concave manner; so as to show a concave surface; concavely.

The dolphin that carrieth Arion is *concavously* inverted.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., v. 2.

conceal (kon-säl'), *v. t.* [*ME. concealen*, *conceilen*, < OF. *concelar*, *unceler*, *concheler*, < *L. concealare*, hide, < *com-*, together, + *celare* (> F. *celar* = Pr. *celar* = Sp. *celar* = Pg. *celar* = It. *celare*), hide, = AS. *helan*, E. *heal*, hide, cover: see *heat*.] 1. To hide; withdraw, remove, or shield from observation; cover or keep from sight; secrete: as, a party of men *concealed* themselves behind a wall; his face was *concealed* by a mask.

What profit is it if we slay our brother, and *conceal* his blood?

Gen. xxxvii. 26.

Wastney, too, may *conceal* a tribal name; or it may be derived from Westan-ig, i. e. West Island, cf. Westan-wudu.

N. and Q., 7th ser., IV. 56.

2. To keep close or secret; forbear to disclose or divulge; withhold from utterance or declaration: as, to *conceal* one's thoughts or opinions.

I have not *concealed* the words of the Holy One.
Job vi. 10.
My gracious lord, that which I would discover
The law of friendship bids me to *conceal*.
Shak., T. G. of V., iii. 1.

The absolute dependent of a despotic will is more apt to *conceal* than express the real emotions of his heart towards that will.
H. James, Subs. and Shad., p. 164.

Concealed land. Same as *concealment*, 5.

I will after him,
And search him like *conceal'd* land, but I'll have him.
Fletcher (and another), Love's Pilgrimage, iii. 3.
=Syn. *Conceal*, *Hide*, *Secrete*, screen, cover, cloak, disguise, dissemble. To *conceal* and to *hide* may be to put or keep out of sight, literally or figuratively; to *secrete* is to put out of sight literally. *Conceal* implies least of action, and *hide* less than *secrete*. *Conceal* and *hide* may be used by a sort of personification where *secrete* could not be employed: as, a cave *concealed* by bushes; a cottage *hidden* amid woods. See *dissemble*.
Gold may be so *concealed* in baser matter that only a chemist can recover it. Johnson, Cowley.
Therefore *hid* I my face from them. Ezek. xxxix. 23.
The *hidden* soul of harmony. Milton, L'Allegro, l. 144.

concealable (kən-sē'la-bl), *a.* [*< conceal + -able*.] Capable of being concealed, hidden, or kept secret.

The omniscience of God, whereunto there is nothing *concealable*.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., i. 2.

concealed (kən-sēld'), *p. a.* [Pp. of *conceal*, *v.*] Hidden; secret: specifically, in *entom.*, said of parts which are hidden by the parts behind them, as the head when the borders of the thorax overlap it so that it cannot be seen from above.

concealedly (kən-sēld'-li), *adv.* In a concealed, concealing, or clandestine manner; secretly; so as not to be discovered or detected.

Worldly lusts and interests slyly creep in, and *concealedly* work in their hearts.
Bp. Gauden, Hierarchy, p. 379.

concealedness (kən-sēld'-nes), *n.* The state of being concealed. Johnson.

concealer (kən-sē'ler), *n.* 1. One who conceals. The concealer of the crime was equally guilty. Clarendon.

2†. A person formerly employed in England to find out concealed lands—that is, lands privily kept from the king by persons having nothing to show for their title to them.

concealment (kən-sēl'mənt), *n.* [*< ME. concelement*, *< OF. concelement* (of *Pr. celamen* = *Pg. calamento* = *It. celamento*), *< concealer*, *conceal*: see *conceal* and *ment*.] 1. The act of concealing, hiding, or keeping secret.

She never told her love,
But let *concealment*, like a worm i' the bud,
Feed on her damask cheek. Shak., T. N., ii. 4.

2. Specifically, in *law*, the intentional suppression of truth, to the injury or prejudice of another.

I shall not assent to destroy nor do no *concealment* of the kynges rightes, nor of his franchises.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 416.

3. The state of being concealed or withdrawn from observation; privacy; retreat.

Some dear cause
Will in *concealment* wrap me up awhile.
Shak., Lear, iv. 3.

4. Shelter from observation; protection from discovery; a place or means of such shelter or protection: as, his only *concealment* was an arbor of boughs.

The cleft tree
Offers its kind *concealment* to a few,
Their food its insects, and its moss their nests.
Thomson, Spring, l. 640.

5. In *Eng. hist.*, property, as land, the ownership of which was concealed from the commissioners for the dissolution of monasteries, etc., at the time of the Reformation. Also called *concealed land*.

Their penance, sir, I'll undertake, so please you
To grant me one *concealment*.
Beau. and Fl., Honest Man's Fortune, v. 3.

6†. Secret knowledge; a secret; mystery.

He is a worthy gentleman;
Exceedingly well read, and profited
In strange *concealments*.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 1.

=Syn. 3 and 4. Secrecy, hiding, hiding-place, retreat, disguise.

concede (kən-sēd'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *conceded*, ppr. *conceding*. [= *F. concéder* = *Sp. Pg. conceder* = *It. concedere*, *< L. concedere*, pp. *conces-*

sus, go with, give way, yield, grant, *< com-*, with, + *cedere*, go, cede, grant: see *cede*. Hence *concession*, etc.] I. *trans.* 1. To make a concession of; grant as a right or a privilege; yield up; allow: as, the government *conceded* the franchise to a foreign syndicate.

He *conceded* many privileges to the people.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 26.

2. To admit as true, just, or proper; admit; grant; acquiesce in, either by direct assent or by silent acceptance. See *concession*.

Assumed as a principle to prove another thing which is not *conceded* as true itself. Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., i. 4.
We *concede* that self-love is the strongest and most natural love of man. Heyl, Sermons, p. 83.

Conceding for a moment that the government is bound to educate a man's children, then, what kind of logic will demonstrate that it is not bound to feed and clothe them?
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 362.

In order to shake him [the Spanish beggar] off you are obliged to *concede* his quality.
T. B. Aldrich, Ponkapog to Pesh, p. 48.

II. *intrans.* To make concession; grant a petition, or accept a disputed or disputable point; yield; admit.

I wished you to *concede* to America at a time when she prayed concession at your feet. Burke, Speech at Bristol.
concededly (kən-sēd'-li), *adv.* As admitted or conceded.

The higher rate of speed, which not only cuts faster, but, in the case of the vulcanite emery wheel, prolongs the life of the wheel, is *concededly* safe with the vulcanite wheel.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LVI. 130.

concedence (kən-sē'dəns), *n.* [*< concede + -ence*.] The act of conceding; concession. [Rare.]

All I had to apprehend was that a daughter so reluctantly carried off would offer terms to her father, and would be accepted upon a mutual *concedence*: they to give up Solmes, she to give up me.
Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, iii. 116.

conceder (kən-sē'dər), *n.* One who concedes.

conceit†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete spelling of *conceit*.

I have a part allotted mee which I have neither able apprehension to *conceit*, nor what I *conceit* gracious ability to utter. Marston, Antonio and Melinda, Ind., p. 5.

conceit (kən-sēt'), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *conceyt*, *consayt*, also, as rarely in late ME., *conceipt*, *conceipte* (with *p* inserted in imitation of the orig. L. *conceptus*); *< ME. conceit*, *conceit*, *conceyte*, *conseyte*, *< OF. *conceit* (not found), later also *concept* = *Sp. concepto* = *Pg. conceito* = *It. concetto*, *< L. conceptus*, a collecting, taking, conceiving, a thought, purpose (whence directly E. *concept*, *q. v.*), *< concipere*, pp. *conceptus*, take in, conceive: see *conceive*, and cf. *concept*, *concelto*, doublets of *conceit*. For the form, cf. *deceit*, *receit*, the three forms being also spelled, corruptly, *conceipt*, *deceipt*, *receipt*, the last being now the current form.] 1†. That which is conceived, imagined, or formed in the mind; conception; idea; thought; image.

In laughing there ever precedeth a *conceit* of somewhat ridiculous, and therefore it is proper to man. Bacon, Nat. Hist.

I do feel *conceits* coming upon me, more than I am able to turn tongue to. B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, l. 1.

The *Conceit* of Honour is a great Encouragement to Virtue. Howell, Letters, iv. 36.

2†. The faculty of conceiving; understanding; apprehension.

His wit is as thick as Tewksbury mustard; there is no more *conceit* in him than is in a mallet. Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ii. 4.

How often did her eyes say to me that they loved! yet I, not looking for such a matter, had not my *conceit* open to understand them. Sir P. Sidney.

3. Opinion; estimation; view or belief. [Archaic.]

Being in the meane time well vsed, upon *conceit* that the King would like well of their comming. Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 385.

Seest thou a man wise in his own *conceit*? there is more hope of a fool than of him. Prov. xxvi. 12.

A *conceit* there is, that the devil commonly appeareth with a cloven hoof. Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., v. 23.

4. An undue opinion; a baseless fancy; a crotchety notion.

The form which this *conceit* usually assumes is that of supposing that nature lends more assistance to human endeavours in agriculture than in manufactures. J. S. Mill, Pol. Econ., i. 1.

The danger is, that they will be too much elated by flattery, and at last seriously entertain the *conceit* that they are great poets. Whipple, Ess. and Rev., I. 37.

5. An exaggerated estimate of one's own mental ability, or of the importance or value of what one has done; an overvaluation of one's

own acuteness, wit, learning, etc.; self-conceit: as, a man inflated with *conceit*.

Plumed with *conceit*. Cotton, Fable.

So spake he, clouded with his own *conceit*.

Tennyson, Morte d'Arthur.

Our vanities differ as our noses do: all *conceit* is not the same *conceit*, but varies in correspondence with the minutiae of mental make in which one of us differs from another. George Eliot, Middlemarch, I. 165.

6. A witty, happy, or ingenious thought or expression; a quaint or humorous fancy; wit; humor; ingenuity; especially, in modern usage, a quaint or odd thought; a thought or expression intended to be striking or poetical, but rather far-fetched, insipid, or pedantic.

Others of a more fine and pleasant head . . . in short poems uttered pretie merry *conceits*, and these men were called Epigrammatistes.

Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poetrie, p. 20.

The eloquence of the bar, the pulpit, and the council-board was deformed by *conceits* which would have disgraced the rhyming shepherds of an Italian academy. Macaulay, Dryden.

7†. A fanciful or ingenious device or invention.

Neuer carde, for silks or sumptuous cost,
For cloth of gold, or tinsel figurie,
For Baudkin, broydrick, cutworkes, nor *conceits*.
Gascoigne, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), p. 71.

Bracelets of thy hair, rings, gawds, *conceits*,
Knacks, trifles. Shak., M. N. D., i. 1.

8†. A trifle; a dainty; a kickshaw.

And if your Mayster will haue any *conceites* after dinner, as appels, Nuts, or creame, then lay forth a Towell on the board. Babbes Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 68.

Out of *conceit* (with a thing or person), not having a favorable opinion; no longer pleased: followed by *with*.

He would fain bring us out of *conceit* with the good success which God hath voutsafed us. Milton, Elkonoklastes, xxviii.

Let these trifles put us out of *conceit* with petty comforts. Emerson, Conduct of Life.

=Syn. 4. Vagary, whim, illusion. — 5. Pride, Vanity, etc. (see *egotism*), self-sufficiency, self-complacency.

conceit (kən-sēt'), *v.* [*< conceit, n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To conceive; imagine; think; suppose; form an idea of. [Obsolete or archaic.]

One of two bad ways you must *conceit* me, Either a coward or a flatterer. Shak., J. C., iii. 1.

Men *conceit* to themselves that their reason hath the mastery over their words, but it happens too that words react and influence the understanding. Bacon.

There are as many hells as Anaxarchus *conceited* worlds. Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, l. 51.

Our ancestors were not such fools, after all, as we, their degenerate children, *conceit* them to have been. Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 259.

2. Reflexively, to imagine; fancy; think; believe: implying error. [Rare.]

We *conceit ourselves* that we contemplate absolute existence when we only speculate absolute privation. Sir W. Hamilton.

As little reason have we to *conceit ourselves* that our progeny will be satisfied with our English, as the subjects of the Heptarchy would have had for *conceiting themselves* that their Saxon would supply the necessities of us their descendants. F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 18.

3†. To cause to imagine.

To plague the Palatine with jealousy,
And to *conceit* him with some deep extreme. Greene, Orlando Furioso.

II.† *intrans.* To form a notion; have an opinion; conceive.

Those whose vulgar apprehensions *conceit* but low of matrimonial purposes. Milton.

conceited (kən-sēd'-ed), *a.* [*< conceit, n.*, + *-ed*.] 1†. Endowed with or characterized by fancy or imagination; ingenious; witty.

Conceited masques, rich banquets. Drayton.

An admirable-*conceited* fellow. Shak., W. T., iv. 3.

2†. Ingeniously or curiously contrived; fanciful.

A very pretty fashion, believe me, and a most novel kind of trim: your band is *conceited* too! B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, i. 1.

A *conceited* chair to sleep in. Evelyn.

3. Entertaining an exaggerated opinion of one's own abilities, wisdom, wit, or the like; self-conceited; self-complacent.

Mr. Collins and one Mr. Hales (a young man very well *conceited* of himself and censorious of others) went to Aquiday. Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 10.

How *conceited* of their own wit, science, and politeness! Bentley.

Conceited gowk! puffed up wth windy pride! Burns, Brigs of Ayr.

The *conceited* are rarely shy; for they value themselves much too highly to expect depreciation. Darwin, Express. of Emotions, p. 331.

4†. Having a favorable conception or opinion of any person or thing. [Rare.]

Of our Chirurgeians they were so *conceited* that they believed any Plaster would heal any hurt. Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 187.

conceitedly (kən-sē'ted-li), *adv.* 1†. Wittily; ingeniously.

You have so *conceitedly* gone beyond me,
And made so large use of a slender gift.

Middleton (and another), Mayor of Queenborough, iii. 3.

2†. Fancifully; whimsically.

Conceitedly dress her.

Donne.

3. In a conceited manner; with vanity or egotism: as, he spoke *conceitedly* of his attainments.
conceitedness (kən-sē'ted-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being conceited; an overweening estimate of one's self, especially of one's mental ability; conceit.

For spiritual pride, *conceitedness* in Religion, and a Spirit of contradiction to Superiours, are to be reckoned among some of the worst Symptoms of a declining Church.

Stillingfleet, Sermons, II. i.

As arrogance and *conceitedness* of our own abilities are very shocking and offensive to men of sense and virtue, we may be very sure they are highly displeasing to that Being who delights in a humble mind.

Addison, Spectator, No. 293.

= *Syn.* See *egotism*.

conceitless (kən-sēt'les), *a.* [*< conceit + -less*.] Without conception; dull of imagination or comprehension; stupid; slow of apprehension; silly.

Think'st thou I am so shallow, so *conceitless*,
To be seduced by thy flattery?

Shak., T. G. of V., iv. 2.

conceivability (kən-sē-va-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*< conceivable: see -bility*.] Capability of conveying a meaning; capability of being supposed without self-contradiction or contradiction of something firmly believed; imaginability.

It is not a question of probability, or credibility, but of *conceivability*. Experiment proves that the elements of these hypotheses cannot even be put together in consciousness; and we can entertain them only as we entertain such pseud-ideas as a square fluid and a moral substance.

H. Spencer, First Principles, § 11.

The test of *conceivability*, the asserted principle that every clear and distinct conception is true.

conceivable (kən-sē-va-bl), *a.* [= *F. conceivable* = *Sp. concebible*; as *conceive + -able*.] Capable of being conceived, thought, or understood; supposable; thinkable.

Whereby any *conceivable* weight may be moved by any *conceivable* power.

Bp. Wilkins.

If . . . those propositions only are *conceivable* of which subject and predicate are capable of unity of representation, then is the subjectivity of space inconceivable.

H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol.

The inconceivable by us, but still *conceivable* by others, has a much closer affinity to the *conceivable* by us than it has to the absolutely contradictory.

Ferrier, Institutes, Int., § 69.

It is *conceivable* that the general pattern of an organ might become so much obscured as to be finally lost.

Darwin, Origin of Species, p. 392.

No *conceivable* decay of Christianity could bring back a primitive way of thinking which had been outgrown long before Christianity appeared.

J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 75.

conceivableness (kən-sē-va-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being conceivable; *conceivability*.

H. Spencer.

conceivably (kən-sē-va-bli), *adv.* In a conceivable, supposable, or intelligible manner; possibly.

conceive (kən-sēv'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *conceived*, ppr. *conceiving*. [Early mod. E. also *conceivee*, *conceyve*, < ME. *conceiven*, *conceyven*, *conceven*, *conseyven*, < OF. *conceiter*, *conceiter*, *concevoir*, *F. concevoir* = *Pr. concebre* = *Sp. concebir* = *Pg. conceber* = *It. concepere*, *concepire*, *concipere*, < L. *concipere*, take in, receive, conceive, become pregnant, etc., < *com-*, together, + *capere*, take, = E. *heave*, raise: see *capable*, *captive*, *accept*, etc. Cf. *deceive*, *perceive*, *receive*. Hence ult. *conceit*, *concept*, *conetto*.] *I. trans.* 1. To apprehend in the mind; form a distinct and correct notion of, or a notion which is not absurd: as, we cannot *conceive* an effect without a cause.

Write not what cannot be with ease *conceiv'd*;
Some truths may be too strong to be believ'd.

Dryden, Art of Poetry, iii. 475.

When we do our utmost to *conceive* the existence of external bodies, we are all the while only contemplating our own ideas. But the mind, taking no notice of itself, is deluded to think it can and doth *conceive* bodies existing unthought-of or without the mind; though at the same time they are apprehended by or exist in itself.

Bp. Berkeley, Human Knowledge, § 23.

To *conceive* a round square, or to *conceive* a body all black and yet all white, would only be to *conceive* two different sensations as produced in us simultaneously by the same object. a conception familiar to our experience; and we should probably be as well able to *conceive* a round square as a hard square, or a heavy square, if it were not that, in our uniform experience, at the instant when a thing begins to be round it ceases to be square, so that the beginning of the one impression is inseparably associated with the departure or cessation of the other.

J. S. Mill.

We cannot *conceive* an individual without in the same act implying a class to which it belongs, and a larger class from which it is distinguished.

G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. ii. § 14.

Among South American tribes, too, we find evidence that the second life is *conceived* as an unvaried continuation of the first.

H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 101.

2. To form as a general notion in the mind; represent in a general notion or conception in the mind; hence, design; plan; devise.

Nebuchadrezzar . . . hath *conceived* a purpose against you.

Jer. xlix. 30.

What he is, indeed,
More suits you to *conceive*, than I to speak of.

Shak., As you Like it, i. 2.

The Thought of the Golden Compasses is *conceived* altogether in Homer's Spirit, and is a very noble Incident in this wonderful Description.

Addison, Spectator, No. 339.

It was among the ruins of the Capitol that I first *conceived* the idea of a work which has amused and exercised near twenty years of my life.

Gibbon, Decline and Fall, lxxi.

3. To hold as an opinion; think; suppose; believe.

When we would express our opinion modestly, instead of saying, "This is my opinion," or "This is my judgment," which has the air of dogmatism, we say, "I *conceive* it to be thus—I imagine or apprehend it to be thus"—which is understood as a modest declaration of our judgment.

Reid, Intellectual Powers, p. 19.

There are persons who act mainly from self-interest at times when they *conceive* they are doing generous or virtuous actions.

J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, i. 44.

4. To admit into the mind; have a sense or impression of; feel; experience.

To stop up the displeasure he hath *conceived* against your son, there is no fitter matter.

Shak., All's Well, iv. 5.

Such a pleasure as incaged birds

Conceive.

Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iv. 6.

5. To formulate in words; express: as, he received a letter *conceived* in the following terms.

That an action of dette be mayntend ayenst hur, to be *conceived* after the custom of the seid cite.

English Glids (E. E. T. S.), p. 382.

6†. To understand.

"I haue no kynde knowyng" [natural understanding], quod I, "to *conceyue* alle gowre wordes, Ac if I may lyue and loke I shal go lerne bettere."

Piers Plowman (B), viii. 57.

Nay, *conceive* me, *conceive* me, sweet coz. . . Can you love the maid?

Shak., M. W. of W., i. 1.

7. To become pregnant with; bring into existence in the womb in an embryonic state.

She hath also *conceived* a son in her old age.

Luke i. 36.

A sinful man, *conceived* and born in sin.

Teanyon, St. Simeon Stylites.

8†. To generate; give rise to; bring into existence.

Sory we are that . . . ther should any differance at all be *conceived* betweene us.

Quoted in *Bradford's Plymouth Plantation*, p. 62.

II. intrans. 1. To take in a mental image; have or form a conception or idea; have apprehension; think: with *of*.

I can better *conceive* of them with my mind, than speak of them with my tongue.

Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 88.

Conceive of things clearly and distinctly in their own natures; *conceive* of things completely in all their parts.

Watts, Logic.

2†. To hold an opinion: with *of*.

Hardly *conceive* of me; let it be nois'd
That through our intercession this revokement
And pardon comes.

Shak., Hen. VIII., i. 2.

3†. To understand.

Plainly *conceive*, I love you.

Shak., M. for M., ii. 4.

4. To become pregnant.

Thou shalt *conceive*, and bear a son.

Judges xiii. 3.

conceiver (kən-sē-verb), *n.* One who conceives.

Though hereof prudent symbols and pious allegories be made by wiser *conceivers*, yet common heads will fly unto superstitious applications.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.

concelebrate (kon-sel'ē-brāt), *v. t.* [*< L. concelebratus*, pp. of *concelebrare* (> *F. concelebrer* = *Sp. Pg. concelebrar*), *celebrate* together, < *com-*, together, + *celebrare*, celebrate: see *celebrate*.] To celebrate together.

Sherwood.

Wherein the wives of Ammites solemnly
Concelebrate their high feasts Bacchanal.

Holland, tr. of Camden, II. 231.

concert (kən-sent'), *n.* [*< L. concertus*, harmony, < *concinnere*, pp. **concertus*, sing together, < *com-*, together, + *canere*, sing: see *cant*, *chant*.] 1. Concert; concord, especially of sounds; harmony.

Your music . . .
Is your true rapture: when there is *concert*
In face, in voice, and clothes.

B. Jonson, Volpone, iii. 2.

That undisturbed song of pure *concert*.

Milton, Solemn Music, l. 6.

2. Consistency; accordance.

Abram (saith Master Broughton in his *Concent* [of Scriptures]) was borne sixtie yeeres later then the common account.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 108.

In *concert* to his own principles.

Bp. Atterbury.

concent (kən-sent'), *v. t.* [*< concert, n.*] To cause to accord; harmonize.

Such Musicke is wise words, with time *concented*.

Spenser, F. Q., IV. li. 2.

concenter, **concentre** (kən-sen'ter), *v.*; pret. and pp. *concentered*, *concentred*, ppr. *concentering*, *concentring*. [= *D. concentreren* = *G. concentriren* = *Dan. koncentrere* = *Sw. koncentrera*, < *F. concentrer* = *Sp. Pg. concentrar* = *It. concentrare*, < L. as if **concentrare*, < L. *com-*, together, + **centrare*, center (found once in L.L. pp. *centratu*, centered, central), < *centrum*, center: see *center*.] *I. trans.* To draw or direct to a common center; bring together; concentrate; center; focus.

That Providence who . . . *concentres* all the variety of accidents into his own glory.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 274.

My breast

Concentres all the terrors of the Universe.

Wordsworth, The Borderers, II.

By no other intellectual application is the soul thus reflected on itself, and its faculties *concentred* in such independent, vigorous, unwonted, and continuous energy.

Sir W. Hamilton.

The wretch, *concentred* all in self,
Living, shall forfeit fair renown.

Scott, L. of L. M., Int. to vi.

II. intrans. To converge to or meet in a common center; combine or conjoin in one object; center; focus.

God, in whom all perfections *concentre*.

Bp. Beveridge, Sermons, I. xii.

concentful (kən-sent'fūl), *a.* [*< concert + -ful*.] Harmonious; concordant.

So *concentful* an harmony.

Fotherby, Atheomastix, p. 296.

concentration (kon-sen'tral-i-zā'shon), *n.* [*< con- + centralization*.] The act of bringing or the state of being brought to or toward a common center. [Rare.]

Employing the word *concentration* to express the degree of the drawing together as we come back toward the center from an outward position, we may say that *concentration* proceeds inversely as the squares of the distances.

Poe, Eureka.

concentrate (kən-sen'trät or kon'sen-trät), *v.*; pret. and pp. *concentrated*, ppr. *concentrating*. [*< L. as if *concentratus*, pp. of **concentrare*: see *center*.] *I. trans.* 1. To bring or draw to a common center or point of union; cause to come close together; bring to bear on one point; direct toward one object; focus: both in literal and in figurative uses.

He hastily *concentrated* his whole force at his own camp.

Motley.

Love and all the passions *concentrate* all existence around a single form.

Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 320.

Cologne Cathedral, the last of the great mediæval works, remained unfinished while the whole energies of Europe were *concentrated* upon the church of St. Peter at Rome.

Lecky, Rationalism, I. 265.

Hence—2. To intensify the action of, as by bringing it to bear upon one point; render more intense the properties of, as by removing foreign weakening or adulterating elements; specifically, in *chem.*, to render more intense or pure by removing or reducing the proportion of what is foreign or inessential; rectify.

Spirit of vinegar *concentrated* and reduced to its greatest strength.

Arbuthnot, Alimenta.

3. In *mining*, to separate (ore or metal) from the gangue or rock with which it is associated in the lode. See *dress*, 5 (e).

II. intrans. 1. To approach or meet in or around a common point or center: as, the clouds rapidly *concentrated* in a dense mass.—2. To become more intense or pure. See I., 2.

concentrate (kən-sen'trät or kon'sen-trät), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. as if *concentratus*: see the verb.] *I. a.* Reduced to a pure or intense state; concentrated.

II. n. That which has been reduced to a state of purity or concentration by the removal of foreign, non-essential, or diluting matter.

This sand, before going to waste, was treated on a concentrator: and from the product or *concentrate* the greater part of escaped gold could have been extracted by chlorine.

Science, V. 419.

concentrated (kən-sen'trät-ed or kon'sen-trät-ed), *p. a.* [Pp. of *concentrate*, *v.*] 1. Brought to a common point or center.—2. Increased in strength or purity by concentration: as, a *concentrated* solution of morphia; *con-*

trated sulphuric acid.—3. In *pathol.*, applied to the pulse when there is a contracted condition of the artery.—4. In *zool.*, brought together in one region of the body, and more or less combined: said of organs and parts. Thus, the limbs and nervous ganglia in the myriapods are distributed over all the segments, but in the insects they are principally concentrated in the head and thorax. This concentration is characteristic of the higher grades of development.—**Concentrated alum.** See *alum*.

concentration (kon-sen-trā'shon), *n.* [= *F. concentration* = *Sp. concentracion* = *Pg. concentracão* = *It. concentrazione*, < *L.* as if **concentratio* (*n.*), < **concentrare*, concentrate: see *concentrate*.] The act of concentrating. (a) The act of collecting or combining into or about a central point; the act of directing or applying to one object; the state of being brought from several or all directions to a common point or center, or into one mass or group: as, the concentration of troops in one place; the concentration of one's energies.

It is customary to talk of a Platonic philosophy as a coherent whole, that may be gathered by concentration from his disjointed dialogues. *De Quincey, Plato.*

Abroad it [the recovered strength of the monarchic system] resulted from the concentration of great territorial possessions in the hands of a few great kings. *Stubbs, Const. Hist.*, § 299.

(b) Specifically, the voluntary continuous direction of thought upon an object; close attention.

The evidence of superior genius is the power of intellectual concentration. *B. R. Haydon.*

The word "Attention" in its commoner meaning, as a voluntary prompting to concentration of mind, expresses a great deal, but not everything. There is concentration from mere excitement, painful and pleasurable, as distinguished from the attention under the will, although the two shade into one another. *A. Bain, Mind*, XII. 173.

(c) In *chem.*, the act of increasing the strength of fluids by volatilizing part of their water. The matter to be concentrated must, therefore, be less readily evaporated than water, as sulphuric and phosphoric acids, solutions of alkalis, etc. (d) In *metal.*, the separation of the metalliferous and valuable portions of the contents of a vein, or mineral deposit of any kind, from the gangue. Bringing the ore into the proper condition of purity for the smelter is generally called dressing, but sometimes the word concentration is used in this sense. (e) In *dynamics*, the excess of the value of any quantity at any point in space over its mean value within an infinitesimal sphere described about that point as a center, this excess being divided by one tenth of the square of the radius of the sphere. This is the same as the negative of the result of operating with Laplace's operator upon the quantity. The concentration of the potential of gravity is proportional to the density of the gravitating matter at the point considered. (f) In *biol.*, specifically, the tendency in descendants toward the inheritance of characters at earlier stages of growth than those in which such characters first made their appearance in the ancestors of any given series. *Hyatt.*

concentrative (kon-sen-trā-tiv), *a.* [*< concentrate + -ive.*] Tending to concentrate; characterized by concentration.

A concentrative act, or act of attention.

People of exquisitely nervous constitution, of variable moods and abnormally concentrative habit. *Mind in Nature*, I. 139.

concentrativeness (kon-sen-trā-tiv-nes), *n.* The quality or faculty of concentrating; specifically, in *phren.*, one of the propensities seated in the brain, which gives the power of fixing the whole mind or attention upon a particular subject. See *cut* under *phrenology*.

I possessed, even as a child, a large share of what phrenologists call *concentrativeness*. The power of absorption, of self-forgetfulness, was at the same time a source of delight and a torment. *B. Taylor, Home and Abroad*, 2d ser., p. 435.

concentrator (kon-sen-trā-tor), *n.* [*< concentrate + -or.*] 1. One who or that which concentrates.—2. In *firearms*: (a) A wire frame or other device in which the shot are placed in the cartridge to hold them together when discharged from the gun, and which thus serves to effect close shooting. (b) A device which can be attached to the mouth of the bore of a shot-gun, slightly narrowing it, to concentrate the shot when they are discharged.—3. In *mining*, the name frequently given, especially in the United States, to any complicated form of machine used in ore-dressing, or in separating the particles of ore or metal from the gangue or rock with which they are associated.

concentre, *v.* See *concenter*.

concentric (kon-sen'trik), *a.* and *n.* [*< ME. concentrik* = *F. concentrique* = *Sp. concéntrico* = *Pg. It. concentrico* (cf. *G. concentrich* = *Dan. concentrisk*), < *ML. concentricus*, < *L. con-*, together, + *centrum*, center: see *con-* and *centric*.] 1. *a.* Having a common center: as, concentric circles, spheres, etc.

I often compare not you and me, but the sphere in which your revolutions are, and my wheel; both I hope concentric to God. *Donne, Letters*, IV.

Concentric circles upon the surface of the water. *Newton, Opticks.*

Concentric arcs, bundle, engine, etc. See the nouns.—**Concentric structure**, in *mineral.*, an arrangement of parallel layers around a common center, as in agate.



Concentric Structure, in polished agate.

II. n. One of a number of circles or spheres having a common center. [*Rare.*]

We know our places here, we mingle not
One in another's sphere, but all move orderly
In our own orbs; yet we are all concentrics.

B. Jonson, Staple of News, II. 1.

concentrical (kon-sen'tri-kal), *a.* Same as *concentric*. *Boyle; Arbuthnot.*

concentrically (kon-sen'tri-kal-i), *adv.* In a concentric manner; around a common center; so as to be concentric.

Eight series of holes, placed concentrically to the same circle at equal distances from each other.

Blaserna, Sound, p. 125.

concentricate (kon-sen'tri-kāt), *v. t.* [*< concentric + -ate*.] To concentrate. Quoted by *Latham*.

concentricity (kon-sen-tris'i-ti), *n.* [*< concentric + -ity.*] The state of being concentric.

concentual (kon-sen'tū-al), *a.* [*< L. concentus* (*concentu-*) (see *concent*) + *-al.*] Harmonious; accordant.

This consummate or concentual song of the ninth sphere.
T. Warton, Milton's Smaller Poems.

concentus (kon-sen'tus), *n.* [*L.*, harmony, symphony: see *concent*.] 1. In *old church music*, all that part of the service sung by the whole choir, as hymns, psalms, halleluiahs, etc., in contradistinction to *accentus*, the part sung or recited by the priest and his assistants at the altar.—2. Harmony; consonance in part-music for different instruments.

concept (kon'sept), *n.* [= *F. concept* = *Sp. concepto* = *Pg. conceito* = *It. concetto* = *D. G. concept* = *Dan. Sw. koncept*, < *L. conceptus*, a thought, purpose, also a conceiving, etc., < *con-*, pp. *conceptus*, take in, conceive: see *conceive*. Hence also, through *OF.* and *ME.*, mod. *E. concept*, *q. v.*] A general notion; the predicate of a (possible) judgment; a complex of characters; the immediate object of thought in simple apprehension. *Conception* is applied to both the act and the object in conceiving; *concept* is restricted to the object.

The term *concept* was in common use among the older philosophical writers in English, though, like many other valuable expressions of these authors, it has been overlooked by our English lexicographers.

Sir W. Hamilton, Logic, III.

For the object of conception, or that which is conceived, the term *concept* should be used.

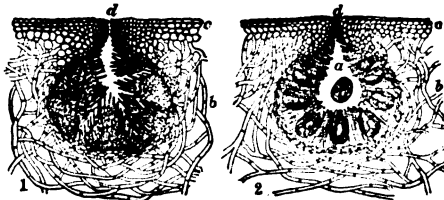
Sir W. Hamilton, Logic, III.

The understanding is the faculty of thinking, and thinking is knowledge by means of concepts, while concepts, as predicated of possible judgments, refer to some representation of an object yet undetermined.

Kant, Critique of Pure Reason, tr. by Müller (Macmillan, 1881), II. 61.

Apprehensive concept. See *apprehensive*.—**Higher concept**, in *logic*, a more abstract concept.

conceptacle (kon-sep'tā-kl), *n.* [= *F. conceptacle* (in sense 2), < *L. conceptaculum*, < *con-*, pp. *conceptus*, contain, conceive: see *conceive*. Cf. *receptacle*.] 1. That in which anything is contained; a vessel; a receiver or receptacle. *Woodward*.—2. In *bot.*: (a) Originally, as used by Linnæus, a follicle—that is, a fruit formed of a single carpel dehiscing by the ventral suture. (b) In lower cryptogams, an



1. Male Conceptacle, containing numerous antheridia attached to branching threads or tissues of the frond. 2. Female Conceptacle, containing globose bodies (oogonia) whose contents are divided into oöspores. a, paraphyses lining the cavity of the conceptacle; b, tissue of the frond; c, tissue of the surface of the frond; d, mouth of the conceptacle. (Highly magnified.)

organ or a cavity which incloses reproductive bodies, usually spores, with or without special spore-cases: applied without reference to the origin of the spores, whether sexual or asexual. In *Spharioideæ* (of *Fungi imperfecti*) the conidial spores are borne on short threads within conceptacles; in pyrenomycetous fungi the conceptacle (peritheclium) contains spores in asci (thece); in *Florideæ* (red algae) either cystocarpic spores or tetraspores may be contained in conceptacles; in *Fucaeæ* (rock-weeds, etc.) antheridia containing antherozoides, and oogonia containing oöspores, are formed in conceptacles. The sporangium, as of ferns, was formerly included under this term, but it is now rarely used in that sense. Also *conceptaculum*.

conceptacula, *n.* Plural of *conceptaculum*.
conceptacular (kon-sep-tak'ū-lār), *a.* [*< conceptaculum + -ar*.] Consisting of or relating to conceptacles.

conceptaculum (kon-sep-tak'ū-lum), *n.*; pl. *conceptacula* (-lā). [*NL.*] Same as *conceptacle*, 2.

conceitability (kon-sep-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*< conceivable* (see *bility*); = *F. conceitabilité*, etc.] The quality of being conceivable. *Cudworth*.
conceivable (kon-sep'ti-bl), *a.* [= *F. Sp. conceivable* = *Pg. conceitível* (cf. *It. concepibile*), < *L. conceptus*, pp. of *concipere*, conceive: see *con-* and *-ible*.] Capable of being conceived; conceivable; intelligible.

Attributes . . . easily conceivable by us.

Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind.

conception (kon-sep'shon), *n.* [*< ME. conception*, -cioun, -cion, < *OF. conception*, *F. conception* = *Sp. concepcion* = *Pg. concepção* = *It. concezione* (also *concepzione*, *concepzione*), < *L. conceptio* (*n.*), a comprehending, a collection, composition, an expression (*LL.* also syllable), also a becoming pregnant, < *concipere*, pp. *conceptus*, conceive: see *conceive*.] 1. The act or power of conceiving in the mind, or of forming a concept; that which is conceived in the mind. (a) A product of the imaginative or inventive faculty.

The conceptions of its poets, the creations of its sculptors. *J. Caird.*

There can be little doubt that the perfection of art in Greece is to be largely traced to those conceptions of the dignified and beautiful in man with which the Greek mind was filled. *Faiths of the World*, p. 74.

(b) In *philos.*: (1) The act of conceiving or of forming a concept, or the concept itself; a notion. [*Latin conceptio* was used in this sense by Boethius.]

The most uncivilised parts of mankind have some way or other climbed up into the conception of a god. *Swift, Tale of a Tub*, viii.

All thought is a comparison, a recognition of similarity or difference: a conjunction or disjunction . . . of its objects. In *Conception*, that is, in the forming of concepts (or general notions), it compares, disjoins, or conjoins attributes. *Sir W. Hamilton, Logic*, I.

Conception means both the act of conceiving and the object conceived. . . . Now this is a source of great vagueness in our philosophical discussions. . . . For the act of conceiving, the term *Conception* should be employed, and that exclusively. *Sir W. Hamilton, Logic*, III.

Conception we regard equally as an occurrence in consciousness; and, though we suppose it to take place in the absence of any object at the time affecting the senses, we practically separate in our thoughts the conceived content or object from the *conception*, and imagine it vaguely as residing elsewhere than in consciousness.

T. H. Green, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 58.

(2) Improperly, the faculty of reproductive imagination. *D. Stuart*. (c) Thought, notion, or idea, in a loose sense: as, you have no conception how clever he is.

But a religion whose object was the truth was at this time so unknown a thing that a pagan magistrate could have no conception of it but as a new sect of philosophy. *Warburton, Works*, IX. 1.

2†. A fanciful thought; a conceit.

Full of conceptions, points of epigram, and witticisms. *Dryden, Ded. of Tr. of Juvenal.*

3. The act of becoming pregnant; the beginning of pregnancy; the inception of the life of an embryo; hence, figuratively, beginning; origination.

I will greatly multiply thy sorrow and thy conception. *Gen. III. 16.*

Joy had the like conception in our eyes.

Shak., T. of A., I. 2.

High living generates a fullness of habit unfavorable to conception. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXXIX. 421.

False conception, in *pathol.*, conception in which, instead of a well-organized embryo, a mishapen fleshy mass is formed; a mole.—**Immaculate conception.** See *immaculate*.—**Negative conception**, a notion formed only indirectly by means of a negation.—**Order of the Conception**, an order founded in the seventeenth century by some of the nobles of the Holy Roman Empire, and common to Germany and Italy.—**Syn. Image, apprehension, sentiment, view.**

conceptional (kon-sep'shon-al), *a.* [= *It. concezionale*, < *LL. conceptionalis*, < *L. conceptio* (*n.*), conception: see *conception*.] Pertaining to or having the nature of a conception or notion.

There is movement in the whole vocabulary of language, from the designation of what is coarser, grosser, more material, to the designation of what is finer, more abstract and *conceptional*, more formal.

Whitney, *Life and Growth of Lang.*, p. 90.

conceptionalist (kon-sep'shon-al-ist), *n.* [*< conceptional + -ist.*] Same as *conceptionalist*.

conceptionist (kon-sep'shon-ist), *n.* [*< conception + -ist.*] Same as *conceptionalist*. Coleridge.

conceptionist (kon-sep'shon-ist), *n.* [*< conception + -ous.*] Apt to conceive; fruitful.

Thy fertile and *conceptionist* womb. Shak., *T. of A.*, iv. 3.

conceptism (kon-sep-tizm), *n.* [*< concept + -ism.*] In *rhet.*, the expression of general or vague notions; a style of writing in which more may be meant than is directly expressed; ambiguity through double meaning. See *extract*.

His [Quevedo's] phrases are of set purpose charged with a double meaning, and we are never sure on reading whether we have taken in all that the author meant to convey. *Conceptism* is the name that has been given to this refinement of thought, which was doomed in time to fall into the ambiguous and equivocal.

Encyc. Brit., XXII. 360.

conceptive (kon-sep-tiv), *a.* [= *F. conceptif*, *< L. conceptivus*, *< conceptus*, pp. of *concipere*, conceive: see *conceive*.] 1. Capable of conceiving mentally.

The alleged inconceivableness of a minimum or a limit . . . is not due to an arrest of the *conceptive* power, but a baffling of it.

H. Spencer, *Prin. of Psychol.*

With a *conceptive* imagination vigorous beyond any in his generation, . . . he [Carlyle] wants altogether the plastic imagination, the shaping faculty.

Lowell, *Study Windows*, p. 126.

2. Capable of conceiving physically.

The uterine parts . . . may be reduced into a *conceptive* constitution.

Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Err.*, vii. 7.

conceptual (kon-sep'tū-al), *a.* [= *F. conceptuel*, *< NL. *conceptualis*, *< L. conceptus*, pp. of *concipere*, conceive: see *conceive* and *-al*.] Pertaining to conception, mental or physical.

Every *conceptual* act is so immediately followed as to seem accompanied by a nomenclatory one.

Whitney, *Life and Growth of Lang.*, p. 139.

conceptualism (kon-sep'tū-al-izm), *n.* [= *F. conceptualisme* = *Sp. Pg. conceptualismo*, *< NL. *conceptualismus*, *< *conceptualis*: see *conceptual* and *-ism*.] The psychological doctrine that the meaning of a general class-name, as *horse*, *red*, etc., can be fully represented in thought or be actually present to consciousness: opposed both to *realism* and to *nominalism*. It is mainly an English doctrine, and Locke is the most celebrated advocate of the opinion. The term is also applied to some of the opinions concerning universals held in the middle ages, under the impression that the questions then at issue were the same as that discussed by the English philosophers.

Dr. Brown repudiates the doctrine of *conceptualism* as held by Locke and others. He admits that we can represent to ourselves no general notion of the common attribute or attributes which constitute a class; but he asserts that the generality, which cannot be realized in a notion of the resembling attribute, is realized in a notion of the resemblance itself.

Sir W. Hamilton, *Metaph.*, xxvi.

conceptualist (kon-sep'tū-al-ist), *n.* [= *F. conceptualiste* = *Sp. Pg. conceptualista*, *< NL. *conceptualista*, *< *conceptualis*: see *conceptual* and *-ist*.] One who holds the psychological opinion called *conceptualism*.

The older *Conceptualists* . . . assert that it is possible to conceive a triangle neither equilateral nor rectangular, — but both at once.

Sir W. Hamilton, *Metaph.*, xxvi.

conceptualistic (kon-sep'tū-a-lis'tik), *a.* [*< conceptualist + -ic.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of *conceptualism*.

concern (kon-sérn'), *v. t.* [*< F. concernir* = *Sp. Pg. concernir* = *It. concernere*, concern, touch, belong to, *< ML. concernere*, belong to, regard, *L.L. mix*, mingle, as in a sieve, *< L. com-*, together, + *cernere*, separate, sift, observe, = *Gr. kriviv*, separate (> *ult. E. crisis*, *critic*, etc.), = *Skt. √ kar*, *kir*, pour out, scatter: see *certain*, *critic*, etc., and *cf. discern* (> *ult. decree*, etc.), *discern* (> *ult. discreet*, *discrete*, *discriminate*, etc.), *excern* (> *ult. excrete*, *excrement*), *secern* (> *ult. secret*, *secrete*, etc.).] 1. To relate or pertain to; have an intimate relation to or connection with.

Preaching the kingdom of God, and teaching those things which *concern* the Lord Jesus Christ. Acts xxviii. 31.

2. To affect the interest of; have interest for; be of importance to.

It *concerns* the State of England to look at this time into the State of France.

Baker, *Chronicles*, p. 377.

Our wars with France have affected us in our most tender interests, and *concerned* us more than those with any other nation.

Addison, *State of the War*.

To this reasoning I am not *concerned* to raise any objection.

Mind, IX. 80.

3. To interest; busy; occupy; engage: used reflexively or in the passive voice: as, to *concern one's self* in the affairs of others; I was not *concerned* in that transaction.

Being a layman, I ought not to have *concerned myself* with speculations which belong to the profession. Dryden.

My father, whilst he was *concerned* in the Turkey trade, had been three or four times to the Levant.

Sterne, *Tristram Shandy*, v. 3.

4. To disturb; make uneasy or anxious; cause disquiet to; trouble: generally in the past participle: as, to be deeply *concerned* about the safety of a friend.

Here we first heard of the Death of Constant Falcon, for whom Captain Brewster seemed to be much *concerned*.

Dampier, *Voyages*, II. i. 110.

In one compressing engine I shut a sparrow, without forcing any air in, and in an hour the bird began to pant, and be *concerned*, and in less than an hour and a half to be sick.

Derham.

I was secretly *concerned* to see human nature in so much wretchedness and disgrace. Addison, *Spectator*, No. 117.

5. To confuse with drink; slightly intoxicate: in the past participle.

Not that I know his Reverence was ever *concern'd* to my knowledge.

Swift, *Mary, the Cook-maid*, to Dr. Sheridan.

A little, as you see, *concerned* with liquor.

Sir H. Taylor, *Ph. van Artevelde*, II. iii. 3.

= *Syn. 2.* To interest, touch, affect.

concern (kon-sérn'), *n.* [*< concern, v.*] 1. That which relates or pertains to one; matter of concernment; business; affair.

Let it Storm and Thunder, Hall and Snow,

'Tis Heav'n's *Concern*.

Congreve, *Imit. of Horace*, I. ix. 2.

Exposing the private *concerns* of families.

Addison, *Freeholder*.

2. Interest; matter of importance; that which affects one's welfare or happiness.

'Tis all mankind's *concern* that he should live. Dryden.

Since you have the end,

Be that your sole *concern*, nor mind those means

No longer to the purpose!

Browning, *Ring and Book*, II. 98.

3. Solicitous regard; solicitude; anxiety; agitation or uneasiness of mind; disturbed state of feeling; trouble.

Why all this *concern* for the poor? We want them not.

Swift.

Maria has somehow suspected the tender *concern* I have for your happiness. Sheridan, *School for Scandal*, II. 2.

With a face of *concern*, [he] advised me to give up the dispute.

Goldsmith, *Vicar*, II. 11.

4. An establishment or firm for the transaction of business; a manufacturing or commercial establishment; a business house.

When the State, directly or by proxy, has thus come into possession of, or has established, numerous *concerns* for wholesale production and for wholesale distribution, there will be good precedents for extending its function to retail distribution.

H. Spencer, *Man vs. State*, p. 39.

5. A material object, especially one that is complicated or large; a contrivance: with a touch of depreciation. [Colloq.]

The hackney-coach — a great, lumbering, square *concern*.

Dickens.

= *Syn. 3.* *Solicitude*, etc. (see *care*); *Concern* at, about, for (see *unconcerned*); *carefulness*, *thoughtfulness*.

concernance, **concernancy** (kon-sér'nans, -nans-si), *n.* [= *Sp. concernencia*, *< OF. *concernance* (= *It. concernenza*), *< concernant*, pp. of *concernere*, concern: see *concern, v.*, and *-ance*, *-ancy*, and *cf. concerning, prep.*] Concern; business; import.

The *concernancy*, sir? why do we wrap the gentleman in our more rawer breath?

Shak., *Hamlet*, v. 2.

concerned (kon-sérnd'), *p. a.* [Pp. of *concern, v.*] 1. Having or manifesting disquietude; uneasy; troubled; anxious: as, she watched his movements with a *concerned* look or feeling; he was *concerned* about his prospects.—2. A euphemism for *darned*. [U. S.]

That's a *concerned* ugly fix, and how we'll ever get out of it is more than I know.

Southern Lit. Messenger, March, 1851.

concernedly (kon-sér'ned-li), *adv.* In a *concerned* manner; with anxiety or solicitude.

concernedness (kon-sér'ned-nes), *n.* The state of being *concerned*.

Earnestness and *concernedness*.

Abp. Sharp, *Sermons*, VI. xi.

concerning (kon-sér'ning), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *concern, v.*] An affair of importance; concern; business.

We shall write to you,

As time and our *concernings* shall importune.

Shak., *M. for M.*, I. 1.

concerning (kon-sér'ning), *p. a.* [Pp. of *concern, v.*] Having interest or moment; important.

The Holy Spirit . . . would instruct them in so *concerning* an issue of public affairs.

Ser. Taylor, *Works* (ed. 1835), II. 166.

So great and so *concerning* a truth.

South.

concerning (kon-sér'ning), *prep.* [Prop. pp. of *concern, v.*, after *F. concernant* (= *Sp. concerniente* = *Pg. It. concernente*), pp., similarly used. Cf. *touching*, *regarding*, *respecting*, and other quasi-prepositions of participial form.] Pertaining to; regarding; with relation to; as to; about.

I have accepted thee *concerning* this thing also, that I will not overthrow this city, for the which thou hast spoken.

Gen. xix. 21.

I am free from all doubt *concerning* it.

Tillotson.

concernment (kon-sérn'ment), *n.* [*< concern + -ment.*] 1. A thing in which one is concerned or interested; concern; affair; business; interest.

They thought the matter . . . weighty and general to the *concernment* of all the country.

Winthrop, *Hist. New England*, II. 385.

The great *concernment* of men is with men.

Locke.

Propositions which extend only to the present life are small, compared with those that have influence upon our everlasting *concernments*.

Watts, *Improvement of Mind*.

2. The state or fact of concerning or affecting one's interest or happiness; importance; moment.

It is of greatest *concernment* in the Church and Commonwealth, to have a vigilant eye how Bookes demean themselves as well as men.

Milton, *Areopagitica*, p. 5.

Let every action of *concernment* be begun with prayer.

Ser. Taylor, *Works* (ed. 1835), I. 407.

Much business of a trifling nature and personal *concernment* withdraws their attention from matters of great national moment.

Washington, in Bancroft's *Hist. Const.*, I. 282.

3. The state of being concerned or occupied; interference; participation.

He married a daughter to the earl, without any other approbation of her father or *concernment* in it than suffering him and her to come into his presence.

Clarendon.

4. The state of being concerned or anxious; concern; solicitude; anxiety.

We cannot so speedily recollect ourselves after a scene of great passion and *concernment*, as to pass to another of mirth and humour, and to enjoy it with any relish.

Dryden, *Ess. on Dram. Poesy*.

The Lord had taken care that we should not forget her, and those with her: for he had raised and begotten an heavenly *concernment* in our souls for her and them.

Penn. *Travels in Holland*, etc.

concert (kon-sért'), *v.* [*< F. concerter*, *< It. concertare* = *Sp. Pg. concertar*, concert, contrive, adjust, appar. *< L. concertare*, contend, contest, dispute, debate (hence, appar., in later use, confer, arrange by conference, concert, etc.), *< com-*, with, + *certare*, contend, *< cernere* (pp. *certus*, *cretus*, var., as adj.), separate, etc.: see *concern, v.*, and *certain*. The sense of 'arrange, bring to agreement,' though arising naturally from that of 'debate,' is by some regarded as connecting the verb with *L. concertus*, pp. of *conserere*, join, fit, unite (also contend, join battle), *< com-*, together, + *serere*, join, connect: see *series*.] I. *trans.* 1. To contrive and arrange mutually; construct or adjust, as a plan or system to be pursued, by conference or agreement.

The two rogues, having *concerted* their plan, parted company.

Defoe, *Col. Jack*.

When Gloucester reached Northampton he met the duke of Buckingham and *concerted* with him the means of overthrowing the Wydvilles.

Stubbs, *Const. Hist.*, § 360.

2. To plan; devise.

A commander had more trouble to *concert* his defence before the people than to plan the operations of a campaign.

Burke, *Vind. of Nat. Society*.

The enterprise was ill *concerted*.

Bancroft, *Hist. U. S.*, I. 97.

3. In *music*, to arrange (a piece of music) for several voices or instruments.—4. [From the noun *concert*.] To sing in concert. [Rare.]

And we, with Nature's heart in tune,

Concerted harmonies.

Motherwell, *Jeanie Morrison*.

II. *intrans.* To act in concert: with *with*. [Rare.]

The ministers of Denmark were appointed to *concert* with Talbot.

Bp. Burnet.

concert (kon'sért), *n.* [= *D. G. concert* = *Dan. Sw. koncert*, a (musical) concert, *< F. concert*, = *Sp. concierto* = *Pg. concerto*, *< It. concerto* (also spelled *concerto*, as if connected with *L. conserere*: see *etym.* of verb), agreement, union, harmony, concert, etc.; from the verb: see *concert, v.*] 1. Agreement of two or more in a design or plan; combination formed by mutual

communication of opinions and views; accordance in a scheme or enterprise; harmony.

All these discontents . . . have arisen from the want of a due communication and concert. *Swift.*

Individual resistance is too feeble, and the difficulty of concert and co-operation too great, . . . to oppose, successfully, the organized power of government.

Calhoun, Works, I. 61.

2. In *music*: (a) A set of instruments of the same kind, but of different sizes: as, a *concert* of viols. Also *consort*. (b) A public performance of music in which several singers or instrumentalists, or both, participate; especially, one in which the program consists of detached numbers: also applied to the performance of an oratorio, but not of an opera. (c) The harmonious combination of two or more voices or instruments.

Compositions, called playhouse or act tunes, were written and played in *concert*, and not in unison as formerly. *Stainer and Barrett, Dict. of Musical Terms, p. 363.*

(d) A *concerto*.—*Café concert*. See *café*.—*Dutch concert*, a concert in which each one sings his own song at the same time that his neighbor sings his; or a concert in which each one sings a verse of any song he pleases, some well-known chorus being sung after each verse.

concertante (kon-châr-tân'te), *a. and n.* [It., ppr. of *concertare*, form a *concert*: see *concert*, v.] 1. *In music*, agreeing; harmonious.

II. *n.* In *music*: (a) A composition suitable for a *concert*. (b) A composition for two or more solo voices or instruments, with accompaniment for the organ or orchestra, so constructed that each of the solo voices or instruments comes into prominence in turn. (c) A composition for two or more solo instruments without orchestra.—*Concertante parts*, in orchestral music, parts for solo instruments.—*Concertante style*, that style of composition which affords the performer opportunity for a brilliant display of skill. See *concerto*.

concertation (kon-sér-tâ'shon), *n.* [*L. concertatio* (n-), < *concertare*, pp. *concertatus*, contend: see *concert*, v.] Strife; contention.

After the *concertation*, when they could not agree, the king, coming between them both, called away the bishops from the monks. *Foote, Martyrs, p. 215.*

concertative (kon-sér-tâ-tiv), *a.* [*L. concertativus*, < *concertare*, pp. *concertatus*, contend: see *concert*, v., *concertation*.] Contentious; quarrelsome. *Bailey.*

concerted (kon-sér'ted), *p. a.* [Pp. of *concert*, v.] 1. Mutually agreed upon, contrived, or planned.

Poetry was, in all appearance, previous to any *concerted* plan of worship. *Goldsmith, Origin of Poetry.*

On a *concerted* day a simultaneous insurrection took place throughout the Provinces. *Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., iv.*

2. Brought into connection or relation; connected by a plan.

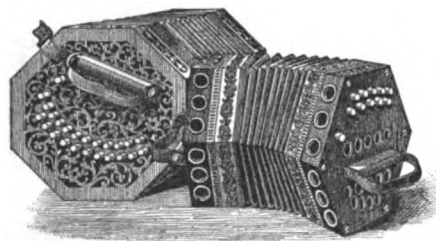
A dream may let us deeper into the secret of Nature than a hundred *concerted* experiments. *Emerson, Nature, p. 81.*

3. In *music*, arranged in parts for several voices or instruments, as a trio, a quartet, etc.

To obtain artistic effect, . . . *concerted* pieces need interspersing with solos. *H. Spencer, Universal Progress, p. 437.*

concert-grand (kon'sért-grand), *n.* A grand pianoforte of power and brilliancy sufficient for use in a large hall or with an orchestra. [Colloq.]

concertina (kon-sér-tē'nā), *n.* [NL., < It. *concerto*, a concert, harmony: see *concert*, v.] A musical instrument invented by Professor Wheatstone, the principle of which is similar to that of the accordion. It is composed of a bellows, with two faces or ends, generally polygonal in shape,



Concertinas.

on which are placed the various stops or studs, by the action of which air is admitted to the free metallic reeds that produce the sounds.

concertino (kon-châr- or kon-sér-tē'nō), *n. and a.* [It., dim. of *concerto*: see *concerto*, *concert*, v.] 1. *In music*, a small concerto.

II. *n.* In *music*, employed in the performance of a concerto: as, a violino *concertino*.

concertion (kon-sér'shon), *n.* [*< concert*, v.] Concert; contrivance; adjustment. *Young.* [Rare.]

concert-master (kon'sért-mâs'tér), *n.* [G. *concertmeister*.] The first violinist of an orchestra; the leader.

concertment (kon-sért'ment), *n.* [*< concert* + -ment.] The act of concerting. *R. Pollok.* [Rare.]

concert-music (kon'sért-mū'zik), *n.* Secular music, vocal or instrumental, of decided technical elaboration, and suited to performance in a large auditorium: usually of one or few movements or parts, and thus different from an opera, oratorio, or similar extended work: distinguished from *chamber-music* and *church music*.

concerto (kon-châr- or kon-sér'tō), *n.* [It.: see *concert*, v.] In *music*: (a) A concert. [Rare.]

(b) Same as *concertante*. (c) A composition for two or more solo instruments of the same or of a different kind: as, Bach's *concerto* for four pianos; Handel's *concerti grossi* for two violins and violoncello soli, with accompaniment for a stringed orchestra. Such concertos are called *double*, *triple*, etc., according to the number of solo instruments. (d) A composition, usually in symphonic form, written for one principal instrument (occasionally for more than one), with accompaniment for a large or small orchestra, and intended to display the ability of a solo performer.

concert-piece (kon'sért-pēs), *n.* A musical work, usually instrumental, suitable for performance in a concert.

concert-pitch (kon'sért-pich), *n.* In *music*, the pitch used in tuning instruments for concert use. See *pitch*.

concessible (kon-ses'i-bl), *a.* [= Pg. *concessível* = It. *concessibile*, < ML. *concessibilis*, < L. *concessus*, pp. of *concedere*, concede: see *concede* and -ible.] Capable of being conceded or granted. [Rare.]

It was built upon one of the most *concessible* postulates in Nature. *Sterne, Tristram Shandy, vi. 157.*

Their claim, we can now all see, was just, . . . though . . . difficult to render clear and *concessible*. *Carlyle, Cromwell's Letters, II. 44.*

concession (kon-sesh'on), *n.* [= D. *koncessie* = G. *koncession* = Dan. *koncession*, < F. *concession* = Pr. *concession* = Sp. *concesion* = Pg. *concessão* = It. *concessione*, < L. *concessio* (n-), < *concedere*, pp. *concessus*, concede, grant: see *concede*.] 1. The act of conceding, granting, or yielding: usually implying a demand, claim, or request from the party to whom the grant is made.

The *concession* of these charters was in a parliamentary way. *Sir M. Hale, Hist. Com. Law of Eng.*

I hate, where I looked for a manly furtherance, or at least a manly resistance, to find a mish of *concession*. *Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 191.*

Specifically—2. In argumentation, the yielding, granting, or allowing to the opposite party of some point or fact that may bear dispute, with a view to gain some ulterior advantage, or to show that, even when the point conceded is granted, the argument can be maintained.

The fallacy lay in the immense *concession* that the bad are successful; that justice is not done now. *Emerson, Compensation.*

3. The thing or point yielded; a grant. Specifically applied to grants of land, privileges, or immunities made by government to individuals or companies to enable or encourage them to undertake public enterprises, as to construct railways, canals, etc.

A gift of more worth, in a temporal view, was the grant to the king of the cruzada, the excusada, and other *concessions* of ecclesiastical revenue. *Prescott.*

A Frenchman has obtained the *concession* [the privilege of making the Suez Canal], and it may be executed by French engineers and French workmen. *Edinburgh Rev.*

[In parts of the United States acquired from Spain and Mexico it is used in a much broader sense, and includes entries of land and warrants of survey or location; any designation of public land by the government as assigned to private ownership or occupation.]—The *Concessions*, in U. S. hist., the political privileges granted to the province of New Jersey by the proprietors Berkeley and Carteret in 1664-5, which formed the constitution of the province until 1702, or, as the colonists claimed, until the revolution.

concessionary (kon-sesh'on-ā-ri), *a. and n.* [*< concession* + -ary¹; = F. *concessionnaire*, etc.] 1. *a.* Given by indulgence or allowance; of the nature of a concession: as, a *concessionary* privilege. [Rare.]

II. *n.*; pl. *concessionaries* (-riz). A person to whom a privilege or concession has been granted; a concessioner.

concessioner (kon-sesh'on-ēr), *n.* [*< concession* + -er¹. Cf. *concessionary*.] One who obtains or desires to obtain a concession, as a grant of

land, or a privilege or immunity of some kind; a concessionary.

concessionist (kon-sesh'on-ist), *n.* [*< concession* + -ist.] One who makes or favors concessions. *Quarterly Rev.*

concessive (kon-ses'iv), *a. and n.* [*< LL. concessivus*, < L. *concessus*, pp. of *concedere*, concede: see *concede*.] 1. *a.* 1. Of the nature of or containing a concession or an admission, as the surrender of some disputed or disputable point.—2. Specifically, in *gram.*, marking or stating a condition as something which may be granted without destroying a conclusion: as, a *concessive* particle; a *concessive* sentence. A concessive sentence consists of a concessive clause and an adversative clause, often introduced by an adversative particle: as, *though he slay me* (or, *he may slay me*, or, *let him slay me*), yet will I trust in him.

II. *n.* A particle implying concession. See I. **concessively** (kon-ses'iv-li), *adv.* By way of concession or yielding; by way of admitting what may be disputable.

Some have written rhetorically and *concessively*, not controverting but assuming the question.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 12.

concessory (kon-ses'ō-ri), *a.* [*< L. as if *concessorius*, < *concessus*, pp. of *concedere*, concede: see *concede*.] Conceding; permissive. [Rare.]

These laws are not prohibitive, but *concessory*.

Jer. Taylor, Rule of Conscience, iii. 2.

conceit, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *conceit*.

conceitli, *n.* Plural of *conceit*.

conceitism (kon-chet'tizm), *n.* [*< conceit* + -ism.] The use of affected wit or conceits. *Kingsley.*

conceit (kon-chet'tō), *n.*; pl. *conceits* (-ti). [It., = *conceit*, q. v.] A piece of affected wit; an ingenious thought or turn of expression; a conceit.

A kind of counter-taste founded on surprise and curiosity which . . . may be expressed by the *conceito*.

Shenstone.

He [Thoreau] seeks, at all risks, for perversity of thought, and revives the age of *conceits* while he fancies himself going back to a preclassical nature.

Lovell, Study Windows, p. 202.

conch (kongk), *n.* [= F. *conque* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *concha* = It. *conca*, < L. *concha*, < Gr. *κόχχη*, a mussel, cockle, shell, also a shell-like thing or cavity, as the hollow of the ear, a niche, a canopy over an altar, an apse, the knee-pan, etc., also *κόχχος*, in like senses (see *conchus*), = Skt. *gankha* (> *chank*², q. v.), a shell: see *cock*⁴, *cockle*², and *coach*.] 1. A shell of any kind.

Orient pearls which from the *conchs* he drew.

Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., x.

2. Specifically, a large marine shell, especially that of the *Strombus gigas*, sometimes called *fountain-shell*, from its use in gardens. Conchs have been much used as instruments of call, producing a very loud sound when blown. Often called *conch-shell*.

At that instant, however, the blast of a fish-dealer's *conch* was heard, announcing his approach along the street.

Hawthorne, Seven Gables, vii.

3. A spiral shell fabled to have been used by the Tritons as a trumpet, probably of the kind now constituting the genus *Triton*, and used as a musical instrument in the South Sea islands. Also *conch-shell*.

One of them kept blowing a large *conch-shell*, to which a reed of two feet long was fixed. *Cook, Voyages, VI. iii. 1.*

4. A trumpet in the form of a sea-shell. Also called *Triton's-horn*.—5. The external portion of the ear; the *concha*.—6. In *arch.*, the plain, ribless, concave surface of a vault or pendentive; the semidome of an apse; the apse itself. See *apse*. Also called *concha*.

The *conch* or apse before which stood the high altar.

Mûman.

7. [Also written *conk*, *conck*, *konk*.] (a) One of the lower class of inhabitants of the Bahamas, and of the keys on the Florida reef: so named from their extensive use of the flesh from conchs as food.

The aforesaid postmaster, a stout *conch*, with a square-cut coat and red cape and cuffs.

M. Scott.

The white Americans form a comparatively small proportion of the population of Key West, the remainder being Bahama negroes, Cuban refugees, and white natives of the Bahamas and their descendants, classified here under the general title of *Conchs*.

Circular No. 8, War Dept., May 1, 1875, p. 144.

(b) One of an inferior class of white inhabitants of some parts of North Carolina.

concha (kong'kâ), *n.*; pl. *conchæ* (-kâ). [L. *concha*, a shell: see *conch*.] 1. In *anat. and zool.*: (a) The outer ear; the pinna of the ear; the auricle; especially, the shell of the ear, the hollowed part within the antihelix, leading

into the meatus. See cut under *ear*. (b) A shell of bone, or a bone like a shell; a turbinated bone.—2. Same as *conch*, 6.—3. [ML., > OF. *conque*.] An old dry measure of Gascony and Navarre, about 5 pecks, Winchester measure.—4. *Concha inferior*, the inferior turbinated bone; the maxillatubular.—5. *Concha superior*, *concha media*, the superior and middle turbinated bones, together making the ethmotubular.

Conchacea (kong-kā'sē-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *concha*, a shell (see *conch*), + *-acea*.] In De Blainville's arrangement (1824), a family of bivalve mollusks, approximating, but more comprehensive than, Lamarck's *Conchæ*, containing numerous genera now distributed in several families.

Conchæ (kong-kā), *n. pl.* [NL., *pl. of L. concha*, a shell: see *conch*.] 1. A group of bivalve mollusks. (a) In the "Systema Naturæ" of Linnaeus, the section of the *Testacea* comprising the bivalves. (b) In Lamarck's system of conchology (1809–1818), a family of dimyarian *Conchifera*, composed of the genera *Venus*, *Cytherea*, *Cyprina*, *Venericardis*, *Cyrena*, *Galathea*, and *Cyclas*. (c) In Deshayes's system, a group limited to the genera *Cyprina*, *Astarte*, and *Venus*. 2. [I. c.] Plural of *concha*.

Conchariidae (kong-kā-rī-i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Concharium* + *-idae*.] A family of tripylean radiolarians, with a fenestrated shell, destitute of radial spicules, and composed of two smooth hemispherical or lenticular valves, the edges of which usually interlock by rows of teeth: typified by the genus *Concharium*.

Concharium (kong-kā-rī-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κογχάριον*, dim. of *κόγχη*, a shell: see *conch*.] The typical genus of the family *Conchariidae*.

conchate (kong-kāt), *a.* [= Sp. *conchado*, < NL. *conchatus*, < L. *concha*, a shell: see *conch* and *-ate*.] Same as *conchiform*. M. C. Cooke.

conchi, *n.* Plural of *conchus*.

Conchidae (kong-kī-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *concha*, a shell (see *conch*), + *-idae*.] A family name proposed by Broderip (1839) for the *Conchæ* of Lamarck and the *Conchacea* of De Blainville.

conchifer (kong-kī-fēr), *n.* [*conchifer*, < L. *concha*, shell, + *ferre* = E. *bear*.] A mollusk of the class *Conchifera*.

Conchifera (kong-kī-fēr-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. *pl. of conchifer*, shell-bearing: see *conchifer*.] 1. In Lamarck's system of classification, headless mollusks with bivalve shells: a loose synonym of *Lamellibranchiata*, but including the brachiopods, which are now placed in a different class. Disembowered of the brachiopods, the *Conchifera* correspond to the *Acephala testacea* of Cuvier, or to the *Lamellibranchiata* of De Blainville and modern naturalists. Also called *Conchophora*, *Acephala*, *Endocephala*, *Lipocephala*, and *Pelecypoda*. 2. In Gegenbaur's system of classification, one of two primary divisions of the *Mollusca*; the *Mollusca* of authors in general, exclusive of the *Placophora* or chitons.

What led me most to unite all the *Mollusca*, with the exception of the Chitonidae, into one great division, to which I have given the name *Conchifera*, was the consideration that we must recognize the great significance of the shell as affecting the whole organization of these animals.

Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 316.

conchiferous (kong-kī-fēr-us), *a.* [As *conchifer* + *-ous*.] 1. Provided with a shell, as a mollusk; testaceous.—2. Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Conchifera*; bivalve, as a mollusk; lamellibranchiate.

The *conchiferous* or bivalve *Acephala*.

R. Garner, Mag. Nat. Hist., N. S., II. 579.

3. Bearing or containing shells: as, "*conchiferous* deposits," Darwin.

conchiform (kong-kī-fōrm), *a.* [*conchiform*, < L. *concha*, a shell, + *forma*, shape.] Shell-shaped; especially, shaped like one valve of a bivalve shell; specifically, in *entom.*, semicircular and concavo-convex, as the tegulae or wing-covers in most *Hymenoptera*. Also *conchate*.

conchinamine (kong-kī-nā-mīn), *n.* [**conchina*, a transposition of *cinchona*, + *amine*.] Same as *quinidamine*.

conchinine (kong-kī-nīn), *n.* [**conchina*, a transposition of *cinchona*, + *-ine*.] Same as *quinidine*.

concholin (kong-kī-ō-līn), *n.* [*concholin*, < L. *concha*, a shell, + *io(dine)* + *-ol* + *-in*.] The organic residuum of a shell left after removal of the carbonate of lime by acids. Also *conchylin*.

This was evidently originally a soft embryonic shell composed of *concholin*, and not of calcareous matter as in the *Ammonoidea*.

A. Hyatt, Proc. Amer. Assoc. Adv. Sci., 1884, p. 328.

conchitic (kong-kīt), *n.* [*conchitic*, < Gr. *κογχίτης*, a shelly marble (lit. shell-like), < *κόγχη*, shell.] A fossil conch or shell. Bp. Nicolson.

conchitic (kong-kīt'ik), *a.* [*conchite* + *-ic*.] Composed of shells; containing shells in abundance: applied to limestones and marbles in which the remains of shells are a noticeable feature. Page.

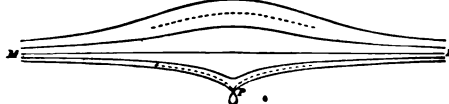
Conchoderma (kong-kō-dēr'mā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κόγχη*, shell, + *δέρμα*, skin.] A genus of barnacles, of the family *Lepadidae*: same as *Otton*. *C. virgata* is a species often found attached to ships. *C. dorsalis* is a Caribbean form.

Conchocia (kong-kē-sī-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κόγχη*, a shell, + *οἶκος*, home.] A genus of ostracode crustaceans, of the family *Halocypridae*, or constituting the type of a family *Conchocidae*. *C. obtusata*, a British species, is an example.

Conchoecidae (kong-kē-sī-i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Conchoecia* + *-idae*.] A family of ostracodes, named from the genus *Conchoecia*.

concho-grass (kon'chō-grās), *n.* A name sometimes given to the *Panicum Texanum*, a Texan grass which is now cultivated in the southern United States and found to yield a large amount of valuable forage.

conchoid (kong'koid), *n.* and *a.* [= F. *conchoïde* = It. *concoide* = Sp. *concoide*, < Gr. *κογχοειδής*, < *κόγχη*, a shell, + *εἶδος*, form.] I. *n.* A plane curve invented by one Nicomedes, probably in the second century before Christ, and defined by him as such that if a straight line be drawn from a certain fixed point, called the



Conchoids of Nicomedes.

MN is the asymptote; P is the pole. The highest and lowest branches form one conchoid having a cusp at P. The branches nearest the asymptote form a conchoid having an acnode at P. The dotted curves indicate the conchoid with a cusp at P.

pole of the curve, to the curve, the part of the line intercepted between the curve and a fixed line (now called its asymptote) is always equal to a fixed distance. The conchoid was used to facilitate the duplication of the cube. Its Cartesian equation is: $m^2 y^2 = (p - y)^2 (x^2 + y^2)$.

It is a curve of the fourth order and of the sixth class, unless it has a cusp at P, when it is of the fifth class. It has a double point at the pole, and meets its asymptote at four consecutive points at infinity. It has two branches.

II. *a.* Same as *conchoidal*.

Its (serpentine's) hardness being about 3, and with a conchoid or splintery fracture.

S. G. Williams, Applied Geology, p. 8.

conchoidal (kong-koi'dāl), *a.* [*conchoid* + *-al*; = F. *conchoïdal*, etc.] In mineral, having convex elevations and concave depressions like



Conchoidal Fracture, in obsidian.

shells: applied principally to such a surface produced by fracture, as exemplified in obsidian.

Custards . . . in which every stroke of the teaspoon left a smooth conchoidal surface like the fracture of chalcedony.

O. W. Holmes, Elsie Venner, vii.

Concholepas (kong-kol'e-pas), *n.* [NL. (Lamarck), < Gr. *κόγχη*, shell, + *λεπάς*, a limpet.] A genus of gastropodous mollusks, of the family *Buccinidae* or whelks, having a limpet-like shell, owing to the size of the aperture. The only species is *C. peruviana*, of the west coast of South America, along which it is extensively used for food.

conchological (kong-kō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [*conchology* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to conchology, or the scientific study of shells.

The space of open sea running north and south of the west coast [of America] separates two quite distinct conchological provinces. Darwin, Voyage of Beagle, II. 168.

conchologist (kong-kol'ō-jist), *n.* 1. One versed in conchology.—2. A name of the carrier-shells (family *Phoridae*), from their often attaching other shells to the margins of their whorls as they grow. Also called *mineralogist*. See cut under *carrier-shell*.

conchology (kong-kol'ō-jī), *n.* [= Sp. *conchologia*, < Gr. *κόγχη*, a shell, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The science of shells and shell-fish. The word came into use when mollusks were chiefly studied with reference to their shells. Since increased attention has been given to the structure of the soft parts of mollusks, the term *conchology* is frequently replaced by *malacology* (which see). Shells were formerly divided into three orders, univalves, bivalves, and multivalves, according to the number of parts of which they are composed.

conchometer (kong-kom'e-tēr), *n.* [*conchometer*, < Gr. *κόγχη*, a shell, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument for measuring shells and the angles of their spires. Also *conchyliometer*.

conchometry (kong-kom'e-trī), *n.* [*conchometer* + *-y*.] The measurement of shells or their curves. Also *conchyliometry*.

Conchophora (kong-kof'ō-rā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κόγχη*, a shell (see *conch*), + *-φορά*, < *φέρω* = E. *bear*.] Same as *Conchifera*, I. J. E. Gray, 1821.

conchospiral (kong-kō-spi'ral), *n.* [*concha*, a shell, + *spiral*.] A variety of spiral curve characterizing certain shells. Agassiz.

conch-shell (kong'k-shel), *n.* Same as *conch*.

conchus (kong'kus), *n.*; *pl. conchi* (-kī). [NL., < Gr. *κόγχος*, a shell, the upper part of the skull, the socket of the eye: see *conch*.] 1. The skull.—2. The orbit of the eye.

conchylaceous, conchyliaceous (kong-kī-lā'shius, kong-kī-lā'shius), *a.* [*conchylium* + *-aceous*.] Pertaining to shells; resembling a shell: as, *conchylaceous* impressions.

conchyliæ, *n.* Plural of *conchylium*.

conchyliated (kong-kī-lā-ted), *a.* [*conchylium* + *-ate* + *-ed*.] Derived from shells or mollusks: applied to the coloring matter obtained from shell-bearing mollusks.

The *conchyliated* colour comprehended a variety of shades, viz., that of the heliotropium, as well as one of a deeper colour, that of the mallow, inclining to a full purple, and that of the late violet, this last being the most vivid of all the *conchyliated* tints.

M. S. Lowell, Edible British Mollusca (2d ed.), p. 203.

conchyliologist (kong-kī-lī-ol'ō-jist), *n.* [= F. *conchyliologiste* = Pg. *conchyliologista*; as *conchyliology* + *-ist*. Cf. *conchologist*.] An obsolete form of *conchologist*.

conchyliology (kong-kī-lī-ol'ō-jī), *n.* [= F. *conchylogie* = Sp. *conchyliologia* = Pg. *conchyliologia*, < NL. **conchyliologia*, < Gr. *κογχύλιον*, *conch* (see *conchylium*), + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*, and cf. *conchology*.] An obsolete form of *conchology*.

conchyliometer (kong-kī-lī-om'e-tēr), *n.* [*conchylium*, a shell, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] Same as *conchometer*.

conchyliometry (kong-kī-lī-om'e-trī), *n.* [As *conchyliometer* + *-y*.] Same as *conchometry*.

conchyliomorphite (kong-kī-lī-ō-mōr'fīt), *n.* [*conchylium*, a shell, + *μορφή*, form, + *-ite*.] The fossilized cast of a shell from which the shell has disappeared.

conchylious (kong-kī-lī-us), *a.* [*conchylium* + *-ous*.] Belonging or pertaining to the shelled or testaceous *Mollusca*.

conchylium (kong-kī-lī-um), *n.*; *pl. conchyliæ* (-ā). [= F. *coquille* = Sp. *conchil* (cf. ML. *conchile*) = Pg. *conchylio* = It. *conchiglia*, *cochiglia* = G. *conchylië* = Dan. *konkylië*, < L. (and NL.) *conchylium*, a shell, < Gr. *κογχύλιον*, dim. of *κόγχη*, a shell: see *conch*, and cf. *cockle*.] The shell of a mollusk, in the widest sense; a *conch*.

conciator (kon'si-ā-tor), *n.* [As if ML., < ML. *conciare*, refit, repair, adorn, for **comptiare*, var. of *comptare*, freq. *comptiare*, adorn, < L. *comptus*, elegant, adorned: see *compt*.] In *glass-manuf.*, one who weighs and proportions the materials to be made into glass.

conclerge (F. pron. kōn-siārh'), *n.* [F., < OF. *concierge*, *consierge*, *consiarge*, *concerge*, *conserge*, *consurge*, cum *concerge* (> ML. *concergius*, *consergius*, also *concergerius*, *conciergerius*, Sp. *conserje*), of uncertain origin; perhaps < ML. **consergius*, a keeper, guardian, or **consergium*, a keeping, guarding, irreg. < L. *conseruare*, keep: see *conserve*.] In France, one who attends at the entrance of an edifice, public or private; a doorkeeper of a hotel, apartment-house, prison, etc.; a janitor, male or female.

conciérgerie (F. pron. kôn-siärzh'rë), n. [F., < *conciérge*, doorkeeper: see *conciérge*.] In France, the room near the entrance of a hotel, apartment-house, or other building occupied by the *conciérge* or janitor.

concilia, n. Plural of *concilium*.

conciliable¹ (kôn-sil'i-ä-bl), a. [= F. *conciliable* = Sp. *conciliable* = Pg. *conciliavel* = It. *conciliabile*, < L. as if **conciliabilis*, < *conciliare*, conciliate: see *conciliate*.] Capable of being conciliated or reconciled; reconcilable.

Nor doth he put away adulterously who complains of causes rooted in immutable nature, utter unfitness, utter disconformity, not *conciliable*, because not to be amended without a miracle. *Milton*, Tetrachordon.

conciliable² (kôn-sil'i-ä-bl), n. [= Sp. *conciliábulo*, < L. *conciliabulum*, a meeting-place, < *concilium*, a council: see *council*.] A small assembly; a conventicle.

Some have sought the truth in conventicles and *concilia* of heretics and sectaries. *Bacon*, Controversies of Church of Eng.

conciliabule (kôn-sil'i-ä-bül), n. [< L. *conciliabulum*: see *conciliabile*².] Same as *conciliable*². *Milman*. [Rare.]

conciliar (kôn-sil'i-är), a. [= F. *conciliaire* = Sp. Pg. *conciliar* = It. *conciliare*, < L. as if **conciliaris*, < *concilium*, council: see *council* and -ar³.] Of or pertaining to a council or to its proceedings. Also *conciliary*.

Henry II. contented himself with aiding the *conciliar* legislation. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 389.

There are at least three well-known editions of *conciliar* records. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., II. 292.

These synodical or *conciliar* decrees but burden and perplex questions otherwise hard enough to discuss and determine. *Contemporary Rev.*, LI. 209.

conciliarly (kôn-sil'i-är-li), adv. After the manner of a council; as by a council.

Those things that were *conciliarly* determined. *Barrow*, Pope's Supremacy.

conciliary (kôn-sil'i-ä-ri), a. Same as *conciliar*. By their authority the *conciliary* definitions passed into law. *Jer. Taylor*, Ductor Dubitantium, II. 206.

conciliate (kôn-sil'i-ät), v. t.; pret. and pp. *conciliated*, prp. *conciliating*. [< L. *conciliatus*, pp. of *conciliare* (> F. *concilier* = Sp. Pg. *conciliar* = It. *conciliare*), bring together, unite, win over, < *concilium*, a meeting, assembly, union: see *council*.] 1. To overcome the distrust or hostility of, by soothing and pacifying means; induce friendly and kindly feelings in; pacify; placate; soothe; win over.

The rapacity of his father's administration had excited such universal discontent that it was found expedient to *conciliate* the nation. *Hallam*.

Each portion, in order to advance its own peculiar interests, would have to *conciliate* all others, by showing a disposition to advance theirs. *Calhoun*, Works, I. 69.

2. To induce, draw, or secure by something adapted to attract regard or favor; win; gain; engage.

Christ's other miracles ought to have *conciliated* belief to his doctrine from the Jews. *Cudworth*, Sermons, p. 69.

His (the Duke of York's) amiable disposition and excellent temper have *conciliated* for him the esteem and regard of men of all parties. *Greville*, Memoirs, Aug. 15, 1818.

And any arts which *conciliate* regard to the speaker indirectly promote the effect of his arguments. *De Quincey*, Rhetoric.

= *Syn.* 1. To win over, propitiate, appease. See *reconcile*. **conciliating** (kôn-sil'i-ä-ting), p. a. Having the quality of gaining favor; pacifying; mollifying; persuading: as, a *conciliating* address.

conciliation (kôn-sil'i-ä-shôn), n. [= F. *conciliation* = Sp. *conciliación* = Pg. *conciliação* = It. *conciliazione*, < L. *conciliatio(n)-*, < *conciliare*, bring together: see *conciliate*.] 1. The act of converting from a state of jealousy, suspicion, or hostility; the act of gaining favor or good will.

The house has gone farther; it has declared *conciliation* admissible previous to any submission on the part of America. *Burke*, Conciliation with America.

The Roman method of *conciliation* was, first of all, the most ample toleration of the customs, religion, and municipal freedom of the conquered, and then their gradual admission to the privileges of the conqueror. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, I. 251.

2. Reconciliation; harmonizing. [Rare.]

St. Austin repeatedly declares the *conciliation* of the foreknowledge, predestination, and free grace of God with the free will of man to be a most difficult question, intelligible only to few.

Sir W. Hamilton, Discussions (Blackwood, 1866), p. 622.

Court of conciliation, a tribunal deciding disputes by inducing the parties to agree on a settlement proposed to them. The term is sometimes used as synonymous with *court of arbitration*. The technical sense of the term *court of conciliation* implies power to compel a party to appear, at the request of his adversary, for the purpose of enabling the court to compose their differences in a manner to which they will assent, they being turned over to a

judicial court if they do not. The term *arbitration* usually implies a tribunal without power to compel attendance of parties, but with power, if parties submit their controversy to it, to decide authoritatively.

conciliative (kôn-sil'i-ä-tiv), a. [= Sp. Pg. It. *conciliativo*; as *conciliate* + -ive.] 1. Designed for or producing conciliation; reconciling; pacifying; conciliatory. *Coleridge*.—2. Specifically, pertaining to or of the nature of a court of conciliation.

The president of the Universal Peace Union consented in the latter case to act as a *conciliative* board of one. *The Century*, XXXI. 947.

conciliator (kôn-sil'i-ä-tör), n. [= F. *conciliateur* = Sp. Pg. *conciliador* = It. *conciliatore*, < L. *conciliator*, < *conciliare*, bring together: see *conciliate*.] One who conciliates, or gains by conciliatory means.

The *conciliator* of Christendom. *Bp. Hacket*, Abp. Williams, I. 103.

conciliatory (kôn-sil'i-ä-tör-i), a. [= F. *conciliatoire* = Pg. *conciliatorio*; as *conciliate* + -ory.] Tending to conciliate or win confidence or good will; reconciling.

The amiable, *conciliatory* virtues of lenity, moderation, and tenderness to the privileges of those who depend on this kingdom. *Burke*, To the Sheriffs of Bristol.

The Italian, long subject to tyrannical rule, and in danger of his life if he excites the vengeful feelings of a fellow-citizen, is distinguished by his *conciliatory* manner. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 431.

= *Syn.* Winning, pacifying.

concilium (kôn-sil'i-um), n.; pl. *concilia* (-ä). [L.: see *council*.] A council; an assembly.—**Concilium ordinarium**, the name given in medieval English history to the standing council of the king. About the fifteenth century it developed into the Privy Council. See *privy council*, under *council*.

concinmate (kôn-sin'ät), v. t. [< L. *concinmatus*, pp. of *concinmare*, join fitly together, < *concinus*, fitly put together, well adjusted: see *concinuous*.] 1. To join fitly or becomingly together; make well connected; choose and compose suitably.

In order that *concinmated* speech may not beguile us from truth. *Selden*, Table-Talk, Int., p. 9.

2. To clear; purify.

A receipt to trim and *concinmate* wine. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xiv. 20.

concinmate (kôn-sin'ät), a. [< L. *concinmatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Fit; apt; suitable.

A manne of ripe judgement in electing and choosynge *concinmate* termes, and apte and eloquent words. *Hall*, Hen. VII., an. 5.

concinmation (kôn-si-nä'shôn), n. [< L. *concinmatio(n)-*, < *concinmare*, join fitly together: see *concinmate*, v.] The act of making fit, suitable, or perfect.

The building, *concinmation*, and perfecting of the saints. *Bp. Reynolds*, The Passions, p. 77.

concinny (kôn-sin'i-ti), n.; pl. *concinnyities* (-tiz). [= Sp. *concinidad* = It. *concinuità*, < L. *concinuita* (-t)-s, < *concinus*, fitly put together: see *concinuous*.] 1. Fitness; suitability; connectedness; harmony.

Dr. Henry King's poems, wherein I find . . . an exact *concinny* and evenness of fancy. *Howell*, Letters, II. 16.

A discourse in which the fundamental topic was thus conscientiously omitted was not likely, with all its *concinnyities*, to make much impression upon the disaffected knights. *Motley*, Dutch Republic, I. 359.

Specifically—2. In *gram.* and *rhet.*, proper and consistent adjustment of words and clauses as regards both phraseology and construction; fitness and harmony of style.

concinuous (kôn-sin'us), a. [< L. *concinuus*, fitly put together, well adjusted; origin obscure.] Suitable; agreeable; harmonious. *Johnson*. [Rare.]

concionary (kôn'shiö-nä-ri), a. [< L. *concionarius*, prop. *contionarius*, < *contio(n)-*, an assembly: see *concionate*.] Same as *concionative*.

There be four things a Minister should be at; the *Concionary* part, Ecclesiastical story, School Divinity, and the Casuists. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 73.

concionate (kôn'shiö-nät), v. t. [< L. *concionatus*, prop. *contionatus*, pp. of *concionari*, *contionari* (> Pg. *concionar* = It. *concionare*), make an address, harangue, < *contio(n)-*, improp. *concio(n)-*, an assembly, contr. of OL. *coventio(n)-* for *conventio(n)-*, an assembly: see *convention*.] To preach. *Lithgow*.

concionative (kôn'shiö-nä-tiv), a. [< *concionate* + -ive.] Pertaining to preaching; suited to or used in preaching or discourses to public assemblies. [Rare.]

concionator (kôn'shiö-nä-tör), n. [= Sp. Pg. *concionador* = It. *concionatore*, < L. *concionator*, prop. *contionator*, < *contionari*, harangue: see *concionate*.] 1. A preacher. *Cockeram*.—2. A common-councilman; a freeman. *Wharton*.

concionatory (kôn'shiö-nä-tör-i), a. [= Pg. *concionatorio*, < L. as if **concionatorius*, false reading for *contionarius*: see *concionary*.] Same as *concionative*.

Concionatory invectives. *Howell*.

concise (kôn-sis'), a. [= F. Pr. *concis* = Sp. Pg. It. *conciso*, < L. *concisus*, cut off, brief, pp. of *concidere*, cut off, cut short, < *com-* + *cedere*, cut. Cf., for the form, *excise*¹, *incise*, *precise*; and for the sense, *precise*.] Comprehending much in few words; brief and comprehensive in statement: as, a *concise* account of an event; a *concise* argument.

The *concise* style, which expresseth not enough, but leaves somewhat to be understood. *B. Jonson*, Discoveries.

His (Thucydides's) history is sometimes as *concise* as a chronological chart: yet it is always perspicuous. *Macaulay*, History.

= *Syn.* *Concise*, *Succinct*, *Condensed*, *Laconic*, *Summary*, *Compendious*, short, terse, pithy, sententious, compact. The first four imply fullness of meaning as well as great brevity; the next two that the subject is treated by exhibiting only its main heads, and that therefore the treatment is comparatively brief. *Concise* frequently refers to style, and signifies the expression of much in few words; *succinct* is generally applied to the matter, the less important things being omitted: thus, a *concise* style or phrase, but a *succinct* narrative or account. *Condensed* relates more to the mode of treatment by which a matter is brought or compressed into a smaller space than it might have occupied. *Laconic* is applied to expressions which carry conciseness or brevity to an extreme. A *summary* account gives the principal points in the case; a *compendious* account is more sure than a *summary* account to give a complete and sufficient view of the subject.

His (Lord Mahon's) narration is very perspicuous, and is also entitled to the praise, seldom, we grieve to say, deserved by modern critics, of being very *concise*. *Macaulay*, Lord Mahon's War in Spain.

A tale should be judicious, clear, *succinct*; The language plain, and incidents well link'd. *Cowper*, Conversation, I. 235.

A work of genius is . . . condensed knowledge, judgment, skill, that make up the man. *Woolsey*, Relig. of Present and Future.

"His time has come," said the *laconic* scout, thrusting the long barrel of his rifle through the leaves, and taking his deliberate and fatal aim. *J. F. Cooper*, Last of Mohicans, xxxi.

I shall take leave of this island with a *summary* account of their (the winds') force and direction, as observed by us from the 1st to the 8th of November. *Cook*, Voyages, III. vi. 8.

For God is love—*compendious* whole Of all the blessings of a soul. *Byron*, Love of God.

concisely (kôn-sis'li), adv. In a *concise* manner; briefly; in few words.

But to return from this digression, though it was almost necessary—all the rules of painting are methodically, *concisely*, and yet clearly delivered in this present treatise which I have translated. *Dryden*, Parallel between Poetry and Painting.

conciseness (kôn-sis'nes), n. The quality of being *concise*; brevity in statement.

The *conciseness* of Demosthenes, the Greek orator. *Dryden*, Pref. to Second Misc.

The mysterious *conciseness* of an oracle. *Macaulay*, Machiavelli.

concision (kôn-sizh'on), n. [= F. *concision* = Pr. *consciso* = Sp. *conscision* = Pg. *conscisão* = It. *conscisione*, conciseness, < LL. *conscisio(n)-*, a cutting to pieces, a mutilation, separation, < *concidere*, cut off: see *concise*.] 1. A division; a schism; a faction; a sect; a separation.

Those of the *concision* who made it [the division] would do well to consider whether that which our Raviour assures us will destroy a kingdom be the likeliest way to settle and support a church. *South*, Works, III., Ep. Ded.

[It is used in the Vulgate and in the authorized version of the Bible to translate the Greek word *καταρῶσις*, employed by St. Paul in Phil. iii. 2, apparently, instead of *εἰρημνία*, for *circumcision*, as a contemptuous designation of those Jews who relied upon the mere outward rite of circumcision.]

Beware of dogs; beware of evil workers; beware of the *concision*. *Phil.* iii. 2.

Here he speaks more strongly and calls it a *concision*, a mere outward mutilation, no longer as it had been, a seal of the covenant. *Ellicott*, Com. on Phil. iii. 2.)

2. Conciseness.

His Attic taste had the singular merit of giving *concision* to the perplexed periods of our early style. *I. D'Israeli*, Amen. of Lit., II. 23.

His wonted vigour and *concision*. *Brougham*.

concitatory (kôn-si-tä'shôn), n. [= Sp. *concitacion* = Pg. *concitação* = It. *concitazione*, < L. *concitatio(n)-*, < *concitare*, pp. *concitatus*, excite: see *concite*.] The act of stirring up, exciting, or putting in motion.

The revelations of heaven are conveyed by new impressions, and the immediate illumination of the soul; whereas the deceiving spirit, by *concitation* of humours, produceth his conceited phantasm. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., I. 10.

conclitatio (kon-chē-tā'tō), *a.* [It., pp. of *conclitare*, excite: see *concite*.] In music, excited, agitated: noting passages to be rendered so as to produce such an effect.

conclite (kon-sit'), *v. t.* [= OF. *concliter* = Sp. Pg. *conclitar* = It. *conclitare*, < L. *conclitare*, move violently, disturb, excite, < *com-*, together, + *clitare*, move, stir: see *cite*, and cf. *excite*.] To excite. *Colgrave*.

conclitizant (kon-sit'i-zn), *n.* [*con-* + *citizen*; = F. *conclitoyen*, etc. Cf. equiv. LL. *conclivis*, translating Gr. *συμπολίτης*.] A fellow-citizen. [Rare.]

A neighbour, or a stranger, or a foreigner or a *conclitoyen*. *Knox*, Hist. Reformation, Pref.

conck, *n.* See *conch*, *n.*, 7.

conclamation (kon-kla-mā'shon), *n.* [= Pg. *conclamação* = It. *conclamazione* (cf. OF. *conclamination*), < L. *conclamatio* (*n.*), < *conclamare*, pp. *conclamatus*, cry out together, < *com-*, together, + *clamare*, cry out: see *claim*, *v.*] An outcry or shout of many together; a clamorous outcry. [Rare.]

The women continue their lamentations; and many of the females of the neighbourhood, hearing the *conclamation*, come to unite with them in this melancholy task. *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, II. 286.

conclave (kon'klāv), *n.* [*ME. conclave*, < OF. *conclave*, F. *conclave* = Pr. *conclavi* = Sp. Pg. It. *conclave*, < L. *conclave*, a room that may be locked, in ML. the place of assembly of the cardinals of the Roman Catholic Church, the body of cardinals; < *com-*, together, + *clavis*, a key: see *clavis*, *claf*.] 1. A private apartment; particularly, the place in which the Sacred College or assembly of cardinals of the Roman Catholic Church meets in privacy for the election of a pope.—2. The assembly or meeting of the cardinals for the election of a pope. Formerly the pope was elected by the clergy and people of Rome; but, owing to the violence and even bloodshed with which these elections were attended, the right of election was in 1059 vested in the cardinals, and is still exercised by them. During the progress of an election, which usually lasts several days, they and their attendants are locked up and guarded within the apartments in the Vatican occupied by them, to prevent any external interference or influence.

It was said of a cardinal, by reason of his apparent likelihood to step into St. Peter's chair, that in two *conclaves* he went in pope and came out again cardinal. *South*, Sermons.

3. The body of cardinals; the Sacred College.

I bid him welcome,
And thank the holy *conclave* for their loves. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., II. 2.

4. Any private meeting; a close assembly.

The great æræphic lords and cherubim
In close recess and secret *conclave* sat. *Milton*, P. L., I. 795.

I was ushered into the presence of the agoumenos, who sat in a hall, surrounded by a reverend *conclave* of his bearded and long-haired monks. *R. Curzon*, Monast. in the Levant, p. 369.

They were assembled in *conclave* down in the meadow on which the fair had been held the day before. *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, II. 186.

conclavist (kon'klā-vist), *n.* [= F. *conclaviste* = Sp. Pg. *conclavista* = It. *conclavista*; as *conclave* + *-ist*.] An ecclesiastic attending upon a cardinal in a *conclave* summoned for the election of a pope.

conclamate (kon-kli'māt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *conclimated*, ppr. *conclimating*. [*con-* + *clamate*.] To acclimatize. *Quarterly Rev.* [Rare.]

conclude (kon-klēd'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *concluded*, ppr. *concluding*. [*ME. concluden* = F. *conclure* = Pr. *concluire* = Sp. Pg. *concluir* = It. *concludere*, *concludere*, < L. *concludere*, shut up closely, < *com-*, together, + *cludere*, -*cludere*, shut: see *close*, and cf. *exclude*, *include*, *occlude*, *preclude*, *reclude*, *seclude*.] I. *trans.* 1. To shut up; close in; inclose. [Obsolete or poetical.]

The very person of Christ . . . was only, touching bodily substance, *concluded* in the grave. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. § 52.

I dreamt
Of some vast charm *concluded* in that star
To make fame nothing. *Tennyson*, Merlin and Vivien.

2. To bring to an end; finish; terminate.

I will *conclude* this part with the speech of a counsellor of state. *Bacon*.

We cannot be more wretched than we are;
And death *concludes* all misery. *Fletcher*, Spanish Curate, v. 3.

3. To settle, arrange, or determine finally.

Shall we at last *conclude* effeminate peace? *Shak.*, I Hen. VI., v. 4.

This motion was well liked of all, but it was not thought fit to *conclude* it. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 287.

4. To make a final judgment or determination concerning; judge; decide; determine; pronounce.

The law *concludes* no man guilty upon conjectures, but from the detection of some fault. *Penn.*, Liberty of Conscience, vi.

But no frail man, however great or high,
Can be *concluded* blest before he die. *Addison*, tr. of Ovid.

5. To infer or determine by reasoning; deduce; judge to be or to exist: used more particularly of strict and demonstrative inference, but also of induction and hypothesis.

Reprove my allegation, if you can;
Or else *conclude* my words effectual. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., III. 1.

No man can *conclude* God's love or hatred to any person by anything that befalls him. *Tillotson*.

In vain the sage, with retrospective eye,
Would from th' apparent What *conclude* the Why,
Infer the motive from the deed, and show
That what we chanc'd was what we meant to do. *Pope*, Moral Essays, I. 100.

6. To stop or restrain, or, as in law, estop from argument or proceedings to the contrary; oblige or bind, as by authority, or by one's own argument or concession: generally in the passive: as, the defendant is *concluded* by his own plea.

If . . . they will appeal to revelation for their creation, they must be *concluded* by it. *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind.

I do not consider the decision of that motion, upon affidavits, to amount to a res judicata, which ought to *conclude* the present inquiry. *Chancellor Kent*.

7t. To shut up; refute; stop the mouth of.

In all these temptations Christ *concluded* the fiend, and withstood him. *Exam. of W. Thorpe*, in Wordsworth's Eccl. Biog., I. 266.

8t. To include.

For God hath *concluded* them all in unbelief, that he might have mercy upon all. *Rom.* xi. 32.

Under these titles of honour do I *conclude* true lovers. *Ford*, Honour Triumphant.

II. *intrans.* 1. To close in; come to an end.

This his subtle Argument to fast'n a repenting, and by that means a guiltiness of Straffords death upon the Parliament, *concludes* upon his own head. *Milton*, Elknonklastes, II.

A train of lies,
That, made in lust, *concludes* in perjuries. *Dryden*, Fables.

2. To come to a decision; resolve; determine; decide.

They did *conclude* to bear dead Lucrece thence. *Shak.*, Lucrece, I. 1850.

The forest sages pondered, and at length
Concluded in a body to escort her
Up to her father's house of pride and strength. *Whittier*, Bridal of Pennacook, v.

3. To arrive at an opinion; form a final judgment.

Where gentry, title, wisdom,
Cannot *conclude*, but by the yea and no
Of general ignorance. *Shak.*, Cor., III. 1.

4. To perform the act of reasoning; deduce a consequence or consequences from given premises; infer.

For why should we the busy soul believe,
When boldly she *concludes* of that and this? *Sir J. Davies*, Immortal. of Soul, Int.

concludet, *n.* [*conclude*, *v.*] A conclusion; an ending.

I shall write this general letter to you all, hoping it will be a good *conclude* of a general, but a costly & tedious business. *Shirley*, quoted in Bradford's Plymouth Plantation, p. 406.

concludentet, **concludencyt** (kon-klēd'ēns, -dēns), *n.* [*concludent* (see *-ence*, *-ency*); = It. *concludenza*.] Inference; logical deduction from premises; logical connection; consequence.

A necessary or infallible *concludency* in these evidences of fact. *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind, p. 132.

concludentet (kon-klēd'ēnt), *a.* [= Pg. It. *concludente*, It. also *concludente*, < L. *concludent* (*-t*)-s, ppr. of *concludere*, *conclude*: see *conclude*, *v.*] Bringing to a close; decisive.

Arguments . . . highly consequential and *concludent* to my purpose. *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind.

concluder (kon-klēd'ēr), *n.* One who concludes.

Not forward *concluders* in these times. *Bp. Mountagu*, Appeal to Caesar, p. 146.

concludible (kon-klēd'i-bl), *a.* [*conclude*, *v.*, + *-ible*.] Capable of being concluded or inferred. *Bentley*.

concluding (kon-klēd'ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *conclude*, *v.*] Final; ending; terminal; closing: as, the *concluding* sentence of an essay.—**Concluding line**. *Naut.*: (a) A small line secured to the middle of the steps of stern-ladders. (b) A line leading through the middle of the steps of a Jacob's ladder.

concludingly (kon-klēd'ing-li), *adv.* Conclusively; with incontrovertible evidence.

Examine whether the opinion . . . be *concludingly* demonstrated or not. *Sir K. Digby*.

conclusa, *n.* Plural of *conclusum*.

conclusible (kon-klēd'zi-bl), *a.* [*L. conclusus*, pp. of *concludere*, *conclude* (see *conclude*, *v.*), + *-ible*.] Capable of being concluded or inferred; determinable.

'Tis . . . certainly *conclusible* . . . that they will voluntarily do this. *Hammond*.

conclusion (kon-klēd'zhon), *n.* [*ME. conclusion*, -*oun* = D. *conclusio* = G. *conclusion* = Dan. *konklusion*, < OF. *conclusion*, F. *conclusion* = Pr. *conclusio* = Sp. *conclusion* = Pg. *conclusão* = It. *conclusione*, < L. *conclusio* (*n.*), < *concludere*, pp. *conclusus*, *conclude*: see *conclude*, *v.*] 1. The end, close, or termination; the final part: as, the *conclusion* of a journey.

Our friendships hurry to short and poor *conclusions*, because we have made them a texture of wine and dreams, instead of the tough fibre of the human heart. *Emerson*, Friendship.

2. Final result; outcome; upshot.

And, the *conclusion* is, she shall be thine:
In practice let us put it presently. *Shak.*, Much Ado, I. 1.

3. Determination; final decision.

Ways of peaceable *conclusion* there are but two certain; the one a sentence of judicial decision, given by authority thereto appointed within ourselves; the other, the like kind of sentence given by a more universal authority. *Hooker*.

4. A proposition concluded or inferred from premises; the proposition toward which an argumentation tends, or which is established by it; also, rarely, the act of inference.

That there is but one world, is a *conclusion* of Faith. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, I. 85.

He granted him both the major and the minor, but denied the *conclusion*. *Addison*, Freeholder.

It is laudable to encourage investigation, but to hold back *conclusion*. *Jefferson*, Correspondence, II. 337.

5. In *gram.*, that clause of a conditional sentence which states the consequence of the proposition assumed in the condition or protasis; the apodosis.—6. In *rhet.*, the last main division of a discourse; that part in which, the discussion being finished, its bearings are deduced or its points are summed up; a peroration, application, or recapitulation.

The *conclusion*, like the introduction, deserves special consideration. . . . In oratory the *conclusion* is called the peroration. *J. De Mille*, Rhetoric, §§ 400, 406.

7. An experiment; a tentative effort for determining anything. [Obsolete except in the phrase *to try conclusions*.]

We practise . . . all *conclusions* of grafting and inoculating. *Bacon*, New Atlantis.

Her physician tells me
She hath pursued *conclusions* infinite
Of easy ways to die. *Shak.*, A. and C., v. 2.

All the evening pricking down some things, and trying some *conclusions* upon my viall, in order to the inventing a better theory of music than hath yet been abroad. *Pepys*, Diary, III. 404.

8. In *law*: (a) The effect of an act by which he who did it is bound not to do anything inconsistent therewith; an estoppel. (b) The end of a pleading or conveyance. (c) A finding or determination.—**Conclusion of fact**, the statement by a judge or referee of his decision as to what are the true facts of the controversy.—**Conclusion of law**, the statement by a judge or referee of the legal rights and obligations of the parties resulting from the conclusions of fact.—**Conclusion to the country**, the conclusion of a pleading by which a party "puts himself upon his country"—that is, appeals to the verdict of a jury. See *country*, 6.—**Fallacy of irrelevant conclusion**. See *fallacy*.—**Foregone conclusion**. (a) Something already done or accomplished; an accomplished fact.

Iago. Nay, this was but his dream.
Oth. But this denoted a *foregone conclusion*. *Shak.*, Othello, III. 3.

(b) Something which is certain to be done or to happen: as, it is a *foregone conclusion* that he will be elected.—**In conclusion**, finally; lastly; to conclude; formerly, in short.—**To try conclusions with a person**, to engage with him in a contest for mastery, either physical or mental; struggle for victory over him, as in a discussion, a trial of strength, or a lawsuit. = *Syn. Deduction*, *Corollary*, etc. (see *inference*), issue, event, upshot, finale, completion.

conclusional (kon-klēd'zhon-əl), *a.* [*conclusion* + *-al*.] Concluding. *Bp. Hooper*.

conclusive (kon-klēd'siv), *a.* [= F. *conclusif* = Pr. *conclusiu* = Sp. Pg. It. *conclusivo*, < LL. **conclusivus* (in adv. *conclusively*), < L. *conclusus*, pp. of *concludere*, *conclude*: see *conclude*, *v.*] 1. Decisive of argument or questioning; dispelling doubt; finally deciding; leading to a conclusion or determination.

The agreeing votes of both houses were not, by any law or reason, *conclusive* to my judgment. *Edison*, *Banities*.

There is very strong evidence, although it is not conclusive, that in a given gas—say in a vessel full of carbonic acid—the molecules are not all of the same weight.

W. K. Clifford, Lectures, I. 208.

The argument from the impossibility of a thing to its non-existence is final and conclusive.

Mivart, Nature and Thought, p. 113.

2. Specifically, bringing about or leading to a logical conclusion; conforming to the rules of the syllogism.

Men . . . not knowing the true forms of syllogisms cannot know whether they are made in right and conclusive modes and figures.

Locke.

3. In law, possessing such weight and force as not to admit of contradiction.—**Conclusive evidence**, in law, evidence which precludes further contradiction of the fact in question; evidence which, if not disproved, precludes dispute on the point it is adduced to prove. Thus, a judgment for a debt is said to be conclusive evidence of the indebtedness it establishes, because, having been put in evidence against the debtor, he cannot usually give other evidence merely in denial of the indebtedness, unless he first gives evidence sufficient to avoid the judgment. Such evidence is said to raise a *conclusive presumption* of the fact it is adduced to prove. The phrase *conclusive evidence* is also used, more loosely, of evidence which, though not necessarily conclusive, yet, not having been contradicted, is sufficient as matter of law to oblige a jury to come to the proposed conclusion.—**Syn.** 1. *Eventual, Ultimate*, etc. (see *final*), convincing, decisive, unanswerable, irrefutable.

conclusively (kɒn-kloʊ-siv-lee), *adv.* In a conclusive manner; decisively; with final determination: as, the point of law is *conclusively* settled.

As it is universally allowed that a man when drunk sees double, it follows *conclusively* that he sees twice as well as his sober neighbors.

Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 239.

conclusiveness (kɒn-kloʊ-siv-ness), *n.* The quality of being conclusive or decisive of argument or doubt; the power of determining opinion or of settling a question.

The *conclusiveness* of the proof.

J. S. Mill, Logic.

conclusory (kɒn-kloʊ-sō-ree), *a.* [*< L. conclusus*, pp. of *concludere*, conclude (see *conclude*, *v.*), + *-ory*.] Conclusive. [Rare.]

conclusion (kɒn-kloʊ-sūn), *n.*; pl. *conclusa* (-sə). [*L.*, prop. neut. of *conclusus*, pp. of *concludere*, close: see *conclude*, *v.*] In *diplomacy*. See *extract*.

A *conclusion* is a résumé of the demands presented by a government. It may be discussed; and therein lies its difference from an ultimatum, which must be accepted or rejected as it stands.

3. In music: (a) The simultaneous combination of tones that are in tune or in harmony with each other: opposed to *discord*.

The true concord of well-tuned sounds.

Shak., Sonnets, viii.

(b) Specifically, a simultaneous combination of two or more tones, which has a final and satisfactory effect when taken alone, without preparation or resolution. Concords of two tones (also called *consonances*) are either perfect or imperfect; perfect concords include primes, fourths, fifths, and octaves, and imperfect include major and minor thirds and major and minor sixths. Concords of more than two tones contain only the above intervals between every pair of their constituent tones; but the triad, consisting of the 2d, 4th, and 7th of the scale when the 2d is in the lowest voice, is ranked as a concord, notwithstanding the dissonance between the 4th and 7th. (See *triad*, and *common chord*, under *chord*.) Concords of two tones are acoustically distinguished from discords by the simplicity of the ratios between the vibration-numbers of the tones: thus, the ratios of the above concords are 1, 3, 5, 7, 2, 3, 4, and 5 respectively. (See *interval* and *consonance*.)

At music's sacred sounds my fancies oft begonne
In concordes, discords, notes, and clifles, in tunes of unisonne.

Gascogne, Fruit of Fetters.

4. A compact; an agreement by stipulation; a treaty. [Archaic.]

The concord made between Henry and Roderick the Irish king.

Sir J. Davies, State of Ireland.

He now openly proclaimed that he had no intention of abiding by the concord of Salamanca.

Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 17.

5. In Eng. law, an agreement between the parties in a fine, made by leave of the court, prior to the abolition of that mode of conveyance. It was an acknowledgment from the deforciant that the land in question was the right of the complainant.

6. In gram., agreement of words in construction, as adjectives with nouns in gender, number, and case, or verbs with nouns or pronouns in number and person.—Book of Concord, the fundamental symbol of the Lutheran Church, containing the Apostles', Nicene, and Athanasian Creeds, the Augsburg Confession, the Apology for the Augsburg Confession, the Schmalkald Articles, the two catechisms of Luther, and the Formula of Concord. It appeared in 1580.—Formula or Form of Concord, one of the symbolical books of the Lutheran Church, drawn up at Torgau in 1577 as a final statement of its doctrines on controverted points, and adopted by many German states.

concord^t (kon-kôr'd), v. [*ME. concorden*, < *OF. concorder*, *F. concorder* = *Pr. Sp. Pg. concordar* = *It. concordare*, < *L. concordare*, be of one mind, agree, < *concord*(-s), agreeing: see *concord*, n., and cf. *accord*, *record*, v.] I. *intrans.* To agree; cooperate.

Friends and associates ready to concord with them in any desperate measure.

Clarendon, Life, II. 199.

II. *trans.* To reconcile; bring into harmony.

But understanding that it was concord and concluded, he forthwith returned to the sayde place of Amphipolis.

Nicollis, tr. of Thucydides, fol. 132.

He lived and died with general councils in his pate, with windmills of union to concord Rome and England, England and Rome, Germany with them both.

Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, i. 102.

concordable^t (kon-kôr'da-bl), a. [*ME. concordable*, < *OF. concordable* = *Sp. concordable* = *Pg. concordavel*, < *LL. concordabilis*, agreeing, < *L. concordare*, agree: see *concord*, v., and -able.] Capable of according; agreeing; corresponding.

For in cronike of time ago
I fynde a tale concordable.

Gower, Conf. Amant., II.

concordably^t (kon-kôr'da-bli), adv. With concord or agreement; accordantly.

That religion which they do both concordably teach.

T. Rogers, On the Thirty-nine Articles.

concordance (kon-kôr'dans), n. [*ME. concordance*, < *OF. concordance*, *F. concordance* = *Sp. Pg. concordancia* = *It. concordanza*, < *ML. concordantia*, < *L. concordantia*(-s), ppr. of *concordare*, agree: see *concordant*, *concord*, v.] 1. The state of being concordant; agreement; harmony.

The knowledge concerning the sympathies and concordances between the mind and body.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, II. 183.

Contrasts and yet concordances.

Carlyle.

2^d. In gram., concord.

After the three Concordances learned, . . . let the master read unto hym the Epistles of Cicero.

Aescham, The Scholemaster, p. 2.

3. A classified collection of the different passages of a work, as of the Bible or the plays of Shakspeare, with references to the places of their occurrence. A verbal concordance consists of an alphabetical list of the principal words used in the work, under each of which references to the passages in which it is found are arranged in order, generally with citation of the essential part of each. A real concordance is an alphabetical index of subjects. (Compare *harmony* in a similar sense.)

The Latin concordances of St. Hierom's Bible.

Jer. Taylor, Works, III. III.

A. D. 1378, Thomas de Farnylawe, canon of York cathedral, leaves a Bible and concordance to be put in the north aisle of St. Nicholas's, Newcastle.

Quoted in *Rock's Church of our Fathers*, III. i. 56, note.

concordancy^t (kon-kôr'dan-si), n. Same as *concordance*, 1.

concordant (kon-kôr'dant), a. [= *F. concordant* = *Sp. Pg. It. concordante*, < *L. concordant*(-s), ppr. of *concordare*, agree: see *concord*, v.] 1. Agreeing; agreeable; correspondent; suitable; harmonious.

Concordant discords.

Mir. for Mags., p. 556.

Were every one employed in points concordant to their natures, professions, and arts, commonwealths would rise up of themselves.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.

2. In music, consisting of a concord, or having the effect of one. See *concord*, 3, and *consonant*, a., 1.—Concordant chord or harmony. Same as *consonant chord* (which see, under *consonant*).

concordantial (kon-kôr'dan'shal), a. [= *F. concordantiel*, < *ML. concordantia*: see *concordance* and -al.] Relating to or of the nature of a concordance. See *concordance*, 3.

Every imaginable sort of aid and appendix to the original texts, with grammar and concordantial lexicons adapted to every want. *New York Independent*, June 30, 1870.

concordantly (kon-kôr'dant-li), adv. In a concordant manner.

Micha's disciples, who hope to lodge concordantly together an idol and an ephod.

W. Montague, Devoute Essays, xiii. 7.

concordat (kon-kôr'dat), n. [Formerly *concordate* (now as *F.*); = *F. concordat* = *Sp. concordato* = *Pg. concordata*, *concordato* = *It. concordato*, < *NL. concordatum*, prop. neut. of *L. concordatus*, pp. of *concordare*, agree: see *concord*, v.] An agreement; a compact; a convention; especially, an agreement between church and state.

A barren, ambiguous, delusive concordat had baffled the peremptory demand of Germany for a reformation of the church.

Milman, Latin Christianity, xiv. 7.

Nor will any universal formula be possible so long as different nations and churches are in different stages of development, even if for the highest form of Church and State such a formal concordat be practicable.

Stubbs, Const. Hist. (2d ed.), § 697.

Specifically—(a) In canon law, a compact, covenant, or agreement concerning some beneficiary matter, as a resignation, permutation, promotion, or the like. (b) In civil law, a composition deed. (c) A convention or treaty between the see of Rome and any secular government, with a view to arrange ecclesiastical relations. The most celebrated modern concordat is that concluded in 1801 between Napoleon Bonaparte as first consul and Pius VII., defining the restored privileges of the Roman Catholic Church in France, and regulating in detail the relations between the ecclesiastical and civil powers.—Concordat of Worms, the convention between Calixtus II. and the emperor Henry V., in 1122, ending the struggle concerning investiture.

concordat^t (kon-kôr'dât), n. [*ML. concordatum*: see *concordat*.] An obsolete form of *concordat*. Swift.

concorder^t (kon-kôr'dér), n. One who makes peace and promotes harmony.

The rosiak image of the Prince of Peace,

The blest concorder that made warres to cease.

Taylor.

concordial (kon-kôr'dial), a. [*ML. concord*, after *cordial*.] Harmonious; characterized by concord; concordant. [Rare.]

A concordial mixture.

Irving, Bracebridge Hall.

concordist (kon-kôr'dist), n. [*ML. concord + -ist*.] The compiler of a concordance. Worcester.

[Rare.]

concordity^t (kon-kôr'di-ti), n. [*ML. concord + -ity*.] Concord. Bailey.

concordly^t (kon-kôr'dli), adv. [**concord*, adj. (< *L. concord*(-s): see *concord*, n.), + *-ly*.] Concordantly.

What they deliberate wisely, let them accomplish concordly, not larring nor swarung one from the other.

Foote, Martyrs, Epistle of Gregorie.

concorporal^t (kon-kôr'pô-ral), a. [= *It. incorporale* (cf. *Sp. incorpóreo* = *Pg. incorporaleo*), < *LL. incorporalis*, < *L. com-*, with, together, + *corpus* (corpor-), body: see *corporal*.] Of the same body or company. Bailey.

concorporate (kon-kôr'pô-rât), v.; pret. and pp. *concorporated*, ppr. *concorporating*. [*L. concorporatus*, pp. of *concorporare* (> *It. concorporare*, unite in one body), < *com-*, together, + *corporare*, embody: see *corporate*.] I. *trans.* 1^t. To unite in one substance or body; bring into any close union; incorporate.

To be concorporated in the same studies and exercises, in the same affections, employments, and course of life.

Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 72.

We are all concorporated, as it were, and made copartners of the promise in Christ.

Abp. Ussher, Sermons (1621), p. 9.

Concorporating things inconsistent.

Boyle, Works, VI. 28.

2. To assimilate by digestion.

II. *trans.* To unite in one mass or body.

To bring the stock and graft to (if I may so speak) con-
corporate.

Boyle, Works, II. 283.

concorporate (kon-kôr'pô-rât), a. [*L. concorporatus*, pp.: see the verb.] United in the same body; incorporated. [Archaic.]

Both which, concorporate,

Do make the elementary matter of gold.

B. Jonson, Alchemist, II. 1.

But if we are all concorporate with one another in Christ, and not only with one another, but with Himself, in that He is in us through His own Flesh, how are we not all clearly one both with each other and with Christ?

Pusey, Eirenicon, p. 55.

concorporation^t (kon-kôr'pô-râ'shon), n. [*L. LL. incorporatio*(-n), < *L. concorporare*, con- + *corporare*: see *corporate*, v.] The union of things in one substance or body. Dr. H. More.

concostate (kon-kôs'tât), a. [*NL. concostatus*, < *L. com-*, together, + *costatus*, ribbed: see *costate*.] In bot., having converging ribs: applied to leaves in which the ribs curving from the base converge at the apex.

concourse (kong'kôrs), n. [*F. concours* = *Sp. Pg. concurso* = *It. concorso*, < *L. concursus*, a running together, a throng, < *currere*, pp. *concurus*, run together, < *com-*, together, + *currere*, run: see *concur*, *course*, *current*.] 1. A moving, running, or flowing together; a commingling; concurrence; confluence; coincidence.

The coalition of the good frame of the universe was not the product of chance or fortuitous concurrence of particles of matter.

Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind.

By the concurrence of story, place, and time, Diotrophes was the man St. John chiefly pointed at.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 153.

2. A meeting or coming together of people; an assembly; a throng; a crowd.

Concourse in arms, fierce faces threatening war.

Milton, P. L., xl. 641.

The noise and busy concourse of the mart.

Dryden, Æneid.

Amidst the concourse were to be seen the noble ladies of Milan in gay fantastic cars, shining in silk brocade, and with sumptuous caparisons for their horses. Prescott.

3. An assemblage of things; an agglomeration; a gathering; a cluster.

Under some concourse of shades,

Whose branching arms thick intertwined might shield
From dews and damps of night his shelter'd head.

Milton, P. R., iv. 404.

4^t. The place or point of meeting; a point of contact or junction of two or more bodies.

The drop will begin to move toward the concourse of the glasses.

Newton.

Hence—5. A place for the gathering or resort of carriages with their occupants, as at a good point of view or of accommodation in a park or other public place.—6^t. Concurrence; aid; cooperation.

Why should he despair of success, since effects naturally follow their causes, and the divine Providence is wont to afford its concurrence to such proceedings?

Barrow, Works, I. i.

7. In Scots law, concurrence by a person having legal qualification to grant it. Thus, to every libel in the Court of Justiciary the lord advocate's concurrence or concurrence is necessary.—Concourse of actions, in Scots law, the case where, for the same cause, a prosecution which proceeds ad vindictam publicam and a prosecution or action ad civilem effectum go on concurrently.

concreate (kon'krê-ât), v. t. [*ML. concreatus*, pp. adj., < *L. com-*, together, + *creatus*, pp. of *creare*, create: see *create*. Cf. *It. concreate*, *Pg. concrear*, *F. concréer*, create.] To create with or at the same time. [Obsolete or archaic.]

A rule concreated with man.

Feltham, Resolves, II. 3.

If God did concreate grace with Adam, that grace was nevertheless grace.

Jer. Taylor, Repentance, vi. § 4.

concreate (kon'krê-ât), a. [= *Pg. concreateo* = *It. concreateo*, < *LL. concreateus*, pp. adj.: see the verb.] Created at the same time. [Rare.]

All the faculties supposed concreate with human consciousness.

Tr. for Alien. and Neurol., VI. 503.

concredit^t (kon-kred'it), v. t. [*L. concreditus*, pp. of *concredere*, intrust, consign, commit, < *com-*, together, + *credere*, intrust: see *credit*, and cf. *accredit*.] To intrust; commit in trust; accredit.

There it was that he spake the parable of the king, who concredited divers talents to his servants, and having at his return exacted an account, rewarded them who had improved their bank.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 288.

When gentlemen of quality have been sent beyond the seas, resigned and concredited to the conduct of such as they call Governours. Evelyn, To Mr. Edward Thurland.

concremation (kon-kre-mā'shon), *n.* [*< LL. concrematio* (*n.*), *< L. concremare*, pp. *concremat*, burn up, *< com-*, together, + *cremare*, burn: see *cremate*.] The act of burning up; burning or cremation, as of dead bodies.

When some one died drowned, or in any other way which excluded *concremation* and required burial, they made a likeness of him and put it on the altar of idols, together with a large offering of wine and bread.

Quoted by H. Spencer.

concrement (kon'krē-mēt), *n.* [*< LL. concrementum*, *< L. concrecere*, grow together: see *concesce*, and cf. *increment*.] A growing together; concretion; a concreted mass. [Rare.]

The *concrement* of a pebble or flint.

Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind.

The stony *concrements* which are found, about the size of a pea, in the apices of the lungs of old people.

Dalley, Bacteria Investigation, p. 172.

concesce (kon-kres'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *concesced*, ppr. *concescing*. [*< L. concrecere*, grow together, *< com-*, together, + *crecere*, grow: see *crecent*, and cf. *accesce*, *accrease*, *increase*, etc. Cf. *concrete*.] To grow together.

The *concesced* lips of an elongated blastopore.

J. A. Ryder.

concescencia (kon-kres'ens), *n.* [= Sp. *concescencia*, *< L. concrecere*, *< concrecere*, grow together: see *concesce*.] 1. Growth or increase; increment.

Seeing it is neither a substance perfect, nor . . . inchoate, . . . how any other substance should thence take *concescencia* it hath not been taught.

Raleigh, Hist. World, I. i. 10.

2. A growing together, in general; a coming together in process of growth or development, to unite or form one part: in *anat.* and *zool.*, used of parts originally separate.

The *concescencia* of the folds of the mantle to form a definitely-closed shell-sac.

E. R. Lankester, Encyc. Brit., XVI. 671.

3. In *biol.*, the growing together or coalescence of two or several individual cells or other organisms; conjugation; a kind of copulation in which two or more organisms become one. See *conjugation*, 4.

The act of reproduction commences as a rule with the complete or partial fusion of two individuals. . . . This *concescencia* gives the stimulus to changes in the appropriate parts.

Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 88.

4. In *bot.*, the union of cell-walls, as those of mycelial hyphae, by means of a cementing substance formed in process of growth, so that they are inseparably grown together. Also called *cementation*.

concescible (kon-kres'i-bl), *a.* [*< F. concescible* = Sp. *concescible* = Pg. *concescível* = It. *concescibile*, *< NL.* as if **concescibilis*, *< L. concrecere*, grow together: see *concesce*, *concrete*.] 1. Capable of concreting or growing together.—2. Capable of becoming concrete, or of solidifying.

They formed a genuine, fixed, *concescible* oil.

Fourcroy (trans.).

concescive (kon-kres'iv), *a.* [*< concesce* + *-ive*.] Growing together; uniting. [Rare.]

concrete (kon'krēt or kon-krēt'), *a.* and *n.* [= D. *konkret* = G. *konkret* = Dan. *Sw. konkret* = F. Pr. *concret* = Sp. Pg. It. *concreto*, *< L. concretus*, grown together, hardened, condensed, solid (neut. *concretum*, firm or solid matter), pp. of *concrecere*, grow together, harden, condense, stiffen: see *concesce*, and cf. *discrete*.] 1. *a.* 1. Formed by coalescence of separate particles or constituents; forming a mass; united in a coagulated, condensed, or solid state.

The first *concrete* state or consistent surface of the chaos must be of the same figure as the last liquid state.

Bp. Burnet.

2. In *logic*, considered as invested with the accidents of matter; particular; individual: opposed to *abstract*.

There is also this difference between *concrete* and abstract names, that those were invented before propositions, but these after; for these could have no being till there were propositions from whose copula they proceed.

Hobbes, Works, I. iii. § 4.

Bunyan is almost the only writer who ever gave to the abstract the interest of the *concrete*.

Macaulay, Pilgrim's Progress.

A *concrete* notion is the notion of a body as it exists in nature invested with all its qualities.

Fleming, Vocab. of Philos., p. 106.

3. In *music*, melodically unbroken; without skips or distinct steps in passing from one pitch to another.—4. Consisting of concrete: as, a *concrete* pavement.—**Concrete abstraction.** See *abstraction*.—**Concrete noun**, the name of something having a concrete existence: opposed to an *abstract noun*, which is the name of an attribute.—**Concrete number.** See *abstract*, *a.* 1.

II. *n.* 1. A mass formed by concretion or coalescence of separate particles of matter in one body.

They pretend to be able by the fire to divide all *concret*es, minerals and others, into distinct substances.

Boyle, Works, I. 544.

2. In *gram.* and *logic*, a concrete noun; a particular, individual term; especially, a class-name or proper name.

Vitality and Sensibility, Life and Consciousness, are abstractions having real *concret*es. They are compendious expressions of functional processes conceived in their totality, and not at any single stage.

G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, I. ii. § 2.

3. A compact mass of sand, gravel, coarse pebbles, or stone chippings cemented together by hydraulic or other mortar, or by asphalt or refuse tar. It is employed extensively in building under water (for example, to form the bottom of a canal or the foundations of any structure raised in the sea, as piers, breakwaters, etc.), and for pavements. The walls of houses are sometimes formed of it, the ingredients being first firmly rammed into molds of the requisite shape, and allowed to set. The finer kind of concrete used for purposes requiring the greatest solidity is known as *beton* (which see).

4. Sugar which has been reduced to a solid mass by evaporation in a concretor.

concrete (kon'krēt'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *concreted*, ppr. *concret*ing. [= F. *concréter*, coagulate, = Sp. *concretar* = It. *concretare*, *concrete*, *< L. concretus*, pp. of *concrecere*, grow together: see *concesce* and *concrete*, *a.*] 1. *intrans.* To unite or coalesce into a mass or solid body; form concretions; coagulate; congeal; clot.

The particles of tinging substances and salts dissolved in water do not of their own accord *concrete* and fall to the bottom.

Newton, in Boyle's Works, I. 114.

The blood of some who died in the plague could not be made to *concrete*.

Arbuthnot.

II. *trans.* 1. To form into a mass, as separate particles, by cohesion or coalescence.

There are in our inferior world divers bodies that are *concreted* out of others. Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind.

2. To combine so as to form a concrete notion.

How . . . could there be such a science as optics were we necessitated to contemplate colour *concreted* with figure, two attributes which the eye can never view but associated?

Harris, Hermes, iii. 4.

concretely (kon'krēt-li or kon-krēt'li), *adv.* In a concrete form or manner; not abstractly.

The properties of bodies . . . taken *concretely* together with their subjects. Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 67.

Without studying Homer and Dante and Molière and the rest, one can get but a very meagre notion of human history as *concretely* revealed in the thoughts of past generations.

J. Fiske, Cosmic Philos., I. 137.

concreteness (kon'krēt-nes or kon-krēt'nes), *n.* The quality or state of being concrete, in any sense.

The individuality of a concept is thus not to be confounded with the sensible *concreteness* of an intuition either distinct or indistinct.

J. Ward, Encyc. Brit., XX. 77.

concrete-press (kon'krēt-pres), *n.* A machine for pressing concrete into the form of blocks for use in building or paving.

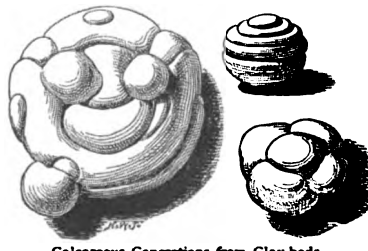
concretianism (kon-kre'shan-izm), *n.* [*< *concretian*, erroneous form of *concretion*, in lit. sense of 'a growing together,' + *-ism*.] The doctrine that the soul is generated at the same time as the body and develops along with it. [Rare.]

concretion (kon-kre'shon), *n.* [= F. *concrétion* = Pr. *concrecio* = Sp. *concrecion* = Pg. *concreção* = It. *concrezione*, *< L. concretio* (*n.*), *< concrecere*, pp. *concretus*, grow together: see *concesce*.] 1. The act of growing together or becoming united in one mass; concreescence; coalescence.

—2. A mass of solid matter formed by a growing together, or by congelation, condensation, coagulation, conglomeration, or induration; a clot; a lump; a nodule: as, "concretions of slime," Bacon.

These greedy flames shall have devoured whatever was combustible, and converted into a smoke and vapour all grosser concretions.

Glanville, Pre-existence of Souls, p. 178.



Calcareous Concretions from Clay-beds.

Specifically—3. In *geol.*, an aggregation of mineral matter, usually calcareous or silicious, in concentric layers, so arranged as to give rise to a form approaching the spherical, but often much flattened. This often takes place about some organic nucleus, the decomposition of which seems in such cases to be the cause of the structure. Concretions are common in sandstones, shales, and clays.

4. In *logic*: (a) The state of being concrete; concreteness. (b) The act of determination, or of rendering a concept more concrete or determinate by adding to the marks it contains.

The mind surmounts all power of *concretion*, and can place in the simplest manner every attribute by itself.

Harris, Hermes, iii. 1.

Gouty concretions, nodules of sodium urate formed in the tissues of gouty persons.—**Morbid concretions**, in the animal economy, hard substances which occasionally make their appearance in different parts of the body, as pineal concretions, salivary concretions, hepatic concretions, etc.

concretional (kon-kre'shon-al), *a.* [*< concretion* + *-al*.] Pertaining to concretion; formed by concretion; concretinary.

concretinary (kon-kre'shon-ā-ri), *a.* [= F. *concrétionnaire*; as *concretion* + *-ary*.] 1. Characterized by concretion; formed by concretion; concretional.

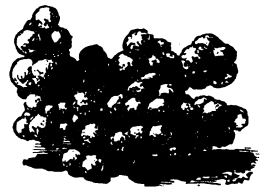
In some Phallusæ the alimentary canal is coated by a very peculiar tissue, consisting of innumerable spherical sacs containing a yellow concretinary matter.

Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 518.

The tubular layer rises up through the pigmentary layer of the crab's shell in little papillary elevations, which seem to be concretinary nodules.

W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 613.

Specifically—2. In *geol.*, consisting of mineral matter which has been collected (either from the surrounding rock or from without) around some center, so as to form a more or less regularly shaped mass. Carbonate of lime deposited from hot springs often displays the concretinary structure in a high degree. In a single concretion all the parts are subordinate to one center; in a concretinary rock the whole mass is made up of more or less distinctly formed concretions.



Concretinary Structure.

concretism (kon'krēt-izm or kon-kre'tizm), *n.* [*< concrete* + *-ism*.] The habit or practice of regarding as concrete or real what is abstract or ideal.

It is a surprising instance of this tendency to *concretism*, that, among people so civilized as the Buddhists, the most obviously moral beast-fables have become literal incidents of sacred history.

E. B. Tylor, Prim. Culture, I. 374.

concretive (kon-kre'stiv), *a.* [= F. *concrétif* = Pr. *concretiu*; as *concrete* + *-ive*.] Causing to concrete; having power to produce concretion; tending to form a solid mass from separate particles: as, "concretive juices," Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.

concretively (kon-kre'tiv-li), *adv.* 1. In a concretive manner.—2. Concretely; not abstractly.

It is urged that although baptism take away the guilt as *concretively* redounding to the person, yet the simple abstracted guilt as to the nature remains.

Jer. Taylor, Polem. Discourses, p. 907.

concretor (kon-kre'tor), *n.* [*< NL. *concretor*, *< L. concretus*, pp. of *concrecere*, harden, condense. See *concrete*.] In *sugar-manuf.*, a machine in which syrup is reduced to a solid mass by evaporation.

concreture (kon-kre'tūr), *n.* [*< L.* as if **concretura*, *< concrecere*, pp. *concretus*, grow together: see *concesce*, *concrete*.] A mass formed by coagulation.

Johnson.

concrewt (kon-kre'), *v. i.* [For **concrue* (cf. *accrue*, formerly also *accrew*), ult. *< L. concrecere*, grow together: see *concesce*.] To grow together.

And his faire lockes, that wont with ointment sweet To be embalm'd, and sweat out dainty dew, He let to grow and griesly to *concrew*.

Spenser, F. Q., IV. vii. 40.

concrimination (kon-krim-i-nā'shon), *n.* [*< con-*, together, + *crimination*. Cf. *L. concriminatus*, pp. of *concriminari*, complain, *< com-* (intensive) + *criminari*, complain of, accuse: see *criminate*.] A joint accusation.

concubaria (kon-kū-bā-ri-ā), *n.* [*< NL. < L. concubere*, lie together: see *concubine*.] A fold, pen, or place where cattle lie.

Cowell.

concubinary (kon-kū'bi-nā-si), *n.* [*< concubine* + *-ary*.] The practice of concubinage.

Their country was very infamous for *concubinary*, adultery, and incest.

Strype, Edw. VI., an. 1550.

concubinage (kōn-kū'bi-nāj), *n.* [*< F. concubine, < concubine, concubine, + -age.*] 1. The act or practice of cohabiting without a legal marriage. In law it is a valid ground of objection against the granting of dower to a woman who has been a concubine, but is suling for dower as wife.

The bad tendency of Mr. Pope's "Eloisa to Abeldar" is remarked by Sir John Hawkins . . . as depreciating matrimony and justifying concubinage. *Bp. Horne, Essays.*

2. The state of being a concubine.—3. In *Rom. law* [*concubinatus*], a permanent cohabitation, recognized by the law, between persons to whose marriage there were no legal obstacles. It was distinguished from marriage proper (*matrimonium*) by the absence of "marital affection"—that is, the intention of founding a family. As no forms were prescribed in the later times either for legal marriage or concubinage, the question whether the parties intended to enter into the former or into the latter relation was often one of fact to be determined from the surrounding circumstances, and especially with reference to a greater or less difference of rank between them.

4. A natural marriage, as contradistinguished from a civil marriage. *Bouvier.*

concubinal (kōn-kū'bi-nāl), *a.* [*< LL. concubinalis, < L. concubina, concubine: see concubine.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of concubinage.

concubinarian (kōn-kū'bi-nā'ri-an), *a.* [*< ML. concubinarium (see concubinary) + -an.*] Connected with concubinage; living in concubinage.

The married and concubinarian, as well as looser clergy. *Milman, Latin Christianity, xiv. 1.*

concubinary (kōn-kū'bi-nā-ri), *a. and n.* [= *F. concubinaire, n., = Sp. Pg. It. concubinario, n., < ML. concubinarium, < L. concubina, concubine: see concubine.*] 1. *a.* Relating to concubinage; living in concubinage. *Bp. Hall.*

These concubinary priests. *Foze, Martyrs, p. 1074.*

II. n. One who indulges in concubinage. [*Rare.*]

The Holy Ghost will not descend upon the simoniacal, unchaste concubinaries, schismatics, and scandalous priests. *Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 647.*

concubinate (kōn-kū'bi-nāt), *n.* [*< L. concubinus, n., < concubina, concubine: see concubine.*] Concubinage.

Such marriages were esteemed illegitimate and no better than a mere concubinate. *Jer. Taylor, Rule of Conscience, iii. 5.*

concubine (kōn-kū'bin), *n.* [*< ME. concubine, < OF. concubin, m., concubine, f., F. concubin, m., concubine, f., = Sp. Pg. concubina, f., = It. concubino, m., concubina, f., < L. concubinus, m., concubina, f., a concubine, < concubere (concub-), lie together, lie with, < com-, together, + -cumbere (only in comp.), nasalized form of cubare, lie down, recline, bend: see cubit.*] 1. A paramour, male or female.

The lady Anne did falsely and traitorously procure divers of the king's daily and familiar servants to be her adulterers and concubines. *Indictment of Anne Boleyn.*

2. A wife of inferior condition; one whose relation is in some respects that of a lawful wife, but who has not been united to the husband by the usual ceremonies: as, Hagar and Keturah, the concubines of Abraham. Such concubines were allowed by the Greek and Roman laws, and for many centuries they were more or less tolerated by the church, for both priests and laymen. The concubine of a priest was sometimes called a priestess. *See concubinage, 3.*

And he (Solomon) had seven hundred wives, princesses, and three hundred concubines. *1 Ki. xi. 3.*

3. A woman who cohabits with a man without being married to him; a kept mistress.

I know I am too mean to be your queen,
And yet too good to be your concubine. *Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iii. 2.*

Indeed, a husband would be justly derided who should bear from a wife of exalted rank and spotless virtue half the insolence which the King of England bore from concubines who owed everything to his bounty. *Macaulay, Hist. Eng., ii.*

concula (kōn-kū'lā), *n.*; pl. *conculæ* (-læ). An ancient Roman measure of capacity, probably about two thirds of a teaspoonful.

conculcate (kōn-kul'kāt), *v. t.* [*< L. conculcatus, pp. of conculcare, tread under foot, < com-, together, + calcare, tread, < calx (calc-), heel: see calx.*] *Cf. inculcate.*] To tread upon; trample down.

Conculcating and trampling under foot whatsoever is named of God. *Bp. Mountagu, Appeal to Cæsar, p. 153.*

conculcation (kōn-kul-kā'shon), *n.* [= *Sp. conculcacion (obs.) = It. conculcacione, < L. conculcatio(n-), < conculcare, tread under foot: see conculcate.*] A trampling under foot; hence, the state of being oppressed.

The conculcation of the outer court of the temple by the Gentiles. *Dr. H. More, Mystery of Iniquity, II. xii. § 1.*

The state of the Jews was in that depression, in that conculcation, in that consternation, in that extermination in the captivity of Babylon, as that God presents it to the prophet in that vision, in the field of dry bones.

concumbency (kōn-kum'ben-si), *n.* [*< L. concumben(t)-s, ppr. of concumbere, lie together: see concubine.*] The act of lying together.

When Jacob married Rachel and lay with Leah, that concumbency made no marriage between them. *Jer. Taylor, Ductor Dubitantium, II. 509.*

concupiscence (kōn-kū'pi-sens), *n.* [*< ME. concupiscence, < F. concupiscence = Sp. Pg. concupiscencia = It. concupiscenza, concupiscenza, < LL. concupiscentia, an eager desire, < L. concupiscen(t)-s, ppr., desiring eagerly: see concupiscent.*] 1. Improper or illicit desire; sensual appetite; especially, lustful desire or feeling; sensuality; lust.

We know even secret concupiscence to be sin. *Hooker.*
Sin, taking occasion by the commandment, wrought in me all manner of concupiscence. *Rom. vii. 5.*

Which lust or evil concupiscence he at last defines to be an insatiable intemperance of the appetite, never filled with a desire, never ceasing in the prosecution of evil. *Hammond, Works, IV. 689.*

2. Strong desire in general; appetite.

concupiscent (kōn-kū'pi-sent), *a.* [= *F. concupiscent = Sp. Pg. It. concupiscente, < L. concupiscen(t)-s, ppr. of concupiscere, desire eagerly, inceptive of (LL.) concupere, desire eagerly, < com-, together, + cupere, desire: see Cupid.*] Characterized by illicit desire or appetite; sensual; libidinous; lustful.

The concupiscent clown is overdone. *Lamb, To Coleridge.*

concupiscential (kōn-kū'pi-sen'shal), *a.* [*< LL. concupiscentialis, < concupiscentia, concupiscence: see concupiscence.*] Relating to concupiscence. *Johnson.*

concupiscentious (kōn-kū'pi-sen'shus), *a.* [*< concupiscence (LL. concupiscentia) + -ous.*] Concupiscent.

In the mean time the concupiscentious malefactors make 'em ready, and take London napping. *Dekker and Webster, Westward Ho, v. 3.*

concupiscible (kōn-kū'pi-si-bl), *a.* [= *F. concupiscible = Sp. concupiscible = Pg. concupiscivel = It. concupiscibile, concupiscibile, having sensual desire, < LL. concupiscibilis, worthy to be longed for, < L. concupiscere, long for: see concupiscent.*] 1. Characterized by concupiscence; concupiscent.

The appetitive and concupiscible soul. *Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 694.*

His concupiscible intemperate lust. *Shak., M. for M., v. 1.*

2. Characterized by desire or longing; appetitive.

Both the appetites, the frascible and the concupiscible, fear of evil and desire of benefit, were the sufficient endearments of contracts, of societies, and republics. *Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I., Pref.*

concupiscibleness (kōn-kū'pi-si-bl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being concupiscible; concupiscence. [*Rare.*]

concupy (kōn-kū'pi), *n.* A contraction of concupiscence.

He'll tickle it for his concupy. *Shak., T. and C., v. 2.*

concur (kōn-kér'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *concurred*, ppr. *concurring*. [= *F. concourir = Pr. concourir = Sp. concurrir = Pg. concurrer = It. concorrere, concur, compete (cf. D. konkurreren = G. concurreren = Dan. konkurrere, compete), < L. concurrere, run together, join, meet, < com-, together, + currere, run: see current, and cf. incur, occur, recur. Cf. concourse.*] 1. To run together; meet in a point in space.

Is it not now utterly incredible that our two vessels, placed there antipodes to each other, should ever happen to concur? *Bentley, Sermons, vii.*

And then they fierce encountering both concur'd,
With grisly looks and faces like their fates. *J. Hughes, Arthur, sig. E, 3 b.*

2. To come together or be accordant, as in character, action, or opinion; agree; coincide: followed by *with* before the person or thing and *in* before the object of concurrence.

O, ho! do you come near me now? no worse man than Sir Toby to look to me? This concurs directly with the letter: she sends him on purpose, that I may appear stubborn to him. *Shak., T. N., iii. 4.*

There was never anything so like another as in all points to concur. *Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, II. 2.*

I heartily concur in the wish. *Goldsmith, Good-natured Man, I.*

3. To unite; combine; be associated: as, many causes concur in bringing about his fall.

In whom all these qualities do concur. *Whitgift, Defence, p. 253.*

Testimony is the argument; and if fair probabilities of reason concur with it, this argument hath all the strength it can have. *Tillotson.*

When outward causes concur, the idle are soonest seized by this infection. *Jeremy Collier, The Spleen.*

4. *Eccles.*, to fall on two consecutive days, as two feasts. *See concurrence, 4.—5t.* To assent: with *to*.

As my will
Concurr'd not to my being, it were but right
And equal to reduce me to my dust. *Milton, P. L., x. 747.*

concurbit, *n.* A variant of *cucurbit*. *Chaucer.*
concurrence (kōn-kur'ens), *n.* [= *F. concurrence = Sp. concurrencia = Pg. concurrencia = It. concorrenza, concurrence, competition (cf. D. konkurrentie = G. concurrerenz = Dan. konkurrence, competition), < ML. concurrentia, < L. concurren(t)-s, ppr. of concurrere, concur: see concur, concurrent.*] 1. The act of running or coming together; meeting; conjunction; combination of causes, circumstances, events, etc.; coincidence; union.

And now it is easy to be observed, what a wonderful Concurrence of Fortunes, in behalf of the Duke of Lancaster, and against King Richard, happened together. *Baker, Chronicles, p. 152.*

When God raises up a Nation to be a Scourge to other Nations, he inspires them with a new spirit and courage, . . . and by a concurrence of some happy circumstances gives them strange success beyond all their hopes and expectations. *Stillington, Sermons, II. iv.*

We have no other measure but of our own ideas, with the concurrence of other probable reasons, to persuade us. *Locke.*

2. Joint approval or action; accordance in opinion or operation; acquiescence; contributory aid or influence.

Tarquin the Proud was expelled by the universal concurrence of nobles and people. *Swift, Contests of Nobles and Commons.*

We are to trust firmly in the Deity, but so as not to forget that he commonly works by second causes, and admits of our endeavours with his concurrence. *Dryden, Ded. of the Duke of Guise.*

In the election of her [Poland's] kings, the concurrence or acquiescence of every individual of the nobles and gentry present, in an assembly numbering usually from one hundred and fifty to two hundred thousand, was required to make a choice. *Calhoun, Works, I. 71.*

3. A meeting or equivalency, as of claims or power: a term implying a point of equality between different persons or bodies: as, a concurrence of jurisdiction in two different courts.—

4. *Eccles.*, immediate succession of two feasts or holy days, so that the second vespers of the first and the first vespers of the second coincide in time, and cannot both be observed. The difficulty is avoided either by translating, that is, transferring the less important feast to the first unoccupied day, or by saying the vespers of the greater feast with or without a commemoration of the lesser. *See concurrence.*—**Concurrence of actions**, in *Rom. law*, the vesting of several causes of action in one person. It is either *objective*, when one plaintiff has several actions against the same defendant, or *subjective*, when an action may be brought by several plaintiffs against one defendant, or by one plaintiff against several defendants, or by several plaintiffs against several defendants. = *Syn. 2. Consent, Acquiescence, etc. See assent.*

concurrence (kōn-kur'en-si), *n.* A less common variant of *concurrence*.

concurrent (kōn-kur'ent), *a. and n.* [= *F. concurrent, n., = Sp. concurrente = Pg. It. concorrente, < L. concurren(t)-s, ppr. of concurrere, run together, concur: see concur.*] 1. *a.* Meeting in a point; passing through a common point.—2. Concurring, or acting in conjunction; agreeing in the same act; contributing to the same event or effect; operating with; coincident.

I join with these laws the personal presence of the king's son, as a concurrent cause of this reformation. *Sir J. Davies, State of Ireland.*

The concurrent testimony of all antiquity, and of modern times, sufficiently confutes him. *Goldsmith, Criticisms.*

The sense of the unknown concerning the origin of things is necessarily a concurrent cause of the fear which they inspire. *Keary, Prim. Belief, p. 23.*

3. Conjoined; joint; concomitant; coördinate; combined.

By the concurrent consent of both houses of parliament, the libellous petitions against him . . . were cancelled. *Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 75.*

What sort of concurrent powers were these, which could not exist together? *D. Webster, Supreme Court, Feb., 1824.*
Concurrent consideration, covenant. *See the noun.*—**Concurrent jurisdiction**, in *law*, coördinate jurisdiction; jurisdiction possessed equally by two courts, and, if exercised by one, not usually assumed by the other.—**Concurrent resolution**, in the parliamentary law of Congress, a resolution adopted by both House and Senate, which, unlike a joint resolution, does not require the signature of the President.—**Concurrent stress and strain**, in *mech.*, a homogeneous stress, such that the normal component of the mutual force between the parts of the body on the two sides of any plane whatever through it is proportional to the augmentation of distance between

the same plane and another parallel to it and initially at unit of distance, due to the strain experienced by the same body. *Sir Wm. Thomson* (1856).

II. n. 1. One who concurs; one agreeing with or like another in opinion, action, occupation, etc.

So noble and so disinterested doth divine love make ours, that there is nothing besides the object of that love that we love more than our *concurrents* in it, perchance out of a gratitude to their assisting us to pay a debt (of love and praise) for which, alas! we find our single selves but too insolvent. *Boyle, Works*, I. 277.

All the early printers, like the rivals of Finiguerra at home, and his unknown *concurrents* in Germany, were proceeding with the same art [engraving].

I. D'Israeli, Amen. of Lit., I. 239.

2. In *Eng. law*, specifically, one who accompanies a sheriff's officer as witness or assistant.—**3.** That which concurs; a joint or contributory thing.

To all affairs of importance there are three necessary *concurrents*, . . . time, industry, and faculties.

Decay of Christian Piety.

4†. One having an equal claim or joint right. Tibni, the new competitor of Omri, . . . died leaving no other successor than his *concurrent*.

Raleigh, Hist. World, II. xix. § 5.

5†. A rival claimant or opponent; a competitor. St. Michael's Mount looketh so aloft, as it brooketh no *concurrent*.

R. Carew, Survey of Cornwall.

6. The day, or in the case of leap-year the two days, required to be added to fifty-two weeks to make the civil year correspond with the solar: so called because they *concur* with the solar cycle, whose course they follow.

concurrently (kon-kur'ent-li), *adv.* In a concurrent manner; so as to be concurrent; in union, combination, or unity; unitedly.

The Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, . . . *concurrently* making one entire Divinity.

Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 619.

He attributed the ill-feeling, which no doubt existed, *concurrently* with a certain amount of lax discipline in the sepoy army, to several causes.

W. H. Russell, Diary in India, II. 122.

concurrentness (kon-kur'ent-nes), *n.* The state of being concurrent; concurrence. *Scott. concursion*† (kon-kér'shon), *n.* [*L. concursio(n)*], a running together, concurrence, concourse, < *concurrere*, run together: see *concur*, *concourse*.]

Their [atoms'] omnifarious *concursions* and combinations and coalitions. *Bentley, Sermons*, vi.

concurso (kon-kér'sō), *n.* [= *Sp. Pg. curso*, < *L. concursus*, a running together, *LL.* an equal claim: see *concourse*.] In *civil law*, the litigation, or opportunity of litigation, between various creditors, each claiming, it may be adversely to one another, to share in a fund or an estate, the object being to assemble in one accounting all the claimants on the fund. It is usual in cases of insolvency and injunction against a debtor's further transactions.

concuss (kon-kus'), *v. t.* [= *It. concussare*, < *L. concussus*, pp. of *concute*, shake together, shake violently, agitate, terrify, esp. terrify by threats in order to extort money, < *com-*, together, + *quater*, shake: see *quash*¹, *cash*¹, *cash*², and cf. *discuss*, *percuss*.] **1.** To shake or agitate. [Rare.]

Concussed with uncertainty.

Daniel, To Sir Thos. Egerton.

2. To force by threats to do something, especially to surrender or dispose of something of value; intimidate into a course of action; coerce: as, he was *concussed* into signing the document. [Rare.]

concussant (kon-kus'ant), *a.* [*< concuss + -ant*; = *It. concussante*.] Of or resembling concussion or its effects; produced by concussion. [Rare.]

A loud *concussant* jar. *C. De Kay, Vision of Nimrod*, iv.

concussation† (kon-ku-sā'shon), *n.* [Irreg. for *concussion*.] A violent shock or agitation.

Vehement *concussions*. *Bp. Hall, Remains*, p. 58.

concussion (kon-kush'on), *n.* [= *F. concussion* = *Sp. concusio* = *Pg. concussão* = *It. concussione*, < *L. concussio(n)*], a violent shock, extortion of money by threats, < *concute*, pp. of *concute*, shake, shock: see *concuss*.] **1.** The act of shaking or agitating, particularly by the stroke or impact of another body.

It is believed that great ringing of bells in populous cities hath dissipated pestilential air, which may be from the *concussion* of the air. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

2. The state of being shaken; the shock occasioned by two bodies coming suddenly and violently into collision; shock; agitation.

A *concussion* of the whole globe.

Woodward, Essay towards a Nat. Hist. of the Earth.

3. In *surg.*, injury sustained by the brain or other viscera, as from a fall, a blow, etc.

This element of *concussion* (i. e., the results of shake independent of lesion) enters into almost every case of injury to the head. *Quain, Med. Dict.*, p. 141.

4. In *civil law*, the act of extorting money or something of value by violence or threats of violence; extortion.

Then *concussion*, rapine, pilleries,

Their catalogue of accusation fill.

Daniel, Civil Wars, iv. 75.

Curvature of concussion. See *curvature*. = *Syn. 1* and *2. Collusion*, etc. See *shock*.

concussionary (kon-kush'on-ā-ri), *n.* [= *F. concussionnaire* = *Sp. concusionario* = *Pg. It. concusionario*; as *concussion* + *-ary*¹.] One guilty of the offense of concussion; an extortioner.

Publicke *concussionary* or extortioner.

Time's Storehouse, p. 931.

concussion-fuse (kon-kush'on-fūz), *n.* A fuse which is ignited and explodes a shell by the concussion of the shell in striking.

concussive (kon-kus'iv), *a.* [= *It. concussivo*, < *L.* as if **concussivus*, < *concussus*, pp. of *concute*, shake: see *concuss*.] Having the power or quality of shaking by sudden or violent stroke or impulse; agitating; shocking. *Johnson*.

concutient (kon-kū'shi-ent), *a.* [*< L. concutien(t)s*, pp. of *concute*, strike together: see *concuss*.] Coming suddenly into collision; meeting with violence; colliding.

Meet in combat like two *concutient* cannon-balls.

Thackeray, Virginians, xl.

concylic (kon-sik'lik), *a.* [*< con- + cyclic*.] In *geom.*, lying on the circumference of one circle; also, giving circular sections when cut by the same systems of parallel planes: applied to two quadric surfaces which have this relation.

condi, *v. t.* See *con*³.

condescend† (kon-dē-sens), *n.* [Written erroneously *condescence*, and appar. regarded as a contr. of *condescendence*; < *OF. condescence*, *condescence*, *condescence*, < *ML. condescencia*, decency, propriety, excellence, nobility, < *condecen(t)s* < *It. Sp. Pg. condecete* = *OF. condecen(t)*, decent, excellent, pp. of the impers. verb, *L. condecet*, it becomes, it is becoming, meet, seemly, < *com- + decet*, it becomes: see *decent*.] Nobility; excellence. [In the extract taken apparently as a contraction of *condescendence*.]

See the *condescence* of this great king.

T. Fuller, Moderation of Church of Eng., p. 440.

con delicatezza (It. pron. kon dā-lē-kā-tet'sā). [It., with softness: *con*, < *L. cum*, with; *delicatezza*, softness: see *com- and delicatezza*.] In *music*, with delicacy.

con delirio (It. pron. kon dā-lē-rē-ō). [It., with frenzy: *con*, < *L. cum*, with; *delirio*, < *L. delirium*, frenzy: see *com- and delirium*.] In *music*, with frenzy; deliriously.

condemn (kon-dem'), *v. t.* [= *F. condamner* = *Pr. condampnar* = *Sp. condenar* = *Pg. condemnar* = *It. condannare*, *condennare* = *D. kondemneren* = *Dan. kondemneren*, < *L. condemnare*, sentence, condemn, blame, < *com-* (intensive) + *dannare*, harm, condemn, damn: see *dann*.] **1.** To pronounce judgment against; express or feel strong disapprobation of; hold to be positively wrong, reprehensible, intolerable, etc.: used either of persons or things, with *as*, *for*, or on *account* of before an expressed ground of condemnation: as, to *condemn* a person for bad conduct, or *as* (sometimes colloquially *for*) a blackguard; to *condemn* an action *for* or on *account* of its injurious tendency.

Condemn the fault, and not the actor of it?

Shak., M. for M., ii. 2.

As for their new way of mingling mirth with serious plot, I do not, with Lisdaius, *condemn* the thing, though I cannot approve their manner of doing it.

Dryden, Ess. on Dram. Poesy.

The Commons would not expressly approve the war; but neither did they as yet expressly *condemn* it.

Macaulay, Sir William Temple.

2. To serve for the condemnation of; afford occasion for condemning: as, his very looks *condemn* him.

If I justify myself, mine own mouth shall *condemn* me. *Job* ix. 20.

3†. To convict: with *of*.

With such incomparable honour, and constant resolution, so farre beyond beleefe, they have attempted and indured in their discouries and plantations, as may well *condemne* vs of too much imbecillitie, sloth, and negligence.

Capt. John Smith, True Travels, II. 203.

4. To pronounce to be guilty, as opposed to *acquit* or *absolve*; more specifically, to sentence to punishment; utter sentence against judicially; doom: the penalty, when expressed, being

in the infinitive, or a noun or noun-phrase preceded by *to*: as, to *condemn* a person to pay a fine, or to imprisonment.

The Son of man shall be betrayed unto the chief priests, and unto the scribes, and they shall *condemn* him to death. *Mat.* xx. 19.

He that believeth on him is not *condemned*. *John* iii. 18.

At such Houre schal he dispoyle the World, and lede his chosene to Blisse; and the othere schalle he *condempne* to perpetuelle Paynes. *Mandeville, Travels*, p. 114.

The last Week Judge Rives *condemnd* four In your Country at Maldstone Assizes. *Howell, Letters*, ii. 63.

He seemed like some dead king, *condemned* in hell For his one sin among such men to dwell.

William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 350.

(Formerly the expression to *condemn* in a fine was used.

And the king of Egypt . . . *condemned* the land in an hundred talents of silver. *2 Chron.* xxxvi. 3.]

5. To demonstrate the guilt of, by comparison and contrast.

The righteous that is dead shall *condemn* the ungodly which are living. *Wisdom* iv. 16.

6. To judge or pronounce to be unfit for use or service: as, the ship was *condemned* as unseaworthy; the provisions were *condemned* by the commissary.—**7.** To judge or pronounce to be forfeited; specifically, to declare (a vessel) a lawful prize: as, the ship and her cargo were *condemned*.—**8.** To pronounce, by judicial authority, subject to use for a public purpose. See *condemnation*, 1 (e). = *Syn. 1*. To censure, blame, reprove, reproach, reprobate.

condemnable (kon-dem'nā-bl), *a.* [= *F. condamnabile* = *Sp. condenable* = *Pg. condemnavel* = *It. condannabile*, < *LL. condemnabilis*, < *L. condemnare*, condemn: see *condemn*.] Worthy of being condemned; blamable; culpable.

Condemnable superstition.

Sir T. Browne.

And there is no reason why it should be allowable to eat broth for instance in a consumption, and be *condemnable* to feed upon it to maintain health.

Boyle, Works, § 6, Ref. 3.

condemnation (kon-dem'nā'shon), *n.* [= *F. condamnation* = *Pr. condemnacion*, *condempnacion* = *Sp. condenacion* = *Pg. condenação* = *It. condannazione*, *condannazione*, *condannazione*, < *LL. condemnatio(n)*, < *L. condemnare*, pp. of *condemnare*, condemn: see *condemn*.] **1.** The act of condemning. (a) The act of judging or pronouncing to be objectionable, culpable, or criminal. (b) The judicial act of declaring to be guilty and of dooming to punishment.

There is therefore now no *condemnation* to them.

Rom. viii. 1.

A legal and judicial *condemnation*.

Paley, Moral Philos., iii. 3.

(c) The act of judicially or officially declaring something to be unfit for use or service: as, the *condemnation* of a ship that is unseaworthy, or a building that is unsafe. (d) The act of a court of competent jurisdiction in adjudging a prize or captured vessel to have been lawfully captured. *Rapajé and Laurence*. (e) The act of determining and declaring, after due process of law, that some specific property is required for public use, and must be surrendered by the owner on payment of damages to be determined by commissioners or a jury: as, the *condemnation* of private lands for a highway, a railroad, a public park, etc.

2. Strong censure; disapprobation; reproof.

O perilous mouths,

That bear in them one and the self-same tongue,

Either of *condemnation* or approval!

Shak., M. for M., ii. 4.

How can they admit of teaching who have the *condemnation* of God already upon them for refusing divine instruction?

Milton, Apology for Smectymnua.

3†. Adverse judgment; the amount of a judgment against one. *Blackstone*.—**4.** The state of being condemned.

His pathetic appeal to posterity in the hopeless hour of *condemnation*.

Irving.

5. The cause or reason of a sentence of guilt or punishment.

This is the *condemnation*, that light is come into the world, and men loved darkness rather than light, because their deeds were evil. *John* iii. 19.

condemnatory (kon-dem'nā-tō-ri), *a.* [= *F. condemnatoire* = *Pr. condempnatori* = *Sp. condenatorio* = *Pg. condemnatorio* = *It. condannatorio*, < *L.* as if **condemnatorius*, < *condemnare*, condemn: see *condemn*.] Condemning; conveying condemnation or censure: as, a *condemnatory* sentence or decree.

A severe *condemnatory* prayer.

Clarke, Works, II. clxxiii.

condemned (kon-demd'), *p. a.* [Pp. of *condemn*, *v.*] **1.** Under condemnation or sentence; doomed: applied to persons: as, a *condemned* murderer.

The Tyrant Nero, though not yet deserving that name, sett his hand so unwillingly to the execution of a *condemned* Person, as to wish hee had not known letters.

Milton, Elknonklastes, ix.

2. Adjudged to be unfit, unwholesome, dangerous, forfeited, etc.: applied to things: as, a *condemned building*; *condemned provisions*.—3. Damned: a term of mitigated profanity. [Colloq.]—*Condemned cell* or *ward*, in prisons, the cell in which a prisoner sentenced to death is confined until the time of execution.

Richard Savage . . . had lain with fifty pounds of iron on his legs in the *condemned ward* of Newgate.

Macaulay, Samuel Johnson.

condemnedly (kən-dem'ned-li), *adv.* In a manner deserving condemnation; blamably. [Rare.]

He that hath wisdom to be truly religious, cannot be *condemnedly* a fool. *Feltham, Resolves*, i. 49.

condemner (kən-dem'nēr), *n.* One who condemns.

A foolish thing it is indeed to be one's own accuser and *condemner*, yet such a fool is every swearer.

Bp. Beveridge, Works, II. xcvi.

condensability (kən-den-sa-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*< condensable* (see *-bility*); = *F. condensabilité*, etc.] The quality of being condensable.

condensable (kən-den'sa-bl), *a.* [= *F. Sp. condensable* = *Pg. condensavel* = *It. condensabile*, *< L.* as if **condensabilis*, *< condensare*, condense: see *condense*, *v.*, and *-able*.] Capable of being condensed; capable of being compressed into a smaller compass, or into a more close, compact state: as, vapor is *condensable*.

Not being in the utmost extremity of density, but *condensable* yet further. *Sir K. Digby, Nature of Bodies*, ix.

condensate (kən-den'sāt), *v.* [*< L. condensatus*, pp. of *condensare*, condense: see *condense*, *v.*] *1. trans.* To condense; make dense or more dense.

If there were more [critical learning], it would *condensate* and compact itself into less room.

Hammond, Works, IV. 611.

II. intrans. To become more dense, close, or compact.

condensate (kən-den'sāt), *a.* [*< L. condensatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Made dense; condensed; made more close or compact.

Water . . . thickened or *condensate*. *Peacham*.

condensation (kən-den-sā'shən), *n.* [= *F. condensation* (*> D. condensatie* = *G. condensation* = *Dan. kondensation*) = *Sp. condensacion* = *Pg. condensação* = *It. condensazione*, *< LL. condensatio* (*n.*), *< L. condensare*, pp. *condensatus*, condense: see *condense*, *v.*] *1.* The act of making, or the state of being made, dense or compact; reduction of volume or compass, as by pressure, concentration, or elimination of foreign material; closer union of parts; compression; consolidation: used in both literal and figurative senses.

He [Goldsmith] was a great and perhaps an unequalled master of the arts of selection and *condensation*.

Macaulay, Oliver Goldsmith.

2. In chem. and phys., the act of reducing a gas or vapor to a liquid or solid form.

The same vapours, being by further *condensation* formed into rain, fall down in drops.

Derham, Physico-Theology, III, note 1.

Surface condensation, a mode of condensing steam by bringing it in contact with cold metallic surfaces instead of by injecting cold water. = *Syn. Compression, Condensation*. See *compression*.

condensative (kən-den'sa-tiv), *a.* [*< F. condensatif* = *Pr. condensatiu* = *Sp. Pg. condensativo*, *< L.* as if **condensativus*, *< condensare*, condense: see *condense*, *v.*] Having power or tendency to condense. *Todd*.

condense (kən-dens'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *condensed*, ppr. *condensing*. [= *D. condenseren* = *G. condensieren* = *Dan. kondensere*, *< F. condenser* = *Sp. Pg. condensar* = *It. condensare*, *< L. condensare*, make thick or dense (cf. *condensus*, very close), *< com-*, together, + *densare*, make thick, *< densus*, dense, thick, close: see *dense*.] *1. trans.* *1.* To make more dense or compact; reduce the volume or compass of; bring into closer union of parts; consolidate; compress: used both literally and figuratively.

Spirits, . . . in what shape they choose, Dilated or *condensed*, bright or obscure, Can execute their airy purposes, And works of love or enmity fulfil.

Milton, P. L., l. 429.

The secret course pursued at Brussels and at Madrid may be *condensed* into the usual formula—disimulation, procrastination, and again disimulation. *Motley*.

Condense some daily experience into a glowing symbol, and an audience is electrified. *Emerson, Eloquence*.

2. In chem. and phys., to reduce to another and denser form, as a gas or vapor to the condition of a liquid or of a solid, as by pressure or abstraction of heat.

He must needs, as the sun, raise many envious exhalations, which, *condensed* by a popular odium, were capable to cloud the brightest merit. *Eikon Basilike*.

A heated ocean would send up abundant vapours, producing a perpetual mist or fog to be constantly *condensed*, by the cold of space without, into continual rains.

Dawson, Nature and the Bible, p. 52.

= *Syn. 1.* To concentrate, contract, crowd together, in-
spissate; to abridge, shorten, reduce, epitomize, abbreviate; to solidify.

II. intrans. To become denser or more compact, as the particles of a body; become liquid or solid, as a gas or vapor.

Vapours when they begin to *condense* and coalesce.

Newton, Opticks.

Nitrous acid is gaseous at ordinary temperatures, but *condenses* into a very volatile liquid at the zero of Fahrenheit.

H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 2.

condenset (kən-dens'), *a.* [*< L. condensus*, very close, dense, *< com-* (intensive) + *densus*, close, dense: see *dense* and *condense*, *v.*] Close in texture or composition; compact; dense.

Solid and *condenset*. *Raleigh, Hist. World*, I. i. § 8.

The huge *condense* bodies of planets. *Bentley, Sermons*.

condensed (kən-dens'), *p. a.* [Pp. of *condense*, *v.*] Made dense or close in texture, composition, or expression; compressed; compact: as, a *condensed* style.

Rapid reading of such *condensed* thought is unproductive. *Selden, Table-Talk*, Int., p. 9.

Condensed beer milk, etc. See the nouns.—**Condensed manifold**, in *math.*, such a manifold of points that between any two assignable points within a certain interval there will always be points of the manifold.—**Condensed type**, the name given by type-founders to thin, tall, and slender forms of letter. A *condensed type* is thinner than a compressed type.

EXAMPLE OF CONDENSED TYPE.

Condensed Clarendon.

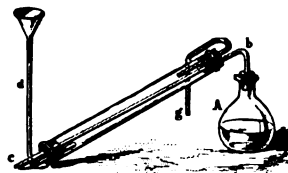
= *Syn. Succinct, Laconic*, etc. See *concise*.

condensedness (kən-den'sed-nēs), *n.* The quality or state of being condensed. *Bailey*.

condenser (kən-den'sēr), *n.* One who or that which condenses.

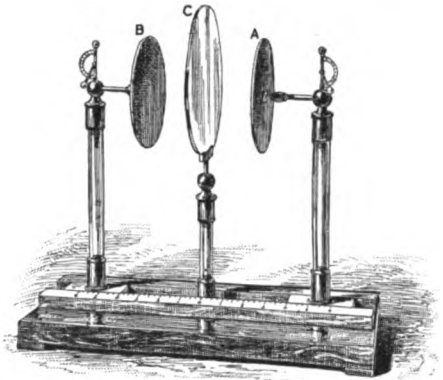
Mr. C — is a gossip writer, but he is at the same time a clever *condenser*. *The American*, VIII. 298.

Specifically—(a) Any device for reducing gases or vapors to liquid or solid form. The reduction is usually effected by lowering the temperature of the vapor by contact with chilled surfaces. A form of condenser common in the laboratory is shown in the figure. From the flask, *A*, the vapor to be condensed escapes through the tube *b*, which passes through a larger condenser-tube. A stream of ice-water enters the condenser through *d*, and passes off through *g*, keeping the surface of the inner tube, *b*, *c*, chilled, and the vapor entering the tube from *A* is condensed and drops from *c* as a liquid. Condensers used to concentrate vapors or gases, as steam, alcoholic vapors, fumes, volatile liquids, etc., commonly depend upon the reducing effects of a lower temperature. In them the vapor, gas, smoke, or fumes are brought into immediate contact with chilled surfaces. This is accomplished in a great variety of ways, as in the surface condenser of the steam-engine, the worm of a still, or the long convoluted tubes in which poisonous fumes or smoke are cooled before being allowed to escape to the chimney. The cooling surfaces are usually kept cold by water, as in the still, the gas-condenser, the sugar-condenser, etc. For fumes and smoke, the contact with walls exposed to the air is sufficient. (b) A part of a cotton-gin which compresses the lint for convenient handling. (c) In *wool-manuf.*, a machine which forms the wool received from the doffer of a carding-engine or comb, and rolls it into slubbings. The doffer of the carding-engine is covered by a series of parallel strips of card-cloth, wrapped about the cylinder. The wool thus comes off in a number of loose flat ribbons of fleece, which in the condensing-machine are carried by a leather apron beneath a roller which has a reciprocating motion transverse to their direction, and thus rolls these slivers into loose slubbings, which are wound upon a roll and are ready for spinning. (d) In the manufacture of sugar, the apparatus used for concentrating the clarified juice, preparatory to its final concentration in the vacuum or evaporating-pan. The liquor trickles over the surface of steam-pipes, where heat evaporates the water which constitutes the greater part of the cane-juice. (e) In optical instruments, a lens, or combination of lenses, used to gather and concentrate the rays of light collected by a mirror and direct them upon the object, as the bull's-eye condenser (see *bull's-eye*, 9) and the achromatic condenser used with the microscope. — **Achromatic condenser**. See *achromatic*. — **Condenser hygrometer**, a dew-point hygrometer. See *hygrometer*. — **Condenser of electricity**, any apparatus by which electricity can be accumulated, usually consisting of two conducting surfaces separated by a non-conductor, as in the condenser of Epinus (see figure), which is charged by connecting one of the plates (*A*) with the electrical machine and the other (*B*) with the ground; their distance from the glass plate (*C*) can be adjusted at will. A practical form of condenser is the Leyden jar (which see, under *jar*). Condensers are much used in connection with submarine telegraphy; one of the Atlantic cables has a condenser with over two acres of surface of tin-foil, arranged in plates separated by waxed paper



Liebig's Condenser.

and paraffin. The term is also applied to such instruments as are employed to collect and render sensible very small quantities of electricity, as the condensing electro-



Condenser of Epinus.

scope. See *electroscope*. — **Hydraulic condenser**. See *hydraulic*. — **Surface condenser**, in a steam-engine, a condenser in which the exhaust-steam is distributed through a large number of pipes surrounded by cold water, which is constantly renewed. In a less common form flat chambers are used instead of pipes.

condenser-gage (kən-den'sēr-gāj), *n.* An instrument for ascertaining the degree of exhaustion in a steam-condenser. It consists of a glass tube open at both ends, the upper end being attached to the condenser, and the other plunged in mercury.

condensing-coil (kən-den'sing-kōil), *n.* A compact arrangement of pipes, either in a coil or straight and with return bends, for condensing steam which is passed through it. The condensation is effected by exposing the coil to air, or by surrounding it with cold water constantly renewed.

condensify (kən-den'si-ti), *n.* [= *Sp. condensidad*, *< L. condensus*, very close: see *condense*, *a.*, and cf. *density*.] The state of being condensed; denseness; density. *Bailey*.

condér (kən'dér), *n.* See *conner*².

condescend, *n.* See *condescence*.

condescend (kən-dē-send'), *v. i.* [*< ME. condescenden*, *< OF. (and F.) condescendre* = *Sp. Pg. condescender* = *It. condescendere*, *< LL. condescendere*, let one's self down, stoop, condescend, *< L. com-*, together, + *descendere*, come down: see *descend*.] *1.* To descend from the superior position, rank, or dignity proper or usually accorded to one; voluntarily waive ceremony and assume equality with an inferior; be complaisant, yielding, or consenting in dealings with inferiors; deign.

Mind not high things, but *condescend* to men of low estate. *Rom. xii. 16.*

Spain's mighty monarch,
In gracious clemency, does *condescend*,
On these conditions, to become your friend.
Dryden, Indian Emperor.

The mind that would not *condescend* to little things.
E. Gosse, From Shakespeare to Pope, p. 36.

2. To stoop or submit; be subject; yield.

Can they think me so broken, so debased
With corporal servitude, that my mind ever
Will *condescend* to such absurd commands?
Milton, S. A., l. 1337.

3†. To assent; agree.

Thereto they both did frankly *condiscend*.
Spenser, F. Q., V. i. 25.

Condescending to Blount's advice to surprise the court.
Bacon, Lord Essex's Treason.

The Govt *condescended* upon equal terms of agreement.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 128.

These things they all willingly *condescended* unto.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 223.

4. To agree to submit or furnish; specify; vouchsafe: with upon: as, to condiscend upon particulars. [Scotch.]

Men do not *condiscend* upon what would satisfy them.
Guthrie's Trial, p. 71.

= *Syn. 1.* To stoop, deign, vouchsafe, bend.

condescendence (kən-dē-sen'dens), *n.* [= *F. condescendance* = *Sp. Pg. condescendencia* = *It. condescendenza*, *< ML. condescendentia*, *< LL. condescendens* (*t-s*), ppr. of *condiscendere*, condescend: see *condiscend*.] *1.* The act of condescending; condescension. [Rare.]

By the warrant of St. Paul's *condiscendence* to the capacities he wrote unto, I may speak after the manner of men.
W. Montague, Devout Essays (1648), p. 31.

2. In Scots law, the principal written pleading put in by the pursuer, containing a distinct statement of the facts on which his case is founded. It is annexed to the summons, and to it are subjoined the pleas in law, a concise note of the legal propositions on which he rests.

condescendency† (kon-dē-sen'den-si), *n.* [As *condescendence*: see *-ency*.] Condescension.

The respect and *condescendency* which you have already shewn me is that for which I can never make any suitable return. *Dr. Avery*, in *Boyle's Works*, VI. 610.

This worthy gentleman was one of singular piety, and rare for humility, as appeared by his great *condescendency*, when as this poor people were in great sickness and weakness, he shunned not to do very mean services for them. *N. Morton*, *New England's Memorial*, p. 68.

condescending (kon-dē-sen'ding), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *condescend*, *v.*] Marked or characterized by condescension; stooping to the level of one's inferiors.

A very *condescending* air.

Watts.

He graciously added that I should have command of the pieces in action, at which *condescendingly* intimation I rose and bowed profoundly. *O'Donovan*, *Merv*, xvii.

condescendingly (kon-dē-sen'ding-li), *adv.* In a condescending manner; so as to show condescension: as, to address a person *condescendingly*.

condescension (kon-dē-sen'shon), *n.* [*L.L. condescensio(n)-*, < *condescendere*, pp. *condescensus*, *condescend*: see *condescend*.] The act of condescending; the act of voluntarily stooping or inclining to an equality with an inferior; a waiving of claims due to one's rank or position; affability on the part of a superior; complaisance.

Go, heavenly guest!

Gentle to me and affable hath been

Thy *condescension*. *Milton*, *P. L.*, viii. 649.

He [the sheikh] received me with great politeness and *condescension*, made me sit down by him, and asked me more about Cairo than about Europe.

Bruce, *Source of the Nile*, I. 115.

The good Peter rode through these towns with a smiling aspect, waving his hand with inexpressible majesty and *condescension*. *Irving*, *Knickerbocker*, p. 418.

condescensive† (kon-dē-sen'siv), *a.* [*NL. *condescensivus* (in *adv. condescensive*), < *L.L. condescensus*, pp. of *condescendere*, *condescend*: see *condescend*.] Condescending; courteous.

The *condescensive* tenderness [of God].

Barrow, *Sermons*, I. viii.

condescent† (kon-dē-sent'), *n.* [*< condescend*, as *descent* < *descend*.] Condescension.

So slight and easy a *condescent*.

Bp. Hall, *Contemplations*, iv.

condign (kon-din'), *a.* [Early mod. *E. condigne*, < *OF. (and F.) condigne* = *Sp. Pg. condigno* = *It. condegno*, < *L. condignus*, very worthy, < *com-* (intensive) + *dignus*, worthy: see *dignity*.] 1†. Deserving; worthy: applied to persons.

Her selfe of all that rule she deemed most *condigne*.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, VII. vi. 11.

2. Well-deserved; worthily bestowed; merited; suitable: applied to things—(a) With reference to praise or thanks.

I thought it no *condigne* gratification, nor scarce any good satisfaction for such a person as you.

Puttenham, *Arte of Eng. Poesie*, Ded.

Render unto God *condigne* thanks and praise for so great a benefice. *Fuller*, *Ch. Hist.*, vii. 2.

The eulogy bestowed on Chaucer by Spenser's well-worn metaphor has not been quite unanimously recognized as *condign*. *F. Hall*, *Mod. Eng.*, p. 10.

(b) With reference to censure, punishment, or what is of the nature of punishment: the more common use.

Speak what thou art, and how thou hast been us'd,
That I may give him *condign* punishment.

Beau. and FL., *Knight of Burning Pestle*, iii. 4.

In an extant Bull he reproves the Archbishop of Glasgow and other prelates of Scotland, . . . treats them as acting unworthily of their holy calling, and threatens them with *condign* censure. *Milman*, *Latin Christianity*, xi. 9.

condignity (kon-dig'nī-ti), *n.* [= *F. condignité* = *Sp. condignidad* = *Pg. condignidade* = *It. condegnità*, < *ML. *condignita(t)s*, < *L. condignus*, *condign*: see *condign* and *-ity*.] 1. Merit; desert.—2. In *scholastic theol.*, specifically, the merit of human actions considered as constituting a ground for a claim of reward.

Condignity and congruity (*meritum de condigno* and *de congruo*) are "terms used by the schoolmen to explain their peculiar opinions relative to human merit and deserving. The Scotists maintain that it is possible for man in his natural state so to live as to deserve the Grace of God, by which he may be enabled to obtain salvation, this natural fitness (*congruitas*) for grace being such as to oblige the Deity to grant it. Such is the merit of congruity. The Thomists, on the other hand, contend that man, by the divine assistance, is capable of so living as to merit eternal life, to be worthy (*condignus*) of it in the sight of God. In this hypothesis, the question of previous preparation for the grace which enables him to be worthy is not introduced. This is the merit of *condignity*." *Hook*, *Eccles. Dict.*

condignly (kon-din'li), *adv.* In a *condign* manner; according to merit; deservedly; justly.

Condignly punished.

L. Addison, *Western Barbary*, p. 171.

condignness† (kon-din'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being *condign*.

condiment (kon'di-ment), *n.* [= *F. condiment* = *Sp. Pg. It. condimento*, < *L. condimentum*, spice, seasoning, < *condire*, pp. *conditus*, spice, season, orig. put fruit in vinegar, wine, spices, etc., pickle, preserve, prob. a collateral form of *condere*, pp. *conditus*, put together, put away, preserve, < *com-*, together, + *-dere* (in comp.), put: see *abscond*. Cf. *condite*².] Something used to give relish to food; a relish; seasoning; sauce.

And fro the white is drawe a commune wyne,
But *condymnt* is thus to make it fyne.

Palladius, *Huabondrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 197.

As for radish and the like, they are for *condiments*, and not for nourishment. *Bacon*, *Nat. Hist.*

condimental (kon-di-men'tal), *a.* [*< condiment* + *-al*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a condiment.

Maladies of both mind and body that are connected with chronic, incurable dyspepsia, all brought about by the habitual use of cayenne and its *condimental* cousins. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVI. 371.

condisciple (kon-di-si'pl), *n.* [= *F. condisciple* = *Sp. condiscipulo* = *Pg. condiscipulo* = *It. condiscipolo*, < *L. condiscipulus* (fem. *condiscipula*), a fellow-pupil, < *com-*, together, + *discipulus*, a pupil: see *disciple*.] A fellow-pupil; a student in the same school or system or field of learning, or under the same instructor. [*Rare*.]

To his right dearly beloved brethren and *condisciples* dwelling together.

T. Martin, *Marriage of Priests*, sig. H, iii. (1554).

Vigors . . . found an energetic *condisciple* and coadjutor in Swainson. *A. Newton*, *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 15.

condit†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *condit*†.

conditaneous† (kon-di-tā'nē-us), *a.* [*< L. conditanus*, suitable for pickling or preserving, < *condire*, pp. *conditus*, pickle, preserve: see *condiment*.] That may be seasoned. *Coles*, 1717.

condite†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *condit*†.

condite²† (kon-dit'), *v. t.* [*< L. conditus*, pp. of *condire* (> *It. condire* = *Sp. Pg. OF. condir*), preserve, pickle, etc.: see *condiment*.] 1. To prepare and preserve with sugar, salt, spices, or the like; season.

Like *condited* or pickled mushrooms, which if carefully corrected, and seldom tasted, may be harmless, but can never do good. *Jer. Taylor*, *Works* (ed. 1835), I. 429.

The entertainment was exceeding civil, but besides a good olio, the dishes were trifling, hash'd and *condited* after their [Portuguese] way. *Evelyn*, *Diary*, Dec. 4, 1679.

2. To embalm.

The friends and disciples of the holy Jesus, having devoutly composed his body to burial, anointed it, washed it, and *condited* it with spices and perfumes, laid it in a sepulchre. *Jer. Taylor*, *Works* (ed. 1835), I. 344.

condite²† (kon'dit'), *a.* [*< L. conditus*, pp., preserved, etc.: see the verb.] Preserved; candied.

Crato prescribes the *condite* fruit of wild rose to a nobleman his patient. *Burton*, *Anat. of Mel.*, p. 415.

conditement† (kon-dit'ment), *n.* [*< condite* + *-ment*.] 1. A composition of conserves, powders, and spices in the form of an electuary.—2. Seasoning; spice; savor; flavor; relish.

A scholar can have no taste of natural philosophy without some *conditement* of the mathematicks. *Bp. Hacket*, *Abp. Williams*, I. 10.

condition (kon-dish'on), *n.* [*< ME. condicion, condicioun, rarely condition*, < *OF. condicion, F. condition* (> *D. konditie* = *G. kondition* = *Dan. Sw. kondition*) = *Pr. condicio* = *Sp. condicion* = *Pg. condição* = *It. condizione*, < *L. condicio(n)-*, in *LL.* and *ML.* commonly but improperly spelled *conditio(n)-* (and hence erroneously identified with *LL. conditio(n)-*), a making, < *condere*, pp. *conditus*, put together: see *condiment, condite*²], a stipulation, agreement, choice, marriage, also external position, situation, circumstances, nature, condition (in many senses), with short radical vowel, *condicio(n)-* (cf. *dicio(n)-*), authority, rule, power, lit. a speaking or directing), < *condicere*, agree upon, concert, promise, proclaim, announce, publish, engage, in *LL.* also assent to, consent, also demand back, orig. talk over together, < *com-*, together, + *dicere*, speak, say, tell, mention, affirm, declare, etc. (with long radical vowel), of like origin with *dicare*, make known, proclaim, declare, orig. point out, as in *indicare*, indicate, etc.: see *diction, indicate*.] 1. The particular mode of being of a person or thing; situation, with reference either to internal or to ex-

ternal circumstances; existing state or case; plight; circumstances.

Estimate the greatness of this mercy by the *condition* it finds the sinner in. *South*, *Sermon*.

Electricity and Magnetism are not forms of Energy: neither are they forms of matter. They may perhaps be provisionally defined as properties or *Conditions* of Matter. *A. Daniell*, *Prin. of Physics*, p. 512.

2. Quality; property; attribute; characteristic.

Men of Ynde han this *condicioun* of kynde, that thi nevere gon out of here owne Contree.

Mandeville, *Travels*, p. 165.

It seemed to us a *condition* and property of divine powers and beings to be hidden and unseen to others. *Bacon*.

The true *condition* of warre is onely to suppress the proud and defend the innocent, as did that most generous Prince Sigismundus, Prince of those Countries.

Capt. John Smith, *True Travels*, II. 246.

3†. A state or characteristic of the mind; a habit; collectively, ways; disposition; temper.

We be not ther again; but ye haue seyn his *condicioun* and we ne haue not don so, and therefore we praye yow to suffre vs to knowe his *condicioun*, and the manere of hyt gouernance that he will ben of here-after.

Martin (E. E. T. S.), I. 105.

The *condition* of a saint, and the complexion of the devil. *Shak.*, *M. of V.*, I. 2.

He that gathereth not every day as much as I doe, the next day shall be set beyond the river, and be banished from the Fort as a drone, till he amend his *conditions* or starue. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's True Travels*, I. 229.

4. Rank; state, with respect to the orders or grades of society or to property: used absolutely in the sense of high rank: as, a person of *condition*.

Honour and shame from no *condition* rise:

Act well your part; there all the honour lies.

Pope, *Essay on Man*, iv. 193.

Those [persons] of *condition* always make a present on their departure to the value of about six pounds.

Pococke, *Description of the East*, II. i. 11.

The inhabitants of Russia are divided into the following *conditions*, viz., the clergy, the nobility, the merchants and burghers, the peasants. *Brougham*.

5. A requisite; something the non-concurrence or non-fulfilment of which would prevent a result from taking place; a prerequisite.

That a cause efficient be a cause of itself two *conditions* are requisite. . . . If either of these are wanting the cause is said to be by accident.

Burgerdicius, tr. by a Gentleman, I. xvii. 16.

The diffusion of thorough scientific education is an absolutely essential *condition* of industrial progress. *Huxley*, *Science and Culture*.

According to the best notion I can form of the meaning of "*condition*," either as a term of philosophy or of common life, it means that on which something else is contingent, or (more definitely) which being given, something else exists or takes place. I promise to do something on condition that you do something else: that is, if you do this, I will do that: If not, I will do as I please. *J. S. Mill*, *Exam. of Hamilton*, iv.

Hence—6. A restricting or limiting circumstance; a restriction or limitation.

The uncivilized man, at the mercy of his *conditions*, is less choice in his diet than the civilized.

H. Spencer, *Prin. of Sociol.*, § 41.

7. A stipulation; a statement of terms; an agreement or consideration demanded or offered in return for something to be granted or done, as in a bargain, treaty, or other engagement.

We be come to serue yow, with this *condition*, that ye desire not to knowe oure names. *Martin* (E. E. T. S.), II. 203.

He sendeth an ambassage, and desireth *condicions* of peace. *Luke* xiv. 32.

8. In law: (a) A statement that a thing is or shall be, which constitutes the essential basis or an essential part of the basis of a contract or grant; a future and uncertain act or event not belonging to the very nature of the transaction, on the performance or happening of which the legal consequences of the transaction are made to depend. More specifically, a condition is a provision on the fulfillment of which depends the taking effect or continuance in effect of the instrument or some clause of it, or the existence of some right established or recognized by it, as distinguished from a *covenant*, which is a promise in a sealed instrument the breach of which may give rise to a claim for damages, but not necessarily the forfeiture of any right. The performance of a covenant, however, may be made a condition of the continued efficacy of the agreement. A *condition precedent* is a provision which must be fulfilled or an event which must occur before the instrument or clause affected by it can take effect. A *condition subsequent* contemplates that, after the instrument has taken effect, a right established or recognized by it may be extinguished by some future or uncertain event.

Such a place, such sum or sums as are

Expressed in the *condition*. *Shak.*, *M. of V.*, I. 3.

(b) In *civil law*, a restriction incorporated with an act, the consequence of which is to make the effect of the volition or intention dependent wholly or in part upon an external circumstance. Strictly speaking, there is a *condition* in the meaning of the *civil law* only when the effect of a legal

act is suspended until the accomplishment or non-accomplishment of a future and uncertain event. *Goudemit*.

9. In a college or school: (a) The requirement, made of a student upon failure to reach a certain standard of scholarship, as in an examination, that a new examination be passed before he can be advanced in a given course or study, or can receive a degree: as, a *condition* in mathematics. (b) The study to which such requirement is attached: as, he has six *conditions* to make up. [U. S.]—10. In *gram.*, the protasis or conditional clause of a conditional sentence. See *conditional sentence*, under *conditional*.—*Condition collateral*, a condition annexed to a collateral act.—*Condition inherent*, in *Scots law*, a condition which descends to the heir with the land granted, etc.—*Condition of cognition*, or of a *cognitive faculty*, in *philos.*, an attribute with which it is supposed the mind cannot help investing every object of that faculty; an element which, derived from the mind's structure, cannot but enter into every conception it is able to form, though there may be no prototype of it in the object of the conception. Such are, in the Kantian philosophy, space and time, and the categories.—*Conditions of environment*. See *environment*.—*Conditions of sale*, the particular terms, set forth in writing, in accordance with which property is to be sold at auction.—*Equation of condition*. (a) In *dynam.*, an equation expressing the effect upon the motion of a system of bodies produced by an absolutely rigid connection between certain parts. (b) In the *theory of errors*, an equation expressing an observation with the conditions under which it was taken.—*Estate upon condition*. See *estate*.—In *hard condition*, in *horse-racing*, in firm or very good condition.

[The horses] are both in *hard condition*, so it [the race] can come off in ten days. *Lawrence*.

Necessary condition, a condition in sense 5; a condition sine qua non.—*Negative condition*. Same as *necessary condition*.—*Sufficient condition*, an antecedent from which the consequent surely follows.—*Syn.* 1. Circumstances, station, plight.—7. Article, terms, provision, arrangement.

condition (kōn-dish'ōn), *v. t.* [= F. *conditionner*, OF. *condicioner*, *conditioner*, *condicionner* = Sp. *condicionar* = Pg. *condicoar*, *condicionar* = It. *condizionare*, < ML. *condicionare*, *conditiō*, restrict; from the noun. Cf. *conditional*.] 1. To form a condition or prerequisite of; determine or govern.

Yet seas, that daily gain upon the shore,
Have ebb and flow, conditioning their march.
Tennyson, *The Golden Year*.

The appetite of hunger must precede and condition the pleasure which consists in its satisfaction.

T. H. Green, *Prolegomena to Ethics*, § 161.

Limits we did not set

Condition all we do.

M. Arnold, *Empedocles on Etna*.

2. To subject to something as a condition; make dependent or conditional on: with *on* or *upon*: as, he *conditioned* his forgiveness *upon* repentance.

All the advantages of binocular vision are *conditioned* on convergence only. Divergence would only confuse by giving false information. *Le Conte*, *Sight*, p. 252.

3. In *metaph.*, to place or cognize under conditions.

The tree or the mountain being groups of phenomena, what we assert as persisting independently of the perceptive mind is a something which we are unable to condition either as tree or as mountain.

J. Fiske, *Cosmic Philos.*, I. 88.

4. To stipulate; contract; arrange.

It was *conditioned* between Saturn and Titan that Saturn should put to death all his male children.

Raleigh, *Hist. World*.

I must condition

To have this gentleman by a witness.

B. Jonson, *The Devil is an Ass*, I. 2.

5. In mercantile language, to test (a commodity) in order to ascertain its condition; specifically, to test (silk) in order to know the proportion of moisture it contains.—6. To require (a student) to be reexamined, after failure to show the attainment of a required degree of scholarship, as a condition of remaining in the class or college, or of receiving a degree. See *condition*, *n.*, 9. [U. S.]

conditional (kōn-dish'ōn-əl), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *conditionnel* = Sp. Pg. *condicional* = It. *condizionale*, < LL. *condicionalis*, *condicionalis*, < L. *condicio(n)*, condition: see *condition*, *n.*] I. *a.* 1. Imposing conditions; containing or depending on a condition or conditions; made with limitations; not absolute; made or granted on certain terms; stipulative.

That self-reform which is *conditional* upon the wish for it.

T. H. Green, *Prolegomena to Ethics*, § 110.

Having at one time . . . made the granting of money *conditional* on the obtaining of justice, the States-General [of France] was induced to surrender its restraining powers.

H. Spencer, *Prin. of Sociol.*, § 501.

2. Involving or expressing a condition. (a) In *logic*, expressing, as a proposition, that one thing will or would be or happen if another is or was, or does or did happen; containing as a syllogism, such a premise. By

a few writers the term *conditional proposition* is used to include the disjunctive form.

When is it [a hypothetical proposition] said to be *conditional*? When the conjunction *if* is set before any simple proposition, as thus: If it be a man, it is a sensible body. *Blundeville*, *Arte of Logick* (1599).

(b) In *gram.*, expressing an assumption or a supposition; containing or involving a proposition as a premise from which a conclusion or inference follows: as, a *conditional* conjunction; a *conditional* sentence.—*Conditional baptism*. See *baptism*.—*Conditional conjunction*, a conjunction expressing a condition. Such conjunctions in English are *if* (obsolete and provincial *an*), *so* (in the sense of *if only*), *unless* (*but*), etc.—*Conditional estate*. See *estate*.—*Conditional fee*. See *fee*.—*Conditional form*, a form of the verb used to express a condition, or a conclusion from a condition: thus, *I should go*; *he would come*: such expressions, whether phrases like these or proper verb-forms (as French *j'irais*, *il viendrait*), are sometimes called a *conditional mode*.—*Conditional immortality*, in *theol.*, the doctrine that immortality is not inherent in the race, but is conditional upon faith in Christ.—*Conditional limitation*, a gift to a third person, in case a condition prescribed should take effect; a condition in a grant or devise, the non-fulfillment of which will cause the property to pass to a third party.—*Conditional mode*. See *conditional form*.—*Conditional obligation*, in *law*, an obligation depending on the existence of a condition. Conditions annexed to obligations have been distinguished as *possible* and *impossible*: the former are such as may naturally or legally happen; the latter, such as are contrary to the law or to good morals. Possible conditions have been distinguished as *potential* or *potestative*, such as are within the power of the party burdened with them, and *casual*, such as depend upon an event over which the party has no control.—*Conditional pardon*, a pardon to which a condition is annexed, the performance of which is necessary to the validity of the pardon. *Bouvier*.—*Conditional phrase*, a phrase equivalent to a conditional conjunction, such as *provided that*, *in case that*, etc.—*Conditional sale*. (a) A sale the binding effect of which, notwithstanding delivery of the thing sold, is made to depend on due payment or other performance by the buyer, so that meanwhile the title or ownership is not vested in him. (b) A sale on condition that the vendor may repurchase on certain terms. *Minor*.—*Conditional sentence*, a sentence stating a condition and the conclusion dependent upon it; a hypothetical period. When complete, it consists of two clauses: (1) the conditional clause, also called the *condition* or *protasis*, introduced by *if*, or an equivalent word, expressed or implied; and (2) the *conclusion* or *apodosis*.

II. *n.* 1. A word expressing a condition.—2. A conditional clause; a limitation; a condition. *Bacon*. [Rare.]—3. In *logic*, a proposition which expresses a condition.—4. In *gram.*, a conditional participle.

conditionality (kōn-dish'ōn-əl-i-ti), *n.* [= F. *conditionnalité*, etc.; as *conditional* + *-ity*.] The quality of being conditional or limited; limitation by certain terms. *Dr. H. More*.—**conditionalize** (kōn-dish'ōn-əl-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *conditionalized*, ppr. *conditionalizing*. [*conditional* + *-ize*.] To condition; qualify. [Rare.]

I, however, would hold that . . . the word sanguine, when *conditionalized* by Croydon [as Croydon sanguine, a color], was satirically used out of its meaning.

N. and Q., 7th ser., III. 395.

conditionally (kōn-dish'ōn-əl-i), *adv.* In a conditional manner; under certain conditions or with certain limitations; on particular terms or stipulations; not absolutely or positively.

Powhatan (to express his love to Newport), when he departed, presented him with twelve *conditionally* to return him twelve swords.

Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's True Travels*, I. 171.

His authority was by the People first giv'n him *conditionally*, in Law and under Law and under Oath also for the Kingdoms good and not otherwise.

Milton, *Elkonoklastes*, xxviii.

conditionaly (kōn-dish'ōn-əl-i), *n.* [*ML.* **conditionalium*, < *conditiō(n)*, L. *condicio(n)*, condition: see *condition*, *n.*] A stipulation or condition.

Would God in mercy dispense with it as a *conditionaly*, yet we could not be happy without it. *Norrie*.

conditionata, *n.* Plural of *conditionatum*.

conditionate (kōn-dish'ōn-āt), *a.* [*ML.* *conditionatus*, pp. of *conditionare*, put under conditions, restrict, condition: see *condition*, *v.*] Conditional; subject to conditions.

Barac's answer is faithful, though *conditionate*.

Bp. Hall, *Jael and Sisera*.

conditionate (kōn-dish'ōn-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *conditionated*, ppr. *conditionating*. [*ML.* *conditionatus*, pp.: see the adj.] To condition; qualify; regulate.

So is it usual amongst us to qualify and *conditionate* the twelve months of the year answerably unto the temper of the twelve days in Christmas.

Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Err.*, vi. 4.

conditionatum (kōn-dish'ōn-āt-um), *n.*; pl. *conditionata* (-tā). [*NL.*, neut. of *ML.* *conditionatus*, pp.: see *conditionate*, *a.* and *v.*] The consequent of a hypothetical proposition.

conditioned (kōn-dish'ōnd), *a.* and *n.* [*ML.* *conditioned* + *-ed*.] I. *a.* 1. Being in a certain state

or having certain qualities, or a certain constitution, temperament, temper, etc.; circumstanced; constituted: most frequently used in composition: as, well-*conditioned*; ill-*conditioned*.

Joab, the general of the host of Israel. . . so *conditioned*, that easy it is not to define whether it were for David harder to miss the benefit of his warlike ability, or to bear the enormity of his other crimes.

Hooker, *Eccles. Polity*, vii. 18.

Much provision was very badly *conditioned*; nay, the Hogs would not eat that Cornie they brought.

Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's True Travels*, II. 59.

Our sweet-*condition'd* princess . . . never used us With such contempt. *Massinger*, *The Renegado*, v. 2.

2. Existing under or subject to conditions; limited by conditions; dependent.

Art is the one corner of human life in which we may take our ease. . . In other places our passions are *conditioned* and embarrassed.

H. James, Jr., *Portraits of Places*, p. 68.

The office of verbal infections is to express qualified and *conditioned*, rather than complex, thought.

G. P. Marsh, *Lects. on Eng. Lang.*, xvi.

3. In *metaph.*, placed or cognized under conditions or relations; relative.

II. *n.* In *metaph.*, collectively, the universe as existing and known under conditions or limits: always with the definite article: opposed to the *unconditioned* or *absolute*.

The Unconditioned is the Incognisable and Inconceivable; its notion being only negative of the *Conditioned*, which last can only be positively known or conceived.

Sir W. Hamilton, *Discussions*, p. 12.

The *conditioned* is the mean between the two extremes—two *conditionates*, exclusive of each other, neither of which can be conceived as possible, but of which, on the principles of contradiction and excluded middle, one must be admitted as necessary.

Sir W. Hamilton, *Discussions*, p. 14.

conditioning-house (kōn-dish'ōn-ing-hous), *n.* A trade establishment where silk is tested. *Simmonds*. See *condition*, *v. t.*, 5.

conditionally (kōn-dish'ōn-li), *adv.* [*conditional* + *-ly*. Cf. *conditionally*.] Same as *conditionally*.

And though she give but thus *conditionally*.

Sir P. Sidney, *Astrophel and Stella*.

conditio sine qua non (kōn-dish'ō-si' nē kwā non). [L., a condition without which not . . . : see *condition*, *sine qua*, and *non*.] A necessary or indispensable condition. See *condition*, *n.*, 5. **conditory** (kōn'di-tō-ri), *n.*; pl. *conditories* (-riz). [*L.* *conditorium*, < *condere*, pp. *conditus*, lay up, put away: see *condiment*.] A repository for storing or keeping things. [Rare.]

conditour, *n.* [ME., < OF. *condutor*, *condutor*, *conduiteur* (mod. F. *conducteur*), < L. *conductor*, a leader: see *conductor*.] A conductor; a guide; a leader.

[And then they hadde] a goode *conditour* that sette light by theire ennyes, for hem seemed [that they were] in nombre euejn as many for as many. *Martin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 392.

condivision (kōn-di-vizh'ōn), *n.* [*con-* + *division*.] A logical division or classification co-existing with another which crosses it.

One and the same object may, likewise, be differently divided from different points of view, whereby *condivisions* arise, which, taken together, are all reciprocally coordinated.

Sir W. Hamilton.

condler, *n.* An obsolete form of *candle*.

condler, *n.* An obsolete form of *chandler*.

condolatory (kōn-dō-lə-tō-ri), *a.* [Irreg. < *condole* + *-atory*.] Expressing condolence. *Smart*.

condole (kōn-dōl'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *condoled*, ppr. *condoling*. [= F. *condoloir* (cf. Sp. *condolerse*, *condolecerse* = Pg. *condoerse* = It. *condolarsi*, all refl.) = D. *kondoleren* = G. *kondolieren* = Dan. *kondolere*, < LL. *condolere*, *condole*, < L. *com-*, with, + *dolere*, grieve: see *dole*.]

I. *intrans.* To speak sympathetically to one in pain, grief, or misfortune; use expressions of pity or compassion: followed by *with* before the person, and by *on*, *for*, or *over* before the subject of condolence.

Having remembered this place in its pristine beauty, I could not help *condoling* with him on its present ruinous situation.

Goldsmith, *Tenants of the Leasowes*.

Neighbors crowded round him to *condole*.

Browning, *Ring and Book*, I. 79.

II. *trans.* 1. To commiserate personally; address words of sympathy to, on account of distress or misfortune.

Let us *condole* the knight. *Shak.*, *Hen. V.*, ii. 1.

Each other's company lessened our sufferings, and was some comfort, that we might *condole* one another.

R. Knox (Arber's Eng. Garner), I. 348.

2. To lament or grieve over with another; express sympathy on account of; lament.

The first thing he [Lord Leicester] did was to *condole* the late Q. Dowager's Death. *Howell*, *Letters*, I. vi. 5.

I come not, Samson, to condole thy chance,
As these perhaps, yet wish it had not been,
Though for no friendly intent.

Milton, S. A., l. 1076.

Why should our poet petition Isis for her safe delivery
and afterward condole her miscarriage? Dryden.

condolement (kōn-dōl'mēnt), *n.* [**< condole + -ment.**] 1. The act of condoling; condolence.

They were presented to the king . . . with an address
of condolence for the loss of his queen.

Life of A. Wood, p. 380.

2. The act of sorrowing or mourning; grief; lamentation; sorrow.

To persevere
In obstinate condolence is a course
Of impious stubbornness; 'tis unmanly grief.

Shak., Hamlet, i. 2.

condolence (kōn-dō'lēns), *n.* [= **F. condolence** (**> It. condoglianza** = **D. kondoleantie** = **Sw. kondolanz**) = **Sp. Pg. condolencia** = **It. condolanza** = **G. kondolenz** = **Dan. kondolence**, **< ML.** as if ***condolentia**, **< LL. condolen(t)-s**, **ppr.** of **condolere**, **condole**: see **condole** and **-ence**.] An expression of sympathy addressed to a person in distress, misfortune, or bereavement.

For which reason their congratulations and their condolences are equally words of course. Steele, Tatler, No. 109.

A special message of condolence. Macaulay.

= **Syn.** Sympathy, Commiseration, etc. See **pity**.
condoler (kōn-dō'lēr), *n.* One who condoles. Johnson.

condominate (kōn-dom'i-nāt), *a.* [**< condomini(ium) + -ate**.] Of the nature of condominium.

The King of Prussia . . . had acquired the complete proprietorship of Lauenburg by buying up Austria's condominium rights over that Duchy. Love, Bismarck, I. 357.

condominium (kōn-dō-min'i-um), *n.* [**NL.**, **< ML. condominium**, a co-proprietor, **< L. com-**, together, + **dominus**, master, proprietor: see **domine**, **dominie**, **dominion**.] Joint or concurrent dominion; ownership including jurisdiction or power of disposal, exclusive as against all the world except one or more co-owners. The term is much used in the civil law for joint rights in rem, and in international law of concurrent national jurisdiction or dominion.

Condominium, which tends to split up into property in the narrow sense. Westminster Rev., CXXVI. 142.

condonation (kōn-dō-nā'shon), *n.* [= **Sp. condonación** = **Pg. condonação** = **It. condonazione**, **< L. condonatio(n)-**, **< condonare**, **pp. condonatus**, **condone**: see **condone**.] 1. The act of condoning, or of pardoning a wrong act: as, the condonation of an offense.

And we teach and believe that when sinners are pardoned by God, God doth not change the mind of the sinner . . . but that the same [sin], remaining in the soul of man, in like manner as it did before condonation, is only taken away by a not imputation of the guilt.

Bp. Mountagu, Appeal to Caesar, p. 169.

Specifically—2. In law, the act or course of conduct by which a husband or a wife is held to have pardoned a matrimonial offense committed by the other, as the taking back of his wife by a husband, knowing that she has committed adultery. To have this effect, the conduct must be such as to imply intentional and voluntary remission.

Condonation is the remission, by one of the married parties, of a matrimonial offense which he knows the other has committed, on the condition implied by the law that the party remitting it shall afterward be treated by the other with conjugal kindness.

Bishop, Marriage and Divorce, II. § 33.

The immediate effect of condonation is to bar the party condoning of his or her remedy for the offence in question.

Mozley and Whiteley.

condone (kōn-dōn'), *v. t.*; **pret.** and **pp. condoned**, **ppr. condoning**. [= **OF. condoner**, **conduner**, **condonner**, **cunduner**, **permit**, **suffer**, **pardon**, = **Sp. Pg. condonar** = **It. condonare**, **< L. condonare**, **give**, **give up**, **remit**, **refrain** from punishing, **< com-** + **donare**, **give**: see **donate**.] 1. To forgive or pardon, as something wrong, especially by implication, as through some act of friendship or confidence toward the offender; overlook, as an offense or fault.

Condone, an old legal technicality, has of late received a popular welcome, as a stately euphemism for 'pardon' or 'overlook.'

F. Hall, Mod. Eng. (ed. 1873), p. 299.

War was rather condoned than consecrated, and whatever might be the case with a few isolated prelates, the Church did nothing to increase or encourage it.

Lecky, Europ. Morals, II. 286.

We are not to assume that every offence might be condoned for a certain sum in money.

C. H. Pearson, Early and Mid. Ages of Eng., xxxiii.

Specifically—2. In law, to forgive, or to act so as to imply forgiveness of (a violation of the marriage vow). See **condonation**, 2.—3. To cause to overlook or forgive; atone for. [Rare.]

He [Donatello], however, condoned these defects by the strength of his assertions, the fire of his style, and the transcendent ease with which his skilful hand traced flowing lines of unsurpassed delicacy and freedom upon the marble.

C. C. Perkins, Italian Sculpture, p. 92.

= **Syn.** See **pardon**.

condor (kōn'dor), *n.* [= **D. G. Sw. condor** = **Dan. kondor** = **F. condor**, formerly **condore** = **It. condore**, **< Sp. Pg. condor**, **< Peruv. cuntur**, a condor.] 1. A very large South American bird of prey, *Sarcorhamphus gryphus*, of the family *Cathartidae* or American vultures, having the head and upper part of the neck naked and largely carunculate, an exposed ruff of downy white feathers round the neck, and the general plumage blackish, varied with much white in the wings. The size of the condor has been greatly exaggerated; it is not known to exceed 9 feet in stretch of wings, and is little over 3 feet in total length. The bird inhabits chiefly the Andean regions, at elevations of from 10,000 to 15,000 feet above the sea, where it breeds, making no nest, but laying its eggs on the bare rocks. Condors are never seen in large companies, but in groups of three or four, and descend to the plain only when impelled by hunger. At such times two of them will successfully attack sheep, goats, deer, etc., though as a rule they prefer carrion.

2. A South American gold coin. That of Ecuador and Colombia is worth \$9.647; that of Chili, \$9.123.—California condor, the large vulture of California, *Cathartes* or *Pseudogryphus californianus*, resembling



California Condor (*Cathartes californianus*).

bling the Andean condor and fully as large, with the head and beak differently shaped and not carunculate, no downy collar, much less white on the wings, and the plumage of the breast of peculiar texture.

condottiere (kōn-dot-tiā're), *n.*; **pl. condottieri** (-ri). [**It.**, lit. a leader, conductor (**= OF. conduitier**, **< ML.** as if ***conductorius**, **< condotio**, way, road, conduct, conduit, **< ML. conductus**, escort, guard; cf. **L. conducti**, mercenary soldiers, **prop. pl. of conductus**, **pp. of conducere**, hire, lit. bring together: see **conduct**, **conduce**.] In Italian hist., one of a class of professional military captains in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, who raised troops and sold their services to warring states and princes. This system prevailed to a considerable extent all over Europe just before the introduction of regular standing armies.

He espoused the cause of Equity in the pending question with the zeal of a condottiere.

Howells, Modern Instance, iii.

conduce (kōn-dūs'), *v.*; **pret.** and **pp. conducted**, **ppr. conducting**. [**In older form conduē**, **< OF. conduire**, **F. conduire** = **Pr. conduire**, **condurre** = **It. condurre** (see **conduce**); = **Sp. conducir** = **Pg. conduzir** = **It. conducere**, **conduct**, **lead**, **conduce**; **< L. conducere**, **lead**, **draw**, or **bring together**, **draw toward**, **connect**, **take on lease**, **rent**, **hire**, **employ**, etc., **< com-**, together, + **ducere**, **lead**: see **duke**, **duct**. Cf. **abduce**, **adduce**, **educere**, **induce**, **produce**, **reduce**, **seduce**, **traduce**, and see **conduct**, **v.**] 1. To lead; conduct.

Hys [Christ's] moder swet

Mi mater [matter] conduce to the ende entire.

Rom. of Parthenay (E. E. T. S.), Int., l. 206.

There was sent unto my lodging the Cardinal of Bourbon . . . to conduce me to my lady's presence.

State Papers, Wolsey to Hen. VIII., an. 1527.

2. To bring about.

To conduce the peace.

Sir T. More.

II. intrans. To aid in or contribute toward bringing about a result; lead or tend: followed by an infinitive, or a noun preceded by **to**: as, temperance and exercise conduce to good health.

Things rather intended for show and ostentation, than conducting to piety. Bacon, Physical Fables, ii., Expl.

The reasons you allege do more conduce

To the hot passion of distemper'd blood.

Shak., T. and C., ii. 2.

Nothing doth so much conduce to the proper happiness of man, as that which doth the most promote the peace and serenity of his mind. Stillingsfleet, Sermons, I. x.

Each new specialization of industry . . . establishes itself by conducting in some way to the profit of others.

H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 441.

conducement (kōn-dūs'mēnt), *n.* [**< conduce + -ment.**] A leading or tending; tendency.

The conducement of all this is but cabalistical.

Gregory, Works, p. 68.

conducent (kōn-dū'sēnt), *a.* [**< L. conducen(t)-s**, **ppr. of conducere**, **bring together**: see **conduce**.] Tending or contributing. [Rare.]

Any act fitting or conducent to the good success of this business.

Abp. Laud, Chancellorship at Oxford, p. 13.

conducibility (kōn-dū-si-bil'i-ti), *n.* [**< ML. conducibilita(t)-s**, **utility**, **< L. conducibilis**, **profitable**: see **conducibile**.] The state or character of being conducive; conducibility. [Rare.]

Duties . . . deriving their obligation from their conducibility to the promoting of our chief end.

Bp. Wilkins, Natural Religion, i. 14.

conducibile (kōn-dū'si-bl), *a.* and *n.* [= **It. conducibile**, **conducibile**, **< L. conducibilis**, **profitable**, **expedient**, **< conducere**, **conduce**: see **conduce**.] 1. *a.* Conducive; tending.

Every Common-wealth is in general defin'd a societie sufficient of itself, in all things conducive to well being and commodious life.

Milton, Eikonoklastes, xi.

Revelation will soon be discerned to be extremely conducive to reforming men's lives, as will answer all objections and exceptions of flesh and blood against it.

Hammond.

II. † n. That which conduces or tends to promote.

Those motions of generations and corruptions, and of the conducibles thereto.

Sir M. Hale.

conducibleness (kōn-dū'si-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of conducing, leading, or contributing to or promoting some end.

Which two contemplations are not inferior to any for either pleasantness in themselves or conducibleness for the finding out of the right frame of nature.

Dr. H. More, Song of the Soul, Pref.

conducibly (kōn-dū'si-bl), *adv.* In a manner to promote; conducingly.

conducive (kōn-dū'siv), *a.* [**< conduce + -ive**.] Having the quality of conducing, promoting, or furthering; tending to advance or bring about: with **to**.

An action, however conducive to the good of our country, will be represented as prejudicial to it.

Addison, Freeholder.

Nothing is more conducive to happiness than the free exercise of the mind in pursuits congenial to it.

Macaulay, Mitford's Hist. Greece.

= **Syn.** Helpful, contributing, promotive, furtherosome.

conduciveness (kōn-dū'siv-nes), *n.* The quality of being conducive or tending to advance or promote. Boyle.

Its conduciveness to the practice of our duty.

Secker, Works, IV. xvii.

If general good, or welfare, or utility, is the supreme end; and if State-enactments are justified as means to this supreme end; then, State-enactments have such authority only as arises from conduciveness to this supreme end.

H. Spencer, Data of Ethics, § 19.

conduct (kōn-duk't'), *v.* [**< L. conductus**, **pp. of conducere**, **lead together**, **lead**, **hire**: see **conduce**, and cf. **conduct**, *n.* The older form was **condit**, **conduit**: see **conduit**, *v.*] 1. *trans.* 1. To accompany and show the way to; guide; escort; lead.

Pray receive them nobly, and conduct them

Into our presence. Shak., Hen. VIII., i. 4.

I can conduct you, lady, to a low

But loyal cottage, where you may be safe.

Milton, Comus, l. 319.

2. To direct; act as leader of. (a) As a commander. The kynge . . . hem [them] did condite with a baner as white as snowe.

Martin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 576.

Cortes himself conducted the third and smallest division.

W. Robertson, Hist. America.

(b) As a director of a musical performance. See **conductor**, 4.

3. To direct the course of; manage; carry on: as, he conducted his affairs with prudence.

Our education is not conducted by toys and luxuries, but by austere and rugged masters, by poverty, solitude, passions, War, Slavery.

Emerson, Fugitive Slave Law.

Unity of action and energy was especially needed for a ministry conducting a great war.

Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., i.

4. Reflexively, to direct the action or conduct of; behave: as, he conducted himself nobly.

Pray, how is it we should conduct ourselves?

Browning, Ring and Book, II. 102.

5. In physics, to carry, convey, transmit, or propagate: as, metal conducts heat better than wood.—**Conducting tissue**. See **tissue**. = **Syn.** Direct, etc. See **manage**.

II. intrans. 1. In *physics*, to carry, convey, transmit, or propagate motion or energy; especially, to transmit electricity, heat, light, or sound.

Of all substances in the body the blood *conducts* best.
S. P. Thompson, *Elect. and Mag.*, p. 187.

2. To act as musical conductor.—3. To behave: used without the reflexive pronoun. [Rare.]

There were times when he was obliged to exert all his fortitude, prudence, and candour, to *conduct* so as not to give offence.
Eliot's *New Eng. Biog. Dict.*, p. 29.

I called on the king, but he made me wait in his hall, and *conducted* like a man incapacitated for hospitality.
Thoreau, *Walden*, p. 354.

conduct (kon'dukt), *n.* 1. [In older form (ME.) *conduit*, *condit* (see *conduit*); = F. *conduite* = Sp. Pg. *conducta* = It. *condotta*, *conduct*, guidance, management, etc. (Pg. also 'conduit'), fem. forms (< ML. as if **conducta*), distinguished from OF. *conduit*, *conduit*, *condit*, *conduct*, *conduit*, etc., *conduct*, guidance, escort, conductor, safe-conduct, etc., also way, channel, conduit, F. *conduit* = Sp. Pg. *conducto* = It. *condotto*, masc., a conduit, channel, etc., < ML. *conductus*, defense, protection, guard, escort, company, herd, also a canal, conduit, < L. *conductus*, pp. of *conducere*, bring together, collect, lead to: see *conduce* and *conduct*, v., and cf. *conduit*, *n.*, and *conductus*.] 1. The act of guiding or leading; guidance; escort.

Follow me, that will to some provision
Give thee quick conduct. *Shak.*, *Lear*, iii. 6.

The clouds fell down in streams, and the pitchy night had bereft us of the *conduct* of our eyes, had not the lightning afforded a terrible light. *Sandys*, *Travels*, p. 158.

After dinner my wife and I, by Mr. Rawlinson's *conduct*, to the Jewish Synagogue. *Pepys*, *Diary*, II. 46.

2. The act of directing or controlling; management; administration.

If the Jews under his *conduct* should endeavour to recover their liberties and fall in it, they knew that the nation would be severely punished by the Romans.
Jortin, *Christian Religion*.

Christianity has humanized the *conduct* of war. *Paley*.

The *conduct* of the state, the administration of its affairs, its policy, and its laws are far more uncertain. *Brougham*.

3. A drawing out or development, as of the action of a poem or the plot of a drama or a novel.

Here we have the *conduct* of the drama laid open.
Goldsmith, *Criticisms*.

The book of Job, indeed, in *conduct* and diction, bears a considerable resemblance to some of his [Æschylus's] dramas.
Macaulay, *Milton*.

Though the story ends in this vulgar manner, it is, in its *conduct*, extremely sweet and touching.
Marg. Fuller, *Woman in 19th Cent.*, p. 250.

4. Skilful management or administration; good generalship; tact and dexterity in affairs; address.

Mr. Horne, it seems, is unable to comprehend how an extreme want of *conduct* and discretion can consist with the abilities I have allowed him. *Junius*, *Letters*, liv.

The Rals had told him our adventure with the saint, at which he laughed very heartily, saying I was a wise man, and a man of *conduct*. *Bruce*, *Source of the Nile*, I. 116.

5. Personal behavior or practice; way of acting generally or on a particular occasion; course of action; deportment: as, laudable *conduct*; evil *conduct*.

Here lies honest William, whose heart was a mint,
While the owner ne'er knew half the good that was in't;
The pupil of impulse, it forced him along,
His *conduct* still right, with his argument wrong.
Goldsmith, *Retaliation*, I. 46.

Conduct, in its full acceptance, must be taken as comprehending all adjustments of acts to ends, from the simplest to the most complex, whatever their special natures and whether considered separately or in their totality.
H. Spencer, *Data of Ethics*, § 2.

Our *conduct* is capable, irrespective of what we can ourselves certainly answer for, of almost infinitely different degrees of force and energy in the performance of it, of lucidity and vividness in the perception of it, of fullness in the satisfaction from it; and these degrees may vary from day to day, and quite incalculably.
M. Arnold, *Literature and Dogma*, I.

6t. A conductor, guard, or convoy; an escort.

His majesty
Tendering my person's safety, hath appointed
This *conduct* to convey me to the Tower.
Shak., *Rich. III.*, I. 1.

Come, gentlemen, I will be your *conduct*.
B. Jonson, *Every Man out of his Humour*, II. 1.

7t. A passport. See *safe-conduct*.

Good angels and this *conduct* be your guide! [Giving a paper.]
Middleton, *Changeling*, II. 1.

8t. That which conveys or carries; a channel; a conduit.

By the said cistern there is drinke conveyed throw certein pipes and *conducts*. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 61.

9. A tax levied by Charles I. of England for the purpose of paying the traveling-expenses of his soldiers. Also *conduct-money*. See *coat-money*.

He who takes up arms for cote and *conduct* and his four nobles of Danegelt.
Milton, *Areopagitica*, p. 50.

Coat or cote and conduct. See *coat*.—**Safe conduct.** See *safe-conduct*. = Syn. 5. *Carriage*, *Deportment*, etc. See *behavior*.

conduct (kon'dukt), *a.* and *n.* 2. [ME. *conduct*, < L. *conductus*, hired, pp. of *conducere*, lead together, hire: see *conduct*, v., and cf. *conductus*.] 1. t. a. Hired; employed: as, "conduct prestis," *Wyclif*, *Apol. for Lollards* (Camden Soc.), p. 52.

II. *n.* The title of two clergymen appointed to read prayers at Eton College, England; a *conductus*.

conductance (kon-duk'tans), *n.* In *elect.*, the conducting power of a given mass of specified material of specified shape and connections. *Standard Elect. Dict.* [Recent.]

conduct-book (kon'duk-tbûk), *n.* A book kept on board of United States men-of-war, in which the *conduct* and ability of each man of the crew is noted.

conductibility (kon-duk-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *conductibilité*, etc.; as *conductible* + *-ity* (see *-ibility*).] 1. Capability of being conducted or transmitted: as, the *conductibility* of electricity or of heat.—2. Improperly, capacity for conducting or transmitting; conductivity.

conductible (kon-duk-ti-bl), *a.* [= F. *conductible* = Sp. *conductible*; as *conduct* + *-ible*.] Capable of being conducted or conveyed. *Wheatstone*.

conduction (kon-duk'shon), *n.* [= F. *conduction* = Sp. *conduccion* = Pg. *condução* = It. *conduzione*, < L. *conductio* (n-), < *conducere*, pp. *conductus*, lead, conduce, conduct: see *conduce* and *conduct*, v.] 1t. The act of guiding, directing, or leading; guidance.

For the better *conduction* and preservation of the fleets, and achieving of the voyage. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 226.
From thence I went with the Turkes power, and vnder his *conduction* to the lande of Iewry.
Webbe, *Travels* (ed. Arber), p. 22.

2t. The act of training up.
Every man has his beginning and *conduction*.
B. Jonson, *Case is Altered*.

3. Transmission; conveyance; specifically, in *physics*, transmission of heat from points of high temperature to points of low temperature, or of electricity from points of high potential to points of low potential, from particle to particle, and to a distance, by the raising of the temperature or potential of intermediate particles, without any sensible motion of them. It is distinguished from convection, by which heat and electricity are carried by moving particles; from the radiation of heat, which does not raise the temperature of the intermediate points (except so far as the radiation is hindered); and from the discharge and the electrolytic transfer of electricity.

conductitious (kon-duk-tish'us), *a.* [< L. *conductitiis*, prop. -*itiis*, pertaining to hire, < *conductus*, pp. of *conducere*, hire: see *conduce*.] Hired; employed for wages.

The persons were neither titularies nor perpetual curates, but entirely *conductitious* and removable at pleasure.
Ayliffe, *Farergon*.

conductive (kon-duk'tiv), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *conductivo*; as *conduct* + *-ive*.] 1. Having the power or property of conducting: as, *conductive* bodies. See *conductivity*.—2. Resulting from conduction: as, the *conductive* discharge of electricity.

conductivity (kon-duk-tiv'i-ti), *n.* [< *conductive* + *-ity*.] In *physics*, the power of conducting heat, electricity, or sound; the property of being *conductive*. In the case of heat (thermal conductivity) solids have in general a much higher degree of conductivity than liquids, and liquids than gases, the last being practically destitute of *conductive* power; both liquids and gases become heated by convection (which see), not by conduction. Furthermore, among solids the conductivity of metals for heat is greater than that of stony bodies, that of animal and vegetable substances being the least of all. Metals have also a relatively high degree of conductivity for electricity, a charge of electricity distributing itself freely over a metallic surface, and an electrical current passing more or less readily through a metallic wire. Those metals which are the best conductors of heat, as silver, copper, and gold, are also the best electrical conductors. The conductivity of many solids (glass, sulphur, resin) is nearly zero for electricity; the same is true to a less degree of most liquids and also of gases. With any substance the conductivity for electricity is the reciprocal of the resistance. See *resistance*.

Conductivity varies not only with varying temperature, but also with varying tension, torsion, or pressure.
A. Daniell, *Prin. of Physics*, p. 564.

Péclet . . . employs as the unit of *conductivity* the transmission, in one second, through a plate a metre square and a millimetre thick, of as much heat as will raise a cubic decimetre (strictly a kilogramme) of water one degree.
J. D. Everett, *Units and Phys. Constants*, p. 104.

Little is . . . yet known of the conditions of *conductivity* of the matter of the nerves; they *conduct* better than muscular tissue, cartilage, or bone.

S. P. Thompson, *Elect. and Mag.*, p. 187.

conduct-money (kon'dukt-mun'i), *n.* Same as *conduct*, 9.

conductometer (kon-duk-tom'e-tèr), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *conducere*, pp. *conductus*, *conduct*, + *metrum*, measure.] An apparatus for ascertaining the relative conductivity of different materials, especially as regards heat.

conductor (kon-duk'tor), *n.* [= F. *conducteur* (> D. *kondukteur* = G. *conductor* = Dan. Sw. *konduktör*), OF. *conduitor*, etc. (> ME. *conditour*: see *conditour*), = Sp. Pg. *conductor* = It. *conduttore*, < ML. *conductor*, a leader, innkeeper, agent, L. only in sense of lessee, contractor, farmer, < *conducere*, pp. *conductus*, lead, bring together, hire, etc.: see *conduce* and *conduct*.] 1. One who conducts or escorts; one who goes before or accompanies and shows the way; a leader; a guide.

The muses . . . ought to be the leaders and *conductors* of human life.
Bacon, *Fable of Dionysius*.

You come (I know) to be my Lord Fernando's
Conductor to old Cassilane.
Beau. and Fl., *Laws of Candy*.

Specifically—2t. A chief; a commander; one who leads an army.

Gent. Who is *conductor* of his people?
Kent. As 'tis said, the bastard son of Gloster.
Shak., *Lear*, iv. 7.

I myself (though I say it), by my mother's aide niece to a worshipful gentleman and a *conductor*; he has been three times in his majesty's service at Chester, and is now the fourth time, God bless him and his charge, upon his journey. *Beau. and Fl.*, *Knight of Burning Pestle*, III. 5.

3. A director or manager in general; a regulator.

If he did not entirely project the union and regency, none will deny him to have been the chief *conductor*.
Addison.

4. The director of a chorus or an orchestra; one who indicates to the performers the rhythm and the expression of a piece of concerted music by means of motions of the hands or of a baton. The office of *conductor* in the modern sense was not clearly distinguished from that of *leader* until about 1800; formerly the leader played an instrument, usually the harpsichord. 5. The chief official on a railroad-train, who directs, and is responsible for the execution of orders concerning, the movements of the train, and usually collects tickets or fares; hence, one who performs similar duties on a street-car, etc. The duties of the guard on European railways are similar, but less comprehensive. [U. S.] —6. That which conducts or transmits in any manner; specifically, in *physics*, a body that conducts or transmits through its substance energy in any of its forms: as, metals are *conductors* of electricity and of heat; water is a good *conductor* of sound. See *conductivity*.

If several *conductors* terminate at the same point, the sum of the currents, counted from this point, is zero.
Atkinson, *tr. of Mascart and Joubert*, I. 194.

Hence—7. A lightning-rod.—8. In *surg.*, an instrument formerly used in the high operation for stone in the bladder.—**Capacity of a conductor.** See *capacity*.—**Conductor's part.** In music, a condensed score written on two staves only, for the use of the conductor.—**Pneumatic conductor**, a fan-blower and tube for carrying off foul air, fire-damp, smoke, etc. Such conductors are used in connection with the dry grindstones employed in some departments of cutlery.—**Prime conductor**, that part of an electric machine which collects and retains the electricity.

conductor-head (kon-duk'tor-hed), *n.* A combined funnel, spout, and pipe for liquids, used in creameries.

conductory (kon-duk'tō-ri), *a.* [< *conduct* + *-ory*.] Having the property of conducting.

conductress (kon-duk'tres), *n.* [= F. *conductrice*, OF. *conducteresse*, *conduitrresse*, etc.; as *conductor* + *-ess*.] A female who leads, guides, or directs; a directress.

A prudent and diligent *conductress* of her family.
Johnson, *To Mrs. Thrale*, 1773.

Obedient to what he understood to be the meaning of his *conductress*, Halbert bared his arm to the shoulder.
Scott, *Monastery*, I. 161.

All the apartments in the castle that we cared to see, or our *conductress* cared to show us. *The Atlantic*, LIX. 538.

conductus (kon-duk'tus), *n.* [ML., lit., in def. 1 a 'led' or 'conducted' song, in def. 2 a 'hired' priest: see *conduct*, *a.* and *n.*, and *conduit*.] 1. An old form of vocal composition in which the tenor, instead of being confined to canto fermo, was, like the other parts, invented or freely treated by the composer. It was called *conductus simplex*, *duplex* (also *triplex*), etc., but the nature of these distinctions is matter of controversy.

2. An unendowed chaplain: the name and office are both retained at Eton. *Lee's Glossary*. **conduet**, *v. t.* [*ME. conduen, couduen, condien*, < *OF. conduire, F. conduire* = *Pr. conduire, condurre* = *It. condurre*, < *L. conducere*, *conduce*: see *conduce*.] To lead; conduct.

To sett hym in the waye, & coundue hym by the downes. *Sir Gauwayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1971.

Go we to the assaut, that God vs alle condie.

Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft's Chron., p. 182.

conduit¹ (kon'- or kun'dit), *n.* [*ME. conduit, conduet, condit, condite*, also *cundit, cundite, cundeth, cundith*, etc., < *OF. conduit, conduict, conduit, conduit, condit, m.*, *conduct*, guidance, escort, company, conductor, safe-conduct, also a way, channel, tube, canal, conduit, *F. conduit*, tube, canal; < *OF. also conduite, f.*, in like senses, *F. conduite*, *conduct*, = *Sp. Pg. conducta*, *conduct*, *conducto*, *conduit*, = *It. condotta*, *conduct*, *condotto*, canal, conduit, < *ML. conductus*, escort, etc., also a tube, canal, etc.: see *conduct*, *n.*] 1†. Conduct; guidance; escort: in this sense now *conduct*.

Than the grekes, by agrement, gyffen hom a signe, By cundeth to come, & carpe what hom liste.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 11437.

And the kyng seide thei sholde haue coudynte with gode will, yef thei ask reson. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), l. 82.

2. A medium or means of conveying; anything serving as a channel for passage or transmission.

Sinne was first scene in the Deuill, . . . from whom, by the Conduit of Nature, it is conueied to vs.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 28.

They can and do receive the benefit, for which the ceremony was appointed as a sign and conduit.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 398.

These organs are the nerves, which are the conduits to convey them [sensations] from without to their audience in the brain. *Locke*.

The king is the conduit through which all the honors and emoluments of the government flow.

Calhoun, Works, I. 103.

3. A pipe, tube, or other channel for the conveyance of water or other fluid.

There ben no Ryveres ne Welles; but Watre comethe be Condyte from Ebron. *Mandeville, Travels*, p. 73.

The water may be ledde by weles three: In channels, or [in] condites of leede, Or elles in trowes ymade of tree.

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 177.

Of the same house Publius and Quintus were, That our best water brought by conduits hither.

Shak., Cor., II. 3.

4. A natural or artificial reservoir or source whence water is distributed; specifically, the former name of fountains built for this purpose. [Now rare.]

Be strong in faith, for now the time is nigh That from the conduits of the lofty sky The flood shall fall. *Drayton, Noah's Flood*.

The Cheapale conduits were the most used, as they were the largest and most decorative of these structures. The Great Conduit in the centre of this important thoroughfare was an erection like a tower surrounded by statuary. *Chambers's Book of Days*.

Until ye come unto the chiefeest square; A bubbling conduit is set midstmost there, And round about it now the maidens throng, With jest and laughter, and sweet broken song. *William Morris, Earthly Paradise*, I. 3.

5. A narrow walled passage, usually under ground, for the purpose of secret communication between apartments.

conduit¹ (kon'- or kun'dit), *v. t.* [*ME. conditen, conduct*, < *condit*, escort: see *conduit*¹, *n.*] 1†. To lead; conduct; guide.

God that is the very guyde, me shall condite and lede that in many perilouse places me hath lede.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), III. 622.

2. To convey, conduct, or transmit by or as by a conduit.

And his corruption even to this day is still conduited to his undone posterity. *Feltham, Resolves*, I. 9.

conduit², *n.* [*ME. *conduit, coundut*, < *OF. conduit, conduet*, < *ML. conductus* (also fem., *conducta, conducta*) (> *MLG. canduc*), a kind of descendant or motet or anthem in which the melody was partly improvised by the leading singer, lit. a led or conducted song, being prop. pp. (ac. *cantus*) of *L. conducere*, lead, conduct: see *conduce*, *conduct*, *v.*] A form of vocal composition: same as *conductus*, 1.

At the soper & after, mony athel [noble] songe As coundetes of kryst-masse, & carole newe, With alle the manerly merthe that mon may of telle. *Sir Gauwayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1655.

conduplicant (kon-dū'pli-kant), *a.* [*L. conduplicant(-t)s*, ppr. of *conduplicare*, double to-

gether: see *conduplicate*.] In *bot.*, folded together, as the opposite leaflets of a pinnate leaf applied each to the other, face to face.

conduplicate (kon-dū'pli-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *conduplicated*, ppr. *conduplicating*. [*L. conduplicatus*, pp. of *conduplicare*, double together, < *com-*, together, + *duplicare*, double: see *duplicate*.] To double; fold together.

conduplicate, conduplicated (kon-dū'pli-kāt, -kāt-ed), *a.* [*L. conduplicatus*: see the verb.] Doubled or folded over or together. Specifically—(a) In *bot.*, applied to leaves in the bud when they are folded down the middle, so that the halves of the lamina are applied together by their faces. Also *complicate*. (b) In *entom.*, applied to the wings of certain wasps included in the series *Diptera*, which are folded longitudinally.

conduplication (kon-dū'pli-kā'shon), *n.* [= *F. conduplication* = *Pg. conduplicação* = *It. conduplicazione*, < *L. conduplicatio(-n-)*, < *conduplicare*, pp. *conduplicatus*, double: see *conduplicate*, *v.*] A doubling; a duplication. [Rare.]

condurango, *n.* See *cundurango*.

condurrite (kon-dur'it), *n.* [*Condurrow* (see def.) + *-ite*.] A peculiar ore of copper originally found in a vein in the Condurrow mine in Cornwall, England. Its general color is brownish-black, with sometimes a tinge of blue. It is probably an altered form of an arsenide of copper, like *domeykite*.

condut¹, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *conduit*¹.

condut², *n.* See *conduit*².

condylar (kon'di-lār), *a.* [*condyle* + *-ar*.] Pertaining to or characterized by a condyle or condyles: as, the condylar surfaces of the tibia.

Condylarthra (kon-di-lār'thrā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. κόνδυλος*, a knuckle (condyle), + *άρθρον*, joint.] A group of fossil mammals from the Eocene of North America, related to the *Proboscidea*, distinguished by having a postglenoid process, a third femoral trochanter, and no calcaneal facet for the fibula.

The *Condylarthra* with three tubercles are probably also the ancestors of the carnivorous orders. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVII. 610.

condylarthrous (kon-di-lār'thrus), *a.* [*Condylarthra* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Condylarthra*.

condyle (kon'dil), *n.* [= *F. condyle* = *Sp. condilo* = *Pg. condilo* = *It. condilo*, < *L. condylus*, < *Gr. κόνδυλος*, a knuckle, joint, knob; cf. *κόνδυλοι* (Hesychius), heads, knobs.] 1. In *anat.*, a protuberance on the end of a bone serving to form an articulation with another bone: more especially applied to the prominences of the occipital bone for articulation with the atlas, to the prominences at the distal extremity of the humerus and femur respectively, and to the proximal articular extremity of the lower jawbone of mammals. The occipital condyles are lateral and paired in *Mammalia* and *Amphibia*; in *Aves* and *Reptilia* the condyle is single and median. See cuts under *femur*, *humerus*, and *skull*.

2. In the arthropod or articulated animals, a rounded portion of the hard integument fitting into another part to which it is articulated, as the proximal ends of the tibiae in insects.

3. An ancient Greek long measure, the eighth of a foot. See *foot*.—**Angle of the condyles**. See *craniometry*.—**Occipital condyle**. See *occipital*.

condyli, *n.* Plural of *condylus*.

condylan (kon-dil'-an), *a.* [*condyle* + *-ian*.] Having a condyle or condyles; condylar. See *dicondylan*, *monocondylan*.

condyloid (kon'di-loid), *a.* [= *F. condyloide* = *Pg. condyloide*, < *Gr. *κόνδυλοειδής*, contr. *κόνδυλός*, < *κόνδυλος*, a knuckle, + *είδος*, form.] In *anat.*, resembling or shaped like a condyle; related to a condyle or condyles.—**Condyloid foramen**. See *foramen*.—**Condyloid process**. Same as *articular process of the lower jaw* (which see, under *articular*).

condyloma (kon-di-lō'mā), *n.*; *pl. condylomata* (-mā-tā). [*NL.*, < *L. condylus* (see *condyle*) + *-oma*.] In *pathol.*, an excrescence, either syphilitic or non-syphilitic, found about the anus or the organs of generation in either sex.

condylomatous (kon-di-lōm'-a-tus), *a.* [*condyloma* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or resembling a condyloma.

Condylopod (kon-dil'-ō-pōd), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, for *Condylopoda*, neut. pl. of *condylopus*: see *condylopus*.] A term used by Latreille to designate the jointed-legged articulated animals: synonymous with *Insecta* of Linnaeus and *Arthropoda*

of modern naturalists. The *Condylopa* were divided into *Aporopoda* (in the incorrect form *Apriopoda*) (crustaceans, arachnids, and myriapods) and *Hezapoda* (insects proper).

condylopet (kon'di-lōp), *n.* [*NL. condylopus*: see *condylopus*.] Same as *condylopus*. Kirby. **condylopod** (kon-dil'-ō-pōd), *a. and n.* [*NL. condylopus* (condylopus), < *Gr. κόνδυλος*, a knuckle, joint, knob, + *ποῖς* (pod-) = *E. foot*.] 1. *a.* Having articulated legs; arthropodous; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Condylopoda*. Also *condylopodous*.

2. *n.* A member of the *Condylopoda*; an arthropod.

Condylopoda (kon-di-lōp'-ō-dā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, neut. pl. of *condylopus*: see *condylopus*, and cf. *Condylopa*.] 1†. The proper form of *Condylopa*.—2. In Lankester's system of classification, a series of *Gnathopoda* or *Arthropoda*, including all except *Malacopoda* (*Peripatidea*). The series is divided into four classes, *Crustacea*, *Hezapoda* (true insects), *Myriapoda*, and *Arachnida*. [Little used.]

condylopodous (kon-di-lōp'-ō-dus), *a.* [As *condylopus* + *-ous*.] Same as *condylopus*.

Condylura (kon-di-lū'rā), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. κόνδυλος*, a knob, + *οὐρά*, a tail.] 1. A remarkable genus of North American shrew-moles, of the family *Talpidae*, having the end of the snout beset with a circular fringe of radiating processes, and the tail during the rutting season much swollen. The dental formula is, in each half jaw, 3 incisors, 1 canine, 4 premolars, and 3 molars. There is but one species, the star-nosed mole or shrew-mole, *C. cristata*.



Star-nosed Mole (*Condylura cristata*).

tata. The name was really given from the knotted appearance of the tail in dried specimens, when the skin had shrunk on the bones, as represented in some figures of the animal in which the tail looks like a string of beads; it is, however, appropriate, since during the rut the tail swells to double its usual size, and has a gibbous appearance.

2†. A genus of crustaceans. Latreille, 1829.

condylure (kon'di-lūr), *n.* An animal of the genus *Condylura*; a star-nosed or button-nosed mole.

Condylurea (kon-di-lū'rē-ā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Condylura* + *-ea*.] A section of the family *Talpidae*, represented by the genus *Condylura*.

condylus (kon'di-lus), *n.*; *pl. condyli* (-li). [*L.*: see *condyle*.] A condyle.—**Condylus extensorius**, the ectocondyle, or outer condyle, of the humerus, to which extensor muscles are attached. See cut under *humerus*.—**Condylus flexorius**, the entocondyle, or inner condyle, of the humerus, to which flexor muscles are attached. See cut under *humerus*.—**Condylus mandibularis**, the condyle of the lower jaw. See cut under *skull*.—**Condylus occipitalis**, either occipital condyle.

cone (kōn), *n.* [*F. cône* = *Sp. cono* = *Pg. cone* = *It. cono*, < *L. conus*, < *Gr. κώνος*, a cone, peak, peg, = *L. cuneus*, a wedge (> ult. *E. coin*, *coin*, *quoins*, *q. v.*); cf. *Skt. cāna*, a whetstone (= *E. hone*, *q. v.*), √ *cā*, sharpen.] 1. In *geom.*:

(a) A solid generated by the revolution of a right-angled triangle upon one of its sides as an axis. In the figure thus generated the base is a circle, and the line passing through the vertex and the center of the base (the *axis*) is perpendicular to the plane of the base; it is specifically termed a *right cone*. (b) A solid the surface of which consists of a circle, which forms its base, and the envelop of all the limited straight lines which join the circumference of the circle to a fixed point lying without the perpendicular to the circle from its center: specifically termed an *oblique* or *scalene cone*. See *conic*. (c) In *modern geom.*, any surface generated by a line one point in which is fixed.—2. Anything shaped like a cone. Specifically—(a) In *bot.*, a dry multiple fruit formed of densely imbricate scales, as in the hop, but more especially in the pine, fir, and spruce, in which a pair of naked seeds is borne upon the upper side of each scale: technically called a *strobile*; in a more general sense, an inflorescence having a cone-like shape. See cut on following page.

Those three chestnuts near, that hung In masses thick with milky cones.

Tennyson, Miller's Daughter.

(b) In *anat.*: (1) The conarium, or pineal body of the brain. (2) One of the minute cone-shaped structures forming: with the so-called "rods" a layer of the retina. See *retina*. (c) In *conch.*, a shell of the family *Conidae*, characterized by its obconic form. (d) The hill surrounding the crater of



Cone of Larch.



Cone of Pine.

a volcano, formed by the gradual accumulation of the ejected material. (c) A storm-cone. (f) The vent-plug in the barrel of a firearm. (g) In spinning, one of the taper drums in the head-stock of a mule, known respectively as the *backing-off* and *drawing-up* cones. E. H. Knight.—**Arterial cone.** See *arterial*.—**Chief cone,** a quadric cone which intersects a tangent plane of a surface in the chief tangents.—**Circular cone,** in *modern geom.*, a cone of the second order circumscribing the absolute.—**Cone-and-cradle mill.** See *mill*.—**Cone of dispersion,** in *gun.*, the conoidal surface which envelops the trajectories of the projectiles contained in a case-shot. The apex of this irregular conoid is either at the muzzle of the piece or at the point where the case-shot explodes, and its base is the closed curve which circumscribes the points of impact of all the projectiles. Also called *cone of spread*.—**Cone of rays,** in *optics*, all the rays of light which proceed from a radiant point and fall upon a given flat surface.—**Cone of spread.** Same as *cone of dispersion*.—**Crystalline cones.** See *crystalline*.—**Cyclic planes of a cone.** See *cyclic*.—**Endostylic cone.** See *endostylic*.—**Layer of rods and cones.** See *retina*.—**Oblique cone.** See def. 1 (b), above.—**Ocular cone,** the cone formed within the eye by a pencil of rays proceeding from a point, the base of the cone being on the cornea, the apex on the retina.—**Stepped cone.** Same as *cone-pulley*.—**Supplemental cone,** a cone whose sides are perpendicular to those of another cone.—**Twin cones,** a pair of cones of the retina, united laterally, such as are found in some bony fishes and other vertebrates.

cone (kōn), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *coned*, ppr. *coning*. [*< cone, n.*] To shape so as to resemble the segment of a cone, as the tire or tread of a car-wheel.

The bridge rests and turns upon a ring made up of 64 cast-iron coned wheels. Sci. Amer., N. S., LIV, 6.

Cones (kō'nē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Conus + -ea*.] In *conch.*, a family of cone-shells: same as *Conidae*. Menke, 1828.

cone-billed (kōn'bīld), *a.* Having a conical bill; conirostral.

cone-bit (kōn'bit), *n.* A conical-shaped boring-bit.

cone-clutch (kōn'kluch), *n.* In *mach.*, a clutch used for the transmission of power from a driving-shaft to another in line with it, and consisting of a conical plug which slides longitudinally upon one of the shafts, and rotates with it. When moved forward, this plug enters a sleeve which has an interior conical surface corresponding to that of the plug, and is keyed to the other shaft. The clutch acts by frictional contact of these two conical surfaces.

cone-flower (kōn'flou'ēr), *n.* A name given to certain species of *Rudbeckia*, coarse composites with conical or columnar receptacles, especially to *R. laciniata*, which has a greenish-yellow oblong disk, and *R. hirta*, in which the conical disk is dark-brown.—**Purple or hedgehog cone-flower,** the nearly allied *Echinacea purpurea* and *E. angustifolia*, of the prairies of the western United States.

cone-gamba (kōn'gam'bā), *n.* An organ-stop with conical pipes terminating in a bell. Also called *bell-gamba*.

cone-gear (kōn'gēr), *n.* A method of transmitting motion by means of the rolling-friction of two cones.

cone-granule (kōn'gran'ūl), *n.* A corpuscle of the outer nuclear layer of the retina which is connected with a cone: in distinction from a *rod-granule*. See *retina*.

cone-in-cone (kōn'in-kōn'), *a. and n.* I. *a.* In *geol.*, appearing to be made up of cones closely



Cone-in-cone Structure (limestone).

packed one within another, as some limestones and marly strata, and very rarely beds of coal. The cone-in-cone structure is believed to be the result of

pressure acting on concretions in process of formation, by which their rounded form is changed into a lengthened one, the concentric structure assuming under such circumstances the conical form.

II. n. A fossil of the genus *Conularia*.

The problematical fossils known as *Conularia* or *cone-in-cone*. They first appear in the Silurian, and some reach, for pteropods, an enormous size, an Australian species being estimated to have had a length of about sixteen inches. Stand. Nat. Hist., I, 358.

coneine (kō'nē-in), *n.* Same as *conine*.

cone-joint (kōn'joint), *n.* A strong and tight pipe-joint made by inserting a double iron cone into the ends of two pipes, and drawing these ends toward each other by means of screw-bolts.

conenchyma (kō-neng'ki-mā), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. κώνος, a cone, + ἔγχυμα, an infusion*.] In *bot.*, a tissue formed of conical cells, as in the velvety covering of some petals.

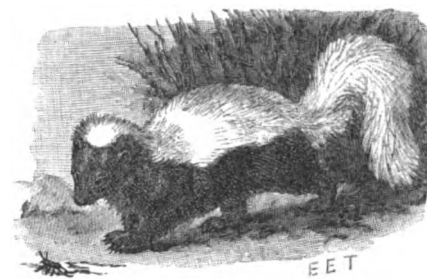
cone-nose (kōn'nōz), *n.* A hemipterous insect of the genus *Conorhinus* (which see).

conepate (kō'ne-pāt), *n.* An animal of the genus *Conepatus*.

conepati (kō'ne-pāt-i), *n.* [Mex.] The Mexican name of a skunk, especially the white-backed skunk, *Conepatus mapurito*. See *Conepatus*.

The Mexican term *conepati* has been changed into a more familiar-sounding name *conepate*, in some of the Southern States. De Vere, Americanism, p. 54.

Conepatus (kō-ne-pā'tus), *n.* [NL. (J. E. Gray, 1837), *< Mex. conepati*: see extract.] A genus of American badger-like skunks. It differs from *Mephitis* in having the teeth normally 32 instead of 34 (1 premolar less in each upper half jaw); the angle of the mandible strongly bent outward (and in some other cranial

Conepati (*Conepatus mapurito*).

characters); the snout produced, depressed, with inferior nostrils, and bald on top; the soles broad and entirely naked; the tail comparatively short and little bushy; and the colors massed in large areas. The type is the white-backed skunk or conepati, found in Texas, Mexico, and southward; there are probably other species. Also called *Thiosmus*.

Conepatus is obviously the same as the old Mexican *conepati*; . . . it probably refers to the burrowing of the animal; for it may be observed, nepantla in the Nahuatl language signified a subterranean dwelling.

Coues, Fur-bearing Animals (1877), p. 249.

cone-plate (kōn'plāt), *n.* A conical collar-plate for the head of a lathe.

cone-pulley (kōn'pūl'i), *n.* A pulley shaped like the segment of a cone—that is, gradually tapering from a thick to a thin end. (a) A pulley having a number of faces or sheaves of varying diameter, for giving different speeds of the mandrel, as desired; a speed-pulley. (b) In spinning-machines, a device for varying the speed of the bobbins so as to keep the strain upon the roving equal as it is wound upon them. Also called *stepped cone*.

cone-seat (kōn'sēt), *n.* A projecting piece of iron welded to a musket-barrel of the older patterns, near the breech, for the purpose of furnishing a seat into which the cone is screwed.

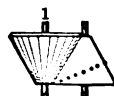
cone-shell (kōn'shel), *n.* The shell of a mollusk of the genus *Conus*, or family *Conidae*. See *cut under Conus*.

conessi bark. See *bark²*.

conessine (kō-nēs'in), *n.* [*< NL. conessus (conessi cortex, the bark of Holarhena antidiysenterica) (of E. Ind. origin) + -ine²*.] A bitter principle obtained from *Holarhena (Wrightia) antidiysenterica*. It is a white amorphous powder. Also called *wrightin*.

cone-valve (kōn'valv), *n.* A valve with a conical face and seat.

cone-wheel (kōn'hwēl), *n.* A cone, or frustum of a cone, used as a means of transmitting power. A very common method of obtaining a change of speed is to use two cones with parallel axes, but with their bases in opposite directions, and connected by a belt moved at will by a shifter. When the belt is at the middle of the cones, supposing the two to be of equal size, the working diameters are equal, and the motion of



Cone-wheels.

In fig. 1 two frustums are in apposition, one having teeth on its face and the other a spirally arranged row of studs.

The frustum in fig. 2 when driven by the motor communicates motion to the wheel above it.

the driver and driven is uniform. By shifting the belt to either side the relative speed of the driven cone may be increased or diminished. An intermittent or any irregular motion may be given by teeth placed in various positions upon the surfaces of the two cones, and so as to engage each other. See *cone-pulley*.

coney, coneycatch, etc. See *cony*, etc.

conf. An abbreviation (a) of the Latin *confectio*, a confection, used in medical prescriptions; (b) of the Latin *confer*, compare, also expressed by *cf.*

confab (kōn-fab'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *confabbed*, ppr. *confabbing*. [Short for *confabulate*.] To confabulate; chat.

Mrs. Thrall and I were dressing, and as usual *confabbing*. Mme. D'Arblay, Diary, I, 120.

confab (kōn-fab'), *n.* [Short for *confabulation*.] Familiar talk or conversation; chat. [Colloq.]

I overheard a most diverting *confab* amongst that group of ladies yonder. O'Keefe, Fontainebleau, II, 1.

confabular (kōn-fab'ū-lār), *a.* [Cf. ML. *confabularis*, an interlocutor, *< L. confabulari*, confabulate: see *confabulate*.] Of the nature of or relating to confabulation or familiar conversation; conversational; chatty. *Quarterly Rev.* [Rare.]

confabulate (kōn-fab'ū-lāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *confabulated*, ppr. *confabulating*. [*< L. confabulatus*, pp. of *confabulari* (*> F. confabuler* = Sp. Pg. *confabular* = It. *confabulare*), talk together, *< com-*, together, + *fabulari*, talk, *< fabula*, discourse, fable: see *fable*.] To talk familiarly together; chat; prattle.

I shall not ask Jean Jacques Rousseau

If birds *confabulate* or no;

'Tis clear that they were always able

To hold discourse, at least in fable.

Couper, Pairing Time Anticipated.

confabulation (kōn-fab'ū-lā'shōn), *n.* [= F. *confabulation* = Sp. *confabulación* = Pg. *confabulação* = It. *confabulazione*, *< L. confabulatio* (n), *< L. confabulari*, talk together: see *confabulate*.] A talking together; chatting; familiar talk; easy, unrestrained conversation: as, the two had a long *confabulation*.

Friends' confabulations are comfortable at all times.

Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 330.

confabulator (kōn-fab'ū-lā-tōr), *n.* [= F. *confabulateur* = Sp. Pg. *confabulador* = It. *confabulatore*, *< L. confabulator*, *< L. confabulari*, talk together: see *confabulate*.] One engaged in familiar talk or conversation.

That knot of *confabulators* is composed of the richest manufacturers in the place.

Bulwer.

confabulatory (kōn-fab'ū-lā-tō-ri), *a.* [= It. *confabulatorio*; as *confabulate* + *-ory*.] Belonging to familiar speech; colloquial. [Rare.]

A *confabulatory* epitaph.

Weever, Ancient Funeral Monuments, p. 577.

confamiliari (kon-fa-mil'yār), *a.* [*< ML. confamiliaris*, *< L. com-*, together, + *familia*, family: see *familiar* and *-ar³*.] Belonging to the same family in the way of classification; hence, closely connected; having a common likeness.

More *confamiliari* and analogous to some of our transactions than others.

Glanville, Pre-existence of Souls, p. 80.

confarreate (kon-far'ē-āt), *a.* [*< L. confarreatus*, pp. of *confarreare*: see *confarreation*.] Solemnized by tasting the bread called *far* in presence of the high priest and ten witnesses: as, *confarreate* marriages. See *confarreation*.

confarreation (kon-far'ē-ā'shōn), *n.* [*< L. confarreatio* (n), *< confarreare*, pp. *confarreatus*, connect in marriage by making an offering of bread, *< com-*, together, + *farreus* (sc. *panis*, bread), of spelt, *< far*, a kind of grain, spelt: see *farina*.] In *Rom. antiq.*, the highest form of marriage: so called from the *panis farreus*, a cake of salted flour eaten in the ceremonial. Confarreation was the only religious form of marriage, and is supposed to have been characteristic of the patricians; it was accomplished by pronouncing certain formulas in the presence of ten witnesses, with solemn sacrifices and prayers. It was until a late date considered requisite for the purity of the higher priesthood, but it fell into general disuse early in the empire. Also *farreation*.

Wishing you your Heart's Desire, and if you have her, a happy *Confarreation*. Howell, Letters, I, v. 22.

confate (kon-fāt'), *v. t.* [*< con-* + *fate*, *v. Cf. L. confatalis*, jointly dependent on fate.]. To decree or determine together with something else; fate or decree at the same time. [Rare.]

In like manner his brother Stolic Chrysippus insists . . . that when a sick man is fated to recover, it is *confated* that he shall send for a physician.

A. Tucker, Light of Nature, II, xvi.

confect (kōn-fekt'), *v. t.* [(Cf. Sp. *confitar* = Pg. *confitar* = It. *confettare*, make into sweetmeats, from the noun; ult.) *< L. confectus*, pp.

of *conficere*, put together, make up (> F. *confire*, preserve), < *com-*, together, + *facere*, do, make.]

1. To make up or compound; especially, to make into sweetmeats.

Elias, a converted Jew, is said to have confessed, That in his House the Poison was *confected*.

Baker, Chronicles, p. 86.

Saffron *confected* in Cilicia.

W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, l. 2.

Mistery there, like to another nature,
Confects the substance of the choicest fruits
In a rich candy.

Dekker and Ford, Sun's Darling, iv. 1.

2. To put together; construct; compose; form.

Of this also were *confected* the famous everlasting lamps and tapers.

Sir T. Herbert, Travels, p. 309.

confecti, a. [*L. confectus*, pp.: see the verb and noun.] *Confected*; compounded.

In ropes kepe this *confect* meddysing

Until the time of veer or of sprynging

Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 29.

confect (kon'fekt), n. [= *G. confect* = Dan. *Sw. konfekt* = It. *confetto*, < *ML. confectum*, also *confecta* (usually in pl. *confectae*), a *confect*, sweetmeat, prop. neut. or fem. of *L. confectus*, pp. of *conficere*, put together, make up: see *confect*, v., and cf. *comfit* and *confetto*, doublets of *confect*, n.] A preparation with sugar or honey, as of fruit, herbs, roots, and the like; a *confection*; a *comfit*; a *sweetmeat*.

At supper eat a pippin roasted and sweetened with sugar of roses and caraway *confects*.

Harvey, Consumptions.

Confects and spiced drinks were then served to them and to the assembled company.

Molley, Dutch Republic, i. 316.

confection (kon-fek'shon), n. [Early mod. E. also *confezion*; < *ME. confection*, *confeccioun*, a preparation, a mixture, < *OF. confection*, *confeccion*, *confection*, a *confection*, F. *confection*, a making, making up, ready-made clothes, a preparation of drugs, etc., = *Pr. confection* = *Sp. confection* = *Pg. confeccão*, *confeção* = It. *confezione*, < *ML. confectio(n)-*, a preparation, medicament, L. a preparing, < *conficere*, pp. *confectus*, prepare, put together: see *confect*, v.] 1. The art or act of *confecting* or *compounding* different substances into one preparation: as, the *confection* of sweetmeats.

This fische, and lardde, and fitches salt to kepe

In just *confection* now taketh kepe.

Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 58.

2. A composition or mixture, as of drugs, etc.; a preparation to be eaten or imbibed.

As to the *confections* of sale which are in the shops, they are for readiness, and not for propriety.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, II. x. § 8.

Bread is a *confection* made of manye graynes.

Crowley, Confutation of Shaxton, sig. D. ii. b (1546).

That *confection*

Which I gave him for a cordial.

Shak., Cymbeline, v. 5.

3. Something prepared or preserved with sugar or syrup. (a) A sweetmeat.

Hast thou not learn'd me how

To make perfumes? distill? preserve? yea, so
That our great king himself doth woo me oft
For my *confections*!

Shak., Cymbeline, i. 6.

(b) In *phar.*, a preparation, in the form of a soft solid, in which one or more medicinal substances are incorporated with saccharine matter, with a view to their preservation or for more convenient administration. *U. S. Dispensatory*.

4. [F.] A ready-made garment, as a mantle, wrap, fichu, etc., for women's wear, often of several materials, and always more or less elaborate and elegant: as, Madame A— has returned with a choice assortment of *confections*. [Used in trade.]—*Dry confections*, such *confections* as are made by boiling in syrup those portions of fruits adapted to this method, as citron, orange-peel, figs, etc., which are afterward taken out and dried in an oven.—*Liquid confections*, fruits, whole or in pieces, preserved by immersion in a transparent syrup. Apricots, green citrons, and many other fruits are so preserved.

confection (kon-fek'shon), v. t. [*confection*, n.] To prepare for use with sugar or syrup; compound.

Being grene, or well *confectioned* in syrope, it [ginger] comfortheth moche the stomake and head.

Sir T. Elyot, Castle of Health, li.

confectionary (kon-fek'shon-ā-ri), a. and n. [*ML. confectionarius*, a maker of *confections*, an apothecary (prop. adj.), < *confectio(n)-*, a *confection*: see *confection*, n., and -ary¹.] 1. a. Of the nature of, or prepared as, a *confection*; prepared or preserved with sugar.

The biscuit; or *confectionary* plum.

Cropper, My Mother's Picture.

II. n. 1. A confectioner.

He will take your daughters to be *confectionaries* and to be cooks.

1 Sam. viii. 13.

2. A room in which *confections* are kept or made.

Here, ladies, are the keys of the stores, of the *confectionary*, of the wine-vaults.

Richardson, Grandison, II. 226.

3. A confectioner's shop. See *confectionery*.

—4. A drug-shop, or place where medicines are compounded.

Both history, poesy, and daily experience are as goodly fields where these observations grow whereof we make a few posies to hold in our hands, but no man bringeth them to the *confectionary*, that receipts might be made of them for the use of life.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, II. 290.

confectioner (kon-fek'shon-ēr), n. [*confection* + -er. Cf. *confectionary*, n.] 1. One who compounds preparations, as drugs.

Canidia Neopolitana was *confectioner* of unguents.

Heywood, Gunakelion, viii.

2. One who makes *confectionery* or *confections*; specifically, one who makes or sells candies, candied fruits, bonbons, caramels, comfits, or other articles prepared with sugar, as cake, ice-cream, etc.

Most of the shops

Of the best *confectioners* in London ransack'd,

To furnish out a banquet.

Massinger, City Madam, II. 1.

confectionery (kon-fek'shon-er-i), n.; pl. *confectioneries* (-iz). [Formerly also *confectionary* (being ult. from *ML.* as if **confectionaria*); < *confection* + -ery.] 1. A place where sweetmeats and similar things are made or sold; a confectioner's shop.—2. Collectively, sweetmeats; things prepared or sold by a confectioner; *confections*.

She . . . insisted upon his taking some particular *confectionery*, because it was a favourite of her own.

DIsraeli, Coningsby, i. 4.

confection-pan (kon-fek'shon-pan), n. A rotating pan heated by steam or hot air, and designed for drying *confections*.

confectory (kon-fek'tō-ri), a. and n. [*ML. *confectorius* (cf. *ML. confectorium*, a sweetmeat-box, also a place where cattle are slaughtered), < *L. conficere*, pp. *confectus*, put together, make up, also diminish, kill: see *confect*, v.] 1. a. Pertaining to the art of making sweetmeats.

In which the wanton might

Of *confectory* art endeavour'd how

To charm all tastes to their sweet overthrow.

J. Beaumont, Psyche, iv. 127.

II. n. A place where *confections* are made; a *confectionery*.

confecture (kon-fek'tūr), n. [*ME. confecture*, < *ML. confectura*, pl., sweetmeats, L. *confectura*, a preparing, < *conficere*, pp. *confectus*, prepare: see *confect*, and cf. *confiture*, a doublet of *confecture*.] A composition or compound, especially of drugs. *Chaucer*.

Droggis, *confectouris* and *apicels*.

Acts James VI., 1581 (ed. 1814), p. 221.

confederat (kon-fed'ēr), v. t. [*ME. confederen*, < *OF. confederer*, F. *confédérer* = *Sp. Pg. confederar* = It. *confederarsi*, refl., < *LL. confederare*, *confederate*: see *confederate*, v.] To *confederate*.

Confedered both by bonde and alliance.

Chaucer, Pity, l. 42.

Having *confedered* with Oneale, Oconor, and other Irish potentates.

Holinshed, Chronicles.

confederacies (kon-fed'ēr-ā-si), n.; pl. *confederacies* (-siz). [*ME. confederacie*, < *OF. (AF.) confederacie*, < *ML.* as if **confederatia*, < *LL. confederatus*, pp.: see *confederate*, a., and -acy. Cf. *confederation*.] 1. A contract between two or more persons, bodies of men, or states, for mutual support or joint action of any kind; a compact, league, or alliance.

This fable seems invented to shew the nature of the compacts and *confederacies* of princes.

Bacon, Political Fables, II., Expl.

For he hath heard of our *confederacy*,

And 'tis but wisdom to make strong against him.

Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 4.

The friendships of the world are oft

Confederacies in vice.

Addison.

It is readily conceded that one of the strongest characteristics of a *confederacy* is, that it usually operates on the states or communities which compose it in their corporate capacity.

Calhoun, Works, I. 156.

This first charge [against Suffolk] was based on the report that he had sold the realm to Charles VII., and had fortified Wallingford castle as headquarters for a *confederacy* against the independence of England.

Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 345.

2. An aggregation of persons, parties, states, or nations united by a league; a *confederation*.

In the great Delian *confederacy* which developed into the maritime empire of Athens, the *Ægean* cities were treated as allies rather than subjects.

J. Fiske, Amer. Pol. Ideas, p. 75.

3. In *law*, a combination of two or more persons to commit an unlawful act; a conspiracy.

Folk that wisten of a confuracioun, whiche I clepe a *confederacie*, that was cast agains this tyrant.

Chaucer, Boethius, p. 53.

4. *Confederated* action; coöperation; concurrence.

Under the countenance and *confederacy*

Of Lady Eleanor.

Shak., 2 Hen. VI., ii. 1.

Southern Confederacy. Same as *Confederate States of America* (which see, under *confederate*, a.). = *Syn.* 1 and 2. *League*, *Coalition*, etc. (see *alliance*), combination, *confederation*, union. See *confederation*.

confederal (kon-fed'ēr-āl), a. [*L. com-*, together, + *fœdus* (*fœder-*), league: see *con-* and *federal*.] Of or pertaining to a *confederation*; composed of *confederated* states; specifically, in *U. S. hist.*, pertaining to the *confederacy* of the States under the Articles of *Confederation* (1781–89).

It is the disposition of the people of America to place their *confederal* government on the most respectable basis.

J. F. Mercer, in Bancroft's Hist. Const., I. 297.

confederate (kon-fed'ēr-āt), v.; pret. and pp. *confederated*, ppr. *confederating*. [*LL. confederatus*, pp. of *confederare* (> obs. E. *confeder*, q. v.), unite in a league, < *L. com-*, together, + *LL. fœderare*, league, < *L. fœdus* (*fœder-*), a league: see *federal*, *federate*.] 1. *intrans.* To unite in a league or alliance; join in a mutual contract or covenant.

They will not . . . [disturb] ye aforesaid Indians; either in their persons, buildings, cattle, or goods, directly or indirectly; nor will they *confederate* with any other against them.

Quoted in Bradford's Plymouth Plantation, p. 438.

By words men . . . covenant and *confederate*. South. It would be unequal to require South Carolina and Georgia to *confederate* on such terms.

C. Pinckney, in Bancroft's Hist. Const., II. 155.

II. *trans.* To cause to unite in a league; ally. To the end that when many [people] are *confederated* each may make the other the more strong.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, i. 10.

With these the Percies them *confederate*.

Daniel, Civil Wars, iv. 23.

confederate (kon-fed'ēr-āt), a. and n. [= F. *confédéré* = *Sp. Pg. confederado* = It. *confederato*, < *ML. confederatus*, *confæderatus*, a. and n., < *LL. confederatus*, pp.: see the verb.] 1. a. 1. United in a league; allied by compact or treaty; engaged in a *confederacy*; leagued; pertaining to a *confederacy*.

All the swords

In Italy, and her *confederate* arms,

Could not have made this peace.

Shak., Cor., v. 3.

Zounds! go for the doctor, you scoundrel. You are all *confederate* murderers.

Sheridan, St. Patrick's Day, ii. 4. The definition of a *confederate* republic seems simply to be "an assemblage of societies," or an association of two or more states into one state.

A. Hamilton, Federalist, No. 102.

A gale,

Confederate with the current of the soul,

To speed my voyage.

Wordsworth, Prelude, vi.

Specifically—2. [*cap.*] Pertaining to the *Confederate States of America*: as, the *Confederate* government or army.

During the following night the *Confederate* works on the opposite side of the river were abandoned and blown up.

Am. Cyc., XVI. 182.

Confederate States of America, the name assumed by the southern States which seceded from the American Union in 1860–61, on the occasion of the election of a President (Abraham Lincoln) and Congress unfriendly to the institution of slavery, and formed a government under a constitution adopted by a general convention at Montgomery, Alabama, on March 11th, 1861. The *Confederation* ultimately consisted of the following eleven States, which adopted ordinances of secession in the order given, the first on December 20th, 1860, and the last on May 20th, 1861: South Carolina, Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Texas, Virginia, Arkansas, Tennessee, North Carolina. They were readmitted to their former status as equal members of the United States after a little more than four years of civil war (the first actual hostilities occurring at Fort Sumter in South Carolina on April 12th, 1861, and the last in Texas on May 13th, 1865), and after a period of reconstruction and the acceptance of certain amendments to the federal Constitution, one of which abolished slavery. Abbreviated C. S. A.

II. n. 1. One who is united or banded with another or others in a compact or league; a person or nation engaged in a *confederacy*; an ally; an associate; an accomplice.

The beast Caliban, and his *confederates*.

Shak., Tempest, iv. 1.

Sir Edward Courtney, and the haughty prelate,

Bishop of Exeter, his elder brother,

With many more *confederates*, are in arms.

Shak., Rich. III., iv. 4.

Specifically—2. A citizen or subject of one of a number of *confederated* states; specifically (with a capital), a citizen or soldier of any one

of the southern States of the American Union which formed the Confederate States of America, who participated in or sympathized with the attempt to destroy the Union by secession and the prosecution of the civil war.

Not Federals or *Confederates* were ever more impartial in the confiscation of neutral chickens.

Lovell, Study Windows, p. 9.

=Syn. 1. Friend, Companion, etc. (see *associate*), accomplice, accessory, abettor, fellow-conspirator.

confederation (kon-fed-er-ā'shən), *n.* [= *F. confédération* = Sp. *confederación* = Pg. *confederação* = It. *confederazione*, < ML. *confederatio* (n-), LL. *confederatio* (n-), < *confederare*, unite in a league: see *confederate*.] 1. The act of confederating, or the state of being confederated; a league; a compact for mutual support; alliance.

The three princes enter into a strict league and confederation.

Bacon, Hist. Hen. VII.

The Pleiades where one of the seven hath almost no light or visibility, though knit in the same confederation with those which half the world do at one time see.

Jer. Taylor.

2. An aggregate or body of confederates, or of confederated states; the persons or states united by a league.

Although it [the canton of Zug] is a free republic, it is rather a confederation of four or five republics, each of which has its monarchical, aristocratical, and democratical branches, than a simple democracy.

J. Adams, Works, IV. 321.

A confederation is a union, more or less complete, of two or more states which before were independent.

Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 104.

Articles of Confederation, in *U. S. Hist.*, the compact or constitution adopted by the Continental Congress in 1777 and ratified by the separate colonies within the next four years. The government formed under this compact, which went into effect on March 1st, 1781, was without an executive and judiciary, consisting simply of a congress of one house, in which each State had one vote; it was empowered to declare war and peace, make treaties with foreign powers, direct the land and naval forces in time of war, make requisitions upon the separate States for their quota of the money necessary for national expenses, regulate the value of coin, control the postal service, etc. As it had no power to enforce its laws upon the States, it soon fell into contempt, and on March 4th, 1789, expired by limitation under the provisions of the present Constitution.

New England Confederation, the union effected by the colonies of Massachusetts Bay, Plymouth, Connecticut, and New Haven in 1643, suggested by the need of a common defense against the Dutch and the Indians. It was discontinued in 1684. =Syn. *Confederation*, *Confederacy*, *Federation*. A confederation or confederacy is sometimes distinguished from a federation as follows: Both designate a union of distinct states. In a federation, however, the essential sovereignty, as exercised toward foreign countries, is regarded as irrevocably deposited in the hands of the central government, and only a constitutionally limited autonomy in internal matters is retained by the constituent territories; while in a confederation the sovereignty may be conceived as still existing in the constituents and exercised more or less extensively by the general government as delegated agent: a confederacy is regarded as even less permanent than a confederation. Thus, the union of the thirteen colonies before 1789 was a confederation, while the United States since that time have constituted a federation. The above distinction, however, is not strictly adhered to in the ordinary use of these words.

confederative (kon-fed-er-ā-tiv), *a.* [*< confederate + -ive*; = *F. confédératif*, etc.] Of or belonging to, or of the nature of, a confederation.

confederator (kon-fed-er-ā-tor), *n.* [= *F. confédérateur* = Pg. *confederador*, < LL. *as if* **confederator*, < *confederare*, unite in a league: see *confederate*, v.] One who confederates; a confederate.

The King shall pay one hundred thousand crowns, whereof the one half the confederators shall and may employ when needs shall require.

Grafton, Hen. VIII., an. 26.

confer (kon-fēr'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *conferred*, ppr. *conferring*. [Early mod. E. *conferre*; = D. *konfereren* = G. *konferiren* = Dan. *konferere*, < OF. *conferer*, F. *conferer* = Sp. *conferir* = It. *conferire*, < L. *conferre* (pp. *collatus*: see *colate*), bring together, collect, compare, consult together, confer, < com-, together, + *ferre* = E. *bear*l. Cf. *defer*, *differ*, *infer*, *prefer*, *offer*, *refer*, *transfer*.] I. trans. 1. To bring together.

And One Two Three make Six, in One *conferd*.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II., The Columns.

2. To compare; examine by comparison; collate.

I have also translated it into English, so that he may *conferre* theime both to-githers, whereof (as I lerned men affirme) cometh no small profecte.

Quoted in *Babes Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. xxii.

He shall behold all the delights of the Hesperides . . . to be mere umbræ, and imperfect figures, *conferred* with the most essential felicity of your court.

B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, IV. 6.

If we *confer* these observations with others of the like nature.

[In this sense now obsolete except as used in the imperative in making reference to illustrative words or passages, in which use it coincides with, and is usually treated as, the Latin imperative *confer* (pron. kon-fēr), and commonly abbreviated *conf.* or *c/*.]

3. To bestow as a permanent gift; settle as a possession: followed by *on* or *upon*.

And *confer* fair Milan,

With all the honours, on my brother.

Shak., Tempest, I. 2.

The sovereignty

Proud and imperious men usurp upon us,

We *confer* on ourselves, and love those fetters

We fasten to our freedoms.

Fletcher (and another), Sea Voyage, II. 2.

Coronation, to a king, *confers* no royal authority upon him.

The Duke on the lady a kiss *conferred*,

As the courtly custom was of yore.

Browning, The Statue and the Bust.

4. To contribute; conduce.

The closeness and compactness of the parts resting together doth much *confer* to the strength of the union.

Glanville.

=Syn. 3. Bestow, Grant, etc. See *give*.

II. intrans. To consult together on some special subject; compare opinions; carry on a discussion or deliberation. Formerly *confer* often meant simply to discourse, to talk, but it now implies conversation on some serious or important subject, in distinction from mere light talk or familiar conversation.

When they had commanded them to go aside out of the council, they *conferred* among themselves.

Acts IV. 15.

If he [a man] *confer* little, he had need have a present wit.

Bacon, Studies.

We have some secrets to *confer* about.

Shak., T. G. of V., III. 1.

His eyes and his raiment *confer* much together as he goes in the street.

B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, II. 1.

conferee (kon-fēr-ē'), *n.* [*< confer + -ee*.] 1. One who is conferred with; a member of a conference.

Provision has been made for two additional *conferees* on the part of our government.

Science, IV. 47.

2. One on whom something is conferred.

conference (kon-fēr-ens), *n.* [= D. *konferentie* = G. *konferenz* = Dan. *konference*, < F. *conférence* = Sp. Pg. *conferencia* = It. *conferenza*, < ML. *conferentia*, < L. *conferre* (t-s), ppr. of *conferre*, compare, confer: see *confer*.] 1. Comparison; examination of things by comparison.

The mutual *conference* of all men's collections and observations.

Hooker.

2. The act of conferring or consulting together; a meeting for consultation, discussion, or instruction; an interview and comparison or interchange of opinions. Specifically—(a) In diplomacy, a more or less informal meeting of the representatives of different foreign countries.

It has become rather difficult to draw any certain line between a congress and a *conference*. In theory, however, a congress has the power of deciding and concluding, while a *conference* can only discuss and prepare. Thus the *conferences* of Moerdyk and Gertruidenberg simply prepared the way for the treaties of Utrecht, while the congresses of Munster, Aix-la-Chapelle, Rastadt, Erfurt, Prague, Châtillon, Vienna, Laybach, and Verona were all more or less direct in their action and results.

Blackwood's Mag.

(b) In British and American parliamentary usage, a species of negotiation between the two houses of Parliament or of Congress, conducted by managers appointed on both sides, for the purpose of reconciling differences. (c) Eccles.: (1) The annual assembly of ministers of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in England, for transacting business of an ecclesiastical nature. (2) In the Meth. Epis. Ch. of America, the title of four judicatories: (i.) An assembly, called the *general conference*, which meets once every four years, is composed of ministerial and lay delegates from the annual conferences, and is presided over by a general superintendent. (ii.) One of a number (now over 100) of assemblies, called *annual conferences*, which meet annually, take cognizance of ecclesiastical matters, collect statistics relating to the church, and have charge of benevolent contributions, current expenses, etc. (iii.) An assembly of the itinerant and local preachers, the exhorters, the stewards of a district, and a class-leader and Sunday-school superintendent from each pastoral charge, called the *district conference*, meeting annually or semi-annually. (iv.) An assembly, termed the *quarterly conference*, of all the itinerant and local preachers, exhorters, stewards, class-leaders, trustees of churches, and first superintendents of Sunday-schools, in a circuit or station, under the presidency of a presiding elder. It hears complaints and appeals, examines into the character of preachers, licenses ministers, tries those against whom charges are preferred, and makes appointments and removals. (3) In the Rom. Cath. Ch.: (i.) A voluntary local assembly of priests; a pastoral conference. (ii.) An assembly of priests called by a college; a chapter conference. (4) In some Protestant churches, as the Congregational, a local assembly of representatives from several neighboring churches.

3. Discourse; talk; conversation.

Reading maketh a full man, *conference* a ready man,

and writing an exact man.

Bacon, Studies.

God save your grace, I do beseech your majesty,

To have some *conference* with your grace alone.

Shak., Rich. II., v. 3.

At this Time the Duke of York, under pretence of coming to the Parliament, comes out of Ireland; and at London had private *Conferences* with John, Duke of Norfolk.

Baker, Chronicles, p. 192.

4. A lecture. [Rare.]

Monsieur Lirret, the Vaudois clergyman, who had given *conferences* on the history of the Waldenses.

George Eliot, Middlemarch, II.

Bering Sea Conference. See *seal*l.—**Hampton Court Conference**, a conference appointed by James I., at Hampton Court, in 1604, to settle the disputes between the Puritan party and the High-church party in the Church of England. It was conducted on three days (January 14th, 16th, and 18th), and resulted in a few alterations of the liturgy, but entirely failed to secure the objects sought by the Puritans. An important indirect result of it was the revision of the Bible called the King James or authorized version, which was suggested at that time.—**Savoy Conference**, a conference held at the Savoy palace in London, after the restoration of Charles II. (1661), between twenty-one Episcopalians and an equal number of Presbyterians, for the purpose of securing ecclesiastical unity. It utterly failed, leaving both parties more bitterly hostile than before.

conferencing (kon-fēr-ēng), *n.* [*< confer + -ing*.] The act of conferring together or holding a conference; consultation. [Rare.]

There was of course long *conferencing*, long consulting.

Carlyle, Frederick the Great, XII. 11.

conferral (kon-fēr-ē-shal), *a.* [*< conference* (ML. *conferentia*) + -al.] Of or relating to conference. [Rare.]

conferrment (kon-fēr-ē-ment), *n.* [*< confer + -ment*.] The act of conferring, as a university degree or a church living.

A kind of ecclesiastical communism, of holding his connection for the chance it gives him of cherishing his hand on the spigot of churchly *conferrment*.

New Princeton Rev., I. 40.

conferrable (kon-fēr-ē-a-bl), *a.* [*< confer + -able*.] Capable of being conferred or bestowed.

It qualifies a gentleman for any *conferrable* honour.

Waterhouse, Arms and Armoury, p. 94.

conferral (kon-fēr-ē-shal), *n.* [*< confer + -al*.] The act of conferring; bestowment. [Rare.]

conferrer (kon-fēr-ēr), *n.* 1. One who confers or consults.—2. One who bestows.

Several persons, as *conferrers* or receivers, have found their account in it.

Richardson, Pamela, xxxii.

conferruminate, **conferruminated** (kon-fēr-rū-mi-nāt, -nā-ted), *a.* [*< L. conferruminatus*, pp. of *conferruminare*, solder together, < com-, together, + *ferruminate*, solder, < *ferrumen* (ferrum-in-), solder, < *ferrum*, iron.] Soldered together; consolidated as if soldered together; specifically, in bot., closely adherent, so as to be separated with difficulty, as the cotyledons of the horse-chestnut.

Conferva (kon-fēr-vā), *n.* [NL., < L. *conferva*, a kind of water-plant, so called on account of its supposed healing power, < *confervere*, boil together, grow together, heal.] 1. A genus in which the older botanists placed many very heterogeneous species of filamentous cryptogams. It has been much restricted by various authors, and is now limited to green algae composed of simple many-celled filaments, not gelatinous, growing in fresh water. The species are very imperfectly known.

2. [I. c.; pl. *confervæ* (-vë).] The common name of plants of this genus.

Confervaceæ (kon-fēr-vā-sē-së), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Conferva* + -aceæ.] A name used by Harvey and some other algologists to include various green, filamentous, many-celled algae which are now placed among the *Chlorosporæ* of the order *Zooporeæ*.

confervaceous (kon-fēr-vā-shi-us), *a.* Of or belonging to the *Confervaceæ*; having the characters of the *Confervaceæ*.

confervæ, *n.* Plural of *conferva*, 2.

conferval (kon-fēr-val), *a.* and *n.* [*< Conferva + -al*.] I. *a.* Of or related to the genus *Conferva*; consisting of plants of the order *Confervaceæ*: as, the *conferval* alliance. Lindley.

II. *n.* A plant of the order *Confervaceæ*.

confervite (kon-fēr-vit), *n.* [*< Conferva + -ite*.] A fossil plant, occurring chiefly in the Chalk formation, apparently allied to the aquatic species of *Conferva*. Page.

confervogonidium (kon-fēr-vō-gō-nid-i-um), *n.*; pl. *confervogonidia* (-gē). [NL., < *Conferva* + *gonidium*.] In lichenology, a gonidium resembling a confervoid alga.

confervoid (kon-fēr-void), *a.* and *n.* [*< Conferva + -oid*.] I. *a.* In bot., resembling a *conferva*; consisting of slender green filaments.

II. *n.* An alga of the group *Confervoides*.

Confervoides (kon-fēr-voi-dē-s), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Conferva* + -oides.] Same as *Confervaceæ*, but according to some older authors including other related groups.

confess (kŏn-fes'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *confessed* (formerly, and still sometimes, *confest*), ppr. *confessing*. [*< ME. confessen, < OF. (and F.) confesser = Pr. confessar, confessor = Sp. confesar = Pg. confessar = It. confessare, < ML. confessare, freq. of L. confiteri, pp. confessus, confess, own, avow, < com-, together, + fateri, acknowledge, akin to fari, speak, > fabula, tale, fable, fama, report, fame, fatum, fate: see fable, fame, fate. Cf. profess.*] **I. trans.** 1. To make avowal or admission of, as of a fault, a crime, a charge, a debt, or something that is against one's interest or reputation; own; acknowledge; avow.

Do you *confess* the bond? *Shak., M. of V., iv. 1.*

What better can we do, than, to the place
Repairing where he judged us, prostrate fall
Before him reverent; and there confess
Humbly our faults, and pardon beg?

Milton, P. L., x. 1088.

He that *confesses* his sin, and prays for pardon, hath punished his fault. *Jer. Taylor.*

2. Reflexively, to make an admission or an inculpatory statement concerning; acknowledge to be; specifically, acknowledge the sins or moral faults of, as in auricular confession to a priest: as, I *confess myself* in error or at fault.

I beseech you, punish me not with your hard thoughts, wherein I *confess* me much guilty to deny so fair and excellent ladies anything. *Shak., As you Like it, I. 2.*

He hath *confessed himself* to Morgan, whom he supposes to be a friar. *Shak., All's Well, iv. 3.*

Our beautiful votary took the opportunity of *confessing herself* to this celebrated father. *Addison, Spectator.*

3. *Eccles.*, to receive the confession of; act as a confessor to.

I have *confessed* her, and I know her virtue. *Shak., M. for M., v. 1.*

4. To acknowledge as having a certain character or certain claims; recognize; own; avow; declare belief in.

Whosoever therefore shall *confess* me before men, him will I *confess* also before my Father which is in heaven. *Mat. x. 32.*

Some deny there is any God, some *confess*, yet believe it not. *Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 638.*

5. To grant; admit; concede.

If that the king
Have any way your good deserts forgot,
Which he *confesseth* to be manifold,
He bids you name your griefs.

Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 3.

You have the nobler soul, I must *confess* it,
And are the greater master of your goodness.

Fletcher, Pilgrim, iv. 2.

6. To reveal by circumstances; show by effect; disclose; prove; attest. [Poetical.]

Nor more a Mortal, but her self appears:
Her Face refulgent, and Majestic Mien,
Confessed the Goddess. *Congreve, Hymn to Venus.*

Tall thriving trees *confessed* the fruitful mould.
Pope, Odyssey.

The lovely stranger stands *confessed*
A maid in all her charms.

Goldsmith, The Hermit.

=*Syn.* 1. Admit, Avow, etc. See *acknowledge*.

II. intrans. 1. To make confession or avowal; disclose or admit a crime, fault, debt, etc.

Bring me unto my trial when you will.
Died he not in his bed? where should he die?
Can I make men live, where they will or no?
O! torture me no more, I will *confess*.

Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 3.

2. *Eccles.*, to make known one's sins or the state of one's conscience to a priest.

The mendicant priests of Buddha are bound to *confess* twice a month, at the new and full moon.

J. F. Clarke, Ten Great Religions, I. iv. § 6.

confessant (kŏn-fes'ant), *n.* [*< F. confessant, ppr. of confesser, confess: see confess and -ant.*] One who confesses to a priest.

The *confessant* kneels down before the priest sitting on a raised chair above him. *Bacon, Apophthegms.*

confessary (kŏn-fes'a-ri), *n.* [*< ML. confessarius, one who confesses, or receives a confession, < L. confessus, pp. of confiteri, confess: see confess.*] One who makes a confession.

Treacherous *confessaries*. *Bp. Hall, Works, II. 289.*

confessed (kŏn-fes't'), *p. a.* [*Pp. of confess, v.*] Admitted; avowed; undeniable; evident.

Good—great and *confessed* good. *Locke.*

confessedly (kŏn-fes'ed-li), *adv.* By confession or admission; admittedly: (a) By one's own confession or acknowledgment; avowedly.

These prelusive hymns were often the composition *confessedly* of the chanters. *De Quincey, Homer, II.*

(b) By general consent or admission.

His noble, fine horses, the best *confessedly* in England. *Pepys, Diary, II. 313.*

Labour is *confessedly* a great part of the curse, and therefore no wonder if men fly from it. *South.*

confession (kŏn-fesh'gn), *n.* [*< ME. confession, -ioun = D. kŏnfessie = G. confession = Dan. Sw. kŏnfession, < OF. (and F.) confession = Sp. confesion = Pg. confissio = It. confessione, < L. confessio(n)-, confessum, < confiteri, pp. confessus, confess: see confess.*] 1. The act of confessing. (a) The acknowledgment of a fault or wrong, or of any act or obligation adverse to one's reputation or interest.

Nor do we find him forward to be sounded;
But, with a crafty madness, keeps aloof,
When we would bring him on to some *confession*
Of his true state. *Shak., Hamlet, III. 1.*

Giving one the torture, and then asking his *confession*, which is hard usage. *Sir W. Temple.*

(b) The act of making an avowal; profession.

I give thee charge in the sight of God, who quickeneth all things, and before Christ Jesus, who before Pontius Pilate witnessed a good *confession*. *1 Tim. vi. 13.*

(c) *Eccles.*, a disclosing of sins or faults to a priest; the disburdening of the conscience privately to a confessor: often called *auricular confession*. In both the Eastern and the Western Church confession is one of the four parts of the sacrament of penance, viz., contrition, confession, absolution, and satisfaction. See *sacramental confession*.

Of his fader say,
Which to Rome to the holy fader came
His *confession* to declare alway.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), I. 5120.

Auricular confession, as commonly called, or the private and special confession of sins to a priest for the purpose of obtaining his absolution, an imperative duty in the Church of Rome, . . . was left to each man's discretion. *Hallam.*

(d) In common law, an admission or acknowledgment of guilt. A *judicial confession* is a confession made in court, or before an examining magistrate. An *extra-judicial confession* is one made not in the course of legal prosecution for the offense, but out of court, whether made to an official or a non-official person. (e) In *Rom. law*, the admission by the defendant of the plaintiff's claim. It was either *in jure* (that is, before the pretor, and before the case had been referred to a judge to be tried) or *in judicio* (that is, made after the case had been so referred).

2. In *liturgies*: (a) In many Oriental and early liturgies, a form of prayer acknowledging sinfulness and unworthiness, said by the priest before the celebration of the eucharist: also called the *apologia*. (b) In the Roman and other Latin masses, the Confiteor, or form of general acknowledgment of sins, said first by the celebrant and then by the assistants, and followed by the Misereatur and Indulgentiam before the priest ascends to the altar and proceeds to the Introit. (c) In the Anglican communion office, the form of general acknowledgment of sins made by the celebrant and the communicants. (d) In the liturgy of St. Chrysostom, and in the Alexandrine and other Oriental liturgies, the profession of faith, made before communicating, that the consecrated elements are really and truly the body and blood of Christ.

3. A formula which comprises articles of religious faith; a creed to be assented to or signed as a preliminary to admission to the membership of a church, or to certain offices of authority in the church: usually called a *confession of faith*. The great confessions of faith of the Protestant Christian church are: the Augsburg Confession (1530), a part of the symbol of the Lutheran Church; the first and second Helvetic confessions (1536 and 1566), symbols of the Reformed churches of Switzerland, the latter being approved by nearly all the Reformed churches of the Continent and of England and Scotland; the Gallican Confession (1559), also called the Confession of Rochelle, prepared by Calvin and his pupil De Chandieu, the symbol of the French Protestant church; the Belgic Confession (1561, revised 1619), the symbol of the Reformed churches in Belgium and the Netherlands, and of the Reformed (Dutch) Church in the United States; the first Scotch Confession (1560) and the second Scotch Confession or the National Covenant (1581), the symbols of the Scotch church before the adoption of the Westminster Confession; the Thirty-nine Articles of the Church of England (1533 and 1571); the American revision of the same (1801), the symbol of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States; the Irish Article (1615) and the Lambeth Articles (1596), the symbols of the Church of Ireland; the Canons of the Synod of Dort (1619), at present recognized by the Dutch Church, and by the Reformed (Dutch) Church in the United States; the Westminster Confession (1647), the symbol of the Presbyterian Church in England, and of Scotland (taking the place in Scotland of the so-called Scotch confessions), and, with some alterations, of the Presbyterian Church of America; the Savoy Confession (1658), adopted by the Independents at the Savoy palace, London; the declaration of the Congregational Union of England and Wales (1833), of the Boston (United States) National Council (1866), and of the Oberlin National Council (1871), symbols of Congregational churches; the Articles of Religion (1784) of the Methodist Church; the Confession of 1688, and the New Hampshire Confession (1833), symbols of the Baptist Church. See *catechism, creed*.

4. [*ML. confessio(n)-*] The tomb of a martyr or confessor. If an altar was erected over the grave, the name was extended also to the altar and to the subterranean chamber in which it stood. In later times a basilica was sometimes erected over the chamber; the high altar was placed over the altar on the tomb below, and so this high altar also, and subsequently the entire building, was called a *confession*. Also called *confessional*, and in the

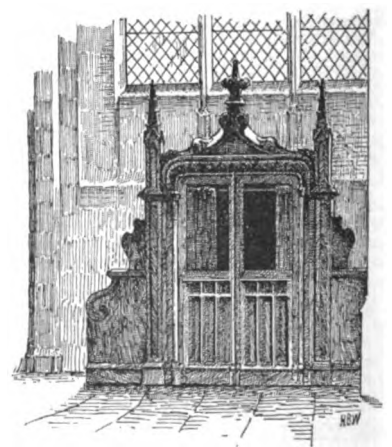
Greek Church *catabasis* or *catabasion*.—**Auricular confession.** See *sacramental confession*, below.—**Confession and avoidance**, in *law*, the substance of a pleading by which the party admits the allegation of his adversary's pleading to be true, but states some new matter by way of avoiding its legal effect.—**Confession of faith.** See 3, above.—**Confession of judgment**, the acknowledgment of a debt by a debtor before a court or a justice of the peace, etc., on which judgment may be entered and execution issued.—**General confession.** (a) A confession made to a priest of sins committed by the penitent since baptism or since infancy, so far as those sins can be remembered; a confession made in preparation for baptism by one baptized after coming to years of discretion, also before admission to a monastic order. (b) [*cap.*] In the Book of Common Prayer: (1) The form of acknowledgment of sins to be said by the minister and the whole congregation at the beginning of Morning Prayer and Evening Prayer. (2) The form of confession in the Communion office.—**Judgment by confession**, a judgment obtained on a confession made to a court or a magistrate, or by the withdrawal of the defense, or against a plaintiff by nolle prosequi.—**Sacramental or auricular confession**, the act or practice of confessing sins to a priest, for the purpose of receiving absolution. At a very early period, for gross apostasy or other public sins, public confession was required as a condition precedent to partaking of the communion. Public confession was gradually abolished in order to prevent scandal and social and legal complications. Auricular confession was first made universally obligatory in the West as a condition of admission to communion by the fourth Lateran Council in A. D. 1215. It is now required in the Roman Catholic Church from all who are conscious of mortal sins, and is regarded as essential to absolution and divine pardon, and a necessary prerequisite to partaking of the communion. Priests are bound in the strongest manner never to disclose a secret thus confided to them. Confession is obligatory in the Orthodox Greek and in the Armenian Church. The Anglican Church differs from the Roman Catholic and the Eastern Church in not making it obligatory, but leaving it to the conscience of the individual.—**Seal of confession**, in the *Rom. Cath.* and in the *Gr. Ch.*, absolute secrecy incumbent on a priest with regard to all private confessions of sins made to him. A similar secrecy is enjoined by the 118th canon of the Church of England. Also called the *seal*, and the *sacramental seal*.

confessional (kŏn-fesh'on-al), *a. and n.* [*I. a. = F. confessionnel = It. confessionale, < ML. confessionalis, adj., < L. confessio(n)-, confession. II. n. = F. confessionnal = It. confessionale, confessional (seat), = Sp. confessional (obs.), a confessional tract, = Pg. confessional, one who confesses, < ML. confessionale, a confessional, prop. neut. of confessionalis, adj.: see above.*] **I. a.** 1. Of or pertaining to a confession or creed.

The old *confessional* barriers of the Scottish faith. *Tulloch.*

2. Of or pertaining to the act or practice of confessing to a priest. See *sacramental confession*, under *confession*.

II. n. 1. A small cabinet, stall, or box in a Roman Catholic church in which the priest sits to hear confessions. It usually has a door in front by which the priest enters, and a small window on one or



Confessional.—Church of St. Etienne du Mont, Paris.

both sides, through which the penitent speaks. Confessionals are often constructed in three divisions, the central one having a seat for the priest, and some are elaborately carved. Also called *confession-chair*, *confessionary*, and *shriving-pew*.

2. Same as *confession*, 4. **confessionalism** (kŏn-fesh'on-al-izm), *n.* [*< confessional + -ism.*] Devotion to the maintenance of a creed or church confession; the tendency to construct confessions or creeds. [Rare.]

The seventeenth century is the period of scholastic orthodoxy, polemic *confessionalism*, and comparative stagnation. *Schaff, Hist. Christ. Church, I. § 4.*

confessionalist (kŏn-fesh'on-al-ist), *n.* [*< confessional + -ist.*] A priest who hears confessions; a confessor.

confessionary (kən-fesh'ŋn-ā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [**< ML. *confessionarius** (neut. *confessionarium*, *confessionalis*), **< L. confessio** (*n.*), *confession*: see *confession*.] **I. a.** Pertaining to or of the nature of auricular confession.

A kind of *confessionary* litany.
Prideaux, *Euchologia* (1656), p. 220.

II. n.; pl. *confessionaries* (-riz). 1. Same as *confessional*, 1. [Rare.]

We concur in the opinion that these stalls . . . have been improperly termed *confessionaries* or *confessionals*.
Archæologia, 1792, p. 299.

2. (a) A niche in the body of an altar, designed to contain relics. Also called *altar-cavity*. (b) A chamber under or near an altar, intended for similar purposes: in this sense often used as equivalent to *confession*, 4.

The original Saxon cathedral of Canterbury had a crypt beneath the eastern apse. . . . "fabricated," according to Kadmer, "in the likeness of the *confessionary* of St. Peter at Rome."
Encyc. Brit., VI. 667.

confession-chair (kən-fesh'ŋn-châr), *n.* Same as *confessional*, 1.

confessionist (kən-fesh'ŋn-ist), *n.* [= *F. confessioniste* = *Pg. confessionista*; as *confession* + *-ist*.] 1. One who makes a profession of faith.

Protestant and Romish *confessionists*.
Ep. Mountagu, Appeal to Cæsar, Ded.

2. A Lutheran who held to the Augsburg formula. *O. Shipley*.

confessor (kən-fes'ŋr; formerly, and still often as the distinctive cognomen of the Anglo-Saxon king Edward III., kən-fes'ŋr), *n.* [**< ME. confessor**, *confessor*, **< OF. confessor**, *F. confesseur* = *Sp. confesor* = *Pg. confessor* = *It. confessore*, **< LL. confessor**, a confessor (of Christianity), a martyr, **< L. confiteri**, pp. *confessus*, *confess*: see *confess*.] 1. One who confesses; one who acknowledges a crime, a fault, or an obligation.

Her confession agreed exactly (which was afterwards verified in the other *confessors*) with the accusations of the afflicted.
C. Mather, *Mag. Chris.*, vi. 7.

2. One who makes a profession of his faith in the Christian religion; specifically, one who avows his religion in the face of danger, and adheres to it in spite of persecution and torture. It was formerly used as synonymous with *martyr*; afterward it was applied to those who, having been persecuted and tormented, were permitted to die in peace; and it was used also for such Christians as lived a good life and died with the reputation of sanctity: as, Edward the Confessor.

The doctrine in the thirty-nine articles is so orthodoxly settled as cannot be questioned without danger to our religion, which hath been sealed with the blood of so many martyrs and *confessors*.
Bacon, Advice to Villiers.

With him we likewise seat
The sumptuous shrined king, good Edward, from the rest
Of that renowned name by *Confessor* express'd.
Drayton, Polyolbion, xxiv. 1066

3. One who hears confessions; specifically, a priest who hears confession and grants absolution; distinctively, as a title of office, a priest employed as a private spiritual director, as of a king or other great personage. Formerly, at European courts, the office of confessor was a very important one, giving its incumbent great privileges and influence, and often great power politically.

Hys *Confessor* come, hym gan to confesse,
And ther befor hym made to say a messe.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), I. 6094.

Sometime *confessor* to the kynge your father.
Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., II. cxxix.

Such is my name, and such my tale,
Confessor! to thy secret ear
I breathe the sorrows I bewail.
Byron, The Giaour.

The queen's tenderness of conscience led her to take counsel of her *confessor*, not merely in regard to her own spiritual concerns, but all the great measures of her administration.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., II. 5.

confest (kən-fest'), *An old and occasional modern preterit and past participle of confess.*

So Samson to his foe his force *confest*;
And to be shorn lay slumbering on her breast.
Dryden, The Medal, I. 73.

confestly (kən-fest'li), *adv.* An old spelling of *confessedly*.

That principle . . . *confestly* predominant in our nature.
Decay of Christian Piety.

confet, **confetet**, *n.* Obsolete forms of *confit*.
confetto (kən-fet'tō), *n.*; pl. *confetti* (-ti). [**It.**, **< ML. confectum**, a sweetmeat: see *confect*, *n.*, and *confit*, *n.*] 1. A bonbon or sweetmeat. — 2. A small pellet made of lime or plaster in imitation of a bonbon, used in Italy during carnival-time by the revelers for pelting one another in the streets.

confident (kən-fish'ent), *a.* [**< L. conficiens** (*t-s*), ppr. of *conficere*, produce, cause, effect: see *confect*, *v.*] Efficient; effective; able.

confidant (kon-fi-dant'), *n.* [**< F. confidant**, *m.*, *confidante*, *f.*, now *confident*, *m.*, *confidente*, *f.*: see *confident*.] 1. A person intrusted with the confidence of another; one to whom secrets are confided; a confidential friend.

Hobby being a *confidant* of the Protector's.
Ep. Burnet, Hist. Reformation, an. 1547.

Martin composed his billet-doux, and intrusted it to his *confidant*.
Martinus Scriblerus.

He [John Adams] had but one *confidant*, his wife; but one intimate friend, the mother of his children.
Theodore Parker, Historic Americans, vi.

2t. A part of a woman's coiffure usual in the seventeenth century; a small curl worn near the ear.

confidante (kon-fi-dant'), *n.* [See *confidant*.] A female confidant.

You do not see one helress in a hundred whose fate does not turn upon this circumstance of choosing a *confidante*.
Steele, Spectator, No. 118.

confide (kən-fid'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *confided*, ppr. *confiding*. [= *OF. confider*, *confeder*, also *confier*, *F. confier* = *Pr. confidar* = *Sp. Pg. confiar* = *It. confidare*, **< ML. *confidare** for *L. confidere*, trust fully, be assured, confide, rely, **< com-**, together, + *fidere*, trust: see *faith*, *fidelity*.] **I. intrans.** To have faith; place trust; repose confidence: used absolutely or with *in*: as, the prince *confided* in his ministers.

He alone won't betray, in whom none will *confide*.
Congreve, Love for Love.

Judge before friendship, then *confide* till death.
Young, Night Thoughts, II. 570.

II. trans. To intrust; commit unreservedly to the charge, knowledge, or good faith of: followed by *to*: as, to *confide* something valuable to one; to *confide* a secret to some one; a prince *confides* a negotiation to his envoy.

Thou art the only one to whom I dare *confide* my folly.
Lord Lyttelton, Persian Letters.

=*Syn. Intrust*, *Consign*, etc. See *commit*.
confidence (kən-fi-dens), *n.* [= *D. konfidentie* = *F. confiance*, intimacy, a secret, a (legal) trust, in older form *confidence*, confidence, trust, reliance, assurance, *OF. confiance* = *Pr. confidencia* = *Sp. confidencia*, *confianza* = *Pg. confidencia*, *confiança* = *It. confidenza*, *confidenza*, **< L. confidentia**, confidence, self-confidence, audacity, impudence, **< confident** (*t-s*), *confident*, self-confident: see *confident*.] 1. Assurance of mind or firm belief in the good will, integrity, stability, or veracity of another, or in the truth or certainty of a proposition or an assertion; trust; reliance.

It is better to trust in the Lord than to put *confidence* in man.
Ps. cxviii. 8.

Society is built upon trust, and trust upon *confidence* of one another's integrity.
South.

A cheerful *confidence* in the mercy of God. *Macaulay*.

2. Reliance on one's own powers, resources, or circumstances; belief in one's own competency; self-reliance; assurance.

His times being rather prosperous than calm, had raised his *confidence* by success.
Bacon, Hist. Hen. VII.

At first she touched her lute with a faltering hand, but gathering *confidence* and animation as she proceeded, drew forth . . . soft aerial harmony. *Irving*, Alhambra, p. 367.

3. That in which trust is placed; ground of trust; one who or that which gives assurance or security. [Archaic.]

The Lord shall be thy *confidence*. *Prov. III. 26.*

Trust not to the omnipotency of gold, and say not unto it, Thou art my *confidence*. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., i. 8.

4. Boldness; courage; disregard or defiance of danger.

Preaching the kingdom of God . . . with all *confidence*.
Acts xxviii. 31.

But *confidence* then bore thee on; secure
Either to meet no danger, or to find
Matter of glorious trial. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 1175.

5. A secret; a private or confidential communication: as, to exchange *confidences*. — **Confidence game**, a kind of swindle practised principally in large cities upon unwary strangers, the swindler, usually under the pretense of old acquaintance, gaining the confidence of his victim, and then robbing or fleecing him at cards or betting, or otherwise; bunko. — **Confidence man**, one who endeavors to swindle strangers by the confidence game; a bunko-steerer; one who by a plausible story, and with great assurance, gains the confidence of another, with a dishonest purpose. — **In confidence**, as a secret or private matter, not to be divulged or communicated to others: as, I told him *in confidence*.

I shall only send over a very few copies to very particular friends, *in confidence*, and burn the rest.
Jefferson, in Bancroft's Hist. Const., I. 437.

In the confidence of, sharing or trusted with the private opinions, plans, or purposes of.

They all were inclined to believe that I was a man in the confidence of Ali Bey, and that his hostile designs against Mecca were laid aside. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, I. 253.

To take (a person) into one's confidence, to communicate some private matter or matters to him, or to confide to him affairs of importance.

confident (kon-fi-dent), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. confident*, now *confident*, intimate, confidential (usually as a noun), in older form *confiant*, confiding, confident, self-confident, = *Sp. Pg. confidente*, *confiante* = *It. confidente*, **< L. confident** (*t-s*), *confident*, i. e., self-confident, in good or bad sense, bold, daring, audacious, impudent, prop. ppr. of *confidere*, trust fully, confide: see *confide*, and cf. *confidant*.] **I. a.** 1. Having strong belief; fully assured.

I am *confident*, and fully persuaded, yet dare not take my oath of my salvation.

Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, I. 59.

I am *confident* that much may be done toward the improvement of philosophy. *Boyle*.

2. Confiding; not entertaining suspicion or distrust.

Rome, be as just and gracious unto me,
As I am *confident* and kind to thee.
Shak., Tit. And., i. 1.

3. Relying on one's self; full of assurance; bold; sometimes, overbold.

Both valiant, as men despising death; both *confident*, as unwonted to be overcome. *Sir P. Sidney*.

The fool rageth, and is *confident*. *Prov. xiv. 16.*

As *confident* as is the falcon's flight
Against a bird, do I with Mowbray fight.
Shak., Rich. II., I. 3.

It is hard to say that there hath ever been an Age wherein vice, such as the very Heathens abhorred, hath been more *confident* and daring than in this.

Stillfleet, Sermons, I. viii.

Do you think I could ever catch at the *confident* addresses of a secure admirer?

Goldsmith, She Stoops to Conquer, v.

4t. Giving occasion for confidence. [Rare.]

The cause was more *confident* than the event was prosperous. *Jer. Taylor*.

Confident person, in *Scots law*, a partner in trade; a factor, steward, or confidential man of business; also, a servant or other dependant. = *Syn. 1. Sure*, *Certain*, *Confident*, *Positive*, *Dogmatic*. *Sure* is the simplest and most general of these words; it has the strength of simplicity. *Certain* suggests the idea of having been freed from doubt, having been made sure. *Confident* belongs especially in the field of reliant action: as, he is *confident* of success. In regard to opinion or belief it may mean no more than *sure*, or it may suggest reliance, as on one's own judgment or upon evidence: as, a *confident* expectation, hope, belief. It implies a desire for that of which one is *confident*. *Positive* runs close to over-confidence or dogmatism: as, he was *positive* that he had made no mistake; it expresses emphatic certainty that will not entertain a doubt of its correctness. (For *dogmatic*, see *magisterial*.) That *confident* and *positive* depend somewhat upon the will, and not merely, like *sure* and *certain*, upon the understanding, is shown by the fact that it is not correct to say "I will not be *certain*, or *sure*, about this," while it is correct to say "I will not be *positive*, or *confident*, about it."

I am *sure* I did but speak. *Tennyson*, Maud, xix. 3.

Now, therefore, do I rest,
A prophet certain of my prophecy,
That never shadow of mistrust can cross
Between us. *Tennyson*, Geraldine.

I am *confident* if he [Captain Swan] had made a motion to go to any English Factory, most of his Men would have consented to it. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 364.

Some *positive*, persisting fops we know,
Who, if once wrong, will needs be always so.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, I. 568.

II.† n. A confidant.

In so great reputation of sanctity, so mighty concourse of people, such great multitudes of disciples and *confidents*, and such throngs of admirers, he was humble without mixtures of vanity.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 86.

You love me for no other end
Than to become my *confident* and friend;
As such I keep no secret from your sight.
Dryden, Aurengzebe.

confidential (kon-fi-den'shal), *a.* [= *D. konfidentieel* = *Dan. konfidentiel*, **< F. confidentiel** = *Sp. Pg. confidencial* = *It. confidenziale*, **< L.** as if **confidentialis*, **< confidentia**, confidence: see *confidence*.] 1. Enjoying the confidence of another; intrusted with secrets or with private affairs: as, a *confidential* friend or clerk. — 2. Intended to be treated as private, or kept in confidence; spoken or written in confidence; secret.

A *confidential* correspondence. *Chesterfield*.

Confidential communications.
Burke, A Regicide Peace, III.

Confidential communication. See *privileged communication*, under *communication*. — **Confidential relation**, in law, a relation of parties, as that of attorney and client, guardian and ward, in which one is bound to act for the benefit of the other, and can take no advantage to himself from his acts relating to the interests of the other. Such a relation arises whenever a continuous trust is reposed by one person in the skill or integrity of another, or when any property, or the pecuniary or personal interest of a person, or the custody of his body, is placed in charge of another.

confidentiality (kon-fi-den-shi-al'i-ti), *n.* [*confidential* + *-ity*.] The quality of being confidential; specifically, in law, the relation existing between a client and his counsel or agent, or between husband and wife, or a ward and his guardian, etc., in reference to the trust placed in one by the other. See *confidential relation*, under *confidential*, and *privileged communication*, under *communication*.

confidentially (kon-fi-den-shal-i), *adv.* In a confidential manner; in reliance on secrecy: as, to tell a person something *confidentially*.

confidently (kon-fi-dent-li), *adv.* In a confident manner; with firm trust; with strong assurance; without doubt or wavering of opinion; positively; dogmatically.

Where Duty bids, he confidently steers,
Coveper, On Horace's Ode, II. 10.

It was confidently urged that the artisans might be trusted to understand and manage their own interests better than their masters could do for them.

W. R. Greg, Misc. Essays, 1st ser., p. 4.

confidentness (kon-fi-dent-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being confident; confidence.

confider (kon-fi-dér), *n.* One who confides; one who trusts in or intrusts to another. *W. Montague.*

confiding (kon-fi-ding), *p. a.* [*Ppr. of confide*, *v.*] Trusting; reposing confidence; trustful; credulous: as, a man of a *confiding* disposition.

Felt

The deep, deep joy of a *confiding* thought.
Wordsworth, Sonnets, II. 28.

He had a *confiding* wife, and he treated her as *confiding* wives only are treated.

Thackeray, Vanity Fair.

We miss the *confiding* naturalness of the warm-hearted physician.

Ticknor, Span. Lit., I. 381.

confidingly (kon-fi-ding-li), *adv.* In a *confiding* manner; trustfully.

confidingness (kon-fi-ding-nes), *n.* The quality of being *confiding*; *confiding* disposition; trustfulness.

configure (kon-fig-ū-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *configured*, ppr. *configuring*. [*L. configuratus*, pp. of *configurare*, form after something: see *configure*.] To exhibit or assume congruity in plan, or in the combination of figures or parts. [Rare.]

In comely architecture it may be known by the name of uniformity;
Where pyramids to pyramids relate,
And the whole fabric doth *configure*.
Jordan, Poema.

configuration (kon-fig-ū-rā-shon), *n.* [= *F. configuration* = *Sp. configuracion* = *Pg. configuracao* = *It. configurazione*, < *LL. configuratio* (n-), < *L. configurare*, pp. *configuratus*, form after something: see *configure*.] 1. External form, figure, or shape, especially as resulting from the disposition and relation of the parts; external aspect or appearance; contour.

The natural *configuration* of the ground, as well as the course of history, had gathered these shires [of Wessex] into three great groups. *J. R. Green*, Conq. of Eng., p. 302.

Change, both gradual and sudden, has been exhibited in the *configuration* and climate of all portions of the surface of the globe. *E. D. Cope*, Origin of the Fittest, p. 351.

2. In *astrol.*, relative position or aspect of the planets.

The aspects, conjunctions and *configurations* of the stars. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., II. 9.

They [astrologers] undertook . . . to determine the course of a man's character and life from the *configuration* of the stars at the moment of his birth. *Whewell*.

3. In *modern astron.*, any noticeable grouping of stars which may aid in identifying them.—

4. In *analytical mech.*, the relative positions of the parts of a system at any moment.

When a material system is considered with respect to the relative position of its parts, the assemblage of relative positions is called the *configuration* of the system.

Clerk Maxwell, Matter and Motion, IV.

5. In *geom.*, a ruled surface considered as a locus of rays; also, a system of three linear complexes.

configure (kon-fig-ūr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *configured*, ppr. *configuring*. [= *F. configurer* = *Sp. Pg. configurar* = *It. configurare*, < *L. configurare*, form after something, < *com-*, together, according, + *figurare*, form, < *figura*, figure: see *figure*, and cf. *configure*.] To form; dispose in a certain form, figure, or shape; make like in form or figure. [Rare.]

Configuring themselves into human shape.
Bentley, Sermons, IV.

Man is spirit, a nature *configured* to God.

Bushnell, Sermons for New Life, p. 33.

confineable (kon-fi-nā-bl), *a.* [*confine* + *-able*.]

Capable of being confined or restricted.

Not *confineable* to any limits. *Bp. Hall*, Remains, p. 90.

confine (kon-fin), *a.* [*OF. confin* = *Sp. confin* = *Pg. confin* = *It. confino*, bordering, contiguous, < *L. confinis*, at the end or border, adjoining, < *com-*, together, + *finis*, an end, limit, border: see *finis*, *final*.] Bordering; having a common boundary; adjacent; contiguous. [Rare.]

He was sent to discover the straits of Magellan, and *confine* places. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 257.

confine (kon-fin), *n.* [*F. confin*, *OF. confin*, also *confine*, = *Sp. confin* = *Pg. confin* = *It. confine*, also *confino* and *confina* (all usually in pl.), < *L. confine*, neut., ML. also *confinis*, a border, boundary (cf. *L. confinis*, masc., a neighbor, *confinium*, a border, limit, boundary, neighborhood), < *confinis*, adj., at the end or border, adjoining: see *confine*, *a.* In the sense of 'prison' the noun *confine* is from the verb.] 1. A boundary-line or limit; bound; border; precinct.

Still hovering between the *confines* of that which he dares not be openly, and that which he will not be sincerely. *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst., Pref.

You are old;
Nature in you stands upon the very verge
Of her *confine*. *Shak.*, Lear, II. 4.

Events that came to pass within the *confines* of Judea. *Locke*, On Romans, Synopses.

2. That part of a territory which is at or near the border; the frontier: used generally in the plural, and often figuratively: as, the *confines* of France or of Scotland.

And now in little space
The *confines* met of empyrean heaven,
And of this world. *Milton*, P. L., x. 321.

'Twas ebbing darkness, past the noon of night:
And Phosphor, on the *confines* of the light,
Promis'd the sun. *Dryden*, Pal. and Arc., I. 1396.

3t. Territory; region; district.

In als many torneyes may thei gon fro Jerusalem, unto other *Confynyes* of the Superfaciale of the Erthe beyonde. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 183.

And Cesar's spirit . . .
Shall in these *confines*, with a monarch's voice,
Cry "Havock," and let slip the dogs of war. *Shak.*, J. C., III. 1.

4t. An inhabitant of a contiguous district; a neighbor.

Exchangeye gold for household stuff with their *confines*. *Eden*, tr. of R. Martyr's Decades, p. 89 (Ord MS.).

5t. A place of confinement; a prison.

Confines, wards, and dungeons. *Shak.*, Hamlet, II. 2.

6. In *geom. of n-dimensions*, that which corresponds to a closed volume in three dimensions. = *Syn. Bounds*, *Border*, etc. See *boundary*.

confine (kon-fin'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *confined*, ppr. *confining*. [*F. confiner*, border, trans. shut up, inclose, = *Sp. Pg. confinar* = *It. confinare*, < *ML. confinare*, *confinare*, border on, set bounds, *confinire*, border on, < *L. confinis*, bordering on: see *confine*, *a.*] 1. t *intrans.* To have a common boundary; border; abut; be in contact: followed by *on* or *with*.

Where your gloomy bounds
Confine with heaven. *Milton*, P. L., II. 977.

Full in the midst of this created space,
Betwixt heaven, earth, and skies, there stands a place
Confining on all three. *Dryden*, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., XII. 58.

On the South it is *confined* with Pamphilia. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 321.

II. *trans.* To restrict within bounds; limit; inclose; bound; hence, imprison; immure; shut up.

Therefore wast thou
Deservedly *confin'd* into this rock,
Who hadst deserv'd more than a prison. *Shak.*, Tempest, I. 2.

Those who do *confine* the Church of God either to particular nations, churches, or families, have made it far narrower than our Saviour ever meant it.

Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, I. 55.

He is happiest who *confines* his wants to natural necessities. *Steele*, Englishman, No. 26.

To be *confined*, to be unable to leave the house or bed by reason of sickness or other cause; specifically, to be in childbed.

I have been very ill this week with a great cold and a fever, and though now in a way to be well, am like to be *confined* some days longer. *Gray*, Letters, I. 329.

= *Syn.* To bound, circumscribe, restrict, incarcerate.

confined (kon-fin'd'), *p. a.* [*Pp. of confine*, *v.*] 1. Restrained within limits; imprisoned; secluded; close; narrow; mean: as, a *confined* mind.—2. In *pathol.*, constipated: as, the bowels may be *confined*.

confineless (kon-fin- or kon-fin-les), *a.* [*confine*, *n.*, + *-less*.] Boundless; unlimited; without end.

Black Macbeth
Will seem as pure as snow, and the poor state
Esteem him as a lamb, being compared
With my *confineless* harms. *Shak.*, Macbeth, IV. 3.

confinement (kon-fin'ment), *n.* [= *F. confinement*, etc.; as *confine* + *-ment*.] 1. The state of being confined; restraint within limits; any restraint of liberty by force or other obstacle or necessity; hence, imprisonment.

Under *confinement* in the Tower.

Styrie, Memorials, Edw. VI., an. 1550.

The mind hates restraint, and is apt to fancy itself under *confinement* when the sight is pent up. *Addison*.

2. Restraint from going abroad by sickness, specifically by childbirth; the lying-in of a woman: as, her approaching *confinement*. = *Syn. Imprisonment*, etc. See *captivity*.

confiner (kon-fi-nér), *n.* 1. [*confine*, *v. t.*, + *-er*.] One who or that which confines.—2t (kon-fi- or kon-fi-nér). [*confine*, *v. t.*, + *-er*.] Cf. *confine*, *n.*, 4.] A borderer; one who lives on the confines or near the border of a country; a neighbor.

The senate hath stirr'd up the *confiners*,
And gentlemen of Italy. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, IV. 2.

Though gladness and grief be opposite in nature, they are neighbours and *confiners* in art. *Sir H. Wotton*.

confinity (kon-fin'i-ti), *n.* [*F. confinité* = *Pr. confinitat* = *Sp. confinidad* = *Pg. confinidad*, < *L.* as if **confinita* (t-s), < *confinis*, contiguous: see *confine*, *a.*] Nearness of place. *Bailey*.

confirm (kon-fér'm'), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *conferm*; < ME. *confermen*, < OF. *confermer*, mod. F. *confirmer* (after L.) = *Pr. confermar* = *Sp. Pg. confirmar* = *It. confermare*, < *L. confermare*, make firm, strengthen, establish, < *com-*, together, + *firmare*, make firm, < *firmus*, firm: see *firm*.] 1. To make firm, or more firm; add strength to; strengthen: as, one's resolution is *confirmed* by the approval of another.

Rubb the neck well with a linnen napkin somewhat coarse, for these things doe *confirm* the whole body; it maketh the mind more cheerefull, and conserueth the sight. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 255.

This child of the mind is *confirmed*, and gains strength by consent and habit. *Bacon*, Fable of Dionysius.

One of those few sounds that, instead of disturbing solitude, only deepen and *confirm* it. *Lovell*, Fireside Travels, p. 112.

2. To settle or establish; render fixed or secure.

I *confirm* thee in the high priesthood, and appoint thee ruler over the four governments. *1 Mac.* xi. 57.

Confirm the crown to me, and to mine heirs,
And thou shalt reign in quiet while thou liv'st. *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., I. 1.

3. To make certain or sure; give new assurance of truth or certainty to; put past doubt; verify.

The testimony of Christ was *confirmed* in you. *1 Cor.* I. 6.

These likelihoods *confirm* her flight. *Shak.*, T. G. of V., v. 2.

The news we heard at Sea of the K. of Sweden's Death is *confirmed*. *Hovell*, Letters, I. vi. 8.

All that was long ago declared as law
By the early Revelation, stands *confirmed*
By Apostle and Evangelist and Saint. *Browning*, Ring and Book, II. 82.

4t. To certify or give assurance to; inform positively.

Pray you, sir, *confirm* me,
Were there three porpoises seen above the bridge,
As they give out? *B. Jonson*, Volpone, II. 1.

5. To sanction; ratify; consummate; make valid or binding by some formal or legal act: as, to *confirm* an agreement, promise, covenant, or title.

Ordinances, Actes, and Statutes . . . nowe renewed, and affirmed and *confirmed*, by the assente and consente and agreement off all the Brethren. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 187.

In the early days of Rome, the will of a Roman patrician had to be *confirmed* by the assembly of the curiæ. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 142.

6. To strengthen in resolution, purpose, or opinion; fortify.

Confirming the souls of the disciples, and exhorting them to continue in the faith, and that we must through much tribulation enter into the kingdom of God. *Acts* xiv. 22.

Arouses the indifferent and *confirms* the wavering. *Sumner*, Prison Discipline.

7. *Eccles.*, to admit to the full privileges of church-membership by the imposition of hands; administer the rite of confirmation to. See *confirmation*, 1 (c).

Those which are thus *confirmed* are thereby supposed to be fit for admission to the sacrament. *Hammond*, Fundamentals.

= *Syn.* 3. Corroborate, substantiate.
confirmable (kon-fér-mā-bl), *a.* [*confirm* + *-able*.] 1. Capable of being confirmed, established, or ratified; that may be made more certain.

Confirmable by many examples. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

2. Corroboratory. [Rare.]

Confirmable in their declaration as witnesses. *R. Parke.*

confirmance (kon-fér'mans), *n.* [*< confirm + -ance.*] Confirmation; establishment of confidence. [Rare.]

For their *confirmance*, I will therefore now
Slepe in our black barke. *Chapman*, *Odyssey*, lili.

confirmation (kon-fér-má'shon), *n.* [*< ME. confirmacion, < OF. confirmacion, F. confirmation = Pr. confirmation = Sp. confirmacion = Pg. confirmação = It. confirmazione (also, in def. 1 (e) (1), = D. confirmatio = G. confirmation = Dan. Sw. konfirmation), < L. confirmatio(n-), < confirmare, pp. confirmatus, confirm: see confirm.*] 1. The act of confirming. (a) The act of strengthening, fortifying, or rendering firm.

But Mandanis . . . said that they inured their bodies to labour for the *confirmation* of their minds against passions. *Purchas*, *Pilgrimage*, p. 454.

(b) The act of establishing; a fixing, settling, setting up, establishing, or making more firm; establishment.

In the defence and *confirmation* of the gospel, ye all are partakers of my grace. *Phil.* i. 7.

(c) The act of rendering certain or showing to be true; the act of verifying or corroborating; corroboration: as, the *confirmation* of opinion or report.

The arguments brought by Christ for the *confirmation* of his doctrine were in themselves sufficient. *South.*

A false report which hath
Honour'd with *confirmation* your great judgment.

Shak., *Cymbeline*, i. 7.

It was at Benin, another Negro country, that the king again received a *confirmation* of the existence of a Christian prince, who was said to inhabit the heart of Africa to the south-east of this state.

Bruce, *Source of the Nile*, II. 106.

Of all the results gained by Nordenskjöld's famous expedition, perhaps the most important is the *confirmation* it has afforded of the true nature of continental ice.

J. Croll, *Climate and Cosmology*, p. 65.

(d) The act of rendering valid or ratifying, especially by formal assent of the final or sovereign authority, or by action of a coordinate authority (as the United States Senate): as, the *confirmation* of an appointment, or of a grant, treaty, promise, covenant, stipulation, or agreement. (e) *Eccles.*: (1) A rite whereby baptized persons are admitted to full communion with the church. In the Roman Catholic, Greek, and Anglican churches it consists of the imposition of hands and prayer by a bishop (or in the Greek Church by episcopal authority), preceded in the two former by unction or anointing with chrism. In the first two churches it is regarded as the confirming or strengthening of the grace given in baptism and the bestowal of the gifts of the Spirit. In the Anglican Church, high-churchmen and low-churchmen regard it from different points of view, the latter attaching especial importance to the personal renewal made in it, by the persons confirmed, of the vows taken by others in their name at baptism, while the former believe it to be essentially a sacramental rite, conveying the strengthening power of the Holy Ghost. This rite is believed to be recorded in the New Testament as a laying on of hands following baptism, distinct from ordination, and administered by apostles only. Unction was discontinued in the Anglican Church not long after the Reformation. In the early church confirmation immediately followed baptism, and the Greek Church has always retained this practice; in the West, however, the two have been separated since the thirteenth century by an interval of seven years or more. Formerly confirmation was sometimes allowed to be administered by presbyters if authorized by the bishop; and this is still the case in the Greek Church, where it is administered by priests with chrism consecrated by a bishop. Confirmation is one of the seven great religious rites, distinctively called *sacraments* by the Roman Catholic Church, and *sacraments* or *mysteries* by the Greek. The Anglican formularies mention it as one of "five commonly called sacraments," but do not place these in the same rank with baptism and the Lord's supper as sacraments "ordained of Christ our Lord in the Gospel." (See *sacrament*.) In the Lutheran and Reformed churches the rite is administered by the pastors. Other Protestant denominations reject it.

The Fathers . . . held *confirmation* as an ordinance apostolic always profitable in God's Church.

Hooker, *Eccles. Polity*, v. 66.

This ordinance is called *confirmation*, because they who duly receive it are confirmed or strengthened for the fulfilment of their Christian duties by the grace therein bestowed upon them.

Hook.

(2) The practice, enjoined in some ancient western directories, of pouring a little of the consecrated wine from the chalice out of which the celebrant had communicated himself into the unconsecrated wine in another chalice or other chalices. This was supposed to serve as consecration to the wine in the latter.

2. That which confirms; that which gives new strength or assurance; additional evidence; proof; convincing testimony; corroboration.

Trifles, light as air,
Are to the jealous *confirmations* strong
As proofs of holy writ. *Shak.*, *Othello*, III. 3.

In a good Cause success is a good *confirmation*.

Milton, *Eikonoklastes*, xxviii.

3. In *law*, an assurance of title by the conveyance of an estate or right in esse from one to another, by which a voidable estate is made sure or unvoidable, or a particular estate is increased, or a possession made perfect.—*Charter of confirmation*, in *Scots law*, formerly, a very common method of completing a purchaser's title. It ratified

and confirmed the right granted to the purchaser, and the assise following upon it.—*Confirmation and Probate Act*. See *Probate Act*, under *probate*.—*Confirmation of executor*, in *Scots law*, the form in which a title is conferred on the executor of a person deceased to introduce with and administer the defunct's movable effects, for behoof of the executor himself or of those interested in the succession.

confirmative (kon-fér-má-tiv), *a.* [= *F. confirmatif = Pr. confirmativu = Sp. Pg. confirmativo = It. confermativo, < LL. confirmativus, < L. confirmatus, pp. of confirmare, confirm: see confirm.*] Having the power of confirming; tending to confirm or establish; confirmatory.

Not a dimple moved indicative of roguery, nor did the slightest elevation of eyebrow rise *confirmative* of his suspicions. *Barham*, *Ingoldsby Legends*, I. 22.

confirmatively (kon-fér-má-tiv-li), *adv.* In a confirmative manner; so as to confirm.

confirmator (kon-fér-má-tor), *n.* [= *F. confirmateur = Sp. Pg. confirmador = It. confermatore, < L. confirmator, < confirmare, pp. confirmatus, confirm: see confirm.*] One who or that which confirms. [Rare.]

There wants herein the definitive *confirmator*, and test of things uncertain, the sense of man.

Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Err.*

confirmatory (kon-fér-má-tō-ri), *a.* [*< confirm + -atory.*] 1. Serving to confirm; giving additional strength, force, or stability, or additional assurance or evidence.

To each of these reasons he subjoins ample and learned illustrations and *confirmatory* proofs.

Bp. Barlow, *Remains*, p. 453.

2. Pertaining to the rite of confirmation.

The *confirmatory* usage in the synagogues.

Bp. Compton, *Episcopalia* (1686), p. 35.

confirmed (kon-férmd'), *p. a.* [*Pp. of confirm, v.*] 1. Made firm; fixed; established; inveterate; steadfast; settled: as, a *confirmed* skeptic; a *confirmed* drunkard; a *confirmed* valetudinarian.

Those affecting hallucinations terrified them, lest they should settle into a *confirmed* loss of reason.

Bulwer, *Eugene Aram*, vii. 33.

2. *Eccles.*, admitted to the full privileges of the church by the laying on of hands. See *confirmation*, 1 (c) (1).

confirmedly (kon-fér-med-li), *adv.* In a confirmed manner.

confirmedness (kon-fér-med-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being confirmed.

Confirmedness of habit. *Decay of Christian Piety.*

confirmer (kon-fér-mér), *n.* [*< F. confirmer, pp. of confirmer, confirm: see confirm and -er.*] In *law*, one to whom anything is confirmed or secured.

confirmer (kon-fér-mér), *n.* One who or that which confirms, establishes, or ratifies; one who produces corroborative evidence; one who or that which verifies or corroborates; an attestor.

Be these sad signs *confirmer*s of thy words?
Then speak again. *Shak.*, *K. John*, III. 1.

confirmingly (kon-fér-ming-li), *adv.* In such a manner as to strengthen or corroborate.

To which [that the moon was called Anna] the vow used in her rites somewhat *confirmingly* alludes.

B. Jonson, *King's Entertainment*.

confiscable (kon-fis'ka-bl), *a.* [= *F. Sp. confiscable = Pg. confiscavel = It. confiscabile, < L. as if "confiscabilis, < confiscare, confiscate: see confiscate.*] Capable of being confiscated; liable to forfeiture. *Sir T. Browne*. [Rare.]

confiscate (kon-fis'kāt or kon-fis-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *confiscated*, ppr. *confiscating*. [*< L. confiscatus, pp. of confiscare (> F. confisquer (> D. konfiskeren = G. konfisciren = Dan. konfiskere = Sw. konfiskera) = Pr. Sp. Pg. confiscar = It. confiscare*], lay up in a chest, seize upon for the public treasury, confiscate, < com-, together, + *fiscus*, a wicker basket, a basket for money, a purse, the public treasury: see *fiscal*. Cf. *confisk*.] 1. To adjudge to be forfeited to the public treasury, as the goods or estate of a traitor or other criminal, by way of penalty; appropriate, by way of penalty, to public use.

It was judged he should be banished, and his whole estate *confiscated* and seized. *Bacon*.

If a man doth carry more money about him than is warranted or allowed in the country, it is *confiscated* to the prince.

Coryat, *Crudities*, I. 93.

The assistance which the military orders afforded him [Henry II.] on the occasion [the taking of Acre] caused the regent of Naples to *confiscate* all the estates of those orders within the kingdom of Naples.

Stubbs, *Medieval and Modern Hist.*, p. 182.

2. To take away from another by or as if by authority; appropriate summarily, as anything improperly held or obtained by another; seize

as forfeited for any reason: as, to *confiscate* a book; the police *confiscated* a set of gambling implements. [Colloq.]

confiscate (kon-fis'kāt or kon-fis-kāt), *a.* [*< L. confiscatus, pp.: see the verb.*] 1. Forfeited and adjudged to the public treasury, as the goods of a criminal.

Thy lands and goods
Are, by the laws of Venice, *confiscate*.
Shak., *M. of V.*, iv. 1.

2. Appropriated under legal authority as forfeited.

confiscation (kon-fis-kā'shon), *n.* [= *F. confiscation (> D. konfiskatie = G. confiscation = Dan. Sw. konfiskation) = Sp. confiscación = Pg. confiscação = It. confiscazione, < LL. confiscatio(n-), < L. confiscare, pp. confiscatus, confiscate: see confiscate, v.*] The act of confiscating, or appropriating as forfeited.

The *confiscations* following a subdued rebellion.

Hallam.

The particular clause in relation to the *confiscation* of property and the liberation of slaves appeared to me to be objectionable in its non-conformity to the act of Congress . . . upon the same subject. *Lincoln*, in *Raymond*, p. 161.

His [Henry VIII.] eyes were opened to the powers of the *Præmunire*, and in his *confiscation* of Wolsey's estates he had his first taste of spoil.

Stubbs, *Medieval and Modern Hist.*, p. 254.

Confiscation Act. (a) A United States statute of 1861 (12 Stat., 319) "to confiscate property used for insurrectionary purposes." (b) A statute of 1862 (12 Stat., 589) authorizing the seizure of such property and its condemnation by proceedings in the United States courts. These acts constituted part of the "war measures" adopted during the civil war, and were upheld by the Supreme Court in 1870 (*Miller v. U. S.*, 11 Wall., 268).—**Confiscation cases**, fifteen cases decided in the United States Supreme Court in 1868 (7 Wall., 454), construing the Confiscation Act of 1861. See above.

confiscator (kon-fis-kā-tor), *n.* [*< confiscate + -or.* Cf. *Sp. confisicador, a confisicador; LL. confisicador, a treasurer.*] One who confiscates.

I see the *confiscators* begin with bishops, and chapters, and monasteries. *Burke*, *Rev. in France*.

confiscatory (kon-fis'ka-tō-ri), *a.* [*< confiscate + -ory.* Cf. *confisicador.*] Characterized by confiscation.

Those terrible *confiscatory* and exterminatory periods.

Burke, *To R. Burke*.

confisk, *v. t.* [*< F. confisquer, < L. confiscare, confiscate: see confiscate.*] To confiscate.

Thy goods are *confisked*, and thy children banished.

Golden Book, iv.

confit, *n.* A Middle English form of *confit*.

confitent (kon-fit-ent), *n.* [*< L. confiten(t)-s, ppr. of confiteri, confess: see confess.*] One who confesses his sins and faults.

A wide difference there is between a mere *confitent* and a true penitent.

Decay of Christian Piety.

Confiteor (kon-fit'ē-ōr), *n.* [*L.*, I confess, 1st pers. sing. pres. ind. of *confiteri*: see *confess*.] The form of confession used in the Latin Church: so called from the initial word, *confiteor*, I confess. See *confession*.

confiture (kon-fit'ūr), *n.* [*< ME. confiture, < OF. confiture, F. confiture = Sp. confitura = It. confettura, < L. confectura: see confecture, n., and confit, n.*] 1. The act or art of making confections. *Holland*.—2. A sweetmeat; a confection; a confit. *Bacon*. [Archaic.]

Squares of Rahah, a *confiture* highly prized in these regions, because it comes from Constantinople.

R. F. Burton, *El-Medīnah*, p. 477.

3. A composition; a preparation made up of different drugs. *Chaucer*.

confix (kon-fiks'), *v. t.* [*< L. confixus, pp. of configere, fasten together, transfix, < com-, together, + figere, fasten: see fix.*] To fix; fasten.

As this is true
Let me in safety raise me from my knees;

Or else for ever be *confixed* here.

A marble monument! *Shak.*, *M. for M.*, v. 1.

confixure (kon-fiks'ūr), *n.* [*< confix + -ure.*] The act of fastening or holding fast.

How subject we are to embrace this earth, even while it wounds us by this *confixure* of ourselves to it!

W. Montague, *Devout Essays*.

conflagrant (kon-flā'grānt), *a.* [*< L. conflagrans(-t)s, ppr. of conflagrare, burn up: see conflagrate. Cf. flagrant.*] Burning; involved in a conflagration. [Rare.]

To dissolve

Satan with his perverted world; then raise
From the *conflagrant* mass, purged and refined,
New heavens, new earth, ages of endless date,
Founded in righteousness, and peace, and love.

Milton, *P. L.*, xli. 548.

conflagrate (kon-flā'grāt or kon-flā-grāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *conflagrated*, ppr. *conflagrating*. [*< L. conflagratus, pp. of conflagrare, burn, con-*

sume, < com-, together, + *flagrare*, burn: see *flagrant*.] To burn up; consume with fire.

Popularity is as a blaze of illumination, or, alas! of conflagration kindled round a man, . . . *conflagrating* the poor man himself into ashes and caput mortuum. *Carlyle*, *Misc.*, IV. 144.

conflagration (kon-flā-grā'shqn), *n.* [= F. *conflagration* = Sp. *conflagración* = Pg. *conflagração* = It. *conflagrazione*, < L. *conflagratio* (n-), < *conflagrare*, pp. *conflagratus*, burn up: see *conflagrate*.] A burning; a fire; especially, the burning of any large mass of combustibles: as, the *conflagration* of a city or of a forest; the final *conflagration* of the world.

The *conflagration* of all things under Phaëton. *Sir T. Browne*, *Vulg. Err.*
Floods and *conflagrations*. *Bentley*, *Sermons*.

conflate (kqn-flāt'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *conflated*, ppr. *conflating*. [*< L. conflatus*, pp. of *conflare*, blow together, < com-, together, + *flare* = E. *blow*. Cf. *inflate*.] 1. To blow together; bring together as if by convergent winds. [Rare.]

The States-General, created and *conflated* by the passionate effort of the whole nation, is there as a thing high and lifted up. *Carlyle*, *French Rev.*, I. v. 1.

2. In *diplomacy*, to form by inadvertent combination of two readings of the same words. See *conflation*, 3.

conflate (kqn-flāt'), *a.* [= It. *conflato*, < L. *conflatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Blown together; wafted together from several sources; heterogeneous. *Mir. for Mags*.

conflated (kqn-flāt'ed), *p. a.* [Pp. of *conflate*, *v.*] Marked by conflation or conflations. See *conflation*, 3.

Whence did the separate members of the *conflated* text arise, since both of them by hypothesis cannot be original? *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VI. 35.

conflation (kqn-flā'shqn), *n.* [= Sp. *conflación*, < L. *conflatio* (n-), < L. *conflare*, pp. *conflatus*, blow together: see *conflate*, *v.*] 1. The blowing of two or more musical instruments together.

The sweetest and best harmony is, when every part or instrument is not heard by itself, but a *conflation* of them all. *Bacon*, *Nat. Hist.*, § 225.

2. A melting or casting of metal. *Johnson*. [Rare in senses 1 and 2.]—3. In *diplomacy*: (a) An inadvertent combination of two readings of the same passage, so as to produce a new reading different from either.

Suppose that a given line of a copy has been affected by some scribe's stupidity, so as materially to change the sense without affecting the length (as by the substitution of two or three letters from a wrong line), and that by the subsequent correction of the passage two readings have been placed in close relation, it frequently happens that the real line and the erroneous line which is equal in length to it both combine to form a new reading, which has thus increased the text by one of its own lines. This phenomenon is known by the name of *conflation*. It is well known that the most powerful part of Dr. Hort's great Introduction to the New Testament consists in the exposition of eight cases of *conflation* in the early texts of Mark and Luke. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VI. 33.

(b) A reading which has thus originated.

conflect (kon'flect), *a.* [Irreg. < L. *com-*, together, + *flectere*, turn, bend: see *flex*.] In *entom.*, crowded; clustered thickly together: as, *conflect* hairs or punctures: opposed to *sparse*.

conflexure (kon-flek'sūr), *n.* [*< L. conflexus*, pp., bowed, bent; after *flexure*, *q. v.*] A bending together; flexure. *Bailey*.

conflict (kon-flikt'), *v. i.* [*< L. conflictare*, freq. of *confingere*, pp. *conflictus*, strike together, contend, fight, < com-, together, + *figere*, strike. See *conflict*, *n.*, and cf. *afflict*, *inflict*.] 1. To strike or dash together; meet in opposition; come together violently.

Bare unhoussed trunks,
To the *conflicting* elements expos'd. *Shak.*, T. of A., iv. 3.

Lash'd into foam, the fierce *conflicting* brine
Seems o'er a thousand raging waves to burn. *Thomson*, *Winter*, l. 159.

2. To contend; fight; strive; struggle.

A man would be content to strive with himself, and *conflict* with great difficulties, in hopes of a mighty reward. *Abp. Tillotson*.

Its [architecture's] main problems are how most fitly to enclose a space with solid structures, and to *conflict* most successfully with the force of gravity. *Mivart*, *Nature and Thought*, p. 8.

3. To be in opposition; be contrary or at variance: as, the evidence given by the second witness *conflicted* with that given by the first.

The *conflicting* ingredients, like an acid and an alkali mixed, neutralise each other. *Macaulay*, *Milton*.

conflict (kon'flikt), *n.* [= F. *conflict*, now *conflit* = Sp. Pg. *conflicto* = It. *confitto* = D. *konflikt* = G. *conflict* = Dan. *konflikt*, < L. *conflic-*

tus, a striking together, LL. a fight, contest, < *confingere*, pp. *conflictus*, strike together, contend, fight: see *conflict*, *v.*] 1. A struggle for mastery; a striving to oppose or overcome; a battle or combat; contention; controversy; strife.

The luckless *conflict* with the Gyaunt stout. *Spenser*, F. Q., I. vii. 26.
In our last *conflict* four of his five wits went halting off. *Shak.*, *Much Ado*, i. 1.

They closed
In *conflict* with the crash of shivering points. *Tennyson*, *Princess*, v.

2. Discord of action, feeling, or effect; antagonism, as of interests or principles; counteraction, as of causes, laws, or agencies of any kind; opposing action or tendency; opposition; collision: as, a *conflict* of the elements, or between right and wrong.

I must confess that I was in great *Conflicts* of Mind at this time. *Dampier*, *Voyages*, I. 408.

Temple . . . was engaged in the *conflicts* of active life. *Macaulay*, *Sir William Temple*.

The more complicated operations of the will, as in adjusting many opposite interests, bring in the element of *conflict*, which is always painful and wasting. *Bain*, *Corr. of Forces*.

Conflict of laws, the opposition between the laws of different jurisdictions when each is sought to be applied in preference to the other, upon a controversy on facts occurring wholly or in part without the jurisdiction in which redress is sought.—**Irrepressible conflict**, a political phrase much used in the United States during the agitation about slavery, to designate the antagonism between freedom and slavery. It was first used by William H. Seward in a speech in 1858 at Rochester, New York, in which he said: "It is an *irrepressible conflict* between opposing and enduring forces, and it means that the United States must and will, sooner or later, become entirely a slaveholding nation or entirely a free-labor nation."—**Syn.** 1. *Engagement*, *Combat*, etc. (see *battle*), war, fray.

conflicting (kqn-flik'ting), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *conflict*, *v.*] Of opposite or opposing character, tendency, function, interest, etc.; mutually contradictory or incompatible; contrary; also, composed of antagonistic or opposing elements; involving antagonism: as, *conflicting* jurisdiction; the evidence was very *conflicting*.

confliction (kon-flik'shqn), *n.* [*< L. conflictio* (n-), < *confingere*, pp. *conflictus*, strike together: see *conflict*, *v.*] The act of conflicting or clashing; the state of being in conflict; want of harmony. [Rare.]

This question is, however, one of complicated difficulties, from the *confliction*, in every form and degree, of public expediency and private rights. *Sir W. Hamilton*.

conflictive (kqn-flik'tiv), *a.* [*< conflict* + *-ive*.] Tending to conflict; conflicting; clashing.

Conflictive systems of theology. *Sir W. Hamilton*.

Conflictive propositions, in *logic*, propositions which cannot both be true of the same state of things.—**Conflictive terms**, in *logic*, such terms as cannot be united in one subject.

conflow (kon-flō'), *v. i.* [*< con-* + *flow*, after L. *confluere*, flow together: see *confluent*.] To flow together; converge; unite.

The stream was big by occasion of brookes *conflowing* thither on every side. *Holland*, tr. of *Ammianus*, p. 221.

confluxion, *n.* [*< L.* as if **confluxio* (n-), < *confluere*, pp. **confusus*, flow together: see *confluent*, *a.*] A flowing together; a meeting or confluence.

It doth draw
All his effects, his spirits, and his powers,
In their *confluxions*, all to run one way. *B. Jonson*, *Ind. to Every Man out of his Humour*.

confluxuate (kon-fluk'tū-āt), *v. i.* [*< L. confluctuatus*, pp. of *confluxuare*, < com-, together, + *fluxuare*, flow: see *fluxuate*.] To flow together. *Ash*.

confluence (kon'flō-ens), *n.* [= F. *confluence* = Sp. Pg. *confluencia* = It. *confluenza*, < L. *confluentia*, a flowing together, < L. *confluen* (t-), ppr. of *confluere*, flow together: see *confluent*.] 1. A flowing together; specifically, the meeting or junction of two or more streams of water or other fluids; also, the place of meeting: as, the *confluence* of the Ohio and the Mississippi: often used figuratively.

The *confluence* . . . of all true joys. *Boyle*.

The junction of an affluent with the main stream is termed the *confluence*, or place where they "flow together." *Huxley*, *Physiography*, p. 4.

2. A running together of people; an assemblage; a throng; a concourse.

You see this *confluence*, this great flood of visitors. *Shak.*, T. of A., i. 1.

The *confluence* of the people and multitude of coaches passing every moment over the bridge to a new spectator is an agreeable diversion. *Evelyn*, *Diary*, Dec. 24, 1643.

It was under the pretence of rope-dancing that he filled the Red-bull playhouse, which was a large one, with such a *confluence* that as many went back for want of room as entered. *I. D'Israeli*, *Curios. of Lit.*, III. 18.

3. In *philol.*, the tending toward accordance, or the becoming similar or accordant in form: said of words. *Skeat*.

confluent (kon'flō-ent), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *confluent* = Sp. Pg. It. *confluente*, < L. *confluen* (t-), flowing together, as a noun often in pl. *confluentes*, the confluence of two streams, ppr. of *confluere* (> Sp. Pg. *confluir* = F. *confluer*), flow together, < con-, together, + *fluere*, flow: see *fluent*.] 1. a. 1. Flowing together; meeting in their course, as two streams.

And the whole ocean's *confluent* waters swell
Only to quench his thirst, or move and blanch his shell. *Prior*.

These *confluent* streams make some great river's head. *Sir R. Blackmore*, *Creation*, l.

2. In *anat.*, having grown or become blended together, as two bones which were originally separate.—3. In *bot.* and *zool.*, blended into one: as, *confluent* leaves.—4. In *pathol.*: (a) Running together: as, *confluent* pustules. (b) Characterized by confluent pustules: as, *confluent* smallpox.—5t. Rich; affluent. *Nares*. Th' inhabitants in flocks and herds are wondrous *confluent*. *Chapman*, *Iliad*, ix. 57.

Confluent colors, colors which gradually pass into one another without any marked division.—**Confluent impressions**, *punctures*, *spots*, *striae*, etc., in *zool.*, those impressions, etc., so close together that they run into one another irregularly.—**Confluent veins**, veins in the wings of insects, united at the ends.

II. n. 1. A tributary stream: as, the Mohawk is a *confluent* of the Hudson.—2t. A joining or confluence, as of two streams.

The *confluent* where both streams meet together. *Holland*, tr. of *Livy*, p. 21.

A little beyond the town's end, the River Arar and the Rhodanus do make a *confluent*. *Coryat*, *Cruities*, I. 62.

confluently (kon'flō-ent-li), *adv.* In a confluent manner; so that the different parts run into one another irregularly: as, *confluently* punctate or dotted.

conflux (kon'fluks), *n.* [*< L. *confusus*, *n.* (cf. *flux*), < *confluere*, pp. of *confluere*, flow together: see *confluent*.] 1. A flowing together; a meeting of two or more currents; confluence.

As knots, by the *conflux* of meeting sap,
Infect the sound pine, and divert his grain
Tortive and errant from his course of growth. *Shak.*, T. and C., i. 3.

I walked till I came to the *conflux* of two . . . rivulets. *Cook*, *Voyages*, VII. v. 1.

In the centre of immensities, in the *conflux* of eternities. *Carlyle*, *Sartor Resartus*.

2. A throng; a crowd; a multitude collected.

To the gates cast round thine eye, and see
What *conflux* issuing forth, or entering in. *Milton*, P. R., iv. 62.

confluxibility (kon-fluk-si-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*< confluxible*: see *-bility*.] The tendency of fluids to run together.

The gravity and *confluxibility* of the liquors. *Boyle*, *Free Enquiry*, p. 301.

confluxible (kon-fluk'si-bl), *a.* [*< L. *confusus*, pp. of *confluere* (see *confluent*), + *-ible*.] Inclined to flow or run together.

confluxibleness (kon-fluk'si-bl-nes), *n.* Same as *confluxibility*.

confocal (kon-fō'kal), *a.* [*< L. com-*, together, + *focus* (in mod. sense: see *focus*) + *-al*.] In *math.*, having the same focus: as, *confocal* quadrics; *confocal* conics.

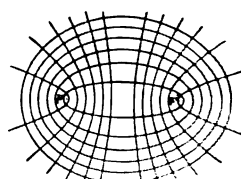
Any two *confocal* homogeneous solid ellipsoids of equal masses produce equal attraction through all space external to both. *Thomson and Tait*, *Nat. Phil.*, § 484.

conforaneous (kon-fō-rā'nē-us), *a.* [*< L. conforaneus*, < L. com-, together, + *forum*, market-place: see *forum* and *aneous*.] Of the same court or market-place. *Coles*, 1717.

conform (kon-fōrm'), *a.* [= F. Sp. Pg. It. *conforme*, < LL. *conformis*, similar, like, < L. com-, together, + *forma*, form.] Conformable. [Rare.]

Care must be taken that the interpretation given be every way *conform* to the analogy of faith, and fully accordant to other scriptures. *Bp. Hall*, *Cases of Conscience*.

Conform map-projection, a projection which preserves the true value of all angles of intersecting lines, or the



shapes of all infinitely small figures; an orthomorphic projection. Among such projections are the stereographic, Mercator's, the quincuncial, etc.

conform (kɒn-fɔrm'), *v.* [*ME. conformen*, < *OF. conformer*, *F. conformer* = *Sp. Pg. conformar* = *It. conformare*, < *L. conformare*, fashion, form, < *com-*, together, + *formare*, form, < *forma*, form. *Cf. conform*, *a.*] *I. trans.* 1. To make of the same form or character; make like; adjust: with *to*: as, to *conform* anything to a model or a standard.

For whom he did foreknow, he also did predestinate to be *conformed* to the image of his Son. *Rom. vii. 29.*

It was the almost universal habit of scribes to *conform* orthography and inflection to the standard of their own time. *G. F. Marsh, Hist. Eng. Lang., p. 91.*

2. To bring into harmony or correspondence; make agreeable; adapt; submit: often with a reflexive pronoun.

Demand of them wherefore they *conform* not themselves unto the order of the church. *Hooker.*

Let me advise you to *conform* your Courses to his Counsel. *Howell, Letters, i. vi. 24.*

II. intrans. 1. To act conformably, compliantly, or in accordance: with *to*: as, to *conform* to the fashion or to custom.

Wisdom bids us *conform* to our humble situation. *Goldsmith, Vicar, iii.*

A rule to which experience must *conform*. *Whewell.*

2. In *Eng. hist.*, to comply with the usages of the Established Church: in this sense often used absolutely. See *conformity*, 3.

Pray tell me, when any dissenter *conforms*, and enters into the church-communion, is he ever examined to see whether he does it upon reason and conviction? *Locke, Second Letter on Toleration.*

There was a Puritan gentleman who served under Cromwell, but afterward *conformed*. *George Eliot, Middlemarch, i. 10.*

conformability (kɒn-fɔr-mə-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*conformable*: see *-bility*.] The state or quality of being conformable; specifically, in *geol.*, the relation of two strata, one of which reposes on the other and is parallel to it. See *conformable*, 5.

The evidence of *conformability* between the schist of a ridge and the limestone adjoining it is perfect evidence only in case of actual contact between the rocks. *Amer. Jour. Sci., 3d ser., XXIX. 207.*

conformable (kɒn-fɔr-mə-bl), *a.* [*conform* + *-able*; taking the place of *LL. conformabilis*, like, similar.] 1. Corresponding in form, character, etc.; resembling; like; similar: as, this machine is *conformable* to the model.

The Gentiles were not made *conformable* to the Jews, in that which was to cease at the coming of Christ. *Hooker.*

2. Exhibiting harmony or conformity; agreeable; suitable; consistent; adapted; adjusted.

How were it possible that to such a faith our lives should not be *conformable*? *Chillingworth, Sermons, i.*

Conformable to all the rules of correct writing. *Addison.*

A subtle, refined policy was *conformable* to the genius of the Italians. *Prescott, Ferd. and Is., ii. 1.*

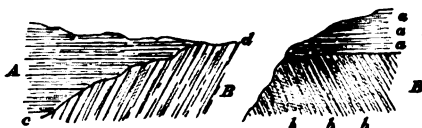
3. Compliant; acquiescent; ready to follow directions; submissive; obsequious; disposed to obey.

I have been to you a true and humble wife, At all times to your will *conformable*. *Shak., Hen. VIII., ii. 4.*

[In all the preceding senses generally followed by *to*, sometimes by *with*.] — 4. Properly or suitably arranged or formed; convenient. [*Rare.*]

To make matters somewhat *conformable* for the old knight. *Scott, Woodstock, iii.*

5. In *geol.*, having the same dip and direction: said of two or more stratified beds. If ever any



A, B, two sets of unconformable strata; a, a, a, conformable with one another; b, b, b, the same; c, c, line of junction of A and B.

area an assemblage of strata is disturbed, elevated, or turned up on edge, strata subsequently deposited there will not be conformable with the underlying formations.

This region, now the highest in general elevation of the continent, was a sea-bottom, continuously or nearly so from early carboniferous to the end of the cretaceous, and received, during this time, *conformable* sediments twelve thousand to fifteen thousand feet thick. *Science, IV. 63.*

conformableness (kɒn-fɔr-mə-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being conformable. *Ash.*

conformably (kɒn-fɔr-mə-bli), *adv.* In a conformable manner. (a) In conformity, harmony, or agreement; agreeably; suitably.

Conformably to the law and nature of God.

Bp. Beveridge, Sermons, I. xxxi.

(b) In the manner of strata having the same dip and direction.

At St. Fé Bajada, the Pampean estuary formation, with its mammiferous remains, *conformably* overlies the marine tertiary strata. *Darwin, Geol. Observations, ii. 355.*

conformance (kɒn-fɔr-mans), *n.* [*conform* + *-ance*.] The act of conforming; conformity. [*Rare.*]

Every different part Concurring to one commendable end; So, and in such *conformance*, with rare grace, Were all things order'd.

Chapman, Gentleman Usher, iii. 1.

conformant (kɒn-fɔr-mənt), *a.* [*L. conformant* (t)-s, pp. of *conformare*, conform: see *conform*, *v.*, and *-ant*.] Conformable.

Herein is divinely *conformant* unto philosophy. *Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 35.*

conformate (kɒn-fɔr-māt), *a.* [*L. conformatus*, pp. of *conformare*, conform: see *conform*, *v.*] Having the same form. [*Rare.*]

conformation (kɒn-fɔr-mā-shən), *n.* [= *F. conformation* = *Sp. conformación* = *Pg. conformação* = *It. conformazione*, < *L. conformatio* (n)-, < *conformare*, pp. *conformatus*, conform: see *conform*, *v.*] 1. The manner in which a body is formed; the particular texture or structure of a body, or the arrangement and relation of the parts which compose it; form; structure.

When there happens to be such a structure and *conformation* of the earth as that the fire may pass freely into these apertures, it then readily gets out. *Woodward, Essay towards a Nat. Hist. of the Earth.*

Varieties are found in the different natural shapes of the mouth and several *conformations* of the organs. *Holder, Elements of Speech.*

2. The act of conforming or adjusting; the act of producing suitableness or conformity: with *to*.

The *conformation* of our hearts and lives to the duties of true religion. *Watts.*

3. The becoming similar in respect of form; approach or reduction to formal resemblance: said of words. *March.-Syn. See figure, n.*

conformator (kɒn-fɔr-mā-tɔr), *n.* [= *F. conformateur*, < *LL. conformator*, a framer, former, < *L. conformare*, pp. *conformatus*, frame, form: see *conform*, *v.*] An apparatus consisting of a number of bent levers arranged in a circle and controlled by springs, fitted on the head to ascertain its shape in order to make a pattern for a hat.

conformed (kɒn-fɔrmd'), *p. a.* [*Pp. of conform*, *v.*] In *bot.*, closely fitted, as seed-coats to the inclosed nucleus.

conformer (kɒn-fɔr-mér), *n.* One who conforms; one who complies with established forms or doctrines.

Being a partisan of Queen Mary's and a hearty *conformer*, he became a great favourite, and held a lucrative post. *J. H. Shorthouse, John Inglesant, ii.*

conformist (kɒn-fɔr-mist), *n.* [*conform* + *-ist*; = *F. conformiste*, etc.] One who conforms or complies; specifically, in England, one who complies with the form of worship of the Established Church, as distinguished from a dissenter or nonconformist.

The case is the same if the husband should be the *conformist*; though how the law is to operate in this case I do not see: for the act expressly says that the child shall be taken from such Popish parent. *Burke, Popery Laws.*

Special theological bias warps the judgments of *Conformists* and *Nonconformists* among ourselves. *H. Spencer, Study of Sociol., p. 300.*

conformity (kɒn-fɔr-mi-ti), *n.* [*F. conformité* = *Pr. conformitat* = *Sp. conformidad* = *Pg. conformidade* = *It. conformità*, < *LL. as if *conformita* (t)-s, < *conformis*, like, similar: see *conform*, *a.*] 1. Correspondence in form or manner; resemblance; agreement; congruity; likeness; harmony: in this and the next meaning, followed by *to* or *with* before the object with which another agrees, and in before the matter in which there is agreement: as, a ship is constructed in *conformity* to or *with* a model; *conformity* in shape.

Man amongst the creatures of this inferior world aspires to the greatest *conformity* with God. *Hooker, Eccles. Polity, i. 5.*

Men act in sleep with some *conformity* unto their awaked senses. *Sir T. Browne, Dreams.*

Space and duration have a great *conformity* in this, that they are justly reckoned among our simple ideas. *Locke.*

Our knowledge is real only so far as there is a *conformity* between our ideas and the reality of things. . . . Thus the idea of whiteness, or bitterness, as it is in the mind, exactly answering that power which is in any body to produce it there, has all the real *conformity* it can or ought to have with things without us. And this *conformity* between our simple ideas and the existence of things is sufficient for real knowledge. *Locke, Human Understanding, iv. 4.*

2. Submission; accordance; acquiescence.

We cannot be otherwise happy but by our *conformity* to God. *Tillotson.*

In *Conformity* to your commands, . . . I have sent your Ladyship this small Hymn for Christmas-Day. *Howell, Letters, i. vi. 13.*

The virtue in most request is *conformity*. . . . It loves not realities and creators, but names and customs. *Emerson, Self-reliance.*

3. In *Eng. hist.*, adherence to the Established Church, or compliance with its requirements and principles. Full conformity was required by so-called acts of uniformity passed by Parliament in 1558 (extended in 1563) and 1662, all other forms of worship being prohibited, and observance of them made punishable by deprivation of legal rights, imprisonment, and even death. These laws were enforced with varying degrees of rigor, but were greatly relaxed in terms at the revolution of 1688; and by later enactments the disabilities created by them have been almost wholly removed. See *dissenter* and *nonconformist*.

A proclamation requiring all ecclesiastical and civil officers to do their duty by enforcing *conformity*. *Hallam.*

Bill of conformity, in *law*, a phrase sometimes used for a bill in chancery against creditors, generally for the marshaling of assets and adjustment of debts, filed by an executor or administrator who finds the affairs of his testator or intestate so much involved that he cannot safely administer the estate except under the direction of the court of chancery.—Oath of conformity and obedience. See *oath*.

confortation (kɒn-fɔr-tā-shən), *n.* [= *F. confortation* = *Pr. confortatio* = *Sp. confortación* = *Pg. confortação* = *It. confortazione*, < *ML. confortatio* (n)-, < *LL. confortare*, pp. *confortatus*, strengthen, comfort: see *comfort*, *v.*] The act of strengthening.

For corroboration and *confortation* take such bodies as are of astringent quality. *Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 962.*

confound (kɒn-faʊnd'), *v. t.* [*ME. confunden*, *confunden*, < *OF. confondre*, *confundre*, *F. confondre* = *Pr. confondre* = *Sp. Pg. confundir* = *It. confondere*, < *L. confundere*, pp. *confusus*, pour out together, mingle, confuse, perplex, disturb, confound, < *com-*, together, + *fundere*, pp. *fusus*, pour: see *found* and *fuse*. *Cf. confuse*.] 1.

To mingle confusedly together; mix indiscriminately, so that individuals, parts, or elements cannot be distinguished; throw into disorder; confuse.

Let us go down, and there *confound* their language. *Gen. xi. 7.*

There the fresh and salt water would meete and be *confounded* together. *Coryat, Crudities, i. 195.*

Such a numerous host Fled not in silence through the frighted deep, With ruin upon ruin, rout on rout, Confusion worse *confounded*. *Milton, P. L., ii. 996.*

2. To treat or regard erroneously as identical; mix or associate by mistake.

It is a common error in politics to *confound* means with ends. *Macaulay, Burleigh and his Times.*

Ought well-being to be so absolutely *confounded* with wealth? *J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 127.*

3. To throw into confusion; perplex with sudden disturbance, terror, or surprise; stupefy with amazement.

And rood with grete Host, in alle that ever he myghte, for to *confounde* the Cristene men. *Mandeville, Travels, p. 280.*

So spake the Son of God; and Satan stood Awhile, as mute, *confounded* what to say. *Milton, P. R., iii. 2.*

The sparrow's chirrup on the roof, The slow clock ticking, and the sound Which to the wooing wind aloof The poplar made, did all *confound* Her sense. *Tennyson, Mariana.*

A man succeeds because he has more power of eye than another, and so coaxes or *confounds* him. *Emerson, Eloquence.*

4. To destroy; bring to naught; overthrow; ruin; spoil. [*Archaic.*]

Yit somer wol it [wine] soure and so *confounde*, And winter wol endure and kepe it longe. *Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 90.*

O Lord, in thee have I trusted; let me never be *confounded*. *Te Deum*, in Book of Common Prayer.

The uncertainty of the end of this world hath *confounded* all human predictions. *Sir T. Browne, Letter to a Friend.*

So deep a malice, to *confound* the race Of mankind in one root. *Milton, P. L., ii. 382.*

Bad counsel *confounds* the adviser. *Emerson, Compensation.*

Hence such interjectional phrases as *confound* it! *confound* the fellow! which are relics of the fuller imprecations, *God confound* it! *God confound* the fellow! etc.

5†. To waste or spend uselessly, as time.

He did *confound* the best part of an hour In changing hardiment with great Glendower. *Shak., i. Hen. IV., i. 3.*

= *Syn.* 1. See list under *confuse*. — 3. *Confuse*, etc. See *abash*.

confounded (kɒn-faʊnd), *p. a.* [Pp. of *confound* (def. 4, at end).] Deserving of reprehension or destruction; odious; detestable: a euphemism for *damned*: as, a *confounded* humbug; a *confounded* lie. [Colloq.]

This rising early is the most *confounded* thing on Earth, nothing so destructive to the Complexion.

Mrs. Centlivre, Beau's Duel, l. 1.

confounded, confoundedly (kɒn-faʊnd, -li), *adv.* [See *confounded, a.*] A euphemism for *damned*, used also as an emphatic adverb of degree, equivalent to 'very.' [Colloq.]

'Tis *confounded* hard, after such bad fortune, to be baited by one's confederate in evil.

Sheridan, School for Scandal, v. 3.

No, faith, to do you justice, you have been *confoundedly* stupid indeed.

Sheridan, The Rivals, ii. 1.

confoundedness (kɒn-faʊnd-nes), *n.* The state of being confounded.

Of the same strain is their witty descendant of my *confoundedness*.

Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

confounder (kɒn-faʊnd-er), *n.* One who or that which confounds. (a) One who disturbs the mind, perplexes, refutes, frustrates, or puts to confusion or silence.

Ignorance, . . . the common *confounder* of truth.

B. Jonson, Discoveries.

Close around him and confound him,
The *confounder* of us all.

J. H. Frere, Aristophanes.

(b) One who mistakes one thing for another, or who mentions things without due distinction.

Dean Martin.

contract (kɒn-frakt'), *a.* [*L. contractus*, pp. of *confringere*, break in pieces, *< com-* (intensive) + *frangere*, break: see *fraction*.] Broken; broken up.

The body being into dust *contract*.

Dr. H. More, Sleep of the Soul, l. 9.

contraction (kɒn-frak'shən), *n.* [= *Sp. contracción*, *< LL. contractio(n)*, *< L. confringere*, pp. *contractus*, break in pieces: see *contract*.] 1. The act of breaking up.

The *contraction* of the spirits grating them with a galling jar.

Feltham, On Ecclesiastes, p. 352.

2. In *liturgics*, the ritual fraction or breaking of the consecrated bread or host: a term used for *fraction*, especially in the Gallican liturgies.

contractorium (kɒn-frak-tō-ri-um), *n.* [*ML.*, *< L. contractus*, pp. of *confringere*, break in pieces: see *contract*.] In the *Ambrosian liturgy*, an anthem sung by the choir during the fraction of the host.

contragoso (kɒn-frā-gōs'), *a.* [= *Pg. contragoso*, *< L. contragoso*, broken, rough, uneven, *< com-* (intensive) + *fragoso*, broken, uneven, fragile, *< fragor*, a breaking, *< frangere*, break: see *fraction*, and cf. *contract*.] Broken; rough; uneven.

The precipice whereoff is equal to anything of that nature I have seen in ye most *contragoso* cataracts of the Alps.

Evelyn, Diary, June 27, 1654.

confraternity (kɒn-frā-tēr-ni-ti), *n.*; pl. *confraternities* (-tiz). [= *F. confraternité* = *Pr. confraternitat* = *Sp. confraternidad* = *Pg. confraternidade* = *It. confraternità*, *< ML. confraternita(-t)s*, a brotherhood, *< confrater*, pl. *confratres*, colleague, fellow, *< L. com-*, with, together, + *frater*, brother: see *com-*, brother, and *confrère*. Cf. *fraternity*.] A brotherhood; a society or body of men united for some purpose or in some profession; specifically, in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a lay brotherhood devoted to some particular religious or charitable service: as (in the middle ages), the *confraternity* of bridge-builders. The word is now similarly used in the Anglican and Protestant Episcopal churches. Also called *sodality*.

The *confraternities* are in the Roman Church what corporations are in a commonwealth.

Brevint, Saul and Samuel at Endor, p. 284.

Each of these councils elects its own members from the six *confraternities* of the city.

J. Adams, Works, IV. 341.

confrère (kɒn-frār'), *n.* [*F.*, = *Pr. confrère*, *co-frère* = *OSp. confrade*, *Sp. cofrade* = *Pg. confrade* = *It. confrate*, *< ML. confrater*, a colleague, fellow: see *confraternity*, and cf. *confrari*.] A colleague; a fellow-member; an associate in something.

confrari, confrieri (kɒn-frī-ār, -ēr), *n.* [*< F. confrère* (*ML. confrater*), after *E. friar*: see *confrère* and *friar*.] One of the same religious order with another or others.

Brethren or *confreres* of the said religion.

Weever, Ancient Funeral Monuments.

confrication (kɒn-frī-kā'shən), *n.* [= *F. confrication* = *Pr. confricacio* = *Sp. confricacion* = *Pg. confricacão* = *It. confricazione*, *< LL. confricatio(n)*, *< L. confricare*, pp. *confricatus*, rub

together, *< com-*, together, + *fricare*, rub: see *friction*.] A rubbing together; friction.

A *confrication* of the horn upon the Ivy.

Bacon.

confricti, n. See *confrari*.

confront (kɒn-frunt'), *v. t.* [*< F. confronter* = *Pr. Sp. Pg. confrontar* = *It. confrontare*, confront, *< ML. confrontare*, assign limits to, *confrontari*, be contiguous to, *< L. com-*, together, + *fron(t)-s* (*> F. front*, *> E. front*), forehead, front: see *front*, and cf. *affront*.] 1. To stand facing; be in front of; face.

There are two very goodly and sumptuous rowes of building, . . . which doe *confront* each other.

Coryat, Crudities, l. 220.

Death being continually *confronted*, to meet it with courage was the chief test of virtue.

Lecky, Europ. Morals, l. 236.

The same
Silent and solemn face, I first descried

At the spectacle, *confronted* mine once more.

Browning, Ring and Book, II. 50.

2. To stand in direct opposition to; meet in hostility; oppose; challenge.

Blood hath bought blood, and blows have answer'd blows;
Strength match'd with strength, and power *confronted* power.

Shak., K. John, ii. 2.

Mean while a number of Souldiers are drawn by small numbers into the City to *confront* all outrages.

Sandys, Travailles, p. 1.

Some day the soft Ideal that we wooed

Confronts us fiercely.

Lowell, Com. Ode.

3. To set face to face; bring into the presence of, as for proof or verification: followed by *with*: as, the accused was *confronted with* the witness, or *with* the body of his victim.

In full court, or in small committee, or *confronted* face to face, accuser and accused, men offer themselves to be judged.

Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 259.

4. To set together for comparison; bring into contrast: with *with*. [Rare.]

When I *confront* a medal with a verse, I only show you the same design executed by different hands.

Addison, Ancient Medals.

confronti, n. [*< confront, v.*] Opposition; an opposing.

Cra. Alas, sir, they desire to follow you. But afar off! the farther off the better.

Tutor. Ay, sir; an't be seven mile off, so we may but follow you, only to countenance us in the *confronts* and affronts, which (according to your highness' will) we mean on all occasions to put upon the lord Euphanes.

Fletcher (and another), Queen of Corinth, III. 1.

confrontation (kɒn-frun-tā'shən), *n.* [= *F. confrontation* = *Pr. confrontatio* = *Sp. confrontación* = *Pg. confrontação* = *It. confrontazione*, *< ML. confrontatio(n)*, *< confrontare*, pp. *confrontatus*, assign limits to, *confrontari*, be contiguous to: see *confront, v.*] The act of confronting. (a) The act of bringing face to face for examination and discovery of truth. (b) The act of bringing two objects together for comparison or verification. [Rare.]

Combinations of ideas which have never been feelings, or never verified by *confrontation* with reality.

G. H. Leves, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. iv. § 15.

confronté (F. pron. kɒn-frōn-tā'), *a.* [*F.*, pp. of *confronter*, confront: see *confront, v.*] In *her.*, same as *affronté*.

confronter (kɒn-frun-tēr), *n.* One who confronts.

confrontment (kɒn-frunt'ment), *n.* [= *It. confrontamento*; as *confront* + *-ment*.] The act of confronting; a placing face to face for comparison. [Rare.]

In youth feeling . . . responds divinely to every sensuous *confrontment* with the presence of beauty.

Sedman, Vict. Poets, p. 157.

Confucian (kɒn-fū'shian), *a.* [*< Confucius*, a Latinized form of Chinese K'ung-fū-tse (also written in *E. Kung*- or *Kong-fu-tsi*), lit. 'K'ung the philosopher,' + *-an*.] 1. Of or pertaining to Confucius, the celebrated philosopher of China (551-478 B. C.), or to his teachings: as, the *Confucian* ethics; *Confucian* literature. See *Confucianism*.—2. Erected or maintained in honor of Confucius: as, a *Confucian* temple.

Confucianism (kɒn-fū'shian-izm), *n.* [*< Confucian* + *-ism*.] Properly, the ethico-political system taught by Confucius. He sought (unsuccessfully) to remedy the degeneracy and oppressions of his time, and to secure peace and prosperity to the empire, by the spread of learning and the inculcation of virtue, setting up as models to be imitated the "ancient kings" Yao and Shun (about 2356-2204 B. C.), who, by their virtue and the force of their individual character, were said to have removed evil, poverty, and ignorance from the empire. The system of Confucius was essentially mundane in its methods and aims, being based upon the proper discharge of the duties involved in the five relationships of life, namely, those of prince and subject, parent and child, brother and brother, husband and wife, and friend and friend. By many Confucianism is called one of the three religions of China, the others being Taoism and Buddhism. In this sense the term includes both the Confucian scheme of ethics and statecraft and the ancient native religion (for

which the name *Sinism* has been proposed) existent in China from the dawn of Chinese history, and still observed as the state religion. Its chief features are: (1) the worship of the Supreme Being (Shang-ti) by the emperor (in behalf of the people); (2) the worship of "the host of spirits," as the gods of the winds, of the rivers, of the mountains, the grain, etc., by the officials and dignitaries; and (3) the observance of ancestral worship and filial piety by all. (See *Sinism*.) By others the term has been still further extended, so as to include the cosmogonic speculations of Chu-hi and the other speculative philosophers of the twelfth century. The only Chinese term corresponding in any degree to the word *Confucianism* is *Yu-Kiao*, 'the system of the learned.'

Confucianism pure and simple is in our opinion no religion at all. The essence of *Confucianism* is an antiquarian adherence to traditional forms of etiquette—taking the place of ethics; a sceptic denial of any relation between man and a living God—taking the place of religion; while there is encouraged a sort of worship of human genius, combined with a set of despotic political theories. But who can honestly call this a religion? *China Rev.*, VII. 59.

I use the term *Confucianism* . . . as covering, first of all, the ancient religion of China, and then the views of the great philosopher himself, in illustration or modification of it.

J. Legge, Religions of China, p. 4.

Confucianist (kɒn-fū'shian-ist), *n.* [*< Confucian* + *-ist*.] 1. A follower of Confucius; one who adheres to the system of ethics taught by Confucius.—2. A student of Confucianism or of Confucian literature.

con fuoco (kɒn fwō'kō), [*It.*: *con*, *< L. cum*, with; *fuoco* = *Sp. fuego* = *Pg. fogo* = *Pr. fuoc*, *foc* = *F. feu*, fire, passion, *< L. focus*, fireplace: see *focus*.] In music, with fire or impetuosity.

confusability (kɒn-fū-zā-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*< confusable*: see *-bility*.] Capability of being confused.

confusable (kɒn-fū'zā-bl), *a.* [*< confuse* + *-able*.] Capable of being confused.

confuse (kɒn-fūz'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *confused*, ppr. *confusing*. [*< L. confusus*, pp. of *confundere*, pour out together, mingle, confound: see *confound*.] 1. To mingle together, as two or more things, ideas, etc., which are properly separate and distinct; combine without order or clearness; throw together indiscriminately; derange; disorder; jumble.

Stunning sounds and voices all *confused*.

Milton, P. L., II. 962.

With our Christian habit of connecting God with goodness and love, we *confuse* together the notions of a theology and a faith.

J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 59.

2. To perplex or derange the mind or ideas of; embarrass; disconcert; bewilder; confound.

The want of arrangement and connexion *confuses* the reader.

Whately, Rhetoric.

Has the shock, so harshly given,

Confused me? *Tennyson, In Memoriam, xvi.*

Troubles *confuse* the little wit he has.

M. Arnold, Empedocles on Etna.

3. To fuse together; blend into one.

Least the evidence should introduce inconvenient irrelevances he proposes to take measure not only for the knitting of it, but also, "to use your Majesty's own word, for the *confusing* of it."

Bacon, in E. A. Abbott, p. 230.

4. To take one idea or thing for another. = *Syn.*

1. To derange, disarrange, disorder, mix, blend, jumble, involve, confound.

II. *intrans.* To become mixed up; become involved.

confuse (kɒn-fūz'), *a.* [*< ME. confus* = *D. confusus* = *G. confus* = *Dan. konfus*, *< OF. confusus*, *F. confus* = *Sp. Pg. It. confuso*, *< L. confusus*, pp.: see the verb.] 1. Mixed; confused: as, "a *confuse* cry," *Barret*.

Our company . . . cast themselves at the last into a *confused* order, and retired, they being mingled amongst the Turks.

Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 125.

2. Perplexed; confounded; disconcerted.

I am so *confused* that I cannot saye.

Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1372.

Be the whiche answer, Allandre was gretly astoneyed and abayst; and alle *confused* departe fro hem.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 226.

confused (kɒn-fūzd'), *p. a.* [Pp. of *confuse, v.*]

1. Lacking orderly arrangement of parts; involved; disordered.

Thus roving on

In *confused* march forlorn.

Milton, P. L., II. 615.

I went to see the Prince's Court, an ancient *confused* building, not much unlike the Hoff at the Hague.

Evelyn, Diary, Oct. 8, 1641.

There saw I for a space

Confused gleam of swords about that place.

William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 362.

2. In *entom.*, tending to become united in one mass, as parts of a jointed organ: as, antennæ with *confused* outer joints.—3. In *logic*, indistinct: applied especially to an idea whose parts are not clearly distinguished. See *clear, a.*, 6, and *distinct*.

A *confused* idea is such an one as is not sufficiently distinguishable from another from which it ought to be different.

Locke, Human Understanding, II. xxix. 4.

4. Perplexed; embarrassed; disconcerted.

Remaining utterly *confused* with fears.

Tennyson, *Palace of Art*.

=Syn. 1. Indiscriminate, indistinct, intricate, deranged. — 2. Mystified, bewildered, flurried, abashed, discomposed, agitated, mortified.

confusedly (kən-fū'zēd-lī), *adv.* 1. In a confused manner; in mixed mass or multitude, without order; indiscriminately; indistinctly; unclearly; indistinguishably.

Neither sea, nor shore, nor air, nor fire,

But all these in their pregnant causes mix'd
Confusedly. Milton, *P. L.*, II. 914.

2. With confusion or agitation of mind.

He *confusedly* and obscurely delivered his opinion.

Clarendon.

confusedness (kən-fū'zēd-nēs), *n.* The state of being confused or disordered; want of order, distinctness, or clearness.

The cause of the *confusedness* of our notions, next to natural inability, is want of attention. Norris.

confusely (kən-fū'zē-lī), *adv.* Confusedly; obscurely.

As when a name lodg'd in the memory,

But yet through time almost obliterate,

Confusely hovers near the phantasy.

Dr. H. More, *Psychathanasia*, II. III. 11.

confusion (kən-fū'zhən), *n.* [*ME. confusion, -ioun*, = *D. confusio* = *G. confusio* = *Dan. konfusion*, *OF. confusion*, *F. confusion* = *Sp. confusión* = *Pg. confusão* = *It. confusione*, *L. confusio(n-)*, *confundere*, pp. *confusus*, *confuse*, *confound*: see *confuse* and *confound*.] 1. The act of confusing or mingling together two or more things or notions properly separate; the act or process of becoming confused or thrown together in disorder, so as to conceal or obliterate original differences, etc.

The *confusion* of thought to which the Aristotelians were liable. Hewell.

2. The state of being confused or mixed together, literally or figuratively; an indiscriminate or disorderly mingling; disorder; tumultuous condition: as, the *confusion* of the crowd.

The whole city was filled with *confusion*. Acts xix. 29.

And never yet did insurrection want

Such water-colours to impart his cause;

Nor moody beggars, starving for a time

Of pell-mell havoc and *confusion*.

Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. 1.

3. The state of having confused or indistinct ideas; lack of clearness of thought.

This singular *confusion* between the attributes of the Deity and those of a constitutional monarch underlies all Warburton's argumentation.

Leslie Stephen, *Eng. Thought*, vii. § 19.

4. Perturbation of mind; embarrassment; abashment; trouble; distraction.

We lie down in our shame, and our *confusion* covereth us. Jer. iii. 25.

Confusion dwelt in every face,

And fear in every heart. Spectator, No. 489.

5. Overthrow; destruction; ruin.

O, *confusion* on this villainous occasion!

Ford, *Love's Sacrifice*, I. 2.

Ruin seize thee, ruthless king!

Confusion on thy banners wait!

Gray, *The Bard*, I. 2.

6†. One who confuses; a confounder; a troubler.

Thou slye devourer and *confusion* of gentil women.

Chaucer, *Good Women*.

7. (a) In *civil law*, merger of two titles in the same person. (b) In *civil law* and *Scots law*, an extinction of an obligation or servitude by the fact that the two persons whose divided position is requisite for the continuance of a debt become one person, for example, when one becomes the heir of the other. Mackeldey. — Circle of least *confusion*, in *physics*, the section of the pencil of rays between the two focal lines in which the rays are most closely brought together — that is, the section which will, in the absence of a true focus, most nearly satisfy the conditions of such a focus. *Tait*. =Syn. 1. Derangement, jumble, chaos, turmoil. — 2. Perplexity, bewilderment, distraction, mortification.

confusional (kən-fū'zhən-əl), *a.* [*confusion* + *-al*.] Relating to or characterized by confusion. [Rare.]

confusive (kən-fū'siv), *a.* [*confuse* + *-ive*. Cf. *ML. confusivus*, *adv.*, ignominiously.] Having a tendency to confuse; confusing.

A *confusive* mutation in the face of the world.

Bp. Hall, *Hezekiah*.

When lo! ere yet I gain'd its lofty brow,

The sound of dashing floods, and dashing arms,

And neighing steeds, *confusive* struck mine ear.

T. Warton, *Eclogues*, IV.

confutable (kən-fū'ta-bl), *a.* [= *Pg. confutavel* = *It. confutabile*; as *confute* + *-able*.] Capable of being confuted, disproved, or overthrown; capable of being proved false, defective, or invalid.

A conceit . . . *confutable* by daily experience.

Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Err.*, II. 6.

confutant† (kən-fū'tant), *n.* [*L. confutans* (t-), ppr. of *confutare*, *confute*: see *confute*, v.] One who confutes or undertakes to confute. Milton. **confutation** (kən-fū-tā'shən), *n.* [= *F. confutation* = *Sp. confutación* = *Pg. confutação* = *It. confutazione*, *L. confutatio(n-)*, *confutare*, pp. *confutatus*, *confute*: see *confute*, v.] The act of confuting, disproving, or proving to be false or invalid; overthrow, as of arguments, opinions, reasoning, theories, or conclusions.

His great pains in the *confutation* of Luther's books.

Jer. Taylor, *Rule of Conscience*, Pref.

A *confutation* of atheism from the frame of the world. Bentley.

Confutation of the person, in *logic*, an argumentum ad hominem; an argument directed against an opponent personally, and not pertinent to the question in dispute.

Confutation of the person is done either by taunting, railing, rendering check for check, or by scoring — and that either by words or else by countenance, gesture, and action. Blundeville (1599).

confutative (kən-fū'ta-tiv), *a.* [*L. confutatus*, pp. of *confutare* (see *confute*, v.), + *-ive*.] Adapted or designed to confute: as, a *confutative* argument. Warburton.

confute (kən-fū't), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *confuted*, ppr. *confuting*. [= *F. confuter* = *Sp. Pg. confutar* = *It. confutare*, *L. confutare*, check, repress, suppress, destroy, put down, silence; usually, put down by words, answer conclusively, refute; also, rarely, in appar. lit. sense, check a boiling liquid as by stirring it with a spoon (or, as some think, orig. by pouring in cold water); *com-*, together, + **future*, pour, pour often, keep pouring (only in glosses, and in comp. *future* and equiv. *refutare*, refute, and in deriv. *futurum*, abundantly, lit. pouringly), hence in comp., it is supposed, 'overwhelm with words'; a collateral form of *future*, pour, in comp. *effutire*, blab, chatter, lit. pour out (cf. *futis*, a water-pitcher, *futillis*, *futillis*, futile: see *futile*), **fu* (= Gr. **xev* in *χέειν*), simpler form of **fud* in *funder*, *pus*, *fusus*, pour: see *found*³, *fuse*, and cf. *confound*, *confuse*. Cf. *refute*.] 1. To prove to be false, defective, or invalid; overthrow by evidence or stronger argument; refute: as, to *confute* arguments, reasoning, theory, or sophistry.

We need not labour with so many arguments to *confute* judicial astrology. Sir T. Browne, *Religio Medici*, I. 18.

It (the cistern) is elevated above the ground nine yards on the South side, and six on the North, and within is said to be of an unfathomable deepness; but ten yards of line *confuted* that opinion. Maundrell, *Aleppo to Jerusalem*, p. 51.

2. To prove (a person) to be wrong; convict of error by argument or proof.

Satan stood

. . . *confuted*, and convinced

Of his weak arguing and fallacious drift.

Milton, *P. R.*, III. 3.

Some, that have been zealously of the mind that the devils could not in the shapes of good men afflict other men, were terribly *confuted* by having their own shapes, and the shapes of their most intimate and valued friends, thus abused. C. Mather, *Mag. Chris.*, II. 13.

3†. To disable; put an end to; stop. [Rare.]

Our chief doth salute thee,

And lest the cold iron should chance to *confute* thee,

He hath sent thee grant-parole by me.

B. Jonson, *The Devil is an Ass*, v. 4.

=Syn. *Confute*, *Refute*. See *refute*.

confuter† (kən-fū't), *n.* [*confute*, v.] Confutation; opposing argument.

Ridiculous and false, below *confute*.

Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Err.*, II. 6.

confutement† (kən-fū'tment), *n.* [*confute* + *-ment*; = *It. confutamento*.] Confutation; disproof.

An opinion held by some of the best among reformed writers without scandal or *confutement*.

Milton, *Tetrachordon*.

confuter (kən-fū'tēr), *n.* One who disproves or confutes. Milton.

cong. A pharmaceutical abbreviation of *congius*, a gallon of 6 pints.

conge†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete spelling of *congee*.

conge†, *n.* [*L. congius*: see *congius*.] A gallon or congius.

A tonne of two hundred *congys* suffice

With poundes XII of pitche, and more or lesse.

Palladius, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 183.

congé† (kôn-zhâ'), *n.* [*F.*, leave, leave to depart: see *congeel*.] Leave; permission or leave to depart; dismissal: as, the ambassador received his *congé*: same as, and now commonly used (as distinctly French) in place of, *congeel*. — *Congé d'appel*, in *civil law*, leave to appeal. — *Congé*

de défaut, or *congé-défaut*, dismissal by default or neglect to prosecute; nonsuit for default. — *Congé d'élire* or *d'élire* [*F.*, *OF.*; formerly without accent (so also in *E.*), *conge d'élire*, permission to choose: *élire*, *OF. élire*, *L. eligere*, elect, choose: see *elect*], the sovereign's license or permission to a dean and chapter to choose a bishop. Though nominally choosing their bishop, yet the dean and chapter are bound to elect, within a certain time, such person as the crown shall recommend, on pain of incurring the penalties of a prebendary.

In the hurry of his [James's] first parliament the Act of Mary which repealed the I. Edw. VI. c. 2, by which the *congé d'élire* and the independent jurisdiction were abolished, was itself repealed.

Stubbs, *Medieval and Modern Hist.*, p. 327.

congé† (kôn-zhâ'), *n.* [*F.*, a particular use of *congeel*, leave, as if departure, spring of the column from its base.] In *arch.*, same as *apophyge*. **congeable** (kôn-jē-a-bl), *a.* [*OF. congeable* (*F. congeable*), permitted, *congeer*, *congier*, give leave: see *congeel*, v., and *-able*.] In *law*, done with permission; lawful; lawfully done: as, entry *congeable*.

congeal (kôn-jēl'), *v.* [*ME. congeelen*, *OF. congeler*, *F. congeler* = *Pr. Sp. Pg. congelar* = *It. congelare*, *L. congelare*, cause to freeze together, *com-*, together, + *gelare*, freeze, *gelu*, cold: see *gelatin*, *gelid*, *jelly*, etc., and *chill*, *cold*, *cool*.] I. *trans.* 1. To convert from a fluid to a solid state, especially through loss of heat, as water in freezing, or melted metal or wax in cooling; freeze, stiffen, harden, concreate, or clot.

Lich unto slime which is *congealed*.

Gower, *Conf. Amant*, II. 96.

If they have not always a stream of tears at commandment, they take it for a sign of a heart *congealed* and hardened in sin. Hooker, *Eccles. Polity*, VI. 6.

[The island of Sal] hath its name from the abundance of salt that is naturally *congealed* there, the whole island being full of large salt ponds. Dampier, *Voyages*, an. 1683.

Thick clouds ascend — in whose capacious womb

A vapoury deluge lies, to snow *congealed*.

Thomson, *Winter*, l. 226.

2. To check the flow of; cause to run cold; thicken.

Seeing too much sadness hath *congeal'd* your blood.

Shak., T. of the 8., Ind., II.

Here no hungry winter *congeals* our blood like the rivers. Longfellow, *Evangeline*, II. 3.

II. *intrans.* To grow hard, stiff, or thick; pass from a fluid to a solid state, especially as an effect of cold; harden; freeze.

Molten lead when it beginneth to *congeal*. Bacon.

When water *congeals*, the surface of the ice is smooth and level. T. Burnet, *Theory of the Earth*.

congealable (kôn-jēl'a-bl), *a.* [Formerly *congelable*, *L. congelare* = *Sp. congeable*, etc.; as *congeal* + *-able*.] Capable of being congealed, or of being converted from a fluid to a solid state.

And yet this hot and subtle liquor I have found upon trial, purposely made, to be more easily *congealable* . . . by cold than even common water. Boyle, *Works*, II. 493.

congealableness (kôn-jēl'a-bl-nēs), *n.* The quality of being congealable. Boyle.

congealedness (kôn-jēl'ed-nēs), *n.* The state of being congealed. Dr. H. More.

congealment (kôn-jēl'ment), *n.* [*congeal* + *-ment*.] 1. The act or process of congealing; congelation. — 2†. That which is formed by congelation; a concretion; a clot.

They with joyful tears

Wash the *congealment* from your wounds.

Shak., A. and C., IV. 8.

congeant, *n.* Same as *conjoin*. Coles, 1717.

congeel (kôn'- or kun'jē), *n.* [Early mod. *E.* also *congie*, *congy*, *conge*; *ME. congie*, *congey*, leave, departure, *OF. congie*, *congiet*, *conget*, later *conge*, mod. *F. congé* = *Pr. conjat*, *comjat* = *It. comiato* (It. also *congedo*, *OF. conget*), leave, permission, esp. (like *E. leave*) permission to depart, departure, *ML. commeatatus*, *comiatatus* (also, after *OF.*, *congiatus*, *congedium*, *congedia*, *congerium*, *congenium*), leave, permission, permission to depart, *L. commeatatus*, *commatatus*, a leave of absence, furlough, also lit. a going to and fro, going at will, hence also a passage, transportation, trip, caravan, provisions, supplies, *commear*, *conmeare*, pp. *commeatatus*, *commatatus*, go to and fro, go and come. *com-* + *meare*, go, pass (cf. *permeate*). The word *congee*, passing out of vernacular use, became later, in the spelling *conge*, more immediately associated with the mod. *F.*, and is now commonly accented and pronounced as *F. congé* (kôn-zhâ'): see *congé*.] 1. Leave to depart; leave-taking; dismissal; *congé*.

Clergye to Conscience no *congeye* wolde take,

But seide ful sobrelliche "thow shalt se the tyme,

Whan thou art wery for-walked wille me to consaille."

Piers Plowman (B), xlii. 202.

They courteous conge tooke, and forth together yode.

Spenser, F. Q., III. i. 1.

It is his conge to the people of Smyrna, . . . " Farewell in Christ Jesus, in whom remain by the unity of God and of the bishop." Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 234.

After this the regent would write to him from Brussels that she was pleased to learn from her brother that he was soon to give him his conge. Prescott.

2. An act of respect performed by persons on separating or taking leave; hence, a customary act of reverence or civility on other occasions; a bow or a courtesy.

And with a lowly conge to the ground,
The proudest lords salute me as I pass.

Marlowe, Edward II., v. 4.

I kiss my hand, make my conge, settle my countenance, and thus begin. Ford, Love's Sacrifice, II. 1.

congee¹ (kon'- or kun'jē), v. [Early mod. E. also *congie*, *conge*, < ME. *congien*, *congeyen*, *congeien*, < OF. *congeer*, *congeher*, *cungeer*, *congier*, *congyer* (= Pr. *conjiar*; It. *congedare*, > F. *congédier*, give leave), depart, dismiss; from the noun: see *congee*², n. The verb *congee*, like the noun, passing out of vernacular use, took on for a time the form *congé*.] I. *trans.* To give leave or command to depart; dismiss; take leave of.

Excuse the, gif thou canst; I can namore seggen [say],
For Conscience, acuseth the, to congey the for euer.

Piers Plowman (B), III. 173.

II. *intrans.* 1. To take leave with the customary civilities.

I have conged with the duke. Shak., All's Well, IV. 3.

2. To use ceremonious and respectful inclinations of the body; bow; salute.

I do not like to see the church and synagogue kissing and congeeing in awkward postures of an affected civility. Lamb, Elia.

congee² (kon'jē), n. [Also written *conjee*, *conje*, *kongy*, repr. Hind. *kānji*, Pali *kanjikam*, rice-water.] 1. In India, rice-water or -gruel; water in which rice has been boiled, much used in the diet of invalids.—2. Any gruel or similar food for invalids.

congee-house (kon'jē-hous), n. In India, a temporary regimental lockup: so called from the fact that congee is the principal diet of the inmates.

congee-water (kon'jē-wā'tēr), n. Same as *congee*².

Congee-water, . . . said to be very antidyenteric.

W. H. Russell.

congeable (kon-jēl'a-bl), a. [*< F. congeable*: see *congealable*.] An obsolete form of *congealable*. Arbuthnot.

congelation (kon-jē-lā'shon), n. [= *F. congélation* = Pr. *congelacio* = Sp. *congelacion* = Pg. *congelação* = It. *congelazione*, < L. *congelatio* (n-), < *congelare*, pp. *congelatus*, congeal: see *congeal*.] 1. The act or process of congealing; the state of being congealed; the process of passing, or the act of converting, from a fluid to a solid state; solidification; specifically, the process of freezing or the state of being frozen.

The capillary tubes are obstructed either by outward compression or *congelation* of the fluid.

Arbuthnot, Alliments.

A little water, fallen into the crevice of a rock, under the *congelation* of winter, swells till it bursts the thick and strong fibres. Sumner, True Grandeur of Nations.

2. That which is or has been congealed or solidified; a concretion; a coagulation.

Near them little plates of sugar plumbs, disposed like so many heaps of hallstones, with a multitude of *congelations* in jellies of various colours. Taiter, No. 148.

congelative (kon-jē-la-tiv), a. [= *F. congelatif* = Sp. Pg. *congelativo*, < L. as if **congelativus*, < *congelatus*, pp. of *congelare*, congeal: see *congeal* and *-ive*.] Having the power to congeal. Coles, 1717.

congeniatio (kon-jem-i-nā'shon), n. [= *F. congeniatio* = Pg. *congeniatio*, < L. *congeniatio* (n-), a doubling, < *congeninare*, pp. *congeninatus*, redouble, < *com-*, together, + *geninare*, double: see *gemination*.] The act of doubling. Cotgrave.

congener (kon-jē-nēr), a. and n. [= *F. congénère* = Sp. *congénere* = Pg. It. *congenere*, < L. *congener*, of the same race, < *com-*, together, + *genus* (*gener-*), race, genus: see *genus*.] I. a. Of the same genus or kind; congeneric. [Rare.]

To be strictly *congener* as well with the African Coronocarpus as with a number of American, chiefly Brazilian, plants. G. Bentham, Notes on Compositæ.

II. n. A thing of the same kind as, or nearly allied to, another; specifically, in *bot.* and *zool.*, a plant or an animal belonging to the same genus as another or to one nearly allied.

Might not canary birds be naturalized to this climate, provided their eggs were put in the spring into the nests of some of their *congenera*, as goldfinches, greenfinches, &c.? Gilbert White, Nat. Hist. of Selborne, xii.

Like its *congener*, the garden-warbler and the white-throat, it (the black-capped warbler) sings with great emphasis and strength. The Century, XXVII. 782.

congeneracy (kon-jen'g-rā-si), n. [*< congener* + *-acy*.] Similarity of nature; the fact of belonging to the same kind or genus. [Rare.]

They are ranged neither according to the merit, nor the *congeneracy*, of their conditions.

Dr. H. More, Epistles to the Seven Churches, p. 172.

congenerated (kon-jen'g-rā-ted), a. [*< con-* + *generate* + *-ed*.] Begotten together. Bailey.

congeneric, congenerical (kon-jē-ner'ik, -ikal), a. [= Sp. *congénérico*; as *congener* + *-ic*, *-ical*. Cf. *generic*.] Being of the same kind; specifically, in *bot.* and *zool.*, belonging to the same genus or nearly allied; being congeners.

In the stork and *congeneric* birds.

Todd, Cyc. Anat., I. 288.

congenerous (kon-jen'g-rus), a. [As *congener* + *-ous*. Cf. *generous*.] 1. Of the same kind or nature; allied in origin or cause.

Bodies of a *congenerous* nature.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.

Apoplexies and other *congenerous* diseases.

Arbuthnot, Effects of Air.

2. In *bot.* and *zool.*, same as *congeneric*.—3. In *anat.*, having the same physiological action; functioning together: applied to muscles which concur in the same action. [Rare.]

congenerousness (kon-jen'g-rus-nes), n. The quality of being of the same nature, or of belonging to the same class.

Persuasive arguments, whose force and strength must lie in their *congenerousness* and suitableness to the ancient ideas and inscriptions of truth upon our souls. Hallywell, Melanponce (1877), p. 84.

congenetic (kon-jē-net'ik), a. [= Sp. *congénito*, etc.; as *con-* + *genetic*.] Produced at the same time or by the same cause; alike in origin.

The carboniferous surface presents a . . . slight slope from south to north; and the strata are traversed by a series of faults and *congenetic* monoclinical flexures, running in north and south courses. Science, III. 327.

congenial (kon-jē-nial), a. [= *F. congénial* = Sp. Pg. *congenial*, < L. *com-*, together, + *genialis*, genial: see *genial*. Cf. *congeneric* and *congenious*.] 1. Partaking of the same nature or natural characteristics; kindred; like.

To know God we must have within ourselves something *congenial* to Him. Channing, Perfect Life, p. 21.

Hence—2. Suited or adapted in character or feeling; pleasing or agreeable; harmonious; sympathetic; companionable.

Smit with the love of sister arts, we came

And met *congenial*. Pope, To Mr. Jervas, l. 14.

Such as have a knowledge of the town may easily class themselves with tempers *congenial* to their own.

Goldsmith, Clubs.

The natural and *congenial* conversations of men of letters and of artists must . . . be those which are associated with their pursuits. I. D'Israeli, Lit. Char., p. 147.

3. Naturally suited or adapted; having fitness or correspondence; agreeable; pleasing: as, *congenial* work.

Nor is the idea of any secondary machinery, like that of a solid vault, at all *congenial* to the spirit of the Scripture treatment of nature, which refers all things directly to the will of God. Dawson, Nature and the Bible, p. 55.

= *Syn.* *Pleasing*, *Agreeable*, etc. See *pleasant*.

congeniality (kon-jē-ni-al'i-ti), n. [= Pg. *congenialidade*; as *congenial* + *-ity*.] The state of being congenial. (a) Participation of the same nature; natural affinity.

For grafts of old wood to take, there must be a wonderful *congeniality* between the trees.

Whately, Bacon's Essay on Friendship.

(b) Correspondence; suitableness; agreeableness.

Painters and poets have always had a kind of *congeniality*.

Sir H. Wotton, Elem. of Architecture.

If *congeniality* of tastes could have made a marriage happy, that union should have been thrice blessed.

Motley.

congenialize (kon-jē-nial-iz), v. t.; pret. and pp. *congenialized*, ppr. *congenializing*. [*< congenial* + *-ize*.] To make congenial. Eclectic Rev.

congenially (kon-jē-nial-i), adv. In a congenial manner.

congenialness (kon-jē-nial-nes), n. Same as *congeniality*. [Rare.]

congenious (kon-jē-ni-yus), a. [Irreg. < L. *com-*, together, + *genius*, genius, for *genus* (*gener-*), kind: see *genus*. Cf. It. *congenio*, cognate, and see *congenial*, *congeneric*.] Of the same kind; congeneric.

In the blood thus drop'd there remains a spirit of life *congenious* to that in the body.

Hales, Golden Remains, p. 288.

congenital (kon-jen'i-tal), a. [= *F. congénital*; as *congenite* + *-al*.] Produced or existing at birth; innate; native: as, *congenital* disease; *congenital* deformity.

While in each individual certain changes in the proportion of parts may be caused by variations of function, the *congenital* structure of each individual puts a limit to the modifiability of every part.

H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 67.

One who is born with such *congenital* incapacity that nothing can make a gentleman of him.

O. W. Holmes, Autocrat, ix.

congenitally (kon-jen'i-tal-i), adv. In a congenital manner; from birth.

congenite (kon-jen'it), a. [= Sp. *congénito* = Pg. It. *congenito*, produced together, of similar nature, < L. *congenitus*, born together with, *congenital*, < *com-*, together, + *genitus*, pp. of *gignere*, bear, produce: see *genital*, and cf. *congenital*.] Existing or implanted at birth; connate; congenital.

Many conclusions of moral and intellectual truths seem . . . to be *congenite* with us.

Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind.

But suppose that we were born with these *congenite* anticipations, and that they take root in our very faculties. Bp. Parker, Platonick Philos., p. 59.

congeniture (kon-jen'i-tūr), n. [*< L. com-*, together, + *genitura*, birth: see *geniture*.] The birth of things at the same time. Bailey.

congeont, n. Same as *conjoin*. Minshew.

conger¹ (kong'gēr), n. [Early mod. E. also *cunger*, *cungar*; < L. *conger*, also *congrus*, *gonger*, < Gr. *γόνγρος*, a conger.] 1. The conger-eel.

The *Conger* is a se fishe facioned like an ele, but they be moche greter in quantyte.

Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 233.

Drown'd, drown'd at sea, man: by the next fresh *conger* That comes, we shall hear more.

Beau, and Fl., Scornful Lady, II. 3.

2. [*cap.*] [NL. (Cuvier, 1817).] A genus of fishes, of which the conger-eel is the type, exemplifying the family *Congridæ*. See cut under *conger-eel*.

conger² (kong'gēr), n. [Formerly also *congre*; now also appar. in pl. *congers* as sing.; appar. a slang use of *conger*¹, with an allusion to its voracity; otherwise connected with *congrue*, *congruous*.] See the extracts.

Conger, *congre* (of *congruere*, L., to agree together), a society of booksellers who have a joint stock in trade or agree to print books in copartnership. Bailey, 1733.

In American slang it [*congers*] indicates, according to the same writer [Mr. A. Hall], a company of publishers who keep all the advantages to themselves in a particular book, and shut out their brethren of the trade from such. It has been used in a somewhat similar sense in this country for a long period, as all students of the literary history of the last century know. The fourth edition of Dr. Wells's "Antient and Modern Geography" was published by an association of booksellers who, about 1719, entered into an especial partnership for the purpose of printing some expensive works, and styled themselves "The Printing *Conger*."

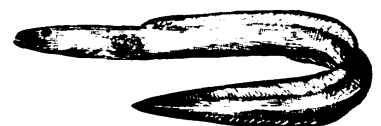
N. and Q., 7th ser., II. 368.

conger³ (kong'gēr), n. [Perhaps an abbr. and corruption of OF. *cocombre*, mod. F. *concombre* = Pr. *cogombre*, a cucumber: see *cucumber*.] A local English (Lincolnshire) name of the cucumber.

conger-doust (kong'gēr-doust), n. [E. dial., < *conger*¹ + *doust*, dial. form of *dust*, powder.] A local English name of the dried conger-eel. The Portuguese and Spaniards used to employ the dried congers, after they had been ground into a powder, for the purpose of giving a relish to their soup. Day, Fishes of Great Britain and Ireland, II. 253.

congeree (kong-gēr-ē'), n. [Corrupted from *conger-eel*.] Same as *conger-eel*, 2.

conger-eel (kong-gēr-ēl'), n. 1. The sea-eel. *Conger vulgaris* or *Leptocephalus conger*, a large voracious species of eel, sometimes growing to the length of 10 feet and weighing 100 pounds.



Conger, or Sea-eel (*Leptocephalus conger*).

Its color is pale-brown above and grayish-white below. In some places along the European coast it is common, being most usually found in rocky places. Along the American coast, however, it is not often caught, and it is rather rarely to be seen in the markets.

2. In California, *Sidera mordax*, an eel of the family *Muraenidae*, related to the common moray of England. Also called *congeree*.—3. Along the Atlantic coast of the United States, *Zoarces anguillaris*, a fish of the family *Zoaridae* or *Lycodidae*. Also called *congo*, *lamper-eel*, *ling*, and *mutton-fish*.

conglomerate (kən-jē'ri-āt), *v. t.* [*< congeries + -ate²*.] To pile up; heap together. *Coles*, 1717.
congeries (kən-jē'ri-ēz), *n. sing. or pl.* [= *F. congerie* = *Sp. Pg. It. congerie*, *< L. congeries*, what is brought together, a pile, *< congerere*, bring together, collect: see *congest*.] A collection of several particles or bodies in one mass or aggregate; an assemblage or accumulation of things; a combination; an aggregation; a heap.

The air is nothing but a *congeries* or heap of small . . . flexible particles of several sizes. *Boyle*.

The *congeries* of land and water, or our globe. *Cook, Voyages*, VI. iii. 9.

The system to which our sun belongs he [Herschel] described as "a very extensive branching *congeries* of many millions of stars." *A. M. Clerke, Astron.* in 19th Cent., p. 29.

congeroid (kɒŋ'gɛr-oid), *a. and n.* [*< conger¹ + -oid. Cf. congeroid.*] Same as *congeroid*. *Sir J. Richardson*.

congest (kən-jest'), *v. t.* [*< L. congestus*, pp. of *congerere*, bring together, heap up, *< com-*, together, + *gerere*, bring, carry: see *gest*, *jest*, and cf. *digest*, *suggest*.] 1. To collect or gather into a mass or aggregate; heap together. See *congested*.

In which place is *congested* the whole sum of all those heads which before I have collected.

Fotherby, Atheomastix, p. 253.

Calumnies . . . *congested* . . . upon the Church of England. *Bp. Mountagu*.

Many goodly buildings, and from all parts *congested* antiquities, wherewith this sovereign City was in times past so adorned. *Sandys, Travels*, p. 27.

2. In *med.*, to cause an unnatural accumulation of blood in: as, the lungs may be *congested* by cold.

congested (kən-jes'ted), *p. a.* [*< congest + -ed²*.] 1. Crowded; thronged; affected by excessive accumulation.

I wish that I could transplant some of our poor people from the *congested* districts of Ireland to similar comfort and content. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XXXIX. 178.

Stokes has shown that, if a vibrating system which is incapable of propagating waves of short period be acted upon by such waves, there occurs a sort of compromise, in which the parts of the system acted on are thrown into a species of *congested* oscillation. *Tait, Light*, § 201.

2. In *med.*, containing an unnatural accumulation of blood; affected with congestion: as, a *congested* liver.

If the smaller veins and arteries are conspicuously and brightly injected, the part may be described simply as *congested*. *Quain, Med. Dict.*, p. 256.

congestible (kən-jes'ti-bl), *a.* [*< congest + -ible*.] Capable of being collected into a mass. *Bailey*.

congestion (kən-jes'chən), *n.* [= *F. Sp. congesion* = *Pg. congestão* = *It. congestione* = *D. congestie* = *G. congestion* = *Dan. Sw. kongestion*, *< L. congestio(n)*, a heaping up, *< congerere*, pp. *congestus*, bring together: see *congest*.] 1. The act of gathering or heaping together or forming a mass; an aggregation.

The church-yards (tho' some of them large enough) were filled up with earth, or rather the *congestion* of dead bodies one upon another for want of earth. *Evelyn, Diary*, Oct. 17, 1671.

Congestion of sand, earth, and such stuff as we now see hills strangely freighted with. *Seiden, Drayton's Polyolbion*.

2. An excessive accumulation; an overcrowded condition; specifically, in *med.*, an unnatural accumulation of blood in an organ or part; hyperemia: as, *congestion* of the lungs or of the brain.

congestive (kən-jes'tiv), *a.* [= *F. congestif*; as *congest + -ive*.] Pertaining to congestion; indicating an unnatural accumulation of blood, etc., in some part of the body: as, a *congestive* chill.

congey, **congeyet**, *n. and v.* Obsolete forms of *congeal*.

congiary (kən'ji-ā-ri), *n.*; pl. *congiaries* (-riz). [*< L. congiarium*, prop. neut. of *congiarius*, adj., holding a congius, *< congius*, a Roman measure of capacity: see *congius*.] 1. A largess or distribution of corn, oil, or wine, or, in later times, of money, among the people or soldiery of ancient Rome.

Many *congiaries* and largesses which he had given amongst them. *Holland, tr. of Livy*, p. 380.

2. A coin struck in commemoration of such a distribution.

congiel, *n. and v.* An obsolete form of *congeal*.

congiol, *n.* Plural of *congiol*.

congiount, *n.* See *conjoin*.

congius (kən'ji-us), *n.*; pl. *congiis* (-i). [*L.*] 1. A measure of capacity among the ancient Ro-

mans, the eighth part of the amphora. The standard congius of Vespasian is extant in good preservation. It contains 3.377 liters, or 0.892 of a United States (old wine) gallon. Yet most authorities, on theoretical grounds, suppose a mistake to have been made in the construction of this standard, and that it ought to have contained only 3.275 liters, or 0.865 of a United States gallon. It has also been maintained that the construction of this standard marked an increase of 2 per cent. in the Roman measures of capacity.

2. In *phar.*, a gallon.
conglaciatio (kən-glā'shi-āt), *v. i.* [*< L. conglaciatus*, pp. of *conglaciare*, turn to ice, freeze up, *< com-*, together, + *glaciare*, freeze, *< glacies*, ice: see *glacial*.] To turn to ice; congeal; freeze.

No other doth properly *conglaciate* but water.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., li. 1.

conglaciation (kən-glā'shi-ā'shən), *n.* [= *F. conglaciation* = *Pg. conglaciación*, *< L.* as if **conglaciatio(n)*, *< conglaciare*, pp. *conglaciatus*, freeze up: see *conglaciate*.] Congelation.

It [a crystal] was a subject very unsuited for proper *conglaciation*. *Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.*, li. 1.

conglobate (kən-glō'bāt or kən-glō'bāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *conglobated*, ppr. *conglobating*. [*< L. conglobatus*, pp. of *conglobare* (> *E. conglobare*), gather into a ball, *< com-*, together, + *globare*, make round, *< globus*, a ball: see *globe*.] 1. *trans.* To collect or form into a ball; combine into one mass, especially a spherical mass. [Rare.]

Matter . . . *conglobated* before its diffusion.

Johnson, Review of Four Letters from Newton.

A "sweet" distilled from his sacred body as great and *conglobated* "as drops of blood."

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 291.

A mountain brook, . . .

And, on its glassy surface, specks of foam

And *conglobated* bubbles undissolved,

Numerous as stars. *Wordsworth, Excursion*, iii.

II. *intrans.* To assume a round or roundish form; become united in one round mass.

This may after *conglobate* into the form of an egg.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 7.

conglobate (kən-glō'bāt), *a.* [*< L. conglobatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Formed or gathered into a ball or a small spherical body; combined into one mass.

Heaven's gifts, which do like falling stars appear

Scatter'd in others, all, as in their sphere,

Were fix'd, *conglobate* in his soul.

Dryden, Death of Lord Hastings, l. 35.

Conglobate gland. See *gland*.—**Conglobate inflorescence**, a globular head of nearly sessile flowers.

conglobately (kən-glō'bāt-li), *adv.* In a round or roundish form.

conglobation (kən-glō'bā'shən), *n.* [= *F. conglobation* = *Sp. conglobacion* = *Pg. conglobação* = *It. conglobazione*, *< L. conglobatio(n)*, *< conglobare*, pp. *conglobatus*, gather into a ball: see *conglobate*, *v.*] 1. The act of forming or gathering into a ball.—2. A round body; a spherical formation.

In this spawn are discerned many specks, or little *conglobations*. *Sir T. Browne*.

conglobate (kən-glō'bāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *conglobed*, ppr. *conglobing*. [= *F. conglobar* = *Sp. Pg. conglobar* = *It. conglobare*, *< L. conglobare*, gather into a ball: see *conglobate*, *v.*] 1. *trans.* To gather into a ball; collect into a round mass. [Rare.]

Then founded, then *conglobed*

Like things to like. *Milton, P. L.*, vii. 239.

II. *intrans.* To collect and become spherical; gather in a round mass.

Drops on dust *conglobing*. *Milton, P. L.*, vii. 292.

Tho' something like moisture *conglobes* in my eye,

Let no one misdeem me disloyal.

Burns, To Mr. William Tytler.

conglobulate (kən-glō'bū-lāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *conglobulated*, ppr. *conglobulating*. [*< L. com-*, together, + *globulus*, a globule, dim. of *globus*, a ball: see *globe*, and cf. *conglobate*, *v.*] To gather into a small round mass or globule. [Rare.]

A number of them [swallows] *conglobulate* together, by flying round and round, and then all in a heap throw themselves under water. *Johnson, in Boswell*, lix.

conglomerate (kən-glom'ē-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *conglomerated*, ppr. *conglomerating*. [*< L. conglomeratus*, pp. of *conglomerare* (> *It. conglomerare* = *Sp. Pg. conglomerar* = *F. conglomérer*), roll together, wind up, heap together, *< com-*, together, + *glomerare*, gather into a ball, *< glomus* (*glomer-*), a ball, a clue: see *glomerate*.] 1. To gather into a ball or round body; collect into a round mass.

The silk-worm . . . *conglomerating* her both funeral and natal clue. *Dr. H. More, Immortality of the Soul*, iii. 13.

2. To bring together into a mass or heap; collect and form into a whole, without regard to congruity or homogeneity; form a conglomeration of.

conglomerate (kən-glom'ē-rāt), *a. and n.* [= *F. conglomérat*, *n.*, = *Sp. Pg. conglomerado* = *It. conglomerato*, *p. a.*, *< L. conglomeratus*, pp.: see the verb.] 1. *a.* 1. Gathered into a ball or round body; collected or clustered together.

The beams of light when they are multiplied and *conglomerate* generate heat. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

2. In *bot.*, densely clustered.—3. In *entom.*, gathered irregularly in one or more spots, instead of being distributed evenly over the surface: said of hairs, punctures, dots, etc.—4. Composed of heterogeneous or incongruous materials; conglomerated.

The romantic Gothic era, whose genius was *conglomerate* of old and new. *Stedman, Vict. Poets*, p. 10.

Conglomerate gland. See *gland*.—**Conglomerate rock**, in *geol.*, same as *ll.*, 1.

II. *n.* 1. In *geol.*, a rock made up of the rounded and water-worn debris of previously existing rocks, consisting, at least in part, of fragments large enough to be called pebbles. Also called *conglomerate*

rock.—2. Anything composed of heterogeneous or incongruous materials.

Why should they not turn Birmingham into a London of the Midlands—a small London certainly, but unlike the mechanical *conglomerate* of great London—an organism with a life of its own, and a life to be proud of? *Nineteenth Century*, XX. 236.

conglomeratic (kən-glom'ē-rāt'ik), *a.* [*< F. conglomeratique*, *< conglomérat*: see *conglomerate*, *a.*, and *-ic*.] Same as *conglomeritic*. *Geikie*.
conglomeration (kən-glom'ē-rā'shən), *n.* [= *F. conglomération* = *Sp. conglomeration* = *Pg. conglomeração*, *< LL. conglomeration(n)*, *< L. conglomerare*, pp. *conglomeratus*, roll together: see *conglomerate*, *v.*] 1. The act of gathering into a ball or mass; the state of being thus gathered; collection; accumulation.

The multiplication and *conglomeration* of sounds. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

2. That which is conglomerated or collected into a mass; a mixed or incongruous mass of any form; a mixture.

conglomeritic (kən-glom'ē-rīt'ik), *a.* [*< conglomerate* (with altered term.; cf. *granitic*) + *-ic*.] 1. Pertaining to or of the nature of a conglomerate.—2. Relating or pertaining to the process of conglomeration; formed by conglomeration.

The lodes . . . course E. and W. through greenstone and *conglomeritic* rock. *Ure, Dict.*, III. 288.

Also *conglomeratic*.

conglutin, **conglutinate** (kən-glō'tin), *n.* [*< L. com-*, together, + *gluten*, glue, + *-in²*, *-ine²*.] A vegetable albuminoid contained in almonds, maize, and possibly other seeds. In properties it closely resembles animal casein. It is nearly insoluble in pure water, but readily soluble in water containing basic phosphates. The solution is coagulated by acids, but not by heat.

conglutinant (kən-glō'ti-nant), *a. and n.* [*< F. conglutinant*, ppr. of *conglutiner*, glue together: see *conglutinate*, *v.*] 1. *a.* Gluing; uniting; causing to adhere. *Bacon*.

II. *n.* A medicine or medicinal application that promotes the healing of wounds by adhesion.

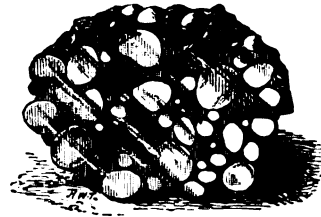
conglutinate (kən-glō'ti-nāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *conglutinated*, ppr. *conglutinating*. [*< L. conglutinator*, pp. of *conglutinare* (> *It. conglutinare* = *Sp. Pg. conglutinar* = *F. conglutiner*), glue together, *< com-*, together, + *glutinare*, glue, *< gluten* (*glutin-*), glue: see *gluten*, *glue*.] 1. *trans.* To glue together; unite by some glutinous or tenacious substance; reunite by adhesion; cement.

In many the bones . . . have had their broken parts *conglutinated* within three or four days.

Boyle, Works, II. 195.

II. *intrans.* To adhere; coalesce; become united by the intervention of some glutinous substance.

When the blood is withdrawn from the blood vessels, these plaques have a tendency to *conglutinate*, forming the granule masses of Schultze. *Science*, VII. 320.



Conglomerate, polished surface.

conglutinate (kōn-glō'ti-nāt), *a.* [*< L. conglutinus*, pp.: see the verb.] Glued together; specifically, in *bot.*, united by some adhesive substance, but not organically united: as, *conglutinate* organs.

conglutination (kōn-glō'ti-nā'shon), *n.* [= *F. conglutination* = *Sp. conglutinación* = *Pg. conglutinação* = *It. conglutinazione*, *< L. conglutinatio* (*n.*), *< conglutinare*, pp. *conglutinus*, glue together: see *conglutinate*, *v.*] The act of gluing together; a joining or causing to cohere by means of some tenacious substance; hence, in general, adhesive union; coalescence.

There goes to it six hundred several simples, besides some quantity of human fat, for the *conglutination*.
B. Jonson, Volpone, ii. 1.

Conglutination of parts separated by a wound.
Arbutnot, Alimenta.

conglutinative (kōn-glō'ti-nā-tiv), *a.* [= *F. conglutinatif* = *Sp. Pg. It. conglutinativo*; as *conglutinate* + *-ive*.] Having the power of uniting by conglutination.

conglutinator (kōn-glō'ti-nā-tor), *n.* [*< conglutinate* + *-or*.] That which has the power of conglutinating; specifically, something that promotes the closing of wounds. *Woodward*.

conglutine, *n.* See *conglutin*.
conglutinous (kōn-glō'ti-nūs), *a.* [= *F. conglutineux* = *Sp. Pg. conglutinoso*, *< L. conglutinosus*, *< L. com- + glutinosus*: see *glutinous*, and *cf. conglutinate*.] Conglutinant; tenacious.

conglutinously (kōn-glō'ti-nūs-li), *adv.* In a conglutinant manner; tenaciously.

The matter of it hangeth so *conglutinously* together, that the repulse divides it not.

Swan, Speculum Mundi, p. 87.

congo¹ (kōng'gō), *n.* Same as *congo-eel*.

Congo² (kōng'gō), *n.*; pl. *Congos* or *Congoes* (-gōz). 1. A member of the race of negroes indigenous to Congo, a country of western Africa, bordering on the Atlantic ocean and the river Congo.

The most numerous sort of negro in the colonies, the *Congos* and *Franc-Congoes*, and, though serpent-worshippers, yet the gentlest and kindest natures that came from Africa.
G. W. Cable, The Century, XXXI. 522.

2. [*l. c.*] *[Cuban congo.]* A kind of African dance. See the extracts.

Except the minuet, which was introduced only to teach us the graces, and the *congo*, which was only to chase away the solemnities of the minuet, it was all a jovial, heart-stirring, foot-stirring amusement. *Georgia Scenes*, p. 119.

The latter [dance], called *Congo* also in Cayenne, Chica in San Domingo, and in the Windward Islands confused under one name with the Calinda, was a kind of Fandango, they say, in which the Madras kerchief held by its tip-ends played a graceful part.

G. W. Cable, The Century, XXXI. 527.

congo-eel (kōng'gō-ēl'), *n.* [Corrupted from *conger-eel*.] In the southern United States, an amphibian of the family *Sirenidae*, *Siren laceratina*. See *Siren*.

Congo pea, red, snake. See *Pea, red, snake*.
congou (kōng'gō), *n.* [The Amoy pronunciation of the Chinese *kung-fu*, labor: so called from the labor necessary for its production.] A grade of black tea produced in China, being the third picking during the season.

A few presents now and then—china, shawls, *congou* tea, *avadavats*, and Indian crackers—little more, believe me.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, v. 1.

congratula-ri, *congratulate* (see *congratulate*), + *-ble*.] Capable or worthy of being congratulated. *Lamb*. [Rare.]

congratulant (kōn-grat'ū-lant), *a.* [= *F. congratulant* = *Sp. Pg. It. congratulante*, *< L. congratulan(t)-s*, ppr. of *congratulari*, *congratulate*: see *congratulate*.] Congratulating; expressing congratulation.

Forth rush'd in haste the great consulting peers,
Raised from their dark divan, and with like joy
Congratulant approach'd him. *Milton*, P. L., x. 458.

congratulate (kōn-grat'ū-lāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *congratulated*, ppr. *congratulating*. [*< L. congratulatus*, pp. of *congratulari* (*> It. congratulare* = *Sp. Pg. congratular* = *F. congratuler*), wish joy, *< com- + gratulari*, wish joy: see *gratulate*.] 1. *trans.* 1. To address with expressions of sympathetic pleasure; compliment or felicitate upon an event deemed happy; wish joy to: with *on* or *upon* before the subject of congratulation: as, to *congratulate* a man on the birth of a son; to *congratulate* the nation on the restoration of peace.

He sent Hadoram his son to king David . . . to *congratulate* him because he had fought against Hadazer and smitten him. *1 Chron.* xviii. 10.

It is the king's most sweet pleasure and affection to *congratulate* the princess at her pavilion. *Shak.*, I. L. L., v. 1.

2. To welcome; hail with expressions of pleasure; salute.

Give me leave to *congratulate* your happy Return from the Levant. *Howell, Letters*, I. v. 30.

Henry Vane, Esq., before mentioned, was chosen governor; and, because he was son and heir to a privy counsellor in England, the ships *congratulated* his election with a volley of great shot.

Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 222.

To *congratulate* one's self, to have a lively sense of one's good fortune in some particular; rejoice or exult over some favorable fact or circumstance. = *Syn. Congratulate, Felicitate*. See *congratulation*.

II. *intrans.* To express or feel sympathetic gratification: followed by *with* or, formerly, *to*.

He . . . addressed a letter to Governor Bradford, dated October 4th, desiring him to afford "the easiest means, that I may with least weariness come to *congratulate* with you."

Quoted in *Bradford's Plymouth Plantation*, p. 233, note.

I cannot but *congratulate* with my country, which hath outdone all Europe in advancing conversation. *Swift*.

congratulation (kōn-grat'ū-lā'shon), *n.* [= *F. congratulation* = *Sp. congradulacion* = *Pg. congradulação* = *It. congratulazione*, *< L. congratulatio* (*n.*), *< congratulari*, *congratulate*: see *congratulate*.] The act of congratulating, or expressing to a person gratification or good wishes at his success or happiness, or on account of an event deemed auspicious; words used in congratulating; felicitation.

Stricken by the sight,
With slackened footsteps I advanced, and soon
A glad congratulation we exchanged
At such unthought-of meeting. *Wordsworth*.

= *Syn. Congratulation, Felicitation.* *Congratulation*, like its verb *congratulate*, implies an actual feeling of pleasure in another's happiness or good fortune; while *felicitation* (with *felicitate*) rather refers to the expression on our part of a belief that the other is fortunate, felicitations being complimentary expressions intended to make the fortunate person well pleased with himself.

Felicitations are little better than compliments: *congratulations* are the expression of a genuine sympathy and joy. *Trench*.

congratulator (kōn-grat'ū-lā-tor), *n.* [= *F. congratulateur* = *It. congratulatore*, *< L. as if *congratulator*, *< congratulari*, wish joy: see *congratulate*.] One who offers congratulation. *Milton*.

congratulatory (kōn-grat'ū-lā-tō-ri), *a.* [= *F. congratulatoire* = *Sp. Pg. It. congratulatorio*, *< L. as if *congratulatorius*, *< *congratulator*: see *congratulator* and *-ory*.] Conveying congratulation: as, *congratulatory* expressions; a *congratulatory* letter or address.

congre-dient (kōn-grē'di-ent), *n.* [*< L. congregare* (*t-s*, ppr. of *congregari*, come together, meet with: see *congress*, *n.*) A component part; an ingredient. *Sterne*. [Rare.]

congreer (kōn-grē'), *v. i.* [*< OF. congreer* (*> ML. congreare*), *< con- + greer, graer, agree, < gre*, pleasing: see *gree* 2, and *cf. agree*.] To agree.

Congreering in a full and natural close.
Like music. *Shak.*, *Hen. V.*, i. 2.

congreer (kōn-grē'), *v. i.* [*< con- + greet*.] To salute mutually.

Face to face, and royal eye to eye,
You have *congreered*. *Shak.*, *Hen. V.*, v. 2.

congregate (kōng-grē-gāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *congregated*, ppr. *congregating*. [*< L. congregatus*, pp. of *congregare* (*> It. congregare* = *Sp. Pg. Pr. congregar* = *OF. congreier, congreier*), collect into a flock, assemble, *< com- + gregare*, collect into a flock, *< grex* (*greg-*), a flock: see *gregarious*.] 1. *trans.* 1. To collect or bring together into an assemblage; assemble; bring into one place or into a crowd or mass.

These waters were afterwards *congregated* and called the sea. *Raleigh, Hist. World*.

The gutter'd rocks, and *congregated* sands.
Shak., *Othello*, ii. 1.

Congregate a multitude to deliver him out of prison.
Prynne, Power of Parliament, I. 95.

2. To bring to a center or focus; concentrate.
Darkness in Churches *congregates* the Slight,
Devotion strays in glaring Light.
Howell, Letters, I. v. 22.

II. *intrans.* To come together; assemble; meet, especially in large numbers.

Where merchants most do *congregate*.
Shak., *M. of V.*, i. 8.

Equals with equals often *congregate*.
Sir J. Denham.

congregate (kōng-grē-gāt), *a.* [*< L. congregatus*, pp.: see the verb.] 1. Collected; compact; close.

Where the matter is most *congregate*. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

2. Of or pertaining to an assemblage or congregation; associate; joint.

It [White Sulphur Spring] is the only place left where there is a *congregate* social life.

C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 253.

Congregate glands. See *gland*.
congregation (kōng-grē-gā'shon), *n.* [= *F. congregation* = *Sp. congregación* = *Pg. congregação* = *It. congregazione*, *< L. congregatio* (*n.*), an assembling together, union, society, *< congregare*, pp. *congregatus*, *congregate*: see *congregate*, *v.*] 1. The act of congregating; the act of bringing together or assembling; aggregation.

By *congregation* of homogeneal parts. *Bacon*.

2. Any collection or assemblage of persons or things.

A foul and pestilent *congregation* of vapours.
Shak., *Hamlet*, ii. 2.

I have it not in my nature to look at the animal world merely as a *congregation* of beasts.

P. Robinson, Under the Sun, p. 3.

Specifically—3. In the Old Testament, the whole body of the Hebrews, as a community gathered and set apart for the service of God: in the New Testament, the Christian church in general, or a particular assemblage of worshippers.—4. In modern use, an assemblage of persons for religious worship and instruction; in a restricted sense, a number of persons organized or associated as a body for the purpose of holding religious services in common. See *parish* and *society*.

If I see anything to-night why I should not marry her to-morrow, in the *congregation*, where I should wed, there will I shame her. *Shak.*, *Much Ado*, iii. 2.

Wherever God erects a house of prayer,
The devil always builds a chapel there;
And 'twill be found, upon examination,
The latter has the largest *congregation*.
Defoe, True-Born Englishman, i. 4.

He [Bunyan] rode every year to London and preached there to large and attentive *congregations*.

Macaulay, John Bunyan.

5. Formerly, in the English colonies of North America, a parish, hundred, town, plantation, or other settlement.—6. In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*:

(a) One of the committees of cardinals appointed by the pope to aid him in the transaction of the business of the church. The decisions of these congregations are ordinarily regarded as equivalent to decisions of the pope himself. There are eleven regular congregations, namely: (1) the *Congregation of the Consistory*, which prepares the business to be brought before the consistory or assembly of all the cardinals (see *consistory*, 4); (2) the *Congregation of the Holy Office of the Inquisition*, which tries all cases of heresy brought before it, and formerly heard appeals from lower inquisitorial courts, and sent inquisitors where needed (see *inquisition*); (3) the *Congregation of the Index*, which decides what books shall be placed upon the Index Expurgatorius, or list of forbidden books (see *index*); (4) the *Congregation of Rites*, whose duty is to promote a general uniformity of the externals of divine worship, and to decide with regard to the beatification and canonization of any one whose name is proposed therefor; (5) the *Congregation of Immunities*, which is charged with the duty of determining all matters concerning the right of asylum, and such as relate to ecclesiastical jurisdiction where it comes in contact with the civil power; (6) the *Congregation of the Fabric*, which is charged with everything that relates to the conservation of St. Peter's; (7) the *Congregation of the Council* (that is, of Trent), which is the official interpreter of the decrees of the Council of Trent on all matters of discipline whenever questions arise thereon, the interpretation of its articles of faith being reserved to the pope himself; (8) the *Congregation of Bishops and Regulars*, which disposes of such differences as may arise between the bishops and the regular communities within their respective dioceses; (9) the *Congregation of Discipline*, which superintends the interior discipline of monastic establishments; (10) the *Congregation of the Propaganda*, which has charge of the missions of the church, and of the College of Propaganda, an institution at Rome for the instruction of men intended for missionary work (see *propaganda*); (11) the *Congregation of Indulgences*, which superintends the examination and certification of the authenticity of relics and the grant of indulgences. Other special congregations are also appointed by the pope. *Cath. Dict.* (b) A religious community bound together by a common rule, but not by the solemn and irrevocable vows which characterize the monastic orders. Among them are the Oratorians, the Dames Angliques, the Fathers of the Mission or Lazarists, the Oblates, the Passionists, the Redemptorists, the Marists, and the Christian Brothers. (See *Christian Brothers*, under *Christiani*.) (c) A group of monasteries which agree to practise the rules of their order more strictly in their respective houses, and unite themselves together by closer ties, such as the congregations of Cluny and St. Maur.

As a broad general rule, nearly every post-Reformation institute is styled, not an "Order," but a "Congregation": but the only distinction which can be drawn between these two names is that "order" is the wider, and may include several congregations within itself (as the Benedictine order, for example, includes the congregations of Cluny and of St. Maur), while a *congregation* is a simple unit, com-

plete in itself, and neither dependent on another institute nor possessed of dependent varieties of its own.

Encyc. Brit., XVI. 715.

(d) A committee of bishops appointed by the pope, or with his approbation, to prepare rules of business, etc., for a general council. In the General Council of Constance the congregation was differently constituted, the Council being divided into congregations according to the nationalities represented—German, French, Italian, English, and subsequently Spanish. These voted separately, preliminary to the final action of the Council as a whole.

7. See *Lords of the Congregation*, below.—8. In *universities*, the body of the masters regent. The *great congregation* is the body of all the masters, regent and not regent. The *house of congregation* is the assembly of the congregation. The function of the congregation is to grant degrees, graces, and dispensations. But in some universities from the first, and in others at present, the congregation has been otherwise constituted and has additional functions. [Eng.]

9. In *falconry*, a flock or flight of plovers.

A *congregation of plovers*.

Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 97.

Congregation of loci, a collection of loci to one or other of which the point or other element is restricted. Thus, if $A = 0$ is the equation of one locus, and $B = 0$ that of another, then $AB = 0$ is the equation to the congregation of them.—**Congregation of Our Lady of Calvary**, a French order of Benedictine nuns founded at Poldiers in the beginning of the seventeenth century, broken up by the revolution, but afterward reorganized and reestablished.—**Congregation of the Mother of God**, a monastic order instituted about 1574 at Lucca in Tuscany by John Leonardi, and approved and confirmed by the papal see.—**Free Congregations**, also called *Friends of Light or Protestant Friends*, a name adopted by congregations of German rationalistic religious thinkers, who broke away from the established church of Prussia about 1845. They denied the authority of the Bible and the truth of important Christian doctrines, and some of them also the existence of a personal Deity. As they became politically powerful, they were suppressed in Saxony and Bavaria, and continued to exist in Prussia only under great difficulties. There are some of these congregations in the United States.—**Lords of the Congregation**, in *Scott. ch. hist.*, a title given to the chief nobles and gentlemen who signed the Covenant of December 3d, 1557, for liberty of worship. The whole body of adherents was called the *Congregation*, from the frequent recurrence of the word *congregation* in the document.—*Syn. 4*. See *spectator*.

congregational (kong-grē-gā'shon-al), *a.* [*< congregation + -al.*] 1. Of or pertaining to a congregation: as, *congregational singing*.—2. *Eccles.*, pertaining to government by congregations; governed by its own congregation, as a church; specifically (with a capital), pertaining to Congregationalism as a denominational designation: as, the *congregational polity* of the Baptists; the *Congregational churches* of the United States.

The great Baptist denomination—with some leaning toward Independency properly so called—is yet purely *Congregational* in its principle of church order and government. *H. M. Dexter, Congregationalism* (2d ed.), i.

Congregational council. See *council*.—**Congregational music**, music in which the congregation take part, as opposed to music sung by the choir only.—*Syn. Congregational, Independent*. See extract under *congregationalism*.

congregationalism (kong-grē-gā'shon-al-izm), *n.* [*< congregational + -ism.*] 1. A system of church government based upon the autonomy of the individual congregation. It embodies three fundamental principles—(1) that it is the right and duty of believers in Jesus Christ in every community to organize for Christian work and worship, and that such an organization is a Christian church; (2) that each such church is by right independent of all external ecclesiastical control, and in any such church all members possess equal ecclesiastical authority; (3) that such churches owe a duty of Christian fellowship and cooperation to one another. This fellowship and cooperation is exercised among those who bear the name of Congregationalists by means of councils, conferences, associations, and associations. The principles of congregationalism are maintained not only by Congregationalists so called, but also by Baptists, Unitarians, Universalists, and some other denominations of Christians, and by many evangelical churches in France, Switzerland, etc.

Congregationalism is the democratic form of church order and government; it derives its name from the prominence which it gives to the congregation of Christian believers. It vests all ecclesiastical power (under Christ) in the associated brotherhood of each local church, as an independent body. At the same time it recognizes a fraternal and equal fellowship between these independent churches, which invests each with the right and duty of advice and reproof, and even of the public withdrawal of that fellowship in case the course pursued by another of the sisterhood should demand such action for the preservation of its own purity and consistency. Herein *Congregationalism* as a system differs from Independency, which affirms the seat of ecclesiastical power to reside in the brotherhood so zealously as to ignore any check, even of advice, upon its action.

H. M. Dexter, Congregationalism (2d ed.), i.

2. [*cap.*] The system of ecclesiastical polity and religious doctrine maintained by the Congregational Church. See *congregationalist*, 2. **congregationalist** (kong-grē-gā'shon-al-ist), *n.* [*< congregational + -ist.*] 1. One who holds to the congregational principles of church government. See *congregationalism*, 1. In this sense, Baptists, Unitarians, Universalists, some Methodists, and some other denominations of Christians are congregationalists.

2. [*cap.*] One of a denomination of Christians who hold to the congregational principle of church government, to the system of doctrines known as evangelical or orthodox, to the legitimacy of the baptism of infants, and to baptism by sprinkling. The Congregationalists of the United States are identical in origin and general principles with the Independents (now also called *Congregationalists*) of Great Britain. They were the predominant religious body in the first settlement of New England, and have thence spread over the United States, especially in the Northern and Middle States. Their churches are independent of one another; their various ecclesiastical assemblies—councils, conferences, consociations, associations—possess no ecclesiastical authority, but only a moral power; and they are generally moderate Calvinists in theological doctrines. Their missionary operations are carried on by means of voluntary societies supported by the churches, but only indirectly amenable to them.

congregationally (kong-grē-gā'shon-al-i), *adv.* In a congregational manner; by congregations; as a congregation.

congress (kong'gres), *n.* [= *F. congrès* = *Sp. congreso* = *Port. congresso* = *D. Dan. kongres* = *G. congress* = *Sw. kongress*, < *L. congressus*, a meeting together, an interview, a close union, encounter, < *congrēdi*, pp. *congressus*, meet together, < *com-*, together, + *gradi*, step, walk, go: see *grade*. Cf. *aggress*, *egress*, *ingress*, *progress*, *regress*, etc., and *congruent*.] 1. A meeting together of individuals: an encounter; an interview.

That ceremony is used as much in our adieus as in the first congress.

Sir K. Digby, On Browne's Religio Medici, p. 76.

If her devotion be high and pregnant, and prepared to fervency and importunity of congress with God.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 258.

Here Pallas urges on, and Lausus there: . . .

Their congress in the field great Jove withstands.

Dryden, Æneid, x.

2. The meeting of persons in sexual commerce.

—3. A formal meeting or association of persons having a representative character; an organization or authorized assemblage of persons for the consideration of some special subject or the promotion of some common interest; particularly, in *politics*, an assemblage of envoys, commissioners, or plenipotentiaries representing sovereign powers, or of sovereigns themselves, for the purpose of arranging international affairs: as, the *Congress of Vienna* (1814–15); the *Congress of Paris* (1856). For the distinction between *conference* and *congress*, see extract under *conference*, 2 (a).

As soon as the employers attempted to give work to subcontractors, they forced them by strikes to take it back. The society [of hatters] was called the *Congress*, was regulated by statutes, and framed by-laws. All workmen of the trade belonged to it.

English Guide (E. E. T. S.), Int., p. clxxviii.

The congress of Aix la Chapelle, at which the five great powers were represented, . . . was intended to exercise a supervisory power over European affairs, interfering to prevent all dangerous revolutions, especially when they should proceed from popular movements.

Woolsey, Introduct. to Inter. Law, § 46.

Farmers' congress, an association of agriculturists of the United States, which has met annually since 1881.

Appleton's Ann. Cyc., 1889, p. 330.

4. [*cap.*] The national legislature of the United States. In *U. S. hist.* there have been three differently constituted bodies so named: (a) *The Continental Congress*, representing the thirteen colonies. What is known as the first Continental Congress, with delegates from all the colonies but Georgia, met in Philadelphia September 5th, 1774, and lasted until October 26th, 1774; the second, in which all were represented, met in Philadelphia May 10th, 1775, and adjourned December 12th, 1776; the third met in Baltimore December 20th, 1776, and lasted until the Articles of Confederation went into operation, March 1st, 1781. (b) *The Congress of the Confederation*, representing the States under the Articles of Confederation, March 1st, 1781, to March 4th, 1789. (c) *The Congress of the United States*, which represents both the States and the people under the Constitution, and which met for the first time March 4th, 1789. It consists of two houses, the Senate and House of Representatives (sometimes called the upper and lower houses), and meets at least once every year. The Senate is composed of two members from each State, elected (by its legislature) for a period of six years, one third of them being elected every second year. The number of representatives varies in each State in proportion to the population. (See *apportionment*, 2.) They sit for two years only. The united body, for the two years during which the representatives hold their seats, receives a numerical designation as a single Congress, counting from the first. Thus, the senators and representatives sitting during the period March 4th, 1805, to March 4th, 1807, constituted the 54th Congress. The most important powers of Congress, as enumerated in the Constitution, are: to impose and collect taxes, borrow and coin money, regulate commerce, establish uniform naturalization and bankruptcy laws, declare war, raise armies, maintain a navy, suspend the writ of habeas corpus, admit new States, and make all laws necessary to carry these powers into execution. In addition, the Senate confirms or rejects treaties, and nominations to office made by the President.

The substitution of "*Congress*" for "*the legislature of the United States*," requires no explanation. It is a mere change of phraseology. *Calhoun, Works*, I. 256.

The upper house of *Congress* is therefore a federal while the lower is a national body, and the government is brought into direct contact with the people without endangering the equal rights of the several states.

J. Fiske, Amer. Pol. Ideas, p. 97.

5. The name of the lower house of the Spanish Cortes, and of the national legislatures of the South American republics.—**Church Congress**, a name applied to two voluntary organizations, one in the Church of England, the other in the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America, for the free discussion of topics of church interest. Membership is confined to those who are in communion with the church. Neither body possesses any ecclesiastical authority or responsibility, or attempts any legislative functions. The same name, with modifying adjectives, as *Inter-ecclesiastical Congress*, *Inter-denominational Congress*, etc., has been applied to other bodies of a similar character embracing members of various Protestant communions.—**Congress boots**. See *boot*, 2.—**Congress water**. See *mineral water*, under *mineral*.—**Peace Congress**, in *U. S. hist.*, a conference, in February, 1861, of delegates from free and border slave States, which made unsuccessful efforts to avert civil war by means of proposed amendments to the Constitution, dealing chiefly with slavery. Also called *Peace Convention* or *Conference*.—**Provincial congresses**, popular conventions which, at the beginning of the struggle between the American colonies and England, assumed control of the colonies.—**Stamp-Act Congress**, a body of delegates from nine colonies which met at New York, in 1765, to protest against the Stamp Act and other oppressive measures of the British Parliament.

congress (kong'gres'), *v. i.* [*< congress, n.*] To come together; assemble; congregate. [Rare.]

The valetudinarians who congress every winter at Nice. *Mrs. Gore.*

congressionist (kong-gresh'on), *n.* [= *F. congression* = *Sp. congression*, < *L. congressio(n)*, < *congrēdi*, pp. *congressus*, meet together: see *congress, n.*] 1. A coming together; an assembly; a company. *Cotgrave*.—2. Sexual intercourse. *Jer. Taylor*.—3. A bringing together for the purpose of comparison.

Many men excellently learned have . . . approved by a direct and close congression [of Christianity] with other religions, that all the reason of the world appears to stand on the Christian side. *Jer. Taylor, Ductor Dubitantium*, i. 123.

congressional (kong-gresh'on-al), *a.* [= *F. congressional* = *Sp. congressional* (for *congress*) + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a congress, or, specifically (commonly with a capital), to the Congress of the United States: as, *congressional debates*; the "*Congressional Record*."

The revival of the *Congressional Intelligence* contained in your letters makes me regret the loss of it on your departure. *Jefferson, Correspondence*, II. 68.

congressivest (kong-gres'iv), *a.* [*< L. as if *congressivus*, < *congressus*, pp. of *congrēdi*, meet together: see *congress, n.*] 1. Encountering.—2. Meeting in sexual commerce.

Congressive generation. *Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.*, II. 6.

congressman (kong'gres-man), *n.*; pl. *congressmen* (-men). [*cap.* or *l. c.*] [*< congress*, 4, + *man*.] A member of the United States Congress, especially of the House of Representatives. Strictly, the term includes the members of the Senate as well as members of the House of Representatives, but in popular usage it is limited to the latter.

congreve (kong'grēv), *n.* [So called from the inventor, Sir William Congreve (1772–1828).] A kind of lucifer match. See *lucifer*, 3.

Congreve rocket. See *rocket*.

congrid (kong'grid), *n.* A fish of the family *Congridæ*.

Congridæ (kong'gri-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Conger* + *-idæ*.] A family of apodal fishes, typified by the genus *Conger*, to which different limits have been ascribed. See cut under *conger-eel*.

(a) By some authors it is extended to include the *Ophichthyidæ* and some others, as well as the true *Congridæ*. (b) By others it is restricted to the genus *Conger* and those closely agreeing with it. As thus limited, it is closely allied to the family *Anguillidæ*, but differs in the more developed palatopterygoid arches and opercular apparatus, and the advanced dorsal fin. The species are exclusively marine.

conrogadid (kong-grō-gā'did), *n.* A fish of the family *Congrogadidæ*.

Congrogadidæ (kong-grō-gā'di-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Congrogadus* + *-idæ*.] A family of telecephalic fishes, including those *Ophidioidæ* which are without ventrals, have the anus in the anterior half of the length, and the branchial membranes united beneath but free from the throat. The species are few in number and rare.

Congrogadina (kong'grō-gā-di'nā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Congrogadus* + *-ina*.] In Günther's classification of fishes, the fifth group of *Ophidiidæ*. The technical characters are: ventral fins absent; vent remote from the head; gill-openings of moderate width, the gill-membranes being united below the throat and not attached to the isthmus. Same as the family *Congrogadidæ*.

Congrogadus (kong-grō-gā'dus), *n.* [NL., < *Conger*, *q. v.*, + *Gadus*, *q. v.*] A genus of fishes combining forms somewhat like those of the cod (*Gadus*) and the conger. It is typical of the family *Congrogadidae*.

congruoid (kong-grō'id), *a.* and *n.* [*L. conger*, *conger* (see *conger*¹), + *-oid*.] *I. a.* Resembling the conger; of or pertaining to the *Congridae*.

II. n. A fish of the family *Congridae*; a congrid or conger.

Also *congeroid*.

congrue (kon-grō'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *congrued*, ppr. *congruing*. [= *D. congruere* = *G. congruere* = *Dan. kongruere*, < *L. congruere*, come together, agree, accord, suit, fit, < *com-*, together, + *-gruere*, only in comp. *congruere*, and *ingruere*, rush upon; origin obscure. Cf. *congruous*.] To be in accordance; correspond; agree. [Rare.]

Letters *congruing* (conjuring in some editions) to that effect. Shak., Hamlet, iv. 3.

congruet (kon-grō'), *a.* [*F. congru* = *Sp. congruo* = *Pg. It. congruo*, < *L. congruus*, fit, suitable: see *congruous*, and cf. *congrue*, *v.*] Fitting; suitable; congruous.

Nether have you any just *congrue* occasion in my book so to judge. Foote, Martyrs, p. 645.

congruently (kon-grō'li), *adv.* Fittingly; congruously. Hall.

congruence (kong-grō'ens), *n.* [= *OF. F. congruence* = *Sp. Pg. congruencia* = *It. congruenza* = *D. congruentie* = *G. congruentz* = *Dan. kongruents*, < *L. congruentia*, < *congruen(t)-s*, suitable: see *congruent*.] 1. Suitableness or appropriateness of one thing to another; agreement; consistency. Also *congruency*.

A sullen tragic scene
Would suit the time with pleasing congruence.
Marston, Antonio's Revenge.

2. In *math.*, a relation between three numbers such that the difference between two of them, which are said to be *congruent*, is divisible by the third, which is called the *modulus*. The following example shows the mode of writing a congruence:

$x^3 - 1 \equiv (x-1)(x-2)(x-3)(x-4)(x-5)(x-6) \pmod{7}$, which means that any integer being substituted for *x*, the remainders of the quantities on the two sides of the sign \equiv after division by 7 are equal. See *congruency*.

3. In *gram.*, concord; agreement.—4. Same as *congruency*, 2.—**Linear congruence**, a congruence in which the unknown number is not multiplied into itself.

congruency (kong-grō'ens-si), *n.* 1. Same as *congruence*, 1.

The philosophic cabbala and the text have a marvellous fit and easy congruency.

Dr. H. More, *Conjectura Cabbalistica* (1653), p. 236.

2. In *math.*, a continuous and doubly infinite system of infinite straight lines; the system of all the forms of any given kind in space which fulfil two conditions, as all the double tangent lines of a surface. The order of a congruency is the number of its rays that lie in an arbitrary plane; the class of a congruency is the number of its lines that pass through an arbitrary point; the order-class is the number that intersects both of an arbitrary pair of lines, which is the same as the sum of the order and class. Also *congruence*.—**Congruency of rotations or forces**, a system of rotations or forces which belong at once to two, three, or four complexes.—**Cremonian congruency**, a twofold system of rays, each of which passes through a pair of corresponding points in two planes having a Cremonian correspondence.—**Double congruency**, a system of rotations or forces belonging at once to three complexes.—**Triple congruency**, a system of forces or rotations belonging at once to four complexes.

congruent (kong-grō'ent), *a.* [= *F. congruent* = *Sp. Pg. It. congruente* = *D. G. congruent* = *Dan. kongruent*, < *L. congruen(t)-s*, ppr. of *congruere*, agree, suit: see *congrue*, *v.*] 1. Harmoniously joined or related; agreeing; corresponding; appropriate.

The congruent and harmonious fitting of parts.
B. Jonson, *Discoveries*.

Congruent squares.
G. Cheyne, *Philos. Prin. of Nat. Religion*.
For humble grammar first doth set the parts
Of congruent and well-according speech.
Sir J. Davies, *Dancing*.

2. In *math.*, in the relation of congruence: thus, one number is said to be *congruent* to another relatively to a third, called the *modulus*, when the first two numbers on being divided by the modulus give the same remainder.—3. In *logic*, predicable of the same subject, as terms, or true of the same state of things, as propositions.—4. In *gram.*, accordant; agreeing.

congruently (kong-grō'ent-li), *adv.* In a congruent manner; agreeably; in accordance; harmoniously.

Full congruently
As nature could devise.
Skelton, Philip Sparrow.

congruity (kon-grō'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *congruities* (-tiz). [*ME. congruite*, < *OF. congruite*, *F. congruité* = *Sp. congruidad* = *Pg. congruidade* = *It. congruità*, < *L. as if *congruita(t)-s*, < *congruus*, suitable, agreeing, congruous: see *congruous*.] 1. The state or quality of being congruous; agreement between things; harmony of relation; fitness; pertinence; consistency; appropriateness.

Verses or rime be a kind of Muscical vtterance, by reason of a certaine congruities in sounds pleasing the eare, though not perchance so exquisitely as the harmonicall conceits of the artificiall Musicks.

Puttenham, *Arte of Eng. Poesie*, p. 53.

A whole sentence may fall of its congruity by wanting one particle.

Sir P. Sidney.

The corals which thy wrist enfold,
Lac'd up together in congruity. Donne, *The Token*.

Congruity and propriety are commonly reckoned synonymous terms; . . . but they are distinguishable. . . . *Congruity* is the genus of which propriety is a species. Kames, *Elem. of Criticism*, I. 304.

On the hypothesis of Evolution, there must exist between all organisms and their environments certain congruities expressible in terms of their actions and reactions. H. Spencer, *Prin. of Biol.*, § 262.

2. In *scholastic theol.*, the performance of good actions, which is supposed to render it meet and equitable that God should confer grace on those who perform them. See *congruity*, 2.—3. In *geom.*, equality; capacity of being superposed.—**Direct congruity**, in *geom.*, capacity of being superposed without being turned over or perverted.—**Inverse congruity**, in *geom.*, capacity of being superposed, but only by means of perversion, or turning over.

congruement (kon-grō'ment), *n.* [*congrue* + *-ment*; prop. spelled *congruement*.] *Congruity*. B. Jonson.

congruous (kong-grō'us), *a.* [= *F. congru* = *Sp. Pg. It. congruo*, < *L. congruus*, agreeing, fit, suitable, < *congruere*, agree: see *congrue*, *v.*, and cf. *congrue*, *a.*] 1. Accordantly joined or related; harmonious; well adapted; appropriate; meet; fit; consistent.

I am of Opinion that the pure congruous grammatical Latin was never spoken in either of them [France or Spain] as a vulgar vernacular Language. Howell, *Letters*, II. 68.

The existence of God is so many ways manifest, and the obedience we owe him so congruous to the light of reason, that a great part of mankind give testimony to the law of nature. Locke.

It is no ways congruous that God should be always frightening men into an acknowledgment of the truth. Bp. Atterbury.

Impelled by a species of moral gravitation, the enquirer will glide insensibly to the system which is congruous to his disposition, and intellectual difficulties will seldom arrest him. Lecky, *Europ. Morals*, II. 204.

2. In *math.*, characterized by congruence: applied to two quantities the difference between which is divisible without remainder by a third. See *congruence*, 2.—3. In *geom.*, having congruity.

congruously (kong-grō'us-li), *adv.* In a congruous manner; accordantly; pertinently; agreeably; consistently; appropriately.

Nothing can sound more congruously or harmoniously. Dr. H. More, *Epiques to the Seven Churches*, p. 64.

Congruously to its own nature. Boyle, *Works*, II. 33.

congruousness (kong-grō'us-ness), *n.* The state of being congruous; congruity.

congruist (kon-grō'st), *a.* [*L. con-*, together, + *LL. gustabilis*, appetizing: see *gustable*.] Having a taste like that of something else; having the same taste; similar in flavor.

In the country of Provence, towards the Pyrenees, and in Languedoc, there are wines congruist with those of Spain. Howell, *Letters*, II. 54.

congyt (kon'ji), *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *congeal*. Burton.

Sir William with a low congy saluted him. Armin, *Nest of Ninnies*.

conhydrine (kon-hi'drin), *n.* [*Con(tum)* + *hydr(o)gen* + *-ine*.] An alkaloid (C₈H₁₇NO) found in the leaves and fruit of *Conium maculatum*. It forms colorless iridescent crystals.

coni, *n.* Plural of *conus*.

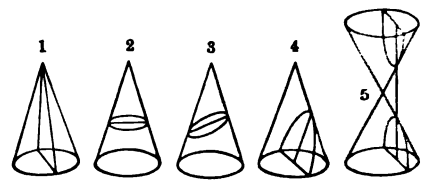
conia (kō'ni-ä), *n.* [NL., < *Conium*, *q. v.*] Same as *conine*.

conic (kon'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. conique* = *Sp. cónico* = *Pg. It. conico*, < NL. *conicus*, < Gr. *κωνικός*, pertaining to a cone, < *κῶνος*, a cone: see *cone*.] *I. a.* 1. Having the form of a cone; circular at the base and tapering to a point; conical.

Whilst tow'ring Firrs in Conic Forms arise,
And with a pointed Spear divide the Skies.
Prior, *Solomon*, I.

2. Specifically, in *math.*, of or pertaining to a cone: as, *conic sections*.—**Conic section** [NL. *sectio*

conica, Gr. *κωνική τομή*], a curve formed by the intersection of a plane with a right circular cone. If the plane is more inclined to the axis of the cone than is the side of the cone (fig. 3), the intersection is oval and is called an *ellipse*. The circle is one limit of the ellipse—that, namely, in which the plane becomes perpendicular to the axis of the cone. If the plane is less inclined to the axis of the cone than is the side of the cone, it will also cut the second sheet of



Conic Sections.

The two principal forms are fig. 5, giving the hyperbola, and fig. 3, giving the ellipse. Fig. 4 is the intermediate case, giving the parabola. The degenerate form of the hyperbola is a pair of straight lines, as shown in fig. 1. Fig. 2 shows the circle as a special case of the ellipse having no special relations to the infinitely distant part of the real plane, though it passes through two fixed imaginary points on the line at infinity.

the cone on the other side of the vertex (fig. 5), and the twofold curve thus generated is a *hyperbola*. A particular case of the hyperbola, produced when the plane passes through the vertex of the cone, is that of two intersecting straight lines, called a *degenerate conic*. Intermediate between the ellipse and the hyperbola is the case where the plane is parallel to the side of the cone (fig. 4), and the curve thus produced is a *parabola*. The degenerate form of the ellipse is a point, that of the parabola a straight line. The degenerate forms are not true conics, because they are of the first class, the conics being of the second class.—**Spherical conic section**, a curve produced by the intersection of a sphere with a cone.

II. n. 1. A conic section (which see, under *I.*); a plane curve of the second order and second class, or the equation to such a curve.

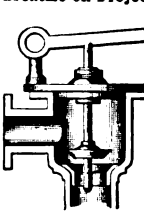
—2. *pl.* See *conics*.—**Axis of a conic**. See *axis*.—**Conjugate diameters of a conic**. See *conjugate*.—**Focal conic**. See *focal*.—**Principal tangent conic**, one of the ten conics which may be drawn through every point of a surface having six-point contact with it at that point.

conic-acute (kon'ik-ä-küt'), *a.* Conical and sharp-pointed: as, the *conic-acute* beak of a bird.

conical (kon'ik-äl), *a.* [*conic* + *-al*.] Having the form of a cone; coniform; cone-shaped: as, a *conical* mountain; a *conical* cap.

That determinate conical shadow of the earth.
Dr. H. More, *Def. of Lit. Cabbala*, I.

Conical bearing. See *bearing*.—**Conical gearing**. See *gearing*.—**Conical map-projection**, the projection of the earth first upon a tangent or secant cone with the subsequent development of the cone. The best-known conical projection is Bonne's, used for the map of France. "In constructing a map on this projection, a central meridian and a central parallel are first assumed. A cone, tangent along the central parallel, is then assumed, and the central meridian developed along that generator of the cone which is tangent to it, and the cone is then developed on a tangent plane. The parallel falls into an arc of a circle with its center at the vertex, and the meridian becomes a graduated right line. Concentric circles are then conceived to be traced through points of this meridian at elementary distances along its length. The zones of the sphere lying between the parallels through these points are next conceived to be developed, each between its corresponding parallels. Thus all the parallel zones of the sphere are rolled out on a plane in their true relations to each other and to the central meridian, each having in projection the same width, length, and relation to the neighboring zones as on the spheroidal surface. As there are no openings between consecutive developed elements, the total area is unaltered by the development. Each meridian of the projection is so traced as to cut each parallel in the same point in which it intersected it on the sphere." Craig, *Treatise on Projections*, p. 72.—**Conical point**, in *geom.*, a point on a surface such that every line through it meets the surface in two coincident points.—**Conical pupæ or chrysalides**, in *entom.*, those pupæ or chrysalides which have no angular processes, and are more or less conical in form. This is the common type among nocturnal *Lepidoptera*.—**Conical refraction**. See *refraction*.—**Conical surface**, any surface generated by the motion of a right line having one point fixed.—**Conical valve**, the puppet-valve or T-valve, first used by Watt in the construction of his engines. It consists of a circular plate of metal having a beveled edge accurately fitted to a seat.



Conical Valve.

his engines. It consists of a circular plate of metal having a beveled edge accurately fitted to a seat.

conicality (kon'ik-äl'i-ti), *n.* [*conical* + *-ity*.] The property of being conical.

conically (kon'ik-äl-i), *adv.* In the form of a cone.

An almost conically shaped weight of lead.
Boyle, *Works*, III. 641.

conicalness (kon'ik-äl-ness), *n.* The state or property of being conical.

conichalcite (kon'ik-äl'sit), *n.* [*L. conus*, a cone, + *chalcites*, copper-stone: see *chalcitis*.] A mineral resembling malachite, consisting of the arseniate and phosphate of copper and calcium, and occurring in reniform masses.

conicity (kō-nis'i-ti), *n.* [= *F. conicité*; as *conic* + *-ity*.] The property of being conical.

conicle (kon'ikl), *n.* [*< NL. "coniculus, dim. of L. conus, a cone: see cone."*] A small cone.

conicocylindrical (kon'ikō-sil'ndri-kāl), *a.* [*< conic* + *cylindrical*.] Formed like a cylinder, but tapering from one end to the other.

conicoid (kon'ikoid), *n.* [*< conic* + *-oid*.] In *math.*, a surface of the second degree; a quadric surface.

conic-ovate (kon'ik-ō-vāt), *a.* Ovate, but almost pointed at the smaller end.

conics (kon'iks), *n.* [*Pl. of conic: see -ics*.] The doctrine of conic sections. See *conic*.

conid (kon'id), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Conidae*.

Conidae (kon'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Conus + -idae*.] A family of toxoglossate pectinibranchiate gastropodous mollusks, represented by the genus *Conus*; the cones or cone-shells. They are so called from the regular inversely conic shape of their shells, which have a long narrow aperture, and the outer lip notched at the suture. The operculum is minute or absent, the foot is oblong and truncated, the eyes are on the tentacles, and the lingual teeth occur in pairs. Also *Conoidea*. See cut under *Conus*.

conidia, *n.* Plural of *conidium*.

conidial (kō-nid'i-āl), *a.* [*< conidium + -al*.] 1. Relating to or of the nature of conidia. 2. Characterized by the formation of conidia; bearing conidia: as, the conidial stage of a fungus. Also *conidiferous*, *conidiophorous*, and *conidioid*.

conidiferous (kō-nid-i-if'e-rus), *a.* [*< NL. conidium, q. v., + L. ferre, = E. bear, + -ous*.] Same as *conidial*, 2.

conidioid (kō-nid'i-oid), *a.* [*< conidium + -oid*.] Same as *conidial*, 2.

conidiophore (kō-nid'i-ō-fōr), *n.* [*< NL. conidium, q. v., + Gr. -φωρ, -bearing, < φέρω = E. bear*.] In fungi, a conidium-bearing stalk or branch of the mycelium. See *sporophore*.

conidiophorous (kō-nid-i-ō-fōr-us), *a.* [*As conidiophore*.] Same as *conidial*, 2.

conidium (kō-nid'i-um), *n.*; *pl. conidia* (-i-). [*NL. (> F. conidie), < Gr. κόνις, dust, + -ιδιον, dim. suffix*.] In fungi, a propagative body which is asexual in its origin and functions. In the most technical sense, it includes spores formed either uninclosed, upon hyphae, or inclosed, as in the sporangia of *Mucor* and the conceptacles of *Sphaeropodia*; but it is more commonly used to designate only those uninclosed.

The *Penicillium*, or "green mould," sends up from its mycelium a branching stem, the ramifications of which subdivide into a brush-like tuft of filaments, each of which bears at its extremity a succession of minute "beads" termed *conidia*.

W. B. Carpenter, *Micros.*, § 318.

conifer (kō'ni-fēr), *n.* [= *F. conifere* = *Sp. conifero* = *Pg. It. conifero*, < *L. conifer*, cone-bearing, < *conus*, a cone, + *ferre* = *E. bear*.] In bot., a plant producing cones; one of the *Coniferae*.

Coniferae (kō-nif'e-rē), *n. pl.* [*NL., fem. pl. of L. conifer, cone-bearing: see conifer*.] The principal order of gymnospermous exogens, exceeding every other order in the value of its timber-supply and of its resinous products. It is cosmopolitan, but is especially abundant in temperate and mountainous regions, often forming in the northern hemisphere vast forests. It consists of trees or shrubs, mostly evergreen and resinous, usually with subulate (awl-shaped), needle-shaped, or scale-like rigid leaves, and with monocious or rarely dioecious naked flowers. The male flower consists of an indefinite number of stamens upon a central axis, the anthers being frequently suspended from the under side of a peltate scale. The fertile ament consists of scales bearing naked ovules, and in fruit becomes a dry cone or is fleshy and drupe-like. The embryo has often several cotyledons in a whorl. The wood, as in all gymnosperms, is characterized by having the sides of the cells dotted with what are called bordered pits or discoid markings. The order includes 32 genera and about 300 species, and is divided into the following tribes: (a) *Abietineae*, bearing cones formed of spirally imbricated two-seeded scales; to this belong the pine, fir, spruce, larch, cedar, etc. (b) *Araucarieae*, with similar cones having one or several seeds to each scale, represented by *Araucaria* and *Agathis* in the southern hemisphere, and by two monotypical genera in China and Japan. (c) *Podocarpaceae*, likewise of the southern hemisphere and eastern Asia. (d) *Taxodineae*, including the big-tree of California (*Sequoia*), the bald cypress (*Taxodium*), and a few species of Australia and Japan. (e) *Cupressineae*, having cones with decussately opposite scales, or sometimes drupe-like, as the cypress, juniper, arbor-vita, and the North American cedars. (f) *Taxaceae*, with fruit consisting usually of a single seed surrounded by a fleshy disk or coat. This tribe is by some considered a separate order, and includes the yew (*Taxus*), *Torreya*, the ginkgo of China, and some other small genera of Australia and Australasia. True conifers first appear in the

Carboniferous measures, and continue upward through all subsequent formations.

coniferin (kō-nif'e-rin), *n.* [*< Coniferae + -in*.] A crystalline glucoside ($C_{16}H_{22}O_8 + 2H_2O$) existing in coniferous woods, and perhaps in all wood-tissue. Also called *abietin*.

coniferous (kō-nif'e-rus), *a.* [*< L. conifer*, cone-bearing, + *-ous*. See *conifer*.] Bearing cones, as the pine, fir, and cypress; specifically, belonging or relating to the order *Coniferae*.

The fir, pine, and other coniferous trees.

Sir T. Browne, *Misc. Tracts*, p. 68.

coniform (kō-ni-fōrm), *a.* [= *Sp. coniforme*, < *L. conus*, a cone, + *forma*, shape.] In the form of a cone; conical: as, a coniform mountain.

conine (kō-ni'in), *n.* Same as *conine*.

conima (kon'i-mā), *n.* [Native name.] A fragrant resin used for making pastils, extracted from the hyawa or incense-tree, *Protium Guianense*, of British Guiana.

Coninae (kō-ni-nē), *n. pl.* [*NL. (Swainson, 1840), < Conus + -inae*.] A subfamily of *Strombidæ*, made to include true *Conidae* as well as *Conella* and *Terebellum*.

conine (kō'nin), *n.* [Also written *conine*, *conine* (= *F. conine*); < *Conium* + *-ine*.] A volatile alkaloid ($C_8H_{15}N$ or $C_{10}H_{15}N$) existing in *Conium maculatum*, or poison hemlock, of which it is the active and poisonous principle. It is an oily liquid, having a strong odor resembling that of mice. It is exceedingly poisonous, appearing to cause death by inducing paralysis of the muscles used in respiration. Also called *coni*.

coniocyst (kon'i-ō-sist), *n.* [*< NL. coniocysta, < Gr. κόνις, dust, + κύστις, a bladder: see cyst*.] A term applied by Harvey to the oblongum of *Vaucheria*.

coniocysta (kon'i-ō-sis'tā), *n.*; *pl. coniocystae* (-tā). [*NL.*] Same as *coniocyst*.

Coniomycetes (kon'i-ō-mi-sē'tēz), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Gr. κόνις, dust, + μυκήτης, pl. μυκήτες, mushroom*.] A group of fungi in which the vegetative portion is inconspicuous and the spores are very numerous, borne singly or in chains on the ends of short filaments, and either naked or inclosed in a conceptacle; the dust-fungi. The fungi thus artificially grouped together are of widely different affinities, and are now referred mostly to the *Uredineae*, *Ustilagineae*, and *Fungi Imperfecti*.

coniomycetous (kon'i-ō-mi-sē'tus), *a.* [*< Coniomycetes + -ous*.] Belonging or pertaining to, or having the characters of, the *Coniomycetes*: as, a coniomycetous fungus.

Coniopterygidæ (kon-i-op-te-rij'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Coniopteryx (-ryg-) + -idae*.] A family of planipennine neuropterous insects, represented by the genus *Coniopteryx*. Burmeister.

Coniopteryx (kon-i-op'te-riks), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. κόνις, dust, + πτερυξ, wing*.] The typical genus of insects of the family *Coniopterygidæ*, or referred to the *Hemerobiidæ*, founded by Curtis in 1834: so called because they are powdered with whitish scales. They have globose eyes and moniliform antennae; the wings are not ciliate, and have few longitudinal veins, with some transverse ones. The hind wings of the male are small. The larvæ resemble those of *Smithur*, and are supposed to be predaceous. *C. vicina* is a North American species.

coniospermous (kon'i-ō-spēr'mus), *a.* [*< Gr. κόνις, dust, + σπέρμα, a seed, + -ous*.] Having dust-like spores.

coniotheca (kon'i-ō-thē'kē), *n.*; *pl. coniothecae* (-sē). [*NL., < Gr. κόνις, dust, + θήκη, a case*.] In bot., an anther-cell.

conjunct, *n.* See *conjunct*.

coniroster (kō-ni-ros'tēr), *n.* One of the *Conirostres*.

conirostral (kō-ni-ros'tral), *a.* [As *Conirostres* + *-al*.] 1. Having a conical bill: used as a descriptive term, not specific. 2. Of or pertaining to the *Conirostres*; having the characters of a coniroster.

Conirostres (kō-ni-ros'trēz), *n. pl.* [*NL., pl. of conirostris, having a conical bill, < L. conus, a cone, + rostrum, a beak, bill*.] In ornith., a group of birds of varying limits. (a) In Cuvier's classification of birds, the third division of his *Passerine*: a large artificial group, consisting of the larks, tits, finches, buntings, weavers, whydah-birds, colles, ox-peckers, American orioles and other *Icteridæ*, starlings, crows, jays, rollers, birds of Paradise, and others, belonging to different orders and several families of modern systems. [The term is obsolete in this sense, though long used, with various modifications.] (b) In Swinhoe's classification, the second cohort of lamniform oscar *Passeres*: same as the *Pringilliformes* of the same author. The group includes the fringilline birds and their allies, as the tanagers of the new world and the weavers

and whydah-birds of the old. (c) With most late authors, a group definitely restricted to the fringilline and tanagrine lamniform oscar *Passeres*, such as finches, buntings, grosbeaks, and tanagers.

Conirostrum (kō-ni-ros'trum), *n.* [*NL. (Lafresnaye, 1838), < L. conus, cone, + rostrum, beak*.] A genus of small oscine passerine birds, of the family *Certhiidae*. They have an acutely conical bill, and are natives of South America. *C. cinereus* is an example. Also *Conirostra*.

conisance, **conisance**, *n.* Obsolete forms of *cognizance*.

conisor (kon'i-zōr), *n.* Same as *cognisor*.

conite (kō'nit), *n.* [*< Gr. κόνις, dust, + -ite*.] A massive dolomite, in color ash-gray or yellowish or greenish-gray, and impure from the presence of silica.

Conium (kō-ni'um), *n.* [*L., < Gr. κόνιον, hemlock*.] A genus of umbelliferous plants, consisting of tall glabrous biennial herbs, with compound leaves and white-flowered umbels. The principal species, *C. maculatum*, is a native of Europe and Asia, and widely naturalized in North America; it is the hemlock of the ancients, used by the Greeks as a poison by which condemned persons were put to death. The active principle is a colorless, oily, alkaline fluid, called *conine* (which see). The plant has been much used and esteemed in medicine as an alterative and sedative.

Conivalvia (kō-ni-val'vi-ā), *n. pl.* [*NL. (Cuvier, 1800), < L. conus, cone, + valva, valve*.] A section of gastropods proposed for the genus *Patella* and shells of a patelliform appearance.

conj. An abbreviation (a) of *conjunction*, and (b) rarely of *conjunctive*.

conject (kon-jekt'), *v.* [In sense of 'conjecture,' < *ME. conjecten*, conjecture, < *L. conjectare*, throw or cast together, conjecture, freq. of *con-jicere*; in lit. sense, < *L. conjectus*, pp. of *con-jicere*, usually *conicere*, also *coicere*, throw or cast together, conjecture, < *com-*, together, + *jacere*, throw: see *jet*.] Cf. *adject*, *eject*, *inject*, *project*, *reject*, *subject*, *tract*.] *I. trans.* To throw together; throw; cast; hurl.

Calumnies . . . congested and conjected at a mass upon the Church of England.

Bp. Mountagu, *Appeal to Cæsar*, p. 298.

II. intrans. 1†. To conjecture; guess.

One that so imperfectly conjects [conceits in most editions].

Shak., *Othello*, iii. 2.

2. To plan; devise; project. *Rom. of the Rose.* **conjector** (kon-jek'tōr), *n.* [*< L. conjector, < con-jicere, conicere*, pp. *conjectus*, conjecture: see *conject*.] One who guesses or conjectures.

Because he pretends to be a great conjector at other men by their writings. Milton, *Apology for Smectymnus*.

conjecturable (kon-jek'tū-rā-bl), *a.* [*< conjecture + -able*.] Capable of being conjectured or guessed.

conjectural (kon-jek'tū-rāl), *a.* [= *F. conjectural* = *Sp. conjectural* = *Pg. conjectural* = *It. conjecturale*, < *L. conjecturalis*, < *conjectura*, conjecture: see *conjecture*, *n.*] Depending on conjecture; springing from or implying a guess or conjecture; problematical: as, a conjectural opinion; a conjectural emendation of a text.

Thou speak'st it falsely, as I love mine honour; And mak'st conjectural fears to come into me, Which I would fain shut out. Shak., *All's Well*, v. 2.

His brightest day is but twilight, and his discernings dark, conjectural, and imperfect.

Jer. Taylor, *Works* (ed. 1835), I. 264.

If we insert our own conjectural amendments, we perhaps give a purport utterly at variance with the true one.

Hawthorne, *Marble Faun*, xi.

conjecturalist (kon-jek'tū-rāl-ist), *n.* [*< conjectural + -ist*.] One who deals in conjectures. [Rare.]

conjecturality (kon-jek'tū-rāl-i-ti), *n.* [*< conjectural + -ity*.] The quality of being conjectural; that which depends on conjecture; guesswork. [Rare.]

The possibilities and the conjecturality of philosophy.

Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Err.*

conjecturally (kon-jek'tū-rāl-i), *adv.* In a conjectural manner; by conjecture; by guess.

Probably and conjecturally surmised. Hooker.

Hesitantly and conjecturally. Boyle, *Works*, I. 314.

conjecture (kon-jek'tūr), *n.* [= *F. conjecture* = *Sp. conjectura* = *Pg. conjectura* = *It. conjectura* = *D. conjectuur* = *G. conjectuur* = *Dan. konjektur*, < *L. conjectura*, a guess, < *conjectus*, pp. of *con-jicere*, *conicere*, guess: see *conject*.] 1. The act of forming an opinion without definite proof; a supposition made to account for an ascertained state of things, but as yet unverified; an opinion formed on insufficient presumptive evidence; a surmise; a guess.

'Tis likely,

By all conjectures. Shak., *Hen. VIII.*, ii. 1.



The British coins afford *conjecture* of early habitation in these parts.

As the sweet voice of a bird,
Heard by the lander in a lonely isle,
Moves him to think what kind of bird it is
That sings so delicately clear, and make
Conjecture of the plumage and the form;
So the sweet voice of Enid moved Geraint.

Tennyson, Geraint.

2t. Suspicious surmise; derogatory supposition or presumption.

For thee I'll lock up all the gates of love,
And on my eyelids shall *conjecture* hang,
To turn all beauty into thoughts of harm.

Shak., Much Ado, iv. 1.

=Syn. Supposition, hypothesis, theory.

conjecture (kon-jek'tūr), *v.*; pret. and pp. *conjectured*, ppr. *conjecturing*. [*conjecture*, *n.*; = *F. conjecturer*, etc.] *I. trans.* To form (an opinion or notion) upon probabilities or upon slight evidence; guess: generally governing a clause.

Human reason can then, at the best, but *conjecture* what will be.

I stood at Naples once, a night so dark
I could have scarce *conjectured* there was earth
Anywhere, sky or sea or world at all.

Browning, Ring and Book, II. 232.

=Syn. *Imagine*, *Conjecture*, *Surmise*, *Guess*, *Presume*, *fancy*, *divine*. *Imagine* literally expresses pure speculation, and figuratively expresses an idea founded upon the slightest evidence: as, *I imagine* that you will find yourself mistaken. *Conjecture* is something like a random throw of the mind; it turns from one possibility to another, and perhaps selects one, almost arbitrarily. *Surmise* has often the same sense as *conjecture*; it sometimes implies a suspicion, favorable or otherwise: as, *I surmise* that his motives were not good. *Guess* suggests a riddle, the solution of which is felt after by the mind—a question, as to which we offer an opinion, but not with confidence, because the material for a judgment is confessedly insufficient. To *presume* is to base a tentative or provisional opinion on such knowledge as one has, to be held until it is modified or overthrown by further information.

Of, when the world *imagine* women stray,
The sylphs through mystic mazes guide their way.

Pope, R. of the L., i. 91.

As long as men have liberty to examine and contradict one another, one may partly *conjecture*, by comparing their words, on which side the truth is like to lie.

Baxter, Reliquiae.

In South-sea days not happier, when *surmised*
The lord of thousands, than if now excised.

Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. ii. 133.

Of twenty yere of age he was, I *guess*.
Chaucer, Gen. Prolog. to C. T., i. 82.

This gentleman is happily arriv'd,
My mind *presumes*, for his own good, and yours.

Shak., T. of the S., i. 2.

II. intrans. To form conjectures; surmise; guess.

I dimly see
My far-off doubtful purpose, as a mother
Conjectures of the features of her child
Ere it is born.

Tennyson, Enone.

conjecturer (kon-jek'tūr-er), *n.* One who conjectures; a guesser; one who forms an opinion without proof.

I shall leave *conjecturers* to their own imaginations.

Addison.

conjee, *n.* See *congee*².

conjeont, *n.* See *conjoin*.

conjobbler (kon-job'bl), *v. t.* [Humorously formed < *L. com-*, together, + *E. jobble*, freq. of *job*, *q. v.*] To discuss; arrange; concert.

A minister that should *conjobble* matters of state with tumblers.

Sir R. L'Estrange.

conjoin (kon-join'), *v.* [*ME. conjoignen*, < *OF. (and F.) conjoindre* = *Pr. conjuger*, *conjoigner*, *conjoingner* = *It. congiungere*, *congiungere*, < *L. conjugere*, pp. *conjunctus* (> *Sp. conjuntar* (obs.) = *Pg. conjunctar*), join together, < *com-*, together, + *jungere*, pp. *junctus*, join: see *join*, *joint*, and cf. *conjoint*, *conjugate*.] *I. trans.* 1. To join together; bring into relation or contact; unite, as one thing to another.

Where singled forces faille, *conjoind* may gaine.

Spenser, F. Q., VI. v. 14.

The English army, that divided was
Into two parties, is now *conjoind* in one;
And means to give you battle presently.

Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 2.

Conjoin thy sweet commands to my desire,
And I will venture, though I fall or tire.

Quarles, Emblems, iv. 3.

2. To associate or connect.

Let that which he learns next be nearly *conjoined* with what he knows already.

Locke.

This worship of the Unity in the Universe is to be found in most historic religions *conjoined* with other worships which are in some cases much more prominent.

J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 79.

Specifically—3t. To join in marriage.

If either of you know any inward impediment why you should not be *conjoined*, I charge you, on your souls, to utter it.

Shak., Much Ado, iv. 1.

II. intrans. To form a union or league; come or act together; unite.

Now I perceive they have all *conjoin'd*, all three,
To fashion this false sport in spite of me.

Shak., M. N. D., iii. 2.

Often both Priest and people *conjoine* in savage noises.

Sandys, Traavailes, p. 86.

conjoint, *a.* [For *conjoined* or *conjoint*.] *Conjoined*. *Holland.*

conjoined (kon-join'd'), *p. a.* [Pp. of *conjoin*, *v.*] United; associated. In *her.*, joined together: said of two or more bearings, as—(a) two lions having a common head; or (b) muscles arranged as in a field lozenge—that is, touching by the points; or (c) linked as in a chain, as annulets or muscles; or (d) united at their bases, as a pair of wings. Also *coupled*.—**Conjoined charges**. See *charge*.—**Conjoined in lure**, in *her.*, united at their bases, as wings: so called because wings when so united form a representation of the lure used in falconry. See *lure*.—**Cross conjoined**. See *cross*.

conjoinedly (kon-join'd-li), *adv.* Conjointly.

The which also undoubtedly, although not so *conjoinedly* as in his epistle, he assures us in his gospel.

Barrow, Works, II. 493.

conjoint (kon-join'), *a. and n.* [*ME. conjoin*, < *OF. (and F.) conjoin* = *Sp. conjunto* = *Pg. conjuncto* = *It. congiunto*, < *L. conjunctus*, conjoined, pp. of *conjungere* (> *F. conjoindre*, etc.), *conjoin*: see *conjoin*, *v.*, and cf. *conjoint*, a later form of *conjoin*, directly from the *L.*] *I. a.* United; connected; associated; joined together; conjoint.

She and the sun with influence *conjoint*
Wield the huge axle of the whirling earth.

Glover, Sir Isaac Newton.

Conjoint degrees, motion, etc., in music. See *conjoint*.

II. n. In law, a person connected with another in a joint interest or obligation, as a spouse or a co-tenant.

conjointly (kon-join'ti), *adv.* In a conjoint manner; jointly; unitedly; in company; together: as, two nations may carry on a war *conjointly* against a third.

That with one heart and one voice they might *conjointly* glorify God.

Locke, On Romans.

conjoint, *n.* [*ME.*, also *conjoin*, *conjeon*, *conjeon*, *conjoin*, *cugion*, = *G. Dan. Sw. kujon*, < *OF. coion*, *coion*, *coyon*, mod. *F. coion*, a wretch, coward, = *It. coglione*, a fool, dolt: see *cullion*, the same word in another form.] A wretch; a low fellow: same as *cullion*, 3.

And nou cometh a *conjoin* and wolde cacchen [find out] of my wittes.

Piers Plowman (A), xl. 86.

conjubilant (kon-jō'bi-lant), *a.* [*ML. conjubilant* (-s), < *L. com-*, together, + *jubilant* (-s), rejoicing: see *jubilant*.] Singing together for joy. [Rare.]

They stand, those halls of Zion,
Conjubilant with song.

J. M. Neale, tr. of Bernard of Cluny.

conjugacy (kon-jō-gā-si), *n.* [*conjugate*: see -cy.] 1t. Marriage.—2t. The relation of things conjugate to one another.

The mathematical test of *conjugacy* is that the energy arising from two of the harmonics existing together is equal to the sum of the energy arising from the two harmonics taken separately.

Clerk Maxwell.

conjugal (kon-jō-gal), *a.* [= *F. conjugal* = *Pr. conjugal* = *Sp. conjugal*, now *conyugal*, = *Pg. conjugal* = *It. congiugale*, *conjugale*, < *L. conjugalis*, < *conjunx*, *conjux* (*conjug-*), a husband or wife, also fem. *conjuga*, a wife, < *conjungere*, join, unite, join in marriage: see *conjoin*. Cf. *conjugial*.] 1. Pertaining to marriage; of the nature of marriage; matrimonial; nuptial: as, a *conjugal* union; the *conjugal* relation.—2. Pertaining to the relation of husband and wife; arising from or proper to marriage; connubial; individually, marital or wifely.

He . . . would intermix
Grateful digressions, and solve high dispute
With *conjugal* caresses.

Milton, P. L., viii. 56.

Their *conjugal* affection still is ty'd,
And still the mournful race is multiplied.

Dryden, Fables.

She recommends to them the same *conjugal* harmony which had ever subsisted between her and her husband.

Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 16.

=Syn. *Connubial*, *Nuptial*, etc. See *matrimonial*.

conjugality (kon-jō-gal'i-ti), *n.* [*conjugal* + -ity.] The conjugal state; connubiality. [Rare.]

conjugally (kon-jō-gal-i), *adv.* Matrimonially; connubially. *Bp. Hall.*

Conjugatæ (kon-jō-gā'tē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, fem. pl. of *L. conjugatus*, joined together: see *conjugate*, *v.*] In *algology*, a group composed of the *Zygnemaceæ* and *Mesocarpææ*, and commonly also the *Desmidiææ* and *Diatomaceæ*, in all of which the sexual reproductive process is a distinct conjugation. The conjugating cells in this

group are the vegetative cells of the plant, while in *Zygosporææ* conjugation is effected by means of special, act. moving cells (zoospores). See *Zygosporææ*, and cut under *conjugation*.

conjugate (kon-jō-gāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *conjugated*, ppr. *conjugating*. [*L. conjugatus*, p. of *conjugare* (> *It. congiugare* = *Sp. Pg. conyugar* = *F. conjuguer*), join together, < *com-*, together, + *jugare*, join, yoke, < *jugum* = *E. yoke*: see *join* and *yoke*, and cf. *conjoin*.] *I. trans.* 1t. To join together; specifically, to join in marriage; unite by marriage.

Those drawing as well marriage as wardship gave him both power and occasion to *conjugate* at pleasure the Norman and Saxon houses.

Sir H. Wotton, Reliquiae.

2. In *gram.*, to inflect (a verb) through all its various forms, as voices, moods, tenses, numbers, and persons, or so many of them as there may be. This use has its origin in the fact that in inflected languages a verb is conjugated by *conjoining* certain inflectional syllables with the root.

II. intrans. In *biol.*, to perform the act of conjugation; specifically, in *bot.*, to unite and form a zygospore.

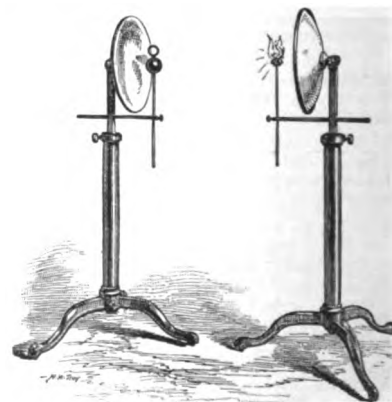
A greater and greater degree of differentiation between the cells which *conjugate* can be traced, thus leading apparently to the development of the two sexual forms.

Darwin, Cross and Self Fertilisation, p. 409.

The Paramoecia assemble in great numbers, . . . then *conjugate* in pairs, their anterior ends being closely united.

Babiani, tr. in Huxley's Anat. Invert., p. 20.

conjugate (kon-jō-gāt), *a. and n.* [*L. conjugatus*, pp.: see the verb.] *I. a.* 1. United in pairs; joined together; coupled.—2. In *bot.*, applied to a pinnate leaf which has only one pair of leaflets.—3. In *chem.*, containing two or more radicals acting the part of a single one.—4. In *gram. and rhet.*, kindred in meaning as having a common derivation; paronymous: an epithet sometimes applied to words immediately derived from the same primitive.—5. In *math.*, applied to two points, lines, etc., when they are considered together, with regard to any property, in such a manner that they may be interchanged without altering the way of enunciating the property—that is, when they are in a reciprocal or equiparant relation to one another.—**Conjugate angles**. See *angles*, 1.—**Conjugate axis**. See *axis*.—**Conjugate constituents of a matrix**, in *math.*, those constituents that are symmetrically placed with respect to the principal diagonal.—**Conjugate diameters of a conic**, diameters which are conjugate lines with respect to the conic.—**Conjugate dyadics**, such as are converted into one another by the reversal of the order of all the pairs of factors.—**Conjugate foci**. See *foci*, 2.—**Conjugate hyperbola**, a hyperbola forming a part of a complete algebraic curve.—**Conjugate imaginaries**, imaginaries related to one another, as $x + iy$ and $x - iy$.—**Conjugate lines**, with respect to a conic, two lines the pole of each of which lies on the other.—**Conjugate mirrors**, two mirrors placed face to face so



Conjugate Mirrors.

that the rays of light and heat sent out from the focus of one are reflected to the focus of the other.—**Conjugate oval**, an oval forming a part of a complete algebraic curve.—**Conjugate point**, an acnode or double point of a curve having the two tangents imaginary, and thus separate from every other real point on the curve. See *acnode*.—**Conjugate points**, with respect to a conic, the polar of each of which passes through the other.—**Conjugate quaternions**, quaternions which can be converted each into the other by reversing the sign of its vector part.—**Conjugate roots**, roots of an algebraic equation which are conjugate imaginaries.—**Conjugate tangents**, at any point of a surface, two tangents such that the tangent plane at a consecutive point on either contains the other.—**Conjugate triangles**, two triangles such that each vertex of either is a pole of a side of the other.

II. n. 1. In *gram. and rhet.*, one of a group of words having the same immediate derivation, and therefore presumably related in meaning; a paronym. In *logic*, an argument from conjugates is one drawn from the obvious similarity of such words in form, and, it is assumed, in signification also.

We have learned in logic that *conjugates* are sometimes in name only, and not in deed.

Abp. Bramhall, Answer to Hobbes.

2. In *chem.*, a subordinate radical associated with another, along with which it acts as a single radical.—3. A conjugate axis.—**Conjugate of a quaternion**, another quaternion having the same scalar and the vector reversed.—**Harmonic conjugates**, two points so situated with respect to two others that either one of the first pair is the center of the harmonic mean with respect to the other, as a pole of the second pair. If four points, A, B, C, D, in a straight line are at such distances that $\frac{AC}{CB} = -\frac{AD}{DB}$, then C and D are said to be *harmonic conjugates* with respect to A and B, and vice versa.

conjugating-tube (kon-jō-gā-ting-tūb), *n.* In some *Conjugatae*, as *Desmidiaceae*, a short tube which protrudes from each of the plants conjugating, to meet that of the other. The two tubes thus meeting become one, and the union of the conjugation-bodies takes place in it.

conjugation (kon-jō-gā'shon), *n.* [= F. *conjugaison* = Pr. *conjugació* = Sp. *conjugación* = Pg. *conjugação* = It. *conjugazione* = D. *conjugation* = G. *conjugation* = Dan. Sw. *konjugation*, < L. *conjugatio* (n-), a joining, etymological relationship, in LL. conjugation (for which the earlier term was *declinatio* (n-): see *declension*), < *conjugare*, pp. *conjugatus*, join: see *conjugate*, v.] 1†. The act of uniting or combining; a coming together; union; conjunction; assemblage.

Aristotle . . . inquireth the nature of a commonwealth, first in a family, and the simple conjugations of man and wife, parent and child, master and servant.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, II. 124.

I intended it to do honour to christianity, and to represent it to be the best religion in the world, and the conjugation of all excellent things.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I, Pref.

All the various mixtures and conjugations of atoms do beget nothing.

Bentley, Sermons.

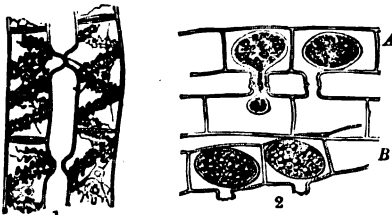
2. In *gram.*: (a) The inflection of a verb in its different forms, as voices, moods, tenses, numbers, and persons; a connected scheme of all the derivative forms of a verb. (b) A class of verbs similarly conjugated: as, Latin verbs of the third conjugation. (c) In Hebrew and other Semitic languages, one of several groups of inflections normally formed from the same verb, and expressing a modification of meaning analogous to that found in certain classes of derivative verbs in Indo-European languages, or to the voices of these. [The Latin *conjugatio* is a translation of the Greek *συζυγία*, properly derivation, including inflection as well as formation of new words, but afterward limited to the inflection of verbs, which had previously been called simply *inflection*, or *inflection of verbs* (*κλίσις ῥημάτων*, *declinatio verborum*).]

3. A union or coupling; a combination of two or more individuals. [Obsolete except in specific use. See 4.]

The sixth conjugation or pair of nerves.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iv. 4.

4. In *biol.*, a union of two distinct cells for reproduction; a temporary or permanent growing together of two or more individuals or cells, with fusion of their plasmoid substance, as a means of reproduction by germs or spores, or a means of renewing individual capacity to multiply by fission. It is a kind of copulation of the entire bodies of different individuals or cells, with the formation of new nuclei or other form-elements, preparatory to the



Cells of a Seaweed (*Spirogyra elongata*) Conjugating, highly magnified.

1. Portions of two filaments preparing for conjugation; a protuberance has arisen from each cell to meet a similar one from the opposite cell. 2. A. portions of two filaments whose cells are in the act of conjugating. At the left the protoplasmic body of one cell is passing through and coalescing with that of the opposite cell; at the right this has already taken place. B. portion of a filament containing young zygospores, each surrounded by a cell-wall. (From Sachs's *Lehrbuch der Botanik*.)

development of new individuals. It is also called *zygosis*, and the resulting blended organism is called a *zygote* or *zygospore*. The process occurs only in the lower animals and plants, among many of which it is an ordinary mode of reproduction. It is very common in protozoans, and has been observed in certain worms. (See *Diplozoon*.) A permanent fusion takes place in the unicellular algae *Diatomaceae* and *Desmidiaceae* by the union of the contents of two separate cells; in the *Zygnemataceae* and *Mesocarpiceae*, by that of two cells of different filaments or of the same filament; and in the *Zoosporae*, by that of zoospores from different mother-cells. The result of the union in each case is called a *zygospore*; the latter produces a plant sim-

ilar to that from which it came. The process is considered a sexual one, though the cells which unite cannot be distinguished as male and female.

The conjugation of the Algae and of some of the simplest animals is the first step towards sexual reproduction.

Darwin, Cross and Self Fertilisation, p. 409.

The conjugation of two Infusoria occurs in very different ways, and leads to more or less complete fusion, which, after regeneration of the nucleus, is followed by an increase in the frequency of fission. Paramoecium, Stentor, Spirostoma, during conjugation, become connected by their ventral surfaces; other Infusoria, with a flat body like Oxytrichina or Chilodon, by their sides; while Enchelys, Halteria, Coleps, join together the anterior extremities of their bodies, giving the appearance of transverse fission. A lateral conjugation also takes place not infrequently in Vorticella, Trichodina, etc., between individuals of unequal size, the smaller one having the appearance of a bud.

Claus, Zoology (trans.), I. 203.

conjugational (kon-jō-gā'shon-al), *a.* [*< conjugation + -al*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of conjugation.

conjugationally (kon-jō-gā'shon-al-i), *adv.* In a conjugational manner.

Will any of your readers explain why overlain is never seen, but overlaid thrust in to do what is often clumsy duty for it, and where overlain would conjugationally fit and be the very word in situ? *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., III. 512.

conjugation-body (kon-jō-gā'shon-bod'i), *n.* In *biol.*, a mass of protoplasm which unites with another to form a zygospore. See *conjugation*, 4.

conjugation-cell (kon-jō-gā'shon-sel), *n.* A cell which unites with another to form a zygospore. See *cut under conjugation*.

conjugation-nucleus (kon-jō-gā'shon-nū'klē-us), *n.* In *biol.*, the nucleus of a fecundated ovum, arising from the conjugation or fusion of a male with a female pronucleus.

conjugative (kon-jō-gā-tiv), *a.* [*< conjugate + -ive*.] In *biol.*, pertaining to conjugation: as, a conjugative process.

conjugal (kon-jō'ji-al), *a.* [*< L. conjugalis*, < *conjugium*, marriage, < *conjungere*, join, unite: see *conjugate*, v. Cf. *conjugal*.] Same as *conjugal*: used by Swedenborg and his followers to distinguish their special conception of the nature of true marriage.

Conjugal love is celestial, spiritual, and holy, because it corresponds to the celestial, spiritual, and holy marriage of the Lord and the Church.

Swedenborg, Conjugal Love (trans.), ¶ 62.

conjunct (kon-jungkt'), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. conjunctus*, pp. of *conjungere*, join together: see *conjoin*, v., and cf. *conjoint*, an older form of *conjunct*.] 1. *a.* Conjoined; conjoint; united; associated; concurrent.

The interest of the bishops is *conjunct* with the prosperity of the king. *Jer. Taylor, Works* (ed. 1835), II. 147.

The Duke of Marlborough . . . carried over Lord Viscount Townsend to be *conjunct* plenipotentiary with himself. *Bp. Burnet, Hist. Own Times*, an. 1709.

He discusses the *conjunct* questions with great acuteness from every point of view. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Conjunct charges. See *conjoined charges*, under *charge*.—**Conjunct degrees.** In *music*, degrees that are adjacent or successive in the scale.—**Conjunct modal**, in *logic*, a modal proposition in which the modality affects the copula (as, a white man may be black): opposed to a *disjunct modal*, where the sign of modality forms the predicate (as, for a white man to be black is possible).—**Conjunct motion, progression, or succession.** In *music*, a melodic progression without steps of more than one scale-degree.—**Conjunct rights.** In *Scots law*, rights belonging to two or more persons jointly.—**Conjunct system.** In *Gr. music*, a system or ten-toned scale made up of three conjunct tetrachords, attributed to Ion, about 450 B. C.—**Conjunct tetrachords.** In *Gr. music*, tetrachords having one tone in common, namely, the upper tone of one tetrachord and the lower tone of the other.

II.† *n.* A combination; an association; a union. *Creech*. [Rare.]

conjunction (kon-jungk'shon), *n.* [*< ME. conjunction*, -tion (in astronomy) = F. *conjonction* = Sp. *conjunction* = Pg. *conjunção*, *conjunção* = It. *congiunzione* = D. *conjunctie* = G. *conjunction* = Dan. Sw. *konjunktion*, < L. *conjunctio* (n-), a joining together, union, a connecting particle, conjunction, < *conjungere*, pp. *conjunctus*, join together: see *conjoin*, v., *conjunct*.] 1. A joining or meeting of individuals or of distinct things; union; connection; combination; association.

We will unite the white rose and the red;

Smile heaven upon this fair conjunction!

Shak., Rich. III., v. 4.

Never was so happy a conjunction of civility, freedom, easiness, and sincerity.

Swift, Death of Stella.

The history of the government, and the history of the people, would be exhibited in that mode in which alone they can be exhibited justly, in inseparable conjunction and intermixture.

Macaulay, History.

2. In *astron.*, the meeting of two or more stars or planets in the same longitude: as, the conjunction of the moon with the sun, or of Jupiter and Saturn. When a planet, as seen from the earth, is in the same direction as the sun, it is said to

be in *conjunction* with the sun. This, however, in the case of an inferior planet, may be either when it passes between the sun and the earth or when it is on the further side of the sun; the former is the *inferior* and the latter the *superior conjunction*. A superior planet can be in conjunction with the sun only when the sun is in a direct line between it and the earth. See *syzygy* and *opposition*.

God, neither by drawing waters from the deep, nor by any conjunction of the stars, should bury them under a second flood.

Sir W. Raleigh, Hist. World.

3. In *gram.*, a connective particle serving to unite clauses of a sentence, or coördinate words in the same sentence or clause, and indicating their relation to one another. There are two principal kinds of conjunctions, *coordinating* and *subordinating*: the former joining clauses of equal order or rank (as, he went and I came); the latter joining a subordinate or dependent clause to that on which it depends (as, I went where he was; he was gone when I came). Most conjunctions are of adverbial origin, and some, as, for instance, *also*, share almost equally the character of both parts of speech.—**Comparative conjunction**, *conditional conjunction*, *copulative conjunction*, etc. See the adjectives.—**Ecliptic conjunction.** See *ecliptic*.—**Participle conjunction**, an exact conjunction.—**Platonic conjunction**, a conjunction within the planets' orbits.

conjunctival (kon-jungk'shon-al), *a.* [*< conjunction + -al*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a conjunction: as, the conjunctival use of a word; a conjunctival term.

conjunctively (kon-jungk'shon-al-i), *adv.* In a conjunctival manner.

conjunctiva (kon-jungk-ti'vā), *a.* used as *n.*; pl. *conjunctivæ* (-væ). [NL., fem. of LL. *conjunctivus*, serving to connect: see *conjunctive*.]

1. In *anat.*, the mucous membrane which lines the inner surface of the eyelids and thence is reflected over the front of the eyeball, thus conjoining the lids and the globe of the eye: a contraction of *tunica conjunctiva*. In low vertebrates it is rudimentary and non-secretory, or not to be demonstrated; in the higher vertebrates which have eyelids it is well defined. In birds and many reptiles and mammals it forms a special fold, chiefly constituting the nictitating membrane or third eyelid. It is very delicate where it passes over the cornea, offering no impediment to vision. In snakes which have no eyelids a delicate cuticle continues from the skin over the eye, and is shed with the rest of the cuticle. The membrane is regarded as one of the tunics or coats of the eyeball, like the tunica sclerotica, etc. 2. In *entom.*, the membrane uniting two sclerites, or hard parts of the integument, which move freely on each other.

conjunctival (kon-jungk-ti'vā), *a.* [*< conjunctiva + -al*.] Of or pertaining to the conjunctiva.—**Conjunctival membrane**, in *anat.*, the conjunctiva.

It is through this system of canals that the conjunctival mucous membrane is continuous with that of the nose.

Huxley and Youmans, Physiol., § 287.

conjunctive (kon-jungk'tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *conjunctif* = Sp. *conjuntivo* = Pg. *conjuntivo* = It. *congiuntivo*, < LL. *conjunctivus*, serving to connect, < L. *conjunctus*, pp. of *conjungere*, connect: see *conjoin*, v., *conjunct*, *conjunction*.] 1. *a.* 1†. Closely connected or united.

She's so conjunctive to my life and soul.

Shak., Hamlet, iv. 7.

2. Connecting; connective; uniting; serving to connect or unite.

Some [conjunctions] are conjunctive, and some disjunctive.

Harris, Hermes, II. 2.

Conjunctive mode (LL. *conjunctivus modus*, or simply *conjunctivus*), in *gram.*, the mode which follows a conditional conjunction or expresses some condition or contingency. It is more generally called *subjunctive*.

II. *n.* 1. In *gram.*, the conjunctive mode. See above.—2. In *math.*, the sum of rational integral functions, each affected by an arbitrary multiplier. The sum is said to be the *conjunctive* of the functions.

conjunctively (kon-jungk'tiv-li), *adv.* In a conjunctive or united manner; in combination; together.

Of Strasburg and Ulm I may speak conjunctively.

Sir H. Wotton, Letters.

conjunctiveness (kon-jungk'tiv-nes), *n.* The quality of being conjunctive. *Johnson*.

conjunctivitis (kon-jungk-ti-vi'tis), *n.* [NL., < *conjunctiva* + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the conjunctiva. It is one of the commonest affections of the eye.

conjunctly (kon-jungkt'li), *adv.* In a conjunct manner; in union; jointly; together.

They must be understood conjunctly, so as always to go together.

Bp. Beveridge, Sermons, I. xxxi.

The theory of the syllogism in Depth (far less in both quantities conjunctly) was not generalized by Aristotle.

Sir W. Hamilton, Discussions, p. 695, note.

Conjunctly and severally, in *Scots law*, same as *jointly and severally* (which see, under *jointly*).

conjunction (kon-jungk'tür), *n.* [= F. *conjonction* = Sp. *conjuntura*, *conyuntura* = Pg. *conjunctura* = It. *congiuntura*, < ML. *conjunctura*, < L. *conjunctus*, pp. of *conjungere*, join together:]

see *conjoin*, v., *conjoin*.] 1. A coming or joining together; the state of being joined; meeting; combination; union; connection; association. [Obsolete or archaic.]

So God prosper you at home, as me abroad, and send us in good time a joyful Conjunction.

Howell, Letters, I. i. 21.

Every man is a member of a society, and hath some common terms of union and conjunction, which make all the body susceptible of all accidents to any part.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 280.

2. Combination of circumstances or affairs; especially, a critical state of affairs; a crisis.

It pleased God to make tryall of my conduct in a conjunction of the greatest and most prodigious hazard that ever the youth of England saw.

Evelyn, Diary, 1641.

Perhaps no man could, at that conjunction, have rendered more valuable services to the court.

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vii.

Those largest of all conjunctions which you properly call times of revolution must demand and supply a deliberative eloquence all their own.

R. Choate, Addresses, p. 167.

conjoined, a. [*L. conjungere*, join together (see *conjoin*), + *-ed*.] Same as *conjoined*.

conjunction (kon-jō-rā'shōn), n. [*ME. conjuracioun* = *D. conjunctio* = *G. conjunctio*, < *OF. conjuration*, *F. conjuration* = *Sp. conjuración* = *Pg. conjuração* = *It. congiurazione*, < *L. conjuratio* (n.), a swearing together, a conspiracy, ML. also enchantment, adjuration, < *conjurare*, pp. *conjuratus*, conspire, etc.: see *conjure*. The older form (in ME. and F.) is *conjurison*, q. v.] 1. A conspiracy; a plot; a league for criminal ends.

The conjunction of Catiline.

Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, iii. 28.

Conjunctions (societies bound by mutual oaths).

English Guide (E. E. T. S.), Int., p. xcviil.

2. The act of calling on or invoking by a sacred name; adjuration; supplication; solemn entreaty.

We charge you, in the name of God, take heed. . . . Under this conjunction, speak, my lord.

Shak., Hen. V., i. 2.

Ans. Answer me truly.

Lyd. I will do that without a conjunction.

Fletcher (and Massinger?), Lovers' Progress, iv. 3.

3. A magical form of words used with the view of evoking supernatural aid; an incantation; an enchantment; a magic spell.

I will a round unvarnish'd tale deliver Of my whole course of love: what drugs, what charms, What conjuration, and what mighty magic (For such proceeding I am charg'd withal), I won his daughter.

Shak., Othello, i. 3.

conjurator (kon-jō-rā-tōr), n. [= *F. conjurateur* = *Pr. Sp. Pg. conjurador* = *It. congiuratore*, < *ML. conjurator*, a conspirator, < *L. conjurare*, pp. *conjuratus*, conspire, etc.: see *conjure*, v. Cf. *conjuror*.] In *old Eng. law*, one bound by an oath with others; a conjuror; a conspirator.

Both these Williams before rehearsed were rather taken of suspicion and lowliness, because they were nere of blood to the conjurators, then for any proved offence or crime.

Grafton, Hen. VII., an. 29.

conjure (kon-jōr' or kun-jēr': see etym. and defs.), v.; pret. and pp. *conjured*, ppr. *conjuring*. [Historically the pron. is kun-jēr in all senses; but the pron. kon-jōr', based on mod. F. or the L., is now prevalent in certain senses. The distinction is modern. < *ME. conjuren*, *conjouren*, < *OF. conjurer*, *conjurere*, mod. F. *conjur* = *Sp. Pg. conjurar* = *It. congiurare*, < *L. conjurare*, swear together, assent with an oath, assent, unite, agree, conspire, in ML. also *conjure*, adjure, exorcise, < *com-*, together, + *jurare*, swear: see *jurat*, *jury*, and cf. *adjure*, *perjure*.] I. *intrans.* 1. (kon-jōr'). To swear together; band together under oath; conspire; plot.

Hieu . . . coniuired ageynst Ioram.

Wyclif, 4 Ki. [2 Ki.] ix. 14 (Oxf.).

His seruauitis ryssen and conjuured bytwene hemseluen.

Wyclif, 4 Ki. [2 Ki.] xli. 20 (Oxf.).

Had *conjured* among themselves and conspired against the Englishmen.

Foote.

And in proud rebellious arms Drew after him the third part of heaven's sons, Conjured against the Highest.

Milton, P. L., ii. 693.

2 (kun-jēr). To practise the arts of a conjurer; use arts to engage, or as if to engage, the aid of supernatural agents or elements in performing some extraordinary act.

Therupon he gan *conjure* So that through his enchantment This lady . . . Met [dreamed] as she slepte thilke while How far the heven ther came a light.

Gower, Conf. Amant., III. 67.

I *conjure* only but to raise up him.

Shak., R. and J., ii. 1.

I am belived to *conjure*, raise storms and devils, by whose power I can do wonders.

Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, iv. 2.

II. *trans.* 1 (kon-jōr'). To call on or summon by a sacred name or in a solemn manner; implore with solemnity; adjure; solemnly entreat.

The Provost *conjured* him, as he was a Christian, to go and tell the Duke of Alva, his Provost was there clapped up, nor could he imagine why.

Howell, Letters, I. iv. 23.

I *conjure* you! let him know.

Whate'er was done against him, Cato did it.

Addison, Cato.

2 (kun-jēr). To affect or effect by magic or enchantment; procure or bring about by practising the arts of a conjurer.

The Poet neuer maketh any circles about your imagination, to *conjure* you to beleefe for true what he writes.

Sir P. Sidney, Apol. for Poetrie.

The habitation which your prophet . . . *conjured* the devil into.

Shak., M. of V., i. 3.

3 (kun-jēr). To call or raise up or bring into existence by conjuring, or as if by conjuring: with up: as, to *conjure up* a phantom.

Thou know'st my praise of nature most sincere, And that my raptures are not *conjur'd up* To serve occasions of poetic pomp.

Copey, The Task, i.

He cannot *conjure up* a succession of images, whether grave or gay, to flit across the fancy or play in the eye.

Gifford, Int. to Ford's Plays, p. xlii.

conjure, n. [*ME.* = *Pr. conjur* = *Sp. conjuro*; from the verb.] Conjunction; enchantment.

And gan out of her cofre take Hem thought an heavenly figure, Which alle by charme and by *conjure* Was wrought.

Gower, Conf. Amant., II. 247.

conjurement (kon-jōr'ment), n. [*OF. conjurement* = *It. congiuramento*, < *ML. conjuramentum*, < *L. conjurare*, *conjure*: see *conjure*, v.] Adjuration; solemn demand or entreaty. [Rare.]

Earnest intreaties and serious *conjurements*.

Milton, Education.

conjurer, **conjuror** (kon-jōr'ér, -ór, in senses 1 and 2; kun-jēr'ér, -ór, in senses 3 and 4), n. [= *OF. and F. conjureur* = *Sp. Pg. conjurador* = *It. congiuratore*, < *ML. conjurator*, a conjurer, also one bound by an oath with others, a conspirator: see *conjurator*, and *conjure*, v.] 1. One bound by a solemn oath; a conjuror; a conspirator.—2. One who solemnly enjoins or conjures.—3. An enchanter; one who practises magic or uses secret charms; a magician.

Now do I

Sit like a *conjuror* within my circle, And these the devils that are rais'd about me.

Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, v. 5.

From the account the loser brings,

The *conjurer* knows who stole the things.

Prior.

Hence—4. One who practises legerdemain; a juggler.—*Bird-conjurer*, an augur; a haruspex; one who divines by birds. Also called *bird-diviner*.—No *conjurer*, one who is far from being clever or learned.

Sir Sampson has a son who is expected to-night, and by the account I have heard of his education can be no *conjurer*.

Congreve, Love for Love, ii. 9.

conjuring-cup (kun-jēr-ing-kup), n. Same as *surprise-cup*.

conjurison, n. [*ME. conjurison*, *conjurisoun*, *conjureson*, *conjoureson*, < *OF. conjurison*, *conjureison*, *conjureisoun*, *conjuroisoun*, vernacular form of *conjuratio*, > *ME. conjuracioun*, *E. conjuration*, q. v.] 1. A conspiracy; a conjuration.

There is made a strong *conjurison*.

Wyclif, 2 Ki. [2 Sam.] xv. 12.

2. An enchantment; a conjuration; a charm.

So he leorned . . .

Ay to auelle his enemye

With charmes and with *conjurisoun*.

King Aliaunder (Weber's Metr. Rom.), i. 79.

conjuror, n. See *conjurer*.

conjury (kun-jēr-i), n. [*OF. conjure* + *-y*.] The acts or art of a conjurer; magic; jugglery. [Rare.]

Priesthood works out its task age after age, . . . exercising the same *conjury* over ignorant baron and cowardly hind.

Motley, Dutch Republic, i. 30.

conk (kongk), n. [*E. dial.*, var. of *cank*.] A confidential chat.

"Well! yo' lasses will have your *conks*, a know; secrets 'bout sweethearts and such like."

Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, vi.

con moto (kon mō'tō). [*It.*: *con*, < *L. cum*, with; *moto*, < *L. motus*, motion, movement, < *movere*, pp. *motus*, move: see *cum*- and *move*.] In music, with spirited movement.

*con*¹, v. See *con*¹, *can*¹.

*con*², v. t. See *con*².

*conn*³, n. See *con*³.

connable, a. See *covenable*.

connascence, **connascency** (ko-nas'ens, -en-si), n. [*OF. connascent*: see *-ence*, *-ency*.] 1. The birth of two or more at the same time; production of two or more together. [Rare.]

Those geminous births and double *connascencies*.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 15.

2. The act of growing together or at the same time. [Rare.]

Symphysis denotes a *connascence*, or growing together.

Wiseman.

connascent (ko-nas'ent), a. [*LL. connascen*(t)-s, ppr. of *connasci*, be born at the same time, < *L. com-*, together, + *nasci*, be born: see *nascent*, and cf. *connate*.] 1. Born or produced together or at the same time.—2. Growing together or in company. [Rare in both uses.]

connate (kon'at), a. [= *Sp. Pg. It. connato*, < *LL. connatus*, pp. of *connasci*, be born together: see *connascent*, and cf. *cognate*.] 1. Inborn; implanted at or existing from birth; congenital.

A difference has been made by some: those diseases or conditions which are dependent upon original conformation being called congenital; while the diseases or affections that may have supervened during gestation or delivery are termed *connate*.

Dunglison.

The conviction that if we are sent into the world with certain *connate* principles of truth, those principles cannot be false.

G. H. Lewis.

2. Cognate; allied in origin or nature.

There was originally no greater mechanical aptitude, and no greater desire to progress, in us than in the *connate* nations of northern Europe.

H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 429.

That keen acumen *connate* with daring boldness, and that power to govern linguistic phenomena, which the Göttingen professor has heretofore displayed in fields of investigation embracing a wider horizon.

Amer. Jour. Philol., VII. 232.

In the wilderness I find something more dear and *connate* than in streets or villages.

Emerson, Misc., p. 17.

3. In *anat.* and *zool.*, united; not separated by a joint or suture; confluent; specifically, in *entom.*, immovably united; soldered together. Thus, the mentum and ligula may be *connate*—that is, not separately movable.—4. In *bot.*, united congenitally: a general term including both *adnate* and *coalescent*. Sometimes *coherent*.—*Connate elytra*, in *entom.*, those elytra which are immovably united at the suture, the wings in this case being aborted.—*Connate leaf*, a leaf of which the lower lobes are united, either about the stem, if sessile, or above the petiole, if petiolate: in the first case it is *perfoliate*; in the second, *petiolate*.

connate-perfoliate (kon'at-per-fō'li-āt), a. In *bot.*, *connate* about the stem by a broad base: said of opposite leaves.



Connate Leaves.

connation (ko-nā'shōn), n. [*LL. connatus*, *connate*: see *connate*, and cf. *cognition*.] 1. Connection by birth; natural union. *Dr. H. More*. [Rare.]—2. In *zool.* and *anat.*, the formation and production of two things together; original union; junction from the first: as, the *connation* of the toes of a palmpied bird by their webs; *connation* of two processes of bone which arise by a single center of ossification. Connation is an earlier and more intimate or complete union than confluence. See *confluent*, 2.

connational (ko-nā'shōn-āl), a. [*OF. connation* + *-al*.] Of the same origin; connected by birth.

connatural (ko-nat'ū-rāl), a. [= *F. connaturel* = *Sp. Pg. connatural* = *It. connaturale*, < *ML. connaturalis*, < *L. com-*, together, + *naturalis*, natural, etc.: see *natural*.] 1. Of the same nature; like in quality or kind; closely related or assimilated.

Often it falls out that great Solemnities are waited on with great Disasters—or rather, indeed, as being *connatural*, they can hardly be asunder.

Baker, Chronicles, p. 62.

And mix with our *connatural* dust.

Milton, P. L., xi. 529.

2. Belonging by birth or nature; intimately pertaining; connate; inborn.

These affections are *connatural* to us, and as we grow up, so do they.

Sir R. L'Estrange.

But in spite of its power of assimilation, there is much of the speech of England which has never become *connatural* to the Anglican people.

G. P. Marsh, Lects. on Eng. Lang., i.

connaturality (ko-nat'ū-rāl'i-ti), n. [= *OF. connaturalité*, *connaturalité* = *Pg. connaturalidade* = *It. connaturalità*, < *ML. connaturalitas* (t)-s, < *connaturalis*: see *connatural*.] Participation in the same nature; natural union or relation. [Rare.]

There is a *connaturality* and congruity between that knowledge . . . and that future estate of the soul.

Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind, p. 12.

connaturalize (ko-nat'-ū-rā-līz), *v. t.* [*con-* + *natural* + *-ize*.] To connect by nature; adjust or reconcile naturally. [Rare.]

How often have you been forced to swallow sickness . . . before ever you could *connaturalize* your midnight revels to your temper.

J. Scott, Christian Life, i. 4.

connaturally (ko-nat'-ū-rā-lī), *adv.* In a connatural manner; connately; by nature; originally. *Sir M. Hale.*

There exists between our own being and the world of externalities a wide range of *connaturally* established relations.

Mind, IX. 376.

connaturalness (ko-nat'-ū-rā-lī-nes), *n.* Participation in the same nature; natural union or relation.

Such is the sweetness of our sins, such the *connaturalness* of our corruptions.

Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I., Pref. to xi.

connature (ko-nā'-tūr), *n.* [*con-* + *nature*. Cf. *connatural*.] Likeness in nature or kind; identity or similarity of character.

Connature was defined as likeness in kind, either between two changes in consciousness or between two states of consciousness.

H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 371.

connaught (kon'-āt), *n.* [Appar. named from *Connaught*, a province of Ireland.] A kind of cotton cloth used as a foundation for embroidery. Also called *Java canvas* and *toile Colbert*.

conne¹, *v.* A Middle English form of *con¹*, *can¹*.

conne², *v. t.* A Middle English form of *con²*.

connect (ko-nekt'), *v.* [= *F. connecter* = *Sp. conectar* = *It. connettere*, < *L. connectere*, usually *connectere*, pp. *connexus*, *cōnexus*, bind together, connect, < *com-*, *co-*, together, + *nectere*, pp. *nexus*, bind, tie, = *Skt. √ nah*, bind: see *nexus*.] *I. trans.* To bind or fasten together; join or unite; conjoin; combine; associate closely; as, to *connect* ideas; the strait of Gibraltar *connects* the Mediterranean with the Atlantic.

To Him no high, no low, no great, no small;

He fills, He bounds, *connects*, and equals all.

Pope, Essay on Man, l. 280.

Now, in the earliest states of society, all truth that has any interest or importance for man will *connect* itself with heaven.

De Quincy, Style, ii.

The English . . . saw their sovereign . . . *connecting* himself by the strongest ties with the most faithless and merciless persecutor.

Macaulay, Sir James Mackintosh.

Connecting cartilage. See *cartilage*.

II. intrans. To join, unite, or cohere.

This part will not *connect* with what goes before.

Bp. Horne.

connectedly (ko-nek'-tēd-lī), *adv.* By connection; in a connected manner; conjointly; coherently, as an argument.

connecting-cell (ko-nek'-tīng-sel), *n.* A term used by Harvey for *heterocyst*.

connecting-link (ko-nek'-tīng-link), *n.* 1. A chain-link having a movable section, so that it can be used to unite two portions of a chain. Also called *coupling-link*.—2. Figuratively, anything that links or joins one thing to another; that which serves to connect or unite members of a series, or to fill a hiatus between them: as, a *connecting-link* in an argument, or in a chain of evidence; a *connecting-link* between two orders of being.

connecting-rod (ko-nek'-tīng-rod), *n.* In *engin.*: (a) The coupling-rod which connects the piston with the crank of the driving-wheel axle of a locomotive engine. See *cut* under *locomotive*. (b) The outside coupling-rod which connects the wheels of a locomotive engine. (c) The rod connecting the cross-head of a beam-engine with that end of the working-beam which plays over the cylinder.

connection, connexion (ko-nek'-shon), *n.* [*Prop. connexion, connection* being a false spelling, like *flection, deflection, inflection, reflection*, after the supposed analogy of *affection, defection*, etc., which, however, depend on verbs (*affect, deject*, etc.) in which the *i* really belongs to the *l* pp. and supine stem, whereas in *connect, deflect*, etc., it is a part of the present stem; < *F. connexion* = *Sp. conexión* = *Pg. conexão* = *It. connessione*, < *L. connexio(n)*, usually *cōnexio(n)*, < *connectere, cōnectere*, pp. *connexus, cōnexus*, connect: see *connect*.] 1. The state of being connected or joined; union by junction, by an intervening substance or medium, by dependence or relation, or by order in a series.

My heart, which by a secret harmony
Still moves with thine, join'd in *connection* sweet.

Milton, P. L., x. 359.

Ever while you live have two plots to your tragedy. The grand point in managing them is only to let your under plot have as little *connexion* with your main plot as possible.

Sheridan, The Critic, ii. 2.

Connection between cause and effect.

Whewell.

All the requisite nervous *connections* are fully established during the brief embryonic existence of each creature.

J. Fiske, Evolutionist, p. 310.

2. The act of connecting; the act of uniting, associating, or bringing into relation.—3. Sexual intercourse.—4. Relationship by family ties, more particularly by distant consanguinity or by marriage; hence, a relative, especially a distant one.

But, pray, Mr. Premium, are you acquainted at all with any of my *connections*?

Sheridan, School for Scandal, iii. 3.

Now she'll know what a deuce of a fellow she has slighted; she'll know she has put an affront upon a *connection* of the Todsworths!

J. T. Trowbridge, Coupon Bonds, p. 74.

5. A circle of persons with whom one is brought into more or less intimate relation: as, a large business *connection*; hence, any member of such a circle.—6. An association or united body; a religious sect: as, the Methodist *connection*.

It was a tolerably comfortable class of the community, that dreadful *connection*.

Mrs. Oliphant, Salem Chapel, ii.

7. A series or set of circumstances or notions; a number of related notions or matters under consideration, or thought of together: especially in the phrases *in this connection* or *in that connection* (that is, in connection with the matter now, or then, mentioned or under discussion).—*Christian Connection.* See *Christian*, n., 5 (a).—To make *connections*, to join or meet, especially a railway-train or a steamboat, at the place and time intended: as, he failed to make *connections* at New York. [*Colloq.*]

=*Syn.* 1. *Junction*, etc. (see *union*); coherence, continuity, association, alliance, intercourse, communication, affinity.—2. *Relative*, etc. See *relation*.

connectional, connexional (ko-nek'-shon-al), *a.* [*connection, connexion*, + *-al*.] 1. Pertaining to or of the nature of a connection or union.—2. Pertaining to a religious sect or connection.

Thus in all the *connectional* interests of the united church there would be from the very commencement the most practical union.

Christ. Union, Oct. 18, 1871, p. 252.

connectival (kon-ek-tī-val or ko-nek'-tī-val), *a.* [*connective* + *-al*.] Relating to or of the nature of a connective.

connective (ko-nek'-tīv), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. connectif*, < *NL. connectivus*, < *L. connectere*, connect: see *connect* and *-ive*. Cf. *connexive*.] *I. a.* Having the power of connecting; serving or tending to connect; connecting.

There are times when prepositions totally lose their *connective* nature, being converted into adverbs.

Harris, Hermes, ii. 3.

Connective tissue, in *anat.*, a tissue of mesoblastic origin, composed of fusiform and branching cells with fibrillated intercellular substance. It forms the corium and the tendons and ligaments, and constitutes the framework of the various organs in which their proper cells are sustained. It yields gelatin on boiling. The *connective tissue group* embraces connective tissue proper, bone, dentine, cartilage, and mucous tissue. These are all derived from the mesoblast.

II. n. That which connects. Specifically—(a) In *gram.*, a word used to connect words, clauses, and sentences. In the widest sense this term includes relatives and words derived from them, many adverbs, prepositions (as connecting verbs and adjectives with nouns, or one noun with another), and conjunctions; but it is most frequently applied to conjunctions. (b) In *bot.*, the portion of the filament which connects the two cells of an anther. See *stamen*. (c) In *anat. and zool.*, a nervous commissure; a cord between two ganglia: distinguished from *ganglion*.

connectively (ko-nek'-tīv-lī), *adv.* In a connective manner; by union or conjunction; jointly.

Whenever they [the people] can unite *connectively*, or by deputation.

Swift.

connectivum (kon-ek-tī-vum), *n.* [*NL.*, neut. of *connectivus*: see *connective*.] In *anat.* and *physiol.*, a tissue belonging to the connective-tissue group.

connector (ko-nek'-tōr), *n.* [*connect* + *-or*.] One who or that which connects. Specifically—(a) In *chem.*, a small flexible tube for connecting the ends of glass tubes in pneumatic experiments. (b) In *elect.*, a device for holding two parts of a conductor in intimate contact; a binding-screw; a clamp. (c) A car-coupling. [*Eng.*]

connellite (ko-nel'-it), *n.* [Named after a British chemist, *Connell*.] A rare sulphatochlorid of copper, occurring in slender hexagonal crystals of a fine blue color in Cornwall, England.

conner¹ (kon'-ēr), *n.* [*con²* + *-er¹*.] One who tests, examines, or inspects; one who has a special knowledge of anything. See *ale-conner*.

conner² (kon'-ēr or kun'-ēr), *n.* [Also *conder*; < *con³* + *-er¹*.] 1. One who gives steering directions to the helmsman of a ship.—2. A person who stood upon a cliff or an elevated part of the sea-coast in the time of the herring-fishing, to point out to the fishermen by signs the course of shoals of fish; a balker.

conner³ (kun'-ēr), *n.* [Also *connor, cunner*; origin obscure.] 1. An English name of the *Crenilabrus melops*, a fish of the family *Labridae*.—2. See *cunner*.

connect, *v. t.* [*L. connexus, cōnexus*, pp. of *connectere, cōnectere*, join together: see *connect*.] To link together; join; connect.

All with that general harmony so *connexed* and disposed as no one little part can be missing to the illustration of the whole.

B. Jonson, King James's Coronation Entertainment.

connex (kon'-eks), *n.* [*L. connexus*, pp.: see the verb.] In *geom.*, any mixed form consisting partly of points and partly of lines, or of other diverse elements; specifically, a three-dimensional system of elements each consisting of a line and a point in a fixed plane, or a four-dimensional system of elements each consisting of a plane and a point in space. The order of a *connex* is the degree of its equation in point-coordinates; its *class* is the degree of its equation in tangential coordinates (or the class of the enveloping curve or surface when the point is fixed).

connexion, n. See *connection*.

connectional, a. See *connectional*.

connexity (ko-nek'-sī-tī), *n.* [As *connex* + *-ity*.] The state of being connected.

The *connexity* of a neural group.

G. H. Lewes.

connexiva, n. Plural of *connexivum*.

connexive (ko-nek'-siv), *a.* [= *Sp. conexivo* = *Pg. conexivo*, < *LL. connexivus, cōnexivus*, serving to connect, < *L. connexus, cōnexus*, pp. of *connectere, cōnectere*, connect: see *connect*. Cf. *connective*.] Connective.

Brought in by this *connexive* particle, Therefore (Gen. ii. 24).

Milton, Tetrachordon.

connexivum (kon-ek-sī-vum), *n.*; pl. *connexiva* (-vā). [*NL.*, neut. of *LL. connexivus, cōnexivus*, serving to unite: see *connexive*.] In *entom.*, the flattened lateral border of the abdomen of hemipterous insects, separated by deep grooves or sutures from the tergal and ventral surfaces, and frequently much dilated, so that it extends beyond the hemelytron in repose.

connictation (kon-ik-tā'-shon), *n.* [*L. com-* + *nictatio(n)*, winking, < *nictare*, pp. *nictatus*, wink: see *connive*.] The act of winking. *Bailey.*

conniet, n. An obsolete spelling of *cony*.

conning¹, n. and *a.* An obsolete form of *cunning¹*.

conning² (kon'-ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *con²*.] The act of one who conns or pores over a lesson.

conning³ (kon'-ing or kun'-ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *con³*, *v.*] The act or art of directing a helmsman in steering or piloting a vessel.

conning-tower (kon'-ing-tou'-ēr), *n.* The low, dome-shaped, shot-proof pilot-house of a war-vessel, particularly an ironclad.

conniption (ko-nip'-shon), *n.* An attack of hysteria; a fit of rage or vexation. [*Slang, U. S.*]

connivance (ko-nī'-vans), *n.* [Less correct form for *connivence*, also written *connivency*; < *F. connivence* = *Sp. Pg. connivencia* = *It. connivenza*, < *L. conniventia, cōniventia*, < *connivere, cōnivere*, connive: see *connive*.] 1. The act of conniving, tacitly permitting, or indirectly aiding; collusion by withholding condemnation or exposure; tacit or implied encouragement, especially of wrong-doing.

It is better to mitigate usury by declaration than to suffer it to rage by *connivance*.

Bacon, Usury.

Better had it been for him that the heathen had heard the fame of his justice than of his willful *connivence* and partiality.

Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

Such abuses had gradually prevailed and gained strength by *connivance*.

Haliam.

2. In the *law of divorce*, specifically, the corrupt consenting of a married person to that conduct in the spouse of which complaint is afterward made. *Bishop.*

connivancy (ko-nī'-van-sī), *n.* Same as *connivance* or *connivency*.

connive (ko-nīv'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *connived*, ppr. *conniving*. [= *F. conniver*, < *L. connivere*, usually *cōnivere*, wink, wink at, overlook an error or crime, < *com-*, *co-*, + *nivere*, wink, akin to *nicere*, beckon, freq. *nictare*, wink.] *I. intrans.* 1. To wink.

The artist is to teach them how to nod judiciously, to *connive* with either eye.

Spectator, No. 306.

Hence—2. To wink, or refrain from looking, in a figurative sense, as at a culpable person or act; give aid or encouragement by silence or forbearance; conceal knowledge of a fault or wrong: followed by *at* (formerly sometimes with *on*).

But what avail'd it Eli to be himself blameless, while he conniv'd at others that were abominable?

Milton, Hist. Eng., iii.

Knowing they were reduced to the extremity of famine, he generously conniv'd at the methods practised to supply them with provisions. Goldsmith, Cultivation of Taste.

3. To be in secret complicity; have a furtive or clandestine understanding: followed by *with*: as, to connive with one in a wrongful act. [Colloq. or rare.]—4. To waive objection; act as if satisfied; acquiesce: used absolutely.

Upon the Pope's threatening to excommunicate the King, Thurstane entred upon his Bishoprick, and the King conniv'd. Baker, Chronicles, p. 41.

To show I am not flint, but affable, as you say, . . . I relent, I connive, most affable Jack. Ford and Dekker, Witch of Edmonton, ii. 1.

5. To tamper: followed by *with*.

Nor were they [statutes] ever intended to be conniv'd with in the least syllable. Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, i. 178.

II. *trans.* To shut one's eyes to; wink at; tacitly permit.

Divorces were not conniv'd only, but with eye open allowed. Milton.

connivence (kō-ni'vens), *n.* Same as *connivance*.

connivency (kō-ni'ven-si), *n.* 1. Connivance.

I have conniv'd at this, your friend and you, But what is got by this connivency? Fletcher (and another), Love's Cure.

2. In *nat. hist.*, convergence; close approach. Bentham.

Also *connivancy*.

connivent (kō-ni'vent), *a.* [= *F. connivent* = *Pg. It. connivente*, < *L. conniven(t)-s*, < *conniven(t)-s*, ppr. of *connivere*, *connivere*: see *connive*.] 1. *Conniving*; wilfully blind or tolerant.

Justice . . . connivent, . . . or, if I may so say, oasi-tant and supine. Milton, Divorce, ii. 3.

2. In *nat. hist.*, having a gradually inward direction; converging; coming in contact: as, the connivent wings of an insect, or petals of a flower. In *anat.*, specifically applied to circular folds of the mucous membrane of the intestine, lying in series along the inner wall of the tube and projecting into its lumen, increasing the absorbing and secreting surface: as, the connivent valves (valvulae conniventes).

conniver (kō-ni'ver), *n.* One who connives.

Abettors, counselors, consenters, commanders, connivers, concealers; each of these will be found guilty before God's tribunal. Junius, Sinne Stigmatized (1639), p. 825.

conniving (kō-ni'veng), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *connive*, *v.*] Same as *connivent*, 2.

Connochætes (kon-ō-kē'tēz), *n.* [NL. (Lichtenstein); also improp. *Connochætes*, *Connoche-tes*; < Gr. *κόρυς*, beard, + *χαίρη*, mane (NL. *chæta*, a bristle).] A genus of antelope ruminants, represented by the wildebeest or gnu, *C. gnu*. See *gnu*. Also called *Catoblepas*.

connoisseur (kon-i-sūr' or -sēr'), *n.* [*F. connoisseur*, formerly *cognoisseur*, now *connoisseur*, < *OF. connoisseur*, *connoisseur*, *connoisseur*, etc. (= *Pr. connoisseur*, *connoisseur* = *Sp. connoisseur* = *Pg. connoisseur* = *It. connoisseur*), < *OF. connoistre*, *connoistre* (connoiss-), *F. connoître* (connoiss-)] = *Pr. connoiscer*, *connoiscer* = *Sp. connoiscer* (obs.), *conocer* = *Pg. connoiscer* = *It. connoiscere*, know, < *L. cognoscere*, know: see *cognition*, *cognizance*, *cognize*, *cognosce*.] A critical judge of any art, particularly of painting, sculpture, or music; one competent to pass a critical judgment: as, a connoisseur of carvings; a connoisseur of lace.

Your lesson learn'd, you'll be secure To get the name of connoisseur. Swift, Poetry.

What connoisseurs say of some pictures painted by Raphael in his youth may be said of this campaign. It was in Frederic's early bad manner.

Macaulay, Frederic the Great.

The connoisseur is "one who knows," as opposed to the dilettant, who only "thinks that he knows." Fairholt, Dict. Terms of Art, p. 127.

connoisseurship (kon-i-sūr'ship or -sēr'ship), *n.* [*F. connoisseur* + *-ship*.] The rôle or part of a connoisseur; critical judgment in matters of art.

How well his connoisseurship understands The graceful bend, and the voluptuous swell. Byron, Child Harold, iv. 53.

connor, *n.* See *conner*³, 1.

connotate (kon-ō-tāt), *v. t.*: pret. and pp. *connotated*, ppr. *connotating*. [*F. connotatus*, ppr. of *connotare*, *connotare*: see *connote*.] To

denote secondarily; refer to something besides the object named; imply the existence of along with or as correlated to the object named; connote: thus, the term "father" connotes a "child": used especially of qualities whose existence is implied by adjectives: distinguished from *denotate*, *denote*.

Law and punishment being relations, and mutually connotating each the other.

Bp. Reynolds, The Passions, p. 519 (Ord MS.).

God's foreseeing doth not include or connotate pre-determining. Hammond.

connotation (kon-ō-tā'shon), *n.* [= *F. connotation* = *Sp. connotacion* = *Pg. connotação*, < *ML. *connotatio(n)-*, < *connotare*, pp. **connotatus*, *connotare*: see *connote*.] 1. Secondary denotation; reference to something besides the object named.

In regard to the word black, we merely annex to it the syllable ness; and it is immediately indicated that all connotation is dropped. James Mill, Human Mind, ix.

2. That which constitutes the meaning of a word; the aggregation of attributes expressed by a word; that which a word means or implies: distinguished from *denotation*. See *extract*, and *connote*, *v.*

The more usual mode of declaring the connotation of a name is by predicating two or more connotative names which make up among them the whole connotation of the name to be defined, as, Man is a corporeal, organized, animated, rational being, shaped so and so; or we may employ names which connote several of the attributes at once, as, Man is a rational animal shaped so and so.

J. S. Mill, Logic, i. viii. § 2.

connotative (kon-ō-tā-tiv), *a.* [= *F. connotatif* = *Sp. connotativo*, < *ML. connotativus*, < **connotatus*, ppr. of *connotare*, *connotare*: see *connote*, *connotate*.] Having the quality of connoting; implying an attribute while denoting a subject: applied to any term which connotes or connotes anything, in whatever sense those verbs may be used. [The Latin equivalent *connotativus* is frequent in the scholastic writers, from Alexander of Hales, one of the earliest, who gives *relativa appellatio* as the equivalent of *nomen connotans*, to William of Occam, who says: "A connotative name is that which signifies one thing primarily and another secondarily; and such a name properly has a nominal definition, . . . and frequently a part of that definition ought to be placed in the nominative and part in an oblique case, . . . as with the noun *white*, . . . that which possesses whiteness." The word is used in this sense in older English writers. Several modern writers, as James Mill, have used it in nearly the same way; but J. S. Mill's influence has established, alongside of the old meaning, another, used by his followers, which is defined in the following extract:

A connotative term is one which denotes a subject, and implies an attribute. By a subject is here meant anything which possesses attributes. Thus John, or London, or England, are names which signify a subject only. Whiteness, length, virtue, signify an attribute only. None of these names, therefore, are connotative. But white, long, virtuous are connotative. The word white denotes all white things, as snow, paper, the foam of the sea, etc., and implies, or, as it was termed by the schoolmen, connotes, the attribute whiteness. J. S. Mill, Logic, i. ii. § 5.]

Connotative being. See *being*.

connote (kon-ōt'), *v.*: pret. and pp. *connoted*, ppr. *connoting*. [= *Sp. connotar*, < *ML. connotare*, *connotare*, < *L. com-*, together, + *notare*, mark, note: see *note*, *v.*, and cf. *connotate*.] 1. Same as *connotate*.

Good, in the general sense of it, connotes also a certain suitability of it to some other thing. South.

White, in the phrase white horse, denotes two things, the color and the horse; but it denotes the color primarily, the horse secondarily. We say that it notes the primary, connotes the secondary signification.

James Mill, Human Mind, i.

2. To signify; mean; imply.

It [Cosmos] denotes the entire phenomenal universe; it connotes the orderly uniformity of nature, and the negation of miracle or extraneous disturbance of any kind. J. Fiske, Cosmic Philos., i. 182.

[This meaning was introduced by J. S. Mill. A word connotes those attributes which its predication of a subject asserts that that subject possesses. But *connote* is now often loosely used in such a sense that any attribute known to be possessed by all the objects denoted by a term is said to be connoted by that term. Mill disavours this use of the word.]

In some cases it is not easy to decide precisely how much a particular word does or does not connote; that is, we do not exactly know (the case not having arisen) what degree of difference in the object would occasion a difference in the name. Thus, it is clear that the word man, besides animal life and rationality, connotes also a certain external form; but it would be impossible to say precisely what form; that is, to decide how great a deviation from the form ordinarily found in the beings whom we are accustomed to call men would suffice in a newly discovered race to make us refuse them the name of man.

J. S. Mill, Logic, i. ii. § 5.]

= *Syn. Note, Denote, Connote*. See the definitions of these words.

II. *intrans.* To have a meaning or signification in connection with another word.

Some grammarians have said that an adjective only connotes, and means nothing by itself.

Horne Tooke, Diversions of Purley, ii. 6.

connotive (kō-nō'tiv), *a.* [*< connote* + *-ive*. Cf. *connotative*.] Connoting; significant; conveying the meaning, as of a word; connotative.

Mr. Spencer, . . . preferring to use a term *connotive* of true humility and the limitations of the human mind, calls this mysterious object of religious feeling "The Unknowable." Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVI. 407.

connubial (kō-nū'bi-āl), *a.* [= *Sp. Pg. connubial* = *It. connubiale*, < *L. connubialis*, usually *conubialis*, < *connubium*, usually *conubium*, marriage, < *com-*, together, + *nubere*, veil, marry: see *nubile*, *nuptial*.] Pertaining to marriage; nuptial; springing from or proper to the married state; matrimonial; conjugal.

Nor turn'd, I ween, Adam from his fair spouse, nor Eve the rites Mysterious of connubial love refused. Milton, P. L., iv. 743.

Contented toil, and hospitable care, And kind connubial tenderness are there. Goldsmith, Des. Vil., i. 404.

= *Syn. Conjugal, Hymeneal*, etc. See *matrimonial*. **connubiality** (kō-nū-bi-āl'i-ti), *n.* [*< connubial* + *-ity*.] 1. The state of being connubial.—2. Anything pertaining to the married state.

With the view of stopping some slight *connubialities* which had begun to pass between Mr. and Mrs. Browdie. Dickens, Nicholas Nickleby, xlii.

connubially (kō-nū'bi-āl-i), *adv.* In a connubial manner; as man and wife.

connudate (kon-ū-dāt), *v. t.* [*< L. com-* (intensive) + *nudatus*, pp. of *nudare*, make naked, < *nudus*, naked: see *nude*.] To strip naked. Bailey.

connumerate (kō-nū-mē-rāt), *v. t.*: pret. and pp. *connumerated*, ppr. *connumerating*. [*< LL. connumeratus*, pp. of *connumerare* (> *Sp. connumerar* = *It. connumerare*, < *L. com-*, together, + *numerare*, number: see *numerate*, *number*, *v.*)] To reckon or count conjointly, or together with something else.

Ought to be connumerated or reckoned together. Cudworth.

connumeration (kō-nū-mē-rā'shon), *n.* [= *Sp. connumeracion* = *It. connumerazione*, < *ML. connumeratio(n)-*, < *LL. connumerare*, pp. *connumeratus*, number with: see *connumerate*.] A reckoning together.

Insisting upon the connumeration of the three persons. Porson, To Travis, Letters, p. 225.

connusance (kon-ū-sans), *n.* An obsolete form of *cognizance*.

connusant (kon-ū-sant), *a.* An obsolete form of *cognizant*.

connusort (kon-ū-sôr), *n.* An obsolete form of *cognizor*.

connutritious (kon-ū-trish'us), *a.* [*< con-* + *nutritious*.] 1. Nourished or brought up together. Coles, 1717.—2. Imbued with one's nourishment; resulting from a special kind of food; growing with one's growth: said especially of diseases which are congenital or are contracted from a nurse.

conny¹ (kon'i), *a.* Same as *canny*. [Prov. Eng.]

conny², *n.* An obsolete spelling of *cony*.

Conocardium (kō-nō-kār'di-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κόρυς*, a cone, + *καρδιά* = *E. heart*.] A genus of fossil bivalve shells, from the Silurian and Carboniferous strata of Europe and America, of which *C. hibernicum* is the type.

conocarp (kō-nō-kārp), *n.* [*< Gr. κόρυς*, a cone, + *καρπός*, fruit.] In *bot.*, a fruit consisting of a collection of carpels arranged upon a conical center, as the blackberry. [Rare.]

conocephalite (kō-nō-sef-a-lit'), *n.* A fossil of the genus *Conocephalites*.

Conocephalites (kō-nō-sef-a-lit'ēz), *n.* [NL. (Adams, 1848), < Gr. *κόρυς*, a cone, + *κεφαλή*, the head, + *-ites*.] A genus of trilobites, having the glabella narrowed in front, few thoracic rings, and moderately developed abdomen, made the type of a family *Conocephalitidae*.

Conocephalitidae (kō-nō-sef-a-lit'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Conocephalites* + *-idae*.] A family of trilobites, typified by the genus *Conocephalites*. Also written *Conocephalidae*.



Conocardium hibernicum.

Conocephalus (kō-nō-sef' a-lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κῶνος*, a cone, + *κεφαλή*, a head.] 1. A genus of saltatorial orthopterous insects, of the family *Locustidae*, having the vertex conical (whence the name), the elytra long and leafy, the legs long and slender, the antennae filiform, and the ovipositor ensate. There are several species of these green grasshoppers, such as *C. mandibularis* of Europe and the common *C. ensiger* of the United States. 2†. A generic name variously used for certain crustaceans, beetles, reptiles, and worms.

conocuneus (kō-nō-kū'nē-us), *n.*; *pl.* *conocunei* (-i). [NL., < L. *conus*, a cone, + *cuneus*, a wedge: see *cone* and *coin*.] 1. A geometrical solid having one curved and three plane faces, one of which is the quadrant of a circle and has as one edge a line equal and parallel to one of the radii of the circle forming a boundary of the quadrant.—2. A surface generated by a right line which constantly crosses a fixed right line at right angles, and also constantly intersects the circumference of a fixed circle.

conodont (kō'nō-dont), *n.* [*<* Gr. *κῶνος*, a cone, + *ὄδους* (odont-) = *E. tooth*.] A small glistening fossil organism, discovered by Pander in Silurian and Devonian rocks in Russia, and subsequently observed in other strata in different localities, and variously supposed to be a tooth of a cyclostomous fish, or a spine, hooklet, or denticle of a mollusk or an annelid: so named from its conical tooth-like appearance. These organisms are certainly not teeth of any vertebrates, and are probably the remains of worms.

Conodonts, supposed to belong to the Myxiniidae, are minute paleozoic tooth-like fossils.

Pascoe, Zool. Class., p. 178.

conoid¹ (kō'noid), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. conoide* = *Sp. conoide* = *Pg. It. conoide*, < Gr. *κωνοειδής*, conical (neut. *τὸ κωνοειδές*, a conoid), < *κῶνος*, a cone, + *ειδός*, form.] 1. *a.* Having the form of a cone; conoidal.

II. *n.* 1. In *geom.*: (*a.*) A solid formed by the revolution of a conic section about its axis. If the conic section is a parabola, the resulting solid is a parabolic conoid, or paraboloid; if a hyperbola, the solid is a hyperbolic conoid, or hyperboloid; if an ellipse, an elliptic conoid, or spheroid, or an ellipsoid. But the term *conoid* is often used to include the hyperboloids and paraboloids and to exclude the spheroids. This is the meaning of the Greek word with Archimedes. (*b.*) A skew surface which may be generated by a straight line moving in such a manner as to touch a straight line and curve, and continue parallel to a given plane. (*c.*) A surface generated by the revolution of an arc of a circle about its sine.—2. In *anat.*, the conarium or pineal body.

conoid² (kō'noid), *a.* and *n.* [*<* *Conus* + *-oid*.] 1. *a.* In *conch.*, resembling or having the characters of the *Conida*.

II. *n.* A gastropod of the family *Conida*.

conoidal (kō-noi'dal), *a.* [*<* *conoid*¹ + *-al*; = *F. conoidal*, etc.] 1. Having the form of a conoid: as, a *conoidal* bullet.—2. Approaching to a conical form; nearly but not exactly conical.—**Conoidal ligament**, in *anat.*, a portion of the coracoclavicular ligament, as distinguished from the trapezoid division of the same structure. It is an important defense of the shoulder-joint, besides contributing to hold the distal end of the clavicle in place.

conoidally (kō-noi'dal-i), *adv.* In a conoidal form or manner.

Conoidea (kō-noi'dē-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Conus* + *-oidea*.] In *conch.*, same as *Conida*. *Latreille*, 1825.

conoidic, conoidical (kō-noi'dik, -di-ka), *a.* [*<* *conoid*¹ + *-ic, -ical*.] Pertaining to a conoid; having the form of a conoid.

Conomedusæ (kō-nō-mē-dū'sē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κῶνος*, a cone, + NL. *Medusæ*.] Haeckel's name of an order of *Scyphomedusæ*, formed for the reception of the *Charybdeæ* and allied jelly-fishes. The disk is bell-shaped with quadrangular base, and the parts are arranged in fours. The 4 tentaculicysts are perardial; the lamelliform genitalia are in 4 pairs, attached to 4 interradial septa dividing the enteric cavity into 4 gastric pouches, in which the genitalia hang freely. There are 4 interradial flaps, bearing each a long tentacle, and a broad vascular false velum penetrated by the enteric canals.

conomedusan (kō'nō-mē-dū'san), *a.* and *n.* [*<* *Conomedusæ* + *-an*.] 1. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Conomedusæ*; charybdean.

II. *n.* One of the *Conomedusæ*; a charybdean.

conominee (kō-nom-i-nē'), *n.* [*<* *co-1* + *nominee*.] One named or designated as an associate; a joint nominee.

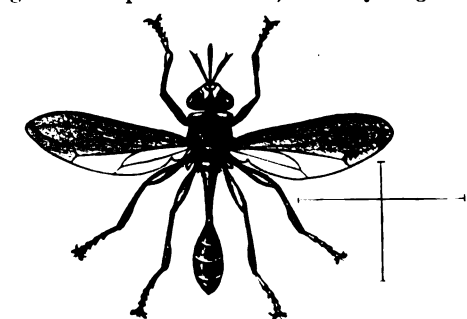
Cononite (kō'ngn-it), *n.* [*<* *Conon* (see def.) + *-ite*.] A member of an unimportant sect of Trithemists which followed Conon, Bishop of Tar-

sus in Cilicia, and appeared and disappeared in the seventh century. See *Trithemist*.

Conopidae (kō-nop'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Conops* + *-idae*.] A family of dipterous brachycerous dipterous insects, typified by the genus *Conops*, having a distinct proboscis, uncovered halteres, and perfect wings with a simple cubital vein. Also *Conopsideæ*.

Conopophaga (kō-nō-pof' a-gā), *n.* [NL. (Vieillot, 1816); also written *Conopophagus*, and contr. *Conopha-ga*; < Gr. *κῶνωψ*, a gnat (see *Conops*), + *φαγεῖν*, eat.] A genus of ant-thrushes, or formicarioid passerine birds, of South America, divided into the species *C. aurita*, *C. lineata*, *C. melanops*, etc.

Conops (kō'nops), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κῶνωψ*, a gnat, mosquito, < *κῶνος*, a cone, + *ὤψ*, eye, face.] A genus of dipterous insects, formerly of great



Conops tibialis. (Cross shows natural size.)

extent, now restricted as the type of the family *Conopidae*. *C. flavipes*, the larvæ of which live in the abdomen of hymenopterous insects, is an example.

Conoposariæ (kō-nop-sā'ri-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Linnaeus, 1758); prop. **Conopariæ*; < *Conops* + *-ariæ*.] In Latreille's classification of insects, the third tribe of *Athericera*, corresponding to the Linnean genus *Conops* and the modern family *Conopidae*, but including some forms now usually referred to *Muscideæ*.

Conopisidæ (kō-nop'si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Conopidae*.

Conorhinus (kō-nō-rī'nus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κῶνος*, a cone, wedge, + *ῥίς*, *ῥίς*, nose.] A genus of *Hemiptera*, founded by Laporte in 1833. The body is somewhat flattened, and the sides of the abdomen are strongly recurved. The head is long, narrow, and cylindrical, and thickened behind the eyes; the ocelli are



Blood-sucking Cone-nose (*Conorhinus sanguisugus*). Image and pupa, natural size.

placed on this stouter part. The antennæ are short, the eyes transverse, and the legs short, the hind pair being much longer than the others. *C. sanguisugus*, the blood-sucking cone-nose, is a widely distributed species in the United States, and is known in some localities to infest beds and suck human blood. *Amer. Entomologist*, I. 85.

Conorhynchidæ (kō-nō-ring'ki-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Conorhynchus* + *-idæ*.] A family of malacopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Conorhynchus*: same as *Albulidæ*.

Conorhynchus (kō-nō-ring'kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κῶνος*, a cone, wedge, + *ῥίς*, snout.] A genus of malacopterygian fishes, typical of the family *Conorhynchidæ*: same as *Albula*.

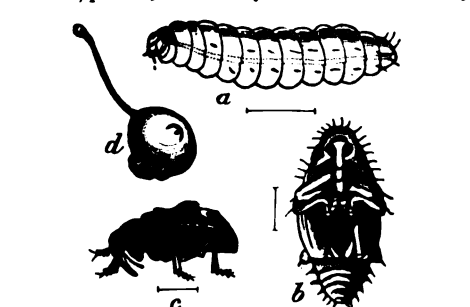
conormal (kō-nōr'mal), *a.* [*<* *co-1* + *normal*.] In *math.*, having common normals.—**Conormal correspondence** of vicinal surfaces, a correspondence according to which points having the same normal correspond to one another.

conoscente, *n.* See *cognoscente*.

conoscope (kō'nō-skōp), *n.* [*<* Gr. *κῶνος*, a cone, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] A form of polariscope used

to observe sections of crystals in converging polarized light.

Conotrachelus (kō'nō-tra-kē'lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κῶνος*, a cone, + *τραχήλος*, the neck, throat.] A notable genus of weevils, of the family *Curculionidæ*. *C. nuphar* is the plum-weevil or plum-curculio, probably the most injurious of the whole family



Plum-weevil (*Conotrachelus nuphar*). *a*, larva; *b*, pupa; *c*, imago; *d*, plum and curculio, the plum bearing one of the punctures. (Lines show natural sizes.)

in America. The beetle is of small size, and of a dark-brown color spotted with black, yellow, and white. Besides the plum, this weevil attacks the apricot, nectarine, peach, cherry, apple, pear, and quince. *C. crataegi* is the quince-curculio, which infests the quince, pear, and haw. The eggs are laid in June, and the larvæ when full-grown bore out and fall to the ground, where they remain all winter, assuming the pupa form in the spring, and issuing as beetles in May. There are many other species. The elytra are tuberculate, and in some species handsomely variegated with hairy markings.

conourish (kō-nūr'ish), *v. t.* [*<* *co-1* + *nourish*.] To nourish together. [Rare.]

If two or more living subjects be *co-nourished* during the period of development, they will tend to "similar proportional development" and "similar series of kinetic actions." *F. Warner, Physical Expression*, p. 286.

conquadrated (kon-kwod'rāt), *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* *conquadrated*, *ppr.* *conquadrating*. [*<* L. *conquadratus*, *pp.* of *conquadrare*, make square, < *com-* + *quadrare*, square: see *quadrated*.] To bring into a square; square with another. [Rare.]

conquassate (kon-kwas'āt), *v. t.* [*<* L. *conquassatus*, *pp.* of *conquassare* (> *It. conquassare*), shake violently, < *com-*, together, + *quassare*, shake, freq. of *quater*, *pp.* *quassus*, shake. Cf. *concuss*.] To shake.

Vomits do violently *conquassate* the lungs. *Harvey*.

conquassation (kon-kwa-sā'shon), *n.* [= *It. conquassazione*, < L. *conquassatio*(n), < *conquassare*, *pp.* *conquassatus*, shake violently: see *conquassate*.] Concussion; agitation.

I have had a *conquassation* in my cerebrum ever since the disaster. *Middleton*, Anything for a Quiet Life, iii. 2.

conquer (kong'kēr), *v.* [*<* ME. *conqueren* (or, without inf. suffix, *conquer*, earlier *conquery*, in the earliest instance *cuncquerari*), < OF. *conquerre*, *cunquerre*, *conquerer*, F. *conquérir* = Pr. *conquerre*, *conquerer*, *conquerir* = *Sp. conquerir* = *It. conquistare*, < L. *conquirere* (ML. also in deriv. **conquerere*), *pp.* *conquistus* (ML. also *conquistus*) (> *Sp. Pg. conquistar*: see *quest*, *v.*), seek after, go in quest, seek eagerly, procure, ML. *conquer*, < *com-* + *querere*, *pp.* *quæritus*, seek, ask: see *quest*, *query*, and cf. *acquire*, *enquire*, *inquire*, *require*, which contain the same radical element. Hence *quest*, etc.] I. *trans.* 1. To overcome the resistance of; compel to submit or give way; gain a victory over; subdue by force of arms, or by superior strength or power of any kind: as, to *conquer* the enemy in battle, or an antagonist in a prize-fight; to *conquer* a stubborn will, or one's passions.

Barons that did homage as soon as he hadde conquered these xj kynges, for thei douted that he sholde be-reve hem of her londes. *Melton* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 171.

If we be *conquer'd*, let men *conquer* us, And not these bastard Bretagnes. *Shak.*, Rich. III., v. 3.

We *conquer'd* France, but felt our captive's charms; Her arts victorious triumph'd o'er our arms. *Pope*, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 263.

The natives [of Hindustan] had learned to look with contempt on the mighty nation which was soon to *conquer* and to rule them. *Macaulay*, Lord Clive.

2. To overcome or surmount, as obstacles, difficulties, or anything that obstructs.

How hard a matter it is to *conquer* the prejudices of education. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. viii.

3. To gain or secure by conquest; obtain by effort: as, to *conquer* peace.

By degrees the virtues and charms of Mary *conquered* the first place in her husband's affection. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., ix.

It was only after a strenuous opposition from these bodies that ancient literature at last conquered its recognition as an element of academical instruction.

Sir W. Hamilton.

=Syn. 1 and 3. Overcome, Vanquish, Conquer, Subdue, Subjugate, to overpower, overthrow, defeat, beat, rout, worst, discomfit, humble, crush, subject, master, agree in the general idea expressed by overcome, namely, that of becoming superior to by an effort. The most conspicuous use of these words is in relation to physical struggles, as in war, wrestling, etc., but they refer also to struggles of mind, as in statesmanship, debate, chess, etc. An important difference among them is the implied duration of the victory, overcome and vanquish not reaching beyond the present, conquer implying a good deal of permanence, and subdue and subjugate containing permanence as an essential idea. Overcome is not so strong as vanquish, the former expressing a real victory, but the latter also a complete or great one. Conquer is wider and more general than vanquish, and may imply a succession of struggles or conflicts, while vanquish and overcome refer more commonly to a single conflict. Alexander the Great conquered Asia in a succession of battles, and vanquished Darius in one decisive engagement. In this respect subdue and subjugate are like conquer. Subdue may express a slower, quieter process than conquer. Subjugate is the strongest; it is to bring completely under the yoke. See defeat.

Who overcomes

By force, hath overcome but half his foe.

Milton, P. L., l. 648.

In arguing, too, the parson owned his skill,
For e'en though vanquished, he could argue still.

Goldsmith, Des. Vil., l. 212.

No creed without pathos will ever justify the great human hope, or conquer the great human heart.

N. A. Rev., CXL, 327.

Rome learning arts from Greece whom she subdued.

Pope, Prol. to Addison's Cato.

The style of Louis XIV. did what his armies failed to do. It overran and subjugated Europe.

Lowell, Study Windows, p. 390.

II. intrans. To make a conquest; gain the victory.

He hath been us'd
Ever to conquer, and to have his worth
Of contradiction. Shak., Cor., iii. 3.

Resolv'd to conquer or to die.

Waller, Epitaph on Col. C. Cavendish.

conquerable (kong'kér-a-bl), *a.* [*< OF. conquerable; as conquer + -able.*] Capable of being conquered; that may be vanquished or subdued.

Revenge, . . . which yet we are sure is conquerable under all the strongest temptations to it.

Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, III. iv.

conquerableness (kong'kér-a-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being conquerable.

conqueress (kong'kér-es), *n.* [*< conquer + -ess.*] A female who conquers; a victorious female.

O Truth! thou art a mighty conqueress.

Fletcher (and another), Queen of Corinth, iv. 3.

conqueringly (kong'kér-ing-li), *adv.* By conquering.

conquerment (kong'kér-ment), *n.* [*< OF. conquerement, conquerement (cf. ML. conquerementum); as conquer + -ment.*] Conquest. [Rare.]

The nuns of new-won Cales his bonnet lent
In lieu of their so kind a conquerment.

Bp. Hall, Satires, iii. 7.

conqueror (kong'kér-ór), *n.* [*< ME. conquerour, conquerur, < OF. conqueror, conquereor, conquerur, < Sp. conqueridor, obs., < conquerre, conquer: see conquer. Cf. L. conquistator, conquistor, conquestor, a recruiting officer, in ML. one who acquires or gains, a conqueror, < conquirere, pp. conquistus, seek, ML. conquer.*] One who conquers, or gains a victory over, any opposing force; specifically, one who subdues or subjugates a nation or nations by military power.

He may well be called conquerour, and that is Cryst to mene.

Piers Plowman (B), xix. 58.

This England never did, nor never shall,
Lie at the proud foot of a conqueror,
But when it first did help to wound itself.

Shak., K. John, v. 7.

The mighty disturbers of mankind who have been called Conquerors shall not then be attended with their great armies, but must stand alone to receive their sentence.

Stillington, Sermons, I. xi.

The Conqueror, an epithet applied to William I., King of England and Duke of Normandy, on account of his conquest of England in 1066. As originally applied, however (in Old French and Middle Latin), the name was not exactly synonymous with conqueror in the modern sense. See extract.

William, we must always remember, did not give himself out as a conqueror. The name conqueror, conquestor, though applied with perfect truth in the common sense, must strictly be taken in the legal meaning of purchaser or acquirer.

E. A. Freeman.

=Syn. See victor.

conquest (kong'kwést), *n.* [*< ME. conquest, < OF. conquest, m., conquête, f., F. conquête, f. (conqué, m., acquisition), = Pr. conquest, conquesta = Sp. Pg. conquista = It. conquista, con-*

quista, < ML. conquistus, conquistus, conquestus, m., conquistum, neut., conquista, f., conquest, acquisition, < L. conquistus (ML. contr. conquistus), -a, -um, pp. of conquirere, seek, procure, ML. conquer: see conquer, and cf. acquést, inquest, request.] 1. The act of conquering; the act of overcoming or vanquishing opposition by force of any kind, but especially by force of arms; victory.

Conquest and good husbandry both enlarge the king's dominions: the one by the sword, making the acres more in number; the other by the plough, making the same acres more in value.

Fuller.

In joys of conquest he resigns his breath.

Addison, The Campaign.

2. The act of acquiring or gaining control of by force; acquisition by military or other conflict; subjugation by any means: as, the conquest of Persia by Alexander the Great; the conquest of a nation's liberties, or of one's passions.

Three years sufficed for the conquest of the country.

Prescott.

Specifically—3. The act of gaining or captivating the affections or favor of another or others.

Nature did her wrong,

To print continual conquest on her cheeks,

And make no man worthy for her to take.

Beau. and Fl., King and No King, l. 1.

I confess you have made a perfect conquest of me by your late Favours, and I yield myself your Captive.

Hawell, Letters, I. ii. 23.

4. That which is conquered; a possession gained by force, physical or moral.

What conquest brings he home?

What tributaries follow him to Rome?

Shak., J. C., i. l.

For much more willingly I mention air,

This our old conquest, than remember hell.

Milton, P. R., l. 46.

To resign conquests is a task as difficult in a beauty as in a hero.

Steele, Spectator, No. 306.

5. In feudal law, acquést; acquisition; the acquiring of property by other means than by inheritance, or the acquisition of property by a number in community or by one for all the others.—6. In Scots law, heritable property acquired in any other way than by heritage, as by purchase, donation, etc.; or, with reference to a marriage contract, heritable property subsequently acquired.—The Conquest, by preeminence, in Eng. hist., the conquest or acquisition of England by William, Duke of Normandy (afterward William I., or William the Conqueror), in 1066.

conquest, *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *conquess* (= OF. *conquester, conquer* = Sp. *Pg. conquistat*); from the noun.] To conquer.

The King was cuming to his cuntry,
To conquest bath his landis and he.

Sang of the Outlaw Murray (Child's Ballads, VI. 28).

conquestion, *n.* [*< L. conquestio(n)-, < conqueri, pp. conquestus, complain, < com-, together, + queri, complain: see quarrel, querulous.*] Complaining together. Coles, 1717.

conquet (kong'kwet), *n.* [*< F. conquet: see conquest.*] In civil law, synonymous with acquést. (Both words are used of property acquired during a marriage under the rule of community of property, as distinguished from *biens propres*. *Acquest* was formerly often used of property coming to one spouse by some mode other than either succession or gift direct from an ancestor, and becoming community property by virtue of the marriage; while *conquet* was, and perhaps by some writers still is, used to designate property that both husband and wife together acquired as community property.)

conquistation (kong'kwi-zish'on), *n.* [*< L. conquistatio(n)-, a seeking for, < conquirere, pp. conquistus, seek for: see conquer.*] A gathering together; a seeking for the purpose of collection.

The conquestion of some costly marbles and cedars.

Bp. Hall, Elisha Raising the Iron.

conquistador (kong'kwis'ta-dór), *n.* [Sp. *Pg.*, *< conquistar, conquer, < conquista, conquest: see conquest and conquer.*] A conqueror: applied to the conquerors of Spanish America.

The violence and avarice of the conquistadores.

Is. Taylor.

consacret, *v. t.* [= F. *consacrer* = Pr. *consecrar, consecrar* = Sp. *Pg. consagrar* (Sp. obs. *consacrar*) = It. *consacrare, consagrare, < L. consacrare, var. of consecrare, devote: see consecrate.*] To devote; consecrate.

Lo hear these Champions that have (bravely bould)
Withstood proud Tyrants, stoutly consacring
Their lives and souls to God in suffering:
Whose names are all in Life's fair Book Inroul'd.

Sylvestre, tr. of Du Bartas's Triumph of Faith, iii. 5.

consanguine (kon-sang'gwin), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *consanguin*, < L. *consanguineus*, of the same

blood: see *consanguineous*.] **I. a.** Descended from a common ancestor; consanguineous: as, "the Consanguine Family," *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 22.

II. n. One of the same blood as, or related by birth to, another.

The progress from promiscuity through the marriage of consanguines, then upward to the various forms of polyandry and polygyny to monogamy.

Smithsonian Report, 1880, p. 400.

consanguineal (kon-sang'gwin'é-ál), *a.* [As *consanguine* + *-al*.] Consanguineous. Sir T. Browne.

consanguinean (kon-sang'gwin'é-an), *a.* [As *consanguine* + *-an*.] Same as *consanguineous*, 2.

Half-blood is either consanguinean, as between children by the same father, or uterine, as between children having the same mother.

Encyc. Brit., XIII. 78.

consanguineous (kon-sang'gwin'é-us), *a.* [= F. *consanguin* = Sp. *consanguineo* = Pg. *It. consanguineo*, < L. *consanguineus*, related by blood, < *com-*, together, + *sanguis* (*sanguin-*), blood: see *sanguine*.] 1. Of the same blood; related by birth; descended from the same parent or ancestor.

Am I not consanguineous? am I not of her blood?

Shak., T. N., ii. 3.

More specifically—2. Of the same father by different wives; characterized by this relation. Also *consanguinean*. Maine.—3. Pertaining to or affected by the relation of consanguinity.

When the principles of breeding and of inheritance are better understood, we shall not hear ignorant members of our legislature rejecting with scorn a plan for ascertaining by an easy method whether or not consanguineous marriages are injurious to man.

Darwin, Descent of Man, II. 385.

consanguinity (kon-sang'gwin'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *consanguinité* = Sp. *consanguinidad* = Pg. *consanguinidade* = It. *consanguinità*, < L. *consanguinita(t)-s*, < *consanguineus*, of the same blood: see *consanguineous*.] Relationship by blood; the relationship or connection of persons descended from the same stock or common ancestor, in distinction from *affinity*, or relationship by marriage.

I know no touch of consanguinity;

No kin, no love, no blood, no soul so near me,

As the sweet Trollius. Shak., T. and C., iv. 2.

To the Court of Rome, to solicit a dispensation for their marriage, rendered necessary by the consanguinity of the parties.

Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., l. 5.

consarcination (kon-sär-si-nä'shon), *n.* [*< L. consarcinatus*, pp. of *consarcinare*, sew or patch together, < *com-*, together, + *sarcinare, sarcire, patch*.] The act of patching together. Bailey.

conscience (kon'shens), *n.* [*< ME. conscience, conscience, consiens, < OF. conscience, conscience, F. conscience = Pr. consciencia, consciencia = Sp. consciencia, now consciencia = Pg. consciencia = It. coscienza, coscienza, < L. conscientia, a joint knowledge, cognizance, conscioussness, knowledge, conscience, < conscien(t)-s, ppr. of conscire (little used), be conscious (of wrong), LL. know well, < com-, together, + scire, know: see science.*] 1. Conscience; knowledge. [Obsolete or rare.]

Let . . . thy former facts

Not fall in mention, but to urge new acts.

Conscience of them provoke thee to no more.

B. Jonson, Catiline, l. 1.

The same passion [for glory] may proceed not from any conscience of our own actions, but from fame and trust of others, whereby one may think well of himself, and yet be deceived; and this is false glory.

Hobbes, Works, IV. ix.

The characteristic of the long medieval centuries, the conscience that war is justifiable only by law.

Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 220.

2†. Private or inward thoughts; real sentiments.

By my troth, I will speak my conscience of the king: I think he would not wish himself anywhere but where he is.

Shak., Hen. V., iv. 1.

3. The consciousness that the acts for which a person believes himself to be responsible do or do not conform to his ideal of right; the moral judgment of the individual applied to his own conduct, in distinction from his perception of right and wrong in the abstract, and in the conduct of others. It manifests itself in the feeling of obligation or duty, the moral imperative "I ought" or "I ought not": hence the phrases the voice of conscience, the dictates of conscience, etc.

Conscience that es called ynwitt [inwitt].

Hampole, Prick of Conscience, l. 5428.

My conscience hath a thousand several tongues,
And every tongue brings in a several tale,
And every tale condemns me for a villain.

Shak., Rich. III., v. 3.

No way whatsoever that I shall walk in against the dictates of my conscience will ever bring me to the mansions of the blessed. Locke, 1st Letter concerning Toleration.

Man, as conscious of his liberty to act, and of the law by which his actions ought to be regulated, recognizes his personal accountability, and calls himself before the internal tribunal which we denominate *conscience*. Here he is either acquitted or condemned. The acquittal is connected with a peculiar feeling of pleasurable exultation, as the condemnation with a peculiar feeling of painful humiliation — remorse. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

4. Moral sense; scrupulosity; conformity to one's own sense of right in conduct, or to that of the community.

The! han gret *Conscience*, and holden it for a gret Synne, to casten a Knyf in the Fuyr, and for to drawe Fleesche out of a Pot with a Knyf. *Mandeville, Travels, p. 249.*

He had, against right and *conscience*, by shameful treachery intruded himself into another man's kingdom. *Knolles, Hist. Turks.*

5†. Tender feeling; pity.

Al was *conscience* and tendre herte.

Chaucer, Gen. Prolog. to C. T., l. 150.

6†. Same as *breastplate*, 4.—7†. A bellarmine.

Like a larger jug that some men call

A bellarmine, but we a *conscience*.

W. Cartwright, The Ordinary.

A bad *conscience*, a reproving conscience.—A clean or clear *conscience*, a conscience void of reproach.—A good *conscience*, an approving conscience.—Case of *conscience*, a question as to what ought to be done in a given case or under given circumstances; a problem in casuistry.

A man will pretend to be perplexed with a case of *conscience*, when really he is wishing to make out that some general rule of conduct does not apply to him, because its fulfillment would cause him trouble, or because it conflicts with some passion which he wishes to indulge.

T. H. Green, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 314.

Conscience clause, a clause or article inserted in an act or law involving religious matters, which specially relieves persons who have conscientious scruples against joining or being present in religious services or acts, as in taking judicial oaths, or having their children present at schools during religious service.—**Conscience money**, money paid to relieve the conscience, as money sent to the public treasury in payment of a tax which has previously been evaded, or money paid to atone for some act of dishonesty previously concealed.—**Court of conscience**, a court established for the recovery of small debts in London and other British trading cities and districts.—**In all conscience**, most certainly; in all reason and fairness. *[Colloq.]*

Half a dozen fools are, in all *conscience*, as many as you should require. *Swift.*

In conscience. (a) In justice; in honesty; in truth; in reason.

Dost thou in *conscience* think — tell me, Emilia —
That there be women do abuse their husbands
In such gross kind? *Shak., Othello, iv. 3.*

What you require cannot, in *conscience*, be deferred. *Milton.*

(b) Most certainly; assuredly.

We have but a few days longer to stay here; too little in *conscience* for such a place. *Gray, Letters, l. 83.*

To free one's conscience. See *free*.—**To make a matter of conscience**, to consider from a conscientious point of view; act in regard to as conscience dictates: as, to make daily exercise a matter of *conscience*.—**To make conscient**, to act according to the dictates of conscience; do what is required by one's sense of right and wrong.

Troth I do make *conscience* of vexing thee now in the dog-days. *B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, II. 1.*

There is no *conscience* to be made in the kind or nature of the meat being flesh or fish. *Locke.*

Children are travellers newly arrived in a strange country; we should therefore make *conscience* not to deceive them. *Locke.*

conscienced (kon'shenst), a. [*< conscience + -ed*]. Having conscience. [Rare.]

Young *conscienc'd* casuists.

Sir W. Davenant, Gondibert, II. 7.

I would be understood, not only an Allow, but an humble Petitioner, that ignorant and tender *conscienced* Anabaptists may have due time and means of conviction. *N. Ward, Simple Cocker, p. 15.*

conscienceless (kon'shens-les), a. [*< conscience + -less*]. Having no conscience; free from or not marked by conscientious scruples.

Conscienceless and wicked patrons, of which sort the swarm are too great in the Church of England. *Hooker, Eccles. Polity, vii. § 24 (Ord MS.).*

That has never been paralleled in all the history of your *conscienceless* partisanship. *The American, VIII. 346.*

conscience-smitten (kon'shens-smit'n), a. Smitten by conscience or remorse.

conscient (kon'shiënt), a. [= *F. conscient*, *< L. conscient(-is)*, ppr. of *conscire*, know well: see *conscience*.] Conscient. [Rare.]

Conscient to himself that he played his part well.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning.

The most complex *conscient* acts.

Allen, and Neurol., VI. 509.

conscientious (kon-si-en'shus), a. [= *F. conscientieux* = *Pg. consciencioso* = *It. coscienza*, *< ML. conscientiosus*, *< L. conscientia*, conscience: see *conscience*.] 1†. Conscious.

The heretick, guilty and *conscientious* to himself of reprobity. *Whitlock, Manners of English People, p. 141.*

2. Controlled by conscience; governed by a strict regard to the dictates of conscience, or by the known or supposed rules of right and wrong: as, a *conscientious* judge.

It is the good and *conscientious* man chiefly, that is uneasy and dissatisfied with himself; always ready to condemn his own imperfections, and to suspect his own sincerity, upon the slightest occasions.

Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. xv.

3. Regulated by conscience; according to the dictates of conscience; springing from conscience: as, a *conscientious* scruple.

It was a worldly repentance, not a *conscientious*.

Milton, Elkonoklastes, II.

Lead a life in so *conscientious* a proxy.

Sir R. L'Estrange.

= *Syn. 2* and *3*. Scrupulous, exact, careful, faithful, upright, honest, honorable, righteous.

conscientiously (kon-si-en'shus-li), adv. In a conscientious manner; according to the dictates of conscience; with a strict regard to right and wrong.

If the conscience happens to be deluded, sin does not therefore cease to be sin, because a man committed it *conscientiously*. *South.*

conscientiousness (kon-si-en'shus-nes), n. The quality of being conscientious; a scrupulous regard to the decisions of conscience; strict adherence to the principles of right conduct.

There were the high Christian graces, *conscientiousness* such as few kings are able or dare to display on the throne, which never swerved either through ambition or policy from strict rectitude. *Milman, Latin Christianity, xl. 1.*

conscionable (kon'shon-a-bl), a. [Irreg. formed (in Elizabeth's reign) from *conscience*; as if for **conscienceable*, *< conscience + -able*.] 1†. Governed by conscience; conscientious.

Gon. See, sir, your mortgage, which I only took

In case you and your son had in the wars

Misadvised! I yield it up again; 'tis yours.

Cas. Are you so *conscionable*?

Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, iv. 2.

A knave very voluble; no further *conscionable* than in putting on the mere form of civil and humane seeming.

Shak., Othello, II. 1.

Let mercers then have *conscionable* thumbs when they measure out that smooth glittering devil, satin.

Middleton, The Black Book.

2. Conformable to conscience; consonant with right or duty; proper; just. [Most common in the negative. See *unconscionable*.]

I should speak of Pomroy of Northampton . . . who, on the 17th of June, 1775, dismounted and passed Charlestown Neck, on his way to Bunker Hill, on foot, in the midst of a shower of balls, because he did not think it *conscionable* to ride General Ward's horse, which he had borrowed. *Everett, Orations, I. 394.*

conscionableness (kon'shon-a-bl-nes), n. The character of being conscionable; rightfulness; equity; fairness. [Rare.]

conscionably (kon'shon-a-bli), adv. Conscientiously; according to conscience.

This duty you both may the more willingly, and ought the more *conscionably* to perform.

John Robinson, in New England's Memorial, p. 28.

conscionary, a. An erroneous spelling of *conscionary*.

conscious (kon'shus), a. [= *Pg. It. conscio*, *< L. conscius*, knowing, aware, *< conscire*, be conscious, know: see *conscience*.] 1. In the state of a waking as distinguished from that of a sleeping person or an inanimate thing; in the act of feeling, or endowed with feeling, in the broadest sense of the word.

When the dread trumpet sounds, the slumbering dust,
Not unattentive to the call, shall wake.
Nor shall the *conscious* soul

Mistake its partner. *Blair, The Grave, l. 756.*

The moment the first trace of *conscious* intelligence is introduced, we have a set of phenomena which materialism can in no wise account for.

J. Fiske, Evolutionist, p. 282.

2. Attributing, or capable of attributing, one's sensations, cognitions, etc., to one's self; aware of the unity of self in knowledge; aware of one's self; self-conscious.

This self of the "inner state," of which, according to Kant, we are *conscious*, is only known as a phenomenon, and cannot (as indeed nothing can, according to his system) be known as it is in itself.

N. Porter, Human Intellect, § 80.

3. Having one's feelings directed toward one's self; embarrassed by one's feelings about one's own person, and by the sense of being observed and criticized by others.

The *conscious* water saw its God and blushed.

R. Crashaw, Epigrams.

A large, handsome man I remember him, a little *conscious* in his bearing, but courteous, hospitable, and open-handed.

T. Winthrop, Cecil Dreeme, ix.

4. Present to consciousness; known or perceived as existing in one's self; felt: as, *conscious* guilt.

When they list, into the womb
That bred them they return, and howl and gnaw
My bowels, their repast; then, bursting forth
Afresh, with *conscious* terrors vex me round,
That rest or intermission none I find.

Milton, P. L., II. 801.

The ingratitude of the world can never deprive us of the *conscious* happiness of having acted with humanity ourselves.

Goldsmith, Good-natured Man, III.

The *conscious* thrill of shame. *M. Arnold, Isolation.*

5. Aware of an object; perceiving. (a) Aware of an internal object; aware of a thought, feeling, or volition.

Let us retire into ourselves, and become *conscious* of our own nature and of its high destination.

Channing, Perfect Life, p. 18.

To say that I am *conscious* of a feeling is merely to say that I feel it. To have a feeling is to be conscious, and to be conscious is to have a feeling. To be *conscious* of the prick of a pin is merely to have the sensation.

James Mill, Human Mind, v.

When he [Augustus Caesar] died, he desired his friends about him to give him a plaudite, as if he were *conscious* to himself that he had played his part well upon the stage.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, II.

A tenderness which he was *conscious* that he had not merited.

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xxii.

(b) Aware of an external object: a less correct use of the term: followed in either use by *of* or *that*, formerly by *to* or *one's self* that.

Were not two of the Jesuits who were *conscious* of the Plot [conspiracy] preferred afterwards at Rome?

Stillingfleet, Sermons, II. II.

Slowly and *conscious* of the raging eye

That watch'd him . . .

Went Leolin. *Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.*

6. Aware of some element of character as belonging to one's self.

Satan, whom now transcendent glory raised
Above his fellows, with monarchical pride,
Conscious of highest worth, unmoved thus spake.

Milton, P. L., II. 429.

= *Syn. To be Sensible or Conscious*, etc. (see *feel*). *Aware*, *Conscious*. *Aware* refers commonly to objects of perception outside of ourselves; *conscious*, to objects of perception within us: as, to become *aware* of the presence of a stranger; to be *aware* of the danger of one's situation; to become *conscious* of a pain in one's eye. *Aware* indicates perception without feeling; *conscious*, generally recognition with some degree of feeling.

consciously (kon'shus-li), adv. In a conscious manner; with knowledge or intention.

If these perceptions, with their consciousness, always remained present in the mind, . . . the same thinking thing would be always *consciously* present.

Locke, Human Understanding, II. xxvii. 10.

All the advantages to which I have adverted are such as the artist did not *consciously* produce. *Emerson, Art.*

consciousness (kon'shus-nes), n. 1. The state of being conscious; the act or state of mind which distinguishes a waking from a sleeping person; the state of being aware of one's mental acts or states.

Consciousness is the perception of what passes in a man's own mind.

Locke, Human Understanding, II. i. 19.

Consciousness is thus, on the one hand, the recognition by the mind or "ego" of its acts and affections — in other words, the self-affirmation that certain modifications are known by me and that these modifications are mine.

Sir W. Hamilton, Metaph., xi.

We can imagine *consciousness* without self-consciousness, still more without introspection, much as we can imagine sight without taste or smell.

J. Ward, Encyc. Brit., XX. 37.

Consciousness is briefly defined as the power by which the soul knows its own acts and states.

N. Porter, Human Intellect, § 67.

Specifically—2. Self-consciousness (which see).

Since *consciousness* always accompanies thinking, and it is that that makes every one to be what he calls "self," and thereby distinguishes himself from all other thinking things; in this alone consists personal identity.

Locke, Human Understanding, II. xxvii. 9.

3. Perception; thought; intellectual action in general.

Consciousness is a comprehensive term for the complement of all our cognitive energies.

Sir W. Hamilton.

Though *consciousness* should cease, the physicist would consider the sum total of objects to remain the same: the orange would still be round, yellow, and fragrant as before.

J. Ward, Encyc. Brit., XX. 38.

4. A general phase of thought and feeling: as, the moral *consciousness*; the religious *consciousness*.

I had read of the British tramp, but I had never yet encountered him, and I brought my historic *consciousness* to bear upon the present specimen.

H. James, Jr., Pass. Pilgrims, p. 31.

In the course of the tenth century . . . a faint *consciousness* of distinct national life was felt in Italy, Germany, France, and England.

C. E. Norton, Church-building in Middle Ages, p. 6.

Unlike the ordinary consciousness, the religious *consciousness* is concerned with that which lies beyond the sphere of sense.

H. Spencer, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXIV. 340.

5. An intuitive perception or persuasion; a state of being aware; an inward recognition; a feeling.

They parted; on Miss Tilney's side with some knowledge of her new acquaintance's feelings, and on Catherine's, without the smallest consciousness of having explained them. *Jane Austen*, *Northanger Abbey*, p. 54.

In his will he [Bacon] expressed with singular brevity . . . a mournful consciousness that his actions had not been such as to entitle him to the esteem of those under whose observation his life had been passed.

Macaulay, *Lord Bacon*.

Data of consciousness. See *datum*.—Double consciousness, in *med. psychol.*, a somnambulistic condition in which the patient leads, as it were, two lives, recollecting in each condition what occurred in previous conditions of the same character, but knowing nothing of the occurrences of the other. *Dunghison*.—**Fact of consciousness.** See *fact*.

consciouvoluntary (kon-shiō-vol'un-tā-ri), *a.* [*< conscious (L. conscius) + voluntary.*] Pertaining to consciousness and will.

conscuncler (kon'shi-ung-kl), *n.* [*Irreg. < conscience + dim. -uncle.*] A worthless, trifling conscience: used in contempt. [Rare.]

Their rubrics are filled with punctilios, not for consciences, but for *conscunclers*.

Bp. Hacket, *Abp. Williams*, i. 66.

conscribe (kon-skrib'), *v. t.* [= *D. conscribere* = *G. conscribere* = *Dan. konskribere* = *Sw. konskribra* = *OF. conscrire* = *It. conscrivere*, *< L. conscribere*, enroll, choose, elect, *< com-*, together, + *scribere*, write: see *scribe*, *script*.] To enroll; enlist; levy as by a conscription.

This armie (which was not smalle) was conscribed and come together to Harflete. *Hall*, *Edw. IV.*, an. 9.

conscript (kon-skript'), *v. t.* [*< L. conscriptus*, pp. of *conscribere*, enroll: see *conscribe*.] To enroll compulsorily for military or naval service; force into service; draft.

Suddenly the levy came—Pierre was conscripted. *The Century*, XXXII. 960.

conscript (kon'skript), *a. and n.* [= *F. conscrit* = *Sp. Pg. conscripto* = *It. conscritto* = *D. conscrit*, *< L. conscriptus*, enrolled, chosen, elect, pp. of *conscribere*, enroll: see *conscribe*.] *I. a.* Registered; enrolled.—**Conscript fathers**, a common English rendering of the Latin phrase *patres conscripti* (fathers [and] conscripts), used in addressing the senate of ancient Rome. Senators were of two classes, *patres*, 'fathers,' or patrician nobles, and *conscripti*, or those 'elected' from the equestrian orders.

Fathers conscript, may this our present meeting Turn fair and fortunate to the commonwealth! *B. Jonson*, *Sejanus*, iii. 1.

II. n. One who is compulsorily enrolled for military or naval service.

The law ordains that the conscript shall serve for five years. *B. Taylor*, *Lands of the Saracen*, p. 164.

conscription (kon-skrip'shon), *n.* [= *F. conscription* = *Sp. conscription* = *Pg. conscripção* = *D. conscriptie* = *G. conscription* = *Dan. Sw. konskription*, *< L. conscriptio(n)*, a drawing up in writing, *LL. a* conscription, *< conscribere*, enroll: see *conscribe*.] *1. t.* An enrolling or registering.

Conscription of men of war. *Bp. Burnet*, *Records*, ii. 23.

Specifically—*2.* A compulsory enrolment by lot or selection of suitable men for military or naval service. This was formerly the prevalent method of recruiting on the continent of Europe; but the system of the universal enrolment of properly qualified persons, and compulsory service according to gradation, has been substituted for it in most countries there.

This tribe is in rebellion in Djebel Hauaran, on account of the conscription.

B. Taylor, *Lands of the Saracen*, p. 113.

conscriptional (kon-skrip'shon-al), *a.* [*< conscription + -al.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of a conscription.

conseasonal (kon-sē'zon-al), *a.* [*< con- + season + -al.*] Occurring or found at the same season of the year: as, *conseasonal* insects. [Rare.]

consecrate (kon-sē-krāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *consecrated*, ppr. *consecrating*. [*< L. consecratus*, pp. of *consecrare*, dedicate, declare to be sacred, deify (> *It. consecrare*, *consecrare* = *Sp. Pg. consagrar* = *Pr. consecrar*, *consecrar* = *F. consacrer*, *consecrate*: see *consecrate*), *< com-*, together, + *sacrare*, consecrate, *< sacer*, sacred: see *sacred*. Cf. *consecrate*.] *1.* To make or declare sacred with certain ceremonies or rites; appropriate to sacred uses or employments; set apart, dedicate, or devote to the service of the Deity: as, to consecrate a church; to consecrate the eucharistic elements. See *consecration*, *1.*

Thou shalt consecrate Aaron and his sons. *Ex. xxix. 9.*

If the consecrated bread or wine be spent before all have communicated, the Priest is to consecrate more.

Book of Common Prayer, The Communion.

When a Man has Consecrated anything to God, he cannot of himself take it away. *Selden*, *Table-Talk*, p. 40.

In a larger sense, we cannot dedicate—we cannot consecrate—we cannot hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here have consecrated it, far above our poor power to add or detract.

Lincoln, *Speech at Gettysburg Cemetery*, Nov. 19, 1863.

2. Specifically, in the Roman Catholic and Anglican churches, to initiate solemnly into the order of bishops, as a priest. See *consecration*, *2 (a)*.—*3.* To devote or dedicate from profound feeling or a religious motive: as, his life was consecrated to the service of the poor.

These to His Memory . . . I dedicate, I consecrate with tears—These Idylls.

Tennyson, *Ded. of Idylls of the King*.

4. To make revered or worshiped, or highly regarded; hallow: as, a custom consecrated by time.

He [Christ] clothed himself in their affections, and they admitted him to their sorrows, and his presence consecrated their joys. *J. Martineau*.

A kiss can consecrate the ground, Where mated hearts are mutual bound.

Campbell, *Hallowed Ground*.

5. To place among the gods; apotheosize.—*6.* To enroll among the saints; canonize.—*Syn. 1 and 3.* Devote, Dedicate, etc. See *devote*.

consecrate (kon-sē-krāt), *a.* [*< L. consecratus*, pp.: see the verb.] Sacred; consecrated; devoted; dedicated. [Obsolete or poetical.]

Also in Cyprus is Paphos, that was a temple consecrate to Venus.

Sir R. Guyford, *Pylgrimage*, p. 15.

Assembled in that consecrate place.

Bacon, *Hist. Hen. VII.*

Th' Imperial seat; to virtue consecrate.

Shak., *Tit. And.*, i. 1.

consecratedness (kon-sē-krā-ted-nes), *n.* The state of being consecrated. *Rev. R. Cecil*. [Rare.]

consecration (kon-sē-krā'shon), *n.* [*< ME. consecracioun* = *F. consécration* = *Pr. consecracion* = *Sp. consagracion*, *consecracion* = *Pg. consagração* = *It. consagrazione*, *consacrazione*, *< L. consecratio(n)*, *< consecrare*, pp. *consecratus*, consecrate: see *consecrate*, *v.*] *1.* The act of consecrating, or separating from a common to a sacred use; the act of devoting or dedicating a person or thing to the service and worship of God by certain rites or solemnities: as, the consecration of the priests among the Israelites; the consecration of the vessels used in the temple; the consecration of the elements in the eucharist; the consecration of a church.

The consecration of his God is upon his head.

Num. vi. 7.

Consecration makes not a place sacred, but only solemnly declares it so.

South.

Specifically—*2. Eccles.*: (a) The act of conferring upon a priest the powers and authority of a bishop; the rite or ceremony of elevation to the episcopate. In the Roman Catholic, in the Greek and other Oriental churches, and in the Anglican Church, imposition of hands by a bishop for the purpose of making the candidate a bishop is held to be essential to consecration, and the rule is that at least three bishops shall unite in the act, as directed by the fourth canon of the first Council of Nicaea, A. D. 325.

Only papal authority could loose the tie that bound the bishop to the church of his consecration.

Stubbs, *Const. Hist.*, § 383.

(b) The act of giving the sacramental character to the eucharistic elements of bread and wine. According to the Roman Catholic and the Anglican Church the essential act of eucharistic consecration consists in the recital of the words of institution over the elements by a priest. (c) The prayer used to consecrate the eucharistic elements. In its fullest form it consists of three parts: (1) the institution; (2) the oblation, called distinctively the great oblation; and (3) the epiclesis or invocation. (d) The act of placing a particle of the consecrated bread or host in the chalice; the commixture (which see).—*3.* Devotion or dedication from deep feeling, especially from a religious motive: as, the consecration of one's self to the service of God, or of one's energies to the search for truth.—*4.* In *Rom. hist.*, the ceremony of the apotheosis of an emperor.—**Consecration-cross**, a cross cut or painted upon the walls of a church, the slab of an altar, etc. It has been canonical at different times to make a given number of these crosses, as, for instance, in the middle ages, five upon the altar-slab, one in the middle and one at each of the four corners, and, as stated by some authors, twelve upon the walls of a church when newly built, either within or without. It was customary to consecrate each of these crosses with chrism, and to recite a special prayer, and perhaps to incense each one; in some cases the cross was cut subsequently in a place which the officiant had consecrated in this manner. In the Greek

Chu ch three larger crosses are cut upon the altar-slab instead of five, and the pillars supporting the altar also receive crosses. See *altar-board*.

consecrator (kon-sē-krā-tor), *n.* [= *F. consécrateur* = *It. consecratore*, *< LL. consecrator*, *< L. consecrare*, pp. *consecratus*, consecrate: see *consecrate*, *v.*] One who consecrates.

consecratory (kon-sē-krā-tō-ri), *a.* [*< consecrate + -ory*; = *Pg. consecratorio*.] Making sacred; consecrating; of the nature of consecration. [Rare.]

Agalne, they [sacrifices] were propitiatorie, consecratorie, Eucharistical, and so forth.

Purchas, *Pilgrimage*, p. 33.

Consecratory words.

Bp. Morton, *Discharge of Imput.* (1633), p. 69.

consectaneous (kon-sek-tā'nē-us), *a.* [*< LL. consecaneus*, following after, consequent, *< L. consecari*, follow after, pursue eagerly, freq. of *consequi*, follow after: see *consequent*.] Following as a natural consequence. [Rare.]

consecratory (kon'sek-tā-ri), *a. and n.* [*< L. consecrarius*, that follows logically, *< consecrari*, follow after: see *consectaneous*.] *I. a.* Following logically; obviously deducible.

From the inconsistent and contrary determinations thereof, consecratory implications and conclusions may arise.

Sir T. Browne.

II. n. A corollary; a proposition which follows immediately as a collateral result of another, and thus needs no separate proof.

These propositions are consecratories.

Woodward, *Essay towards a Nat. Hist. of the Earth*.

consecutet (kon'sē-kūt), *v. t.* [*< L. consecutus*, pp. of *consequi*, follow after: see *consequent*.] *1.* To follow closely after; pursue.

Which his grace accepteth, as touching your merits and acquittal, in no less good and thankful part than if ye, finding the disposition of things in more direct state, had consecuted all your pursuits and desires.

Bp. Burnet, *Records*, ii. 23.

2. To overtake or gain by pursuit; attain.

Few men hitherto, being here in any auctoritie, hath finally consecuted favors and thanks, but rather the contrary, with poverly for their farewell.

State Papers, ii. 389. (*Nares*.)

consecution (kon-sē-kū'shon), *n.* [= *F. consécution* = *Pr. consecutio* = *Sp. consecucion* = *Pg. consecução* = *It. consecuzione*, *< L. consecutio(n)*, *< consequi*, pp. *consecutus*, follow after: see *consequent*.] *1.* The act of following, or the condition of being in a series; that which is consecutive; succession; sequence. [Rare or obsolete.]

In a quick consecution of colours, the impression of every colour remains on the sensorium. *Newton*, *Opticks*.

2. In *logic*, the relation of consequent to antecedent, or of effect to cause; deduction; consequence.

Consecutions . . . evidently found in the premises.

Sir M. Hale.

In every [argument concerning religious belief] . . . sooner or later there comes a point where strict logical consecution fails, and where the passage is made from premise to conclusion by an appeal to faith and feeling or some other illogical element.

B. F. Boerne.

The conception of consecution itself, the shifting function of the infinitive, the oscillation of the leading particle *esse* are enough, single or combined, to perplex the student who tries either the analytical or the historical method, or both.

Amer. Jour. Philol., VII. 163.

Consecution month, in *astron.*, the space between one conjunction of the moon with the sun and another; a lunar month.—**Consecution of tenses**. Same as *sequence of tenses*. See *sequence*.—**Reciprocal consecution**, in *logic*, the relation of two facts either of which implies the other.

consecutive (kon-sek'ū-tiv), *a. and n.* [= *F. consécutif* = *Sp. Pg. It. consecutivo*, *< L.* as if **consecutivus*, *< consecutus*, pp. of *consequi*, follow: see *consequent*, *consecution*.] *I. a. 1.* Uninterrupted in course or succession; succeeding one another in a regular order; successive.

Fifty consecutive years of exemption.

Arbutnot, *Anc. Coins*.

2. Following; succeeding: with *to*.

Comprehending only the actions of a man, consecutive to volition.

Locke.

Consecutive combination. See *combination*.—**Consecutive intervals**, in *music*, the similar intervals that occur between two voices or parts that pass from one chord to another in parallel motion. Also called *parallel intervals*. Consecutive thirds and sixths are agreeable; consecutive fourths, disagreeable; while consecutive perfect fifths or octaves (or unisons) are usually forbidden. Consecutive fifths and octaves (or unisons) are covered or hidden when the fifth or octave is reached by similar but not parallel motion; such progressions are rarely objectionable, except when occurring between the outer, most conspicuous voices, and not then if one of



Consecutive Octaves.



Consecutive Fifths.

the voices moves only a semitone.—**Consecutive particle**, in logic, a conjunction implying logical consecution: as, *then, so, therefore*, etc.—**Consecutive points** of a curve, coincident points of tangency of coincident tangents. Thus, the tangent to a curve at a node is said to meet the curve in three coincident points, of which two are not only coincident, but (what is more than coincident) consecutive. This means that a right line cutting the curve in three points may by a continuous motion be brought into coincidence with the tangent at the node, the three points in this motion running up into one, and the motion of two of them being, at the limit, entirely along the tangent.—**Consecutive poles**, in magnetism. See *magnet*.—**Consecutive symptoms**, in *pathol.*, symptoms that appear on the cessation or during the decline of a disease, but which have no direct or evident connection with the primary ailment.

II. n. pl. In music, consecutive intervals; usually, the forbidden progression of consecutive or parallel fifths or octaves.—**Covered consecutives**, in music, a progression of two voices to a unison, octave, or perfect fifth by similar but not parallel motion, suggesting the forbidden progression of consecutive unisons, octaves, or fifths. Also called *hidden consecutives*. The particular interval is also called *covered or hidden*: as, *covered octaves, covered fifths*.

consecutively (kən-sek'ū-tiv-ly), *adv.* In a consecutive manner; in regular succession; successively.

consecutiveness (kən-sek'ū-tiv-nes), *n.* The character or state of being consecutive, or of following in regular order.

conseil, *n.* A Middle English form of *counsel* and of *council*.

consecrinate (kən-sem'i-nāt), *v. t.* [*L. com-, together, + seminatus*, pp. of *seminare*, sow, < *semen* (*semin-*), seed: see *semen*, *seminat*.] To sow together, as different sorts of seeds. *Bayley*.

consecrescent, consecrescency (kən-sē-nes'-ens, -en-si), *n.* [*L. consecrescen(-t)s*, ppr. of *consecrescere*, grow old together, < *com-*, together, + *senescere*, grow old: see *senescent*.] A growing old; the state of becoming old.

The old argument for the world's dissolution, . . . its daily *consecrescence* and decay.

Ray, Three Discourses, v. § 1.

consense¹, *n.* [Early ME. *kunsence*; < OF. *consence*, *cunsence*, *f.* and *m.*, *cunsense*, *consense*, *m.*, = Pr. *consensa*, *f.*, = Pg. It. *consenso*, *m.*, < ML. *consentia*, *f.*, or *consensus*, *m.*, consent, agreement: see *consensus*, *consent*.] Consent.

Mid *kunsence* of heorte.

Ancren Riwle.

consense², *n.* [*con-* + *sense*.] A sense or feeling in conjunction or union with another; a mutual feeling. *Cudworth*.

consension (kən-sen'shon), *n.* [*OF. consension*, *consension*, < L. *consensio(n)-*, < *consentire*, pp. *consensus*, agree: see *consent*, *consensus*.] Agreement in feeling or thought; accord; mutual consent. [Rare.]

One mind and understanding, and a vital *consension* of the whole body. *Bentley*, Sermons, II.

Most of the able, honest, and learned men in all or most civilized countries . . . have come to an agreement or *consension* that the single metallic standard of value coined in gold is best. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVI. 161.

consensual (kən-sen'shū-əl), *a.* [= F. *consensuel* = Pg. *consensual*, made with consent; < L. *consensus* (*consensu-*), agreement (see *consensus*), + *-al*.] 1. Formed or existing by mere consent; depending upon consent or acquiescence: as, a *consensual* marriage.

"The Christian council of presbyters" exercised discipline, and "exercised a *consensual* jurisdiction in matters of dispute between Christian and Christian." *N. A. Rev.*, CXLII. 555.

2. In *physiol.*, of the nature of reflex action involving sensation but not volition.

In this paper he [Dr. Carpenter] also extended the idea of reflex nervous function to the centers of sensation and ideation, and enunciated the fundamental notions of "*consensual*" and of "ideo-motor" action.

Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVIII. 540.

Consensual contract, in *civil law*, a contract which, though made without the formalities of delivery, writing, or entry in account, was enforceable on the ground that in cases of sale, partnership, agency, and hiring proof of the consent of the parties was enough.

The term *Consensual* merely indicates that the obligation is here annexed at once to the *Consensus*. The *Consensus*, or mutual assent of the parties, is the final and crowning ingredient in the Convention, and it is the special characteristic of agreements falling under one of the four heads of Sale, Partnership, Agency, and Hiring, that, as soon as the assent of the parties has supplied this ingredient, there is at once a *Contract*. The *Consensus* draws with it the obligation, performing, in transactions of the sort specified, the exact functions which are discharged, in other contracts, by the *Res* or *Thing*, by the *Verba* stipulations, and by the *Literæ* or written entry in a ledger. *Consensual* is therefore a term which does not involve the slightest anomaly, but is exactly analogous to *Real*, *Verbal*, and *Literal*. *Maine*, Ancient Law, p. 322.

Consensual motions, in *physiol.*, two or more simultaneous motions, of which the secondary or more remote are

independent of the will, such as the contraction of the iris when the eye is opened to admit the light.

consensus (kən-sen'sus), *n.* [*L. consensus* (ML. also *consentia*: see *consense*), agreement, accordance, unanimity, < *consentire*, pp. *consensus*, agree: see *consent*.] A general agreement or concord: as, a *consensus* of opinion.

Individual taste is sometimes mistaken, or substituted, for cultured *consensus*. *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 26.

To gather accurately the *consensus* of medical opinion would be impracticable without polling the whole body of physicians and surgeons.

H. Spencer, Study of Sociol., p. 88.

Consensus Genevensis, a document prepared by Calvin in 1552 to harmonize the Swiss Protestant churches on the doctrine of predestination.

consent (kən-sent'), *v.* [*ME. consenten*, earlier *kunsenten*, < OF. *consentir*, *consentir*, F. *consentir* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *consentir* = It. *consentire*, < L. *consentire*, pp. *consensus*, agree, accord, consent, lit. feel together, < *com-*, together, + *sentire*, pp. *sensus*, feel: see *sense* and *sent*, and cf. *assent*, *dissent*, *resent*.] 1. *intrans.* 1†. To agree in sentiment; be of the same mind; accord; be at one.

Although they *consent* against Christ, yet doe they much dissent among themselves. *Purchase*, Pilgrimage, p. 306.

Flourishing many years before Wycliffe, and much *consenting* with him in judgment. *Fuller*.

They would acknowledge no error or fault in their writings, and yet would seem sometimes to *consent* with us in the truth. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 176.

2. To agree; yield credence or accord; give assent, as to a proposition or the terms of an agreement.

I *consent* unto the law that it is good. *Rom. vii. 16.*

M. and N. have *consented* together in holy wedlock.

Book of Common Prayer, Solemnization of Matrimony.

3. To yield when one has the right, power, or desire to oppose; accede, as to persuasion or entreaty; aid, or at least voluntarily refrain from opposing, the execution of another person's purpose; comply.

My poverty, but not my will, *consents*.

Shak., R. and J., v. 1.

Half loath, and half *consenting* to the ill.

Dryden, Abs. and Achit., I. 313.

His manly brow

Consents to death, but conquers agony.

Byron, Child Harold, iv. 140.

= *Syn.* See list under *accede*. *Permit*, *Consent* to, etc. See *allow*.

II. t. trans. To grant; allow; acknowledge; give assent to.

Interpreters . . . will not *consent* it to be a true story. *Milton*.

consent (kən-sent'), *n.* [*ME. consente*, < OF. *consente*; from the verb.] 1. Voluntary allowance or acceptance of what is done or proposed to be done by another; a yielding of the mind or will to that which is proposed; acquiescence; concurrence; compliance; permission.

I sale for me with full *consente*.

Thi likyng all will I fulfill. *York Plays*, p. 462.

I give *consent* to go along with you.

Shak., T. G. of V., iv. 3.

It was his [our Saviour's] own free *consent* that he went to suffer, for he knew certainly before hand the utmost that he was to undergo. *Stillington*, Sermons, I. vi.

2. In *law*, intelligent concurrence in the adoption of a contract or an agreement of such a nature as to bind the party *consenting*; agreement upon the same thing in the same sense. Consent of parties is implied in all contracts; hence, persons legally incapable of giving consent, as *idiots*, etc., cannot be parties to a contract. Persons in a state of absolute drunkenness cannot give legal consent, although a lesser degree of intoxication will not afford a sufficient ground for annulling a contract. Consent is null where it proceeds on essential mistake of fact, or where obtained by fraud or by force and fear.

3. Agreement in opinion or sentiment; unity of opinion or inclination.

Nowe renewed, and affirmed and conformed, by the assente and *consente* and agreement of all the Brethren.

English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 187.

They flock together in *consent*, like so many wild geese. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., v. 1.

Hereupon a Parliament is called; and it is by common *Consent* of all agreed, that the King should not go in Person. *Baker*, Chronicle, p. 111.

When the wills of many concur to one and the same action and effect, this concurrence of their wills is called *consent*.

Hobbes, Works, IV. xii.

Yet hold! I'm rich;—with one *consent* they'll say, "You're welcome, Uncle, as the flowers in May."

Crabbe, Parish Register.

4†. A preconcerted design; concert.

Here was a *consent*

(Knowing aforehand of our merriment)

To dash it like a Christmas comedy.

Shak., L. L. L., v. 2.

5. Agreement; correspondence in parts, qualities, or operation; harmony; concord. [*Archaic*.]

We . . . do giue the name of ryme onely to our concordes, or tunable *consentes* in the latter end of our verses. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poetrie, p. 64.

Certainly there is a *consent* between the body and the soul.

The rich results of the divine *consents* Of man and earth, of world beloved and lover, The nectar and ambrosia, are withheld.

Emerson, Blight.

6. In *pathol.*, an agreement or sympathy, by which one affected part of the system affects some distant part. See *sympathy*.—**Age of consent**. See *age*, *n.*, 3. = *Syn.* 1. *Assent*, *Consent*, *Concurrence*, etc. See *assent*.

consentable (kən-sen'ta-bl), *a.* [*consent* + *-able*.] In *Pennsylvania law*, having consent; agreed upon; noting a boundary established by the express agreement or assent of adjoining owners: as, a *consentable* line.

consentaneity (kən-sen-tā-nē'ī-ti), *n.* [*L. consentaneus*, agreeing (see *consentaneous*), + *-ity*.] Mutual agreement. [Rare.]

The *consentaneity* or even privity of Prussia.

London Times, Jan. 18, 1856.

consentaneous (kən-sen-tā-nē-us), *a.* [= Pg. It. *consentaneo*, < L. *consentaneus*, agreeing, accordant, fit, < *consentire*, agree: see *consent*, *v.*] Agreeing; accordant; agreeable; consistent; consenting; mutually acquiescent.

A good law and *consentaneous* to reason.

Howell, Letters, iv. 7.

The tendency of Europe in our own day . . . has been singularly *consentaneous* in the return not merely to mediæval art, but to mediæval modes and standards of thought. *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 333.

The settlement or "compromise" of 1850, made by the *consentaneous* action of the North and South, rested, as on a corner stone, upon the inviolable character of the settlement of 1820, known as the Missouri Compromise.

G. T. Curtis, Buchanan, II. 270.

consentaneously (kən-sen-tā-nē-us-li), *adv.* Agreeably; accordingly; consistently.

Paracelsus did not always write so *consentaneously* to himself. *Boyle*.

consentaneousness (kən-sen-tā-nē-us-nes), *n.* Agreement; accordance; consistency. *W. B. Carpenter*.

consentant, *a.* [*ME.*, < OF. *consentant*, ppr. of *consentir*, consent: see *consent*, *v.*] Assenting; consenting. *Chaucer*.

consenter (kən-sen'tēr), *n.* One who consents.

No party nor *consenter* to it [treason].

Sir M. Hale, Hist. Plac. Cor., II. 28.

consentience (kən-sen'shiens), *n.* [*consentient*: see *-ence*.] The sum of the psychical activities of an animal whose varied sensations converge to a common psychical center, so that it feels its mental unity without being distinctly conscious of it; imperfect or undeveloped consciousness in general.

Luminous impressions which are the most potent agents in educating animal *consentience*.

Contemporary Rev., LI. 677.

We may, when our mind is entirely directed upon some external object, or when we are almost in a state of somnolent unconsciousness, have but a vague feeling of our existence—a feeling resulting from the unobserved synthesis of our sensations of all orders and degrees. This intellectual sense of self may be conveniently distinguished from intellectual consciousness as *consentience*.

Nitart, Proc. Zool. Soc., London, 1884, p. 463.

consentient (kən-sen'shiēnt), *a.* [= Sp. *consentiente* = Pg. *consentiente* = It. *consenziente*, < L. *consentient(-t)s*, ppr. of *consentire*, agree: see *consent*, *v.*, and cf. *consentant*.] 1. Consonant; congruent; agreeing: as, *consentient* testimony.

The *consentient* judgment of the church. *Bp. Pearson*.

2. Endowed with *consentience*; of the nature of *consentience*: as, *consentient* animals; *consentient* activities.

consentingly (kən-sen'ting-li), *adv.* In a consenting or acquiescent manner. *Jer. Taylor*.

consentment (kən-sent'ment), *n.* [*ME.* *consentment*; < OF. (and F.) *consentement* = Sp. *consentimiento* = Pg. It. *consentimento*, < ML. *consentimentum*, consent, < L. *consentire*, consent: see *consent*, *v.*] Consent.

consequence (kən'sē-kwens), *n.* [= F. *conséquence* = Sp. *consecuencia* = Pg. *consequencia* = It. *consequenza*, *consequenzia* (obs.), *consequenza* = D. *konsekwentie* = G. *consequenz* = Dan. *konsekvents*, consequence, < L. *consequencia*, < *consequen(-t)s*, ppr., consequent: see *consequent*.] 1†. Connection of cause and effect, or of antecedent and consequent; consequence.

I must after thee, with this thy son;

Such fatal *consequence* unites us three.

Milton, P. L., x. 364.

2. That which follows from or grows out of any act, cause, proceeding, or series of actions; an event or effect produced by some preceding influence, action, act, or cause; a consequent; a result.

Shun the bitter consequence: for know,
The day thou eat'st thereof, my sole command
Transgress'd, inevitably thou shalt die.

Milton, P. L., viii. 328.

The misfortune of speaking with bitterness is a most natural consequence of the prejudices I had been encouraging.

Jane Austen, *Pride and Prejudice*, p. 193.

He [Mr. Bentham] says that the atrocities of the Revolution were the natural consequences of the absurd principles on which it was commenced.

Macaulay, Sir James Mackintosh.

3. The conclusion of a syllogism.

Can syllogism set things right?
No—majors soon with minors fight;
Or both in friendly consort join'd,
The consequence limps false behind.

Prior, *Alma*, iii.

4. A consequent inference; deduction; specifically, in logic, a form of inference or aspect under which any inference may be regarded, having but one premise, the antecedent, and one conclusion, the consequent, the principle according to which the consequent follows from the antecedent being, like the whole inference, termed the consequence.—5. (a) Importance; moment; significance: applied to things: as, this is a matter of consequence, or of some, little, great, or no consequence.

A night is but small breath, and little pause,
To answer matters of this consequence.

Shak., *Hen. V.*, ii. 4.

To people whose eyes do not wander beyond their ledgers, it seems of no consequence how the affairs of mankind go.

H. Spencer, *Social Statics*, p. 488.

(b) Importance; influence; distinction; note: applied to persons: as, a man of consequence.

Their people are . . . of as little consequence as women and children.

Swift.

Here, Dangle, I have brought you two pieces, one of which you must exert yourself to make the managers accept, I can tell you that; for 'tis written by a person of consequence.

Sheridan, *The Critic*, i. 1.

6. *pl.* A game in which one player writes down an adjective, the second the name of a man, the third an adjective, the fourth the name of a woman, the fifth what he said, the sixth what she said, the seventh the consequence, etc., etc., no one seeing what the others have written. After all have written, the paper is read.

They met for the sake of eating, drinking, and laughing together, playing at cards or consequences, or any other game that was sufficiently noisy.

Jane Austen, *Sense and Sensibility*, xxiii.

In consequence, as a result; consequently.—In consequence of, as the effect of; by reason of; through.—*Syn.* 2. Result, issue, etc. See effect.

consequenter (kon-sê-kwen-s), *v. i.* [*< consequence, n.*] To draw inferences; form deductions.

Moses . . . condescends . . . to such a methodical and school-like way of defining and consequencing.

Milton, *Tetrachordon*.

consequent (kon-sê-kwent), *a. and n.* [*< ME. consequent, < OF. consequent, F. conséquent = Sp. consecuente = Pg. consequente = It. conseguente = D. konsekvent = G. consequent = Dan. konsekvent, consequent, < L. consequen(t)-s, following, consequent (ML. also as a noun, a consequent, apodosis, tr. Gr. ἐπὶ ἑκείνῳ), prop. ppr. of consequi, follow after, pursue, follow a cause as an effect (> Sp. Pg. conseguir, obtain, = It. conseguire, obtain, follow), < com-, together, + sequi, follow: see sequent, second, and cf. subsequent.] I. *a.* 1. Following as an effect or result, or as a necessary inference; having a relation of sequence: with *on*, or rarely *to*: as, the war and the consequent poverty; the poverty consequent on the war.*

The right was consequent to, and built on, an act perfectly personal.

Locke.

He had arrived on the eve of a general election, and during the excitement of political changes consequent upon the murder of Mr. Percival.

Lady Holland, in Sydney Smith, vi.

2. Following in time; subsequent.

Thy memory,
After thy life, in brazen characters
Shall monumentally be register'd
To ages consequent.

Beau. and Fl., *Knight of Malta*, v. 2.

3. Characterized by correctness of inference or connectedness of reasoning; logical: as, a consequent action.

The intensity of her [Dorothea's] religious disposition . . . was but one aspect of a nature altogether ardent, theoretic, and intellectually consequent.

George Eliot, *Middlemarch*, i. 32.

Consequent factor, in *math.*, that factor of a non-commutative product which is written last.—**Consequent poles** of a magnet. See magnet.

II. *n.* [*< ME. consequente, n.; from the adj.*]

1. Effect or result; that which proceeds from a cause; outcome. [*Rare or obsolete.*]

Those envies that I see pursue me
Of all true actions are the natural consequents.

Chapman and Shirley, Chabot, Admiral of France, ii.

Death is not a consequent to any sin but our own.

Jer. Taylor, *Works* (ed. 1835), i. 772.

Avarice is the necessary consequent of old age.

Swift, *Gulliver's Travels*, iii. 10.

A world's lifetime with its incidents and consequents is but a progressive cooling.

Winchell, *World-Life*, p. 538.

2. In logic: (a) That member of a hypothetical proposition which contains the conclusion. See antecedent. (b) The conclusion of a consequence, or necessary inference conceived as consisting of an antecedent (or premise) and a consequent (or conclusion), and as governed by a consequence (or principle of consecution).—3. In music, same as comes, 3.—**Consequent of a ratio**, in *math.*, the latter of the two terms of a ratio, or that with which the antecedent is compared. Thus, in the ratio *m* : *n*, or *m* to *n*, *n* is the consequent and *m* the antecedent.—**Fallacy of the consequent**. See fallacy.

consequential (kon-sê-kwen-shal), *a. and n.* [*< L. consequentia, consequence (see consequence), + -al.*] I. *a.* 1. Following as the effect or result; resultant.

We sometimes wrangle when we should debate;
A consequential ill which freedom draws;
A bad effect, but from a noble cause.

Prior.

The expansion of trade and production, and the consequential increase of social and national well-being.

Edinburgh Rev., CLXIV. 30.

2. Having the consequence properly connected with the premises; logically correct; conclusive.

Though these arguments may seem obscure, yet, upon a due consideration of them, they are highly consequential and conducent to my purpose.

Sir M. Hale, *Orig. of Mankind*.

3. Assuming airs of consequence or great self-importance, or characterized by such affectation; conceited; pompous: applied to persons and their manners.

Goldsmith was sometimes content to be treated with an easy familiarity, but upon occasions would be consequential and important.

Boswell, *Johnson* (et. 64).

His stately and consequential pace.

Scott.

Consequential losses or damages, in *law*, such losses or damages as arise not immediately from the act complained of, but as a result of it.

II. *n.* An inference; a deduction; a conclusion. [*Rare.*]

It may be thought superfluous to spend so many words upon our author's precious observations out of the Lord Clarendon's History, and some *consequentialia*, as I have done.

Roger North, *Examen*, p. 29.

consequentially (kon-sê-kwen-shal-i), *adv.* 1. In a connected series; in the order of cause and effect, or of antecedent and consequent.—2. With correct deduction of consequences; with right connection of ideas; connectedly; coherently.

The faculty of writing *consequentially*.

Addison, *Whig Examiner*, No. 4.

3. In sequence or course of time; hence, not immediately; eventually.

This relation is so necessary that God himself can not discharge a rational creature from it; although *consequentially* indeed he may do so by the annihilation of such creatures.

South.

4. Consecutively; in due order and connection.

Were a man a king in his dreams, and a beggar awake, and dreamt *consequentially*, and in continuous unbroken schemes, would he be in reality a king or a beggar?

Addison.

5. With assumed importance; with conceit; pompously; pretentiously.

He adjusts his cravat *consequentially*.

R. R. Peake, *Court and City*, iv. 1.

[Now rare in all senses but the last.]

consequentialness (kon-sê-kwen-shal-nes), *n.* 1. The quality of being consequential or consecutive, as in discourse. [*Rare.*—2. Conceit; pompousness; pretentiousness; the assumption of dignity or importance.

consequently (kon-sê-kwent-li), *adv.* 1. By consequence; by the connection of cause and effect or of antecedent and consequent; in consequence of something; therefore.

Man was originally immortal, and it was *consequently* a part of his nature to cherish the hope of an undying life.

Dawson, *Nature and the Bible*, p. 204.

2. Subsequently.

Hee was visited and saluted: and *consequently* was brought vnto the Kings and Queens maiesties presence.

Hakluyt's Voyages, i. 287.

=*Syn.* Wherefore, Accordingly, etc. See therefore.

consequentness (kon-sê-kwent-nes), *n.* Regular connection of propositions; consecutiveness of discourse; logicalness.

The *consequentness* of the whole body of the doctrine.

Sir K. Digby, *Ded. of Nature of Man's Soul*.

consertion (kon-sêr'shon), *n.* [*< LL. consertio(n)-, < L. conserrere, pp. consertus, put together, < com-, together, + serrere, bind, join. Cf. concert.*] Junction; adaptation; conformity. [*Rare.*]

What order, beauty, motion, distance, size,
Consertion of design, how exquisite!

Young, *Night Thoughts*, ix.

conservable (kon-sêr'va-bl), *a.* [*< LL. conservabilis, < L. conservare, keep: see conserve, v.*] That may be conserved; able to be kept or preserved from decay or injury.

conservancy (kon-sêr'van-si), *n.* [*< ML. conservantia, < L. conservan(t)-s, ppr.: see conservant.*] The act of preserving; conservation; preservation: as, the conservancy of forests.

Conservancy has been introduced in time to preserve many of the advantages they [forests] are calculated to afford, [and] to make them a considerable source of revenue to the state.

Encyc. Brit., IX. 404.

Court of conservancy, a court held by the Lord Mayor of London for the preservation of the fishery on the Thames.

conservant (kon-sêr'vant), *a.* [*< L. conservan(t)-s, ppr. of conservare, keep: see conserve, v.*] Conserving; having the power or quality of preserving from decay or destruction. In the traditional Aristotelian philosophy, efficient causes are divided into *procreant* and *conservant* causes. The *procreant* cause is that which makes a thing to be which before was not; the *conservant* cause, that which causes an existent thing to endure.

The papacy . . . was either the procreant or conservant cause . . . of all the ecclesiastical controversies in the Christian world.

T. Puffer, *Moderation of Church of Eng.*, p. 493.

conservation (kon-sêr-vā'shon), *n.* [= *F. conservation = Pr. conservatio = Sp. conservación = Pg. conservação = It. conservazione, < L. conservatio(n)-, < conservare, pp. conservatus, keep: see conserve, v.*] 1. The act of conserving, guarding, or keeping with care; preservation from loss, decay, injury, or violation; the keeping of a thing in a safe or entire state.

Certain ordinances and ruelles . . . concerning the said crafts . . . and for the conservation of the politick governance of the same.

English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 335.

They judged the conservation, and, in some degree, the renovation, of natural bodies to be no desperate or impossible thing.

Bacon, *Physical Fables*, xi., Expl.

Aristotle distinguishes memory as the faculty of Conservation from reminiscence, the faculty of Reproduction.

Sir W. Hamilton, *Metaph.*, xxx.

2. Persistence; perdurance; permanence.—**Conservation of energy**. See energy.

conservational (kon-sêr-vā'shon-al), *a.* [*< conservation + -al.*] Tending to conserve; preservative.

conservatism (kon-sêr'vā-tizm), *n.* [*For *conservatism, < conservative + -ism.*] 1. The disposition to maintain and adhere to the established order of things; opposition to innovation and change: as, the conservatism of the clergy.

Of all the difficulties that were met in establishing locomotion by steam, the obstruction offered by blind, stolid, unreasoning conservatism was not the least.

Joshua Quincy, *Figures of the Past*, p. 350.

The hard conservatism which refuses to see what it has never yet seen, and so never learns anything new.

J. F. Clarke, *Self-Culture*, p. 89.

2. The political principles and opinions maintained by Conservatives. See conservative, *n.*, 3.

I advocate . . . neither Conservatism nor Liberalism in the sense in which those slogans of modern party-warfare are commonly understood.

Sir E. Crean, *Eng. Const.*, p. 11.

conservative (kon-sêr'vā-tiv), *a. and n.* [= *F. conservatif (> D. conservatief = G. konservativ = Dan. konservativ) = Sp. Pg. It. conservativo, < ML. conservativus, < L. conservatus, pp. of conservare, keep, preserve: see conserve, v.*] I. *a.* 1. Preservative; having power or tendency to preserve in a safe or entire state; protecting from loss, waste, or injury: said of things.

This place of which I telle,
Ys sette amydys of these three,
Hevene, erthe, and eke the see,
As most conservatif the soun.

Chaucer, *House of Fame*, ii. 339.

I refer to their respective conservative principle: that is, the principle by which they are upheld and preserved.

Calhoun, *Works*, i. 37.

2. Disposed to retain and maintain what is established, as institutions, customs, and the like; opposed to innovation and change; in an extreme and unfavorable sense, opposed to progress: said of persons or their characteristics.

His [Alfred's] character was of that sterling conservative kind which bases itself upon old facts, but accepts new facts as a reason for things.

C. H. Pearson, *Early and Mid. Ages of Eng.*, xi.

Specifically—3. In *politics*: (a) Antagonistic to change in the institutions of the country, civil or ecclesiastical; especially, opposed to change in the direction of democracy.

The slow progress which Sweden has made in introducing needful reforms is owing to the conservative spirit of the nobility and the priesthood.

B. Taylor, *Northern Travel*, xviii.

Hence—(b) [*cap.*] Of or pertaining to the Conservatives or their principles. See II., 3.

The result of this struggle was highly favourable to the Conservative party. Macaulay.

Conservative force. See *force*.—**Conservative system**, in *mech.*, a system which always performs or consumes the same amount of work in passing from one given configuration to another, by whatever path or with whatever velocities it passes from one to the other. The doctrine of the conservation of energy is that the universe is a conservative system. See *energy*.

When the nature of a material system is such that if, after the system has undergone any series of changes, it is brought back in any manner to its original state, [and] the whole work done by external agents on the system is equal to the whole work done by the system in overcoming external forces, the system is called a *Conservative System*. Clerk Maxwell, *Matter and Motion*, art. ixli.

The conservative faculty, in *psychol.*, the power of retaining knowledge in the mind, though out of consciousness; memory.

II. n. 1†. One who aims, or that which tends, to preserve from injury, decay, or loss; a preserver or preservative.

The Holy Spirit is the great conservative of the new life.

Jer. Taylor, *Confirmation*, fol. 32.

2. One who is opposed by nature or on principle to innovation and change; in an unfavorable sense, one who from prejudice or lack of foresight is opposed to true progress. See *radical*.

We see that if M. Dumont had died in 1799, he would have died, to use the new cant word, a decided conservative. Macaulay, *Mirabeau*.

3. [*cap.*] In Great Britain, a Tory: a name first adopted by the Tory party about the time of the passing of the first Reform Bill (1832). The professed object of the Conservatives, as a political body, is to maintain and preserve by every constitutional means the existing institutions of the country, both ecclesiastical and civil, and to oppose such measures and changes as they believe have a tendency either to destroy or to impair these institutions.

4. In *U. S. hist.*, one of the group of Democrats who, during Van Buren's administration, voted with the Whigs against the Independent Treasury Bill.

conservatively (kən-sér'vā-tiv-ly), *adv.* In a conservative manner, or in the manner of conservatives; as a conservative; with conservativeness.

It is very conservatively English to make concession at the eleventh hour and fifty-ninth minute; but the clock is fast in Ireland. Philadelphia Ledger, Dec. 30, 1887.

conservativeness (kən-sér'vā-tiv-ness), *n.* Tendency to preserve or maintain; conservatism.

conservatoire (kən-ser-vā-twōr'), *n.* [*F.* = *Sp.* *conservatorio* = *G.* *conservatorium* (> *Dan.* *konseratorium*), < *ML.* *conservatorium*: see *conservatory*, *n.*] An establishment for special instruction, particularly in music and theatrical declamation and training. See *conservatory*, 3.

conservator (kən-sér-vā-tōr), *n.* [= *F.* *conservateur* = *Sp.* *conservador* = *It.* *conservatore*, < *L.* *conservator*, < *conserve*, *pp.* *conservatus*, keep: see *conserve*, *v.*] 1. A preserver; one who or that which preserves from injury, violation, or infraction: as, a conservator of the peace. See phrases below.

Of cold and moist conservator flyntstone is.

Palladius, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 49.

Decays of sense and clouds of spirit are excellent conservators of humility. Jer. Taylor, *Works* (ed. 1835), I. 81.

Specifically—2. A person appointed to superintend idiots, lunatics, etc., manage their property, and preserve it from waste. [*Connecticut*.]—**Apostolic conservator**, or **conservator of the apostolic privileges**, a bishop formerly chosen by the University of Paris to judge causes relating to benefices possessed by members of the university.—**Conservators of the peace**, officers who, by the common law of England, were appointed for the preservation of the public peace, before the institution of justices of the peace. Their powers were far inferior to those of modern justices of the peace.

conservatory (kən-sér'vā-tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= *F.* *conservatoire* = *Sp.* *conservatorio*, < *ML.* *conservatorium* (cf. *conservatorium*, *n.*: see II.), < *L.* *conservatus*, *pp.* of *conserve*, keep: see *conserve*, *v.*] 1. *a.* Having the quality of preserving from loss, decay, or injury.

II. *n.*; pl. *conservatories* (-riz). [In the first sense directly from the *adj.*; in the second and third senses, = *F.* *conservatoire* = *Sp.* *conservatorio*, < *ML.* *conservatorium*, lit. a place for keeping anything, a fish-pond; prop. neut. of **conservatorius*, *adj.*: see I., and cf. *conservatoire*.] 1†. A preservative.

A conservatory of life.

Bacon.

In Christ's law non concupiscis is . . . the conservatory and the last duty of every commandment.

Jer. Taylor, *Ductor Dubitantium*, i. 414.

2. A place for preserving or carefully keeping anything, as from loss, decay, waste, or injury; specifically, and commonly, a greenhouse for preserving exotics and other tender plants.—3. A place of public instruction and training, designed to promote the study of some branch of science or art. Conservatories of music and declamation (to which the French name *conservatoire* is frequently applied, the most celebrated institution of the kind being in Paris) have been maintained at the public expense in Italy, France, Germany, and other European countries for two or three centuries; and the name is given to many private establishments in Great Britain and America.

conservatrix (kən-sér-vā-triks), *n.* [*L.*] Feminine of *conservator*.

conserve (kən-sérv'), *v. t.*; pret. and *pp.* *conserved*, *pp.* *conserving*. [*< ME.* *conserver* = *D.* *conserveren* = *G.* *conserviren* = *Dan.* *konservere*, < *OF.* *conserver*, *F.* *conserver* = *Sp.* *conservar* = *It.* *conservare*, < *L.* *conservare*, keep, retain, preserve, < *com-*, together, + *servare*, hold, keep. Cf. *preserve*, *reserve*, and see *serve*.] 1. To keep in a safe or sound state; save; preserve from loss, decay, waste, or injury; defend from violation: as, to conserve bodies from perishing; to conserve the peace of society.

Whenne yee be sette, your knyft withe alle your wytte
Vnto youre sylf bothe clene and sharpe conserve,
That honestly yee mowe your own mete kerve.

Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 6.

I charge upon you my authority, conserve the peace.

B. Jonson, *Bartholomew Fair*, iv. 3.

When at last in a race, a new principle appears, an idea—that conserves it; ideas only save races.

Emerson, *Misc.*, p. 172.

2. To preserve with sugar, etc., as fruits, roots, herbs, etc.; prepare or make up as a sweetmeat.

Variety also of dates, pears, and peaches, curiously conserved.

Sir T. Herbert, *Travels*, p. 133.

conserve (kən-sérv), *n.* [*< ME.* *conserve* = *D.* *konserf* = *G.* *conserve* = *Dan.* *konserver*, pl., = *Sw.* *konserf*; < *OF.* (and *F.*) *conserve* = *Sp.* *conserva* (< *ML.* *conserva*, a fish-pond); from the verb.] 1. That which is conserved; a sweetmeat; a confection; especially, in former use, a pharmaceutical confection.

We . . . were invited into the apartments allotted for strangers, where we were entertained with conserve of roses, a dram, and coffee, a young Maronite sheik being with us.

Pococke, *Description of the East*, II. i. 95.

2†. A conservatory.

Set the pots into your conserve, and keep them dry.

Evelyn, *Calendarium Hortensae*.

3†. A conserver; that which conserves.

The firste which is the conserve

And keeper of the remenaunt.

Gower, *Conf. Amant.*

conserver (kən-sér-vér), *n.* 1. One who conserves, or keeps from loss, decay, or injury; one who lays up for preservation.

Priests having been the . . . conservers of knowledge and story.

Sir W. Temple.

2. A preparer of conserves or sweetmeats.

consession (kən-sesh'on), *n.* [*< con-* + *session*. Cf. *L.* *sessus*, of same sense.] A sitting together. Bailey.

concessor (kən-ses'or), *n.* [*L.*, < *considerere*, *pp.* *sessus*, sit together, < *com-*, together, + *sedere*, seat one's self, akin to *sedere* = *E.* *sit*.] One who sits with others. Bailey.

consider (kən-sid'er), *v.* [*< ME.* *consideren*, < *OF.* *considerer*, *F.* *considérer* = *Pr.* *Sp.* *considerar* = *It.* *considerare*, < *L.* *considerare*, look at closely, observe, consider, meditate; orig., it is supposed, an augural term, observe the stars, < *com-* + *sidus* (*sider-*), a star, a constellation: see *sideral*, and cf. *desiderate*, *desire*. For the sense, cf. *contemplate*.] I. *trans.* 1. To fix the mind upon, with a view to careful examination; ponder; study; meditate upon; think or reflect upon with care.

Know, therefore, this day, and consider it in thine heart.

Deut. iv. 39.

Consider the lilies of the field, how they grow.

Mat. vi. 28.

Those who would amend evil laws should consider rather how much it may be safe to spare, than how much it may be possible to change.

Macaulay, *Conversation between Cowley and Milton*.

Whoever considers the final cause of the world, will discern a multitude of uses that enter as parts into that result.

Emerson, *Nature*.

2. To view attentively; observe and examine; scrutinize.

'Tis a beauteous creature;
And to myself I do appear deform'd,
When I consider her.

Fletcher, *Sea Voyage*, iii. 1.

"Consider well," the voice replied,
"His face, that two hours since hath died;
Wilt thou find passion, pain, or pride?"

Tennyson, *Two Voices*.

3. To pay attention to; regard with care; not to be negligent of.

Blessed is he that considereth the poor.

Ps. xli. 1.

Consider mine affliction, and deliver me.

Ps. cxix. 153.

4. To regard with consideration or respect; hold in honor; respect.

England could grow into a posture of being more united at home, and more considered abroad.

Sir W. Temple, *To the Lord Treasurer*, Feb. 21, 1678.

5. To take into view or account; allow for, or have regard to, in examination, or in forming an estimate: as, in adjusting accounts, services, time, and expense ought to be considered.

Consider, sir, the chance of war.

Shak., *Cymbeline*, v. 5.

It astonish'd us to see what she had read and written, her youth considered.

Evelyn, *Diary*, Sept. 17, 1678.

When I draw any faulty Character, I consider all those Persons to whom the Malice of the World may possibly apply it.

Adison, *Spectator*, No. 262.

Hence—6. To requite or reward, particularly for gratuitous services.

You that have worn your eyes almost out in the service, you will be considered.

Shak., *M. for M.*, i. 2.

7. To regard in a particular light; conceive under a particular aspect; judge to be; esteem; take for: as, I consider him a rascal.

We are apt to deceive ourselves, and to consider heaven a place like this earth: I mean, a place where every one may choose and take his own pleasure.

J. H. Newman, *Parochial Sermons*, i. 3.

Some may consider the human body as the habitation of a soul distinct and separable from it; others may refuse to recognize any such distinction.

J. R. Seeley, *Nat. Religion*, p. 43.

= *Syn.* 1. Meditate upon, Reflect upon, etc. (see list under *contemplate*), weigh, revolve.—4. To respect, regard.

II. *intrans.* 1. To think seriously, deliberately, or carefully; reflect; cogitate: sometimes with *of*.

In the day of prosperity be joyful, but in the day of adversity consider.

Eccl. vii. 14.

Logic considereth of many things as they are in notion.

Bacon, *Advancement of Learning*, ii. 148.

Let us argue coolly, and consider like men.

Fletcher (and another), *Love's Pilgrimage*, ii. 1.

2†. To hesitate; stand suspended. [Rare.]

The tears that stood considering in her eyes.

Dryden, *Fables*.

= *Syn.* 1. To ponder, deliberate, ruminate, cogitate.

considerability (kən-sid'er-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*< considerabile*: see *ability*.] The quality of being worthy of consideration; capacity of being considered. [Rare.]

There is no considerability of any thing within me as from myself, but entirely owes its being from his store, and comes from the Almighty.

Allestree, *Sermons*, i. 60 (Ord MS.).

considerable (kən-sid'er-a-bl), *a.* and *n.* [*< F.* *considérable* = *Sp.* *considerable* = *Pg.* *consideravel* = *It.* *considerabile*, < *ML.* *considerabilis*, < *L.* *considerare*, observe, attend to, consider: see *consider*.] I. *a.* 1†. That may be considered; that is to be observed, remarked, or attended to.

Times and days cannot have interest, nor be considerable, because that which passes by them is eternal, and out of the measure of time.

Donne, *Letters*, xxv.

It is considerable, that some urns have had inscriptions on them, expressing that the lamps were burning.

Wilkens.

2. Worthy of consideration; worthy of regard or attention. [Archaic or obsolete.]

But I am fallen into this discourse by accident; of which I might say more, but it has proved longer than I intended, and possibly to you may not be considerable.

J. Walton, *Complete Angler*, p. 143.

St. Denys is considerable only for its stately Cathedral, and the dormitory of the French Kings.

Evelyn, *Diary*, Nov. 12, 1643.

Though the damage he had done them had been one hundred times more than that he sustained from them, that is not considerable in point of a just war.

Winthrop, *Hist. New England*, I. 313.

3. Of distinction; deserving of notice; important.

Some valued themselves as they were mothers, and others as they were the daughters, of some considerable persons.
Addison, *Vision of Justice*.

Some considerable men of their acquaintance determined to emigrate to New England.
Everett, *Orations*, II. 6.

4. Of somewhat large amount or extent; of not a little importance from its effects or results; decidedly more than the average: as, a man of considerable influence; a considerable estate.

We [the English] did nothing by Land that was considerable, yet if we had staid but a Day or two longer . . . the whole Fleet of Galeons from Nova Hispania had fallen into our own Mouths.
Howell, *Letters*, I. iv. 17.

Considerable sums of money.
Clarendon.
A body of a very considerable thickness.

To a regular customer, or one who makes any considerable purchase, the shop-keeper generally presents a pipe.
E. W. Lane, *Modern Egyptians*, II. 10.

II. n. 1. A thing of importance or interest.

He had a rare felicity in speedy reading of books, and as it were but a turning them over would give an exact account of all considerables therein.
Fuller, *Holy State*, II. x. 7.

2. Much; not a little: as, he has done considerable for the community; I found considerable to detain me. [Colloq.]

considerableness (kən-sid'ér-ə-bl-nes), n. Degree of importance, consequence, or dignity; a degree of value or importance that deserves notice. [Rare.]

We must not always measure the considerableness of things by their . . . immediate usefulness.
Boyle.

considerably (kən-sid'ér-ə-bli), adv. In a degree deserving notice; in a degree not trifling or unimportant.

And Europe still considerably gains
Both by their good examples and their pains.
Roocommon, *On Translated Verse*.

considerance (kən-sid'ér-əns), n. [*< ME. considerance, < OF. considerance = Pr. consideransa = It. consideranza (obs.), < L. considerantia, < consideran(-t)s, ppr. of considerare, consider: see consider.*] Consideration; reflection; sober thought.

Considerance is taken attē prudence
What nion we moost enforme.
Palladius, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 1.

considerate (kən-sid'ér-ət), a. [= *Sp. Pg. considerado = It. considerato, < L. consideratus, pp. of considerare, consider: see consider.*] 1. Given to consideration or sober reflection; thoughtful; hence, circumspect; careful; discreet; prudent; not hasty or rash; not negligent.

Aeneas [was] patient, considerate, [and] careful of his people.
Dryden, *Preface to Fables*.

In that protest which each considerate person makes against the superstition of his times, he repeats step for step the part of old reformers.
Emerson, *History*.

The perplexities involved in the re-adjustment of the nation's political bases were great enough to task the most considerate statesmanship.

G. S. Merriam, S. Bowles, II. 20.

2. Regardful; mindful.

Though they will do nothing for virtue, yet they may be presumed more considerate of praise.
Decay of *Christian Piety*.

3. Marked by consideration or reflection; deliberate; thoughtful; heedful: as, to give a proposal a considerate examination.

I went the next day secretly . . . to take a considerate view.
Sir H. Blount, *Voyage to the Levant*, p. 106.

4. Characterized by consideration or regard for another's circumstances or feelings; not heedless or unfeeling; not rigorous or exacting; kind: as, a considerate master; considerate treatment.

Watchfully considerate to all dependent upon her.
W. R. Greg, *Misc. Essays*, 1st ser., p. 183.

considerately (kən-sid'ér-ət-li), adv. 1. With due consideration or deliberation; with reason.

I may considerately say, I never heard but one Oath sworn, nor never saw one man drunk, nor ever heard of three women Adulteresses, in all this time.
N. Ward, *Simple Cocker*, p. 67.

2. With thoughtful regard, as for the circumstances and feelings of others; kindly: as, he very considerately offered me his umbrella.

considerateness (kən-sid'ér-ət-nes), n. 1. Prudence; calm deliberation.—2. Thoughtful regard for another's circumstances or feelings.

consideration (kən-sid-ə-rā'shən), n. [= *F. consideration = Sp. consideracion = Pg. consideração = It. considerazione, < L. consideratio(n-), consideration, contemplation, reflection, < considerare, pp. consideratus, consider: see consider.*] 1. The act of considering; mental view; regard; notice: as, to take into consideration the probable consequences.

The consideration of the design of it [man's being] will more easily acquaint him with the nature of that duty which is expected from him. *Stillington*, *Sermons*, I. ii.

2. Careful reflection; serious deliberation.

Let us think with consideration. *Sidney*.

Consideration like an angel came,
And whipp'd the offending Adam out of him.
Shak., *Hen. V.*, I. 1.

Twelve intended here a while to have staid, but upon better consideration, how meanly we were provided, we left this Island.

Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's True Travels*, I. 108.

Apothegms are rather subjects for consideration than articles for belief. *Selden*, *Table-Talk*, Int., p. 9.

3. Contemplation; observation; heed; with of: as, he was acquitted in consideration of his youth.

The love you bear to Mopsa hath brought you to the consideration of her virtues. *Sir P. Sidney*.

The sovereign is bound to protect his subjects, in consideration of their allegiance to him. *Brougham*.

4. Thoughtful, sympathetic, appreciative, or deserved regard or respect: with for before the subject considered: as, consideration for the feelings of others is the mark of a gentleman.

The undersigned has the honour to repeat to Mr. Hulsemann the assurance of his high consideration. *D. Webster*.

The consideration with which he [Galileo] was treated. *Whewell*.

Consideration for the poor is a doctrine of the Church. *J. H. Newman*, *Development of Christ. Doct.*, I. 3.

We learn patience, tolerance, respect for conflicting views, equitable consideration for conscientious opposition. *Stubbs*, *Medieval and Modern Hist.*, p. 95.

5. Some degree of importance; claim to notice or regard; place in or hold upon regard, attention, or thought.

Lucan is the only author of consideration among the Latin poets who was not explained for the use of the Dauphin. *Addison*, *Freeholder*.

6. That which is or should be considered; a subject of reflection or deliberation; a matter of import or consequence; something taken or to be taken into account: as, the public good should be the controlling consideration with a statesman.

He was obliged, antecedent to all other considerations, to search an asylum. *Dryden*.

The truth is, some considerations, which are necessary to the forming of a correct judgment, seem to have escaped the notice of many writers of the nineteenth century.

Macaulay, *Hist. Eng.*, vii.

The poor working man with a large family, to whom pence were a serious consideration.

S. Dowell, *Taxes in England*, IV. 28.

7. Recompense for trouble, service rendered, or the like; remuneration.

They hoped that I would give them some consideration to be carried in a chaire to the toppe. *Coryat*, *Crudities*, I. 77.

That they had we equally divided, but gave them copper, and such things as contented them in consideration. *Quoted in Capt. John Smith's True Travels*, I. 204.

The gentleman shall not have the trouble to put on a fire. . . . I'll put it on myself for a consideration.

Scott, *Fortunes of Nigel*, xxii.

8. In law, that which a contracting party accepts as an equivalent for a service rendered; the sum or thing given, or service rendered, in exchange for something else, or the sum, thing, or service received in exchange for something; the price of a promise or a transfer of property. This may consist either in a benefit to the promisor or a burden assumed by the promisee, or both. A contract must be mutual, and one side is the consideration of the other. A promise made without any such counter compensation or equivalent may be binding in morals, but the law does not recognize it as a contract nor compel its performance. It is not essential that a consideration be an equivalent in a commercial sense, nor even that it have any commercial value. Even exoneration from a moral obligation which could not be enforced at law may be a consideration for an express promise to perform it: thus, where a debtor, after a legal discharge in bankruptcy or by the statute of limitations, without having paid anything, recognizes his moral obligation to pay, and makes an express promise to do so, the moral obligation is deemed a sufficient consideration to make the promise a legal contract.—**Concurrent consideration**, a consideration received contemporaneously with the making of the promise.—**Executed consideration**, a consideration previously received.—**Executory consideration**, a consideration that was to be received subsequently to the making of the promise.—**Failure of consideration**, resulting worthlessness or inadequacy of a consideration originally apparently good: distinguished from *want of consideration* (which see, below).—**Good consideration**, the natural love or affection, or other adequate motive, on account of which a benefit is conferred without a valuable equivalent. Such a consideration is generally sufficient, except as against creditors.—**Valuable consideration**, in law, a consideration which may be deemed valuable in a pecuniary sense, as money, goods, services, or the promise of either. Actual marriage may also be a valuable consideration.—**Want of consideration**, original lack of any consideration whatever. = *Syn.* 1 and 2. Attention, reflection.

considerative (kən-sid'ér-ə-tiv), a. [= *F. considératif = It. considerativo, < L. as if *considerativus, < consideratus, pp. of considerare, consider: see consider.*] Considerate; thoughtful; careful.

I love to be considerative; and 'tis true,
I have at my free hours thought upon
Some certain goods unto the state of Venice.
B. Jonson, *Volpone*, iv. 1.

considerator (kən-sid'ér-ə-tor), n. [= *Sp. Pg. considerador = It. consideratore, < L. considerator, < considerare, pp. consideratus, consider: see consider.*] One who considers; a considerer: as, "mystical considerators," *Sir T. Browne*, *Garden of Cyrus*.

considerer (kən-sid'ér-er), n. One who considers or takes heed; an observer. [Rare.]

He requireth a learned Reader, and a right considerer of him. *Acham*, *The Scholemaster*, p. 154.

They are not skillful considerers of human things, who imagine to remove sin by removing the matter of sin. *Milton*, *Areopagitica*, p. 26.

consideringly (kən-sid'ér-ing-li), adv. With consideration or deliberation.

consign (kən-sin'), v. [= *D. konsigneren = G. consignieren = Dan. konsignere = Sw. konsignera, < F. consigner, consign, present, deliver, OF. seal, attest, = Sp. Pg. consignar = It. consegnare, < L. consignare, seal, sign, attest, register, record, ML. also deliver, < com-, together, + signare, sign, mark: see sign.*] I. trans. 1. To impress, as or as if with a stamp or seal.

The primitive Christians, who consigned all their affairs, and goods, and writings, with some marks of their Lord, usually writing, . . . "Jesus Christ, the Son of God, our Saviour," made it an abbreviation by writing only the capitals. *Jer. Taylor*, *Works* (ed. 1835), I. 117.

2. To give, send, or commit; relegate; make over; deliver into the possession of another or into a different state, implying subsequent fixedness or permanence: sometimes with over: as, at death the body is consigned to the grave.

Men, by free gift, consign over a place to the divine worship. *South*.

Me to some churl in bargain he'll consign,
And make some tyrant of the parish mine.
Crabbe, *Parish Register*.

Authoritative treatises are consigned to oblivion, ancient controversies cease, the whole store of learning hived up in many capacious memories becomes worthless. *J. R. Seeley*, *Nat. Religion*, p. 7.

3. To deliver or transfer, as a charge or trust; intrust; appoint.

The four Evangelists consigned to writing that history. *Addison*.

She then consigned me to Luttrell, asking him to show me the grounds. *Macaulay*, *Life and Letters*, I. 196.

4. In com., to transmit by carrier, in trust for sale or custody: usually implying agency in the consignee, but also used loosely of the act of transmitting by carrier to another for any purpose: as, the goods were consigned to the London agent.—5. To put into a certain form or commit for permanent preservation.—6. To set apart; appropriate; apply.

The French commander consigned it to the use for which it was intended. *Dryden*, *Ded. of Fables*.

= *Syn.* *Intrust*, *Confide*, etc. See *commit*.

II. † *intrans.* 1. To submit; surrender one's self; yield.

All lovers young, all lovers must
Consign to thee, and come to dust.
Shak., *Cymbeline*, iv. 2 (song).

2. To agree, assent, or consent.

A hard condition . . . to consign to. *Shak.*, *Hen. V.*, v. 2.

consignatory (kən-sig'nā-tā-ri), n.; pl. *consignatories* (-riz). [= *F. consignataire = Sp. Pg. consignatario = It. consegnatario, < ML. as if *consignatarius, < consignare, pp. consignatus, consign: see consign.*] One to whom any trust or business is consigned.

consignation (kən-sig'nā'shən), n. [= *D. konsignatie = G. consignation = Dan. Sw. konsignation, < F. consignation = Sp. consignacion = Pg. consignaço = It. consignazione, < ML. consignatio(n-), a consigning, L. a written proof, < consignare, pp. consignatus, consign: see consign.*] 1. The act of confirming, as by signature or stamp; hence, an indication; an evidence; confirmation.

Our obedience . . . is urged to us by the consignation of Divine precepts and the loud voice of thunder, even sealed by a signet of God's right hand. *Jer. Taylor*, *Works* (ed. 1835), I. 62.

2. The act of consigning or relegating; consignment.

Despair is a certain consignation to eternal ruin. *Jer. Taylor*.

3. In *Scots law*, the depositing in the hands of a third person of a sum of money about which there is either a dispute or a competition.—4. In *liturgics*, the act of making the sign of the cross with one half of a consecrated oblate or host over the other, the first half having been previously dipped in the chalice. This rite is found in the Greek and Syriac liturgies of St. James, in the Coptic liturgy of St. Basil, in the Nestorian liturgy of the Apostles, etc.

consignatory (kən-sig'na-tō-ri), *n.* [pl. *consignatories* (-riz).] [*con-* + *signatory*.] One who signs any document jointly with another or others.

consignature (kən-sig'na-tūr), *n.* [*con-* + *signature*. Cf. *consign*.] Complete signature; joint signing or stamping.

consigne (kən'sin), *n.* [F. (= Sp. *consigna* = It. *consegna*), orders, instructions, < *consigner*, consign, deliver: see *consign*.] *Milit.*, special order or instruction given to a sentinel; a watchword; a countersign.

consigné (F. pron. kôn-sê-nyâ'), *n.* [F., prop. pp. of *consigner*, confine, put under orders: see *consign*, *consigne*.] A person commanded to keep within certain bounds, as an officer in the army or navy ordered to keep his quarters as a punishment.

consignee (kən-si-nē'), *n.* [*con-* + *sign* + *-ee*. Cf. *consigné*.] The person to whom goods or other property sent by carrier are consigned or addressed; specifically, one who has the care or disposal of goods received upon consignment; a factor.

consigner (kən-si'nēr), *n.* Same as *consignor*.

consignificant (kən-sig-nif'i-kant), *a.* [*con-* + *significant*.] Having the same signification or meaning.

consignificate (kən-sig-nif'i-kāt), *n.* Something signified in a secondary way, especially the time of a verb.

consignification (kən-sig-ni-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [*con-* + *signification*.] Joint signification; connotation. [Rare.]

As they [verbs] always express something else in their original meaning, he [John of Salisbury] calls the additional denoting of time by a truly philosophic word, a *consignification*.
Harris, *Philol. Inquiries*.

consignificative (kən-sig-nif'i-kā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [*con-* + *significative*.] I. *a.* Having a like signification; jointly significative.

II. *n.* That which has the same signification or meaning as some other. Worcester.

consignify (kən-sig-ni-fi), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *consignified*, ppr. *consignifying*. [*con-* + *signify*.] To signify secondarily: used in opposition to *connote*, which is to name secondarily. Thus, a relative noun connotes its correlative; a verb *consignifies* its time. [Rare.]

The cypher . . . has no value of itself, and only serves . . . to connote and *consignify*.
Horne Tooke, *Diversions of Purley*, l. 9.

consignment (kən-sin'ment), *n.* [*con-* + *sign* + *-ment*.] 1. The act of consigning; consignment.—2. The act of sending or committing, in trust for sale or custody: usually implying conveyance by a carrier, and agency on the part of the recipient.

The merchants who act upon *consignments*.
Tatler, No. 31.

3. That which is consigned; a quantity sent or delivered, especially to an agent or factor for sale: as, A received a large *consignment* of goods from B.

Aman Niaz Khan had sent to Meshed for a large *consignment* of tea and sugar, and rolls of cloth.
O'Donovan, *Merv*, xxv.

4. The writing by which anything is consigned.
consignor (kən-si'nōr or kən-si-nōr'), *n.* [*con-* + *sign* + *-or*.] A person who consigns, or makes a consignment, as of goods; one who sends, delivers, or despatches goods, etc., to another for custody or sale. Also written *consigner*.

consiliary (kən-sil'i-ā-ri), *a.* [*L. consiliarius*, suitable for counsel, counseling, < *consilium*, counsel: see *counsel*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of counsel.

The presbyters were joined in the ordering church affairs, . . . by way of assistance in acts deliberative and *consiliary*.
Jer. Taylor, *Works* (ed. 1835), II. 179.

consilience (kən-sil'i-ens), *n.* [*con-* + *salient*: see *-ence*.] A coming together; coincidence; concurrence.

Another character, which is exemplified only in the greatest theories, is the *consilience* of inductions where many and widely different lines of experience spring together in one theory which explains them all.
Quarterly Rev., LXVIII. 233.

consilient (kən-sil'i-ent), *a.* [*L. com-*, together, + *-salien* (-t-s), the form in comp. of *salien* (-t-s), ppr. of *salire*, leap: see *salient*. Cf. E. *jump with*, agree with.] Agreeing; concurring: as, "consilient testimony," *Bampton Lectures*, viii.

The discovery of the provision for the consentient or *consilient* action of different organs of the body by the coordinating agency of the great nerve centers.
N. Porter, *Human Intellect*, § 41.

consimilar (kən-sim'i-lār), *a.* [*L. consimilis* (> It. *consimile*), alike (< *com-*, together, + *similis*, like), + *-ar*: see *similar*.] Having common resemblance. [Rare.]

consimilitude (kən-si-mil'i-tūd), *n.* [= F. *consimilitude*, etc.; as *con-* + *similitude*. See *consimilar*.] Resemblance. [Rare.]

consimilarity (kən-si-mil'i-ti), *n.* [*L. consimilis*, alike (see *consimilar*), + *-ity*.] Common resemblance; similarity. [Rare.]

By which means, and their *consimilarity* of disposition, there was a very conjunct friendship between the two brothers and him.

Aubrey, in *Letters of Eminent Men*, II. 511.

consist (kən-sist'), *v. i.* [= F. *consister* = Sp. *consistir* = It. *consistere*, < *L. consistere*, stand together, stop, become hard or solid, agree with, continue, exist, < *com-*, together, + *sistere*, cause to stand, stand, caus. of *stare* = E. *stand*: see *stand*. Cf. *assist*, *desist*, *exist*, *insist*, *persist*, *resist*.] 1. To stand together; be in a fixed or permanent state, as a body composed of parts in union or connection; hence, to be; exist; subsist; be supported and maintained.

He is before all things, and by him all things *consist*.
Col. I. 17.

2f. To remain coherent, stable, or fixed.

It is against the nature of water . . . to *consist* and stay itself.
Brerewood, *Languages*.

Unstable judgments that cannot *consist* in the narrow point and centre of virtue without a reel or stagger to the circumference.
Sir T. Browne, *Religio Medici*, l. 3.

3. To abide; rest; be comprised, contained, performed, or expressed: followed by *in*.

True happiness
Consists not in the multitude of friends,
But in the worth and choice.
B. Jonson, *Cynthia's Revels*, III. 2.

The whole freedom of Man *consists* either in Spiritual or Civil Liberty.
Milton, *Free Commonwealth*.

Which Melritch and Budendorte, rather like enraged lions, than men, so bravely encountered, as if in them only had *consisted* the victory.

Capt. John Smith, *True Travels*, I. 25.
The perspicuity, the precision, and the simplicity in which *consists* the eloquence proper to scientific writing.
Macaulay, *Sadler's Law of Population*.

4. To be composed; be made up: followed by *of*.

Humanity particular *consisteth* of the same parts whereof man *consisteth*.
Bacon, *Advancement of Learning*, l. 183.

He [Henry I.] made the Court to *consist* of three Parts, the Nobility, the Clergy, and the Common People.
Baker, *Chronicles*, p. 40.

The land would *consist* of plains, and valleys, and mountains.
T. Burnet, *Theory of the Earth*.

Of the whole sum of human life, no small part is that which *consists* of a man's relations to his country, and his feelings concerning it. *Gladstone*, *Might of Right*, p. 201.

5. To be compatible, consistent, or harmonious; be in accordance; harmonize; accord: now followed by *with*, formerly also used absolutely.

Either opinion will *consist* well enough with religion.
Sir T. Browne, *Religio Medici*, l. 36.

It may *consist* with any degree of mortification to pray for the taking away of the cross, upon condition it may *consist* with God's glory and our ghostly profit.
Jer. Taylor, *Works* (ed. 1835), I. 89.

Health *consists* with temperance alone.
Pope, *Essay on Man*, IV. 81.

Novelty was not necessarily synonymous with barbarism, and might *consist* even with elegance.
F. Hall, *Mod. Eng.*, p. 293.

To *consist* together, to coexist.
Necessity and election cannot *consist* together in the same act.
Abp. Bramhall, *Against Hobbes*.

consistence, consistency (kən-sis'tens, -tens-i), *n.*; pl. *consistences, consistencies* (-ten-sēz, -siz). [= F. *consistence* = Pr. Sp. *consistencia* = It. *consistenza, consistenzia*, < *L.* as if **consistentia*, < *consisten* (-t-s), ppr. of *consistere*, stand together: see *consist*, *consistent*.] 1. Literally, a standing together; firm union, as of the parts of a rigid body; hence, the relation of the parts or elements of a body with reference to the firmness of their connection; physical constitution.

The *consistencies* of bodies are divers; dense, rare, tangible, pneumatical, volatile, &c. Bacon, *Nat. Hist.*, § 839.

Hence—2. State or degree of density or viscosity: as, the *consistency* of cream, or of honey.

Let the expressed juices be boiled into the *consistence* of a syrup.
Arbuthnot, *Aliments*.

These Burmese wells are sunk to a depth of about thirty feet, and yield an oil of the *consistency* of treacle.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVI. 253.

3. A dense or viscous substance. [Rare.]

Quench'd in a boggy Syrtis, neither sea,
Nor good dry land: nigh founder'd on the færes,
Treading the crude *consistence*.
Milton, *P. L.*, II. 941.

4. Nature, constitution, or character. [Rare.]

His friendship is of a noble make and a lasting *consistency*.
South, *Sermons*.

5. Harmonious connection, as of the parts of a system or of conduct, or of related things or principles; agreement or harmony of all parts of a complex thing among themselves, or of the same thing with itself at different times, or of one thing with another or others; congruity; uniformity: as, the *consistency* of laws, regulations, or judicial decisions; *consistency* of religious life; *consistency* of behavior or of character. [Now only in the form *consistency*.]

It is preposterous to look for *consistency* between absolute moral truth and the defective characters and usages of our existing state!
H. Spencer, *Social Statics*, p. 51.

With *consistency* a great soul has simply nothing to do. . . . Speak what you think now in hard words, and to-morrow speak what to-morrow thinks in hard words again, though it contradict every thing you said to-day.
Emerson, *Self-reliance*.

6. Permanence; persistence; stability. [Rare or obsolete.]

Meditation will confirm resolutions of good, and give them a durable *consistence* in the soul.
Hammond.

7f. That which stands together as a united whole; a combination.

The Church of God, as meaning the whole *consistence* of Orders and Members.
Milton, *Reformation in Eng.*, l.

consistent (kən-sis'tent), *a.* [= F. *constant* = Sp. *Pg.* It. *consistente*, < *L. consistens* (-t-s), ppr. of *consistere*, stand together: see *consist*.] 1. Fixed; firm; solid: as, the *consistent* parts of a body, distinguished from the fluid.

The sand, contained within the shell, becoming solid and *consistent*.
Woodward, *Essay towards a Nat. Hist. of the Earth*.

2. Standing together or in agreement; compatible; congruous; uniform; not contradictory or opposed: as, two opinions or schemes are *consistent*; a law is *consistent* with justice and humanity.

On their own axis as the planets run,
Yet make at once their circle round the sun;
So two *consistent* motions act the soul;
And one regards itself, and one the whole.
Pope, *Essay on Man*, III. 315.

We have a firm faith that our interests are mutually *consistent*; that if you prosper, we shall prosper; if you suffer, we shall suffer.
Everett, *Orations*, I. 198.

3. Characterized by consistency or harmony; not self-opposed or self-contradictory: as, a *consistent* life.

Their heroes and villains are as *consistent* in all their sayings and doings as the cardinal virtues and the deadly sins in an allegory.
Macaulay, *Mitford's Hist. Greece*.

4f. Composed; made up.

The consistories of Zurich and Basil are wholly *consistent* of laymen.
Jer. Taylor, *Works* (ed. 1835), II. 150.

consistentes (kən-sis'ten'tēz), *n.* pl. [LL. (tr. Gr. *συνεστέμεινοι* or *συνεστέμει*), those standing with (the faithful), pl. of *L. consistens* (-t-s), ppr. of *consistere*, stand together: see *consistent*.] In the penitential system of the early church, especially in the Eastern church during the second half of the third and the whole of the fourth century, penitents occupying the fourth or highest penitential station. They were allowed to remain throughout the eucharistic service and take their station with the faithful above the ambo, but not to offer oblations or be admitted to communion. Also called *bystanders*. See *penitent*, *n.*

consistently (kən-sis'tent-li), *adv.* In a consistent manner; with consistency or congruency; uniformly: as, to command confidence, a man must act *consistently*.

There has been but one amongst the sons of men who has said and done *consistently*; who said, "I come to do Thy will, O God," and without delay or hindrance did it.
J. H. Newman, *Parochial Sermons*, I. 175.

consisting (kən-sis'ting), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *consist*, *v.*] 1. Having consistence.

Flame doth not mingle with flame, as air doth with air, or water with water, but only remaineth contiguous; as it cometh to pass betwixt *consisting* bodies.
Bacon, *Nat. Hist.*, § 31.

2. Consistent: followed by *with*.

You could not help bestowing more than is *consisting* with the fortune of a private man, or with the will of any but an Alexander.
Dryden, *Ded. of Fables*.

consistorial (kon-sis-tō'ri-āl), *a.* [= *F. consistorial* = *Sp. Pg. consistorial*; as *consistory* + *-al*.] Pertaining or relating to a consistory, or an ecclesiastical judiciary.

Consistorial laws. Hooker, Eccles. Polity, Pref.

How can the presbytery . . . rule and govern in causes spiritual and consistorial?

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 239.

Consistorial court. Same as *commissary-court* (*a.*).

His [Boehme's] famous colloquy with the Upper Consistorial Court was made the occasion of a flattering but transient ovation on the part of a new circle of admirers.

Encyc. Brit., III. 852.

consistorian (kon-sis-tō'ri-ān), *a.* [*< LL. consistorianus, < consistorium, consistory*; see *consistory*.] Consistorial.

consistory (kon-sis'tō-ri or kon'sis-tō-ri), *n.* and *a.* [*< ME. consistorie* = *F. consistoire* = *Fr. consistori* = *Sp. Pg. consistorio* = *It. consistorio, consistoro, < LL. consistorium, a place of assembly, a council, < L. consistere, stand with, occupy a place, etc.*: see *consist*.] *I. n.*; pl. *consistories* (-riz). 1. A place of meeting; especially, a council-house or place of justice, or the assembly which convenes in it; under the Roman emperors, a privy council.

This false judge . . . sat in his consistorie.

Chaucer, Doctor's Tale, l. 162.

To council summons all his mighty peers,

Within thick clouds and dark tenfold involved,

A gloomy consistory. *Milton, P. R.*, l. 42.

There are . . . the chamber of justice, of twenty-five; the prætorian chamber, of thirteen; . . . the consistory, of nine; and the chamber of accounts, of nine.

J. Adams, Works, IV. 340.

What a lesson doest thou read to council, and to consistory!

Lamb, Quakers' Meeting.

Hence—2. An ecclesiastical or spiritual court, or the place where such a court is held. Before the Reformation every bishop had his consistory, composed of some of the leading clergy of the diocese, presided over by his chancellor. In the Anglican Church every bishop has still his consistory court, held before his chancellor or commissary in the cathedral church, or some other convenient place, for the trial of ecclesiastical causes.

They confest . . . [their fault] before the whole consistory of God's ministers.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, vi. 4.

They [the Apostles] surrounded their own central consistory with lines impassable to treachery.

De Quincey, Essenes, l.

The archbishops in their prerogative courts, the bishops in their consistories, the archdeacons in some cases . . . exercised jurisdiction.

Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 401.

3. (*a.*) In the *Reformed (Dutch) Ch.*, the lowest ecclesiastical court, having charge of the government of the local church, and corresponding to the session of the Presbyterian Church. (*b.*) In the *Reformed (French) Ch.*, a higher court, corresponding to a presbytery.—4. In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, an ecclesiastical senate, consisting of the whole body of cardinals, which deliberates upon the affairs of the church. It is presided over by the pope, or by the dean of the College of Cardinals. The ordinary meetings of the consistory are secret; but public consistories are held from time to time as occasion may require, and are attended by other prelates than the cardinals; the resolutions arrived at in secret session are announced in them.

The Pope himself . . . performeth all Ecclesiastical jurisdiction as in Consistory amongst his Cardinals, which were originally but the Priests of Rome.

Milton, Reformation in Eng., l.

In full consistory,

When I was made Archbishop, he [the pope] approved me.

Tennyson, Queen Mary, v. 2.

5. In the *Lutheran state churches*, a board of clerical officers, either national or provincial, usually appointed by the sovereign, charged with various matters of ecclesiastical administration.

II. a. Belonging to or of the nature of a consistory.

consistit, *n.* [*< L. consitio(n)-*, a sowing, *< consere*, pp. *consitus*, sow together, *< com-*, together, + *serere*, sow.] A planting together.

consociato (kon-sō'shi-āt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *consociated*, ppr. *consociating*. [*< L. consociatus*, pp. of *consociare*, unite, connect, associate, *< com-*, together, + *sociare*, unite, *< socius*, joined with, etc. (as a noun, a companion): see *social*. Cf. *associate*, *v.*] *I. trans.* 1. To unite; join; associate; connect.

The ship . . . carrieth riches and commodities from place to place, and consociateth the most remote regions in participation of their fruits.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, l. 101.

Join pole to pole, consociate severed worlds.

Mallett, Amyntor and Theodora.

2. In New England, to bring together in an assembly or convention, as pastors and messengers or delegates of Congregational churches.

II. intrans. 1. To unite; come together; coalesce. *Bentley*. [Rare or obsolete.]—2. In New England, to unite or meet in a body forming a consociation of churches. See *consociation*, 2.

consociate (kon-sō'shi-āt), *n.* [*< L. consociatus*, pp.: see the verb. Cf. *associate*, *n.*] An associate; a partner; a companion; a confederate.

Consociates in the conspiracy of Somerset.

Sir J. Hayward.

I, having a part in the plantation, will receive you as my partners and consociates, so may you be free from service.

N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 136.

consociation (kon-sō'shi-ā'shon), *n.* [*< L. consociatio(n)-*, *< consociare*, pp. *consociatus*, associate: see *consociate*, *v.*] 1. Intimate association of persons or things; fellowship; alliance; companionship; union. [Rare or obsolete, having been superseded by *association*.]

There is such a consociation of offices between the Prince and whom his favour breeds, that they may help to sustain his power, as he their knowledge.

B. Jonson, Discoveries.

Mr. Cleaves and the rest, about thirty persons, wrote to our governor for assistance against Mr. Vines, and tendered themselves to the consociation of the United Colonies.

Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 187.

To fight a duel is . . . a consociation of many of the worst acts that a person ordinarily can be guilty of.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 220.

2. In the United States, an ecclesiastical body substituted by some Congregational churches for a council. It is usually composed of the pastors of the Congregational churches of the district represented and one lay delegate from each. It differs from a council in having a permanent organization, and it is also regarded by many as possessing a certain ecclesiastical authority, while the power of councils in the Congregational system is merely advisory.

consociational (kon-sō'shi-ā'shon-āl), *a.* [*< consociation* + *-al*.] Pertaining to a consociation.

consolable (kon-sō'la-bl), *a.* [*< F. consolable, < OF. consolable* = *Sp. consolable* = *Pg. consolavel, < L. consolabilis, < consolari, console*: see *console* and *-able*.] Capable of being consoled, or of being mitigated by consolation; capable of receiving consolation; admitting of consolation.

A long, long weeping, not consolable.

Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

consolator (kon-sō'lāt), *v. t.* [*< L. consolatus*, pp. of *consolari, console*: see *console* and *-tor*.] To comfort; console.

To console thine ear.

Shak., All's Well, iii. 2.

Cast-off, my heart, thy deep despairing fears;

That which most grieves me, most doth console.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Triumph of Faith, iv. 38.

The entrance we had upon the spirit of the schult (chief governor) a little consoled us.

Penn., Travels in Holland, etc.

consolation (kon-sō-lā'shon), *n.* [*< F. consolation* = *Sp. consolacion* = *Pg. consolacão* = *It. consolazione, < L. consoliatio(n)-*, *< consolari*, pp. *consolatus, console*: see *console* and *-tion*.] 1. Alleviation of misery or distress of mind; mitigation of grief or anxiety; an imparting or receiving of mental relief or comfort; solace: as, to administer consolation to the afflicted; to find consolation in religion or philosophy, or in selfish indulgence.

We have great joy and consolation in thy love.

Phile. 7.

He met indeed with cold consolation from an "ancient Christian," to whom he opened his case and said he was afraid he had committed the sin against the Holy Ghost; this man, like one of Job's comforters, replied, he thought so too.

Southey, Life of Bunyan, p. 29.

2. That which consoles, comforts, or cheers the mind; the cause of being consoled.

Waiting for the consolation of Israel.

Luke II. 25.

Against such cruelties

With inward consolations recompensed.

Milton, P. L., xii. 495.

This is the consolation on which we rest in the darkness of the future and the afflictions of to-day, that the government of the world is moral, and does forever destroy what is not.

Emerson, Misc., p. 238.

Consolation race, match, etc., a race or contest of any kind which can be entered only by those who have failed in the previous races or contests which have taken place within a given period.—*Syn.* 1 and 2. *Solace*, etc. (see *comfort*, *n.*); encouragement, cheer.

Consolato del Mare (kon-sō-lā'tō del mā're).

[*It.*, lit. consulate of the sea: *consolato, < L. consularius, office of a consul; del, gen. of def. art., contr. of di (< L. de), of, and il (< L. ille, this), def. art. masc.; mare, < L. mare, sea*: see *consulate* and *marine*.] A code of maritime law, supposed to be a compilation of the law and trading customs of various Italian cities, as Venice, Genoa, Pisa, and Amalfi, together

with those of the cities with which they traded, as Barcelona, Marseilles, etc. Its precise date is unknown, but a Spanish edition of it was published at Barcelona at the end of the thirteenth or the beginning of the fourteenth century. It has formed the basis of most of the subsequent compilations of maritime law.

consolator (kon-sō-lā-tor), *n.* [= *F. consolateur* = *Sp. Pg. consolador* = *It. consolatore, < L. consolator, consoler, < consolari*, pp. *consolatus, console*: see *console* and *-tor*.] One who consoles or comforts.

Officers termed consolators of the sick.

Johnson, Note on the Tempest.

consolatory (kon-sō-lā-tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= *Sp. Pg. It. consolatorio, < L. consolatorius, < consolator, a consoler*: see *consolator*.] *I. a.* Tending to give consolation; assuaging grief or other mental distress; comforting; cheering; encouraging.

Letters . . . narratory, oburgatory, consolatory, monitory, or congratulatory.

Howell, Letters, I. i. i.

II. n.; pl. *consolatories* (-riz). Anything intended to convey consolation; especially, a letter or epistle written for that purpose.

Consolatories writ

With studied argument. *Milton, S. A.*, I. 657.

consolatrix (kon-sō-lā-triks), *n.* [= *F. consolatrice* = *It. consolatrice, < L. as if *consolatrix (-tric)-*, fem. of *consolator, a consoler*: see *consolator*.] A female consoler.

Love, the consolatrix, met him again.

Mrs. Otpham, Salem Chapel, xxvi.

console (kon-sōl'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *consoled*, ppr. *consoling*. [*< F. consoler* = *Sp. Pg. consolar* = *It. consolare, < L. consolari*, dep., also act. *consolare, console, cheer, comfort, < com-*, together, + *solari, console, solace*: see *solace*.] To alleviate the grief, despondency, or other mental distress of; comfort; cheer; soothe; solace; encourage.

I am much consoled by the reflection that the religion of Christ has been attacked in vain by all the wits and philosophers, and its triumph has been complete.

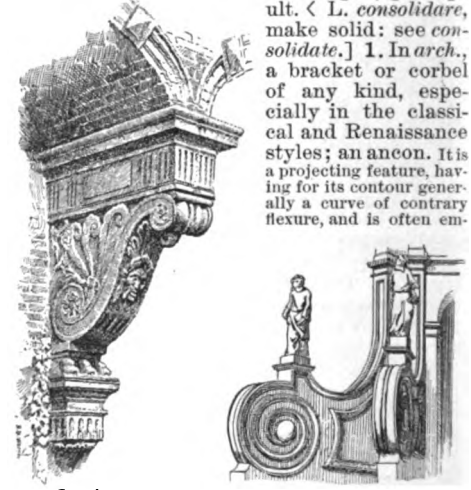
P. Henry.

We console our friends when they meet with affliction.

Crabb, Eng. Synonyms, p. 233.

=*Syn.* To cheer, encourage.

console (kon'sōl), *n.* [= *D. G. Sw. console* = *Dan. konsol, < F. console, a bracket*; of uncertain origin; perhaps ult. *< L. consolidare, make solid*: see *consolidate*.] 1. In arch., a bracket or corbel of any kind, especially in the classical and Renaissance styles; an ancon. It is a projecting feature, having for its contour generally a curve of contrary flexure, and is often em-



Console.
Hôtel d'Asserat, Toulouse, France.

Console serving as a buttress.—From the dome of the Church of Sta. Maria della Salute, Venice.

played to support a cornice, bust, vase, or the like. It is frequently, however, used merely as an ornament, as on the keystone of an arch.

2. A kind of platform or bracket truss hinged on one side of the rear end of the bore of a breech-loading gun, to support the breech-screw when withdrawn preparatory to loading.—3. A bracket on a wall, for supporting machinery of any kind, as a hydraulic motor. *E. H. Knight.*

consoler (kon-sō'lér), *n.* One who consoles, or gives consolation or comfort.

Folding together, with the all-tender might,
Of his great love, the dark hands and the white,
Stands the Consoler, soothing every pain.

Whittier, On a Prayer-Book.

console-table (kon'sōl-tā'bl), *n.* 1. A table which, instead of straight or nearly straight legs, has consoles or legs so curved as to resemble them, and is therefore usually set against the wall, from which it appears to project as a sort of bracket.—2. More rarely, a table in

which the top projects far beyond the legs, and seems to be supported by small consoles which spring from them.

consolidat (kən-sol'i-dāt), *n.* [LL. *ML.*, < *L. consolidare*, make solid: see *consolidate*, *v.*, and *consound*.] A name formerly given to the comfrey and other plants. See *consound*.

consolidant (kən-sol'i-dant), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. consolidant*, < *L. consolidans* (-*ns*), ppr. of *consolidare*, consolidate: see *consolidate*, *v.*] *I. a.* Tending to consolidate or make firm; specifically, in *med.*, having the property of uniting wounds or forming new flesh. [Rare.]

II. n. A medicine given for the purpose of consolidating wounds or strengthening cicatrices.

consolidate (kən-sol'i-dāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *consolidated*, ppr. *consolidating*. [*L. consolidatus*, pp. of *consolidare* (> *F. consolider* (> *D. consolideren* = *G. consolideren* = *Dan. konsolidere*), OF. *consoder* = *Pr. consolar*, *consolar* = *Sp. Pg. consolar* = *It. consolidare*), make firm or solid, condense, < *com-*, together, + *solidare*, make solid, < *solidus*, solid: see *solid*.] *I. trans.* 1. To make solid or firm; unite, compress, or pack together and form into a more compact mass, body, or system; make dense or coherent.

He fixed and consolidated the earth above the waters. *T. Burnet*, *Theory of the Earth*.

It's [a cistern's] Wall is of no better a material than Gravel and small Pebbles, but consolidated with so strong and tenacious a cement, that it seems to be all one entire vessel of Rock. *Maunderell*, *Aleppo to Jerusalem*, p. 51.

2. To bring together and unite firmly into one mass or body; cause to cohere or cleave together: as, to consolidate the forces of an army, or materials into a compound body.

A large number of companies were formed, which were subsequently consolidated into . . . the Philadelphia Company. *New York Tribune*, March 1, 1888.

Spain thought it not for her interest that the American states should consolidate their union.

Bancroft, *Hist. Const.*, I. 74.

Used specifically—(a) in *surg.*, of uniting the parts of a broken bone or the lips of a wound by means of applications [now rare]; (b) in *legislation*, of combining two or more acts into one; (c) in *law*, of combining two or more actions, corporations, or beneficiaries into one; (d) in *finance*, of uniting different sources of public revenue into a single fund, or different evidences of public debt into a single class (see *consolidated*) = *syn.* To combine, compact, condense, compress.

II. intrans. To grow firm and compact; coalesce and become solid: as, moist clay consolidates by drying.

Hurts and ulcers of the head require it [desiccation] not; but contrariwise dryness maketh them more apt to consolidate. *Bacon*, *Nat. Hist.*, § 785.

consolidate (kən-sol'i-dāt), *a.* [*L. consolidatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Formed into a solid mass or system. [Poetical.]

All experience past became Consolidate in mind and frame. *Tennyson*, *Two Voices*.

consolidated (kən-sol'i-dāt-ed), *p. a.* [Pp. of *consolidate*, *v.*] 1. Made solid, hard, or compact; united.

It was during the wars of the Israelites in David's time, that they passed from the state of separate tribes into the state of a consolidated ruling nation.

H. Spencer, *Prin. of Sociol.*, § 451.

2. In *bot.*, same as *adnate*.—3. See *extract*, and *consolidation locomotive*, under *consolidation*.

The locomotive was one of the heaviest kind, known as a consolidated engine, having four drive-wheels on a side, and weighing 106,000 pounds. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVI. 3.

Consolidated funds. See *bond*.—**Consolidated funds.** in *Eng. hist.*: (a) The revenue or income of Great Britain and Ireland, formerly collected and considered as separate funds, according as they were derived from taxation, crown lands, etc., but by statutes of Parliament, especially one of 1816, united or consolidated into one, and charged first with the interest on the public debt and the civil list, and then with the other expenses of the kingdom. (b) Consolidated annuities. See *consols*. (c) Consolidated threees. See *consols*.

consolidation (kən-sol'i-dā'shən), *n.* [= *F. consolidation* = *Pr. consolidacio* = *Sp. consolidacion* = *Pg. consolidação* = *It. consolidazione*, < *LL. consolidatio* (-*n*), < *L. consolidare*, pp. *consolidatus*, make firm, consolidate: see *consolidate*, *v.*] 1. The act of making or the process of becoming solid, firm, or stable; the act of forming into a more firm or compact mass, body, or system.

The consolidation of the marble did not fall out at random. *Woodward*, *Essay towards a Nat. Hist. of the Earth*.

There was a powerful opposition to the adoption of the constitution of the United States. It originated in the apprehension that it would lead to the consolidation of all power in the government of the United States;—notwithstanding the defeat of the national party in the convention. *Calhoun*, *Works*, I. 247.

The lung has been rendered solid . . . by pneumonic consolidation. *Quain*, *Med. Dict.*, p. 933.

2. The act of bringing together and uniting several particulars, details, or parts into one body or whole.

The gradual establishment of law by the consolidation of custom is the formation of something fixed in the midst of things that are changing. *H. Spencer*.

3†. The act of confirming or ratifying; confirmation; ratification.

He first offered a league to Henry VII., and for consolidation thereof his daughter Margaret.

Lord Herbert, *Hen. VIII.*, p. 11.

4. In *civil law*, the uniting of the possession or profit of land with the property.—5. In *Scots feudal law*, the reunion of the property with the superiority, after they have been feudally disjoined.—6. In *bot.*, same as *adnation*.—**Consolidation acts**, the name given to acts of the British Parliament which embody such clauses as are common to all the particular acts affecting any class of undertakings, in order to obviate the necessity of repeating these clauses in each individual act. Thus, there are the *Railways Clauses Consolidation Act*, the *Lands Clauses Consolidation Act*, the *Companies Clauses Consolidation Act*, etc.—**Consolidation locomotive**, a type of locomotive for drawing heavy freight-trains: so called from the name of the first one, made in 1866 for the Lehigh Valley railroad. It had cylinders 20" x 24", four pairs of 48" diameter driving-wheels, and its weight was 90,000 pounds, of which all but 10,000 was on the driving-wheels. *E. H. Knight*.—**Consolidation (or consolidating) of actions**, the merging of two or more actions together by a court or a judge. This is done for economy of time and expense when two or more actions are brought by the same plaintiff, at the same time, against the same defendant, for causes of action which might have been joined in the same action.

consolidationist (kən-sol'i-dā'shən-ist), *n.* [*consolidation* + *-ist*.] One who favors consolidation, as of the parts of an empire or a political system.

consolidative (kən-sol'i-dā-tiv), *a.* [*consolidate* + *-ive*.] Tending to consolidate; specifically, in *med.*, tending to heal wounds.

consolidator (kən-sol'i-dā-tər), *n.* [*LL. consolidator*, < *L. consolidare*, pp. *consolidatus*, make firm: see *consolidate*, *v.*] 1. One who or that which consolidates. *Athenæum*.—2. Specifically, in *pottery-making*, an assemblage of strainers for straining slip.

consolidature (kən-sol'i-dā-tūr), *n.* [*consolidate* + *-ure*.] Same as *consolidation*. *Bailey*.

consols (kən'solz or kən'solz'), *n. pl.* [Contr. of *consolidated annuities*.] Government securities of Great Britain, including a large part of the public debt, the full name of which is "the three per cent. consolidated annuities." The consols originated in the consolidation of a great variety of public securities, chiefly in the form of annuities, into a single stock and at a uniform rate of 3 per cent., under an act of Parliament of 1751, the name being retained for all securities of the same form since issued. The principal is payable only at the pleasure of the government. They are also called "consolidated threees," and other nearly related stocks of smaller amount are known as "reduced threees" and "new threees."

A further economy and actual profit would be effected if the "clearing" were made, as among the Scotch banks, by transfers of consols. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXIV. 29.

consummé (kən-so-mā'), *n.* [*F.*, lit. *consummate*, perfect, pp. of *consummer*, < *L. consummare*, make perfect: see *consummate*, *v.* The *F.* verb is partly confused with *consumer*, < *L. consumere*, consume: see *consume*.] A strong, clear soup, containing the nutritive properties of the meat, extracted by long and slow cooking.

consonance (kən'sō-nans), *n.* [= *F. consonance*, *consonance*, OF. *consonance*, *consonance*, also *consonancie*, *consonnancie* (> *E. consonance*), = *Pr. Sp. Pg. consonancia* = *It. consonanza*, < *L. consonantia*, < *consonan* (-*t*), ppr., agreeing in sound: see *consonant* and *-ance*.] 1. Accord or agreement of sounds; specifically, in *music*, a simultaneous combination of two tones that is, by itself, both agreeable and final in effect. The perfect consonances are the unison, the octave, the fifth, and the fourth; the imperfect are the major and minor thirds and the major and minor sixths. The effect of consonances is due to the simplicity of the ratio between the vibration-numbers of their constituent tones. Thus, the ratio of the unison is 1:1; of the octave, 2:1; of the fifth, 3:2; of the fourth, 4:3; of the major sixth, 5:3; of the major third, 4:3; of the minor third, 3:4; of the minor sixth, 5:8. Also called *concord*.

The two principal consonances that most ravish the ear are, by the consent of all nature, the fifth and the octave. *Sir H. Wotton*.

The cases . . . where the prime of one compound tone coincides with one of the partials of the other, may be termed absolute consonances.

Helmholtz, *Sensations of Tone* (trans.), II. 284.

2. A state of agreement or accordance; congruity; harmony; consistency: as, the conso-

nance of opinions among judges; the consonance of a ritual to the Scriptures.

Winds and waters flow'd In consonance. *Thomson*, *Spring*, l. 271.

3. The sympathetic vibration of a sonorous body, as a piano-string, when another of the same pitch is sounded near it.

consonancy (kən'sō-nan-si), *n.* [*OF. consonancie*, *consonnancie*, var. of *consonance*, etc.: see *consonance*.] Same as *consonance*.

A girl of fifteen, one bred up i' the court, That by all consonancy of reason is like To cross your estate. *Middleton*, *Anything for a Quiet Life*, i. 1.

consonant (kən'sō-nant), *a.* and *n.* [*I. a.* = *F. consonant*, *consonnant*, OF. *consonant*, *consonant*, *consonant* = *Sp. Pg. It. consonante*, < *L. consonan* (-*t*), sounding together, agreeing. *II. n.* = *D. Dan. Sw. konsonant* = *G. consonant* = *Sp. It. consonante* = *Pg. consoante* (cf. *F. consonne*, < *L. consona*, fem. of *consonus*: see *consonous*), < *L. consonan* (-*t*) (sc. *littera*, letter), a consonant, a letter sounding together with a vowel, or heard only in connection with a vowel (an imperfect description); ppr. of *consonare*, pp. *consonatus*, sound together, agree, < *com-*, together, + *sonare*, sound: see *sound*, *sonant*, and cf. *assonant*, *dissonant*, *resonant*.] *I. a.* 1. Sounding together; agreeing in sound; specifically, in *music*, having an agreeable and complete or final effect: said of a combination of sounds.

In order that a chord produced by three or more notes may be consonant, it is necessary that the different notes that compose it bear, in respect of the number per second of their vibrations, simple ratios, not only to the fundamental note but also to each other.

Blaserna, *Theory of Sound*, p. 101.

2. Having or emitting like sounds. [Rare.]

Our bards . . . hold Agnominations and enforcing of consonant Words or Syllables one upon the other to be the greatest Elegance. *Howell*, *Letters*, I. i. 40.

3. Harmonious; agreeing; congruous; consistent: followed generally by *to*, sometimes by *with*: as, this rule is consonant to Scripture and reason.

To the nature of the mind of all men it is consonant for the affirmative or active to affect more than the negative or privative. *Bacon*, *Advancement of Learning*, II. 226.

He was consonant with himself to the last. *Goldsmith*, *Bolingbroke*.

Negotiation, however, was more consonant to his habitual policy. *Prescott*, *Ferd. and Isa.*, II. 1.

4. [Attrib. use of noun.] Consisting of or relating to consonants; consonantal.

No Russian whose dissonant consonant name Almost shatters to fragments the trumpet of fame. *Moore*, *Twopenny Postbag*.

Consonant chord or harmony, a chord or harmony containing only consonances. Also called *concordant chord* or *harmony*.—**Consonant interval**. See *consonance*, 1.—**Consonant terms**, in *logic*, terms which can be predicated of the same subject.

II. n. An alphabetic element other than a vowel; one of the closer, less resonant and continuous, of the sounds making up a spoken alphabet; an articulate utterance which is combined, to form a syllable, with another opener utterance called a vowel. Consonants are the closer, and vowels the opener, of the sounds that make up the alphabetic scale or system of a language. But there is no absolute line of distinction between the two classes; and the opener of the consonants may be and are used as vowels also. Thus, the same *l*-sound is consonant in *apple*, and vowel in *apple*; *n* is consonant in *burned*, but vowel in *burden*; and in some languages, as Sanskrit and Polish, *r* is much used as a vowel. On the other hand, *y* and *w* are hardly, if at all, distinguishable from *ee* and *oo*. Such consonants, as standing near the boundary between consonant and vowel, are often called *semi-vowels* (also *liquids*). According to their degree of closeness, consonants are divided into *mutes* (or *stops*, or *checks*, or *explosives*), as *b* and *p*, which involve a complete cutting off of the passage of the breath; *fricatives* (*spirants* and *sibilants*, etc.), as *th* and *dh* (TH), *f* and *v*, *s* and *z*, in which a rustling or friction of the breath through a nearly closed position of the organs is the conspicuous element; *nasals*, as *n*, *m*, and *ny*, accompanied with admission of the intoned breath to the nose and its resonance there; and *semi-vowel or liquid* sounds, as already illustrated. According to the organs used in producing them, they are divided into *labials*, made with the lips, as *p*, *b*, *f*, *v*, *m*; *dentals or linguals*, made with the tip of the tongue at or near the teeth, as *t*, *d*, *th*, *dh* (TH), *n*; *palatals or gutturals*, made with the back of the tongue, as *k*, *g*, *ng*; and some languages have various other classes. Then, according as they are made with simple breath, or with breath vocalized or made sonant in the larynx, they are divided into *surd* or *breathed*, as *p*, *t*, *f*, *s*, etc., and *sonant* or *voiced* or *vocal*, as *b*, *d*, *v*, *z*, etc. (sometimes wrongly distinguished as *hard* and *soft*, as *strong* and *weak*, as *sharp* and *flat*, and so on). See these various terms, and *syllable*.

consonantal (kən'sō-nan-tal), *a.* [*consonant* + *-al*.] Relating to or of the nature of a consonant; marked by consonant sounds.

Often the ring of his [Browning's] verse is sonorous, and overcomes the jagged consonantal diction with stirring lyrical effect. *Stedman*, *Vict. Poets*, p. 302.

consonantic (kon-sō-nan'tik), *a.* [*< consonant + -ic.*] Consonantal. [Rare.]

Consonantic bases, or, of the vocalic, those which end in *u* (*v*), a vowel of a decided *consonantic* quality, are most apt to preserve the inflections in their unaltered form.

Chambers's Encyc.

The language (Chilian) evinces some tendency towards nasalization of the *consonantic* elements. *Science*, III. 550.

consonantism (kon-sō-nan-tizm), *n.* [*< consonant + -ism.*] The consonantal sounds of a language collectively considered, or their special character; pronunciation or phonology of consonants.

In treating of the vocalism, the pronunciation of the early empire is made the starting-point, the deviations of earlier and later periods being noted. The same is true of *consonantism*. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VII. 247.

consonantly (kon-sō-nan-ti), *adv.* Harmoniously; in agreement; consistently.

This as *consonantly* it preacheth, teacheth, and delivereth, as if but one tongue did speak for all. *Hooker*.

consonantness (kon-sō-nan-nes), *n.* Harmoniousness; agreeableness; consistency.

consonating (kon-sō-nā-ting), *a.* [Ppr. of **consonate*, assumed from *consonant*, *q. v.*] Sounding together with another sounding body; responding sympathetically to the vibrations of another sounding body of the same pitch.—**Consonating cavities**, cavities resounding to certain notes originating outside of them.

consonous (kon-sō-nus), *a.* [*< L. consonus*, sounding together, agreeing, *< com-*, together, + *sonare*, sound, *sonus*, a sound: see *sound*⁵.] Agreeing in sound; symphonious. [Rare.]

consonoplate (kon-sō-pi-āt), *v. t.* An improper form of *conspite*.

conspiation (kon-sō-pi-ā'shon), *n.* [*< consopiate.*] A lulling asleep.

One of his lordship's maxims is that a total abstinence from intemperance . . . is no more philosophy than a total *conspiation* of the senses is repose. *Pope*, to Digby.

consopitet, *v. t.* [*< L. consopitus*, pp. of *consopire*, lull to sleep, *< com-* + *sopire*, sleep, *< sopor*, a deep sleep: see *sopor*.] To compose; lull to sleep.

By the same degree that the higher powers are invigorated, the lower are *consopited* and abated. *Glanville*, Pre-existence of Souls.

consopitet, *a.* [*< L. consopitus*, pp.: see the verb.] Calm; composed; lulled.

Its clamorous tongue thus being *consopite*.

Dr. H. More, Psychathanasia, III. iii. 43.

con sordini (kon sōr-dē-nē), [It., with the mutes or dampers: *con*, *< L. cum*, with; *sordini*, pl. of *sordino*, mute, damper, low-sounding pipe, *< sordo*, deaf, *< L. surdus*, deaf: see *com-* and *surd*.] In music, a direction to perform a passage, if on the pianoforte, with the soft pedal held down, and if on the violin and brass instruments, with the mute on. It is sometimes abbreviated *C. S.*

consort¹ (kon-sōrt), *n.* [= *F. consort*, *m.*, associate, consort (usually in pl. *consorts*, associates, husband and wife), *OF. consort*, *m.*, *consorte*, *f.*, = *Sp. Pg. It. consorte*, *< L. consors* (*consort*), a partner, brother or sister, *ML.* a neighbor, a wife, lit. sharing property with, *< com-*, together, + *sors* (*sort-*), a lot: see *sort*. Cf. *asort*, and see *consort*², *consort*³.] 1. A companion; a partner; an intimate associate; particularly, a wife or a husband; a spouse.

These were great companions and *consorts* together.

Coryat, Crudities, I. 66.

My worthy *Consort* Mr. Ringrose commends most the Guaiquil Nut. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 60.

Wise, just, moderate, admirably pure of life, the friend of peace and of all peaceful arts, the *consort* of the queen has passed from this troubled sphere to that serene one where justice and peace reign eternal. *Thackeray*.

The snow-white gander, invariably accompanied by his darker *consort*.

Darwin, Voyage Round the World, ix. 200.

2. *Naut.*, a vessel keeping company with another, or one of a number of vessels sailing in conjunction.

We met with many of the Queenes ships, our owne *consort* and divers others.

Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's True Travels*, I. 105.

Prince consort, a prince who is the husband of a queen regnant, but has himself no royal authority.—**Queen consort**, the wife of a king, as distinguished from a *queen regnant*, who rules in person, and a *queen dowager*, the widow of a king.

consort¹ (kon-sōrt'), *v.* [*< consort*¹, *n.* Cf. *consort*².] 1. *Intrans.* To associate; unite in company; keep company; be in harmony: followed by *with*.

Waller does not seem to have *consorted* with any of the poets of his own youth.

E. Gosse, From Shakespeare to Pope, p. 50.

The famous sepulchral church [of Bour] . . . lies at a fortunate distance from the town, which, though inoffensive, is of too common a stamp to *consort* with such a treasure.

H. James, Jr., Little Tour, p. 242.

II. *trans.* 1. To join; marry; espouse.

He, with his *consorted* Eve,

The story heard attentive. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 50.

2. To unite in company; associate: followed by *with*.

What citizen is that you were *consorted* with?

B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, III. 1.

Consort me quickly with the dead!

M. Roydon (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 283).

He begins to *consort* himself with men.

Locke, Education.

3. To unite in symphony or harmony.

Consort both heart and lute, and twist a song

Pleasant and long.

G. Herbert, Easter.

4. To accompany.

Sweet health and fair desires *consort* your grace!

Shak., L. L. L., II. 1.

And they

Consorted other deities, replete with passions.

Chapman, Iliad, viii. 385.

[In all its transitive senses rare or obsolete.]

consort², *n.* [*< OF. consorte*, *f.*, a company, var. of *OF. consorce*, *f.*, *< ML. consortia*, *f.*; cf. *Sp. Pg. consorcio* = *It. consorzio*, *m.*, *< L. consortium*, neut., fellowship, society, community of goods, *< consort* (*t*)-s, a partner: see *consort*¹ (with which *consort*² is partly confused), and cf. *consortium*, *consortion*. See also *consort*³.] 1. An assembly or company.

Great . . . boats which divide themselves into divers companies, five or six boats in a *consort*.

Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 478.

In one *consort* there sat

Cruell Revenge, and rancorous Despight,

Dialoyall Treason, and hart-burning Hate.

Spenser, F. Q., II. vii. 22.

Do you remember me? do you remember When you and your *consort* travell'd through Hungary?

Fletcher (and another), Queen of Corinth, II. 4.

Specifically—2. A company of musicians; an orchestra.

My music! give my lord a taste of his welcome. [A strain played by the *consort*.]

Middleton, Mad World, II. 1.

A *consort* of roarsers for music.

B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, Ind.

3. Concert; concurrence; agreement.

I'll lend you mirth, sir,

If you will be in *consort*.

Ford, Perkin Warbeck, III. 2.

Consort of viola. Same as *chest* of *viols* (which see, under *chest*¹).—To *keep consort*, to keep company.

You, that will *keep consort* with such fiddlers,

Pragmatic flies, fools, publicans, and moths.

B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, II. 1.

consort³ (kon-sōrt'), *n.* A former spelling of *concert*, by confusion with *consort*².

Ay carolling of love and jollity,

That wonder was to heare their trim *consort*.

Spenser, F. Q., III. iii. 40.

consortable (kon-sōr'ta-bl), *a.* [*< consort*¹ + *-able*.] Companionable; conformable. [Rare.]

A good consencence and a good courtier are *consortable*.

W. Montague, Devoute Essays, p. 98.

consorter (kon-sōr'tēr), *n.* One who consorts with another; a companion; an associate. *Bp. Burnet*.

consortial (kon-sōr'shal), *a.* [= *F. consortial*; as *consortium* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a consortium; of the nature of or resulting from an association or union.

The remaining 600,000,000 [lire] to be employed in withdrawing from circulation that amount of the *consortial* or union notes.

Encyc. Brit., XIII. 406.

consortion (kon-sōr'shon), *n.* [*< L. consortio* (*n*)-, fellowship, partnership, *< consors* (*consort*)-: see *consort*¹, and cf. *consort*².] Fellowship; companionship.

Be critical in thy *consortion*.

Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., II. 9.

consortism (kon-sōr-tizm), *n.* [*< consort*¹ + *-ism*.] In *biol.*, the vital association or union for life of two or more different organisms, as a plant and an animal, each being dependent upon the other in its physiological activities; symbiosis. Consortism is a kind of consortion or fellowship more intimate and necessary than that of commensals or inquilines, and differs from parasitism in that each organism needs the other for its well-being. See *symbiosis*.

The fungi which are concerned in the constitution of lichens maintain with the algal components throughout life relations of *consortism*.

Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 208.

consortium (kon-sōr'shi-um), *n.* [*< L. consortium*, fellowship: see *consort*².] Fellowship; association; union; coalition.

The *consortium* of the banks came to a close on the 30th June 1881, and the "consortial" notes actually current are formed into a direct national debt.

Encyc. Brit., XIII. 466.

consortment (kon-sōrt'ment), *n.* [*< consort*¹ + *-ment*.] A keeping or consorting together; association as consorts.

The rest of the ships shall take or take off their sails in such sort as they may meete and come together, . . . to the intent to keepe the *consortment* exactly in all paynts.

Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 236.

consortship (kon-sōrt'ship), *n.* [*< consort*¹ + *-ship*.] 1. The state of being a consort or consorts; partnership; fellowship.

Accordingly articles of *consortship* were drawn between the said captains and masters.

Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 3.

But to return to our Voyage in hand; when both our Ships were clean, and our Water filled, Captain Davis and Captain Eaton broke off *Consortships*.

Dampier, Voyages, I. 129.

2. An association; a company.

Morton thinking himself lawless, and hearing what gain the fishermen made of trading of pieces, powder and shot, he, as head of this *consortship*, began the practice of the same in these parts.

N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 138.

consound (kon'sound), *n.* [A corruption of *F. consoude* = *Pr. consouda*, *consouda* = *Sp. consólida* = *Pg. consolda* = *It. consolida*, *< LL. ML. consolida*, comfrey (so called from its supposed healing power), *< L. consolidare*, make solid: see *consolidate*.] A name formerly given to several plants, as the comfrey, the daisy (*Bellis perennis*), the bugle (*Ajuga reptans*), and the wild larkspur (*Delphinium Consolida*).

conspecies (kon-spē'shēz), *n.* [NL., *< con-* + *species*.] In *zool.*, a subspecies or variety; a climatic or geographical race belonging to the same species as another; a form recognizably different from another, yet not specifically distinct.

Linnaeus . . . experienced the inadequacy of his system to deal binomially with those lesser groups than species, commonly called varieties, now better designated as *conspecies* or subspecies.

Coues, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 79.

conspecific (kon-spē-sif'ik), *a.* [*< conspecies*; as *con-* + *specific*.] Belonging to the same species; more particularly, having the character of a conspecies.

conspicablen (kon-spek'ta-bl), *a.* [*< ML. as if *conspicabilis*, *< conspiciare*, see, freq. of *L. conspicere*, *pp. conspicius*, look at: see *conspicuous*.] Easy to be seen. *Bailey*.

conspicition (kon-spek'ti-shon), *n.* [*< OF. conspiciere*, *< LL. conspicio* (*n*)-, *< L. conspicere*, *pp. conspicius*, look at: see *conspicuous*. Cf. *inspection*.] A beholding. *Cotgrave*.

conspicuity (kon-spek-tū'i-ti), *n.* [Irreg. (cf. *conspicuity*) *< L. conspicius*, a view, sight: see *conspicius*.] Sight; view; organ of sight; eye. [Ludicrous.]

What harm can your blisson *conspicuities* glean out of this character?

Shak., Cor., II. 1.

conspicible (kon-spek'tus), *n.* [= *F. conspect*, a general view, = *It. conspetto*, look, appearance, *< L. conspectus*, a view, mental view, survey, *< conspicere*, *pp. conspicius*, look at: see *conspicuous*, and cf. *prospectus*, *prospect*, *retrospect*.] 1. A viewing together; a comprehensive survey.—2. A grouping together so as to be readily seen at one time, or the items so grouped; a digest or résumé of a subject: used chiefly of scientific or other technical treatises.

A *conspicible* of the bad spellings which are common is often helpful for the emendation of difficult glosses.

Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass., XV. 126.

There is no book extant in any language which gives a *conspicible* of all those well-marked and widely-varying literary forms which have differentiated themselves in the course of time.

S. Lanier, The English Novel, p. 2.

= *Syn. 2*. Compendium, Compend, etc. See *abridgment*. **consperser** (kon-spēr'sēr), *a.* [*< L. conspersus*, *pp. of conspergere*, sprinkle, *< com-*, together, + *spargere*, sprinkle: see *sparse*, and cf. *asperse*, *disperse*.] Sprinkled; spotted. Specifically, in *entom.*: (a) Thickly and irregularly strewn, so as to be crowded in some places and scattered in others: as, *consperser* dots or punctures. (b) Thickly and irregularly sprinkled with minute colored dots: said of a surface.

conspersion (kon-spēr'shon), *n.* [*< OF. conspersio*, *conspersion*, *< LL. conspersio* (*n*)-, *< L. conspergere*, sprinkle: see *consperser*.] A sprinkling.

The *conspersion* and washing the door-posts with the blood of a lamb did sacramentally preserve all the first-born of Goshen.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 136.

conspicablen, *a.* [*< LL. conspicabilis*, visible, *< L. conspiciari*, see, descry, *< conspicere*, look at, see: see *conspicuous*.] Evident; easy to be seen. *Ash*.

conspicuity (kon-spi-kū'i-ti), *n.* [*< L. as if *conspicuita(t)-s, < conspicuus, conspicuous: see conspicuous.*] 1. Conspicuousness. [Rare.]

How inevitably it [modern religion] depresses all that is sweet, and modest, and unexacting in manners, and forces into *conspicuity* whatsoever is forward, ungenerous, and despotie. *H. James, Subs. and Shad., p. 24.*

2†. Brightness; luminosity.

Midnight may vie in *conspicuity* with noon.

Glanville, Scep. Sci.

conspicuous (kon-spi-kū-us), *a.* [= *Sp. Pg. It. conspicuo, < L. conspicuus, open to the view, attracting attention, distinguished, < conspice, look at, see, observe, < com-, together, + specere, look, see, = OHG. spehōn, watch, > ult. E. spy: see species, spectacle, spy, etc., and cf. perspicuous.*] 1. Open to the view; catching the eye; easy to be seen; manifest.

It was a rock

Of alabaster, piled up to the clouds,
Conspicuous far. *Milton, P. L., iv. 545.*

2. Obvious to the mind; readily attracting or forcing itself upon the attention; clearly or extensively known, perceived, or understood; striking.

Even now it remains the most *conspicuous* fact about the Christian Church that the name of the world-state Rome is stamped upon the largest branch of it.

J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 181.

Hence—3. Eminent; notable; distinguished; as, a man of *conspicuous* talents; a woman of *conspicuous* virtues.

The liberal education of youth passed almost entirely into their [the Jesuits'] hands, and was conducted by them with *conspicuous* ability.

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

=*Syn.* 3. Illustrious, eminent, celebrated, remarkable, marked, notable.

conspicuously (kon-spi-kū-us-li), *adv.* In a conspicuous manner. (a) Obviously; prominently; in a manner to catch the eye or the attention.

Among the Teutonic settlers in Britain, . . . Angles, Saxons, and Jutes stand out *conspicuously* above all.

E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 30.

(b) Eminently; remarkably.

conspicuousness (kon-spi-kū-us-nes), *n.* 1. Openness or exposure to the view; a state of being clearly visible.—2. The property of being clearly discernible by the mind; obviousness.—3. Eminence; celebrity; renown.

Their writings attract more readers by the author's *conspicuousness*.

Boyle, Colours.

conspiracy (kon-spir-ā-si), *n.*; pl. *conspiracies* (-siz). [*< ME. conspiracie, < OF. conspiracie, conspiratie, < ML. as if *conspiratia, < L. conspirare, pp. conspiratus, conspire: see conspire. Cf. inspiration.*] 1. A combination of persons for an evil purpose; an agreement between two or more persons to commit in concert something reprehensible, injurious, or illegal; particularly, a combination to commit treason, or excite sedition or insurrection; a plot; concerted treason. In legal usage a conspiracy is a combination of two or more persons, by some concerted action, to accomplish some criminal or unlawful purpose, or to accomplish some purpose not in itself criminal or unlawful by criminal or unlawful means. The term was formerly used in English law more specifically to designate an agreement between two or more persons falsely and maliciously to indict, or procure to be indicted, an innocent person of felony.

They were more than forty which had made this *conspiracy* (to kill Paul).

Acts xxiii. 13.

I had forgot that foul *conspiracy*

Of the beast Caliban, and his confederates,

Against my life. *Shak., Tempest, iv. 1.*

It is evident that on both sides they began with a league and ended with a *conspiracy*.

Dryden, Post. to Hist. of League.

Hence—2. Any concurrence in action; combination in bringing about a given result.

When the time now came that misery was ripe for him, there was a *conspiracy* in all heavenly and earthly things . . . to lead him into it.

Sir P. Sidney.

People seem to be in a *conspiracy* to impress us with their individuality.

O. W. Holmes, Old Vol. of Life, p. 18.

=*Syn.* 1. Intrigue, cabal, machination.

conspirant (kon-spir-ant), *a.* [*< F. conspirant = Sp. Pg. It. conspirante, < L. conspiran(t)-s, ppr. of conspirare, conspire: see conspire.*] Conspiring; plotting; engaging in a conspiracy or plot.

Thou art a traitor . . .

Conspirant 'gainst this high illustrious prince.

Shak., Lear, v. 3.

conspiration (kon-spi-rā'shon), *n.* [*< ME. conspiracion, -cioun, < OF. conspiracion, conspiration, F. conspiration = Pr. conspiratio = Sp. conspiracion = Pg. conspiração = It. conspirazione, < L. conspiratio(n)-, < conspirare, pp. conspiratus, conspire: see conspire.*] 1. Conspiracy. [Rare.]

As soon as it was day certaine Jews made a *conspiration*.

J. Udall, On Acts xxiii.

2. Concurrence; mutual tendency in action. [Rare.]

Rebellion is to be punished by the *conspiration* of heaven and earth, as it is hateful and contradictory both to God and man.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), i. 63.

In our natural body every part has a necessary sympathy with every other, and all together form, by their harmonious *conspiration*, a healthy whole.

Sir W. Hamilton.

conspirator (kon-spir-ā-tor), *n.* [= *F. conspirateur = Sp. Pg. conspirador = It. conspiratore, < ML. conspirator, < L. conspirare, pp. conspiratus, conspire: see conspire.*] One who conspires or engages in a conspiracy or is concerned in a plot; a joint plotter; specifically, one who conspires with others to commit treason.

Ahithophel is among the *conspirators* with Absalom.

2 Sam. xv. 31.

Stand back, thou manifest *conspirator*;

Thou that contriv'st to murder our dead lord.

Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 3.

conspiratress (kon-spir-ā-tres), *n.* [*< conspirator + -ess; = F. conspiratrice, etc.*] A female conspirator. *E. D.*

conspire (kon-spir-), *v.*; pret. and pp. *conspired*, ppr. *conspiring*. [*< ME. conspiren, < OF. conspīrer, F. conspīrer = Sp. Pg. conspirar = It. conspirare, < L. conspirare, blow or breathe together, accord, agree, combine, plot, conspire, < com-, together, + spirare, blow, breathe: see spirit. Cf. aspire, expire, inspire, perspire, respire, transpire.*] 1. *intrans.* 1. Literally, to breathe together (with); breathe in unison or accord, as in singing. [Rare.] [A modern use imitating the literal Latin sense.]

The angelic choir

In strains of joy before unknown *conspire*.

Byron, Christmas Hymn.

I dilate and *conspire* with the morning wind.

Emerson, Nature.

2. To agree by oath, covenant, or otherwise to commit a reprehensible or illegal act; engage in a conspiracy; plot; especially, hatch treason.

Then, when they were accorded from the fray,

Against that Castles Lord they gan *conspire*.

Spenser, F. Q., III. ix. 17.

The servants of Amon *conspired* against him, and slew the king in his own house.

2 Ki. xxi. 23.

3. Figuratively, to concur to one end; act in unison; contribute jointly to a certain result: as, all things *conspired* to make him prosperous.

All the world,

I think, *conspires* to vex me.

Fletcher (and another), Elder Brother, iv. 1.

The very elements, though each be meant

The minister of man, to serve his wants,

Conspire against him. *Cowper, The Task, II. 139.*

Nature is made to *conspire* with spirit to emancipate us.

Emerson, Nature, p. 61.

=*Syn.* 2. To intrigue.—3. To combine, concur, unite, cooperate.

II. trans. To plot; plan; devise; contrive; scheme for.

I pray you all, tell me what they deserve

That do *conspire* my death with devilish plots

Of damned witchcraft. *Shak., Rich. III., III. 4.*

Wicked men *conspire* their hurt.

Milton, Apology for Smectymnus.

conspirer (kon-spir-ēr), *n.* One who conspires or plots; a conspirator.

conspiringly (kon-spir-ing-li), *adv.* In the manner of a conspiracy; by conspiracy.

con spirito (kon spē-ri-tō). [*It., with spirit: con, < L. cum, with; spirito, < L. spiritus, spirit: see cum- and spirit.*] In music, with spirit; in a spirited manner.

conspissate (kon-spis-āt), *v. t.* [*< L. conspissatus, p. a., pressed together, < com-, together, + spissatus, pp. of spissare, thicken, < spissus, thick.*] To thicken; make thick or viscous; inspissate.

For that which doth *conspissate* active is.

Dr. H. More, Infinity of Worlds, st. 14.

conspissation (kon-spi-sā'shon), *n.* [*< L. conspissatio(n)-, a thickening, < conspissatus, thickened: see conspissate.*] The act of making thick or viscous; inspissation.

conspuration (kon-spér-kā'shon), *n.* [*< L. conspurcare, pp. conspurcatus, defile, < com- (intensive) + spurcare, defile.*] The act of defiling; defilement; pollution. *Bp. Hall.*

constable (kun'sta-bl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *cunstable*; *< ME. constable, cunstabul, contr. of consteable, cunsteable, < OF. consteable, cunestable, F. consteable, F. consteable = Pr. consteable = Sp. condestable = Pg. condestable, condestavel = It. consteabile, consteabile, constabile, < ML.*

*conestabulus, constabulus, constabulis, constabilis, constabulus, constabilis, constabuli, a constable (in various uses), orig. comes stabuli, lit. 'count of the stable,' master of the horse: L. comes, a follower, etc.; stabuli, gen. of stabulum, a stable: see count² and stable².] 1. An officer of high rank in several of the medieval monarchies. The *Lord High Constable of England* was the seventh officer of the crown. He had the care of the common peace in deeds of arms and matters of war, being a judge of the court of chivalry, or court of honor. To this officer, and to the earl marshal, belonged the cognizance of contracts touching deeds of arms without the realm, and combats and blazonry within the realm. His power was so great, and was often used to such improper ends, that it was abridged by the 13th Richard II., and was afterward forfeited in the person of Edward Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, in the reign of Henry VIII. It has never been granted to any person since that time, except on a particular occasion. The office of *Lord High Constable of Scotland* is one of great antiquity and dignity. He had formerly the command of the king's armies while in the field, in the absence of the king. He was likewise judge of all crimes or offenses committed within four miles of the king's person, or within the same distance of the parliament or of the privy council, or of any general convention of the states of the kingdom. The office has been hereditary since 1314 in the family of Hay, earls of Erroll, and is expressly reserved in the treaty of union. The *Constable of France* was the first officer of the kings of France, and ultimately became commander-in-chief of the army and the highest judge in all questions of chivalry and honor. This office was suppressed in 1627. Napoleon reestablished it during a few years, in favor of his brother Louis Bonaparte. The *constable of a castle* was the keeper or governor of a castle belonging to the king or a great noble. This office was often hereditary; thus, there were constables or hereditary keepers of the Tower, of Normandy, and of the castles of Windsor, Dover, etc.*

The *constabill* of gude Dundie,

The vainguard led before them all.

Battle of Harlaw (Child's Ballads, VII. 185).

The *Constables* of France repeatedly shook or saved the French throne. *Maine, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 139.*

2. An officer chosen to aid in keeping the peace, and to serve legal process in cases of minor importance. In England *constables* of hundreds, or high *constables* (now in many districts called *chief constables*), are appointed either at quarter-sessions or by the justices of the hundred out of sessions; *petty constables*, or *constables of wards or tithings*, are annually sworn into the office at quarter-sessions for each parish, upon presentment of the vestry, and are subordinate to the high or chief constables. In the United States the constable is an official of a town or village, elected with the other local officers, or, as a special constable, acting under a temporary appointment. The constable was formerly of much more consequence both in England and the colonies, being the chief executive officer of the parish or town.

The *constable* was formerly the chief man in the parish, for then the parish was responsible for all robberies committed within its limits if the thieves were not apprehended. . . . But this state of things has long passed away; . . . and although *constables* are in some few instances still appointed, their duties are almost entirely performed by the county police. And it was provided by an Act of 1872 that for the future no parish *constable* should be appointed unless the County Quarter Session or the Vestry should determine it to be necessary.

A. Fonblanque, Jr., How we are Governed, p. 69.

Chief constable, high constable. See above, 2.—**Parish constable,** in England, a petty constable exercising his functions within a given parish.—**Special constable,** a person sworn to aid the constituted authorities, military or civil, in maintaining the public peace on occasions of exigency, as to quell a riot.—**To outrun the constable.** (a) To escape from the subject in dispute when one's arguments are exhausted. *S. Butler.* (b) To live beyond one's means. In this latter sense also *outrun the constable.* [Colloq.]

"Harkee, my girl, how far have you *overrun the constable*?" I told him that the debt amounted to eleven pounds, besides the expence of the writ.

Smollett, Roderick Random, xxiii.

Poor man! at th' election he threw, t'other day,

All his victuals, and liquor, and money away;

And some people think with such haste he began,

That soon he the *constable* greatly outran.

C. Anstey, New Bath Guide, vii.

constabulary (kun'sta-bl-ri), *n.*; pl. *constabularies* (-riz). [*< ME. constabularie, < OF. constablerie, constablerie, < ML. constabularia, the office or jurisdiction of a constable, a company of soldiers, prop. fem. of constabularius, pertaining to a constable: see constabulary.*] 1. The district in charge of a constable; specifically, a ward or division of a castle under the care of a constable. *Rom. of the Rose.*—2. Same as *constabulary*. [Rare in both senses.]

constableness (kun'sta-bl-ship), *n.* [*< constable + -ship.*] The office of a constable.

constablest, *n.* [*< OF. constablesse; as constable + -ess.*] A female constable; the wife of a constable. [Rare.]

Dame Hermengild, *constablest* of that place.

Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 441.

constablewick (kun'sta-bl-wik), *n.* [*< constable + wick as in bailiwick: see wick³.*] The district to which a constable's power is limited. [Rare or obsolete.]

If directed to the constable of D. he is not bound to execute the warrant out of the precincts of his constablewick.
Sir M. Hale, Pleas of Crown, i.

constabish (kən-stab'lish), *v. t.* [*< con- + stablish.*] To establish along with, or with reference to, another or others.—**Constabished harmony**, in *Sveedenborgianism*, the harmonious operation of the laws by which the different orders of creation are controlled.

constabulary (kən-stab'ū-lā-ri), *a. and n.* [*< ML. constabularius*, pertaining to a constable (fem. *constabularia*, the office or jurisdiction of a constable, a company of soldiers), *< constabulus*, a constable: see *constable*.] *I. a.* Pertaining to constables; consisting of constables; involving the functions of constables: as, a *constabulary force*.

The police consists of a well organised *constabulary force*.
M'ulloch, Geog. Dict., Ireland.

II. n.; pl. *constabularies* (-riz). The body of constables of a district, as a town, city, or county; a body or class of officers performing the functions of constables: as, the *constabulary of Ireland*.

constancet, *n.* [ME.: see *constancy*.] An obsolete form of *constancy*. *Chaucer*.

constancy (kən'stan-si), *n.* [*< ME. constance, < OF. constance, F. constance = Pr. Sp. Pg. constancia = It. constanza, costanza, < L. constantia*, steadiness, firmness, unchangeableness, *< constan(t)-s*, steady, constant: see *constant*.] *1.* Fixedness; a standing firm; hence, immutability; unalterable continuance; a permanent state.

As soon
Seek roses in December, ice in June;
Hope constancy in wind, or corn in chaff.
Byron, Eng. Bards and Scotch Reviewers.

Every increment of knowledge goes to show that constancy is an essential attribute of the Divine rule: an unvaryingness which renders the eclipse of a hundred years hence predicable to a moment!

H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 53.

2. Fixedness or firmness of mind; persevering resolution; steady, unshaken determination; particularly, firmness of mind under sufferings, steadfastness in attachments, perseverance in enterprise, or stability in love or friendship.

Obstinacy in a bad cause is but constancy in a good.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 25.

Alas! they had been friends in youth;
But whispering tongues can poison truth;
And constancy lives in realms above.
Coleridge, Christabel, ii.

3t. Certainty; veracity; reality.
But all the story of the night told over . . .
More witnesseth than fancy's images,
And grows to something of great constancy.
Shak., M. N. D., v. 1.

=*Syn. 1.* Permanence; uniformity; regularity.—*2.* Industry, Application, etc. (see *assiduity*); Faithfulness, Fidelity, etc. (see *firmness*), steadfastness, tenacity.

constant (kən'stant), *a. and n.* [*< F. constant = Sp. Pg. constante = It. costante, costante, < L. constans(-t)-s*, steady, firm, constant, ppr. of *constare*, stand together, stand firm, endure, be established or settled, *< com-*, together, + *stare = E. stand*.] *I. a. 1.* Fixed; not varying; unchanging; permanent; immutable; invariable.

The world's a scene of changes, and to be
Constant, in nature were inconstancy.
Cowley, Inconstancy.

It is a law of psychological mathematics that the constant force of dullness will in the end overcome any varying force resisting it.
Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 134.

Specifically—*2.* In *nat. hist.*, not subject to variation; not varying in number, form, color, appearance, etc., in the species or group; always present: as, the middle stria is *constant*, though the lateral ones are often absent; the reniform spot is *constant*, but the other markings are subject to variation.—*3.* Continuing for a long or considerable length of time; continual; enduring; lasting in or retaining a state, quality, or attribute; incessant; ceaseless: as, *constant change*.

My constant weary pain.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 218.

There is not only a constant motion of the ice from the pole outwards, but a constant downward motion as layer by layer is successively formed on the surface.
J. Croll, Climate and Cosmology, p. 221.

4. Regularly recurring; continually renewed or reiterated; continual; persistent: as, the *constant* ticking of a clock; the *constant* repetition of a word; *constant* moans or complaints. [Now used only with nouns of action.]

At this time constant Rumour has blown abroad from all parts of Europe, that the Spaniards were coming again against England.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 388.

5. Fixed or firm in mind, purpose, or principle; not easily swayed; unshaken; steady; stable;

firm or unchanging, as in affection or duty; faithful; true; loyal; trusty.

If I could pray to move, prayers would move me:
But I am constant as the northern star
Of whose true fix'd and resting quality
There is no fellow in the firmament.
Shak., J. C., iii. 1.

The constant mind all outward force defied,
By vengeance vainly urged, in vain assail'd by pride.
Crabbe, Works, IV. 185.

And the love
I told beneath the evening influence,
Shall be as constant as its gentle star.
N. P. Willis.

6t. Fixed in belief or determination; insistent; positive.

The augurs are all constant I am meant.
B. Jonson, Catiline, i. 1.

7t. Fixed; stable; solid: opposed to *fluid*.

You may turn these two fluid liquors into a constant body.
Boyle, Hist. of Firmness.

8t. Strong; steady.

Prithce, do not turn me about; my stomach is not constant.
Shak., Tempest, ii. 2.

9t. Consistent; logical; reasonable.

I am no more mad than you are; make the trial of it in any constant question.
Shak., T. N., iv. 2.

10t. Indisputably true; evident.

It is constant, without any dispute, that if they had fallen on these provinces in the beginning of this month, Charlevoix, Neville, Louvaine, &c., would have cost them neither time nor danger.
Sir W. Temple, Works, ii. 35 (Ord MS.).

=*Syn. 1 and 3.* Steadfast, stable, unchanging, unalterable, invariable, perpetual, continual; resolute, firm, staunch, unshaken, unwavering, determined; persevering, assiduous, unrelenting; trusty.

II. n. That which is not subject to change; something that is always the same in state or operation, or that continually occurs or recurs.

Human progress, as it is called, is always a mean between the two constants of innovation and conservatism, new conceptions of truth and the tried wisdom of experience.
Quarterly Rev., CLXII. 44.

Specifically—(a) In *math.*, a quantity which is assumed to be invariable throughout a given discussion; in the differential calculus, a quantity whose value remains fixed while others vary continuously. Although the constants do not vary by the variation of those quantities that are at first considered as variables, some or all of them may be conceived to vary in a second kind of change, called the *variation of constants*. A quantity which upon one supposition would remain constant becomes variable by the introduction of another supposition. Thus, taking into account the earth's attraction only, the longitude of the moon's node is constant, but by the attraction of the sun and planets its place is slowly changed. In this case one of the constants is said to vary. In algebra the unknown quantities are considered as variables, the known quantities and coefficients as constants. (b) In *physics*, a numerical quality, fixed under uniform conditions, expressing the value of one of the physical properties of a certain substance. Thus, the physical constants of ice are the values of its specific gravity, melting-point, coefficient of expansion, index of refraction, electrical conductivity, etc. Similarly, in the case of a physical instrument a constant is a fixed value depending upon its dimensions, etc. Thus, the constant of a tangent galvanometer is the radius of its coil divided by the number of coils into 6.28318+.

The strength of a current may be determined in "absolute" units by the aid of the tangent galvanometer if the constants of the instrument are known.
S. P. Thompson, Elect. and Mag., p. 166.

Arbitrary constant. See *arbitrary*.—**Circular constant.** See *circular*.—**Constant of aberration**, that one constant by the determination of which the aberration is obtained from its known laws at any given time.—**Constant of integration**, the new unknown constant which has to be introduced into every result of mathematical integration.—**Constants of color.** See *color*, 1.—**Gravitation constant**, the absolute modulus of gravitation, the acceleration per unit of time produced by the gravitating attraction of a unit mass at the unit of distance. The gravitation constant is about 0.000000668 of a c. g. s. unit.—**Indeterminate constant**, a constant the value of which is unsettled, and which therefore differs from a variable only in not being regarded under that aspect.

Constantia (kən-stan'shiā), *n.* A wine (both red and white) produced in the district around the town of Constantia in Cape Colony, South Africa.

Constantinopolitan (kən-stan'ti-nō-pol'i-tan), *a. and n.* [*< LL. Constantinopolitanus*, pertaining to Constantinople, *< Gr. Κωνσταντινούπολις*, Constantinople, the new name given by the Roman emperor Constantine to Byzantium, upon transferring thither the seat of empire: *Κωνσταντινού*, gen. of *Κωνσταντίνος* (*< L. Constantinus*, Constantine); *πόλις*, city.] *I. a.* Relating or belonging to Constantinople, the present capital of Turkey, or to its inhabitants; produced in or derived from Constantinople.

It was natural that the Venetians, whose State lay upon the borders of the Greek Empire, and whose greatest commerce was with the Orient, should be influenced by the Constantinopolitan civilization.
Howells, Venetian Life, xxi.

Constantinopolitan Council, one of the several church councils held at Constantinople. The most famous of these are three general or ecumenical councils, namely: the second general council, under Theodosius, in A. D. 381, which condemned Macedonianism, authorized the creed commonly called the Nicene, and gave honorary precedence to the see of Constantinople next after that of Rome; the fifth general council, under Justinian, in 553, which condemned the Nestorian writings known as "the Three Chapters," and the Origenists; and the sixth general council, under Constantine Pogonatus, 680, against Monothelitism, celebrated for its condemnation of Pope Honorius. The Roman Catholics also regard as ecumenical the eighth council, held in 869. The council commonly known as the Quinisext, because regarded as complementary to the fifth and sixth councils, was held at Constantinople under Justinian II. in 691, in the trullus or domed banqueting-hall of the palace, from which it was also called the Trullan Council. Its canons are received by the Greek Church, and were confirmed by the second Nicene Council. A council held at Constantinople under Constantine Copronymus in 754, favoring the Iconoclasts, claimed to be ecumenical, but its decrees were reversed by the second Nicene Council in 787. See *council*, 7.—**Constantinopolitan creed.** See *Nicene*.—**Constantinopolitan liturgy.** See *liturgy*.

II. n. A native or an inhabitant of Constantinople.

constantly (kən'stant-li), *adv.* In a constant manner. (a) Uniformly; invariably. (b) Continually. (c) Firmly; steadfastly; with constancy.

The City of London sticks constantly to the Parliament.
Howell, Letters, i. vi. 50.

(d) Perseveringly; persistently.

She constantly affirmed that it was even so. *Acts xii. 15.*

constantness (kən'stant-nes), *n.* Constancy.

Constant, madam! I will not say for constantness.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iv. 1.

constat (kən'stat), *n.* [*L.*, it appears, it is established; 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. act. of *constare*, be established: see *constant*.] In England: (a) A certificate given by the auditors of the Exchequer to a person who intends to plead or move for a discharge of anything in that court. The effect of it is to certify what appears upon the record respecting the matter in question. (b) An exemplification under the great seal of the enrolment of letters patent.

constate (kən-stāt'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *constated*, ppr. *constating*. [*< F. constater*, verify, take down, state, *< L. constatus*, pp. of *constare*, stand together, be fixed, be certain: see *constant* and *constat*.] *1.* To verify; prove.—*2.* To establish.

A corporation has all the capacities for engaging in transactions which are expressly given it by the *constating* instruments.
Brace, Ultra Vires, p. 41.

constellate (kən-stel'āt or kən'ste-lāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *constellated*, ppr. *constellating*. [*< LL. constellatus*, starred, studded with stars, *< L. com-*, together, + *stellatus*, pp. of *stellare*, shine, *< stella*, a star: see *star*, *stellate*.] *It intrans.* To join luster; shine with united radiance or one general light.

The several things which engage our affections . . . shine forth and constellate in God.
Boyle.

II. trans. *1t.* To unite (several shining bodies) in one illumination.

A knot of lights constellated into
A radiant Throne. *J. Beaumont, Psyche, i. 3.*

There is extant in the Scripture, to them who know how to constellate those lights, a very excellent body of moral precepts.
Boyle, Works, II. 285.

2. To form into or furnish with constellations or stars.

The constellated heavens. *J. Barlow.*

3. To place in a constellation or mate with stars.

Thirteen years later, he [Herschel] described our sun and his constellated companions as surrounded "by a magnificent collection of innumerable stars."
A. M. Clerke, Astron. in 19th Cent., p. 25.

4. To group in or as if in a constellation: as, the *constellated* graces of faith, hope, and charity.

Your Grace's person alone, which I never call to mind but to rank it amongst ye Heroines, and constellate with the Graces.
Evelyn, To the Duchesse of Newcastle.

constellation (kən-ste-lā'shon), *n.* [*< ME. constellation, -cioun, < OF. constellation, F. constellation = Sp. constelación = Pg. constelação = It. costellazione, < LL. constellatio(-n-)*, a collection of stars, *< constellatus*, set with stars: see *constellate*.] *1.* A group of fixed stars to which a definite name has been given, but which does not form a part of another named group. See *asterism*. Forty-eight constellations are mentioned in the ancient catalogue of Ptolemy, the majority of which appear to date from 2100 B. C. or earlier. They are distributed as follows: (1) North of the zodiac: Ursa Minor (the Little Bear, said to be formed by Thales, probably from the Dragon's wing), Ursa Major (the Great Bear, the Wain, or the Dipper), Draco (the Dragon), Cepheus, Bootes (the

Bear-keeper or Plowman), Corona Borealis (the Northern Crown), Hercules (in the original the Man Kneeling), Lyra (the Harp), Cygnus (the Swan, in the original the Bird), Cassiopeia (the Lady in the Chair), Perseus, Auriga (the Charioteer or Wagoner), Ophiuchus or Serpentarius (the Serpent-bearer), Serpens (the Serpent), Sagitta (the Arrow), Aquila et Antinous (the Eagle and Antinous), Delphinus (the Dolphin), Equulus or Equuleus (the Colt or the Horse's Head), Pegasus or Equus (the Horse), Andromeda, Triangulum Boreale (the Northern Triangle). (2) In the zodiac: Aries (the Ram), Taurus (the Bull), Gemini (the Twins), Cancer (the Crab), Leo (the Lion), Virgo (the Virgin), Libra (the Balance), Scorpius or Scorpio (the Scorpion), Sagittarius (the Archer), Capricornus (Capricorn, or the Goat), Aquarius (the Water-bearer), Pisces (the Fishes). (3) South of the zodiac: Cetus (the Whale), Orion, Eridanus or Fluvius (the River Po or the River), Lepus (the Hare), Canis Major (the Great Dog), Canis Minor (the Little Dog), Argo Navis (the Ship Argo), Hydra, Crater (the Cup), Corvus (the Crow or Raven), Centaurus (the Centaur), Lupus (the Wolf), Ara (the Altar), Corona Australis (the Southern Crown), Piscis Australis (the Southern Fish). Coma Berenices (the Hair of Berenice) is an ancient asterism, which was not reckoned as a constellation by Ptolemy. Antinous, mentioned by Ptolemy as part of the constellation Aquila, is said to have been made a separate constellation by Firmicus in the fourth century. Crux (the Crozier or Southern Cross) appears to be mentioned by Dante. The navigators of the sixteenth century added a number of southern constellations. Twelve of these appear in the important star-atlas of Bayer (A. D. 1603), namely: Apus (the Bird of Paradise), Chamaeleon, Dorado (the Goldfish; or Xiphias, the Swordfish), Grus (the Crane), Hydrus (the Watersnake), Indus (the Indian Man), Musca or Apis (the Fly or the Bee), Pavo (the Peacock), Phoenix, Triangulum Australe (the Southern Triangle), the Toucan (also called Anser Americanus), and Volans (the Flying-fish). Columba (the Dove of Noah) was made by Petrus Plancius early in the sixteenth century. Bartschius in 1624 added several constellations, of which Camelopardalis (the Camelopard) and Monoceros (the Unicorn) are retained by modern astronomers. Hevelius in 1680 added Canes Venatici (the Greyhounds), Lacerta (the Lizard), Leo Minor (the Small Lion), Lynx (the Lynx), Scutum Sobiescii (the Shield of Sobieski), Sextans (the Sextant), and Vulpecula et Anser (the Fox and the Goose). Finally, Lacaille in 1752 added Antlia Pneumatica (the Air-pump), Caelum (the Graver), Circinus (the Compass), Fornax (the Furnace), Horologium (the Clock), Mons Mensae (the Table-mountain), Microscopium (the Microscope), Norma (the Quadrant), Octans (the Octant), Equus Pictorius (the Painter's Easel), Reticulum (the Net), Sculptor, and Telescopium (the Telescope). The ancient constellation Argo was broken up by Lacaille into the Stern, the Keel, the Sail, and the Mast. There are, thus, eighty-five constellations now recognized. The names of the constellations are mostly derived from Greek and Roman mythology. The practice of designating by the letters of the Greek alphabet (α, β, γ , etc.) the stars which compose each constellation, in the order of their brilliancy, originated with Bayer.

2. Figuratively, any assemblage of persons or things of a brilliant, distinguished, or exalted character: as, a *constellation* of wits or beauties, or of great authors.

Such a *constellation* of virtues, in such amiable persons, produced in me the highest veneration.

Swift, Gulliver's Travels, iv. 10.

The *constellation* of genius had already begun to show itself . . . which was to shed a glory over the meridian and close of Philip's reign.

Prescott.

3†. The influence of the heavenly bodies upon the temperament or life.

Ire, sickness, or *constellacion* . . .
Causeth ful ofte to doon ayns or speken.

Chaucer, Franklin's Tale, l. 53.

constellatory (kon-stel'a-tō-ri), *a.* [*L. constellatus* (see *constellate*) + *-ory*.] Pertaining to or resembling a constellation.

A table or a joint-stool, in his [the actor Munden's] conception, rises into a dignity equivalent to Cassiopeia's chair. It is invested with *constellatory* importance.

Lamb, *Ella*, p. 249.

constert, *v. t.* An old form of *construe*.

Yet all, by his own verdict, must be *constert* Reason in the King, and depraved temper in the Parliament.

Milton, *Elkonoklastes*, xviii.

consternate (kon'stēr-nāt), *v. t.* [*L. consternatus*, pp. of *consternare*, throw into confusion, terrify, dismay, intensive form of *consternere*, throw down, prostrate, bestrew, < *com-*, together, + *sternere*, strew: see *stratum*.] To throw into confusion; dismay; terrify. [Obsolete or rare.]

The king of Astopia and the Palatine were strangely *consternated* at this association.

Pagan Prince (1690).

consternation (kon-stēr-nā'shon), *n.* [= *F. consternation* = *Sp. consternación* = *It. costernazione*, < *L. consternatio* (n-), < *consternare*, pp. *consternatus*, throw into confusion: see *consternate*.] Astonishment combined with terror; amazement that confounds the faculties and incapacitates for deliberate thought and action; extreme surprise, with confusion and panic.

The ship struck. The shock threw us all into the utmost *consternation*.

Cook, *Voyages*, I. ii. 4.

In the palpable night of their terrors, men under *consternation* suppose, not that it is the danger which by a

sure instinct calls out their courage, but that it is the courage which produces the danger.

Burke, *A Regicide Peace*, i.

= *Syn. Apprehension, Fright*, etc. See *alarm*.

constipate (kon'sti-pāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *constipated*, ppr. *constipating*. [*L. constipatus*, pp. of *constipare* (> *F. constiper* = *Pr. costipar* = *Sp. Pg. constipar* = *It. costipare*), press or crowd together, < *com-*, together, + *stipare*, cram, pack, akin to *stipes*, a stem, *stipulus*, firm: see *stipulate*. Cf. *costive*, ult. < *L. constipatus*, pp.] 1. To crowd or cram into a narrow compass; thicken or condense. [Archaic.]

Of cold, the property is to condense and *constipate*.

Bacon.

As to the movements of the *constipated* vapours forming spots, the spectroscopy is also competent to supply information.

A. M. Clerke, *Astron.* in 19th Cent., p. 202.

2. To stop by filling a passage; clog.

Constipating or shutting up the capillary vessels.

Arbuthnot, *Aliments*.

3. To fill or crowd the intestinal canal of with fecal matter; make costive.

constipated (kon'sti-pā-ted), *p. a.* [Pp. of *constipate*, *v.*] Costive.

constipation (kon-sti-pā'shon), *n.* [= *F. constipation* = *Sp. constipación* = *Pg. constipação* = *It. costipazione*, < *L. constipatio* (n-), < *L. constipare*, pp. *constipatus*, press together: see *constipate*.] 1†. The act of crowding anything into a smaller compass; a cramming or stuffing; condensation.

All the particulars which time and infinite variety of human accidents have been amassing together are now concentrated, and are united by way of *constipation*.

Jer. Taylor, *Works* (ed. 1835), II. 336.

2. In *med.*, a state of the bowels in which, on account of diminished intestinal action or secretion, the evacuations are obstructed or stopped, and the feces are hard and expelled with difficulty; costiveness.

constipulation (kon-stip-ū-lā'shon), *n.* [*L. constipulatio* (n-), < *L. com-*, together, + *stipulatio* (n-), agreement: see *stipulation*.] A mutual agreement; a compact.

Here is lately brought us an extract of a Magna Charta, so called, compiled between the Sub-planters of a West-Indian Island; whereof the first Article of *constipulation* firmly provides free stable-room and litter for all kinds of consciences.

N. Ward, *Simple Cocker*, p. 4.

constituency (kon-stit'ū-ēn-si), *n.*; pl. *constituencies* (-siz). [*L. constituent*: see *-ency*.] 1. A body of constituents or principals, especially a body of persons voting for an elective officer, particularly for a municipal officer or a member of a legislative body; in a more general sense, the whole body of residents of the district or locality represented by such an officer or legislator. Hence—2. Any body of persons who may be conceived to have a common representative; those to whom one is in any way accountable; clientele: as, the *constituency* of a newspaper (that is, its readers); the *constituency* of a hotel (its guests or customers).

constituent (kon-stit'ū-ēnt), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. constituant* = *Sp. constituyente* = *Pg. constituinte*, *constituente* = *It. costituente*, *costituente*, < *L. constituen* (t-s), ppr. of *constituere*, establish: see *constitute*.] 1. *a.* 1. Constituting or existing as a necessary component or ingredient; forming or composing as a necessary part; component; elementary: as, oxygen and hydrogen are the *constituent* parts of water.

Body, soul, and reason are the three *constituent* parts of a man.

Dryden, tr. of Dufrenoy's Art of Painting.

For the *constituent* elements of an organism can only be truly and adequately conceived as rendered what they are by the end realized through the organism.

T. H. Green, *Prolegomena to Ethics*, § 79.

If we could break up a molecule, we [should] sever it into its *constituent* atoms.

A. Daniell, *Prin. of Phys.*, p. 215.

2. Having the power of constituting or appointing, or of electing to public office: as, a *constituent* body.

A question of right arises between the *constituent* and representative body.

Junius.

Constituent Assembly. Same as *National Assembly* (which see, under *assembly*).—**Constituent whole**, in *logic*, a genus considered as the sum of its species, or a species as the sum of its individuals; a potential whole: opposed to *constituted whole* (which see, under *constituted*). In every case the parts as such constitute the whole as such, and not conversely; but the constituent whole is supposed to be constituent of the nature of the parts as substances.

II. *n.* 1†. One who or that which constitutes or forms, or establishes or determines.

Their first composure and origination requires a higher and nobler *constituent* than chance.

Sir M. Hale, *Orig. of Mankind*.

2. That which constitutes or composes as a part, or a necessary part; a formative element or ingredient.

The lymph in those glands is a necessary *constituent* of the aliment.

Arbuthnot, *Aliments*.

Exactly in proportion to the degree in which the force of sculpture is subdued will be the importance attached to colour as a means of effect or *constituent* of beauty.

Ruskin.

His humor is distinguished by its *constituent* of feeling.

D. J. Hill, *Irving*, p. 209.

3. One who constitutes another his agent; one who empowers another to transact business for him, or appoints another to an office in which the person appointed represents him as his agent.—4. One who elects or assists in electing another to a public office; more generally, any inhabitant of the district represented by an elective officer, especially by one elected to a legislative body: so called with reference to such officer.

An artifice sometimes practised by candidates for offices in order to recommend themselves to the good graces of their *constituents*.

W. Melmoth, tr. of Cicero, xii. 10, note.

They not only took up the complaints of their *constituents*, but suggested new claims to be made by them.

J. Adams, *Works*, IV. 525.

Conjugate constituents of a matrix. See *conjugate*.—**Constituent of a determinant**, in *math.*, one of the factors which compose the elements of the determinant. Thus, in the determinant $a_1 b_2 - a_2 b_1$, the *constituents* are a_1, a_2, b_1, b_2 .—**Constituent of a pencil**, of lines or rays, a ray or plane of the pencil.—**Constituent of a range**, in *math.*, a point of the range.

constituently (kon-stit'ū-ēnt-li), *adv.* As regards constituents. [Rare.]

Constituently, elementally the same, Man and Woman are organized on different bases.

G. D. Boardman, *Creative Week*, p. 232.

constitute (kon'sti-tūt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *constituted*, ppr. *constituting*. [*L. constitutus*, pp. of *constituere* (> *F. constituer* = *Pr. Sp. Pg. constituer* = *It. costituire*, *costituire* = *D. konstituieren* = *G. konstituieren* = *Dan. konstituere* = *Sw. konstituera*), set up, establish, make, create, constitute, < *com-*, together, + *statuere*, set, place, establish: see *statute*, *statue*, and cf. *institute*, *restitute*.] 1. To set; fix; establish.

We must obey laws appointed and *constituted* by lawful authority, not against the law of God.

Jer. Taylor, *Holy Living*.

This theorem, . . . that the demand for labour is *constituted* by the wages which precede the production, . . . is a proposition which greatly needs all the illustration it can receive.

J. S. Mills, *Pol. Econ.*, I. v. § 9.

2. To enter into the formation of, as a necessary part; make what it is; form; make.

Truth and reason *constitute* that intellectual gold that defies destruction.

Johnson.

The prevalence of a bad custom cannot *constitute* its apology.

Prescott, *Ferd. and Isa.*, II. 16.

How Oliver's parliaments were *constituted* was practically of little moment; for he possessed the means of conducting the administration without their support and in defiance of their opposition.

Macaulay, *Hist. Eng.*, I.

3. To appoint, depute, or elect to an office or employment; make and empower: as, a sheriff is *constituted* a conservator of the peace; a *constituted* B his attorney or agent.

Constituting officers and conditions, to rule over them.

Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's True Travels*, II. 5.

constituted (kon'sti-tūt-ed), *p. a.* [Pp. of *constitute*, *v.*] Set; fixed; established; made; elected; appointed.

Beyond . . . the fact . . . that in 1187 there was at Oxford a great school with diverse faculties of doctors, ergo a *constituted* University, we know little or nothing of University life here so early.

Stubbs, *Medieval and Modern Hist.*, p. 141.

Constituted authorities. See *authority*.—**Constituted whole**, in *logic*, a whole which is actually and not merely potentially made up of its parts; either a definite, a composite, or an integrate whole: opposed to *constituent whole* (which see, under *constituent*).

constituter (kon'sti-tū-ter), *n.* One who constitutes or appoints.

constitution (kon-sti-tū'shon), *n.* [*L. constitutio*, < *OF. constitution*, *-tion*, *F. constitution* = *Sp. constitucion* = *Pg. constituição* = *It. costituzione*, *costituzione* = *D. konstitution* = *G. konstitution* = *Dan. Sw. konstitution*, < *L. constitutio* (n-), a constitution, disposition, nature, a regulation, order, arrangement, < *constituere*, pp. *constitutus*, establish: see *constitute*.] 1. The act of constituting, establishing, or appointing; formation.—2. The state of being constituted, composed, made up, or established; the assemblage and union of the essential elements and characteristic parts of a system or body, especially of the human organism; the composition, make-up, or natural condition of anything: as, the physical *constitution* of the sun; the con-

stitution of a sanitary system; a weak or irritable constitution.

He defended himself with . . . less passion than was expected from his constitution. *Lord Clarendon.*

The Chaos, and the Creation; Heaven, Earth, and Hell; enter into the Constitution of his Poem.

Addison, Spectator, No. 315.

What is that constitution or law of our nature without which government would not exist, and with which its existence is necessary?

Calhoun, Works, I. 1.

A good constitution; such a constitution received at birth as will not easily admit disease, or will easily overcome it by its own native soundness.

Maine, Early Law and Custom, p. 228.

3. A system of fundamental principles, maxims, laws, or rules embodied in written documents or established by prescriptive usage, for the government of a nation, state, society, corporation, or association: as, the *Constitution of the United States*; the *British Constitution*; the *Constitution of the State of New York*; the *constitution of a social club*, etc. In American legal usage a constitution is the organic law of a State or of the nation, the adoption of which by the people constitutes the political organization, as distinguished from the statutes made by the political organization acting under the order of things thus constituted.

Without a constitution—something to counteract the strong tendency of government to disorder and abuse, and to give stability to political institutions—there can be little progress or permanent improvement.

Calhoun, Works, I. 11.

A federal constitution is of the nature of a treaty. It is an agreement by which certain political communities, in themselves independent and sovereign, agree to surrender certain of the attributes of independence and sovereignty to a central authority, while others of these attributes they keep in their own hands.

E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 190.

4. A particular law, ordinance, or regulation, made by the authority of any superior, civil or ecclesiastical; specifically, in *Rom. law*, what an emperor enacted, either by decree, edict, or letter, and without the interposition of any constitutional assembly: as, the *constitutions of Justinian*.

Constitutions (constitutiones), properly speaking, are those Apostolic letters which ordain, in a permanent manner, something for the entire church or part of it.

H. B. Smith, Elem. Eccles. Law (5th ed.), I. 26.

Of the canons and *constitutions* made in these [English ecclesiastical] assemblies, many have come down to our own times. These form a kind of national canon law. . . . They are principally taken up in such matters as peculiarly belonged to the . . . consideration of a national assembly of the clergy.

Reeves, Hist. Eng. Law (Finlason, 1880), II. 340.

5. Any system of fundamental principles of action: as, the *New Testament* is the moral constitution of modern society.—*Apostolic Constitutions*. See *apostolic*.—*British Constitution*, a collective name for the principles of public policy on which the government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland is based. It is not formulated in any particular document or set of documents, but is the gradual development of the political intelligence of the English people, as embodied in concessions forced from unwilling sovereigns, in the results of various revolutions, in numerous fundamental enactments of Parliament, and in the established principles of the common law. The character of the government has become increasingly democratic, and the power of the sovereign, great in the time of the Tudors, Stuarts, and earlier, is now much abridged. The controlling force in the movement has been the gradually acquired supremacy of Parliament (now residing almost entirely in the House of Commons) over the executive powers of government, so that the principal function of the sovereign is now that of simple confirmation. The chief muniments of the British Constitution, as a growth of liberal representative government, are the Magna Charta and its successive extensions, the Habeas Corpus Act, and the Bill of Rights, the principles of which have been incorporated in all the written constitutions of the English-speaking race. (See these terms).—*Constitution coin*, a German coin struck according to the Leipzig rate of coinage, 8 rix-dollars weighing a Cologne mark of silver, 14 loths 4 grains fine, and 13½ florins weighing one mark, 12 loths fine. This rate, adopted by some states in 1690, was established throughout the empire from 1738 to 1763.—*Constitution of the United States*, or *Federal Constitution*, the fundamental or organic law of the United States. It was framed by the Constitutional Convention which met in Philadelphia May 25th, 1787, and adjourned September 17th, 1787, and it went into effect March 4th, 1789 (although Washington, the first president under it, was not inaugurated till April 30th), having been ratified by eleven of the thirteen States, the others, North Carolina and Rhode Island, ratifying it November 21st, 1789, and May 29th, 1790, respectively. It is a document comprised in seven original articles and fifteen amendatory articles, or amendments. Of the original articles, the first deals with the legislative body, prescribing the method of election to the House of Representatives and the Senate, the qualifications of members, the methods in which bills shall be passed, and those subjects on which Congress shall be qualified to act; the second relates to the executive department, prescribing the method of election and the qualifications and duties of the President; the third relates to the judicial department, providing for the supreme court and such inferior courts as Congress may think necessary; the fourth deals with the relations between the general government and the separate States, and provides for the admission of new

States; the fifth relates to the power and method of amendment to the Constitution; the sixth, to the national supremacy; and the seventh, to the establishment of the government upon the ratification of the Constitution by nine of the States. The amendments, according to one of the methods provided, were proposed by Congress and ratified by the States. The first twelve were submitted under acts passed in 1789–90, 1793, and 1803; the last three, after the civil war, under acts of 1865, 1868, and 1870. The most important of them are the twelfth, which changed the method of election of President and Vice-president; the thirteenth, which abolished slavery; the fourteenth, which disqualifies any one who has been engaged in rebellion against the government from holding office unless his disqualification be removed by Congress, and prevents the assumption and payment of any debt incurred in aid of rebellion; and the fifteenth, which prohibits the denial to any one of the right to vote because of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.—*Constitutions of Clarendon*, in *Eng. hist.*, certain propositions defining the limits of ecclesiastical and civil jurisdiction, drawn up at the Council of Clarendon, near Salisbury, held by Henry II., A. D. 1164.

By the *Constitutions of Clarendon*, he [Henry II.] did his best to limit the powers of the ecclesiastical lawyers in criminal matters and in all points touching secular interests. *Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 303.*

Decree of constitution, in *Scots law*, any decree by which the extent of a debt or an obligation is ascertained: but the term is generally applied to those decrees which are requisite to found a title in the person of the creditor in the event of the death of either the debtor or the original creditor.

constitutional (kon-sti-tū'shon-al), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. constitutionnel*; = *Sp. Pg. constitucional*; = *It. costituzionale*, < *NL. constitutionalis*, < *L. constitutus* (n-), constitution.] *I. a.* 1. Pertaining to or inherent in the constitution (of a person or thing); springing from or due to the constitution or composition: as, a *constitutional infirmity*; *constitutional ardor* or *apathy*.

Contrast the trial of constitution which child-bearing brings on the civilized woman with the small *constitutional* disturbance it causes to the savage woman.

H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 28.

2. Beneficial to, or designed to benefit, the physical constitution: as, a *constitutional walk*.—3. Forming a part of, authorized by, or consistent with the constitution or fundamental organic law of a nation or state. In English law the question whether an act is constitutional turns on its consistency with the spirit and usages of the national polity, and an innovation departing from that standard is not necessarily void. In the United States the question turns on consistency or conformity with the written constitution, and an act in contravention of that is void.

To improve establishments . . . by *constitutional* means.

Bp. Hurd, Sermon before the House of Lords.

As we cannot, without the risk of evils from which the imagination recoils, employ physical force as a check on misgovernment, it is evidently our wisdom to keep all the *constitutional* checks on misgovernment in the highest state of efficiency. *Macaulay.*

The lord's petty monarchy over the manor, whatever it may have been formerly, is now a strictly *constitutional* one.

F. Pollock, Land Laws, p. 43.

4. Having the power of, or existing by virtue of and subject to, a constitution or fundamental organic law: as, a *constitutional government*.

It requires the united action of both [rulers and the ruled] to prevent the abuse of power and oppression, and to constitute, really and truly, a *constitutional government*. *Calhoun, Works, I. 381.*

A *constitutional* sovereign, Dom Pedro II., rules in Brazil, and the thriving state of the country is owing to its free institutions. *Westminster Rev., CXXV. 68.*

5. Relating to, concerned with, or arising from a constitution.

The ancient *constitutional* traditions of the state.

Macaulay.

The history of the three Lancastrian reigns has a double interest; it contains not only the foundation, consolidation, and destruction of a fabric of dynastic power, but, parallel with it, the trial and failure of a great *constitutional* experiment. *Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 300.*

Medieval London still waits for its *constitutional* historian. *Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 64.*

Constitutional convention, in the United States: (*a*) The body of delegates from the several States which framed the federal Constitution, sitting in Philadelphia from May 25th to September 17th, 1787. (*b*) A body of delegates meeting under authority of Congress to frame a constitution of government for a new State; or such a body convened by a State legislature, in the prescribed manner, to revise the existing constitution of the State.—**Constitutional monarchy**. See *monarchy*.—**Constitutional Union party**, in *U. S. hist.*, a party-name assumed in the electoral contest of 1860 by the southern Whigs, who, unwilling to join either the Republican or the Democratic party, ignored the slavery question in their public declarations and professed no other political principles than attachment to the Constitution and the Union.

II. n. [Short for *constitutional walk* or *exercise*. See *I., 2.*] Exercise by walking, for the benefit of health.

Even the mild walks which are dignified with the name of exercise there, how unlike the Cantab's *constitutional* of eight miles in less than two hours.

C. A. Bristed, English University (2d ed.), p. 45.

constitutionalism (kon-sti-tū'shon-al-izm), *n.* [= *F. constitutionnalisme*; as *constitutional + -ism*.] 1. The theory or principle of a constitution or of constitutional government; constitutional rule or authority; constitutional principles.

Louis Philippe became nearly absolute under the forms of *constitutionalism*.

W. R. Greg, Misc. Essays, 2d ser., p. 94.

The house of Guelph had no more natural love for *constitutionalism* than any other reigning house.

The Century, XXVII. 69.

2. Adherence to the principles of constitutional government.

constitutionalist (kon-sti-tū'shon-al-ist), *n.* [= *F. constitutionnaliste*; as *constitutional + -ist*.] 1. A supporter of the existing constitution of government.—2. An advocate of constitutionalism, as opposed to other forms of government.

The alliance between the Holy See and the Italian *Constitutionalists* was inconsistent with the principles of absolutist rule to which Austria stood pledged.

E. Dicey, Victor Emmanuel, p. 70.

Specifically—3. (*a*) A framer or an advocate of the French Constitution of 1791.

The revolutionists and *constitutionalists* of France.

Burke, To a Noble Lord.

(*b*) *pl.* [*cap.*] A name assumed by a party in Pennsylvania, about 1787, which favored the retention of the State Constitution of 1776, and opposed the substitution for it of a stronger form of government.

Meantime the Anti-Federalists of New York and Virginia were pressing the Pennsylvania *Constitutionalists* to rally once more, in the hope of reversing the favorable action of that State.

J. Schouler, Hist. United States, I. 61.

(*c*) [*cap.*] A name assumed by the more moderate faction of the Democratic-Republican party in Pennsylvania during a few years after 1804: opposed to the "Friends of the People" or "Conventionalists."

constitutionality (kon-sti-tū'shon-al'i-ti), *n.* [= *F. constitutionnalité*, etc.; as *constitutional + -ity*.] The quality of being constitutional. (*a*) Inherence in the natural frame or organization: as, the *constitutionality of disease*. [Rare.] (*b*) Conformity to the constitution or organic laws and fundamental principles of a constitutional government.

constitutionalize (kon-sti-tū'shon-al-iz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *constitutionalized*, ppr. *constitutionalizing*. [*< constitutional, n., + -ize*.] To take a walk for health and exercise. In the English universities, where this term originated, the usual time for constitutionalizing is between 2 and 4 o'clock P. M.

The most usual mode of exercise is walking—*constitutionalizing* is the Cantab for it.

C. A. Bristed, English University (2d ed.), p. 19.

constitutionally (kon-sti-tū'shon-al-i), *adv.* 1. In accordance with, by virtue of, or with respect to the natural frame or constitution of mind or body; naturally.

The English were *constitutionally* humane. *Hallam.*

On the whole, the facts now given show that, though habit does something towards acclimatization, yet that the appearance of *constitutionally* different individuals is a far more effective agent.

Darwin, Var. of Animals and Plants, p. 305.

2. With a view to the benefit of one's physical constitution.

Every morning the regular water-drinkers, Mr. Pickwick among the number, met each other in the pump-room, took their quarter of a pint, and walked *constitutionally*.

Dickens, Pickwick, xxvi.

3. In accordance with the constitution or frame of government; according to the political constitution.

Even in France, the States-General alone could *constitutionally* impose taxes. *Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.*

constitutionalary (kon-sti-tū'shon-ā-ri), *a.* [= *F. constitutionnaire*, < *LL. constitutionarius*, prop. adj. (as a noun, one who has to do with the copying of the imperial constitutions), < *L. constitutus* (n-), constitution: see *constitution*.] Constitutional. [Rare.]

constitutionist (kon-sti-tū'shon-ist), *n.* [*< constitution + -ist*.] One who adheres to or upholds the constitution of the country; a constitutionalist.

Constitutionists and anti-constitutionists.

Lord Bolingbroke, Parties, ix.

constitutive (kon'sti-tū-tiv), *a.* [= *F. constitutif*; = *Sp. Pg. It. costitutivo*, < *L.* as if **constitutivus*, < *constitutus*, pp.: see *constitute*.] 1. Constituting, forming, or composing; constitutive; elemental; essential.

An intelligent and *constitutive* part of every virtue.

Barrow.

Individuality is as much a *constitutive* fact of each human being as is the trait which he shows in common with his fellows. Pop. Sci. Mo., XXX. 226.

2. Having power to enact or establish; instituting.—*Constitutive difference*. Same as *completive difference* (which see, under *completive*).—*Constitutive mark*, in logic, an essential mark; one of the marks contained in the definition of a thing.—*Constitutive principles*. (a) In logic: (1) The two premises and three terms of a syllogism: called *material constitutive principles*. (2) The mood and figure of a syllogism: called *formal constitutive principles*. In both senses distinguished from *regulative* and *reductive principles* (which see, under the adjectives). (b) In the *Kantian philos.*, principles according to which an object of pure intuition can be constructed a priori: opposed to *regulative principles* (which see, under *regulative*).—*Constitutive use of a conception*, in the *Kantian philos.*, the holding of a conception to be true as a matter of fact: opposed to the *regulative use*, which consists in acting as if it were true.

constitutively (kon'sti-tū-tiv-li), *adv.* In a constitutive manner.

constitutor (kon'sti-tū-tor), *n.* [*L. constitutor*, < *constituere*, pp. *constitutus*, constitute: see *constitute*.] 1. One who or that which constitutes or makes up; a constituent.

Elocution is only an assistant, but not a *constitutor* of eloquence. Goldsmith, The Bee, No. 7.

2. One who promises to pay the debt of another. Rapajé and Laurence.

constrain (kon-strān'), *v. t.* [*ME. constrainen*, *constreynen*, *constreignen*, < *OF. constraindre*, *constreindre*, *cunstraindre*, *costraindre*, *F. contraindre* = *Pr. contraindre* = *Sp. constrañir* = *Pg. constranger*, *constringir* = *It. constringere*, *costringere*, < *L. constringere*, pp. *constrictus* (> *E. constringe* and *constrict*, q. v.), bind together, draw together, fetter, constrict, hold in check, restrain, constrain, < *com-*, together, + *stringere*, pp. *strictus*, draw tight: see *strict*, *stringent*, *strain*. Cf. *distrain*, *restrain*.] 1. In general, to exert force, physical or moral, upon, either in urging to action or in restraining from it; press; urge; drive; restrain. Hence —2. To urge with irresistible power, or with a force sufficient to produce the effect; compel; necessitate; oblige.

The seke men be not *constrained* to that Fast. Mandeville, Travels, p. 134.

Me thynketh, syre Reson,
Men sholde *constreyn* no clerke to knaueen werkes.
Piers Plowman (C), vi. 54.

I was *constrained* to appeal unto Caesar. Acts xviii. 19.

Cruel need
Constrain'd us, but a better time has come.
Tennyson, Geraint.

Pardon us, *constrained* to do this deed
By the King's will.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 145.

3. To confine or hold by force; restrain from escape or action; repress or compress; bind.

How the strait stays the slender waist *constrain*. Gay.

He binds in chains
The drowsy prophet, and his limbs *constrains*.
Dryden.

4. To check; repress; hinder; deter.—5*t.* To force.

Her spotless chastity,
Inhuman traitors, you *constrain'd* and forc'd.
Shak., Tit. And., v. 2.

constrainable (kon-strā'na-bl), *a.* [*constrain* + *-able*; = *F. contraignable*.] That may be constrained, forced, or repressed; subject to constraint or to restraint; subject to compulsion.

Before Novatian's uprising, no man was *constrainable* to confess publicly any sin. Hooker, Eccles. Polity, vi. 4.

constrained (kon-strān'), *p. a.* [*Pp. of constrain*, v.] Produced by constraint, especially in opposition to nature; manifesting constraint, especially internal constraint or repression of emotion: as, a *constrained* voice; a *constrained* manner.

The scars upon your honour . . . he
Does pity, as *constrained* blemishes,
Not as deserv'd. Shak., A. and C., iii. 11.

constrainedly (kon-strā'ned-li), *adv.* By constraint; by compulsion.

constrainer (kon-strā'nēr), *n.* One who constrains.

constraint (kon-strānt'), *n.* [*ME. constreint*, *constreinte*, < *OF. *constrainte*, *contrainte*, *F. contrainte*, orig. fem. of **constraint*, *contraint*, pp. of *constraindre*, constrain: see *constrain*.] 1. Irresistible force, or its effect; any force or power, physical or moral, which compels to act or to forbear action; compulsion; coercion; restraint.

Feed the flock of God, . . . taking the oversight thereof, not by *constraint*, but willingly. 1 Pet. v. 2.

Thro' long imprisonment and hard *constraint*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. x. 2.

Commands are no *constraints*. If I obey them,
I do it freely. Milton, S. A., I. 1372.

Specifically.—2. Repression of emotion, or of the expression of one's thoughts and feelings; hence, embarrassment: as, he spoke with *constraint*.

The ambassador and Fernandes were received by the Benaro with an air of *constraint* and coolness, though with civility. Bruce, Source of the Nile, II. 315.

3. In *analytical mech.*, the product of the mass of a particle into the square of that velocity which, compounded with the velocity the particle would have if free, would give the actual velocity.—*Degree of constraint*, a one-dimensional geometric condition imposed upon the possible displacement of a body or system of bodies. Thus, if one point of the system be forced to remain on the surface of a given sphere, one *degree of constraint* is introduced; if one point be fixed, three *degrees of constraint* are introduced, etc.—*Kinetic constraint*, the condition that a point of a system shall move in a given way.—*Principle of least constraint*, in *analytical mech.*, the principle that, when there are connections between parts of a system, the motion is such as to make the sum of the constraints a minimum.

The maximum and minimum principles have at last assumed their final form in the *Principle of Least Constraint* established by Gauss. According to him, the movements of a system of masses, however the masses may be connected together, take place at every moment in the utmost possible agreement with their free movement, and therefore under the least constraint. As measure of the constraint, is taken the sum of the products of every mass into the square of its departure from free motion.

Quoted in *Mind*, IX. 458.
= *Syn.* 1. Violence, necessity, coercion. See *force*, *n.*
constraining (kon-strān'ing), *a.* [*constrain* + *-ive*.] Having power to compel.

Not through any *constraining* necessity, or *constraining* vow, but on a voluntary choice.

R. Carew, Survey of Cornwall, fol. 127.

constrict (kon-strikt'), *v. t.* [*L. constrictus*, pp. of *constringere*, draw together: see *constrain*, *constringere*.] 1. To draw together in any part or at any point by internal force or action; contract; cause shrinkage or diminution of bulk, volume, or capacity in: as, to *constrict* a canal or a duct.—2. To compress in one part by external force; squeeze; bind; cramp.

Such things as *constrict* the fibres. Arbuthnot, Aliments.

constrict (kon-strikt'), *a.* [*L. constrictus*, pp.: see the verb.] Same as *constricted*.

constricted (kon-strikt'ed), *p. a.* [*constrict* + *-ed*.] Drawn together; compressed or contracted; straitened; cramped: as, the middle of an hour-glass is *constricted*. Specifically—(a) In bot. and med., contracted or tightened so as to be smaller in some parts than in others: as, a *constricted* pod; a *constricted* urethra.

Some among the cells in the microscopic fields are seen to be elongated and *constricted* into an hour-glass shape in the middle. S. B. Herrick, Plant Life, p. 32.

(b) In entom.: (1) Suddenly and disproportionately more slender in any part: as, an abdomen *constricted* in the middle. (2) Much more slender than the neighboring parts: as, a *constricted* joint of the antenna.

constriction (kon-strik'shon), *n.* [= *F. constriction* = *Pr. constriccio* = *Sp. constricción* = *Pg. constricção* = *It. costrizione*, < *LL. constric-tio(n)-*, < *L. constringere*, pp. *constrictus*, constrict: see *constrain*, *constrict*.] 1. The act or process of constricting; the state of being constricted. (a) A drawing together or into smaller compass by some intrinsic means or action; shrinkage in one or more parts; contraction. (b) The operation of compressing by external force; a squeezing or cramping by pressing upon or binding; compression by extraneous means.

2. The result of constricting; a constricted or narrowed part.

Constrictipedes (kon-strik-ti-pé'déz), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *L. constrictus*, drawn together, constricted (see *constrict*), + *pes*, pl. *pedes*, = *E. foot*.] In ornith., a subclass of birds, proposed by Hogg in 1846 upon physiological considerations: opposed to his *Inconstrictipedes*, and corresponding approximately with the *Altrices* of Bonaparte and with the *Psilopades* or *Gymnopades* of Sundeval. [Not in use.]

constrictive (kon-strik'tiv), *a.* [= *F. constrictif* = *Pr. constrictiu* = *Sp. Pg. constrictivo* = *It. costrittivo*, < *LL. constrictivus*, < *L. constrictus*, pp. of *constringere*, constrict: see *constrain*, *constrict*.] Tending to constrict, contract, or compress.

constrictor (kon-strik'tor), *n.* and *a.* [= *F. constricteur* = *Sp. Pg. constrictor* = *It. costrittore*, *costrittore*, < *NL. constrictor*, < *L. constringere*, pp. *constrictus*, constrict: see *constrain*, *constrict*.] 1. *n.* 1. That which constricts, contracts, or draws together; specifically, in anat., a muscle which draws parts together, or closes an opening; a sphincter: as, the *constrictor* of the esophagus.

He supposed the *constrictors* of the eyelids must be strengthened in the supercillious. Martinus Scriblerus.

2. A large serpent which envelops and crushes its prey in its folds: as, the boa-constrictor. See *boa*.—3. The technical specific name of the common black-snake of North America, *Bascanon constrictor*. See cut under *black-snake*.—*Constrictor arcuatus*, one of the muscles connecting branchial arches of each side in some of the lower vertebrates, as *Amphibia*.—*Constrictor isthmi faucium*, the palatoglossus: a small muscle of the soft palate and tongue, forming the posterior pillar of the fauces.—*Constrictor pharyngis superior, medius, inferior*, the upper, middle, and lower pharyngeal constrictors, three muscles forming most of the fleshy wall of the human pharynx, having several attachments to the base of the skull, the lower jaw, hyoid bone, larynx, etc.

II. *a.* Acting as a constrictor; constricting: as, a *constrictor* muscle.

Constrictores (kon-strik-tō'rēz), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, pl. of *constrictor*: see *constrictor*.] In Oppel's system of classification (1811), the constrictors, a family of ophidians; the boas and pythons of the genera *Boa* and *Eryx*. See *Boida*, *Pythonidae*.

constringe (kon-strinj'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *constringed*, ppr. *constringing*. [*L. constringere*, draw together: see *constrain*, *constrict*.] To cause constriction in; constrict or cause to contract or pucker; astringe.

Strong liquors . . . *constringe*, harden the fibres, and coagulate the fluids. Arbuthnot.

On tasting it [water from the Dead Sea], my mouth was *constringed* as if it had been a strong allum water. Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 36.

constringent (kon-strinj'ent), *a.* [= *F. constringente* = *Sp. Pg. constringente* = *It. costrigente*, < *L. constringen(t)-*, ppr. of *constringere*, constrict: see *constrain*, *constringe*.] Causing constriction; having the quality of constricting, contracting, or puckering; extremely astringent.

construct (kon-strukt'), *v.* [*L. constructus*, pp. of *construere* (> *It. costruire*, *construire* = *Sp. Pg. construir* = *Pr. F. construire* (> *D. konstruieren* = *G. konstruieren* = *Dan. konstruere* = *Sw. konstruera*) ; cf. *construe*], heap together, build, make, construct, connect grammatically (see *construe*), < *com-*, together, + *struere*, heap up, pile: see *structure*.] I. *trans.* 1. To put together the parts of in their proper place and order; erect; build; form: as, to *construct* an edifice or a ship.

Bivalve shells are made to open and shut, but on what a number of patterns is the hinge *constructed*, from the long row of neatly interlocking teeth in a *Nucula* to the simple ligament of a *Mussel*!

Darwin, Origin of Species, p. 187.

2. To devise and put into orderly arrangement; form by the mind; frame; fabricate; evolve the form of: as, to *construct* a story.

He *constructed* a new system. Johnson.

3*t.* To interpret or understand; construe.—4. To draw, as a figure, so as to fulfil given conditions. See *construction*, 4. = *Syn.* 1. To fabricate, erect, raise.—2. To invent, originate, frame, make, institute. See *construe*.

II. *intrans.* To engage in or practise construction.

Demolition is undoubtedly a vulgar task; the highest glory of the statesman is to *construct*.

Macaulay, Mirabeau.

construct (kon'strukt'), *a.* [*L. constructus*, pp.: see the verb.] In gram., constituting or expressing connection as governing substantive with the substantive governed.—*Construct state*, in Hebrew and other Semitic languages, the form of a noun, generally characterized by shortened or changed vowels, used before another noun which in Indo-European languages would be in the genitive case, or preceded by *of*. It may therefore be translated by *of* appended to the governing noun, and the distinctive peculiarity, as compared with the family of languages last named, is that it is the governing and not the governed noun which is altered in form.

Bel's consort was named Belit (for belat III R. 7, col. I 3, on account of the preceding e), *construct state* of beltu, "lady." Amer. Jour. Philol., VIII. 269.

constructor (kon-strukt'tēr), *n.* Same as *constructor*.

construction (kon-strukt'shon), *n.* [= *D. konstruktio* = *G. construction* = *Dan. Sw. konstruktion*, < *F. construction* = *Pr. construccio*, *costruccio* = *Sp. construcción* = *Pg. construção* = *It. costruzione*, < *L. constructio(n)-*, < *construere*, pp. *constructus*, construct: see *construct*, v.] 1. The act of building or making; the act of devising and forming; fabrication.

From the raft or canoe . . . to the *construction* of a vessel capable of conveying a numerous crew with safety to a distant coast, the progress in improvement is immense. Robertson.

2. The way or form in which a thing is built or made; the manner of putting together the parts, as of a building, a ship, a machine, or a system; structure.

An astrolabe of peculiar construction. *Whewell.*

3. That which is constructed; a structure.

The period when these old constructions [mounds] were deserted is . . . far back in the past.

J. D. Baldwin, Inc. America, p. 51.

4. In *geom.*, a figure drawn so as to satisfy given conditions; the method of drawing such a figure with given mathematical instruments, especially with rule and compasses.

Propositions in geometry appear in a double form: they express that a certain figure, drawn in a certain way, satisfies certain conditions, or they require a figure to be so constructed that certain conditions are satisfied. The first form is the theorem, the second the problem, of construction. *Petersen, tr. by Haagenen.*

Two simple harmonic motions at right angles to one another, and having the same period and phase, may be compounded into a single simple harmonic motion by a construction precisely the same as that of the rectangular parallelogram of velocities.

A. Daniell, Prin. of Physics, p. 89.

5. In *gram.*, syntax, or the arrangement and connection of words in a sentence according to established usages or the practice of good writers and speakers; syntactical arrangement.

What else there is, he jumbles together in such a lost construction as no man, either letter'd or unletter'd, will be able to piece up. *Milton, Apology for Smectymnus.*

6. The act of construing; the manner of understanding or construing the arrangement of words, or of explaining facts; attributed sense or meaning; explanation; interpretation.

He shall find the letter; observe his construction of it. *Shak., T. N., II. 3.*

Foul wrestling, and impossible construction.

B. Jonson, Sejanus, III. 1.

Wherein I have heretofore been faulty, let your constructions mildly pass it over.

Ford, Broken Heart, IV. 2.

Religion . . . produces good will towards men, and puts the mildest construction upon every accident that befalls.

Spectator, No. 483.

Specifically—7. In *law*: (a) Interpretation; intelligent reading with explanation, such as to define the meaning. (b) An altered reading of the text of an instrument, designed to make clear an ambiguity or uncertainty in its actual expression, or to show its application to, or exclusion of, matters which upon its face are not clearly included or excluded.—8. *Naut.*, the method of ascertaining a ship's course by means of trigonometrical problems and diagrams.—9. In *music*, the composition of a work according to an appreciable plan.—10. In the *Kantian philos.*, a synthesis of arbitrarily formed conceptions.—Construction of equations, in *alg.*, the construction of a figure representing the equation or equations.—Frequent construction. See *pregnant*.

constructional (kon-struk'shon-al), *a.* [*< construction + -al.*] Pertaining to construction, in any sense of that word; specifically, deduced from construction or interpretation.

Symbolical grants and constructional conveyances. *Waterland, Charge on the Eucharist, p. 40.*

But iron no longer greatly interests us except for interior constructional expedients. *The Century, XXVIII. 511.*

constructionally (kon-struk'shon-al-i), *adv.* 1. In a constructional manner or use; in construction.

The use of wood constructionally should be discarded. *Workshop Receipts, 2d ser., p. 292.*

2. With reference to verbal construction; by construing.

constructionist (kon-struk'shon-ist), *n.* [*< construction + -ist.*] One who construes or interprets law or the terms of an agreement, etc.; generally with a limiting adjective.—Strict constructionist, one who favors exact and rigid construction, as of laws; specifically, in *U. S. hist.*, one who advocates a strict construction of the provisions of the Constitution of the United States, with especial reference to the rights of the individual States. The Anti-Federalist party, the Democratic Republicans who succeeded them, and the Democratic party have in general been strict constructionists; the Federalists, Whigs, and modern Republicans have been chiefly broad or loose constructionists.

construction-way (kon-struk'shon-wä), *n.* A temporary way or road employed for the transportation of the materials used in constructing a railroad.

constructive (kon-struk'tiv), *a.* [= *OF. constructif* = *Pr. constructiu* = *Pg. constructivo*, *< L. as if *constructivus*, *< constructus*, pp. of *construere*, construct: see *construct*, *v.*] 1. Capable of constructing, or of being employed in construction; formative; shaping.

The constructive fingers of Watt, Fulton, Arkwright. *Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 80.*

Emerson was not a great philosopher, because he had no constructive talent,—he could not build a system of philosophy. *The Century, XXVII. 925.*

2. Relating or pertaining to the act or process of construction; of the nature of construction.

He [Markquard] brought in the received constructive form of his day. *E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 65.*

Architectural ornament is of two kinds, constructive and decorative. By the former are meant all those contrivances, such as capitals, brackets, vaulting shafts, and the like, which serve to explain or give expression to the construction. *J. Fergusson, Hist. Arch., I. 31.*

Statistics are the backbone of constructive history. *The Athenæum, Jan. 14, 1888, p. 47.*

3. Affirmative; inferring a result from a rule and the subsumption of a case under the rule: applied to arguments.—4. Deduced by construction or interpretation; not directly expressed, but inferred; imputed, in contradistinction to *actual*: applied, in *law*, to that which amounts in the eye of the law to an act, irrespective of whether it was really and intentionally performed.

Stipulations, expressed or implied, formal or constructive. *Paley.*

The doctrine of constructive treason was terribly exemplified in the cases of Burdett, Stacy, and Walker. *Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 373.*

Constructive contempt, delivery dilemma, escape, eviction, fraud, imprisonment, malice, mileage, notice, trust, etc. See the nouns.—Constructive total loss, in *marine insurance*, occurs when the thing insured and damaged is not actually wholly lost, but recovery is highly improbable, or recovery and repairs would cost more than the thing would be worth after being repaired. A right to recover against the insurers for a constructive total loss is secured by notice of abandonment given by the owners to the insurers.

constructively (kon-struk'tiv-li), *adv.* In a constructive manner. Specifically—(a) By way of construction or interpretation; by fair inference.

A neutral should have had notice of a blockade, either actually, by a formal notice from the blockading power, or constructively, by notice to his government. *Chancellor Kent, Com., I. § 147.*

Ceremonials may be immoral in themselves, or constructively immoral on account of their known symbolism. *W. K. Clifford, Lectures, II. 214.*

(b) For the purpose of building or construction.

The Babylonians and Assyrians never seem to have used stone constructively, except as the revetment of a terrace wall. *J. Fergusson, Hist. Arch., I. 188.*

constructiveness (kon-struk'tiv-nes), *n.* In *phren.*, the tendency to construct in general, supposed not to be an independent faculty, but to take its particular direction from other faculties. It is said to be large in painters, sculptors, mechanicians, and architects. See *cut* under *phrenology*.

constructor (kon-struk'tor), *n.* [= *F. constructeur* (> *D. konstruktör* = *Dan. konstruktör*) = *Sp. Pg. constructor* = *It. costruttore*, *< ML. constructor*, *< L. construere*, pp. *constructus*, build, construct: see *construct*, *v.*] 1. One who constructs or makes; specifically, a builder.

A constructor of dials. *Johnson, Rambler, No. 103.*

Social courage is exactly the virtue in which the constructors of a government will always think themselves least able to indulge. *J. Morley, Burke, p. 140.*

At present no question is exciting more attention among our constructors than that of the strength of materials. *Science, III. 312.*

2†. One who constructs or interprets.

Seeing no power but death can stop the chat of ill tongues, nor imagination of mens minds, lest my own relations of those hard events might by some constructors be made doubtful, I have thought it best to insert the examinations of those proceedings. *Capt. John Smith, True Travels, II. 208.*

Sometimes written *construc-tor*.

Chief constructor, in naval administration, the officer charged with the general supervision of construction for the navy. In the United States he is the head of the Bureau of Construction and Repairs in the Navy Department.—Naval constructor, an officer in the U. S. navy bearing the relative rank of lieutenant.

constructure (kon-struk'tür), *n.* [*< OF. constructura* = *It. costruttura*, *< ML. *constructura*, *< L. construere*, construct: see *construct*, and *cf. structure*.] 1†. Construction; structure; fabric.

They shall the earth's constructure closely bind. *Blackmore.*

2. In *Scots law*, a mode of industrial accession, whereby, if a house be repaired with the materials of another, the materials accrue to the owner of the house, full reparation, however, being due to the owner of the materials.

construe (kon'strö or kon-strö'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *construed*, ppr. *construing*. [Early mod. E. often *conster*; *< ME. construen*, *constrewen*, construe, interpret, *< L. construere*, construe, construct: see *construct*, *v.*] 1. To arrange the words of in their natural order; reduce the words of from a transposed to a natural order,

so as to demonstrate the sense; hence, interpret, and, when applied to a foreign language, translate: as, to construe a sentence; to construe Greek, Latin, or French.

Children beeth compelled for to leve hire owne langage, and for to construe hir lessouns and here thynges in French. . . . Now [A. D. 1387] . . . in alle the gramere scoles of Engelond, children leveh French, and construe eth and lerneth an [in] Engliche. *Trevia, tr. of Higden's Polychronicon, II. 159.*

He [Virgil] is so very figurative that he requires, I may almost say, a grammar apart to construe him.

Dryden, Pref. to Second Misc. Hence—2. To interpret; explain; show or understand the meaning of; render.

If prophetic fire Have warm'd this old man's bosom, we might construe His words to fatal sense. *Ford, Broken Heart, IV. 1.*

His [Stuyvesant's] haughty refusal to submit to the questioning of the commissioners was construed into a consciousness of guilt. *Irvine, Knickerbocker, p. 299.*

=*Syn. Interpret, Render*, etc. (see *translate*). *Construe, Construct*. "To construe means to interpret, to show the meaning; to construct means to build: we may construe a sentence, as in translation, or construct it, as in composition." *A. S. Hill, Rhetoric, p. 50.*

construprate (kon'stū-prät), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *construprated*, ppr. *construprating*. [*< L. construpratus*, pp. of *construprare*, *< com-* (intensive) + *stuprare*, ravish, *< stuprum*, defilement.] To violate; debauch; deflower. *Burton.*

construpration (kon'stū-prä'shon), *n.* [= *F. construpration* (obs.), *< L. as if *construpratio* (n.), *< construprare*, pp. *construpratus*, ravish: see *construprate*.] The act of ravishing; violation; defilement. *Bp. Hall.*

consubst (kon-sub-sist'), *v. i.* [*< con-* + *sub-* + *sist*.] To subsist together. [Rare.]

Two consubstantiating wills. *A. Tucker, Light of Nature, II. xxvi.*

consubstantial (kon-sub-stan'shal), *a.* [= *F. consubstantiel* = *Sp. consustancial* = *Pg. consustancial* = *It. consustanziale*, *< LL. consubstantialis*, *< L. com-*, together, + *substantia*, substance: see *substance*, *substantial*.] Having the same substance or essence; coessential.

Christ Jesus, . . . coeternal and consubstantial with the Father and with the Holle Ghost.

Bradford, in Foxe's Martyrs, p. 1058.

"Consubstantial with the Father" is nothing more than "really one with the Father," being adopted to meet the evasion of the Arians.

J. H. Newman, Gram. of Assent, p. 138.

consubstantialism (kon-sub-stan'shal-izm), *n.* [*< consubstantial + -ism.*] The doctrine of consubstantiality.

consubstantialist (kon-sub-stan'shal-ist), *n.* [*< consubstantial + -ist.*] One who believes that the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost exist in consubstantiality.

consubstantiality (kon-sub-stan-shi-al'i-ti), *n.* [= *F. consubstantialité* = *Sp. consustancialidad* = *Pg. consustancialidade* = *It. consustanzialità*, *< LL. consubstantialitas* (t), *< consubstantialis*, consubstantial: see *consubstantial*.] The quality of being consubstantial; existence in the same substance; participation in the same nature: as, the coeternity and consubstantiality of the Son with the Father.

Can the answerer himself unriddle the secrets of the Incarnation, fathom the undivided Trinity, or the consubstantiality of the Eternal Son, with all his readings and examinations? *Dryden, Duchess of York's Paper Defended.*

consubstantially (kon-sub-stan'shal-i), *adv.* In a consubstantial manner.

consubstantiate (kon-sub-stan'shi-ät), *v.*; pret. and pp. *consubstantiated*, ppr. *consubstantiating*. [*< NL. consubstantiatus*, pp. of *consubstantiare*, *< L. com-*, together, + *substantia*, substance: see *substance*, *substantiate*, and *cf. consubstantial*.]

I. trans. To unite in one common substance or nature, or regard as so united. [Rare.]

They are driven to consubstantiate and incorporate Christ with elements sacramental, or to transubstantiate and change their substance into his; and so the one to hold him really, but invisibly, moulded up with the substance of these elements—the other to hide him under the only visible shew of bread and wine, the substance whereof, as they imagine, is abolished, and his succeeded in the same room. *Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. § 67 (Ord MS.).*

II. intrans. To profess the doctrine of consubstantiation.

The consubstantiating Church and priest Refuse communion to the Calvinist. *Dryden, Hind and Panther, I. 1026.*

consubstantiate (kon-sub-stan'shi-ät), *a.* [*< NL. consubstantiatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Same as *consubstantial*. *Feltham.*

consubstantiation (kon-sub-stan-shi-ä'shon), *n.* [= *F. consubstantiation* = *Sp. consustanciación* = *Pg. consustanciación* = *It. consustanziazione*, *< L. com-*, together, + *substantia*, substance: see *substance*, *substantiate*, and *cf. consubstantial*.]

azione, < NL. *consubstantiatio* (n-), < *consubstantiare*: see *consubstantiate*, v.] The doctrine that the body and blood of Christ coexist in and with the elements of the eucharist, although the latter retain their nature as bread and wine: opposed to the Roman Catholic doctrine of *transubstantiation*. The term *consubstantiation* was employed in the doctrinal controversies of the Reformation by non-Lutheran writers, to designate the Lutheran view of the Saviour's presence in the Holy Supper. The Lutheran Church, however, has never used or accepted this term to express her view, but has always and repeatedly rejected it, and the meaning it conveys, in her official declarations.

They [the Lutherans] believe that the real body and blood of our Lord is united in a mysterious manner, through the consecration, with the bread and wine, and are received with and under them in the sacrament of the Lord's supper. This is called *consubstantiation*. Hooker.

They, therefore, err, who say that we believe in impanation, or that Christ is in the bread and wine. Nor are those correct who charge us with believing subpanation, that Christ is under the form of bread and wine. And equally groundless is the charge of *consubstantiation*, or the belief that the body and blood of Christ are changed into one substance with the bread and wine. . . . But the Lutheran Church maintains that the Saviour fulfils his promise, and is actually present, especially present in the Holy Supper in a manner not comprehensible to us and not defined in the Scriptures. Mosheim (trans.).

consuetude (kon'swē-tūd), n. [*ME. consuetude*, < OF. *consuetude*, *consuetude* = OSP. *consuetud* = It. *consuetudine*, < L. *consuetudo* (-tudin-), custom: see *custom*.] 1. Custom; usage.

I may notice that habit is formed by the frequent repetition of the same action or passion, and that this repetition is called *consuetude* or custom.

Sir W. Hamilton, *Metaph.*, x.

A series of consistent judgments [in Roman law] of this sort built up was in the strictest sense a law based on *consuetude*. Encyc. Brit., XX. 608.

2. That to which one is accustomed; habitual association; companionship.

Let us suck the sweetness of those affections and *consuetudes* that grow near us. These old shoes are easy to the feet. Emerson, *Essays*, 1st ser., p. 218.

consuetudinal (kon-swē-tū'di-nal), a. [*OF. consuetudinal*, < ML. **consuetudinalis* (in adv. *consuetudinaliter*, according to custom), < L. *consuetudo* (-tudin-), custom: see *consuetude*, *custom*.] Customary.

consuetudinary (kon-swē-tū'di-nā-ri), a. and n. [= *OF. consuetudinarius*, F. *consuetudinaire* = Sp. Pg. It. *consuetudinario*, < LL. *consuetudinarius*, < L. *consuetudo* (-tudin-), custom: see *consuetude*, *custom*.] 1. a. Customary.—**Consuetudinary or customary law** (in contradistinction to *written or statutory law*), that law which is derived by immemorial custom from remote antiquity. Such is the common law of Scotland.

These provinces [Navarre and the Basque], until quite recently, rigidly insisted upon compliance with their *consuetudinary law*. Encyc. Brit., IX. 810.

II. n.; pl. *consuetudinaries* (-riz). [*ML. consuetudinarius* (sc. L. *liber*, a book), a ritual of devotions: see I.] A book containing the ritual and ceremonial regulations of a monastic house or order; an ordinal or directory for religious houses, or for cathedrals and collegiate churches observing monastic discipline. [Rare.]

A *consuetudinary* of the Abbey of St. Edmunds Bury. Baker, *MS. Catalogue by Masters*, Cambridge, p. 61.

Without noticing the title of St. Osmund's book, our chronicler describes its object to be that of regulating the ecclesiastical service; and he ranks it among those writings which, by the usage of the period, were known under one indiscriminating appellation, *Consuetudinary*. Rock, *Church of our Fathers*, i. 11.

consul (kon'sul), n. [*ME. consul* = OF. and F. *consul* = Pr. *consol*, *cosol* = Sp. Pg. *consul* = It. *console*, *cosolo* = D. *konsul* = G. *consul* = Dan. Sw. *konsul*, < L. *consul*, OL. *consol*, *cosol*, a consul; prob. < *consulere*, deliberate, consult: see *consul*, *counsel*.] 1. One of the two chief magistrates of the ancient Roman republic, annually chosen in the Campus Martius. In the first ages of Rome they were both elected from patrician or noble families, but about 367 B. C. the people obtained the privilege of electing one of the consuls from among themselves, and sometimes both were plebeians. The office of consul was retained under the empire, but was confined chiefly to judicial functions, the presidency of the senate, and the charge of public games, and was ultimately stripped of all power, though remaining the highest distinction of a subject; it was often assumed by the emperors, and finally disappeared in the sixth century A. D.

2. In *French hist.*, the title given to the three supreme magistrates of the French republic after the dissolution of the Directory in 1799. Napoleon Bonaparte had the title of first consul, and his colleagues were Cambacérès and Lebrun. The first consul was the chief executive; he promulgated laws, named members of council of state, ministers, and ambassadors, etc., the second and third consuls having only a deliberative voice. By popular vote Napoleon was chosen consul for life August 2d, 1802, and by a vote of the senate, May

18th, 1804, consular government was abolished, and he was proclaimed emperor.

3. In *international law*, an agent appointed and commissioned by a sovereign state to reside in a foreign city or town, to protect the interests of its citizens and commerce there, and to collect and forward information on industrial and economic matters. He does not usually represent his government as a diplomatic agent in any sense.

The commercial agents of a government, residing in foreign parts and charged with the duty of promoting the commercial interests of the state, and especially of its individual citizens or subjects, are called *consuls*. Woolsey, *Introduct. to Inter. Law*, § 95.

4t. A senator of Venice.

Many of the consuls . . . Are at the duke's already. Shak., *Othello*, i. 2.

consulage (kon'sul-āj), n. [*OF. consulage*, *consulage*; as *consul* + -age.] A consulate.

At Council we debated the business of the Consulage of Leghorn. Evelyn, *Diary*, Nov. 8, 1672.

consular (kon'sū-lār), a. and n. [*ME. consular*, n., a consul] = F. *consulaire* = Sp. Pg. *consular* = It. *consolare*, *consulare*, < L. *consularis*, < *consul*, a consul: see *consul*.] 1. a. 1. Pertaining to the consuls in ancient Rome, or in recent times in France, or to their office; pertaining to or characterized by the office of consul: as, the *consular* power; a *consular* government. See *consul*.—2. In *international law*, pertaining to or having the functions of a consul (see *consul*, 3): as, the *consular* service.—**Consular agent**, an officer of a grade subordinate to that of consul, stationed at foreign ports of small commercial importance, and charged with duties similar to those of a consul, or vice-consul.—**Consular fees**, the privileged fees or perquisites charged by a consul for his official certificates.

II. n. 1. In ancient Rome: (a) An ex-consul, and also, under the empire, one who had held the insignia of a consul without the office.

Julius Cesar first being *consulor* & eft soon the first emperor of Rome. Joye, *Exposition of Daniel*.

(b) The governor of an imperial province.—2t. A consul.

The pride of the consuls.

Chaucer, *Boethius*, ii. prose 6.

consulate (kon'sū-lāt), n. [= F. *consulat* = Sp. Pg. *consulado* = It. *consolato* = D. *konsulaat* = G. *consulat* = Dan. Sw. *konsulat*, < L. *consulatus*, office of a consul, < *consul*, a consul: see *consul* and -ate³.] 1. The office of a consul, in either the political or the legal sense of that word.

After the Alexandrian expedition the Venetians, whose commerce was suffering, prevailed on Peter to treat for a peace with Egypt, which was to establish Cypriot *consulates* and reduce the customs in the ports of the Levant. Stubbs, *Medieval and Modern Hist.*, p. 195.

2. In *international law*: (a) The office or jurisdiction of a consul.

By this [the law of 1855] the President was ordered to make new appointments to all the *consulates*, which were thereby declared vacant. Schuyler, *American Diplomacy*, p. 45.

(b) The premises officially occupied by a consul.—3. Government by a consul or consuls; specifically, the government which existed in France from the overthrow of the Directory, November 9th, 1799, to the establishment of the empire, May 18th, 1804. See *consul*, 2.

Would not the world have thought . . . that the courage I exerted in my consulate was merely accidental? W. Melmoth, tr. of Cicero, VI. i.

consulate-general (kon'sū-lāt-jen'ē-rāl), n. The office or jurisdiction of a consul-general.

The Italian Government has from time immemorial refused to recognize a consul as a diplomatic officer, and even, until Mr. Marsh induced them to relax the rule, to allow the *consulate-general* of any foreign country to be established in the same place as its legation. The Nation, Dec. 6, 1883.

consul-general (kon'sul-jen'ē-rāl), n. A diplomatic officer having the supervision of all the consulates of his government in a foreign country; a chief consul. Abbreviated C. G.

The salaries of the *consuls-general* vary from \$4,000, as at Antwerp, to \$10,000, as at Cairo and Calcutta. Schuyler, *American Diplomacy*, p. 94.

consulship (kon'sul-ship), n. [*OF. consul* + -ship.] The office or the term of office of a consul, in either the political or the diplomatic sense of the word: as, the *consulship* of Cicero. See *consul*.

consult (kon-sult'), v. [*F. consulter* = Sp. Pg. *consultar* = It. *consultare*, < L. *consultare*, deliberate, consult, freq. of *consulere*, pp. *consultus*, deliberate, consider, reflect upon, consult, ask advice, < com-, together, + -sulere, of uncertain origin: see *consul* and *counsel*.] I.

trans. 1. To ask advice of; seek the opinion of as a guide to one's own judgment; have recourse to for information or instruction: as, to *consult* a friend, a physician, or a book.

They were content to *consult* libraries. Whewell.

He gives an account of this episode in his career, which is well worth *consulting*. A. Dobson, *Int. to Steele*, p. xxxv.

2. To have especial reference or respect to, in judging or acting; consider; regard.

We are . . . to *consult* the necessities of life, rather than matters of ornament and delight. Sir R. L'Esperance.

The senate owns its gratitude to Cato, Who with so great a soul *consults* its safety. Addison, *Cato*, ii. 3.

Ere fancy you *consult*, *consult* your purse. Franklin, *Way to Wealth*.

3t. To plan, devise, or contrive.

Thou hast *consulted* shame to thy house by cutting off many people. Hab. ii. 10.

II. *intrans.* 1. To seek the opinion or advice of another, for the purpose of regulating one's own action or judgment: followed by *with*.

Rehoboam *consulted* with the old men. 1 Ki. xii. 6.

He who prays, must *consult* first with his heart. Milton, *Elkonoklastes*, xvi.

2. To take counsel together; confer; deliberate in common.

Let us *consult* upon to-morrow's business. Shak., *Rich. III.*, v. 3.

consult (kon-sult' or kon'sult'), n. [= F. *consulte* = Sp. Pg. It. *consulta*, < ML. *consultus*, a council, *consulta*, deliberation, L. *consultum*, a consultation, a decree, resolution, masc., fem., and neut., respectively, of L. *consultus*, pp. of *consulere*, consult: see *consult*, v.] 1. A meeting for consultation or deliberation; a council.

But in the latter part of his [Charles II.'s] life . . . his secret thoughts were communicated but to few; and those selected of that sort who were . . . able to advise him in a serious *consult*. Dryden, *Ded. of King Arthur*.

Immediately the two main bodies withdrew, under their several ensigns, to the farther parts of the library, and there entered into cabals and *consults* upon the present emergency. Swift, *Battle of Books*.

2. The act of consulting; the effect of consultation; determination.

All their grave *consults* dissolved in smoke.

Dryden, *Fables*.

consultable (kon-sul'ta-bl), a. [= F. *consultable*, etc.; as *consult*, v., + -able.] Able or ready to be consulted.

consultant (kon-sul'tant), n. [*F. consultant*, orig. pp. of *consulter*, consult: see *consult*, v.] A physician who is called in by the attending physician to give counsel in a case.

consultary (kon-sul'tā-ri), a. [*OF. consult* + -ary¹.] Relating to consultation.—**Consultary response**, the opinion of a court of law on a special case.

consultation (kon-sul'tā-shon), n. [= F. *consultation* = Sp. *consultacion* = Pg. *consultação* = It. *consultazione*, < L. *consultatio* (n-), a consultation, < *consultare*, pp. *consultatus*, consult: see *consult*, v.] 1. The act of consulting; deliberation of two or more persons with a view to some decision; especially, a deliberation in which one party acts as adviser to the other.

He [Henry I.] first instituted the Form of the High Court of Parliament; for before his time only certain of the Nobility and Prelates of the Realm were called to *consultation* about the most important Affairs of State. Baker, *Chronicles*, p. 40.

Thus they their doubtful *consultations* dark Ended. Milton, *P. L.*, ii. 486.

2. A meeting of persons to consult together; specifically, a meeting of experts, as physicians or counsel, to confer about a specific case.

A *consultation* was called, wherein he advised a salivation. Wiseman, *Surgery*.

Writ of consultation, in *Eng. law*, a writ whereby a cause, removed by prohibition from the ecclesiastical court to the king's court, is sent back to the former court: so called because the judges, on *consultation* or deliberation, and comparison of the libel with the suggestion of the party at whose instance the removal is made, find that the suggestion is false, and that the cause has been wrongfully removed.

consultative (kon-sul'tā-tiv), a. [= F. *consultatif*, < L. as if **consultativus*, < *consultatus*, pp. of *consultare*, consult: see *consult*, v., and cf. *consultive*.] Pertaining to consultation; having the function of consulting; advisory.

He laid down the nature and power of the synod, as only *consultative*, decisive, and declarative, not coactive. Winthrop, *Hist. New England*, ii. 331.

Evidence coming from many peoples in all times shows that the *consultative* body is, at the outset, nothing more than a council of war. H. Spencer, *Prin. of Sociol.*, § 491.

consultatory (kon-sul'tā-tō-ri), a. [*L. as if **consultatorius*, < *consultatus*, pp. of *consultare*, consult: see *consult*, v., and -atory*.] Advisory.

consulter (kən-sul'tēr), *n.* One who consults, or asks counsel or information: as, a *consulter* with familiar spirits.

consulting (kən-sul'ting), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *consult*, *v.*; in comp. the verbal *n.* of *consult*, *v.*, used attributively.] Acting in consultation or as an adviser; making a business of giving professional advice: as, a *consulting* barrister; a *consulting* physician; a *consulting* accountant.

consultive (kən-sul'tiv), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *It. consultivo*; as *consult* + *-ive*. Cf. *consultative*.] Pertaining to consultation; determined by consultation or reflection; maturely considered.

He that remains in the grace of God sins not by any deliberate, *consultive*, knowing act.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 770.

consultively (kən-sul'tiv-ly), *adv.* In a consultive manner; deliberately.

consumable (kən-sū'mā-bl), *a.* [= F. *consumable*, etc.; as *consume* + *-able*.] Capable of being consumed, dissipated, or destroyed; destructible.

Asbestos doth truly agree in this common quality ascribed unto both, of being incombustible, and not consumable by fire.
Bp. Wilkins, Math. Magick.

consumah, **consumar** (kən'sum-ā, -ār), *n.* [Also written *consummah*, *consummar*, and *consummar*; repr. Hind. *khānsāmān*, a house-steward or butler, perhaps < *khwān*, a tray, + *sāmān*, effects.] In the East Indies, a servant having charge of the supplies; especially, a house-steward or butler.

The *kansamah* may be classed with the house-steward and butler, both of which offices appear to unite in this servant.
T. Williamson, East India Vade Mecum.

consume (kən-sūm'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *consumed*, ppr. *consuming*. [ME. *consumen* = D. *konsumeren* = G. *consumiren* = Dan. *konsumere* = Sw. *consumera*, < OF. *consumer*, F. *consumer* = Sp. Pg. *consumir* = It. *consumare*, < L. *consumere*, eat, consume, use up, destroy, lit. take together or wholly, < *com-*, together, + *sumere*, take, contr. of **subimere*, < *sub*, under, from under, + *emere*, buy, orig. take: see *empton*. Cf. *assume*, *desume*, *presume*, *resume*.] I. trans. 1. To destroy by separating into parts which cannot be reunited, as by decomposition, burning, or eating; devour; use up; wear out; hence, destroy the substance of; annihilate.

A vulture or eagle stood by him, which in the day-time gnawed and consumed his liver.
Bacon, Physical Fables, II.

Where two raging fires meet together,
They do consume the thing that feeds their fury.
Shak., T. of the S., II. 1.

Fear and grief
Convulse us and consume us day by day.
Shelley, Adonais, xxxix.

Specifically — 2. To destroy by use; dissipate or wear out (a thing) by applying it to its natural or intended use: as, only a small part of the produce of the West is *consumed* there; in an unfavorable sense, waste; squander: as, to *consume* an estate.

Ye ask, and receive not, because ye ask amiss, that ye may consume it upon your lusts.
Jas. iv. 3.

Italy with Silkes and Velvets consumes our chiefe Commodities.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 128.

It would require greater summes of money to furnish such a voyage, and to fitt them with necessaries, then their consumed estates would amount to.

Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 26.
There are numerous products which may be said not to admit of being consumed otherwise than nonproductively.
J. S. Mill, Pol. Econ., I. iii. § 5.

3. To cause to waste away; make thin.

He became miserably worn and consumed with age.
Bacon, Moral Fables, II.

He was consumed to an anatomy, . . . having nothing left but skin to cover his bones.
R. Knox (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 352).

4. To bring to utter ruin; exterminate.

Let me alone, . . . that I may consume them.
Ex. xxxii. 10.

I'll be myself again, and meet their furies,
Meet, and consume their mischiefs.
Fletcher (and another), False One, IV. 2.

5. To make use of; employ the whole of; fill out; spend: with reference to time.

Thus in soft anguish he consumes the day.
Thomson, Spring, I. 1033.

The day was not long enough, but the night, too, must be consumed in keen recollections.
Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 159.

=Syn. *Devour*, etc. (see *eat*): swallow up, use up, engulf, absorb, lavish, dissipate, exhaust.

II. intrans. 1. To waste (away); become wasted or attenuated.

Their flesh, . . . their eyes, . . . their tongue shall consume away.
Zech. xiv. 12.

I consume
In languishing affections for that trespass.
Ford, Broken Heart, III. 2

2. To be destroyed as by use, burning, etc.: as, the fire was lighted, and the wood consumed away.

What heard they daly? . . . that victells consumed apace, but he must & would keepe sufficient for them selves & their returne.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 79.

consumedly (kən-sū'med-ly), *adv.* [Said to be a corruption of *consummately*.] Greatly; hugely; mightily. [Slang.]

I believe they talk'd of me, for they laugh'd consumedly.
Farquhar, Beaux Stratagem, III. 1.

consumeless (kən-sūm'les), *a.* [< *consume* + *-less*.] Unconsumable. [Rare.]

How the purple waves
Scald their consumeless bodies!
Quarles, Emblems, III. 14

consumer (kən-sū'mēr), *n.* 1. One who consumes, destroys, wastes, or spends; that which consumes.

Time, the consumer of things, causing much time and paines to bee spent in curious search, that wee might produce some light out of darkness.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 337.

The consumers of the energy stored in the fly-wheel of an engine are the machines in the mill.
R. S. Ball, Exper. Mechanic, p. 267.

2. Specifically, in *polit. econ.*, one who destroys the exchangeable value of a commodity by using it: the opposite of *producer*.

No labour tends to the permanent enrichment of society which is employed in producing things for the use of unproductive consumers.
J. S. Mill, Pol. Econ., I. III. § 5.

consumingly (kən-sū'ming-ly), *adv.* In a consuming manner.

consummah, **consummar**, *n.* See *consumah*.

consummate (kən-sūm'at or kən'sūm-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *consummated*, ppr. *consummating*. [< L. *consummatus*, pp. of *consummare* (> It. *consummare* = Fr. Sp. *consumar* = Pg. *consummar* = F. *consommer*), sum up, make up, finish, complete, < *com-*, together, + *summa*, a sum: see *sum*, *summation*.] 1. To finish by completing what was intended; perfect; bring or carry to the utmost point or degree; carry or bring to completion; complete; achieve.

During the twenty years which followed the death of Cowper, the revolution in English poetry was fully consummated.
Macaulay, Moore's Byron.

Samuel Adams . . . had done more than any one man to consummate the ideas of the New England leaders, and to advance the progress of Revolution.
Theodore Parker, Historic Americans, IV.

Specifically — 2. To complete (a marriage) by sexual intercourse.

consummate (kən-sūm'āt), *a.* [= Sp. *consumado* = Pg. *consumado* = It. *consummato*, < L. *consummatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Complete; perfect; carried to the utmost extent or degree: as, *consummate* felicity; *consummate* hypocrisy.

The bright consummate flower.
Milton, P. L., v. 481.

A Person of an absolute and consummate Virtue should never be introduced in Tragedy.
Addison, Spectator, No. 273.

An accomplished hypocrite . . . who had acted with consummate skill the character of a good citizen and a good friend.
Macaulay, History.

By one fatal error of tactics he [Fox] completely wrecked his cause, while the young minister who was opposed to him conducted the conflict with consummate judgment as well as indomitable courage.

Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., xv.

consummately (kən-sūm'āt-ly), *adv.* Completely; perfectly.

consummation (kən-sū-mā'shən), *n.* [= F. *consummation* = Sp. *consumacion* = Pg. *consumação* = It. *consumazione*, < L. *consummatio(n)-*, < *consummare*, pp. *consummatus*, finish: see *consume*, *v.*] Accomplishment; completion; end; the fulfillment or conclusion of anything: as, the consummation of one's wishes, or of an enterprise.

By a sleep, to say we end
The heart-ache, and the thousand natural shocks
That flesh is heir to — 'tis a consummation
Devoutly to be wish'd.
Shak., Hamlet, III. 1.

The just and regular process . . . from its original to its consummation.
Addison, Spectator.

Consummation of marriage, in *law*, its completion by sexual intercourse. — **Consummation of the mass**, in the Gallican liturgies, the last post-communion prayer.

consummative (kən-sūm'a-tiv), *a.* [= Sp. *consumativo*, < L. as if **consummativus*, < *consummatus*, pp. of *consummare*, finish: see *consume*, *v.*] Pertaining to consummation; consummating; final.

The final, the consummative procedure of philosophy.
Sir W. Hamilton.

consummator (kən'sum-ā-tor), *n.* [= F. *consummateur* = Sp. *consumador* = Pg. *consummador* = It. *consummatore*, < L. *consummator*, < L. *consummare*, pp. *consummatus*, complete: see *consume*, *v.*] One who consummates, completes, or brings to perfection.

consummatory (kən'sum-ā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *consummate* + *-ory*.] Tending or intended to consummate or make perfect. *Donne*. [Rare.]

consumpti, *a.* [ME. < L. *consumptus*, consumed, pp. of *consumere*, consume: see *consume*.] Consumed.

It is nat geven to knowe hem that ben dede and consumpt.
Chaucer, Boethius.

Slayn thanne the aduersaries with a great veniaunce, and vnto the deeth almost consumpt.
Wyclif, Josh. x. 20 (Oxf.).

consumpt (kən-sump't'), *n.* [< ML. as if **consumptus*, consumption (cf. L. *sumptus*, expense), < L. *consumptus*, pp. of *consumere*, consume: see *consume*.] Consumption: as, the produce of grain is scarcely equal to the *consumpt*. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

consumption (kən-sump'shən), *n.* [= F. *consomption* = Pr. *consumpcio* = Sp. *consumcion* = Pg. *consumpção* = It. *consumzione*, < L. *consumptio(n)-*, a consuming, wasting, < *consumere*, pp. *consumptus*, consume: see *consume*.] 1. The act of consuming; destruction as by decomposition, burning, eating, etc.; hence, destruction of substance; annihilation. Specifically — 2. Dissipation or destruction by use; in *polit. econ.*, the use or expenditure of the products of industry, or of anything having an exchangeable value.

Every new advance of the price to the consumer is a new incentive to him to retrench . . . his consumption.
Burke, A Regicide Peace, III.

The distinction of Productive and Unproductive is applicable to Consumption as well as to Labour. All the members of the community are not labourers, but all are consumers, and consume either unproductively or productively.
J. S. Mill, Pol. Econ., I. III. § 5.

The first proposition of the theory of consumption is, that the satisfaction of every lower want in the scale creates a desire of a higher character. *Jevons*, Pol. Econ., p. 46.

3. The state of being wasted or diminished.

The mountains themselves (Etna and Vesuvius) have not suffered any considerable diminution or consumption.
Woodward.

4. In *med.*: (a) A wasting away of the flesh; a gradual attenuation of the body; progressive emaciation: a word of comprehensive signification. (b) More specifically, a disease of the lungs accompanied by fever and emaciation, often but not invariably fatal: called technically *phthisis*, or *phthisis pulmonaris*. See *phthisis* and *tuberculosis*.

Such are Kings-eils, Dropsie, Gout, and Stone,
Blood-boylng Lepry, and Consumption.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II., The Furies.

consumptional (kən-sump'shən-əl), *a.* [< *consumption* + *-al*.] Consumptive. *Fuller*.

consumptionary (kən-sump'shən-ā-ri), *a.* [< *consumption* + *-ary*.] Consumptive.

His wife being consumptionary, and so likely to die without child.
Bp. Gauden, Bp. Brownrigg, p. 206.

consumptioner (kən-sump'shən-ēr), *n.* [< *consumption* + *-er*.] 1. One who consumes; a consumer. *Davenant*. [Rare.] — 2. A retailer.

These duties, which were in addition to the ordinary customs duties, were to be paid by the *consumptioner*, as the retailer was termed.

S. Dowell, Taxes in England, II. 35.

consumptive (kən-sump'tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *consomptif* = Sp. *It. consuntivo* = Pg. *consumptivo*, < L. as if **consumptivus*, < *consumptus*, pp. of *consumere*: see *consume*.] I. a. 1. Destructive; wasting; exhausting; having the quality of consuming or dissipating.

Consumptive of time.
Jer. Taylor, Ductor Dubitantium, Pref.

A long consumptive war is more likely to break this grand alliance than disable France. *Addison*, State of the War.

2. In *med.*, pertaining to or of the nature of consumption, or *phthisis pulmonaris*. — 3. Affected with a consuming disease; specifically, having or predisposed to consumption: as, a *consumptive* person; a *consumptive* constitution.

The lean consumptive wench, with coughs decayed,
Is called a pretty, tight, and slender maid.
Dryden.

While that [the Body] droops and sinks under the burden, the Soul may be as vigorous and active in such a consumptive state of the Body as ever it was before.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. xli.

4. Relating to or designed for consumption or destruction; specifically, in recent use, pertaining to or designed for consumption by use: as, a *consumptive* demand for hops.

They that make *consumptive* oblations to the creatures; as the Collyridians, who offered cakes, and those that burnt incense or candles to the Virgin Mary.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 577.

II. n. One who suffers from consumption, or phthisis. — *Consumptive's-weed*, the bear's-weed of California, *Eriogonon glutinosum*, an evergreen resinous shrub, of the natural order *Hydrophyllaceae*.

consumptively (kɒn-sʌmp'tɪv-ly), *adv.* In a consumptive manner; in a way characteristic of or tending to consumption.

consumptiveness (kɒn-sʌmp'tɪv-nəs), *n.* The state of being consumptive, or a tendency to consumption.

consute (kɒn-sʊt'), *a.* [*L. consutus*, pp. of *consuere*, sew together, stitch, < *com-*, together, + *suer* = *E. sew*.] In *entom.*, having one or more regular series of slight and somewhat distant elevations differing in color from the rest of the surface, so as to resemble lines of stitching, as the elytra of certain beetles.

consutiles, *a.* [*L. *consutilis*, sewed together, < *consutus*, pp. of *consuere*, sew together: see *consute*.] Stitched together. *Bailey*.

contabescence (kɒn-tə-bes'ens), *n.* [= *F. contabescence*; as *contabescere* + *-ce*: see *ence*.] 1. In *med.*, a wasting disease; atrophy, marasmus, or consumption. — 2. In *bot.*, an abnormal condition of flowers, in which the anthers become defective and the pollen becomes inert or wanting.

contabescent (kɒn-tə-bes'ent), *a.* [= *F. contabescent*, < *L. contabescens* (*t-*), ppr. of *contabescere*, waste away gradually, < *com-* (intensive) + *tabescere*, waste away, < *tabes*, a wasting: see *tabes*.] 1. Wasting away. — 2. In *bot.*, characterized by contabescence.

In several plants, . . . many of the anthers were either shrivelled or contained brown and tough or pulpy matter, without any good pollen-grains, and they never shed their contents; they were in the state designated by Gartner as *contabescent*. *Darwin, Different Forms of Flowers*, p. 193.

contabulate, *v. t.* [*L. contabulatus*, pp. of *contabulare*, cover with boards, < *com-*, together, + *tabula*, a board, table: see *table*, *tabulate*.] To plank or floor with boards. *Bailey*. Also *contabulate*.

contabulation, *n.* [*L. contabulatio* (*n-*), < *contabulare*, pp. *contabulatus*, cover with boards: see *contabulate*.] The act of laying with boards, or of flooring; the floor laid. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

contact, *n.* See *contact*.

contactcourt, *n.* See *contactcourt*.

contact (kɒn'takt), *n.* [= *F. contact* = *Sp. Pg. contacto* = *It. contatto*, < *L. contactus*, a touching, < *contingere*, pp. *contactus*, touch closely, < *com-*, together, + *tangere*, touch: see *tangent*, *tact*, and cf. *contagion*, *contiguous*, *contingent*.] 1. A touching; touch; the coincidence of one or more points on the surface of each of two bodies without interpenetration of the bodies; apposition of separate bodies or points without sensible intervening space.

When several metals at the same temperature are soldered to each other so as to form a continuous chain, the difference of potentials of the extreme metals is the same as if these two metals are in direct contact.

Atkinson, tr. of Mascart and Joubert, I. 177.

2. Specifically, in *math.*, coincidence, as of two curves, in two or more consecutive points; the having a point and the tangent plane at that point in common. — 3. The act of making one body abut against another; the bringing together so as to touch. — *Angle of contact*, in *math.*, the angle of contingence or curvature; the angle between a curve and its tangent. — *Chords of contact*. See *chord*. — *Contact action*, the action by which a substance causes changes in other substances which are brought into contact with it, apparently without itself taking part in the changes, or at least without being permanently altered by them. Thus, platinum black will cause a combination between oxygen and hydrogen gases when they are brought together with it, but is not itself altered. See *catalysis*, 2, and *catalytic*. — *Contact deposit*, a metalliferous deposit, or aggregation of ore, usually accompanied by more or less veinstone, and occupying a position between or at the junction of two rocks of different lithological character. The copper-mines in Connecticut and New Jersey, the first worked in the United States, were opened on deposits of this kind, which occupied a position between the trappean rock and the sandstone, or between the latter and the underlying crystalline masses. — *Contact goniometer*. See *goniometer*. — *Contact of surfaces*, contact of plane sections of the surfaces; the existence of a double point in the curve of mutual intersection of the surfaces. But if either surface has a double point at the double point of the curve of intersection, it is further requisite that the surface not having the double point shall be capable of being so moved that the intersection should begin to move away from the double point by a motion along that surface. If both surfaces have double points at the double point of the intersection, contact consists in having the same tangent plane and the same point of tangency. — *Contact of the *n*th order*, in *math.*, coincidence of *n* + 1 consecutive points.

— *Contact of two curves*, in *math.*, coincidence of two or more of their consecutive points. — *Contact resistance*, in *elect.*, the resistance due to the want of perfect union between two connecting surfaces in the circuit. — *Contact series of the metals*. Same as *electromotive series* (which see, under *electromotive*). — *Contact theory of electricity*. See *electricity*. — *Multiple contact*, contact at many points. — *Stationary contact* of two surfaces, the existence of a stationary point on their curve of intersection.

contact (kɒn'takt), *v. i.* [*contact*, *n.*] To be together or in contact; touch; abut. [*Rare*.]

To prevent contact with two or more [electrical] plates at the same time, their *contacting* portions are so arranged that no two consecutive plates are in the same vertical line.

After the drift has passed once through the hole, it should be turned a quarter revolution, and again driven through, and then twice more, so that each side of the drift will have contacted with each side of the hole.

J. Rose, Pract. Machinist, p. 323.

contact-breaker (kɒn'takt-brə'kər), *n.* In *elect.*, a contrivance for breaking and making an electrical circuit rapidly and automatically, like that used with the induction-coil; an interrupter.

contaction (kɒn-tak'shən), *n.* [*L.* as if **contactio* (*n-*), < *contingere*, pp. *contactus*, touch: see *contact*, *n.*] The act of touching.

That deleterious it may be at some distance, and destructive without corporal *contaction*, there is no high improbability.

Sir T. Brocme, Vulg. Err.

contact-level (kɒn'takt-lev'el), *n.* An instrument used for determining minute differences in length, and consisting of a very delicate spirit-level, accurately ground to a curve of given radius and pivoted transversely at the middle. See *contact-lever*.

contact-lever (kɒn'takt-lev'er), *n.* A lever which is moved by the abutment of two measuring-bars, and in moving turns a graduated spirit-level, called a *contact-level*, by which the amount of motion can be measured. — *Contact-lever goniometer*. See *goniometer*.

contactual (kɒn-tak'tʃʊ-əl), *a.* [*L. contactus* (*contactu-*), contact, + *-al*. Cf. *tactical*.] Pertaining to contact; implying contact.

Contaction may be said to be immediate, *contactual*, or remote.

Pop. Encyc.

contadina (kɒn-tä-dē'nä), *n.*; pl. *contadine* (*-ne*), *contadinās* (*-nāz*). [*It.*, fem. of *contadino*, *q. v.*] 1. In Italy, a peasant woman; a female rustic.

Happiness to dance with the *contadinas* at a village feast.

Hawthorne, Marble Faun, ix.

2. A rustic dance.

contadino (kɒn-tä-dē'nō), *n.*; pl. *contadini* (*-nē*). [*It.*, < *contado*, country, county, shire, = *E. county*, *q. v.*] In Italy, a countryman or peasant; a rustic.

The produce of the orchard is divided equally between *contadino* and landlord.

Encyc. Brit., XIII. 452, note.

contagia, *n.* Plural of *contagium*.

contagion (kɒn-tä'jɒn), *n.* [= *F. contagion* = *Sp. contagion* = *Pg. contagido* = *It. contagione*, < *L. contagio* (*n-*), also *contagium* (see *contagium*), a touching, contact, particularly contact with something unclean or infectious, contamination, < *contingere* (*contag-*), touch: see *contact*, *contingent*.] 1. Infectious contact or communication; specifically and commonly, the communication of a disease from one person or brute to another. A distinction between *contagion* and *infection* is sometimes adopted, the former being limited to the transmission of disease by actual contact of the diseased part with a healthy absorbent or abraded surface, and the latter to transmission through the atmosphere by floating germs or miasmata. There are, however, cases of transmission which do not fall under either of these divisions, and there are some which fall under both. In common use no precise discrimination of the two words is attempted. See *epidemic* and *endemic*.

The miserable prey of the *contagion* of disease, and the worse *contagion* of vice and sin.

Sumner, Prison Discipline.

Hence — 2. The communication of a state of feeling, particularly of moral feeling, or of ideas, from one person to another; especially, the communication of moral evil; propagation of mischief; infection: as, the *contagion* of enthusiasm; the *contagion* of vice or of evil example.

This Babylonian Idoll — whose *contagion* infected the East with a Catholicke Idolatry.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 66.

The scandal and *contagion* of example. *Bp. Gauden*.

3. *Contagium*. — 4. Pestilential influence; malarial or poisonous exhalations.

Will he steal out of his wholesome bed,
To dare the vile *contagion* of the night?

Shak., J. C., II. 1.

From the *Contagion* of Mortality,

No Clime is pure, no Air is free.

Congreve, Imit. of Horace, II. xiv. 2.

contagioned (kɒn-tä'jɒnd), *a.* [*contagion* + *-ed*.] Affected by contagion.

contagionist (kɒn-tä'jɒn-ist), *n.* [= *F. contagioniste*; as *contagion* + *-ist*.] One who believes in the contagious character of certain diseases, as cholera, typhus, etc.

contagious (kɒn-tä'jus), *a.* [= *F. contagieux* = *Sp. Pg. It. contagioso*, < *LL. contagiosus*, contagious, < *L. contagio* (*n-*), contagion: see *contagion*.] 1. Communicable by contagion; that may be imparted by contact or by emanations; catching: as, a *contagious* disease. [In this sense sometimes distinguished from *infectious*. See *contagion*, 1.]

In the two and twentieth Year of his [Edward III.'s] Reign a *contagious* Pestilence arose in the East and South Parts of the World, and spread it self all over Christendom.

Baker, Chronicles, p. 131.

The disease [empusa] is *contagious*, because a healthy fly coming in contact with a diseased one, from which the spore-bearing filaments protrude, is pretty sure to carry off a spore or two. It is "infectious" because the spores become scattered about all sorts of matter in the neighbourhood of the slain flies.

2. Containing or generating contagion; poisonous; pestilential: as, *contagious* air; *contagious* clothing.

Breathe foul, *contagious* darkness in the air.

Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 1.

3. Propagated by influence or incitement; exciting like feeling or action; spreading or liable to spread from one to another: as, *contagious* example; a *contagious* speculation.

The rout

Of Medes and Cassians carry to the camp
Contagious terror.

Gloster, Leonidas.

Too *contagious* grows the mirth, the warmth

Escaping from so many hearts at once.

Browning, Ring and Book, II. 65.

4. Arising from or due to contagion, in either sense; brought about by propagation or incitement: as, a *contagious* epidemic. [*Rare*.]

In the morn and liquid dew of youth
Contagious blastments are most imminent.

Shak., Hamlet, I. 3.

contagiously (kɒn-tä'jus-ly), *adv.* By contagion.

contagiousness (kɒn-tä'jus-nəs), *n.* The quality of being contagious.

contagium (kɒn-tä'ji-um), *n.*; pl. *contagia* (*-jā*). [= *F. contagie* = *Sp. Pg. It. contagio*, < *L. contagium*, a collateral form of *contagio* (*n-*), contagion: see *contagion*.] 1. Same as *contagion*. — 2. The morbid matter conveyed from the sick to the well in the spread of communicable diseases.

Now *contagias* are living things, which demand certain elements of life just as inexorably as trees, or wheat, or barley.

Tyndall, Int. to Life of Pasteur, p. 35.

But even the most cleanly people would contract cholera, syphilis, or small-pox, if the *contagium* were in their midst.

The Sanitarian, XV. 293.

contain (kən-tān'), *v.* [*ME. containen*, *conleinen*, *conlennen*, *conleynen*, *cunteneyn*, < *OF. contenir*, *cuntenir*, *F. contenir* = *Pr. contener*, *contenir* = *Sp. contener* = *Pg. conter* = *It. contenere*, < *L. continere*, hold or keep together, comprise, contain, < *com-*, together, + *tenere*, hold: see *tenable*, *tenet*, *tenure*, etc., and cf. *detain*, *pertain*, *retain*, *sustain*. Hence (from *L. continere*) *continent*, *continence*, *countenance*, *content*¹, *content*², *continue*, *continuous*, etc.] I. *trans.* 1. To hold within fixed limits; comprehend; comprise; include; hold.

Behold, the heaven and heaven of heavens cannot contain thee.

I Ki. viii. 27.

For there be many things which of their own nature contain no pleasantness; yea, the most part of them much grief and sorrow.

Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 7.

What thy stores contain, bring forth.

Milton, P. L., v. 314.

I saw an exceeding huge Basilisk, which was so great that it would easily containe the body of a very corpulent man.

Coryat, Crudities, I. 125.

2. To be capable of holding; have, as a vessel, an internal volume equal to: as, this vessel contains two gallons. — 3. To comprise, as a writing; have as contents.

Here's another [sonnet]

Writ in my cousin's hand, stolen from her pocket,
Containing her affection unto Benedick.

Shak., Much Ado, v. 4.

4†. To hold in opinion; regard (with).

Who, for the vain assumings

Of some, quite worthless of her sovereign wreaths,
Contain her worthiest prophets in contempt.

B. Jonson, Poetaster, v. 1.

5t. Reflexively, to conduct or deport (one's self); hence, to act; do.

And Merlyn toke the kynge in counseile, and seide that he sholde *contene hym-self* myrily.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 77.

6t. To put restraint on; restrain; retain; withhold.

That oath would sure *contayne* them greatlye, or the breache of it bring them to shorter vengeance.

Spenser, State of Ireland.

Others, when the bagpipe sings i' the nose,
Cannot contain their urine. *Shak.*, M. of V., iv. 1.

To contain the spirit of anger is the worthiest discipline we can put ourselves to. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 438.

I can no longer contain the expressions of my gratitude. *Goldsmith*, Good-natured Man, iii.

7. Reflexively, to keep within bounds; hold in; moderate.

Fear not, my lord; we can contain ourselves.

Shak., T. of the S., Ind., i.

Indeed I am angry,
But I'll contain myself. *Fletcher*, Pilgrim, iv. 3.

We . . . resolve, by God's help, to contain ourselves from seeking to vindicate our wrongs.

N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 201.

8. In *math.*, to be divisible by, without a remainder. One integer is said to contain a second with respect to a third when it is the sum of two parts divisible respectively by the second and third. = *Syn.* 1 and 2. To embrace, inclose.

II. *intrans.* 1. To restrain or control desire, action, or emotion.

If they cannot contain, let them marry. 1 Cor. vii. 9.

He could contain no longer, but hasting home, invaded his territories, and professed open war.

Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 168.

Yea, I was now taken with the love and mercy of God, that I remember I could not tell how to contain till I got home.

Bunyan, in Southey's Life, p. 23.

2t. To exist; be held or included; be or remain.

The general court being assembled in the 2 of the 9th month, and finding, upon consultation, that two so opposite parties could not contain in the same body without apparent hazard of ruin to the whole, agreed to send away some of the principal.

Winthrop, Hist. New England, i. 292.

3t. To conduct one's self; appear in action; behave.

That quen & hire dougter & Mellors the schene
Wayteden out at a window wilfull in-fere,
How that komell knigt kuryteged on his stede.

William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), i. 3301.

containable (kən-tā'na-bl), *a.* [*< contain + -able.*] That may be contained or comprised.

containant (kən-tā'nant), *n.* [*< contain + -ant.*] Cf. *F. contenant*, ppr. of *contenir*, contain, and see *continent*.] One who or that which contains; a container.

container (kən-tā'nér), *n.* One who or that which contains.

containment (kən-tā'nment), *n.* [*< contain + -ment.*] That which is contained or comprised; extent; contents. [Rare.]

The containment of a rich man's estate.

Fuller, Church Hist., IX. iv. 9.

kontak, kontaket, *n.* See *contek*.

kontakion (kən-tā'ki-on), *n.*; pl. *kontakia* (-ē). [*MGr. κοντάκιον*, of uncertain origin; traditionally identified with *kontrákion*, a scroll, because, according to the legend, the Theotocos appeared to Romanus and gave him a scroll (*kontrákion*) to eat, after which he had power to compose these hymns. Otherwise referred to *MGr. kontrákion*, dim. of *kontrás*, a shaft, *< Gr. kontrós*, a pole, shaft, or to *MGr. kontrós*, short, or to *L. canticum*, a song.] In the *Gr. Ch.*: (a) A short hymn in praise of a saint, introduced into a canon of odes. This class of hymns is said to have been the invention of St. Romanus, about A. D. 500. (b) A service-book containing only the liturgies of St. Chrysostom, St. Basil, and the Presanctified, as distinguished from the Euchologion, which adds the forms for other sacraments and offices.

contaminable (kən-tam'i-na-bl), *a.* [= *F. contaminable* = *Pg. contaminavel* = *It. contaminabile*, *< LL. contaminabilis*, *< L. contaminare*, contaminate: see *contaminate*, *v.*] Capable of being contaminated.

contaminate (kən-tam'i-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *contaminated*, ppr. *contaminating*. [*< L. contaminatus*, pp. of *contaminare* (*> F. contaminer* = *Sp. Pg. contaminar* = *It. contaminare*), touch together, blend, mingle, corrupt, defile, *< contāmen* (*contāmin-*) (found only in *LL.*), contact, defilement, contagion, for **contagmen*, *< continere* (*contag-*), touch: see *contagion*, *contact*.] To render impure by mixture or contact; defile; pollute; sully; tarnish; taint; corrupt: usually in a figurative sense.

Shall we now
Contaminate our fingers with base bribes?

Shak., J. C., iv. 3.

I would neither have simplicity imposed upon, nor virtue contaminated.

Goldsmith, Vicar, xv.

There is no practicable process known whereby water, once contaminated by infected sewage, can be so purified as to render its domestic use entirely free from risk.

E. Frankland, Exper. in Chem., p. 612.

= *Syn.* To infect, poison, corrupt. See *taint*.

contaminate (kən-tam'i-nāt), *a.* [*< L. contaminatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Contaminated; polluted; defiled; tainted; corrupt. [Archaic.]

And that this body, consecrate to thee,
By ruffian lust should be contaminate!

Shak., C. of E., II. 2.

This filthy rags of speech, this coil
Of statement, comment, query, and response,
Tatters all too contaminate for use,
Have no renewing.

Browning, Ring and Book, II. 179.

Ten pounds of the most contaminate . . . tinned fruits.

Science, III. 838.

contamination (kən-tam-i-nā'shon), *n.* [= *F. contamination* = *Sp. contaminación* = *Pg. contaminação* = *It. contaminazione*, *< LL. contaminatio* (*n.*), *< L. contaminare*, pp. *contaminatus*, defile: see *contaminate*, *v.*] The act of contaminating, or the state of being contaminated; pollution; defilement; taint.

To be kept free from the touch or contamination of those who may be felons.

Sumner, Prison Discipline.

Though chemistry cannot prove any existing infectious property, it can prove, if existing, certain degrees of sewage contamination.

E. Frankland, Exper. in Chem., p. 611.

contaminative (kən-tam'i-nā-tiv), *a.* [*< contaminate + -ive.*] Tending to contaminate.

contango (kən-tang'gō), *n.* [Origin obscure.] On the London stock exchange, the charge made by a broker for carrying over a bargain to the next fortnightly settling-day; the consideration paid by the buyer of stock for the privilege of deferring settlement until the next settling-day.

Contango is just the opposite of backwardation, for it is used to denote the rate which is charged if one cannot pay for the stock one has purchased on the settling day, and so postpones the payment until the next account.

N. and Q., 6th ser., XI. 458.

Contango day, the day on which contangos are fixed; the second day before settling-day. Also called *continuation day*.

contankerous (kən-tang'ke-rus), *a.* Same as *cantankerous*.

contek, *n.* [*ME.*, also *contek*, *conteke*, *contack*, *contak*, *cuntake*, also *contakt*, *< OF. (AF.) contec*, *contek*, *contek*, *m.*, also *conteke*, *f.*, *con-tention*, *quarrel*, *resistance*; cf. *contekter*, *con-tequier*, *con-tequier*, *con-tequier*, *con-tequier*, touch, appar. *< con- + *tek* (as in *tek*, *teke*, *teque*, *teche*, *taiche*, etc., a mark, etc.), with the verbal sense 'fasten upon, touch,' as in the related *attach*, *attack*: see *attach*, *attack*, *tatch*, *tetch*, *tetchy*, *touchy*. The word seems to have been notionally associated with *ME. content*, *< OF. content*, *content*, *contend*, *contant*, etc., dispute, quarrelling, contention, *< contendere*, dispute, quarrel, contend: see *content*, *content*.] Hence, prob., *cantankerous*, *cantankerous*, *q. v.* 1. Contention; dispute; strife; quarrelling.

Contek with bloody knyf and scharp manace.

Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1145.

Of conteks and fool-hastifnesse

He hath a right gret besinesse.

Gower, Conf. Amant., l. 816.

Ne in good nor goodnes taken delight,

But kindle coales of contek and yre.

Spenser, Shep. Cal., September.

2. Ill treatment; contumely; abuse.

Thel . . . token this kyngis seruautis, and punishiden with contek and killiden hem.

Wyclif, Select Works (ed. Arnold), I. 49.

contek, *v. i.* [*ME. contecken*, *conteken*, *< contek*, *n.*] To contend; strive.

This two schires hem mette,
And contekede for this holy bodi, and faste to gadre esette.

Life of St. Kenelm (Early Eng. Poems, ed. Furnivall), l. 309.

contekour, *n.* [*ME.*, also *contekour*, *contacour* (*contacoure*); *< contek*, *v.*, *-our*.] A quarrelor; a quarrelsome person; a disturber of the peace.

A Coward, and Contacoure, manhod is the mene;

A wreche, and wastour, mesure is be-wene.

Book of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), l. 66.

contection (kən-tek'shon), *n.* [*< L.* as if **con-tection* (*n.*), *< contere*, pp. *confectus*, cover, *< com-*, together, *+ tegere*, cover: see *tegumen*.] A covering.

Fig-leaves . . . aptly formed for . . . contection of those parts.

Sir T. Browne, Miscellaneous Tracts, p. 15.

contek, *n.* See *contek*.

contemeratet (kən-tem'e-rät), *v. t.* [*< L. contemeratus*, pp. of *contemerare*, defile, *< com-* (intensive) + *temerare*, treat rashly, violate: see *temerous*, *temerity*.] To violate; pollute. *Basile*.

contemeration, *n.* [*< contemerate + -ion.*] A violation. *Coles*, 1717.

contemn (kən-tem'), *v. t.* [*< L. contemnere*, pp. *contemptus*, despise, *< com-* (intensive) + *temnere*, despise.] 1. To consider and treat as contemptible and despicable; despise; scorn.

Ha! are we contemned?

Is there so little awe of our disdain?

B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 3.

It is a brave act of valour to contemn death.

Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, l. 44.

Noble he was, contemning all things mean.

Crabbe, Parish Register.

We learn to contemn what we do not fear; and we cannot love what we contemn.

J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, l. 304.

2. To slight or disregard; neglect as unworthy of regard; reject with disdain.

Wherefore doth the wicked contemn God? Pa. x. 13.

What is there the Sovereigns & Princes of the earth do more justly resent . . . than to have their Laws despised, their Persons affronted, and their Authority contemned?

Stillington, Sermons, I. ii.

= *Syn.* *Disdain*, *Despise*, etc. (see *scorn*); look down upon, spurn.

contemnedly (kən-tem'ned-li), *adv.* Contemptibly; despicably. *Sylvester*.

contemner (kən-tem'nér), *n.* One who contemns; a despiser; a scorner.

He was, I heard say, a seditious man, a contemner of common prayer.

Latimer, Misc. Selections.

contemningly (kən-tem'ning-li), *adv.* In a contemptuous manner; slightly.

contemper (kən-tem'pér), *v. t.* [= *Sp. temperar* = *It. temperare*, *< L. temperare*, moderate by mixing, *< com-*, together, *+ temperare*, mix, temper: see *temper*, *v.*] To moderate; qualify; temper.

The leaves qualify and contemper the heat.

Ray, Works of Creation.

contemperament (kən-tem'pér-a-ment), *n.* [= *It. contemperamento*, *< L.* as if **contemperamentum*, *< temperare*, temper; after *temperament*.] Modification or qualification in degree; proportion.

An equal contemperament of the warmth of our bodies to that of the hottest part of the atmosphere.

Derham, Physico-Theology, l. 2, note 3.

contemperatet (kən-tem'pér-ät), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *contempered*, ppr. *contempering*. [*< L. contemperatus*, pp. of *temperare*, temper: see *temper*.] To temper; bring to another, especially a lower, degree with respect to any quality, as warmth; moderate.

The mighty Nile and Niger . . . contemperate the air.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., vi. 10.

contemperation (kən-tem-pə-rä'shon), *n.* [= *F. contemperation*, *< LL. contemperatio* (*n.*), *< L. temperare*, pp. *contemperatus*, moderate: see *temper*.] 1. The act of moderating or tempering.—2. Proportionate mixture; combination.

I would further know why this contemperation of light and shade, that is made, for example, by the skin of a ripe cherry, should exhibit a red and not a green.

Boyle, Works, I. 685.

contemperature (kən-tem'pér-ä-tür), *n.* [*< L. temperare*, after *temperature*.] The quality of being contempered; proportion; temperature.

The different contemperature of the elements.

South, Works, IX. ix.

A mixture

And fair contemperature extracted from

All our best faculties.

Chapman and Shirley, Chabot, Admiral of France, iv.

contemplable (kən-tem'pla-bl), *a.* [*< LL. contemplabilis* (found only in sense of 'taking aim'), *< L. contemplari*, look at: see *contemplate*.] Capable of being contemplated or thought about. *Feltham*.

contemplamen (kən-tem-plä'men), *n.* [*NL.*, *< L. contemplari*, look at: see *contemplate*.] An object of contemplation. *Coleridge*.

contemplancer, *n.* [*ME.*, *< OF. contemplance*, *< contempler*, ppr. *contemplant*, contemplate: see *contemplate*.] Contemplation. *Chaucer*.

contemplant (kən-tem'plant), *a.* [*< L. contemplan* (*t-s*), ppr. of *contemplari*, contemplate: see *contemplate*.] Contemplating; observant. [Rare.]

Contemplant Spirits! ye that hover o'er

With untired gaze the immeasurable fount

Ebullient with creative Deity.

Coleridge, Religious Musings.

contemplate (kən-tem'plăt or kən'tem-plăt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *contemplated*, ppr. *contemplating*. [*L. contemplatus*, pp. of *contemplari* (> *It. contemplare* = Sp. Pg. *contemplar* = F. *contempler*), look at, view attentively, observe, consider, orig. an augural term, mark out a *templum*, a space for observation, (< *com-* + *templum*, a temple: see *temple*, and cf. *contempe*.)] **1. trans.** 1. To view, look at, or observe with continued attention.

The territory of Lombardy . . . I *contemplated* round about from this tower.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 118.

2. To consider with continued attention; reflect upon; ponder; study; meditate on.

Troth, I am taken, sir,
Whole with these studies, that *contemplate* nature.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, iv. 1.

There is not much difficulty in confining the mind to *contemplate* what we have a great desire to know.
Watts.

He *contemplated* the past with interest and delight, not because it furnished a contrast to the present, but because it had led to the present.
Macaulay, History.

3. To consider or have in view, as a future act or event; intend.

There remain some particulars to complete the information *contemplated* by those resolutions.
Hamilton's Report.

If a treaty contains any stipulations which *contemplate* a state of future war, . . . they preserve their force and obligation when the rupture takes place.
Chancellor Kent, Com., I. § 176.

4. To regard; consider.

Between the constituents of a knowledge of succession there can be no succession: so long as certain events are *contemplated* as successive, no one of them is an object to consciousness before or after another.

II. intrans. To think studiously; study; muse; meditate; consider deliberately.

So many hours must I take my rest;
So many hours must I *contemplate*.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 5.

When in obscure and dangerous places, we must not *contemplate*, we must act, it may be on the instant.
Dr. J. Brown, Spare Hours, 3d ser., p. 74.

contemplation (kən-tem-plă'shon), *n.* [*ME. contemplacion*, < *OF. contemplacion*, F. *contemplation* = Pr. *contemplatio* = Sp. *contemplacion* = Pg. *contemplação* = It. *contemplazione*, < *L. contemplatio(n)-*, < *contemplari*, pp. *contemplatus*, look at, consider: see *contemplate*.] **1.** The act of looking attentively or steadfastly at anything.

As to the gentlemen, each of them tranquilly smoked his pipe, and seemed lost in *contemplation* of the blue and white tiles with which the fireplaces were decorated.

2. The act of holding an idea continuously before the mind; mental vision; the thinking long of anything in a somewhat passive way.

If I could have remembered a gilt counterfeit, thou wouldst not have slipped out of my *contemplation*.
Shak., T. and C., iii. 3.

The next faculty of the mind . . . is that which I call retention, or the keeping of those simple ideas which from sensation or reflection it hath received. This is done in two ways: First, by keeping the idea which is brought into it for some time actually in view, which is called *contemplation*.
Locke, Human Understanding, II. x. § 1.

Were pure *contemplation* the business of life, were it enough to think and feel about things, the logical end of it would be a self-annihilating ecstasy.

3. Continued or steadfast thinking in general, without reference to a particular object; musing; reverie.

Contemplation makes a rare turkey-cock of him!
Shak., T. N., iii. 5.

And Wisdom's self
Off seeks to sweet retired solitude;
Where, with her best nurse, *Contemplation*,
She plumes her feathers, and lets grow her wings.
Milton, Comus, l. 377.

The mind . . . diffused itself in long *contemplation*, musing rather than thinking. *R. Choate, Addresses*, p. 64.

Falling into a still delight,
And luxury of *contemplation*.
Tennyson, Eleánore.

4. Religious meditation.

And that done every man yau henn to prayer, *contemplacyon*, and deuocion.
Sir R. Gylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 38.

When holy and devout religious men
Are at their beads, 'tis much to draw them thence;
So sweet is zealous *contemplation*.
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 7.

5. The act of intending, purposing, or considering, with a view to carrying into effect; expectation with intention.

In *contemplation* of returning at an early date, he left, leaving his house undismantled.
Reid.

contemplatist, *n.* [*< contemplate + -ist*.] One who contemplates. *Jer. Taylor*. [Rare.]

contemplative (kən-tem-plă-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [*ME. contemplatif* = D. *contemplatief* = Dan. *kontemplativ*, < *OF. contemplatif*, F. *contemplatif* = Pr. *contemplatiu* = Sp. Pg. It. *contemplativo*, < *L. contemplativus*, < *contemplatus*, pp. of *contemplari*, *contemplate*: see *contemplate*.] **1. a.** 1. Given to or characterized by contemplation or continued and absorbed reflection; employed in reflection or study; reflective; meditative; thoughtful: as, a *contemplative* mind.

Contemplatyf lyf or actyf lyf Cryst wolde men wrougte.
Piers Plowman (B), vi. 251.

My life hath been rather *contemplative* than active.
Bacon.

The studious and *contemplative* part of mankind.
Locke, Human Understanding.

In his dark eyes . . . was that placidity which comes from the fullness of *contemplative* thought—the mind not searching, but beholding.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, II. 35.

2. Marked by contemplation; manifesting reflection or a studious habit.

Fix'd and *contemplative* their looks,
Still turning over nature's books.
Sir J. Denham.

3. Relating or pertaining to contemplation or thought, as distinguished from action: as, *contemplative* philosophy; the *contemplative* faculty (that is, the faculty of cognition).

II. n. 1. One given to contemplation or deep thought, especially on religious subjects; a recluse; a hermit.

Among the older religions of the world, the pantheistic character of Buddhism made it the natural home of mysticism, and hence it has produced at all times a host of monks and *contemplatives*.
H. N. Ozenham, Short Studies, p. 359.

2. *Eccles.*, a friar of the order of Mary Magdalene.

contemplatively (kən-tem-plă-tiv-li), *adv.* With contemplation; attentively; thoughtfully; with close attention.

Contemplatively looking into the clouds of his tobacco-pipe.
Carlyle, Sartor Resartus, p. 12.

contemplativeness (kən-tem-plă-tiv-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being contemplative.

Mawkish sentimentalism and rapturous *contemplativeness*, that disdain common duties, find no nourishment or support in rabbinical theology. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVI. 307.

contemplator (kən'tem-plă-tor), *n.* [= F. *contemplateur* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *contemplador* = It. *contemplatore*, < *L. contemplator*, < *contemplari*, pp. *contemplatus*, *contemplate*: see *contemplate*.] **1.** One who engages in contemplation or reflection; one who meditates or studies.—**2.** One who merely observes affairs, without taking part in them. [Rare.]

Some few others sought after Him, but Aristotle saith, as the geometer doth after a right line only, . . . as a *contemplator* of truth; but not as the knowledge of it is anyway useful or conducive to the ordering or bettering of their lives.
Hammond, Works, IV. 642.

contemplature, *n.* [*< contemplate + -ure*.] The habit of contemplation; contemplativeness.

Loue desired in the budde, not knowing what the blossome were, may delight the conceptes of the head, but it will destroye the *contemplature* of the heart.
Lyly, Euphues and his England, p. 270.

contemplet (kən-tem'pl), *v. t.* [*< F. contempler* = Sp. Pg. *contemplar* = It. *contemplare*, < *L. contemplari*, *contemplate*: see *contemplate*.] To contemplate.

I may at rest *contemplet*
The starry arches of thy spacious temple.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II, The Columns.

contemporalt, *a.* [*< LL. contemporalis*, *contemporary*, < *L. com-*, together, + *temporalis*, < *tempus* (*tempor-*), time: see *temporal*.] Of the same time; contemporary. *Bailey*.

contemporaneity (kən-tem'pō-rā-nē'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *contemporanéité* = Sp. *contemporaneidad* = Pg. *contemporaneidade*, < *L. as if *contemporaneita(t)-s*, < *contemporaneus*, *contemporaneus*: see *contemporaneus*.] The state of being contemporaneous; contemporariness.

While on the one hand M. Mariette stoutly asserts that they (the monuments of Egypt) show none of Manetho's dynasties to have been contemporary, all other Egyptologists declare that they prove *contemporaneity* in several instances.
G. Raulinson, Origin of Nations, p. 28.

contemporaneous (kən-tem-pō-rā-nē-us), *a.* [= F. *contemporain* = Sp. *contemporáneo* = Pg. It. *contemporaneo*, < *L. contemporaneus*, < *com-*, together, + *tempus* (*tempor-*), time: see *temporal*.] Living or existing at the same time; contemporary. Also *cotemporaneous*.

The steps by which Athenian oratory approached to its finished excellence seem to have been almost *contemporaneous* with those by which the Athenian character and the Athenian empire sunk to degradation.

Macaulay, Athenian Orators.
The birds and the reptiles come in together as allied and contemporaneous groups.
Dawson, Nature and the Bible, p. 116.

= *Syn.* See *coeval*.

contemporaneously (kən-tem-pō-rā-nē-us-li), *adv.* At the same time with some other person, thing, or event.

It is lucky for the peace of great men that the world seldom finds out *contemporaneously* who its great men are.
Lowell, Fireside Travels, p. 49.

contemporaneousness (kən-tem-pō-rā-nē-us-nes), *n.* The state or fact of being contemporaneous.

The three imperfect tenses, then, convey, in addition to standpoint and stage of action, a third idea, that of *contemporaneousness*.
Amer. Jour. Philol., VIII. 66.

contemporariness (kən-tem'pō-rā-ri-nes), *n.* Existence at the same time; contemporaneousness. *Howell*. [Rare.]

Contemporariness with Columbus.
The American, VIII. 252.

contemporary (kən-tem'pō-rā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [Also written *cotemporary*; < *L. con-* or *co-*, together, + *temporarius*, pertaining to time, < *tempus* (*tempor-*), time: see *temporary*, and cf. *contemporaneous*.] **1. a.** 1. Living, existing, or occurring at the same time; contemporaneous: said of persons, things, or events.

It is impossible to . . . bring ages past and future together, and make them *contemporary*.
Locke.

We know from *contemporary* witnesses what were the institutions of not a few Greek cities.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 257.

Specifically—2. Living or existing at the same time with one's self.

Let me no longer waste the night over the page of antiquity, or the sallies of *contemporary* genius.
Goldsmith, The Bee, No. 4.

3. Of the same age; coeval. [Rare.]

A neighbouring wood, born with himself, he sees,
And loves his old *contemporary* trees.
Cowley, Claudian's Old Man of Verona.

[In all senses absolutely or with *with*, formerly to.]

II. n.; pl. *contemporaries* (-riz). One living at the same time (with another).

From the time of Boccaccio and of Petrarch the Italian has varied very little; . . . the English of Chaucer, their *contemporary*, is not to be understood without the help of an old dictionary.
Dryden, Ded. of Troilus and Cressida.

Don Quixote and Sancho, like the men and women of Shakespeare, are the *contemporaries* of every generation, because they are not products of an artificial and transitory society.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 172.

contemporize (kən-tem'pō-riz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *contemporized*, ppr. *contemporizing*. [= Sp. *contemporizar* = Pg. *contemporisar*; with added suffix, < *LL. contemporare*, be at the same time, < *L. com-*, together, + *tempus* (*tempor-*), time.] To make contemporary; place in, or contemplate as belonging to, the same age or time. *Sir T. Browne*. [Rare.]

Mr. Carlyle has this power of *contemporizing* himself with bygone times.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 258.

contempt (kən-tempt'), *n.* [*< ME. contempt*, < *OF. contempr*, < *L. contemptus*, scorn, < *contemnere*, pp. *contemptus*, scorn, despise: see *contemn*.] **1.** The act of despising; the feeling caused by what is considered to be mean, vile, or worthless; disdain; scorn for what is mean.

O, what a deal of scorn looks beautiful
In the contempt and anger of his lip!
Shak., T. N., iii. 1.

Those who survey only one half of his [Bacon's] character may speak of him with unmixed admiration, or with unmixed *contempt*.
Macaulay, Lord Bacon.

2. The state of being despised; shame; disgrace.

Remove from me reproach and *contempt*. *Ps.* cxix. 22.

3. In law, disobedience to, or open disrespect of, the rules, orders, or process of a court or of a legislative assembly, or a disturbance or interruption of its proceedings: called in full, when used in relation to judicial authority, *contempt of court*. *Contempts* committed out of court are punishable by order to show cause or attachment, on the return of which the offender may be fined or imprisoned: and contempts done before the court or judge, termed contempts in immediate view and presence, may be punished or repressed in a summary way, by immediate commitment to prison or by fine. The power of enforcing their process, and of vindicating their authority against open obstruction or defiance, is incident to all superior courts.

Both strangers and members are now severely punished for *contempts* of the House and its jurisdiction. *Brougham*.

Constructive contempt, in law, a contempt not committed in the presence of the court, but tending to obstruct justice; that which amounts in the eye of the law to contempt, irrespective of whether the act was really and intentionally performed as a contempt.—**Criminal contempt**, a wilful disobedience or disorder in defiance of the court, as distinguished from a disobedience merely hindering the remedy of a party.—**Direct contempt**, a contempt committed in the presence of the court, or so near to it as to interrupt the proceedings, in which case punishment may be administered summarily, upon the view and personal knowledge of the judge, without taking evidence.—**In contempt**, in law, in the condition of a person who has committed a contempt of court and has not purged himself: such a person is not entitled to proceed in the cause generally, but only to make such application as may be necessary to defend his strict right.—**Syn.** 1. Derision, mockery, contumely, neglect, disregard, slight. See *scorn*, *v.*

contemptful (kɒn-tempt'fʊl), *a.* [*< contempt + -ful*, *l.*] Full of contempt; despicable; contemptible; disgraceful.

The stage and actors are not so contemptful
As every innovating puritan
Would have the world imagine.

Chapman, *Revenge of Busy d'Ambols*, l. 1.

contemptibility (kɒn-tempt-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*< LL. contemptibilitas, < contemptibilis, contemptible: see contemptible.*] The quality of being contemptible.

Contemptibility and vanity. Speed, *Edw. II.*, ix. 11.

contemptible (kɒn-tempt'i-bl), *a.* [= *Sp. contemptible*, now *contemible* = *Pg. contemibile* = *It. contemibile*, *< LL. contemptibilis, < L. contemptus*, pp. of *contemnere*, despise: see *contemn*.] 1. Worthy of contempt; meriting scorn or disdain; despicable; mean: said of persons or things.

Despised by all, I now begin to grow contemptible even to myself. Goldsmith, *Good-natured Man*, v.

A most idle and contemptible controversy had arisen in France touching the comparative merit of the ancient and modern writers. Macaulay, *Sir Wm. Temple*.

2. Not worthy of consideration; inconsiderable; paltry; worthless: generally used with a negative.

His own part in the enterprise was by no means contemptible. A. Dobson, *Int. to Steele*, p. xxx.

3. Held in contempt; despised; neglected.

Till length of years
And sedentary numness craze my limbs
To a contemptible old age obscure.

Milton, *S. A.*, l. 572.

4. Contemptuous: as, to have a contemptible opinion of one. [In this sense now avoided.]

If she should make tender of her love, 'tis very possible he'll scorn it: for the man . . . hath a contemptible spirit. Shak., *Much Ado*, ii. 3.

It contributed a good deal to confirm me in the contemptible idea I always entertained of Cellarius. Gibbon, *Misc.*, v. 286.

=**Syn.** 1. *Contemptible*, *Despicable*, *Paltry*, *Pitiful*, *abject*, *base*, *worthless*, *sorry*, *low*. *Contemptible* is unworthy of notice, deserving of scorn, for littleness or meanness; it is generally not so strong as *despicable*, which always involves the idea of great baseness: as, a *contemptible* trick; *despicable* treachery. *Paltry* and *pitiful* are applied to things which from their insignificance hardly deserve to be considered at all: as, a *paltry* excuse; a sum of money *pitifully* small. In *pitiful*, the pity seems to apply to the one foolish enough to offer, etc., the *pitiful* thing. *Pitiful* is often applied to persons. What is *paltry* is of no consequence; what is *pitiful* is absurdly unequal to what it should be. See *pitiful*.

All sublimary joys and sorrows, all interests which know a period, fade into the most contemptible insignificance. R. Hall, *Death of Princess Charlotte*.

You found the Whig party . . . decent, at least in profession; left it despicable in utter shamelessness. W. Phillips, *Speeches*, p. 260.

Turn your forces from this paltry siege,
And stir them up against a mightier task.

Shak., *K. John*, ii. 1.

The one thing wholly or greatly admirable in this play is the exposition of the somewhat pitiful but not unpitiable character of King Richard.

Swinburne, *Shakespeare*, p. 38.

contemptibleness (kɒn-tempt'i-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being contemptible, or of being despised; meanness; vileness.

If Demosthenes, after all his Philippics, throws away his shield and runs, we feel the contemptibleness of the contradiction. Lovell, *Rousseau*.

contemptibly (kɒn-tempt'i-bli), *adv.* 1. In a contemptible manner; meanly; in a manner deserving of contempt.—2. Contemptuously. See *contemptible*, 3.

Analds . . . stabs any man that speaks more contemptibly of the scholar than he.

B. Jonson, *Cynthia's Revels*, ii. 1.

=**Syn.** Meanly, basely, abjectly, vilely, despicably. See *contemptible*.

contemptuous (kɒn-tempt'ʃu-s), *a.* [*< L. as if *contemptuosus, < contemptus, contempt: see contempt.*] 1. Manifesting or expressing contempt or disdain; scornful: said of actions or feelings: as, *contemptuous* language or manner.

A proud, contemptuous behaviour.

Hammond, *Works*, IV. 607.

Rome . . . entertained the most contemptuous opinion of the Jews. Bp. Atterbury.

The University . . . acknowledged the receipt of the king's letter in a most contemptuous way, forwarding their letter of thanks by a bedel.

Stubbs, *Medieval and Modern Hist.*, p. 6.

2. Apt to despise; contumelious; haughty; insolent: said of persons.

Some much avers I found, and wondrous harsh,
Contemptuous, proud, set on revenge and spite.

Milton, *S. A.*, l. 1462.

3. Worthy of contempt; contemptible.

And, to declare a contemptuous change from religion to superstition againe, the prestes had sodainly set up all the altiers and ymages in the cathedrall church.

Bp. Bale, *The Vocacion*.

Those abject and contemptuous wickednesses.

Questions of Profitable and Pleasant Concernings.

=**Syn.** Disdainful, supercilious, cavalier, contumelious.

contemptuously (kɒn-tempt'ʃu-s-li), *adv.* In a contemptuous manner; with scorn or disdain; spitefully.

The apostles and most eminent Christians were poor, and used contemptuously. Jer. Taylor, *Holy Living*.

The surest way to make a man contemptible is to treat him contemptuously. B. Taylor, *Lands of the Saracen*, p. 104.

One of a despised class contemptuously termed "the great unwashed." H. Spencer, *Social Statics*, p. 252.

contemptuousness (kɒn-tempt'ʃu-s-nes), *n.* Disposition to contempt; expression of contempt; insolence; scornfulness; contumeliousness; disdain.

contenancer, *n.* A Middle English form of *countenance*.

contend (kɒn-tend'), *v.* [= *OF. contendre* = *Sp. Pg. contender* = *It. contendere*, *contend*, *< L. contendere*, stretch out, extend, strive after, *contend*, *< com-*, together, + *tendere*, stretch: see *tend*, and cf. *attend*, *extend*, *intend*, *subtend*. Hence *content*³, *contention*.] *I.* intrans. 1. To strive; struggle in opposition or emulation: used absolutely, or with *against* or *with*.

Distress not the Moabites, neither contend with them in battle. Deut. ii. 9.

For never two such kingdoms did contend
Without much fall of blood. Shak., *Hen. V.*, l. 2.

In ambitious strength I did
Contend against thy valour. Shak., *Cor.*, iv. 5.

There may you see the youth of slender frame
Contend with weakness, weariness, and shame.

Crabbe, *Village*.

2. To endeavor; use earnest efforts, as for the purpose of obtaining, defending, preserving, etc.: usually with *for* before the object striven after.

Cicero him selfe doth contend, in two sondrie places, to expresse one matter with diuerse wordes.

Ascham, *The Scholemaster*, p. 108.

Beloved, . . . contend for the faith which was once delivered unto the saints. Jude 3.

All that I contend for is, that I am not obliged to set out with a definition of what love is.

Sterne, *Tristram Shandy*, vi. 37.

Two spirits of a diuine love
Contend for loving masterdom.

Tennyson, *In Memoriam*, cli.

3. To dispute earnestly; strive in debate; wrangle: as, the parties contend about trifles.

They that were of the circumcision contended with him. Acts xi. 2.

The younger perswaded the souldiers that he was the elder, and both contended which should die.

Purchas, *Pilgrimage*, p. 821.

II. trans. 1. To dispute; contest. [Rare.]

When Carthage shall contend the world with Rome.

Dryden, *Æneid*.

And on the green contend the wrestler's prize.

Dryden, *Æneid*.

2. To assert; affirm; maintain: as, I contend that the thing is impossible.

Edward III. (in urging his claim to the throne of France) . . . admitted that the French princess, who was his mother, could not succeed, but he contended that he himself, as her son, was entitled to succeed his maternal grandfather. Maine, *Early Law and Custom*, p. 93.

contentant (kɒn-tend'ant), *n.* [= *F. contentant* = *Sp. contentiente* = *Pg. It. contentente*, *< L. contendere*, pp. of *contendere*, contend: see *contend*.] An antagonist or opposer; a contestant.

contender (kɒn-tend'ər), *n.* One who contends; a combatant; a disputor; a wrangler.

Those who see least into things, are usually the fiercest contenders about them. Stillingfleet, *Sermons*, II. vi.

contending (kɒn-tend'ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *contend*, *v.*] 1. Striving; struggling in opposition; debating.

Pale

With conflict of contending hopes and fears.

Couper, *The Task*, l. 668.

2. Clashing; opposing; conflicting; rival: as, *contending* claims or interests.

contentress (kɒn-tend'res), *n.* [*< contender + -ess.*] A female contender. [Rare.]

A swift contentress.

Chapman.

contentement (kɒn-tend'ment), *n.* [*< con- + tenement.*] In law, that which is connected with a tenement or thing holden, as a certain portion of land adjacent to a dwelling necessary to its reputable enjoyment.

content¹ (kɒn-tent'), *a.* and *n.* [*< ME. content*, *< OF. content*, *F. content* = *Sp. Pg. It. contento*, *< L. contentus*, satisfied, content, prop. pp. of *continere*, hold in, contain: see *contain*.] *I.* *a.* Literally, held or contained within limits; hence, having the desires limited to present enjoyments; satisfied; free from tendency to repine or object; willing; contented; resigned.

Having food and raiment, let us be therewith content. 1 Tim. vi. 8.

If ye'll be content wi' me,
I'll do for you what man can dee.

Leesome Brand (Child's Ballads, II. 344).

He is content to be Auditor, where he only can speake, and content to goe away, and thinke himselfe instructed.

Bp. Earle, *Micro-cosmographie, A Modest Man*.

Content indeed to sojourn while he must
Below the skies, but having there his home.

Cowper, *The Task*, vi. 913.

Content, **non-content**, or **not content**, words by which assent and dissent are expressed in the British House of Lords, answering to the *aye* and *no* used in the House of Commons.

Among the Whigs there was some unwillingness to consent to a change. . . . But Devonshire and Portland declared themselves *content*: their authority prevailed; and the alteration was made. Macaulay, *Hist. Eng.*, xx.

=**Syn.** *Content*, *Satisfied*. See *contentment*.

II. n. One who votes "content"; an assenting or affirmative vote.

Supposing the number of contents and not-contents strictly equal in number and consequence, the possession, to avoid disturbance, ought to carry it.

Burke, *Act of Uniformity*.

content¹ (kɒn-tent'), *v. t.* [*< OF. contentor*, *F. contentor* = *Sp. Pg. contentar* = *It. contentare*, *< ML. contentare*, satisfy, *< L. contentus*, satisfied, content: see *content*¹, *a.*] 1. To give contentment or satisfaction to; satisfy; gratify; appease.

Beside contenting me, you shall both please and profit verie many others. Ascham, *The Scholemaster*, p. 20.

Is the adder better than the eel,

Because his painted skin contents the eye?

Shak., *T. of the S.*, iv. 3.

Truth says, of old the art of making plays

Was to content the people.

B. Jonson, *Prolog. to Epicoene*.

And no less would content some of them [his disciples], than being his highest Favourites and Ministers of State. Stillingfleet, *Sermons*, I. xli.

2. Reflexively, to be satisfied.

Do not content yourself with obscure and confused ideas, when clearer are to be attained. Watts, *Logic*.

The scientific school, as such, contents itself with criticism, and makes no affirmation in respect of religion.

J. R. Seeley, *Nat. Religion*, p. 69.

=**Syn.** 1. *Content*, *Satiate*, etc. See *satisfy*.

content² (kɒn-tent'), *n.* [*< OF. contente*, content, contentment, *< contentor*, content: see *content*¹, *v.*] 1. That state of mind which results from satisfaction with present conditions; that degree of satisfaction which holds the mind in peace, excluding complaint, impatience, or further desire; contentment.

'Tis better to be lowly born,
And range with humble livers in content,
Than to be perk'd up in a glistening grief,
And wear a golden sorrow.

Shak., *Hen. VIII.*, ii. 3.

In all my life I have not seen
A man, in whom greater contents have been,
Than thou thyself art.

Fletcher, *Faithful Shepherdess*, l. 3.

Ask thou this heart for monument,
And mine shall be a large content.

Aird.

A strange content and happiness
Wrapped him around.

William Morris, *Earthly Paradise*, II. 99.

2. Acquiescence; submission. [Rare.]

Their praise is still—the style is excellent;

The sense, they humbly take upon content.

Pope, *Essay on Criticism*, l. 308.

3. That which is the condition of contentment; desire; wish.

So will I

In England work your grace's full content.

Shak., *2 Hen. VI.*, i. 3.

4. Compensation; satisfaction.

Tell me what this is, I will give you any content for your pains. Selden, *Table-Talk*, p. 42.

Heart's content, full or complete satisfaction.

I wish your ladyship all *heart's content*.

Shak., M. of V., III. 4.

The first thing we did on boarding Privateer was to get such things as we could to gratify our Indian Guides, for we were resolved to reward them to their *heart's content*.

Dampier, Voyages, I. 23.

content² (kon'tent or kon'tent'), *n.* [*< L. contentus, pp., in lit. sense, contained; see content¹, a.*] 1. That which is contained; the thing or things held, included, or comprehended within a limit or limits: usually in the plural: as, the *contents* of a cask or a bale, of a room or a ship, of a book or a document.

I have a letter from her,
Of such *contents* as you will wonder at.

Shak., M. W. of W., IV. 6.

The finite spirit itself, with all its *content*, becomes one of the contingent unconnected facts of experience.

Adamsen, Philos. of Kant, p. 6.

2. In *geom.*, the area or space included within certain limits. [In this and the next sense most frequently singular.]

The geometrical *content* of all the lands of a kingdom.

Graunt, Obs. on Bills of Mortality.

3. In *logic*, the sum of the attributes or notions which constitute the meaning and are expressed in the definition of a given conception: thus, animal, rational, etc., form the *content* of the conception man. The *content* of cognition is the matter of knowledge, that which comes from without the mind.

The basis and *content* of all experience is feeling.

G. H. Leves, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. II. § 12.

The attempt [to discriminate the objective from the subjective elements] would only be possible on the ground that we could, at any time and in any way, disengage Thought from its *content*.

J. Fiske, Cosmic Philos., I. 50.

So, while we are all along preferring a more pleasurable state of consciousness before a less, the *content* of our consciousness is continually changing; the greater pleasure still outweighs the less, but the pleasures to be weighed are either wholly different, or at least are the same for us no more.

J. Ward, Encyc. Brit., XX. 72.

4. The power of containing; capacity; extent within limits.

Battings of wild beasts, as Elephants, Rhinoceros, Tigers, Leopards and others, which sights much delighted the common people, and therefore the places required to be large and of great *content*.

Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 30.

This island had then fifteen hundred strong ships of great *content*.

Bacon.

5. In the *customs*, a paper delivered to the searcher by the master of a vessel before she is cleared outward, describing the vessel's designation and detailing the goods shipped, with other particulars. This *content* has to be compared with the caskets and the indorsements and clearances thereon.—**Linear content** or **contents**, length along a straight, curved, or broken line.—**Solid content** or **contents**, the number of solid units contained in a space, as of cubic inches, feet, yards, etc.; volume.—**Superficial content** or **contents**, the measure of a surface in square measure; area.—**Table of contents**, a statement or summary of all the matters treated in a book, arranged in the order of succession, and (generally) prefixed to it.

content³, *n.* [*< ME. content, < OF. content, cunctent, contend, content, contens, contans, contems, contemps, contamps (= Pr. conten), dispute, quarrel, contention, < contendere, dispute, quarrel, contend: see contend. Content is related to contend as extent to extend, ascent to ascend, etc.*] **Contention**; dispute; strife; quarrel.

Whereupon, the sayde John Brendon stode in a *content* ayenst the sayde Master and Wardons, to be preyed perjured.

English Glids (E. E. T. S.), p. 323.

contentable (kon'ten'ta-bl), *a.* [*< content¹, v., + -able.*] Able to satisfy; satisfying.

contentation (kon'ten-ta'shon), *n.* [*< ME. contentacion, < OF. contentacion, < ML. contentatio(n-), < contendere, pp. contentatus, content: see content¹, v.*] 1. Content; satisfaction.

Not only *contentation* in minde but quietnesse in science.

Lyly, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 138.

Happiness therefore is that estate whereby we attain . . . the full possession of that which simply for itself is to be desired, and contenteth in it, after an eminent sort, the *contentation* of our desires.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, I. 11.

He promised to please her mind, and so took in hand the setting of her ruffs, which he performed to her great *contentation* and liking.

Stubbs, Anat. of Abuses (ed. 1595), p. 43.

2. Discharge or payment; satisfaction, as of a claim.

And so the hole Somme for full *contentacion* of the said Chapell Waigies for oone hole Yere ys = xxxvi. xvs.

Quoted in Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. xciv.

And yf they haue non goods ner catelles, sufficient to the *contentacion* of sommes so forget, then to haue auctorite and power to make seueralle capias ad satisfaciendam ayenst them.

English Glids (E. E. T. S.), p. 404.

contented (kon'ten'ted), *p. a.* [*Pp. of content¹, v.*] 1. Possessing or characterized by contentment; satisfied with present conditions; not given to complaining or to a desire for anything further or different; satisfied: as, a *contented* man; a person of a *contented* disposition.

Desiring this man's art, and that man's scope,
With what I most enjoy *contented* least.

Shak., Sonnets, xxix.

2. Fully disposed; not loth; willing; ready; resigned; passive.

This thy family, for which our Lord Jesus Christ was *contented* to be betrayed, . . . and to suffer death upon the cross.

Book of Common Prayer, Collect for Good Friday.

Men are *contented* to be laughed at for their wit, but not for their folly.

Swift, Thoughts on Various Subjects.

A *contented* acquiescence in the chronic absence of belief is as little creditable to the intellect as to the heart.

H. N. Ozenham, Short Studies, p. 275.

contentedly (kon'ten'ted-li), *adv.* In a contented manner; quietly; without concern.

Passed the hours *contentedly* with chat.

Drayton, Poets and Poesy.

contentedness (kon'ten'ted-nes), *n.* The state of being contented; satisfaction of mind with any condition or event.

Miracles . . . met with a passive willingness, a *contentedness* in the patient to receive and believe them.

Hammond, Works, IV. 622.

contentful (kon'ten'tfŭl), *a.* [*< content¹, n., + -ful, 1.*] Full of contentment.

Contentful submission to God's disposal of things.

Barrow, Works, III. vi.

contention (kon'ten'shon), *n.* [*< ME. contention, < OF. contencion, F. contention = Sp. contencion = Pg. contensão = It. contenzione, < L. contentio(n-), < contendere, pp. contentus, contend: see contend.*] 1. A violent effort to obtain something, or to resist physical force, whether an assault or bodily opposition; physical contest; struggle; strife.

But when your troubled country called you forth,
Your flaming courage and your matchless worth
To fierce *contention* gave a prosperous end.

Waller, To my Lord Protector.

2. Strife in words or debate; wrangling; angry contest; quarrel; controversy; litigation.

A fool's lips enter into *contention*.

Prov. xviii. 6.

Avoid foolish questions, and genealogies, and *contentions*, and strivings about the law.

Tit. iii. 9.

3. Strife or endeavor to excel; competition; emulation.

No quarrel, but a slight *contention*.

Shak., 3 Hen. VI., I. 2.

4. Effort; struggle; vehement endeavor.

This is an end which, at first view, appears worthy our utmost *contention* to obtain.

Rogers.

5. That which is affirmed or contended for; an argument or a statement in support of a point or proposition; a main point in controversy.

But my *contention* is that knowledge does not take its rise in general conceptions.

G. H. Leves, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. iv. § 25.

German history might be quite as remunerative to us as ours is to the Germans. Such has always been my *contention*.

Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 62.

I am most anxious that my *contention* in writing as I have done should not be misunderstood.

Nineteenth Century, XX. 450.

Bone of contention. See *bone¹*. = *Syn. 1* and *2*. Discussion, variance, disagreement, feud, wrangle, altercation. See *strife*.

contentious (kon'ten'shus), *a.* [= *F. contentieux = Sp. Pg. contencioso = It. contenzioso, < L. contentiousus, quarrelsome, perverse, < contentio(n-), contention.*] 1. Apt to contend; given to angry debate; quarrelsome; perverse; litigious.

A continual dropping in a very rainy day and a *contentious* woman are alike.

Prov. xxvii. 15.

[They] had entertained one Hull, an excommunicated person and very *contentious*, for their minister.

Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 121.

The book ["Refutation of Deism"] may be regarded as the last development of that *contentious*, argumentative side of Shelley's nature which found expression at an earlier time in the letters addressed by him under feigned names to eminent champions of orthodoxy.

E. Dowden, Shelley, I. 398.

2. Relating to or characterized by contention or strife; involving contention or debate.

Not for malice and *contentious* crimes,

But all for prayse, and prooffe of manly might,

The martiall brood accustomed to fight.

Spenser, F. Q., III. i. 13.

When we turn to his opponents, we emerge from the learned obscurity of the black-letter precincts to the more cheerful, though not less *contentious*, regions of political men.

Brougham, Burke.

To go into questions of gun manufacture here, probably the most *contentious* of all subjects under the sun, is of course impossible.

Contemporary Rev., LI. 270.

3. In *law*, relating to causes between contending parties.

The lord chief justices and judges have a *contentious* jurisdiction; but the lords of the treasury and the commissioners of the customs have none, being merely judges of accounts and transactions.

Chambers.

In *contentious* suits it is difficult to draw the line between judicial decision and arbitration.

Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 87.

Contentious argument, an argument which is framed only to deceive or to put down an opponent, not to advance truth. = *Syn. 1* and *2*. Pugnacious, disputatious, captious, wrangling, litigious, factious.

contentiously (kon'ten'shus-li), *adv.* In a contentious manner; quarrelsome; perversely; with wrangling.

The justices were to apprehend and take all such as did *contentiously* and tumultuously.

Styrie, Memorials, Edw. VI., an. 1548.

contentiousness (kon'ten'shus-nes), *n.* A disposition to wrangle or contend; proneness to strife; perverseness; quarrelsomeness.

Contentiousness in a feast of charity is more scandal than any posture.

G. Herbert, Country Parson, xxii.

contentive (kon'ten'tiv), *a.* [*< content¹ + -ive; = F. contentif, etc.*] Producing or giving content.

They shall find it a more *contentive* life than idleness or perpetual joviality.

Jer. Taylor, Holy Dying, 67 (Ord MS.).

contentless (kon'ten'tles), *a.* [*< content¹, n., + -less.*] Discontented; dissatisfied; uneasy. [Rare.]

Him we wrong with our *contentless* choyce.

John Beaumont, Congratulation to the Muses.

contentless² (kon'ten'tles), *a.* [*< content² + -less.*] Void of content or meaning.

So far the Idea remains *contentless*.

Mind, XI. 429.

contently (kon'ten'tli), *adv.* In a contented way.

Come, we'll away unto your country-house,
And there we'll learn to live *contently*.

Fletcher, Rule a Wife, v. 3.

contentment (kon'ten'tment), *n.* [*< F. contentement = Sp. contentamiento = Pg. It. contentamento, contentment; as content¹, v., + -ment.*] 1. That degree of happiness which consists in being satisfied with present conditions; a quiet, uncomplaining, satisfied mind; content.

The noblest mind the best *contentment* has.

Spenser, F. Q., I. i. 35.

Contentment without external honour is humility.

N. Grev, Cosmologia Sacra.

Contentment is one thing; happiness quite another. The former results from the want of desire; the latter from its gratification. The one arises from the absence of pain; the other from the presence of pleasure.

L. F. Ward, Dynam. Sociol., II. 207.

2. Gratification, or means of gratification; satisfaction.

You shall have no wrong done you, noble Caesar,
But all *contentment*.

E. Jonson, Catiline, v. 4.

At Paris the prince spent one whole day, to give his mind some *contentment* in viewing a famous city.

Sir II. Wotton.

= *Syn. Contentment, Satisfaction. Contentment* is passive; *satisfaction* is active. The former is the feeling of one who does not needlessly pine after what is beyond his reach, nor fret at the hardship of his condition; the latter describes the mental condition of one who has all he desires, and feels pleasure in the contemplation of his situation. A needy man may be *contented*, but can hardly be *satisfied*. See *satisfy, happiness*.

contents (kon'tents or kon'tents'), *n. pl.* See *content²*.

conterition, *n.* [An erroneous form of *contrition*, q. v.] A rubbing or striking together. *Nares.*

He being gone, Francion did light his torch again by the means of a flint, that by *conterition* sparked out fire.

Comical Hist. of Francion.

conterminable (kon-tér'mi-na-bl), *a.* [*< con- + terminable.*] 1. Capable of being limited or terminated by the same bounds.—2. Limited or terminated by the same bounds; conterminous. [Rare.]

Love and life are not *conterminable*.

Sir H. Wotton, Reliquie, p. 477.

conterminal (kon-tér'mi-nal), *a.* [*< con- + terminal.*] 1. Conterminous.—2. In *entom.*, attached end to end: said of the parts of a jointed organ when each has its base attached to the apex of the preceding one so that they form a regular line.

conterminant (kon-tér'mi-nant), *a.* [*< LL. conterminan(-)s, ppr. of conterminare, border on: see conterminare.*] Having the same limits; conterminous.

Suburban and *conterminant* fabricces.
Howell, Vocall Forrest.

If haply your dates of life were *conterminant*.
Lamb, Elia.

conterminare (kon-tēr'mi-nāt), *a.* [*< LL. conterminatus*, pp. of *conterminare* (*> It. conterminare*), border on, *< L. com-*, together, + *terminus*, a border: see *terminate*.] Same as *conterminous*.

A strength of empire fixed
Conterminat with heaven.
B. Jonson, Prince Henry's Barriers.

conterminous (kon-tēr'mi-nūs), *a.* [= Sp. *Pg. It. contermino*, *< L. conterminus*, bordering upon, *< com-*, together, + *terminus*, a border: see *terminate*, *conterminare*.] 1. Having the same limit; bordering; touching at the boundary; contiguous.

This conformed so many of them as were *conterminous* to the colonies and garrisons to the Roman laws.
Sir M. Hale.

Because speculation is *conterminous* at one side with metaphysics, it has frequently been carried by its ardor over its own lawful boundaries into that nebulous region where all tests fail.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, I. i. § 47.

Canaan, Egypt, Nubia, and Ethiopia — taken in its widest extent — are in a certain sense *conterminous*, and form the southern boundary of the world as known to the Hebrews.
G. Rawlinson, Origin of Nations, p. 197.

2. Having the same borders or limits, and hence of the same extent or size; of equal extension.

Our English alphabet is a member of that great Latin family of alphabets whose geographical extension was originally *conterminous*, or nearly so, with the limits of the Western Empire.
Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet, I. 71.

3. In *zool.*, having the same limitation or definition: said of classificatory groups. Thus, a genus which is the only one of a family is *conterminous* with it; the modern group *Ichthyopsida* is *conterminous* with the two classes *Pisces* and *Amphibia*. Also *conterminat*.

As applied by Linnaeus, the name cactus is almost *conterminous* with what is now regarded as the natural order Cactaceae, which embraces several modern genera.
Encyc. Brit., IV. 625.

Also *coterminous*.
conterranean (kon-te-rā'nē-ān), *a.* [As *conterraneous* + *-an*.] *Conterraneous*.

If women were not *conterranean* and mingled with men, angels would descend and dwell among us.
Quoted in Howell's Letters, iv. 7.

conterraneous (kon-te-rā'nē-us), *a.* [= Sp. *Pg. It. conterraneo*, *< L. conterraneus*, *< com-*, together, + *terra*, earth, country.] Of the same earth or world or country.

contesset, *n.* An obsolete form of *countess*.
contesseration (kon-tes-sē-rā'shon), *n.* [*< LL. contesseratio* (*n.*), contracting of friendship, *< contesserare*, pp. *contesseratus*, contract friendship by means of square tablets, which were divided by the friends in order that in after times they or their descendants might recognize each other, *< L. com-*, together, + *tessera*, a tablet: see *tessera*.] A harmonious assemblage or collection; a friendly union.

The holy symbols of the eucharist were intended to be a *contesseration* and an union of Christian societies to God and with one another.
Jer. Taylor, Real Presence, § 1.

contest (kon-test'), *v.* [*< F. contestare*, contest, dispute, = Sp. *Pg. It. contestare* = *It. contestare*, notify, refer a cause, *< L. contestari*, call to witness, bring an action (*ML. contestare litem*, contest a case), *< com-*, together, + *testari*, bear witness, *< testis*, a witness: see *test*.] 1. *trans.* 1. To make a subject of emulation, contention, or dispute; enter into a competition for; compete or strive for: as, to *contest* a prize; to *contest* an election (see *contested*).

Homer is universally allowed to have had the greatest invention of any writer whatever. The praise of judgment Virgil has justly contested with him.
Pope.

2. To contend or strive for in arms; fight or do battle for; strive to win or hold; struggle to defend: as, the troops *contested* every inch of ground.

The matter was *contested* by single combat.
Bacon, Political Fables, ix.

West-Saxon Ceawlin, like Hebrew Joshua, went on from kingdom to kingdom, from city to city. As he did unto Cirencester and her king, so did he unto Gloucester and her king. But every step was well *contested*.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 128.

3. To argue in opposition to; controvert; litigate; oppose; call in question; challenge; dispute: as, the advocate *contested* every point; his right to the property was *contested* in the courts.

"Cogito ergo sum." Few philosophical aphorisms have been more frequently repeated, few more *contested* than this, and few assuredly have been so little understood by

those who have held up its supposed fallacy to the greatest ridicule.
J. D. Morell.

The originality and power of this [the dramatic literature of the period] as a mirror of life cannot be *contested*.
Whipple, Ess. and Rev., II. 13.

= *Syn.* 3. To debate, challenge.
II. *intrans.* 1. To strive; contend; dispute: followed by *with*.

The difficulty of an argument adds to the pleasure of *contesting* with it, when there are hopes of victory.
Bp. Burnet.

2. To vie; strive in rivalry.

I . . . do *contest*
As hotly and as nobly with thy love,
As ever in ambitious strength I did
Contend against thy valour. *Shak.*, Cor., iv. 5.
Man who dares in pomp with Jove *contest*.
Pope, Odyssey.

contest (kon'test), *n.* [*< contest*, *v.*] 1. Strife; struggle for victory or superiority, or in defense; a struggle in arms.

What dire offence from amorous causes springs,
What mighty *contests* rise from trivial things!
Pope, R. of the L., I. 1.

The late battle had, in effect, been a *contest* between one usurper and another.
Hallam.

2. Dispute; debate; controversy; strife in argument; disagreement.

Leave all noisy *contests*, all immodest clamours and brawling language.
Watts.

Great *contest* follows, and much learned dust
Involves the combatants; each claiming truth,
And truth disclaiming both.

Cooper, The Task, III. 161.
= *Syn.* 1. *Conflict*, *Combat*, etc. (see *battle*), encounter. See *strife*. — 2. Altercation; dissension; quarrel.

contestable (kon-tes'tā-bl), *a.* [*< F. contestable* (= Sp. *contestable* = *Pg. contestavel*), *< contestar*, contest: see *contest* and *-able*.] That may be disputed or debated; disputable; controvertible. [*Rare.*]

contestableness (kon-tes'tā-bl-nes), *n.* Possibility of being contested. [*Rare.*]

contestant (kon-tes'tānt), *n.* [*< F. contestant* = *Pg. It. contestante*, *< L. contestans* (*t-*), pp. of *contestari*, call to witness, etc.: see *contest*, *v.*] One who contests; a disputant; a litigant: commonly used of one who contests the result of an election, or the proceeding for probate of a will.

contestation (kon-tes'tā'shon), *n.* [= *F. contestation* = Sp. *contestacion* = *Pg. contestação* = *It. contestazione*, *< L. contestatio* (*n.*), an earnest entreaty, an attesting, *LL.* entering of a suit, *< contestari*, pp. *contestatus*, call to witness, etc.: see *contest*, *v.*] 1†. The act of contesting or striving to gain or overcome; contest; emulation, competition, or rivalry.

Never contention rise in either's breast,
But *contestation* whose love shall be best.

Beau. and Fl., Four Plays in One.
There is no act in all the errand of Gods Ministers to man-kind, wherein passes more lovelike *contestation* between Christ and the Soule of a regenerate man lapsing, then before, and in, and after the Sentence of Excommunication.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., II.

2†. Strife; dispute.

His domestic Troubles were only by Earl Godwyn and his Sons, who yet after many *Contestations* and Affronts were reconciled, and Godwyn received again into as great Favour as before.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 18.

After years spent in domestic . . . *contestations*, she found means to withdraw.
Clarendon.

Those . . . that are in perpetual *contestation* and close fightings with sin. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 90.

3†. Joint testimony; proof by witnesses; attestation.

We as well are baptised into the name of the Holy Spirit as of the Father and Son: wherein is signified, and by a solemn *contestation* ratified, on the part of God, that those three joyed and confederated (as it were) are conspuringly propitious and favourable to us. *Barrow*, Works, II. xxxiv.

4. In the *Gallican liturgies*, the Vere Dignum, or clause beginning "It is very meet, right, and our bounden duty," at the beginning of the eucharistic preface; in a wider sense, the whole preface.

contested (kon-tes'ted), *p. a.* [Pp. of *contest*, *v.*] 1. Disputed. As applied to elections: (a) In Great Britain, involving a contest at the polls, more than one candidate having been nominated.

In four out of the six *contested* wards the Land League candidates were rejected.
London Daily Telegraph, Nov. 28, 1881.

(b) In the United States, involving a contest or dispute as regards the result of balloting, on the part of the unsuccessful candidate, before a court or a legislative body: called in Great Britain a *controverted* election.

2. Litigated: as, a *contested* case at law.

contestingly (kon-tes'ting-li), *adv.* In a contending manner.

The more *contestingly* they set their reason to explain them, the more intricate they, perhaps, will find them.
W. Montague, Devoute Essays.

contestless (kon'test-less), *a.* [*< contest* + *-less*.] Not to be disputed; incontrovertible. [*Rare.*]

Truth *contestless*. *A. Hall.*

context (kon'teks'), *v. t.* [*< L. contexere*, weave together, *< com-*, together, + *texere*, weave: see *text*. Cf. *context*, *v.*] To weave together.

Either by the plastic principle alone, or that and heat together, or by some other cause capable to *context* the matter, it is yet possible that the matter may be anew contrived into such bodies. *Boyle*, Works, II. 529.

context† (kon'tekst'), *v. t.* [*< L. contextus*, pp. of *contexere*, join or weave together: see *context*.] To knit together; connect.

If the subject be history or *contexted* table, then I hold it better put in prose or blanks. *Feltham*, Resolves, I. 71.

context† (kon'tekst'), *a.* [*< L. contextus*, pp.: see the verb.] Knit or woven together; close; firm.

The coats . . . are *context* and callous.
Derham, Physico-Theology, iv. 3.

context (kon'tekst), *n.* [= *F. contexte* = Sp. *Pg. contexto* = *It. contesto*, *< L. contextus*, a joining together, connection, *< contexere*, pp. *contextus*, join or weave together: see *context*, *context*, *v.*] 1†. Texture; specifically, the entire text or connected structure of a discourse or writing.

The skillful gloss of her reflection
But paints the *context* of thy coarse complexion.
Quarles, Emblems, II. 6.

Being a point of so high wisdom and worth, how could it be but that we should find it in that book within whose sacred *context* all wisdom is infolded?
Milton, Church-Government, Pref.

We should not forget that we have but stray fragments of talk, separated from the *context* of casual and unrestrained conversations. *Selden*, Table-Talk, Int., p. 9.

2. Less properly, the parts of a writing or discourse which precede or follow, and are directly connected with, some other part referred to or quoted.

Cesar's object in giving the Crastinus episode seems to have been, judging from the immediate *context*, an illustration of the fiery zeal of his soldiers.
Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass., XV. 46.

contextual (kon'teks'tū-al), *a.* [*< L. contextus*, context (see *context*, *n.*), + *-al*.] 1. Pertaining to or dealing with the context.

So as to admit of a *contextual* examination.
The Congregationalist, March 12, 1885.

The argument is not grammatical, but logical, and *contextual*.
Bibliotheca Sacra, XLIII. 715.

2. Conforming to or literally agreeing with the text: as, a *contextual* quotation.

contextually (kon'teks'tū-āl-i), *adv.* Agreeably to the text; verbatim et literatim: as, an extract *contextually* quoted.

contextural (kon'teks'tū-ral), *a.* [*< contexture* + *-al*.] Pertaining to contexture.

contexture (kon'teks'tūr), *n.* [= *F. contexture* = Sp. *Pg. contextura* = *It. contestura*, *< ML.* as if **contextura*, *< L. contextus*, pp. of *contexere*, join together: see *context*, *v.* and *n.*, and *texture*.] 1†. A weaving or joining, or the state of being woven or joined together.

A perfect continuance or *contexture* of the thread of the narration. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, II. 128.

2. The manner of interweaving several parts into one body; the disposition and union of the constituent parts of a thing with respect to one another; composition of parts; constitution; complication.

The first doctrine is touching the *contexture* or configuration of things. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, II. 161.

Pray let's now rest ourselves in this sweet shady arbour, which nature herself has woven with her own fine fingers: 'tis such a *contexture* of woodbines, sweetbrier, jasmine, and myrtle. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 207.

View his whole life: 'tis nothing but a cunning *contexture* of dark arts and unequitable subtrefuges.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, II. 17.

Sella hung the slippers in the porch
Of that broad rustic lodge, and all who passed
Admired their fair *contexture*. *Bryant*, Sella.

3†. *Context*.
In a *contexture*, where one part does not always depend upon another, . . . there it is not always very probable to expound Scripture, and take its meaning by its proportion to the neighbouring words.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 330.

4. In *Scots law*, a mode of industrial accession, arising when material, as wool or yarn, belonging to one person is woven into cloth belonging to another, and is carried therewith as ac-

cessory. In principle it is similar to *construc-ture* (which see).

contextured (kon-tek's-türd), *a.* [*< contexture* + *-ed*.] Woven; formed into texture. [*Rare.*]

A garment of flesh (or of senses) *contextured* in the loom of Heaven. *Carlyle, Sartor Resartus*, i. 10.

conticent (kon'ti-sent), *a.* [*< LL. conticen(t)-s*, ppr. of *conticere*, be silent, *< L. com-* (intensive) + *tacere*, be silent: see *tacit*.] Silent; hushed; quiet. [*Rare.*]

The servants have left the room, the guests sit *conticent*. *Thackeray, The Virginians*, ii.

contignation (kon-tig-nä'shon), *n.* [= *F. contignation* = *Sp. contignacion*, *< L. contignatio(n)-*, a floor, a story, *< contignare*, pp. *contignatus*, join with beams, *< com-*, together, + *tignum*, a beam.] 1. A frame of beams; a story; the beams that bind or support a frame or story.

The uppermost *contignation* of their houses. *J. Gregory, Works*, i. 10.

An arch, the works of Baltazar di Sienna, built with wonderful ingenuity, so that it is not easy to conceive how it is supported, yet it has some imperceptible *contignations* which do not betray themselves easily to the eye. *Evelyn, Diary*, Oct. 25, 1644.

2. The act of framing together or uniting beams in a fabric.

Their own buildings . . . were without any party-wall, and linked by *contignation* into the edifice of France. *Burke*.

contiguat (kon-tig'ü-ät), *a.* [*< ML. contiguatus*, contiguous, ppr. of *contiguari*, be contiguous, *< L. contiguus*, contiguous: see *contiguus*.] Contiguous.

The two extremities are *contiguate*, yea, and *continate*. *Holland, tr. of Plutarch*, p. 817.

contiguity (kon-ti-gü'i-ti), *n.* [= *F. contiguité* = *Sp. contiguidad* = *Pg. contiguidade* = *It. contiguità*, *< ML. contiguia(t)-s*, *< L. contiguus*, contiguous: see *contiguus*.] 1. Actual contact; a touching; the state of being in contact, or within touching distance; hence, proximity of situation or place; contiguosness; adjacency.

Regard is justly had to *contiguity*, or adjacency, in private lands and possessions. *Bacon, Fable of Perseus*.

In a community of so great an extent as ours, *contiguity* becomes one of the strongest elements in forming party combinations, and distance one of the strongest elements in repelling them. *Calhoun, Works*, i. 233.

Phæbe's presence, and the *contiguity* of her fresh life to his blighted one, was usually all that he required. *Hawthorne, Seven Gables*, ix.

Hence—2. A series of things in continuous connection; a continuity.

O for a lodge in some vast wilderness,
Some boundless *contiguity* of shade!

Cowper, The Task, ii. 2.

3. In *psychol.*, the coexistence or immediate sequence of two or more impressions or experiences. The law of *contiguity* is that law of mental association according to which an idea which has been accompanied or followed by another is more likely to be accompanied or followed by that other on any occasion of reproduction, and that this tendency is stronger the oftener and the closer the *contiguity* of the ideas has been. The law also includes the tendency of ideas to recall ideas that have immediately preceded them—if there is such an elementary tendency, which is disputed. *Contiguity* is the most characteristic of the principles of association. It was stated by Aristotle, and was revived by David Hume, who used the word *contiguity* to translate Aristotle's term *τὸ σύγγυρον*.

The qualities from which this association arises, and by which the mind is after this manner convey'd from one idea to another, are three, viz.: Resemblance, *Contiguity* in time or place, and Cause and Effect.

Hume, Treatise of Human Nature (1739), i. § 4.

The *contiguity* in time and place must mean that of the sensations; and so far it is affirmed that the order of the ideas follows that of the sensations. *Contiguity* of two sensations in time means the successive order. *Contiguity* of two sensations in place means the synchronous order.

James Mill, Analysis of Human Mind, iii.

contiguous (kon-tig'ü-us), *a.* [= *F. contigu* = *Sp. Pg. It. contiguo*, *< L. contiguus*, touching, *< contingere* (contig-), touch: see *contingent*, *contact*, *contagion*.] 1. Touching; meeting or joining at the surface or border; hence, close together; neighboring; bordering or adjoining; adjacent: as, two *contiguous* bodies, houses, or estates: usually followed by *to*.

I saw two several Castles built on a rock, which are so near together that they are even *contiguous*.

Coryat, Crudities, i. 93.

A picturesque house *contiguous* to the churchyard, which in Queen Elizabeth's time was a palace and was visited by that sovereign, . . . has now become a dairy.

W. Winter, English Rambles, p. 45.

Specifically—2. In *entom.*: (a) So thickly strewn as to be close together or touch, but without coalescing: as, *contiguous* spots, dots, or punctures. (b) Almost or quite touching at

the base: as, *contiguous* antennæ.—**Contiguous angles**. See *angle*, 3. 1. = *Syn. Adjoining*, etc. See *adjacent*. **contiguously** (kon-tig'ü-us-li), *adv.* In a contiguous manner; by contact; without intervening space.

The next of kin *contiguously* embrace:
And foes are sunder'd by a larger space.

Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., i. 31.

contiguosness (kon-tig'ü-us-nes), *n.* A state of contact; close union of surfaces or borders.

The suspicious houses, as if afraid to be infected with more misery than they have already, by *contiguosness* to others, keep off at a distance, having many waste places betwixt them. *Fuller, Holy War*, p. 276.

continenence, continency (kon'ti-nens, -nen-si), *n.* [*< ME. continenence*, *< OF. continenence*, *F. continenence* = *Pr. contenenca* = *Sp. Pg. continencia* = *It. continenza*, *< L. continētia*, holding back, moderation, temperance, *< continen(t)-s*: see *continent*.] 1. In general, self-restraint with regard to desires and passions; self-command.

A harder lesson to learn *Continenence*
In joyous pleasure than in grievous paine.

Spenser, F. Q., ii. vi. 1.

He knew . . . when to leave off—a *continenence* which is practised by a few writers. *Dryden, Pref. to Fables*.

2. In a special sense, the restraint of the sexual passion within due bounds, whether absolute, as in celibacy, or within lawful limits, as in marriage; chastity.

Chastity is either abstinence or *continenence*; abstinence is that of virgins or widows; *continenence* that of married persons. *Jer. Taylor*.

3. Capacity for holding or containing: as, a measure which has only one half the *continenence* of another.—4t. Continuity; uninterrupted course.

Lest the *continenence* of the course should be divided.

Aylife, Parergon.

continent (kon'ti-nent), *a.* and *n.* [*I. a. < ME. continent*, *< OF. (and F.) continent* = *Sp. Pg. It. continente*, *< L. continen(t)-s*, holding back, temperate, moderate, also hanging together, continuous, uninterrupted, ppr. of *continerere*, hold back, check, also hold together: see *contain*. II. *n.* In def. II., 3, early mod. E. *continente* = *F. continent* = *Sp. Pg. It. continente* = *D. kontinent* = *G. kontinent*, *kontinent* = *Dan. kontinent*, *< ML. NL. continen(t)-s*, a continent, that is, a continuous extent of land, in *ML.* applied also to a broad continuous field, prop. adj. (*sc. L. terra*, land, or *ager*, field), *L. continen(t)-s*, continuous, unbroken: see above. In defs. 1 and 2 the noun is directly from the adj.] I. a. 1. Restrained; moderate; temperate.

I pray you have a *continent* forbearance, till the speed of his rage goes slower. *Shak., Lear*, i. 2.

2. Moderate or abstinent in the indulgence of the sexual passion; maintaining continence; chaste.

Hath been as *continent*, as chaste, as true,
As I am now unhappy. *Shak., W. T.*, iii. 2.

3t. Restraining; opposing.

All *continent* impediments would o'erbear,
That did oppose my will. *Shak., Macbeth*, iv. 3.

4t. Containing; being the container: with *of*.—5t. Continuous; connected; not interrupted.

Some . . . think it was called Anglia of Angulus, which is in English a corner, for that it is but a corner in respect of the mayne and *continent* land of the whole world. *Grafton, Briteyn*, iv.

The north-east part of Asia is, if not *continent* with the west side of America, yet certainly . . . the least disjoined by sea of all that coast. *Brerewood, Languages*.

Continent cause. See *cause*, 1.

II. *n.* 1t. That which contains or comprises; a container or holder.

Here's the scroll,
The *continent* and summary of my fortune.

Shak., M. of V., iii. 2.

2t. That which is contained or comprised; contents; the amount held or that can be held, as by a vessel.

Great vessels into less are emptied never,
There's a redundancy past their *continent* ever.

Chapman, Revenge of Busay d'Ambols, ii. 1.

3. In *phys. geog.*, one of the largest land-masses of the globe. From the most general point of view there are two continental masses, the eastern and the western, the old world and the new world. In breaking these up into lesser divisions, Europe and Asia together naturally constitute one mass, conveniently designated as Eurasia, though each is commonly reckoned a separate continent. Africa, formerly attached to Asia very slightly by the isthmus of Suez, and now artificially severed from it by the Suez canal, forms another continental mass. Australia is regarded by many as a third continental subdivision of the eastern land-mass (or a fourth, reckoning Europe and Asia separately). North and South America form the two great natural subdivi-

sions (also separately called continents) of the western continent, and are hardly more united than were Africa and Asia before the cutting of the Suez canal.

4. [*cap.*] In a special sense, in English literature, the mainland of Europe, as distinguished from the British islands: as, to travel on the *Continent*.

[He] kindly communicated to her, as is the way with the best-bred English on their first arrival "on the *Continent*," all his impressions regarding the sights and persons he had seen.

Thackeray, Paris Sketch Book, A Caution to Travellers.

5t. Land in a general sense, as distinguished from water; terra firma.

The carcass with the streame was carried downe,
But th' head fell backward on the *Continent*.

Spenser, F. Q., iii. v. 25.

Make mountains level, and the *continent*,
Weary of solid firmness, melt itself
Into the sea!

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iii. 1.

To conduct them through the Red Sea, into the *continent* of the Holy Land. *Purchas, Pilgrimage*, p. 159.

6. [*cap.*] Same as *Enocratie*.—Old *continent*. See *old*.

continental (kon-ti-nen'tal), *a.* and *n.* [*< continent*, *n.*, + *-al*; = *F. continental*, etc.] I. *a.* 1. Relating or pertaining to, or of the nature of, a continent; entitled to be considered a continent.

Greenland, however insulated it may ultimately prove to be, is in mass strictly *continental*.

Kane, Sec. Grinn. Exp., i. 225.

2. Characteristic of a continent: opposed to *insular*: as, a *continental* climate. See below.

—3. Specifically, of or belonging to the continent, as distinguished from adjacent islands, and especially to the continent of Europe: as, the *continental* press; the *continental* Sunday. In *Amer. hist.*: (a) Pertaining to the government and affairs of the thirteen revolutionary colonies during and immediately after their struggle against England: as, the *Continental* Congress; *continental* money (the paper currency issued by Congress during the revolutionary war).

The army before Boston was designated as the *continental* army, in contradistinction to that under General Gates, which was called the ministerial army. *Irving*.

(b) Inclined to favor a strengthening of the general government and an increase of unity among the colonies.—**Continental climate**, in *phys. geog.*, the climate of a part of a continent, regarded as owing its peculiarities to this fact. Such a climate is subject to great fluctuations of temperature, both diurnal and seasonal. An insular climate, on the other hand, is much more equable. This difference is most marked in the case of a small island remote from all other land, as contrasted with the central portions of a great continental mass like Asia. Places near the sea, but more especially if surrounded by the sea, and in proportion as they are distant from the land, enjoy a more equable or insular climate. At a great distance from the sea, and especially if the land-area is very large, the summer is abnormally hot and the winter proportionally cold, while the difference between the temperatures of night and day is also very marked. The interiors of the continents have in general a smaller rainfall than their edges.—**Continental pronunciation**, or **system of pronunciation**, of Latin and Greek. See *pronunciation*.—**Continental system**, in *modern hist.*, the plan of the emperor Napoleon for excluding the merchandise of England from all parts of the continent of Europe. It was instituted by the decree of Berlin, issued November 21st, 1806, which declared the British islands in a state of blockade, and made prisoners of war all Englishmen found in the territories occupied by France and her allies.

II. *n.* 1. A native or an inhabitant of a continent, specifically of the continent of Europe.

It appears that Englishmen at all times knew better than *Continental* how to maintain their right of free and independent action. *English Guilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. lxxix.

2. In *Amer. hist.*, a soldier of the regular army of the revolted colonies in the war of independence.—Not worth a *continental*, not worth as much as a piece of paper money issued by the Continental Congress in the revolutionary war, and hence, from the depreciation of that money, of little or no value; worthless; good for nothing.

The quaint term "Continental" long ago fell into disuse, except in the slang phrase *not worth a Continental*, which referred to the debased condition of our currency at the close of the Revolutionary War.

J. Fiske, Amer. Pol. Ideas, p. 104.

continentaler (kon-ti-nen'tal-er), *n.* Same as *continental*, 2.

continentalist (kon-ti-nen'tal-ist), *n.* [*< continental* + *-ist*.] 1. A native or an inhabitant of a continent; a continental.

Robinson Crusoe and Peter Wilkins could only have been written by islanders. No *continentalist* could have conceived either tale. *Coleridge, Table-Talk*, p. 309.

2. In *U. S. hist.*, one who, just after the close of the revolutionary war, desired a stronger union of the States.

continently (kon'ti-nent-li), *adv.* In a continent manner; chastely; moderately; temperately; with self-restraint.

When Paul wrote this epistle, it was lykely enough that the man would live *continently*.

T. Martin, Marriage of Priestes (1554), x. 1.

continget (kən-tinj'), *v. i.* [*L. contingere*, touch: see *contingent*.] To touch; reach; happen. *Bailey*.

contingency, contingency (kən-tin'jən-si, -jens), *n.*; *pl. contingencies, contingences* (-siz, -jən-sez). [= *F. contingence* = *Sp. Pg. contingencia* = *It. contingenza*, < *ML. contingētia*, < *L. continġen(t)-s*: see *contingent*.] 1. The mode of existence of that which is contingent; the possibility that that which happens might not have happened; that mode of existence, or of coming to pass, which does not involve necessity; a happening by chance or free will; the being true of a proposition which would not under all circumstances be true.

Their credulities assent unto any prognosticks which, considering the contingency in events, are only in the prescience of God. *Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.*

I deny not but, for great causes, some opinions are to be quitted: but . . . how few do forsake any; and when any do, oftentimes they choose the wrong side, and they that take the righter, do it so by contingency. *Jer. Taylor, Works* (ed. 1835), *Ded.*, I. 4.

It is a blind contingency of events. *Dryden, Amphitryon.*

Aristotle says, we are not . . . to build certain rules upon the contingency of human actions. *South, Works*, I. 1.

The contingency of the future is thus really reduced to the necessity of the past. *Sir W. Hamilton, Reid, note U.*

What is Contingency? It is the ideal admission that certain factors now present may be on any other occasion absent; and when they are absent the result must be different from what it is now. *G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind*, I. 1 § 170 a.

2. A casualty; an accident; a fortuitous event, or one which may or may not occur.

Christianity is a Religion which above all others does arm men against all the contingencies and miseries of the life of man. *Stillingfleet, Sermons*, I. vi.

The remarkable position of the queen rendering her death a most important contingency. *Hallam.*

The superiority of force is often checked by the proverbial contingencies of war. *Sumner, True Grandeur of Nations.*

If no blow is ever to be struck till we have a cut-and-dried scheme ready to meet every contingency, we shall never have any contingency to meet. *E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects.*, p. 444.

3†. A touching; a falling together; contact: as, "the point of contingency," *J. Gregory*.—Angle of contingency, the infinitesimal angle between two tangents to a curve at consecutive points.

contingent (kən-tinj'jənt), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. contingent* = *Sp. Pg. It. contingente*, < *ML. continġen(t)-s*, adj., possible, contingent (tr. Gr. ἐνδεχόμενος), prop. ppr. of *L. contingere*, pp. *contactus*, touch, meet, attain to, happen: see *contact*.] I. *a.* 1. Not existing or occurring through necessity; due to chance or to a free agent; accidentally existing or true; hence, without a known or apparent cause or reason, or caused by something which would not in every case act; dependent upon the will of a human being, or other finite free agent.

When any event takes place of which we do not discern the cause, (or) why it should have happened in this manner, or at this moment rather than another, it is called a contingent event, or an event without a cause: as, for example, the falling of a leaf on a particular spot, or the turning up of a certain number when dice are thrown. *Is. Taylor, Elements of Thought*, p. 69.

Mathematical propositions become inexact or contingent whenever they are applied to cases involving conditions not included in the terms. *G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind*, II. ii. § 60.

Of all regions it [the antarctic] is the one where the physical conditions are most uniform and least under the influence of contingent circumstances. *J. Croll, Climate and Cosmology*, p. 206.

Things, as objects of scientific cognition, are contingent, dependent—not grounds of their own existence. *Adamson, Philos. of Kant*, III.

2. Dependent upon a foreseen possibility; provisionally liable to exist, happen, or take effect in the future; conditional: as, a contingent remainder after the payment of debts; a journey contingent upon the receipt of advices; a contingent promise.

If a contingent legacy be left to any one when he attains the age of twenty-one, and he dies before that time, it is a lapsed legacy. *Blackstone, Com.*

She possessed only a contingent reversion of the crown. *Prescott, Ferd. and Isa.*, I. 3.

Contingent cause, a cause which may or may not act. It would puzzle the greatest philosopher . . . to give any tolerable account how any knowledge whatsoever can certainly and infallibly foresee an event through uncertain and contingent causes. *Tillotson, Sermons*, xlviii.

Contingent line, in dialing, the intersection of the plane of the dial with a plane parallel to the equinoctial.—**Contingent matter**, in logic, the matter of a proposition which is true, but not necessarily so.

When is a proposition said to consist of matter contingent? *Blundeville, Arte of Logick* (1599), III. 3.

In contingent matter, an Indefinite is understood as a particular. *Whately, Logic*, II. ii. § 2.

Contingent remainder, truth, etc. See the nouns. = *Syn. I* and 2. *Chances, Casual*, etc. See *accidental*.

II. *n.* 1. An event dependent either upon accident or upon the will of a finite free agent; an event not determinable by any rule.

His understanding could almost pierce into future contingents. *South, Sermons.*

All contingents have their necessary causes, but are called contingents in respect of other events upon which they do not depend. *Hobbes.*

The conviction of this impossibility led men to give up the prescience of God in respect of future contingents. *Sir W. Hamilton, Reid, note U.*

2. That which falls to one in a division or apportionment among a number; a quota; specifically, the share or proportion of troops to be furnished by one of several contracting powers; the share actually furnished: as, the Turkish contingent in the Crimean war.

They sunk considerable sums into their own coffers, and refused to send their contingent to the emperor. *Swift, Conduct of Allies.*

France has contributed no small contingent of those whose purpose was noble, whose lives were healthy, and whose minds, even in their lightest moods, pure. *Marg. Fuller, Woman in 19th Cent.*, p. 284.

They were attacked by the rebels of the Gwalior contingent. *W. H. Russell, Diary in India*, II. 276.

Future contingent, something which may or may not be brought about in the future by the voluntary action of a man or men: a phrase used in the discussion of divine prescience.

contingently (kən-tinj'jənt-li), *adv.* Fortuitously; by possibility; as may happen.

Albeit there are many things which seem unto us to be contingent, yet were they so indeed, there could have been no prophecy, but only predictions, which were contingently true or false. *N. Grew, Cosmologia Sacra*, iv. 6.

contingentness (kən-tinj'jənt-nes), *n.* The state of being contingent; fortuitousness.

continua, n. Plural of *continuum*.

continuable (kən-tin'ū-ə-bl), *a.* [= *OF. continuabile*, *continual*, = *It. continuabile*; as *continue* + *-able*.] That may be continued. [Rare.]

Their President seems a bad edition of a Polish King. He may be elected from four years to four years, for life. Reason and experience prove to us that a chief magistrate so continuable is an officer for life. *Jefferson, Correspondence*, II. 268.

continual (kən-tin'ū-əl), *a.* [Early mod. *E. continual*, < *ME. continuel*, < *OF. continuel*, *F. continuel*, < *L. continuus*, continuous: see *continuous* and *-al*.] 1. Proceeding without interruption or cessation; not intermitting; unceasing; continuous.

He that is of a merry heart hath a continual feast. *Prov. xv. 15.*

Full of repentance, Continual meditations, tears, and sorrows. *Shak., Hen. VIII.*, iv. 2.

A sweet attractive kinde of grace, A full assurance given by lookes, Continual comfort in a face. *M. Roydon, Astrophel.*

2. Of frequent recurrence; often repeated; very frequent: as, the charitable man has continual applications for alms.

Yet because this widow troubleth me, I will avenge her, lest by her continual coming she weary me. *Luke xviii. 5.*

Continual claim. See *claim*.—**Continual fever**, or **continued fever**, a fever which, while it may vary somewhat in intensity, neither intermits nor exhibits such decided and regular fluctuations as characterize typical remittent fever.—**Continual proportionals**, the terms of a geometrical progression.—*Syn. Incessant, Perpetual*, etc. (see *incessant*), constant, uninterrupted, unintermitted, interminable, endless.

continually (kən-tin'ū-əl-i), *adv.* [*ME. continually*, *-elliche*; < *continual* + *-ly*.] 1. Without cessation or intermission; unceasingly.

A country [Persia] where the open air continually invites abroad, adorned with almost perpetual verdure, and hemmed in by lofty blue mountains. *N. A. Rev.*, CXI. 330.

2. Very often; at regular or frequent intervals; from time to time; habitually.

Thou shalt eat bread at my table continually. *2 Sam. ix. 7.*

He comes continually to Piecorner . . . to buy a saddle. *Shak., 2 Hen. IV.*, II. 1.

If you are lost in his city (and you are pretty sure to be lost there, continually), a Venetian will go with you wherever you wish. *Houelle, Venetian Life*, xx.

= *Syn.* Continuously, constantly, incessantly, perpetually.

continualness (kən-tin'ū-əl-nes), *n.* The character of being continual.

continuance (kən-tin'ū-əns), *n.* [*ME. continuance*, < *OF. continuance*, *continuence* = *Sp.* (obs.) *It. continuanza*, < *L. continuant* (t-s), continuing: see *continuant*.] 1. A holding on, remaining, or abiding in a particular state, or in

a course or series; permanence, as of habits, condition, or abode; a state of lasting; continuation; constancy; perseverance; duration.

Patient continuance in well-doing. *Rom. ii. 7.*

They are cloy'd With long continuance in a settled place. *Shak., 1 Hen. VI.*, II. 5.

No more now, but desiring a Continuance of your Blessing and Prayers, I rest your dutiful Son, J. H.

Howell, Letters, I. v. 32.

Nature . . . is entirely opposed to the continuance of paths through her forests. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXI. 221.

2. Uninterrupted succession or continuation; indefinite prolongation; perpetuation.

I make not love to the continuance of days, but to the goodness of them. *Bacon, Death.*

They made suite to the Govt to have some portion of land given them for continuance, and not by yearly lotte. *Bradford, Plymouth Plantation*, p. 167.

The brute immediately regards his own preservation or the continuance of his species. *Addison, Spectator.*

3. Progression of time.

In thy book all my members were written, which in continuance were fashioned. *Ps. cxxxix. 16.*

4. In law: (a) The deferring of a trial or hearing, or the fixing of a future day for the parties to a suit to appear or to be heard. Specifically—(b) In the United States, the deferring of a trial or suit from one stated term of the court to another.

It is on account of the long intervals between terms that continuances (which now constitute the chief means of the "postponement swindle") are so eagerly sought. *The Century*, XXX. 331.

5†. Continuity; resistance to a separation of parts; a holding together; ductility.

Wool, tow, cotton, and raw silk have, beside the desire of continuance in regard to the tenacity of their thread, a greediness of moisture. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*, § 845.

= *Syn. I* and 2. *Continuity*, etc. See *continuation*.

continuant (kən-tin'ū-ənt), *n.* [*L. continuant* (t-s), ppr. of *continuare*, continue: see *continue*.] In math., a determinant all whose constituents vanish, except those in the principal diagonal and the two bordering minor diagonals, while all those of one of these minor diagonals are equal to negative unity: as,

| | | | |
|----|----|----|---|
| a | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| -1 | b | 1 | 0 |
| 0 | -1 | c | 1 |
| 0 | 0 | -1 | d |

Also *cumulant*.

continuate (kən-tin'ū-āt), *v. t.* [*L. continuatus*, pp. of *continuare*, join together, make continuous: see *continue*.] To join closely together. *Abp. Potter.*

continuate (kən-tin'ū-āt), *a.* [*L. continuatus*, pp.: see the verb.]. 1. Immediately united; closely joined.

We are of him and in him, even as though our very flesh and bones should be made continue with his. *Hooker, Eccles. Polity*, v. 56.

A general cause, a continue cause, an inseparable accident, to all men, is discontent, care, misery. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.*, p. 170.

2. Uninterrupted; unbroken; continuing for an indefinite length of time; continued.

O, 'tis a dangerous and a dreadful thing To leave a sure pace on continue earth. *Chapman, Byron's Conspiracy*, I. 1.

Untriable and continue goodness. *Shak., T. of A.*, I. 1.

continuately (kən-tin'ū-āt-li), *adv.* Continuously; without interruption.

The water ascends gently and by intermissions, but it falls continually. *Bp. Wilkins, Archimedes*, xv.

continuation (kən-tin'ū-ā-shən), *n.* [= *F. continuation* = *Sp. continuacion* = *Pg. continuacão* = *It. continuazione*, < *L. continuatio* (n-), < *continuar*, pp. *continuatus*, continue: see *continue*.] 1. The act or fact of continuing or prolonging; extension of existence in a line or series.

These things must needs be the works of Providence for the continuation of the species. *Roy.*

Preventing the continuation of the royal line. *Macaulay, Hist. Eng.*, xxiv.

2. Extension or carrying on to a further point; the thing continued: as, the continuation of a story.—3. Extension in space; a carrying on in length; prolongation: as, the continuation of a line in surveying.—4. In math., a process in fluxions equivalent to integration by parts.—5. *pl.* Trousers. [Slang.]—**Continuation day**. Same as *contango day* (which see, under *contango*).—**Continuation of days**. In *Scots law*, the summons in a civil process formerly authorized the defender to be cited to appear on a certain day, with continuation of days, and he might be brought into court either on the day named or later, as the party chose, unless the diet were forced on by protestation. = *Syn.* *Continuation, Continuance, Continuity, Continuance*, prolongation, protraction.

tion. *Continuation* is used properly of extension in space, *continuance* of time, *continuity* of substance, and *continuance* of freedom from interruption in space or time. Thus we speak of the *continuation* of a line of railroad (that is, the construction of it beyond a certain point, or the part thus constructed); the *continuance* of suffering; the *continuity* of fibers (that is, their cohesion or preservation of relations). A ferry would break the *continuance* of a line of railroad. See *continuous*.

The rich country from thence to Portici . . . appearing only a *continuation* of the city. *Brydson*.

There is required a *continuance* of warmth to ripen the best and noblest fruits. *Dryden*, Ded. of Virgil's *Georgica*.

When a limb, as we say, "goes to sleep," it is because the nerves supplying it have been subjected to pressure sufficient to destroy the nervous *continuity* of the fibres. *Huxley and Youmans*, *Physiol.*, § 320.

continuative (kon-tin'ū-ā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= *Pg. It. continuativo*, < *LL. continuativus*, < *L. continuatus*, pp. of *continuare*, *continue*: see *continue*.] *I. a.* Having the character of continuing, or of causing continuation or prolongation. [*Rare.*]

II. n. 1. An expression noting permanence or duration.

To these may be added *continuatives*: as, Rome remains to this day; which includes at least two propositions, viz. Rome was and Rome is. *Watts*, *Logic*.

2. In *gram.*, a loose or unemphatic copulative; a connective.

Continuatives . . . consolidate sentences into one continuous whole. *Harris*, *Hermes*, II.

continuatively (kon-tin'ū-ā-tiv-li), *adv.* In a continuative manner; in continuation.

continuator (kon-tin'ū-ā-tor), *n.* [= *F. continuateur* = *Sp. Pg. continuador* = *It. continuatore*, < *L.* as if **continuator*, < *continuaire*, pp. *continuat*, *continue*: see *continue*.] One who or that which continues or carries forward: as, the *continuator* of an unfinished history.

The purely chronological or annalistic method [of history], though pursued by the learned Baronius and his *continuators*, is now generally abandoned. *Schaff*, *Hist. Christ. Church*, I. § 4.

continue (kon-tin'ū), *v. i.* pret. and pp. *continued*, ppr. *continuing*. [*< ME. continuen*, *contunen*, < *OF. continuer*, *F. continuer* = *Pr. Sp. Pg. continuar* = *It. continuare*, < *L. continuare*, join, unite, make continuous (in space or time), < *continuuus*, continuous, unbroken: see *continuous*.] *I. trans. 1.* To connect or unite; make continuous.

The use of the navel is to *continue* the infant unto the mother. *Sir T. Browne*, *Vulg. Err.*, v. 5.

2. To extend from one point to another; produce or draw out in length: as, *continue* the line from A to B; let the line be *continued* to the boundary.—*3.* To protract or carry on; not to cease from or terminate.

Ser, if it please your goodness for to hire [hear], With yow I haue *continued* my seruice In pese and rest. *Generydes* (E. E. T. S.), I. 577.

O *continue* thy lovingkindness unto them that know thee. *Ps. xxxvi.* 10.

4. To persevere in; not to cease to do or use: as, to *continue* the same diet.

The seizing Shipwrack-men has been also a custom at Pegu, but whether still *continued* I know not. *Dampier*, *Voyages*, II. 1. 8.

You know how to make yourself happy, by only *continuing* such a life as you have been long accustomed to lead. *Pope*.

5. To carry on from the point of suspension; resume the course of; extend in the same course: as, to *continue* a line of railroad from its present terminus; the story will be *continued* next week.—*6.* To suffer or cause to remain as before; retain: as, to *continue* judges in their posts.

Disturbances in the celestial regions; though so regulated and moderated by the power of the Sun, prevailing over the heavenly bodies, as to *continue* the world in its state. *Bacon*, *Physical Fables*, I., Expl.

Let us pray that God maintain and *continue* our most excellent king here present, true inheritor of our realm. *Latimer*, 1st Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

7. To keep enduringly; prolong the state or life of.

If a child were *continued* in a grot or cave under the earth until maturity of age, and came suddenly abroad, he would have strange and absurd imaginations. *Bacon*, *Advancement of Learning*, II. 228.

But Barnardine must die this afternoon; And how shall we *continue* Claudio? *Shak.*, *M. for M.*, IV. 3.

II. intrans. 1. To go forward or onward in any course or action; proceed: the opposite of *cease*: as, he *continued* talking for some minutes more.

Also the grett tempest *continued* so owtrageously, that we war never in such a fer in all our lyff. *Torkington*, *Blarie of Eng. Travell*, p. 62.

"A good and truly bold spirit," *continued* he, "is ever actuated by reason, and a sense of honour and duty." *Steele*, *Spectator*, No. 350.

2. To persevere; be steadfast or constant in any course.

If ye *continue* in my word, then are ye my disciples indeed. *John viii.* 31.

3. To remain in a state or place; abide or stay indefinitely.

The multitude . . . *continue* with me now three days, and have nothing to eat. *Mat. xv.* 32.

These men, . . . to excuse those Gentilemens suspicion of their running to the Salvages, returned to the Fort and there *continued*.

Quoted In *Capt. John Smith's True Travels*, I. 218.

Hopelessly *continuing* in mistakes, they live and die in their absurdities. *Sir T. Browne*, *Vulg. Err.*

Those early years which, no matter how long we *continue*, are said to make up the greater portion of our life. *Stedman*, *Vict. Poets*, p. 116.

4. To last; be durable; endure; be permanent.

Thy kingdom shall not *continue*. *1 Sam. xlii.* 14.

God is the soule, the life, the strength, and sinnew, That quickens, moves, and makes this Frame *continue*. *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's *Weeks*, I. 7.

= *Syn. 3.* *Sojourn*, etc. See *abide*.

continued (kon-tin'ūd), *p. a.* [*Pp. of continue, v.*]

1. Drawn out; protracted; produced; extended in length; extended without interruption.

A bridge of wondrous length From hell *continued*, reaching the utmost orb Of this frail world. *Milton*, *P. L.*, II. 1029.

2. Extended in time without intermission; proceeding without cessation; continual: as, a *continued* fever.—*Continued bass*. See *figured bass*, under *bass*, 3, and *thoroughbass*.—*Continued fever*. See *continued fever*, under *fever*.—*Continued fives*. See *fives*.—*Continued fraction*, in *alg.*, an expression of the form (introduced by Lord Brouncker, 1668)

$$\frac{a + \frac{a}{b + \frac{b}{c + \frac{c}{d + \frac{d}{e + \text{etc.}}}}}}{c + \frac{c}{d + \frac{d}{e + \text{etc.}}}}$$

where *a*, *b*, *c*, *d*, *e*, etc., and *a*, *b*, *c*, *d*, *e*, etc., are usually taken to represent whole numbers. A proper *continued fraction* is one in which *a* = *b* = *c* = *d* = *e* = etc. = 1. An improper *continued fraction* is one in which these quantities are all —1. The quantities *a*, *b*, *c*, *d*, *e*, etc., are termed the *quotients* or *incomplete quotients*. A terminating *continued fraction* is one having a finite number of quotients. A periodic or recurring *continued fraction* is one in which the quotients constitute a finite series recurring over and over again without ceasing.—*Continued* or *continual proportionals*, a series of three or more quantities compared together, so that the ratio is the same between every two adjacent terms, viz., between the first and second, the second and third, the third and fourth, etc.: as, 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, etc., where the terms continually increase in a double ratio. Such quantities are also said to be in *continued proportion*, and a series of continued proportionals is otherwise called a *geometrical progression*.—*Continued voyage*, or *continuous voyage*, a voyage prosecuted to completion. In the law of prizes, a voyage of a vessel carrying contraband of war, or carrying goods intended for a blockaded port, although in fact aided by stopping short of the unlawful destination and making a transhipment in order to evade the law, is treated by some courts as if continued, thus bringing upon the vessel and cargo the same liability as if it had continued the voyage and effected the unlawful purpose.

continuedly (kon-tin'ūd-li), *adv.* Without interruption; without ceasing.

By perseverance, I do not understand a *continuedly* uniform, equal course of obedience, and such as is not interrupted with the least act of sin. *Norris*.

continuer (kon-tin'ūr), *n.* *1.* One who continues; one who has the power of perseverance.

I would my horse had the speed of your tongue; and so good a *continuer*. *Shak.*, *Much Ado*, I. 1.

2. One who carries forward anything that had been begun, or takes up a course that had been pursued, by another or others; a continuator: as, the *continuer* of a history.

Mr. Winthrop is a distinguished *continuer* of the memorable line of occasional orators in which Massachusetts has been . . . so fruitful. *New York Evening Post*, Oct. 30, 1886.

continuing (kon-tin'ū-ing), *p. a.* [*Ppr. of continue, v.*] Remaining fixed or permanent; abiding; lasting; enduring; persevering.

Here have we no *continuing* city. *Heb. xlii.* 14.

Continuing guaranty. See *guaranty*.

continuously (kon-tin'ū-ing-li), *adv.* Without interruption; continuously.

He sayth that the sayd vii sleepers were closed in that caue, the first yere of Decius, and so slept *continuously* to the last time or yeres of Theodocius the yonger. *Fabyan*, *Chron.*, I. cxciv.

continuity (kon-ti-nū'i-ti), *n.* [*< F. continuité* = *Sp. continuidad* = *Pg. continuidade* = *It. continuità*, *continuitate*, < *L. continuitas* (t-), < *continuuus*, continuous: see *continuous*.] *1.* Uninterrupted connection of parts in space or time; uninterruptedness.

To this habit of *continuity* of attention, tracing the first simple idea to its remoter consequences, the philosophical genius owes many of its discoveries.

I. D'Israeli, *Lit. Char.*, p. 178.

To break the *continuity* of the land, and afford the easier and readier intercourse of water conveyance.

D. Webster, *Speech*, June 5, 1828.

Fire will live in it [vapor of the grotto del Cani] no longer than in water, because it wraps itself . . . about the flame, and by its *continuity* hinders . . . air and nitre from coming to its succour. *Addison*, *Italy*.

2. In *math.* and *philos.*, a connection of points (or other elements) as intimate as that of the instants or points of an interval of time: thus, the *continuity* of space consists in this, that a point can move from any one position to any other so that at each instant it shall have a definite and distinct position in space. This statement is not, however, a proper definition of *continuity*, but only an exemplification drawn from time. The old definitions—the fact that adjacent parts have their limits in common (Aristotle), infinite divisibility (Kant), the fact that between any two points there is a third (which is true of the system of rational numbers)—are inadequate. The less unsatisfactory definition is that of G. Cantor, that *continuity* is the *perfect concatenation* of a system of points—words which must be understood in special sense. Cantor calls a system of points *concatenated* when any two of them being given, and also any finite distance, however small, it is always possible to find a finite number of other points of the system through which by successive steps, each less than the given distance, it would be possible to proceed from one of the given points to the other. He terms a system of points *perfect* when, whatever point not belonging to the system be given, it is possible to find a finite distance so small that there are not an infinite number of points of the system within that distance of the given point. As examples of a concatenated system not perfect, Cantor gives the rational and also the irrational numbers in any interval. As an example of a perfect system not concatenated, he gives all the numbers whose expression in decimals, however far carried out, would contain no figures except 0 and 9.

The simplest of the Concrete Sciences, Astronomy and Geology, yield the idea of *continuity* with great distinctness. I do not mean *continuity* of existence merely; I mean *continuity* of causation: the unceasing production of effect—the never-ending work of every force.

H. Spencer, *Study of Sociol.*, p. 322.

The motion of a material particle which has continuous existence in time and space is the type and exemplar of every form of *continuity*.

Clerk Maxwell, *Matter and Motion*, Art. xxv.

3. In *zool.* and *anat.*, that part of a thing which lies between the two ends, as the shaft of a long bone, or its diaphysis, as distinguished from its condyles or epiphyses, or the middle portion of the bill of a bird, as distinguished from the base and apex. (Chiefly an anatomical term, and especially a surgical one: as, the fracture of a bone in its *continuity*.)—*Continuity of forms*, in the *Kantian philos.*, the doctrine that if A and B are two concepts such that A includes the whole content of B and more, there will always be a third concept C, such that A includes the whole content of C and more, while C includes the whole content of B and more.—*Equation of continuity*, in *hydrodynamics*, the equation which expresses that any change in the quantity of fluid within any closed surface is, in the absence of sources or sinks within the surface, due to the flow of fluid through the surface. In its differential form the equation is

$$\frac{dp}{dt} + \frac{dpu}{dx} + \frac{dpv}{dy} + \frac{dpw}{dz} = 0,$$

where *t* is the time, *p* the density, *x*, *y*, *z* the rectangular coordinates, and *u*, *v*, *w* the corresponding components of the velocity.—*Law of continuity*, the doctrine that continuous changes in conditions will be accompanied by continuous changes in the results. This law was first set forth by Leibnitz in 1687, and employed to show that the properties of the parabola may be deduced from those of the ellipse, the laws of rest from those of motion, etc. Later he declared it applicable to such questions as whether there is an uninterrupted series of species from the highest to the lowest. The doctrine has often been understood as implying that there are no abrupt variations in nature.

From the knowledge of the complete state at any instant of a thing whose motion obeys the *law of continuity*, we can calculate where it was at any past time, and where it will be at any future time. *W. K. Clifford*, *Lectures*, I. 122.

Solution of continuity, rupture; separation of parts intimately connected. = *Syn. Continuance*, etc. See *continuation*.

continuous (kon-tin'ū-us), *a.* [= *F. continu* = *Pr. continu* = *Sp. Pg. It. continuo*, < *L. continuus*, joined, connected, uninterrupted (in space or time), < *continere*, hold together: see *continent* and *contain*.] *1.* Characterized by continuity; not affected by disconnection of parts or interruption of sequence; having uninterrupted extent, substance, or existence; unbroken.

By changes in the form of the land and of climate, marine areas now *continuous* must often have existed within recent times in a far less *continuous* and uniform condition than at present. *Darwin*, *Origin of Species*, p. 160.

It [Carlyle's "History of Frederick the Great"] is a bundle of lively episodes rather than a *continuous* narrative. *Lowell*, *Study Windows*, p. 147.

I am more than I was yesterday. This "more" represents the growth which I said was implied in the very conception of personality, of the *continuous* individual. *S. Lanier*, *The English Novel*, p. 87.

2. Unintermitted, or constantly renewed; continual.—3. In *bot.*, not deviating from uniformity: the reverse of *interrupted*. Thus, a stem which has no joints is said to be *continuous*.—**Continuous bearings**, chains of timber laid under the rails of a railroad for their support, in place of stone or wooden sleepers fixed at certain intervals. The chains of timber, or longitudinal sleepers, are secured to cross-transoms fixed to piles.—**Continuous brake, girder, impost**, etc. See the nouns.—**Continuous function**, a function whose differential coefficient is nowhere infinite, so that an infinitesimal increment of the variable produces an infinitesimal increment in the value of the function.—**Continuous-service certificate**, a certificate issued to enlisted men in the United States navy who reenlist at the expiration of their term of service.—**Continuous voyage**. See *continued voyage*, under *continued*.—**Syn. Continuous, Incessant, Continual**, etc. See *incessant*.

continuously (kon-tin'-ū-us-li), *adv.* With continuity or continuation; without interruption; unbrokenly.

Species of animals are supposed to be separated from each other by well-marked lines of difference, and they have not the power of so intermixing with each other as to produce continuously fertile progeny.

Darwin, *Nature and the Bible*, p. 184.

continuousness (kon-tin'-ū-us-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being continuous; uninterruptedness.—**Syn.** Continuity, etc. See *continuation*.

continuum (kon-tin'-ū-um), *n.*; pl. *continua* (-ā). [*L.*, neut. of *continuus*, continuous: see *continuous*.] A continuous spread or extension; a continuity; a continuous quantity. See *continuity*.

The animal world is a *continuum* of smells, sights, touches, tastes, pains, and pleasures.

G. H. Lewes, *Probs. of Life and Mind*, II. iii. § 12.

It is interesting to note that all possible sensations of colour, of tone, and of temperature constitute as many groups of qualitative *continua*. By *continuum* is here meant a series of presentations changing gradually in quality, i. e., so that any two differ less the more they approximate in the series.

J. Ward, *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 51.

cont-line (kont'-lin or -lin), *n.* [For **cant-line*, < *cant*¹ + *line*².] 1. *Naut.*, the space between the bilges of casks which are stowed alongside of one another.—2. The space between the strands on the outside of a rope, which in worming is filled up, so as to make the rope nearly cylindrical. E. H. Knight.

conto (kon'tō), *n.* [Pg., a million, also a story, tale, lit. an account, a count, = *E. count*¹, *n.*] A Portuguese money of account, in which large sums are calculated, equal to 1,000 reis, or \$1,080. A conto of contos is a million contos. In Brazil, owing to the smaller value of the milreis, the conto is equal to only \$546.

Contopus (kon'tō-pus), *n.* [*N.L.*, < *M.Gr.* *κοῦπος*, short, + *Gr.* *πούς* (pod-) = *E. foot*.] A genus of small clamatorial birds, of the family *Tyrannidae*, characterized, among the little tyrant flycatchers, by their extremely small feet. The common wood-pewee of North America, *C. virens*, is the type. The genus also contains the northern flycatcher (*C. borealis*), Coues's flycatcher (*C. pertinax*), and other species, chiefly of the warmer parts of America.



Wood-pewee (*Contopus virens*).

contorniate (kon-tōr'-ni-āt), *a.* and *n.* [Also written *contourniate*, also, as *It.*, *contorniato*; = *F.* *contorniate*, < *It.* *contorniato*, contorniate, < *contorno*, circuit, circumference: see *contour*, *n.*] 1. *a.* Having a furrowed circumference or circular furrow.

II. *n.* A coin or medal having such a circumference: a term applied by numismatists to certain Roman copper pieces, which are characterized by having on each side a circular furrow. They bear on one face a head (of Nero, Trajan, etc.), and on the other a subject generally relating to the games in the circus or amphitheater. They were doubtless issued at Rome in



Obverse.

the fourth and fifth centuries A. D., but their ancient appellation is unknown, and the purpose for which they were employed is uncertain. It has been supposed that they were given as tickets or certificates to successful competitors in the games.

contorsion, contorsionist. Old spellings of *contortion, contortionist*.

contort (kon-tōrt'), *v. t.* [*L.* *contortus*, pp. of *contorquere* (> *It.* *contorcere*), twist, < *com-*, together, + *torquere*, twist, turn round: see *tort, torture*.] To twist, draw, bend, or wrench out of shape; make crooked or deformed.

The vertebral arteries are variously contorted. Ray.

The olive-trees in Provence are . . . neither so tall, so stout, nor so richly contorted as . . . beyond the Alps.

H. James, Jr., *Little Tour*, p. 168.

contorted (kon-tōrt'-ed), *p. a.* [Pp. of *contort, v.*] Twisted; drawn awry; distorted; twisted on itself: in *bot.*, usually the same as *convolute*, with reference to estivation.

contortion (kon-tōr'-shon), *n.* [= *F.* *contorsion* = *Sp.* *contorsion* = *Pg.* *contorsão* = *It.* *contorsione*, < *L.* *contortio* (n-), < *contorquere*, pp. *contortus*, twist: see *contort*.] 1. The act of twisting or wrenching, or the state of being twisted or wrenched; specifically, the act of writhing, especially spasmodically; a twist; wry motion; distortion: as, the contortion of the muscles of the face.

When Croft's "Life of Dr. Young" was spoken of as a good imitation of Dr. Johnson's style, "No, no," said he [Burke], "it is not a good imitation of Johnson; it has all his pomp, without his force; it has all the nodosities of the oak, without its strength; it has all the contortions of the sibyl, without the inspiration."

Sir J. Prior, Burke.

His [M. Stahl's] attributing to the hyphæ a faculty of contortion or spirally coiling themselves, which from their nature they do not and cannot possess, is calculated to invalidate all that he otherwise observed and depicted.

Encyc. Brit., XIV. 555.

2. In *surg.*, a twisting or wresting of a limb or member of the body out of its natural situation; partial dislocation.

contortionist (kon-tōr'-shon-ist), *n.* [*< contortion* + *-ist*.] One who practises gymnastic feats requiring great suppleness of the joints and involving contorted or unnatural postures.

contortious (kon-tōr'-shus), *a.* [*< contortion* + *-ous*.] Affected by contortions; twisted. [Rare.]

contortive (kon-tōr'-tiv), *a.* [*< contort* + *-ive*.] Pertaining or relating to contortion; expressing contortion.

contortuplicate (kon-tōr-tū'-pli-kāt), *a.* [*< L.* *contortuplicatus*, reg. *contortuplicatus*, < *contortus*, twisted (see *contort*), + *plicatus*, pp. of *plicare*, fold: see *plicate*.] 1. In *bot.*, twisted and plaited or folded.—2. In *zool.*, crinkled, as the hair of a negro.

contour (kon-tōr' or kon'tōr), *n.* [*< F.* *contour* (= *Sp.* *Pg.* *It.* *contorno*), circuit, circumference, outline, < *contourner* = *Sp.* *contornar* = *Pg.* *contornear* = *It.* *contornare*, < *M.L.* *contornare*, go round, turn round, < *L.* *com-* (intensive) + *turnare*, turn: see *turn*, and cf. *tour*.] The outline of a figure or body; the line that defines or bounds anything; the periphery considered as distinct from the object: used chiefly in speaking of rounded or sinuous bodies.

The magnetic action of a closed current is equal to that of a magnetic shell of the same contour.

Atkinson, tr. of Mascart and Joubert, I. 429.

All her contours and all her movements betrayed a fine muscular development.

O. W. Holmes, *A Mortal Antipathy*, I.

Specifically—(a) In the *fine arts*, a line or lines representing the outline of any figure.

In the best polychromy great use is made of outlines or contours.

O. N. Kood, *Modern Chromatics*, p. 811.

(b) In *fort.*, the horizontal outline of works of defense. When the conformation of the ground or works is described by contours or horizontal sections, these sections are taken at some fixed vertical interval from each other suited to the scale of the drawing or the subject in hand; and the distances of the surface, at each interval, above or below some assumed plane of comparison, are given in figures at the most convenient places on the plan. (c) In *surg.*, a curve of equal elevation on a map; a contour-line. (d) In *math.*, a closed curve considered as inclosing an area.—**Area of a contour**. See *area*.—**Syn.** Profile, etc. See *outline*.



Contorniate with head of Trajan.—British Museum. (Size of the original.)

contour (kon-tōr'), *v. t.* [*< contour, n.*] To make a contour or outline of; mark with contours or contour-lines: as, *contoured maps*.

contour-feather (kon-tōr'-feth'-ēr), *n.* In *ornith.*, one of the feathers which determine the details of contour of a bird; pl., the general plumage which appears upon the surface, as distinguished from hidden down-feathers, etc.

Contour-feathers, pennæ or plumes proper, have a perfect stem composed of calamus and rachis, with vanes of pennaceous structure, at least in part, usually plumaceous toward the base. These form the great bulk of the surface plumage.

Coues, *Key to N. A. Birds*, p. 85.

contour-hair (kon-tōr'-hār), *n.* One of the hairs of the general superficial pelage of a quadruped, which to some extent determines the contour of the animal: distinguished from the hidden under-fur. The fur of the seal or beaver when dressed for use in garments, etc., is deprived of its contour-hairs.

The various forms of hairs, whether woolly or *contour-hairs*, setæ or spines, are merely modifications of one and the same early condition.

Gegenbaur, *Comp. Anat.* (trans.), p. 420.

contouring (kon-tōr'-ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *contour, v.*] The act of forming or determining a contour or contour-line. See *contour-line*.

In true contouring, regular horizontal lines, at fixed vertical intervals, are traced over a country, and plotted on to the maps.

R. A. Proctor, *Light Science*, p. 280.

contour-line (kon-tōr'-lin), *n.* In *surv.*, a line joining points of equal elevation on a surface; a line or level carried along the surface of a country or district at a uniform height above the sea-level. When laid down or plotted on a map or plan, such lines show the elevations and depressions of the surface of the ground, the degree of accuracy depending on the number of lines or levels taken. In the maps of the Coast and Geodetic Survey of the United States the contour-lines are generally given for every 20 feet of elevation. It is essential to the completeness of a contour-line that it should be carried on till it returns to the point whence it started, thus describing a closed curve. The littoral contour or outline of the sea forms a natural contour-line. The system of representing the form of the earth's surface by means of horizontal lines at equal vertical distances was probably invented by Philippe Buache in 1744.

Contour-lines, eighty feet apart vertically, were run; and intermediate forty-foot contours were interpolated by means of slope-measurements in the steeper parts, and by running curves in the more level portions.

Science, III. 365.

Contour-line map, a map in which the elevations are indicated by contour-lines, which may be drawn at any distance apart, according to the scale adopted and the accuracy with which the surveys have been made. Where the slope is steep the lines are more crowded together, and vice versa. This is, on the whole, the most advantageous method of representing topography where the scale adopted is large.

contourné (kon-tōr'-nā'), *a.* [*F.*, pp. of *contourner*, turn round: see *contour, n.*] In *her.*, turned toward the sinister: said of an animal used as a bearing.

contourniate (kon-tōr'-ni-āt), *a.* and *n.* Same as *contorniate*.

contr. An abbreviation of *contracted* and *contraction*.

contra (kon'trā), *adv.* and *prep.* [*L.* *contra*, < *cum*, *OL.* *com*, with (see *com-*), + *-trā*, ablative fem. of a compar. suffix *-terus* = *E.* *-ther* in *other, hi-ther*, etc., *-ter* in *af-ter*, etc. Cf. *L.* *intra, extra*, similarly formed. From *L.* *contra*, through *F.*, comes *E.* *counter, counter², encounter*, and *country*, q. v.] A Latin adverb and preposition (and prefix), meaning 'against,' 'over against,' 'opposite,' 'in front of,' orig. 'in comparison with': used in the phrase *per contra*, and, abbreviated, in *pro and con*; also in various legal phrases, as *contra bonos mores*; usually as a prefix in words taken from the Latin or Romance languages, or formed analogously in English. In introducing a legal citation it means 'to the contrary.' See *contra*.

contra- [*L.* *contra*, prefix: see *contra*.] A prefix of Latin origin, meaning 'against,' 'over against,' 'opposite'; doublet of *counter-*. See *contra* and *counter-*. Specifically—(a) In the compound names of musical instruments, a prefix signifying a large form or variety, yielding tones an octave lower than the typical form: as, *contrabass, contrafagotto*, etc. See *double*. (b) In *her.*, contrary.

contra-arithmetical (kon'trā'-ar-ith-met'-i-kal), *a.* Used only in the following phrase: **Contra-arithmetical proportion**, the relation between the three quantities *a*, *b*, and *c* when $a - b : a - c :: b - c : b$ —that is, when $a = b + c$. The series of phylloclastic numbers, 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, etc., are in continued contra-arithmetical proportion.

contraband (kon'trā-band), *a.* and *n.* [= *D.* *contrabande* = *G.* *contraband*, *contraband* = *Dan.* *kontraband* = *F.* *contrabande*, < *It.* *contrabbando* = *Sp.* *Pg.* *contrabando* (ML. *contrabannum*), prop. contrary to proclamation, < *L.* *contra*, against, + *M.L.* *bandum, bannum*, a proclama-

tion, ban: see *ban*, *n.*] **I. a.** Prohibited or excluded by proclamation, law, or treaty.

Men who gain subsistence by *contraband* dealing, And a mode of abstraction strict people call "stealing." *Barham*, *Ingoldby Legends*, I. 308.

To restrain *contraband* intelligence and trade, a system of searches, seizures, permits, and passes had been introduced, I think, by Gen. Fremont.

Lincoln, in *Raymond*, p. 404.

Articles by general consent deemed to be *contraband* are such as appertain immediately to the uses of war.

Woolsey, *Introduct. to Inter. Law*, § 179.

Contraband goods, such goods as are prohibited to be imported or exported by the laws of a particular kingdom or state, or by the law of nations, or by special treaties. In time of war, arms and munitions of war, and such other articles as may directly aid belligerent operations (called *contraband of war*), are not permitted by one belligerent to be transported by neutrals to the other, but are under the law of nations held to be *contraband* and liable to capture and condemnation.

Contraband of war perhaps denoted at first that which a belligerent publicly prohibited the exportation of into his enemy's country, and now those kinds of goods which by the law of nations a neutral cannot send into either of the countries at war without wrong to the other, or which by conventional law the states making a treaty agree to put under this rubric.

Woolsey, *Introduct. to Inter. Law*, § 178.

In the very first commercial treaty made by the United States, that with France, . . . the definition of *contraband goods* was also laid down as being solely munitions of war. *E. Schuyler*, *American Diplomacy*, p. 363.

II. n. 1. Illegal or prohibited traffic.

Persons most bound . . . to prevent *contraband*.

Burke, *State of the Nation*, App.

This [the ocean] is a prodigious security against a direct *contraband* with foreign countries; but a circuitous *contraband* to one state, through the medium of another, would be both easy and safe.

A. Hamilton, *Federalist*, No. 12.

2. Anything by law prohibited to be imported or exported.

At this date the hawk bore a bad character for dealings in *contraband*. *S. Dowell*, *Taxes in England*, III. 35.

3. In the United States, during the civil war, a negro slave, especially an escaped or a captured slave: so called from a decision of General B. F. Butler, in 1861, that slaves coming into his lines or captured were *contraband of war*, and so subject to confiscation.

What I have said of the proportion of free colored persons to the whites in the District [of Columbia] is from the census of 1860, having no reference to persons called *contrabands*. *Lincoln*, in *Raymond*, p. 326.

Occasional contraband, goods treated as *contraband* by a belligerent, upon the pretext or justification that, though not ordinarily *contraband*, they are in effect such by reason of the peculiar circumstances of the occasion; doubtful articles put into the list of *contraband* by a belligerent merely because they are not the product of the exporting country, or because they are intended for a naval or military port, or for similar reasons.

The doctrine of *occasional contraband*, or *contraband* according to circumstances, is not sufficiently established to be regarded as a part of the law of nations.

Woolsey, *Introduct. to Inter. Law*, § 180.

contraband (kon'tra-band), *v. t.* [*contra-band*, *a.*] **1.** To declare prohibited; forbid.

The law severely *contrabands*

Our taking business off men's hands.

S. Butler, *Hudibras*.

2. To import illegally, as prohibited goods; smuggle.

Christian shippers . . . are there also searched for concealed *Slaues*, and goods *contrabanded*.

Sandys, *Travailes*, p. 87.

contrabandism (kon'tra-ban-dizm), *n.* [*contra-band* + *-ism*.] Trafficking in contravention of the customs laws; smuggling.

contrabandist (kon'tra-ban-dist), *n.* [= *Sp. Pg. contrabandista*; as *contraband* + *-ist*.] One who traffics illegally; a smuggler.

It was proved that one of the *contrabandists* had provided the vessel in which the ruffian O'Brien had carried Scum Goodman over to France. *Macaulay*, *Hist. Eng.*, xxiii.

contrabass (kon'trā-bās), *a.* and *n.* [See *contrabasso*.] **I. a.** In music, sounding an octave lower than another instrument of the same class, or furnishing the lowest tones in a family of instruments: as, a *contrabass* trombone, saxhorn, etc.—*Contrabass tuba*. See *tuba*.

II. n. The largest instrument of the viol class; the double-bass (which see). Also *contrabasso*.

contrabassist (kon'trā-bas-ist), *n.* [*contra-bass* + *-ist*.] A performer on the *contrabass* or double-bass.

contrabasso (kon'trā-bās-sō), *n.* [It., < *contra* (see *contra*) + *basso*, *bass*: see *bass*³.] Same as *contrabass*.

contra bonos mores (kon'trā bō'nōs mō'rēz). [*L.*: *contra*, against; *bonos*, acc. pl. masc. of *bonus*, good; *mores*, acc. pl. of *mos* (*mor-*), custom, etc.: see *contra*, *bona*, and *moralis*.] Op-

posed to or inconsistent with good morals; immoral: frequently used in legal discussions: as, if not an infraction of law, it is certainly *contra bonos mores*.

Contracts *contra bonos mores* are void.

Rapalje and Lawrence, *Law Dict.*, I. 279.

contract (kon'trakt'), *v.* [= *F. contracter* = *Sp. Pg. contractar*, *contratar* = *It. contrattare*, < *L. contractus*, pp. of *contrahere*, draw together, collect, occasion, cause, make a bargain, < *com-*, together, + *trahere*, draw: see *tract*. Cf. *attract*, *detract*, *extract*, *protract*, *retract*.] **I. trans.** **1.** To draw together or closer; draw into a smaller compass, either by compression or by the omission of parts; shorten; abridge; condense; narrow; lessen: as, to *contract* a space or an inclosure; to *contract* the period of life; to *contract* a word or an essay.

But I must *contract* my thoughts . . . that I may have room to insist on one plain, useful inference.

Bp. Atterbury, *Sermons*, I. ix.

It is painful to hear that a state which used to be foremost in acts of liberality . . . is *contracting* her ideas, and pointing them to local and independent measures.

Washington, in *Bancroft's Hist. Const.*, I. 422.

A government which *contracts* natural liberty less than others is that which best coincides with the aims attributed to rational creatures.

Brougham.

2. To draw the parts of together; wrinkle; pucker.

Thou cry'st, Indeed?

And didst *contract* and purse thy brow together.

Shak., *Othello*, III. 3.

3. In *gram.*, to shorten by combination of concurrent vowels into one long vowel or a diphthong.—**4.** To betroth; affianc.

I'll be marry'd to Morrow, I'll be *contracted* to Night.

Congreve, *Way of the World*, III. 5.

He has undertaken, should it be necessary, to swear and prove that Charles is at this time *contracted* by vows and honour to your ladyship.

Sheridan, *School for Scandal*, v. 3.

5. To make, settle, or establish by contract or agreement.

They say there is an Alliance *contracted* already 'twixt Christian V. and the Duke of Sax's Daughter.

Howell, *Letters*, I. vi. 2.

6. To acquire, as by habit, use, or contagion; gain by accretion or variation; bring on; incur: as, to *contract* vicious habits by indulgence; to *contract* debt by extravagance; to *contract* disease.

Each from each *contract* new strength and life. *Pope*.

He had apparently *contracted* a strong and early passion for the stage.

Gifford, *Int. to Ford's Plays*, p. xix.

It is a bad thing that men should hate each other; but it is far worse that they should *contract* the habit of cutting one another's throats without hatred.

Macaulay, *Mitford's Hist. Greece*.

To *contract* a pair formed of two members of a linear series, in *math.*, to put the prior member one place later in the series and the posterior member one place earlier.—To *contract* marriage, to enter into marriage, as distinguished from making an engagement or precontract of marriage.—*Syn.* 1. To condense, reduce, diminish.

II. intrans. **1.** To be drawn together; be reduced in compass; become smaller, shorter, or narrower; shrink.

Whatever empties the vessels gives room to the fibres to *contract*. *Arbuthnot*, *Aliments*.

Years *contracting* to a moment. *Wordsworth*.

2. To make a bargain; enter into an agreement or engagement; covenant: as, to *contract* for a load of flour; to *contract* to carry the mail.

This Dutchman had *contracted* with the Genoese for all their marble. *Evelyn*, *Diary*, Sept. 19, 1676.

3. To bind one's self by promise of marriage.

Although the young folks can *contract* against their parents' will, yet they can be hindered from possession.

Jer. Taylor, *Ductor Dubitantium*, III. 5.

=*Syn.* 1. *Diminish*, *Deindle*, etc. See *decrease*. **contract** (kon'trakt'), *a.* [*L. contractus*, pp.: see the verb.] **1.** Condensed; brief.

I have bene y^e larger in these things, . . . (though in other things I shal labour to be more *contracte*), that their children may see with what difficulties their fathers wrestled.

Bradford, *Plymouth Plantation*, p. 58.

2. Concrete.

Number is first divided as you see,

For number abstract, and number *contract*.

T. Hylle (1600).

3. Contracted; affianced; betrothed.

First was he *contract* to Lady Lucy—

Your mother lives a witness to his vow.

Shak., *Rich. III.*, III. 7.

Contract forms, contract conjugation, contract verbs, forms, etc., exhibiting contraction of different vowels into a long vowel or diphthong.

contract (kon'trakt), *n.* [= *F. contrat* = *Sp. Pg. contrato* = *It. contratto* = *D. kontrakt* = *G. contract* = *Dan. Sw. kontrakt*, < *L. contractus*, a drawing together, *LL.* a contract, agreement, < *contrahere*, pp. *contractus*, draw together, *contract*: see *contract*, *v.*] **1.** A drawing together; mutual attraction; attractive force.

For nearer *contracts* than general Christianity, had made us so much towards one, that one part cannot escape the distemper of the other.

Donne, *Letters*, vi.

2. An agreement between two or more parties for the doing or the not doing of some definite thing. *Parsons*, *Contracts*, I. 6. See def. 5.

Every Law is a *Contract* between the King and the People, and therefore to be kept. *Selden*, *Table-Talk*, p. 65.

We may probably credit the Church with the comparatively advanced development of another conception which we find here—the conception of a *Contract*.

Maine, *Early Hist. of Institutions*, p. 56.

A *contract* is one of the highest acts of human free will: it is the will bending itself in regard to the future, and surrendering the right to change a certain expressed intention, so that it becomes morally and jurally a wrong to act otherwise; it is the act of two parties in which each or one of the two conveys power over himself to the other, in consideration of something done or to be done by the other.

Woolsey, *Introduct. to Inter. Law*, § 97.

Specifically—**3.** Betrothal.

Glo. Touch'd you the bastardy of Edward's children?

Buck. I did; with his *contract* with Lady Lucy.

Shak., *Rich. III.*, III. 7.

4. The writing which contains the agreement of parties, with the terms and conditions, and which serves as evidence of the obligation.

The interpretation of *contracts* is controlled, according to the prevailing opinion, by the law and custom of the place of performance. *Woolsey*, *Introduct. to Inter. Law*, § 72.

5. Specifically, in *law*, an interchange of legal rights by agreement. (a) In the most general sense, any agreement or obligation whereby one party becomes bound to another, whether by record or judgment, or by assent, or even impliedly, to do or to omit to do an act. In this sense it is used in contradistinction to obligations arising out of torts or wrongs. (b) The legal obligation resulting from the drawing together of minds until they meet in an agreement for the doing or the not doing of an act. In its narrowest use in this sense it implies an agreement where both parties become bound. *Contracts* of this sort are sometimes called *bilateral*, to distinguish them from *unilateral* *contracts*, which bind but one party. (c) An agreement in which a party undertakes to do or not to do an act. In this sense it includes *unilateral contracts*, such as promissory notes. (d) In the most strict sense, an agreement enforceable by law; an agreement upon sufficient consideration, and in such form, and made under such circumstances, that a breach of it is a good cause of action. In this sense it includes the idea of validity, as distinguished from those *contracts* which lack some element necessary to constitute a legal obligation. (e) In *civil law*, as defined by modern authors, the union of two or more persons resulting in an accordant declaration of the will, with the object of creating a future obligation between them. In the *Pandects* the generic word was *conventio*, and the word *contractus* was used for those particular conventions which were accompanied by such formalities as to fall within one of the classes recognized by the law as binding; the other conventions, the recognition of which was of later growth, and which were of imperfect effect, were called *pacta*.—**Accessory contract**, *aleatory contract*, *bare contract*, *commutative contract*, etc. See the adjectives.—**Contract of record**, a contract made and entered of record before a judicial tribunal, as a judgment, recognizance, etc.—**Executed contract**, a contract in respect of which the thing agreed has been done; a contract by or under which the possession of and right to the chose or thing are transferred together, as a deed conveying land.—**Executory contract**, a contract in respect of which the thing agreed remains yet to be done, as a contract to convey land at a future date. A mutual contract (which see) may be *executed* as to one party, and remain *executory* as to the other.—**Express contract**, a contract in which the agreement is made in express words or by writing.—**Gambling contract**, a contract to pay at a certain future time an amount equal to any rise in the market price of any article of commerce, in consideration that the other party will pay the amount equal to any fall. *Bisbee and Simonds*.—**Implied contract**, a contract which the law imputes or raises by construction, by reason of some value or service rendered, and because common justice requires the party to be treated as if he had agreed: as, where one person receives the money of another, a *contract* to pay it over may be *implied*.—**Indeterminate contract**, a contract the terms of which cannot be fixed by all the parties acting for their true interests, because the circumstances are such that no agreement (nor acquiescence in a non-agreement) can be reached until other motives act.—**Innominate contracts**. See *nominate contracts*, below.—**Joint contract**, a contract in which the contractors are jointly bound to perform the promise or obligation therein contained, or entitled to receive the benefit of such promise or obligation. *Bouvier*.—**Literal contract**, in *Rom. law*, an agreement the validity of which was recognized by the tribunals provided the agreement was entered in the account-book of one, or it may have been of both, of the parties.—**Maritime contract**. See *maritime*.—**Marriage contract**. See *marriage*.—**Mutual contract**, a contract in which each party assumes his obligation in consideration of the obligation assumed by the other. *Gouldmit*.—**Nominate contracts**, in *Scots law*, are loan, commodate, deposit, pledge, sale, permutation, location, society, and mandate. *Contracts* not distinguished by special names are termed *innominate*, all of which are obligatory on the contracting parties from their date.—**Open contract**, in *Eng. conveyancing*, a contract for the sale of real property which does not by special conditions restrict the extent to which

the vendor must give evidence of his title.—**Oral contract.** Same as *verbal contract*.—**Parole or simple contract,** a contract not by specialty or under seal, whether in writing or by word of mouth. *Stephen*.—**Real contract,** in *Rom. law*, an agreement the validity of which was recognized by the courts because it related to a thing, and the thing had been delivered pursuant to it.—**Social contract** [*F. contrat social*], a supposed expressed or implied agreement regulating the relations of citizens with one another and with the government, and forming the foundation of political society: the phrase used as a title to a treatise on government by J. J. Rousseau, which exercised a great influence in France and elsewhere previous to the revolution.—**Special contract.** (a) A sealed contract. (b) A written contract specifying in detail what is to be done, as a building-contract with specifications.—**To count on contract.** See *count*.—**Verbal contract,** a contract made by word of mouth, in contradistinction to one embodied in writing. Also called *oral contract*.—**Voidable contract,** a contract which is liable to be made void by a party or a third person, but which meanwhile is binding.—**Void contract,** a contract which has no legal efficacy to bind either party.—**Syn. 2.** Obligation, convention.

contractable (kon-trak'ta-bl), *a.* [*< contract, v., + -able.*] Capable of being contracted or acquired: as, *contractable diseases*.

Influences which we call moral, which are usually imitative, and which are *contractable* by imitation.

B. W. Richardson, Prevent. Med., p. 447.

contractant (kon-trak'tant), *n.* [= *F. contractant*; as *contract* + *-ant*.] In law, a contracting party.

That trading vessels of any of the *contractants*, under convoy, shall lodge with the commander of the conveying vessel their passports and certificates or sea-letters, drawn up according to a certain form.

Woolsey, Intro. to Inter. Law, § 191.

contraction (kon-trak'tā'shon), *n.* A contracting; the act of making a contract.

In every ship every man's name is taken, and if he have any mark in the face, or hand, or arme, it is written by a notarie (as well as his name) appertaining to the *contraction* house, appointed for these causes.

Hakluyt's Voyages, III. 862.

contracted (kon-trak'ted), *p. a.* [*pp. of contract, v.*] 1. Drawn together or into a smaller or narrower compass; shrunk.

To whom the angel with *contracted* brow.

Milton, P. L., viii. 560.

2. Narrow; mean; selfish: as, a man of a *contracted* soul or mind.

Men may travel far, and return with minds as *contracted* as if they had never stirred from their own market-town.

Macaulay, History.

3. Narrow or restricted in means or opportunities; restricted, as by poverty; scanty; needy. He passed his youth in *contracted* circumstances.

Lamb, Old Benchers.

4. Arranged for or disposed of by contract; specifically, betrothed.

Here are the articles of *contracted* peace.

Between our sovereign and the French king Charles,

For eighteen months concluded by consent.

Shak., 2 Hen. VI., i. 1.

I press me none but good householders, yeomen's sons: inquire me out *contracted* bachelors, such as had been asked twice on the bans.

Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 2.

Contracted vein, in *Hydraul.*, a phrase denoting the diminution which takes place in the diameter of a stream of water issuing from a vessel at a short distance from the discharging aperture, owing to the momentum of the particles toward the center of the orifice.

contractedly (kon-trak'ted-li), *adv.* In a contracted manner; with contraction.

Pillar is to be pronounced *contractedly*, as of one syllable, or two short ones.

Bp. Newton, Note on Paradise Lost, II. 302.

contractedness (kon-trak'ted-nes), *n.* 1. The state of being contracted; conciseness.

Brevity or *contractedness* of speech in prayer.

South, Sermons, II. iv.

2. Narrowness; meanness; extreme selfishness.

Wherever men neglect the improvement of their minds, there is always a narrowness and *contractedness* of spirit.

A. A. Sykes, Sermon at St. Paul's, p. 9 (1724).

contractibility (kon-trak-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*< contractible: see -ibility.*] Capability of being contracted; the property of admitting of contraction: as, the *contractibility* and dilatability of air.

contractible (kon-trak'ti-bl), *a.* [*< contract, v., + -ible.*] Capable of contraction.

Small air-bladders dilatible and *contractible*.

Arbuthnot, Aliments.

Contractible pair, in *alg.*, two not contiguous members of a linear series.

contractibleness (kon-trak'ti-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of suffering contraction; contractibility.

contractile (kon-trak'til), *a.* [*< F. contractile = Sp. Pg. contractil = It. contrattile, < L. as if *contractilis, < contrahere, pp. of contrahere, draw together: see contract, v.*] 1. Susceptible of contraction; having the property of contract-

ing or shrinking into a smaller compass or length: as, *contractile* muscles or fibers.—2. Producing contraction; capable of shortening or making smaller.

The heart's *contractile* force.

Brooke, Universal Beauty, iv.

Observation of the ascent of water in capillary tubes shows that the *contractile* force of a thin film of water is about sixteen milligrammes weight per millimetre of breadth. *Thomson and Tait, Nat. Phil., I. II., App. (F).*

Specifically—3. In *entom.*, capable of being doubled in close to the lower surface of the thorax, and fitting into grooves so as to be hardly distinguishable from the general surface: said of the legs, etc., of insects. This structure is found in many *Coleoptera* which feign death on being alarmed. The body of an insect is said to be *contractile* when the prothorax and head can be folded down on the trunk, as in certain *Coleoptera* and *Hymenoptera*.—**Contractile vacuole.** See *vacuole*.

contractility (kon-trak'til'i-ti), *n.* [= *F. contractilité; as contractile + -ity.*] The inherent property or force by which bodies shrink or contract; more specifically, in *physiol.*, the property which belongs to muscles of contracting under appropriate stimuli. The stimulus normally comes through the nerves, and may be accompanied by volition or not; but it may also be applied artificially, either indirectly through the nerves or directly to the muscle itself, as by electricity, mechanical violence, or chemical action.

It is not pure thought which moves a muscle; neither is it the abstraction *contractility*, but the muscle, which moves a limb.

G. H. Lewes, Proba. of Life and Mind, I. II. § 3.

The central cord, to whose *contractility* this action is due, has been described as muscular.

W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 439.

contracting (kon-trak'ting), *a.* [*< contract + -ing.*] 1. Making or having made a contract or treaty; stipulating: as, the *contracting* parties to a league.

The *Contracting* parties came, in short, to an understanding in each case; but if they went no further, they were not obliged to one another.

Maine, Ancient Law, p. 315.

2. Binding a contract; given in confirmation of a bargain or an agreement.

The promises of immortality and eternal life, of which the present miraculous graces of the Holy Spirit were an earnest, and in the nature of a *contracting* penny.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 265.

contraction (kon-trak'shon), *n.* [= *F. contraction = Sp. contracción = Pg. contração = It. contrazione, < L. contractio(n-), contraction, < contrahere, pp. contractus, draw together: see contract, v.*] 1. The act of drawing together or shrinking; the condition of becoming smaller in extent or dimensions through the nearer approach to one another of the parts; the state of being contracted; a decrease in volume, bulk, or dimensions, as from loss of heat. All bodies, with very few exceptions, expand by the application of heat, and contract when heat is withdrawn. (See *expansion* and *heat*.) Contraction also takes place when a gas is condensed to a liquid, and in most cases when a liquid is changed to a solid; there are, however, some exceptions, as water, which expands on solidifying.

Contraction of the pupil takes place not only under the stimulus of light, but also in looking at very near objects. The reason of this is, that correction of spherical aberration is thus made more perfect.

La Conte, Sight, p. 40.

2. The act of making short, of abridging, or of reducing within a narrower compass by any means; the act of lessening or making smaller in amount; the state of being so lessened; reduction; diminution; abridgment: as, a *contraction* of the currency.

He [the farmer] has done his best to become rich; he has mortgaged, and he has repudiated his mortgages; . . . he has tried inflation, and *contraction* too; and yet he cannot make more than seven or eight per cent.

The Nation, July 15, 1875.

Specifically—3. A shortening of a word in pronunciation or in writing: as, can't is a *contraction* of cannot. In writing, contraction takes place, as in pronunciation, primarily by the omission of intermediate letters; but also by writing in a smaller character the last letter above the word contracted, by running two or more letters into one character, by using symbols representing syllables or words, and by the use of initial letters: as, *recd.* for *received*; *q'm* for *quiam*; & for *et*. Specifically, in *Gr. gram.*, the union of the concurrent vowels of two syllables into one long vowel or diphthong—that is, of *ow* into *ω*, of *ee* into *ε*, etc. See *abbreviation*, 2.

4. In *anc. pros.*, the use of a single long time or syllable in place of two short times. Thus, in the dactylic hexameter, a spondee (—) can be substituted in the first four feet for a dactyl (—), one long being metrically equivalent to two shorts; but such a substitution is admissible only in certain kinds of verse and in certain parts of a foot or line, according to special rules. In the dactylic hexameter, for example, the fifth foot must ordinarily be a dactyl, not a spondee. The converse of *contraction* is *resolution*.

5. The act of making a contract; the state of being under a contract, especially one of marriage.

Such an act . . . makes marriage vows
As false as dice's oaths: O, such a deed
As from the body of *contraction* plucks
The very soul. *Shak., Hamlet, III. 4.*

6. In *surg.*, an abnormal and permanent alteration in the relative position and forms of parts, arising from various causes, as in ankylosis, distortion, clubfoot, wryneck, etc.—7. In *math.*, any device for abridging the mechanical labor of making calculations by diminishing the number of characters written down.—8. The act or process of contracting or acquiring: as, the *contraction* of a debt.—**Dupuytren's contraction** [named after Dupuytren, a French surgeon, 1777-1835], in *pathol.*, the fixed flexion of one finger or more, due to the contraction of the palmar fascia. It usually affects the little finger first, is more frequent in males than in females, and seems to be favored by the gouty diathesis.—**Hour-glass contraction**, an irregular, local, transverse contraction of the uterus, at the internal os or above, occurring after the delivery of the child, and delaying the delivery of the placenta.—**Syn. 3.** *Abbreviation, Contraction.* See *abbreviation*.

contractual (kon-trak'shon-al), *a.* [*< contraction + -al.*] 1. Of, relating to, or of the nature of contraction.

Mr. Robert Mallett, a zealous supporter of the *contractual* hypothesis, estimated that the diameter of the earth is now about 189 miles less than it was when entirely fluid.

Amer. Jour. Sci., 3d ser., XXX. 251.

The *contractual* theory here finds a cause for all the diminution of interior volume demanded by the wrinkling of the crust in mountain ranges.

Science, V. 388.

2. Causing or caused by contraction.

contractualist (kon-trak'shon-ist), *n.* [*< contraction + -ist.*] One who advocates contraction of the currency, especially of the paper currency, of a country: the opposite of *inflationist*.

As regards the Republican party, its own desire is to please everybody—both *contractionist* and *inflationist*, the solvent and insolvent, the creditor and the debtor.

The Nation, Aug. 19, 1875.

contraction-rule (kon-trak'shon-röl), *n.* A pattern-makers' rule, longer than the standard rule by an amount equal to that which the metal to be used for a casting contracts in cooling from the molten state. For cast-iron the rule is 24½ inches for a length of two feet.

contractive (kon-trak'tiv), *a.* [*< contract + -ive.*] Tending to contract.

The heart, as said, from its *contractive* cave,

On the left side ejects the bounding wave.

Blackmore, Creation.

contractor (kon-trak'tor), *n.* [*< LL. contractor, one who makes a contract, < L. contrahere, pp. contractus, contract: see contract, v.*] 1. One who contracts; one of the parties to a contract, bargain, or agreement; one who covenants with another to do or to refrain from doing a particular thing.

All matches . . . are dangerous and inconvenient where the *contractors* are not equals.

Sir R. L'Ettrange.

Specifically—2. One who contracts or covenants, either with a government or other public body or with private parties, to furnish supplies, or to construct works or erect buildings, or to perform any work or service, at a certain price or rate: as, a *paving-contractor*; a *labor-contractor*.—3. A muscle which contracts or lessens the size of a part; a *constrictor*.—**Contractor tracheæ**, in *ornith.*, the contractor of the windpipe, a muscle lying along the tracheæ, whose action shortens the windpipe by drawing the tracheal rings closer together, and also draws the whole structure backward by being attached to the clavicle or sternum. See *sternotrachealis*.—**Independent contractor**, as distinguished from *servant* or *employee*, a person following a regular independent employment, who offers his services to the public to accept orders and execute commissions for all who may employ him in a certain line of duty, using his own means for the purpose, and being accountable only for final performance. *Cooley, Torts* (ed. 1878), p. 649.

contractual (kon-trak'tü-al), *a.* [= *F. contractual, < L. contractus (contractu-), a drawing together, LL. a contract: see contract, n., and -al.*] Arising from a contract or agreement; consisting in or of the nature of a contract: as, a *contractual* liability.

The recognition of simple consent as creative of a *contractual* bond.

Encyc. Brit., XX. 703.

It [the German *Salic law*] elaborately discusses *contractual* obligations. *Maine, Early Law and Custom*, p. 373.

contracture (kon-trak'tür), *n.* [= *F. contracture = It. contrattura; as contract + -ure.*] 1. Contraction, as of muscles; contortion produced by muscular contraction; specifically, a permanent shortening of a muscle.

Massage is of more value in the prevention than in the cure of *contractures*, stiffness, and ankylosis.

Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, IV, 658.

A strong *contracture* of the foot produced in one of them certainly reappeared in the other.

E. Gurney, *Mind*, XII, 420.

2†. Taking; catching; as, *contracture* of a fever. **contractured** (kon-trak'türd), *a.* [*< contracture + -ed*]. Suffering from or affected by *contracture*; constricted.

A preliminary stretching of the *contractured* canal.

Med. News, XLVII, 617.

contra-dance (kon'trä-däns), *n.* [Modified from *F. contradanse* (= *Sp. contradanza* = *Pg. contradança* = *It. contraddanza*), *< contre*, opposite, + *dance*, dance: see *contra* and *dance*.] A dance by four couples placed opposite each other and making the same steps and figures. See *country-dance*.

contradict (kon-trä-dikt'), *v.* [*< L. contradicere*, pp. of *contradicere* (> *F. contredire* = *Pr. contredire* = *Sp. contradecir* = *Pg. contradizer* = *It. contraddire*), in class. *L.* two words, *contradice*, speak against: *contra*, against; *dicere*, speak: see *contra* and *diction*.] 1. *trans.* 1. To assert the contrary or opposite of; deny directly and categorically: as, his statement was at once *contradicted*.

What I am to say must be but that which *contradicts* my accusation.

Shak., *W. T.*, III, 2.

I have more Manners than to *contradict* what a Lady has declared.

Congreve, *Love for Love*, I, 11.

It has often been said that in no country are land-owners so ignorant of their legal position or so dependent on legal advice as in England; and I believe it cannot be *contradicted*.

F. Pollock, *Land Laws*, p. 4.

2. To deny the words or assertion of; address or speak of in contradiction: as, he *contradicted* the previous speaker; I *contradicted* him to his face.

When another asserted something that I thought an error, I deny'd myself the pleasure of *contradicting* him abruptly.

Franklin, *Autobiog.*, I, 243.

3. To oppose; act or be directly contrary to; be inconsistent with: as, the statement which was made *contradicts* experience.

No truth can *contradict* another truth.

Hooker.

The impugner of that veracity [of our sensuous faculties] *contradicts* himself, since the veracity of the senses is doubted by him on account of his acceptance of the testimony of his senses.

Mivart, *Nature and Thought*, p. 113.

4†. To speak or declare against; forbid.

'Tis she is sub-contracted to this lord,

And I, her husband, *contradict* your banns.

Shak., *Lea*, v. 3.

=*Syn.* 1. To gainsay, impugn, controvert, dispute.—2. To contravene.

II. intrans. To utter a contrary statement or a contradiction; deny.

The Jews . . . spake against those things which were spoken by Paul, *contradicting* and blaspheming.

Acts xlii, 45.

contradictable (kon-trä-dik'tä-bl), *a.* [*< contradict + -able*]. That may be contradicted; deniable; disputable.

contradictor (kon-trä-dik'tör), *n.* [= *F. contradicteur* = *Sp. contradictor*, *contraditor* = *Pg. contraditor* = *It. contraddittore*, < *LL. contradicere*, pp. *contradictus*, speak against: see *contradict* and *-er*.] One who contradicts or denies; an opposer. Also *contradictor*.

If a gentleman happen to be a little more sincere in his representations, . . . he is sure to have a dozen *contradictors*.

Swift, *State of Ireland*.

contradiction (kon-trä-dik'shon), *n.* [= *F. contradiction* = *Sp. contradicción* = *Pg. contradicção* = *It. contraddizione*, < *L. contradictio(n)*, < *contradicere*, pp. *contradictus*, speak against: see *contradict*. *L. contradictio(n)* in the strict logical sense was first used by Boëthius to translate *Gr. ἀντίφασις*.] 1. An assertion of the direct opposite to what has been said or affirmed; denial; contrary declaration.

I make the assertion deliberately, without fear of *contradiction*, that this globe really was created, and that it is composed of land and water.

Ireing, *Knickerbocker*, p. 50.

2. Opposition, whether by argument or conduct.

Consider him that endured such *contradiction* of sinners against himself.

Heb. xli, 3.

That tongue,

Inspir'd with *contradiction*, durst oppose

A third part of the gods.

Milton, *P. L.*, vi, 155.

3. Direct opposition or repugnancy; absolute inconsistency; specifically, the relation of two propositions which are so opposed that one must be false and one must be true.

If truth be once perceived, we do thereby also perceive whatever is false in *contradiction* to it.

N. Greu, *Cosmologia Sacra*.

The character of the Italian statesman seems, at first sight, a collection of *contradictions*, a phantom as monstrous as the portress of hell in Milton, half divinity, half snake, majestic and beautiful above, grovelling and poisonous below.

Macaulay, *Machiavelli*.

4. Figuratively, a person who or a thing which is self-contradictory or inconsistent.

Woman's at best a *contradiction* still.
Heaven, when it strives to polish all it can
Its last best work, but forms a softer man.

Pope, *Moral Essays*, II, 270.

Contradiction in terms, a self-contradictory phrase, as "a square circle."—**Principle of contradiction**, the principle that nothing can be both true and false in the same sense and in the same respects. Modern formal logic demonstrates that this principle enters into a large part of our reasoning, but forms the hinge only of a few very simple inferences (not of direct syllogism). Formerly many logicians regarded the law of contradiction as the governing principle of all demonstrative reasoning. Accordingly, it is often referred to as such without regard to its exact signification. The law was enunciated by Aristotle, but its name was perhaps first given to it by Ramus.

The proposition that no subject can have a predicate which contradicts it is called the *principle of contradiction*. It is a general though negative criterion of all truth.

Kant, *Critique of Pure Reason*, tr. by Müller, p. 151.
The highest of all logical laws, in other words the supreme law of thought, is what is called the *principle of contradiction*, or, more correctly, the principle of non-contradiction. It is this: A thing cannot be and not be at the same time.

Sir W. Hamilton, *Metaph.*, xxxvii.

contradictional† (kon-trä-dik'shon-al), *a.* [*< contradiction + -al*]. Contradictory; inconsistent.

We have tri'd already, and miserably felt . . . what the bolsterous and *contradictional* hand of a temporal, earthly, and corporeal Spirituality can avail to the edifying of Christ's holy Church.

Milton, *Reformation in Eng.*, II.

contradictory (kon-trä-dik'shus), *a.* [*< contradicti-on + -ous*]. 1. Inclined to contradict; disposed to deny, dispute, or cavil. [Rare.]

Bondet was argumentative, *contradictory*, and irascible.

Bp. of Kilalala's Narrative, p. 64.

2. Filled with contradictions; self-opposed; inconsistent. [Rare.]

Contradictory inconsistency.

Dr. H. More, *Infinity of Worlds*, st. 49.

How, then, is it possible for institutions, admitted to be so utterly repugnant in their nature as to be directly destructive of each other, to be so blended as to form a government partly federal and partly national? What can be more *contradictory*?

Calhoun, *Works*, I, 152.

contradictiously (kon-trä-dik'shus-li), *adv.* In a contradictory manner; contrarily. [Rare.]

"No, I sha'n't," said old Featherstone *contradictiously*.

George Eliot, *Middlemarch*, xxxii.

contradictionness (kon-trä-dik'shus-ness), *n.* 1. Disposition to contradict, dispute, or cavil.—2. Contradictoriness; inconsistency; inner contrariety. [Rare in both uses.]

This opinion was, for its absurdity and *contradictionness*, unworthy of the refined spirit of Plato.

Norris.

contradictive (kon-trä-dik'tiv), *a.* [*< contradict + -ive*]. Containing contradiction; contradictory; inconsistent; opposed. [Rare.]

Though faith be set on a height beyond our human perspicence, I can believe it rather super-elevated than *contradictive* to our reason.

Feltham, *Resolves*.

contradictively (kon-trä-dik'tiv-li), *adv.* By contradiction.

contradictor (kon-trä-dik'tör), *n.* Same as *contradictor*.

contradictorily (kon-trä-dik'tör-li), *adv.* 1. In a contradictory manner; so as to contradict, or be self-conflicting.—2. Contentiously; with opposition; specifically, upon contest or litigation in opposition, as distinguished from proceeding by default or consent.

The suit was then revived, and afterwards conducted *contradictorily* with the administratrix.

Chief Justice Waite.

contradictoriness (kon-trä-dik'tör-ri-ness), *n.* Direct opposition; contrariety in assertion or effect.

Confounding himself by the *contradictoriness* of his own ideas.

Whitaker, *Gibbon*, ix.

contradictoriously† (kon'trä-dik-tör-ri-us), *a.* [*< LL. contradictorius*: see *contradictory*]. Disposed to contradict or deny; contrary.

This is therefore a *contradictoriously* humour in you, to decry the parliament in 1649 that you may extoll the parliament in 1641.

State Trials, Lt.-Col. Lilburne (1649).

contradictoriously† (kon'trä-dik-tör-ri-us-li), *adv.* In a contradictoriously manner.

contradictory (kon-trä-dik'tör-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. contradictoire* = *Pr. contradictori* = *Sp. contradictorio* = *Pg. contradittorio* = *It. contraddittorio*, < *LL. contradictorius*, < *contradictor*, one

who opposes: see *contradictor*.] I. *a.* 1. Denying that something stated or approved is completely true; diametrically opposed. [This is the meaning of the word in logic.]

Contradictorie propositions can neither be true nor false both at once: for if one be true, the other must needs be false, whether the matter be natural, or contingent; as, Every man is just; Some man is not just.

Blundeville, *Arte of Logick* (1599), III.

2. Inconsistent; logically antagonistic; incapable of being true together (though both may be false).

Schemes . . . absurd, and *contradictory* to common sense.

Addison, *Freeholder*.

In his present agitation he could decide on nothing; he could only alternate between *contradictory* intentions.

George Eliot, *Mill on the Floss*, vi, 13.

=*Syn.* *Contrary*, *Inconsistent*, etc. See *contrary*.

II. n.; pl. contradictories (-riz). A proposition of a pair inconsistent with each other, or each of which precisely denies or falsifies the other.

It is common with princes (saith Tacitus) to will *contradictories*.

Bacon, *Empire*.

How shall I, or any man else, say "amen" to their prayers, that preach and pray *contradictories*?

Jer. Taylor, *Works* (ed. 1835), II, 285.

No man is certain of a truth, who can endure the thought of the fact of its *contradictory* existing or occurring: and that not from any set purpose or effort to reject it, but, as I have said, by the spontaneous action of the intellect.

J. H. Newman, *Gram. of Assent*, p. 187.

contradistinct (kon'trä-dis-tingkt'), *a.* [*< contra- + distinct*]. Distinguished by opposite qualities. [Rare.]

A *contradistinct* term.

Goodwin, *Works*, IV, iv, 31.

contradistinction (kon'trä-dis-tingkt'shon), *n.* [*< contra- + distinction*]. Distinction by opposite qualities; direct contrast: generally preceded by *in* and followed by *to*.

We speak of sins of infirmity, in *contradistinction* to those of presumption.

South.

It is impossible to give a complete and perfect definition of a plant, in *contradistinction* to what is to be regarded as an animal.

R. Bentley, *Botany*, Int., p. 4.

contradistinctive (kon'trä-dis-tingkt'iv), *a.* and *n.* [*< contra- + distinctive*]. I. *a.* 1. Having the quality of or characterized by *contradistinction*; opposite in qualities.—2. Distinguished by opposites.

This diversity between the *contradistinctive* pronouns and the enclitic is not unknown even to the English tongue.

Harris, *Hermes*, I, 5.

II. n. A mark of *contradistinction*. *Harris*. **contradistinguish** (kon'trä-dis-tingkt'iv), *v. t.* [*< contra- + distinguish*]. To distinguish not merely by differential, but by opposite qualities; discriminate by direct contrast.

Our idea of body . . . is [of] an extended solid substance, capable of communicating motion by impulse: and our idea of soul . . . is of a substance that thinks, and has a power of exciting motion in body, by will or thought. These . . . are our complex ideas of soul and body, as *contra-distinguished*.

Locke, *Human Understanding*, II, xxiii, 22.

Revelation makes creation, as *contradistinguished* from redemption, a purely objective work of God.

H. James, *Subs. and Shad.*, p. 78.

contrafaction† (kon-trä-fak'shon), *n.* A counterfeiting. *Blount*.

contrafagotto (kon'trä-fä-got'tō), *n.* [It., < *contra* (see *contra*) + *fagotto*.] 1. A double bassoon.—2. An organ reed-stop made to imitate the tones of the double bassoon.

contrafissure (kon'trä-fish'ür), *n.* [*< contra- + fissure*]. In *surg.*, a fissure or fracture in the cranium caused by a blow, but on the side opposite to that which received the blow, or at some distance from it.

contrafocal (kon-trä-fō'kal), *a.* [*< contra- + focal*]. In *math.*, having, as two conics or conicoids, the differences of the squared axes of one equal to those of the other.

contrageometric (kon-trä-jē-ō-met'rik), *a.* [*< contra- + geometric*]. In *math.*, the distinctive appellation of two kinds of proportion and mean, represented by the formulas

$$b : c = b - c : a - b, \\ a : b = b - c : a - b.$$

contragredience (kon-trä-grē'di-ens), *n.* [*< contragredient*: see *ence*]. In *math.*, the relation of contragredient sets of variables.

contragredient (kon-trä-grē'di-ent), *a.* [*< L. contra*, against, + *gradien(t)s*, ppr. of *gradi* (in comp. *-gredi*), go: see *gradient*, and cf. *ingredient*]. In *math.*, said of a set of variables subject to undergo linear transformation simultaneously with another set (to which the first is said to be *contragredient*), the two transformations being inverse to one another. Thus, let the

two sets of variables be x, y, z , and ξ, η, ζ ; and let the first set be transformed to X, Y, Z by the equations

$$\begin{aligned}x &= aX + bY + cZ, \\y &= dX + eY + fZ, \\z &= gX + hY + iZ;\end{aligned}$$

then the contragredient of the two sets will consist in the second set ξ, η, ζ being subject to undergo a simultaneous transformation to E, H, Z , defined by the equations

$$\begin{aligned}E &= a\xi + d\eta + g\zeta, \\H &= b\xi + e\eta + h\zeta, \\Z &= c\xi + f\eta + i\zeta.\end{aligned}$$

A system of variables is said to be *contragredient* to another when it is subject to undergo simultaneously with the latter linear transformations of the contrary kind from it. That is to say, the matrix of transformation is turned over about its principal diagonal as an axis.

J. J. Sylvester.

contraharmonical (kon'tră-hăr-mon'i-kal), *a.* [*< contra- + harmonical.*] Opposed to or the opposite of harmonical. — **Contraharmonical mean and proportion**, the mean and proportion determined by the formula $a : c = (b - c) : (a - b)$.

contrahent (kon'tră-hent), *a. and n.* [*< L. contrahere* (t-s), ppr. of *contrahere*, contract: see *contract*, v.] 1. *a.* Contracting; covenanting; agreeing: common in diplomatic documents of the time of Henry VIII.

The treatise concluded at London, betwixt the king's highness, the emperor, and the French king, as princes *contrahentes*. *Strype, Records, No. 12.*

II. *n.* One who enters into a contract, covenant, or agreement.

contraindicant (kon'tră-in'di-kant), *n.* [*< contra- + indicant.*] In *med.*, a symptom or indication showing that a particular treatment or course of action which in other respects seems advisable ought not to be adopted.

Throughout it was full of *contraindicants*. *Burke.*

contraindicate (kon'tră-in'di-kât), *v. t.* [*< contra- + indicate.*] In *med.*, to indicate the contrary of—that is, a course of treatment or action different from or opposed to that which is customary or is called for by the other circumstances of the case.

Opiates are *contraindicated* when fatal accumulation of blood in the air-passages is threatened.

Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, III. 467.

contraindication (kon'tră-in-di-kă'shon), *n.* [*< contra- + indication.*] In *med.*, an indication from some peculiar symptom or fact that forbids the method of cure which the main symptoms or nature of the disease would otherwise call for. Also *counter-indication*.

I endeavour to give the most simple idea of the distemper, and the proper diet, abstracting from the complications of the first, or the *contraindications* to the second.

Arbuthnot, Aliments.

contrainte par corps (kôn-trănt' pär kôr). [*F.*: *contrainte*, constraint, arrest; *par* (< *L. per*), by; *corps*, body.] In *civil law*, arrest; attachment of the person; imprisonment for debt.

contraire (kon-tră'r), *a. and n.* An obsolete variant of *contrary*.

contraire (kon-tră'r), *v. t.* An obsolete variant of *contrary*.

And first, she past the region of the ayre
And of the fire, whose substance thin and slight
Made no resistance, ne could her *contraire*.
Spenser, F. Q., VII. vi. 7.

contraire (kon-tră'r), *prep.* [*< contraire, a.* (by omission of *to*).] Against.

Like as I wan them, sae will I keep them,
Contrair a' kings in Christentie.

Sang of the Outlaw Murray (Child's Ballads, VI. 35).

contralateral (kon-tră-lat'e-ral), *a.* [*< L. contra*, against, + *latus* (later-), side: see *contra* and *lateral*.] Occurring on the opposite side.

contra-lode (kon'tră-lôd), *n.* Same as *counter-lode*.

contralto (kôn-tral'tô), *n. and a.* [*It.*, < *contra*, counter, + *alto*, alto: see *contra* and *alto*.] I. *n.*; pl. *contralti* (-tê). 1. In *modern music*, the voice intermediate in quality and range between soprano and tenor, having a usual compass of about two octaves upward from the F below middle C; the lowest of the varieties of the female voice. In *medieval music*, in which the melody was either in a middle voice or passed from one voice to another, and which utilized only male singers, the upper voice was naturally called *altus*. As music for mixed voices developed, that female voice which was nearest the *altus*, and thus most contrasted with it, was called *contr' alto*. Also *alto*.

2. A singer with a contralto voice.

II. *a.* Pertaining to, or possessed of the quality of, a contralto: as, a *contralto* voice.

contramure (kon'tră-mûr), *n.* [*< L. contra*, against, + *murus*, wall.] Same as *countermure*.

contranatural (kon-tră-nat' ū-ral), *a.* [*< L. contra*, against, + *natura*, nature, + *-al*.] Opposed to nature. [Rare.]

To be determined and tied up, either by itself, or from abroad, is violent and *contranatural* [for an arbitrary opinion].
Bp. Rust, Discourse on Truth, § 6.

contranitence, **contranitency** (kon-tră-ni'tens, -tên-si), *n.* [*< contra- + nitence, nitency.*] Reaction; resistance to force. *Bailey.*

contra-nuage (kon'tră-nū-ăzh'), *a.* [*< contra- + nuage.*] In *her.*, same as *escaloped*.

contra-octave (kon'tră-ok'tāv), *n.* [*< contra- + octave.*] In *music*, the 16-foot octave of the organ, the notes of which are denoted by CC, DD, etc.; on the piano, the lowest octave beginning with C, the notes of which are denoted by C₁, D₁, etc.; on other instruments, the octave corresponding to these.

contraplex (kon'tră-pleks), *a.* [*< L. contra*, against, + *plexus*, pp., woven: see *plexus*.] An epithet applied to the simultaneous transmission of telegraph messages along the same wire in opposite directions: as, *contraplex* telegraphy.

contrapose (kon-tră-pôs'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *contraposed*, ppr. *contraposing*. [*< contra- + pose*, after *L. contraponere* (> *Sp. contraponer*), pp. *contrapositus*, place opposite, < *contra*, against, + *ponere*, place.] 1. To set in opposition.

We may manifestly see *contraposed* death and life, justice and injustice, condemnation and justification.

Saikhed, Paradise (1617), p. 235.

2. In *logic*, to transpose, as antecedent and consequent or subject and predicate, with negation of both terms.

contraposition (kon'tră-pôz'i-ti-ō), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, prop. neut. pl. of *L. contrapositionis*, pp. of *contraponere*, place opposite: see *contrapose*.] In *logic*, two propositions which can be transformed into each other by the inference of *contraposition*.

contraposition (kon'tră-pô-zish'on), *n.* [= *F. contraposition* = *Sp. contraposición* = *Pg. contraposição* = *It. contrapposizione*, < *LL. contrapositio* (n-), < *L. contraponere*, pp. *contrapositus*, place opposite: see *contrapose*.] A placing over against; opposite position; in *logic*, the mode of inference which proceeds by transposing subject and predicate, antecedent and consequent, or premise and conclusion, with negation of the transposed parts. Thus, the proposition, If the ink will make a black spot, you will not spill it, gives by *contraposition*, If you will spill it, the ink will not make a black spot.

contraprogressist (kon-tră-prog'res-ist), *n.* [*< contra- + progress + -ist.*] A person opposed to the leading tendencies of the times, or to what is commonly considered to be progress. [Rare.]

contraprovectant (kon'tră-prô-vek'tant), *n.* [*< contra- + provectant.*] In *math.*, a covariant considered as generated by the operation of a provector on a covariant.

contraprovector (kon'tră-prô-vek'tor), *n.* [*< contra- + provector.*] In *math.*, an operator obtained by replacing ξ, η , etc., in any contravariant by δ_ξ, δ_η , etc.

contraption (kôn-trap'shon), *n.* [*< con- + trap* + *-ion*; assuming the guise of a word of *L. origin*. Cf. *contrap, cantrip*.] A device; a contrivance: used slightlying. [Colloq., U. S.]

For my part, I can't say as I see what's to be the end of all these new-fangled *contraptions*.

J. C. Neal, Charcoal Sketches.

contrapuntal (kon-tră-pun'tal), *a.* [*< It. contrapunto*, counterpoint (see *counterpoint*), + *-al*.] In *music*, pertaining to counterpoint, or in accordance with its rules; having an independent motion of the voice-parts.

contrapuntally (kon-tră-pun'tal-i), *adv.* In a contrapuntal manner.

contrapuntist (kon-tră-pun'tist), *n.* [= *F. contrapontiste* = *Pg. contrapontista*, < *It. contrapuntista*, < *contrapunto*, counterpoint: see *counterpoint*.] One skilled in the rules and practice of counterpoint.

Counterpoint is certainly so much an art, that to be what they call a learned *contrapuntist* is with harmonists a title of no small excellence. *W. Mason, Church Music, p. 200.*

contr'arco (kon-tră'r kô), *n.* [*It.*, lit. against the bow: *contra*, against; *arco*, bow: see *contra* and *arcl*.] Incorrect or false bowing on the violin, violoncello, etc.

contraregularity (kon'tră-reg-ŭ-lar'i-ti), *n.* [*< contra- + regularity.*] Contrariety to rule or to regularity. [Rare or obsolete.]

It is not only its not promoting, but its opposing, . . . so that it is not so properly an irregularity as a *contraregularity*.

Norris.

contrarelated (kon'tră-rê-lâ-ted), *a.* [*< contra- + related.*] In *analytical mech.*, having as kinematical exponents contrafocal ellipsoids.

contraremonstrant (kon'tră-rê-mon'strant), *n.* [*< contra- + remonstrant.*] One who remonstrates in opposition or answer to a remonstrant; specifically (usually with a capital), one of those who issued or supported the counter-remonstrance against the remonstrance of the Arminians prior to the Synod of Dort. See *remonstrant*.

They did the synod wrong to make this distinction of *contra-remonstrants* and remonstrants; for in the synod there was no *contra-remonstrant*, and no man was called thither under that name, whereas they in their letters came under the name of remonstrants.

Hales, To Sir D. Carlton (1618).

contrariant (kôn-tră-ri-ant), *a. and n.* [Formerly, as a noun, also *contrariant*; < *F. contrariant*, < *ML. contrarian* (t-s), ppr. of *contrariare* (> *F. contrarier*), contradict, run counter: see *contrary*, v.] 1. *a.* Opposing; opposite; contradictory; inconsistent. [Rare.]

A law *contrariant* or repugnant to the law of nature and the law of God.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 81.

Without one hostile or *contrariant* prepossession.

Southey.

In the time of Henry the Eighth, he [Cranmer] made his manuscript collections of things *contrariant* to the order of the realm.

R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., xix.

II. *n.* A contradicter: in *Eng. hist.*, the name given to Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, and the barons who took part with him against King Edward II., because, on account of their great power, it was not expedient to call them rebels or traitors.

contrariantly (kôn-tră-ri-ant-li), *adv.* Contrarily. *Coleridge*. [Rare.]

contrariet, *v. t.* An obsolete spelling of *contrary*.

contrariant, *n.* See *contrariant*.

contrariety (kon-tră-ri'ê-ti), *n.*; pl. *contrarieties* (-tiz). [*< F. contrariété* = *Sp. contrariedad* = *Pg. contrariedade* = *It. contrarietà*, < *LL. contrarietas* (t-s), contrariness, < *L. contrarius*, contrary: see *contrary*, a.] 1. The state or quality of being contrary; extreme opposition; the relation of the greatest unlikeness within the same class.

Sedentary and within-door arts . . . have in their nature a *contrariety* to a military disposition.

Bacon, Kingdoms and Estates.

As there is by nature

In everything created *contrariety*,
So likewise is there unity and league
Between them in their kind.

Ford, Lover's Melancholy, iv. 3.

So mayest thou more naturally feel the *contrariety* of vice unto nature.

Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., i. 35.

There is a *contrariety* between those things that conscience inclines to and those that entertain the senses.

South.

2. Something contrary to or extremely unlike another; a contrary.

How can these *contrarieties* agree?

Shak., 1 Hen VI., ii. 3.

The *contrarieties*, in short, are endless.

Bushnell, Nature and the Supernat., p. 71.

Contrariety of motion, the relation of two changes along the same course but in opposite directions, as heating and cooling. Also called *contrariety of access and recess*. — **Contrariety of position**, the relation of two positions the furthest possible from each other, as of two antipodes on the earth. — **Contrariety of propositions**, the relation of two inconsistent universal propositions having the same terms. — **Contrariety of quality**, the relation of two extremely opposed qualities, as heat and cold, freedom and bondage, straightness and curvature. = *Syn. 1 and 2.* Contradictoriness, antagonism.

contrarily (kon'tră-ri-li), *adv.* [*< ME. contrari*; < *contrary* + *-ly*.] In a contrary manner; in opposition; antagonistically; in opposite ways; on the other hand.

Contrarily, the . . . Spaniards cried out according to their maner, not to God, but to our Lady.

Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 288.

contrariness (kon'tră-ri-nes), *n.* 1. Contrariety; opposition; antagonism. — 2. Perverse-ness; habitual obstinacy.

I do not recognize any features of his mind — except perhaps his *contrariness*.

C. D. Warner, Backlog Studies, p. 34.

contrarious (kon-tră-ri-us), *a.* [*< ME. contrarius*, *contrarius* = *OF. contrarios*, *contralios* = *Pr. contrarios* = *It. contrarioso*, < *ML. contrariosus*, an extension of *L. contrarius*, contrary: see *contrary*, a.] Opposing; antagonistic; contrary; rebellious. [Rare.]

The goddess ben *contrarious* to me.

Chaucer, Good Women, l. 1360.

Orlando, what *contrarious* thoughts be these,
That flock with doubtful motions in thy mind?

Greene, Orlando Furioso.

She flew *contrarious* in the face of God
With bat-wings of her vices. *Mrs. Browning.*

The *contrarious* aspect both of nature and man (concordant and discordant with the Divine perfection) has given rise, as the reader well knows, to a great amount of unsatisfactory speculation.

H. James, Subs. and Shad., p. 143.

contrariouly (kon-trā'-ri-us-li), *adv.* Contrarily; oppositely. [Rare.]

Many things, having full reference

To one consent, may work *contrariouly*.

Shak., Hen. V., i. 2.

contrariwise (kon-trā'-ri-wiz), *adv.* [*Contrary* + *-wise*.] On the contrary; oppositely; on the other hand.

Not rendering evil for evil, or railing for railing; but *contrariwise*, blessing.

1 Pet. iii. 9.

The Law lately made, by which the Queen of Scots was condemn'd, was not made (as some maliciously have imagin'd) to ensnare her, but *contrariwise*, to forewarn and deter her from attempting any thing against it.

Baker, Chronicles, p. 370.

contra-rotation (kon-trā'-rō-tā'-shon), *n.* [*contra-* + *rotation*.] Rotation in a contrary direction.

Some have thought that by the Contrariety of the Strophé and Antistrophé, they intended to represent the *Contra-rotation* of the Primum Mobile.

Congree, The Pindarique Ode.

contrarotulator (kon-trā'-rō-tū-lā-tor), *n.* [*ML.*: see *controller*.] A controller; one whose business it was to observe the money which the collectors had gathered for the use of the king or the people.

Cowell.

contrary (kon-trā'-ri), *a.* and *n.* [*ME.* *contrarie*, also *contraire*, < *OF.* *contraire*, *F.* *contraire* = *Pr.* *contrari* = *Sp.* *Pg.* *It.* *contrario*, < *L.* *contrarius*, opposite, opposed, contrary, < *contra*, against: see *contra* and *counter*.] *I.* *a.* 1. Opposite; opposed; at the opposite point or in an opposite direction.

Slippers which his nimble haste had falsely thrust upon *contrary* feet.

Swift.

2. In *bot.*, at right angles to: as, a silique compressed *contrary* to the dissepiment (that is, in a direction at right angles to it, in distinction from a parallel direction).—3. Extremely unlike; the most unlike of anything within the same class: thus, *hot* and *cold*, *up* and *down*, *sage* and *fool*, *heaven* and *hell*, are *contrary* terms. In logic two propositions are *contrary* when the one denies every possible case of the other: as, All cows are black; No cows are black. They are *contradictory* when, one being universal, the other denies some only of the things asserted in the first: as, All men are wise; Some men are not wise.

Our critics take a *contrary* extreme;

They judge with fury, but they write with phlegm.

Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 661.

I discovered that he was most violently attached to the *contrary* opinion.

Goldsmith, Vicar, ii.

4. Adverse; hostile; opposing; antagonistic; opposite; conflicting.

Blotting out the handwriting of ordinances that was against us, which was *contrary* to us.

Col. ii. 14.

That he that is of the *contrary* part may be ashamed.

Tit. ii. 8.

5. Given to contradiction; acting in opposition; capacious; perverse; intractable; unaccommodating.

Yes, he was always a little *contrary*, I think.

C. D. Warner, Backlog Studies, p. 34.

Contrary or **opposite motion**, in music, progression of parts in opposite directions, as when one part ascends and another descends. = *Syn.* 4. *Inconsistent*, *Contrary*, *Contradictory*, discordant, counter, antagonistic, conflicting, inimical. In common use *inconsistent* is the weakest of these, and *contradictory* the strongest. *Inconsistent* simply asserts a failure to agree—generally, however, in an irreconcilable way. *Contrary* asserts a general opposition: as, the two statements are quite *contrary* (that is, they point in different directions or lead to opposite beliefs). *Contradictory* is active and emphatic; *contradictory* assertions are absolutely antagonistic and mutually exclusive.

In every department of our nature, save our perishable bodies, we find something which seems to point beyond our three-score years and ten—something *inconsistent* with the hypothesis that those years complete our intended existence.

F. P. Cobbe, Peak in Darien, p. 281.

But the numbers of poetry and vocal music are sometimes so *contrary*, that in many places I have been obliged to cramp my verses, and make them rugged to the reader, that they may be harmonious to the hearer.

Dryden, Ded. of King Arthur.

The Duke of Wellington once said that the true way to advance *contradictory* propositions was to affirm both vehemently, not attempting to prove either.

A. Phelps, Eng. Style, p. 130.

6. *Wifful*, *Untoward*, etc. See *wayward*.

II. *n.*; pl. *contraries* (-riz). 1. One of a pair of objects placed at opposite points or seen in opposite directions; an opposite.

But men seen another *Sterre*, the *contrary* to him, that is toward the South, that is clept *Antarkyk*.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 180.

2. One of a pair of characters, propositions, statements, or terms, the most different pos-

sible within the same general sphere or class. See *I.*, 3.

No *contraries* hold more antipathy

Than *I* and such a knave.

Shak., Lear, ii. 2.

If conscience be a proof of innate principles, *contraries* may be innate principles, since some men, with the same bent of conscience, prosecute what others avoid.

Locke, Human Understanding, i. iii. § 8.

In the language of logicians, as in that of life, a thing has only one *contrary*—its extreme opposite; the thing farthest removed from it in the same class. Black is the *contrary* of white, but neither of them is the *contrary* of red. Infinitely great is the *contrary* of infinitely small, but is not the *contrary* of finite.

J. S. Mill.

3. A contradiction; a denial. [Rare.]—4.

An adversary.

Whether he or thou

May with his hundred, as I spak of now,

Slend his *contrary*.

Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1001.

In *contrary*, in opposition; to the contrary.

Who so maketh god his aduersarie,

As for to werche any thing in *contrarie*

Of his wil, certes neuer shal he thryue.

Chaucer, Canon's Yeoman's Tale (ed. Skeat), l. 758.

Mediate and **immediate contraries**, in logic, such contraries, respectively, as do or do not admit of a third term intermediate between them.

Of *contraries* immediate there is a necessity that one of them should be in a capacious subject. So of necessity every number must be even or odd. Of *mediate*, no necessity for either of them; because the medium itself may occupy the subject: for it is not necessary that a body should be black or white; because it may be red or green.

Burgesdicus, tr. by a Gentleman.

On the *contrary*, in precise or extreme opposition to what has been stated.

It must not be supposed, that the repose of the two armies was never broken by the sounds of war. More than one rencontre, on the *contrary*, with various fortune, took place.

Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 14.

To the *contrary*, to the opposite or a different effect; in opposition, contradiction, or reversal of something stated.

Have you heard any imputation to the *contrary*?

Shak., M. of V., i. 3.

We wonder

To hear you speak so openly and boldly,

The king's command being publish'd to the *contrary*.

Fletcher, Double Marriage, iii. 2.

contrary (kon-trā'-ri), *adv.* [*Contrary*, *a.*] 1.

In a *contrary* way; with a *contrary* result.

And if ye walk *contrary* unto me, and will not hearken unto me, I will bring seven times more plagues upon you according to your sins.

Lev. xxvi. 21.

Our wills and fates do so *contrary* run,

That our devices still are overthrown.

Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2.

2. In *her.*, oppositely; *contrariwise*: said of two bearings each of which is in some sense the reverse of the other. Thus, *contrary* *flected* signifies bent or bowed in opposite directions; *contrary* *invected* or *in-vec-ked* means having both sides invected and in opposite senses; and *contrary* *undé* means undé on both the upper and under sides.

contrary (kon-trā'-ri, formerly kon-trā'-ri), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *contraried*, ppr. *contrarying*. [Early mod. *E.* also *contrarie*, *contrarye*, also *contraire*; < *ME.* *contrarien*, < *OF.* *contrarier*, *contratier*, *F.* *contrarier* = *Pr.* *Sp.* *Pg.* *contrariar* = *It.* *contrariare*, < *ML.* *contrariare*, oppose, go against, < *L.* *contrarius*, opposite: see *contrary*, *a.*] To oppose; contradict. [Obsolete or provincial.]

In all the court ne was ther wif ne mayde

Ne wydwe, that *contraried* that he sayde.

Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 188.

Yf preest-hod were parfit and preyede thus the people sholden amende,

That now *contrarien* Cristes lawes and Cristendom despien.

Piers Plowman (C), xviii. 251.

Proude wittes, that loue not to be *contraryed*, but haue lust to wrangle or trifle away troth.

Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 43.

You must *contrary* me!

Shak., R. and J., i. 5.

To *contrary*, "to oppose." Still used in the Cumberland Mountains in Tennessee, and elsewhere in East Tennessee perhaps. A typical expression there would be "quit *contraryin*" that child." *Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass.*, XVII. 37.

contrary-minded (kon-trā'-ri-min'-ded), *a.* Of a different or opposite mind or opinion.

contrast (kon-trāst'), *v.* [*F.* *contraster* = *Pr.* *Sp.* *Pg.* *contrastar* = *It.* *contrastare*, < *ML.* *contrastare*, stand opposed to, withstand, < *L.* *contra*, against, + *stare* = *E.* *stand*. Cf. *resist*, *arrest*, *prest*, where also *-st* represents *L.* *stare*.] *I.* *trans.* 1. To set in opposition, as two or more objects of a like kind, with a view to show their differences; compare by observing differences of character or qualities: used absolutely or followed by *with*: as, to *contrast* two pictures or statues; to *contrast* the style of Dickens with that of Thackeray.

To *contrast* the goodness of God with our rebellion will tend to make us humble and thankful.

Clark.

The generosity of one person is most strongly felt when *contrasted* with the meanness of another.

Crabb, English Synonymes, p. 225.

2. In the *fine arts*, to exhibit the differences or dissimilitude of; heighten the effect of, or show to advantage, by opposition of position, attitude, form, or color.

The figures of the groups must not be all on a side, . . . but must *contrast* each other by their several positions.

Quoted in Dryden's Parallel of Poetry and Painting.

= *Syn.* Compare, Contrast, etc. See *compare*.

II. *intrans.* To stand in contrast or opposition; exhibit diversity on comparison.

The joints which divide the sandstone *contrast* finely with the divisional planes which separate the basalt into pillars.

Lyell.

Whether some false sense in her own self

Of my *contrasting* brightness, overbore

Her fancy dwelling in this dusky hall.

Tennyson, Geraint.

contrast (kon-trāst'), *n.* [*F.* *contraste* = *Pr.* *contrast* = *Sp.* *Pg.* *contrast* = *It.* *contrasto*; from the verb.] 1. Opposition; dispute.

He married Matilda the daughter of Baldouin, the fifth Earl of Flanders, but not without *contrast* and trouble.

Daniel, Hist. Eng., p. 26.

In all these *contrasts* the Archbishop prevailed, and broke through mutinies and high threats.

Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, ii. 209.

2. Opposition in respect of certain qualities; antagonistic difference; direct opposition: as, the *contrasts* and resemblances of the seasons.

The loose political morality of Fox presented a remarkable *contrast* to the ostentatious purity of Pitt.

Macaulay, William Pitt.

Some of his [Emerson's] audience . . . must have felt the *contrast* between his utterances and the formal discourses they had so long listened to.

O. W. Holmes, Emerson, v.

3. Comparison by exhibiting the dissimilitude or the contrariety of qualities in the things compared; the placing of opposites together in order to make the antagonism of their qualities more apparent.

All the talents and all the accomplishments which are developed by liberty and civilisation were now displayed, with every advantage that could be derived both from co-operation and from *contrast*.

Macaulay, Warren Hastings.

4. In the *fine arts*, opposition of varied forms or colors, which by juxtaposition magnify the effect of one another's peculiarities.

contra-stimulant (kon-trā-stim'-ū-lant), *a.* and *n.* 1. *a.* Counteracting a stimulant.

II. *n.* In *med.*, a remedy which tends to counteract the effect of a stimulant.

contrastive (kon-trās-tiv'), *a.* [*contrast* + *-ive*.] Of the nature of or arising from contrast; due to contrast.

Their admiration is reflex and unconsciously *contrastive*.

Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 241.

contrat (*F.* pron. kōn-trā'), *n.* [*F.*: see *contract*, *n.*] A contract.—**Contrat aléatoire**, in *civil law*, same as *aleatory contract* (which see, under *aleatory*).—**Contrat de vente**, in *civil law*, contract of sale.—**Contrat social**. Same as *social contract* (which see, under *contract*).—**Contrat synallagmatique**, in *civil law*, reciprocal contract.

contrate (kon-trāt'), *a.* [*ML.* **contratus* (cf. fem. *contrata*, > ult. *E.* *country*), < *L.* *contra*, opposite: see *contra*, and cf. *contrary*.] Having cogs or teeth arranged in a manner *contrary* to the usual one, or projecting parallel to the axis: as, a *contrate* wheel: used chiefly of wheels in clockwork. See *crown-wheel*.

contra-tenor (kon-trā'-ten-ōr), *n.* [Also, as *It.*, *contra-tenore*: see *contra*, *tenor*, and *counter-tenor*. Cf. *contralto*.] 1. In *music*, a middle part between the tenor and the treble; counter-tenor.—2. One who sings this part.

In his [Dr. Croft's] time there was a very fine *contra-tenor* in the Royal Chapel, called Elford.

W. Mason, Church Musick, p. 136.

contravallation (kon-trā'-va-lā'-shon), *n.* [Also *countervallation*; < *F.* *contrevallation* = *Sp.* *contravalacion* = *Pg.* *contravallação* = *It.* *contravallazione*, < *L.* as if **contravallatio* (n-), < *contra*, against, + *vallum*, a rampart: see *wall*.] In *fort.*, a chain of redoubts and breastworks, either unconnected or united by a parapet, raised by the besiegers about the place invested, to guard against sorties of the garrison.

contravariant (kon-trā'-vā'-ri-ant), *n.* [*contra-* + *variant*.] In *math.*, a function which stands in the same relation to the primitive function from which it is derived as any of its linear transforms to an inversely derived transform of its primitive. *J. J. Sylvester*.—**Primitive contravariant**, the contravariant of a primitive form divided by the greatest common divisor of the minor determinants of the matrix which is the discriminant of that form.

contravene (kon-trā-vēn'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *contravened*, ppr. *contravening*. [= *F.* *contravenir* = *Pr.* *Sp.* *contravenir* = *Pg.* *contravir* = *It.* *contravvenire*, < *LL.* *contravvenire*, oppose, *ML.* break (a law), < *L.* *contra*, against, + *venire*,

come, = E. *come*, q. v.] 1. To come or be in conflict with; oppose in principle or effect; impede the operation or course of.

Laws that place the subjects in such a state *contravene* the first principles of the compact of authority; they exact obedience and yield no protection.

Johnson, Jour. to Western Isles.

The right of the weak to be governed by the strong, of the blind to be led by those who have eyes, in no way *contravene* the right of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

The Century, XXVI, 537.

The underlying principles upon which its [quarantine's] workings are based are the modes of transmission and the period of incubation of the disease to be *contravened*.

Science, VI, 24.

2. To act so as to combat or violate; transgress: as, to *contravene* the law.

The former [the house of Lancaster] *contravened* the constitution only when it was itself in its decrepitude.

Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 363.

He [the materialist] knows that, with more knowledge and power, he could overcome them [difficulties], and this without *contravening* natural laws.

Dawson, Nature and the Bible, p. 32.

=Syn. To cross, run counter to, militate against, contradict, defeat, nullify, neutralize.

contravener (kon-tra-vē'nēr), *n.* One who *contravenes*; one who antagonizes or violates.

The measures he was bent on taking against that rash *contravener*.

George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, II, 2.

contravention (kon-tra-ven'shon), *n.* [= F. *contravention* = Sp. *contravención* = Pg. *contravenção* = It. *contravvenzione*, < ML. as if **contravention*(*n*), < LL. *contravenerē*, *contravene*: see *contravene*.] 1. The act of opposing, antagonizing, or obstructing; counteraction.

There may be holy contradictions and humble *contraventions*.

Artif. Handsomeness, p. 57.

2. The act of transgressing or violating; violation: as, the proceedings of the allies were in *contravention* of the treaty.

He was pursued by a couple of hundred Englishmen, taken prisoner, and, in *contravention* of the truce, lodged in the castle of Carlisle.

Int. to Kinnmont Willie (Child's Ballads, VI, 58).

In *contravention* of all his marriage speculations.

Motley.

Specifically—3. Violation of a legal condition or obligation by which the *contravener* is bound: especially applied, in *Scots law*, to an act done by an heir of entail in opposition to the provisions of the deed, or to acts of molestation or outrage committed by a person in violation of law-burrows.

contraversion (kon-tra-vēr'shon), *n.* [= Pg. *contraversão*, < LL. as if **contraversio*(*n*), < *contraversus*, turned against, < L. *contra*, against, + *versus*, pp. of *vertere*, turn: see *verse*.] A turning to the opposite side; antistrophe. [Rare.]

The second Stanza was call'd the Antistrophe, from the *Contraversion* of the Chorus; the Singers, in performing that, turning from the Left Hand to the Right.

Congreve, The Pindaric Ode.

contraviolino (kon'trā-vē-ō-lē'nō), *n.*; pl. *contraviolini* (-nē). [It., < *contra* (see *contra*) + *violino*.] The double-bass.

contrayerva (kon-tra-yēr'vā), *n.* [NL., also *contrajerba* = F. *contrayerva* = It. *contrajerba*, -va, < Sp. *contrayerva* (= Pg. *contraherva*), lit. a counter-herb, antidote, < *contra*, against, + *yerba* (= Pg. *herva*), < L. *herba*, an herb: see *herb*.] An aromatic bitterish root exported from tropical America, and used as a stimulant and tonic. It is the product of *Dorstenia Contrayerva* and *D. Brasilensis*, plants belonging to the natural order *Urticaceae*. The name is said to be given in Jamaica to species of *Aristolochia*.

contre¹, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *counter⁴*.

contre², *n.* An obsolete form of *country*.

contre- [ME. *contre*, OF. and F. *contre*: see *counter*.] A form of *counter*, either obsolete (Middle English) or as modern French (pron. kon'tr, F. kōn'tr), in some words not naturalized in English.

contre-cartelé (kon'tr-kār-tē-lā'), *a.* [F.] Same as *counter-quarterly*.

contre-coup (kon'tr-kō), *n.* [F.: see *counter* and *coup⁴*.] In *surg.*, a fracture or an injury resulting from a blow struck on some other part, as a fracture at the base of the skull from a blow on the vertex.

contractation (kon-trek-tā'shon), *n.* [< L. *contractatio*(*n*), < *contractare*, touch, handle, < *com* + *tractare*, touch, handle: see *treat*.] A mutual touching or handling.

The greatest danger of all is in the *contractation* and touching of their hands.

Chilmead, tr. of Ferrand's Love and Melancholy (1640), [p. 254.]

contre-dance (kon'tr-dāns), *n.* [F. *contre-danse* = *contra-dance* and *country-dance*.] 1. A

French dance, named from the position of the dancers (originally only two), who stand opposite one another. It is a polite and graceful dance, and not to be confounded with *country-dance*, which is a species of English branle, and on being introduced into France was also called *contredanse* from the confusion of sounds. See *country-dance*.

The French *contredanse* made its first appearance in English society, under the name of quadrille, shortly after, or about the time of, the peace of 1815.

N. and Q., 6th ser., IX, 453.

2. A musical composition in duple or sextuple rhythm, and divided into strains of 8 measures each, suitable for such a dance.

contre-ermine (kon'tr-ēr'min), *n.* Same as *ermine*.

contrefacé (kon'tr-fa-sā'), *a.* Same as *counterfacé*.

contrefetet. A Middle English form of *counterfeit*. Chaucer.

contrefort (kon'tr-fōrt), *n.* [F.: see *counterfort*.] In *fort.*, a brickwork revetment for ramparts on the side of the terreplein, or for counter-scarps, gorges, and demi-gorges, and for sides or ends of bomb-proof magazines.

contre-lettre (kon-tr-let'r), *n.* [F.: see *counter* and *lettre*.] A deed of defeasance; a counter obligation. It commonly implies a secret qualification of an apparently absolute transfer.

contrepalé (kon-tr-pa-lā'), *a.* Same as *counterpaled*.

contrepointé (kon-tr-pwan-tā'), *a.* Same as *counterpointé*.

contretemps (kon'tr-toñ), *n.* [F., = Sp. *contratiempo* = Pg. *contratempo* = It. *contrattempo*, < L. *contra*, against, + *tempus*, time: see *contra* and *temporal*.] An unexpected and untoward event; an embarrassing conjuncture; a "hitch."

contre-vair (kon-tr-vār'), *a.* [F.] Same as *counter-vairy*.

contrevet, *v.* An obsolete form of *contrive¹*.

contribual (kon-trib'ū-āl), *a.* [< L. *com*, together, + *tribus* (*tribu*), tribe, + *-al*.] Belonging to the same tribe.

contributable (kon-trib'ū-tā-bl), *a.* [< *contribuere* + *-able*. Cf. F. *contribuable*.] Capable of being contributed.

contributary (kon-trib'ū-tā-ri), *a.* [= F. *contributaire*, *n.* and *a.*; as *contribute* + *-ary*. Cf. *tributary*.] Contributory; tributary.

It was situated on the Ganges, at the place where the river received a *contributary* stream. D'Anville (trans.).

contribute (kon-trib'ūt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *contributed*, ppr. *contributing*. [< L. *contributus*, pp. of *contribuere* (> It. *contribuire* = Sp. Pg. *contribuir* = F. *contribuer*), throw together, unite, contribute, < *com*, together, + *tribuere*, grant, assign, impart: see *tribute*.] 1. trans. To give or grant in common with others; give to a common stock or for a common purpose; furnish as a share or constituent part of anything: as, to *contribute* money to a charity; to *contribute* articles to a magazine.

England *contributes* much more than any other of the allies. Addison, State of the War.

It is for each nation to consider how far its institutions have reached a state in which they can *contribute* their maximum to the store of human happiness and excellence.

Gladstone, Might of Right, p. 176.

The union of the political and military departments in Greece *contributed* not a little to the splendour of its early history.

Macaulay, Athenian Orators.

II. *intrans.* To give or do a part; lend a portion of power, aid, or influence; have a share in any act or effect.

There is not a single beauty in the piece to which the invention must not *contribute*. Pope, Pref. to Iliad.

Both the poets you mention have equally *contributed* to introduce a false taste into their respective countries.

Goldsmith, Vicar, viii.

contribution (kon-trib'ū'shon), *n.* [= D. *kontributie* = G. *contribution* = Dan. Sw. *kontribution*, < F. *contribution* = Sp. *contribucion* = Pg. *contribuição* = It. *contribuzione*, < LL. *contributio*(*n*), < L. *contribuere*, pp. *contributus*, contribute: see *contribute*.] 1. The act of giving to a common stock, or in common with others; the act of promoting or affording aid to a common end; the payment by each of his share of some common expense, or the doing by each of his part of a common labor.

So high lost in his esteem was the birthright of our Liberties, that to give them back againe upon demand stood at the mercy of his *Contribution*. Milton, Eikonoklastes, v.

A cheerful *contribution* to those . . . that need our charity.

Abp. Sharp, Works, I, iii.

2. That which is given to a common stock or done to promote a common end, either by an

individual or by many; something furnished as a joint share or constituent part.

Of Aristotle's actual *contributions* to the physical sciences I have spoken in the history of those sciences.

Whevell, Philos. of Discovery.

The inner arcades and the west doorway [of a little duomo] are worthy of real study, as *contributions* to the stock of what is at any rate singular in architecture.

E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 207.

Specifically—3. A writing furnished as a distinct part of a periodical or other joint literary work.—4. *Milit.*, an imposition paid by a frontier country to secure itself from being plundered by the enemy's army; an imposition upon a country in the power of an enemy, which is levied under various pretenses and for various purposes, usually for the support of the army.

The people 'twixt Philippi and this ground

Do stand but in a forc'd affection;

For they have grudg'd us *contribution*.

Shak., J. C., iv, 3.

5. In *law*, a payment made by each of several, having a common interest, of his share in a loss suffered, or in an amount paid, by one of the number for the common good: as, for instance, a payment levied on each of the several owners of a vessel for equalizing the loss arising from sacrifices made for the common safety in sea voyages, where the ship is in danger of being lost or captured.—*Action or suit for contribution*, in *law*, a suit at law or in equity brought by one of several parties, who has discharged a liability common to all, to compel the others to contribute thereto proportionally.

contributinal (kon-trib'ū'shon-āl), *a.* [< *contribution* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or making a contribution.

contributive (kon-trib'ū-tiv), *a.* [= F. *contributif* = Pg. It. *contributivo*; as *contribute* + *-ive*.] Tending to contribute; contributing; having the power or quality of giving a portion of aid or influence; furnishing a joint part or share.

We challenge to ourselves something as *contributive* to handsomeness.

Artif. Handsomeness, p. 99.

contributor (kon-trib'ū-tōr), *n.* [= F. *contributeur* = It. *contributore*, < L. as if **contributor*, < *contribuere*, pp. *contributus*, contribute: see *contribute*.] 1. One who contributes; one who gives or pays money or anything else of value to a common stock or fund; one who aids in effecting a common purpose; specifically, one who furnishes literary material to a journal or magazine, or other joint literary work.—2. One who pays tribute; a tributary.

Himself as rich in all his Equipage as any Prince in Christendome, and yet a *Contributor* to the Turke.

Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I, 45.

contributory (kon-trib'ū-tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< *contribute* + *-ory*. Cf. *contributory*.] I. *a.* 1. Contributing to the same stock or purpose; promoting the same end; bringing assistance to some joint enterprise, or increase to some common stock.

The collecting of a most perfect and general library, wherein whatsoever the wit of man hath heretofore committed to books of worth may be made *contributory* to your wisdom.

Bacon, in Spedding, I, 335.

I do not pretend that no one was *contributory* to a subsidy who did not possess a vote.

Hallam.

It should not be a ground of offence to any school of thinkers, that Darwinism, whilst leaving them free scope, cannot be made actually *contributory* to the support of their particular tenets.

E. R. Lankester, Degeneration, p. 69.

2. Paying contribution; tributary; subject.

Tam. Where are your stout *contributory* Kings?

Tech. We have their crowns — their bodies strew the field.

Marlowe, Tamburlaine the Great, I, iii, 3.

Contributory negligence, negligence on the part of a person injured, which directly conduces to, or formed part of, the immediate cause of the injury.

II. *n.* 1. One who or that which contributes.

Every one of them to be *contributories*, according to their goods and lands, towards the building of the fortresses.

Styrrpe, Memorials.

The principal additional *contributories* had been the articles of general consumption, tea, malt, and spirits.

S. Douell, Taxes in England, II, 364.

2. In *recent Eng. law*, one who, by reason of being or having been a shareholder in a joint-stock company, is bound, on the winding up of the company, to contribute toward the payment of its debts.

contrist (kon-trist'), *v. t.* [< F. *contrister* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *contristar* = It. *contristare*, < L. *contristare*, make sad, < *com*, together, + *tristis*, sad: see *trist*.] To make sorrowful; sadden.

In the condition I am in at present, 'twould be as much as my life was worth to defect and *contrist* myself with so sad and melancholy an account.

Sterne, Tristram Shandy, III, Author's Pref.

contristate (kon-tris'tāt), *v. t.* [*< L. contristatus, pp. of contristare, make sad: see contrist.*] To make sorrowful; grieve; contrist.

Let me never more contristate thy Holy Spirit.

Spiritual Conquest, i. 64.

contristation (kon-tris-tā'shon), *n.* [= *F. contristatione*, *< LL. contristatio(n)-*, *< L. contristare, pp. contristatus, make sad: see contrist.*] The act of making sad, or the state of being sad.

In spacious knowledge there is much contristation.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i. 7.

Pangs of fear and contristation.

J. Robinson, Eudoxa, p. 41.

contrite (kon'trit), *a. and n.* [= *F. contrit* = *Sp. Pg. It. contrito*, *< LL. contritus*, penitent, L. bruised, rubbed, worn out, *pp. of contere, bruise, rub, wear out*, *< com-, together, + terere, pp. tritus, rub: see trite.*] *I. a. 1*†. Bruised; worn.

Their strengths are no greater than a contrite reed or a strained arm.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), i. 911.

Hence—2. Broken in spirit by a sense of guilt; conscience-stricken; humbled; penitent: as, a contrite sinner.

A broken and a contrite heart, O God, thou wilt not despise.

Ps. li. 17.

I Richard's body have interred new;

And on it have bestow'd more contrite tears

Than from it issued forced drops of blood.

Shak., Hen. V., iv. 1.

=*Syn. 2*. Repentant, sorrowful. For comparison, see *repentance*.

II. n. A contrite person; a penitent. *Hooker, contrit* (kon'trit'), *v. t.* [After *contrite, a.*, *< L. contritus, pp. of contere, bruise: see contrite, a.*] To make humble or penitent.

I awoke in the night, and my meditations, as I lay, were on the goodness and mercy of the Lord, in a sense whereof my heart was contrited.

John Woolman, Journal (1757), p. 98.

contritely (kon'trit-li), *adv.* In a contrite manner; with humble sorrow; with penitence.

Contritely now she brought the case for cure.

Browning, Ring and Book, i. 117.

contriteness (kon'trit-nes), *n.* The state of being contrite; contrition.

contrition (kon-trish'on), *n.* [*< ME. contricion, -cioun, < OF. contriciun, F. contrition = Pr. contritio, contrizio = Sp. contricion = Pg. contrição = It. contrizione, < LL. contritio(n)-*, grief, contrition (not found in *L.* in lit. sense of bruising or grinding together), *< L. contere, pp. contritus, bruise, rub, wear out: see contrite. Cf. attrition.*] *1*†. The act of grinding or rubbing to powder; attrition.

Reduceable into powder by contrition.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., ii. 1.

Serpents . . . are curious to preserve their heads from contrition or a bruise.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), i. 885.

2. Brokenness of spirit for having given offense; deep sorrow for sin or guilt; pious compunction; sincere penitence.

Fruits of more pleasing savour, from thy seed

Sown with contrition in his heart.

Milton, P. L., xi. 27.

Contrition is an holy grief, excited by a lively sense, not only of the punishment due to our guilt (that the schools call attrition), but likewise of the infinite goodness of God, against which we have offended.

Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, i. x.

=*Syn. 2*. Penitence, Compunction, etc. See *repentance*. **contriturate** (kon-trit'ū-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *contriturated*, ppr. *contritulating*. [*< con- + triturate. Cf. contrite, v.*] To pulverize together; triturate.

contrivable (kon-tri'vā-bl), *a.* [*< contrive + -able.*] That may be contrived; capable of being planned, invented, or devised.

Perpetual motion may seem easily contrivable.

Bp. Wilkins, Dædalus, xv.

contrivalt (kon-tri'vāl), *n.* [*< contrive + -al.*] Contrivance.

Albeit some might have more benefit by so large a volume, yet more may have some benefit by this compendious contrivall. *Cleaver, Proverbs, Epistles, etc. (Ord MS.).*

contrivance (kon-tri'vāns), *n.* [*< contrive + -ance.*] 1. The act of contriving, inventing, devising, or planning the disposition or combination of things or acts, for a particular purpose.

I look upon the Disposition and Contrivance of the Fable to be the Principal Beauty of the Ninth Book.

Addison, Spectator, No. 351.

The machine which we are inspecting demonstrates, by its construction, contrivance and design. Contrivance must have had a contriver.

Paley, Nat. Theol., ii.

Plotting covetousness and deliberate contrivance in order to compass a selfish end are nowhere abundant but in the world of the dramatist.

George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, i. 3.

2. The thing contrived, planned, or invented; a device, especially a mechanical one; an artifice; a scheme; a stratagem.

Government is a contrivance of human wisdom to provide for human wants.

Burke.

For every difficulty he [Warren Hastings] had a contrivance ready; and, whatever may be thought of the justice and humanity of some of his contrivances, it is certain that they seldom failed to serve the purpose for which they were designed.

Macaulay, Warren Hastings.

Party nicknames, in nine cases out of ten, are simply a contrivance for exciting odium or contempt.

H. N. Ozenham, Short Studies, p. 4.

=*Syn. 2*. Plan, invention, design; machination, stratagem; Device, Shift, etc. See *expedient, n.*

contrive¹ (kon-triv'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *contrived*, ppr. *contriving*. [*< ME. contriven, contrieven, contröven, contröven, find out, contrive, < OF. contröver, F. contröurer (= It. contrövere), < con- + trover (= It. trovere), find: see trover, trove, troubadour. Cf. retrieve, formerly retrieve, retrieve, also ult. < OF. trover.*] *I. trans. 1.* To invent; devise; plan.

I went to St. Clement's, that pretty built and contrived church.

Evelyn, Diary, Oct. 28, 1684.

Our poet has always some beautiful design, which he first establishes, and then contrives the means which will naturally conduct him to his end.

Dryden.

Parasites, external and internal, torture helpless hosts by means of carefully contrived implements for securing their hold and aiding their progress.

Mivart, Nature and Thought, p. 241.

2. To manage, by a device, stratagem, plan, or scheme: with an infinitive as object: as, he contrived to gain his point.

Sheridan, when he concluded, contrived, with a knowledge of stage effect which his father might have envied, to sink back, as if exhausted, into the arms of Burke.

Macaulay, Warren Hastings.

The old town clerks did not spell very correctly, but they contrived to make pretty intelligible the will of a free and just community.

Emerson, Misc., p. 86.

=*Syn. 1*. To design, project, plot, concoct, hatch, form, frame, brew.

II. intrans. To form schemes or designs; plan; scheme.

If thou read this, O Cæsar, thou mayst live;

If not, the Fates with traitors do contrive.

Shak., J. C., ii. 3.

contrive² (kon-triv'), *v. t.* [Irreg. made from *L. contere, pp. contritus, wear away: see contrite, a.* The *L.* perf. is *contrici*; but the *E.* form is prob. due to confusion with *contrive*¹.] To wear away; spend.

That sage Pylarian syre, which did survive

Three ages, such as mortal men contrive.

Spenser, F. Q., II. ix. 4.

Please ye we may contrive this afternoon,

And quaff carouses to our mistress' health.

Shak., T. of the S., i. 2.

contrivement (kon-triv'ment), *n.* [*< contrive*¹ + *-ment.*] Contrivance; invention; plan; device; scheme.

Royal buildings, which though perhaps they come short of the Italian for contrivement, yet not in costly curiönesse.

Sandys, Travels, p. 25.

To my contrivement leave the welcome care

Of making sure that he, and none but he,

To Potiphar's estate do prove the heir.

J. Beaumont, Psyche, i. 180.

The admirable contrivement and artifice of this great fabrick of the universe.

Glancville, Pre-existence of Souls, p. 176.

contrivent. An arbitrary variant of *contrived*, past participle of *contrive*¹.

Reverend Edicts vpon Mount Sina given,

How-much-fould sense is in few words contrivent!

Sylvestre, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Lawe.

contriver (kon-tri'vēr), *n.* An inventor; one who plans or devises; a schemer.

I, the mistress of your charms,

The close contriver of all harms,

Was never call'd to bear my part.

Shak., Macbeth, iii. 5.

control (kon-tröl'), *n.* [*< ME. conterrolle = D. kontrole = G. kontroll = Dan. kontrol = Sw. kontroll, < OF. contrerole, F. contrôle, < ML. contrarotulum, a counter-roll or-register used to verify accounts, < L. contra, against, opposite, counter, + ML. rotulus, L. rotula, a roll: see counter-roll, counter-, and roll.*] The later senses (2 and 3) depend partly on the verb.] *1*†. A book-register or account kept to correct or check another account or register; a counter-register. *Johnson.*—2. Check; restraint: as, to speak or act without control; to keep the passions under control.

If the sinner . . . lay no restraint upon his lusts, no control upon his appetites, he is certainly too strong for the means of grace.

South, Sermons.

If angels were to govern men, neither external nor internal controls on government would be necessary.

Madison, The Federalist, No. 51.

3. The act or power of keeping under check or in order; power of direction or guidance; authority; regulation; government; command.

Keep it ours, O God, from brute control;

O Statesmen, guard us, guard the eye, the soul

Of Europe, keep our noble England whole.

Tennyson, Death of Wellington, vii.

A dominant class arising does not simply become unlike the rest, but assumes control over the rest.

H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 216.

Board of control, a board of six members established in 1784 by Pitt for the government of British India. The president of the board was a chief minister of the crown and a member of the ministry. This board was abolished in 1858, when the government of India was transferred to the crown. =*Syn. 3*. Influence, Ascendancy, etc. (see authority), direction, charge, regulation.

control (kon-tröl'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *controlled*, ppr. *controlling*. [= *D. kontrolleren = G. kontrolliren = Dan. kontrollere = Sw. kontrollera, < F. contrôler, register, control, < contrôle, n.: see control, n.*] 1. To check or ascertain the accuracy of, as by a counter-register or double account, or by experiment.—2†. To prove by counter-statements; confute; convict.

The duke of Milan,

And his more braver daughter, could control thee.

Shak., Tempest, i. 2.

This account was controlled to be false.

Fuller.

3. To exercise control over; hold in restraint or check; subject to authority; direct; regulate; govern; dominate.

Give me a staff of honour for mine age,

But not a sceptre to control the world!

Shak., Tit. And., i. 2.

High degrees of moral sentiment control the unfavorable influences of climate.

Emerson, Civilization.

The controlling influence of public sentiment in groups which have little or no organization is best shown in the force with which it acts on those who are bound to avenge murders.

H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 466.

4. To have superior force or authority over; overpower. [Rare.]

A recital cannot control the plain words in the granting part of a deed.

Johnson's Reports.

Controlling experiment, in chem., a corroborating or confirmatory experiment.

For a controlling experiment, the gas may be passed for a short time through the alcoholic ammonia alone.

W. R. Bouditch, Coal Gas, p. 149.

To control the point, in fencing, to bear or beat the point down; hence, to have the advantage over.

Prate again, as you like this, you whorson foist, you! You'll control the point, you!

B. Jonson, Every Man in His Humour, iv. 5.

=*Syn. 3*. Rule, Regulate, etc. (see govern), curb, restrain, direct.

control-experiment (kon-tröl'eks-per'i-ment), *n.* An experiment made to establish the conditions under which another experiment is made.

controllable (kon-trō'la-bl), *a.* [*< control + -able.*] Capable of being controlled, checked, or restrained; subject to regulation or command.

Passion is the drunkenness of the mind, and therefore, in its present workings, not controllable by reason.

South.

controller (kon-trō'lēr), *n.* [Often written, in the second sense, *comptroller*, in accordance with a false etymology from *compt*, an old spelling of *count*; *< ME. conterroller, countrolour* (only in sense 1), *< AF. countrouler, OF. contreroleur, F. contrôleur (> D. controleur = G. controleur = Dan. Sw. kontrollör), < ML. contrarotulator, lit. the keeper of a counter-roll or check-list, < contrarotulum, a counter-roll: see control, n.* In the third sense now practically *< control, v., 3, + -er*¹.] *1*†. One who has charge of the receipt and expenditure of money.

Ther-fore tho countrollour . . .

Wrytes vp the sonime as every day,

And helpes to count.

Babes Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 317.

Specifically—2. An officer who has certain duties to perform in examining the accounts and managing the financial affairs of a public or private corporation, or of a city, state, or government. Three controllers are employed by the government of the United States. The first controller examines and revises all civil accounts except those relating to customs and the postal service, and the latter also on appeal, and countersigns all warrants drawn by the Secretary of the Treasury for receiving and paying money, except those connected with post-office operations. The second controller has the same duties with reference to the accounts and warrants of the War and Navy departments. The controller of the currency administers the laws relating to the national banks. Some States and cities also have officers styled controllers, with similar duties. [In this sense often spelled *comptroller*, a false form (see etymology).]

3. One who controls or restrains; one who has the power or authority to govern or control; one who governs or regulates.

The great controller of our fate
Deign'd to be man, and lived in low estate.
Dryden, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 460.

Clerk controller of the king's household. See *clerk*.
— **Controller of the household.** In England, an officer at court, ranking next after the treasurer of the household, who investigates the accounts and maintains discipline among the servants of the royal household. His duties, like those of the treasurer and lord steward, are now commonly performed by the master of the household. He is usually a peer, or the son of a peer, and a privy councillor, and bears a white staff as his badge of authority.

The sewer will not take no men no dishes till they be commanded by the controller.

Paston Letters (ed. 1841), I. 144.

On the 18th of February Gloucester arrived with about eighty horsemen, and was met a mile out of town by the . . . treasurer and . . . the controller of the king's household, who bade him retire at once to his lodgings.

Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 343.

controller-general (kon-trō'ler-jen'g-ral), *n.*

An officer charged with the immediate control or direction of some branch of administration. It has been the title of many officers of the French government, chiefly connected with the revenues. The controller-general of the finances was originally subordinate to the superintendent of the finances, but from 1661 to 1791 was himself the head of the treasury. The title was given to the two officers appointed by the French and English governments, under the arrangement of 1879, for the joint supervision of the finances of Egypt.

controllership (kon-trō'ler-ship), *n.* [*< controller + -ship*.] The office of a controller. Also written *controllorship*.

controlling-nozzle (kon-trō'ling-noz'l), *n.* A device for regulating the size of a stream issuing from a nozzle. It consists of a rotating sleeve which thrusts forward or retracts a cone-valve, so as to close the opening altogether or in part, or to leave it unobstructed, as may be desired.

controlment (kon-trōl'ment), *n.* [*< control + -ment*.] 1. The power or act of controlling; the state of being restrained; control; restraint.

Except for the publique behoofe, every man to be free and out of controlment. *Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 426.*

They made war and peace with one another, without controlment. *Sir J. Davies, State of Ireland.*

2†. Opposition; resistance; refutation.

Was it reason that we should suffer the same to pass without controlment? *Hooker, Eccles. Polity, iii. § 7.*

controvet, controvert. Middle English forms of *contrive*¹, *contriver*.

It is sinne to controve
Thyng that is for to reprove.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 7545.

controversal† (kon-trō-vēr'sal), *a.* [*< L. controversus*, turned in an opposite direction (see *controverse, v.*), + *-al*.] 1. Turning different ways.

The Temple of Janus with his two *controversal* faces might now not insignificantly be set open.

Milton, Areopagitica, p. 51.

2. Controversial.

I may perhaps have taken some pains in studying *controversal* divinity. *Boyle, Love of God, p. 122* (Ord MS.).

controversary† (kon-trō-vēr'sa-ri), *a.* [*< controverse + -ary*.] Pertaining to controversy; controversial; disputatious.

Controversary points. *Bp. Hall, Works, II. 370.*

controverse† (kon-trō-vēr's), *v. t.* [= *F. controvertre*, *< L. controversari*, dispute, *< controversus*, turned in an opposite direction, disputed, controverted, *< contro-*, another form (neut. ablative) of *contra*, opposite, + *versus*, pp. of *vertere*, turn: see *verse*.] To controvert; dispute.

In litigious and *controverted* causes . . . the will of God is to have them [men] to do whatsoever the sentence of judicial and final decision shall determine.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, Pref., vi.

controverse† (kon-trō-vēr's), *n.* [*< F. controverse*, *< L. controversa*, pl., disputed points, orig. neut. pl. of *controversus*, turned against: see *controverse, v.*, and cf. *controversy*.] Controversy.

So fitly now here commeth next in place,
After the prooffe of prowess ended well,
The *controverse* of beauties soveraine grace.

Spenser, F. Q., IV. v. 2.

controverser†, controversor† (kon-trō-vēr'sér, -sgr), *n.* One who controverts; a disputant.

In which place, boulded before to the bran by many *controversers*, mine adversary hath learned . . . to triumph above measure.

Bp. Hall, Honour of Married Clergy, p. 29.

controversial (kon-trō-vēr'shal), *a.* [*< L. controversia*, controversy (see *controversy*), + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to controversy; characterized by or connected with disputation; disputatious: as, a *controversial* discourse.

No *controversial* weapon, from the gravest reasoning to the coarsest ribaldry, was left unemployed.

Macaulay, Warren Hastings.

controversialist (kon-trō-vēr'shal-ist), *n.* [*< controversial + -ist*.] One who carries on a controversy; a disputant.

What shall we say to a *controversialist* who attributes to the subject of his attack opinions which are notoriously not his?

Huxley, Nineteenth Century, XXI. 494.

controversially (kon-trō-vēr'shal-i), *adv.* In a controversial manner.

controversion† (kon-trō-vēr'shon), *n.* [*< ML. controversio(n)*, *< L. controversus*, disputed: see *controverse, v.*] The act of controverting.

Hooker.

controversioust, a. [*< controversy* (*L. controversia*) + *-ous*.] Full of controversy. *Bailey.*

controversort, n. See *controverser*.

controvery (kon'trō-vēr-si), *n.*; pl. *controversies* (-siz). [= *Pr. Sp. Pg. It. controversia*, *< L. controversia*, debate, contention, controversy, *< controversus*, turned in an opposite direction: see *controverse, v.*] 1. Disputation; debate; agitation of contrary opinions; a formal or prolonged debate; dispute.

Without *controvery*, great is the mystery of godliness. *1 Tim. iii. 10.*

In learning, where there is much *controvery* there is many times little inquiry.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 239.

But this business of Death is a plaine case, and admitts no *controvercie*.

Milton, Eikonoklastes, xxviii.

Two of his [Pythias's] phrases, by their obscure and archaic diction, have given rise to repeated *controversies*.

C. Elton, Origins of Eng. Hist., p. 71.

Specifically—2. A suit in law; the contention in a civil action; a case in which opposing parties contend for their respective claims before a tribunal.

And by their word shall every *controvery* and every stroke be tried. *Deut. xxi. 5.*

3. A matter in dispute; a question to settle.

The Lord hath a *controvery* with the nations.

Jer. xxv. 31.

4†. Antagonism; resistance. [Rare.]

The torrent roar'd, and we did buffet it
With lusty sinews, throwing it aside
And stemming it with hearts of *controvery*.

Shak., J. C., l. 2.

Adoptian controversy. See *adoptionism*.—**Bangorian controversy.** See *Bangorian*.—**Filioque controversy.** In *eccl. hist.*, the controversy whether the Nicene Creed should declare merely that the Holy Ghost proceeds from the Father (*John xv. 26*), or should add "and from the Son" (*Latin filioque*). The Western Church adopted and retains the latter, the Greek Church the former.—**Majoristic controversy.** See *Majoristic*.—**Quinquarticular controversy.** See *the Five Articles and the Five Points*, under *article*.—**Syn. 1. Controversy.** Dispute, contest, disputation, altercation, wrangle, strife, quarrel. A dispute is commonly oral; hence it is generally of short continuance, and tends to lose the character of a dignified debate in heated assertions, if not in bickering, so that the word is now used more frequently in this latter sense. (See *argue*.) A controversy may be oral, but, as compared with a dispute, is generally in writing, and may therefore continue for a long period, with many participants, but not always with coolness or dignity: as, the celebrated Boyle and Bentley controversy.

The *controversies* about the Immaculate Conception are older than the Reformation, but have only just been decided. *Pusey, Eirenicon, p. 91.*

In all disputes, so much as there is of passion, so much there is of nothing to the purpose. *Sir Tr. Browne.*

controvert (kon-trō-vért'), *v. t.* [= *Sp. controvertir* = *Pg. controvertere* = *It. controvertere*, *< L. as if "controvertre* (v.), *< contro-*, against, + *vertre*, turn.] To dispute; to oppose by argument; to contend against in discussion; to deny and attempt to disprove or confute: as, to *controvert* opinions or principles; to *controvert* the justness of a conclusion.

It is an insolent part of reason, to *controvert* the works of God. *Sir Tr. Browne, Religio Medici, l. 64.*

It is more our business to exhibit the opinions of the learned than to *controvert* them. *Goldsmith, Criticisms.*

His conclusions, though *controverted* when they were first presented, are now substantially adopted by scholars. *Sumner, John Pickering.*

controverter (kon-trō-vér'tér), *n.* One who controverts; a controversial writer.

Some *controverters* in divinity are like swaggerers in the tavern, that catch that which stands next them; the candlestick, or pots; turne everything into a weapon.

B. Jonson, Discoveries.

controvertible (kon-trō-vér'ti-bl), *a.* [= *Sp. controvertible* = *It. controvertibile*; as *controvert* + *-ible*.] Capable of being disputed; disputable; not too evident to exclude difference of opinion: as, a *controvertible* point of law.

We find the matter *controvertible*, and with much more reason denied than is as yet affirmed.

Sir Tr. Browne, Vulg. Err., II. 1.

controvertibly (kon-trō-vér'ti-bli), *adv.* In a controvertible manner.

controvertist (kon-trō-vér'tist), *n.* [*< controvert + -ist*. Cf. *F. controversiste* = *Sp. Pg. It. controversista*.] One who controverts; a disputant; a man versed or engaged in controversy or disputation.

This mighty man of demonstration, this prince of *controvertists*.

Tillotson.

contrusion (kon-trō'zhon), *n.* [*< L. contrusus*, pp. of *contrudere*, press together, *< com-*, together, + *trudere*, press. Cf. *extrude*, *intrude*, *obtrude*, *protrude*.] A crowding together. [Rare.]

Pressure or *contrusion* of the particles of the water.

Boyle, Works, III. 617.

cont-splice (kont'splis), *n.* [*Cf. cont-line*.] A splice made by cutting a rope in two, laying the end of one part on the standing part of the other, and pushing the ends through between the strands in the same manner as for an eye-splice. This forms a collar or an eye in the bight of the rope. It is used for pennants, jib-guys, upper shrouds, etc. Also called *cut splice* and *bight-splice*.

contubernalt, contubernial† (kon-tū'bér-nal, kon-tū'bér'ni-al), *a.* [*ME. contubernial*; *< L. contubernalis*, *< contubernium*, companionship in a tent, *< com-*, together, + *taberna*, a tent: see *tabern*.] Dwelling in the same tent; living as comrades; hence, intimate; familiar.

And therefore seith Seneca . . . humble folk ben Cristes freendes; they been *contubernyal* with the Lord.

Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

contumacious (kon-tū-mā'shus), *a.* [With suffix *-ous* (as in *audacious*, *vivacious*, etc.), = *F. contumax* = *Pr. Sp. Pg. contumaz* = *It. contumace*, *< L. contumax* (*contumac-*), stubborn, insolent (found unchanged, *contumax*, in *ME.*); origin uncertain; perhaps connected with *contemnere*, despise: see *contemn* and *contumely*.] 1. Headstrong; insolent; hence, resisting legitimate authority, whether civil, ecclesiastical, military, or parental; stubbornly disobedient or rebellious: as, a *contumacious* child.

Most obstinate *contumacious* sinner.

Hammond, Fundamentals.

Richard fell before the castle of a *contumacious* vassal.

Milman, Latin Christianity, ix. 5.

If he were *contumacious*, he might be excommunicated, or, in other words, be deprived of all civil rights and imprisoned for life.

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

Specifically—2. In law, wilfully disobedient to a lawful order of a judicial or legislative body, or showing wilful contempt of its authority. = *Syn. 1. Stubborn, Refractory*, etc. (see *obstinacy*), proud, headstrong, unmanageable, ungovernable, unruly, wilful, perverse.

contumaciously (kon-tū-mā'shus-li), *adv.* Obstinate; stubbornly; perversely; in disobedience of orders.

This justice hath stocks for the vagrant, ropes for felons, weights for the *contumaciously* slient.

Bp. Hall, Peace-maker (Ord MS.).

contumaciousness (kon-tū-mā'shus-nes), *n.* Perverseness; stubbornness; obstinate disobedience; contumacy.

contumacity (kon-tū-mas'i-ti), *n.* [*< L. contumax* (*contumac-*) + *-ity*. See *contumacious*.] Same as *contumacy*. [Rare.]

Such a fund of *contumacity*. *Carlyle, Misc., IV. 80.*

contumacy (kon'tū-mā-si), *n.* [= *F. contumace* = *Pr. Sp. Pg. It. contumacia*, *< L. contumacia*, *< contumax* (*contumac-*), contumacious: see *contumacious*.] 1. Wilful and persistent resistance to legitimate authority of any kind; unyielding disobedience; stubborn perverseness in an illegal or wrong course of action.

He disobeys God in the way of *contumacy* who refuses his signs, his outward assistances, his ceremonies which are induced by his authority.

Donne, Sermons, II.

Such acts
Of *contumacy* will provoke the Highest
To make death in us live. *Milton, P. L., x. 1027.*

In consequence of his [Archbishop Laud's] famous proclamation setting up certain novelties in the rites of public worship, fifty godly ministers were suspended for *contumacy* in the course of two years and a half.

Emerson, Misc., p. 35.

Specifically—2. In law, wilful disobedience to a lawful order of a judicial or legislative body, or wilful contempt of its authority; a refusal to appear in court when legally summoned. = *Syn. 1. Stubbornness, perverseness, wilfulness, intractability*. For comparison, see *obstinacy*.

contumelious (kon-tū-mē'li-us), *a.* [= *Sp. Pg. It. contumelioso*, *< L. contumeliosus*, *< contumelia*, insult: see *contumely*.] 1. Indicating or expressive of contumely; haughtily offensive; contemptuous; insolent; rude and sarcastic: said of acts or things.

Contumelious language.

Assail him with contumelious or discourteous language.

Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., l. 6.

Curving a contumelious lip.

Tennyson, Maud, xlii.

2. Haughty and contemptuous; disposed to taunt or to insult; insolent; supercilious: said of persons.

There is yet another sort of contumelious persons, who are not chargeable with . . . ill employing their wit; for they use none of it.

Government of the Tongue.

3†. Reproachful; shameful; ignominious.

As it is in the highest degree injurious to them, so is it contumelious to him.

Decay of Christian Piety.

=Syn. 1 and 2. See list under abusive.

contumeliously (kon-tū-mē'li-us-li), adv. In a contumelious manner; with arrogance and contempt; insolently.

Fie, lords! that you, being supreme magistrates,

Thus contumeliously should break the peace!

Shak., 1 Hen. VI., l. 4.

contumeliousness (kon-tū-mē'li-us-nes), n. Insolence; contempt; contumely.

contumely (kon-tū-mē-li), n.; pl. contumelies (-liz). [C. ME. *contumelie*, < OF. *contumelie* = Sp. Pg. It. *contumelia*, < L. *contumelia*, abuse, insult, reproach; origin uncertain; prob. connected with *contumax*: see *contumacious*.] 1.

Insolently offensive or abusive speech; haughtiness and contempt expressed in words; overbearing or reviling language; contemptuousness; insolence.

The oppressor's wrong, the proud man's contumely.

Shak., Hamlet, iii. 1.

I left England twenty years ago under a cloud of disaster and contumely.

J. Hawthorne, Dust, p. 173.

2. A contumelious statement or act; an exhibition of haughty contempt or insolence.

A good man bears a contumely worse

Than he would do an injury.

Fletcher, Beggars' Bush, ii. 3.

Here be also some Jews, . . . a people scattered throughout the whole world, . . . subject to all wrongs and contumelies.

Sandys, Travailes, p. 114.

=Syn. 1. Abuse, rudeness, scorn.

contumulate (kon-tū-mū-lāt), v. t. [C. L. *contumulus*, pp. of *contumulare*, furnish with a mound, bury, < com-, together, + *tumulare*, bury, < *tumulus*, a mound, tomb: see *tumulus*.] To lay or bury in the same tomb or grave.

Contumulate both man and wife.

Old poem, in Theatrum Chemicum, p. 178.

contumulation (kon-tū-mū-lā'shon), n. [C. *contumulate*: see -ation.] The act of laying or burying in the same tomb or grave.

contund (kon-tund'), v. t. [= F. *contondre* = Sp. Pg. *contundir* = It. *contundere*, < L. *contundere*, bruise, beat together, < com-, together, + *tundere*, beat, bruise, = Skt. √ *tud* (for **stud*), strike, sting, = Goth. *stautan*, strike. Cf. *contuse*.] To beat; bruise; pulverize by beating.

All which being finely contunded, and mixed in a stone or glass mortar.

Middleton, Mad World, iii. 2.

His (Don Quixote's) muscles were so extended and contunded that he was not corpus mobile.

Gayton, Notes on Don Quixote, III. 2.

contunet, v. A Middle English form of *continue*.

Love cometh of dame Fortune

That litel while wole contune

For it shal chaungen wonder soone.

Rom. of the Rose, l. 5392.

contuse (kon-tūz'), v. t.; pret. and pp. *contused*, ppr. *contusing*. [C. L. *contusus* (> F. *contus* = Sp. Pg. It. *contuso*, bruised), pp. of *contundere*: see *contund*. Cf. *intuse*, *obtus*, *pertuse*, *retuse*.] 1†.

To beat; bruise; pound; pulverize by beating.

Roots, barks, and seeds . . . contused together.

Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 574.

2. To injure the flesh of, by impact of a blunt surface, with or without a breach of the integument; bruise by violent contact or pressure. If the injury is accompanied by a breaking of the skin, it is called a *contused wound*; if not, a *contusion*.

The ligature contuses the lips in cutting them.

Wiseman, Surgery.

contusion (kon-tū'zhon), n. [= F. *contusion* = Sp. *contusion* = Pg. *contusão* = It. *contusione* = G. *contusion* = Dan. Sw. *kontusion*, < L. *contusio* (n-), < *contundere*, pp. *contusus*, bruise: see *contuse*.] 1. The act of beating and bruising, or the state of being bruised.—2. The act of reducing to powder or fine particles by beating or pounding.

Take a piece of glass and reduce it to powder, it acquiring by contusion a multitude of minute surfaces.

Boyle, Colours.

3. In *surg.*, a bruise; a hurt or injury to the flesh or some part of the body without breach of integument or apparent wound, as one inflicted by a blunt instrument or by a fall.

The bones, in sharp colde, wax brittle; and all contusions, in hard weather, are more difficult to cure.

Bacon.

contusive (kon-tū'siv), a. [C. *contuse* + -ive.] Apt to cause contusion; bruising.

Shield from contusive rocks her timber limbs,

And guide the sweet Enthusiast [a boat] as she swims!

Poetry of Antijacobin, p. 150.

Conularia (kon-ū-lā'ri-ā), n. [NL., < L. *conus*, a cone, wedge, + dim. -ul- + -aria.] A large genus of fossil thecosomatous or shelled pteropods, of the family *Thecidæ*, or typical of a family *Conulariæ*, extending from the Silurian to the Carboniferous. *C. elongata* and *C. soverbyi* are examples. Some of these mollusks are nearly two feet long. They have a four-sided shell, whose apex is partitioned by narrow close-set septa resembling a nest of cones or pyramids placed one within another, whence the name of *cone-in-cone*.

conulariid (kon-ū-lā'ri-id), n. A pteropod of the family *Conulariæ*.

Conulariidae (kon-ū-lā'ri-i-dē), n. pl. [NL., < *Conularia* + -idae.] A family of fossil thecosomatous pteropods, typified by the genus *Conularia*.

conundrum (kō-nun'drum), n. [Orig. slang, prob. a made word of a pseudo-Latin form, like *panjandrum*, *hocus-pocus*, etc. Skeat suggests that it may be a corruption of L. *conandum*, a thing to be attempted, neut. ger. of *conari*, attempt: see *conation*.] 1†. A conceit; a device; a hoax.

I must have my crotchets.

And my conundrums! B. Jonson, Volpone, v. 7.

2. A riddle in which some odd resemblance is proposed for discovery between things quite unlike, or some odd difference between similar things, the answer often involving a pun.

conure (kon'ūr), n. A bird of the genus *Conurus*.

P. L. Sclater.

Conurus (kō-nū'rus), n. [NL., < Gr. *kōnos*, a cone, + *ōpā*, tail.] 1.

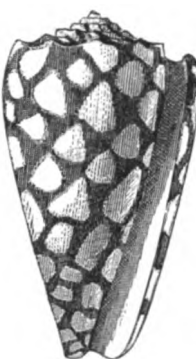
In ornith., a large genus of American parrots or parakeets, of moderate and small size, chiefly green and yellow coloration, and having the cere feathered: so named from the cuneate form of the tail. The Carolina parakeet, *Conurus carolinensis*, is a characteristic example.—2†. In entom., a genus of rove-beetles. Also called *Conosoma*.



Carolina Parakeet (*Conurus carolinensis*).

conus (kō'nus), n.; pl. *coni* (-nī). [NL., < L. *conus*, a cone: see *cone*.] 1. In anat., a conical or conoid structure or organ.—2. [cap.] In conch., the typical genus of the family *Coniæ* (which see), and in some systems continerminous with it: so named from the conical figure of these shells. The cone-shells are numerous and many of them very beautiful; they are found in southern and tropical seas, and include fossil forms going back to the Chalk formation.

Conus gloria-maria is a magnificent species. *C. marmoreus* is a common and characteristic example.—*Coni vasculosa*, the conical masses formed by the convoluted vasa efferentia of the testis.—*Conus arteriosus*. Same as *arterial cone* (which see, under *arterial*).—*Conus medullaris* (the medullary cone), the tapering part of the spinal cord below the lumbar enlargement.



Cone-shell (*Conus marmoreus*).

conusable, conusancet, etc. Old forms of *cognizable*, etc.

Conusidae (kō-nū'si-dē), n. pl. [NL., irreg. < *Conus* + -idae.] Same as *Coniæ*. Fleming, 1828.

convall, v. i. [C. ME. *convallen*, < L. as if **convallere*, < com- (intensive) + *valere*, be strong or well. Cf. *convalesce*.] To grow strong; increase in strength.

First as the earth increaseth populus,

So convallit variance and vicis.

Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), l. 98.

convalesce (kon-vā-les'), v. i.; pret. and pp. *convalesced*, ppr. *convalescing*. [= Sp. *convalecer* =

Pg. *convalescer*, < L. *convalescere*, begin to grow strong or well, grow stronger, < com- (intensive) + *valescere*, inceptive of *valere*, be strong or well: see *valiant* and *avail*.] To grow better after sickness; make progress toward the recovery of health.

He found the queen somewhat convalesced.

Knox, Hist. Reformation, v., an. 1566.

He had a trifling illness in August, and as he convalesced, he grew impatient of the tenacious life which held him to earth.

Hewells, Venetian Life, xlii.

convalescence, convalescency (kon-vā-les'-ens, -en-si), n. [C. F. *convalescence* = Fr. *convalescencia* = Sp. *convalecencia* = Pg. *convalecencia* = It. *convalescenza* = G. *convaleszenz*, < LL. *convalescentia*, < L. *convalescent* (t-s), ppr.: see *convalescent*.] The gradual recovery of health and strength after sickness; renewal of health and vigor after sickness or weakness.

Emaciated, shadow-like, but quite free from his fever, the deacon resigned himself to the luxury of convalescence.

Harper's Mag.

convalescent (kon-vā-les'ent), a. and n. [= F. *convalescent* = Sp. *convaleciente* = Pg. It. *convalescente*, < L. *convalescen* (t-s), ppr. of *convalescere*, grow strong or well: see *convalesce*.] 1. a. 1. Recovering health and strength after sickness or debility.—2. Pertaining to convalescence; adapted to a state of convalescence.

II. n. One who is recovering health or strength after sickness or weakness.—Convalescent hospital, a hospital intermediate between the ordinary hospital and the homes of the patients, established with the view of developing convalescence into perfect health by the influences of pure air, gentle exercise, and a nourishing, well-regulated diet.

convalescently (kon-vā-les'ent-li), adv. In a convalescent manner.

convallamarin (kon-vā-lam'a-rin), n. [C. NL. *Convall(aria)* + L. *amarus*, bitter, + -in².] A bitter glucoside (C₂₃H₄₄O₁₂) obtained from *Convallaria*.

Convallaria (kon-vā-lā'ri-ā), n. [NL., < L. *convallis*, a valley inclosed on all sides, < com-, together, + *vallis*, a valley: see *vale*, *valley*.] A genus of plants, of the natural order *Liliaceæ*. The only species in the genus is *C. majalis*, the lily-of-the-valley, a perennial stemless herb, with a creeping rootstock, two or three leaves, and a many-flowered raceme of white, drooping, bell-shaped, fragrant flowers. It blossoms in May, grows in woods and on heaths throughout Europe and northern Asia, and is also found native in the Alleghanies. It is a favorite in cultivation, and several varieties have been produced.



Lily-of-the-valley (*Convallaria majalis*).

convallarin (kon-val'a-rin), n. [C. NL. *Convallaria* + -in².] A glucoside (C₃₄H₅₁O₁₁) obtained from *Convallaria*. It occurs in rectangular prisms.

convanesce (kon-vā-nes'), v. i.; pret. and pp. *convanesced*, ppr. *convanescing*. [C. L. com-, together, + *vanescere*, vanish: see *vanish*, *evanesce*.] In math., to disappear by the running together of two summits, as of solid angles: said of the edge of a polyhedron. Kirkman, 1857.

convanesible (kon-vā-nes'i-bl), a. [C. *convanesce* + -ible.] Capable of convanescing.—Convanesible edge, an edge of a polyhedron that can disappear by the running together of the two summits it joins.

convection (kon-vek'shon), n. [C. LL. *convection* (n-), < L. *convectere*, pp. *convectus*, carry together, convey, < com-, together, + *vehere*, carry: see *vehicle*.] The act of carrying or conveying; specifically, the transference of heat or electricity through the change of position of the heated or electrified body: distinguished from *conduction* (which see). When a portion of a liquid or a gas is heated above the temperature of surrounding portions, it increases in volume, and, thus becoming specifically lighter, rises, while the cooler portions of the fluid rush in from the sides and descend from the upper parts of the vessel. Convection currents are thus produced, and the liquid or gas is soon heated throughout. This principle is used in heating a house by a hot-air furnace. The Gulf Stream is a grand convection current, carrying the heat of the equator toward the pole. (See *heat*.) Similarly, electricity may be transmitted by convection by the mo-

tion of the electrified body itself, as when the electricity of a conductor is discharged by a point, it being carried off by a stream of electrified air-particles.

The term *convection* is applied to those processes by which the diffusion of heat is rendered more rapid by the motion of the hot substance from one place to another, though the ultimate transfer of heat may still take place by conduction. *Clerk Maxwell*, Heat, p. 10.

When a hot body is placed in air, it sets up a number of *convection* currents. *A. Daniell*, *Prin. of Physics*, p. 384.

convective (kon-vek'tiv), *a.* [*< L. convectus*, pp. of *convectere*, convey (see *convection*), + *-ive*.] Resulting from or caused by convection: as, a *convective* discharge of electricity. *Faraday*.

The significant point is, that *convective* neutralization is a gradual process, requiring time. *Science*, IV. 413.

convectively (kon-vek'tiv-li), *adv.* In a *convective* manner; by means of convection: as, heat transferred *convectively*.

convellent (kon-vel'ent), *a.* [*< L. convellere* (t-), ppr. of *convellere*, pull up, tear up, wrench away: see *convulse*.] Tending to pull up or extract: as, a *convellent* force. *Todd and Bowman*.

convenable¹ (kon-vē-nā-bl), *a.* [*< F. convenable*, OF. *convenable* (earlier *covenable*, > ME. *covenable*: see *covenable*) (= Pr. *convenable* = Sp. *convenible* (obs.) = Pg. *convinhavel* = It. *convenevole*, agreeable, suitable, < *convenire*, agree, suit, formerly also *convene*, < *L. convenire*, *convene*, come together: see *convene* and *convenient*, and cf. *covenable*, the older form of *convenable*.] Suitable; fit; consistent; conformable.

This place that was voyde at the table of Ioseph be-takeneth the place that Matheu fulfilled; and, sir, thus be these two tables *convenable*. *Martin* (E. E. T. S.), I. 59.

And with his word his worke is *convenable*.

Spenser, Shep. Cal., September.

Another ancient romance says of its hero, "He every day was provyd in dauncyng and in songs that the ladies coulde think were *convenable* for a nobleman to conne." *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 10.

convenable² (kon-vē-nā-bl), *a.* [*< convene* + *-able*.] Capable of being convened or assembled.

convenably (kon-vē-nā-bli), *adv.* Suitably; conveniently. *Lydgate*.

convene (kon-vēn'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *convened*, ppr. *convening*. [= F. *convenir* = Sp. *convenir* = Pg. *convir* = It. *convenire*, < *L. convenire*, come together, join, fit, suit, < *com-*, together, + *venire* = E. *come*. Cf. *convenient*, and *advene*, *supervene*.] **I. intrans.** 1. To come together; meet; unite: said of things. [Rare.]

The rays [of light] converge and *convene* in the eyes.

Newton, Opticks.

2. To come together; meet in the same place; assemble, as persons, usually for some public purpose or the promotion of some common interest: as, the legislature will *convene* in January; the citizens *convened* in the city hall.

On Wednesday, that fatal day,

The people were *convening*.

Willie's Drowned in Gamery (Child's Ballads, II. 183).

= Syn. **2.** To congregate, muster, gather.

II. trans. 1. To cause to assemble; call together; convoke.

On festivals, at those churches where the Feast of the Patron Saint is solemnized, the masters *convene* their scholars.

Quoted in *Babes Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. liv.

And now the almighty father of the gods

Convenes a council in the blest abodes.

Pope, tr. of Statius's Thebald, I.

Frequent meetings of the whole company might be *convened* for the transaction of ordinary business.

Bancroft, Hist. U. S., I. 111.

2. To summon to appear, as before a public (especially a judicial) officer or an official body.

By the papal canon law, clerks . . . cannot be *convened* before any but an ecclesiastical judge. *Ayliffe*, Parergon.

Foker, whom the proctor knew very well, . . . was taken, . . . summarily *convened* and sent down from the university. *Thackeray*, Pendennis, xviii.

3. In civil law, to sue. *Rapalje and Lawrence*.

convenee (kon-vē-nē'), *n.* [*< convene* + *-ee*.] One convened or summoned with others. [Rare.]

convenor (kon-vē-nēr), *n.* 1. One who convenes or meets with others. [Rare.]

I do reverence the *conveners* [at the Synod of Dort] for their . . . worth and learning.

Bp. Mountagu, Appeal to Cæsar, p. 70.

2. One who convenes or calls a meeting; in Scotland, one appointed to call together an organized body, as a committee, of which he is generally chairman: as, the *convenor* of the Home Mission Committee.

Ye dainty Deacons and ye douce *Conveners*.

Burns, Brigs of Ayr.

convenience (kon-vē-niēns), *n.* [= F. *convenance* = Pr. *conveniencia*, *conviniensa* = Sp. Pg. *conveniencia* = It. *convenienza*, *convenienza*, < *L. convenientia*, < *convenire* (t-), ppr., suitable, convenient: see *convenient*.] 1. A coming together; assemblage; conjunction; joinder.

Of byrth she was hyghest of degre,
To whom alle angelles did obediēce,
Of Dauides lyne which sprong out of Iesse,
In whom alle verteu is by lust *convenience*.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 47.

2. The state or character of being convenient; fitness; suitability; adaptation; propriety.

To debate and question the *convenience* of Divine Ordinances is neither wisdom nor sobriety.

Milton, Eikonoklastes, xvii.

3. Freedom from discomfort or trouble; ease in use or action; comfort.

All
That gives society its beauty, strength,
Convenience, and security, and use.

Copey, The Task, ii.

4. That which gives ease or comfort; that which is suited to wants or necessity; that which is handy; an accommodation.

A man alters his mind as the work proceeds, and will have this or that *convenience* more, of which he had not thought when he began.

Dryden, Pref. to Fables.

Trade has a strong influence upon all people, who have found the sweet of it, bringing with it so many of the *conveniences* of Life as it does. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 116.

Excellent! What a *convenience*! They [the negroes] seemed created by Providence to bear the heat and the whipping, and make these fine articles [sugar, coffee, tobacco].

Emerson, Misc., p. 154.

5. A convenient appliance, utensil, or other article, as a tool, a vehicle, etc.

What sport would our old Oxford acquaintance make at a man packed up in this leathern *convenience* with a wife and children!

Graves, Spiritual Quixote, xii. 11.

6. Agreement; consistency.—At (one's) *convenience*, when it is convenient: as, do not hurry, but do it at your *convenience*.

convenience (kon-vē-niēn-si), *n.* Same as *convenience*. [Formerly common, but now nearly obsolete.]

That imitation wherof poetry is, hath the most *convenience* to Nature of all other.

Sir P. Sidney, Apol. for Poetrie.

Rather intent upon the end of God's glory than our own *convenience*.

Jer. Taylor.

You think you were marry'd for your own Recreation,

and not for my *convenience*.

Congreve, Way of the World, ii. 7.

convenient (kon-vē-niēnt), *a.* [*< ME. convenient* = F. *convenant* = Sp. Pg. It. *conveniente*, < *L. convenire* (t-), fit, suitable, convenient, ppr. of *convenire*, come together, suit: see *convene*, and cf. *covenant*, ult. a doublet of *convenient*.] 1. Fit; suitable; proper; becoming: used absolutely or with to or for.

Thou were as a God of the Sarazines: and it is *convenient* to a God to ete no Mete that is mortalle.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 230.

At that soper were thei served so well as was *convenient* to so myghty a prince as was the kynge Arthur.

Martin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 614.

Feed me with food *convenient* for me.

Prov. xxx. 8.

Neither filthiness, nor foolish talking, nor jesting, which are not *convenient*.

Eph. v. 4.

2. Affording certain facilities or accommodation; commodious; serviceable; rendering some act or movement easy of performance or freeing it from obstruction: as, a very *convenient* staircase; a *convenient* harbor.

Because the Cells were cut above each other, some higher some lower in the side of the Rock; here were *convenient* Stairs cut for the easier communication betwixt the upper and nether Regions.

Maunderell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 118.

Exchange may be often *convenient*; and, on the other hand, the cash purchase may be often more *convenient*.

D. Webster, Speech on Tariff, April, 1824.

When we speak of faculties of the soul, it is but a *convenient* mode of expression to denote different classes of its acts.

Mivart, Nature and Thought, p. 213.

3. Opportune; favorable: as, a *convenient* hour.

When a *convenient* day was come, . . . Herod on his birthday made a supper.

Mark vi. 21.

When I have a *convenient* season, I will call for thee.

Acts xxiv. 25.

4. At hand; easily accessible; readily obtained or found when wanted; handy. [Colloq.]

Obstinate heretics used to be brought thither *convenient* for burning hard by.

Thackeray, Vanity Fair, iii.

conveniently (kon-vē-niēnt-li), *adv.* 1. Fitly; suitably; with adaptation to the desired end or effect: as, the house was not *conveniently* situated for a tradesman.

Courtship, and such fair ostents of love

As shall *conveniently* become you there.

Shak., M. of V., ii. 8.

2. With ease; without trouble or difficulty.

He sought how he might *conveniently* betray him.

Mark xiv. 11.

convent (kon-vent'), *v.* [*< L. conventus*, pp. of *convenire*, come together: see *convene*.] **I. intrans.** 1. To meet; concur.

All our sergeons

Convent in their behalf.

Beau. and Fl., Two Noble Kinsmen.

2. To serve; agree; be convenient or suitable.

When that is known and golden time *convents*,

A solemn combination shall be made

Of our dear souls.

Shak., T. N., v. 1.

II. trans. 1. To call together; convoke; convene.

By secret messengers I did *convent*

The English chieftaines all.

Mir. for Mags., p. 620.

There were required the whole number of senetle and one, in determining the going to Warre, in adding to a Cittle, or the reuenues of the Temple, or in *conventing* the ordinarie Iudges of the Tribes.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 112.

2. To call before a judge or tribunal.

What he with his oath,

And all probaton, will make up full clear,

Whensoever he's *convented*.

Shak., M. for M., v. 1.

Even this morning,

Before the common-council, young Malfato,—

Convented for some lands he held, suppos'd

Belong'd to certain orphans.

Ford, Lady's Trial, ii. 2.

And letters missive were dispatched incontinently, to *convent* Mr. Cotton before the infamous High Commission Court.

C. Mather, Mag. Chris., iii. 1.

convent (kon-vent'), *n.* [*< OF. convent*, *covent* (> ME. *covent*, q. v.), F. *convent* = Pr. *covent*, *coven* = Sp. Pg. It. *convento*, < *L. conventus*, a meeting, assembly, union, company, ML. a convent, < *convenire*, pp. *conventus*, meet together: see *convene*.] 1. A meeting or an assembly.

These eleven witches beginning to dance (which is an usual ceremony at their *convents* or meetings).

B. Jonson, Masque of Queens.

2. An association or a community of persons devoted to religious life and meditation; a society of monks or nuns. The term is popularly limited to such associations of women.

One of our *convent*, and his [the duke's] confessor.

Shak., M. for M., iv. 3.

3. A house occupied by such a community; an abbey; a monastery or nunnery. The parts of a convent are: (1) the church; (2) the choir, or that portion of the church in which the members say the daily office; (3) the chapter-house, a place of meeting, in which the community business is discussed; (4) the cells; (5) the refectory; (6) the dormitory; (7) the infirmary; (8) the parlor, for the reception of visitors; (9) the library; (10) the treasury; (11) the cloister; (12) the crypt. *Cath. Dict.*

convencial (kon-ven'ti-kal), *a.* [*< convent* + *-ical*.] Of or belonging to a convent.—**Convencial** prior, an abbot.

conventicle (kon-ven'ti-kl), *n.* [*< ME. conventicul* = F. *conventicule* = Sp. *conventiculo* = Pg. *conventiculo* = It. *conventicolo*, < *L. conventiculum*, a meeting, place of meeting, ML. esp. a meeting of heretics, dim. of *conventus*, a meeting: see *convent*, n.] 1. An assembly or gathering; especially, a secret or unauthorized gathering for the purpose of religious worship.

I shal not gadere togldere the *conventiculis* [Latin *conventicula*] of hem of blodis.

Wyclif, Ps. xv. 4.

The people were assembled together in those hallowed places dedicate to their gods, because they had yet no large halles or places of *conventicle*.

Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 24.

It behoveth that the place where God shall be served by the whole Church be a public place, for the avoiding of privy *conventicles*.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 12.

They are commanded to abstain from all *conventicles* of men whatsoever.

Ayliffe, Parergon.

Specifically—**2.** In Great Britain, a meeting of dissenters from the established church for religious worship. In this sense it is used by English writers and in English statutes. It was especially applied, as a term of opprobrium, to the secret meetings for religious worship held by the Scottish Covenanters, when they were persecuted for their faith in the reign of Charles II.

An act recently passed, at the instance of James, made it death to preach in any Presbyterian *conventicle* whatever, and even to attend such a *conventicle* in the open air.

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

3. A building in which religious meetings or conventicles are held.

In hall,

Court, theatre, *conventicle*, or shop.

Wordsworth, Prelude, vii.

Permission to erect, at their own expense, a church or other religious *conventicle*.

R. Anderson, Hawaiian Islands, p. 173.

4. Connection; following; party.

The same Theophilus, and other bishops which were of his *conventicle*.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, vii. 6.

Conventicle Act, an English statute of 1670 (22 Charles II., c. 1), which forbade the assembling of five or more persons over sixteen years of age at any meeting or conventicle for the exercise of religion in any other manner than according to the liturgy and practice of the Church of England.

conventicle (kon-ven'ti-kl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *conventicled*, ppr. *conventicling*. [*< conventicle, n.*] To belong to or meet in a conventicle; practise the holding of conventicles for religious worship. [Rare.]

Conventicling schools, . . . set up and taught secretly by fanatics. *South, Works, V. I.*

conventicler (kon-ven'ti-klér), *n.* One who supports or frequents conventicles; specifically, a Scottish Covenanter.

Having run a mile through such difficult places, he was quite spent, and the conventiclers hard at his heels. *Swift, Memoir of Capt. Creighton.*

convention (kon-ven'shon), *n.* [= *D. konventie = G. convention = Dan. konvention, < F. convention = Sp. convencion = Pg. convenção = It. convenzione, < L. conventio(n-), a meeting, agreement, covenant, < convenire, pp. conventus, meet, agree: see convene.*] 1. The act of coming together; coalition; union.

The conventions or associations of several particles of matter into bodies. *Boyle.*

2. A gathering of persons; a meeting; an assembly.

To-morrow morn
We hold a great convention.

Tennyson, Princess, iv.

Specifically—3. A formal, recognized, or statutory meeting or assembly of men for civil or religious purposes; particularly, an assembly of delegates or representatives for consultation on important concerns, civil, political, or religious. (a) In the United States, in particular: (1) A body of delegates convened for the formation or revision of a constitution of government, as of a State: called a *constitutional convention* (which see, under *constitutional*). (2) A meeting of delegates of a political party, to nominate candidates for national, State, or local offices, and to formulate its principles of action. State nominating conventions arose about 1825, superseding legislative caucuses. The first national convention to select presidential candidates was held by the Antislavery party in Baltimore in September, 1831, and all presidential nominations have since been made by such conventions. (3) A meeting of representatives of a national, State, or other general association, or of a number of persons having a common interest, for the promotion of any common object. (4) The triennial assembly of the Protestant Episcopal Church, called the *General Convention*, consisting of the House of Bishops and the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies; also, the annual assembly of each diocese, called a *diocesan convention*. (b) [*cap.*] In *French hist.*, the sovereign assembly, called specifically the *National Convention*, which sat from September 21st, 1792, to October 26th, 1795, and governed France after abolishing royalty. (c) In Great Britain, an extraordinary assembly of the estates of the realm, held without the king's writ, as the assembly which restored Charles II. to the throne (also known as the *Convention Parliament* or *Free Parliament*) and that which declared the throne to have been abdicated by James II. (d) In the University of Cambridge, England, a clerical court consisting of the master and fellows of a college sitting in the combination room to pass judgment on offenders against the laws of sobriety and chastity.

4. An agreement or contract between two parties; specifically, in *diplomacy*, an agreement or arrangement previous to a definitive treaty. A *military convention* is a treaty made between the commanders of two opposing armies concerning the terms on which a temporary cessation of hostilities shall take place between them.

So to the 'Change, and there bought 32s. worth of things for Mrs. Knipp, my Valentine, which is pretty to see how my wife is come to convention with me that whatever I do give to anybody else, I shall give her as much. *Pepys, Diary, III. 80.*

And first of all, it is worth while to note that properly the word Treaty is applied exclusively to political and commercial objects; while the less pretentious though longer denomination of *Convention* is bestowed on special agreements of all kinds—as, for instance, international arrangements about postage, telegraphs, or literary rights. *Blackwood's Mag.*

The same thing is true of treaties of peace as of all other conventions, that they are of no validity where the government exceeds its constitutional powers in making them. *Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 151.*

5. General agreement; tacit understanding; common consent, as the foundation of a custom, an institution, or the like.

A useful convention gradually restricted the arbitrary use of these phonograms. *Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet, I. 65.*

The poet is by nature a fiery creature, incapable of toning down his spontaneous feelings to the rules of social convention. *N. A. Rev., CXXXIX. 581.*

6. A customary rule, regulation, or requirement, or such rules collectively; something more or less arbitrarily established, or required by common consent or opinion; a conventionality; a precedent.

In order to denote the rates of movement along the height and base of an inclined plane in terms of the rate

along the hypotenuse, we must adopt some convention which will abbreviate such an account as we have just given. *J. Troubridge, New Physics, p. 58.*

Yet certain conventions are indispensable to art. *Stedman, Poets of America, p. 467.*

7. In *civil law*: (a) In general, the agreement of several persons, who by a common act of the will determine their legal relations, for the purpose either of creating an obligation or of extinguishing one. (b) In a narrower sense, the agreement of several persons in one and the same act of will resulting in an obligation between them.—**Convention of estates**, the meeting of the estates of the kingdom of Scotland, before the union with England, upon any special occasion or emergency. These conventions consisted of any number of the estates that might be suddenly called together, without the necessity of a formal citation such as was required in summoning a regular parliament.—**Convention of royal burghs**, the yearly meeting held in Edinburgh by commissioners from the royal burghs, to treat of certain matters pertaining to the common good of the burghs. Their deliberations are in general directed to matters of no public importance.—**Convention treaty**, a treaty entered into between different states, under which they severally bind themselves to observe certain stipulations contained in the treaty.—**Joint convention**, in the United States, a meeting in one body of both branches of Congress or of a State legislature.—**National convention, nominating convention**. See above, 3.

conventional (kon-ven'shon-al), *a.* [= *D. konventioneel = G. conventionell = Dan. konventionel, < F. conventionnel = Pr. conventional = Sp. Pg. convencional = It. convenzionale, < L. conventio(n-), an agreement: see convention.*] 1. Relating or pertaining to a convention, or formal meeting of delegates.

I know that what he has said will be understood as intimating, at least, that this *Conventional* movement of ours was stimulated by South Carolina, and was the result of concert between certain South Carolina [and Mississippi] politicians. *Quoted in H. von Holst's John C. Calhoun, p. 324.*

2. Stipulated; covenanted; established by agreement.—3. Arbitrarily selected, fixed, or determined: as, a *conventional sign*.—4. Arising out of custom or usage; sanctioned by general concurrence; depending on usage or tacit agreement; not existing from any natural growth or necessity; generally accepted or observed; formal.

I too easily saw through the varnish of conventional refinement. *Marg. Fuller, Woman in 19th Cent., p. 190.*

There is no way of distinguishing those feelings which are natural from those which are conventional, except by an appeal to first principles. *H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 190.*

The very earliest dialects are as exclusively conventional as the latest; the savage has no keener sense of etymological connection than the man of higher civilization. *Whitney, Life and Growth of Lang., p. 297.*

Specifically—5. In the *fine arts*, depending on accepted models or traditions, irrespective of independent study of nature; traditionally or purposely deviating from natural forms, although properly retaining the principles which underlie them: as, the *conventional* forms of birds, beasts, flowers, etc., in heraldry and on coins.—6. In *law*, resting in actual contract: as, the *conventional* relation of landlord and tenant, as distinguished from the implied obligation to pay for use and occupation, incurred by occupying another's land without agreement.

Conventional services reserved by tenures upon grants, made out of the crown or knights service. *Sir M. Hale, Hist. Com. Law of Eng.*

Conventional estates, those freeholds, not of inheritance or estates for life, which are created by the express acts of the parties, in contradistinction to those which are legal, and arise from the operation and construction of law.—**Conventional obligations**, obligations resulting from the actual agreement of parties, in contradistinction to natural or legal obligations.

conventionalism (kon-ven'shon-al-izm), *n.* [*< conventional + -ism.*] 1. Adherence or the tendency to adhere to conventional usages, regulations, and precedents; conventionality; formalism.

Nothing endures to the point of *conventionalism* which is not based upon lasting rules. *Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 182.*

Conventionalism, indeed, is the modern name for that which stands here for the opposite of religion; and we can judge from this in what way religion itself was conceived, for the opposite of *conventionalism* is freshness of feeling, enthusiasm. *J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 123.*

2. That which is received or established by convention or agreement; a conventional phrase, form, ceremony, etc.; something depending on conventional rules and precepts.

We must be content with the *conventionalisms* of vile solid knots and lumps of marble, instead of the golden cloud which encircles the fair human face with its waving mystery. *Ruskin.*

conventionalist (kon-ven'shon-al-ist), *n.* [*< conventional + -ist.*] 1. One who adheres to conventional usages; a formalist.—2. One who adheres to a convention or treaty.—3. [*cap.*] In *U. S. hist.*, a name assumed by the more radical faction of the Democratic-Republican party in Pennsylvania during several years succeeding 1808. They had previously also borne the title of "Friends of the People."

conventionality (kon-ven'shon-al'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *conventionalities* (-tiz). [*< conventional + -ity.*] The character of being conventional as opposed to natural; artificiality; a conventional custom, form, term, principle, etc.

It is strong and sturdy writing; and breaks up a whole legion of conventionalities. *Lamb, To Coleridge.*

Conventionalities are all very well in their proper place, but they shrivel at the touch of nature like stubble in the fire. *Lowell, Study Windows, p. 163.*

conventionalization (kon-ven'shon-al-i-zā'shon), *n.* [*< conventionalize + -ation.*] The act or the result of conventionalizing.

The trim of the doors is also in enameled wood, fluted and carved with the shell ornaments, which is a *conventionalization* from the honeysuckle of the Greeks. *Art Age, IV. 45.*

conventionalize (kon-ven'shon-al-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *conventionalized*, ppr. *conventionalizing*. [*< conventional + -ize.*] 1. To render conventional; bring under the influence of conventional rules; render observant of the forms and precedents of society. Specifically—2. In the *fine arts*, to render or represent in a conventional manner—that is, either by exact adherence to a rule or in a manner intentionally incomplete and simplified.

The fact is, neither [leaves nor figures] are idealized, but both are *conventionalized* on the same principles, and in the same way. *Ruskin.*

conventionally (kon-ven'shon-al-i), *adv.* In a conventional manner.

I should have replied to this question by something *conventionally* vague and polite. *Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xiv.*

conventional (kon-ven'shon-ā-ri), *a.* [*< convention + -ary.*] Acting under contract; settled by covenant or stipulation; conventional: as, *conventional tenants*.

In the case of the peculiar *conventional* holdings of the Cornish mining country, where the tenant has an inheritable interest, but must be re-admitted every seven years, something like proof of a Celtic origin is attainable. *F. Pollock, Land Laws, p. 204, App.*

convention-coin (kon-ven'shon-koin), *n.* 1. A German coin adopted by most of the German states in 1763. A Cologne mark of silver, 13 loths 6 grains fine, was coined in 8½ rix-dollars.—2. A German coin struck according to a convention of 1857 between Austria, Prussia, and other states. A mint pound or 500 grams of fine silver was coined into 30 thalers or 52½ gulden.

convention-dollar (kon-ven'shon-dol'ār), *n.* Same as *convention-coin*, 2.

conventionalist (kon-ven'shon-ist), *n.* [*< convention + -ist.*] One who makes a bargain or contract. [Rare.]

The buyer (if it be but a sorry postchaise) cannot go forth with the seller thereof into the street, . . . but he views his *conventionalist* . . . as if he was going along with him to Hyde Park Corner to fight a duel. *Sterne, Sentimental Journey.*

conventual (kon-ven'tū-āl), *a. and n.* [= *F. conventuel = Pr. Sp. Pg. conventual = It. conventuale, < ML. conventialis, < conventus, a convent: see convent.*] 1. *a.* Belonging to a convent; monastic: as, *conventual priors*.

The Abbot and monks *conventual*. *Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), I. 3410.*

Conventual regularity. *Thackeray.*

Conventual church, the church attached or belonging to a convent.

In southern Italy . . . even a metropolitan church was not likely to reach, in point of mere size, to the measure of a second-class cathedral or *conventual church* in England, or even in Normandy. *E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 297.*

Conventual mass. See *mass*.

II. *n.* 1. One who lives in a convent; a monk or a nun.

The venerable *conventual*. *Addison, Spectator, No. 165.*

2. [*cap.*] A member of one of the two great branches of the Franciscan order, the other being the Observants. See *Franciscan*. They live in convents, follow a mitigated rule, wear a black habit and cowl, and do not go barefooted.

The Franciscans . . . had so far swerved from the obligations of their institute, which interdicted the possession of property of any description, that they owned large estates. . . . Those who indulged in this latitude were called *conventuals*, while the comparatively small num-

ber who put the strictest construction on the rule of their order were denominated observants, or brethren of the observance. *Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 5.*

converge (kɒn-ˈvɜːrj), v.; pret. and pp. *converged*, ppr. *converging*. [= F. *converger* = Sp. Pg. *converger* = It. *convergere*, < LL. *convergere*, incline together, < L. *com-*, together, + *vergere*, incline, turn, bend: see *verge*, v. Cf. *diverge*.] **I. intrans.** To tend to meet in a point or line; incline and approach nearer together, as two or more lines in the same plane which are not parallel, or two planes which are not parallel; tend to meet if prolonged or continued; figuratively, to tend or lead to a common result, conclusion, etc.: opposed to *diverge*.

Colours mingle, features join,
And lines converge.

Akenside, Pleasures of Imagination, iii.

The mountains converge into a single ridge. *Jefferson.*
From whatever side we commence the investigation, our paths alike converge toward the principle of which this theory (of equity) is a development.

H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 499.

As the tree grows, the outer leaves diverge, and get farther from the tree and from each other; and two extremities that have once diverged never converge and grow together again. *W. K. Clifford, Lectures, i. 89.*

II. trans. To cause to approach, or meet in a point.

For, on observing what happens when the axes of the two eyes are converged on an object, it will be perceived that we become conscious of the space it occupies, and of the closely-envirning space, with much more distinctness than we are conscious of any other space.

H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 119.

To obtain a knowledge of the behaviour of crystalline plates in converging polarised light, a polarising apparatus constructed by Dubosq is employed.

Lommel, Light (trans.), p. 325.

convergence, convergency (kɒn-ˈvɜːrjəns, -jən-si), n.; pl. *convergences, convergencies* (-jən-si-z). [= F. *convergence* (= Sp. Pg. *convergencia* = It. *convergenza*), < *convergent*: see *convergent*.] **1.** The character or fact of converging; tendency to one point; the fact of meeting in a point.—**2.** In *math.*: (a) The gradual and indefinite approximation of the sum of an infinite series toward a finite value. (b) The scalar part of the result of performing upon any vector function the operation

$$i \frac{d}{dx} + j \frac{d}{dy} + k \frac{d}{dz}$$

It is so called because, if the vector function be considered as representing the velocity and direction of a flowing fluid, the surface integral of this function over a closed surface, or the flow inward through that surface, is equal to the volume integral of the convergence within the surface. See *curl*.—**Circle of convergence**, a circle so drawn in the plane whose points represent all imaginary values of the variable that all the points within it represent values for which a given series is convergent, and all points without it represent points for which the series is divergent. But of points on the circumference of the circle, some are generally of one class and some of the other.—**Magnetic points of convergence**. See *magnetic*.

convergent (kɒn-ˈvɜːrjənt), a. and n. [= F. *convergent* = Sp. Pg. It. *convergente*, < LL. *convergen(t)-s*, ppr. of *convergere*: see *converge*.] **I. a.** Tending to meet or actually meeting in a point; approaching each other, as two lines; figuratively, tending to a common result, conclusion, etc.: as, *convergent lines*; *convergent theories*.

Artistic beauty and moral beauty are convergent lines which run back into a common ideal origin.

S. Lanier, The English Novel, p. 273.

Convergent fraction. Same as *convergent*, n.—**Convergent-nerve**. Same as *converginerved*.—**Convergent series**. Same as *converging series* (which see, under *converging*).

II. n. A fraction expressing the approximate value of a continued fraction, when only some of the first incomplete quotients are used. Thus, the convergents to the ratio of the circumference of a circle to its diameter are, $\frac{3}{7}$, $\frac{22}{7}$, $\frac{333}{106}$, etc., these being approximations to the continued fraction representing this ratio. See *continued fraction*, under *continued*.

converginerved (kɒn-ˈvɜːrjɪ-nɜːvd), a. [Irreg. < L. *convergere*, converge, + *nervus*, nerve, + *-ed*.] In bot., having longitudinal nerves convergent at the ends: applied to leaves.

converging (kɒn-ˈvɜːrjɪŋ), p. a. [Ppr. of *converge*, v.] Tending to meet in a point; in general, approaching each other.—**Converging light**, light transmitted in converging, in distinction from parallel, rays.—**Converging series**, in *math.*, an infinite series the sum of whose terms, beginning with the first, approximates indefinitely toward a limit as more and more of these terms are taken into account. Thus,

$$1 + x + \frac{x^2}{1.2} + \frac{x^3}{1.2.3} + \frac{x^4}{1.2.3.4} + \frac{x^5}{1.2.3.4.5}$$



Converginerved Leaf.

is a converging series for all values of x . But

$$x + \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{6}x^3 + \frac{1}{24}x^4 + \frac{1}{120}x^5, \text{ etc.,}$$

is only converging for a value of x whose modulus is less than unity. Also called *convergent series*.

conversible (kɒn-ˈvɜːsə-bl), a. [= F. *conversible* = Sp. *conversible* = Pg. *conversavel* = It. *conversabile*, < ML. *conversabilis*, < L. *conversari*, converse: see *converse*, v.] **1.** Qualified for conversation, or disposed to converse; ready in or inclined to mutual communication of thoughts; sociable; communicative.

The ladies here are very conversable, and the religious women not at all reserv'd. *Evelyn, Diary, May 21, 1645.*

Your intervals of time to spend

With so conversable a friend.

Swift, Reason for not Building at Drapier's Hill.

Mrs. Bardell let lodgings to many conversable single gentlemen, with great profit, but never brought any more actions for breach of promise of marriage.

Dickens, Pickwick, lvii.

2. t. Capable of being conversed with; open to conversation.

Kings should not always act the king: that is, should be just, and mix sweetness with greatness, and be conversible by good men.

Penn, No Cross, No Crown, ii.

Also written *conversible*.

conversableness (kɒn-ˈvɜːsə-bl-nes), n. The quality of being conversable; disposition or readiness to converse; sociability; affability. **conversably** (kɒn-ˈvɜːsə-blɪ), adv. **1.** In a conversable manner; affably.—**2. t.** In conversation; colloquially.

Nor is there any people, either in the Island, or on the Continent, that speaks it [pristine Greek] conversably.

Howell, Letters, i. i. 27.

conversance, conversancy (kɒn-ˈvɜːsəns, -sən-si), n. [= *conversant*: see *-ance, -ancy*.] The state of being conversant; familiarity; familiar intercourse or acquaintance. [Rare.]

The greater number of its stories embody such passages in the personal history of the eminent men and women of Europe as the author came to the knowledge of by conversance with the circles in which they moved.

N. P. Willis, People I have Met, Pref.

Conversancy with the books that teach,

The arts that help.

Browning, Ring and Book, II. 325.

conversant (kɒn-ˈvɜːsənt), a. [= F. *conversant* = Sp. Pg. It. *conversante*, < L. *conversan(t)-s*, ppr. of *conversari*, live with, converse: see *converse*, v.] **1.** Having frequent or customary intercourse; intimately associating; familiar by companionship; acquainted: followed by *with*, formerly also by *among*.

Thet selde she was not worth to be conversant a-monge people.

Martin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 422.

The strangers that were conversant among them.

Josh. viii. 35.

But the men were very good unto us . . . as long as we were conversant with them.

1 Sam. xxv. 15.

Never to be infected with delight,

Nor conversant with ease and idleness.

Shak., K. John, iv. 3.

What I pretend by this dedication is an honour which I do myself to posterity, by acquainting them that I have been conversant with the first persons of the age in which I lived.

Dryden, Ded. of King Arthur.

2. Acquainted by familiar use or study; having a thorough or intimate knowledge or proficiency: followed generally by *with*, formerly and still occasionally by *in*.

The learning and skill which he had by being conversant in their books.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, iii. § 8.

Among men long conversant with books, we too frequently find those misplaced virtues of which I have been now complaining.

Goldsmith, The Bee, No. 3.

His eye is both microscopic and telescopic; conversant at once with the animalcule of society and letters, and the larger objects of human concern.

Whipple, Ess. and Rev., i. 14.

3. Having concern or connection; concerned, occupied, or engaged: followed by *with* or *about*.

Education is conversant about children.

Sir H. Wotton, Education of Children.

Moral action is conversant almost wholly with evidence which in itself is only probable.

Gladstone, Might of Right, p. 93.

—**Syn.** **2.** Versed (in), skilled (in), proficient (in).

conversantly (kɒn-ˈvɜːsənt-lɪ), adv. In a conversant or familiar manner.

conversation (kɒn-ˈvɜːsəʃən), n. [= ME. *conversacion*, -cioun = D. *konversatie* = G. *konversation* = Dan. Sw. *konversation*, < OF. *conversacion*, -tion, F. *conversation* = Sp. *conversacion* = Pg. *conversação* = It. *conversazione*, < L. *conversatio(n)-*, conversation, manner of life, < *conversari*, pp. *conversatus*, live with, converse: see *converse*, v.] **1.** General course of actions or habits; manner of life; behavior; deportment, especially with respect to morals. [Obsolescent.]

Noo . . . persoun shalbe admitted unto this Gilde but if a bee founde of goodde name and fame, of good *conversacion*, and honeste in his demeanour, and of goodde rule.

English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 190.

Be ye holy in all manner of conversation. *1 Pet. i. 15.*

The hunters and hawkers among the clergy [were] recalled to graver conversation.

R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., ii.

2. Familiar intercourse; intimate acquaintance or association; commerce in social life. [Obsolescent.]

It has been my study still to please those women

That fell within my conversation.

Shirley, Hyde Park, ii. 3.

Conversation, when they come into the world, soon gives them a becoming assurance.

Locke, Education.

3. t. Familiar acquaintance from using or studying.

Much conversation in books.

Bacon.

4. Informal interchange of thoughts and sentiments by spoken words; informal or familiar talk. [Now the most general use of the word.]

One of the best rules for conversation is never to say a thing which any of the company can reasonably wish we had rather left unsaid.

Sterne.

Wise, cultivated, genial conversation is the last flower of civilization, and the best result which life has to offer us—a cup for gods, which has no repentance.

Emerson, Misc., p. 340.

5. A meeting for conversation, especially on literary subjects; a *conversazione*.

Lady Pomfret has a charming conversation once a week.

Walpole, Letters (1740), i. 71.

6. Sexual intercourse: as, criminal conversation (which see, under *criminal*).—**Conversation-tube**, a tube for enabling conversation to be carried on easily with deaf people; an ear-trumpet. See *speaking-tube*.

conversational (kɒn-ˈvɜːsəʃən-əl), a. [= *conversation* + *-al*.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of conversation: as, *conversational powers*; a *conversational style*.

Richardson's novels deserve special mention, as being a rich store of the conversational dialect of their author's age.

F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 320.

conversationalist (kɒn-ˈvɜːsəʃən-əl-ist), n. [= *conversational* + *-ist*.] A talker; especially, an agreeable and interesting talker; a converser; one who excels in conversation.

People who never talked anywhere else were driven to talk in those old coaches; while a ready conversationalist, like Judge Story, was stimulated to incessant cerebral discharges.

Josiah Quincy, Figures of the Past, p. 191.

conversationally (kɒn-ˈvɜːsəʃən-əl-i), adv. In a conversational manner.

conversationalized (kɒn-ˈvɜːsəʃən-əd), a. [= *conversational* + *-ed*.] Having a certain behavior or deportment.

Till she be better conversation'd,

. . . I'll keep

As far from her as the gallows.

Beau. and Fl., The Captain, i. 1.

conversationism (kɒn-ˈvɜːsəʃən-izm), n. [= *conversation* + *-ism*.] A word or phrase used in familiar conversation; a colloquialism.

conversationist (kɒn-ˈvɜːsəʃən-ist), n. [= *conversation* + *-ist*.] A talker; a converser; a conversationalist.

I must not quite omit the talking sage,

Kit Cat, the famous conversationist.

Byron, Don Juan, xlii. 47.

From a poet of unusual promise, he [Fitz-Greene Halleck] relapsed into a mere conversationist.

D. J. Hill, Bryant, p. 64.

conversative (kɒn-ˈvɜːsə-tɪv), a. [= *converse*, v., + *-ative*; = It. *conversativo*.] Relating to mutual intercourse; social: opposed to *contemplative*. [Rare.]

She chose rather to endure him with conversative qualities and ornaments of youth.

Sir H. Wotton, Buckingham.

conversazione (kɒn-ˈvɜːsə-ti-ɔː-ne), n.; pl. *conversazioni* (-nē). [It., = E. *conversation*, q. v.] A meeting for conversation, particularly on literary subjects.

These conversazioni [at Florence] resemble our card-assemblies.

Drummond, Travels (1754), p. 41.

converse (kɒn-ˈvɜːs), v. i.; pret. and pp. *conversed*, ppr. *conversing*. [= ME. *conversen* = D. *konverseren* = Dan. *konversere* = Sw. *konversera*, < OF. (and F.) *converser* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *conversar* = It. *conversare*, < L. *conversari*, live, dwell, live with, keep company with, passive (middle) voice of *conversare*, turn round, freq. of *convertere*, pp. *conversus*, turn round: see *convert*, v.] **1.** To keep company; associate; hold intercourse: followed by *with*. [Now chiefly poetical.]

God . . . conversed with man, in the very first, in such clear, and certain, and perceptible transaction, that a man could as certainly know that God was as that man was.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), i. Pref.

God shall be born of a Virgin, and converse with Sinners.

Howell, Letters, iv. 43.

For him who lonely loves
To seek the distant hills, and there converse
With nature. *Thomson, Summer, l. 1381.*

2. To talk informally with another; have free intercourse in mutual communication of opinions and sentiments by spoken words; interchange thoughts by speech; engage in discourse: followed by *with* before the person addressed, and *on* before the subject. [Now the most general use of the word.]

With thee conversing, I forget all time;
All seasons, and their change, all please alike.
Milton, P. L., iv. 639.

Words learn'd by rote a parrot may rehearse,
But talking is not always to converse.
Cowper, Conversation.

Many men infinitely less clever converse more agreeably than he does, because he is too epigrammatic, and has accustomed himself so much to make brilliant observations that he cannot easily descend to quiet, unlaboured talk.
Greville, Memoirs, Nov. 30, 1818.

In any knot of men conversing on any subject, the person who knows most about it will have the ear of the company, if he wishes it, and lead the conversation.
Emerson, Eloquence.

3†. To have sexual commerce. *Guardian*. = *syn.*
2. To speak, discourse, chat.

converse¹ (kon'vèrs), *n.* [*< converse*¹, *v.*] 1. Acquaintance by frequent or customary intercourse; familiarity: as, to hold converse with persons of different sects, or to hold converse with terrestrial things.

The old ascetic Christians found a paradise in a desert, and with little converse on earth held a conversation in heaven.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., iii. 9.

There studious let me sit,
And hold high converse with the mighty dead.
Thomson, Winter, l. 432.

'Tis but to hold
Converse with Nature's charms. *Byron.*

2. Conversation; familiar discourse or talk; free interchange of thoughts or opinions.

Form'd by thy converse happily to steer
From grave to gay, from lively to severe.
Pope, Essay on Man, iv. 379.

Thy converse drew us with delight.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, cx.

3†. Sexual commerce.

The Souldier corrupted with ease and liberty: drowned in prohibited wine, enfeebled with the continual converse of women.
Sauvage, Travels, p. 39.

converse² (kon'vèrs), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. converse* = *Pg. It. converso*, *< L. conversus*, turned round, pp. of *convertere*, turn round: see *convert*, *v.*] 1. *a.* Turned about; transposed; reciprocal.

The rule is purely negative: no weight at all is given to the converse doctrine that whatever was Venetian should be Italian.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 42.

II. *n.* 1. A part answering or corresponding to another, but differing from it in nature and required to make it complete; a complement; a counterpart: as, the hollows in a mold in which a medal has been cast are the converse of the parts of the medal in relief. [*Converse* is often used incorrectly in the sense of *reverse*—that is, the opposite, the contrary.

"John Bruce" was written uncompromisingly in every line of his face, just the converse of Forrester, whom old maids of rigid virtue, after seeing him twice, were irresistibly impelled to speak of as "Charley." *Lawrence.*

2. In *logic*: (*a*) Either of the pair of relations which subsist between two objects, with reference to each other: thus, the relation of child to parent is the converse of the relation of parent to child. (*b*) One of a pair of propositions having the same subject and predicate or antecedent and consequent, but in the reversed order. Thus, the proposition that every isosceles triangle has two of its angles equal is the converse of the proposition that every triangle having two angles equal is isosceles. See *conversion*, 2.

The given proposition is called the converted or *converse*; the other, into which it is converted, the converting. There is, however, much ambiguity, to say the least of it, in the terms commonly employed by logicians to designate the two propositions—that given, and the product of the logical elaboration.
Sir W. Hamilton, Logic, xiv.

converser (kon'vèrs-er), *adv.* In a converse manner; as the converse; by conversion. See *converse*², *n.*, and *conversion*.

As whatever of the produce of the country is devoted to production is capital, so, conversely, the whole of the capital of the country is devoted to production.
J. S. Mill, Pol. Econ., I. iv. § 2.

Colloids take up, by a power that has been called "capillary affinity," a large quantity of water. . . . Conversely, with like readiness, they give up this water by evaporation.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 11.

converser (kon'vèr'sèr), *n.* One who converses, or engages in conversation.

In dialogue, she was a good converser: her language . . . was well chosen; . . . her information varied and correct.
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, xii.

conversible¹ (kon-vér'si-bl), *a.* [= *F. conversible* = *Pg. conversível*, *< LL. conversibilis* (also *convertibilis*: see *convertible*), changeable, *< L. convertere*, pp. *convertere*: see *convert*, *v.*, *converse*².] Capable of being converted, or transformed into the converse.

This convertible . . . sorites. *Hammond, Works, IV. 608.*

conversible² (kon-vér'si-bl), *a.* [*< converse*¹, *v.*, + *-ible*.] Same as *conversible*.

conversing (kon-vér'sing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *converse*¹, *v.*] Conversation; intercourse; dealing.

It were very reasonable to propound to ourselves, in all our conversings with others, that one great design of doing some good to their souls. *Whole Duty of Man, § 18.*

If, however, from too much conversing with material objects, the soul was gross, and misplaced its satisfaction in the body, it reaped nothing but sorrow.
Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 164.

conversion (kon-vér'shon), *n.* [= *F. conversion* = *Pr. conversio* = *Sp. conversión* = *Pg. conversão* = *It. conversione*, *< L. conversio* (*n.*), *< convertere*, pp. *convertere*, convert: see *convert*, *v.*] 1. In general, a turning or changing from one state or form to another; transmutation; transformation: sometimes implying total loss of identity: as, a conversion of water into ice, or of food into chyle or blood; the conversion of a thing from its original purpose to another; the conversion of land into money.

The conversion of arable land into pasture, which was the chief agrarian grievance, was much more universal among Catholics than among Protestants.

Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., xvi.

Specifically—2. In *logic*, that immediate inference which transforms a proposition into another whose subject-term is the predicate-term, and whose predicate-term is the subject-term, of the former. *Simple, proper, or direct conversion* is that in which the quantity and quality of the propositions remain unchanged: as, No good man is unhappy; hence (by conversion), No unhappy man is good. *Conversion per accidens* (by accident) is that in which the quality of the first proposition is unchanged while its quantity is changed: as, All cockatrices are non-existent; hence (by conversion), Some non-existent things are cockatrices. *Conversion by contraposition* is where the quantity and quality are preserved, but the terms are infinitated: as, Some Chinamen are not honest; hence, Some non-honest persons are not non-Chinamen. The traditional rules of conversion are embodied in the verses,

Simplificet feci, convertitur eva per accl,
Astro per contra, sicut conversio tota,

where the vowels of *feci*, *eva*, *astro*, show the kinds of propositions which can be converted in the three ways. (See *A. 2* (b).) A *diminute conversion* is a conversion of a proposition such that the consequent asserts less than the antecedent: as, All lawyers are honest, and therefore some honest men are lawyers. An *improper or reductive conversion* is a conversion per accidens or by contraposition. A *universal conversion* is an inference by conversion whose conclusion is a universal proposition; a *partial conversion*, one whose conclusion is a particular proposition. [The Latin *conversio* was first used in this sense by Appuleius to translate Aristotle's ἀντιστροφή.]

3. In *theol.*, a radical and complete change, sudden or gradual, in the spirit, purpose, and direction of the life, from one of self-seeking and enmity toward God to one of love toward God and man.

The second, the sonday after the fest of the conversion of seynthe Poule. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 62.

If we look through all the examples we have of conversion in Scripture, the conversion of the Apostle Paul and the Corinthians, and all others the apostles write to, how far were they from this gradual way of conversion by contracted habits, and by such culture as Turnbull speaks of! *Edwards, Works, II. 548.*

4. Change from one religion to another, or from one side or party to another, especially from one that is regarded as false to one that is regarded as true.

They passed through Phenice and Samaria, declaring the conversion of the Gentiles. *Acts xv. 3.*

That conversion will be suspected that apparently concurs with interest. *Johnson.*

5. *Milit.*: (*a*) A change of front, as of a body of troops attacked in flank. (*b*) The application of condemned stores to uses other than that originally intended. — 6. In *ordnance*, the alteration of a smooth-bore gun into a rifled gun by inserting a lining-tube of wrought-iron or steel. — 7. In *law*: (*a*) An unauthorized assumption and exercise of the right of ownership over personal property belonging to another in hostility to his rights; an act of dominion over the personal property of another inconsistent with his rights; unauthorized appropriation. (*b*) A change from reality into personalty, or vice versa. See *equitable conversion*, under *equitable*. — 8. *Naut.*, the reduction of a vessel by one deck, so as to convert a line-of-battle ship into a frigate, or a crank

three-decker into a good two-decker, or a serviceable vessel into a hulk. [Eng.]—9. In *dyeing*. See *extract*.

Under the name of *conversion* is designated a certain modification of the shade of any colour produced on cloth by means of the intervention of some chemical agent.
W. Crookes, Dyeing and Calico-printing, p. 319.

Center of conversion, in *mech.*, the point in a body about which it turns as a center, when a force is applied to any part of it, or unequal forces are applied to its different parts. — **Conversion of equations**, in *alg.*, the reduction of equations by multiplication, or the manner of altering an equation when the quantity sought, or any member of it, is a fraction; the reducing of a fractional equation into an integral one. — **Conversion of proportions**, in *math.*, is when of four proportionals it is inferred that the first is to its excess above the second as the third to its excess above the fourth; and the four terms when thus arranged are said to be proportionals by conversion. — **Conversion of relief**, a pseudoscopic effect by which an alto-rilievo is changed to a basso-rilievo, and conversely: first used by Wheatstone.

By simply crossing the pictures in the stereoscope, so as to bring before each eye the picture taken for the other, a *conversion of relief* is produced in the resulting solid image.
W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 31.

Conversion of St. Paul, a festival of the Roman Catholic and of the Anglican Church, observed on the 25th of January, in commemoration of the conversion of St. Paul the Apostle, as related in the ninth chapter of *Acts*. = *syn.* 3. *Conversion, Regeneration.* *Conversion* is generally employed to express the voluntary act of the individual in turning from sin to seek the pardon and grace of God, while *regeneration* is employed to express the divine act exerted by the Spirit of God on the soul of man. But this distinction is by no means always observed even in theological writings, and the two terms are often used synonymously.

He oft
Frequented their assemblies, whereso met,
Triumphs or festivals; and to them preach'd
Conversion and repentance, as to souls
In prison, under judgments imminent.
Milton, P. L., xi. 724.

Not by works of righteousness which we have done, but according to his mercy he saved us, by the washing of regeneration and renewing of the Holy Ghost. *Tit. iii. 5.*

conversible¹ (kon-vér'siv), *a.* [*< L. conversus*, pp. of *convertere*, turn round (see *convert*, *v.*), + *-ive*.] Capable of being converted or changed; convertible. [Rare or obsolete.]

conversible² (kon-vér'siv), *a.* [*< converse*¹ + *-ive*.] Conversable; social. [Rare or obsolete.]

To be rude or foolish is the badge of a weak mind, and of one deficient in the conversive quality of man.

Feltham, Resolves, ii. 75.

convert (kon-vért'), *v.* [*< ME. converten* = *F. Pr. Sp. convertir* = *Pg. converter* = *It. convertire*, *< L. convertere*, pp. *convertere*, turn round, turn toward, change, convert, *< com-*, together, + *vertere*, turn: see *verse*, and cf. *advert*, *avert*, *evect*, *invert*, *pervert*, *revert*.] I. *trans.* 1†. To cause to turn; turn; turn round.

Convert thy thoughts to somewhat else, I pray thee.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, iii. 1.

That a kingfisher, hanged by the bill, sheweth in what quarter the wind is, by an occult and secret propriety, converting the breast to that point of the horizon from whence the wind doth blow, is a received opinion, and very strange.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 10.

2. To change or turn, as into another form or substance or, by exchange, into an equivalent thing; transmute; transform: as, to convert grain into spirits; to convert one kind of property into another; to convert bank-notes into gold.

If the whole atmosphere was converted into water, it would make no more than eleven or twelve yards water about the earth. *T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth, l. 3.*

We congratulate you that you have known how to convert calamities into powers, exile into a campaign, present defeat into lasting victory. *Emerson, Misc., p. 382.*

It was something different from mere condensation which converted Promos and Cassandra into Measure for Measure.
A. W. Ward, Eng. Dram. Lit., I. 119.

3. To change from one state or condition to another: as, to convert a barren waste into a fruitful field; to convert rude savages into civilized men.

That still lessens
The sorrow, and converts it high to joy.
Milton, S. A., l. 1564.

Emancipation may convert the slave from a well-fed animal into a pauperised man. *Huxley, Lay Sermons, p. 21.*

4. In *theol.*, to change the purpose, direction, and spirit of the life of (another) from one of self-seeking and enmity toward God to one of love toward God and man; turn from an evil life to a holy one.

Repent ye therefore, and be converted, that your sins may be blotted out. *Acts iii. 19.*

He which converteth the sinner from the error of his way shall save a soul from death. *Jas. v. 20.*

5. To change or turn from one religion to another, or from one party or sect to another, especially from one that is regarded as false to one that is regarded as true.

In *converting* Jews to Christians, you raise the price of pork. *Shak.*, M. of V., iii. 5.

'Twas much wished by the holy Robinson that some of the poor heathen had been *converted* before any of them had been slaughtered. *C. Mather*, Mag. Chris., i. 3.

No attempt was made to *convert* the Moslems. *Prescott*.

6. To turn from one use or destination to another; divert from the proper or intended use; specifically, in *law*, of personal property, unlawfully to assume ownership of, or to assert a control over, inconsistent with that of the owner; appropriate without right to one's own use, or intentionally deprive of its use the one having the right thereto.

Which [lands and possessions] are now, and have bene of long time, *converted* as well to dedes of charity and to the common-wealth there, as hereafter shall appere. *English Gilda* (E. E. T. S.), p. 248.

When the Monks of Canterbury had displeased him about the election of their Archbishop, he seized upon all their Goods, and *converted* them to his own Use. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 73.

7. In *logic*, to transform by conversion. See *conversion*, 2.—**8**†. To turn into or express in another language; translate.

Which story . . . Catullus more elegantly *converted*. *B. Jonson*, Masque of Queens.

Converted iron, iron which has been made into steel by the process of cementation, or steel which has again been subjected to such a treatment.—**Converted proposition**, in *logic*, a proposition subjected to the operation of conversion; the premise of the immediate inference.—**Converting proposition**, the conclusion of an inference of conversion.

II.† intrans. 1. To turn in course or direction; turn about.

I make hym soone to *convert*. *Chaucer*, Troilus, iv. 1412.

I have spoken sufficiently, at least what I can, of this Nation in general: now *convert* we to the Person and Court of this Sultan. *Sandys*, Travels, p. 57.

2. To be changed; undergo a change.

The love of wicked friends *converts* to fear; That fear, to hate. *Shak.*, Rich. II., v. 1.

3. To experience a change of heart; change the current of one's life from worldliness or selfishness to love of God and man.

We preach many long sermons, yet the people will not repent nor *convert*. *Latimer*, Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

Lest they . . . understand with their heart, and *convert*, and be healed. *Isa.* vi. 10.

Whenever a man *converts* to God, in the same instant God turns to him. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 423.

convert (kon'vert), *n.* [*< convert, v.*] 1. A person who is converted from one opinion or practice to another; one who renounces one creed, religious system, or party, and embraces another; used particularly of those who change their religious opinions, but applicable to any change from one belief or practice to another.

As some one has well said, the utmost that severity can do is to make hypocrites; it can never make *converts*. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 203.

2. In *theol.*, one who has been changed, as to the purpose and direction of his life, from sin to holiness.

Zion shall be redeemed with judgment, and her *converts* with righteousness. *Isa.* i. 27.

3. In monasteries, a lay friar or brother admitted to the service of the house, without orders, and not allowed to sing in the choir.—**Clinical convert**. See *clinical*.—**Syn. 1.** *Neophyte*, *Convert*, *Proselyte*, *Pervert*, *Apostate*, *Renegade*. A *neophyte* is a convert who is still very new to the doctrine or duties of his religion; hence, figuratively, the word stands for a novice in any line; it does not at all suggest the abandonment of any other faith for the present one. A *convert* may or may not be from some other faith; the word expresses a radical change in convictions, feelings, purposes, and actions, and therefore suggests the sincerity of the subject; it is rarely used with a sinister meaning, but it may mean only acquiescence in a new faith proposed for nominal adherence: as, they were offered the choice of death or becoming *converts* to the faith of the conqueror. A *proselyte* is generally from some other faith or alliance, primarily in religion, but also in partisanship of any kind: *proselytism* does not necessarily imply conviction; the tendency is to use only *convert* in the good sense, and apply *proselyte* to one brought over by unworthy motives, and *proselytizer* to one who seeks recruits for his faith without being particular as to their being *converted* to it. *Pervert* as a noun is new, and confined chiefly to England; it is a paronomasia for *convert*, and a controversial word, stigmatizing one who abandons the Church of England, or one of the other Protestant churches, for the Roman Catholic Church. *Apostate* is a strong term for an utter, conspicuous, and presumably base renouncer of the Christian religion, or of any denominational, political, or other faith and affiliation. A *renegade* is one who, presumably without conversion of mind or heart, and from sheer interest, goes over from one faith or party to another; hence, a mere runaway or deserter. The term covers as much abhorrence and reprobation as *apostate*, and more contempt.

St. Paul makes a difference between those he calls *neophytes*—that is, newly grafted into Christianity—and those that are brought up in the faith.

Bacon, Speech on the Union of Laws.

The pagan coterie who got hold of him [the Emperor Julian] soon discovered the importance of their *convert*. *Smith and Wace*, Dict. Christ. Biog., III. 494.

Woe unto you, scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites! for ye compass sea and land to make one *proselyte*, and, when he is made, ye make him twofold more the child of hell than yourselves. *Mat.* xxiii. 15.

This is a creature, Would she begin a sect, might quench the zeal Of all professors else; make *proselytes* Of who she but did follow. *Shak.*, W. T., v. 1.

That notorious *pervert*, Henry of Navarre and France. *Thackeray*, Roundabout Papers, i.

Hopeful looked after him, and espied on his back a paper with this inscription, "Wanton professor and damnable *apostate*." *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, i.

The ballads themselves laughed at one another for deserting their own proper subjects, and becoming, as it were, *renegades* to nationality and patriotism. *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., I. 134.

convertend (kon-vér-tend'), *n.* [= F. *convertente*, < L. *convertendus*, gerundive of *convertere*, convert: see *convert, v.*] That which is to be converted; specifically, in *logic*, a proposition which is or is to be transformed by conversion; the premise of the immediate inference of conversion. See *conversion*, 2.

converter (kon-vér'tér), *n.* 1. One who converts; one who makes converts.

The zealous *converters* of souls and labourers in God's vineyard. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. i.

The illustrious *converter* appealed to the Pope. *National Baptist*, XIX. 3.

2. A vessel in which metals or other materials are changed or converted from one shape or condition to another.

Specifically, in *metal.*, an oval-shaped vessel or retort, hung on an axis, made of iron and lined with some refractory material, in which molten pig-iron is converted by the Bessemer process into what is generally called steel. See *steel*. Also spelled *vertor*.

convertibility (kon-vér-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *convertibilité* = Sp. *convertibilidad*, < ML. *convertibilitas* (-t-), < LL. *convertibilis*, changeable: see *convertible* and *-bility*.] The condition or quality of being convertible. (a) The capability of being converted, transmuted, or transformed from one form or state to another, or exchanged for an equivalent: as, the *convertibility* of water into oxygen and hydrogen.

The mutual *convertibility* of land into money and of money into land. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

I hold the immediate *convertibility* of bank notes into specie to be an indispensable security to their retaining their value. *D. Webster*, Speech, Senate, March 18, 1854.

(b) Capability of being applied or turned to a new use. (c) The quality of being interchangeable: as, the *convertibility* of certain letters. (d) In *logic*, capability of being transformed by conversion.

convertible (kon-vér'ti-bl), *a.* [= F. Pr. Sp. *convertible* = Pg. *convertível* = It. *convertibile*, < LL. *convertibilis* (also *convertibilis*: see *convertible*), < L. *convertere*, turn, change: see *convert, v.*] 1. Capable of being changed in form, substance, or condition; susceptible of change; transmutable; transformable: as, iron is *convertible* into steel, and wood into charcoal.

Also, by reason of the affinity which it hath with mylke, it is *convertible* into bloude and flesh.

Sir T. Elyot, Castle of Health, ii.

2. Capable of being turned into an equivalent by exchange; transformable by mutual transfer: as, bonds or scrip *convertible* into other securities; *convertible* property.—**3.** Specifically, in *banking* and *com.*, capable of being converted or changed into gold of similar amount at any time; applied to bank-notes and other forms of paper money: as, a *convertible* paper currency.—**4.** Capable of being applied or turned, as to a new use.

He sees a thousand things, which, being ignorant of their uses, he cannot think *convertible* to any valuable purpose. *Goldsmith*, Criticisms.

The labour of the miner, for example, consists of operations for digging out of the earth substances *convertible* by industry into various articles fitted for human use. *J. S. Mill*, Pol. Econ., I. ii. § 3.

5. So constituted as to be interchangeable; equivalent in certain or all respects.

The law and the opinion of the judge are not always *convertible* terms. *Blackstone*, Com., I. Int., § 3.

With the Deity right and expedient are doubtless *convertible* terms. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 11.

But it should be remembered that this line [of eight syllables] is at all times *convertible* with one of seven syllables. *Genesis and Exodus* (E. E. T. S.), Pref., p. xxxvii.

6. In *logic*, true, or asserted to be true, after conversion or the interchange of subject and predicate. See *conversion*, 2.

He had need be well conducted that should design to make Axioms *convertible*, if he make them not withal circular and non-promotive, or incurring into themselves. *Bacon*, Works (ed. Spelding), III. 407.

Convertible bonds. See *bond* 1.

convertibleness (kon-vér'ti-bl-nes), *n.* Convertibility.

convertibly (kon-vér'ti-bli), *adv.* Reciprocally; with interchange of terms; by conversion.

convertite (kon-vér'tit), *n.* [*< It. convertito* (= F. *converti*), a convert, prop. pp. of *convertire*, < L. *convertere*, turn round: see *convert, v.*] A convert. [Obsolete or rare.]

It was my breath that blew this tempest up, Upon your stubborn usage of the pope; But, since you are a gentle *convertite*, My tongue shall hush again this storm of war. *Shak.*, K. John, v. 1.

Pardon him, lady, that is now a *convertite*: Your beauty, like a saint, hath wrought this wonder. *Beau. and Fl.*, Woman-Hater, iii. 1.

I do not understand these half *convertites*. Jews christianizing—Christians judaizing—puzzle me. *Lamb*, Imperfect Sympathies.

converter, n. See *converter*, 2.

convex (kon'veks), *a.* and *n.* [= D. *konveks* = G. *convex* = Dan. Sw. *konvex*, < F. *convexe* = Sp. Pg. *convexo* = It. *convesso*, < L. *convexus*, vaulted, arched, rounded, convex, concave, prop. pp. (collateral to *convectus*) of *convectere*, bring together: see *convexion*.] **I. a.** 1. Curved, as a line or surface, in the manner of a circle or sphere when viewed from some point without it; curved away from the point of view; hence, bounded by such a line or surface: as, a *convex mirror*. A curved line or surface is regarded as convex when it falls between the point of view and a line joining any two of its points. See *concave*.

Half the *convex* world intrudes between. *Goldsmith*, Des. VII., 1. 342.

Specifically—**2.** In *zool.* and *anat.*, elevated and regularly rounded; forming a segment of a sphere, or nearly so: distinguished from *gibbous*, which is applied to a less regular elevation.—**Convex lens**, in *optics*, a lens having either one or both sides convex. See *lens*.—**Convex mirror**, in *optics*. See *mirror*.

II. n. [*< L. convexum*, prop. neut. of *convexus*, *adj.*: see above.] A convex body or surface.

Through the large *Convex* of the azure Sky . . . Fierce Meteors shoot their arbitrary Light. *Prior*, Carmen Seculare, st. 40.

Half heaven's *convex* glitters with the flame. *Tickell*.

convexed (kon'vekst), *a.* [*< convex + -ed*.] Made convex; protuberant in a spherical form. **convexedly** (kon'vek'sed-li), *adv.* In a convex form.

convexedness (kon'vek'sed-nes), *n.* Same as *convexity*, 1.

convexity (kon'vek'si-ti), *n.* [= D. *konveksiteit* = Dan. *konvexitet*, < F. *convexité* = Sp. *convexidad* = Pg. *convexidade* = It. *convessità*, < L. *convexitas* (-t-), < *convexus*, convex: see *convex, a.*] 1. The character or state of being convex; roundness; sphericity. Also sometimes *convexness*, *convexedness*.

The very *convexity* of the earth. *Bentley*.

2. The exterior surface or form of a convex body.

convexly (kon'veks-li), *adv.* In a convex form: as, a body *convexly* conical.

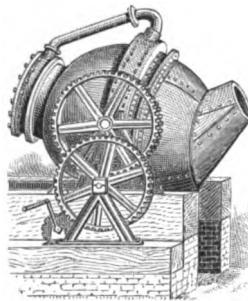
convexness (kon'veks-nes), *n.* Same as *convexity*, 1.

convexo-concave (kon'vek'sō-kon-kāv), *a.* Having a convex opposite to a concave surface; having a hollow or incurvation on one side corresponding to a convexity on the other: said of bodies.—**Convexo-concave lens**, a lens having a convex and a concave surface, the radius of curvature of the former being less than that of the latter. Also called *meniscus*.

convexo-convex (kon'vek'sō-kon-veks), *a.* Convex on both sides, as a lens: otherwise termed *double-convex*.

convexo-plane (kon'vek'sō-plān), *a.* Same as *plano-convex*.

convey (kon-vā'), *v.* [*< ME. conveyen, conveien*, < OF. *conveier*, also



Bessemer Converter.



Convex or Plano-convex Lens.



Convexo-concave Lens.



Convexo-convex Lens.

convoier, *F. convoier* (> north. ME. *convoien*, E. *convoy*, q. v.) = Sp. *convoyar* = Pg. *comboiar* = It. *conciare* (obs.), < ML. *conciare*, accompany on the way, < L. *com-*, together, + *via* = E. *way*.] **I. trans.** 1. To carry, bear, or transport.

I will *convey* them by sea in floats. 1 Ki. v. 9.
There was one *conveyed* out of my house yesterday in this basket. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iv. 2.

I saw great preparations of conduits of lead, wherein the law shall be *conveyed*. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 36.

2. To transmit; communicate by transmission; carry or pass along, as to a destination.

A divine natural right could not be *conveyed* down, without any plain, natural, or divine rule concerning it. *Locke*.

The blessing, therefore, we commemorate was great; and it was made yet greater by the way in which God was pleased to *convey* it to us. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. vii.

3. In law, to transfer; pass the title to by deed, assignment, or otherwise: as, to convey lands to a purchaser by bargain and sale.

He preaches to the crowd that power is lent, But not *conveyed*, to kingly government. *Dryden*, The Medal, I. 83.

The land of a child under age, or an idiot, might, with the consent of a general court, be *conveyed* away. *Bancroft*, Hist. U. S., I. 334.

Men *conveyed* themselves to government for a definite price—fixed accurately in florins and groats, in places and pensions. *Motley*, Dutch Republic, III. 392.

4. To transmit; contain and carry; carry as a medium of transmission: as, air conveys sound; words convey ideas.

Full well the busy whisper, circling round, *Conveyed* the dismal tidings when he frowned. *Goldsmith*, Des. VII., I. 204.

As the development of the mind proceeds, symbols, instead of being employed to convey images, are substituted for them. *Macaulay*, Dryden.

An ordinary telegraph wire could *convey* the whole energy of Niagara Falls, and *convey* it to any distance; but the wire would be at so high a potential that sparks would fly from it into the surrounding air. *A. Daniell*, Prin. of Physics, p. 626.

5. To impart; communicate through some medium of transmission.

Poets alone found the delightful way
Mysterious morals gently to *convey*
In charming numbers. *Dryden*, Essay on Satire, I. 8.

To . . . *convey* our thoughts in more ardent and intense phrases. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 405.

So long as an accurate impression of facts is *conveyed*, it does not matter in the least by what words—that is, by what sounds—that impression is *conveyed*. That is, it does not matter as far as the facts are concerned. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 39.

6. To steal; lift; purloin. [Old slang.]

And take heed who takes it [a spoon] vp, for feare it be *conuayd*. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 77.

Convey, the wise it call: Steal! foh; a fco for the phrase. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., I. 3.

7. To manage; carry on; conduct.

He thought he had *conveyed* the matter so privily and so closely that it should never have been known nor have come to light. *Latimer*, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

I will . . . *convey* the business as I shall find means. *Shak.*, Lear, I. 2.

8. To trace; derive.

The son and grandson of Nicholas, the elder brother, are not inheritable to John the Earl, because, tho' they are both Denizens born, yet Nicholas, their father, through whom they must *convey* their pedigree, was an alien. *Sir M. Hale* (1673).

II.† intrans. To steal. [Old slang.]

I will *convey*, crossbite, and cheat upon Simplicius. *Marston*.

convey†, n. [*< convey, v.* Cf. *convoy, n.*] 1. A conveyance or transfer.

Though the presumptuous asse . . . make a *convey* of all his lands to the usurer. *Greene*, Quip for an Upstart Courtier (Harl. Misc., v. 403).

2. An escort; a convoy.

The day following, we were faine to hire a strong *convey* of about 30 firelocks to guard us through the Cork woods. *Eccllyn*, Memoirs.

conveyable (kon-vā'ā-bl), *a.* [*< convey + -able.*] Capable of being conveyed or transferred.

conveyance (kon-vā'āns), *n.* [*< convey + -ance.*] 1. The act of conveying; the act of bearing, carrying, or transporting, as by land or water, or through any medium; transmission; transference; transport; convoy.

The earre is properly but an instrument of *conveyance* for the minde, to apprehend the sence by the sound. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poetrie, p. 164.

I shall send you Account by *Conveyance* of Mr. Symms. *Howell*, Letters, I. I. 23.

The long journey was to be performed on horseback—the only sure mode of *conveyance*. *Prescott*.

2. In law: (a) The act of transferring property from one person to another, as by "lease and release," "bargain and sale"; transfer.

Doth not the act of the parent, in any lawfull graunt or *conveyance*, bind the heyres for ever thereunto? *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

(b) The instrument or document by which property is transferred from one person to another; specifically, a written instrument transferring the ownership of real property between living persons; a deed of land. It is sometimes used as including leases, mortgages, etc., and sometimes in contradistinction to them.

The very *conveyances* of his lands will hardly lie in this box. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 1.

3. That by which anything is carried or borne along; any instrument of transportation from one place to another; specifically, a carriage or coach; a vehicle of any kind.

These pipes, and these *conveyances* of our blood. *Shak.*, Cor., v. 1.

4. The act of removing; removal.

Tell her thou mad'st away her uncle Clarence,
Her uncle Kivers; ay, and, for her sake,
Mad'st quick *conveyance* with her good aunt Anne. *Shak.*, Rich. III., iv. 4.

5. A device; an artifice; hence, secret practices; clever or underhand management.

Have this in your minds, when ye devise your secret fetches and *conveyances*. *Latimer*, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.
Since Henry's death, I fear there is *conveyance*. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., I. 3.

In one [picture] . . . there is the exquisitest *conveyance* that ever I saw, which is a pretty little picture drawn in the forme of an handkerchief . . . and inserted into another. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 136.

Derivative conveyance, in law, a secondary deed; an instrument modifying an estate already created, as a release, confirmation, surrender, consignment, or defeasance.—**Fraudulent conveyance**, a conveyance calculated to deprive creditors of their full and just remedies.—**Gratuitous conveyance or deed**, one made without any value being given for it.—**Innocent conveyance**, in old Eng. law, a conveyance of such form, as lease and release, bargain and sale, and covenant to stand seized, that it did not purport to transfer anything more than the grantor actually had, so that it could not be tortious, as was a feoffment made by a person vested only with a less estate than the fee. See *entail*.—**Meane conveyance**, **meane encumbrance**, a conveyance or encumbrance made or attaching to a title, intermediate to others: as, he derived title from the original patentee through several *meane conveyances*.—**Ordinary conveyance**, in law, a deed of transfer which is entered into between two or more persons without an assurance in a superior court of justice.—**Voluntary conveyance**, a transfer without valuable consideration.

conveyancer (kon-vā'an-sēr), *n.* [*< conveyance + -er.*] One who is engaged in the business of conveying.

conveyancing (kon-vā'an-sing), *n.* [*< conveyance + -ing.*] 1. The act or practice of drawing deeds, leases, or other writings for transferring the title to property from one person to another, of investigating titles to property, and of framing the deeds and contracts which govern and define the rights and liabilities of families and individuals.—2. The system of law affecting property, under which titles are held and transferred.

conveyer (kon-vā'er), *n.* 1. One who conveys; one who or that which conveys, carries, transports, transmits, or transfers from one person or place to another. Also sometimes *conveyor*.

On the surface of the earth . . . the dense matter is itself, in great part, the *conveyer* of the undulations in which these agents (light and heat) consist. *W. R. Grove*, Corr. of Forces, p. 138.

2. Specifically, a mechanical contrivance for carrying objects. Applied to those adaptations of band-buckets or spirals which convey grain, chaff, flour, bran, etc., in threshers, elevators, or grinding-mills, or materials to upper stories of warehouses or shops, or buildings in course of erection. Also applied to those arrangements of carriages traveling on ropes by which hay lifted by the horse-fork is conveyed to distant parts of a barn or mow, or materials are carried to a building. *E. H. Knight*.

3. An impostor; a cheat; a thief.

Boling. Go, some of you, convey him to the Tower. *K. Rich.* O, good! Convey? *Conveyers* are you all, That rise thus nimbly by a true king's fall. *Shak.*, Rich. II., iv. 1.

conveyor (kon-vā'or), *n.* See *conveyer*, 1.

conviciate† (kon-vish'i-āt), *v. t.* [Also written *convitiare*; < L. *conviciatus*, *convitiatus*, pp. of *conviciari*, *convitiari*, reproach, rail at, < *convicium*, *convitium*, a loud cry, clamor, abuse; origin uncertain.] To reproach; rail at; abuse.

To *conviciate* instead of accusing. *Laud*.

convicinity† (kon-vi-sin'i-ti), *n.* [= It. *convicinità*; as *con-* + *vicinity*. Cf. ML. *convicinium*, vicinity, < *convicinus* (> Sp. *convicino*), neighboring, < L. *com-*, together, + *vicinus*, neighboring; see *vicinity*.] Neighborhood; vicinity.

The *convicinity* and contiguity of the two parishes. *T. Warton*, Hist. Kiddington, p. 18.

convicious† (kon-vish'us), *a.* [Also written *convitious*; < L. *convicium*, *convitium*, abuse (see *conviciate*), + *-ous*.] Reproachful; opprobrious.

The queen's majesty commaundeth all maner her subjects . . . not to use in despite or rebuke of any person these *convicious* words—papist, or papistical, heretike, acismatike, or . . . any such like words of reproche. *Queen Elizabeth*, Injunctions, an. 1559.

convict (kon-vikt'), *v. t.* [*< ME. convicten*, < L. *convictus*, pp. of *convincere*, overcome, conquer, convict of error or crime, convince; see *convince*.] 1. To prove or find guilty of an offense charged; specifically, to determine or adjudge to be guilty after trial before a legal tribunal, as by the verdict of a jury or other legal decision: as, to *convict* the prisoner of felony.

One captain, taken with a cargo of Africans on board his vessel, has been *convicted* of the highest grade of offense under our laws, the punishment of which is death. *Lincoln*, in Raymond, p. 175.

2. To convince of wrong-doing or sin; bring (one) to the belief or consciousness that one has done wrong; awaken the conscience of.

They which heard it, being *convicted* by their own conscience, went out one by one. *John* viii. 9.

3. To confute; prove or show to be false.

Although not only the reason, but experience, may well *convict* it, yet will it not by divers be rejected. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

4. To show by proof or evidence.

Imagining that these proofs will *convict* a testament to have that in it which other men can nowhere by reading find. *Hooker*.

convict (as *a.* kon-vikt', as *n.* kon'vikt), *a.* and *n.* [*< ME. convict* = Sp. *convicto* = It. *convinto*, convicted, < L. *convictus*, pp.: see the verb.] **I. a.** 1. Proved or found guilty; convicted. [Obsolete or poetical.]

Of malefactors *convict* by witnesses, and thereupon either adjudged to die or otherwise chastised, their custom was to exact, as Joshua did of Achan, open confession. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, vi. 4.

Nor witness hired, nor jury pick'd,
Prevail to bring him in *convict*. *Swift*, Death of Dr. Swift.

2. Overcome; conquered. Chaucer.

II. n. A person proved or found guilty of an offense alleged against him; especially, one found guilty, after trial before a legal tribunal, by the verdict of a jury or other legal decision; hence, a person undergoing penal servitude; a convicted prisoner.—**Convict-lease system**, a system employed in some of the southern United States of letting out the labor of convicts to contractors for employment in gangs on public works or in other outdoor labor, the contractor taking full charge of them.—**Convict system**, the method in which a state disposes of its convicts or their labor; specifically, the system of transporting convicts to penal settlements, as from Russia to Siberia, and formerly from England to Australia.

conviction (kon-vik'shon), *n.* [= F. *conviction* = Sp. *convicción* = Pg. *convicção* = It. *convizione*, < LL. *convictio* (n-), demonstration, proof, < L. *convincere*, pp. *convictus*, convict, convince; see *convict*, *v.*, and *convince*.] **1.†** The act of convincing one of the truth of something; especially, the act of convincing of error; confutation. [Rare.]—**2.** The state of being convinced or fully persuaded; strong belief on the ground of satisfactory reasons or evidence; the conscious assent of the mind; settled persuasion; a fixed or firm belief: as, an opinion amounting to *conviction*; he felt a strong *conviction* of coming deliverance. [As a philosophical term, *conviction* translates the Greek *συγκατάθεσις* of the Stoics.]

It [deliberate assent] is sometimes called a *conviction*, a word which commonly includes in its meaning two acts, both the act of inference, and the act of assent consequent upon the inference.

J. H. Newman, Gram. of Assent, p. 173.
Without earnest *convictions*, no great or sound literature is conceivable.

Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 7.
There is no one of our surest *convictions* which may not be upset, or at any rate modified, by a further accession of knowledge. *Huxley*, On the "Origin of Species," p. 131.

Specifically—3. The state of being convinced that one is or has been acting in opposition to conscience; the state of being convicted of wrong-doing or sin; strong admonition of the conscience; religious compunction.

The manner of his *conviction* was designed, not as a peculiar privilege to him, but as a . . . lasting argument for the *conviction* of others. *Bp. Atterbury*.

The awful providence, ye see, had awakened him, and his sin had been set home to his soul; and he was under such *conviction*, that it all had to come out. *H. B. Store*, Oldtown, p. 21.

4. The act of proving or finding guilty of an offense charged; especially, the finding by a

jury or other legal tribunal that the person on trial is guilty of the offense charged: sometimes used as implying judgment or sentence. — 5. The state of being convicted or confuted; condemnation upon proof or reasoning; confutation.

For all his tedious talk is but vain boast,
Or subtle shifts conviction to evade.

Milton, P. R., iv. 308.

Summary conviction, a conviction had without trial by jury, as in cases of contempt of court, of attempt to corrupt or withhold evidence, of malversation by persons intrusted with the criminal police of the country, of certain offenses against the revenue laws, and in proceedings before sheriffs and justices of the peace for minor offenses. — **Under conviction**, in a state of compunction and repentance for sin, preliminary to conversion: used in Methodist and Baptist "revivals." = *Syn.* 2 and 3. *Belief, Faith*, etc. See *persuasion*.

convictism (kon'vik-tizm), *n.* [*< convict, n., + -ism.*] The convict system (which see, under *convict, n.*).

The evils of *convictism*.

W. Howitt.

convictive (kon-vik'tiv), *a.* [*< convict + -ive.*] Having the power to convince or convict. [Rare or obsolete.]

The most close and *convictive* method that may be.

Dr. H. More, Antidote against Idolatry, Pref.

convictively (kon-vik'tiv-li), *adv.* In a convictive or convincing manner.

The truth of the gospel had clearly shined in the simplicity thereof, and so *convictively* against all the follies and impostures of the former ages.

Dr. H. More, Epistles to the Seven Churches, p. 141.

convictiveness (kon-vik'tiv-nes), *n.* Power of convicting.

convictor (kon-vik'tor), *n.* [= *It. convittore*, *< L. convictor*, one who lives with another, a table-companion, messmate, *< convivere*, live together: see *convive, v.*] A member of the University of Oxford who, though not belonging to the foundation of any college or hall, has been a regent, and has constantly kept his name on the books of some college or hall from the time of his admission to that of taking his master's or doctor's degree.

convince (kon-vins'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *convinced*, ppr. *convincing*. [= *F. convaincre*, OF. *convenquer*, *convencer* = *Fr. Sp. Pg. convencer* = *It. convincere*, *< L. convincere*, overcome, conquer, convict of error or crime, show clearly, demonstrate, *< com-* (intensive) + *vincere*, conquer: see *victor* and *vanquish*, and cf. *convict*.] 1. To persuade or satisfy by argument or evidence; cause to believe in the truth of what is alleged; gain the credence of: as, to *convince* a man of his errors, or to *convince* him of the truth.

For he mightily *convinced* the Jews, . . . shewing by the scriptures that Jesus was Christ. Acts xviii. 28.

Argument never *convinces* any man against his will.

Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 18.

2†. To evince; demonstrate; prove.

And, which *convinced* excellence in him,
A principal admirer of yourself.

B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 3.

Yet this, sure, methinks, *convinces* a power for the sovereign to raise payments for land forces.

Quoted by Hallam.

3†. To refute; show to be wrong.

God never wrought miracle to *convince* atheism, because his ordinary works *convince* it. Bacon, Atheism.

Mine eyes have been an evidence of credit

Too sure to be *convinced*.

Ford, Broken Heart, v. 2.

4†. To overpower; conquer; vanquish.

His two chamberlains
Will I with wine and wassel so *convince*,
That memory, the warder of the brain,
Shall be a fume. Shak., Macbeth, i. 7.

5†. To convict; prove or find guilty.

A great number of . . . Historiographers and Cosmographers of later times . . . are by evident arguments *convinced* of manifold errors.

Hakluyt's Voyages, To the Reader.

If ye have respect to persons, ye commit sin, and are *convinced* of [by] the law as transgressors. Jas. ii. 9.

This impious judge, piecemeal to tear his limbs
Before the law *convinced* him. Webster.

= *Syn.* 1. *Convince, Persuade*. To *convince* a person is to satisfy his understanding as to the truth of a certain statement; to *persuade* him is, by derivation, to affect his will by motives; but it has long been used also for *convince*, as in Luke xx. 6, "they be *persuaded* that John was a prophet." There is a marked tendency now to confine *persuade* to its own distinctive meaning.

When by reading or discourse we find ourselves thoroughly *convinced* of the truth of any article, and of the reasonableness of our belief in it, we should never after suffer ourselves to call it in question.

Addison, Spectator, No. 465.

We do not wish to force them into the right path, but to *persuade* them.

Smith and Wace, Dict. Christ. Biog., III. 504.

You begin by believing things on the authority of those around you, then learn to think for yourself without shrinking from the closest, severest scrutiny, which may probably bring you to be *convinced*, not *persuaded*, of the things you first believed. Caroline Fox, Journal, p. 119.

convincement (kon-vins'ment), *n.* [*< convince + -ment.*] The act, process, or fact of convincing, or of being convinced; conviction.

They taught compulsion without *convincement*.

Milton, Hist. Eng., III.

It was not in vain that he [George Fox] travelled; God, in most places, sealing his commission with the *convincement* of some of all sorts, as well publicans as soler professors of religion. Penn, Rise and Progress of Quakers, v.

His address was much devoted to the *convincement* of his hearers. The American, VIII. 341.

convincer (kon-vin'ser), *n.* One who or that which convinces, manifests, or proves.

For the divine light was now only a *convincer* of his [Adam's] miscarriages, but administered nothing of the divine love and power.

Dr. H. More, Def. of Moral Cabbala, III.

convincible (kon-vin'si-bl), *a.* [= *Sp. convencible* = *Pg. convencível*; as *convince + -ible.*] 1. Capable of being convinced.— 2†. Capable of being disproved or refuted.

Convincible fallacies. Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., III. 9.

3†. Capable or worthy of being convicted; culpable.

Now to determine the day and year of this inevitable time is not only *convincible* and statute-madness, but also manifest impiety. Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, I. 48.

convincingly (kon-vin'sing-li), *adv.* In a convincing manner; in a manner to compel assent, or to leave no room for doubt.

convincingness (kon-vin'sing-nes), *n.* The power of convincing.

convitiatet, *v. t.* See *conviciate*.

convitious, *a.* See *convicious*.

convivial (kon-vi'val), *a.* and *n.* [= *Pg. convivial* = *It. conviviale*, *< L. convivialis*, pertaining to a feaster or guest, *< conviva*, a feaster, guest: see *convive, v.*, and cf. *convivial*.] I. *a.* Same as *convivial*.

The same was a *convivial* dish.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., III. 25.

II. *n.* A guest.

The number of the *convivials* at private entertainments exceeded not nine, nor were vnder three.

Sandys, Travels, p. 78.

convivet (kon-viv'), *v. i.* [= *Pg. conviver*, be sociable, = *It. convivare*, eat together, *< L. convivari*, dep., also act. *convivare*, feast, carouse together, *< conviva*, one who feasts with another, a table-companion, guest, *< convivere*, live together, *< com-*, together, + *vivere*, live: see *vital*, *vivid*, *victual*, and cf. *convivial*.] To feast.

First, all you peers of Greece, go to my tent;

There in the full *convive* you. Shak., T. and C., IV. 5.

convive (kon-vēv or -vīv), *n.* [*< F. convive* = *Pg. It. conviva*, *< L. conviva*, a guest, a table-companion: see *convive, v.*, and cf. *convivial*, *convivial*.] A boon companion; one who is *convivial*; a guest at table.

Yet where is the Host?—and his *convives*—where?

Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 191.

It is to be believed that an indifferent tavern dinner in such society [with and philosophers] was more relished by the *convives* than a much better one in worse company.

Emerson, Clubs.

convivial (kon-viv'i-al), *a.* [= *F. convivial* = *It. conviviale*, *< L. convivialis*, pertaining to a feast, *< convivium*, a feast (cf. *convivialis*, pertaining to a feaster (*< conviva*, a feaster), equiv. to *convivialis*: see *convivial*), *< convivere*, live together: see *convive, v.*] Relating to or of the nature of a feast or an entertainment; festal; social; jovial.

Your social and *convivial* spirit is such that it is a happiness to live and converse with you. Dr. Newton.

I was the first who set up festivals; . . .

Which feasts, *convivial* meetings we did name.

Sir J. Denham, Old Age, III.

convivialist (kon-viv'i-al-ist), *n.* [*< convivial + -ist.*] A person of convivial habits.

Here met the . . . politician, the filibuster, the *convivialist*.

G. W. Cable, Creoles of Louisiana, p. 224.

conviviality (kon-viv-i-al'i-ti), *n.* [= *F. convivialité*; as *convivial + -ity.*] 1. A *convivial* spirit or disposition.— 2. The good humor or mirth indulged in at an entertainment; good-fellowship.

These extemporaneous entertainments were often productive of greater *conviviality* than more formal and premeditated invitations. Malone, Sir J. Reynolds, p. 51.

convivially (kon-viv'i-al-i), *adv.* In a spirit of conviviality; in a convivial manner; festively: as, *convivially* inclined.

convocant (kon'vō-kant), *n.* [*< L. convocan(t)-s*, ppr. of *convocare*, *convoke*: see *convoke*, *convocate*.] One who convokes; a convoker. [Rare.]

This body was uncanonically assembled; owing no higher *convocant* than Tricoupi, Minister of Worship, and Schinas, of Education. J. M. Neale, Eastern Church, I. 60.

convocatet (kon'vō-kāt), *v. t.* [*< L. convocatus*, pp. of *convocare*, *convoke*: see *convoke*.] To *convoke*; call or summon to meet; assemble by summons.

Archiepiscopal or metropolitan prerogatives are those mentioned in old imperial constitutions, to *convocate* the holy bishops under them within the compass of their own provinces.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, VII. 8.

St. James . . . was president of that synod which the apostles *convocated* at Jerusalem.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 152.

convocation (kon-vō-kā'shon), *n.* [= *F. convocation* = *Pr. convocatio* = *Sp. convocacion* = *Pg. convocação* = *It. convocazione*, *< L. convocatio(n)-*, *< convocare*, pp. *convocatus*, call together: see *convoke*.] 1. The act of calling together or assembling by summons.

Diaphantus, making a general *convocation*, spake . . . in this manner. Sir F. Sidney.

2. An assembly.

In the first day there shall be an holy *convocation*.

Ex. xii. 16.

3. [*cap.*] An assembly of the clergy of the Church of England for the settlement of certain ecclesiastical affairs. There are two *Convocations*, viz., of the provinces of Canterbury and York, summoned by writs from the crown to the archbishops. Each body contains an upper house of bishops with the archbishop as president, and a lower house, composed of deans, archdeacons, and elected proctors. Constitutions for both *Convocations* were established in the thirteenth century; later an unsuccessful attempt was made to incorporate them with Parliament. In 1533, by the Act of Submission, their legislative powers were restricted, and their acts have since been dependent upon special warrant from the crown. The *Convocation* of Canterbury was the more important and regular; but after its prorogation in 1717, although its meetings were continued for a time, it received no new royal warrant till 1861. The *Convocation* of York has generally been less regular in its proceedings than that of Canterbury. Both *Convocations* now meet at each parliamentary session, and the proctors are renewed at each parliamentary election.

In England, the Ecclesiastical body called the *Convocation*, which grew up in the reign of King Edward I., gradually attained the position which had been formerly occupied, and executed some of the functions which had formerly been discharged, by Provincial Synods, consisting of Bishops. Bp. Chr. Wordsworth, Church of Ireland, p. 204.

The *convocations* of the two provinces, as the recognized constitutional assemblies of the English clergy, have undergone, except in the removal of the monastic members at the dissolution, no change of organization from the reign of Edward I. down to the present day.

Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 388.

4. In the University of Cambridge, England, an assembly of the senate out of term time. A grace is immediately passed to convert such a *convocation* into a congregation, after which its business proceeds as usual. *Cam. Cal.—House of Convocation*, in the University of Oxford, an assembly which enacts and amends laws and statutes, and elects burgesses, many professors, and other officers, etc. It is composed of all members of the university who have at any time been regents, and who, if independent members, have retained their names on the books of their respective colleges. = *Syn.* 2. Meeting, gathering, convention, congress, diet, synod, council.

convocational (kon-vō-kā'shon-al), *a.* [*< convocation + -al.*] Relating to a convocation. [Rare.]

convocationist (kon-vō-kā'shon-ist), *n.* [*< Convocation, 3, + -ist.*] In the *Ch. of Eng.*, one who supports *Convocation*; an advocate of *Convocation*; one who favors the revival of its powers.

convoke (kon-vōk'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *convoked*, ppr. *convoking*. [= *F. convoquer* = *Pr. Sp. Pg. convocar* = *It. convocare*, *< L. convocare*, call together, *< com-*, together, + *vocare*, call, *< vox* (*voc-*), voice: see *voice*, *vocal*, and cf. *avoke*, *eroke*, *invoke*, *provoke*, *revoke*.] 1. To call together; summon to meet; assemble by summons.

An active partisan, I thus *convoked*

From every object pleasant circumstance

To suit my ends. Wordsworth, Prelude, XI.

From March, 1629, to April, 1640, the houses of parliament were not *convoked*. Never in our history had there been an interval of eleven years between parliament and parliament.

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., I.

2. To call or draw in by claim or demand; appropriate as a right or power; claim as appertaining.

The aula regis, consisting of the king and council, sought to *convoke* to itself the judicial business. Am. Cyc., V. 147. = *Syn.* 1. *Invite*, *Summon*, etc. See *call* 1.

Convoluta (kon-vō-lū'tā), *n.* [NL., fem. of *L. convolutus*, rolled together: see *convolute*.] The typical genus of the family *Convolutidae*. *C. paradoxa*, of the North Sea and the Baltic, is an example.

The genus *Convoluta* . . . comprises small worms which have the thin lateral portions of their bodies curled over on to the ventral side. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, i. 190.

convolute (kon-vō-lūt), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. convolutus* = Pg. *It. convoluto*, < *L. convolutus*, pp. of *convolvere*, roll together: see *convolve*.] *I. a.* Rolled together, or one part over another. In bot., specifically applied to a leaf in the bud which is rolled up longitudinally in a single coil, one margin being within the coil, the other without, as in the cherry; also, with reference to cativation, to the petiole which is similarly rolled up, the petals successively overlapping one another, with one margin covered and the other exterior, as in the *Malvaceae*. The epithet *convoluted* or *twisted* is frequently used in the same sense, though in most cases no actual twist occurs. Also *convolute*.—**Convolute shell**, in conch., a shell with an enlarged final whorl embracing most or all of the previously formed ones, such as that of the *Cypridae*, nautilus-like shells, etc.



Convolute Coiled shells of *Cypridae*.

II. n. That which is convoluted.—**Convolute to a circle**, the curve which would be traced on the plane of a wheel rolling on a rail by a point fixed on, above, or below the rail. *Sylvester*.

convoluted (kon-vō-lūt-ed), *a.* [As *convolute* + -ed.] Same as *convolute*.

Beaks recurved and convoluted like a ram's horn.

Pennant, British Zool., Chama.

Convoluted antennae, in entom., antennae that are curled inward at the ends, as in many *Pompilidae*.—**Convoluted bone**, in anat., a scroll-like or turbinated bone; a turbin. Three such bones are distinguished in man, the ethmoturbin, maxilloturbin, and sphenoturbin. See these words.—**Convoluted wings**, in entom., wings which in repose embrace the body from above downward, enclosing it as in a tube.

Convolutidae (kon-vō-lū'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Convoluta* + -idae.] A family of rhabdocœlous turbellarians having no alimentary canal, and with the ovaries and yolk-glands not separate: typified by the genus *Convoluta*.

convolution (kon-vō-lū'shon), *n.* [*L.* as if **convolutio*(*n*), < *convolvere*, pp. *convolutus*, roll together: see *convolve*.] 1. The act of rolling or winding together, or of winding one part or thing on another; the motion or process of winding in and out.

O'er the calm sea in *convolution* swift
The feather'd eddy floats.

Thomson, Autumn, i. 339.

2. The state of being rolled upon itself, or rolled or wound together.

Convoluted fibres of vessels, . . . their *convolution* being contrived for the better separation of the several parts of the blood. *N. Grev, Cosmologia Sacra*, i. 5.

3. A turn or winding; a fold; a gyration; an anfractuosity; a whorl: as, the *convolutions* of a vine; the *convolutions* of the intestines.

I have seen
A curious child, who dwelt upon a tract
Of inland ground, applying to his ear
The *convolutions* of a smooth-lipped shell.

Wordsworth, Excursion, iv.

4. In anat., specifically, one of the gyri, gyres, or anfractuosités of the brain, especially of the cerebrum. See cuts under *brain* and *corpus*.—

5. In math., such a connection between the relations of any aszygetic system that each is applied alternately in the aggregate of the remaining relations.—**Broca's convolution**, the inferior frontal convolution of the brain.—**Convolutions of the brain**. See *brain*, *gyrus*, and *sulcus*.

convolutive (kon-vō-lū-tiv), *a.* [= *F. convolutif*; as *convolute* + -ive.] In bot., same as *convolute*.

convolve (kon-volv'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *convolved*, ppr. *convolving*. [= *It. convolvere*, *convolvere*, < *L. convolvere*, pp. *convolutus*, roll together, < *com-*, together, + *volvere*, roll: see *volvulus*, *volute*, and cf. *involve*, *evolve*, *revolve*.] To roll or wind together; roll or twist (one part or thing) on another.

Then Satan first knew pain,
And writhed him to and fro convolved.

Milton, P. L., vi. 328.

Newly hatched maggots . . . can *convolve* the stubborn leaf.

• *Etna* thunders dreadful under-ground,
Then pours out smoke in wreathing curls convolved.

Addison, Æneid, iii.

convolvent (kon-volv'ent), *a.* [*L. convolvere*(*t*), ppr. of *convolvere*, roll together: see *convolve*.] Rolling; winding; inwrapping: specifically applied, in entom., to the tegmina of an orthopterous insect when, in repose, the anal areas lie horizontally one over the other on the back of the insect, while the rest of the teg-

mina are vertical, covering the sides and lower wings, as in the katydid.

Convolvulaceæ (kon-vol-vū-lā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Convolvulus* + -aceæ.] A large natural order of monopetalous exogens, consisting of herbs or shrubs usually twining or trailing, and often with milky juice, exemplified by the genus *Convolvulus*. It is allied to the *Solanaceæ* and *Scrophulariaceæ*, from which it is distinguished by the general habit, the alternate leaves, and the comparatively large solitary or geminate seeds filled with a crumpled embryo. There are about 30 genera and 800 species, of temperate and tropical regions, including the morning-glory (*Ipomœa*), the bindweed (*Convolvulus*), the dodder (*Cuscuta*), etc. Many possess purgative qualities, and some are used in medicine, as jalap and scammony. The principal food-product of the order is the sweet potato, *Ipomœa Batatas*.

convolvulaceous (kon-vol-vū-lā'shius), *a.* [*L. Convolvulaceæ*.] In bot., belonging or relating to the natural order *Convolvulaceæ*; resembling the convolvulus.

convolvulic (kon-vol'vū-lik), *a.* [*L. Convolvulus* + -ic.] Pertaining to or derived from plants of the genus *Convolvulus*.—**Convolvulic acid**. Same as *convolvulinic acid*.

convolvulin (kon-vol'vū-lin), *n.* [*L. Convolvulus* + -in.] A glucoside, the active purgative principle of jalap.

convolvulinic (kon-vol-vū-lin'ik), *a.* [*L. convolvulin* + -ic.] Pertaining to or derived from plants of the genus *Convolvulus*.—**Convolvulinic acid**, an acid derived from the resin of jalap, *Convolvulus Jalapa* of Linnaeus, now known as *Exogonium Purga*. Also *convolvulic acid*.

Convolvulus (kon-vol'vū-lus), *n.* [= *F. convolve*, *convolvulus* = Sp. *convólculo* = *It. convólculo* = Dan. *konvolvulus*, < *L. convolvulus* (dim. form), bindweed (in reference to their twining habit), < *convolvere*, roll together, entwine: see *convolve*.] 1. [NL.] One of the principal genera of the natural order *Convolvulaceæ*, of about 150 species, natives of temperate and subtropical regions, and especially abundant in the eastern Mediterranean region. They are slender, twining herbs, with showy trumpet-shaped flowers. The more common species of the fields, as *C. sepium* and *C. arvensis*, are popularly known as bindweed. *C. Scammonia*, of the Levant, yields the purgative drug scammony.

2. [*L. c.*] A plant of the genus *Convolvulus*.

The lustre of the long *convolvuluses*

That coll'd around the stately stems, and ran

Ev'n to the limit of the land.

Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

convoy (kon-voi'), *v. t.* [*L. ME. (north.) convoien*, *convoyen*, < OF. *convoier* (*F. convoier* = Sp. *convoyar* = Pg. *comboiar* = *It. convogliare*), another form of *conveier*, > *E. convey*: see *convey*, which is a doublet of *convoy*.] 1. To accompany on the way for protection, either by sea or land; escort: as, ships of war *convoyed* the Jamaica fleet; troops *convoyed* the baggage-wagons.

We embarked in a Dutch Frigate, bound for Flushing, *convoyed* and accompanied by five other stout vessels.

Evelyn, Diary, July 21, 1641.

She is a galley of the Gran Duca,
That, through the fear of the Algerines,
Convoys those lazy brigantines.

Longfellow, Golden Legend, v.

2. To accompany for safety or guidance; attend as an escort on a journey.

But hark! a rap comes gently to the door;
Jenny, who kens the meaning o' the same,
Tells how a neighbor lad cam o'er the moor,
To do some errands, and *convoy* her home.

Burns, Cottar's Saturday Night.

3†. To convey.

Imagination's chariot *convoyed* her
Into a garden where more Beauties smil'd
Than *Aphrodisius's* Groves false face did wear.

J. Beaumont, Psyche, ii. 194.

convoy (kon'voi), *n.* [*L. convoy*, *v.* Cf. *convey*, *n.*] 1†. Conveyance.

Let him depart; his passport shall be made,
And crowns for *convoy* put into his purse.

Shak., Hen. V., iv. 3.

2. The act of accompanying and escorting for protection or defense; escort.

Such fellows . . . will learn you by rote where services were done; . . . at such a breach, at such a *convoy*.

Shak., Hen. V., iii. 6.

Being safely come to the Marine, in *Convoy* of his Majesty's Jewels.

Howell, Letters, i. iii. 39.

3. The protection afforded by an accompanying escort, as of troops, a vessel of war, etc.

A goodly Pinnace, richly laden, and to launch forth under my auspicious *Convoy*. *Congreve, Old Batchelor*, v. 7.

The remainder of the journey was performed under the *convoy* of a numerous and well-armed escort.

Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., i. 3.

To obtain the *convoy* of a man-of-war.

Macaulay.

4. An escort or accompanying and protecting force; a convoying vessel, fleet, or troop.

Doubtless they have fitted out a *convoy* worthy the noble temper of the man and the grandeur of his project.

Everett, Orations, i. 157.

To prevent these annoyances [of search at sea], governments have sometimes arranged with one another that the presence of a public vessel, or *convoy*, among a fleet of merchantmen, shall be evidence that the latter are engaged in a lawful trade.

Woolsey, Intro. to Inter. Law, § 191.

The next morning [I] proceeded to La Grange with no *convoy* but the few cavalymen I had with me.

U. S. Grant, Personal Memoirs, i. 386.

5. The ship, fleet, party, or thing conducted or escorted and protected; that which is conveyed: as, in the fog the frigate lost sight of her *convoy*. [The most common sense in nautical use.]—6. A friction-brake for carriages.

E. H. Knight.

convulse (kon-vuls'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *convulsed*, ppr. *convulsing*. [= *F. convulser* = Sp. *Pg. convulsar*, < *L. convulsus*, *convulsus*, pp. of *convellere* (> *It. convellere*), pluck up, dislocate, convulse, < *com-*, together, + *vellere*, pluck, pull.] 1. To draw or contract spasmodically or involuntarily, as the muscular parts of an animal body; affect by irregular spasms: as, his whole frame was *convulsed* with agony.—2. To shake; disturb by violent irregular action; cause great or violent agitation in.

Convulsing heaven and earth.

Thomson, Summer, i. 1143.

The two royal houses, whose conflicting claims had long *convulsed* the kingdom, were at length united.

Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

convulsible (kon-vul'si-bl), *a.* [= *F. convulsible*, < *L. convulsus*, pp. of *convellere*, convulse (see *convulse*), + -ible.] Capable of being convulsed; subject to convulsion. *Emerson*.

convulsion (kon-vul'shon), *n.* [= *F. convulsion* = Sp. *convulsión* = Pg. *convulsão* = *It. convulsione* = D. *konvulsie* = G. *convulsion* = Dan. *Sw. konvulsion*, < *L. convulsio*(*n*), *convulsio*(*n*), cramp, convulsion, < *convulsus*, pp. of *convellere*, convulse: see *convulse*.] 1. A violent and involuntary contraction of the muscular parts of an animal body, with alternate relaxation; a fit. Infants are frequently affected with convulsions, the body undergoing violent spasmodic contractions, and feeling and voluntary motion ceasing for the time being.

If my hand be put into motion by a *convulsion*, the indifferency of that operative faculty is taken away. *Locke*.

2. Any violent and irregular motion; turmoil; tumult; commotion.

Whether it be that Providence at certain periods sends great men into the world, . . . or that such at all times latently exist, and are developed into notice by national *convulsions*, . . . the fact is undeniable that the great men who effected the American and French revolutions . . . left behind them no equals. *W. Chambers*.

3. Specifically, in geol., a sudden and violent disturbance and change of position of the strata; a geological event taking place rapidly and at one impulse, instead of slowly and by repeated efforts: nearly the same as *catastrophe* or *cataclysm*.—4†. Violent voluntary muscular effort.

Those two massy pillars
With horrible *convulsion* to and fro
He tugg'd.

Milton, S. A., i. 1649.

Crowing convulsions, a popular name of laryngismus stridulus, or spasm of the larynx; false croup; spasmodic croup. = *Syn.* 2. Disturbance, perturbation, throes.

convulsional (kon-vul'shon-al), *a.* [*L. convulsion* + -al.] 1. Relating to or of the nature of convulsions; cataclysmic.—2. Subject to convulsions. [Rare in both senses.]

convulsionary (kon-vul'shon-ā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. convulsionnaire* = *It. convulsionario*, < NL. *convulsionarius*, < *L. convulsio*(*n*), convulsion: see *convulsion*.] *I. a.* 1. Pertaining to convulsion; of the nature of muscular convulsions: as, *convulsionary* struggles.—2. Causing or resulting from violent disturbance or agitation.

Whatever was *convulsionary* and destructive in politics, and above all in religion.

Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 210.

II. n.; pl. *convulsionaries* (-riz). One who is subject to convulsions; specifically [cap.], one of a class of Jansenists in France who gained notoriety by falling into convulsive spasms and by other extravagant actions, supposed to be accompanied by miraculous cures, in response

to a supposed miraculous influence emanating from the tomb of a pious Jansenist, François de Paris, in the cemetery of St. Médard near Paris, who died in 1727. They continued to exist for more than fifty years.

convulsionist (kɒn-vul'shən-ist), *n.* [= *F. convulsionniste* (in sense 1); as *convulsion* + *-ist*.] 1. A convulsionary.

A change came over him [Conrad Beissel, founder of the order of the Solitary] that brought him into contact with the ranting *convulsionist* Frederick Rock . . . and others of the awakened. *The Century*, XXIII. 216.

2. In *geol.*, a catastrophist.

There were the *convulsionists*, or believers in the paramount efficacy of subterranean movement.

Geikie, *Geol. Sketches*, II. 5.

convulsive (kɒn-vul'siv), *a.* [= *F. convulsif* = *Sp. Pg. It. convulsivo*, < *L.* as if **convulsivus*, < *convulsus*, pp. of *convellere*, *convulse*; see *convulse* and *-ive*.] 1. Producing or attended by convulsion; tending to convulse: as, "*convulsive rage*," *Dryden*, *Aurengzebe*.

In Silence weep;

And thy *convulsive* Sorrows inward keep.

Prior, *Carmen Seculare*, st. 8.

2. Of the nature of or characterized by convulsions or spasms.

In certain cases *convulsive* attacks are congenital. *Quain*.

convulsively (kɒn-vul'siv-li), *adv.* In a convulsive manner; with convulsion; spasmodically.

As the blood is draining from him [the dying gladiator], he pants and looks wild, and the chest heaves *convulsively*.

F. Warner, *Physical Expression*, p. 303.

cony, **coney** (kō'ni or kun'i), *n.*; pl. *conies*, *conies* (kō'niz or kun'iz). [Early mod. E. and later also *conie*, *conny*, *conney*, *connie*, *cunny*, *cunnie*, < ME. *cony*, *conny*, *conyng*, *conninge*, *conig*, *cunig*, etc. (> W. *cuning*) (the normal type being *conin*, the final consonant being subsequently dropped, or passing into *ng*, as in **cuning*, *conyng*, mod. *cunning*² as a fish-name, and in *cunningaire* (see *conyger*) and the surname *Cunningham*, also spelled *Conyngnam*: see below), = MD. *cunin*, later *konijn*, D. *konijn* = Sw. *Dan. kanin* = MLG. *kanin* = MG. *kanyin* (> G. *kanin*, now dim. *kaninchen*; > MHG. *künichin*, later *küniglin*, *künigle*, *künle*, *königle*, *königlein*, etc., after *L.*), < OF. *conin*, *connin*, *congnin*, *coning*, *counin*, by-form of *conil*, *connil*, *connil*, *counil*, = Pr. *conil* = Sp. *conejo* = Pg. *coelho* = It. *coniglio* = Gr. *κόνικλος*, *κινικλος*, < *L. cuniculus*, a rabbit; said to be of Hispanic origin. The historical pron. is kun'i; kō'ni is recent and follows the spelling *cony*. The word is very frequent in early mod. E. (and in OF., etc.) in various deflected or allusive senses (see def. 6). The name of the cony enters into a number of local names and surnames, as *Coney*, *Coneybeare*, *Coningsby*, *Conington*, *Conyngnam*, *Cunningham*, *Conythorp*, etc.] 1. A rabbit; a burrowing rodent quadruped of the genus *Lepus*, as *L. cuniculus* of Europe.

Conygez in cretoyne [a sweet sauce] colorede fülle faire. *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), I. 197.

Ah sir, be good to hir, she is but a gristle;

Ah sweete lambe and coney!

Udall, *Roister Doister*, I. 4.

2. A daman, or species of the family *Hyracidae*, order *Hyracoidea*. So used in the English Bible (Lev. xi. 5; Deut. xiv. 7; Ps. civ. 18), where *cony* is used to translate the Hebrew *shaphan*, now identified with the Syrian hyrax or daman (*Hyrax syriacus* or *H. daman*), and applied to other species of the genus. The same animal is also called *ashkoko*, *ganam*, and *wabber*. See *hyrax* and *daman*.

The *conies* are but a feeble folk, yet make they their houses in the rocks. *Prov.* xxx. 26.

3. The fur of conies or rabbits, once much used in England.—4. The pika, calling-hare, or little chief hare, *Lagomys princeps*, of North America.

The miners and hunters in the West know these oddities as *conies* and "starved rats." *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, V. 81.

5. In *her.*, a rabbit used as a bearing.—6. In *ichth.*, the nigger-fish.—7t. A simpleton; a gull; a dupe.

The system of cheating, or, as it is now called, swindling, was carried to a great length early in the seventeenth century; . . . a collective society of sharpers was called a *warren*, and their dupes rabbit-suckers (that is, young rabbits) or *conies*. *Nares*.

cony-burrow, **coney-burrow** (kō'ni-bur'ō), *n.* [Formerly also *cunnyburrow*, *-burrough*.] A place where rabbits burrow in the earth; a cony-warren.

conycatcht, **coneycatcht**, *v.* [*conycatcher*, *coneycatcher*.] I. *intrans.* To cheat; trick. See *conycatcher*. [Thieves' slang.]

I must *coney-catch*; I must shift.

Shak., M. W. of W., I. 3.

II. *trans.* To trick; impose upon; cheat.

I'll *coney-catch* you for this.

Middleton, *Blurt*, Master-Constable, IV. 3.

But, wenches, let's be wise, and make rooks of them that I warrant are now setting pursenets to *coneycatch* us.

Dekker and Webster, *Westward Ho*, v. 1.

conycatchert, **coneycatchert**, *n.* [*cony*, *coney*, 7, + *catcher*.] One who catches or takes in dupes; a cheat; a sharper; a swindler.

We are smoked for being *coney-catchers*.

Massinger, *Renegado*, IV. 1.

conycatchingt, **coneycatchingt**, *n.* and *a.* [Verbal *n.* of *coneycatch*, *coneycatch*, *v.*] I. *n.* Cheating; swindling.

Master R. G. would it not make you blush if you sold Orlando Furioso to the queenes players for twenty nobles, and, when they were in the country, sold the same play to Lord Admiral's men, for as much more? Was not this plain *coney-catching*? *Defence of Coneycatching* (1592).

II. *a.* Cheating.

O *coney-catching* Cupid.

B. Jonson, *Case is Altered*, IV. 4.

cony-fish, **coney-fish** (kō'ni-fish), *n.* A local English name of the burbot. It appears to be derived from the fish's habit of lurking in holes of river-banks, as a cony or rabbit does on land. *Day*.

cony-gartht, **coney-gartht**, *n.* [Late ME. *conyngert* (the written *connyngre erthe*, as if 'cony-earth', in *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 90); < *cony*, *cony*, + *garth*.] An inclosure for conies; a cony-warren.

conyger, **conyngert**, *n.* [E. dial. *conigar* (and *Conigree* as a local name); Sc. *cunningar*, *cunningaire*; early mod. E. *conyger*, *connynger*, *counyngar*, also *conigree*, *conigrea*, *conniegre*, *conniegre*, *conniegre*, and even *cunniegre*; < ME. *conyger*, *connyngere*, < OF. *conniere*, *connyere* (adapted to *connin*), later also *conilliere*, = It. *conigliera*, *conigliera*, < ML. *cunicularia*, a rabbit-warren (prop. fem. of adj. **cunicularius*, pertaining to the rabbit; cf. *L. cunicularius*, a miner: see *cunicular*), < *cuniculus*, > OF. *conin*, *connin*, etc., > ME. *conyng*, *conig*, *cony*, etc., a rabbit: see *cony*. The form *conyger*, *connynger*, with *g* repr. *y*, orig. *i*, seems to have been partly confused with the equiv. *cony-garth*, q. v.] A rabbit-warren; a cony-warren.

With them that perett robbe *conygerys*.

Lydgate, *Minor Poems*, p. 174.

Warens and *conygers* and parkis palydyde couple moche grounde nat inhabitaunt, leporaria sive lagotrophia.

Hornian, *Vulgaria* (ed. Way).

conyngt, *n.* An obsolete form of *cony*. *Rom. of the Rose*.

conyngert, *n.* See *conyger*.

cony-wool, **coney-wool** (kō'ni-wūl), *n.* The fur of rabbits, extensively used in the manufacture of hats.

Conyza (kō-ni'zä), *n.* [NL., < *L. conyza*, < Gr. *κόνυζα*, fleabane.] A genus of composite plants of warm regions. The plants known as *fleabane*, which were formerly referred to it, are now placed in the genus *Inula*.

coo (kō), *v.* [Imitative of the sound, which is also variously represented by the equiv. (Sc.) *croo*, *croodle*; cf. *loel. kurra* (> Sc. *curr*, *coo*, *purr*: see *curr*) = *Dan. kurre* = D. *korren* = MHG. *gurren*, *gerren*, G. *girren*, *coo*; Sw. *knurla*, *kuttra*, *coo*; F. *roucouler*, *coo*; Hind. *kuku*, the cooing of a dove; Pers. *hūht*, a dove. Cf. *cook*², *cuckoo*.] I. *intrans.* 1. To utter a low, plaintive, murmuring sound (imitated by the sound of the word) characteristic of pigeons or doves.

The stock-dove only through the forest *cooes* mournfully hoarse. *Thomson*, *Summer*, I. 615.

The dark oakwood where the pigeons *cood*.

William Morris, *Earthly Paradise*, II. 219.

Hence—2. To converse affectionately, like cooing doves; make love in murmuring endearments: commonly in the phrase *to bill and coo*. See *bill*¹, v. i.

What are you doing now,

Oh Thomas Moore?

Sighing or suing now,

Rhyming or wooing now,

Billing or cooing now,

Which, Thomas Moore?

Byron, *To Thomas Moore*.

II. *trans.* 1. To utter by cooing.

In answer *cood* the cushat dove

Her notes of peace and rest and love.

Scott, *L. of the L.*, III. 2.

2. To call. [*Prov. Eng.*]

coo (kō), *n.* [*coo*, *v.*] The characteristic murmuring sound uttered by doves and pigeons.

A rarer visitant is the turtle-dove, whose pleasant *coo* . . . I have sometimes heard.

Lowell, *Study Windows*, p. 19.

coöccupant (kō-ok'ū-pant), *a.* [*co-* + *occupant*.] Jointly occupying.

The republic of Hayti, *coöccupant* with San Domingo of the island, was disposed to look askance at the intrusion upon its shores of so powerful a neighbor.

G. S. Merriam, *S. Bowles*, II. 128.

coochee (kō'chē'), *v. t.* [Imitative; cf. *coo*, *chuck*¹, *cluck*, etc.] To call (poultry) by an imitation of clucking. [Rare.]

The voice of Mrs. General Likens *coocheeing* the poultry to their morning meal, ordering the servants in their duties.

W. M. Baker, *New Timothy*, p. 92.

cooch-grass, *n.* See *couch-grass*.

cooer (kō'ēr), *n.* A dove or pigeon; in the plural, the *Gemitores*, the second order of birds in Macgillivray's system: so named from their characteristic note. See *Columba*.

cooey, *n.* and *v.* See *cooie*.

coof (kūf), *n.* [Also written *cuif*; origin unknown.] A lout; a coward. [Scotch.]

Ye see yon birkie, ca'd a lord,

Wha struts, an' stares, an' a' that;

Tho' hundreds worship at his word,

He's but a *coof* for a' that.

Burns, *For A' That*.

cooie, **cooey** (kō'i), *n.* [Imitative.] The cry or call of the Australian aborigines.

In Australia, as we have seen, loud *cooieys* are made on coming within a mile of an encampment—an act which, while primarily indicating pleasure at the coming reunion, further indicates those friendly intentions which a silent approach would render doubtful.

H. Spencer, *Prin. of Sociol.*, § 346.

cooie, **cooey** (kō'i), *v. i.* To cry or call like the aborigines of Australia.

cooingly (kō'ing-li), *adv.* In a cooing manner.

O thou! for whose soul-soothing quiet, turtles

Passion their voices *cooingly* 'mong myrtles. *Keats*.

coo-in-new (kō'in-nū'), *n.* [Australian.] A useful verbenaceous timber-tree of Australia, *Gmelina Leichhardtii*. The wood has a fine silvery grain, and is much prized for flooring and for the decks of vessels, as it is reputed never to shrink after a moderate seasoning.

cooja (kō'jä), *n.* A porous earthenware water-vessel with a wide mouth, used in India, especially in Bombay.

cook¹ (kūk), *v.* [*ME. coken* (cf. AS. *gecōcnian*, *cook*) = D. *koken* = OHG. *cochōn*, *chochōn*, *chohōn*, MHG. *chochen*, *kochen*, G. *kochen* = *Dan. koge* = Sw. *koka*, boil, *cook* (the verb in Teut. being in part from the noun), = F. *cuire* = Pr. *cozer*, *coire* = Sp. *cocer* (cf. Pg. *cozinhar*) = It. *cuocere*, *cook*, < *L. coquere*, *cook* (bake, boil, roast, etc.: see *coct*, *concoct*) = Gr. *πέπειν*, *cook* (see *peptic*) = Skt. *√ pach*, *cook*: see *cook*¹, *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To make fit for eating by the action of heat, as in boiling, stewing, roasting, baking, etc.; especially, to prepare in an appetizing way, as meats or vegetables, by various combinations of materials and flavoring.

Most of the meats are *cooked* with clarified butter.

E. W. Lane, *Modern Egyptians*, I. 180.

Hence—2. In general, to subject to the action of heat.—3. To dress up, alter, color, concoct, or falsely invent (a narrative, statement, excuse, etc.), for some special purpose, as that of making a more favorable impression than the facts of the case warrant; falsify: often followed by *up*: as, to *cook up* a story.

The accounts, even if *cooked*, still exercise some check.

J. S. Mill.

He . . . had told all the party a great bouncing lie, he *cooked up*.

Barham, *Ingoldsby Legends*, II. 193.

4. To disappoint; punish. *Brockett*. [*Prov. Eng.*]—To *cook one's goose*, to kill or ruin one; spoil one's plan; do for one. [Slang.]

II. *intrans.* To prepare food for eating; act as cook.

cook¹ (kūk), *n.* [*ME. cook*, *coke*, *co*, *coc*, < AS. *cōc* = OS. *kōk* = D. *kōk* = OHG. *choh*, MHG. *G. koch* = *Dan. koch* = Sw. *kock* = It. *cuoco*, < *L. coquus*, also *cocus*, early *L. coquos*, a cook, < *coquere*, *cook*: see *cook*¹, *v.*] One whose occupation is the cooking of food.

Stuarde, *coke*, and surrourour,

Assenten in counselle, with-outen skorne,

How tho lorde schalle fare at mete tho morne.

Babes Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 316.

And the cook took up the shoulder . . . and set it before Saul.

1 Sam. ix. 24.

cook² (kōk), *v. i.* [= Hind. *kūkna*, cry as a cuckoo; imitative of the sound. Cf. *cuckoo*, *coo*, *cock*¹, etc.] To make the noise uttered by the cuckoo. [Rare.]

cook³ (kūk), *v. i.* [Also written *couk*. Cf. *keek*.] To appear for a moment and then suddenly disappear; appear and disappear by turns: as, he *cookit* round the corner. [Scotch.]

[The brook] whiles glitter'd to the nightly rays,
W' bickerin', dancin' dazle;
Whiles cookit underneath the braes,
Below the spreading hazel,
Unseen that night. Burns, Halloween.

cook⁴ (kùk'), v. t. Same as *cook*⁴.

cook-book (kùk' bûk), n. A book containing recipes and instructions for cooking. [U. S.]

cook-conner (kùk' kùn' èr), n. [*cook* (application not clear) + *conner*³. Cf. *cook-wrasse*.] Same as *cook-wrasse*.

cookee (kùk' è), n. [*cook* + *-ee*, as in *coachee*, etc.] 1. A female cook. [Colloq.]—2. A male assistant to a male cook, as in a lumberers' camp. [Local, U. S.]

cookeite (kùk' it), n. [Named after J. P. Cooke, of Harvard College.] A variety of lithium mica, occurring in minute scales on rubellite at Hebron in the State of Maine.

cooker (kùk' èr), n. One who or that which cooks: as, a steam *cooker*.

cookery (kùk' è-ri), n.; pl. *cookeries* (-riz). [*ME. cokerie* (= D. *kokerij* = LG. *kokerie*); < *cook* + *-ery*.] 1. The art or practice of cooking and dressing food for the table.

The curate turned up his coat-cuffs, and applied himself to the *cookery* with vigor. Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, II.

2. A place for cooking or preparing meats, etc.; in the quotation, a place for trying out oil.

Formerly the Dutch did try out their train-oil in Spitzbergen, at Smeerenburg, and about the *Cookery* of Harlingen. Quoted in C. M. Scammon's Marine Mammals, p. 200.

3†. A cooked dish; a made dish; a dainty.

His appetite was gone, and *cookeries* were provided in order to tempt his palate.

Roger North, Lord Gullford, II. 205.

4†. Material for cooking.

There are esteemed to be [in Calro] 15000. Iewes. 10-000. *Cookes* which carry their *Cookerie* and bolle it as they goe. Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 588.

cookey, n. See *cooky*.

cook-house (kùk' hûs), n. An erection on a ship's deck for containing the caboose or cooking apparatus; the galley.

cookie, n. See *cooky*.

cookish (kùk' ish), a. [*cook* + *-ish*.] Like a cook.

I cannot abide a man that's too fond over me—so *cookish*. Middleton and Dekker, Roaring Girl, III. 2.

cook-maid (kùk' mäd), n. A maid or female servant who dresses food; an assistant to a cook.

cook-room (kùk' rûm), n. A room for cookery; a kitchen; in ships, a galley or caboose.

cook-wrasse (kùk' ras), n. [*cook* (application not clear) + *wrasse*. Cf. *cook-conner*.] An English name of the striped wrasse, *Labrus mixtus*. Also called *cook-conner*.

cooky (kùk' i), n.; pl. *cookies* (-iz). [Also written *cookee*, *cookie*; < D. *koekje*, dim. of *koek*, a cake: see *cake*.] A small, flat, sweet cake: also used locally for small cakes of various other forms, with or without sweetening.

He's lost every hoof and hide, I'll bet a *cookey*! Bret Harte, Luck of Roaring Camp.

cool¹ (köl), a. [*ME. cool*, *cole*, *col*, < AS. *cöl* (= D. *koel* = LG. *köl* = OHG. *chuoil*, MHG. *kuele*, G. *kühl* = Dan. *køl*), *cool*, < *calan* (pret. **cöl*, pp. *calen*) = Icel. *kala*, be cold (a strong verb, of which *ceald*, *E. cold*, is an old pp. adj.); akin to L. *gelus*, *gelu*, cold, frost, *gelidus*, cold, *gelare*, freeze (see *cold*, *chill*, *gelid*, *gelatin*, *congeal*, *jelly*); O Bulg. *golotu*, ice.] 1. Moderately cold; being of a temperature neither warm nor very cold: as, *cool* air; *cool* water.

Sweet day, so *cool*, so calm, so bright,
The bridal of the earth and sky.

G. Herbert, Virtue.

Fresh-wash'd in *coolest* dew. Tennyson, Fair Women.

See, as I linger here, the sun grows low;
Cool airs are murmuring that the night is near.
Bryant, Conqueror's Grave.

2. Having a slight or not intense sensation of cold. See *cold*, a., 3.—3. Not producing heat or warmth; permitting or imparting a sensation of coolness; allowing coolness, especially by facilitating radiation of heat or access of cool air, or by intercepting radiated heat: as, a *cool* dress.

Under the *cool* shade of a sycamore. Shak., L. L. L., v. 2.
The British soldier conquered under the *cool* shade of aristocracy. Napier, Peninsular War.

In figurative uses:—4. Not excited or heated by passion of any kind; without ardor or visible emotion; calm; unmoved: as, a *cool* temper; a *cool* lover.

O gentle son,
Upon the heat and flame of thy distemper
Sprinkle *cool* patience. Shak., Hamlet, III. 4.
79

Carry her to her chamber:
Be that her prison, till in *cooler* blood
I shall determine of her.

Massinger, Roman Actor, IV. 2.

While she wept, and I strove to be *cool*,
He fiercely gave me the lie.

Tennyson, Maud, xlii.

5. Not hasty; deliberate: as, a *cool* purpose.

Lovers and madmen have such seething brains,
Such shaping fantasies, that apprehend
More than *cool* reason ever comprehends.

Shak., M. N. D., v. 1.

6. Manifesting coldness, apathy, or dislike; chilling; frigid: as, a *cool* manner.—7. Quietly impudent, defiant, or selfish; deliberately presuming: said of persons and acts. [Colloq.]

That struck me as rather *cool*. Punch.

8. Absolute; without qualification; round: used in speaking of a sum of money, generally a large sum, by way of emphasizing the amount. [Colloq.]

I would pit her for a *cool* hundred.
Smollett, Humphrey Clinker, I. 58.

"A *cool* four thousand."... I never discovered from whom Joe derived the conventional temperature of the four thousand pounds, but it appeared to make the sum of money more to him, and he had a manifest relish in insisting on its being *cool*. Dickens, Great Expectations, lvi.

A *cool* hand. See *hand*.—*Cool* as a cucumber. See *cucumber*.—Syn. 4. Composed, collected, etc. (see *calm*), dispassionate, self-possessed, unruffled, undisturbed.—6. Unconcerned, lukewarm, indifferent; cold-blooded, repellent.

cool¹ (köl), n. [*cool*¹, a.] A moderate or refreshing state of cold; moderate temperature of the air between hot and cold.

The same eunynge the wynde began to blowe a ryght good *coole* in oure waye.

Sir R. Guyford, Fylgrymage, p. 72.

The Lord God walking in the garden in the *cool* of the day. Gen. III. 8.

One warm gust, full-fed with perfume, blew
Beyond us, as we were in the *cool*.

Tennyson, Gardener's Daughter.

cool¹ (köl), v. [*ME. colen*, become cool, trans. make cool, < AS. *cōlian* (= OS. *kōlon* = D. *koelen* = OHG. **chuoilan*, *chuoilan*, MHG. *kuelen*, G. *kühlen* = Dan. *køle* = Sw. *kyla*), become cool, < *cōl*, *cool*: see *cool*¹, a., and cf. *keel*².] I. trans. 1. To make cool or cold; reduce the temperature of: as, ice *cools* water.

We talk'd: the stream beneath us ran,
The wine-flask lying couch'd in moss,
Or *cool'd* within the glooming wave.

Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxxix.

2. To allay the warmth or heated feeling of; impart a sensation of coolness to; cause to feel cool.

Send Lazarus, that he may dip the tip of his finger in water, and *cool* my tongue. Luke xvi. 24.

3. To abate the ardor or intensity of; allay, as passion or strong emotion of any kind; calm, as anger; moderate, as desire, zeal, or ardor; render indifferent.

My lord Northumberland will soon be *cool'd*. Shak., 2 Hen. IV., III. 1.

Disputing and delay here *cools* the courage. Fletcher, Bonduca, I. 2.

4†. To mitigate.—To *cool* one's *coppers*. See *copper*, 3.—To *cool* the *heels*, to wait in attendance: generally applied to detention at a great man's door.

I looked through the key-hole and saw him knocking at the gate; and I had the conscience to let him *cool* his *heels* there. Dryden, Amphitryon, I. 2.

II. intrans. 1. To become cool; become less hot; lose heat.

Come, who is next? our liquor here *cools*. B. Jonson, Entertainment at Highgate.

2. To lose the heat of excitement, passion, or emotion; become less ardent, angry, zealous, affectionate, etc.; become more moderate.

My humour shall not *cool*. Shak., M. W. of W., I. 3.

Great friend and servant of the good,
Let *cool* a while thy heated blood,
And from thy mighty labour cease.

B. Jonson, Pleasure Reconciled to Virtue.

This eccentric friendship was fast *cooling*. Never had there met two persons so exquisitely fitted to plague each other. Macaulay, Frederic the Great.

cool², n. An obsolete spelling of *cole*².

cool-cup (köl' kup), n. A cooling beverage.

cooler (köl' èr), n. 1. That which cools; anything that abates heat or excitement.

He told me that his affliction from his wife stirred him up to action abroad, and when success tempted him to pride, the bitterness in his bosom comforts was a *cooler* and a bridle to him.

Quoted in Winthrop's Hist. New England, I. 78.

Acid things were used only as *coolers*. Arbuthnot, Alimenta.

2. Any vessel or apparatus for cooling liquids or other things, by the agency of ice, cold wa-

ter, or cold air. It may be a large double-skinned jar in which iced water is surrounded by a non-conducting material, a tub in which bottles are packed in broken ice, an ice-chamber through which a liquid is caused to pass by a coil of pipe, a pan with a false bottom beneath which is placed ice or a circulation of cold water, a shallow vat in which the heated liquid is exposed to the air, or any kindred device. Such a contrivance, used for cooling wort, beer, wine, milk, or other liquid, is sometimes termed a *liquid-cooler*, and one for cooling water is specifically called a *water-cooler*.

3. A jail. [Thieves' slang.]

cooley, n. A corruption of *coulée*.

cool-headed (köl' hed' ed), a. Not easily excited or confused; possessing clear and calm judgment; not acting hastily or rashly.

The old, *cool-headed* general law is as good as any deviation dictated by present heat.

Burke, To the Sheriff of Bristol.

coolie, **cooly**² (köl' li), n. and a. [Anglo-Ind.; also written *coolee*, < Beng., Canarese, Malayalam, Telugu, Tamil, etc., *kūli*, Hind. *quī*, a day-laborer; orig. Tamil, where it means also 'daily hire'; cf. *kūliyāl*, a day-laborer. According to Fallon, orig. Turki *quī*; he derives it, in a variant form, *koli*, from *kol*, send. In another view, originally a member of a hill tribe of Bengal, called *Kolis* or *Kolas*, who were much employed as laborers and in menial services.] I. n. A name given by Europeans in India, China, etc., to a native laborer employed as a burden-carrier, porter, stevedore, etc., or in other menial work: as, a chair-*coolie*, a house-*coolie*; hence, in Africa, the West Indies, South America, and other places, an East Indian or Chinese laborer who is employed, under contract, on a plantation or in other work.

Whole regiments of sinewy, hollow-thighed, lanky *coolies* shuffle along under loads of chairs, tables, hampers of beer and wine, bazaar stores, or boxes slung from bamboo poles across their shoulders. W. H. Russell, Diary in India, I. 229.

II. a. Of or pertaining to coolies or a coolie, especially when under contract for service out of his own country: as, *coolie* labor; the *coolie* trade.

[The gentleman] had purchased large estates between Santos and San Paulo, which he had determined to work with slave instead of *coolie* labour.

Lady Brassey, Voyage of Sunbeam, I. iv.

Cooley orange, the *Citrus aurantium*, or common orange.

cooling (köl' ing), p. a. [Pp. of *cool*¹, v.] Adapted to cool and refresh: as, a *cooling* drink.

The *cooling* brook. Goldsmith, Des. VII., I. 360.

Cooling card, see *card*¹.

cooling-cup (köl' ing- kup), n. A vessel, consisting of a cylindrical cup into which another conical cup may be plunged, used for reducing the temperature of liquids. The liquid is placed in the outer vessel, and a solution of nitrate of ammonia in the inner. The chemical action of the solution absorbs the heat of the surrounding liquid, and thus lowers its temperature.

cooling-floor (köl' ing- flôr), n. A large shallow wooden tank in which wort is cooled. E. H. Knight.

coolly (köl' li), adv. 1. Without heat; with a moderate degree of cold: as, the wind blew *coolly* through the trees.—2. With a moderate sensation of cold.

They may walke there very *coolly* even at noon, in the very hottest of all the canicular days.

Coryat, Crudities, I. 192.

3. Without haste or passion; calmly; deliberately: as, the design was formed *coolly* and executed with firmness.

When the matter comes to be considered impartially and *coolly*, their faults... will admit of much alleviation.

Ep. Hurd, Foreign Travel, Dial. 8.

4. In a cool or indifferent manner; not cordially; carelessly; disrespectfully: as, he was *coolly* received at court.—5. With quiet presumption or impudence; nonchalantly; impudently: as, he *coolly* took the best for himself.

coolness (köl' nes), n. 1. A moderate degree of cold; a temperature between cold and heat: as, the *coolness* of the summer's evening.—2. A moderate or refreshing sensation of cold.

We supped on the top of the house for *coolness*, according to their custom.

Poocke, Description of the East, II. I. 69.

Weary to bed, after having my hair of my head cut shorter, even close to my skull, for *coolness*, it being mighty hot weather.

Pepys, Diary, II. 374.

3. Absence of mental confusion or excitement; clearness of judgment and calmness of action, particularly in an emergency: as, the safety of the party depended on his *coolness*.

A cavalier possessed of the *coolness* and address requisite for diplomatic success. Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., II. L.

4. Absence of ardor or intensity; want of passion, zeal, cordiality, or affection; indifference.

They parted with . . . coolness.

Clarendon.

5. Quiet and unabashed impudence; nonchalance; effrontery; presumption. [Colloq.]

cool-tankard (köl'tang'kär'd), *n.* An old English beverage of various composition, but usually made of ale with a little wine, or wine and water, with the addition of lemon-juice, spices, and borage, or other savory herbs. Also called *cold-tankard*.

coolweed (köl'wēd), *n.* The clearweed, *Pilea pumila*: so called from its succulent pellucid stems and its habit of growing in cool places.

coolwort (köl'wört), *n.* In the United States, the popular name of a saxifrageous plant, *Tiarella cordifolia*, the properties of which are diuretic and tonic. Also called *miterwort*.

cooly (köl'i), *a.* [*< cool + -y*.] Cool; somewhat cold. [Rare.]

Keeping my sheepe amongst the cooly shade.

Spenser, *Colin Clout*, l. 58.

cooly², *n.* See *coolie*.

coom¹ (kōm), *n.* [A dial. var. of *culm*¹, *q. v.*]

1. Coal-dust; culm. [Scotch.]—2. Soot.—3. The matter that works out of the naves or boxes of carriage-wheels.—4. The dust and scrapings of wood produced in sawing. *Brockett*. [Prov. Eng.]

coom² (kōm), *n.* An old English dry measure of 4 bushels, or half a quarter (equal to 141 liters), not yet entirely disused. Also spelled *comb*.

coomb¹ (kōm), *n.* Same as *comb*².

coomb², *n.* Same as *comb*³.

coomb³, *n.* Same as *coom*².

coomie (kō'mi), *n.* [Native term.] A large present, in place of customs-duty, demanded by the kings and chiefs on the Bonny and other west African rivers from supercargoes of ships, for permission to trade with the natives.

cooms (kōmz), *n. pl.* See *come*, 3.

coon (kōn), *n.* [Abbr. of *raccoon*, *q. v.*] 1. The racoon, *Procyon lotor*: a popular abbreviation.—2. [*cap.*] In U. S. hist., a nickname for a member of the Whig party in the earlier part of its history.

Just place, I've ben consid'ble round in barrooms an saloons
A getherin' public sentiment, 'mongst Demmercrats and Coons.
Lovell, *Biglow Papers*, 1st ser.

3. A sly, knowing person: often strengthened by prefixing *old*. [Colloq., U. S.]—A *coon's age*, a long time: as, I haven't seen you for a *coon's age*. [Slang or colloq., U. S.]—A *gone coon*, one who is in a very bad way; one in a hopeless position or condition. [Slang, U. S.]

coon (kōn), *v. i.* [*< coon*, *n.*] To creep, as a coon along a branch of a tree; creep, clinging close. [Colloq., U. S.]

Trying to coon across Knob Creek on a log, Lincoln fell in.
The Century, XXXIII. 16, note.

coon-bear (kōn'bār), *n.* The English name of *Eluopus melanoleucus*. See *Eluopus*.

coonda-oil (kōn'dā-oil), *n.* Same as *kunda-oil*.

coon-heel (kōn'hēl), *n.* A long slender oyster: so called in Connecticut.

coon-oyster (kōn'ois'tēr), *n.* A small oyster. Along the southern coast of the United States the name is specifically applied to oysters growing in clusters along the salt marshes. At Cape May, New Jersey, it is restricted to young oysters occurring on the sedges. [U. S.]

coonskin (kōn'skin), *n.* The skin of the racoon dressed with the fur on, used chiefly for making caps. [U. S.]

coontah (kōn'tā), *n.* Same as *coontie*.

Harold discovered a fine patch of coontah or arrowroot, from which a beautiful flour can be manufactured.

F. R. Goulding, *Young Marooners*, xxvi.

coontee (kōn'tē), *n.* [Hind. *khuntī*, a peg, pin, Marathi *khuntī*, a peg, pin, stump of a tree used as a landmark.] In India, a kind of harrow drawn by bullocks, used to follow the coorgee and cover in the seed, and also for weeding.

coontie, **coonty** (kōn'ti), *n.* [Also *coontah*; prob. Amer. Ind.] The *Zamia integrifolia*, or arrowroot-plant of Florida, the only species of the *Cycadaceae* native in the United States; also, the arrowroot produced from it.

coop (kōp), *n.* [*< ME. *coop* or **cope*, a box or cask, not found (cf. *ME. cupe*, a basket, *< AS. cypa*, a basket, = *LG. küpe*, *kipe*, *> G. kipe*, a basket (see *kipe*); *ME. coop* for *cope* = *cupe*, a cup), = *OS. kōpa* = *D. kuip*, a tub, = *OHG. chuofo*, *MHG. kufoe*, *G. küfe*, a coop, tub, vat, *< ML. cōpa*, by-form of *L. cūpa* (*> F. cuve* = *Pr. Sp. Pg. cuba*), a tub, vat, cask, = *Gr. κύπη*, a hole, hut, = *Skt. kūpa*, a pit, well, hollow. Akin to *cup*, *q. v.* Cf. *W. cubiar*, a hen-coop.]

1. A box, usually with grating or bars on one side or more, in which poultry are confined for fattening, transportation, exhibition, etc., or in which a hen with young chicks is shut for shelter and to keep her from straying.—2. A pen; an inclosed place for small animals, poultry, etc. Hence—3. Any narrow, confining place of abode, as a house or room. [Colloq.]—4. A cask; a barrel, keg, tub, pail, or other vessel formed of staves and hoops, for containing liquids.—5. A Dutch corn-measure equal to about one tenth of a Winchester peck.—6. A tumbrel or close cart. [Scotch.]

coop (kōp), *v. t.* [*< coop*, *n.*] 1. To put into a coop; confine in a coop; cage; hence, to shut up or confine in a narrow compass: often followed by *up*: as, the poor of the city are *cooped up* in crowded tenements.

As Citizens, in some intestine brawl,

Long *cooped up* within their Castle wall.

Sylvester, tr. of *Du Bartas's Weeks*, l. 5.

A sense of church-yard mould, a sense of being boxed in and *cooped*, made me long to be out again.

R. D. Blackmore, *Lorna Doone*, p. 236.

2. To make or repair (a vessel formed of staves and hoops); hoop (a vessel).

Shaken tubs . . . be new *cooped*.

Holland.

= *Syn.* 1. To inclose, imprison, hem in, cage.

cooper (kō'pēr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *couper*, *couper* (hence the surnames *Cooper* and *Couper*); = *MD. kuyper*, *D. kuiper* = *MHG. kueser*, *G. küfer*, *cooper*, = *Dan. kyper* = *Sw. kypare*, wine-cooper, cellarman (cf. *ML. cuparius*, *cooper*); as *coop* (*ML. cūpa*, etc.) + *-er*¹.] 1. One whose occupation is the making of barrels, tubs, and other vessels formed of staves and hoops.—2. [So called from the practice at breweries of allowing the coopers a daily portion of stout and porter. Cf. *porter*³, a malt liquor.] A popular London beverage, consisting half of stout and half of porter.—Dry *cooper*, a cooper who makes casks for holding all kinds of goods not in a liquid state, such as flour, sugar, etc.—Wet or tight *cooper*, a cooper who makes casks for liquids.—White *cooper*, a cooper who makes tubs, pails, churns, etc.

cooper (kō'pēr), *v.* [*< cooper*, *n.*] *I. intrans.* To do the work of a cooper; make barrels, hog-heads, casks, etc.

II. trans. To mend or put in order: as, to *cooper* casks.

cooperage (kō'pēr-āj), *n.* [*< cooper + -age*.]

1. The work or business of a cooper.—2. The price paid for coopers' work.—3. A place where coopers' work is done.

coöperant (kō-op'e-rant), *a. and n.* [*< LL. coöperant(-is)*, ppr. of *coöperari*, work together: see *coöperate*.] *I. a.* Operating or working together.

Graces preventent, subsequent, or co-operant.

Bp. Nicholson, *Expos. of Catechism*, p. 60.

I see in part
That all, as in some piece of art,
Is toil coöperant to an end.

Tennyson, *In Memoriam*, cxviii.

II. n. That which coöperates.

In gravity the units of mass and distance are the sole co-operants.

G. H. Lewes, *Probs. of Life and Mind*, l. iv. § 58.

coöperate (kō-op'e-rāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *coöperated*, ppr. *coöperating*. [*< LL. coöperatus*, pp. of *coöperari* (*> F. coopérer* = *Sp. Pg. cooperar* = *It. cooperare*), work together, *< L. co-*, together, + *operari*, work: see *co-*¹ and *operate*.] 1. To act or operate jointly with another or others to the same end; work or endeavor with another or together to promote the same object: as, Russia *coöperated* with Great Britain, Austria, and Prussia in reducing the power of Napoleon.

The works of Milton cannot be comprehended or enjoyed, unless the mind of the reader co-operate with that of the writer.

Macaulay, *Milton*.

2. To unite in producing the same effect; tend to the same result: as, natural and moral events *coöperate* in illustrating the wisdom of the Creator.

Whate'er coöperates to the common mirth.

Crashaw, *The Name above every Name*.

coöperation (kō-op'e-rā-shon), *n.* [= *F. coöperation* = *Sp. cooperación* = *Pg. cooperação* = *It. cooperazione*, *< LL. cooperatio(n-)*, *< cooperari*, pp. *coöperatus*, work together: see *coöperate*.] 1. The act of working together to one end, or of combining for a certain purpose; joint operation or endeavor; concurrent effort or labor: as, the *coöperation* of several authors; the *coöperation* of the understanding and the will.

I hope we have reached the end of unbelief, have come to a belief that there is a divine Providence in the world, which will not save us but through our own co-operation.
Emerson, *Fugitive Slave Law*, p. 230.

If, instead of using the word *co-operation* in a limited sense, we use it in its widest sense, as signifying the combined activities of citizens under whatever system of regulation; then these two [Liberals and Tories] are definable as the system of compulsory co-operation and the system of voluntary co-operation.

H. Spencer, *Man vs. State*, p. 1.

Specifically—2. In *polit. econ.*, a union of persons, especially of a number of laborers or small capitalists, for purposes of production, purchase, or distribution for their joint benefit; the act of uniting in, or the concurrent labor or action of, a coöperative society. See *coöperative*.

Co-operation in industry means the equitable distribution of all gain among those who earn it.

Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLII. 158.

coöperationist (kō-op'e-rā-shon-ist), *n.* [*< coöperation + -ist*.] 1. A member of a coöperative society.

English coöperationists are pledged to "promote the practice of truthfulness, justice, and economy."

The American, VIII. 325.

2. In South Carolina, before the civil war, one who opposed secession unless carried out with the coöperation of other southern States.

And even South Carolina . . . gave a "Coöperation" majority of over 7,000 on the popular vote, electing 114 "Coöperationists" to 54 unqualified "Secessionists."

H. Greeley, *Amer. Conflict*, l. 211.

coöperative (kō-op'e-rā-tiv), *a.* [= *F. coopératif* = *Sp. Pg. cooperativo*, *< LL. as if *coopérativus*, *< cooperatus*, pp. of *coöperari*, work together: see *coöperate*.] Operating, laboring, or striving jointly for the attainment of certain ends.—Coöperative society, a union of individuals, commonly of laborers or small capitalists, formed for the purpose of obtaining goods, especially the necessities of life, at rates lower than the market prices, by means of coöperative stores, or for the prosecution in common of a productive enterprise, the profits being shared in accordance with the amount of capital or labor contributed by each member.—Coöperative store, a joint-stock store at which the owners and regular buyers obtain their goods at wholesale or nearly wholesale rates, and the profits of which are divided among the shareholders according to the amount held by each. Such stores are not common in the United States, but have become very numerous in Great Britain.

coöperator (kō-op'e-rā-tōr), *n.* [= *F. coopérateur* = *Sp. Pg. cooperador* = *It. cooperatore*, *< LL. coöperator*, *< cooperari*, pp. *coöperatus*, work together: see *coöperate*.] One who acts, labors, or strives in conjunction with another or others for the promotion of a common end; specifically, a member of a coöperative society.

The building stands at the head of Toad Lane, the narrow hilly street in which the coöperators first opened a store.

R. J. Hinton, *Eng. Radical Leaders*, p. 255.

And this is the truth which has been firmly grasped by the coöperators, who form the other great branch of the industrial movement in England.

The Century, XXVIII. 134.

coöperculum (kō-op'ēr-kū-lum), *n.*; pl. *coöpercula* (-lā). [*ML. < L. cooperculum*, a cover, *< cooperire*, cover: see *cover*¹, and cf. *covercle*, ult. *< L. cooperculum*.] *Eccles.*, the cover of the pux or ciborium.

coöpering (kō'pēr-ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *coöper*, *v.*] 1. The art of manufacturing or repairing casks, barrels, and other vessels composed of staves and hoops.—2. See *extract*. [Local, Eng.]

"Coöpering," as the practice of having smacks fitted out for the sale of spirits and tobacco is called [in Suffolk].

Quarterly Rev., CXXVII. 386.

cooper's-wood (kō'pēr-z-wūd), *n.* The wood of *Alphitonia excelsa*, a tall rhamnaceous tree of Australia. It becomes dark with age, and is used for various purposes.

coöpery (kō'pēr-i), *n.* [*< cooper + -y*: see *-ery*.] 1. The trade of a cooper; cooperage.—2. Vessels made by a cooper, collectively: in the quotation used attributively.

Steep the wheat within certain coöperie vessels made of wood.

Holland, tr. of *Pliny*, xviii. 7.

coöpt (kō-opt'), *v. t.* [= *F. coopter*, *< L. cooptare*, contr. *coptare*, receive or elect into some body, *< co-*, together, + *optare*, choose: see *option*, and cf. *adopt*. See *coöptate*.] To choose conjointly; elect; select by joint choice; specifically, to elect to membership in a committee, board, or society by the choice of its existing members.

The mayor, with the assent of the town meeting, nominated two of the twenty-four, and two of the common council; these four chose four more out of each body; and these eight co-opted two more, and the ten two more.

Stubbs, *Const. Hist.*, § 422.

The board of classical studies, augmented by the new language professors, and certain eminent men coöpted for that purpose, would form the acting council or committee. *J. W. Donaldson, Classical Scholarship, p. 188.*

coöptate (kō-op'tāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *coöptated*, ppr. *coöptating*. [*L. cooptatus, pp. of cooptare, coöpt: see coöpt.*] To choose conjointly; coöpt.

coöptation (kō-op-tā'shon), *n.* [= *F. cooptation* = *Sp. cooptacion* = *Pg. cooptação*, < *L. cooptatio* (*n.*), < *cooptare*, pp. *cooptatus*, coöpt: see *coopt, coöptate*.] 1. Choice; selection in general; mutual choice.

The first election and co-optation of a friend.

Howell, Letters, I. v. 19.

Specifically—2. Coöperative choice; election; especially, election to membership in a committee, board, or society by its existing members.

I would venture to suggest that the exclusive adoption of the method of coöptation for filling the vacancies which must occur in your body appears to me to be somewhat like a tempting of Providence.

Huxley, Amer. Addresses, p. 123.

The bishops elected two earls, the earls two bishops; these four elected two barons; and the six electors added by co-optation fifteen others, the whole number being twenty-one.

Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 251.

Nevertheless they [guilds] continued to choose the magistrates by co-optation among themselves.

Encyc. Brit., XV. 33.

coörbash, **coörbatch**, *n.* and *v.* See *koörbash*.
coördain (kō-ör-dān'), *v. t.* [*co-1 + ordain*.] To ordain or appoint for some purpose along with another or others.

For the heir is the end of the inheritance, as well as he is the lord of it. And so must Christ be of all the creatures appointed and coördained with him.

Goodwin, Works, II. ii. 114.

coördinal (kō-ör'di-nāl), *a.* [*L. co-, together, + ordo (ordin-), order, + -al: see ordinal*.] In bot., belonging to the same natural order.

coördinance (kō-ör'di-nāns), *n.* [*co-1 + ordinare*.] Joint ordinance.

coördinate (kō-ör'di-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *coördinated*, ppr. *coördinating*. [*ML. coordinatus*, pp. of *coordinare* (> *It. coordinare* = *Sp. coordinar* = *Pg. coordenar* = *F. coordonner*, for **coördiner*), arrange together, < *L. co-, together, + ordinare*, arrange: see *co-1*, and *ordain, ordinate*.] 1. To place or class in the same order, division, rank, etc.; make coördinate.—2. To place, arrange, or set in due order or proper relative position; bring into harmony or proper connection and arrangement.

The different parts of each being must be co-ordinated in such a manner as to render the total being possible.

Howell.

This task of specifying and classifying the concretes of Experience is the purpose of Science; and Metaphysics, accepting the generalized results thus reached in the several departments of research, coördinates them into a system.

G. H. Leves, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. iv. § 97.

3. Specifically, to combine in consistent and harmonious action, as muscles.

Thinking is an active process; it is one mode of conduct, and therefore its perfection must consist in the harmony with which its various actions are co-ordinated to its proper end.

Mivart, Nature and Thought, p. 12.

coördinate (kō-ör'di-nāt), *a.* and *n.* [= *Sp. coordinado* = *Pg. coordenado* = *It. coordinato*, < *ML. coordinatus*, pp.: see the verb.] 1. *a.* 1. Being of the same order, or of the same rank or degree; not subordinate: as, two courts of coördinate jurisdiction; coördinate clauses.

I can become coördinate with that, and not merely subordinate thereto.

Theodore Parker, Ten Sermons on Religion.

Step by step, the houses [Lords and Commons] established their positions as powers co-ordinate with one another and with the king.

E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 369.

2. In *math.*, using or pertaining to systems of coördinates.—Coördinate geometry, the method of treating geometry by means of systems of coördinates; analytical geometry.

II. *n.* 1. Something of the same order, degree, or rank with another or others.

The idea of coördinates excludes that of superior and subordinate, and, necessarily, implies that of equality.

Calhoun, Works, I. 242.

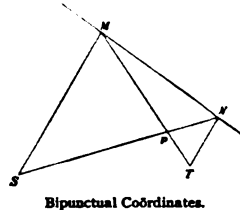
2. In *math.*, a magnitude belonging to a system of magnitudes serving to define the positions of points, lines, planes, or other spatial elements, by reference to a fixed figure; hence, also, a magnitude of a system serving to define the elements of a continuum, in general, as geometrical coördinates do positions in space: thus, the latitude, the longitude, and the height above the mean sea-level are the three coördi-

nates commonly used to define the position of a meteorological station. See *Cartesian*.

Moreover, our various bodily movements and their combinations constitute a network of co-ordinates, qualitatively distinguishable, but geometrically, so to put it, both redundant and incomplete. *J. Ward, Encyc. Brit., XX. 53.*

Areal coördinates, a special variety of trilinear coördinates, consisting of the areas of the three triangles having the variable point for a common vertex, and the other vertices two of the three fundamental points. These areas are taken as affected by such algebraical signs as to sum up to the area of the fundamental triangle.—**Axes of coördinates**. See *axis*.—**Barycentric coördinates**. See *triangular coördinates*, below.—**Biangular coördinates**, the two angles PAB and PBA, where P is a variable point in a plane, while A and B are fixed points. Sometimes the cotangents of these angles are taken as the coördinates.—**Bicircular coördinates**, two quantities serving to define the position of any point in a plane by reference to two series of circles which cut one another under a constant angle. There are two principal kinds of bicircular coördinates. In the first kind, a point having been assumed whose coördinates are to be infinite, two lines are drawn through it (commonly at right angles), and all the coördinate circles have their centers on these lines and pass through their intersection. One circle of each of these series passes through the variable point. If *a* is the distance from the point of infinite coördinates at which either of these circles passes through the line of centers of the circles of the same series, the corresponding coördinate is $A + 1/a$, where *A* is a constant belonging to this coördinate.

In the second kind two fixed points, A and B, are assumed. Then, every circle of one series passes through both the points A and B, while each of the second series has its center on the line AB, and cuts all of the first series orthogonally. One coördinate is the angle at A between the line AB and the circle of the first series passing through the variable point, while the second coördinate is $P + Q \log(1/s + 1/8)$, where *s* is the distance from A to the point at which the circle of the second series passing through the variable point cuts the line AB, *S* is the distance AB, and P and Q are arbitrary constants.—**Bilinear coördinates**. (a) Same as *vectorial coördinates*. See below. (b) Cartesian coördinates, or tangential coördinates based on Cartesian coördinates.—**Binary coördinates**, non-homogeneous coördinates of points or lines in a plane.—**Bipunctual coördinates**, coördinates fixing the positions of points or lines in a plane by reference to two fixed points and a fixed direction of measurement. Bipunctual coördinates are of two kinds, line coördinates and point coördinates. Bipunctual line coördinates are the distances of a variable line from two fixed points measured in a constant direction. Bipunctual point coördinates are, each, the negative of the reciprocal of the distance measured in a fixed direction (the same for both coördinates) from one of two fixed points of the line joining the variable point to the other fixed point. In the figure, S and T being the two fixed points, SM and TN are the coördinates of the line MN; and the negatives of their reciprocals are the coördinates of the point P, the intersection of MT and SN.—**Boothian coördinates** [named after their inventor, the English mathematician James Booth], rectangular tangential coördinates. See *tangential coördinates*, below.—**Cartesian coördinates**. See *Cartesian*.—**Curve coördinates**, coördinates defining curves.—**Curvilinear coördinates**, quantities used to define the positions of points on a given curved surface.—**Elliptic coördinates**, a system of coördinates for defining curves upon an ellipsoid by means of the intersections of two systems of confocal hyperboloids.—**Generalized coördinates**, in *analytical mech.*, any system of quantities serving to define the positions of the particles of a system, and treated in a general manner without specifying what they are.—**Homogeneous coördinates**, a system containing one coördinate more than is sufficient for defining the spatial element. One fixed non-homogeneous equation subsists between the coördinates, and every other equation between them is taken as homogeneous.—**Ignorance of coördinates**, the leaving out of account of some of the coördinates of a complicated mechanical system: an omission which is permissible under certain circumstances. Thus, in the kinetical theory of gases the coördinates of the individual molecules are not considered.—**Isotermal coördinates**, any pair of quantities serving to define the positions of points in a plane by means of two series of curves cutting one another at right angles.—**Line coördinates**, a homogeneous system of six coördinates fixing the position of a variable line in space.—**Oblique system of coördinates**, in *analytical geom.*, a system in which the coördinate axes are oblique to each other.—**Origin of coördinates**, a point whose coördinates are equal to zero; the intersection of the axes of coördinates.—**Orthotomic coördinates**, a system of three quantities determining the positions of points in space by reference to three series of surfaces cutting one another orthogonally.—**Point or punctual coördinates**, such coördinates as determine the positions of points.—**Polar coördinates in a plane**, a system of coördinates consisting of a radius vector, or the length of a line from the variable point to be defined to a fixed point termed the *origin*, and a vectorial angle, or angle between the radius vector and a fixed line through the origin, called the *initial line*, or polar axis.—**Polar coördinates in space**, a system of coördinates consisting of a radius vector, a plane vectorial angle, and a dihedral angle. A radius vector and three direction-cosines used to determine the position of points in space are also sometimes called polar coördinates.—**Quadrilateral coördinates**, homogeneous point coördinates in space defining a variable point by its distances from four fixed planes, these distances being measured in fixed directions.—**Rectangular coördinates**, a system of quantities serving to determine positions by a reference



to two axes in a plane, or three in space, which cut one another at right angles.—**Rodrigues's coördinates**, a certain system of quantities serving to define the position of a rigid body which has one point fixed. Such a body can be brought from any assumed position to any possible position by means of a rotation round an axis through the fixed point. Three of Rodrigues's coördinates are the direction-cosines of this axis, and the fourth is the angle of rotation.—**Spherical coördinates**, quantities analogous to latitude and longitude, used to determine the positions of points on a given sphere.—**Tangential coördinates**, coördinates defining the positions of lines in a plane or of planes in space.—**Tetrahedral coördinates**, or **barycentric coördinates in space**, quadriplanar coördinates whose fixed equation is

$$x + y + z + w = T,$$

x, y, z, w being the coördinates.—**Triangular or barycentric coördinates**, trilinear coördinates the fixed equation of which is

$$x + y + z = T,$$

where *x, y, z* are the coördinates.—**Trilinear coördinates**, a system of homogeneous coördinates defining the positions of points in a plane in which the fixed figure of reference is a triangle, called the fundamental triangle or triangle of reference, and the coördinates are the distances of the variable point from the sides of this triangle measured in three fixed directions.—**Vectorial coördinates**, the distances of a variable point in a plane from two fixed points. Also *bilinear coördinates*.

coördinately (kō-ör'di-nāt-ly), *adv.* In the same order or rank; in equal degree; without subordination.

coördinateness (kō-ör'di-nāt-nes), *n.* The state of being coördinate; equality of rank, authority, or degree.

coördination (kō-ör-di-nā'shon), *n.* [= *F. coordination* = *Sp. coordinación* = *Pg. coordenação* = *It. coordinazione*, < *ML. as if *coordinatio* (*n.*), < *coordinare*, pp. *coordinatus*, arrange together: see *coördinate*, *v.*] The act of rendering or the state or character of being coördinate. (a) The act of arranging in the same order, rank, or degree; the relation subsisting among things so arranged. (b) The act of arranging in due order or proper relation, or in a system; the state of being so ordered.

In this high court of parliament there is a rare co-ordination of power.

Howell, Pre-eminence and Pedigree of Parliaments.

(c) In *physiol.*, the normal combination of the functions of muscular or of secretory tissues.

By making co-ordination the specific characteristic of vitality, it involves the truths that an arrest of co-ordination is death, and that imperfect co-ordination is disease.

H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 24.

coördinative (kō-ör'di-nā-tiv), *a.* [*coördinate* + *-ive*.] Expressing or indicating coördination.

coördinatory (kō-ör'di-nā-tō-ri), *a.* [*coördinate* + *-ory*.] Relating to or helping coördination; coördinating.

The coördinatory system of the lower nervous segments.

Allen and Neurol., VI. 409.

coorgee (kōr'gē), *n.* [*E. Ind.*] A species of plow used in India, fitted with a drill for planting rice, wheat, etc.

coorong (kō'rong), *n.* [*Australian*.] The *Frenela robusta*, a coniferous tree of Australia. The wood is used for many purposes, that of the root being much employed for veneers.

coorthogonal (kō-ör-thog'ō-nāl), *a.* [*co-1 + orthogonal*.] Cutting one another at right angles, as four small circles on a sphere may do.

coosin, *n.* and *a.* An obsolete form of *cousin*.

coossification (kō-os'i-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [*coossify*: see *-fy* and *-ation*. Cf. *ossification*.] In anat., the bony union of two previously separate parts.

coossify (kō-os'i-fi), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *coossified*, ppr. *coossifying*. [*co-1 + ossify*.] To unite into one bone: said of two previously or usually separate bones.

The terminal caudal vertebrae are greatly enlarged vertically, and co-ossified into a mass.

E. D. Cope, Origin of the Fittest, p. 197.

coosso, *n.* See *cuoso*.

coost (küst). An old English preterit of *cast*¹, still used in Scotch.

They before the beggar wan,

And coost them in his way.

Robin Hood and the Beggar (Child's Ballads, V. 196).

They ree'd, they set, they cross'd, they cleekit,
Till ilka carline swat and reekit,
And coost her duddies to the wark,
And linket at it in her sark! *Burns, Tam o' Shanter.*

coot (köt), *n.* [*ME. coote, cote, a coot; cf. D. koet, a coot; prob. Celtic: cf. W. cwthar, a coot, < cwta, short, bobtailed, connected with cwtag, bobtailed, cwtiad, cwtyrn, a plover: see cut, cutty*.] 1. A lobiped gallatorial and natatorial bird, of the genus *Fulica* and family *Rallidae*, having the toes broadly lobate, the culmen of the bill extended on the front as a boss or casque, short wings, a very short, cocked-up tail, or bobtail, and thick and duck-like plumage on the under surface of the body. In the coots the body is

more depressed than in the rails and gallinules, their nearest relatives. They swim with ease, build a large coarse nest of reeds and rank herbage by the water's edge, and lay numerous creamy eggs spotted in dark colors. There



European Coot (*Fulica atra*).

are 12 or more species, of most parts of the world, much resembling one another, all being blackish or slate-colored, and about 15 inches long. The common or bald coot of Europe is *F. atra*; that of America is *F. americana*, sometimes called *shuffler*. The flesh is edible.

2. The foolish guillemot, *Lomvia troile*. [Local, Scotch.]—3. A scoter; one of the large black sea-ducks of the genera *Edemia*, *Pelionetta*, and *Melanetta*. The black scoter, *Edemia americana*, is called *black coot*, and the velvet scoter, *Melanetta fusca velutina*, is the *white-winged coot*. [New Eng.]

4. A simpleton; a silly fellow. [Prov. or colloq.]

cooter (kō'tēr), *n.* 1. The common box-turtle, *Cistudo carolina*, of the United States; so called in the Southern States.—2. A turtle of the family *Clemmyidae*, *Pseudemys concinna*, also known as the *Florida cooter*.

cootfoot (kōt'fūt), *n.* The red or gray phalarope, *Phalaropus fulicarius*: so called from the fringes of the toes, like those of a coot.

coot-footed (kōt'fūt'ed), *a.* Having the toes margined with membrane, like those of a coot: specifically applied to a phalarope, originally called by Edwards the *coot-footed tringa*.

coot-grebe (kōt'grēb), *n.* A sun-bird, sun-grebe, or finfoot. See *Heliornithidae*.

cooth (kōth), *n.* [Sc. (Orkney) also *cuth*, a young coalfish.] A local British name of the coalfish.

cootie (kō'ti), *a.* [See *cutikins*.] Rough-legged: an epithet applied to birds whose legs are clad with feathers. [Scotch.]

Ye cootie moorcocks, crousely crawl!
Burns, Tam Samson's Elegy.

cop¹ (kop), *n.* [*< ME. cop*, dat. *coppe*, top, esp. of a hill, head (of a person), *< AS. cop* (*copp*), top, summit (a rare word), = OS. **copp* (in deriv. *coppod*, crested: see *copped*) = MD. *kop*, head, D. *kop*, head, pate, person, man, = MLG. *kop*, LG. *kopp*, head (*> G. koppe*, *kuppe*, head, top, summit; cf. OF. dim. *copet*, *coupet*, summit), = MHG. *G. kopf*, head, pate: see the variant *cob*¹. There appears to have been an early confusion of the forms and senses of *cop*¹ with those of *cup* and *copel* = *capel*¹ = *cap*¹: see these words.] 1. The head or top of a thing; especially, the top of a hill. [Old and prov.]

The gan I up the hill to gon,
And fond upon the cop a won [dwelling].
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1166.

For cop they [the Britons] use to call
The tops of many hills.
Dryden, Polyolbion, xxx. 147.

2. A tuft on the head of birds.—3. A round piece of wood fixed on the top of a beehive. [Prov. Eng.]—4. A mound or bank; a heap of anything. [North. Eng.]—5. An inclosure with a ditch around it. [Prov. Eng.]—6. A fence. *Hallwell*. [Prov. Eng.]—7. A merlon, or portion of a battlement.—8. The conical ball of thread formed on the spindle of a wheel or spinning-frame. Also called *coppin*.—9. A tube upon which silk thread is sometimes wound, instead of being made into skeins.—10. A measure of peas, 15 sheaves in the field and 16 in the barn. *Hallwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

cop² (kop), *n.* [*< ME. coppe* (= MD. *koppe*, *kobbe*), appar. an abbr. of *attercoppe*, *< AS. attercoppe*, a spider; or else a particular application of *cop*¹, a head: see *attercop*, and *cobweb* = *cobweb*.] A spider.

cop³, *n.* An obsolete form of *cup*.

cop⁴ (kop), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A policeman. [Thieves' slang.]

cop⁴ (kop), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *copped*, ppr. *copping*. [*< cop*⁴, *n.*] To capture or arrest as a prisoner: as, he was *copped* for stealing. [Thieves' slang.]

cop⁵ (kop), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *copped*, ppr. *copping*. [E. dial.; cf. *cop*¹.] To throw underhand. [Prov. Eng.]

copaiba (kō-pā'bā), *n.* [Also written *copaiva*, *copayva*; Sp. and Pg. *copaiba* (F. *copahu*) (It. *copiba*, Florio), *< Braz. cupauba*.] The balsam or resinous juice flowing from incisions made in the stem of a plant, *Copaifera officinalis*, and several other species of the genus, growing in Brazil, Peru, and elsewhere. See *Copaifera*. It has a peculiar aromatic odor, and a bitterish, persistently acrid, and nauseous taste. It consists of an acid resin dissolved in a volatile oil which has the composition and general chemical properties of oil of turpentine, but with a higher boiling-point. The balsam is used in medicine, especially in affections of the mucous membranes. It is also employed in the arts, as a medium for vitrifiable colors used in china-painting. Also called *capiu*.

Copaifera (kō-pā'fē-rā), *n.* [NL., *< copai* (ba) + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*.] A genus of leguminous shrubs and trees, natives of tropical America, with the exception of two African species. They have abruptly pinnate coriaceous leaves, whitish apetalous flowers, and one-seeded pods, and are the source of the balsam of copaiba. The principal species from which the balsam is derived are *C. Langsdorffii*, of Brazil; *C. offi-*



Flowering Branch of *Copaifera officinalis*.

cialis, of Venezuela and Central America; and *C. Martii* and *C. Guianensis*, of Guiana and northern Brazil. The wood of *C. Martii*, known as *purpleheart*, is of a beautiful purple color when freshly cut, and has great strength and durability. The African species yield various kinds of copal.

copaiva (kō-pā'vā), *n.* Same as *copaiba*.
copalvic (kō-pā'vik), *a.* [*< copaiva* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or derived from *copaiba*.—**Copalvic acid**, an acid obtained from the non-volatile part, or oleoresin, of *copaiba* balsam. It is soluble in alcohol, and forms crystalline salts with the alkalis.

copaiyé-wood (kō-pā'yā-wūd), *n.* [*< copaiyé*, repr. the native name, + *wood*.] The wood of *Vochysia Guianensis*, a tree of British Guiana. It is compact, but not durable.

copal (kō'pal), *n.* [= D. F. Sp. Pg. *copal* = G. Dan. *kopal*, *< Mex. copalli*, a generic name of resins.] A hard, transparent, amber-like resin, the product of many different tropical trees, melting at a high temperature, and used in the manufacture of varnishes. Some of the softer kinds are also called *anime*. Copal may be dissolved by digestion in linseed-oil, with a heat a little less than sufficient to boil or decompose the oil. This solution diluted with spirit of turpentine forms a beautiful transparent varnish, which, when properly applied and slowly dried, is exceedingly durable and hard. There are various methods of preparing it. The most highly prized copal is that obtained from Zanzibar and Mozambique, the product of leguminous trees, *Trachylobium Hornemannianum* and *T. Mozambicense*, and often dug from the ground in a semi-fossil state. Several varieties are obtained from the western coast of Africa, all probably furnished by species of *Copaifera*. Manila or Indian copal is obtained from *Vateria Indica*. Kauri copal, from New Zealand and New Caledonia, is found in the soil in large masses, the product of species of *Agathis* (*Dammara*). South American copals are obtained from *Hymenaea Courbaril* and other allied leguminous trees, as well as from some burseraceous species. (See *anime*.) The Mexican copal-trees are species of *Bursera* or other genera of the same order.—**Chacaze copal**. See extract.

The raw, or true, copal is called *chackaze*, corrupted by the Zanzibar merchant to jackass copal.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LVI. 340

Fossil copal. Same as *Highgate resin*. See *copalin*.
copalche, **copalchi** (kō-pal'che, -chi), *n.* 1. The *Croton niveus*, a euphorbiaceous shrub of Mexico and Central America. Its bark has the color and taste of cascarrilla, and probably

possesses similar properties.—2. A Brazilian tree, *Strychnos Pseudo-Quina*, the bark of which is largely used in Brazil as a febrifuge.

copalin, **copaline** (kō'pal-in), *n.* [*< copal* + *-in*, *-ine*.] Highgate resin; a fossil resin found in roundish lumps in the blue clay of Highgate Hill in London, England, resembling copal resin in appearance and some of its characteristics.

copalm (kō'pām), *n.* A name for the sweetgum tree of North America, *Liquidambar styraciflua*.

coparcenary (kō-pār'se-nā-ri), *n.* [*< co*-1 + *parcenary*. Cf. *coparcener*.] Partnership in inheritance; joint heirship; joint right of succession, or joint succession, to an estate of inheritance in lands. In English law the term is used only of females, because if there are sons the eldest takes the whole estate. In nearly all the United States the word is superseded by its equivalent *tenancy in common*.

coparcener (kō-pār'se-nēr), *n.* [*< co*-1 + *parcener*.] A coheir; one who has an equal portion of the inheritance in lands of his or her ancestor with others; in *Eng. law*, a female coheir, or a coheirs. See *coparcenary*.

Where a person seized in fee-simple . . . dies and his next heirs are two or more females, . . . they shall all inherit, . . . and these co-heirs are then called *coparceners*; or, for brevity, *parceners* only. *Blackstone*, Com., § 187.

coparceny (kō-pār'se-ni), *n.* [*< coparcener* + *-y*.] An equal share of an inheritance. See *coparcenary*.

copart (kō-pärt'), *v.* [*< co*-1 + *part*.] I. *trans.* To share.

For of all miseries I hold that chief,
Wretched to be when none coparts our grief.
Webster and Rowley, Cure for a Cuckold, v. 1.

II. *intrans.* To take a share; partake.

How say you, gentlemen, will you copart with me in this my dejectednesse?
Heywood, Royal King.

copartiment (kō-pār'ti-mēt), *n.* [Var. of *compartment*.] A compartment.

Black copartiments show gold more bright.
Webster, Devil's Law-Case, l. 2.

copartment (kō-pār'ti-mēt), *n.* [Var. of *compartment*.] A compartment.

In a copartment . . . are his initials.
Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry, lii. 391.

copartner (kō-pärt'nēr), *n.* [*< co*-1 + *partner*. Cf. *coparcener*.] A partner; a sharer; a partaker: rarely used of partners in business.

So should I have co-partners in my pain;
And fellowship in woe doth woe assuage.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 789.

Thus, as a brother,
A fellow, and co-partner in the empire,
I do embrace you.

Fletcher (and another?), Prophetess, li. 3.

copartnership (kō-pärt'nēr-ship), *n.* [*< copartner* + *-ship*.] A partnership in an enterprise, political, commercial, etc.: as, to form a *copartnership* in business.

This close copartnership in government.
Burke, A Regicide Peace.

copartnery (kō-pärt'nēr-i), *n.* [*< copartner* + *-y*.] In *Scots law*, a contract of copartnership.
copastorate (kō-pās'tōr-āt), *n.* [*< co*-1 + *pastorate*.] A joint pastorate. [Rare.]

With us, copastorates or assistant ministrals do not work well.
National Baptist, XVII. 740.

copataint (kop'a-tān), *a.* [*< OF. capitain*, captain, *< ML. capitaneus*, lit. pertaining to the head (see *captain*), the E. form being influenced by *cop*¹, head.] High-crowned; pointed. [Rare.] Also spelled *copotain*.—**Copataint hat**, a hat with a tall and somewhat conical crown, worn in the seventeenth century. It is the form of hat generally identified with wizards and witches.

O fine villain! A silken doublet! a velvet hose! a scarlet cloak! and a copataint hat! *Shak.*, T. of the S., v. 1.

copatriot (kō-pā'tri-qt), *n.* [*< co*-1 + *patriot*. Cf. *compatriot*.] Same as *compatriot*.

copayva (kō-pā'vā), *n.* Same as *copaiba*.
copel¹ (kōp), *n.* [Formerly also *cope*; *< ME. cope*, *< AS. *cāp* or **cāpe* (in comp. *cantel-cāpas*, ME. *cantelcape*, *calturcope*, var. of *cantercappa*, a priest's robe, a dalmatic), also (in glosses) *cōp* (= Icel. *kāpa* = Sw. *kāpa* = Dan. *kaabe*, a cope), var. forms of *cappe*, *caype*, a cape, all ult. (like ME. *cape*, *< OF. cape*, etc.) *< L. cappa*, *capa*, a cape, cope: see *capel*¹ and *cap*¹, of which *cope*¹ is a doublet.] 1. A large outer garment; a cloak; a mantle.

I kenne hym noght, but he [Judas] is cladde in a cope,
He cares with a kene face vncomly to kys.
York Plays, p. 228.

The side robe or cope of homely and coarse clothe, soche as the beggerie philosophers and none els vsen to weare.
Udall, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 47.

2. *Eccles.*, a large mantle of silk or other material worn by priests or bishops over the alb or surplice in processions, at solemn lauds or matins, at benedictions, and on other occasions. It is usually semicircular in shape, and is fastened in front at the height of the shoulder by a clasp called a *morse*. Originally it had a hood, and the piece of embroidery descending from the back of the neck is still called the *hood*. The cope is one of the vestments which vary in color with the festival or season. The straight edge is usually ornamented with a broad orphrey or border of embroidery.



Copes.

A. Probably Dr. Robert Langton, Queen's College, Oxford: 1, 2, 3, collar and ends of amice; 4, cope; 5, clasp; 6, 6, sleeves of the alb, with their appars. B. Figure from Pugin's Glossary: 2, 2, 2, cope; 3, 3, stole; 4, apparel of the alb; 5, collar or apparel of the alb; 6, 6, sleeves of the alb, with their appars; 7, maniple.

As distinguished from the chasuble, the cope is a processional or choral vestment, while the chasuble is sacrificial or eucharistic. In the Church of England the cope was sometimes used instead of the chasuble, and at the time of the Reformation the chasuble itself was often called a cope. The 24th canon of 1603 (still in force) orders the cope to be worn by the celebrant in all cathedral and collegiate churches. It continued to be worn at the eucharist and at other times till the middle of the eighteenth century, especially in cathedrals, but had fallen gradually more and more into disuse till revived in recent times. A decision of the judicial committee of the Privy Council in 1871 limited its use to that enjoined in the canon of 1603. In England in the middle ages a long open black mantle sewn together in front over the neck and chest was worn by canons, and called the *canon's cope*. See *mandyas* and *pluvial*.

They [the clergymen] walked partly in *coapes* . . . and partly in surplices. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 37.

It had no Rubrick to be sung in an antick *Coape* upon the Stage of a High Altar.

Milton, Apology for Smeectymnuus.

3. In the University of Cambridge, England, the ermined robe worn by a doctor in the senate-house on Congregation day.—4. Anything spread or extended over the head, as the arch or concave of the sky, the roof or covering of a house, or the arch over a door; specifically, in *arch.*, a coping.

Till the dark cope of night with kind embrace
Befriends the rout, and covers their disgrace.

Addison, The Campaign.

Over them vast and high extended the cope of a cedar,
Swinging from its great arms the trumpet-flower and the
grape-vine. *Longfellow*, Evangeline, II. 2.

5. In *founding*, same as *case*², 10. See cut under *flask*.

*cope*¹ (kōp), v.; pret. and pp. *coped*, ppr. *coping*. [*ME. copen* (in def. 2); from the noun.] I. *trans.* 1. To provide with a cope or cloak; cover with a cloak; cloak.

Thenne com ther a confessor *coped* as a frere.

Piers Plowman (C), IV. 38.

2. To cover as with a cope; furnish with a coping.

A very large bridge, that is all made of wood, and *coped* overhead.

Addison, Travels in Italy.

II. *intrans.* In *arch.*, to form a cope or coping; bend as an arch or vault. The soffit of any projection is said to *cope over* when it slopes downward from the wall.

Some bending down and *coping* toward the earth.

Holland, tr. of Pliny, xxv. 13.

I rather fancy the old wooden form [of coffin] was not what is called *coped*, exactly, but a scagonal straight-slope, the coffin and lid being each of three boards joined, as still used abroad.

N. and Q., 6th ser., X. 208.

*cope*² (kōp), v. [*ME. copen*, buy, pay for, bargain, < D. *koop*, buy, = E. *cheap*, v., buy, bargain: see *cheap*, v., *chop*², v., and *chap*⁴, v. Cf. *cope*³.] I. *trans.* 1. To bargain for; buy.—2. To make return for; reward. [Archaic.]

I and my friend

Have, by your wisdom, been this day acquitted
Of grievous penalties; in lieu whereof,
Three thousand ducats, due unto the Jew,
We freely *cope* your courteous pains withal.

Shak., M. of V., IV. 1.

Ye be not all to blame,
Saying that you mistrusted our good King
Would handle scorn, or yield thee, asking, one
Not fit to *cope* your quest.

Tennyson, Gareth and Lynette.

II. *† intrans.* To bargain.

For some good Gentleman, that hath the right
Unto his Church for to present a wight,
Will *cope* with thee in reasonable wise;
That if the living verely doo arise
To fortie pound, that then his yongest sonne
Shall twentie have, and twentie thou hast wonne.

Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale.

*cope*³ (kōp), v.; pret. and pp. *coped*, ppr. *coping*. [*late ME. copen*, prob. a var. of *coupen* (E. *coup*¹; cf. *cope*², the same word in a technical sense), strike, fight, appar. later associated with *ME. copen*, buy, pay for, bargain; the notion of 'strive, contend' easily arising from that of 'bargain, chaffer.' See *coup*¹, *cope*².] I. *intrans.* To strive or contend on equal terms; meet in combat; oppose: often with a preceding negative or word of negative import, the verb then implying 'oppose with success': followed by *with*.

I challenge . . . all the Persian lords
To *cope* with me in single fight.

M. Arnold, Sohrab and Rustum.

A man who has persuaded himself that we are the creatures of circumstance, or that we are the victims of a necessity with which it is impossible for us to *cope*, will give up the battle with Nature and do nothing.

J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 57.

The small fishing vessels, which were all that the English ports could provide, were unable to *cope* with the large war vessels now used by the Danes.

J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng., p. 386.

Two heads of evil he has to *cope* with, ignorance and malice.

Milton, Church-Government, II. 3.

Host *cop'd* with host, dire was the din of war. *Philips*.

II. *trans.* To meet in contest or contention; oppose; encounter.

I love to *cope* him in these sullen fits.

Shak., As you Like It, II. 1.

Horatio, thou art e'en as just a man

As e'er my conversation *cop'd* withal.

Shak., Hamlet, III. 2.

*cope*⁴ (kōp), n. [Origin obscure.] 1. An ancient tribute due to the king or the lord of the soil out of the lead-mines in Derbyshire, England.

In measuring the ore at the present time (1811), every twenty-fifth dish which is measured is taken or set aside, as the king's lot, *cope*, or duty.

Farey.

2. See *cope*³.

*cope*⁵ (kōp), v. *†*; pret. and pp. *coped*, ppr. *coping*. [Var. of *coup*¹, q. v.] In *falconry*, to cut, as the beak or talons of a hawk. *Encyc. Brit.* *copeck*, *kopeck* (kō'pek), n. [Also written *copek*; = F. *copeck* = G. *kopeke*, etc., repr. Russ. *kopietka*, also spelled *kopetka*, a copeck, < *kopati* (= OBulg. *kopati*, etc.), cut, grave, dig.] A denomination of Russian silver and copper coins.



Obverse.



Reverse.

Copeck of Emperor Nicholas, in the British Museum.
(Size of the original.)

The coins of this name current since 1855 are: in silver, the 25-copeck piece, and pieces of 20, 15, 10, and 5 copecks; in copper, pieces of 1, 2, and 3 copecks. The copeck, reckoned as the hundredth part of a ruble, is worth about two thirds of a United States cent.

Copelata, *Copelata* (kō-pē-lā'tē, -tā), n. pl. [NL., pl. of *copelata* (or, in form *Copelata*, neut. pl., accom. to -ata²), < Gr. *κοπηλάτης*, a rower (*κοπηλάτης πολίπων*, the nautilus: see *polypp*), < *κόπη*, a handle, esp. of an oar, also the oar itself (prob. akin to E. *haft*, q. v.), + *ἐλάτης*, a driver, < *ἐλαύνειν* (*ēla-*), drive.] A prime division of ascidians or tunicaries, distinguishing the tailed ascidians or *Appendiculariidae* from the ordinary sea-squirrels or *Ascopa*.

copelate (kō-pē-lāt), a. [*Copelata*, accom. to adjectives in -ate¹.] Of or pertaining to the *Copelatae*.

copemant (kōp'man), n. [*D. koopman* = E. *chapman*: see *chapman*, *chap*⁴.] A chapman; a dealer.

He would have sold his part of Paradise

For ready money, had he met a *cope-man*.

B. Jonson, Volpone, III. 5.

copenhagen (kō-pn-hā'gn), n. [Named from *Copenhagen* (Dan. *Kjöbenhavn*), the capital of Denmark.] 1. A hot drink made with spirit, sugar, and beaten eggs.—2. A children's game in which the players form a circle with their hands on a rope, and one inside the circle tries to touch the hands of any other player and kiss that one before he or she can get inside the rope.

copepod (kō'pe-pod), a. and n. I. a. Of or pertaining to the *Copepoda*. Also *copepodous*.

Almost every fish has some form of these *Copepod* parasites, either on its skin, its eyes, or its gills.

Encyc. Brit., VI. 664.

II. n. One of the *Copepoda*. Also *copepodan*.

Copepoda (kō-pep'ō-dā), n. pl. [NL., more correctly *Copopoda*, q. v., < Gr. *κόπη*, an oar, prop. the handle of an oar, any handle, + *ποῦς* (*pod-*) = E. *foot*.] An order of minute entomostracous fresh-water and marine *Crustacea*: so named because their five pairs of feet are mostly used for swimming. The body is divided into several rings, the cuirass or carapace covers the head and thorax, and the mouth is furnished with foot-jaws. The females carry their eggs, when they are expelled from the ovary, in two bags at the base of the tail. The young present a form differing greatly from that of the parents. The limits of the order vary with different authors to some extent, the *Euryzoa* (siphonostomous and lernaeoid parasitic crustaceans) being, in part or as a whole, often included, and then distinguished as *Parasita* or *Siphonostomata* from the *Gnathostomata* or *Eucopopoda*, or *copepods* proper; in this case the *Copepoda* may be defined as entomostracous crustaceans with elongated and usually well-segmented body, without shell-forming reduplication of the skin or abdominal appendages, and with



Side View of a Female Cyclops, a typical Copepod, carrying a pair of ovisacs. (Magnified.)

I, eye; II, antennule; III, antenna; IV, mandible; V, first maxilla; VI, second maxilla; 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, thoracic limbs; 6, rostrum; 7, labrum.

biramous swimming-feet (*Clauis*). The order is commonly known as that of the oar-footed crustaceans. Some forms, as *Notodelphys*, are commensal in the branchial sac of ascidians. A species, *Cetochilus septentrionalis*, forms much of the food of whales. Also *Copopoda*.

copepodan (kō-pep'ō-dan), a. and n. Same as *copepod*.

copepodous (kō-pep'ō-dus), a. [As *copepod* + -ous.] Same as *copepod*.

copepod-stage (kō-pe-pod-stāj), n. In *zoöl.*, a stage in the development of some of the stalk-eyed crustaceans, as a prawn, when the larva (a *zoëa*) resembles an adult copepod.

In this stage [of *Peneus*], which answers to the so-called Zoëa-form of other Podophthalmia, the principal locomotive organs are the antennae and antennules, and the resemblance to an adult copepod is so striking that it may be termed the *copepod-stage*. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 301.

*cooper*¹, n. An obsolete spelling of *cooper*.

*cooper*² (kō'pér), n. [*cope*² + -er¹.] A seller; a dealer.

*cooper*³, n. [*cope*⁴ + -er¹.] A miner: so called from his working at a certain price or cope per ton or load of ore mined.

Farey, [North. Eng.]

Copernican (kō-pér-ni-kan), a. and n. I. a. Pertaining to Copernicus (originally Koppernigk, 1473-1543), a Prussian Pole and a celebrated astronomer, who, in a work published in 1543, promulgated the now received theory that the earth and the planets revolve about the sun; pertaining to or in accord with the astronomical doctrines of Copernicus.—*Copernican system*, the solar system as conceived by Copernicus, with the sun in the center. Copernicus did not conceive the planets to move in ellipses, as they are now known to move, but in epicyclic orbits.

II. n. An adherent of the astronomical doctrines of Copernicus.

Copernicia (kō-pér-nig'i-ā), n. [Named in honor of the astronomer *Copernicus* (a Latinized form of *Koppernigk*, a name of Polish origin).] A genus of tall, handsome fan-palms, of tropical America, including eight species. The most important species is the carnauba or wax-palm of Brazil, *C. cerifera*, the young leaves of which are coated with a hard wax. The trunk furnishes a very hard wood used for building, veneering, and other purposes.



Zoëa, or Copepod-stage of a Prawn (*Peneus*), highly magnified.

coperon, **coperount**, *n.* [ME., also *coperun*, *coproun*, *coporne*, *coporane*, < OF. *cuperon*, the summit of a mountain, tree, etc.; ult. < MLG., etc., *kop*, top: see *cop*¹.] The top or peak.

Coporne or *coporour* [var. *coperone*, *coperun*] of a thynge, capiteillum. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 91.

copemate (kôps'mât), *n.* [Irreg. < *cop*³, *v.*, with poss. ending, + *mât*¹.] One who copes with another in friendly offices; a companion or friend.

Ne ever stayd in place, ne spake to wight,
Till that the Foxe, his *copemate*, he had found.
Spenser, *Mother Hub. Tale*.

Misshapen Time, *copemate* of ugly Night.

Shak., *Lucrece*, l. 925.

If I should use extremity with her I might hang her,
and her *copemate* my drudge here.

Chapman, *All Fools*, iv. 1.

copestone (kôp'stôn), *n.* [*copel*, *n.*, + *stone*.] The upper or top stone; a stone forming part of a coping.

Life lies behind us as the quarry from whence we get
tiles and *cope-stones* for the masonry of to-day.

Emerson, *Misc.*, p. 84.

cophosis (kô-fô'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κωφωσις*, deafness, < *κωφάω*, deafen, < *κωφός*, deaf.] In *pathol.*, diminution or loss of hearing; deafness.

copouse (kop'hous), *n.* [Formerly *coppehouse*; < *cop* (origin unknown) + *house*.] In *manuf.*, a receptacle for tools. *Weale*.

Copht (kôft), *n.* Same as *Copt*².

Cophyla (kôf'i-lä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κωφύλα*, dumb, dull, deaf, + NL. *Hyla*, *q. v.*] A genus of tailless amphibians, typical of the family *Cophylidae*.

cophylid (kôf'i-lid), *n.* A toad-like amphibian of the family *Cophylidae*.

Oophylidæ (ko-fil'i-dë), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cophyla* + *-idæ*.] A family of firmisternal salient amphibians, typified by the genus *Cophyla*, with teeth in the upper jaw and dilated sacral diapophyses, and without precoracoids.

copia libelli deliberanda (kô'pi-lî-bel'i dë-lib-er-an'dä), [L. (ML.), lit. a copy of the complaint to be delivered: *copia*, copy; *libelli*, gen. of *libellus*, a writ, complaint; *deliberanda*, fem. ger. of *deliberare*, deliver: see *copy*, *libel*, *deliver*.] In *old Eng. law*, the name, adopted from its characteristic words, of a writ commanding an ecclesiastical court to furnish a defendant therein with a copy of the complaint against him.

copiapite (kô'pi-a-pit), *n.* [*Copiapito*, in Chili, + *-ite*².] A hydrous iron sulphate, occurring in crystalline scales of a sulphur-yellow color. Also called *yellow copperas* and *misg*.

copia verborum (kô'pi-ä vér-bô'rûm), [L.: *copia*, abundance; *verborum*, gen. pl. of *verbum*, a word: see *copy*, *n.*, and *verb*.] An abundance of words; a rich or full vocabulary.

copier, *n.* An obsolete form of *copy*.

copier (kop'i-ër), *n.* [Formerly also *copyer*; < *copy*, *v. t.*, + *-er*¹.] 1. One who copies; one who writes or transcribes from an original or form; a transcriber.

A coin is in no danger of having its characters altered by *copiers* and transcribers. *Addison*, *Ancient Medals*.

2. An imitator; a plagiarist.

This order has produced great numbers of tolerable *copiers* in painting. *Taiter*, *No. 166*.

coping (kô'ping), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *cop*¹, *v.*] 1. The top or cover of a wall, usually made sloping to shed the water. A *coping* over is a projecting work beveling on its under side. Flat coping is called *parallel coping*, and is used upon inclined surfaces, as on the gables and parapets of houses, and also on the tops of garden and other walls. *Feather-edged coping* has one edge thinner than the other. *Saddle-back coping* is thicker in the middle than at the edges.

Costly stones, according to the measures of hewed stones, sawed with saws, within and without, even from the foundation unto the *coping*. 1 *Kl.* vii. 9.

2. In *ship-building*, the turning of the ends of iron lodging-knees so as to hook into the beams, and thus ease the strain upon the necks of the bolts when the vessel rolls.

copious (kô'pi-us), *a.* [ME. *copious*, *copyous*, < OF. **copios*, *copieus*, mod. F. *copieux* = Sp. Pg. It. *copioso*, < L. *copiosus*, plentiful, < *copia*, plenty: see *copy*, *n.*] 1. Abundant; plentiful; ample; large in quantity or number: as, *copious* supplies; a *copious* feast; *copious* notes of a lecture; *copious* rain.

So *copious* and diffusive was their knowledge, that what they knew not by experience, they comprehended in thought. *Bacon*, *Moral Fables*, vii., Expl.

Hail, Son of God! Saviour of men! Thy name
Shall be the *copious* matter of my song.

Milton, *P. L.*, iii. 418.

The tender heart is animated peace,
And . . . pours its *copious* treasures forth
In various converse. *Thomson*, *Spring*, l. 942.

2. Exhibiting abundance or fullness, as of thoughts or words.

Pitt had refused to be one of the conductors of the impeachment; and his commanding, *copious*, and sonorous eloquence was wanting to that great muster of various talents. *Macaulay*, *Warren Hastings*.

3. Having an abundant supply; abounding; plenteous; liberal.

He was *copious* of language in his disports for the idleness that was in him and the myths.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 476.

The all bounteous King, who shower'd

With *copious* hand, rejoicing in their joy.

Milton, *P. L.*, v. 641.

= *Syn.* *Ample*, *Copious*, *Plenteous* (see *ample*), rich, full, exuberant, overflowing, profuse.

copiously (kô'pi-us-lî), *adv.* 1. Abundantly; plentifully; profusely.

You are so *copiously* fluent, you can weary any one's Ears sooner than your own Tongue. *Wycherley*, *Plain Dealer*, iii. The boy being made to drink *copiously* of tar-water, this prevented or lessened the fever.

Bp. Berkeley, *Farther Thoughts on Tar-water*.

2. Largely; fully; amply; diffusely.

I have written more *copiously* of Padua than of any other Italian title whatsoever saving Venice. *Coryat*, *Crudities*, i. 194.

These several remains have been . . . *copiously* described by . . . travellers. *Addison*.

copiousness (kô'pi-us-ness), *n.* 1. Abundance; plenty; great quantity; full supply.

There are many in whom you have not to regret either elegance of diction or *copiousness* of narrative, who have yet united *copiousness* with brevity.

Milton, *To Lord H. De Bras*, July 15, 1657.

2. Diffuseness of style or manner in writing or speaking, or superabundance of matter.

With what a fluency of invention, and *copiousness* of expression, will they enlarge upon every little slip in the behaviour of another! *Addison*, *Lady Orators*.

Percival got nothing from Shelley but the fatal *copiousness* which is his vice. *Lovell*, *Study Windows*, p. 182.

= *Syn.* 1. Exuberance, richness, profusion.

copist (kop'ist), *n.* [= D. *kopist* = G. *copist* = Dan. *kopist*, < F. *copiste* (= Sp. Pg. It. *copista*), < *copier*, copy: see *copy*, *v.* Cf. *copyist*.] A copier; a copyst.

A *copist* after nature.

Shafesbury, *Advice to an Author*, iii. § 3.

coplanar (kô-plä'när), *a.* [*co*-1 + *plane* + *-ar*².] Lying in one plane.

coplanation (kô-plä-nä'shôn), *n.* [*co*-1 + *plane* + *-ation*.] In *math.*, the process of finding a plane area equal to a given curved surface.

copland (kop'land), *n.* [*cop*¹ + *land*.] A piece of ground terminating in a cop or acute angle.

coplant (kô-plant'), *v. t.* [*co*-1 + *plant*¹.] To plant together or at the same time.

The Romans quickly diffused and rooted themselves in every part thereof [France], and so *co-planted* their language. *Howell*, *Letters*, i. 19.

copolar (kô-pô'lär), *a.* [*co*-1 + *pole*² + *-ar*².] Having the same pole.—*Copolar triangles*, two or more triangles, ABC, A'B'C', A''B''C'', such that corresponding vertices, as A, A', A'', lie in one straight line, and all three such lines, AA', BB', CC', meet in one point. It is a theorem that copolar triangles are also coaxial.

Coponautæ (kô-pô-nä'të), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κωπη*, a handle, esp. of an oar, the oar itself, + L. *nauta*, a sailor.] The pteropods: a synonym of *Pteropoda*.

Copopoda (kô-pop'ô-dä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *Copepoda*.] Same as *Copepoda*.

copopsis (kô-pop'si-ä), *n.* [NL., appar. < Gr. *κόπος*, toil, weariness, + *ὄψις*, sight; otherwise for **cophopsis*, < Gr. *κωφός*, dull, esp. of the senses, deaf, dumb, dim-sighted, + *ὄψις*, sight.] In *pathol.*, weakness or fatigue of sight.

coportion (kô-pör'shôn), *n.* [*co*-1 + *portion*.] An equal share.

My selfe will beare a part, *coportion* of your packe.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, vi. ll. 47.

copos (kop'os), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κόπος*, a striking, beating, toil, weariness, fatigue, < *κόπτειν* (√ **κοπ*), strike.] In *pathol.*, a morbid lassitude.

copotain, *a.* Same as *copatrain*. *Fairholt*; *Planché*.

co-poursuivant (kô-pür-swë-voñ'), *n.* [F., < *co*-, together, + *poursuivant*: see *co*-1 and *pursuivant*.] In *French law*, a co-plaintiff.

coppe¹, *n.* An obsolete form of *cop*¹.

coppe², *n.* A Middle English form of *cop*².

coppe³, *n.* An obsolete form of *cup*.

coppe (kô-pä'), *a.* [AF., appar. pp. of *cop*, *couper*, cut, appar. assimilated to E., as if < E. *cop* (ME. *coppe* + *-ä*; equiv. to E. *copped*.] In

her., having the head raised above its natural position.

coppod (kopt), *a.* [Also spelled *copt*; < ME. *copped*, pointed, crested, < AS. *copped*, found only in privative sense, having the top cut off, polled, as a tree, but also prob. crested (= OS. *coppod* (in a gloss), crested), < *cop* (*copp*-), *cop*, top, + *-ed*: see *cop*¹ and *-ed*².] 1. Pointed; crested; rising to a point or head; conical.

With high *copp* hattes and fethers flaunt a flaunt.
Gascogne, *Steele Glas* (ed. Arber), p. 83.

The maine land, being full of *copped* hills.

Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 327.

Copt Hall, more properly *Copped* Hall, was a name popularly given to houses conspicuous for a high-pitched peaked roof.

N. and Q., 7th ser., II. 334.

2. Convex. [Prov. Eng.]—3. In *her.*, same as *coppé*.

Also *coppied*.

Cap copped. See *cap*¹.

coppelhouse, *n.* An obsolete form of *cophouse*. *Weale*.

coppel (kop'el), *n.* Same as *cupel*.

coppe-melt, *adv.* An obsolete form of *cup-meal*.

copper (kop'er), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. *coper*, < ME. *copper*, < AS. *coper*, *copor* = D. *koper* = MLG. *LG. koper* = OHG. *chupfar*, MHG. *G. kupfer* = Icel. *koparr* = Sw. *koppar* = Dan. *kobber* = F. *cuivre* = Sp. Pg. *cobre* (> Ar. *qobros*), < ML. *cuper*, LL. *cuprum*, copper, contr. of L. *cuprium*, copper, usually *Cyprium æs*, i. e., Cyprian brass, < Gr. *Κύπριος*, Cyprian, < *Κύπρος*, Cyprus, an island in the Mediterranean, whence the Romans got their best copper: see *Cyprian*. The It. word is *rame* = Wall. *aram* = Sp. *arambre*, *alambre* = Pg. *aram* = Pr. *aram* = F. *airain*, prop. yellow copper, brass, < LL. *aramen*, copper, bronze, < L. *æs* (*ær*-), copper, bronze: see *æs*. The Gr. name was *χαλκός*: see *chalcitis*, etc.] 1. *n.* 1. Chemical symbol, Cu; atomic weight, 63.6. A metal distinguished from all others by its peculiar red color. Its crystalline form is that of the cube or regular octahedron (isometric). Its specific gravity is nearly nine times that of water (8.898 native copper, 8.958 electrolytic copper). Among the metals in common use, it stands next to gold and silver in malleability and ductility, and next to iron and steel in tenacity. Its melting-point is a little below that of gold and considerably above that of silver. Copper is one of the most widely diffused metals, and occurs in the native state, as well as in a great variety of sulphureted and oxidized combinations. Native copper is not unfrequently met with in the superficial portions of cupriferous lodes, but usually only in small amount. In two regions, however, this metal is mined exclusively in the native state: namely, the south shore of Lake Superior, and Corocoro in Bolivia; but of the two the former is by far the more important, and produces about one sixth of the total yield of the world. In the Lake Superior region the copper occurs in regular fissure-veins, and also in a conglomerate of volcanic origin, forming the cement by which the pebbles are held together. In the fissure-veins large masses of native copper have frequently been found, one such mass weighing over three hundred tons. Most of the copper of the world, previous to the opening of this region, was produced from ores consisting of combinations of the metal with certain mineralizers, such as sulphur and oxygen, and especially sulphur. The most abundant ore is the so-called "yellow copper ore" or copper pyrites, the chalcopyrite of the mineralogist, which is composed of copper, iron, and sulphur, and contains, when chemically pure, 24.6 per cent. of copper. The estimated total copper-production of the world for the year 1897 was 412,060 tons; and that of the United States, 227,763 tons. The copper of the United States comes chiefly from Lake Superior, Arizona, and Montana. Spain, Chile, Prussia, and Australia are other large producers of this metal. Copper has been known from the remotest ages, and was mined extensively on Lake Superior before the advent of Europeans. Its uses are manifold. The most important of them was, before the very general use of iron in ship-building, as a sheathing metal, first by itself, and later as a part of the alloy called *yellow metal*, a variety of brass. On account of its electric conductivity, copper is largely used for induction-coils and all kinds of electrical apparatus, and for the cores of telegraph-cables. For these uses very pure copper is required; a slight admixture of iron greatly increases its electrical resistance. For domestic purposes copper is made up in a great variety of forms, either by itself, or tinned in order to prevent corrosion by acid liquids. The electrotyping process depends on the deposition by the galvanic current of pure copper from a solution of one of its salts, the metal deposited forming an exact reproduction in copper of an object suspended for that purpose in the bath. The alloys of copper are of great importance, and one of them, bronze, is of high antiquity. The salts of copper are also numerous, and are invaluable in the arts. Copper sulphate, or blue vitriol, is largely used in calico-printing, in electro-metallurgy, and in the preparation of the copper pigments Scheele's green, Schweinfurt green, and Paris green, the latter being much used as an insecticide, principally for the Colorado potato-beetle. See *brass*, *bronze*, and *yellow metal* (under *metal*).

2. A vessel made of copper, particularly a large boiler; specifically, in the plural, the large kettles or boilers in a ship's galley for boiling food for the ship's company. These boilers were formerly of copper, but are now usually of iron. The boilers used in various manufacturing operations, though frequently of other metals, still often retain the name *copper*.

The resident landlords, for the most part, did their duty well—establishing soup coppers and distributing cooked food. *W. S. Gregg, Irish Hist. for Eng. Readers, p. 152.* Hence—3. *pl.* The mouth, throat, and stomach, as the receptacle and digester of food. See *hot coppers*, below. [*Slang.*]

A fellow can't enjoy his breakfast after that [devilish bones and mulled port] without something to cool his coppers. *T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Oxford, iii.*

4. A copper coin; a penny; a cent; collectively, copper money; small change.

My friends filled my pockets with coppers.

Franklin, Autobiog., i.

If this is to be done out of his salary, he will be a twelve-month without a copper to live on.

Jefferson, Correspondence, II. 321.

5. In *faro*, a check, small disk like a coin, or other convenient object, used to copper with. See *copper, v., 2.*—6. *pl.* Copper butterflies. See *butterfly*.—7. A reel used by wire-drawers to wind wire upon.—*Azure copper ore.* Same as *azurite*.—1.—*Black copper.* (a) Unrefined copper in which this metal has not been deprived of all its impurities in the process of smelting. (b) The native black oxid melanite.—*Blanché copper.* See *blanché*.—*Blue copper ore.* Same as *azurite*.—1.—*Bungtown copper*, a spurious coin counterfeiting the English copper halfpenny. It never was a legal coin. [*New England.*]

Wait till the flowers is gone, . . . they [herbs] wouldn't fetch a bungtown copper. *S. Judd, Margaret, i. 4.*

Anti-slavery professions just before an election ain't worth a Bungtown copper. *Lovell, Biglow Papers, p. 147.*

Chessey copper, a very beautiful crystallized variety of azurite or blue carbonate of copper, found at Chessey, near Lyons, France. Also called *chessyite*.—*Copper mica.* Same as *chalcophyllite*.—*Copper pyrites.* Same as *chalcocite*.—*Copper vitriol*, hydrous copper sulphate in blue triclinic crystals. When occurring native, it is the mineral chalcantithite. Also called *cyanose* or *cyanovite*.—*Emerald copper*, the popular name of diopside.—*Enamellers' copper*, the fine copper used as the basis of enameled dial-plates.—*Gray copper.* See *tetrahedrite*.—*Hot coppers*, a parched condition of the mouth, throat, and stomach resulting from excessive indulgence in strong drink. See *copper, n., 3.* [*Slang.*]—*Hydrated copper oxid*, $\text{Cu}(\text{OH})_2$, a pale-blue oxid precipitated when the solution of a proto-salt of copper is mixed with caustic alkali in excess. If this mixture is raised to the boiling-point or beyond, the hydrate is decomposed even in the presence of water, and a black anhydrous copper oxid is formed. The hydrated oxid is used, mixed with glue or size and a little chalk or alumina, as a blue pigment or color for paper-staining. It soon acquires a greenish tinge. Also called *Bremen blue* or *blue verditer*.—*Indigo-copper.* Same as *coerulein*.—*Mass copper.* See *barrel-work*.—*Purple or variegated copper.* Same as *bornite*.—*Red copper*, native oxid of copper of various shades of red. See *cuprite*.—*Stannate of copper.* Same as *Genet's green* (which see, under *green*).—*Velvet copper ore.* See *cyanotrichite*.—*Vitreous copper.* See *chalcocite*.—*White copper.* Same as *packfong*.

II. *a.* Consisting of or resembling copper.

I have heard the prince tell him . . . that that ring was copper. *Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 3.*

I had as lief Helen's golden tongue had commended Trollius for a copper nose. *Shak., T. and C., i. 2.*

All in a hot and copper sky
The bloody sun, at noon,
Right up above the mast did stand,
No bigger than the moon.

Coleridge, Ancient Mariner, ii.

Copper bit or bolt. See *bit*.—*Copper butterflies.* See *butterfly*.

copper (kop'ér), *v. t.* [*< copper, n.*] 1. To cover or sheathe with sheets of copper: as, to *copper* a ship.—2. In *faro*, to place a copper (cent) or other token upon (a card), to indicate that the player wishes to bet against that card; bet against: as, to *copper* a card; to *copper* a bet.

copperah (kop'ér-ah), *n.* Same as *copra*.

copperas (kop'ér-ras), *n.* [Formerly *copras*, *copras*, *copresse*, *< ME. coprose*, *< OF. coprose*, *F. couperose* = *Sp. caparrosa*, *capparós*, formerly with the *Ar. art.*, *alcaparrosa* = *Pg. caparrosa*, *capparosa* = *It. copparosa*, *< ML. coporosa*, *cuperosa*, *cuprosa*, a corruption of **cupri rosa* (*> MD. koper-roose*), lit. rose of copper: *cupri*, gen. of *LL. cuprum*, copper; *L. rosa*, rose (i. e., 'flower' in chem. application): see *copper* and *rose*. Cf. *MLG. koperrök* = *MHG. G. kupferrauh* = *OSw. koparröker*, *Sw. koparrök*, *copperas*, lit. 'copper-vapor': see *reek*. Cf. *Gr. χαλκίανθος*, *copperas*, lit. 'copper-flower.'] Green vitriol, the sulphate of iron, or ferrous sulphate, $\text{FeSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$, a salt of a peculiar astringent taste and of various colors, green, gray, yellowish, or whitish, but more usually green. It is much used in dyeing black, in making ink, in medicine as a tonic, in photography as a developing agent, etc. Dissolved in water, in the proportion of a pound and a half to the gallon, it is also used as a disinfectant for sinks, sewers, etc. The copperas of commerce is usually made by the decomposition of iron pyrites. The term *copperas* was formerly synonymous with *vitriol*, and included the green, blue, and white vitriols, or the sulphates of iron, copper, and zinc.—*Blue copperas.* Same as *blue-stone*. 1.—*Copperas-black.* See *black*.—*White copperas.* See *copiapite* and *gossanite*.—*Yellow copperas.* Same as *copiapite*.

copperbell (kop'ér-bel), *n.* Same as *copper-head*, 1.

copperbelly (kop'ér-bel'i), *n.* The popular name of a common harmless serpent of the United States, the *Coluber* or *Tropidonotus* or *Nerodia erythrogaster*, having a uniformly copper-colored belly. *Baird and Girard.*

copper-bit (kop'ér-bit), *n.* A soldering-iron having a copper point.

copper-bottomed (kop'ér-bot'umd), *a.* Having the bottom sheathed with copper, as a wooden ship.

copper-captain (kop'ér-kap'tän), *n.* One who calls himself a captain without any right to the title.

To this *copper captain* . . . was confided the command of the troops. *Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 314.*

copper-colored (kop'ér-kul'ord), *a.* Of a copper color: applied especially to the American Indians, from the color of their skin.

copper-faced (kop'ér-fäst), *a.* Faced with copper.—*Copper-faced type*, a printing-type the face of which is protected by a thin film of copper deposited upon it by means of the galvanic battery, to increase its durability.

copper-fastened (kop'ér-fäs'nd), *a.* Fastened with copper instead of iron or steel bolts, as the planking of a ship.

copper-glance (kop'ér-gläns), *n.* Same as *chalcocite*.

copperhead (kop'ér-hed), *n.* [*< copper + head*; so called from the bright-reddish color of its head.] 1. A common venomous serpent of the United States, *Trigonocephalus* or *Ancistrodon contortrix*. It is of rather small size, generally under two feet in length, and of a dull pale-chestnut or hazel color with numerous (15-25) inverted, Y-shaped, dark



Copperhead (*Trigonocephalus contortrix*).

blotches. The ground color is brighter-reddish on the head, the sides of which present a cream-colored streak. It belongs to the same genus as the water-moccasin (*T. piscivorus*), but is not aquatic. Unlike the rattlesnake, the copperhead has the habit of striking without previous movement or warning, whence its name is a synonym of hidden danger or secret hostility. Also called *copperbell* and *red viper*.

Hence—2. During the civil war in the United States, a northern sympathizer with the rebellion: so called by the Unionists.

Moreover, the *copperheads* of the North have done everything in their power to render it [the draft] inoperative. *H. W. Halleck, N. A. Rev., CXLIH. 500.*

3†. A term of ridicule or contempt applied to the early Dutch colonists of New York.

The Yankees sneeringly spoke of the round-crowned burghers of the Manhattans as the *Copperheads*. *Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 402.*

copperheadism (kop'ér-hed-izm), *n.* [*< copper-head*, 2, + *-ism*.] In the period of the civil war in the United States, northern sympathy with the rebellion.

There is the contest within the party between its best and its worst elements, the representatives of a new era and of a future, and the exponents of the *copperheadism* of the war and the traditions and issues of the past. *S. Bowler, in Merriam, II. 40.*

coppering (kop'ér-ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *copper, v.*] 1. The act of covering or sheathing with copper, as the bottom of a ship.—2. The sheathing itself: as, the *coppering* of a ship's bottom.—3. In *gambling*, the act of wagering that a certain card will lose.

copperish (kop'ér-ish), *a.* [*< copper + -ish*.] Containing copper; like or partaking of copper.

copperization (kop'ér-i-zä'shon), *n.* [*< copperize + -ation*.] Impregnation with copper, or with some preparation containing copper.

copperize (kop'ér-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *copperized*, ppr. *copperizing*. [*< copper + -ize*.] To impregnate with copper, or with some preparation containing copper.—*Copperized ammonia*, ammonia holding in solution copper hydrate. It is used as a solvent for paper, cotton, and other forms of cellulose. Also called *cupro-ammonium*.

copper-laced (kop'ér-läst), *a.* Trimmed or decorated with copper lace, instead of gold lace.

I shall be presented by a sort of *copper-laced* acoundrels of you. *B. Jonson, Poetaster, iii. 1.*

copper-nickel (kop'ér-nik'el), *n.* Same as *nicrocolite*.

coppernose (kop'ér-nöz), *n.* The copper-nosed sunfish, *Lepomis pallidus*.

copper-nosed (kop'ér-nözd), *a.* Having a red or copper-colored nose.—*Copper-nosed bream*, a sunfish, *Lepomis pallidus*. Also called *coppernose*, *blue bream*, and *sunfish*.

copperplate (kop'ér-plät), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* 1. A plate of polished copper on which a writing, picture, or design is made in sunken lines by engraving or etching. From this plate, when charged with suitable ink, impressions of the design may be produced on paper or vellum by pressure. See *engraving*. 2. A print or an impression from such a plate. II. *a.* Engraved or etched on copper, or printed from a copperplate: as, a *copperplate* engraving.

copper-powder (kop'ér-pou'dér), *n.* A bronzing-powder made by saturating nitrous acid with copper, and precipitating the latter by the addition of iron. The precipitate is then thoroughly washed.

copper-rose (kop'ér-röz), *n.* The red field-poppy. Also *coprose*, *cuprose*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

coppersmith (kop'ér-smith), *n.* 1. A worker in copper; one whose occupation is to manufacture copper utensils.

Alexander the *coppersmith* did me much evil.

2 Tim. iv. 14.

2. A book-name of the tambagut.

copper-wall (kop'ér-wäl), *n.* In *sugar-making*, an obsolete arrangement of boilers or open pans for the evaporation of cane-juice, consisting of five iron boilers called *teaches*, which were walled in one row and heated by a common fire. The juice from the crushing-mill was conducted into the boiler furthest from the fire, and ladled successively from one boiler to another, until in that nearest the fire the evaporation was completed.

copperwing (kop'ér-wing), *n.* A copper-winged butterfly; a copper butterfly.

copperwork (kop'ér-wérk), *n.* Work executed in copper, or the part of any structure wrought in copper.

copper-works (kop'ér-wérks), *n. sing. or pl.* A place or places where copper is wrought or manufactured.

copper-worm (kop'ér-wérn), *n.* 1. The ship-worm, *Teredo navalis*.—2†. "A moth that fretteth garments." *Johnson*. [Not identified; apparently some tineid or its larva.]—3†. "A worm breeding in one's hand." *Johnson*. [Not identified; apparently the itch-insect or itch-mite, *Sarcoptes scabiei*.]

coppery (kop'ér-i), *a.* [*< copper + -y*.] Containing or resembling copper; having any quality of copper: as, a *coppery* solution; a *coppery* taste.

If the eclipse [of the moon] becomes total the whole disk of the moon will nearly always be plainly visible, shining with a red, *coppery* light.

Newcomb and Holden, Astron., p. 171.

coppi, *n.* Plural of *coppo*.

copice, *copse* (kop'is, kops), *n.* [The form *copice* is a contr. of *copice*; cf. *E. dial. copy*, not found in *ME.*, taken as a sing. of the supposed plural *copice* (formerly also *coppies*); *< OF. copeis* (also *copeau*), wood newly cut, hence prob. underwood, *copice* (*> ML. copecta*, *copicia*, underwood, *copice*), *< copet*, *copper*, *F. couper*, cut: see *cop*.] A wood or thicket formed of trees or bushes of small growth, or consisting of underwood or brushwood; especially, in England, a wood cut at certain times for fuel. The most common trees planted or used there for this purpose are the oak, chestnut, maple, birch, ash, and willow. When copsewood is cut down, new plants shoot up from the roots and form the next crop.

Near yonder *copse* where once the garden smiled.

Goldsmith, Des. VII., l. 137.

The sweet myrtle here often attains the height of fifteen or twenty feet, and forms an almost impenetrable *copice*, burdening the air with its fragrance. *Poe, Tales, i. 53.*

When first the liquid note beloved of men

Comes flying over many a windy wave

To Britain, and in April suddenly

Breaks from a *copice* gemm'd with green and red.

Tennyson, Geraldine.

copice (kop'is), *v. t.* Same as *copse*.

coppit, *v. t.* See *cupel*.

coppin (kop'in), *n.* [Prob. for **copping*, verbal *n.* of *cop*.] Same as *cop*. 1. 8.

copping-plate (kop'ing-plät), *n.* The copping-rail of a throstle-machine. *E. H. Knight.*

copping-rail (kop'ing-räl), *n.* In *spinning-mach.*, the rail or bar on which the bobbin rests, and by which the roving or yarn is evenly distributed by an up-and-down motion.

Coppinia (ko-pin'i-ā), *n.* [NL., from a proper name, *Coppin*.] The typical genus of the family *Coppiniidae*. *C. arcta* is a greenish-yellow species incrusting the stems of other zoöphytes.

Coppiniidae (kop-i-ni'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Coppinia* + *-idae*.] A family of calyptoblastic or thecophorous hydroid polyps, represented by the genus *Coppinia*.

coppin (kop'i), *n.* [Dim. of *cop*.] Anything rising to a point or summit; a hill.

It is a low cape, and upon it is a *coppie*, not very high. *Hakluyt's Voyages*.

coppie (kop'i), *n.* Same as *cupel*.

coppie-crown (kop'i-kroun), *n.* [*< coppie* + *crow*.] 1. The crested crown or head of a bird.

Like the *coppie-crown*
The lapwing has. *Randolph, Amynas*, ii. 3.

2. A hen with a crest or top-knot. Also *croppie-crown*. [New Eng.]

coppied (kop'id), *a.* [*< coppie* + *-ed*. Cf. *copped*.] Same as *copped*.

coppie-dust (kop'i-dust), *n.* Same as *cupel-dust*.

coppie-stone (kop'i-stōn), *n.* Same as *cobble* or *cobblestone*. See *cobble*.

coppo (kop'pō), *n.*; *pl. coppi* (-pi). [It., a pitcher: see *cup*.] 1. In *ceram.*, a large Tuscan earthenware vessel used for holding oil, grain, etc.—2. An Italian oil-measure, equal in Lucca and Modena to 26½ United States (old wine) gallons: but in the Lombardo-Venetian system of 1803 the *coppo* or *cappo* was precisely a deciliter.

coppy (kop'i), *n.*; *pl. coppies* (-iz). A dialectal form of *coppice*.

copra (kop'rā), *n.* [Native name.] The dried kernel of the coconut, one of the principal articles of export from the islands of the Pacific to Europe, where the oil is expressed. It is frequently used as an ingredient of curry. Also written *cobra*, *coprah*, and *copperah*.

We saw also . . . *coprah*, or dried coconut kernels, broken into small pieces in order that they may stow better. *Lady Brassy, Voyage of Sunbeam*, i. xiv.

copræmia, copremia (ko-prē'mi-ā), *n.* [NL., *copræmia*, < Gr. *κόπρος*, dung, ordure, + *αἷμα*, blood.] In *pathol.*, a polluted condition of the blood caused by the absorption of fecal matter in cases of obstruction of the bowels.

The effect of this form of blood-poisoning, to which the term *copræmia* may not improperly be applied, is seen in the sallow, dirty hue of the skin.

Barnes, Dia. of Women, p. 604.

copremesis (ko-prem'e-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κόπρος*, dung, feces, + *έμεσις*, vomiting, < *έμειν*, vomit: see *vomit, emetic*.] In *pathol.*, the vomiting of fecal matter; stercoraceous vomiting.

copremic (ko-prē'mik), *a.* [*< copremia* + *-ic*.] Affected with *copræmia*.

copresbyter (kō-pres'bi-tēr), *n.* [*< co-* + *presbyter*.] A fellow-presbyter; a member of the same presbytery with another or others.

copresence (kō-prez'ens), *n.* [*< co-* + *presence*.] The state or condition of being present along with others; associated presence.

The *copresence* of other laws. *Emerson*.

I should be glad to think that the *co-presence* of opposite theologies among men apparently committed to the same was attributable simply to ambiguous and illogical expression of doctrine in the Creeds. *Contemporary Rev.*, i. 14.

Copridæ (kop'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Copris* + *-idæ*.] In some systems of classification, a family of lamellicorn dung-beetles, typified by the genus *Copris*, and related to or merged in the *Scarabæidæ*. They have convex bodies, large heads with projecting clypeus, and, in the males, projections also of the thorax.

Coprinæ (ko-pri'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Copris* + *-inæ*.] The typical subfamily of *Copridæ*, containing the largest and handsomest species. It is especially an American group, though also represented in the old world. The first two joints of the labial palpi are dilated (except in *Canthidium*); the first is longer than the second, and the third is distinct. The antennæ are 9-jointed, the head is free in repose, and the hind coxæ are obconic; the fore tarsi are present or absent, chiefly as a sexual character, their absence being most frequent with the males.

Coprinus (ko-pri'nus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κόπρος*, dung.] A genus of hymenomycetous fungi, many species of which grow upon dung. The gills afford maturity deliquesce and form an inky fluid. *Coprinus comatus* is edible.

Copris (kop'ris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κόπρος*, dung.] A genus of lamellicorn beetles, of the family *Scarabæidæ*, or made the type of a family *Copridæ*, having the lamellæ of the antennal club alike, an expansive clypeus, a punctate pro-



Female Carolina Tumble-bug (*Copris carolina*), natural size.

thorax, and striate elytra. *C. lunaris* is a black European dung-beetle. *C. carolina*, *C. anaglypticus*, and *C. minutus* are species of the eastern United States.

coprolite (kop'rō-lit), *n.* [*< Gr. κόπρος*, dung, + *λίθος*, a stone. Cf. *coprolith*.] A hard roundish stony mass, consisting of the petrified fecal matter of animals, chiefly of extinct reptiles or sauroid fishes. In variety of size and external form the coprolites resemble oblong pebbles or kidney potatoes. They for the most part range from 2 to 4 inches in length, and from 1 to 2 inches in diameter; but some few are much larger, as those of the *Ichthyosaurus*, within whose ribs masses have been found in situ. They are found chiefly in the Lias and the coal-measures. They contain in many cases undigested portions of the prey of the animals which have voided them, as fragments of scales, shells, etc. Coprolites thus indicate the nature of the food, and to some extent the intestinal structure, of the animal which voided them. They are found in such quantities in some localities, as parts of South Carolina, that the mining of the phosphatic rock formed by them for manure constitutes an important industry.

coprolith (kop'rō-lith), *n.* [*< Gr. κόπρος*, dung, + *λίθος*, a stone.] 1. A ball of hardened feces or other impacted mass in the bowels; a scybala.—2. A coprolite.

coprolitic (kop'rō-lit'ik), *a.* [*< coprolite* + *-ic*.] Composed of, resembling, or containing coprolites.

coprophagan (ko-prof'a-gan), *n.* One of the *Coprophagi*.

Coprophagi (ko-prof'a-jī), *n. pl.* [NL., *pl. of coprophagus*: see *coprophagous*.] The tumble-bugs, dung-beetles, dung-feeding scarabs, or sherd-borne beetles; a section of lamellicorn beetles, typified by the sacred beetle (*Scarabæus*) of the Egyptians, and corresponding to the *Copridæ* (which see).

coprophagist (ko-prof'a-jist), *n.* [As *coprophagous* + *-ist*.] An animal that eats dung. But there are real *coprophagists* or dung-eaters among birds. *W. Marshall, Pop. Sci. Mo.*, xxx. 605.

coprophagous (ko-prof'a-gus), *a.* [*< NL. coprophagus*, < Gr. *κοπρόφαγος*, dung-eating, < *κόπρος*, dung, + *φαγεῖν*, eat.] Feeding upon dung or filth: applied to various insects, and specifically to the *Coprophagi*.

Insects are carnivorous, insectivorous, . . . *coprophagous*. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXIV. 358.

Coprophilidæ (kop-rō-fl'i-dā), *n. pl.* [NL. (Heer, 1839), < *Coprophilus* + *-idæ*.] A tribe of beetles, of the family *Staphylinidæ* and subfamily *Oxytelinæ*, typified by the genus *Coprophilus*. They have 11-jointed antennæ, 5-jointed tarsi, filiform last palpal joint, and recurved borders of the abdomen. There are 6 genera, mainly of European species. Also *Coprophilini* (Erichson, 1839); *Coprophilina* (Heer, 1841); *Coprophilidæ* (Lacordaire, 1854).

coprophilous (ko-prof'i-lus), *a.* [*< Gr. κόπρος*, dung, + *φίλος*, loving.] 1. Growing upon dung: said of many fungi.—2. Fond of dung, as an insect; coprophagous.

Coprophilus (ko-prof'i-lus), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1829), < Gr. *κόπρος*, dung, + *φίλος*, loving.] The typical genus of *Coprophilidæ*, containing 5 species, of Europe, Africa, and South America, as *C. striatulus*, a European species living under stones.

coprose (kop'rōs), *n.* Same as *copper-rose*.

coprostasis (ko-pros'ta-sis), *n.* [*< Gr. κόπρος*, dung, feces, + *στάσις*, standing: see *static*.] In *pathol.*, costiveness.

copse (kops), *n.* See *coppice*.

copse (kops), *v.*; pret. and pp. *copsed*, ppr. *copsing*. [*< copse*, *n.* See *coppice*.] 1. *trans.* 1. To cut or trim, as brushwood, tufts of grass, and the like.

By *copsing* the starvelings in the places where they are new sown, [you may] cause them sometimes to overtake even their untouched contemporaries.

Boelyn, Forest Trees, iii.

2. To plant or preserve, as underwoods.

The neglect of *copsing* wood cut down hath been of very evil consequence. *Swift, Address to Parliament*.

3. To inclose as in a copse.

Nature itself hath *copsed* and bounded us in. *Farindon, Sermons* (1867), p. 439.

II. intrans. To form a coppice; grow up again from the roots after being cut down, as brushwood. [Rare in all its uses.]

Also *coppice*.

copsewood (kops'wūd), *n.* A low growth of shrubs and bushes; wood treated as coppice and cut down at certain periods. See *coppice*.

The side of every hill where the *copsewood* grew thick. *Macaulay, Hist. Eng.*, iii.

Copsichus (kop'si-kus), *n.* [NL.; also written *Copsichos*, and improp. *Copsychos*; < Gr. *κόψιχος*, another form of *κόσσυφος*, Attic *κόρυφος*, a singing bird, prob. the blackbird, or black ouzel, *Turdus merula*.] 1. A genus of turdoid or dendrostrual oscine passerine birds, of uncertain limits and systematic position. It is now commonly referred to the family *Turdidæ*, and restricted to the dayals or magpie-robins of India and the East Indies, such as the Indian *C. saularis*, the Ceylonese *C. ceylonensis*, etc.

2. The ring-ouzel of Europe: a synonym of *Merula*. *J. J. Kapp, 1829*.

copstick (kop'stik), *n.* [*< Gr. κοψήτικος*, < *κοψή* (= AS. *cop*, E. *cop*), head, + *stick* (= AS. *stycce*), piece.] An old silver coin used in many parts of Germany, worth 16½ cents United States money after 1763, and previously nearly 2 cents more. It generally bore the same device as the rix-dollar.

copsy (kop'si), *a.* [*< copse* + *-y*.] Having copses; covered with coppice or copses.

The Flood
And trading Bark with low contracted Sail,
Linger among the Reeds and *copsy* Banks.
Dyer, Fleece, i.

copt (kopt), *a.* Another spelling of *copped*.

Copt (kopt), *n.* [Also written *Copti* (ML. *Copti*, *pl.*); vernacular *Kubt*, *Kubti*, Ar. *Qobti*, *Kibti*. Origin uncertain; variously referred to Gr. *Αἰγυπτιός*, Egypt; or to Gr. *Κοπτός*, *Κοπτός*, mod. *Kobt* or *Koft*, an ancient town of Egypt, near Thebes; or to Gr. *Ἰακωβίτης*, Jacobite.] A native Egyptian; an Egyptian Christian, especially one of the sect of Monophysites. The Copts are descendants of the ancient Egyptians, and formerly spoke the Coptic language. After the Council of Chalcedon (A. D. 451) the majority of Egyptian Christians separated from the Orthodox Church, and have ever since had their own succession of patriarchs. Their number is now very small. The Abyssinian or Ethiopic Church is a part of the Coptic communion, and its abuna or metran is always chosen and consecrated by the Coptic patriarch. See *Monophysite*.

The Copts begin their reckoning from the era of Diocletian, A. D. 284. *E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians*, i. 279.

Coptic (kop'tik), *a. and n.* [*< NL. Copticus*, < ML. *Copti*, *Coptis*.] 1. *a.* Pertaining to the Copts, as distinct from the Arabians and other inhabitants of modern Egypt. See II.

2. *n.* 1. A Copt.—2. The language of the Copts, descended from the ancient Egyptian (of the Hamitic family of languages), and used in Egypt till within the last two centuries, but now superseded as a living language by Arabic. The two chief dialects are the Memphitic and Thebaic. It is still the liturgical language of the Coptic (Egyptian Monophysite) Church, but the lessons are read in Arabic as well as Coptic.

coptine (kop'tin), *n.* [*< Coptis* + *-ine*.] An alkaloid, crystallizing in colorless crystals, obtained from the plant *Coptis trifolia*.

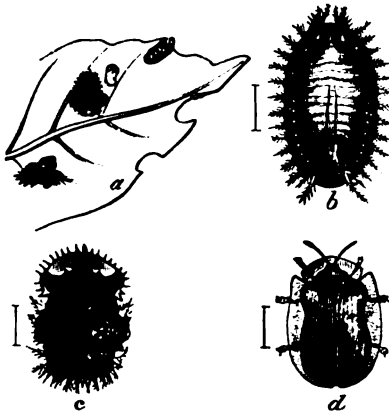
Coptis (kop'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κόπτεω*, cut: in reference to the division of the leaves.] A small genus of plants, natural order *Ranunculaceæ*, natives of the north temperate zone, consisting of low smooth perennials with divided root-leaves and small white flowers on scapes. A decoction of the leaves and stalks of *C. trifolia*, found in Canada and the northern parts of the United States, is used by the Indians for coloring cloth and skins yellow. The yellow, thread-like rhizomes, whence the common name of *goldthread*, are used in medicine as a pure bitter tonic. The root of *C. Teeta*, of China and India, known as Mishmi bitter, has been long in repute in India as a remedy for diseases of the eye, and is still in use as a bitter tonic. The species are found to contain an unusual percentage of berberine.

Coptocycla (kop-tō-sik'ī), *n.* [NL. (Chevrolat, 1834), < Gr. *κοπτός*, chopped small, pounded



Dayal, or Magpie-robin (*Copsichus saularis*).

([< κῶπειν, eut, chop], + κύκλος, circle, a round.] A genus of phytophagous tetramerous beetles, of the family *Cassididae*. *C. clavata* is a common New



Golden Tortoise-beetle (*Coptocycla aurichalcea*).

a, larva, natural size, covered with its dung, which it carries about on the organ known as the dung-fork; b, same enlarged and with the dung taken from the fork; c, pupa; d, beetle. (Lines show natural sizes.)

England potato-beetle. *C. aurichalcea* is known as the golden tortoise-beetle. Both feed upon the sweet potato, morning-glory, and other convolvulaceous plants.

cop-tube (kop'tüb), *n.* In a spinning-machine, the tube or spindle on which the cop of thread or yarn is formed.

Copturus (kop-tū'rus), *n.* [NL. (Schönherr, 1838), irreg. < Gr. κῶπειν, eut, + οὐρά, tail.] A genus of curculionids, containing numerous species, of North and South America and the West Indies. The rostrum reaches to the fore border of the metasternum, which often presents a depression into which it fits; the prothorax is grooved across the fore border; the elytra are plane, triangular, or oval, usually short, sometimes spiny at the end; and the body is very thick, and rhomboidal in shape.

copula (kop'ū-lā), *n.*; pl. *copulas*, *copulae* (-lāz, -lē). [*L. copula*, a band, bond, link, contr. of **co-apula*, dim., < *co-*, together, + *apere*, in pp. *aptus*, join; see *apt*. Hence (from the *L.*) ult. *couple*, which is thus a doublet of *copula*.] 1. In *gram.* and *logic*, that word or part of a proposition which expresses the relation between the subject and the predicate. Thus, in the proposition "Religion is indispensable to happiness," *is* is the copula joining *religion*, the subject, with *indispensable to happiness*, the predicate, and itself expressing merely the predication or assertion which is the essential element of a sentence. Any other verb is capable of being analyzed into the copula and a predicate: thus, "he *lives*" into "he *is living*," and so on.

2. In an organ, same as *coupler*.—3. In *anat.*, some coupling or connecting part, usually distinguished by a qualifying term; especially, a median bone or cartilage connecting hyoidian and branchial arches, and also uniting opposite halves of these arches respectively, as a basi-branchial.

All the branchial arches are united ventrally by azygos pieces—the *copula*.
Gegenbaur, *Comp. Anat.* (trans.), p. 469.

4. In *law*, sexual intercourse.—**Balanced copula**, in *logic*, a copula which signifies a relation of equiparance between subject and predicate.—**Copula hyoides**, *copula lingualis*, in *anat.*, the basis of the hyoid bone; the basihyal considered as the piece connecting the opposite halves of the hyoidian gill-arch.—**Copula of inclusion**, in *logic*, a copula which signifies that the objects denoted by the subject are among those denoted by the predicate.

copular (kop'ū-lār), *a.* [*L. copula* + *-ar*.] In *gram.* and *logic*, relating to or of the nature of a copula.

copulate (kop'ū-lāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *copulated*, pp. *copulating*. [*L. copulatus*, pp. of *copulare* (> *It. copulare* = *Sp. Pg. copular* = *F. copuler*), unite, couple (> ult. *couple*, *v.*), < *copula*, a band, bond; see *copula*, *couple*.] *I* & *trans.* To join together. *Bailey*.

II. intrans. To unite as a pair; especially, to unite sexually.

Not only the persons so *copulating* are infected, but also their children.
Wiseman, *Surgery*.

copulate (kop'ū-lāt), *a.* [*L. copulatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Joined. *Bacon*.—**Copulate extreme**. See *extreme*.

copulation (kop'ū-lā'shon), *n.* [= *F. copulation* = *It. copulazione*, < *L. copulatio(n)*, < *copulare*, pp. *copulatus*, unite; see *copulate*, *v.*] 1. The act of coupling; conjunction; union.

His *copulation* of monosyllables supplying the quantity of a tri-syllable to his intent.

Pattenham, *Arte of Eng. Poesie*.

2. Sexual connection; coition.

Sundry kinds, even of conjugal *copulation*, are prohibited as dishonest.
Hooker, *Eccles. Polity*, iv. § 11.

Copulation of parts, in *logic*, such a junction that the end of one part is the beginning of another, as with the parts of time.

copulative (kop'ū-lā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. copulatif* = *Sp. Pg. It. copulativo*, < *LL. copulativus*, < *L. copulare*, pp. *copulatus*, join together; see *copulate*, *v.*] 1. *a.* Uniting or coupling; serving to unite or couple.

If Hegel's 'being' were the mere infinitive of the copula 'is,' as Erdmann thought, not only would whatever *copulative* force it might retain still presuppose two terms to be connected, but it is impossible to empty the word of all notion of existence. *G. S. Hall*, *German Culture*, p. 163.

2. Relating or pertaining to copulation.—**Copulative conjunction**, in *gram.*, a conjunction joining together two coordinate clauses, or coordinate members of a clause; the conjunction *and*, and any other, as *also*, having a nearly like office: as, he went and she came; riches and honors are temptations to pride.—**Copulative proposition**. See *proposition*.

II. n. 1. A copulative conjunction.—2.

Connection.

A fourth wife, which makes more than one *copulative* in the rule of marriage.

Rycaut, *Greek and Armenian Churches*, p. 307.

3. One who copulates. [Rare.]

I press in here, sir, amongst the rest of the country *copulatives*, to swear, and to forswear, according as marriage binds, and blood breaks. *Shak.*, As you Like it, v. 4.

copulatively (kop'ū-lā-tiv-ly), *adv.* In a copulative manner. *Hammond*.

copulatory (kop'ū-lā-tō-ry), *a.* [*L. copulatus* + *-ory*.] 1. Relating or pertaining to copulation; specifically, in *zool.*, applied to the accessory generative organs.—2. Uniting; copulative.—**Copulatory pouch**, in *entom.*, a cavity or sac in the abdomen of a female insect, destined to receive the fertilizing fluid during copulation; a kind of spermatheca.

Copurus (kō-pū'rus), *n.* [NL. (Strickland, 1841), < Gr. κόρη, handle, + οὐρά, tail.] A genus of South American clamatorial birds, of the family *Tyrannidae* or tyrant flycatchers: so called from the extraordinary development of the tail. The type is *C. colonus* (or *platurus* or *filiacauda*).

copy (kop'i), *n.*; pl. *copies* (-iz). [Early mod. *E.* also *copy*, *coppie*, *copie*; < ME. *copy*, *copie*, < OF. *copie*, abundance, plenty, a transcript, copy, *F. copie* (> *D. kopij* = *G. copie* = *Dan. Sw. kopi*), a transcript, copy, = *Pr. Sp. Pg. It. copia*, abundance, a transcript, copy, < *L. copia*, abundance, plenty, multitude, facilities, opportunity, hence also, in *ML.* (from the notion of abundance, plenty), a transcript, copy; prob. contr. from **co-opia*, < *co-*, together, + *opes*, riches (cf. *inopia*, want): see *opulent*.] 1. Abundance; plenty; copiousness.

This Spayne . . . hath grete *copy* and plente of castell(e)s, of hors, of metal, and of hony.
Trevisa, *Works* (ed. Babington), I. 301.

It is the part of every obsequious servant to be sure to have daily about him *copy* and variety of colours.

B. Jonson, *Cynthia's Revels*, v. 2.

Now because they speak all they can (however unfitly), they are thought to have the greater *copy*.

B. Jonson, *Discoveries*.

Food for horse in great *copie*.
Styrie, *Records*.

2. A duplication, transcription, imitation, or reproduction of something; that which is not an original.

Good captain, will you give me a *copy* of the sonnet you writ to Diana in behalf of the Count Roussillon?

Shak., All's Well, iv. 3.

Corinna frowns awhile,
Hell's torments are but *copies* of his smart.

Quarles, *Emblems*, iv. 5.

A *copy* after Raffaele is more to be commended than an original of any indifferent painter.

Dryden, *Parallel of Poetry and Painting*.

Specifically—3. A completed reproduction, or one of a set or number of reproductions or imitations, containing the same matter, or having the same form and appearance, or executed in the same style, as an exemplar; a duplicate; a transcript: as, a *copy* of the Bible.

My *copy* of the book printed nears 60 years ago.

Euelyn, *Diary*, April 24, 1664.

4. The thing copied or to be copied; something set for imitation or reproduction; a pattern, exemplar, or model; specifically, an example of penmanship to be copied by a pupil.

Such a man
Might be a *copy* to these younger times,
Which, follow'd well, would demonstrate them now
But goes backward.

Shak., All's Well, I. 2.

He was the mark and glass, *copy* and book.

That fashion'd others. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., II. 3.

5. In *printing*, written or printed matter given to the printer to be reproduced in type.

I would not deface your *copy* for the future, and only mark the repetitions. *Pope*, To H. Cromwell, Nov. 29, 1707.

6. Right to the use of literary manuscript; copyright.

I use the word *copy*, in the technical sense in which that name or term has been used for ages, to signify an incorporeal right to the sole printing and publishing of somewhat intellectual communicated by letters.

Lord Mansfield, quoted in *Drone*.

It . . . will bring me in three hundred pounds, exclusive of the sale of the *copy*.
Sterne, *Letters*, No. 55.

7. A copyhold tenure; tenure in general.

Macb. Thou know'st that Banquo, and his Fleance, lives.

Lady M. But in them nature's *copy*'s not eterne.

Shak., *Macbeth*, III. 2.

I finde that Waltham Abbey (for Benedictines at the first) had its *copie* altered by King Henry the Second, and bestowed on Augustinians.
Fuller, *Ch. Hist.*, vi. 1.

8. A size of writing-paper measuring 16 × 20 inches. *E. H. Knight*.—**Blind copy**. See *blind*.—**Certified copy**. Same as *office copy* (which see, below).—**Copy of one's countenance**, a mask; a pretense.

But this [acquiescence], as he afterwards confessed on his death-bed, . . . was only a *copy* of his countenance.

Fielding, *Jonathan Wild*, III. 14.

If this application for my advice is not a *copy* of your countenance, a mask, if you are obedient, I may yet set you right.
Foot, *The Author*, II.

Dead copy, in *printing*, *copy* that has been set up in type.—**Exemplified copy**. See *exemplify*.—**Foul copy**, the first rough draft of any writing, defaced with alterations, corrections, obliterations, etc.: opposed to *fair* or *clean copy*.—**Office copy**, in *law*, a transcript of a proceeding or record in the proper office of a court, authenticated by the officer having custody of the record, and usually under the seal of such office. Also called *certified copy*.—**To cast off copy**. See *cast*.—**To change one's copy**, to alter one's conduct; adopt a different course.

Methinks Euphues chaunging so your colour, vpon the sodeine, you wil soone chaunge your *coppie*.

Lyly, *Euphues*, *Anat.* of Wit, p. 80.

To hold *copy*, to act as a copy-holder, or a proof-reader's assistant. See *copy-holder*, 1.—**To set a copy**, to prepare something to serve as a copy or model, as across the top of the page of a writing-book.

We took him setting of boys' *copies*.

Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 2.

copy (kop'i), *v.*; pret. and pp. *copied*, pp. *copying*. [*ME. copien* (= *D. kopiëren* = *G. copieren* = *Dan. kopiere* = *Sw. kopiera*), < OF. *copier*, *F. copier* = *Sp. Pg. copiar* = *It. copiare*, < *ML. copiare*, copy (cf. *LL. copiari*, furnish one's self abundantly with something), < *copia*, a copy, *L.* abundance; see *copy*, *n.*] *I. trans.* 1. To imitate; follow as a model or pattern.

To *copy* her few nymphs aspired,
Her virtues fewer swains admired.

Swift.

To *copy* beauties forfeits all pretence

To fame;—to *copy* faults is want of sense.

Churchill, *Rosciad*, I. 457.

My future will not *copy* fair my past

On any leaf but Heaven's.

Mrs. Browning, *Sonnet*.

2. To make a copy of; duplicate; reproduce; transcribe: sometimes followed by *out*, especially when applied to writing: as, to *copy out* a set of figures.

There can be no doubt but that laws apparently good are (as it were) things *copied out* of the very tables of that high everlasting law.
Hooker, *Eccles. Polity*, I. 16.

These are also proverbs of Solomon, which the men of Hezekiah king of Judah *copied out*.

Prov. xiv. 1.

Copying camera. See *camera*.

II. intrans. To imitate, or endeavor to be like, something regarded as a model; do something in imitation of an exemplar: sometimes followed by *after*: as, to *copy after* bad precedents.

Some . . . never fail, when they *copy*, to follow the bad as well as the good.

Dryden, tr. of *Dufresnoy's Art of Painting*.

copy-book (kop'i-bük), *n.* A book in which copies are written or printed for learners to imitate.

Fair as a text B in a *copy-book*. *Shak.*, *L. L. L.*, v. 2.

copyer, *n.* See *copier*.

copyhold (kop'i-höld), *n.* [*L. copy* + *hold*.] 1. In England, a tenure of lands of a manor, according to the custom of the manor, and by copy of court-roll; or a tenure for which the tenant has nothing to show except the rolls made by the steward of the lord's court, which contain entries of the admission of the original or former tenant, his surrender to the use of another, or alienation, or his death, and the claim and admission of the heir or devisee. There are two sorts of copyhold: the first is styled *ancient demesne*, or a customary freehold; and the second a *base tenure*, or mere copyhold. Copyhold property cannot be now created, for the foundation on which it rests is that the property has been possessed time out of mind by copy of court-roll, and that the tenements are with the manor. Copyholds now descend to the heir at law, according to the rules that regulate the descent of all other kinds of estate in land.

Abig. Oh, will you kill me?

Rep. I do not think I can;
You're like a copyhold, with nine lives in't.
Beau. and Fl., Scornful Lady, iv. 1.

There was even a manor court which took cognizance of their rights, and in which the ancient, though inferior, title of *copyhold*, or a right to land by virtue of a copy of the roll of the manor court, may be said to have been invented. *British Quarterly Rev., LXXXIII. 274.*

2. Land held in copyhold.

Item, to the thyrd we saye that no copy-holder that doeth surrender hys copyholdes oughte to paye any heriott vpon the surrender of hys copyholdes excepte yt be in extremis of deathe. *English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 441.*

Enfranchisement of copyhold lands. See *enfranchisement*.

copyholder¹ (kop'i-höl'dér), *n.* [*< copyhold + -er¹*.] One who is possessed of land in copyhold.

A *copyholder* is a tenant of a manor who is said to hold his tenement "at the will of the lord according to the custom of the manor." This means that the tenant's rights are nominally dependent on the will of the lord; but the lord is bound to exercise his will according to the custom, so that the tenant is really as safe as if he were an absolute owner. *F. Pollock, Land Laws, p. 43.*

A *copyholder* is not a hirer but an owner of land. *Maine, Early Law and Custom, p. 322.*

copy-holder² (kop'i-höl'dér), *n.* 1. In printing, a proof-reader's assistant, who reads the copy aloud or follows it while the proof is read, for the detection of deviations from it in the proof. — 2. A device for holding copy in its place, as on a printer's frame or on a type-writer.

copying-ink (kop'i-ing-ink), *n.* 1. A writing-fluid, containing sugar or some other viscous substance, used for writings intended to be duplicated by a copying-press. — 2. A printing-ink used in printing blanks, letter-heads, etc., from which letter-press copies may afterward be taken.

copying-machine (kop'i-ing-ma-shén'), *n.* Same as *copying-press*.

copying-paper (kop'i-ing-pá'pér), *n.* Thin unsized paper used in duplicating writings by a copying-press.

copying-pencil (kop'i-ing-pen'sil), *n.* A pencil composed of graphite, kaolin or gum arabic, and blue-violet aniline. Marks made with it can be reproduced in the copying-press like those of copying-ink.

copying-press (kop'i-ing-pres), *n.* A machine for copying any piece of writing in facsimile, or for producing duplicates of letters, invoices, and other manuscripts. There are several varieties, but generally the original document is written with a special kind of ink, and a copy is obtained from it on thin paper which has been dampened, by means of pressure. Also called *copying-machine*.

copying-ribbon (kop'i-ing-rib'ón), *n.* A ribbon prepared with copying-ink, for use in a type-writer when the copy is to be duplicated.

copyism (kop'i-izm), *n.* [*< copy + -ism*.] The practice of copying or imitating; mere imitation. [Rare.]

MM. Gaucherel, Rajon, and Brunet-Debaines have interpreted some of the most difficult amongst the later works of Turner in a manner which recalls them vividly to our recollection, which is far better than heavy, unintelligent *copyism*. *Hamerton, Graphic Arts, p. 444.*

copyist (kop'i-ist), *n.* [*< copy + -ist*, after *F. copiste*: see *copist*.] A copier; a transcriber; an imitator; specifically, one whose occupation is to transcribe documents or other manuscripts.

No original writer ever remained so unrivalled by succeeding *copyists* as this Sicilian master [Theocritus]. *J. Warton, Essay on Pope, i. 9.*

copy-money (kop'i-mun'i), *n.* Money paid for copy or copyright; compensation for literary work. *Boswell.*

They [papers on electricity] swelled to a quarto volume, which has had five editions, and cost him [the publisher] nothing for *copy-money*. *Franklin, Autobiog., i. 345.*

copyopia (kop-i-ó'pi-ä), *n.* In *pathol.*, fatigue or weariness of vision; weakness of sight; copopsia.

copyright (kop'i-rit), *n.* [*< copy + right, n.*] Exclusive right to multiply and to dispose of copies of an intellectual production (*Drone*); the right which the law affords for protecting the produce of man's intellectual industry from being made use of by others without adequate recompense to him (*Broom and Hadley*). It is a right given by law for a limited number of years, upon certain conditions, to the originator of a book or other writing, painting, sculpture, design, photograph, musical composition, or similar production, or to his assignee. It corresponds to the *patent* of an invention. In the United States the term is 28 years, with the privilege of renewal for 14 years; in England it is 42 years, or the period of the author's life and 7 years additional, whichever period is the longer. — *International copyright*,

an international arrangement by which the right of an author residing in one country may be protected by copyright in such other countries as are parties to the arrangement.

copyright (kop'i-rit), *v. t.* To secure a copyright of, as a book or play, by complying with the requirements of the law; enter for copyright.

copweb (kop'web), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *cobweb*.

coque (kok), *n.* [F., lit. a shell: see *cock⁴*, *cockle²*.] A small bow or loop of ribbon used in decorative trimming.

coquelicot (kok'li-kō), *n.* [Also written *coquelico*; F. *coquelicot*, formerly *coquelicoq*, wild poppy: so called from its resemblance in color to a cock's crest, the word being a variant of *coquelicoq*, *coquelicon*, *coquerico*, an imitation of the cry of a cock, cockadoodle-doo: see *cock¹*.] Wild poppy; corn-rose; hence, the color of wild poppy; a color nearly red, or red mixed with orange.

coquett, *n.* and *a.* See *cocket³* and *coquette*.

coquet (kō-ket'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *coquetted*, ppr. *coquetting*. [= D. *koketteren* = G. *coquetieren* = Dan. *kokettere* = Sw. *kokettera*, < F. *coqueter*, coquet, flirt, orig. swagger or strut like a cock, < *coquet*, a little cock, hence a beau, fem. *coquette*, a coquette, as adj. *coquettish*: see *cocket³*, *coquette*.] I. *trans.* To attempt, out of vanity, to attract the notice, admiration, or love of; entertain with compliments and amorous flattery; treat with an appearance of amorous tenderness.

You are *coquetting* a maid of honour. *Swift.*

II. *intrans.* 1. To trifle in love; act the lover from vanity; endeavor to gain admirers.

Young ashes pironetted down,
Coquetting with young beeches. *Tennyson, Amphion.*

Hence — 2. To trifle, in general; act without seriousness or decision.

The French affair had dragged on. Elizabeth had coquetted with it as a kitten plays with a ball. *Froude, Hist. Eng., viii.*

coquetoon (kō-k-ō-tōn'), *n.* An antelope of western Africa, *Cephalophus rufilatus*. P. L. *Sclater*. **coquetry** (kō-ket-ri), *n.*; pl. *coqueties* (-riz). [*< F. coquetterie*, < *coquette*, a coquette.] Effort to attract admiration, notice, or love, from vanity or for amusement; affectation of amorous tenderness; trifling in love.

Women . . . without a dash of *coquetry*. *Addison, Spectator.*

Coquetry, with all its pranks and teasings, makes the spice to your dinner — the mullied wine to your supper. *D. G. Mitchell, Reveries of a Bachelor, ii.*

— *Syn.* See *flirtation*. **Coquette bark.** See *bark²*.

coquette (kō-ket'), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *coquet* (originally applied to men as well as to women); < F. *coquette*, a coquette, a flirt, a pert or flippant woman, prop. fem. of *coquet*, a beau, as adj. *coquettish*, flirting, lit. a little cock: see *cocket³*, which is the same word in earlier form.] I. *n.* 1. A woman who endeavors to gain the admiration of men; a vain, selfish, trifling woman, who endeavors to attract admiration and advances in love, for the gratification of her vanity; a flirt; a jilt.

A cold, vain and interested *coquette* . . . who could venture to flirt with a succession of admirers in the just confidence that no flame which she might kindle in them would thaw her own ice. *Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xix.*

The slight *coquette*, she cannot love. *Tennyson, Early Sonnets, vii.*

2. *pl.* A group of crested humming-birds, of the genus *Lophornis* (which see).

II. *a.* Coquettish; like a coquette.

Coquet and Coy at once her Air,
Both study'd. *Congreve, Amoret.*

He was last week producing two or three letters which he writ in his youth to a *coquette* lady. *Addison, The Man of the Town.*

coquettish (kō-ket'ish), *a.* [*< coquette + -ish*.] Like a coquette; or of pertaining to or characterized by or practising coquetry.

A *coquettish* manner. *H. Swinburne, Travels through Spain.*

She meant to weave me a snare
Of some *coquettish* deceit. *Tennyson, Maud, vi.*

coquettishly (kō-ket'ish-li), *adv.* In a coquettish manner.

coquillage (F. pron. kō-kē-lyāzh'), *n.* [F., a shell-animal, a shell, < *coquille*, a shell: see *coquille*, *cockle²*.] In decorative art, an imitation of shells, or the use of forms borrowed from

shells. This motive of decoration was common in the Louis XV. style. See *rococo*.

coquilla-nut (kō-kē'lyā-nut), *n.* The fruit of the palm *Attalea funifera*, one of the cocoa nut group, a native of Brazil. The nut is 3 or 4 inches long, oval, of a rich brown color, and consists of a very hard, thick shell with two small kernels in the center. The shell is extensively used in turnery, and especially for making ornamental ends for umbrella-handles. See *piassava*.

coquille (kō-kēl'), *n.* [F., lit. a shell: see *cockle²*.] A part of the guard of a sword-lilt. See *hilt* and *shell*.

coquillo (kō-kēl'yō), *n.* [Sp., a small shell, a cocoanut, etc.: see *cockle²*.] The physioc-nut, *Jatropha Curcas*.

coquimbite (kō-kim'bit), *n.* [*< Coquimbo* (see *def.*) + *-ite²*.] A hydrous sulphate of iron, of a white or yellowish color, forming beds in a trachytic rock in the province of Coquimbo, Chili. Also called *white copperas*.

coquimbo (kō-kim'bō), *n.* [S. Amer.] 'The burrowing owl of South America, *Speotyto cunicularia*. See *Speotyto*, and cut under *owl*.

coquina (kō-kē'nā), *n.* [*< Sp. coquina*, shell-fish in general, also cockle, dim. < L. *conchus*, a shell: see *conch*, *cockle²*.] A rock made up of fragments of marine shells, slightly consolidated by pressure and infiltrated calcareous matter. The name is chiefly applied to a rock of this kind occurring on the east coast of Florida, and used to some extent as a building material.

coquito (kō-kē'tō), *n.* [Sp., a small cocoanut, dim. of *coco*, cocoanut.] The *Jubaea spectabilis*, a very beautiful palm of Chili, allied to the cocoanut, and growing to a height of 40 or 50 feet. It bears numerous small edible nuts, and the sap, obtained by felling the trees, is boiled to a sweet syrup, which, under the name of palm-honey (*miel de palma*), is highly esteemed in the domestic economy of the Chilians.

cor¹ (kōr), *n.* [L. *cor* (cord-) = Gr. *kardia* = E. *heart*: see *core¹* and *heart*.] The heart, in the anatomical sense; the physiologically central organ of the system of blood-vessels. — **Cor Caroli**. [NL.: L. *cor* = E. *heart*; Caroli, gen. of M.L. *Carolus*, Charles (in sense (b) with reference to Charles's Wain): see *heart* and *carl*.] (a) A heart made of silver or gold, sometimes set with jewels, symbolizing the heart of King Charles I. of England. It was worn or carried by enthusiastic royalists. (b) A yellowish star of the third magnitude, below and behind the tail of the Great Bear, designated by Flamsteed as 12 Canum Venaticorum, but treated as a constellation on the globe of Senex (London, 1740) and by some other English astronomers. — **Cor Hydræ** [L. (NL), the heart of Hydra: *cor* = E. *heart*; *Hydræ*, gen. of *Hydra*], a star of the second magnitude in the southern constellation Hydra. See cut under *Hydra*. — **Cor Leonis** [L. (NL), the heart of Leo: *cor* = E. *heart*; *leonis*, gen. of *leo*, a lion: see *lion*], another name for Regulus, a star of the first magnitude in the constellation Leo. See cut under *Leo*. — **Cor Scorpionis** [L., the heart of Scorpio: *cor* = E. *heart*; *scorpionis*, gen. of *scorpio* (n-), a scorpion, the constellation Scorpio], another name for Antares, a star of the first magnitude in the zodiacal constellation Scorpio. — **Cor villosus** [NL., villous heart], a heart the external surface of which is made rough and shaggy by a pericarditic fibrinous exudation.

cor², *n.* See *cor³*, *corps²*.

cor³, *n.* [Origin obscure.] A kind of fish.

A salmon, *cor*, or chevin,
Will feed you six or seven. *E. Johnson, The Honour of Wales.*

cor⁴ (kōr), *n.* [Heb.] A Hebrew and Phœnician oil-measure, supposed to be equal to 96 United States (old wine) gallons. The *cor* (translated *measure*) is mentioned in Luke xvi. 7 as a dry measure. Also *chor*.

Concerning the ordinance of oil, the bath of oil, ye shall offer the tenth part of a bath out of the *cor*, which is an homer of ten baths. *Ezek. xlv. 14.*

cor-. Assimilated form of *com-*, *con-*, before *r*. See *com-*.

Cor. An abbreviation of *Corinthians*.

cora, *n.* See *corah*.

coracacromial (kor'ak-a-kro'mi-äl), *a.* Same as *coraco-acromial*.

Coracia (kō-rä-si-ä), *n.* [NL. (Brisson, 1760), < Gr. *kōpā*, a raven, a crow: see *Corax*.] A genus of corvine birds, including the chough or red-legged crow, *C. graculus*, usually called *Pyrrhocorax* or *Fregilus graculus*. See cut under *chough*.

coracias (kō-rä-si-äs), *n.* [Gr. *kopaias*, a kind of raven or crow, < *kōpā* (*kopax*), a raven, a crow: see *Corax*.] 1. An Aristotelian name of some bird described as being like a crow and red-billed: either the red-legged chough, *Pyrrhocorax graculus*, or the alpine, *P. alpinus*. — 2. [cap.] [NL.] In modern ornith.: (a) Same as *Coracia*. Vieillot, 1816. (b) The typical genus of the family *Coraciidae*, containing the true rollers, such as *Coracias garrula* of Europe and Africa, and other species, not related to crows, nor even of the same order of birds. See *roller*.

Common Roller (*Coracias garrula*).

Coraciidae (kor-ā-sī-i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Coracias*, 2(b), + *-idae*.] A family of picarian birds, non-passerine and not related to the crows, belonging to the group of coecygomorphs, and typified by the genus *Coracias*. It contains the forms known as rollers, of the genera *Coracias*, *Eurystomus*, *Leptosomus*, *Brachypteryx*, *Atelornis*, and *Geobastus*, of Africa, Asia, and Europe. The *Coraciidae* are fissirostral, and related to the broadbills, todies, and motmots. The term has sometimes been made to cover an assemblage of all these birds together, but is now definitely restricted as above. Also written *Coracida*, *Coraciada*, *Coraciadæ*.

Coraciinae (ko-ras-i-i-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Coracias*, 2(b), + *-inae*.] The typical subfamily of the *Coraciidae*, distinguishing the rollers proper (of the genera *Coracias* and *Eurystomus*) from the isolated Madagascan forms of the genera *Leptosomus* and *Brachypteryx*, which respectively represent other subfamilies. G. R. Gray. Also *Coraciinae*, *Coraciana*, *Coraciana*, *Coraciadinae*. See cut under *Coracias*.

Coraciina (kor-ā-sī-nē), *n.* [NL. (Vieillot, 1816), < L. *corax* (*corac*-), a raven, crow: see *Corax* and *coracine*.] A genus name under which Vieillot grouped a number of heterogeneous species of birds, including certain fruit-crows of South America with some campophagine forms of the old world. It has been applied by other authors to sundry species of *Gymnoderinae*, *Campophagidae*, etc. The type was *Gymnoderus fœtidus*.

Coraciina (kor-ā-sī-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *corax* (*corac*-), a raven, crow, + *-inae*. Cf. *Coracina* and *coracine*.] A term applied by Swainson in 1831 to the South American fruit-crows, of the subfamily *Gymnoderinae* of the family *Cotingidae*. Also *Coracininae*.

Coraciinae (kor-ā-sī-nē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Coracinae*.

coracine (kor-ā-sin), *n.* [< L. *coracinus*, < Gr. *κοράκιος*, also *κοράκιος*, a fish like a perch, found in the Nile, so called from its black color (cf. *κοράκιος*, a young raven), < *κοράκιος*, adj., like a raven, < *κόραξ* (*korax*-), a raven: see *Corax*.] A fish anciently called *coracinus*, generally identified with the *Chromis chromis*, a species of the family *Pomacentridæ*. By the older authors it was identified with the *Sciæna* or *Corvina umbra* or *nigra* or with the *Umbra cirrhoæ*.

The golden-headed *coracine* out of Egypt.

Middleton, Game at Chess, v. 3.

coracine (kor-ā-sin), *n.* [< L. *coracinus*, < Gr. *κοράκιος*, like a raven, raven-black, < *κόραξ* (*korax*-), a raven: see *Corax*.] Black; raven-black.

Coracininae (ko-ras-i-nī-nē), *n. pl.* Same as *Coracinae*. Bonaparte, 1837; Cabanis, 1847.

coracioid (kor-ā-sī-oid), *n.* [< *Coracias* + *-oid*.] Roller-like; specifically, related to the *Coraciidae*, or belonging to the *Coracioidæ*.

Coracioides (ko-ras-i-oi-dē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Coracias* + *-oides*.] A superfamily of birds, including the families *Steatornithidae*, *Podargidae*, *Caprimulgidae*, *Coraciidae*, and *Leptosomatidae*, or the oil-birds, podargues, goatsuckers, rollers, and kirimbos. See *coracioid*.

Coraciostres (ko-ras-i-ros-tréz), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *corax* (*corac*-), a raven, crow (see *Corax*), + *-rostrum*, beak.] A general name of the corvine birds, considered as an order of *Passeres*. A. E. Brehm.

coracle (kor-ā-kl), *n.* [< W. *corwgl*, also *curwgl*, a coracle, < *corwgl*, a frame, carcass, boat, = Ir. *curachan*, a skiff: see *currach*.] A fisherman's boat used in Wales and on many parts of the Irish coast, made by covering a wicker frame with leather or oil-cloth; a kind of bull-boat. Also spelled *coracle*.



Fisherman with Coracle.

And, as a *Coracle* that braves
On Vaga's breast the fretful waves,
This shell upon the deep would swim.
Wordsworth, Blind Highland Boy.

coraco-acromial (kor-ā-kō-krō-mi-al), *a.* [< *coraco(id)* + *acromion* + *-al*.] In anat., pertaining to the coracoid and the acromion. Also *coracoacromial*.—**Coraco-acromial ligament**, a stout ligament which connects the acromion with the coracoid, and is one of the accessory structures which defend the shoulder-joint.

coracobrachial (kor-ā-kō-brā-ki-al), *a. and n.* [< NL. *coracobrachialis*, q. v.] I. *a.* In anat., pertaining to the coracoid and the brachium or upper arm, or to the humerus: applied to the coracobrachialis.

II. *n.* The coracobrachialis.

coracobrachialis (kor-ā-kō-brak-i-ā-lis), *a.* used as *n.*; pl. *coracobrachiales* (-lēz). [NL., < *coracoides*, coracoid, + L. *brachium*, arm: see *coracoid* and *brachial*.] A muscle which arises from the coracoid in common with the long head of the biceps, and is inserted into the shaft of the humerus. Its inner border forms for some distance the surgical guide to the brachial artery; its action tends to extend the upper arm. See cut under *muscle*.

coracoclavicular (kor-ā-kō-klav-ik-ū-lār), *a.* [< *coraco(id)* + *clavicula* + *-ar*.] In anat., pertaining to the coracoid and the clavicle.—**Coracoclavicular ligament**, a strong fibrous band passing between and binding together the clavicle and the coracoid. It is divided into two portions, called from their shape *conoid* and *trapezoid*.

coracocostal (kor-ā-kō-kos-tal), *a.* Same as *costocoracoid*.

coracohumeral (kor-ā-kō-hū-me-ral), *a.* [< *coraco(id)* + *humerus* + *-al*.] In anat., pertaining to the coracoid and the humerus.—**Coracohumeral ligament**, a fibrous band which forms a part of the capsular ligament of the shoulder-joint.

coracoid (kor-ā-koid), *a. and n.* [< NL. *coracoides*, *coracoides*, < Gr. *κορακίτης*, like a raven or crow, < *κόραξ* (*korax*-), a raven or crow (see *Corax*), < *είδος*, form.] I. *a.* 1. Shaped like a crow's beak.—2. Pertaining to the coracoid; connected with the coracoid: as, the *coracoid* ligament.—**Coracoid bone**. Same as II.—**Coracoid fontanelle**, a space or vacuity between or among several coracoid elements, as in batrachians.—**Coracoid process**, the coracoid of a mammal about a monotreme.

II. *n.* The distal or ventral element of the scapular arch, extending from the scapula to or toward the sternum, of whatever size, shape, or position: so named from the fact that in adult man it somewhat resembles the beak of a crow in size and shape. See cut under *scapula*. In reptiles, birds, and monotrematous mammals the coracoid is a comparatively large, distinct, and independent bone, articulated at one end with the shoulder-blade and at the other with the sternum. (See cuts under *hypodidum* and *pectoral*.) In all mammals about the monotremes it is much reduced, becoming a mere process of the scapula, firmly ankylous therewith and having no connection with the sternum, but normally having an independent center of ossification. In amphibians the coracoid varies in condition and relations, but when present conforms to the above definition. In batrachians the coracoid is divided by a large membranous space or fontanel into a coracoid proper, which lies behind this space, a persistently cartilaginous epicoracoid, which bounds the space internally, and a precoracoid in front of it. In fishes the term *coracoid* has been applied to several different parts, on the assumption of their homology with the coracoid of the higher vertebrates (see cut under *scapulocoracoid*): (a) by Cuvier and his followers, to the teleostomorph; (b) by Owen and others, to the prepectal; (c) by Parker and other late writers, to the hypocoracoid; (d) by Gill, to the inner cartilage of the scapular arch and the bones into which it is disintegrated in the higher fishes. See these names, and also *ectocoracoid*, *epicoracoid*, *hypercoracoid*, *precoracoid*, *procoracoid*.

coracoidal (kor-ā-koi-dal), *a.* [< *coracoid* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the coracoid.

coracoides (kor-ā-koi-dē-us), *a.* used as *n.*; pl. *coracoides* (-i). [NL.: see *coracoid*.] The coracobrachial muscle.

coracomandibular (kor-ā-kō-man-dib-ū-lār), *a.* [< *coraco(id)* + *mandibula* + *-ar*.] In anat., pertaining to the coracoid bone and the mandible or lower jaw-bone: as, a *coracomandibular* muscle.

coracomandibularis (kor-ā-kō-man-dib-ū-lā-ris), *a.* used as *n.*; pl. *coracomandibulares* (-rēz). [NL.: see *coracomandibular*.] A coracomandibular muscle of some animals, as sharks, arising from the pectoral arch, and inserted into the lower jaw.

coracomorph (kor-ā-kō-mōrf), *n.* One of the *Coracomorphæ*; a crow form.

Coracomorphæ (kor-ā-kō-mōrf-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Huxley, 1867), < Gr. *κόραξ* (*korax*-), a raven, a crow, < *μορφή*, form.] One of two great groups of birds (*Cypselomorphæ* being the other) into which Huxley divided his *Epithognathæ*. It corresponds to the Linnean *Passeres* or the Cuvierian *Passerinae* divested of certain non-conformable types, to the *Vulures* of Sundevall, and to the *Passeres* of most modern authors. It is an immense assemblage, containing a majority of all birds. They exhibit the typical passerine structure, or the "crow form." Their technical characters are: an ægithognathous palate; no basipterygoid processes; a forked manubrium sterni; the sternum single-notched behind and with short costiferous extent (with few exceptions); usually a hypodidum; an accessory scapulohumeral bone; a mobile insistent hallux directed backward; a normal ratio of digital phalanges (2, 3, 4, 5); one carotid, the left; a syrinx presenting every degree of complexity; a nude oil-gland; and after-shafted plumage. Huxley was inclined to divide this great group primarily into two, one containing *Menura* (to which add *Atrichia*), the other all the rest. See *Passeres*.

coracomorphic (kor-ā-kō-mōrf-ik), *a.* [< *Coracomorphæ* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Coracomorphæ*.

coracopectoral (kor-ā-kō-pek-tō-ral), *a.* In anat., connected with or connecting the coracoid and the thorax: as, a *coracopectoral* muscle.

coracopectoralis (kor-ā-kō-pek-tō-rā-lis), *a.* used as *n.*; pl. *coracopectorales* (-lēz). [NL.; as *coraco(id)* + *pectoral*.] The lesser pectoral muscle, or pectoralis minor, arising from the front of the chest, and inserted into the coracoid. *Coues*.

coraco-procoracoid (kor-ā-kō-prō-kor-ā-koid), *a.* [< *coraco(id)* + *procoracoid*.] Pertaining to the coracoid and the procoracoid: as, a *coraco-procoracoid* symphyseal ligament.

coracoscapular (kor-ā-kō-skāp-ū-lār), *a. and n.* [< *coraco(id)* + *scapular*.] I. *a.* I. Of or pertaining to the coracoid and the scapula.—2. Consisting of a coracoid and a scapula.

The pectoral arch [of an osseous fish] always consists of a primarily cartilaginous *coraco-scapular* portion—which usually ossifies in two pieces, a coracoid below, and a scapula above—and of sundry membrane bones.

Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 137.

Coracoscapular angle, in *ornith.*, the inclination of the axes of the coracoid and of the scapula toward each other. It is normally less than 90°, as in nearly all birds, but in the ratite birds approaches 180°, thus affording one of the strong diagnostic marks of *Ratitæ* as compared with *Carinatae*.—**Coracoscapular foramen**. See *foramen*.

II. *n.* That which consists of a coracoid and a scapula.

Cartilages which are placed side by side and articulate with the *coraco-scapular*. Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 138.

Also *scapulocoracoid*.

coracosteal (kor-ā-kōst-ē-al), *a.* [< *coracosteon* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the coracosteæ: as, a *coracosteal* ossification.

coracosteon (kor-ā-kōst-ē-on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κόραξ* (*korax*-), a raven, + *ὀστέον*, bone.] In *ornith.*, a separate ossification of the sternum, or breast-bone, in relation with the coracoid: a term correlated with *lophosteon*, *pleurosteon*, *metosteon*, and *urosteon*. Parker.

coracovertebral (kor-ā-kō-vēr-tē-bral), *a.* [< *coraco(id)* + *vertebra* + *-al*.] Belonging to the coracoid bone and the vertebra: applied to that angle of the scapula which is formed by its coracoid and vertebral borders, in man the postero-superior angle.

coradicate (kō-rad-i-kāt), *a.* [< *co-1* + *radicate*, *a.*] In *philol.*, of the same root; of the same ultimate origin. *Skeat*.

coraget, *n. and v.* An obsolete form of *courage*.

corah, *cora* (kō-rā), *n.* [< Hind. *korā*, new, plain (as silk undyed).] An India-pattern silk handkerchief.—**Corah silk**, a light washable silk from the East Indies, of creamy-white color.

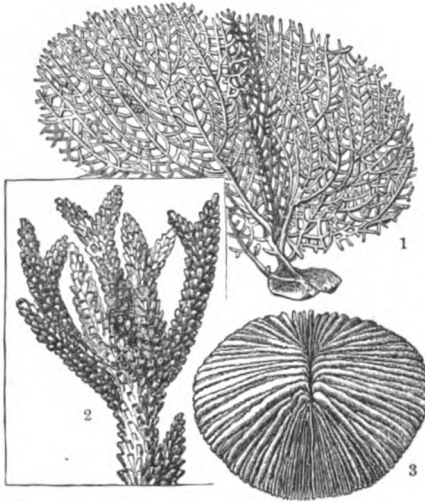
Corahism (kō-rā-izm), *n.* [< *Corah*, *Korah* (LL. *Core*), mentioned in Num. xvi. 1, etc., + *-ism*.] A factious, contentious, or rebellious spirit: in allusion to the factious action of *Corah* and his company as recounted in Numbers xvi. [Rare.]

There are some, not thoughtless persons, who, in enumerating the troublesome and scandalous things that have disturbed us in our New-English wilderness, have complained of a crime which they have distinguished by the name of *corahism*, or that litigious and levelling spirit with which the separation has been leavened.

C. Mather, Mag. Chris., vii. 1.

coral (kor'al), *n. and a.* [Early mod. E. also *corall*, *corral*, *corral*, < ME. *coral*, < OF. *coral*, F. *coral*, *corail* = Pr. *coralh* = Sp. *coral* = It. *corallo* = D. *koraal* = G. *koralle* = Dan. *koral* = Sw. *korall* = Bulg. *koralya* = Serv. *kraliyesh*, *krailish* = Pol. *koral* = Russ. *koruliki*, *korallü*, dial. *krailü*, = Lith. *koralus*, *kareikis* = Lett. *krele* = Hung. *kolaris*, *klaris*, < LL. *corallum* (NL. *corallium*), L. *corallius*, prop. *coralium*, *curalium*, < Gr. *κοράλλιον*, Ionic *κορράλιον*, coral, esp. red coral; ult. origin uncertain.] I. *n.* 1. A general term for the hard calcareous skeleton secreted by the marine coelenterate polyps for their support and habitation (polypidom). The coral-pro-

ducing zoöphytes are usually compound animals, young buds sprouting from the body of the parent polyp and remaining connected with it on the same spot even after it is dead; so that a piece of coral may be regarded as the abode either of one compound animal or of a multitude of individuals. The coralline structure sometimes branches like a shrub, sometimes spreads like a fan, or assumes the appearance of a brain, a flower, a mushroom, etc. (See cut under *brain-coral*.) These structures sometimes, as in the Pacific and southern parts of the Indian ocean, form reefs from 20 yards to several miles in breadth, extending for hundreds of miles along the coasts, and also the peculiar coral islands known as *atolls*. (See *atoll*.) The more abundant reef-builders, at the more



1. Sea-fan Coral (*Gorgonia flabellum*). 2. Madreporal Coral (*Madrepora cervicornis*). 3. Mushroom Coral (*Fungia dentata*).

moderate depths, are the madreporae, astroids, porites, and meandrinæ, and, at depths of from 15 to 20 fathoms, the millepores and seriatopores—the great field of coral-development thus lying between low water and 20 fathoms. Coral is nearly a pure calcium carbonate, mixed with more or less horny or gelatinous matter. The fine red coral of commerce, much used for ornaments, is a sclerobasic coral, in appearance somewhat resembling a tree deprived of its leaves and twigs. It is found chiefly in the Mediterranean, where several coral fisheries exist, as off the coasts of Provence, Sardinia, etc. See *Coralligena*, *Corallium*, *Ocrotallia*, *Sclerobasica*, *Sclerodermata*.

2. A child's toy, consisting of a branch of smooth coral with a ring attached, and usually with the addition of small bells and a whistle.

I'll be thy nurse, and get a coral for thee,
And a fine ring of bells.

Beau. and Fl., The Captain, iii. 5.

Her infant grandame's coral next it grew,
The bells she jingled and the whistle blew.

Pope, R. of the L., v. 83.

3. The unimpregnated roe or eggs of the lobster, which when boiled assume the appearance of coral.—4. A fleshy-leaved crassulaceous house-plant, *Rochea coccinea*, native of South Africa, bearing bright-scarlet flowers.—**Black coral**, sclerobasic coral of the family *Antipathidae*.—**Blue coral**, a coral of the family *Helioporidae*, *Heliopora cœrulea*, occurring in many of the coral reefs of the Pacific ocean.—**Cup-coral**. (a) A coral of the family *Cyathophylidae*. (b) Same as *corallite*.—2.—**Eporose, perforate, rugose, tabulate, tubulose coral**. See *Eporosa*, *Perforata*, *Rugosa*, *Tabulata*, *Tubulosa*.—**Millepore coral**. See *Hydrocorallina*, *Millepore*.—**Mushroom coral**, coral of the family *Fungidae*.—**Organ coral, organ-pipe coral**, tubiporous coral; coral of the family *Tubiporidae*.—**Pink coral**, a pale variety of red coral, used for ornaments.—**Red coral**, *Corallium rubrum*, an important genus of sclerobasic corals belonging to the order *Alcyonaria*, the polyps possessing eight fringed tentacles. Red coral is highly valued for the manufacture of jewelry, and is obtained from the coasts of Sicily, Italy, and other parts of the Mediterranean. See cut under *Coralligena*.—**Star coral**, coral of the family *Astridae*.

II. a. 1. Made of coral; consisting of coral; coralline: as, a coral ornament; a coral reef.—**2.** Making coral; coralligenous: as, a coral polyp.—**3.** Containing coral; coraled; coralliferous: as, a coral grove.—**4.** Resembling coral; especially, of the color of commercial coral; pinkish-red; red: specifically, in *her.*, used of that color when described in blazoning a nobleman's escutcheon according to the system of precious stones. See *blazon*, n., 2.

Forth from her Coral Lips such Folly broke.

Congreve, *Lesbia*.

In ancient times the juggler, when he threw off his mantle, appeared in a tight scarlet or coral dress. *Brewer*. **Coral bean**. See *bean*.—**Coral insect**, a coral polyp; one of the individual animals a colony of which makes a coral polypidom: a popular designation, now avoided by careful writers, the animal not being an "insect."—**Coral island**, an island the formation of which is due to the deposition of coral by polyps. See *atoll*.—**Coral lacquer, coral lac**, ornamental work in which the surface is carved in the thickness of a red lacquer, which is applied upon a foundation, usually of wood. See *lacquer*.—**Coral ore**, a

curved lamellar variety of hepatic cinnabar from Idria, Carniola.—**Coral reef**, a reef of coral. See I., 1.—**Coral shoemaker**, a fish of the family *Teuthididae* and genus *Teuthis* or *Acanthurus*, living in the coral reefs of the Seychelles.

coral-berry (kor'al-ber'i), n. The *Symphoricarpos vulgaris*, a shrub resembling the snow-berry, but having the berries dark-red and clustered in the axils of the leaves.

coraled, coralled (kor'ald), a. [*coral* + *-ed*.] Furnished with coral; covered with coral.

coral-fish (kor'al-fish), n. 1. A fish of the family *Chatodontidae*.—2. A fish of the family *Pomacentridæ*.

corallaceous (kor-a-lä'shius), a. [*coral* (LL. *corallum*) + *-aceous*.] Belonging to or of the nature of coral.

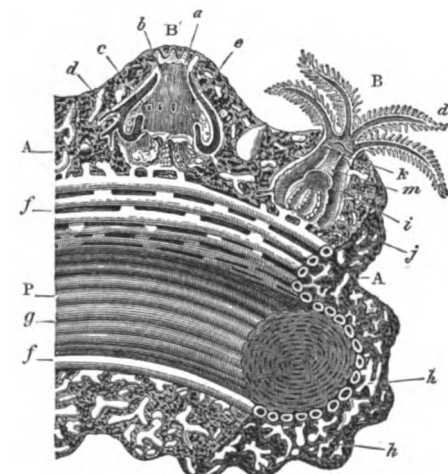
Corallaria (kor-a-lä-ri-ä), n. pl. [NL., < LL. *corallum*, coral (see *coral*), + *-aria*.] A former name of coral polyps and some other actinozoans: a loose synonym of *Coralligena*, or even of *Actinozoa*.

coralled, a. See *coraled*.

coralliferous (kor-a-lif'e-rus), a. [*LL. corallum*, coral (see *coral*), + *L. ferre* = *E. bear*. Cf. *coralligerous*.] Containing or bearing coral; producing coral. Also *coralligerous*.

coralliform (kō-ral'i-fōrm), a. [*LL. corallum*, coral (see *coral*), + *L. forma*, form.] Resembling coral in structure or shape.

Coralligena (kor-a-lij'e-nä), n. pl. [NL., neut. pl. of *coralligenus*: see *coralligenous*.] In some systems of classification, one of the primary divisions of the *Actinozoa*, the other being the *Ctenophora*. The mouth always has one or more circlets of tentacles, slender and conical, or short, broad, and fimbriated. The enterocoel is divided into 6, 8, or more intersenteric chambers communicating with cavities in the tentacles; the mesenteries are thin and membranous, each ending aborally in a free edge, often thickened and folded, looking toward the center of the axial chamber; and the outer wall of the body has no large paddle-like cilia. Most *Coralligena* are fixed and may give



Red Coral of commerce, *Corallium rubrum*: portion of a branch of the sclerobasic polypidom or zoanthodeme, the cœnosarc divided longitudinally and partly removed, with two of the anthozooids in section. (Magnified.)

A, A, cœnosarc or sclerobase, with deep longitudinal canals, *f, f*, and superficial irregular reticulated canals, *a, a*. B, hard axis of the coral, with longitudinal grooves, *g*, answering to the longitudinal vessels. B, an anthozooid or polyp, with expanded tentacles, *d*; *k*, mouth; *m*, gastric sac; *i*, its inferior edge; *j*, mesenteries. B', anthozooid retracted in its cup, the tentacles, *d*, withdrawn into the intersenteric chambers; *a*, festooned edges of the cup; *b*, part of the body which forms the projecting tube when the actinozoan is protruded; *c*, orifices of the cavities of the invaginated tentacles; *e*, circumoral cavity.

rise by gemmation to zoanthodemes of various shapes. The great majority have a hard skeleton, composed chiefly of carbonate of lime, in some of its forms known as *coral*, which may be deposited in spicula in the body, or form dense networks or plates of calcareous substance. The chief divisions of the *Coralligena* are the *Hexacoralla* and the *Octocoralla* (or *Alcyonaria*). The *Coralligena* include all the *Actinozoa* which form coral, and many which do not, as the sea-anemones, dead-men's-fingers, etc. Nearly all "corals" of ordinary language are hexacoralline; not, however, the red coral, with which the name is most popularly associated.

The *Actinozoa* comprehend two groups—the *Coralligena* and the *Ctenophora*. . . . In the *Coralligena* the outer wall of the body is not provided with bands of large paddle-like cilia. *Huxley*, *Anat. Invert.*, p. 138.

coralligenous (kor-a-lij'e-nus), a. [*NL. coralligenus*, < LL. *corallum*, coral (see *coral*), + *L. -genus*, producing: see *-genus*.] 1. Producing coral: as, *coralligenous* zoöphytes.—2. Specifically, of or pertaining to the *Coralligena*; actinozoic.

coralliferous (kor-a-lij'e-rus), a. [*LL. corallum*, coral (see *coral*), + *L. ferre*, bear, part.] Same as *coralliferous*.

Corallifidæ (kor-a-li'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., < *Corallium* + *-idæ*.] A family of corals, represented by the genus *Corallium*, containing the well-known red coral of commerce, *C. rubrum*. There is a hard homogeneous sclerobasic axis, on which the value of the coral depends. There are eight pinnately fringed tentacles and other characters separating the family so widely from most corals that it does not belong to the same order, but to the alcyonarian or octocoralline division of the *Coralligena*, many of which are not coralligenous; and its affinities are with the gorgonacean polyps, as the sea-fans, etc. See *Corallium*, *Coralligena*.

Corallinæ (kor'a-li-i-nē), n. pl. [NL., < *Corallium* + *-inæ*.] The *Coralliidae* regarded as a subfamily of *Gorgoniidae*. *J. D. Dana*, 1846.

Corallimorphidæ (kor'a-li-mōr'fi-dē), n. pl. [NL., < *Corallimorpha* + *-idæ*.] A family of hexamerous *Actiniae*, with a double corona of tentacles, a corona of marginal principal tentacles and a corona of intermediate accessory tentacles. The septa are slightly differentiated, and are all furnished with reproductive organs. The muscular system is weak in all parts of the body, and there is no circular muscle.

Corallimorphus (kor'a-li-mōr'fus), n. [NL. (Mosely, 1877); prop. *Corallimorphus*; < Gr. *καπάλλιον*, coral (see *coral*), + *μορφή*, form.] The typical genus of the family *Corallimorphidæ*.

corallin, n. See *coralline*, 3.

Corallina (kor-a-li-nä), n. [NL., fem. of LL. *corallinus*: see *coralline*.] A genus of calcareous algae, with erect filiform articulated fronds and opposite branches.

There are over 30 species, mostly tropical, the most common species, *C. officinalis*, ranging far northward. It grows everywhere within tide-mark, and forms an object of great beauty in rock-pools, from its graceful structure and beautiful rose-colored or purple hues.

Corallinaceæ (kor'a-li-nä'sē-ē), n. pl. [NL., < *Corallina* + *-aceæ*.] Same as *Corallineæ*.

Corallinæ, n. pl. The corallines, indiscriminately.

coralline (kor'a-lin), a. and n. [*LL. corallinus*, coral-red; < *corallum*, coral: see *coral* and *-ine*.] 1. a.

1. Consisting of or containing coral; resembling coral; coral. Specifically—2. Having a color somewhat resembling that of red coral; red, pinkish-red, or reddish-yellow.

A paste of a red coralline color, pale when broken, and reddish yellow under the fracture.

Birch, *Ancient Pottery*, iv. 5.

Coralline deposita. See *deposit*.—**Coralline ware**, pottery made in the south of Italy during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, having a red paste resembling that of the classical Samian ware. The vessels have, in general, fantastic shapes. *H. Syer Cuming*.—**Coralline zone**, a depth of the sea in which corallines abound, in some classifications the third from the shore, extending from 15 or 25 to 35 or 50 fathoms, in the north temperate seas.

II. n. 1. A seaweed with rigid calcareous fronds: so called from its resemblance to coral. See *Corallina*.—**2.** A coral or other zoöphyte or actinozoan: a term extended also to polyzoons or moss-animalcules, and to some of the hydrozoans.—**3.** [In this sense commonly *corallin*.] A dye, prepared commercially by heating together phenol, anhydrous oxalic acid, and oil of vitriol, and producing a very unstable color. It forms a reddish-green mass which yields a yellow powder, consisting of aurin ($C_{19}H_{14}O_3$) with other similar substances. It is insoluble in water, but soluble in hydrochloric acid and alcohol. Its presence in articles of clothing has sometimes caused serious cutaneous eruptions. Red corallin, or peony-red as it is sometimes called, is produced from yellow corallin by the action of ammonia at a high temperature.

Corallinæ (kor-a-lin'ē-ē), n. pl. [NL., < *Corallina* + *-æ*.] A suborder of algae, including nearly all the calcareous *Florideæ*, and classed by the earlier writers with the corals. They are rose-colored or purple, foliaceous or filiform, jointed or imbricated, with the highly differentiated organs of fructification borne in distinct conceptacles either externally or immersed in the fronds. They are especially abundant in the tropics. Also *Corallinaceæ*.

corallinite (kor'a-lin-it), n. [*coralline* + *-ite*.] A fossil coralline; the fossil polypidom of coral polyps; fossil coral. Also *corallite*. **corallinoid** (kor'a-lin-oid), a. [*coralline* + *-oid*.] Same as *coralloid*.

A broken, granulose or corallinoid crust.

E. Tuckerman, *N. A. Lichens*, i. 127.

Coralliphila (kor'a-li-of'i-lä), n. [NL. (Adams, 1858), < Gr. *καπάλλιον*, coral (see *coral*), + *φίλος*, loving.] A genus of rhachiglossate pectini-

branchiate gastropodous mollusks, of the family *Coralliophilidae*.

Coralliophilidae (kor' a-li-ō-fil'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Coralliophila* + *-idae*.] A family of gastropods, typified by the genus *Coralliophila*.

corallite (kor' a-lit), *n.* [*< coral* (LL. *corallum*) + *-ite*².] 1. Same as *corallinite*.—2. The calcareous secretion or hard skeleton of a single individual coral polyp in a composite coral mass, compound coral, or coral polypidom. Also called *cup-coral*.

The skeleton thus formed, freed of its soft parts, is a "cup coral," and receives the name of a *corallite*. . . . The *corallites* may be distinct and connected only by a substance formed by calcification of the coenosarc, which is termed coenenchyma; or the thecae may be imperfectly developed, and the septa of adjacent *corallites* run into one another. Huxley, *Anat. Invert.*, p. 139.

corallitic (kor' a-lit'ik), *a.* [*< corallite* + *-ic*.] Containing or resembling coral.

The *corallitic* [marble] resembling ivory, from Asia Minor. C. O. Müller, *Manual of Archaeol.* (trans.), § 309.

Corallium (kō-rā'l-um), *n.* [NL. (Lamarck, 1801) (cf. LL. *corallum*, L. *corallium*, *curallium*), < Gr. *κοράλλιον*, Ionic *κορράλιον*, coral, esp. red coral: see *coral*.] The typical genus of corals of the family *Coralliidae*, containing only one species, *C. rubrum*, the red coral of commerce. See cut under *Coralligena*.

coralloid (kor' a-loid), *a. and n.* [*< coral* + *-oid*.] 1. *a.* Resembling coral in form; branching or otherwise shaped like coral; coralliform. Also *corallinoid*, *coralloidal*.

II. *n.* A polyzoon or moss-animalcule, as some of the corallines, likened to a coral polyp.

coralloidal (kor' a-loi'dal), *a.* [As *coralloid* + *-al*.] Same as *coralloid*. Sir T. Brown.

Corallorhiza (kor' a-lō-rī-zā), *n.* [NL., < LL. *corallum* (Gr. *κοράλλιον*), coral (see *coral*), + Gr. *ρίζα*, a root.] A small genus of plants, natural order *Orchidaceae*, consisting of brown or yellowish leafless herbs, parasitic on roots, and found in shady woods in the northern hemisphere. The species are popularly known as *coralroot*, from the coral-like rootstocks. *C. innata* is the most common European species, while *C. multiflora* and *C. odontorhiza* are frequent in the United States.

corallum (kō-rā'l-um), *n.* [LL., red coral: see *coral*.] Coral; a coral; the skeleton of a coral polypidom; the calcified tissue of the coralligenous actinozoans.

coral-mud (kor' al-mud), *n.* Decomposed coral; the sediment or mud formed by the disintegration of coral.

coral-plant (kor' al-plant), *n.* The *Jatropha multifida*, a tall euphorbiaceous plant, frequently cultivated in the gardens of India for its handsome scarlet flowers and deeply cut foliage.

coral-rag (kor' al-rag), *n.* In *geol.*, a provincial term for the highest member of the middle oolitic series, a variety of limestone containing an abundance of petrified corals.

coralroot (kor' al-rōt), *n.* A plant of the genus *Corallorhiza*. Also called *coralwort*.

coral-snake (kor' al-snāk), *n.* One of many different serpents, some of which are venomous and others not, which are marked with red zones, suggesting the color of coral. (a) The species of the genus *Elops*, as *E. fulvius*, the harlequin

coral-stitch (kor' al-stich), *n.* A stitch used in embroidery, which gives an irregular branched appearance like that of fine coral, the thread being laid upon the surface and held in place by stitches taken at intervals.

coral-tree (kor' al-trē), *n.* A plant of the leguminous genus *Erythrina*. There are several species, natives of Africa, India, and America. They are shrubs or trees with trifoliate leaves, and scarlet spikes of papilionaceous flowers, followed by long constricted pods inclosing bright-red seeds. The coral-tree of India is *E. indica*; of the West Indies, *E. corallodendron*.

coral-wood (kor' al-wūd), *n.* A fine hard cabinet-wood of South American origin, susceptible of a fine polish. When first cut it is yellow, but it soon changes to a beautiful red or coral.

coralwort (kor' al-wért), *n.* 1. The popular name of *Dentaria bulbifera*, a cruciferous plant found in woods and coppices in the southeast of England. Also called *toothwort* or *tooth-violet*.—2. Same as *coralroot*.

coral-zone (kor' al-zōn), *n.* The depth of the sea at which corals abound; a sea-zone in which corals flourish.

corami (kō-rā'mi), *n. pl.* [It., pl. of *corame* (< ML. *coramen*), orig. a hide, < L. *corium*, leather: see *corium*.] Wall-hangings of leather. They were in general use in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, and also at an earlier period. Such hangings are sometimes decorated with stamped patterns similar to those used for bookbindings, and sometimes are richly embossed with a pattern in relief, colored, gilded, and silvered. The separate pieces of leather are necessarily small, and it is common to secure them at the corners by a boss or nail-head, which holds the corners of four squares at once.

coram judice (kō' ram jō'di-sē). [L.: *coram*, prep., before the eyes, in presence, in sight, perhaps < *c.*, appar. a relic of some prep., 'at' or 'before,' + *os* (or-), the mouth, face, or the related *ora*, edge, border (orig. lip, mouth?) (see *oral*); *judice*, abl. of *judex* (judic-), a judge: see *judicial*, *judge*, *n.*, etc.] Before a judge having legal jurisdiction of the matter.

coram nobis (kō' ram nō'bis). [L.: *coram*, before; *nobis*, abl. of *nos*, we, pl. of *ego*, I: see *coram judice* and *ego*.] Before us (that is, constructively, the king or queen): a term used in certain writs issued by the English Court of King's or Queen's Bench.

coram non judice (kō' ram non jō'di-sē). [L.: see *coram judice* and *non*.] Before one not the proper judge; before one who has not legal jurisdiction of the matter: a law term.

coram paribus (kō' ram par'i-bus). [L.: *coram*, before; *paribus*, abl. pl. of *par*, equal: see *coram judice*, and *par*, *peer*.] Before equals; before one's peers: formerly used of the attestation of deeds, which could be done in this way only.

coram populo (kō' ram pop'ū-lō). [L.: *coram*, before; *populo*, abl. of *populus*, people: see *coram judice* and *popular*.] Before the people; in sight of spectators.

coran¹, *n.* See *current*².

Coran², *n.* See *Koran*.

coranach, *n.* See *coronach*.

corance¹, *n.* Same as *crants*.

When thou hadst stolen her dainty rose-corance. Chapman (?), *Alphonus*, Emperor of Germany, v. 2.

corance², *n.* See *current*².

corant¹, *a. and n.* See *courant*¹, *current*¹.

corant², *n.* See *courant*².

corant³, *n.* An obsolete form of *current*².

coranto¹, *n.* See *courant*².

coranto², *n.* See *courant*².

Corax (kō' raks), *n.* [NL., < L. *corax*, < Gr. *κόραξ*, a raven or crow, akin to L. *corvus*, a crow: see *Corvus*, *corbie*.] 1. A genus of ravens; the specific name of the common raven, *Corvus corax*, made a generic name by Bonaparte, 1850. See cut under *raven*.—2. A provisional genus name applied to certain minute triangular solid fossil sharks' teeth, chiefly of the Cretaceous age. Agassiz, 1843.—3. In *entom.*, a genus; same as *Steropus*.

corazint, **corazine** (kor' a-zin), *n.* [*< ML. corazina*, < It. *corazza* = F. *cuirasse*, cuirass: see *cuirass*.] A defensive garment for the body; the brigogne or the gambeson. See these words.

corb¹ (kōrb), *n.* [= D. *korf* = OHG. *corb*, *chorb*, *corp*, *chorp*, MHG. *chorb*, *choreb*, *korp*, G. *korb* = Dan. *kurv* = Sw. *korg*, perhaps < L. *corbis*, a basket.] 1. A basket; an alms-basket. Specifically—2. In *mining*, a vessel of sheet-iron used in raising coal from the bottom of the shaft; a *cof*.

corb² (kōrb), *n.* [Also *corbe*, abbr. of *corbel*¹, *q. v.*] In *arch.*, a corbel.

A bridge ybuilt in goodly wize
With curious Corbes and pendants graven faire.
Spenser, *F. Q.*, IV. x. 6.

corb³ (kōrb), *n.* An abbreviated form of *corban*.

corban (kō'ban), *n.* [Heb. *korbān*, an offering, sacrifice, < *karab*, approach, bring, offer. Cf. *corbana*.] 1. In *Judaism*, an offering of any sort to God, particularly in fulfillment of a vow. To the rules laid down in Lev. xxvii. and Num. xxx. concerning vows, the rabbins added the rule that a man might interdict himself by vow not only from using for himself any particular object, for example food, but also from giving or receiving it. The thing thus interdicted was considered as corban. A person might thus release himself from any inconvenient obligation under plea of corban—a practice which Christ reprehended, as annulling the spirit of the law.

But ye say, If a man shall say to his father or mother, It is Corban, that is to say, a gift, by whatsoever thou mightest be profited by me; he shall be free. Mark vii. 11.

Origen's account of the corban system is that children sometimes refused assistance to parents on the ground that they had already contributed to the poor fund, from which they alleged their parents might be relieved.

W. Smith, *Bible Dict.*

2. Same as *corbana*.

The ministers of religion, who derive their portion of temporals from his title, who live upon the corban, and eat the meat of the altar.

Jer. Taylor, *Works* (ed. 1835), I. 64.

3. In the Coptic liturgy, the eucharistic oblate or host, divisible into nine parts, the central one of which is called the *spoudicon*. See *despoticon* and *pearl*.

corbana (kōr-bā'nā), *n.* [ML., var. of LL. *corbona*, perhaps < Heb. *korbān*: see *corban*, 2.] In the *early church*, the treasury of the basilica, into which the alms and offerings of the faithful were carried, and whence they were transferred to the bishop's house. Walcott.

corbe¹, *a.* An obsolete form of *curb*.

corbe², *n.* See *corb*².

corbell (kōr'bel), *n.* [*< F. corbeille*, OF. *corbeille*, f. (OF. also *corbeil*, m.), < LL. *corbula*, dim. of L. *corbis*, a basket: see *corb*¹, and cf. *corbel*¹.] 1. In *fort.*, a small basket or gabion, to be filled with earth and set upon a parapet, to shelter men from the fire of besiegers.—2. In *arch.* and *decorative art*, an ornament in the form of a basket containing flowers, fruits, etc.

corbeille (kōr' bēl), *n.* [F.]

Same as *corbeil*.

corbel¹ (kōr' bel), *n.* [Also

corbell, *corbil*, *corbill* (cf. *corbeil*), < OF. *corbel*, F. *corbeau*, a corbel, prop. a little basket, = Pg. *corbelha*, f., = It. *corbello*, < ML. **corbellus*, m., *corbella*, f. (also *corbulus*, m.), dim. of L. *corbis*, a basket: see *corb*¹, *corb*², *corbeil*. Cf. *corbet*.] 1. In *arch.*, a piece of stone, wood, or iron projecting from the vertical face of a wall to support some superincumbent object. Corbels are of great variety in form, and are ornamented in many ways. They are much used in medieval architecture, forming supports for the beams of floors and of roofs, the machicolations of fortresses, the labels of doors and windows, etc.

The corbells were carved grotesque and grim.

Scott, *L. of L. M.*, II. 9.

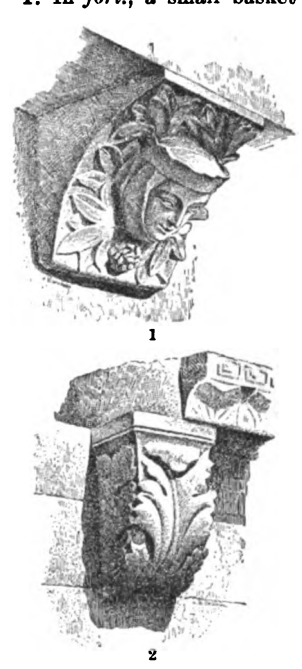
From the grinning corbels that support the balconies hang tufts of gem-bright ferns and glowing clove-pinks. J. A. Symonds, *Italy and Greece*, p. 199.

2. The vase or drum of the Corinthian column: so called from its resemblance to a basket.—3. In *entom.*, the truncated oval tip of the tibia, when, as in many *Rhynchophora*, the insertion of the tarsus is a little above the tip on the inner side. The corbel is fringed with stiff hairs, and takes various forms, which are important characters in classification. It is said to be open when it is broken on the inner



Coral-snake (*Elops corallina*).

snake of the southern United States, beautifully ringed with red, yellow, and black, and especially *E. corallina*. These serpents are poisonous. (b) Various innocuous colubrine serpents, as of the genera *Oxyrhopus*, *Ophibolus*, *Erythrolampis*, and *Phocercus*. (c) Some tortricine serpents, as *Tortrix scytale* of South America.



Corbels.
1, from palace of St. Louis, Paris, 13th century; 2, from church of Saint-Gilles-les-Arles, France, 12th century.

side by the articular cavity of the tarsus; *closed*, when the cavity does not attain it and the oval margin is complete; *caernose*, when the external margin is produced and curved over the corbel, like a roof.

corbel¹ (kôr'bel), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *corbeled* or *corbelled*, ppr. *corbeling* or *corbelling*. [*< corbel*¹, *n.*] 1. To support on corbels.—2. In arch., to expand by extending each member of a series beyond the one below.

corbel² (kôr'bel), *n.* [*< ME. *corbel, corbyal, < OF. corbel, F. corbeau, a raven, dim. of corp, corb, corf, < L. corvus, a raven, a crow: see Corvus, corbie.*] A raven or crow; a corbie.

corbeling, corbelling (kôr'bel-ing), *n.* [*Verbal n. of corbel*¹, *v.*] In building, an overlapping arrangement of stones, bricks, etc., each course projecting beyond the one below it.

corbel-piece (kôr'bel-pēs), *n.* A wooden support or bracket; a bolster; a corbel.

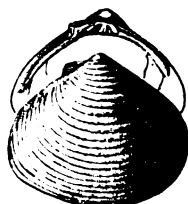
corbel-steps (kôr'bel-steps), *n. pl.* Steps into which the sides of gables from the eaves to the apex are sometimes formed. Also called *corbie-steps* and *crow-steps*.

corbel-table (kôr'bel-tā'bl), *n.* A projecting course, a parapet, a tier of windows, an arcade, an entablature, or other architectural arrangement, which rests upon a series of corbels.

corbett, *n.* [*< ME. corbet, < OF. corbete, corbette, courbette, a sort of ornamental edging, appar. equiv. to corbel*¹ in arch., but in form as if fem. dim. of *corbe, courbe, < L. curvus, bent, arched: see corb*¹, *curve, a.*] Same as *corbel*¹.

Corbett and imageries. Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1304.

corbicula¹ (kôr-bik'ū-lā), *n.* [*< NL. < LL. corbicula, a little basket, fem. dim. of L. corbis, a basket: see corb*¹.] 1. In entom., same as *corbiculum*.—2. [*cap.*] A genus of siphonate bivalve mollusks, of the family Cyrenidae (or Cycladidae or Corbiculidae). *C. consobrina* is an example.

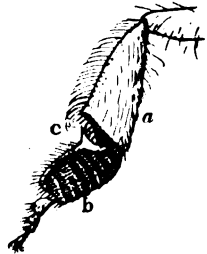


Corbicula consobrina.

corbicula², *n.* Plural of *corbiculate*.
corbiculate (kôr-bik'ū-lāt), *a.* [*< corbiculum, corbicular*¹, + *-ate*.] In entom., flat, smooth, and fringed with strong incurved hairs, forming a kind of basket in which pollen is carried: applied to the posterior tibia of a bee, as of the hive-bee and bumblebee.

Corbiculidae (kôr-bik'ū-lī-dē), *n. pl.* [*< NL. < Corbicula*¹, 2, + *-idae*.] A family of bivalves, typified by the genus *Corbicula*: same as *Cyrenidae*.

corbiculum (kôr-bik'ū-lum), *n.*; *pl. corbicula* (-lā). [*< NL. neut. dim. of L. corbis, a basket. Cf. corbicula*¹.] In entom., a smooth or concave space, fringed with stiff hairs, on the inner side of the tibia or basal joint of the tarsus of a bee. It serves as a receptacle for the pollen which the bee collects and carries to its nest. Also *corbicula*.



Bees' Leg, enlarged. *a.*, femur; *b.*, tibia; *c.*, corbiculum.

corbie, corby (kôr'bi), *n.*; *pl. corbies* (-biz). [*A reduced form of corbin, q. v.*] A raven or crow. [*Scotch.*]

As I was walking all alane,
I heard two corbies making a mane.
The Two Corbies (Child's Ballads, III. 61).

Corbie messenger, a messenger who returns either not at all or too late: in allusion to the raven sent out of the ark by Noah, which did not return. [*Scotch.*]—**Corbie oats**, a species of black oats.

corbie-steps (kôr'bi-steps), *n. pl.* [*Altered from corbel-steps*; also called *crow-steps*, as if steps for corbies or crows to sit on.] Same as *corbel-steps*. [*Scotch.*]

corbil (kôr'bil), *n.* See *corbel*¹.

corbin, *n.* [*In mod. use only as Sc. corbie, q. v.*; *ME. corbin, corbum, < OF. corbin, a raven or crow, dim. (cf. OF. corbin, adj., < L. corvinus: see corvine) of corp, corb, corf, < L. corvus, a raven or crow: see Corvus, and cf. corbel*².] A raven; a crow.

Corbina (kôr-bi'nē), *n. pl.* [*< NL. < Corbis + -ina*.] A subfamily of lucinoid bivalves, typified by the genus *Corbis*. The shell is generally ovate, the muscular impressions are subequal and broadly ovate, and the ligament is external.

Corbis (kôr'bis), *n.* [*< NL. < L. corbis, a basket: see corb*¹.] A genus of siphonate bivalve mollusks, of the family Lucinidae, having an oval ventricose sculptured shell with denticulate margin, simple pallial line, and two large and two lateral teeth in each valve.



Corbis elegans.

corbivan (kôr-bi-vō'), *n.* [*< F. corbiueau, name of the bird in Le Vaillant's "Oiseaux d'Afrique"; < corbeau, a raven (see corbel*², *corbie, Corvus), + vauteur, a vulture: see Corvultur.*] A large corvine bird of Africa, *Corvultur albicollis*.

corbula (kôr'bū-lā), *n.* [*< L. corbula, a little basket, dim. of corbis, a basket: see corb*¹.] 1. *Pl. corbula* (-lā). In *Hydrozoa*, as in the genus *Aglaophenia* of the family Plumulariidae, a common receptacle in which groups of gonangia are inclosed. It is formed by the union of lateral processes from that region of the hydrosoma which bears the gonophores, these processes being in some respects comparable to the hydrophyllia of the *Calycephoridae*. *Huxley*.

Certain of the branches or pinnae [in *Plumulariidae*] are at times replaced by cylindrical structures which are covered with rows of nematophores, and are the cups or baskets in which the generative zooids are developed; they are termed *corbulae*, and in some genera are metamorphosed branches, while in others they are modified pinnae. *Stand. Nat. Hist., I. 87.*

2. [*cap.*] A genus of siphonate bivalve mollusks, of the family *Myidae*, or type of a family *Corbulidae*, related to the common cob or clam. **Corbulaceae, Corbulaceæ** (kôr'bū-lā'sē-ā, -ē), *n. pl.* [*< NL. < Corbula, 2, + -acea, -aceæ.*] Same as *Corbulidae*.

Corbulidae (kôr'bū-lī-dē), *n. pl.* [*< Corbula, 2, + -idae*.] A family of bivalve mollusks, typified by the genus *Corbula*. The animal has the mantle mostly closed and the siphons united, short and fringed; the shell is inequivalve and gapes in front, and its hinge has a recurved tooth in one valve fitting into a socket in the other. There are numerous species, living in the mud or sand of the sea-shore or estuaries. Also *Corbulaceae, Corbulaceæ*.

corbuloid (kôr'bū-lōid), *a. and n.* [*< Corbula, 2, + -oid*.] 1. *a.* Characteristic of or relating to the *Corbulidae*.

2. *n.* One of the *Corbulidae*.

corcach (kôr'kas), *n.* [*< Ir. and Gael. corcach, a marsh, moor, Ir. corrach, currach, a marsh, bog. Cf. W. cors, a bog, fen.*] In Ireland, a salt marsh: applied to the salt marshes which border on the estuary of the Shannon, and on other rivers.

Corchorus (kôr'kō-rus), *n.* [*< Gr. κόρκορος, also κόκκορος, a wild plant of bitter taste.*]

1. A genus of tropical plants, natural order *Tiliaceæ*. They are herbs or small shrubs with serrated leaves and small yellow flowers. There are several species, of which the most remarkable and most widely diffused is *C. olitorius*, which is cultivated in Egypt as a pot-herb. It is sold by the Jews about Aleppo, and hence it is sometimes called *Jews' mallow*. This and a closely allied species (*C. capsularis*, Chinese hemp) are much cultivated in India and eastern Asia, for the fine, soft, and silky fiber of the inner bark, which is known as jute- or gunny-fiber. It is much used in the manufacture of carpets and gunny-bags, and is the material of which the genuine Algerian curtains, cloths of Smyrna, and tapestries of Teheran and Herat are made. *C. siliquosus* is a common species of the West Indies and Central America. See *jute*.

2. [*c.*] An ornamental shrubby plant of Japan, *Kerria Japonica*, of the natural order *Rosaceæ*, with showy, usually double, yellow flowers, frequently cultivated in gardens.

corcelet, corculet (kôr'kl, -kül), *n.* [*< L. corculum, dim. of cor (cord-) = E. heart.*] In bot., an old name for the cor seminis (heart of the seed), or embryo.

corculum¹ (kôr'kū-lum), *n.*; *pl. corcula* (-lā). [*L.: see corcle.*] Same as *corcle*.

cord¹ (kôrd), *n.* [*Also chord, now conventionally preferred in certain senses (see chord); < ME. cord, corde, a string, rope, < OF. corde, F. corde, a string, cord, chord, cord (of wood), = Pr. Pg. It. corda = Sp. cuerda, < ML. corda, L. chorda, a string, < Gr. χορδή, the string of a musical instrument; prop. a string of gut, catgut, pl. guts, akin to χοράδες, guts, L. haru-spex, inspector of entrails, Icel. görn, garnir, guts, E. yarn.*] 1. A string or small rope composed of several strands of thread or vegetable fiber, twisted or woven together.

She [Rahab] let them down by a cord through the window. *Josh. ii. 15.*

Thus, with my cord
Of blasted hemp, by moonlight twin'd,
I do thy sleepy body bind.
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, III. 1.

2. Something resembling a cord in form or function. Specifically—(a) A string of a stringed musical instrument. (b) In anat., a part resembling a cord; a chord: as, the spinal cord; the umbilical cord; the vocal cords. See below.

3. A quantity of firewood or other material, originally measured with a cord or line; a pile containing 128 cubic feet, or a pile 8 feet long, 4 feet high, and 4 feet broad. There have been some local variations in England: thus, in Sussex it was 3 by 3 by 14 feet, coming substantially to the same solid contents; in Derbyshire there were cords of 128, 155, and 162½ cubic feet. Similar measures are in use in other countries. In France, before the adoption of the metric system, it was likewise called a *corde*; there were three kinds, containing respectively 64, 56, and 112 French cubic feet. In Germany the similar measure is called a *klafter*; in Gotha and Brunswick it is 6 by 6 by 3 local feet.

4. A measure of length in several countries. In Spain the *cuerda* is 8½ varas, or equal to 23½ English feet. At Botzen, Tyrol, the *corda* is 8 feet 10 inches English measure.

5. A measure of land. In Brittany it was 73.6 English square yards.—6. Figuratively, any influence which binds, restrains, draws, etc.: a frequent use of the term in Scripture: as, the cords of the wicked (Ps. cxxix. 4); the cords of his sins (Prov. v. 22); cords of vanity (Isa. v. 18); the cords of a man—that is, the bands or influence of love (Hos. xi. 4).

Lower'd softly with a threefold cord of love
Down to a silent grave. *Tennyson, Fair Women.*

7. A strong ribbed fustian; corduroy.

My short, black, closely buttoned tunic and cord riding-breeches seemed to fill them with amazement.
O'Donovan, Merv, xvi.

8. In fancy weaving, the interval between two vertical lines of the design.—**False vocal cords**, prominent folds of mucous membrane on either side of the larynx, above the true vocal cords, inclosing the superior thyro-arytenoid ligaments, forming the superior boundary of the opening into the ventricles of the larynx, and not directly concerned in the production of vocal sound.—**Genital cord**, in *embryol.*, a structure resulting from the union of a Müllerian and a Wolffian duct in the female, as in most mammals, including the human species.—**Maitland cord**, in weaving, a cord extending along the wooden shafts of looms, to which the heddles are fastened with knots. *E. H. Knight*.—**Spermatic cord**, in anat., the bundle of tissues by which the testicle hangs, consisting essentially of a vas deferens or sperm-duct, the spermatic blood-vessels, nerves derived from the sympathetic, and a cremaster muscle with its vessels and nerves, bundled together with connective tissue.—**Spinal cord**. See *spinal*.—**Umbilical cord**, the navel-string, funis, or funicle, by which a fetus is attached to the placenta and so to the womb, consisting essentially of the umbilical blood-vessels, together with a quantity of gelatinous tissue called the jelly of Wharton, bound up in the amniotic membrane.—**Vocal cords**, the free median borders of two folds of mucous membrane within the larynx, bounding the anterior two thirds of the glottis on either side. Each is formed by the free median edge of an elastic (inferior thyro-arytenoid) ligament running from the angle of the thyroid cartilage to the vocal process of the arytenoid, and covered with thin and closely adherent mucous membrane. When they are approximated and tightened, the air forced through them from the lungs causes them to vibrate and produce vocal sound. Also called *true vocal cords* and *inferior vocal cords*.

cord² (kôrd), *v. t.* [*< cord*¹, *n.*] 1. To bind with cord or rope; fasten with cords: as, to cord a trunk.—2. To pile up, as wood or other material, for measurement and sale by the cord.—3. In bookbinding, to tie (a book) firmly between two boards until it is dry, so as to insure perfect smoothness in the cover.

cord² (kôrd), *v. i.* [*ME. corden, short for accorden, E. accord, q. v.*] To accord; harmonize; agree.

For a peyntour wolde peynte a pike
With asses feet, and hedde it as an ape.
It cordeth naught. *Chaucer, Troilus, II. 1043.*

cordaces, *n.* Plural of *cordax*.
cordage (kôr'dāj), *n.* [*< F. cordage (= Sp. cordaje = Pg. cordagem), < corde, cord, + -age: see cord*¹, *n.*, and *-age*.] Ropes and cords, in a collective sense; especially, the ropes or cords

in the rigging of a ship; hence, something resembling ropes, as twisted roots or vines.

If our sinews were strong as the cordage at the foot of an oak.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 531.

A cluster of trees, with tangled cordage of grape vines.
Longfellow, Evangeline, ii. 3.

The cordage creaks and rattles in the wind.

Lovell, Columbus.

cordaicanthus (kôr-di-kan'thus), *n.* [NL., irreg. < *Corda* (ites) + Gr. *ἀκανθός*, acanthus.] The name proposed by Grand' Eury for fossil flowers of various species of *Cordaites*.

cordaicarpus (kôr-di-kâr'pus), *n.* [NL., irreg. < *Corda* (ites) + Gr. *καρπός*, fruit.] The name given by Grand' Eury to certain seeds found among the remains of *Cordaites*, and now known to be the fruit of that genus. See *Cordaites*.

Cordaites (kôr-dâ-i'têz), *n.* [NL.; named by Unger from A. J. Corda, a German botanist (1809-49).] A genus of fossil plants, widely distributed, very characteristic of the Carboniferous epoch, and especially of the coal-measures of that age. They were arboreous plants, sometimes attaining a great size (120 to 130 feet in altitude and 18 to 20 inches in diameter), irregularly branching, and having ribbon-like leaves. They are now generally admitted to be dicotyledonous gymnosperms, and to belong to the order of the *Cycadeæ*, of which they constitute a distinct family intermediate in character between them and the *Coniferae*. Some of the coals of central France are said by Grand' Eury to be entirely made up of the remains of species of *Cordaites*.

cordal (kôr'dal), *n.* [< OF. *cordal*, *cordail*, *m.* (cf. *cordaille*, *f.*), cord, < *corde*, *cord*. Cf. *cordelle*.] In *her.*, a string of the mantle or robe of estate, blazoned as of silk and gold threads interwoven like a cord, with tassels at the ends.
Berry.

cordate (kôr'dât), *a.* [= F. *cordé*, < NL. *cordatus*, heart-shaped (cf. classical L. *cordatus*, > Sp. Pg. *cordato*, wise, prudent, < L. *cor* (d-) = E. *heart*.) Heart-shaped, with a sharp apex; having a form like that of the heart on playing-cards: applied to surfaces or flat objects: as, a cordate leaf.



Cordate Leaf.

cordate-lanceolate (kôr'dât-lan-sê-ô-lât), *a.* Of a heart shape, but gradually tapering toward the extremity, like the head of a lance.

cordately (kôr'dât-li), *adv.* In a cordate form.

cordate-oblong (kôr'dât-ob'lông), *a.* Of the general shape of a heart, but somewhat lengthened.

cordate-sagittate (kôr'dât-saj'i-tât), *a.* Of the shape of a heart, but with the basal lobes somewhat elongated downward.

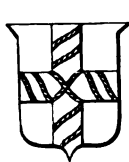
cordax (kôr'daks), *n.*; pl. *cordactes* (kôr-dak'têz). [L., < Gr. *κόραξ*.] A dance of wanton character practised in the ancient Greek Bacchanalia.

Silenus as a cordax-dancer.

C. O. Müller, *Manual of Archaeol.* (trans.), § 896.

cor-de-chasse (kôr-dé-shas'), *n.* [F.: *cor*, < L. *cornu* = E. *horn*; < L. *de*, of; *chasse*, E. *chase*.] A hunters' horn; specifically, the large horn, bent in a circular curve and overlapping so as to form a spiral of about one turn and a half, which is worn around the body, resting upon the left shoulder; a trompe.

corded (kôr'ded), *p. a.* [Pp. of *cord*, *v.*] 1. Bound, girded, or fastened with cords.—2. Piled in a form for measurement by the cord.—3. Made of cords; furnished with cords.



A Cross Corded.

This night, he meaneth with a corded ladder
To climb celestial Silvia's chamber-window.
Shak., T. G. of V., ii. 6.

4. Ribbed or furrowed, as by cords: as, corded cloth; a corded pattern.—5. In *her.*, represented as bound about, or wound with cords, as the cross in the accompanying figure. Bales, etc., when banded or bound with cords, are blazoned corded.

The cords are often borne of a different tincture from the rest of the bearing.—Corded fabric, muslin, etc. See the nouns.

cordel (kôr-dâl'), *n.* [Sp., a cord, line, measure, = Pg. *cordel* = OF. **cordel*, F. *cordeau*, a line, cord, masc. dim. of ML. *corda* (> Sp. *cuerda* = Pg. *corda* = F. *corde*), a cord: see *cord*.] A Spanish long measure. In the Castilian system it was 50 varas; but there was a cordel mesteño of 15 varas. In Cuba it is 24 Cuban varas, or 72 English feet.

Cordelier (kôr-de-lêr'), *n.* [F. *cordelier*, OF. *cordeler* (> ME. *cordilere*), *cordelour* (also *cordelô*) (= It. *cordigliero*), < **cordel*, F. *cordeau*, a

cord (see *cord*, *n.*); in reference to the girdle worn by the order.] 1. In France, one of the regular Franciscan monks: so called from the girdle of knotted cord worn by that order. See *Franciscan*. Hence.—2. *pl.* The name of one of the Parisian political clubs in the time of the revolution, from its holding its sittings in the chapel of an old convent of the Cordeliers. It especially flourished in 1792, and among its most famous members were Danton, Marat, Camille Desmoulins, and Hébert.

cordelière (kôr-de-liâr'), *n.* [< F. *cordelière*, the cord of the Cordelier: see *Cordelier*.] In *her.*, a cord representing the knotted cord of St. Francis of Assisi, sometimes worn surrounding a shield, a cipher, a crest, or the like, and generally considered as peculiar to widows.

cordelinet, **cordelling** (kôr-del-ing), *a.* [< F. *cordeler*, twist (< OF. **cordel*, dim., a cord: see *cordel*), + -ing².] Twisting.

cordelle (kôr'del), *n.* [< F. *cordelle*, dim. of *corde*, a cord: see *cord*, *n.*, and cf. *cordel*.] 1. A twisted cord; a tassel.—2. In the western United States, a tow-line for a barge or canal-boat, etc. See the verb.

cordelle (kôr'del), *v.*; pret. and pp. *cordelled*, ppr. *cordelling*. [< *cordelle*, *n.* Cf. F. *haler à la cordelle*, tow.] I. *trans.* To tow (a boat) by hand with a cordelle, walking along the bank: a common expression in the western and southwestern United States, derived from the Canadian voyageurs.

To get up this rapid, steamers must be cordelled, that is, pulled up by ropes from the shore.
U. S. Grant, Personal Memoirs, II. 37.

II. *intrans.* To use a cordelle.

cordelinet, *a.* See *cordeling*.

cordent, *n.* An obsolete form of *cordwain*.

cordener, *n.* An obsolete form of *cordwainer*.

corder (kôr'dêr), *n.* [< *cord*, *n.*, + -er¹.] An attachment to a sewing-machine for placing cords or braids on or between fabrics to be sewed.

cordewanet, *n.* A Middle English form of *cordwain*.

cord-grass (kôr'd-grâs), *n.* A common name of grasses of the genus *Spartina*.

Cordia (kôr'di-â), *n.* [NL., named in honor of E. and V. Cordus, German botanists of the 16th century.] A large genus of plants, natural order *Boraginaceæ*, consisting of about 200 species, scattered over the warm regions of the world, especially in tropical America. They are trees or shrubs with alternate simple leaves. The fruit is drupeaceous, and that of some species, as *Sebesten*, *C. Myza*, of India, is eaten. Some species yield a good timber, and the soft wood of *C. Myza* is said to have been used by the Egyptians for their mummy-cases.

cordial (kôr'dial), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *cordial* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *cordial* = It. *cordiale*, < ML. *cordialis*, of the heart, < L. *cor* (d-) = E. *heart*.] I. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the heart. [Rare.]

The effect of the indulgence of this human affection is a certain cordial exhilaration.
Emerson, Friendship.

2. Proceeding from the heart or from kindly and earnest feeling; exhibiting kindly feeling or warmth of heart; hearty; sincere; warmly friendly; affectionate.

With looks of cordial love.

Milton, P. L., v. 12.

That comely face, that clustered brow,

That cordial hand, that bearing free,

I see them yet.

M. Arnold, A Southern Night.

He was so genial, so cordial, so encouraging, that it seemed as if the clouds . . . broke away as we came into his presence.

O. W. Holmes, Old Vol. of Life, p. 62.

3. Reviving the spirits; cheering; invigorating; imparting strength or cheerfulness.

This cordial julep here,

That flames and dances in his crystal bounds.

Milton, Comus, l. 672.

The cordial nectar of the bowl

Swelled his old veins, and cheer'd his soul.

Scott, L. of L. M., ii.

= *Syn.* 2. *Sincere*, etc. See *hearty*.

II. *n.* [< ME. *cordial*, < OF. *cordial*, F. *cordial* = Sp. Pg. *cordial* = It. *cordiale*, *n.*; from the adj.] 1. Something that invigorates, comforts, gladdens, or exhilarates.

Charms to my sight and cordials to my mind.

Dryden.

And staff in hand, set forth to share

The sober cordial of sweet air.

Cowper, The Moralizer Corrected.

In good health, the air is a cordial of incredible virtue.

Emerson, Misc., p. 17.

2. A medicine or draught which increases the action of the heart and stimulates the circulation; a warm stomachic; any medicine which increases strength, dispels languor, and promotes cheerfulness.

For gold in phisik is a cordial.

Chaucer, Gen. Prolog. to C. T., l. 448.

3. A sweet and aromatic liquor. Certain cordials are, or were originally, made in great monastic establishments, whence the names are taken, as Benedictine, Chartreuse, Certosa, and the like; others are named from the place, or a former place, of manufacture, as Curaçoa; and others from their flavoring or composition, as maraschino, anisette. See *liqueur*.

Sweet cordials and other rich things were prepar'd.

Catskin's Garland (Child's Ballads, VIII. 179).

cordiality (kôr-dial'i-ti), *n.* [< F. *cordialité* = Sp. *cordialidad* = Pg. *cordialidade* = It. *cordialità*, < ML. *cordialita* (t)-s, < *cordialis*, cordial: see *cordial*.] 1. Relation to the heart.

Cordiality or reference unto the heart.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iv. 4.

2. Genuinely kind feeling, especially the expression of such feeling; sympathetic geniality; hearty warmth; heartiness.

The old man rose up to meet me, and with a respectful cordiality would have me sit down at the table.

Sterne, Sentimental Journey, p. 114.

The ill-fated gentlemen had been received with apparent cordiality.

Molloy.

cordialize (kôr'dial-iz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *cordialized*, ppr. *cordializing*. [< *cordial* + -ize.]

I. *trans.* 1. To make cordial; reconcile; render harmonious.—2. To make into a cordial; render like a cordial. [Rare in both senses.]

II. *intrans.* To become cordial; feel or express cordiality; harmonize. *Imp. Dict.* [Rare.] **cordially** (kôr'dial-i), *adv.* With cordiality; heartily; earnestly; with real feeling or affection.

In love's mild tone, the only music she

Could cordially relish.

J. Beaumont, Psyche.

Dennis the critic could not detest and abhor a pun, or the insinuation of a pun, more cordially than my father.

Sterne, Tristram Shandy, ii. 12.

cordialness (kôr'dial-nes), *n.* Cordiality; hearty good will.

Cordiceps, *n.* See *Cordyceps*.

cordierite (kôr'di-êr-it), *n.* [After *Cordier*, a

French geologist (1777-1861).] Same as *iolite*.

cordies (kôr'di-êz), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A

kind of felt hat made of wool, or of goat's or camel's hair.

cordiform (kôr'di-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *cordiformis*, < L. *cor* (d-) = E. *heart*, + *forma*, shape.] Heart-shaped; having nearly the form of the human heart; oviform, but hollowed out at the base, without posterior angles.—**Cordiform foramen**, in *herpet.*, an opening in the pelvis which corresponds to the space between the brim of the pelvis and a line drawn from the marsupial bones, or else from the iliopectineal eminence to the pubic symphysis; the obturator foramen of reptiles.—**Cordiform tendon**, in *anat.*, the central tendon or trefoil of the diaphragm.

Cordilleret, *n.* Same as *Cordelier*, 1. *Rom. of the Rose.*

cordillas (kôr-dil'iz), *n.* A kind of kersey.
E. H. Knight.

cordillera (kôr-dil-yâ-râ), *n.* [Sp., = Pg. *cordillera*, a chain or ridge of mountains, formerly also a long, straight, elevated tract of land, < OSp. *cordilla*, *cordiella*, a string or rope (mod. Sp. *cordilla*, guts of sheep), = Pr. It. *cordella* = F. *cordelle*, a string, dim. of Sp. Pg. It. *corda* = F. *corde*, a string: see *cord*, *n.*, and *cordelle*, *n.*] A continuous ridge or range of mountains. As a name, it was first applied to the ranges of the Andes ("las Cordilleras de los Andes," the chains of the Andes), then to the continuation of these ranges into Mexico and further north. For convenience, it is now agreed among physical geographers to call the complex of ranges embraced between and including the Rocky Mountains and the Sierra Nevada, and their extension north into British Columbia, the *Cordilleras*; those ranges occupying a similar continental position in South America are called simply the Andes. The entire western mountain side of the continent of North America is called the *Cordilleran region*. In its broadest part it has a development of a thousand miles, east and west, and embraces, besides the Rocky Mountains and the Sierra, a large number of subordinate mountain-chains, some of which are little, if at all, inferior to such chains as the Pyrenees in length and elevation.

Cordilleran (kôr-dil-yâ-rân), *a.* Pertaining to or situated in the Cordilleras.—**Cordilleran region**. See *cordillera*.

cordinet (kôr'di-nêr), *n.* An obsolete form of *cordwainer*.

cording (kôr'ding), *n.* [< *cord*, *n.* + -ing¹.] 1. The ribbed surface of a corded fabric. See *corded*, 4.

The draught and cording of common fustian is very simple, being generally a regular or unbroken twell (twill) of four or five leaves.

Ure, Dict., II. 524.

2. In a loom, the arrangement of the treadles so that they move in such clusters and time as may be required for the production of the pattern.

cording, *adv.* [By aphorism for *according*: see *according* and *cord*, 2.] According.

In Janyveer or Feveryere no wronge

Is gaffing hem, but cordyng to thaire kynde

If lande be colde.

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 212.

cordite (kôr'dit), *n.* [See the def.] The smokeless powder adopted in the English military and naval service for small arms and guns of all calibers. It was patented by Sir F. A. Abel and Mr. J. Dewar. It is brown in color, and is composed of 58 parts of nitroglycerin, 37 parts of gun cotton, and 5 parts of mineral jelly (vaseline). The name is derived from the fact that it is made in the forms of cords or cylinders by pressing the composition through holes of varying size. The cylinders for heavy guns are made tubular. Cordite imparts a high velocity to the projectile without undue pressure, is very stable under extreme climatic conditions, and its ballistic properties are not seriously affected by moisture. The objection to it is that the high degree of heat developed upon combustion causes rapid erosion of the bore of the gun.

cord-leaf (kôr'di'lef), *n.* A name applied by Lindley to plants of the natural order *Restiacæ*.

cord-machine (kôr'd-ma-shên'), *n.* A machine used for making cords, fringes, and trimmings.

cordón (kôr'dôn), *n.* [*< F. cordón = Sp. cordón = Pg. cordão = It. cordone*, aug. of *corde* = *Sp. Pg. It. corda*, cord: see *cord*, *n.*] 1. In fort.: (a) A course of stones jutting before the rampart and the base of the parapet, or a course of stones between the wall of a fortress which lies aslope and the parapet which is perpendicular: introduced as an ornament, and used only in fortifications of stonework. (b) The projecting coping of a scarp wall, which prevents the top of a revetment from being saturated with water, and forms an obstacle to an enemy's escalading party. — 2. In arch., a molding of considerable projection, usually horizontal, in the face of a wall: used for ornament, or to indicate on the exterior a division of stones, etc. Compare *band*, 2 (c). — 3. *Milit.*, a line or series of military posts or sentinels, inclosing or guarding any particular place, to prevent the passage of persons other than those entitled to pass. Hence — 4. Any line (of persons) that incloses or guards a particular place so as to prevent egress or ingress.



Cordons.—Old State House, Boston, Mass. c, c, c, cordons.

As hunters round a hunted creature draw
The cordon close and closer toward the death.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

5. Any cord, braid, or lace of fine material forming a part of costume, as around the crown of a hat or hanging down from it, or used to secure a mantle or the like. — 6. In *her.*, a cord used as a bearing accompanying the shield of an ecclesiastical dignitary, and usually hanging on each side. Cardinals have a cordon gules which is divided, forming lozenge-shaped meshes, and having 15 tufts or tassels in 5 rows; archbishops have one of vert, which bears only 10 tufts in 4 rows; that of bishops is also vert, with 6 tufts in 3 rows. See cut under *cardinal*.

7. A ribbon indicating the position of its wearer in an honorary order. A cordon is usually worn as a scarf over one shoulder and carried to the waist on the opposite side; it is especially the mark of a higher grade of an order.

8. In *hort.*, a plant that is naturally diffusely branched, made by pruning to grow as a single stem, in order to force larger fruit. — **Cordon bleu**. (a) The watered sky-blue ribbon, in the form of a scarf, worn as a badge by the knights grand cross of the old French order of the Holy Ghost, the highest order of chivalry under the Bourbons. (b) By extension, a person wearing or entitled to wear this badge. (c) Hence, from this being the highest badge of knightly honor, any person of great eminence in his class or profession: as, the *cordons bleus* of journalists. (d) In specific use, a first-class cook. — **Cordon rouge**, the red ribbon or scarf constituting the badge of the old French order of St. Louis, and now of the Legion of Honor; hence, by extension, a person wearing or entitled to wear this badge. — **Grand cordon**, the broad ribbon or scarf distinguishing the highest class of any knightly or honorary order; by extension, a member of the highest class of such an order, equivalent to *grand commander*. — **Knights of the Cordon Jaune**. See order. — **Littoral cordon**, in *hydrog.*, the shore-line. — **Sanitary cordon**, a line of troops or military posts on the borders of a district of country infected with disease, to cut off communication, and thus prevent the disease from spreading.

cordonnée (kôr-do-net'), *n.* [See *cordonnée*, *n.*] An edging made of a small cord or piping.

cordonné (kôr-do-nâ'), *n.* [*F.*, silk twist, a milled edge, dim. of *cordón*, a string, cord: see *cordón*.] A raised edge or border to the pattern of point-lace. Compare *crescent*.

cordonnier (kôr-do-niâ'), *n.* [*F.*, a cobbler: see *cordwainer*.] The cobbler-fish or thread-fish, *Blepharis cernitus*.

cordovan (kôr'dô-van), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *cordovan*; *< Sp. cordovan*, now *cordoban* = *Pg. cordovão*, cordovan leather: see *cordwain*, the earlier form in English.] 1. Spanish leather. See *cordwain*.

Whilst every shepherd's boy
Puts on his lusty green, with gaudy hook,
And hanging scrip of finest cordovan.
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, l. 1.

2. Leather made from horse-hide. [*Eng.*]—**Cordovan embroidery**, a kind of embroidery made by means of an application of the imitation leather known as American cloth upon coarse canvas, the edges being stitched with crewel or other thread.

cord-sling (kôr'sling), *n.* A sling with long cords or straps, which are grasped directly in the hand: distinguished from *staff-sling*.

cord-stitch (kôr'stich), *n.* A stitch used in embroidery, consisting of two interlacing lines producing a pattern somewhat like a chain.

corduasoy (kôr-dwa-soi'), *n.* [Appar. a corruption of a *F. *corde de soie* or **corde à soie*, cord of or with silk: *soie*, silk.] A thick silk woven over a coarse cord in the warp.

corduroy (kôr'dü-roi), *n.* and *a.* [Also spelled *corderoi*; appar. repr. *F. *corde du roi*, lit. the king's cord (see *cord*, 1, *de*, and *roy*); but the term is not found in *F.* Cf. *duroy*.] 1. A thick cotton stuff corded or ribbed on the surface. It is extremely durable, and is especially used for the outer garments of men engaged in rough labor, field sports, and the like. 2. A corduroy road. See II., 1.

I led to cross bayous an' criks (wal, it did beat all natur'),
Upon a kin' o' corduroy, tust log, then alligator.
Lowell, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., p. 13.

II. a. 1. Like corduroy; ribbed like corduroy: as, a *corduroy road*. — 2. Made of corduroy. — **Corduroy road**, a road constructed with small logs laid together transversely through a swamp or over miry ground. [*U. S.*]

corduroy (kôr'dü-roi), *v. t.* [*< corduroy, n.*, 2.] To make or construct by means of small logs laid transversely, as a road.

The roads towards Corinth were corduroyed and new ones made.
U. S. Grant, Personal Memoirs, I. 372.

cordwain (kôr'dwân), *n.* [*< ME. cordwane, cordewane, cordewan, corduane, corden = D. kordwaan = G. corduan = Dan. Sw. korduan, cordwain, < OF. cordowan, corduban, etc., = Pr. cordoan = It. cordovano (ML. cordoanum), < Sp. cordoban, formerly cordovan = Pg. cordovão, Spanish leather, prop. (as also in OF., etc.) an adj., Cordovan, < Cordoba, formerly Cordova, L. Corduba, ML. Cordoa, a town in Spain where this leather is largely manufactured. Cf. cordovan.*] Cordovan or Spanish leather. It is sometimes goat-skin tanned and dressed, but more frequently split horse-hide; it differs from morocco in being prepared from heavy skins and in retaining its natural grain. During the middle ages the finest leather came from Spain; the shoes of ladies and gentlemen of rank are often said to be of cordwain.

His schoon of cordewane. *Chaucer, Sir Thopas*, l. 21.
Figges, Reysins, Hony and Cordoweyne:
Dates, and Salt, Hides, and such Marchandy.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 189.

Buskins he wore of costliest cordwayne.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. ii. 6.

cordwainer (kôr'dwâ-nér), *n.* [Formerly also *cordiner, cordener*; *< ME. cordwaner, corduener, cordynere, < OF. cordowanier, cordoanier, etc., F. cordonnier = Pr. cordoneir = It. cordovaniere, a cordwainer, = Pg. cordovaneiro, a maker of cordwain, < cordowan, etc., cordwain: see cordwain.*] A worker in cordwain or cordovan leather; hence, a worker in leather of any kind; a shoemaker.

The Maister of the crafte of cordynerez, of the fraternyte of the byessed Trinite, in the Cyte of Excester, hath diuerse tymes, in vmbile wise, sued to the honorable Mayour, bayliffs, and commune counsaile.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 331.

cordwainery (kôr'dwâ-nér-i), *n.* [*< cordwain + -ery*.] The occupation of working in leather; specifically, shoemaking.

The task of a daily pair of shoes, coupled even with some prospect of victuals, and an honourable Mastership in *Cordwainery*, . . . was nowise satisfaction enough to such a mind [as that of George Fox]. *Carlyle, Sartor Resartus*.

cord-wood (kôr'dwûd), *n.* 1. Cut wood sold by the cord for fuel; specifically, firewood cut in lengths of four feet, so as to be readily measured by the cord when piled.

One strong verse that can hold itself upright (as the French critic Rivalot said of Dante) with the bare help of the substantive and verb, is worth acres of . . . dead cordwood piled stick on stick, a boundless continuity of dryness.
Lowell, N. A. Rev., CXX. 339.

2. Wood conveyed to market on board of vessels, instead of being floated. [*Scotch.*]

cord-work (kôr'dwêrk), *n.* Fancy-work made with cords of different materials and thicknesses; especially, needlework made with fine bobbin or stout thread, so as to produce a sort of coarse lace.

Cordyceps (kôr'di-seps), *n.* [*NL.*, irreg. *< Gr. κορύνη*, a club, + *L. -ceps*, *< caput*, a head: see *caput*.] A genus of pyrenomycetous fungi, of which a few grow upon other fungi, but by far the greater number are parasitic upon insects or their larvæ. The spores enter the breathing-openings of the larva, and the mycelium grows until it fills the interior and kills the insect. In fructification a stalk rises from the body of the insect, and in the enlarged extremity of this the perithecia are grouped. Twenty-eight species from all parts of the world have been enumerated. As species of *Cordyceps* occurs on wasps in the West Indies; the wasps thus attacked are called *guêpes végétales*, or *vegetating wasps*. Sometimes spelled *Cordiceps*.



Caterpillar-fungus (*Cordyceps militaris*), enlarged.

a, a, mature fruiting bodies, in which are embedded the perithecia, which appear as minute warts on the surface; b, b, pedicels; c, c, younger fruiting bodies.

cordyle (kôr'dil), *n.* A book-name of lizards of the genus *Cordylus*.

Cordylina (kôr-di-li-nâ), *n.* [*NL.*, *< Gr. κορύνη*, a club.] A genus of arborescent palm-like liliaceous plants, of 10 species, native in the East Indies, Australia, and the Pacific islands. The stem is simple, bearing a head of long, narrow, drooping leaves, and ample panicles of small flowers. They are frequently cultivated in greenhouses, under the name of *Dracæna*. The more common species are *C. australis* and *C. indicia*, from New Zealand. Sometimes called *palm-lilies*.

Cordylophora (kôr-di-lof'ô-râ), *n.* [*NL.*, *< Gr. κορύνη*, a club, a lump, + *-φόρος*, -bearing, *< φέρειν = E. bear*.] A genus of *Hydrophyllinae*, of the family *Clavidae*, including fresh-water diocious forms, as *C. lacustris*, having a branched stock, oval gonophores covered by the perisarc, and stamens growing over external objects.

Cordylura (kôr-di-lü-râ), *n.* [*NL.* (Fallen, 1810), *< Gr. κορύνη*, a club, + *οὐρά*, a tail.] The typical genus of *Cordyluridae*. The flies are found by brooks, in meadows and on bushes. The metamorphoses are unknown, but the species are probably parasitic.

Cordyluridæ (kôr-di-lü'ri-dê), *n. pl.* [*NL.* (Macquart, 1835), *< Cordylura + -idæ*.] A family of dipterous insects, typified by the genus *Cordylura*. The species are all parasitic, so far as known, like the *Anthomyidæ*, to which they are closely related. They have the head large, with sunken face; the mouth bordered with bristles; the abdomen long, in the males thickened behind and with extended genitalia; the wings moderately short, with the first longitudinal vein doubled, and the hinder basal and anal cells well developed; the antennæ and legs long; and the femora bristled.

core (kôr), *n.* [*< ME. core, a core, < AF. core, OF. cor, coer, cuer, mod. F. cœur, heart, = Pr. cor = Sp. cor (obs.) = Pg. cor (in de cor, by heart) = It. cuore, < L. cor (cord-) = E. heart: see heart.*] 1. The heart or innermost part of anything; hence, the nucleus or central or most essential part, literally or figuratively: as, the core of a question.

Or ache [parsley] seeds, & asks of sarmet [vine-cuttings]
Whereof the faume hath left a core exile,
The body so, not all the bones, brent.
Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 201.

Whose core
Stands sound and great within him. *Chapman.*
Give me that man
That is not passion's slave, and I will wear him
In my heart's core, ay, in my heart's heart.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2.

2. Specifically — (a) The central part of a fleshy fruit, containing the seeds or kernels: as, the core of an apple or a quince.

One is all Pulp, and the other all Core.
Congreve, Way of the World, i. 5.

(b) In *arch.*, the inner part or filling of a wall or column. (c) In *med.*, the fibrous innermost part of a boil. (d) In *molding*, the internal mold of a casting, which fills the space intended to be left hollow. Cores are made of molding-sand, mixed

with other ingredients to give strength and porosity, and are usually baked before being used. (e) In *teleg.*, the central cord of insulated conducting wires in a submarine or subterranean cable. (f) The iron nucleus of an electromagnet. (g) In *rope-making*, a central strand around which other strands are twisted, as in a wire rope or a cable. (h) In *hydraul. engin.*, an impervious wall or structure, as of concrete, in an embankment or dike of porous material, to prevent the passage of water by percolation. (i) The cylindrical piece of rock obtained in boring by means of the diamond drill or any other boring-machine which makes an annular cut. Also called *carrot*. (j) The bony central part of the horn of a ruminant; a horn-core, or process of the frontal bone.

The sheathing of the *cores* in the Bovidae, and nakedness in the Cervidae, . . . is in curious relation to their habitat and to their habits.

E. D. Cope, *Origin of the Fittest*, p. 200.

(k) In *prehistoric archaeol.*, a piece of flint, obsidian, or similar material, from which knives and other stone implements have been chipped. — 3†. The center or innermost part of any open space.

In the *core* of the square she raised a tower of a furlong high. *Raleigh, Hist. World.*

4. A disorder in sheep caused by worms in the liver. — 5. An internal induration in the udder of a cow. [*Local, U. S.*]

A cow won't kick when she is milked unless she has either *core* in her dugs or chopped tits, and is handled roughly. *S. Judd, Margaret*, II. 7.

False core, in *brass-founding*, a loose piece of the mold: called by iron-founders a *drawback*. — **Loam-and-sand core**, in *metal-casting*, a core made of sharp dry sand, loam, and horse-manure, the loam being used to render the compound strong and adhesive. — **Resin core**, in *founding*, a dry-sand core containing resin, which is occasionally added to give increased tenacity.

core¹ (kôr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cored*, ppr. *coring*. [*< core², n.*] 1. To make, mold, or cast on a core.

This iron [hard iron] cannot be drilled, or chipped, or filed, and the bolt-holes must be *cored*.

Sci. Amer., July 19, 1884.

2. To remove the core of, as of an apple or other fruit. — 3. To roll in salt and prepare for drying: applied to herrings.

core² (kôr), *n.* [A dial. (unassibilated) form of *chore¹ = char¹*, a job: see *char¹, chore¹*.] In *mining*, the number of hours, generally from six to eight, during which each party of miners works before being relieved. The miner's day is thus usually divided into three or four *cores* or shifts.

core³ (kôr), *n.* [Also *cor*; a more phonetic spelling of *corps²*, *< F. corps*, a body: see *corps*.] 1. A body. — 2. A body of persons; a party; a crew; a corps. *Bacon*.

He left the *cor*,

And never fac'd the field.

Battle of Tranent-Muir (Child's Ballads, VII. 172).

There was ae winsome wench and walle,

That night enlited in the *core*.

Burns, Tam o' Shanter.

core⁴, coren¹, *pp.* [*ME.*: see *chosen*.] Chosen; directed.

In a blessid tym then was I bore,

When al my loue to the is *core*.

Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 195.

Corean (kô-ré'an), *a. and n.* [*< Corea* or *Korea*, Latinized from *Kao-lî* (pron. kou'le'), the Chinese name of the country.] 1. *a.* Pertaining or relating to Corea or its inhabitants. — **Corean pottery**, a name given by collectors to a pottery of medium hardness, having a cloudy white surface, coarsely painted with geometrical and conventional patterns in black, dark red, etc. The products of Corea not being perfectly known, many varieties of ceramic ware have been improperly called by this name. The art has greatly deteriorated, the earlier examples showing very characteristic and effective qualities, especially in the treatment of color, and affording models much esteemed by the potters of Japan and China.

II. *n.* 1. A native or an inhabitant of Corea, a peninsular kingdom situated northeast of China, to which it is tributary. — 2. The language of Corea.

Also *Korean*.

core-barrel (kôr'bar'el), *n.* In *gun-construction*, a long cylindrical tube of cast- or wrought-iron closed at the lower end, used in cooling cast guns from the interior. The exterior is fluted longitudinally for the escape of gas, steam, etc. When prepared for use the exterior is covered with a closely coiled layer of small rope, over which is placed an adherent layer of molding-composition, thoroughly dried. A gas-pipe, inserted through the cap at the top and extending nearly to the bottom, allows the influx of the water for cooling, and a short pipe extending a little distance through the cap furnishes an exit for the heated water.

In casting, the axis of the core-barrel is coincident with that of the gun.

core-box (kôr'boks), *n.* The box in which the core, or mass of sand producing any hollow part in a casting, is made; specifically, a hollow metallic model cut symmetrically in halves, employed to give the proper form to the exterior surface of the cores used in the fabrication of hollow projectiles.

coreciprocal (kô-rê-sip'rô-kal), *a.* Reciprocal one to another. — **Coreciprocal screw**, one of a set of six screws such that a wrench about any one tends to produce no twist round any of the others.

coreclisis (kôr-ê-kli'sis), *n.* [NL., less prop. *corecleisis*, *< Gr. kôph*, the pupil of the eye, + *kleisis*, closing, *< kleistiv*, close: see *close¹, v.*] In *surg.*, the obliteration of the pupil of the eye. Also *coreocclisis*.

corectasis (kô-rek'ta-sis), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. kôph*, the pupil of the eye, + *ektasis*, extension: see *ectasis*.] Dilatation of the pupil of the eye. *Dunglison*.

corectome (kô-rek'tôm), *n.* [*< Gr. kôph*, the pupil, + *ektomô*, verbal adj. of *ektémneiv*, cut out, *< ek*, out, of, + *témneiv*, *taimiv*, cut.] A surgical instrument used in cutting through the iris to make an artificial pupil; an iridectome.

corectomia (kôr-ek-tô'mi-ä), *n.* [NL., as *corectome*, *q. v.* Cf. *anatomy*.] In *surg.*, iridectomy.

corectomy (kô-rek'tô-mi), *n.* Same as *corectomia*.

corectopia (kôr-ek-tô'pi-ä), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. kôph*, the pupil, + *ektomô*, out of place, *< ek*, out, + *tôpos*, place: see *topic*.] An eccentric position of the pupil in the iris.

coredialysis (kôr'ê-di-al'i-sis), *n.* [NL., irreg. *< Gr. kôph*, the pupil, + *dialysis*, separation: see *dialysis*.] Separation of the iris from the ciliary body of the eye.

co-regent (kô-rê'jent), *n.* [*< co-1* + *regent*.] A joint regent or ruler.

The co-regents ventured to rebuke their haughty partner, and assert their own dignity.

Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., II. 25.

Ptolemy IX. . . was co-regent with his father B.C. 121-117. *B. V. Head, Historia Numorum*, p. 717.

Coregonidae (kôr-ê-gôn'i-dê), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Coregonus* + *-idae*.] The whitefishes, *Coregoninae*, classed as a family of malacopterygian or isospondylous fishes.

Coregoninae (kôr'ê-gôn-ni-nê), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Coregonus* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of *Salmonidae*, with the mouth small, jaws toothless or with only small teeth, the scales of the body rather large, and the color plain: commonly called in the United States *whitefish*. In Great Britain species of *Coregoninae* are called *wendace*, *gymnial*, *pollan*, and *fresh-water herring*. Nearly all are generally referred to one genus, *Coregonus*. See cut under *whitefish*.

coregonine (kô-reg'ô-nin), *a. and n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Coregoninae* or whitefish.

II. *n.* A fish of the subfamily *Coregoninae*; a whitefish.

Coregonus (kô-reg'ô-nus), *n.* [NL., of uncertain formation.] The typical and leading genus of the subfamily *Coregoninae*, characterized by a small mouth, large scales, and very weak dentition, the teeth being reduced to a mere roughness or wanting entirely. The species reach a length of one or two feet or more. They inhabit clear lakes, rarely entering streams except to spawn, and hence are locally restricted to the lake-systems of the various countries they inhabit. Of American species *C. clupeiformis*, the common whitefish, is the largest, and the finest as a food-fish. *C. williamsi* is the Rocky Mountain whitefish. *C. quadrilateralis*, the Menomonee whitefish, is also called *pilot-fish*, *round-fish*, and *shad-waiter*. *C. labradoricus* is the Musquaw river whitefish or lake-whiting. *C. artedii* and *C. hoyi* are known as ciscoes or lake-herrings. (See *cisco*.) *C. nippiipinnis* is the bluefin of Lake Michigan. *C. tullibee* is the mongrel whitefish. *Otaego bass* is an established misnomer of the common whitefish. See cut under *whitefish*.

Coreidae (kô-rê'i-dê), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Coreus* + *-idae*.] A family of heteropterous insects, of the group *Geocores* or land-bugs, remarkable for their size and grotesque shapes, and abounding chiefly in tropical regions. Their technical characters are 4-jointed antennae, a small triangular scutellum, and numerous hemelytral nervures. *Diactor* (*Anisocleis*) *bilineatus* of Brazil has singular foliaceous appendages of the posterior tibial joints. The species of temperate regions are comparatively small and inconspicuous. The *Coreidae* are divided into 6 subfamilies, *Anisocleinae*, *Coreinae*, *Disocastarinæ*, *Alydinae*, *Leptocoriniæ*, and *Pseudophloxinae*. Also *Coreoda*, *Coreodes*.

Coreinæ (kôr-ê'i-nê), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Coreus* + *-inae*.] The typical subfamily of *Coreidae*, containing such forms as the common squash-bug, *Anasa tristis*. See cut under *squash-bug*.

co-relation (kô-rê-lâ'shon), *n.* [*< co-1* + *relation*. Cf. *correlation*.] Corresponding relation. See *correlation*. [*Rare*.]

co-relative (kô-rê-lâ'tiv), *a.* [*< co-1* + *relative*. Cf. *correlative*.] Having a corresponding relation. See *correlative*. [*Rare*.]

co-relatively (kô-rê-lâ'tiv-li), *adv.* In connection; in simultaneous relation. [*Rare*.]

What ought to take place *co-relatively* with their (the students') executive practice, the formation of their taste by the accurate study of the models from which they draw.

Ruskin, Lectures on Art, § 165.

coreless (kôr'les), *a.* [*< core¹* + *-less*.] Wanting a core; without pith; hence, poetically, weak; without vigor.

I am gone in years, my liege, am very old,

Coreless and sapless.

Sir H. Taylor, Isaac Comnenus, II. 1.

core-lifter (kôr'lif'têr), *n.* A device for raising the core left by a diamond drill in a boring.

coreligionist (kô-rê-lij'on-ist), *n.* [*< co-1* + *religion* + *-ist*.] One of the same religion as another; one belonging to the same church or the same branch of the church. Also *coreligionist*.

In that event the various religious persuasions would strain every effort to secure an election to the council of their co-religionists.

Sir W. Hamilton.

His [Samuel Morley's] co-religionists . . . form an important element of the Liberal party.

R. J. Hinton, Eng. Radical Leaders, p. 182.

corella (kôr-el'ä), *n.* [NL., dim. of *cora*, *< Gr. kôph*, girl, pupil, doll.] A parrot of the genus

Nymphicus. The Australian corella, *N. nova-hollandiae*, is about 12 inches long, with a pointed crest somewhat like a cockatoo's, long-exserted middle tail-feathers, and dark plumage with white wing-coverts, yellow crest, and orange auriculars.

corelysis (kôr-el'i-sis), *n.* [NL., irreg. *< Gr. kôph*, the pupil, + *lysis*, separation, *< lyeiv*, loosen, separate.] In *surg.*, the operation of breaking up adhesions between the edge of the pupil and the capsule of the lens of the eye.

coremorphosis (kôr-ê-môr'fô-sis), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. kôph*, pupil, + *môρφosis*, formation, *< môρφô*, form, *< môρφê*, a form.] In *surg.*, an operation for forming an artificial pupil; iridectomy.

coren¹, *pp.* See *core⁴*.

coren², *n.* An obsolete form of *currant²*.

corencleisis (kôr-en-kli'sis), *n.* [NL., less prop. *corencleisis*, *< Gr. kôph*, the pupil, + *en*, in, + *kleisis*, closing, *< kleistiv*, close: see *close¹, v.*] In *surg.*, an operation for forming an artificial pupil by drawing a portion of the iris through an incision in the cornea and cutting it off.

Coreoda, **Coreodes** (kô-rê'ô-dê, -dêz), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Coreidae*.

coreoid (kôr'ê-oid), *a.* Resembling or related to the *Coreidae*; or of pertaining to the *Coreoidea*.

Coreoidea (kôr-ê-oi'dê-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Coreus* + *-oidea*.] A superfamily or series of heteropterous insects, corresponding to the family *Coreidae* in the widest sense. As used by Stål, Uhler, and other systematists, the term covers the families *Coreidae*, *Berytidae*, *Lygaeidae*, *Pyrrhocoridae*, *Capidae*, *Acanthidae*, *Triptidae*, *Aradidae*, and *Phymatidae*, each of which is itself subdivided into several subfamilies.

Coreopsis (kô-rê-op'sis), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. kôph* (kôph-, kôpe-), a bedbug, + *opsis*, resemblance: in allusion to the form of the seed, which has two little horns at the end, giving it the appearance of an insect.] A genus of plants, of the natural order *Compositae*. Most of the species are herbaceous perennials, with opposite leaves and yellow or partly-colored rays. The fruit is an achene, flat on one side and convex on the other, slightly winged, and usually has two or three awns, but often none. The genus is closely related to *Bidens*, which differs from it in having the achenes always awned and the awns barbed. There are over 50 species, mostly of the United States and Mexico, with some in the Andes, South Africa, and the Sandwich Islands. Several of the American species are in common cultivation for their showy, handsome flowers.

core-piece (kôr'pês), *n.* In *rope-making*, a yarn run through the center of a rope to render it solid; a core; a heart.



Australian Corella (*Nymphicus nova-hollandiae*).

coreplastic (kôr-ê-plas'tik), *a.* [*< coreplasty + -ic.*] Of the nature of coreplasty: as, a *coreplastic* operation.

coreplasty (kôr-ê-plas-ti), *n.* [*< Gr. kôpē, pupil, + πλαστός, verbal adj. of πλασσειν, form: see plastic.*] In *surg.*, any operation for forming an artificial pupil.

core-print (kôr'print), *n.* In *molding*, a piece which projects from a pattern to support the extremity of a core.

corer (kôr'ér), *n.* An instrument for cutting the core out of fruit: as, an *apple-corer*.

coreses (kôr'e-séz), *n. pl.* [NL., appar. an incorrect pl. of *Gr. kôpēs* (pl. *kôpēis*), a bedbug: from the resemblance in shape and color.] In *bot.*, dark-red, broad, discoid bodies, found beneath the epicarp of grapes.

co-residual (kô-rê-zid'ü-al), *n.* [*< co-2 + residual.*] In *math.*, a point on a cubic curve so related to any system of four points on the cubic (of which system it is said to be the co-residual) that, if any conic be described through those fixed points, the co-residual lies on a common chord of the cubic and conic.

co-respondent (kô-re-spon'dent), *n.* [*< co-1 + respondent.*] In *law*, a joint respondent, or one proceeded against along with another or others in an action; specifically, in *Eng. law*, a man charged with adultery, and made a party together with the wife to the husband's suit for divorce.

coret (kôr'et), *n.* [*< NL. Coretus* (Adanson, 1757).] A kind of pond-snail of the family *Lymnæidae* and genus *Planorbis* (which see).

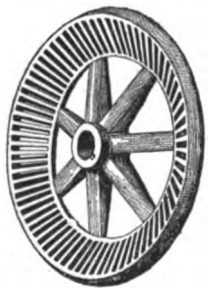
coretomy (kôr-e-tô-mi-ġ), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. kôpē, the pupil of the eye, + τμήν, a cutting, < τέμνειν, out. See anatomy.*] Same as *coretomy*.

coretomy (kôr-e-tô-mi), *n.* [*< NL. coretomy, q. v.*] In *surg.*, an operation for forming an artificial pupil, in which the iris is simply cut through without the removal of any part of it.

Coreus (kôr'ë-us), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1803), *< Gr. kôpēs, a bedbug; see Coris and Corisa.*] A genus of bugs, typical of the family *Coreidae*. *C. marginatus* is an example.

core-valve (kôr'valv), *n.* A valve formed by a plug of circular section occupying the same relation to its seat or surrounding casing as the core of a faucet does to the casting itself. The plug has a rotary motion in its seat.

core-wheel (kôr'hwël), *n.* A wheel having recesses into which the cogs of another wheel may be inserted, or into which cogs may be driven. It is made by placing cores in the mold in which it is cast, which form the openings or recesses.



Core-wheel.

corf (kôr'), *n.* [A var. of *corb*, a basket: see *corb*.] 1. In *coal-mining*, a box in which coals are conveyed from the working-place to the shaft. This was formerly done in wicker baskets, whence the name. Also *cauf*. [Eng.]—2. A local English measure of coal. In Durham it is 4 bushels, or 3½ hundredweight; in Derbyshire, 2½ level bushels, or 2 hundredweight.

Also *corve*.

corf-house (kôr't'hou), *n.* In Scotland, a temporary shed where the nets and other material used in salmon-fishing are stored, and where the fish are cured and packed.

Corfote, Corfute (kôr'fî-ôt, kôr'füt), *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Corfu, the most northerly of the Ionian islands in Greece.

coria, *n.* Plural of *corium*.

Coriaceae (kô-ri-â'sê-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of LL. *coriaceus*, of leather: see *coriaceus*.] A division of pupiparous *Diptera*, corresponding to the family *Hippoboscidae* with the addition of the *Brauliidae*. Also *Coriaceæ*.

coriaceous (kô-ri-â'shius), *a.* [= F. *coriace*, *< LL. coriaceus* (> also ult. E. *cuirass*), *< L. corium*, leather: see *corium*.] 1. Consisting of leather.—2. Resembling leather in texture, toughness, pliability, or appearance; leathery. Specifically applied—(a) in *bot.*, to a leaf, calyx, capsule, etc.; (b) in *ornith.*, to the tough-skinned bills and feet of water-birds, in distinction from the usually hard, horny parts of land-birds; (c) in *entom.*, to the elytra, etc., of insects; (d) in *conch.*, to the marginal tegument of the chitons, into which the plates are inserted.

coriamyrtin (kôr'ri-â-mêr'tin), *n.* [*< Coriaria + myrt(ífolia) + -in*.] A white, crystal-

line, odorless, very bitter, and very poisonous substance, found in the fruit of *Coriaria myrtifolia*. It is a glucoside.

coriander (kô-ri-an'dér), *n.* [Earlier *coliander*, *< ME. coliaundre, caliaundyre, < AS. coliaundre*, also *celendre* = OHG. *chullantar, cullentar, kullandar, collinder*, etc. (*< ML. colandrum, coleandrum, colandrus*); = D. G. Dan. Sw. *koriander*, = F. *coriandre* = Pr. *coriandre, coliaundre* = Sp. It. *coriandro* = Pg. *coentro*; *< L. coriandrum*, ML. also *coriander, coriannum* (also *coliaundrum*, etc.: see above), *< Gr. kôpíavov, also kôpiov, coriander*; said to be *< kôpēs*, a bedbug, with allusion to the smell of the leaves.] 1. The popu-

Coriander (*Coriandrum sativum*).

lar name of the umbelliferous plant *Coriandrum sativum*. The fruit (popularly called *coriander-seeds*) is globose and nearly smooth, and pleasantly aromatic; it is used for flavoring curries, pastry, etc., and in medicine as a stimulant and carminative.

*Coriander last to these succeeds,
That hangs on slightest threads her trembling seeds.*
Cooper, tr. of Virgil, *The Salad*.

2. The fruit of this plant.

To repress fumes and propulse vapours from the Brain,
It shalbe excellent good after Supper to chaw . . . a few
graynes of *Coriander*. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 210.

Coriander-seed, money. *Nares*. [Slang.]

The spankers, spur-royals, rose-nobles and other *coriander seed* with which she was quilted all over.

Ozell, tr. of Rabelais.

Coriandrum (kô-ri-an'drum), *n.* [NL. use of *L. coriandrum*: see *coriander*.] A genus of plants, natural order *Umbelliferae*, containing two species. They are slender annual herbs with white flowers, natives of the Mediterranean region. *C. sativum*, the official coriander, is cultivated on account of its seeds, or rather fruits. The other species is *C. tordylioides*, of Syria. See *coriander*.

Coriaria (kô-ri-â'ri-ä), *n.* [NL.] A small genus of polypetalous exogens, the sole representative of the natural order *Coriariaceæ*, shrubby natives of the Mediterranean region, India, New Zealand, and Peru. The best-known species is *C. myrtifolia* of southern Europe, the leaves of which are strongly astringent and bitter, and are employed for dyeing black and in tanning; hence its name of *tanners' or curriers' sumac*. The leaves contain a poisonous principle, *coriamyrtin*. The root-poison of New Zealand is furnished probably by *C. sarmentosa*, the wineberry-shrub of the settlers, which bears a berry-like fruit, the juice of which is made into a wine like that from elderberries.

Corimelæna (kôr'î-me-lé'nä), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. kôpēs, a bedbug, + μέλαινα, fem. of μέλας, black.*] A genus of heteropterous hemipterous insects, of the family *Scutelleridae*. Adam White, 1839.

Corimelæniæ (kôr-i-mel-ê-ni'nê), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Corimelæna + -inæ*.] A subfamily of *Scutelleridae*, typified by the genus *Corimelæna*, containing mostly black hemispherical bugs, species of which are common in all parts of the United States.

corindont, *n.* Same as *corundum*.

corinne (kô-rin'), *n.* [*< F. corinnes*, used in pl. as a quasi-generic name (Lesson, 1832).] One of a group of humming-birds with long lance-like bills and very brilliant coloration. *Lepidolarynx mesoleucus*, of Brazil, is a beautiful species, 4½

Flea-like Negro-bug (*Corimelæna pulicaria*). (Small figure shows natural size.)

inches long, green, with a white line along the under parts, white flank-tufts, a white line under the eye, and the gorget crimson. The bill is straight and twice as long as the head.

corinth, *n.* A "restored" form of *currant*?

The chief riches of Zante consist in *corinths*.

W. Broome, *Notes on the Odyssey*.

Corinthiac (kô-rin'thi-ak), *a.* [*< L. Corinthiacus, < Gr. Κορινθιακός, < Κόρινθος; see Corinthian.*] Corinthian.

Corinthian (kô-rin'thi-an), *a. and n.* [*< L. Corinthius, < Gr. Κορινθίος, pertaining to Κόρινθος, L. Corinthus, Corinth.*] 1. *a.* 1. Pertaining to Corinth, a powerful city of ancient Greece, noted for the magnificence of its artistic adornment, and for its luxury and licentiousness. Hence—2. Licentious; profligate.

And raps up, without pity, the sage and rheumatic old prelates and all her young Corinthian laity.

Milton, *Apology for Smectymnua*.

3. Amateur: as, a *Corinthian yacht-race* (that is, a yacht-race in which only amateurs handle the boats). See II., 3, 4.

—**Corinthian brass**, an erroneous expression for *Corinthian bronze*: used colloquially for excessive impudence or assurance. Compare *brass*, 8.—**Corinthian bronze**, an alloy produced at Corinth, famous in antiquity, especially among the Romans, for its excellent quality and the artistic character and technical perfection of the utensils and art-objects made of it.—**Corinthian helmet**, a type of Greek helmet the origin of which was attributed to Corinth, though its use was by no means peculiar to that city. It had cheek-pieces continuous with the back, extending beneath the chin, and separated in front by a narrow opening in part closed by a nasal and extending to the eye-holes. The convex upper portion projected beyond the lower portion, and commonly bore the long upright crest of the usual form. When the wearer was not in action the helmet was pushed back on the head for greater comfort, the cheek-pieces resting on the forehead.—**Corinthian order**, in *arch.*, the most ornate of the classical orders, and the most slender in its proportions. The capital is shaped like a bell, adorned with rows of acanthus-leaves, and less commonly with leaves of other plants. The usual form of abacus is concave on each of its sides, the projecting angles being supported by graceful shoots of acanthus, forming volutes which spring from *caules* or stalks originating among the foliage covering the lower part of the capital. These *caules* also give rise to lesser stalks or *cauliculi*, and to the spirals called *helices*, turned toward the middle, and supporting an anthemion or other ornament in the middle of each side of the abacus. In the best Greek examples the shaft is fluted like the Ionic, and the base called *Attic* is usual. The entablature also resembles the Ionic. The Corinthian order is of very early origin, though it did not come into favor among the Greeks until comparatively late. The legend of the evolution of the Corinthian capital by Callimachus, in the fifth century B. C., from a calathus (woman's basket) placed on a maiden's tomb and covered with a tile, about which the leaves of a plant of acanthus had grown, is a fable. Among notable Greek examples of the order are the Tholos of Polycritus at Epidaurus (fifth century B. C.), the choric monument of Lyciscrates at Athens (335–4 B. C.), and the temple of the Olympian Zeus at Athens, finished by Hadrian. The rich character of the order commended it to the Romans, who, as well as their followers of the Renaissance, used it freely, and modified it in accordance with their taste.—**Corinthian pottery**, *Corinthian ware*. See *Corinthian style*.—**Corinthian style**, in ancient Greek vase-painting, an early style, existing prior to the black-figured style proper, the decoration being taken directly from Oriental embroideries and similar work. It consists of bands of fantastic animals, human-headed birds, winged

Corinthian Helmet.
Bust of Pallas in Glyptothek, Munich.

Roman Corinthian Order.

early origin, though it did not come into favor among the Greeks until comparatively late. The legend of the evolution of the Corinthian capital by Callimachus, in the fifth century B. C., from a calathus (woman's basket) placed on a maiden's tomb and covered with a tile, about which the leaves of a plant of acanthus had grown, is a fable. Among notable Greek examples of the order are the Tholos of Polycritus at Epidaurus (fifth century B. C.), the choric monument of Lyciscrates at Athens (335–4 B. C.), and the temple of the Olympian Zeus at Athens, finished by Hadrian. The rich character of the order commended it to the Romans, who, as well as their followers of the Renaissance, used it freely, and modified it in accordance with their taste.—**Corinthian pottery**, *Corinthian ware*. See *Corinthian style*.—**Corinthian style**, in ancient Greek vase-painting, an early style, existing prior to the black-figured style proper, the decoration being taken directly from Oriental embroideries and similar work. It consists of bands of fantastic animals, human-headed birds, winged



Greek Vase, decorated in the Corinthian style.

human figures, rosettes, conventionalized foliage, and the like, painted in black and dull red or violet upon the clay of the vase as a ground.

II. n. 1. An inhabitant of Corinth. Hence — **2.** A gay, licentious person; an adventurer; a ruffian; a bully. [Old slang.]

A Corinthian, a lad of mettle. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., II. 4. Who is this gallant, honest Mike? — Is he a Corinthian — a cutter like thyself? *Scott*, Kenilworth, III.

3. A member of the aristocracy; specifically, a gentleman who steers his own yacht or rides his own horses. [Eng. slang.] Hence — **4.** An amateur; specifically, an amateur sailor.

It is to canoeists . . . that the yachtman may look for some of the most valuable additions to the ranks of Corinthians, as those who follow canoeing do so from pure love of sport. *Forest and Stream*, XXI.

Epistles to the Corinthians, the two epistles written by the apostle Paul to the church at Corinth. The first epistle to the Corinthians gives a clearer insight than any other portion of the New Testament into the institution, feelings, and opinions of the church of the earlier period of the apostolic age. The second epistle is equally important in relation to the history of the apostle himself. Often abbreviated *Cor.*

Corinthianize (kō-rin'thi-an-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Corinthianized*, ppr. *Corinthianizing*. [*Corinthian* + *-ize*.] To live like the Corinthians; hence, to lead a life of licentiousness and debauchery.

The sensuality and licentiousness which had made the word *corinthianize* a synonym for self-indulgence and wantonness became roots of bitterness, strife, and immorality. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 399.

coriour, *n.* An obsolete form of *currier*.

Coriphilus (ko-rif'i-lus), *n.* [NL. (Wagler, 1830); more correctly *Coryphillus*, Sundevall, 1873; also *Coryphillus*, Gould, and *Corythophilus*, Agassiz; < Gr. *kóris*, a bedbug, & *philos*, fond.] A genus of diminutive parrots, of the subfamily *Lorinae* or *Lories*, of brilliant coloration. The leading species is *C. taitiensis* of Tahiti in the Society Islands; *C. smaragdina* of the Marquesas Islands is another.

Coris (kor'is), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *kóris*, a bedbug, also a kind of St. John's-wort, and a kind of fish.] **1.** A genus of plants, natural order *Primulaceae*. There is only one species, the blue maritime *coris*, *C. Monspeliensis*, which grows in the Mediterranean region. It is a thyme-like plant with a dense terminal raceme of purplish flowers.

2. [*t. c.*] A plant of the genus *Coris*.

Corisa (kor'i-sā), *n.* [NL. (Amyot and Serville, 1843), irreg. < Gr. *kóris*, a bedbug.] The typical genus of *Corisidae*; a large genus of aquatic bugs, including a majority of the family. *C. interrupta* is a common American species, found in pools from New York to Brazil.

Corisidae (ko-ris'i-dā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Corisa* + *-idae*.] A family of heteropterous hemipterous insects, the most aberrant group of *Heteroptera*, typified by the genus *Corisa*. The head overlaps the front of the prothorax, the two parts being closely coapted; the fore tarsi or palpi are blade-like, beset with bristles on the edge, and ending in a slender claw; and the short flat mouth is directed obliquely backward and downward.

corium (kō'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *coria* (-ā). [*L. corium*, a hide, leather. Hence ult. *E. coriaceous*, *cuirass*, *quarry*, *q. v.*] **1.** In *anat.*, the innermost layer of the skin; the cutis vera or true skin, as distinguished from the cuticle or scarf-skin; the derma, as distinguished from the epidermis; the enderon, as distinguished from the ecderon. See *cut* under *skin*. — **2.** In *entom.*, the basal portion of the hemelytrum of a heteropterous insect, distinguished by its horny texture from the terminal portion or membrane. See *cut* under *clavus*.

corival (kō-ri'val), *n.* [*< co-1 + rival, n. Cf. corival.*] A rival or fellow-rival; a competitor; a corival.

A competitor and co-rival with the king.

Bacon, Charge at Session for the Verge.

Co-rival, though used as synonymous with rival and corival, is a different word. Two persons or more rivaling another are the only true co-rivals. *Latham*.

corivalt, *v. t.* See *corival*.

corivalry, *corivalship*. See *corivalry*, *corivalship*.

cork¹ (kōrk), *n.* and *a.* [*< ME. cork* (in comp. *cork-bark*, *cork-tre*) = *D. kork*, *kurk* = *G. kork* = *Dan. Sw. kork*, < *Sp. corcho*, cork, < *L. cortex*

(*cortic*), bark, particularly the bark of the cork-tree (which was called *suber*, > *suber*, cork): see *cortex*.] **I. n. 1.** A species of oak, *Quercus Suber*, growing in the south of Europe (especially in Spain and Portugal) and in the north of Africa, having a thick, rough bark, for the sake of which it is often planted. It grows to the height of from 20 to 40 feet, and yields bark every 6 to 10 years for 150 years. — **2.** The outer bark of this oak, which is very light and elastic, and is used for many purposes, especially for stoppers for bottles and casks, for artificial legs, for inner soles of shoes, for floats of nets, etc. It grows to a thickness of one or two inches, and after removal is replaced by a gradual annual growth from the original cork cambium. Burnt cork or Spanish black is used as an artists' pigment, and was formerly employed in medicine. Finely powdered cork has been used as an absorbent, under the name of *suberin*.

3. In *bot.*, a constituent of the bark of most phænogamous plants, especially of dicotyledons. It constitutes the inner growing layer known as cork cambium, cork meristem, or phellogen, the outer dead portion constituting the bulk of the bark. (See *bark*.) It may also occur within the stem itself, and is often formed in the repair of wounds in plants.

4. Something made of cork. Specifically — (a) A cork heel or sole in a shoe.

When she gazed up the tolbooth stairs,

The corks frae her heels did flee.

The Queen's Maria (Child's Ballads, III. 118).

(b) A stopper or bung for a bottle, cask, or other vessel, cut out of cork; also, by extension, a stopper made of some other substance: as, a rubber cork. (c) A small float of cork used by anglers to buoy up their fishing-lines or to indicate when a fish bites or nibbles; by extension, any such float, even when not made of cork. — **Fossil cork.** See *fossil*. — **Mountain cork**, a variety of asbestos. — **Velvet cork**, the best quality of cork-bark. It is of a pale reddish color and not less than an inch and a half thick.

II. a. Made of or with cork; consisting wholly or chiefly of cork. — **Cork carpet.** See *kamptulicon*. — **Cork jacket**, a contrivance in the form of a jacket without sleeves, padded with pieces of cork, designed to buoy up a person in the water. — **Cork lace.** See *lace*.

cork¹ (kōrk), *v. t.* [*< cork*¹, *n.*] **1.** To stop or bung with a piece of cork, as a bottle or cask; confine or make fast with a cork. — **2.** To stop or check as if with a cork, as a person speaking; silence suddenly or effectually: generally with *up*: as, this poser *corked him up*; *cork (yourself) up*. [Humorous slang.] — **3.** To blacken with burnt cork, as the face, to represent a negro.

cork², *n.* [*Sc. corkie*; < *ME. corke*.] A bristle; in the plural, bristles; beard.

His berde was brothy and blake, that till his breast rechede, Grassede as a mereswyne with *corkes* fulle huge.

Morte Arthur (E. E. T. S.), I. 1091.

cork³ (kōrk), *n.* A corruption of *calk*³. [*U. S.*] **cork**⁴ (kōrk), *n.* [Also written *korker*; < *Norw. korkje*; supposed to be a corruption of *orchil*: see *orchil*.] The name given in the Highlands of Scotland to the lichen *Lecanora tartarea*, yielding a crimson or purple dye. See *cudbear*.

corkage (kōrk'āj), *n.* [*< cork*¹ + *-age*.] **1.** The corking or uncorking of bottles; hence, the serving of wine or other bottled beverages in hotels and inns. Specifically — **2.** A charge made by hotel-keepers and others (a) for the serving of wine and liquors not furnished by the house, or (b) for the corking and re-serving of partly emptied bottles.

cork-bark (kōrk'bārk), *n.* [*ME. corkbarke*; < *cork*¹ + *bark*².] Same as *cork*¹, **2**.

cork-black (kōrk'blak), *n.* See *black*.

cork-board (kōrk'bōrd), *n.* A kind of straw-board or cardboard in which ground cork is mixed with the paper-pulp. It is light, elastic, and a non-conductor of heat and sound.

corkbrain (kōrk'brān), *n.* A light, empty-headed person. *Nares*.

We are slightly esteem'd by some giddy-headed cork-brains.

John Taylor, Works (1630).

cork-brained (kōrk'brānd), *a.* Light-headed; empty-headed; foolish. *John Taylor*.

cork-cutter (kōrk'kut'er), *n.* **1.** One whose trade is the making of corks. — **2.** A tool for cutting cork; specifically, a hard brass tube sharpened at one end for cutting corks from sheet-cork.

corked (kōrk't), *p. a.* [*< cork*¹ + *-ed*.] **1.** Stopped with a cork. — **2.** Fitted with cork; having a cork heel or sole.

A corked shoe or slipper.

Huloet.

And tread on corked stilts a prisoner's pace.

Sp. Hall, Satires, IV. 6.

3. Having acquired the taste of cork; corky: as, *corked wine*.

A bottle of claret was brought. . . . Philip, tasting his glass, called out, "Faugh! It's corked!" "So it is, and very badly corked," growls my lord.

Thackeray, Philip, xviii.

corker (kōrk'kér), *n.* **1.** One who or that which corks. — **2.** In *manuf.*, an instrument to stretch women's shoes. — **3.** [Literally, that which corks or stops the discussion.] An unanswerable fact or argument; that which makes further discussion or action unnecessary or impossible; a settler. [Slang.] — **4.** A successful examination; a "rush." [College slang, U. S.]

cork-fossil (kōrk'fōs'il), *n.* A variety of amphibole or hornblende, resembling vegetable cork. It is the lightest of all minerals.

corkiness (kōrk'i-ness), *n.* [*< corky* + *-ness*.] The quality of being like cork; lightness with elasticity.

corking-pin (kōrk'king-pin), *n.* A pin of a large size, said to have been formerly used for fixing a woman's head-dress to a cork mold.

She took a large corking-pin out of her sleeve, and with the point directed towards her, pinned the plaits all fast together a little above the hem.

Sterne.

cork-leather (kōrk'leth'er), *n.* A fabric formed of two sheets of leather with a thin layer of cork between them, the whole being glued and pressed together.

cork-machine (kōrk'mā-shēn'), *n.* A machine for making corks.

cork-oak (kōrk'ōk'), *n.* See *cork-tree*.

cork-press, **cork-presser** (kōrk'pres, -pres'er), *n.* A device for compressing corks, to cause them to enter the necks of bottles easily.

cork-pull (kōrk'pul), *n.* A device for extracting corks from bottles when they have fallen below the neck.

corkscrew (kōrk'skrō), *n.* and *a.* **I. n.** A tool consisting of a helicoidal piece or "screw" of steel, with a sharp point and a transverse handle, used to draw corks from bottles.

II. a. Having the form of a corkscrew; spiral: as, a *corkscrew curl*.

She came down the corkscrew stairs, and found Phoebe in the parlor arranging the tea-things.

Mrs. Gaskell, *Sylvia's Lovers*, xxxii.

corkscrew (kōrk'skrō), *v. t.* [*< corkscrew, n.*] To cause to move like a corkscrew; direct or follow out in a spiral or twisting way.

Catching sight of him, Mr. Bantam corkscrewed his way through the crowd, and welcomed him with ecstasy.

Dickens, *Pickwick*, xxiv.

cork-tree (kōrk'trē), *n.* [*< ME. cork-tre*.] The *Quercus Suber*, the outer bark of which is the substance cork. Also called *cork-oak*. — **Brazilian cork-tree**, a bigonaceous shrub, *Tabebuia uliginosa*, the soft wood of which is used as a substitute for cork. — **East Indian cork-tree**, *Millingtonia hortensis*, a large tree of the same order, with large white fragrant flowers, cultivated in avenues and gardens.

corkwood (kōrk'wūd), *n.* One of several West Indian trees with light or porous wood, as the *Anona palustris*, *Ochroma Lagopus*, *Paritium tiliaceum*, and *Pisonia obtusata*. — **Corkwood cotton**. See *cotton*.

corky (kōrk'ki), *a.* [*< cork*¹ + *-y*.] **1.** Of the nature of cork; resembling cork; hence, shriveled; withered.

Bind fast his corky arms.

Shak., *Lear*, III. 7.

The layers of the bark are rarely well marked, and they generally become soon obliterated by irregular corky growths in the substance of the bark itself.

Bessey, *Botany*, p. 448.

2. Tasting of cork; corked: usually said of wines: as, a *corky flavor*.

corkewt, *n.* An obsolete form of *curlew*.

corm (kōrm), *n.* [*< NL. cormus*, < *Gr. κόρυμβος*, the trunk of a tree with the boughs lopped off, < *κελεῖν* (√ *κερ, *kop), cut, lop, shear: see *shear*.]



Corm of Crocus, entire and cut longitudinally.

1. In *bot.*, a bulb-like, solid, fleshy subterranean stem, producing leaves and buds on the up-

per surface and roots from the lower, as in the cyclamen. Some corms are coated with the sheathing bases of one or two leaves, as in the crocus and gladiolus, and are then often called *solid bulbs*. There are all gradations between the true naked corm and the bulb consisting wholly of coats or scales.

2. In *zool.*, a *cormus*.

corme (kôrm), *n.* [*< F. corne (= Sp. corna), service-apple, sorb-apple, cormier, service-tree, sorb-tree; according to Littré repr. L. cornum, which means, however, the cornel cherry; Prior says "from an ancient Gaulish name of a cider made from its (the service-tree's) fruit, the koupm of Dioscorides": Gr. koupm (Dioscorides), also kôpua (Athenæus), a kind of beer, an Egyptian, Spanish, and British drink.] The service-tree, *Pyrus domestica*.*

cormelle (kôr-mêl'), *n.* Same as *carmele*.

cor. mem. An abbreviation of *corresponding member*.

cormi, *n.* Plural of *cormus*.

cormogen (kôr-mô-jen), *n.* [*< Cormogenæ.*] Same as *cormophyte*.

Cormogenæ (kôr-moj'e-nê), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Gr. kopuós, a trunk (see corm), + -γενής (L. -gena), producing: see -genous.*] Same as *Cormophyta*.

cormogeny (kôr-moj'e-ni), *n.* [*< Gr. kopuós, a trunk (see corm), + -γενής, producing. See Cormogenæ.*] The history of the development of races or other aggregates of individuals, as communities and families. [Rare.]

cormophily (kôr-mof'i-li), *n.* [*< Gr. kopuós, a trunk (see corm), + φίλος, tribe.*] Tribal history of races, communities, or other aggregates of individual living organisms. [Rare.]

Cormophyta (kôr-mof'i-tä), *n. pl.* [NL., *pl. of cormophytum: see cormophyte.*] One of two primary divisions of the vegetable kingdom as arranged by Endlicher, comprising all plants that have a proper axis of growth (stem and root), and including all phænogamous plants as well as the higher vascular cryptogams. The other division was named *Thallophyta*. Also *Cormogenæ*.

cormophyte (kôr-mô-fit), *n.* [*< NL. cormophytum, < Gr. kopuós, the trunk of a tree (see corm), + φυτόν, a plant.*] A plant of the division *Cormophyta*; a plant having a true axis of growth. Also *cormogen*.

cormophytic (kôr-mô-fit'ik), *a.* [*< cormophyte + -ic.*] Having the characters of a cormophyte or of the *Cormophyta*; having stem or leaves more or less distinctly differentiated.

Cormopoda (kôr-mop'ô-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Gr. kopuós, a trunk (see corm), + ποδός (pod-) = E. foot.*] 1. A synonym of *Lamellibranchiata*. *Burmeister, 1843.*—2. A synonym of *Arctisca*.

cormorant (kôr-mô-rant), *n. and a.* [*< ME. cormerant, < OF. cormoran, cormorandé, also cormar, F. cormoran = Pr. cormari = Cat. corb-mari = Sp. cuervo marino = Pg. corvomarinho = It. corvo marino, < ML. corvus marinus, lit. sea-crow: see Corvus and marine. The F. spelling appears to have been modified by Bret. morfran (= W. morfran), cormorant, lit. sea-crow, < mor, sea, + bran, crow.] I. n. 1. A large totipalmate swimming and diving bird of the family *Phalacrocoracidae* (which see for technical characters). There are about 25 species, of all parts of the world, much resembling one another, and all usually comprised in the single genus *Phalacrocorax*. They are mostly maritime, but some inhabit fresh waters; they are gregarious, and in the breeding season some species congregate by thousands to breed on rocky ledges over the sea, or in swamps, build-*

ing a rude bulky nest, and laying from 1 to 3 whole-colored greenish eggs coated with a white chalky substance. Their principal food is fish, and their voracity is proverbial. The common cormorant of America, Europe, and Asia, *Phalacrocorax carbo*, which may be taken as the type of the whole, is about 3 feet long and 5 in extent, with a heavy body, long sinuous neck, a stout hooked bill about as long as the head, a naked gular pouch, stout strong wings, and 14 stiff tail-feathers denuded to the bases. The color is lustrous black, bronzed on the back, where the feathers have black edges; the feet are black; in the breeding season there is a white flank-patch; and on the head are scattered white thready plumes. The same or a similar species is domesticated by the Chinese and Japanese and taught to fish. A smaller species, the crested cormorant, *P. cristatus*, is found in Europe, and is known as the *shup*, a name also used for cormorants at large. The commonest North American species is the double-crested cormorant, *P. dilophus*, having only 12 tail-feathers (the number usual in the genus), the gular sac convex behind, and a crest on each side of the head. The Florida cormorant, which breeds by thousands in the mangrove swamps, is a variety of the last. On the Pacific coast of the United States several other species occur, as the violet-green cormorant (*P. violaceus*), the red-faced (*P. bicristatus*), the tufted (*P. penicillatus*), and others. The Mexican cormorant, *P. mexicanus*, is a small species which extends into the United States. A few species are largely white, and others are spotted.

Thence up he [Satan] flew; and on the Tree of Life,
The middle tree and highest there that grew,
Sat like a cormorant. *Milton, P. L., iv. 196.*

2t. A greedy fellow; a glutton.

Light vanity, insatiate cormorant,
Consuming means, soon preys upon itself.
Shak., Rich. II., ii. 1.

Next, here's a rich devouring cormorant
Comes up to town, with his leathern budget stuff'd
Till it crack again, to empty it upon company
Of spruce clerks and squalling lawyers.
Beau. and Fl. (?), Faithful Friends, l. 2.

3t. [In this use also sometimes written *corv-rant* (as if *< corn¹ + vorant*, devouring) and *cormorant* (as if *< corn¹ + *morant*, delaying: see *moration*), and associated with *cornmudgein*, *curmudgeon*, q. v.] A very avaricious person; a miser; a curmudgeon.

When the Cormorants
And wealthy farmers hoord up all the grain,
He empties all his garners to the poor.
No-body and Some-body (1800), l. 320 (ed. Palmer).

The covetous cormorants or corm-morants of his time.
W. Smith, The Blacksmith (1806).

II. a. Having the qualities of a cormorant; greedy; rapacious; insatiable.

When, spite of cormorant devouring time,
Th' endeavour of this present breath may buy
That honour, which shall bate his scythe's keen edge.
Shak., I. L. L., i. 1.

It underwent the process of "annexation" to the cormorant republic of ancient times. *Sumner, White Slavery.*

Cormostomata (kôr-mô-stô-ma-tä), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Gr. kopuós, a trunk (see corm), + στόμα, mouth.*] One of three suborders into which the *Entomos-traca* are divided by Dana. It contains the epizoic or parasitic crustaceans, and is approximately equivalent to the *Siphonostoma*.

cormus (kôr-mus), *n.; pl. cormi* (-mi). [NL., *< Gr. kopuós, the trunk of a tree with the boughs lopped off: see corm.*] 1. In *bot.*, same as *corm*.—2. In *zool.*, the common stock of a compound animal, as an ascidiarium, a zoanthodeme, and the like, when divided into colonies of zooids, as may be variously effected by gemmation or other more or less complete division.

corn¹ (kôrn), *n.* [*< ME. corn, coren, corne, < AS. corn, a grain or seed, grain, corn, = OS. OFries. korn = D. koren, koor = MLG. koren, LG. koren, koor = Icel. dan. Sw. korn = OHG. chorn, choron, corn, MHG. G. korn = Goth. kaurm, grain, a grain, = L. granum (> ult. E. grain) = Bulg. zrûno = Slov. Bohem. zрно = Pol. ziarno = Sorbian zorno, zerno = Little Russ. and Russ. zerno = OPruss. zyrne = Lith. žirnis = Lett. žirnis, grain. Hence dim. kernel, q. v.] 1. A single seed of certain plants, especially of cereal plants, as wheat, rye, barley, and maize; a grain. [In this sense it has a plural, *corns*.]*

Except a corn of wheat fall into the ground and die, it abideth alone. *John xii. 24.*

2. The seeds of cereal plants in general, in bulk or quantity; grain: as, *corn* is dear or scarce. In this sense the word comprehends all the kinds of grain used for the food of men or of horses, but in Great Britain it is generally applied to wheat, rye, oats, and barley, and in Scotland generally restricted to oats. In the United States it is by custom appropriated to maize (specifically, *Indian corn*); hence it is usual to say the crop of wheat is good, but that of *corn* is bad; it is a good year for wheat and rye, but bad for *corn*. [In this sense there is no plural.]

3. The plants which produce corn when growing in the field; the stalks and ears, or the stalks, ears, and seeds after reaping and before threshing: as, a field of *corn*; a sheaf or a shock of *corn*; a load of *corn*. The plants or stalks are included in the term *corn* until the seed is separated from the ears.

They brende alle the cornes in that lond.
Chaucer, Monk's Tale, l. 46.

In one night ere glimpse of morn,
His shadowy fall hath thresh'd the corn
That ten day-labourers could not end.

Milton, L'Allegro, l. 108.

Swift Camilla scours the plain,
Files o'er th' unbending corn, and skims along the main.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 373.

4. A small hard particle; a grain. [Now rare.]

Not a corn of true salt, not a grain of right mustard,
amongst them all. *B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, l. 1.*

Coffee-corn or **guinea-corn**, a variety of *Sorghum vulgare* extensively cultivated in many warm countries for its grain. The name *guinea-corn* is also applied in the West Indies to several grain-bearing species of *Panicum*.—**Indian corn.** See *maize*.—**Popped corn.** See *pop-corn*.—**Round corn**, a trade-name for the grain of a class of yellow maize with small, round, very hard kernels.—**Sweet corn.** See *maize*.—**To acknowledge the corn**, to admit or confess something charged or imputed; especially, to admit that one has been mistaken, beaten, etc. [Slang, U. S.]

The "Evening Mirror" very naïvely comes out and acknowledges the corn, admits that a demand was made.
New York Herald, June 27, 1846.

You are beat this time, anyhow, old fellow; you just acknowledge the corn—hand over your hat!
W. M. Baker, Henry Timotheo, p. 211.

corn¹ (kôrn), *v.* [*< corn¹, n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To preserve and season with salt in grains; lay down in brine, as meat: as, to *corn* beef or pork.—2. To granulate; form into small grains.

The old firework-makers were obliged to have recourse to trains of corned gunpowder.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 481.

3. To feed with oats, as a horse. [Scotch.]

When thou wast corn'd an' I was mellow,
We took the road aye like a swallow.
Burns, The Auld Farmer's Salutation to his Auld Mare.

4. To plant with corn. [Rare.]

Those hundreds of thousands of acres of once valuable Southern lands, corned to death, and now lying to waste in worthless sage grass.
U. S. Cons. Rep., No. 1x. (1886), p. 40.

5. To render intoxicated; make drunk, as with whisky. [Colloq.]

The lads are weel corned. *Jamieson.*

Tobias was just clearly on the wrong side of the line which divides drunk from sober; but Hardy was "royally corned" (but not falling) when they met, about an hour by sun in the afternoon.
Georgia Scenes, p. 161.

II. *intrans.* To beg corn of farmers on St. Thomas's day, December 21st. [Eng.]

corn² (kôrn), *n.* [*< F. corne (also cor), a horn, a hard or horny swelling on a horse, < L. cornu, a horn, a horny excrescence, a wart, etc., = E. horn: see horn.*] 1. A thickening or callosity of the epidermis, usually with a central core or nucleus, caused by undue pressure or friction, as by boots, shoes, or implements of occupation. Corns are most common on the feet.—2t. Any horny excrescence.

Cornes that wol under growe her [their] eye,
That but thou lete hem oute, the sight wol die.
Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 22.

Cornaceæ (kôr-nâ'sê-ê), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Cornus + -aceæ.*] A natural order of polypetalous exogens, mostly of northern temperate regions, grouped in 12 genera of shrubs or trees, nearly allied to the monopetalous order *Caprifoliaceæ*. The principal genera are *Cornus* and *Nyssa*.

cornaceous (kôr-nâ'shius), *a.* [*< NL. cornaceus: see Cornaceæ.*] Pertaining to or having the characters of the natural order *Cornaceæ*.

Cornacuspongias (kôr-nak-û-spon'ji-ê), *n. pl.* [NL., *< L. cornu, horn, + acus, needle, + Spongia, sponges.*] In Lendenfeld's system of classification, the fourth order of sponges. It contains *Silicea* with soft mesogloia, the supporting skeleton composed of bundles of monaxial, not tylostylar, spicules, and strengthened by spongin, which cements the spicules. The spicules may be entirely wanting when the skeleton consists of spongin; sometimes the skeleton also disappears. The order contains all the *Ceratopongias*, together with those monactinellids and *Myospongias* which do not belong to the *Chondropongia*.

cornage (kôr-nâj), *n.* [*< AF. cornage (ML. cornagium), < OF. corne, a horn: see corn², horn.*] 1. An ancient North English tenure of land, which obliged the tenant to give notice of an invasion of the Scots by blowing a horn. By this tenure many persons held their lands in the district adjoining the Piets' wall. This old service was afterward paid in money, and the sheriffs accounted for it under the title of *cornagium*.

2. In *feudal law*, a tax or tribute on horned cattle. *Seebohm, Eng. Vil. Community.*

cornalinet, *n.* An obsolete form of *cornelian*.

cornallit, *n.* An obsolete form of *coronal*.

cornamute, *n.* Same as *cornemuse*. *Drayton.*

corn-badger (kôr'n'badj'ér), *n.* A dealer in corn. See *badger*³.



Common Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax carbo*).

ing a rude bulky nest, and laying from 1 to 3 whole-colored greenish eggs coated with a white chalky substance. Their principal food is fish, and their voracity is proverbial. The common cormorant of America, Europe, and Asia, *Phalacrocorax carbo*, which may be taken as the type

corn-ball (kôr'n'bál), *n.* A ball made of popped corn, cemented with white of eggs, and sweetened with molasses or sugar. [U. S.]

corn-beetle (kôr'n'bé'tl), *n.* The *Cucujus testaceus*, a minute beetle, the larva of which is often very destructive to the stores, particularly of wheat, in granaries. The larva is ochre-colored, with a forked tail; the perfect insect is of a bright tawny color.

corn-bells (kôr'n'belz), *n.* The bell-shaped fungus *Cyathus vernicosus*, which sometimes grows in grain-fields.

cornbind (kôr'n'bind), *n.* A local name of the bindweed (species of *Convolvulus*), and of the climbing buckwheat, *Polygonum Convolvulus*.

cornbottle (kôr'n'bot'l), *n.* The bluebottle, *Centaurea Cyanus*.

cornbrash (kôr'n'brash), *n.* In *geol.*, the local name of a subdivision of the Jurassic series, belonging in the upper portion of the so-called Great Oolite of the English geologists. The formation consists of clays and calcareous sandstones, and is very persistent, retaining its lithological and paleontological character from the southwest of England nearly as far as the Humber.

corn-bread (kôr'n'bred'), *n.* A kind of bread made of the meal of Indian corn. See *corn-dodger*, *johnny-cake*, and *corn-pone*. [U. S.]

corn-cadger, *n.* [Sc.; also *corn-cauger*.] A dealer in corn; a peddler of corn.

Like gentlemen ye must not seem,
But look like corn-caugers gawn ae road.
Jock o' the Side (Child's Ballads, VI. 83).

corn-cake (kôr'n'kāk), *n.* A cake made of Indian-corn meal. [U. S.]

corn-chandler (kôr'n'chand'lér), *n.* A dealer in corn. See *chandler*.

corn-cleaner (kôr'n'klē'nér), *n.* A machine in which the cobs of maize are separated from the shelled corn, and the corn is cleaned, by means of a rolling screen and suction-fan.

corn-cob (kôr'n'kob), *n.* The elongated, woody, chaff-covered receptacle which, with the grain embedded in it in longitudinal rows, constitutes the ear of maize. [U. S.]

corn-cockle (kôr'n'kok'l), *n.* See *cockle*¹, 2.

corn-cracker (kôr'n'krāk'ér), *n.* 1. A nickname for a Kentuckian. [U. S.]—2. A name given to a low class of whites in the southern United States, especially in North Carolina and Georgia. See *cracker*, 7.—3. A name of the corn-crake, *Crex pratensis*.—4. A ray of the family *Myliobatidae*, *Rhinoptera quadriloba*, with transversely hexagonal pavement-like teeth and a quadrilobate snout. [Southeastern U. S.]

corn-crake (kôr'n'krāk), *n.* A common European bird of the rail family (*Rallidae*), the *Crex pratensis*, or land-rail: so called because it frequents corn-fields. See *crake*².

A corn-crake, moving cautiously along the withered water-grasses.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 202.

corn-crib (kôr'n'krib), *n.* A structure the side walls of which are formed of slats, with spaces between them for the circulation of air, used to store unshelled Indian corn. The slats are commonly slanted outward from the floor to the roof as a means of preventing rain from beating in, and the structure stands free from the ground on posts, for safety from rats and mice. [U. S.]

corn-cutter¹ (kôr'n'kut'ér), *n.* A machine for reaping corn, or for cutting up stalks of corn for food of cattle.

corn-cutter² (kôr'n'kut'ér), *n.* One who cuts corns or indurations of the skin; a chiropodist.

Soldiers! corncutters,
But not so valiant; they oftentimes draw blood,
Which you durst never do. *Ford*, Broken Heart, I. 2.

corn-dodger (kôr'n'doj'ér), *n.* A kind of cake made of the meal of Indian corn, and baked very hard. [Southern U. S.]

He opened a pouch which he wore on his side, and took from thence one or two corn-dodgers and half a boiled rabbit.
H. B. Stowe, Dred, II. 170.

The universal food of the people of Texas, both rich and poor, seems to be corn-dodger and fried bacon.
Ultimated, Texas.

corn-drill (kôr'n'dril), *n.* A machine for sowing corn in drills.

cornea (kôr'nē-ā), *n.* [NL., fem. of *L. corneus*, horny: see *corneous*.] 1. The firm, transparent anterior portion of the eyeball. It is of circular outline, concavo-convex, with the convexity forward, bounding the anterior chamber of the eye in front, by its margin continuous with the sclerotic, and having its outer surface, as a rule, covered with a delicate layer of the conjunctiva. In the human eye it forms about one sixth of the entire eyeball. Its convexity is greater than that of the sclerotic, forming a comparatively larger portion of a smaller sphere than the sclerotic. The cornea is so called from its hardness, being likened to horn; it is also known as the *tunica cornea pellucida* or pellucid horny

coat of the eye, in distinction from the sclerotic. See *cut under eye*.

2. In *entom.*, the outer surface of an insect's compound eye. It is generally smooth, but may be hairy. The word is also used to designate the outer transparent lens of each facet of a compound eye, and the surface of an ocellus or simple eye. See *cornea-lens*.—**Abscission of the cornea**. See *abscission*.

corneal (kôr'nē-āl), *a.* [*< cornea + -al*.] Pertaining to the cornea: as, *corneal cells*; *corneal convexity*; a *corneal ulceration*.

The corneal surface of the eye is transversely elongated and reniform, and its pigment is black.

Huxley, Crayfish, p. 237.

Bowman's corneal tubes, the tubular passages formed in the fibrous layers of the cornea by forcible injection.

cornea-lens (kôr'nē-ā-lenz), *n.* A facet of the cuticular layer of the compound eye of an arthropod; the superficies of an ocellus; a corneule.

Faceted cuticular layer, each facet of which forms a cornea-lens.
Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 286.

corn-eater (kôr'n'ē'tér), *n.* A name formerly given to those of the North American Indians who submitted readily to the influences of civilization.

corned (kôrnd), *a.* [*< L. cornu*, = *E. horn*, + *-ed*; equiv. to *cornute*.] In *her.*, horned; provided with horns.

cornetitis (kôr'nē-i'tis), *n.* [NL., *< cornea + -itis*.] Inflammation of the cornea. Also called *ceratitis*.

cornel (kôr'nel), *n.* [Early mod. *E. cornell*, *cornill*; = *D. kornelje* = *OHG. cornul* (*cornulboun*), *G. kornelle* = *Dan. kornel(-træ)* = *Sw. kornel(-bär)*, *< OF. cornille, corniole, cornouille*, *F. cornouille* = *Sp. cornejo* (cf. *Pg. corniso*) = *It. corniolo*, *< ML. cornolium, cornel-tree, corniola, cornel-berry*, with terminations of dim. form, *< L. cornus*, a cornel-tree (*cornum*, the cornel-fruit) (whence by adaptation *AS. corn-tréac*, *cornel-tree*), *< cornu* = *E. horn*: in reference to the hardness of the wood.] The cornelian cherry or dogwood, a common European species of *Cornus*, *C. mas*, a small tree producing clusters of small yellow flowers in spring before the leaves, followed by numerous red berries. The wild or male cornel is *C. sanguinea*, a shrub with red bark and black berries. The wood is free from grit, and for this reason is used by watch-makers to make instruments for cleaning fine machinery or lenses. In North America the bunchberry, *C. canadensis*, is sometimes called the *low or dwarf cornel*, and *C. coccinea* the *round-leaved cornel*. The name may be applied generally to species of the genus *Cornus*. Also *cornel-tree, cornelian tree*.

cornelian¹, *n.* See *carnelian*.

cornelian² (kôr'nē-lian), *a.* [An extension (appar. based on the *L.* proper name *Cornelius*) of *cornel*.] Pertaining to or resembling cornel.—**Cornelian cherry**. See *cherry*¹.—**Cornelian tree**. See *cornel*.

cornel-tree (kôr'nel-trē), *n.* Same as *cornel*.

cornemuse, *n.* [Also written, *improp.*, *cornamute*; *< ME. cornemuse, cornuse*, *< OF. cornemuse, F. cornemuse, dial. cornuse, cornemuse* (= *Pr. Sp. Pg. It. cornamusa*, *> ML. cornamusa, cornemusa*), *< OF. corne* (= *Pr. corna*, etc.), horn (*< L. cornu* = *E. horn*, *q. v.*), + *muse* (*Pr. musa*), pipe; lit. horn-pipe.] A bagpipe.

Loude mynstralcies

In *cornemuse* and in *shalmies*.

Chaucer, House of Fame, I. 1218.

corneocalcareous (kôr'nē-ō-kāl-kā-rē-us), *a.* [*< L. corneus*, horny (see *corneous*), + *calcareous*.] 1. Formed of a mixture of horny and calcareous substances, as some shells, such as *Aplysia*.—2. Horny on one side or part and calcareous on the other, as the opercula of some shells, such as *Turbinidae*.

corneosisilicious (kôr'nē-ō-si-lish'us), *a.* [*< corneous + silicious*.] Consisting of or containing both horny fibrous and sandy or silicious substances; ceratosilicious or ceratosilicoid, as a sponge.

corneous (kôr'nē-us), *a.* [= *Sp. córneo* = *Pg. It. corneo*, *< L. corneus*, horny, *< cornu* = *E. horn*. Cf. *cornea*.] Horny; like horn; consisting of a horny substance, or a substance resembling horn.—**Corneous lead**. Same as *phosgene*.—**Corneous mercury**. Same as *calomel*.

corner (kôr'nér), *n.* [*< ME. corner, cornerer*, *< OF. cornier, corniere, cornere, courniere*, corner, angle, *F. cornière, corner-gutter* (*> ML. cornierum, corneria*, a corner, neut. and fem. forms of adj. **cornerius*, spelled *cornerius*, pertaining to an angle or corner), *< corne* (*> ML. corna*), a corner, angle, lit. a horn, a projecting point, *< L. cornu*, a horn, a projecting point, end, extremity, etc., = *AS. horn*, *E. horn*. Cf. *W. cornel* = *Corn. cornal*, a corner, *< corn* = *E.*

horn; *Ir. cearn, cearna*, a corner; *AS. hyrne*, *ME. herne, hurne, huirne* (= *OFries. herne* = *Icel. hyrna* (cf. *hyrning*) = *Dan. hjørne* = *Sw. hörn*), a corner, *< horn*, horn: see *corn*² and *horn*. The *L.* term was *angulus*: see *angle*³. The noun *corner* in the commercial sense (def. 9) is from the verb.] 1. The intersection of two converging lines or surfaces; an angle, whether internal or external: as, the *corner* of a building; the four *corners* of a square; the *corner* of two streets.

They [hypocrites] love to pray standing in the . . . corners of the streets, that they may be seen of men. *Mat. vi. 5*.

Upon the corner of the moon

There hangs a vaporous drop, profound.

Shak., Macbeth, III. 5.

2. The space between two converging lines or surfaces; specifically, the space near their intersection: as, the four *corners* of a room. Hence—3. A narrow space partly inclosed; a small secret or retired place.

This thing was not done in a corner. *Acts xxvi. 26*.

4. Indefinitely, any part, even the least and most remote or concealed: used emphatically, involving the inclusion of all parts: as, they searched every *corner* of the forest.

Might I but through my prison once a day
Behold this maid: all *corners* else o' the earth
Let liberty make use of. *Shak.*, Tempest, I. 2.
I turned and try'd each *corner* of my bed,
To find if sleep were there, but sleep was lost.
Dryden.

5†. The end, extremity, or margin.

Ye shall not round the *corners* of your heads, neither shall thou mar the *corners* of thy beard. *Lev. xix. 27*.

They shall not make baldness upon their head, neither shall they shave off the *corner* of their beard. *Lev. xxi. 5*.

6. In *bookbinding*: (a) A triangular tool used for decorating the corners of a book. Also *corner-piece*. (b) The leather or other material used in the corners of a half-bound book. (c) One of the metal guards used to protect the corners of heavily bound books.—7. A metallic cap or guard used to protect the corners of furniture, trunks, boxes, etc.—8. In *surv.*, a mark placed at a corner of a surveyed tract. [U. S.]

We have frequently heard the old surveyors along the Ohio say that they often met with his [Col. Crawford's] *corners*. Quoted in *S. De Vere's Americanisms*, p. 173.

9. A monopolizing of the marketable supply of a stock or commodity, through purchases for immediate or future delivery, generally by a secretly organized combination, for the purpose of raising the price: as, a *corner* in wheat. [U. S.]—**Four corners**. (a) The limits of the contents of a document. The phrases "within the *four corners* of a deed," "to take an instrument by the *four corners*," originated in the use of only one side of a single sheet of parchment for writing a deed, and refer to what may be learned from the face of the instrument itself. (b) A place where two main highways intersect each other at right angles: sometimes used in names of places in the United States: as, *Chatham Four Corners* in Columbia county, New York.—**The Corner**, among English sporting men, Tattersall's horse-repository and betting-rooms in London: so called from its situation, which is at Hyde Park Corner.

corner (kôr'nér), *v.* [*< corner, n.* Cf. *cornered*.] **I. trans.** 1. To drive or force into a corner, or into a place whence there is no escape. Hence—2. To drive or force into a position of great difficulty; force into a position where failure, defeat, or surrender is inevitable; place in a situation from which escape is impossible: as, to *corner* a person in an argument.—**To corner the market**, to force up the price of a stock or commodity by purchases for immediate or future delivery, until the whole available supply is nearly or quite monopolized. [U. S.]

II. intrans. 1. To meet in a corner or angle; form a corner. [Rare.]

The spot where N. Carolina, S. Carolina, and Georgia *corner*. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXXI. 653.

2. To be situated on or at a corner; impinge or be connected at an angle: as, the house *corners* on the main street, or (when standing cornerwise) to the street or road; Sweden *corners* on Russia at the north.

corner-cap (kôr'nér-kap), *n.* The academic cap: so called from its square top.

A little old man in a gowne, a wide cassock, a night-cap, and a *corner-cap*, by his habit seeming to be a Divine.
Brinton, A Mad World, p. 8.

The name of a gallant is more hateful to them than the sight of a *corner-cap*. *Middleton*, Family of Love, IV. 1.

corner-chisel (kôr'nér-chiz'el), *n.* See *chisel*².

corner-cutter (kôr'nér-kut'ér), *n.* A cutting-press used in trimming the corners of blank books and cards and shaping the blanks of paper boxes.

corner-drill (kôr'nér-dril), *n.* Same as *angle-bruce* (b).

cornered (kôr'nêrd), *a.* [*< ME. cornered; < corner, n., + -ed.*] Having corners or angles; specifically, having three or more angles: chiefly in composition: as, a three-cornered hat.

Corisca is cornered with many forlonds [forelands] schetynge [shooting, projecting] in to the see.

Trevisa, Works (ed. Babington), I. 305.

Whether this building were square like a castle, or cornered like a triangle, or round like a tower.

Austin, Hæc Homo, p. 75.

cornerer (kôr'nêr-êr), *n.* One who corners or buys up all the available supply of a commodity for the purpose of inflating prices. [*U. S.*]

cornering-machine (kôr'nêr-ing-mashên'), *n.* A machine used for rounding off the corners of woodwork.

corner-piece (kôr'nêr-pês), *n.* 1. An L-shaped casting or forging used to strengthen a joint.—2. In bookbinding, same as *corner*, 6 (a).

corner-plate (kôr'nêr-plât), *n.* An iron angle-plate or knee on the outer corner of the body of a freight-car, used to strengthen it and protect the sills and sheathing from injury in case of a collision.

corner-stone (kôr'nêr-stôn), *n.* 1. The stone which lies at the corner of two walls, and unites them; specifically, the stone built into one corner of the foundation of an edifice as the actual or nominal starting-point in building. In the case of an important public edifice or monumental structure the laying of the corner-stone is usually accompanied by some formal ceremony, and the stone is commonly hollowed out and made the repository of historical documents, and of objects, as coins and medals, characteristic of the time. Also called *memorial-stone*.

Who laid the corner-stone thereof? *Job xxxviii. 6.*

See you yond' coign o' the Capitol; yond' corner-stone? *Shak., Cor., v. 4.*

Hence—2. That on which anything is founded; that which is of the greatest or fundamental importance; that which is indispensable.

Jesus Christ himself being the chief corner-stone. *Eph. ii. 20.*

So it is that educated, trained, enlightened conscience is the corner-stone of society.

J. F. Clarke, Self-Culture, p. 201.

corner-tooth (kôr'nêr-tôth), *n.* In *vet. surg.* and *farrery*, the lateral incisor of a horse, above and below; the outermost incisor on each side of either jaw, four in all. They appear when the horse is 4½ years old.

cornerwise (kôr'nêr-wiz), *adv.* [*< corner + -wise.*] Diagonally; with the corner in front; not parallel.

cornet¹ (kôr'net), *n.* [Under this form are included two different Rom. forms: (1) *Cornet*, a horn, etc. (defs. 1-6), *< ME. cornet*, a horn (bugle), *< OF. cornet*, *F. cornet*, a horn, a bugle, a paper in the form of a horn, an inkhorn, etc., = *Pr. cornet* = *Sp. cornete*, *m.*, a little horn, = *It. cornetto*, a little horn, a bugle, an inkhorn, a cupping-glass, *< ML. cornetum*, a horn (bugle), a kind of hood; mixed with a fem. form, *OF. cornette*, *F. cornette*, a kind of hood, = *Sp. Pg. corneta* = *It. cornetta*, a horn (bugle), *< ML. corneta*, a kind of hood, lit. little horn, dim. of *L. cornu* (*> OF. corne*, etc.), a horn: see *corn²*, *corner*, etc., and *cf. horn*. (2) *Cornet*, a standard or ensign, a troop of horse, an officer (def. 7) (not in *ME.*), *< F. cornette* = *Sp. Pg. corneta* = *It. cornetta*, a standard or ensign (orig. having two points or horns), hence a troop of horse bearing such a standard, and the officer commanding the troop; orig. same as *OF. cornette*, etc., dim. of *corne*, etc., *< L. cornu*, horn: see above.] 1. In *music*: (a) Originally, a musical instrument of the oboe class, of crude construction and harsh tone.

David and all the house of Israel played before the Lord . . . on cornets. *2 Sam. vi. 5.*

(b) Same as *cornet-à-pistons*. (c) An organ-stop having from 3 to 5 pipes to each key, and giving loud and somewhat coarse tones: now rarely made. A *mounted cornet* is such a stop with its pipes raised upon a separate sound-board, so as to make its tone more prominent; an *echo cornet* is a similar stop, but of much more delicate quality, usually placed in the swell-organ. Also *cornet-stop*. (d) A pedal reed-stop of 2- or 4-foot tone.—2. A little cap of paper twisted at the end, in which retailers inclose small wares.—3. The square-topped academic cap.—4. (a) A woman's head-dress or a part of it, probably named from its angular or pointed shape, as the end or corner of the tippet of the chaperon in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. *J. R. Planché.*

I never sawe my lady laye apart
Her cornet blacke, in cold nor yet in heate,
Sith fyrst she knew my grief was growen so greete. *Surrey, Complaint.*

(b) That part of the head-dress worn in the seventeenth century that hung down beside the cheek; a flap, a pendent strip of lace, or the like. See *pinner*. Also called *bugle-cap*.—5. In *dressmaking*, the shaping of a sleeve near the wrist: so called from its resemblance to what is known as trumpet-shape.—6. Same as *cornette*.—7. *Milit.*: (a) A flag or standard. Especially—(1) A flag borne before the king of France, or displayed when he was present with the army. It was either plain white or white embroidered with golden fleurs-de-lis. (2) A flag of a company of cavalry.

The cornet white with crosses black. *Macaulay, Ivory.*

(b) The officer of lowest commissioned grade in the cavalry, to whose charge this flag was confided: a term equivalent to *ensign* in the infantry. The office of cornet is now abolished in England, and is nearly represented by that of second lieutenant or sub-lieutenant. (c) A company of cavalry, named in like manner from the standard carried at its head.

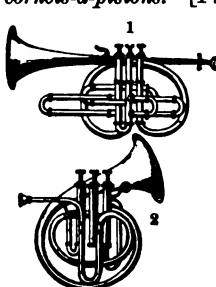
A body of five cornets of horse. *Clarendon, Great Rebellion.*

Bass cornet, an obsolete large, deep-pitched brass instrument.

cornet² (kôr'net), *n.* Same as *cornet¹*, 6.

cornet²⁴, *v. t.* [*< cornet², n., = cornet¹, 6.*] To let the blood of (a horse).

cornet-à-pistons (kôr'net-à-pis'tonz), *n.*; pl. *cornets-à-pistons*. [*F.*, a cornet with pistons: see *cornet¹* and *piston*.]



Cornets-à-Pistons.
1. Ordinary shape. 2. Circular shape.

A musical instrument of the trumpet class, having a cupped mouth-piece and a conical brass tube, the length of which may be increased and the tone chromatically lowered by opening valves into little crooks or bends of tubing (whence the name). The compass is about two octaves, including all the semitones. The fundamental tone or key is usually B₃ or E₃, but other tones are used. The quality of the tone is penetrating and unsympathetic, by no means equal to that of the true trumpet, for which it is commonly substituted. Also *cornet*, and rarely *cornopean*.

cornetcy¹ (kôr'net-si), *n.* [*< cornet¹, 7 (b), + -cy.*] The commission or rank of a cornet. See *cornet¹, 7 (b)*.

A cornetcy of horse his first and only commission. *Chesterfield.*

corneter (kôr'net-êr), *n.* [*< cornet¹, 1 (b), + -er.*] One who blows a cornet.

Mr. King could see . . . the corneters lift up their horns and get red in the face. *C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 34.*

cornet-stop (kôr'net-stop), *n.* In *music*, same as *cornet¹, 1 (c)*.

cornette (kôr'net'), *n.* [*F.*, fem. dim. of *corne*, a horn: see *horn*, *cornet¹*.] In *metal*, the little tube of gold left when the alloy of silver and gold taken from the cupel is rolled and boiled in nitric acid to remove the former metal. Also spelled *cornet*.

cornettist (kôr'net-ist), *n.* [*< cornet¹, 1 (b), + -ist.*] A player upon a cornet-à-pistons.

corneule (kôr'nê-ül), *n.* [= *F. corneule*, *< NL. corneula*, dim. of *cornea*, *q. v.*] One of the minute transparent segments which defend the compound eyes of insects; the cornea of an ocellus; a cornea-lens.

corn-exchange (kôr'nêks-chânj'), *n.* A place or mart where grain is sold or bartered, and samples are shown and examined. [*Eng.*]

corn-factor (kôr'nâk'tôr), *n.* One who traffics in grain by wholesale, or as an agent. [*Eng.*]

corn-field (kôr'n'fêld), *n.* In Great Britain, a field in which corn of any kind is growing; a grain-field; in the United States, a field of Indian corn or maize.

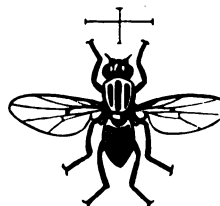
corn-flag (kôr'n'flag), *n.* The popular name of the plants of the genus *Gladiolus*, bearing red or white flowers, and much cultivated as ornamental plants.

corn-floor (kôr'n'flôr), *n.* A floor for corn, or for threshing corn or grain. *Isa. xxi. 10.*

corn-flower (kôr'n'flou'êr), *n.* A flower or plant growing in grain-fields, as the wild poppy, and especially the bluebottle, *Centaurea Cyanus*.

There be certain *corn-flowers* which come seldom or never in other places, unless they be set, but only amongst corn: as the blue-bottle, a kind of yellow marygold, wild poppy, and fumitory. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

corn-fly (kôr'n'fi), *n.* An insect of either of the genera *Chlorops* and *Oscinis*, of the family *Muscidae*: so called from the injury they inflict on growing crops. *Chlorops taniopus*, the most destructive of British corn-flies, is about 1½ lines in length, and of a yellow color striped with black. It deposits its eggs between the leaves of wheat and barley-plants, and its larvae, by extracting the juices, produce the disease called gout, from the swelling of the joints of the plants.



Corn-fly (*Chlorops taniopus*).
(Cross shows natural size.)

corn-fritter (kôr'n'frit'êr), *n.* A fried batter-cake made of grated green Indian corn, milk, and eggs.

corn-grater (kôr'n'grâ'têr), *n.* A roughened surface used for rasping corn (maize) from the cob.

corn-growing (kôr'n'grô'ing), *a.* Producing corn: as, a *corn-growing* country.

corn-hook (kôr'n'hûk), *n.* A blade somewhat resembling a short scythe, and set in a handle at an angle a little greater than a right angle, used to cut standing corn (maize).

corn-husker (kôr'n'hus'kêr), *n.* A machine for stripping the husks from ears of maize.

corn-husking (kôr'n'hus'king), *n.* A social meeting of friends and neighbors at the house of a farmer to assist him in stripping the husks or shucks from his Indian corn; a husking-bee (which see). Also *corn-shucking*. [*U. S.*]

cornic (kôr'nik), *a.* [*< Cornus + -ic.*] Existing in or derived from the bark of *Cornus florida*.—*Cornic acid*. Same as *cornin*.

cornice (kôr'nis), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *cornish*; = *D. kornis* = *G. carniez* (*> Dan. Sw. karnis*, *> Russ. karniz*), *< OF. cornice*, *F. corniche*, *< It. cornice* (= *Sp. cornisa*; cf. *Pg. cornija*, *< ML. corniz* (*cornic*), a border, a contr. (appar.) of *cornix*, a square frame (the *ML. corniz*, *corniz* being simulations of *L. cornix*, a crow), *< Gr. κορυμνίς*, a wreath, garland, a curved line or flourish at the end of a book, the end, completion, prop. adj., curved, *< κορυμνός*, curved; akin to *L. corona*, *> ult. E. crown*: see *corona*, *crown*.] 1. In *arch.*, any molded projection which crowns or finishes the part to which it is affixed; specifically, the third or uppermost division of an entablature, resting on the frieze. (See *column*.)

When the crowning course of a wall is plain, it is usually called a *coping*.

The cornice is as indispensable a termination of the wall as the capital is of a pillar.

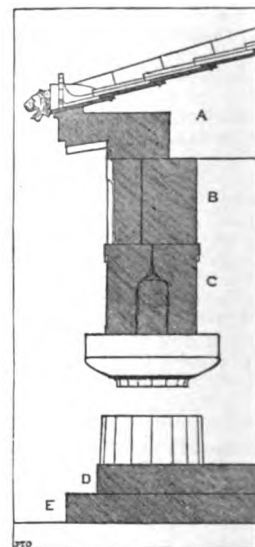
J. Fergusson, Hist. Arch., I. 32.

2. An ornamental molding, usually of plaster, running round the walls of a room just below the ceiling.—3. In *upholstery*, an ornamental band or molding which covers and conceals the rod or hooks from which curtains, etc., are hung.—4. A molding or strip of wood, plain or gilded, fastened to the walls of a room, at the proper height from the floor, to serve as a support for picture-hooks; a picture-cornice.—*Architrave cornice*. See *architrave*.—*Block cornice*. See *block*.—*Cornice-ring*, the ring in a cannon next behind the muzzle-ring.—*Horizontal cornice*, in *arch.*, the level cornice of a pediment under the two inclined cornices.

corniced (kôr'nist), *a.* [*< cornice + -ed.*] Having a cornice.

The corniced shade
Of some arched temple door or dusky colonnade. *Keats, Lamia, i.*

cornice-hook (kôr'nis-hûk), *n.* A double hook used in hanging pictures upon a picture-cornice. One part of the hook catches the cornice, and the other forms a support for the picture-cord.



Doric Cornice Construction, Assoc.
(from Papers of the Archaeol. Inst. of America, I., 188a.)
A, cornice; B, frieze; C, architrave; D, stylobate; E, stereobate.

cornice-plane (kôr'nis-plân), *n.* A carpenter's plane properly shaped for working moldings; an ogee-plane.

cornichon (F. pron. kôr-nê-shôn'), *n.* [F., a little horn, a deer's horn newly grown, dim. of *corne*, a horn: see *horn*.] In *her.*, a branch, as of the horns of a stag.

cornicle (kôr'ni-kl), *n.* [*L. corniculum*, dim. of *cornu*, = *E. horn*, *q. v.*] 1. A little horn; a cornuculum. *Sir T. Browne*. [Rare or obsolete.] — 2. In *entom.*, a honey-duct; one of the two horn-like tubular organs on the back of an aphid or plant-louse, from which a sweet, honey-like fluid exudes; a nectary or siphuncle.

cornicula¹ (kôr'nik'ü-lä), *n.*; pl. *corniculæ* (-lä). [NL., fem. (cf. *L. corniculum*, neut.) dim. of *L. cornu*, a horn: see *cornicle*.] In certain algae, as *Vaucheria*, the young antheridium, which resembles in shape a small horn.

cornicula², *n.* Plural of *corniculum*.

cornicular (kôr'nik'ü-lär), *n.* [ME. *corniculere*, < *L. cornicularius*, a lieutenant, adjutant, prop. one who had been presented with a *corniculum* and thereby promoted, < *corniculum*, a little horn, a horn-shaped ornament upon the helmet, presented as a reward of bravery: see *cornicle*.] 1. A lieutenant or assistant of a superior officer. — 2. The secretary or assistant of a magistrate; a clerk; a registrar.

Oon Maximus, that was an officers
Of the Prefectes, and his corniculere.

Chaucer, Second Nun's Tale, l. 369.

corniculate (kôr'nik'ü-lät), *a.* [*L. corniculatus*, < *L. corniculum*, a little horn: see *cornicle*.] 1. Horned; having horns. (a) In *bot.*, bearing a little horn-like spur or appendage; bearing pods, as the *Cruciferae*. (b) In *zool.*, having cornicula; having knobs or other processes like or likened to horns. 2. Figuratively, crescent-shaped; having horns, as the moon.

Venus moon-like grows corniculate.

Dr. H. More, Psychastanasia, III. III. 62.

corniculere, *n.* A variant form of *cornicular*.
corniculum (kôr'nik'ü-lum), *n.*; pl. *cornicula* (-lä). [*L.*, a little horn: see *cornicle*.] In *zool.* and *anat.*, a little horn; a little knob, boss, or spur resembling or likened to a small horn, as that on the upper eyelid of the horned puffin, hence called *Fratercula corniculata*; specifically, the lesser horn of the human hyoid bone, as distinguished from the cornu or greater horn. *Mivart*. — *Cornicula laryngis*, two small cartilaginous nodules articulated to the summits of the arytenoid cartilages. Also called *cartilages of Santorini* and *cornua laryngis*.

corniferous (kôr'nif'ë-rus), *a.* and *n.* [*L. cornu*, = *E. horn*, + *ferre* = *E. bear*.] 1. Literally, producing or containing horn: applied, in *geol.*, to a group of rocks belonging to the lower portion of the Devonian series, because they contain seams of hornstone. The corniferous group extends through New York and Canada, and is also an important formation further west and southwest. It is in places very rich in coralline remains.

II. [*cap.*] The group of rocks so characterized.

cornific (kôr'nif'ik), *a.* [*L. cornu*, = *E. horn*, + *ficus*, < *facere*, make.] 1. Producing horns. — 2. Producing horn or horny substance; causing to become corneous or cornified: as, *cornific tissue*; a *cornific process*.

cornification (kôr'ni-fi-kä'shon), *n.* [*cornify*: see *fy* and *-ation*.] Production of horn; conversion into horn; the process or result of becoming horny or corneous.

An insufficient cornification of the nail-cells.

Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, V. 108.

corniform (kôr'ni-fôrm), *a.* [= *F. Sp. Pg. corniforme*, < NL. *corniformis*, < *L. cornu*, = *E. horn*, + *forma*, shape.] Shaped like the horn of an ox; long, tapering, and somewhat curved: in *entom.*, applied especially to large processes on the head and thorax, which by their position as well as form resemble horns; in *bot.*, applied to the nectary of plants.

cornify (kôr'ni-fi), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cornified*, ppr. *cornifying*. [*L. cornu*, = *E. horn*, + *ficare*, < *facere*, make: see *fy*.] To make or convert into horn; cause to resemble horn.

When the cornified layers (in *Reptilia*) increase in thickness, various kinds of plates, knobs, and scale-like structures are developed.

Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 418.

The whalebone . . . consists of nothing more than modified papillæ of the buccal mucous membrane, with an excessive and cornified epithelial development.

Encyc. Brit., XV. 394.

cornigerous (kôr-nij'ë-rus), *a.* [= *F. cornigère* = *Sp. cornigero* = *Pg. It. cornigero*, < *L. corni-*

ger, < *cornu*, = *E. horn*, + *gerere*, bear.] Horned; bearing horns; corniferous.

Nature, in other *cornigerous* animals, hath placed the horns higher. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., v. 19.

cornimuset, *n.* See *cornemuse*.

cornin (kôr'nin), *n.* [*Cornus* + *-in*.] A bitter crystalline principle discovered in the bark of *Cornus florida*. Also called *cornic acid*.

corning (kôr'ning), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *corn*¹, *v. t.*] 1. The process of salting and seasoning beef and pork for preservation. — 2. The process of granulating gunpowder. *E. H. Knight*.

corning-house (kôr'ning-hous), *n.* A house or place where powder is granulated.

corniplume (kôr'ni-plôm), *n.* [*L. cornu*, = *E. horn*, + *pluma*, feather.] In *ornith.*, a plume-corn; a tuft of feathers on the head of a bird, erectile or erected like a horn, as those upon the head of "horned" or "eared" owls. [Rare.]

Cornish¹ (kôr'nish), *a.* and *n.* [*Corn*, in *Cornwall*, + *-ish*.] *Cornwall* is a modification of *AS. Corn-wealas*, *Cornwall*, prop. the inhabitants of *Cornwall*, lit. 'Corn-Wales,' *wealas* (repr. by mod. *Wales*) being prop. pl. of *wealh*, a foreigner, esp. a Celt: see *Welsh* and *walnut*. I. *a.* Pertaining to *Cornwall*, a county of England, forming its southwestern extremity, celebrated for its mines, especially of tin and copper. — *Cornish bit*. See *bit*. — *Cornish chough*. (a) See *chough*. (b) In *her.*, same as *aylet*. — *Cornish clay*. Same as *china-stone*. 2. — *Cornish crow*, diamonds, hug, moneywort, salmon, steam-boller, steam-engine, etc. See the nouns.

II. *n.* The ancient language of *Cornwall*, a dialect of the Cymric or British branch of the Celtic languages. It became extinct as a spoken language about the end of the eighteenth century.

cornish² (kôr'nish), *n.* An obsolete or provincial form of *cornice*.

Ten small pillars adjoyning to the wall, and sustaining the cornish. *Sandys*, Travels, p. 106.

cornished (kôr'nisht), *a.* [*cornish²* + *-ed*.] In *her.*, adorned with a cornice: said of any bearing that is capable of receiving one. as a cross.

Cornishman (kôr'nish-man), *n.*; pl. *Cornishmen* (-men). [*Cornish¹* + *man*.] A native or an inhabitant of *Cornwall*, England; specifically, a man belonging to the original stock of *Cornish* people.

I have told you that the *Cornishmen* kept their own Welsh language for many hundred years after this time. *E. A. Freeman*, Old Eng. Hist., p. 96.

cornist (kôr'nist), *n.* [*C. corniste*, < *corne*, a horn, + *-iste*: see *horn* and *-ist*.] A performer on the cornet or horn.

corn-juice (kôr'njüs), *n.* Whisky made from Indian corn; hence, whisky in general. [Slang, U. S.]

corn-knife (kôr'nif), *n.* 1. A long-bladed knife, slightly curved and widening to the point, used for cutting standing Indian corn. — 2. A small sharp knife with a blunt point, for paring and removing corns.

corn-land (kôr'land), *n.* Land appropriated or suitable to the production of corn or grain.

corn-law (kôr'lä), *n.* A legislative enactment relating to the exportation or importation of grain; specifically, in *Eng. hist.*, one of a series of laws extending from 1436 to 1842, regulating the home and foreign grain-trade of England. Until the repeal of the corn-laws, the grain-trade, both export and import, was the subject of elaborate and varying legislation, which consisted in levying protective or prohibitory duties, or in imposing restrictive conditions, or in granting government bounties for the encouragement of exportation. After a prolonged agitation for the repeal of the corn-laws by the Anti-corn-law League (organized in 1839), Parliament in 1846, under the ministry of Sir Robert Peel, passed an act for a large immediate reduction of the duty on imported grain, and providing for a merely nominal duty after 1849, which was subsequently entirely removed.

cornless (kôr'les), *a.* [*corn*¹ + *-less*.] Destitute of corn: as, *cornless dwelling-places*. [Rare.]

corn-lift (kôr'lift), *n.* A contrivance for raising sacks of grain to the upper floors of a mill or granary.

corn-loft (kôr'lôft), *n.* A loft for storing corn; a granary.

corn-marigold (kôr'mar'i-göld), *n.* See *marigold*.

corn-master (kôr'mäs'tër), *n.* One who cultivates corn for sale.

I knew a nobleman, . . . a great grazier, a great sheep-master, a great timber-man, a great collier, a great corn-master, and a great leadman. *Bacon*, Riches.

corn-meter (kôr'më'tër), *n.* One who measures corn; an official grain-measurer.

corn-mill (kôr'mil), *n.* 1. A mill for grinding corn. More generally called a *grist-mill*. — 2. A small mill with a runner and concave of iron, used for grinding Indian corn on the cob for feeding stock.

corn-mint (kôr'mint), *n.* See *mint*².

corn-moth (kôr'môth), *n.* A small moth, the *Tineu granaella*, exceedingly destructive to grain-sheaves in the field, and to stored grain, among which it lays its eggs. The larva, which from its voracity is called the *wolf*, eats into the grains, and joins them together by a web. Salt, frequent turning, and many other expedients are employed to destroy the eggs.



Corn-moth (*Tineu granaella*).
(Cross shows natural size.)

cornmudgin (kôr'muj'in), *n.* [Also written *corne-mudgin*, appar. for **corn-mudging* (prob. orig. as an adj., sc. *man or fellow*, the proper noun form being **corn-mudger* or **corn-mucher*, -micher), < *corn*¹ + **mudge*, ppr. of **mudge*, a var. of **much*, *mouch*, *mooch*, also *mich*, *meach*, chiefly a dialectal word, orig. hide, conceal, hoard: see *corn*¹ and *mich*, *mouch*. Hence, by corruption, *curmudgeon*, *curmudgeon*, *q. v.* Cf. *cornorant*, 3.] A corn-merchant who hoards corn to raise its price.

Being but a *riche corne-mudgin* [Latin *frumentarius*] that with a quart (or measure of corne of two pounds) had bought the freedom of his fellow-citizens.

Holland, tr. of *Livy*, p. 150.

corn-muller (kôr'mul'ër), *n.* [*corn*¹ + *muller*.] A pestle for grinding corn.

The stone with a hole in the center, which is called a *corn-muller*, I found about 80 yards from the grand mound. *Smithsonian Report*, 1881, p. 612.

cornmuset, *n.* A variant of *cornemuse*.

corneo di bassetto (kôr'nô dé bäs-set'tô). [It.: *corneo*, < *L. cornu* = *E. horn*; *di*, < *L. de*, of; *bassetto*, counter-tenor, dim. of *basso*, bass: see *horn*, *bass*.] Same as *basset-horn*.

cornon (kôr'non), *n.* [*corn(et)* + *aug. -on*, It. *-one*.] 1. A cornet. — 2. A brass wind-instrument invented in 1844.

cornopean (kôr-nô'pë-an), *n.* The cornet-à-pistons. [Rare.]

You might just as well have stopped in the cabin, and played that *cornopean*, and made yourself warm and comfortable. *W. Black*, Princess of Thule, p. 249.

corn-oyster (kôr'ois'tër), *n.* A fritter of Indian corn, which has a flavor somewhat like that of an oyster. [U. S.]

In this secret direction about the mace lay the whole mystery of *corn-oysters*. *H. B. Stowe*, in the Independent.

corn-parsley (kôr'pär'sli), *n.* See *parsley*.

corn-pipe (kôr'pip), *n.* A pipe made by slitting the joint of a green stalk of corn.

The shrill *corn-pipes*.

Tickell.

corn-planter (kôr'plan'tër), *n.* A machine for planting Indian corn. It opens the ground to receive the seed, drops it in hills, and then throws back the soil and rolls it smooth.

corn-plaster (kôr'pläs'tër), *n.* A small plaster, having a hole in the center, made of yellow wax, Burgundy pitch, turpentine, and sometimes with the addition of verdigris, applied to a corn on the foot, to promote its softening and removal.

corn-pone (kôr'pôn), *n.* Indian-corn bread, made with milk and eggs, and baked in a pan. See *pone*. [Southern U. S.]

He has helped himself to butter and hot *corn-pone*.

W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 191.

corn-popper (kôr'pop'ër), *n.* A covered pan of woven wire, with a long handle, in which a particular kind of Indian corn is popped over a fire. See *pop-corn*. [U. S.]

corn-poppy (kôr'pop'ï), *n.* See *poppy*.

corn-rent (kôr'rent), *n.* In Great Britain, a rent paid in corn instead of money, varying in amount according to the fluctuations of the price of corn.

corn-rig (kôr'rig), *n.* [*corn* + *rig*¹, ridge.] A ridge or strip of growing barley or other grain. [Scotch.]

It was upon a Lammas night,

When *corn-rigs* are bonnie.

Burns, Rigs o' Barley.

corn-rose (kôr-rôz), *n.* See *cockle*¹, 2.

corn-salad (kôr'n'sal'ad), *n.* The common name of *Fedia* or *Valerianella oleria*, a plant eaten as a salad, found in grain-fields in Europe and rarely in America.

corn-sawfly (kôr'n'sâ'fli), *n.* A terebrant hymenopterous insect of the family *Tenthredinidae*, *Cephus pygmaeus*, which injures corn in Europe. The larva bores into the stalk of the cereal, weakens it, and prevents the filling of the ears. The genus *Cephus* is represented in the United States, but none of its species there have precisely the same habit.

corn-sheller (kôr'n'shel'er), *n.* A machine for shelling Indian corn—that is, removing the grain from the ear.

corn-shucking (kôr'n'shuk'ing), *n.* Same as *corn-husking*. [Southern U. S.]

corn-snake (kôr'n'snâk), *n.* A popular name in the United States of the *Scotophis guttatus*, a large harmless serpent. *Baird and Girard.*

corn-starch (kôr'n'stârch'), *n.* 1. Starch made from Indian corn.—2. A flour made from the starchy part of Indian corn, used for puddings, etc. [U. S.]

cornstone (kôr'n'stôn), *n.* [*< corn + stone.*] In *geol.*, a name given in England to a sandstone containing calcareous concretions, very characteristic of some of the older Red Sandstone formations.

corn-thrips (kôr'n'thrips), *n.* The popular name in England of *Phlaothrips cerealium*. Its eggs are laid on wheat, oats, and grasses, and the insects are found in the ears as soon as these begin to form. It is undoubtedly injurious, although asserted by some observers to feed on aphides. An insect indistinguishable from this species is found in the United States, but seems there to be confined to oats and wild grasses.

cornu (kôr'nû), *n.*; pl. *cornua* (-â). [*L.* = *E. horn*: see *corn*², *cornel*, *corner*, *cornet*¹, etc., and *horn*.] 1. Horn; a horn.—2. Something resembling or likened to a horn. (a) In *zool.* and *anat.*, a horn-like part, as the incisor tooth of the narwhal, the process on the head of the horned screamer, etc. (b) In *Diatomaceae*, a horn-like projection upon a valve. *Cornua* are also called *tubuli*. (c) A horn of an altar. See phrases below. (d) A decorative vessel in the shape of a horn; specifically, a chalice or cruet in that shape.—**Cornua laryngis**. Same as *cornicula laryngis* (which see, under *corniculum*).—**Cornu Ammonia**. (a) In *anat.*, the hippocampus major (so called from its resemblance to a ram's horn), a curved elongated elevation on the floor of the middle or descending cornu of the lateral ventricle of the brain. (b) Same as *ammonite*.—**Cornua of the coccyx**, two small processes projecting upward (forward) from the posterior surface of the coccyx to articulate with the sacral cornua.—**Cornua of the hyoid bone**, the horns of the hyoid bone, in man known as the *greater cornu* and *lesser cornu*, the former being the thyrohyal, the latter the ceratohyal. (See cut under *skull*.) A similar relation of the parts is found in other mammals; in birds, however, the parts of the hyoid commonly called *cornua* are the thyrohyals, consisting of at least two bones on each side, the apophyses and ceratohyals of Macgillivray, the hypobranchials and ceratobranchials of Owen, or the ceratobranchials and epibranchials of Parker and Cones.—**Cornua of the sacrum**, or *sacral cornua*, the stunted pair of postzygapophyses of the last sacral vertebra, articulating with the cornua of the coccyx.—**Cornua of the thyroid cartilage**, superior and inferior, processes above and below at the posterior border of the thyroid cartilage on each side.—**Cornua of the ventricles of the brain**, three prolongations, anterior, middle, and posterior, of the general lateral ventricular cavity, observed in well-formed brains, as that of man.—**Cornua uteri**, the horns of the womb. In the human species they are observable chiefly on section, as processes of the cavity leading into each Fallopian tube; but in sundry mammals they are very conspicuous from the outside, as a partial division of the uterus into two, such a uterus being called two-horned or bicornute.—**Cornu epistolæ**, the epistle-horn of a Christian altar. See *horn*.—**Cornu evangelii**, the gospel-horn of a Christian altar. See *horn*.—**Cornu of the fascia lata**, a reflection of the iliac portion of the fascia lata from the spine of the pubes downward and outward, forming the outer boundary of the saphenous opening.

cornual (kôr'nû-âl), *a.* [*< cornu + -al.*] Pertaining to the cornua of the gray matter of the spinal cord.—**Anterior cornual myelitis**, in *pathol.*, inflammation of the anterior cornua of the gray matter of the spinal cord. Also called *anterior poliomyelitis*.

cornubianite (kôr'nû'bi-an-î-t), *n.* [*< Cornubia*, Latinized name of Cornwall (see *Cornish*¹), + *-ite*².] The name given by Boase to a hard dark-blueish and purple rock, sometimes of a uniform color, but occasionally with dark stripes, spots, or patches, on a light-blue base, and composed of the same ingredients as granite. It is a form of contact-metamorphism of gneiss or granite, developed at the junction of those rocks with the slates, and resembling to a certain extent, both in nature and origin, the "capel" of the Cornish miner. See *capel*.

cornucopia (kôr'nû-kô'pi-â), *n.* [A *LL.* accom., as a single word, of *L. cornu copiae*, lit. horn of plenty; *cornu* = *E. horn*; *copiae*, gen. of *copia*, plenty: see *horn* and *copy*.] 1. In *classical antiq.*, the horn of plenty (which see, under *horn*).

Achelous in great pain and fright, to redeem his horn, presents Hercules with the cornucopia.

Boam, Political Fables, ix.

Hence—2. A horn-shaped or conical vessel or receptacle; especially, such a vessel of paper or other material, filled or to be filled with nuts or sweetmeats.—3. [*cap.*] [*NL.*] A genus of grasses whose spikes resemble the cornucopia in form.

Cornularia (kôr-nû-lâ'ri-â), *n.* [*NL.* (Lamarck), *< LL. cornulum*, dim. of *L. cornu* = *E. horn*, + *-aria*.] The typical genus of the family *Cornulariidae*. *C. crassa* is an example.

cornularian (kôr-nû-lâ'ri-ân), *a.* and *n.* [*< Cornularia + -an.*] 1. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Cornulariidae*.

II. *n.* One of the *Cornulariidae*. **Cornulariidae** (kôr'nû-lâ'ri-i-dê), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *< Cornularia + -idae*.] A family of alcyonarian polyps, of the order *Alcyoniaceae*, having the ectoderm coriaceous and contractile, without sclerobase, and the individual animals connected by basal buds and root-like processes, instead of forming digitate or lobate masses as in the *Alcyoniidae*.

cornulite (kôr'nû-lit), *n.* [*< Cornulites.*] A petrification of the genus *Cornulites*.

Cornulites (kôr'nû-li'têz), *n.* [*< NL.* (Schlothheim, 1820), *< L. cornu*, = *E. horn*, + *Gr. lithos*, stone.] A genus of tubicolous annelids, highly characteristic of the Silurian formation. *C. serpularius* is a wide-ranging species.

cornupete (kôr'nû-pêt), *a.* [*< LL. cornupeta*, *< L. cornu* = *E. horn*.] In *archæol.*, goring or pushing with the horns: said of a horned animal, as a bull, represented with its head lowered as if about to attack with the horns.

Cornus (kôr'nus), *n.* [*L.*, the dogwood-tree, *< cornu* = *E. horn*; in reference to the hardness of the wood: see *cornel*.] A genus of plants of the natural order *Cornaceae*, consisting of shrubs, trees, or rarely herbs, with usually small white or yellowish flowers and ovoid drupes. There are about 25 species, mostly of the northern hemisphere, 15 belonging to the United States. The bark, especially of the root, has tonic and slightly stimulant properties, and is used as a remedy in intermittent



Dogwood (*Cornus florida*).

fevers, etc. The flowering dogwoods, *C. florida* of the Atlantic States and *C. Nuttallii* on the Pacific coast, are small trees and very ornamental, having the small cyme surrounded by a large and conspicuous involucre of four white bracts. The wood is very hard, close-grained, and tough, and is used as a substitute for boxwood for making bobbins and shuttles for weaving, and also in cabinet-work. Some of the species, as *C. Canadensis* (the bunchberry) and *C. Suæcia*, are dwarfed and herbaceous, with similar showy flowers followed by clusters of red berries. See *cornel*.

Cornuspira (kôr-nû-spi'râ), *n.* [*NL.*, *< L. cornu*, = *E. horn*, + *spira*, spire.] A genus of imperforate foraminifers, of the family *Mitrolidae*. *C. planorbis* is an example.

If the tendency of growth is to produce a spiral, it results in the beautiful *Cornuspira*, which greatly resembles the mollusc planorbis. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, I. 15.

cornute (kôr-nût'), *a.* [= *Sp. cornudo* = *Pg. cornudo*, *cornuto* = *It. cornuto*, *< L. cornutus*, *< cornu* = *E. horn*.] 1. Furnished with horns; horned.—2. In *bot.*, furnished with a horn-like process or spur.—3. Taking the shape of a horn: as, *cornute* locks (thick locks of hair tapering to a point).

Also *cornuted*.

Cornute larva, a larva having a horn-like appendage over the anal extremity.—**Cornute thorax** or *head*, in *entom.*, a thorax or head bearing horn-like processes.

cornute (kôr-nût'), *v. t.* [*< cornute, a.*] To put horns upon—that is, to make a cuckold.

But why does he not name others? . . . As if the horn grew on nobody's head but mine. . . . I hope he cannot say . . . that my being *cornuted* has raised the price of post-horns. *Sir R. L'Estrange*, tr. of Quevedo's Visions.

cornuted (kôr-nût'ed), *a.* Same as *cornute*.

cornuto (kôr-nû'tô), *n.* [*It.*, *< L. cornutus*: see *cornute*.] A cuckold.

The peaking *cornuto*, her husband.

Shak., *M. W. of W.*, III. 5.

cornutor (kôr-nû'tôr), *n.* [*< cornute, v.*, + *-or*.] A cuckold-maker. *Jordan.*

cornutus (kôr-nû'tus), *n.* [*L.*, having horns: see *cornute*.] An ancient sophism, like the following: What you have not lost, you have; you have not lost horns; therefore you have horns. See etymology of *ceratine*², *a.*

corn-van (kôr'n'van), *n.* A machine for winnowing corn. *Pope.*

corn-violet (kôr'n'vi'ô-let), *n.* See *violet*.

cornwallite (kôr'n'wal-it), *n.* [*< Cornwall* (see *Cornish*¹) + *-ite*².] A hydrous arseniate of copper resembling malachite in appearance, found in Cornwall, England.

corn-weevil (kôr'n'wê'vil), *n.* The *Calandra granaria*, an insect very injurious to grain. See *Calandra*, 2.

corn-worm (kôr'n'wêrm), *n.* Same as *boll-worm*.

corny (kôr'ni), *a.* [*< corn*¹ + *-y*¹.] 1. Of the nature of corn; furnished with grains of corn.

By constant Journeys careful to prepare
Her [the ant's] Stores; and bringing home the *Corny Ear*.
Prior, *Solomon*, I.

2. Producing corn; abounding with corn.

Tares in the mantle of a *corny* ground.

Middleton, *Solomon Paraphrased*, IV.

3. Containing corn.

They lodge in habitations not their own,
By their high crops and *corny* gizzards known.

Dryden.

4. Produced from corn; tasting strongly of corn or malt.

Now have I dronke a draughte of *corny* ale.

Chaucer, *Prolog to Pardoner's Tale*, I. 170.

5. Intoxicated; tipsy; corned. [*Colloq. or vulgar.*]

[Rare in all uses.]

corny² (kôr'ni), *a.* [*< L. corneus*, horny, *< cornu* = *E. horn*. Cf. *corneous*.] Horny; corneous; strong, stiff, or hard, like a horn.

Upstood the *corny* reed

Embattl'd in her field. *Milton*, *P. L.*, VII. 521.

coro (kô'rô), *n.* [*Brazilian.*] A fish of the family *Hæmulonidae*, *Conodon nobilis*, marked by 8 cross bands, inhabiting the Caribbean sea and Brazilian coast.

coroclis (kô-rô-kli'sis), *n.* [*NL.*] Same as *coreclisis*.

corocore (kôr'ô-kôr), *n.* [*Native name.*] A boat of varying form used in the Malay archipelago. That used in Celebes is propelled by oars, and has a curious apparatus projecting beyond the gunwale, and also beyond the stern, on which a second row of rowers is placed. It is often manned with sixty men. Others, as those used in the Moluccas, are masted vessels, broad, with narrow extremities, from 50 to 65 feet long, and covered throughout about four fifths of their length with a sort of roof or shed of matting.

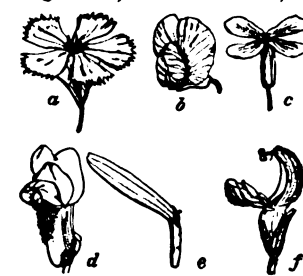
corody (kôr'ô-di), *n.*; pl. *corodies* (-diz). [*Also written corrody; < ML. corrodium, corrodium, corredum, conredum, conredum, corody, provision, furniture, equipment; OF. conroi, > ult. E. curry*¹, *q. v.*] 1. Formerly, in England, a right of sustenance, or of receiving certain allotments of victual and provision for one's maintenance, in virtue of the ownership of some corporeal hereditament; specifically, such a right due from an abbey or a monastery to the king or his grantee.

Most of the houses [religious] had been founded by their forefathers; in most of them they had *corrodies* and other vested interests. *R. W. Dixon*, *Hist. Church of Eng.*, v.

2. The sustenance or allotment so received.

corol (kôr'ol), *n.* The Anglicized form of *corolla*.

corolla (kô-rol'â), *n.* [A *NL.* use of *L. corolla*, a garland, a little crown, dim. of *corona*, a crown: see *corona*, *crown*.] In *bot.*, the envelop of a flower, within the calyx and immediately surrounding the stamens and pistil, usually of delicate texture and of some other color than green, and forming the most conspicuous part of the



Corollas.

Polypetalous Corollas: *a.* caryophyllaceous; *b.* papilionaceous; *c.* cruciate. Gamopetalous Corollas: *d.* personate; *e.* ligulate; *f.* labiate.

flower. It shows an extreme diversity of forms, which are distinguished as either *polypetalous* or *gamopetalous*. A *polypetalous* corolla (also called *choripetalous*, *dialypetalous*, or *eulethopetalous*) has its several parts or petals distinct. A *gamopetalous* (or *monopetalous* or *sympetalous*) corolla has its parts more or less coalescent into a cup or tube. The corolla is often wanting, and when present is not rarely inconspicuous. — *Fugacious corolla*, a corolla that is soon shed. — *Spurred corolla*, a corolla which has at its base a hollow prolongation like a horn, as in the genus *Antirrhinum*.

corollaceous (kor-ō-lā'shi-us), *a.* [*< corolla + -aceous.*] Pertaining to or resembling a corolla; inclosing and protecting like a wreath.

A corollaceous covering.

Lee.

corollary (kor-ō-lā-ri), *n.*; *pl. corollaries* (-riz). [*< ME. corolarie = F. corollaire = Sp. corolario = Pg. It. corollario, < LL. corollarium, a corollary, additional inference, L. a gift, gratuity, money paid for a garland of flowers, prop. neut. of "corollarius, pertaining to a garland, < corolla: see corolla."*] 1. In *math.*, a proposition incidentally proved in proving another; an immediate or easily drawn consequence; hence, any inference similarly drawn.

All the *corollaries* in our editions of Euclid have been inserted by editors; they constitute, in fact, so many new propositions differing from the original ones merely in the fact that the demonstrations have been omitted.

Hirst, In Brande and Cox's Dict.

An archangel could infer the entire inorganic universe as the simplest of *corollaries*. O. W. Holmes, Autocrat, iv.

2. A surplus; something in excess.

Now come, my Ariel: bring a corollary

Rather than want a spirit. Shak., Tempest, iv. 1.

[As used in this sense, some etymologists derive the word immediately from Latin *corollarium*, a garland of flowers, a present, and explain it as meaning something given beyond what is due, and hence something added, or superfluous.] = *Syn. 1. Conclusion, etc. See inference.*

corollate, corollated (kor-ō-lāt, -lā-ted), *a.* [*< corolla + -ate¹ (+ -ed²).*] In *bot.*, like a corolla; having corollas.

corollet (kor-ō-let), *n.* [*< corolla (> F. corolle) + dim. -et.*] In *bot.*, one of the partial flowers which make a compound one; the floret in an aggregate flower.

corolliferous (kor-ō-lif'ē-rus), *a.* [*< NL. corolla, q. v., + L. ferre = E. bear¹.*] In *bot.*, bearing or producing a corolla; having a corolla.

The most specialized, complex, and therefore highest in rank, are complete, *corolliferous*, irregular flowers, with a definite number of members.

A. Gray, Struct. Botany, ¶ 330, foot-note.

Corollifloræ (kō-rol-i-flō'rē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< corolla, q. v., + L. flos (flor-), flower.*] One of the great subdivisions of exogenous plants in the system of De Candolle, distinguished by the corolla being gamopetalous, inserted below the ovary, and free from the calyx, and by the stamens being inserted on the corolla. The aster, heath, primrose, gentian, verbena, etc., are included in this division. Also known as *Gamopetalæ*.

corolliferous, corollifloral (kor-ō-lif'ē-rus, kō-rol-i-flō'ral), *a.* [As *Corollifloræ + -ous, -al.*] Including or belonging to the *Corollifloræ*.

corolliform (kō-rol'i-fōrm), *a.* [*< NL. corolla, q. v., + L. forma, form.*] Having the appearance of a corolla.

corolline (kō-rol'in), *a.* [*< corolla + -ine¹.*] In *bot.*, of or belonging to a corolla.

corollist (kō-rol'ist), *n.* [*< corolla + -ist.*] One who classifies plants by their corollas. Rees's Cyc.

Coromandel wood. See *wood*.

corona (kō-rō-nā), *n.*; *pl. coronas, coronæ* (-nāz, -nē). [*< L. corona, a crown, a garland: see crown.*] 1. A crown. Specifically—2. Among the Romans, a crown or garland bestowed as a reward for distinguished military service. The *coronæ* were of various kinds, as the *corona civica*, of oak-leaves, bestowed on one who had saved the life of a citizen; the *corona vallaris* or *castrensis*, of gold, bestowed on him who first mounted the rampart or entered the camp of the enemy; the *corona muralis*, given to one who first scaled the walls of a city; the *corona navalis*, to him who first boarded the ship of an enemy; and the *corona obsidionalis*, given to one who freed an army from a blockade, and made of grass growing on the spot.

3. In *arch.*, a member of a cornice situated between the bed-molding and the cymatium. It consists of a broad vertical face, usually of considerable projection. Its soffit is generally recessed upward to facilitate the fall of rain from its face, thus sheltering the wall below. Among workmen it is called the *drip*; the French call it *larmier*, and this term is often used by English writers. See *column*.

4. [LL.] *Eccles.*, the horizontal stripe running around a miter at the lower edge, surrounding the head of the wearer. See *miter*.

5. [NL.] In *zool.* and *anat.*: (a) The crown of the head. (b) The crown of a tooth; the body of a tooth beyond the cingulum. (c) Some part

or organ likened to a crown. (d) In echinoderms, the body-wall of an echinus, exclusive of the peristome and of the periproct.

The rest of the body is supported by a continuous wall, made up of distinct more or less pentagonal plates, usually firmly united by their edges, which is called the *corona*.

Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 485.

(e) In *ornith.*, the top of the head; the cap or pileum. *Coues.* (f) The trochal disk of a rotifer. (g) In sponges, specifically, an irregular spicule, in the form of a ring, bearing rays or spines.—6. [NL.] In *bot.*: (a) A crown-like appendage on the inner side of a corolla, as in plants of the genus *Silene*, and in the passion-flower, comfrey, and daffodil. (b) A crown-like appendage at the summit of an organ, as the pappus on the seed of a dandelion. (c) The ray or circle of ligulate florets surrounding the disk in a composite flower.—7. A halo; specifically, in *astron.*, a halo or luminous circle around one of the heavenly bodies; especially, the portion of the aureola observed during total eclipses of the sun which lies outside the chromosphere, or region of colored prominences.

In every illuminated manuscript of the Anglo-Saxon period, each figure of a saint we behold with a circle of glory round the head. For such a disk of golden brightness, "nimbus" is the modern, *corona* the olden name.

Rock, Church of our Fathers, III. i. 147, note.

During a total solar eclipse, when the sun is obscured by the moon's shadow, the dark disc is seen to be surrounded by a "glory," or fringe of radiant light, which is called the *corona*.

Huxley, Physiography, p. 367.

The *corona* as yet has received no explanation which commands universal assent. It is certainly truly solar to some extent, and very possibly may be also to some extent meteoric.

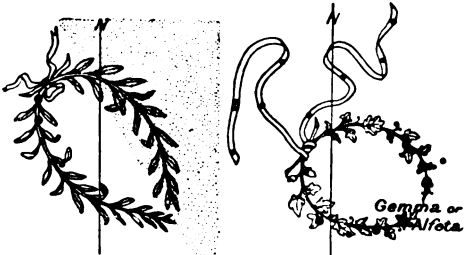
C. A. Young, The Sun, p. 19.

8. A peculiar phase of the aurora borealis, formed by the concentration or convergence of luminous beams around the point in the heavens indicated by the direction of the dipping needle.—9. Same as *corona lucis* (which see, below).

A dazzling ornament of an Anglo-Saxon minster was the *corona*. Often was to be seen suspended, high above this ciborium, a wide-spreading crown of light.

Rock, Church of our Fathers, I. 205.

10. In *music*, an old name for *fermata*.—*Corona Australis*, the Southern Crown, an ancient southern constellation about the knee of Sagittarius, repre-



Constellation of Corona Australis. (From Ptolemy's description.) Constellation of Corona Borealis. (From Ptolemy's description.)

sented by a garland.—*Corona Borealis*, an ancient northern constellation between Hercules and Boötes, represented by a garland with two streamers.—*Corona ciliary*, the ciliary ligament. See *ciliary*.—*Corona clericalis*, the clerical crown: same as *tonsure*.—*Corona glandis*, the raised rim of the glans penis.—*Corona lucis* (literally, a crown of light), a chandelier or luster having the lights arranged in a circle, or in several circles whose centers come upon the same vertical axis, suspended from the roof or vaulting of a church and lighted on ceremonial occasions. In the larger and richer examples, however, the general disposition only is circular, this form being broken by lobes, cusps, and the like, along which the lights are arranged.

The bounding line is usually marked by a broad band of metal, ornamented with repoussé work, enamel, etc., and having sacred texts inscribed upon it; to this band the separate candlesticks are attached. Also called *corona*.—*Corona nuptialis*, a nuptial crown; a crown placed upon the head of a bride or groom at the time of the marriage ceremony. In the marriage rite in Western churches this usage is to be traced only in the wreath worn by the bride; but in the Greek, the Coptic, and other Oriental churches, both bride and groom wear crowns of metal, and among the Armenians each wears a wreath of flowers.



Corona Lucis.

—*Corona radiata*, in *anat.*, the radiating mass of white fiber passing upward from the internal capsule to the cerebral cortex. Also called *fibrous cone*.—*Corona veneris*, a scar or mark sometimes left on the forehead after syphilitic necrosis of the bone.

coronach, coranach (kor'ō-, kor'a-nak), *n.* [Also written *corrinach, coranich*; *< Gael. coranach, coranach (= Ir. coranach), a crying, a lamentation for the dead, < Gael. Ir. comh (= L. cum, com-), with, + Gael. ranaich (= Ir. ranaich), a crying, roaring, < ran, roar, cry out, = Ir. ran, a roaring.*] A dirge; a lamentation for the dead. The custom of singing dirges at funerals was formerly prevalent in Scotland and Ireland, especially in the Highlands of Scotland.

He [Pennant] tells us in the same Place "that the *Coranich*, or singing at Funerals, is still in Use in some Places. The Songs are generally in Praise of the Deceased; or a Recital of the valiant Deeds of him or Ancestors."

Bourne's Pop. Antiq. (1777), p. 27, note.

The village maids and matrons round

The dialal coronach resound.

Scott, L. of the L., III. 15.

coronæ, n. Plural of *corona*.

coronal (kor'ō-nal), *a. and n.* [I. *a. = F. coronal = Sp. Pg. coronal = It. coronale, < LL. coronalis, pertaining to a crown (NL. and Rom. chiefly in mod. technical senses), < L. corona, a crown: see corona and crown.* II. *n. < ME. coronal, coronall, coronall, coronall, later coronel, coronel* (sometimes also *coronet, coronet*: see *coronet, coronet, coronet*), a crown, wreath, point of a lance, etc.; = *F. coronal = Sp. Pg. coronal = It. coronale (NL. coronalis, n.)*, chiefly in mod. technical senses; from the adj.: see above.] I. *a.* 1. Pertaining to a crown; relating to the crown or to coronation. [Rare or obsolete.]

The Law and his Coronal Oath require his undeniable assent to what Laws the Parliament agree upon.

Milton, Eikonoklastes, vi.

2. In *anat.* and *zool.*, pertaining to a corona, in any sense of the word; coronary. Specifically—(a) Pertaining to the corona or top of the head: as, the coronal suture (that is, the frontoparietal suture); coronal feathers of a bird. (b) Corresponding to the coronal suture (that is, transverse and longitudinal) in direction: said of any plane or section of the body extending from one side to the other through or parallel with the long axis: distinguished from *sagittal*: as, a coronal section of the foot.

3. Of or pertaining to a corona, or halo around one of the heavenly bodies; specifically, pertaining to the corona of the sun.

Looking through the sun's coronal atmosphere in an eclipse, we pierce seven or eight hundred thousand miles of hydrogen gas. J. N. Lockyer, Spect. Anal., p. 139.

Coronal suture. See *coronary suture*, under *coronary*.

II. *n.* 1. A crown, wreath, or garland.

In that Contree, Women that ben unmarried, thei han Tokens on hire Hedes, lyche *Coronales*, to ben known for unmarried. Mandeville, Travels, p. 209.

Now no more shall these smooth brows be begirt

With youthful coronas, and lead the dance.

Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, I. 1.

And let the north-wind strong,

And golden leaves of autumn, be

Thy coronal of Victory

And thy triumphal song.

Whittier, To Pennsylvania.

2. (a) The head of a tilting-lance of iron, furnished with two, three, or four blunt points, which give a good hold on shield or helmet when striking, but do not penetrate. (b) The tilting-lance itself. [In these uses also formerly *coronel*.]—3. In *anat.*, the coronal or frontoparietal suture. See *cut under skull*.—4. In *biol.*, a coronal or crowning cell; one of the ectoblasts of a segmented ovum in certain stages of its development.

Four coronals were present in some specimens, making with the azygos five cells, and in others five and six coronals were observed.

A. Hyatt, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., XXIII. 72.

coronally (kor'ō-nal-i), *adv.* In the shape or outline of a crown; circularly. [Rare.]

As the oil was poured coronally or circularly upon the head of kings, so the high-priest was anointed decussately, or in the form of a x.

Sir T. Browne, Garden of Cyrus, I.

coronamen (kor'ō-nā'men), *n.* [NL., *< LL. coronamen, a wreathing, crowning, < L. coronare, crown: see crown, v.*] In *zool.*, the superior margin of a hoof, called in veterinary surgery the *coronet*.

coronard (kor'ō-nārd), *n.* [F., *< L. corona, crown, + F. -ard: see crown and -ard.*] A name given by Cuvier to the great short-winged crested eagle or harpy of South America, *Thrasyaetus harpyia*.

coronary (kor'ō-nā-ri), *a. and n.* [= *F. coronaire = Pr. coronari = Sp. Pg. It. coronario, < L. coronarius, < corona, a crown: see corona,*

crown. I. a. Pertaining to a crown or to some part likened to a crown; resembling a crown; encircling; wreathing about.

The coronary thorns . . . did pierce his tender and sacred temples.
Bp. Pearson, Expos. of Creed, iv.

Coronary arteries, the two arteries which supply the muscular substance of the heart. They arise behind two of the semilunar valves of the aorta. — **Coronary bone**, in vet. surg., the small pastern or median phalanx of a horse's foot: so called from its relation to the coronet. See *hoof*. — **Coronary circulation**, the circulation in the substance of the heart. — **Coronary ligament**. (a) Of the liver, a reflection of the peritoneum around a somewhat triangular area on the posterior surface of the liver, which is immediately adherent to the diaphragm. It is continuous with the lateral ligaments. (b) Of the knee-joint, one of the fibrous bands connecting the semilunar cartilages with the general capsular investment of the joint. (c) Of the elbow, the orbicular ligament which encircles the head of the radius. — **Coronary odontomes**. See *odontomes*. — **Coronary sinus**, the venous trunk receiving the veins of the substance of the heart and emptying into the right auricle. — **Coronary or coronal suture**, the frontoparietal suture, connecting the frontal bone with both the parietals. See cut under *skull*. — **Coronary valve**, a semilunar fold of the lining membrane of the heart, guarding the orifice of the coronary sinus. — **Coronary veins**, the veins of the substance of the heart, especially the great coronary vein, the largest of these vessels, lying in the auriculoventricular groove. — **Coronary vessels**, the coronary arteries and veins.

II. n.; pl. coronaries (-riz). 1. The small pastern of a horse's foot. — 2. A plant bearing coronate flowers.

Jonquills, ranunculas, and other of our rare coronaries.
Evelyn, To Mr. Wotton.

coronate, coronated (kor'ō-nāt, -nā-ted), a. [*L. coronatus*, pp. of *coronare*, crown: see *crown*, v., *corona*.] Having or wearing a crown or something like one. Specifically — (a) In bot., provided with a corona. (b) In conch., applied to spiral shells which have their whorls more or less surmounted by a row of spines or tubercles, as in several volutes, cones, miters, etc. (c) In ornith., having the coronal feathers lengthened or otherwise distinguished; crested. (d) In entom., having a circle of spines, bristles, or filaments around the apex. — **Coronate eggs**, in entom., eggs having apical rings of filaments whereby they clasp one another in such a manner as to form strings, as those of the water-scorpion (*Vepa*). — **Coronate nervure or nervulet**, in entom., a short nervure of the wing ending abruptly in a puncture somewhat broader than the nervure itself, as in many *Chalcididae*. — **Coronate prolegs**, in entom., prolegs having a complete ring of little hooks or claws around the apex or sole.

coronation (kor-ō-nā'shon), n. [*ME. coronacion* = *Pr. coronatio* = *Sp. coronacion* = *Pg. coroação* = *It. coronazione*, < *L.* as if **coronatio* (n.), a crowning, < *coronare*, crown: see *crown*, v., and cf. *coronation*.] 1. The act or ceremony of investing with a crown, as a sovereign or the consort of a sovereign. The ceremony is generally religious as well as political, and includes the anointing of the sovereign, originally in several parts of the body, and still in a solemn and ceremonious way; the investing with certain garments forming a consecrated dress; the bestowal or assumption of the scepter, sword, and orb; and the placing of the crown upon the head. At different periods in the history of Europe coronation has been essential to entrance upon kingly dignity and power; but where the order of succession is perfectly established, the authority of the new sovereign is considered as beginning with the death of his predecessor, and the coronation is only a ceremonial consecration.

It will be two of the clock ere they come from the coronation.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 5.

2. The scene or spectacle of a coronation.

In pensive thought recall the fancied scene,
See coronations rise on every green.

Pope, Epistle to Miss Blount (after the Coronation), l. 34.

3. In the *Gr. Ch.*, the sacrament of matrimony; especially, that part of the marriage service which constitutes the nuptials, as distinguished from the preliminary office of betrothal. It is so called because the principal ceremony consists in the priest's placing garlands or crowns on the heads of the bridegroom and bride. In Greece garlands of olive-branches, twined with white and purple ribbon, are used for this purpose; in Russia, metal crowns belonging to the church, and preferably of gold or silver. This ceremony is mentioned by St. Chrysostom and other early Christian writers.

4. [An accommodated form, explained as having reference to the use of carnations in making garlands. Cf. the ML. name *Vettonica coronaria*.] The carnation, *Dianthus Caryophyllus*. See *carnation*¹, 3.

coronation-oath (kor-ō-nā'shon-ōth), n. The oath taken by a sovereign at his or her coronation.

coronation-roll (kor-ō-nā'shon-rōl), n. In England, a roll of vellum upon which are engrossed the particulars of the ceremony of a royal coronation, with the proceedings of the commissioners appointed to regulate the expenses, etc., and the names of those who did homage, together with the oath taken and subscribed by the king or queen when crowned.

coronet¹, n. A Middle English form of *crown*.

corone² (ko-rō'nē), n. [NL., < *Gr. κορώνη*, the chough or sea-crow (*L. cornix*), also (prob.) the carrion-crow, also anything hooked or curved, as the handle on a door, a kind of crown, etc.] 1. In *zool.*, a crown; specifically, the common carrion-crow of Europe, *Corvus corone*: made a generic name by Kaup, 1829. See cut under *crown*. — 2. In *anat.*, the coronoid process of the lower jaw-bone, into which the temporal muscle is inserted: so named from its remote resemblance in shape to a crow's beak.

coronet¹, n. An obsolete form of *coronal*, 2.

coronet², n. The earlier form of *colonel*.

Coronella (kor-ō-nel'ē), n. [NL., dim. of *L. corona*, a crown: see *corona*, crown.] A genus of snakes, of the family *Colubridae*, or giving name to a family *Coronellidae*. *C. austriaca* is a common European species, and there are many others.

Coronellidae (kor-ō-nel'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., < *Coronella* + *-idae*.] A cosmopolitan family of colubiform serpents, typified by the genus *Coronella*, closely related to *Colubridae* proper and often merged in that family. They have a body tapering at both ends, a head separated from the body by a constricted neck, and scales generally smooth and in from 13 to 23 rows. The family includes many and various harmless terrestrial snakes of such genera as *Ophibolus*, *Diadophis*, *Heterodon*, etc.

coronellidæ (kor-ō-nel'in), a. Of or pertaining to the *Coronellidae*.

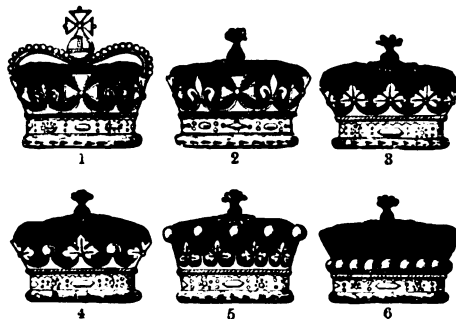
coroner (kor'ō-nēr), n. [*ME. coroner*, < *AF. coroneor* (mod. *F. coroner*, from *E.*) < *ML. (AL.) coronator*, a coronator, lit. a crowner, one who crowns (< *L. coronare*, crown: see *crown*, v.; in later *E.* also called *crowner*: see *crowner*), but used as equiv. to *ML. coronarius*, prop. adj., a crown officer, < *L. corona*, a crown: see *crown*, n.] A county or municipal officer formerly charged with the interests of the private property of the crown, but whose main function in modern times is to hold inquest on the bodies of those who may be supposed to have died violent deaths. His functions are now generally regulated by statute. He is often the substitute of the sheriff in cases where the latter is disqualified to act. See *inquest*, *inquisition*. — **Coroner of the royal household**, in England, an officer having jurisdiction, exclusive of the county coroner, to take inquisitions upon the bodies of all persons slain in the palace or in any house where the sovereign may happen to be. — **Coroner's court**, a tribunal of record, where the coroner holds his inquiries. — **Coroner's inquest**, the inquisition or investigation held by a coroner, usually with the aid of a coroner's jury called and presided over by him. The verdict of the jury as to the cause of death is not conclusive, but may be the foundation of a criminal prosecution against the person charged.

coronet¹ (kor'ō-net), n. [Also in some senses contracted *cornet*, *coronet*; < *OF. coronette*, *coronete*, *coronnete*, *coronnete* (= *It. coronetta*), a little crown, dim. of *corone*, a crown: see *crown*, and cf. *corona*, *coronal*, etc.] 1. A coronal, circlet, or wreath for the head.

She his hairy temples then had rounded
With coronet of fresh and fragrant flowers.
Shak., M. N. D., iv. 1.

Under a coronet his flowing hair
In curls on either cheek play'd; wings he wore.
Milton, P. L., iii. 640.

2. A crown representing a dignity inferior to that of the sovereign. The distinction between the coronets of different ranks of nobility as it now exists throughout Europe is of very modern origin. In England, the coronet of the Prince of Wales is composed of a cir-



1, of Prince of Wales; 2, of younger princes and princesses; 3, of a duke; 4, of a marquess; 5, of an earl; 6, of a viscount.

cle or fillet of gold, on the edge four crosses pattée alternating with as many fleurs-de-lis, and from the two side crosses an arch surmounted with a mound and cross; the coronet of a duke is adorned with strawberry-leaves; that of a marquess has leaves with pearls (that is, silver balls) interposed; that of an earl has the pearls raised above the leaves; that of a viscount is surrounded with pearls only; that of a baron has only six pearls. See *pearl*, and cut under *baron*.

3. In *modern costume*, a decorative piece forming a part of a woman's head-dress, especially a plate or band, as of metal, broad in the middle and half encircling the head in front. — 4. Same as *coronal*, 2. — 5. In *entom.*, a circle of spines, hairs, etc., around the apex of a part, as around the end of the abdomen. — 6. The lowest part of the pastern of a horse, running about the coffin and distinguished by the hair that joins and covers the upper part of the hoof. Also *coronet*. See cut under *hoof*.

coronet¹ (kor'ō-net), v. t. [*< coronet*¹, n.] To adorn as with a coronet. *Scott*, Bridal of Triermain, iii. 5.

coronet² (kor'ō-net), n. An erroneous form of *coronet*¹, 7.

Taking two coronets and killing forty or fifty men.

Battle near Newbury in Berkshire, Sept. 20, 1643, p. 2.

coroneted (kor'ō-net-ed), a. Wearing or entitled to wear a coronet.

coronicle, n. An obsolete form of *cornice*.

coroniform (kō-rō'nī-fōrm), a. [= *F. Sp. Pg. coroniforme*, < *L. corona*, a crown, + *forma*, shape.] Having the form of a crown.

coronilla¹ (kō-rō-nēl'ē), n. [*Sp.*, the crown of the head, a crown (coin), dim. of *corona*, crown: see *crown*.] A Spanish gold dollar.

Coronilla² (kor-ō-nīl'ē), n. [*NL.* (appar. with allusion to the umbels), dim. of *L. corona*, a crown: see *corona*, crown.] A genus of annual or perennial plants, natural order *Leguminosae*, with stalked umbels of yellow flowers and jointed pods, natives chiefly of the Mediterranean region. *C. Emerus* (scorpion-senna) is a common plant all over the south of Europe. It has bright-yellow flowers, and its leaves act as a cathartic, like those of senna. The leaves of *C. varia* have a diuretic action on the system, and also purge. The species of this genus are numerous, and all adapted for ornamental cultivation.

coronis (ko-rō'nīs), n. [*< Gr. κορωνίς*, a curved line or stroke, a final flourish, end, etc., prop. adj., curved: see *cornice* and *crown*.] 1. In *paleography*, a curve, double curve, or flourish, used to mark the end of a paragraph, a section, or a whole book. Hence — 2. The end generally; the conclusion; the summing up.

The *coronis* of this matter is thus: some bad ones in this family were punished strictly, all rebuk'd, not all amended.
Bp. Hacket, Alp. Williams, ii. 38.

3. In *Gr. gram.*, a sign of crasis or contraction (') placed over the contracted vowel or diphthong, as *κᾶν* for *καὶ ἄν*.

coronium (ko-rō-ni-um), n. [*< L. corona*: see *corona*.] See the extract.

Prof. Nasini tells us he has discovered, in some volcanic gases at Pozzuoli, that hypothetical element *coronium*, supposed to cause the bright line 5,316.9 in the spectrum of the sun's corona. Analogy points to its being lighter and more diffusible than hydrogen, and a study of its properties can not fail to yield striking results.

Sir W. Crookes, Address to the British Assoc., 1898.

coronize (kor'ō-nīz), v. t.; pret. and pp. *coronized*, ppr. *coronizing*. [*< L. corona*, a crown (see *crown*), + *-ize*.] To crown; invest with a coronal. Also spelled *coronise*. [Rare.]

To *coronise* high-soar'd gentility.

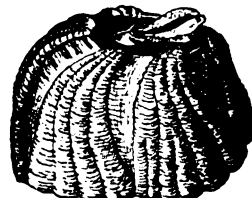
Ford, Fame's Memorial.

coronofacial (ko-rō-nō-fā'shal), a. [*< NL. corona* + *L. facies*, face: see *corona*, 3 (a), and *face*, n.] Relating to the crown or top of the head and to the face. — **Coronofacial angle**, the angle between the facial line of Camper and the plane passing through the coronal suture. See *facial* and *craniometry*.

coronoid (kor'ō-noid), a. [= *F. coronioide*, < *Gr. κορωνή*, a crow (see *corone*²), + *ειδός*, form.] Resembling the beak of a crow: specifically, in *anat.*, applied to certain parts of bones. — **Coronoid fossa** of the humerus, the fossa which receives the coronoid process of the ulna in strong flexion of the forearm. See cut under *humerus*. — **Coronoid process**. (a) Of the lower jaw, that process which gives insertion to the temporal muscle. See cut under *skull*. (b) Of the ulna, that process which gives insertion to the brachialis anticus muscle, and takes part in forming the articular head of the bone. See cut under *forearm*.

Coronula (kō-rō-nū-lā), n. [*NL.* (Oken, 1815), < *L. coronula*, dim. of *corona*, a crown: see *corona*, crown.] In *zool.*, the typical genus of the family *Coronulidae*, containing such species as *C. diadema* of the Arctic ocean.

coronule (kor'ō-nūl), n. [*< L. coronula*: see *Coronula*.] In *bot.*, a coronet or little crown of a seed; the downy tuft on seeds.



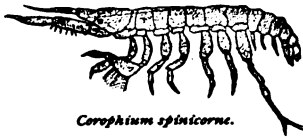
Barnacle (*Coronula diadema*).

Coronulidæ (kor-ō-nū'li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Coronula* + *-idæ*.] A family of operculate non-pedunculate thoracic cirripeds, having the scuta and terga freely movable but not articulated with one another, and the two gills each of two folds. *Coronula*, *Tubicinella*, and *Xenobalanus* are genera of this family.

Corophiidae (kor-ō-fī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Corophium* + *-idæ*.] A family of amphipod crustaceans. Their technical characters are: a body not laterally compressed; the posterior antennæ more or less pediform; and the coxal joints of the legs normally very small. The species move rather by walking than leaping, and often burrow in the ground or live in tubes. Representative genera are *Corophium*, *Cerapus*, and *Podocerus*.

Corophium (ko-rō'fī-um), *n.* [NL. (Latreille).]

The typical genus of the family *Corophiidae*, having the posterior antennæ long and pediform. *Corophium longicorne* is a burrowing species which digs passages in the mud.



Corophium longicorne.

coroplast (kor'ō-plast), *n.* [*Gr.* κοροπλάστης, in classical *Gr.* κοροπλάθος, a modeler of small figures, < *κόρη*, a maiden (hence, the figure of a maiden: a usual subject for these figurines), + *πλάσσειν*, verbal adj. *πλάστρός*, model, form.] In *Gr. antiqu.*, a maker of terra-cotta figurines and the like.

The Myranean *coroplasts* or manufacturers of terra-cottas were certainly influenced by the models of their brethren in Tanagra. *The Nation*, Oct. 1, 1885, p. 236.

coronet, coronet, *n.* Obsolete forms of *crown*. **coroya** (ko-rō'yā), *n.* [S. Amer. ?] The name of *Crotophaga major*, one of the anis or tick-eaters.

corozo (ko-rō'zō), *n.* [S. Amer.] 1. A palm which bears oil-producing nuts, as the *Attalea Cohune*, etc.—2. Same as *ivory-nut*.

corphun (kōr'fun), *n.* [E. dial. (Halliwell); origin unknown.] A local English name of the young herring, *Clupea harengus*.

corpora, *n.* Plural of *corpus*.

corporacet, *n.* An obsolete form of *corporal*. **corporal**¹ (kōr'pō-rāl), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. corporal* = *Pr. Sp. Pg. corporal* = *It. corporale*, < *L. corporalis*, bodily, < *corpus* (*corpor-*), body: see *corpse*, *corps*.] I. *a.* 1. Pertaining or relating to the body; bodily; physical: as, *corporal pain*; *corporal punishment*.

I would I had that *corporal* soundness now. *Shak.*, All's Well, I. 2.

2. Material; not spiritual; corporeal. [Rare or obsolete.]

A *corporal* heaven where the stars are. *Latimer*.

Virtue . . . cannot be shewed to the sense by *corporal* shape. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, II. 250.

3. In *zool.*, pertaining to the thorax and abdomen, as distinguished from the head, wings, feet, and other appendages: as, *corporal* colors or marks.—*Corporal oath*, an oath ratified by touching a sacred object, as an altar or corporal-cloth (see II., below), and especially the New Testament, as distinguished from a merely spoken or written oath: thus, an old English coronation-oath, "so help me God, and these holy evangelists by me bodily touched vpon this hooly awter."

We firmly command, and streightly charge you, that you doe receive of euery particular marchant . . . a *corporal* oath upon Gods holy Evangelists. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 144.

Sir William Fitz-Williams and Doctor Taylor were sent to the Lady Regent, to take her *corporal* oath. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 274.

Spiritual and corporal works of mercy. See *mercy*. = *Syn. Physical, Corporeal*, etc. See *bodily*.

II. *n.* [In early mod. E. *corporas*, *corporace*, *corporax*, < *ME. corporas*, *corporasse*, earlier *corpora*, *corporeaus*, *corporeals*, pl. (sing. **corporeal*, not in *ME.*), < *OF. corporal*, pl. *corporeaux*, *F. corporal* = *Pr. Sp. Pg. corporal* = *It. corporale*, < *ML. corporale* (> mod. E. *corporal*, also written, as *ML. corporale*, prop. neut. (sc. *L. pallium*, pall, cover) of *L. corporalis*, adj., < *corpus* (*corpor-*), the body: from its being regarded as covering the body of Christ.] *Eccles.*, in the Roman Catholic and Anglican churches, the fine linen cloth spread on the altar during the celebration of the eucharist. Upon it are placed the chalice and (in front of this) the paten. The right-hand end of the corporal is turned back to cover the paten when on the altar (except during oblation and consecration), the chalice being covered with the pall, or, after communion, with the post-communion veil, sometimes also called a corporal. Also *corporal-cloth*, *corporale*.

Over the purple pall were spread out three or more linen cloths, of which the uppermost was especially called the *corporal*, not small like ours, but as long and twice as

wide as the altar itself, so that it could easily be drawn over the chalice and host, and entirely veil them. *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, I. 266.

corporal² (kōr'pō-rāl), *n.* [A corruption by confusion with *corporal*¹ or (as in *D. korporaal* = *G. Dan. Sw. korporal*) with *corps*²; cf. *F. corporal* = *Rouichi coporal*, *corporal* = *Sp. (obs.) Pg. caporal*, < *It. caporale*, a corporal (cf. *ML. caporalis*, a chief, a commander), < *capo*, the head (cf. *captain* and *chief*, of the same ult. origin), < *L. caput*, the head: see *cape*², *caput*, and *head*.] The lowest non-commissioned officer of a company of infantry, cavalry, or artillery, next below a sergeant. He has charge of a squad, places and relieves sentinels, and has a certain disciplinary control in camp and barracks.

Now my whole charge consists of ancients, *corporals*, lieutenants, gentlemen of companies. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., iv. 2.

Corporal's guard (*milit.*), a small detachment under arms, such as that usually placed, for various purposes, under the command of a corporal: sometimes used derivatively; hence, any very small following, attendance, or party; specifically, in *U. S. hist.*, the small number of senators and congressmen who supported the administration of President John Tyler, 1841-5.—*Ship's corporal*, on board United States men-of-war, a petty officer under the master-at-arms.

corporal-case (kōr'pō-rāl-kās), *n.* [Formerly also *corporas*, *corporeace*, *corporax-case*; < *corporal*¹, *n.*, + *case*².] *Eccles.*: (a) A bag or case in which to lay the folded corporal. (b) A bag or case put over the corporal-cup for its protection.

corporal-cloth (kōr'pō-rāl-klōth), *n.* Same as *corporal*.

corporal-cup (kōr'pō-rāl-kup), *n.* [Formerly *corporas*, *corporeax-cup*; < *corporal*¹, *n.*, + *cup*.] A vessel used to contain a portion of the consecrated elements reserved for the communion of the sick. It was sometimes suspended by chains near the altar.

corporeale (kōr'pō-rā'lē), *n.*; pl. *corporalia* (-li-ā). [ML.] Same as *corporal*¹.

corporality¹ (kōr'pō-rāl'i-ti), *n.* [= *F. corporalité* = *Sp. corporalidad* = *Pg. corporalidade* = *It. corporalità*, < *LL. corporaliat(-s)*, < *L. corporalis*: see *corporal*.] 1. The state of being a body or embodied; the character of being corporal: opposed to *spirituality*.

If this light hath any *corporality*, . . . [it is] most subtle and pure. *Raleigh*, Hist. World.

2t. Corporation; confraternity.

A *corporality* of griffon-like promoters and apparators. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., I.

corporally (kōr'pō-rāl-i), *adv.* Bodily; in or with the body: as, to be *corporally* present.

Altho' Christ be not *corporally* in the outward and visible signs, yet he is *corporally* in the persons that duly receive them. *Sharp*, Sermons, VII. xv.

corporality² (kōr'pō-rāl-ti), *n.* [See *corporality*.] A body; a band of persons.

corporatist, *n.* An obsolete form of *corporal*¹.

corporatet (kōr'pō-rāt), *v.* [*L. corporatus*, pp. of *corporeare*, make into a body, < *corpus* (*corpor-*), body: see *corpse*.] I. *trans.* To incorporate; embody.

To be *corporated* in my person. *Stow*, Hen. VIII., an. 1545.

II. *intrans.* To become united or be incorporated.

Though she [the soul] *corporate* With no world yet, by a just Nemesis Kept off from all. *Dr. H. More*, Sleep of the Soul, II. 19.

corporate (kōr'pō-rāt), *a.* [*L. corporatus*, pp.: see the verb.] 1. United in a body in the legal sense, as a number of individuals who are empowered to transact business as an individual; legally incorporated; constituting a corporation: as, a *corporate* assembly or society; a *corporate* town.—2. Of or pertaining to a corporation; belonging to an organized community: as, *corporate* rights or possessions.

The grants of land to the burghers and their successors were sufficiently early to prove that there was no recognized bar to the possession of *corporate* property even in the fourteenth century. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist. (2d ed.), § 810.

3. In general, of or relating to any body of persons or individuals united in a company or community; common; collective.

They answer in a joint and *corporate* voice. *Shak.*, T. of A., II. 2.

Our national welfare and ever-increasing empire can only be maintained by an adherence to those principles of *corporate* discipline and individual sacrifice which are the pride of our sons and brothers when they go to fight our battles abroad. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XL. 161.

4. Forming or being a body of any kind; embodied; combined as a whole.

Such an organism as a crayfish is only a *corporate* unity, made up of innumerable partially independent individuals. *Huxley*, Crayfish, p. 128.

Body corporate. See *body politic*, under *body*.—**Corporate franchise.** See *franchise*.—**County corporate.** See *county*¹.

corporately (kōr'pō-rāt-li), *adv.* 1. In a corporate capacity.

The tribe, as a whole, is held to be responsible *corporately* for the acts of each of its members, and hence it is necessary that the acts and beliefs of every one of the members should be subject to the approval of the tribe. *J. Fiske*, Evolutionist, p. 239.

2. As regards the body; in the body; bodily.

He [King Stephen] founded the Abbey of Feuersham, . . . where he now *corporately* resteth. *Fabyan*, Chron., I. cccxiii.

corporateness (kōr'pō-rāt-nes), *n.* The state of being a body corporate.

corporation (kōr'pō-rā'shon), *n.* [= *F. corporation* = *Sp. corporacion* = *Pg. corporação* = *It. corporazione* = *D. korporatie* = *G. corporatien* = *Dan. Sw. korporation*, < *LL. corporatio(n-)*, assumption of a body (used of the incarnation of Christ), < *L. corporeare*, pp. *corporatus*, form into a body: see *corporate*, v.] 1. An artificial person, created by law, or under authority of law, from a group or succession of natural persons, and having a continuous existence irrespective of that of its members, and powers and liabilities different from those of its members. Corporations have sometimes been treated by the law as fictions, intangible and invisible, existing only in contemplation of law; and sometimes rather as associations of individuals who may act together in the use of powers conferred by law, under responsibilities more limited than if acting as individuals. A *corporation aggregate* is a corporation consisting of several members at the same time, as a railroad company or the governing body of a college or a hospital. Corporations aggregate are formed, in England and her colonies and in the United States, only by express permission of law, either by special charter or upon complying with the forms and regulations prescribed by some general statute; and their rights, duties, and manner of organization and dissolution are generally minutely regulated by statute. A *corporation sole* is a corporation which consists of but one person at a time, as a king, or a bishop and his successors, regarded for some purposes as a single individual.

There was no principle in the [Roman] Imperial policy more stubbornly upheld than the suppression of all *corporations* that might be made the nuclei of revolt. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, I. 433.

The marks of a legal *corporation* . . . are . . . the right of perpetual succession, to sue and be sued by name, to purchase lands, to have a common seal, and to make by-laws. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist. (2d ed.), § 810.

2. The body, generally large, of a man or an animal. [Colloq. and vulgar.]—**Civil corporation**, a term sometimes used in English law to designate a corporation which is neither ecclesiastical nor eleemosynary.—**Closure corporation.** See *close*².—**Corporation Act**, an English statute of 1861 (13 Car. II., St. 2, c. 1), which required all officers of municipal corporations to take the oaths of allegiance and supremacy, and a special oath against resistance to the king, and to subscribe a declaration against the "Solemn League and Covenant," under penalty of removal; it also made ineligible to such offices all persons who had not partaken of the sacrament of the Lord's supper, as administered by the Church of England, within one year.—**Corporation counsel.** See *counsel*.—**Corporation court**, in several of the United States, a local municipal court having sometimes both civil and criminal jurisdiction.—**Domestic corporation**, a corporation which owes its existence to the law of the state in which its operations are carried on, or legal cognizance is taken of it.—**Ecclesiastical corporation**, a corporation of which the members are spiritual persons, and the object of the institution is also spiritual. *Kent*. In the United States corporations with this object are called *religious corporations*. See below.—**Eleemosynary corporation**, a private charity constituted for the perpetual distribution of the alms and bounty of the founder. *Kent*.—**Foreign corporation**, a corporation which owes its existence to the laws of a state other than that in which it is under consideration.—**Joint-stock corporation**, a corporation the ownership of which is divided into shares, the object usually, if not always, being the division of profits among the members in proportion to the number of shares held by each.—**Lay corporation**, a non-ecclesiastical corporation: it may be either civil or eleemosynary.—**Moneied corporation**, a corporation having banking powers, or power to make loans on pledges or deposits, or authorized by law to make insurances.—**Municipal corporation**, a corporation formed from the members of a town or other community for purposes of local government; an incorporated city or other similar division of the state; a public corporation.—**Municipal Corporations Act**, an English statute of 1835 (5 and 6 Wm. IV., c. 76) dissolving many of the ancient municipalities, and prescribing a system of organization and government of municipal corporations under the title of mayor, aldermen, and burgesses.—**Private corporation**, any corporation not public.—**Public corporation**, a corporation created for political purposes, as counties, cities, towns, and villages. *Kent*.—**Quasi corporation**, an organization established by law without the franchises of a corporation generally, but having capacity to sue and be sued as an artificial person. In some of the United States towns and counties are only *quasi corporations*.—**Religious corporation**, in *American law*, a private corporation formed by or pursuant to law, to hold and administer the temporalities of a church.

corporation-stop (kōr'pō-rā'shon-stop), *n.* A stop in a gas- or water-main for the use of the gas- or water-company only. [U. S.]

corporative (kôr-pô-râ-tiv), *a.* [As *corporate* + *-ive*; = *F. corporatif*.] *Corporate*; having the character of a corporation.

No citizen can be taxed except as allowed by this law, by the law regulating the provincial diets, and by the corporate guilds. *The Nation*, Dec. 1, 1870, p. 364.

corporator (kôr-pô-râ-tôr), *n.* [*NL. corporator*, < *L. corporare*, pp. *corporatus*, *corporate*: see *corporate*, *v.*] A member of a corporation; specifically, one of the original members named in the act or articles of incorporation.

It [the camp-meeting] is the fruit of a chartered association, with corporate rights and franchises. . . . Of course, the *corporators* are religious men. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXII, 623.

corporature, *n.* [= *Pg. corporatura*, volume of a body, = *It. corporatura*, corpulence, figure, form, < *ML. corporatura*, bodily exercise, lit. bodily form, < *L. corporare*, pp. *corporatus*, form into a body: see *corporate*.] 1. The fashion or constitution of the body. *Minsheu*, 1617.

For whose *corporature*, leinements of body, behaviour of manners, and conditions of mind, she must trust to others. *Strype*, Sir T. Smith, App., iv.

2. In *astrol.*, the physical traits, temperament, etc., of a person, as determined by the planet in the ascendant at his nativity.

Corporature.—He [Jupiter] signifies an upright, straight, and tall stature; . . . in his speech he is sober and of grave discourse. *W. Lilly*, *Introductio Astrologia*, p. 39.

3. The state of being embodied. *Dr. H. More*.

corporax, *n.* An obsolete form of *corporal*.

corporeal (kôr-pô-rê-âl), *a.* [*L. corporeus*, bodily (< *corpus* (*corpor-*), body: see *corpse*), + *-al*. Cf. *corporeous*, *corporeal*.] 1. Of a material or physical nature; having the characteristics of a material body; not mental or spiritual in constitution.

His omnipotence,
That to corporeal substances could add
Speed almost spiritual. *Milton*, P. L., viii, 109.

Though the corporeal hand was gone, a spiritual member remained. *Hawthorne*, *Ethan Brand*.

2. Relating to a material body or material things; relating to that which is physical: as, corporeal rights.

Temperance is corporeal piety. *Theodore Parker*, *Ten Sermons*.

Corporeal form. See *form*.—**Corporeal hereditaments** or **property**, in *law*, such as may be perceived by the senses, in contradistinction to *incorporeal rights*, which are not so perceivable, as obligations of all kinds.—**Corporeal rights**, rights to corporeal property. = *Syn. Physical, Corporeal*, etc. See *bodily*.

corporealism (kôr-pô-rê-âl-izm), *n.* [*corporeal* + *-ism*.] The principles of a corporealist; materialism. [Rare.]

The Atheists pretend, . . . from the principles of corporealism itself, to evince that there can be no corporeal deity, after this manner. *Cudworth*, *Intellectual System*.

corporealist (kôr-pô-rê-âl-ist), *n.* [*corporeal* + *-ist*.] One who denies the existence of spiritual substances; a materialist. [Rare.]

Some corporealists and mechanicks vainly pretended to make a world without a God. *Bp. Berkeley*, *Siris*, § 259.

corporeality (kôr-pô-rê-âl-i-ti), *n.* [*corporeal* + *-ity*.] The state of being corporeal.

corporealization (kôr-pô-rê-âl-i-zâ-shôn), *n.* [*corporealize* + *-ation*.] Embodiment; incorporation.

corporealize (kôr-pô-rê-âl-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *corporealized*, ppr. *corporealizing*. [*corporeal* + *-ize*.] To form into a body; incorporate. **corporeally** (kôr-pô-rê-âl-i), *adv.* 1. In the body; in a bodily or material form or manner. 2. With respect to the body.

It should be remembered that men are mentally no less than corporeally gregarious. *Lowell*, *Among my Books*, 1st ser., p. 140.

corporeality, *n. pl.* See *corporeal*.

corporeity (kôr-pô-rê-i-ti), *n.* [= *F. corporeité* = *Sp. corporeidad* = *Pg. corporeidade* = *It. corporeità*, < *ML. corporeitas*, < *L. corporeus*, corporeal: see *corporeal*.] The character or state of having a body or of being embodied; corporeality; materiality.

The one attributed corporeity to God. *Stillingsfleet*.

The corporeity of angels and devils is distinguished (by Fludd) on the principle of *arum et densum*, thin or thick. *I. D. Israeli*, *Amen*, of Lit., II, 315.

Angels dining with Abraham, or pulling Lot into the house, are described as having complete corporeity. *H. Spencer*, *Prin. of Sociol.*, § 93.

Form of corporeity. See *form*.

corporeous (kôr-pô-rê-us), *a.* [= *Sp. corpóreo* = *Pg. It. corporeo*, < *L. corporeus*, bodily, < *corpus* (*corpor-*), body: see *corpse*, *corpus*, and cf. *corporeal*.] Corporeal.

So many corporeous shapes. *Hammond*, *Conscience*.

corporification (kôr-por-i-fi-kâ-shôn), *n.* [*Corporify* (see *-ation*), after *F. corporification*.] The act of corporifying, or giving body to; specifically, the process by which a soul is supposed to create for itself a body.

corporify (kôr-por-i-fi), *v. t.* [= *F. corporifier* = *Pg. corporificar*, < *L. corpus* (*corpor-*), body, + *-ficare*, < *facere*, make: see *-fy*.] To embody; form into a body; materialize.

The spirit of the world corporified. *Boyle*, *Works*, I, 495.

corporispiritual (kôr-pô-rî-spir-i-tû-âl), *a.* [*L. corpus* (*corpor-*), body, + *spiritus*, spirit: see *corporeal*, *spiritual*.] Of a nature intermediate between matter and spirit. [Rare.]

It has been stated that there is, somewhere or another, a world of souls which communicate with their bodies by wondrous filaments of a nature neither mental nor material, but of a tertium quid fit to be a go-between; as it were a *corporispiritual* copper enclosed in a *spiritucorporal* gutta-percha. *De Morgan*, *Budget of Paradoxes*, p. 377.

corporosity (kôr-pô-rôs-i-ti), *n.* [*L. corpus* (*corpor-*), a body, + *-osity*.] A living body considered as a mass of matter; bodily bulk, especially of a person: as, his huge *corporosity*. [Colloq. and humorous.]

corpasant (kôr-pô-zant), *n.* [Also written, corruptly, *corpulance*, *composant*, *compasant*; < *Pg. corpo santo* = *OSp. corpo santo*, *Sp. cuerpo santo* = *It. corpo santo*, holy body (cf. *ME. corsaint*, -seint, -sant, -saunt, a saint, his body, esp. as a holy relic, < *OF. cors saint*), < *L. corpus sanctum*, holy body, or *corpus sancti*, body of a saint: see *corpse* and *saint*, and cf. *corsaint*, a doublet of *corpasant*.] A ball of light, supposed to be of an electrical nature, sometimes observed in dark tempestuous nights about the decks and rigging of a ship, but particularly at the mastheads and yard-arms; St. Elmo's light or fire. Also called *corpse-light*.

Upon the main top-gallant mast-head was a ball of light, which the sailors call a *corpasant* (*corpus sancti*). . . . Sailors have a notion that if the *corpasant* rises in the rigging it is a sign of fair weather, but if it comes lower down there will be a storm. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, *Before the Mast*, p. 405.

Aff there are the helmsman and the officer of the watch to keep you company, with a *corpasant* burning at the fore-yardarm. *W. C. Russell*, *Jack's Courtship*, xx.

corps¹ (kôrps), *n.* The older spelling of *corpse*.

Forthwith her ghost out of her corps did flit. *Spenser* (*Arber's Eng. Garner*, I, 258).

What trial can be made to try a prince?
I will oppose this noble corps of mine
To any danger that may end the doubt.
Fletcher (*and another*), *Noble Gentleman*, v. 1.

corps² (kôr), *n.* [When first introduced (late in 17th century), sometimes spelled, after *E.* analogies, *cor*, *core* (see *cor³*); < *F. corps* (*pron. kôr*), < *OF. corps*, the body, > *ME. corps*, mod. *corpse*: see *corps¹*, *corpse*.] 1. A body; a visible object: only in the legal phrase *corps certain* (which see, below).—2. A body or number of persons conventionally or formally associated or acting together: as, the diplomatic *corps*. See *Corps Législatif*, below, and *esprit de corps*, under *esprit*.—3. *Milit.*: (a) A part of the army expressly organized according to the Articles of War, and having a head and members, as a regiment or an independent company, or any other military body having such organization: as, the Marine *Corps*; the *Corps* of Topographical Engineers; hospital *corps*, etc. (b) More specifically, the tactical unit of a large army next above a division. It is usually composed of several divisions of infantry and cavalry, contingents of artillery and other branches of the service, and is to a large degree complete in itself. France has 20 corps d'armée, 18 in the country, and 2 in Algeria and Tunis, and Germany has an even larger number. The number of men varies from about 18,000 to about 40,000. See *army-corps*.

4. In the German universities, a students' society.

A *corps* has no existence outside of its own university; it has no affiliations, no "chapters."

J. M. Hart, *German Universities*, iv.

Corps badges. See *badge*.—**Corps certain** [*F.*], in *French law*, a specific object, in contradistinction to one which is not identified and distinguishable from others of the same nature, and which cannot be replaced, as the subject of an agreement, by any other object: thus, a specified horse or ship, etc., is a *corps certain*, but so many tons of hay or grain are not.—**Corps de ballet** [*F.*], the corps of dancers who perform ballets.—**Corps de bataille** [*F.*], the main body of an army drawn up between the wings for battle.—**Corps de garde** [*F.*], a post occupied by a body of men on guard; also, the body which occupies it.—**Corps de reserve** [*F.*], a body of troops kept out of action, and held in readiness to be brought forward if their aid should be required.—**Corps diplomatique** [*F.*], the diplomatic corps (which see, under *diplomatic*).—**Corps Législatif** [*F.*], in *French hist.*, the representative assembly during the first empire and the years immediately preceding.

The term was again used during the second empire, replacing the Chamber of Deputies. **Corps of cadets**, in the United States Military Academy at West Point, a corps made up of cadets, one being appointed from each congressional district, one from each territory, and one from the District of Columbia, in addition to ten appointments at large made by the President from the District of Columbia, from among the sons of officers of the army and navy, or such others as he may select.—**Corps of engineers**, a part of the United States army forming a separate bureau of the War Department, whose officers and subordinates are controlled by a chief of engineers with the rank of brigadier-general. It has charge of all fortifications, military reconnaissances and surveys, the construction of lighthouses, and the improvement of rivers and harbors, and in time of war supplies miners, sappers, and pontoniers.—**Corps volant** [*F.*], a flying corps; a body of troops intended for rapid movements.—**Diplomatic corps**. See *diplomatic*.—**Esprit de corps** [*F.*]. See *esprit*.—**Marine corps**, a body of troops enlisted for service at naval stations and on board men-of-war. The men are drilled as infantry, and when ashore perform the duties of land troops; when on board ship they perform guard duty, and in action serve as sharpshooters.—**Ordnance Corps**, the Ordnance Department. See *department*.—**Signal Corps**, a corps charged with the general signal service of the United States army, and with the erection, equipment, and management of field-telegraphs used with military forces in the field; with constructing and operating lines of military telegraph; and with establishing and maintaining signal stations at lighthouses and at life-saving stations. Under the law which went into effect July 1, 1891, the commissioned force of the signal corps consists of a chief signal-officer, with the rank of brigadier-general, one major, four captains, and four first lieutenants. The enlisted force consists of fifty sergeants. There is a school for instruction in military signaling at Fort Riley, Kansas. Formerly the signal corps had charge of the taking of meteorological observations and the predicting of the weather, but this work was transferred to the Department of Agriculture in 1891. See *weather*.

corpse (kôrps), *n.* [Early mod. *E.* also *corps*; < *ME. corps*, also *corps* (> *corse*, *q. v.*), a body, esp. a dead body, < *OF. corps*, also *corps*, *F. corps* (see *corps²*) = *OSp. corpo*, *Sp. cuerpo* = *Pg. It. corpo*, < *L. corpus* (*corpor-*), the body (see *corpus*, *corporeal*, *corporeal*, etc.), = *AS. hrif*, the bowels, the womb: see *midriff*.] 1. A living body; the physical frame of an animal, especially of a human being.

Therefore where-ever that thou doest behold
A comely corpse, with beaute faire endewed,
Know this for certain, that the same doth hold
A beauteous soule, with faire conditions thewed.
Spenser, *In Honour of Beautie*.

To stuff this maw, this vast un-hidebound corpse.
Milton, P. L., x, 601.

Look, how many plumes are placed
On her huge corpse, so many waking eyes
Stick underneath. *B. Jonson*, *Poetaster*, v. 1.

Women and maids shall particularly examine themselves about the variety of their apparel, their too much care of their *corps*. *Richcome*.

2. A dead body, especially, and usually, of a human being: originally with the epithet *dead* expressed or implied in the context. [*Dead corpse* is now regarded as tautological.]

Alle the bretherin and sistrin shullen ben at then enteryng of the dede *corps*, and offerin at his messe. *English Gids* (*E. E. T. S.*), p. 41.

His [the Duke of Gloucester's] *Corps* the same Day was conveyed to St. Albans, and there buried. *Baker*, *Chronicles*, p. 188.

The dead *corps* of poor calves and sheep. *Middleton*, *Chaste Maid*, ii. 2.

3. *Eccles.*, the land with which a prebend or other ecclesiastical office in England is endowed.

The prebendaries, over and above their reserved rents, have a *corps*. *Bacon*, *Liber Regis*, p. 133.

= *Syn. 2*. Remains, *corse* (poetic). **corpse-candle** (kôrps-kân-dl), *n.* 1. A candle used at ceremonious watchings of a corpse before its interment, as at lich-wakes. Candles are set at the head and feet, and often one is set upon the corpse itself.—2. The will-o'-the-wisp, or ignis fatuus, a luminous exhalation which, when seen in a churchyard, is supposed to portend death, and to indicate by its course the direction the corpse-bearers will take. [*Local, Eng.*]

corpse-gate (kôrps-gât), *n.* A covered gateway at the entrance to churchyards, erected to afford shelter for the coffin and mourners while they wait for the coming of the officiating clergyman. Also called *lich-gate*.

corpse-light (kôrps-lit), *n.* [*corpse* + *light*. Cf. *corpse-candle* and *corpasant*.] 1. Same as *corpasant*.—2. The ignis fatuus or will-o'-the-wisp; a corpse-candle.

The *corpse-lights* dance—they're gone, and now —!
No more is giv'n to gifted eye! *Scott*, *Glenfinlas*.

corpse-plant (kôrps-plant), *n.* The Indian-pipe, *Monotropa uniflora*: so called from its pale waxy appearance.

corpse-sheet (kôrps-shêt), *n.* A shroud or winding-sheet.

from or to the same center or point. *Coleridge*. [Rare.]

corradiate (ko-rā'di-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *corradiated*, ppr. *corradiating*. [*L. com-*, together, + *radiatus*, pp. of *radiare*, beam: see *radiate*.] To converge to one point, as rays of light.

corradiation (ko-rā-di-ā'shōn), *n.* [*corradiate*, after *radiation*.] A conjunction or convergence of rays in one point. *Bacon; Holland*.

corral (ko-rāl'), *n.* [*Sp. corral* = *Pg. curral*, a pen or inclosure for cattle, a fold (whence also perhaps *S. African D. kraal*: see *kraal*), < *Sp. Pg. corra*, a circle or ring, a place to bait bulls, < *correr*, < *L. currere*, run: see *current*.] 1. A pen or inclosure for horses or cattle. [Common in Spanish America and parts of the United States.]

On the hillsides a round corral for herds would occasionally be seen. *Lathrop, Spanish Vistas*, p. 73.

About a hundred horses were driven into a large corral, and several gauchos and peons, some on horseback and some on foot, exhibited their skill with the lasso.

Lady Brassey, Voyage of Sunbeam, I. vi.

2. An inclosure, usually a wide circle, formed of the wagons of an ox- or mule-train by emigrants crossing the plains, for encampment at night, or in case of attack by Indians, the horses and cattle grazing within the circle. See *corral*, *v. t.* [Western U. S.]-3. A strong stockade or inclosure for capturing wild elephants in Ceylon.

corral (ko-rāl'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *corralled*, ppr. *corraling*. [*Corral*, *n.*] 1. To drive into a corral; inclose and secure in a corral, as live stock.

Their cultivated farms and corralled cattle were appropriated as though the Indian owners had been so many wild beasts. *New Princeton Rev.*, II. 228.

2. To capture; make prisoner of; take possession of; appropriate; scoop: as, they corralled the whole outfit—that is, captured them all. [Colloq., western U. S.]

The disposition to corral everything, from quicksilver to wheat, from the Comstock lode to the agricultural lands, . . . is a great obstacle to California's healthy development. *S. Bowles*, in *Merriam*, II. 387.

3. Figuratively, to corner; leave no escape to in discussion; corner in argument. [Colloq., western U. S.]-4. To form into a corral; form a corral or inclosure by means of. See *extract*.

They corral the wagons; that is to say, they set them in the form of an ellipse, open only at one end, for safety; each wagon locked against its neighbour, overlapping it by a third of the length, like scales in plate armour; this ellipse being the form of defence against Indian attack which long experience in frontier warfare had proved to the old Mexican traders in these regions to be the most effective shield. When the wagons are corralled the oxen are turned loose to graze.

W. Hepworth Dixon, New America, xiii.

corrasivet, *a. and n.* [Formerly also *corrasive*; appar. orig. an error for *corrosive*, but in form < *L. corrasus*, pp. of *corradere*, scrape or rake together (see *corrade*), + *-ive*.] *I. a.* Corrosive. *II. n.* A corrosive.

1st *M.* Come on, Sir, I will lay the law to you.

2d *M.* O, rather lay a *corrasive*; the law will eat to the bone. *Webster, Duchess of Malfi*, iv. 2.

corrasivet, *v. t.* [*corrasive*, *n.*] To eat into; corrode; wear away.

Thill irksome noise have cloy'd your ears,
And *corrasiv'd* your hearts.

Webster, Duchess of Malfi, iv. 2.

correal (kor'ē-āl), *a.* [*ML. correalis*, < *LL. correat*, *conreat*, a partaker in guilt, an accomplice, < *L. com-*, together, + *reat*, one accused, < *res*, a thing, case, cause: see *real*, *res*.] Having joint obligation or guilt.—*Correal obligations*, in *Rom. law*, obligations where, notwithstanding a plurality of creditors or debtors, there exists but one debt, so that, while each creditor has the right to ask payment of the whole debt and each debtor is bound to pay it, payment to only one discharges the others. They were generally founded by express stipulation, as, in the absence of such stipulation, the general rule was that each party had only to pay or could only ask his proportionate share of the whole debt.

correct (kō-rekt'), *v. t.* [*ME. correcten*, *corecten*, *corretten*, < *L. correctus*, *correctus*, pp. of *corrigere*, *conrigere* (> *It. correggere* = *Sp. corregir* = *Pg. correyer* = *F. corriger*), make straight, make right, make better, improve, correct, < *com-*, together, + *regere*, make straight, rule: see *regular*, *rector*, *right*.] 1. To make straight or right; remove error from; bring into accordance with a standard or original; point out errors in.

Retracts his Sentence, and corrects his count,

Makes Death go back for fifteen years.

Sylvester, tr. of *Du Bartas's Weeks*, II. The Decay.

This is a defect in the make of some men's minds which can scarce ever be corrected afterwards.

T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth, Pref.

The sense of reality gives new force when it comes in to correct the vagueness of our ideals.

J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 147.

If you would correct my false view of facts—hold up to me the same facts in the true order of thought, and I cannot go back from the new conviction.

Emerson, Eloquence.

2. Specifically—(a) To note or mark errors or defects in, as a printer's proof, a book, a manuscript, etc., by marginal or interlinear writing. (b) To make alterations in, as type set for printing, according to the marking on a proof taken from it; make the changes required by: as, to correct a page or a form; to correct a proof. [The latter phrase is used both of the marking of the errors in a proof and of making the changes in the type indicated by the marks; but in the first sense printers usually speak of *reading* or *marking* proofs.]

3. To point out and remove, or endeavor to remove, an error or fault in: as, to correct an astronomical observation.—4. To destroy or frustrate; remove or counteract the operation or effects of, especially of something that is undesirable or injurious; rectify: as, to correct abuses; to correct the acidity of the stomach by alkaline preparations.

Heaven has corrected the boundlessness of his voluptuous desires by stinting his strength. *Steele, Tatler*, No. 211.

There was a time when it was the fashion for public men to say, "Show me a proved abuse, and I will do my best to correct it."

Lord Palmerston.

5. Specifically, in optics, to eliminate from (an eyepiece or object-glass) the spherical or chromatic aberration which tends to make the image respectively indistinct or discolored. See *aberration*, 4. With respect to chromatic aberration, the glass is said to be over-corrected or under-corrected, according as the red rays are brought to a focus beyond or within that of the violet rays.

If we suppose a person to be blind to the extreme blue and the violet rays only of the spectrum, to him an over-corrected object-glass would be perfect. *Science*, III. 487.

6. To endeavor to cause moral amendment in; especially, punish for wrong-doing; discipline.

Correct thy son, and he shall give thee rest.

Prov. xxix. 17.

"Speak cleanly, good fellow," said jolly Robin,

"And give better terms to me"

Else lie thee correct for thy neglect,

And make thee more mannerly."

Robin Hood and the Tanner (Child's Ballads, V. 225).

= *Syn. Improve*, *Better*. See *amend*.

correct (kō-rekt'), *a.* [= *D. Dan. Sw. korrekt* = *G. correct* = *F. correct* = *Sp. Pg. correcto* = *It. corretto* (obs.), < *L. correctus*, *correctus*, improved, amended, correct, pp. of *corrigere*, *conrigere*: see *correct*, *v.*] In accordance or agreement with a certain standard, model, or original; conformable to truth, rectitude, or propriety; not faulty; free from error or misapprehension; accurate: as, the correct time.

Always use the most correct editions.

Felton, On Reading the Classics.

Mr. Hunt is, we suspect, quite correct in saying that Lord Byron could see little or no merit in Spenser.

Macaulay, Moore's Byron.

If the code were a little altered, Colley Cibber might be a more correct poet than Pope. *Macaulay, Moore's Byron*.

Correct inference. See *inference*. = *Syn. Exact*, *Precise*, etc. (see *accurate*), right, faultless, perfect, proper.

correct (kō-rekt'), *n.* [*Correct*, *v.*] Correction.

Past the childish fear, fear of a stripe,

Or school's correct with deeper grave impression.

Ford, Fane's Memorial.

correctable, **correctible** (kō-rek'tā-bl, -ti-bl), *a.* [*Correct*, *v.*, + *-able*, *-ible*.] Capable of being corrected; that may be corrected or counteracted.

The coldness and windiness, easily correctable with spice. *Fuller, Worthies, Gloucestershire*.

correctant (kō-rek'tant), *a. and n.* [*Correct* + *-ant*.] *I. a.* Corrective. [Rare.] *II. n.* A correcting agent.

It (creasote) is not only a correctant of the salicylic acid, but also the best adjuvant we can find.

Med. News, XLIX. 437.

correctible, *a.* See *correctable*.

correctify (kō-rek'ti-fi), *v. t.* [*Correct*, *a.*, + *-fy*. Cf. *rectify*.] To make correct; set right.

It is not to be a justice of peace,

To pick natural philosophy out of bawdry,

When your worship's pleas'd to correctify a lady.

Fletcher (and another), Elder Brother, II. 1.

correctingly (kō-rek'ting-li), *adv.* In a correcting manner; by way of correction.

"Matthew Moon, mem," said Henry Fray, correctingly.

T. Hardy, Far from the Madding Crowd, x.

correcting-plate (kō-rek'ting-plāt), *n.* Same as *compensator* (*a*).

correction (kō-rek'shōn), *n.* [*ME. correctiōn*, -iōn, < *OF. correctiōn*, *F. correction* = *Sp. corrección* = *Pg. correccão* = *It. correzione*, < *L. correctio(n-)*, *correctio(n-)*, amendment, improvement, correction, < *corrigere*, *conrigere*, pp. *correctus*, *correctus*, amend, correct: see *correct*, *v.*] 1. The act of correcting, or of bringing into conformity to a standard, model, or original: as, the correction of an arithmetical computation; the correction of a proof-sheet.

Nowe Marche is doon, and to correctioun

His book is goon, as other did afore.

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 139.

2. The act of noting and pointing out for removal or amendment, as errors, defects, mistakes, or faults of any kind.

Another poet, in another age, may take the same liberty with my writings; if, at least, they live long enough to deserve correction. *Dryden, Pref. to Fables*.

3. The change or amendment indicated or effected; that which is proposed or substituted for what is wrong; an emendation: as, the corrections on a proof.

Corrections or improvements should be adjoined, by way of note and commentary, in their proper places. *Watts*.

4. Correctness. [Rare.]

So certain is it that correction is the touchstone of writing.

Johnson, Greek Comedy.

5. In *math.* and *physics*, a subordinate quantity which has to be taken into account and applied in order to insure accuracy, as in the use of an instrument or the solution of a problem.—6. The act of counteracting or removing whatever is undesirable, inconvenient, or injurious: as, the correction of abuses in connection with the public service; the correction of acidity of the stomach.—7. In optics, the elimination of spherical or chromatic aberration from an eyepiece or object-glass; also, loosely, the error produced by aberration of the two kinds.

The correction of an object-glass may be lessened by separating the lenses. *Science*, III. 487.

8. The rectification of faults, or the attempt to rectify them, as in character or conduct, by the use of restraint or punishment; that which corrects; chastisement; discipline; reproof.

My son, despise not the chastening of the Lord, neither be weary of his correction. *Prov. III. 11.*

Wilt thou, pupil-like,

Take thy correction mildly? Kiss the rod?

Shak., Rich. II., v. 1.

Their ordinary correction is to beat them with cudgels.

Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 144.

Commissioners of charities and correction. See *commissioner*.—**Correction of a fluent**, in *math.*, a process in fluxions equivalent to the determination of the constant of integration.—**Correction of the press**, the marking of errors or defects in proof-sheets to be corrected by the printers in the type from which they were taken.—**House of correction**, a place of confinement intended to be reformatory in character, to which persons convicted of minor offenses, and not considered as belonging to the class of professional criminals, are sentenced for short terms.—**Under correction**, as subject to correction; as liable to error.

Biron. Three times thrice is nine.

Cost. Not so, sir; under correction, sir; I hope it is not so. *Shak., L. L. L.*, v. 2.

I speak under correction; for I do not pretend to look at the subject as a question of psychology, but simply for the moment as one of education.

Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 17.

correctional (kō-rek'shōn-āl), *a.* [= *F. correctionnel* = *Sp. Pg. correccional*, < *ML. correctio(n-)*, improvement: see *correct*, *v.*] Tending to or intended for correction or reformation.

When a state has a number of correctional institutions.

The Century, XXXII. 167.

correctioner (kō-rek'shōn-ēr), *n.* [*Correctiōn* + *-er*.] One who is or has been in a house of correction.

You filthy, famished correctioner!

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 4.

corrective (kō-rek'tiv), *a. and n.* [= *F. correctif* = *Sp. Pg. correctivo* = *It. correttivo*, < *L.* as if **correctivus*, < *correctus*, pp. of *corrigere*, correct: see *correct*, *v.*, and *-ive*.] *I. a.* Having the power to correct; having the quality of removing or counteracting what is wrong, erroneous, or injurious; tending to rectify: as, corrective penalties.

This corrective spice, the mixture whereof maketh knowledge so sovereign, is charity.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, I. 9.

Mulberries are pectoral, corrective of bilious alkali.

Arbuthnot.

Patently waiting, with a quiet corrective word and gesture here and there. *Jour. of Education*, XVIII. 404.

II. n. 1. That which has the power of correcting or amending; that which has the qual-

ity of removing or counteracting what is wrong or injurious: as, alkalis are *correctives* of acids; penalties are *correctives* of immoral conduct.

He hopes to find no spirit so much diseased,
But will with such fair *correctives* be pleased.

B. Jonson, Alchemist, Prol.

Some *corrective* to its evil . . . the French monarchy must have received.

Burke, Rev. in France.

2†. Limitation; restriction.

With certain *correctives* and exceptions.

Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind.

correctively (kō-rek'tiv-li), *adv.* In a corrective manner; as a corrective; *correctively*.

correctly (kō-rekt'li), *adv.* In a correct manner; in conformity with truth, justice, rectitude, or propriety; according to a standard, or in conformity with an original or a model; exactly; accurately; without fault or error: as, to behave *correctly*; to write, speak, or think *correctly*; to weigh or measure *correctly*; to judge *correctly*.

Such lays as neither ebb nor flow,
Correctly cold, and regularly low.

Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 240.

correctness (kō-rekt'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being correct, or in conformity with truth, morality, propriety, or custom; conformity to any set of rules or with a model; accuracy, exactness, or precision: as, *correctness* of life or of conduct; *correctness* in speech or in writing; *correctness* of taste or of design; the *correctness* of a copy.

If by *correctness* be meant the conforming to rules purely arbitrary, *correctness* may be another name for dulness and absurdity.

Macaulay, Moore's Byron.

Formal correctness, in logic, the character of an inference which conforms to logical rules, whether the premises are true or not. = *Sym.* Accuracy, exactness, regularity, precision, propriety, truth.

corrector (kō-rek'tor), *n.* [= *F. correcteur* = *Sp. Pg. corrector* = *It. correttore*, < *L. corrector*, < *corrigere*, pp. *correctus*, correct: see *correct*, v.] 1. One who or that which sets right, or renders conformable to a certain standard, usage, or rule, or to an original or a model; one who corrects errors.

He cries up the goodness of the paper, extols the diligence of the *corrector*, and is transported with the beauty of the letter.

Addison, Tom Folio.

2. One who or that which counteracts or removes whatever is injurious, obnoxious, or defective: as, a *corrector* of abuses; a *corrector* of acidity, etc.—3. One who amends or corrects, or seeks to amend or correct, the character or conduct of another, by criticism, reproof, or chastisement.

O great *corrector* of enormous times!

Shaker of o'er-rank states, that healest with blood

The earth when it is sick, and curest the world

O' the pluriety of people.

Fletcher (and another), Two Noble Kinsmen, v. 1.

Corrector of the press, one whose occupation is to find and mark errors in proof-sheets; a proof-reader. (Now only in literary use.)—**Corrector of the staple**, an officer or a clerk belonging to the staple who recorded the bargains of merchants there made. *Minsheu*, 1617.

correctory (kō-rek'tō-ri), *a. and n.* [*correct* + *-ory*.] 1. A containing or making correction; corrective.

Things odious and *correctory* are called strictæ in the law, and that which is favourable is called re amplia.

Jer. Taylor, Ductor Dubitantium, II. 406.

II. *n.* A corrective.

To resist all lustful desires, and extinguish them by their proper *correctories* and remedies.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 197.

corregidor (ko-rej'i-dōr; *Sp. pron.* kor-rā-hē-dōr'), *n.* [*Sp.* (= *Pg. corregedor*), a *corrector*, < *corregir* = *Pg. corregger*, < *L. corrigere*, correct: see *correct*, v.] 1. In Spain, the chief magistrate of a town.

They shall both trot like thieves to the *corregidor*.

Shirley, The Brothers, v. 3.

Since that time the king has had no officer of any kind in the lordship, except his *corregidor*.

J. Adams, Works, IV. 312.

2. In parts of America settled by Spaniards: (a) A magistrate having jurisdiction of certain special cases prescribed by law. *H. W. Halleck*. (b) The chief officer of a *corregimiento*.

F. C. Brightley.

corregimiento (ko-rej'i-mi-en'tō; *Sp. pron.* kor-rā-hē-mē-ān'tō), *n.* [*Sp.*, < *corregir*, correct: see *correct*, v.] In parts of America settled by Spaniards, a geographical division of a province; the district of a *corregidor*. *F. C. Brightley*.

correi (kor'i), *n.* See *corrie*.

correlatable (kor-ē-lā'tā-bl), *a.* [*correlate* + *-able*.] Capable of being correlated.

correlate (kor-ē-lāt'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *correlated*, ppr. *correlating*. [= *Pg. correlatar*, < *ML. *correlatus*, pp. adj., < *L. com-*, together, + *relatus*, related, pp. of *referre*, refer, relate: see *refer*, *relate*.] 1. *trans.* To place in reciprocal relation; establish a relation of interdependence or interconnection between, as between the parts of a mechanism; bring into intimate or orderly connection.

That singular Materialism of high authority and recent date which makes Consciousness a physical agent, *correlates* it with Light and Nerve force, and so reduces it to an objective phenomenon.

W. K. Clifford, Lectures, II. 162.

Another important principle is the law of *correlated* variation. . . . A change in any one letter constantly produces related changes in other letters.

Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet, II. 364.

Correlated bodies, in analytical mech., bodies whose kinematical exponents are confocal ellipsoids.

II. *intrans.* To be reciprocally related; have a reciprocal relation with regard to structure or use, as the parts of a body.

correlate (kor-ē-lāt'), *a. and n.* [= *Sp. correlato*, < *ML. *correlatus*, pp. adj.: see *correlate*, v.] 1. *a.* Reciprocally related in any way; having interdependence, interconnection, or parallelism in use, form, etc.; correlated: as, the *correlate* motions of two bodies.

II. *n.* The second term of a relation; that to which something, termed the *relate*, is related in any given way. Thus, *child* is the *correlate*, in the relation of *paternity*, to *father* as *relate*.

Whatever amount of power an organism expends in any shape is the *correlate* and equivalent of a power that was taken into it from without. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 23.

Freedom is consequently the necessary *correlate* of the consciousness of moral law.

Adamson, Philos. of Kant, p. 116.

correlation (kor-ē-lā'shon), *n.* [= *F. corrélation* = *Sp. correlacion* = *Pg. correlação* = *It. correlazione*, < *ML. correlatio(n-)*, < **correlatus*, reciprocally related: see *correlate*, v., and *relation*.] 1. Reciprocal relation; interdependence or interconnection.

The term *correlation*, which I selected as the title of my Lectures in 1843, strictly interpreted, means a necessary mutual or reciprocal dependence of two ideas, inseparable even in mental conception; thus, the idea of height cannot exist without involving the idea of its *correlate*, depth; the idea of parent cannot exist without involving the idea of offspring.

W. R. Grove, Corr. of Forces, p. 183.

There is a *correlation* between the creeds of a society and its political and social organization.

Leslie Stephen, Eng. Thought, I. § 13.

2. The act of bringing into orderly connection or reciprocal relation.

If there exists any chief engineer of the universe, who knows all its powers and properties, such a person could work miracles without end, by new *correlations* of forces and matter.

Dawson, Nature and the Bible, p. 32.

3. In *physiol.*, specifically, the interdependence of organs or functions; the reciprocal relations of organs.

Every movement in a muscle presupposes the existence of a nerve; and both of these organs presuppose the existence of a nutrient system. In this way one function has an intimate connection with other apparently dissimilar functions. This relation . . . is known as *correlation*.

Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 57.

Some instances of *correlation* are quite whimsical: thus, cats which are entirely white and have blue eyes are generally deaf.

Darwin, Origin of Species, p. 26.

It is an ascertained fact, that when one part of an animal is modified, some other parts almost always change, as it were in sympathy with it. Mr. Darwin calls this "*correlation of growth*."

A. R. Wallace, Nat. Select., p. 310.

4. In *geom.*, such a relation between two planes that to each intersection of lines in either there corresponds in the other a line of junction between points corresponding to the intersecting lines in the first plane; also, a relation between two spaces such that to every point in either there corresponds a plane in the other, three planes in either intersecting in a point corresponding to the plane of the three points in the other space to which the three intersecting planes correspond; more generally, a relation between figures, propositions, etc., derivable from one another in an *n*-dimensional space by interchanging points with (*n* - 1)-dimensional flats.—*Correlation of energies or forces*. See *energy*.

correlative (ko-rel'a-tiv), *a. and n.* [= *F. corrélatif* = *Sp. Pg. It. correlativo*; as *correlate* + *-ive*; or < *L. cor-* + *relativus*: see *correlate* and *relative*.] 1. *a.* 1. Being in correlation; reciprocally related or connected; interdependent; mutually implied.

Man and woman, master and servant, father and son, prince and subject, are *correlative* terms.

Hume, Essays, XI, note 10.

Under any of its forms, this carrying higher of each individuality implies a *correlative* retardation in the establishment of new individualities.

H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 326.

2. In *gram.*, having a mutual relation; answering to or complementing one another. Thus, *either* and *or*, *where* and *there*, are correlative conjunctions; *the one* and *who* are correlative pronouns; Latin *quantus* and *tantus* are correlative adjectives.—**Correlative figures**, figures derivable from one another by substituting for every point connected with either a plane similarly connected with the other.—**Correlative method**, in *geom.*, the method of deriving projective theorems by substituting in known propositions "plane" for "point," and conversely.—**Correlative propositions**, in *projective geom.*, propositions either of which is converted into the other by substituting throughout "point" for "plane," and "lying in" for "intersecting in," and conversely. Thus, the following propositions are correlative: any two lines which intersect in a point lie in one plane; any two lines which lie in one plane intersect in a point.—**Correlative terms**, a pair of terms implying a relation between the objects they denote, as *parent* and *child*.

II. *n.* Either of two terms or things which are reciprocally related; a *correlate*. Careful writers distinguish the terms as *correlatives*, the things as *correlates*. In the medieval Latin, which has greatly influenced English terminology, this distinction is constantly maintained.

Difference has its *correlative* in resemblance: neither is possible without reflecting the other.

G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. II. § 14.

The common use of the term influence would seem to imply the existence of its *correlative* influence.

O. W. Holmes, A Mortal Antipathy, xx.

correlatively (kō-rel'a-tiv-li), *adv.* In a correlative relation.

correlativeness (kō-rel'a-tiv-nes), *n.* The state of being correlative.

correlativity (kō-rel'a-tiv'i-ti), *n.* [*correlative* + *-ity*.] The character or state of being correlative; correlativeness.

In like manner, the thinker who has fully seen into the *correlativity* of given opposites has reached a new attitude of thought in regard to them.

E. Caird, Hegel, p. 163.

correligionist (kor-ē-lij'ōn-ist), *n.* [*cor-* + *religion* + *-ist*.] Same as *correligionist*.

corrupt (ko-rept'), *a.* [*L. corruptus*, reproached, blamed, pp. of *corrumpere*, reproach, blame, seize upon, snatch, < *com-*, together, + *rapere*, seize: see *rapine*.] Blameworthy; reprehensible.

If these *corrupt* and corrupt extasies or extravagancies be not permitted to such fanatic triflers.

Bp. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 212.

corruption (ko-rep'shon), *n.* [*ME. corrupcioun* = *F. corruption* (in sense 2), < *L. corrupcio(n-)*, < *corrumpere*, pp. *corruptus*, seize upon, reproach: see *corrupt*.] 1†. Chiding; reproof; reprimand.

If it [reproof] comes afterwards, in case of contumacy, to be declared in public, it passes from fraternal *corruption* to ecclesiastical discipline.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 753.

Angry, passionate *corruption* being rather apt to provoke than to amend. *Hammond*, Fraternal Admonition, § 15.

2. In *anc. pros.*, the treatment as metrically short of a syllable usually measured as a long: opposed to *protraction*.

correspond (kor-e-spond'), *v. i.* [= *D. korrespondieren* = *G. korrespondiren* = *Dan. korrespondere* = *Sw. korrespondera*, < *F. correspondre* = *Sp. Pg. corresponder* = *It. corrispondere*, < *ML. as if *correspondere*, < *L. com-*, together, mutually, + *respondere*, answer: see *respond*.] 1.

To be in the same or an analogous relation to one set of objects that something else is to another set of objects; to be, as an individual of a collection, related to an individual of another collection by some mode of relation in which the members of the first collection generally are related to those of the second: followed by *to*. Thus, the United States House of Representatives corresponds to the New York Assembly—that is, it has an analogous function in government. More generally—2. In *math.*, to be, as an individual of a set, related to an individual of another (or the same) set in a way in which every individual of the first set is related to a definite number of individuals of the second set, and in which a definite number of individuals of the first set is related to each individual of the second set.—3. To be in conformity or agreement; have an answering form or nature; be reciprocally adapted or complementary; agree; match; fit: used absolutely or followed by *with* or *to*: as, his words and actions do not *correspond*; the promise and the performance do not *correspond with* each other; his expenditures do not *correspond to* his income.

Words being but empty sounds, any further than they are signs of our ideas, we cannot but assent to them as they *correspond* to those ideas we have, but no farther than that.

Locke.

4. To communicate by means of letters sent and received; hold intercourse with a person at a distance by sending and receiving letters: absolutely or followed by *with*.

An officer
Rose up and read the statutes, such as these:
Not for three years to correspond with home, . . .
Not for three years to speak with any men.
Tennyson, Princess, II.

5†. To hold communion: followed by *with*.

Self-knowing; and from thence
Magnanimous to correspond with Heaven.
Milton, P. L., vii. 511.

= *Syn.* (Of *correspond* to.) To suit, answer to, accord with, harmonize with, tally with, comport with.
correspondence (kor-e-spon'dens), *n.* [= *D. korrespondentie* = *G. korrespondenz* = *Dan. korrespondents*, < *F. correspondance* = *Sp. Pg. correspondencia* = *It. corrispondenza*, < *ML. *correspondentia*, < **corresponden(t)-s*, ppr.: see *correspondent*.] 1. A relation of parallelism, or similarity in position and relation. See *correspondent*, *a.*, 1, and *correspond*, 1.

A correspondence between simultaneous and successive changes in the organism. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 28.

2. A relation of conformableness or congruity; the state of being adapted or reciprocally related in form or character; a condition of agreement or relative fitness.

The very essence of truth or falsehood is the correspondence or non-correspondence of thought with objective reality.
Micart, Nature and Thought, p. 171.

3. In *math.*, a mode of relation by which each individual of one set is related to a definite number of individuals of another (or the same) set, and a definite number of individuals of the first set is related to each individual of the second set. If *M* is the first number and *N* the second, the relation is said to be an *N* to *M* correspondence.—4. That which corresponds to something else; one of a pair or series that is complementary to another or others. [Chiefly used in the plural by Swedenborgians. See *doctrine of correspondences*, below.]—5. Intercourse between persons at a distance by means of letters sent and answers received.

To facilitate correspondence between one part of London and another was not originally one of the objects of the post-office.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., lii.

Hence—6. The letters which pass between correspondents: as, the correspondence of Goethe and Schiller is published.

The inside of the letter is always the cream of the correspondence.
Goldsmith, She Stoops to Conquer, iv. 1.

7. Friendly intercourse; reciprocal exchange of offices or civilities; social relation.

Let military persons hold good correspondence with the other great men in the state.
Bacon, Editions and Troubles.

To town to visit y^e Holland Ambass^r with whom I had now contracted much friendly correspondence.
 Evelyn, Diary, Sept. 22, 1657.

To show the mutual friendship and good correspondence that reigns between them.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 39.

Committees of correspondence, in *U. S. hist.*, committees appointed during the revolutionary period, first by the towns of New England, then by the legislatures of the colonies, to prepare and circulate statements of American grievances, and to discuss and concert with one another measures of redress.—**Conformal correspondence**. See *conformal*.—**Cremonian correspondences**. See *Cremonian*.—**Doctrine of correspondences**, in the theology of Swedenborg, the doctrine that everything in nature corresponds with and symbolizes some specific spiritual principle, of which it is an embodiment, and that those books of the Bible which constitute the word of God are written according to such correspondences, or according to the invariable spiritual significance of the words used.

correspondency (kor-e-spon'den-si), *n.* Same as *correspondence*, 1, 2, 3.

correspondent (kor-e-spon'dent), *a.* and *n.* [= *D. Dan. Sw. korrespondent* = *G. korrespondent*, < *F. correspondant* = *Sp. correspondiente* = *Pg. correspondente* = *It. corrispondente*, < *ML. *corresponden(t)-s*, ppr. of **correspondere*, correspond: see *correspond*.] *I. a.* 1. Having the relation of correspondence. (a) Occupying similar positions or having similar relations. See *correspond*, 1. (b) Conformable; congruous; suited; similar: as, let behavior be correspondent to profession, and both be correspondent to good morals.

As they have base fortunes, so have they base minds correspondent.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 215.

Nor truly do I think the lives of these, or of any other, were ever correspondent, or in all points conformable unto their doctrines.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 55.

Things . . . which excite in us the passion of love, or some correspondent affection.
Goldsmith, Criticisms.

2†. Obedient; conformable in behavior.

I will be correspondent to command,
And do my spriting gently.
Shak., Tempest, i. 2.

3†. Responsible. [Rare.]

We are not correspondent for any but our own places.
Chapman, Widow's Tears, v.

II. n. One who corresponds; one with whom intercourse, as of friendship or of business, is carried on by letters or messages; specifically, one who sends from a distance regular communications in epistolary form to a newspaper.

A negligent correspondent.
W. Melmoth, tr. of Cicero, xi. 28.

We are not to wonder, if the prodigious hurry and flow of business, and the immensely valuable transactions they had with each other, had greatly familiarised the Tyrians and Jews with their correspondents the Cushites and Shepherds on the coast of Africa.

Bruce, Source of the Nile, I. 472.

I am delighted to hear of your proposed tour, but not so well pleased to be told that you expect to be bad correspondents during your stay at Welsh inns.

Macaulay, Life and Letters, I. 234.
Special correspondent, a person employed by a newspaper to record from personal observation, and transmit for publication, items of local news from another place, at home or abroad, as the details of a battle, or circumstances of an expedition, etc.

correspondential (kor'e-spon-den'shal), *a.* [*< correspondence* (*ML. *correspondentia*) + *-al*.] Pertaining to correspondence. [Rare.]

The place being the head of a Washington editorial and correspondent bureau for the Tribune, and of course one of much responsibility and influence.

S. Bowles, in Merriam, I. 173.

correspondently (kor-e-spon'dent-li), *adv.* In a corresponding manner.

corresponding (kor-e-spon'ding), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *correspond*, *v.*] 1. Related by correspondence. (a) Similar in position or relation. See *correspond*, 1.

The religion spoken of in art becomes the Higher Paganism. What is the corresponding religion which stands related to conduct or morality as this religion is related to art?

J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 157.

All the keys in the instrument, whether one or more octaves, have corresponding reeds and actuating magnets.

G. B. Prescott, Elect. Invent., p. 154.

(b) Conformable; agreeing; accordant.
And they converse on divers themes, to find
If they possess a corresponding mind.
Crabbe, Tales of the Hall.

2. Carrying on intercourse by letters.—**Corresponding fluxions**. See *fluxion*.—**Corresponding hemianopsia**. See *hemianopsia*.—**Corresponding member** of a society, a member residing at a distance who corresponds with the society on its special subject, but generally has no deliberative voice in its administration. Abbreviated *cor. mem.*—**Corresponding points**, in *math.*, points of the Hessian of a cubic curve whose tangents meet on the cubic. *Cauley*, 1857.—**Corresponding secretary**. See *secretary*.

correspondingly (kor-e-spon'ding-li), *adv.* In a corresponding manner or degree.

Reflecting that if the tradesmen were knaves, the gentlemen were correspondingly fools. *Froude*, Sketches, p. 243.

correspondion (kor-e-spon'shon), *n.* [= *Sp. correspondion* (obs.), < *ML. as if *correspondio(n)-*, < **correspondere*, correspond: see *correspond*.] The character of being correspondent, or the state of corresponding; correspondence: as, the correspondence of two correlative particles in a Greek sentence. [Rare.]

The early Latin seems to be poor in expressions of temporal correspondence. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VI. 508.

corresponsive (kor-e-spon'siv), *a.* [*< respond*, after *responsive*.] Responsive to effort or impulse; answering; corresponding. [Rare.]

Massy staples,
And responsive and fulfilling bolts.
Shak., I. and C., Prol.

A study by the ear alone of Shakespeare's metrical progress, and a study by light of the knowledge thus obtained of the responsive progress within.
Stirling, Shakespeare, p. 25.

corresponsively (kor-ē-spon'siv-li), *adv.* In a responsive or corresponding manner. [Rare.]

corri, *n.* See *corrie*.

corridor (kor'i-dōr or -dor), *n.* [= *D. corridor* = *Dan. Sw. korridor*, < *F. corridor*, < *It. corridore*, a corridor, gallery, a runner, a race-horse (= *Sp. Pg. corredor*, a runner, race-horse, *corridor*), < *correre* = *Sp. Pg. correr* = *F. courir*, < *L. currere*, run: see *current*, and cf. *currou*.] 1. In *arch.*, a gallery or passage in a building.

Full of long-sounding corridors it was,
That over-vaulted grateful gloom.
Tennyson, Palace of Art.

2. In *fort.*, a covered way carried round the whole compass of the fortifications of a place. *Wilhelm*, Mil. Dict.—3. See the extract.

A high covered carriage-way with a tessellated pavement and green plastered walls . . . (*corridor*, the Creoles always called it) opened into a sunny court surrounded with narrow parterres.

G. W. Cable, The Grandisimes, p. 376.

corrie, **corri** (kor'i), *n.* [Also written *correi*; < *Gael. corrach*, steep, precipitous, abrupt.] A hollow space or excavation in the side of a hill. See *comb*. [Scotch.]

The graves of the slain are still to be seen in that little corrie, or bottom, on the opposite side of the burn.

Scott, Waverley, xvi.

Corries are scooped out on the one hand, and naked precipices are left on the other. *Geikie*, Encyc. Brit., X. 374.

A remarkable feature of the granite hills of Arran is the corries. . . . They generally present the appearance of a volcanic crater, part of one side of which has disappeared.

A. C. Ramsay, Geology of Arran, v.

Corrigan's button, disease, pulse. See the nouns.

corriget, *v. t.* [*ME. corigen*, < *OF. corriger*, < *L. corrige*, correct: see *correct*.] To correct. *Chaucer*.

corrigendum (kor-i-jen'dum), *n.*; pl. *corrigenda* (-dā). [*L.*, ger. of *corrige*, correct: see *correct*, *v.*] Something, especially a word or phrase in print, that is to be corrected or altered.

corrigent (kor'i-jent), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. corrigent* (t)-s, ppr. of *corrige*, correct: see *correct*, *v.*] 1. *a.* In *med.*, corrective.

II. n. In *med.*, a corrective: specifically applied to an ingredient of a prescription designed to correct some undesirable effect of another ingredient.

corrigibility (kor'i-ji-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= *F. corrigibilité* = *Sp. corregibilidad*; as *corrigible* + *-ity*: see *-bility*.] The character or state of being corrigible.

corrigible (kor'i-ji-bl), *a.* [*< F. corrigible* = *Sp. corregible* = *Pg. corrigível* = *It. corrigibile*, < *ML. corrigibilis*, < *L. corrige*, correct: see *correct*, *v.*, and *corriget*.] 1. Capable of being corrected or amended: as, a corrigible defect.

Provided allway, that yf one of the said articles be contrary to the liberte of the said cite, or old custumes of the same, thath hit be reformed byll and corrigibill by the Mayre, Bailiffs, and the comen counsaile of the citee.

English Gilda (E. E. T. S.), p. 337.

A Turn of Stille, or Expression more Correct, or at least more Corrigible, than in those which I have formerly written.

Congreve, Way of the World, Ded.
2. Capable of being reformed in character or conduct: as, a corrigible sinner.—3†. Punishable; that may be chastised for correction.

He was . . . adjudged corrigible for such presumptuous language.
Howell, Vocall Forrest.

4†. Having power to correct; corrective.

The power and corrigible authority of this lies in our wills.
Shak., Othello, I. 3.

Do I not bear a reasonable corrigible hand over him?

B. Jonson, Poetaster, II. 1.

corrigibleness (kor'i-ji-bl-nes), *n.* The character or state of being corrigible.

corriual (ko-rī'val), *n.* and *a.* [= *F. corriual*, < *L. corruialis*, a joint rival, < *com-*, together, + *ruialis*, rival. Cf. *corival*.] *I. n.* 1. A rival; a competitor.

The Geraldins and the Butlers, both adversaries and corriuals one agaynst the other.

Spenser, State of Ireland.

While they [persecutors] practise violence to the souls of men and make their swords of steel corriuals with the two-edged spiritual sword of the Son of God, the basis of their highest pillars, the foundation of their glorious palaces are but dross and rottenness.

Roger Williams, quoted in Tyler's Amer. Lit., I. 255.

2†. A companion. [Rare.]

The Prince of Wales, Lord John of Lancaster, The noble Westmoreland, and warlike Blunt;
And many more corriuals, and dear men
Of estimation.
Shak., I Hen. IV., iv. 4.

II. a. Having contending claims; emulous.

A power equal and corriual with that of God.
Bp. Fleetwood, Miracles.

corriual (ko-rī'val), *v.* [*< corriual*, *n.*] *I. trans.* To rival; pretend to equal.

II. intrans. To pretend to be equal; compete.

But with the sunne corriualling in light,
Shines more by day than other stars by night.

Fitz-Geoffrey, Blessed Birthday.

corriuality (kor-i-val'i-ti), *n.* [*< corriual* + *-ity*.] Rivalry; corriuality. [Rare.]

Corriuality and opposition to Christ.
Bp. Hall, Works, V. xxi.

corriualry (ko-rī'val-ri), *n.* [*< corriual* + *-ry*.] Competition; joint rivalry. *Bp. Hall*.

corriualship (ko-rī'val-ship), *n.* [*< corriual* + *-ship*.] Rivalry; corriuality.

Men in kindness are mutually lambs, but in corriualship of love lions.

Ford, Honour Triumphant, II.

corrvate (kor'i-vāt), *v. t.* [*< L. corrvatus*, pp. of *corrvare*, draw (water) into one stream, < *com-*, together, + *rvare*, draw off (water), <

rivus, a brook: see *rival*. Cf. *derive*, *derivate*.] To form a stream of (water) by drawing from several sources.

Rare devices to *corrvate* waters.

Burton, *Anat. of Mel.*, p. 278.

corrvation (kor-i-vā'shon), *n.* [*corrvate* + *-ion*.] The running of different streams into one.

Corrvations of water to moisten and refresh barren grounds. Burton, *Anat. of Mel.*, To the Reader, p. 30.

corroborant (kō-rōb'ō-rant), *a.* and *n.* [*L. corroboran(t)-s*, ppr. of *corroborare*, strengthen: see *corroborate*.] *I. a.* Strengthening; having the power or quality of giving strength: as, a *corroborant* medicine.

Refrigerant, *corroborant*, and aperient.

Bacon, *Nat. Hist.*

II. n. A medicine that produces strength and vigor: a tonic.

A dislocated wrist, unsuccessfully set, occasioned advice from my surgeon, to try the mineral waters of Aix in Provence as a *corroborant*. Jefferson, *Autobiog.*, p. 58.

corroborate (kō-rōb'ō-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *corroborated*, ppr. *corroborating*. [*L. corroboratus*, ppr. of *corroborare*, *corroborare* (> *It. corroborare* = Sp. Pg. *corroborar* = F. *corroborer*), strengthen, < *com-*, together, + *robore*, strengthen, < *robur* (*robore*), strength: see *robust*.] 1. To strengthen; make strong, or impart additional strength to: as, to *corroborate* the judgment, will, or habits. [Obsolescent.]

The nerves are *corroborated* thereby. Watts.

2. To confirm; make more certain; give additional assurance of: as, the news is *corroborated* by recent advices.

From these observations, *corroborated* by taste and judgment, he formed an ideal pattern. Goldsmith, *Cultivation of Taste*.

He does not see fit to *corroborate* any fact by the testimony of any witness. D. Webster, *Goodridge Case*, April, 1817.

When the truth of a person's assertions is called in question, it is fortunate for him . . . if he have respectable friends to *corroborate* his testimony. Crabbe, *English Synonyms* (ed. 1826).

corroborate (kō-rōb'ō-rāt), *a.* [*L. corroboratus*, ppr.: see the verb.] *Corroborated*; strengthened; confirmed.

Except it be *corroborate* by custom.

Bacon, *Custom and Education*.

corroborater (kō-rōb'ō-rāt-ēr), *n.* One who or that which corroborates, strengthens, or confirms.

corroborative (kō-rōb'ō-rat'iv), *a.* and *n.* [*As corroborate* + *-ive*.] *I. a.* Strengthening; corroborant.

II. n. That which strengthens.

Get a good warm girdle, and tie round you; tis an excellent *corroborative* to strengthen the loins. Tom Brown, *Works*, II. 186.

corroboration (kō-rōb'ō-rā'shon), *n.* [= F. *corroboration* = Sp. *corroboration* = Pg. *corroboração* = *It. corroborazione*, < *L.* as if **corroboratio* (> *corroborare*, ppr. *corroboratus*, strengthen: see *corroborate*, *v.*] 1. The act of strengthening; addition of strength. [Obsolete or archaic.]

For *corroboration* and comfortation, take such bodies as are of astringent quality, without manifest cold. Bacon, *Nat. Hist.*, § 961.

2. The act of confirming; verification; confirmation: as, the *corroboration* of the testimony of a witness by other evidence.

Having considered the evidence given by the plays themselves, . . . let us now enquire what *corroboration* can be gained from other testimony. Johnson, *Shakespeare's Plays*.

3. That which corroborates.—*Bond of corroboration*. See *bond*.

corroborative (kō-rōb'ō-rat'iv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *corroboratif* = Sp. Pg. *It. corroborativo*, < *L.* as if **corroborativus*, < *corroboratus*, ppr. of *corroborare*, strengthen: see *corroborate*, *v.*, and *-ive*.] *I. a.* 1. Having the power of giving strength or additional strength.—2. Tending to confirm or establish the truth of something; verifying.

If you think there be anything explanatory or *corroborative* of what I say, . . . be so good as to transcribe those passages for me. Bp. Warburton, *Letter to Bp. Hurd*.

II. n. That which corroborates. (*a*) A medicine that strengthens; a corroborant.

An apothecaries shop . . . wherein are all remedies, . . . alteratives, *corroboratives*, lenitives, etc. Burton, *Anat. of Mel.*, p. 280.

(*b*) *Corroborative* testimony.

He that says the words of the fathers are not sufficient to determine a nice question, stands not against him who says they are excellent *corroboratives* in a question already determined. Jer. Taylor, *Works* (ed. 1835), II. 145.

corroboratory (kō-rōb'ō-rā-tō-ri), *a.* [*Corroborate* + *-ory*.] Tending to strengthen; corroborative.

corroborree, corroborry (kō-rōb'ō-rē', kō-rōb'ō-ri), *n.* [*Also corroborry*; native name.] A war-dance or dancing-party of the aborigines of Australia and New Zealand.

These men [natives of Tasmania], as well as those of the tribe belonging to King George's Sound, being tempted by the offer of some tubs of rice and sugar, were persuaded to hold a *corroborry*, or great dancing party. Darwin, *Voyage of Beagle*, II. 240.

corroborree, corroborry (kō-rōb'ō-rē', kō-rōb'ō-ri), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *corroborreed, corroboried*, ppr. *corroborreing, corroborying*. [*Corroborree, corroborry, n.*] To hold a *corroborree*; be used for that purpose.

The Menura Alberti scratches for itself shallow holes, or, as they are called by the natives, *corroborrying* places, where it is believed both sexes assemble. Darwin, *Descent of Man*, II. 102.

corrode (kō-rōd'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *corroded*, ppr. *corroding*. [= F. *corroder* = Pr. *corroder* = Sp. Pg. *corroer* = *It. corrodere*, < *L. corrodere*, gnaw, gnaw to pieces, < *com-*, together, + *rodere*, gnaw: see *rodent*. Cf. *erode*.] *I. trans.* Literally, to eat or gnaw away gradually; hence, to wear away, diminish, or disintegrate (a body) by gradually separating small particles from (it), especially by the action of a chemical agent: as, nitric acid *corrodes* copper: often used figuratively.

We know that aqua-fortis *corroding* copper . . . is wont to reduce it to a green blue solution. Boyle, *Colours*.

Should jealousy its venom once diffuse,
Corroding every thought, and blasting all
Love's paradise. Thomson, *Spring*, l. 1079.

That melancholy which is excited by objects of pleasure . . . soothes the heart instead of *corroding* it. Goldsmith, *Vicar*, xlv.

In all Catholic countries where ecclesiastical influences have been permitted to develop unmolested, the monastic organizations have proved a deadly canker, *corroding* the prosperity of the nation. Lecky, *Europ. Morals*, II. 100.

=Syn. To canker, gnaw, waste.

II. intrans. 1. To gnaw; eat or wear away gradually.

Thou shew'st thyself a true *corroding* vermin.

B. Jonson, *Magnetick Lady*, iv. 2.

There have been long intervening periods of comparative rest, during which the sea *corroded* deeply, as it is still *corroding* into the land. Darwin, *Geol. Observations*, II. 218.

2. Figuratively, to become gradually impaired or deteriorated; waste away.

The fiery and impatient spirit of the future illustrious commander was doomed for a time to fret under restraint, and to *corrode* in distasteful repose. Motley, *Dutch Republic*, III. 369.

3. To act by or as if by corrosion or canker, or a process of eating or wearing away.

By incautiously suffering this jealousy to *corrode* in her breast, she began to give a loose to passion. Goldsmith, *The Bee*, No. 7.

corrodent (kō-rōd'ent), *a.* and *n.* [*L. corrodent(t)-s*, ppr. of *corrodere*, corrode: see *corrode*.] *I. a.* Having the power of corroding; acting by corrosion. [Rare.]

II. n. Any substance that corrodes.

The physick of that good Samaritan in the Gospel, where-in there was a *corrodent* and a lenient, compunction and consolation. Bp. King, *Vitis Palatina*, p. 17.

Corrodentia (kor-ō-den'shi-ā), *n. pl.* [NL, neut. pl. of *L. corrodent(t)-s*, ppr. of *corrodere*, gnaw: see *corrodent*, *corrode*.] A group of neuropterous (pseudo-neuropterous) insects. They have the following technical characteristics: the antennæ many-jointed; the wings with few nervures, sometimes quite without transverse venation; the head strongly mandibulate; and the tarsi two- or three-jointed. The limits of the group vary; it contains the *Proctos* or book-lice, and the *Embiidæ*, to which some authors add the *Termitidæ* or white ants, by others made type of a group *Isoptera*. (See these words.) The best-known representative of the group is the death-watch, *Atropos* (or *Tricetes*) *pulchellus*, a pest of insect-collections. By some the *Corrodentia* are regarded as an order composed of the *Termitidæ*, *Proctidæ*, and *Mallophaga*.

corrodiatē (kō-rō'di-āt), *v.* An improper and obsolete form of *corrode*.

corrodibility (kō-rō-di-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*Corrodible*: see *-bility*.] The character or property of being corroddible. Also *corrosibility*.

corrodible (kō-rō'di-bl), *a.* [*Corrode* + *-ible*. Cf. *corrosible*.] Capable of being corroded. Also *corrosible*.

Metals . . . *corrodible* by waters.

Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Err.*

corrody, *n.* See *corody*.

corroi (kor'oi), *n.* [*F. corroi*, a puddle, cement, also currying, OF. *conroi*, *corroi*, apparatus, gear, preparation, etc.: see *curry*.] A

kind of cement applied to the outside of vessels to make them water-tight, or laid at the bottom of reservoirs, etc., to keep the water from percolating downward.

corrosibility (kō-rō-si-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*Corrosible*: see *-bility*.] Same as *corrodibility*.

corrosible (kō-rō'si-bl), *a.* [*L. corrosus*, ppr. of *corrodere*, corrode (see *corrode*), + *-ible*.] Same as *corrodible*.

corrosibleness (kō-rō'si-bl-nes), *n.* The character or property of being corroddible.

corrosion (kō-rō'zhon), *n.* [= F. *corrosion* = Pr. *corrosio*, *corrosio* = Sp. *corrosion* = Pg. *corrosão* = *It. corrosione*, < ML. *corrosio(n)-*, < *L. corrodere*, ppr. *corrosus*, gnaw, corrode: see *corrode*.] Literally, the act or process of eating or gnawing away; hence, the process of wearing away, disintegrating, or destroying by the gradual separation of small parts or particles, especially by the action of chemical agents, as acids: often used figuratively of the destructive influence of care, grief, time, etc.

Corrosion is a particular species of dissolution of bodies, either by an acid or a saline menstruum. Quincy.

Though it [peevishness] breaks not out in paroxysms of outrage, . . . it wears out happiness by slow corrosion. Johnson, *Rambler*, No. 74.

They [Grecian art and literature] have carried their own serene and celestial atmosphere into all lands, to protect them against the corrosion of time. Thoreau, *Walden*, p. 112.

corrosive (kō-rō'siv, formerly kor'ō-siv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *corrosif* = Pr. *corrosiu*, *corrosiu* = Sp. Pg. *It. corrosivo*, < ML. as if **corrosivus*, < *L. corrosus*, ppr. of *corrodere*, corrode: see *corrode*. Cf. *corvie*.] *I. a.* Literally, eating or gnawing; hence, destroying as if by gnawing away; wearing away or disintegrating by separating small parts or particles, especially under chemical action, as of acids: often used figuratively of immaterial agents, as care, time, etc., absolutely or with *of*.

The soft delicious air,

To heal the scar of these corrosive fires,
Shall breathe her balm. Milton, *P. L.*, II. 401.

The sacred sons of vengeance, on whose course
Corrosive famine waits. Thomson, *Spring*, l. 126.

I should like, if I could, to give a specimen of their assumptions and the reasonings founded on them, which in my "Apologia" I considered to be *corrosive* of all religion. J. H. Newman, *Contemporary Rev.*, XLVIII. 461.

Corrosive sublimate, the bichlorid of mercury (HgCl₂), prepared by subliming an intimate mixture of equal parts of common salt and mercuric sulphate. It is a white crystalline solid, and is an acrid poison of great virulence. The stomach-pump and emetics are the surest preventives of its deleterious effects when swallowed; white of egg has also been found serviceable in allaying its poisonous influence upon the stomach. It requires 20 parts of cold water, but only 2 of boiling water, for its solution. It is used in surgery as an antiseptic, and in medicine internally in minute doses. It is also used to preserve anatomical preparations. Wood, cordage, canvas, etc., when soaked in a solution of it, are found to be less destructible on exposure.

II. n. Anything that corrodes, especially a chemical agent, as an acid; anything that wears away or disintegrates; figuratively, anything that has an analogous influence upon the mind or feelings.

The violence of his disease, Francisco,
Must not be jested with; 'tis grown infectious,
And now strong corrosives must cure him. Fletcher, *Wit without Money*, iv. 1.

Poverty and want are generally *corrosives* to all kinds of men. Burton, *Anat. of Mel.*, p. 215.

Corrosives are substances which, when placed in contact with living parts, gradually disorganize them. Dunglison, *Dict. of Med. Science*.

corrosive (kō-rō'siv, kor'ō-siv), *v.* [*Corrosive*, *n.*] *I. trans.* To corrode.

Thy conscience *corrosiv'd* with grief.

Drayton, *Barons' Wars*.

II. intrans. To act by corrosion.

The peril that arises to the heart from passion is the fixedness of it, when, like a *corrosive* plaster, it eats into the sore. Bp. Hall, *Contemplations*, iv.

corrosively (kō-rō'siv-li), *adv.* 1. In a corrosive manner; by corrosion.—2. Like a corrosive.

At first it tasted somewhat *corrosively*. Boyle, *Saltpetre*.

corrosiveness (kō-rō'siv-nes), *n.* 1. The property of corroding, eating away, or disintegrating; figuratively, an analogous property in some immaterial agent.—2. Some property characteristic of a corrosive substance, as its taste. [Rare.]

Saltpetre betrays upon the tongue no *corrosiveness* at all, but coldness. Boyle, *Saltpetre*.

corrosivity (kor-ō-siv'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *corrosivité*; as *corrosive* + *-ity*.] Corrosiveness. [Rare.]

corroval (kor'ô-val), *n.* An arrow-poison of the United States of Colombia, which produces general muscular and cardiac paralysis.

corrovaline (kor'ô-val-in), *n.* [*< corroval + -ine²*.] An alkaloid derived from corroval, probably identical with curarine.

corrugant (kor'ô-gant), *a.* [*< L. corrugant(-t)s*, ppr. of *corrugare*, wrinkle: see *corrugate*, *v.*] Having the power of corrugating, or contracting into wrinkles or folds. *Johnson*.

corrugate (kor'ô-gât), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *corrugated*, ppr. *corrugating*. [*< L. corrugatus*, pp. of *corrugare*, *conrugare* (> *It. corrugare* = Sp. *corrugar*), wrinkle, < *com-*, together, + *rugare*, wrinkle, < *ruga*, a wrinkle, fold.] To wrinkle; draw or contract into folds; pucker: as, to *corrugate* the skin; to *corrugate* iron plates for use in building.

Cold and dryness do both of them contract and *corrugate*. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

corrugate (kor'ô-gât), *a.* [*< L. corrugatus*, pp.: see the verb.] 1. Wrinkled; contracted; puckered.

Extended views a narrow mind extend;
Push out its *corrugate*, expansive make.
Young, Night Thoughts, ix. 1384.

2. In *zool.* and *bot.*, having a wrinkled appearance: applied to a surface closely covered with parallel and generally curved or wavy sharp ridges which are separated by deep and often depressed lines.

corrugated (kor'ô-gâ-ted), *p. a.* [*< corrugate + -ed²*.] Wrinkled; bent or drawn into parallel furrows or ridges: as, *corrugated* iron.

Not level and smooth, but *corrugated*; tossed into mountains and reefs of sand, seamed with shallow ravines, and enclosing in the sweep of the sand-hills immense plains.
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, i. 34.

Corrugated iron. See *iron*.
corrugation (kor'ô-gâ'shon), *n.* [= *F. corrugation*, < *L.* as if **corrugatio(n)*, < *corrugare*, wrinkle: see *corrugate*.] A wrinkling; contraction into wrinkles; a wrinkled, furrowed, or puckered state or condition.

corrugator (kor'ô-gâ-tor), *n.*; pl. *corrugatores* (kor'ô-gâ-tô-réz). [= *F. corrugateur* = Sp. *corrugador* = *It. corrugatore*, < *NL. corrugator*, < *L. corrugare*, pp. *corrugatus*, wrinkle: see *corrugate*, *v.*] In *anat.*, a muscle the action of which contracts into wrinkles the part it acts upon: as, the *corrugator supercilii*, one of a pair of small muscles situated on each side of the forehead, which contract or knit the brows. — *Corrugator cutis an.*, the wrinkler of the skin of the anus, a thin layer of involuntary muscular fibers radiating from the anus, which by their contraction cause folds of skin radiating from the orifice.

corrugent (kor'ô-jent), *a.* [Improp. for *corrugant*.] In *anat.*, drawing together; contracting. — *Corrugent muscle.* Same as *corrugator*. *Imp. Dict.*
corrupt (ko-rump'), *v. t.* and *i.* [*ME. corruppen, corumpen, corumpen*, < *OF. corruppre, corrompre*, *F. corrompre* = Sp. *Pg. corromper* = *It. corrompere*, < *L. corruppere, corumpere*, pp. *corruptus, conruptus*, corrupt: see *corrupt*.] To corrupt.

The clothed blood, for eny leche-craft,
Corrupteth. *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 1888.

It is nat hoot and moist as air; for air *corruptith* a thing a-noon, as it schewith weel by generacion of flies, and areins [spiders], and sicche other.

Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 2.

corruptable (ko-rump'pa-bl), *a.* [*ME. Halliwell*, < *OF. corruptible, corrompable*, *F. corrompable* (= Sp. *corrompible* = *It. corrompevole*), < *corrumpe, corrompre*, corrupt: see *corrupt*.] Corruptible. *Lydgate*.

corruption, *n.* [*ME. corrupcioun*, an erroneous form of *corruption*, after *corrupt*.] Corruption.

The elementes alle sal be clene
Of alle corrupciouns that we here se.
Hampole, Prick of Conscience, l. 6352.

corrupt (ko-rup'), *v.* [*< ME. corrupten, corrupen*, < *L. corruptus, conruptus*, pp. of *corrumper, conrumper*, destroy, ruin, injure, spoil, corrupt, bribe, < *com-*, together, + *rumpere*, break in pieces: see *rupture*. Cf. *corrupt*.] *I. trans.* 1. To injure; mar; spoil; destroy.

Lay not up for yourselves treasures upon earth, where moth and rust doth *corrupt*. *Mat.* vi. 19.

2. To vitiate physically; render unsound; taint or contaminate as with disease; decompose: as, to *corrupt* the blood.

Some there were that died presently after they got ashore, it being certainly the quality of the place either to kill, or cure quickly, as the bodies are more or less *corrupted*. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's True Travels*, II. 156.

3. To change from a sound to a putrid or putrescent state; cause the decomposition of (an

organic body), as by a natural process, accompanied by a fetid smell; change from a good to a bad physical condition, in any way.—4. To vitiate or deprave, in a moral sense; change from good to bad; infect with evil; pervert; debase.

What force ill companie hath, to *corrupt* good wittes, the wisest men know best. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 52.

Evil communications *corrupt* good manners. *1 Cor.* xv. 33.

Thrice is he arm'd that hath his quarrel just;
And he but naked, though lock'd up in steel,
Whose conscience with injustice is *corrupted*.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 2.

Conversation will not *corrupt* us, if we come to the assembly in our own garb and speech, and with the energy of health to select what is ours and reject what is not. *Emerson*, Society and Solitude.

Plenty *corrupts* the melody
That made thee famous once, when young.
Tennyson, The Blackbird.

5. To pervert or vitiate the integrity of; entice from allegiance, or from a good to an evil course of conduct; influence by a bribe or other wrong motive.

Heaven is above all yet; there sits a Judge
That no king can *corrupt*. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iii. 1.
The guards, *corrupted*, arm themselves against
Their late protected master.
Fletcher, Double Marriage, v. 2.

The money which the King received from France had been largely employed to *corrupt* members of Parliament. *Macaulay*, Hallam's Const. Hist.

6. To debase or render impure by alterations or innovations; infect with imperfections or errors; falsify; pervert: as, to *corrupt* language; to *corrupt* a text.

In like manner have they *corrupt* the scripture.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 44.

=*Syn.* 2. Spoil, taint.—4. Contaminate, deprave, demoralize. See *taint*, *v. t.*

II. intrans. To become putrid; putrefy; rot. The aptness of air or water to *corrupt* or putrefy. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., Int. to ix.

=*Syn.* Decay, Putrefy, etc. See *rot*.

corrupt (ko-rup'), *a.* [*< ME. corrupt, corrupt* = Sp. *Pg. corrupto* = *It. corrotto*, < *L. corruptus*, pp.: see the verb.] 1. Decomposing, or showing signs of decomposition; putrid; spoiled; tainted; vitiated.

My wounds stink and are *corrupt* because of my foolishness. *Ps.* xxxviii. 5.

Corrupt and pestilent bread. *Knolles*.

2. Debased in character; depraved; perverted; infected with evil.

They are *corrupt*; they have done abominable works. *Ps.* xiv. 1.

At what ease
Might *corrupt* minds procure knaves as *corrupt*
To swear against you? *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., v. 1.

The word *corrupt* means broken together, dissolved into mixture and confusion — which is the opposite of purity. *Bushnell*, Sermons for New Life, p. 265.

3. Dishonest; without integrity; guilty of dishonesty involving bribery, or a disposition to bribe or be bribed: as, *corrupt* practices; a *corrupt* judge.

If political power must be denied to working men because they are *corrupt*, it must be denied to all classes whatever for the same reason. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 248.

4. Changed for the worse; debased or falsified by admixture, addition, or alteration; erroneous or full of errors: as, a *corrupt* text.

Of the Massacre of Paris (of which only a single early edition exists, in a *corrupt* condition and without date) it is unnecessary to say much. *A. W. Ward*, Eng. Dram. Lit., I. 192.

Corrupt and Illegal Practices Prevention Act, a British statute of 1883 (46 and 47 Vict., c. 51) intended to secure the purity of elections to Parliament.

corrupter (ko-rup'tér), *n.* One who or that which corrupts. Also written *corruptor*.

They knew them to be the main *corruptors* at the king's elbow. *Milton*, Elkonoklastes.

corruptful (ko-rup'tful), *a.* [*< corrupt + -ful*, irreg. suffixed to a verb.] Tending to corrupt; corrupt; corrupting; vitiating. [Rare.]

Boasting of this honourable borough to support its own dignity and independency against all *corruptful* encroachments. *J. Baillie*.

corruptibility (ko-rup-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*< LL. corruptibilitas(-t)s*, < *L. corruptibilis*, corruptible: see *corruptible*.] The capability of being corrupted, in any sense of the word; corruptibility.

Frequency of elections . . . has a tendency . . . not to lessen *corruptibility*. *Burke*, Independence of Parliament.

corruptible (ko-rup'ti-bl), *a.* [= *F. corruptible* = *Pr. Sp. corruptible* = *Pg. corruptível* = *It. corrottevole, corrutibile*, < *LL. corruptibilis, corrup-*

tibilis, < *L. corruptus*, pp. of *corrumper*, corrupt: see *corrupt*, *v. t.*] 1. That may be corrupted; subject to decay, putrefaction, or destruction: as, this *corruptible* body.

This *corruptible* must put on incorruption, and this mortal must put on immortality. *1 Cor.* xv. 53.

2. That may be contaminated or vitiated in qualities or principles; susceptible of being depraved, tainted, or changed for the worse: as, manners are *corruptible* by evil example.—3. Open to bribing; susceptible of being bribed: as, *corruptible* voters.

corruptibleness (ko-rup'ti-bl-nes), *n.* Susceptibility of corruption; corruptibility.

corruptibly (ko-rup'ti-bli), *adv.* In such a manner as to be corrupted or vitiated.

It is too late: the life of all his blood
Is touch'd *corruptibly*. *Shak.*, K. John, v. 7.

Corrupticolæ (kor-up-tik'ô-lê), *n. pl.* [*LL.*, < *L. corruptus*, corrupt (in reference to the alleged corruptible nature of Christ's body), + *colere*, worship.] The name given by Western writers to the Phthartolatæ, a Christian sect of the sixth century, which held that the body of Christ was necessarily and naturally corruptible, in opposition to another Monophysite sect, the Aphthartodocetæ.

corruption (ko-rup'shon), *n.* [*< ME. corrupcion, corrupcioun, corrupcion* = *D. corruptie* = *Dan. korruption*, < *OF. corruption, corrupcion*, *F. corruption* = *Pr. corruccio* = *Sp. corrupcion* = *Pg. corrupção* = *It. corruzione*, < *L. corruptio(n)*, *corruptio(n)*, < *corrumper*, pp. *corruptus, corrupt*: see *corrupt*, *v. t.*] 1. The act of corrupting, or the state of being corrupt or putrid; the destruction of the natural form of an organic body by decomposition accompanied by putrefaction; physical dissolution.

Lyve thou soley, worms *corruptioun*!
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 614.

Corruption is a proceeding from a being to a not being, as from an oak to chips or ashes. *Blundeville*.

Neither wilt thou suffer thine Holy One to see *corruption*. *Ps.* xvi. 10.

2. Putrid matter; pus.

For swellings also they use small peeces of touchwood, in the forme of cloues, which pricking on the griefe they burne close to the flesh, and from thence draw the *corruption* with their mouth.

Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 137.

3. Depravity; wickedness; perversion or extinction of moral principles; loss of purity or integrity.

Having escaped the *corruption* that is in the world through lust. *2 Pet.* i. 4.

4. Debasement or deterioration.

After my death I wish no other herald,
To keep mine honour from *corruption*,
But such an honest chronicler as Griffith.

Shak., Hen. VIII., iv. 2.

5. Perversion; vitiation: as, a *corruption* of language.

At this day, by *corruption* of the name, it is called Lombardy. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 109.

The general *corruption* of manners in servants is owing to the conduct of masters. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 107.

His (Shakspeare's) works have come down to us in a condition of manifest and admitted *corruption* in some portions, while in others there is an obscurity.

Lovell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 172.

6. A corrupt or debased form of a word: as, "sparrow-grass" is a *corruption* of "asparagus."—7. A perverting, vitiating, or depraving influence; more specifically, bribery.

Corruption wins not more than honesty.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iii. 2.

Blest paper credit! last and best supply!
That lends *corruption* lighter wings to fly.

Pope, Moral Essays, iii. 40.

Corruption in elections is the great enemy of freedom.

J. Adams.

Corruption essentially consists . . . in distributing the appointments and favours of the State otherwise than with a sole regard to merit and capacity.

W. R. Greg, Misc. Essays, 2d ser., p. 41.

8. In *law*, taint; impurity or defect (of heritable blood) in consequence of an act of attainder of treason or felony, by which a person is disabled from inheriting lands from an ancestor, and can neither retain those in his possession nor transmit them by descent to his heirs. This penalty, along with attainder itself, has been abolished in Great Britain, and never existed in the United States.

It is to be hoped that this *corruption* of blood . . . may, in process of time, be abolished by act of Parliament.

Blackstone, Com., IV. § 389 (Harper, 1852).

No attainder of treason shall work *corruption* of blood.

Const. U. S., iii. 3.

=*Syn.* 1. Putrefaction, putrescence.—4. Pollution, defilement, contamination, vitiation, demoralization, foulness, baseness.

corruptionist (kə-rup'shən-ist), *n.* [*< corruption + -ist.*] 1. A defender of corruption or wickedness. *Sydney Smith*.—2. One who engages in bribery and other corrupt practices.

The invention and rapid diffusion of the word *corruptionist* as a designation for men who take bribes, or support those who take them, is a sign of the times worth noting. *The Nation*, IX. 241 (1869).

These silent men [who submit to party influence] are today the worst enemies of the Republic. They make it safe to defraud. They render it practically impossible to overthrow *corruptionists*. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXIII. 327.

corruptive (kə-rup'tiv), *a.* [= *F. corruptif* = *Pr. corruptiu* = *Sp. Pg. corruptivo* = *It. corrottivo*, *corrutivo*, < *LL. corruptivus*, < *L. corruptus*, pp. of *corrumpere*, corrupt: see *corrupt*, *v.*] Having the power of corrupting, tainting, depraving, or vitiating.

It should be endued with . . . some *corruptive* quality. *Ray*, *Works of Creation*.

corruptless (kə-rup'tles), *a.* [*< corrupt + -less.*] Not susceptible of corruption or decay.

All around
The borders with *corruptless* myrrh are crowned.
Dryden, tr. of *Ovid's Metamorph.*, xv.

corruptly (kə-rup'tli), *adv.* 1. In a corrupt manner; with corruption; viciously; wickedly; dishonorably.

We have dealt very *corruptly* against thee. *Neh. i. 7.*
O, that estates, degrees, and offices,
Were not deriv'd *corruptly*!

Shak., *M. of V.*, II. 9.

2. In *law*, with the intent of gaining some advantage inconsistent with official or sworn duty, or the legal rights of others, by bribery or other corrupt means.

corruptness (kə-rup'tnes), *n.* 1. The state of being corrupt; putrid state; corruption.—2. A state of moral impurity: as, the *corruptness* of a judge.—3. A vitiated state; debasement; impurity: as, the *corruptness* of language.

corruptress (kə-rup'tres), *n.* [*< corrupter + -ess.*] A female who corrupts. [Rare.]

Peace, rude bawd!

Thou studied old *corruptress*, tye thy tongue up.
Fletcher, *Wife for a Month*, iv. 3.

cors¹, *n.* A Middle English form of *corse¹*.

cors², *n.* A Middle English form of *corse¹*.

cors³, *n.* An obsolete form of *corse¹*.

corsac, *n.* See *corsak*.

corsage (kôr-săzh'), *n.* [*< F. corsage*, bust, trunk, body, < *OF. cors*, body: see *corse¹*, *corset*, *corpse*.] 1† (kôr'sāj). The body.—2. The body or waist of a woman's dress; a bodice: as, a *corsage* of velvet.

A drawing of a *corsage* or bodice in pale green silk.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLII. 285.

corsaint, *n.* [*ME.*, also *corseint*, *-saint*, *-saunt*, < *OF. cors saint*, < *L. (ML.) corpus sanctum*, holy body, or *corpus sancti*, body of a saint: see *corposant*.] A holy body or person; a saint. *Chaucer*.

In especial of the blessed *corsemynt* and holy Virgynne and Martir Seynt Kateryn. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 188.

corsair (kôr'sâr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *corsarie*, after *Sp. Pg.*; < *F. corsaire*, < *Pr. corsari* = *Sp. Pg. corsario* = *It. corsaro* (> *Turk. qursân*), a corsair, < *Pr. corsa* = *Sp. Pg. corso* = *It. corsa*, a course, cruise, = *F. course*, > *E. course*, *q. v.* Cf. *courser*.] 1. One who cruises or scours the ocean with an armed vessel, without a commission from any sovereign or state, seizing and plundering merchant vessels, or making booty on land; a pirate; a freebooter.

He left a *corsair's* name to other times,
Linked with one virtue and a thousand crimes.
Byron, *The Corsair*, III. 24.

2. A piratical vessel; sometimes, a privateer. There are many *Corsaries* or *Pyrrats* which goe coursing alongst that coast, robbing and spoiling.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 217.

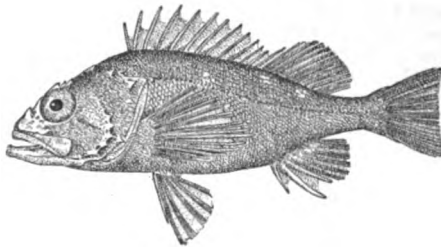
Barbary *corsairs* infested the coast of the Mediterranean.
Prescott.

Joining a *corsair's* crew,
O'er the dark sea I flew
With the marauders.
Longfellow, *Skeleton in Armor*.

Nearly 800 *corsairs* had sailed, during the war, from Dunkirk to prey upon English and Dutch commerce.
Lecky, *Eng. in 18th Cent.*, I.

3. A scorpioned fish, *Sebasticthys rosaceus*, with smooth cranial ridges, moderate-sized scales, and pale blotches surrounded by purplish shades on the sides. It is about 12 inches long, and one of the most abundant species of the genus, inhabiting rather deep water along the Californian coast. See cut in next column.

corsak, **corsac** (kôr'sak), *n.* [Native name.] A species of fox of a yellowish color, *Fulpes*



Corsair (*Sebasticthys rosaceus*).
(From Report of U. S. Fish Commission, 1884.)

corsac, found in Tatar and India. It is gregarious, prowls by day, burrows, and lives on birds and eggs. It



Corsak (*Vulpes corsac*).

resembles and is a near relative of the little kit or swift fox of North America, *Fulpes velox*. Also called *adive*.

corse¹ (kôrs), *n.* [*< ME. cors*, a body, esp. a dead body, < *OF. cors* = *Pr. cors*; parallel to the full form, *corpe*, < *ME. corpe*, < *OF. corpe*: see *corpe*.] 1†. The living body or bodily frame of an animal, especially and usually of a human being; the person.

Be-war, as dere as ye haue youre owne *corse* and youre honoure and also the honour of two kynges, that ye go not oute to bataille agein hem, for ye sholde haue to grete losse.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), II. 306.

For he was strong, and of so myghtie *corse*,
As ever wielded speare in warlike hand.
Spenser, *F. Q.*, I. III. 42.

2. A dead body, especially and usually of a human being; a corpse. [Now archaic or poetical.]

The Dene . . . warnyn the brethren and sistren to come to the derige and gon with the *Cors* to the kirke.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 46.

And as the soldiers bore dead bodies by
He call'd them untaught knaves, unmannerly,
To bring a slovenly unhandsome *corse*
Betwixt the wind and his nobility.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., I. 3.

'Twas not those souls that fled in pain
Which to their *corse* came again.
Coleridge, *Ancient Mariner*, v.

A melancholy group collected about his *corse*, on the bloody height of Albohacen.
Irring, *Granada*, p. 70.

3†. The body or main part, as the hull of a ship or the trunk or stem of a tree or vine.

For, as he saith, the *cors* [of a vine] I delve in ground,
The rootes wol abounde and all confounde.
Palladius, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 73.

And all they thought none other but that the *cors* of the galye shulde in lykewyse haue fallen to the rok at the next surge of the see, and so haue ben loste.
Sir R. Guyford, *Pylgrymage*, p. 76.

4†. Same as *corset*, 1.—5. A plaited or woven silk ribbon used for vestments. *M. E. C. Walcott*.

corse², *v.* A Middle English form of *corse¹*.

corse³, *n.* An obsolete form of *corse¹*.

corse⁴, *v. i.* [Early mod. E., also *corce*, *coco*, *coase*, < *corser*, *courser*, a horse-dealer, a trader: see *courser*.] To trade; traffic. *Hutchinson*.

cor. sec. An abbreviation of *corresponding secretary*.

corseint, *n.* See *corsaint*.

corselet, **coralet** (kôr'slet), *n.* [= *It. corseletto* = *Sp. corselete* = *Pg. corselete*, < *F. corselet*, a corselet, dim. of *OF. cors*, body: see *corse¹*, *corpe*, and *cf. corset*.] 1. Armor for the body, in use after the perfecting of plate-armor; specifically, in the sixteenth century, the breast- and back-pieces taken together.

God guide thy hand, and speed thy weapon so
That thou return triumphant of thy Fo.
Hold, take my *Corselet*, and my Helm, and Launce,
And to the Heav'ns thy happy Prowes advance.
Sylvester, tr. of *Du Bartas's Weeks*, II., *The Trophies*.
The Strings of which [Hearts], in Battles Heat,
Against their very *Corselets* beat. *Prior*, *Alma*, I.

2. The breastplate taken by itself.

The *corselet* plate that guarded his breast
Was once the wild bee's golden vest.
J. R. Drake, *Culprit Fay*, st. 25.

3. The complete armor of a pikeman, musketeer, etc., consisting of breast and back, gauntlets and tassets, with a morion or open headpiece.

—4. In *zool.*: (a) In *entom.*, the thorax of an insect; that part to which the wings and legs are attached. In *Coleoptera* the part usually so called is the prothorax, bearing only the first pair of feet, and greatly surpassing the other two segments of the thorax in extent. (b) In *ichth.*, a zone or area of scales, larger than the rest, developed behind the head and about the pectoral fins of certain scombroid fishes, as in the tunnies, albacores, bonitos, and frigate-mackerels. (c) In *conch.*, a ridge in the hinge of bivalves with an external ligament, with which the ligament is connected. [Rare.]

corselet, **coralet** (kôr'slet), *v. t.* [*< corselet*, *corselet*, *n.*] To encircle with or as with a corselet. [Rare.]

Her arms,
Able to lock Jove from a synod, shall,
By warranting moonlight, *corselet* thee.
Fletcher (and another), *Two Noble Kinemen*, I. 1.

corsement, *n.* See *cursement*.

corse-present (kôr'sprez'ant), *n.* A mortuary or recompense formerly paid at the interment of a dead body. It usually consisted of the best beast belonging to the deceased, and was conducted along with the corpse and presented to the priest.

The Payment of Mortuaries is of great Antiquity: It was antiently done by leading or driving a Horse or Cow, &c. before the Corps of the Deceased at his Funeral. It was considered as a Gift left by a Man at his Death, by Way of Recompence for all Failures in the Payment of Tithes and Oblations, and called a *Corse-present*.
Bourne's Pop. Antiq. (1777), p. 25.

corseriet, *n.* [*ME.*, < *corser*, *courser*, a trader: see *corse⁴*, *courser*.] Trading; traffic.

It semeth, that al doying in this mater is cursed *corserie* of symonie, geyvinge the sygne of holy ordris for temporal drit.
Wyclif, *Select Works* (ed. Arnold), III. 283.

corseque (kôr-sesk'), *n.* [= *F. corseque*, < *It. corseca*, < *Corsica* (L. *Corsica*, also *Corsis*, *F. Corse*), because the weapon was used in that island. See *Corsican*.] An old weapon like a spear, having on each side of the central blade another curved one, the two curved blades forming together a crescent with the sharp edge on the concave side. Sometimes, however, these blades had a secondary or outward curve sharpened on both sides.

corset (kôr'set), *n.* [*< ME. corsete*, *corsette* (def. 1), < *OF. corset* (> *It. corsetto*, *ML. corsetus*), a close-fitting garment (def. 1), *F. corset* (def. 3), dim. of *cors*, body: see *corse¹*, *corpe*, and *cf. corselet*. Cf. *bodice*, of similar origin.] 1†. In the middle ages, a close-fitting body-garment. The term seems to have been always applied to a garment having skirts and sleeves, but may have been used for the upper part, or what might be called the bodice of such garments. In this sense also *corae*.

2†. A similar garment stuffed and quilted to form a garment of fence; a piece of armor, similar to the gambeson, worn by crossbowmen and foot-soldiers about 1475.—3. A shaped, close-fitting body or waist, usually made of quilted satin jean, stiffened by strips of steel or whalebone, and so designed as to admit of tightening by lacing, worn chiefly by women to give shape and support to the figure; stays. Often in plural, *corsets*.

corset (kôr'set), *v. t.* [*< corset*, *n.*] To inclose in a corset.

corsey (kôr'si), *n.* An obsolete form of *corsive*.
Corsican (kôr'si-kan), *a. and n.* [*< Corsica* (L. *Corsica*, also *Corsis*, > *It. Corsica*, *F. Corse*) + *-an*.] 1. *a.* Belonging or relating to Corsica, an island of the Mediterranean, north of Sardinia (formerly dependent on different states of Italy, but belonging to France since 1769, and now one of its departments), or to its inhabitants.

II. *n.* 1. A native or an inhabitant of Corsica; specifically, a member of the indigenous race of Corsica, of Italian affinity.—2. The dialect of the Italian language spoken by Corsicans.

corseite (kôr'seit), *n.* [*< F. Corsee*, *Corsica*, + *-ite*.] A name given by Zirkel to rocks composed essentially of anorthite and hornblende. The name was taken from a typical occurrence of rocks of this class on the island of Corsica. It has never come into general use.

corsivet (kôr'siv), *a. and n.* [A contraction of *corrosive*.] 1. *a.* Corrosive.



Corsicet (def. 3), consisting of back and breast, two rows of tassets, and a morion. The tassets are of leather.—Dress of German or Flemish pikeman about 1600, from contemporary engraving.

But now their Madness challengeth a stout
And corative cure; Thy Hand must do the Deed.
J. Beaumont, *Psyche*, iv. 221.

II. n. A corrosive.

That same bitter *corative*, which did eat
Her tender heart. *Spenser*, F. Q., IV. ix. 14.

From commonwealths and cities I will descend to families, which have as many *coratives* and molestations, as frequent discontents, as the rest.

Burton, *Anat.* of Mel., To the Reader, p. 69.

corslet, n. and v. See *corselet*.

corselet (kôr'se'let), n. [Also *corselet*; repr. AS. *corselet*, a term used in the laws (see def.); < *cor-*, base of *coren*, pp. of *ceosan*, choose (see choose), + *snæd*, a bit, a piece cut off, < *snidan* (= G. *schniden*), cut. Equiv. to OFries. *korbita*, < *kor-* (= *cor-*, above) + *bita* = E. *bit*.] In Anglo-Saxon law, the morsel of choosing or selection, being a piece of bread consecrated by exorcism and caused to be swallowed by a suspected person as a trial of his innocence.

If the accused was guilty, it was supposed that the bread would, in accordance with the prayer of the exorcism, produce convulsions and paleness, and find no passage; if he was innocent, it would cause no harm.

corsey (kôr'si), a. Corrupt. *Dunglison*.

cortant, n. See *courtant*.

cortège (kôr-tâzh'), n. [F., < It. *corteggio*, a train, retinue, < *corte*, a court: see *court*, n.] A train of attendants; a company of followers; a procession.

Henry and Isabella, each attended by a brilliant *cortège* of cavaliers and nobles. *Prescott*, *Ferd.* and *Isa.*, i. 3.

Cortes (kôr'tes), n. pl. [Sp. and Pg., pl. of *corte*, court: see *court*, n.] 1. The national assembly or legislature of Spain, consisting of a senate and chamber of deputies. The senate is composed of not over 300 members, one half princes of the blood, grandees, and certain ex-officio and nominated members, and one half elected. The chamber of deputies is composed of members in the proportion of one for every 50,000 inhabitants, elected for 5 years.

2. The parliament or legislature of Portugal, consisting of an upper house of hereditary, life, and elective peers, and a lower house of 146 deputies elected by the people for 4 years.

cortex (kôr'teks), n.; pl. *cortices* (-ti-sêz). [L.: see *cork*.] 1. In bot.: (a) Bark, as of a tree. See *cork*. (b) In *Chara* and some algae, a covering of tubular or other cells inclosing the axis; in lichens, the cortical layer (which see, under *cortical*).—2. Specifically, in med., Peruvian bark.—3. In anat. and zool., some part or structure likened to bark or rind; cortical substance: as, the *cortex* of the brain. Specifically—(a) A thin, fleshy expansion of meninges upon the sclerobase of a polyp. (b) The exterior investment of a sponge. See the extract.

In the higher forms of Sycones the radial tubes no longer arise as simple outgrowths of the whole sponge-wall, but rather as outgrowths of the endoderm into the mesoderm, which, together with the ectoderm, exhibits an independent growth of its own; and this results in the formation of a thick investment, known as the *cortex*.

Encyc. Brit., XXII. 414.

Cortex of the brain, the layer of gray matter investing most of the surface of the brain and dipping down into the sulci between the gyri. See *brain*.—**Cortex of the kidney**, the outer, investing, or cortical, as distinguished from the medullary substance of the kidney. See cut under *kidney*.

corthal (kôr'thal), n. Same as *courtant*.

Cortian (kôr'ti-an), a. Pertaining to or discovered by Buonaventura Corti, an Italian scientist (1729–1813).—**Cortian fibers**. See *fibers of Corti*, under *fiber*.—**Cortian organ**. See *organ*.—**Cortian rods**. See *rods of Corti*, under *rod*.—**Cortian tunnel**. See *tunnel of Corti*, under *tunnel*.

cortical (kôr'ti-kal), a. [= F. *cortical* = Sp. *Pg.* *cortical* = It. *corticale*, < NL. *corticatus*, < L. *cortex* (*cortic-*), bark, rind: see *cortex*, *cork*, and *-al*.] Belonging to or consisting of bark or rind; resembling bark or rind; hence, external; belonging to the external covering: in anat., specifically applied to several enveloping or investing parts, in distinction from medullary: as, the *cortical* substance of the brain or kidney. See *cortex*.—**Cortical epilepsy**. See *epilepsy*.—**Cortical layer**, in lichens, a multiple layer of cells forming a false parenchyma at the surface of the thallus, inclosing and protecting the less dense structure within. In horizontal frondose lichens there is an upper and a lower cortical layer. In some fungi a denser and firmer tissue at the surface is so called. The latter is also called the *pellicle* or *cutis*.—**Cortical paralysis**, paralysis due to a lesion of the cortex of the brain.—**Cortical sheath**, in bot., a phrase applied by Nägeli to the whole of the primary bast-bundles. See *bast*.—**Cortical substance** of cells and unicellular animals, ectoplasm; outer cell-substance; the thicker, tougher, and less granular protoplasm upon the exterior of a cell, as distinguished from the medullary substance. The formation of cortical substance is an advance in the organization of protozoans, giving them more consistency and a more definite or more persistent shape.

Corticata (kôr-ti-kâ'tâ), n. pl. [NL., neut. pl. of L. *corticatus*, covered with bark: see *corti-*

cate.] 1. A family of corals inhabiting a fixed, branching polypary, whose fleshy substance is spread like the branch of a tree over a central solid, calcareous, or corneous axis; the barked corals. It includes the polyps forming the red coral of commerce, much used for necklaces, etc. The species propagate by buds and eggs. Otherwise called *Aleyonaria* or *sclerobanice Zoantharia*. See cut under *Coralligena*.

2. A higher grade of Protozoa in Lankester's classification, as the *Gregarinae* and *Infusoria*. It is divided into five classes: (1) *Lipostoma* (*Gregarinae*), (2) *Suctorina* (*Acinetæ*), (3) *Ciliata* (*ciliate Infusoria*), (4) *Flagellata* (*flagellate Infusoria*), and (5) *Proboscidea* (*Nocituceæ*). The term is little used, and the arrangement implied is seldom followed.

3. A division of the *Porifera* or sponges, represented by the genus *Thetya*.

corticate, **corticated** (kôr'ti-kât, -kâ-ted), a. [< L. *corticatus*, pp. adj., covered with bark, < *cortex* (*cortic-*), bark: see *cortex*, *cork*, and *-ate*.] 1. Having a cortex; coated with bark or a bark-like covering; having a rind, as an orange.—2. Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Corticata*.

By far the most common sponge in the chalk-mud is the pretty little hemispherical *corticate* form, *Tisiphonia agardii*. *Sir C. W. Thomson*, *Depths of the Sea*, p. 167.

Filaments . . . occasionally *corticated*.

Farlow, *Marine Alga*, p. 70.

cortivating (kôr'ti-kâ-ting), a. [As *corticate* + *-ing*.] Constituting or serving as a cortex, bark, rind, or outer covering.

cortication (kôr-ti-kâ'shon), n. [As *corticate* + *-ion*.] The formation of a cortex.

cortices, n. Plural of *cortex*.

corticic (kôr-tis'ik), a. [< L. *cortex* (*cortic-*), bark, cork, + *-ic*.] Derived from or relating to cork.

corticifer (kôr-tis'i-fēr), n. [= F. *corticifère*, < L. *cortex* (*cortic-*), bark, + *ferre* = E. *bear*.] One of the *Corticata*; a barked coral.

corticiferous (kôr-ti-sif'ē-rus), a. [As *corticifer* + *-ous*.] Producing bark or something analogous to bark.

corticiform (kôr-tis'i-fōrm), a. [= F. *corticiforme*, < L. *cortex* (*cortic-*), bark, + *forma*, shape.] Resembling bark.

corticid (kôr-tis'i-id), n. A sponge of the family *Corticidae*.

Corticidæ (kôr-ti-si'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., < *Corticium*, 2, + *-idæ*.] A family of sponges, of the order *Chondrospongiae*, typified by the genus *Corticium*.

corticine (kôr'ti-sin), n. [< F. *corticine* = Sp. *It.* *corticina*, < NL. *corticina*, < L. *cortex* (*cortic-*), bark: see *cortex*, *cork*, and *-ine*.] An alkaloid obtained from the bark of the *Populus tremula*.

corticinic (kôr-ti-sin'ik), a. [< L. *cortex* (*cortic-*), bark, cork, + *-in* + *-ic*.] Relating to or derived from bark. Also *corticine*.—**Corticinic acid**, an acid (C₁₂H₁₀O₆) existing in cork and extracted from it by alcohol.

Corticium (kôr-tish'i-um), n. [NL., < L. *cortex* (*cortic-*), bark: see *cortex*, *cork*.] 1. A large genus of hymenomycetous fungi, of the family *Auricularini*, having an even, fleshy hymenium, which collapses when dry. The species grow on dead wood.—2. The typical genus of the family *Corticidæ*, having candelabra, and having the spicules simply scattered through the mesoderm, not forming a continuous skeleton. *C. candelabrum* is an example. *Oscar Schmidt*, 1862.

corticole (kôr'ti-kōl), a. [< L. *cortex* (*cortic-*), bark, + *colere*, inhabit.] Growing on bark; corticolous.

With respect to corticole lichens, some prefer the rugged bark of old trees (e. g., *Ramalina*, *Parmelia*, *Stictis*) and others the smooth bark of young trees and shrubs (e. g., *Graphid* and some *Lecideæ*). *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 562.

corticoline (kôr-tik'ō-lin), a. [As *corticole* + *-ine*.] Same as *corticulous*.

corticulous (kôr-tik'ō-lus), a. [As *corticole* + *-ous*.] Growing on bark: applied to lichens, fungi, etc.

corticose, **corticous** (kôr'ti-kōs, -kus), a. [< L. *corticoseus*, barked, < *cortex* (*cortic-*), bark: see *cortex*, *cork*.] 1. Barked; resembling bark in structure, as the hard pod of *Cassia Fistula*.—2. Having a cortex; corticate or corticiferous.

cortile (kôr-tē'le), n. [It., < *corte*, court: see *court*, n., and *cortilage*.] 1. In arch., a small court inclosed by the divisions or appurtenances of a building. The cortile was an important adjunct to early churches or basilicas, and was usually of a square form; in Italy at the present day it is often embellished with columns and statues.

The *cortile*, or hall, is Morisco-Italian.

Thackeray, *Book of Snobs*, xliii.

The *cortile* in front of the church contains several frescoes. C. E. Norton, *Travel and Study in Italy*, p. 12.

2. Any area, court, or courtyard.

cortina (kôr-ti-nâ), n.; pl. *cortinæ* (-nê). [NL. use of LL. *cortina*, a curtain: see *curtain*.] In hymenomycetous fungi, a marginal veil ruptured at its connection with the stipe, and hanging from the pileus as a shreddy membrane. Also called *curtain*.

cortinarius (kôr-ti-nâ'ri-us), a. [< NL. *cortinarius*, < *cortina*, q. v.] Same as *cortinate*.

Cortinarius (kôr-ti-nâ'ri-us), n. [NL., < *cortina*: see *cortinarius*.] A large genus of terrestrial hymenomycetous fungi, of the family *Agaricini*, characterized by rusty-ocher spores and a universal veil consisting of cobweb-like threads. In general appearance the species resemble those of *Agaricus*, to which they are closely allied.

cortinate (kôr'ti-nât), a. [< NL. *cortinatus*, < *cortina*, q. v.] In bot., provided with or pertaining to a cortina. Also *cortinarius*.

cortinet, n. An obsolete form of *curtain*.

corticin (kôr-tin'ik), a. [Contr. of *corticinic*, q. v.] Same as *corticinic*.

Corton (F. pron. kôr-tôn'), n. A red wine of Burgundy, grown in the immediate neighborhood of Beaune, department of Côte-d'Or.

Cortusa (kôr-tū'sâ), n. [NL., after *Cortusi*, an Italian botanist of the sixteenth century.] A genus of plants, natural order *Primulaceæ*, containing a single species, *C. Mathioli* (bear's-ear sanicle), found in the alpine districts of the old world. It is a low, flowering, herbaceous perennial, with monopetalous campanulate flowers of a fine red color, resembling the primrose.

cortusal (kôr-tū'sal), a. [< *Cortusa* + *-al*.] In bot., relating or pertaining to, or having the characters of, the genus *Cortusa*.

corum, n. An obsolete spelling of *quorum*.

corundophilite (kō-run-dōf'i-lit), n. [< NL. *corundum*, q. v., + Gr. *φιλος*, loving, + *-ite*.] A species of chlorite occurring with corundum at Chester in Massachusetts.

corundum (kō-run'dum), n. [NL.; formerly also *corindon*; < Hind. *kurand*, corundum.] Alumina, or the oxid of the metal aluminium, as found native in a crystalline state. It crystallizes in the rhombohedral system, often appearing in tapering hexagonal pyramids, and also occurs massive and granular. In hardness it is next to the diamond. Its specific gravity is about 4. In color it is blue, red, yellow, brown-gray, and white. The transparent varieties are prized as gems, the blue being the sapphire, the violet the Oriental amethyst, the red the ruby, and the yellow the Oriental topaz. Common corundum includes the opaque varieties and those of a dull, dark color. When pulverized it is used for grinding and polishing other gems, steel, etc. Emery is granular corundum, more or less impure, generally containing magnetic iron. The best sapphires, rubies, etc., come from Burma, India, China, and Ceylon; common corundum, from China, the Urala, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and North and South Carolina; emery, from Asia Minor, the islands of Naxos and Samos near Ephesus in Asia Minor, and also from Chester in Massachusetts. Also called *adamantine spar*, *diamond-spar*.

corundum-point (kō-run'dum-point), n. A dentists' tool, used on the end of a drill-spindle for grinding and abrading with emery.

corundum-tool (kō-run'dum-tōl), n. A grinding-tool made of a block composed of emery, or faced with such a block. It is used largely for dressing the surface of millstones.

coruscant (kō-rus'kant), a. [< L. *coruscan(t)-s*, pp. of *coruscare*, flash: see *coruscate*.] Flashing; coruscating; lighting by flashes. [Rare.]

His Praises are like those *coruscant* Beams
Which Phoebus on high Rocks of Crystal streams.
Howell, *Letters*, iv. 49.

coruscate (kō-rus'kât or kō-rus-kât), v. i.; pret. and pp. *coruscated*, pp. *coruscating*. [< L. *coruscatus*, pp. of *coruscare*, move quickly, vibrate, flash, glitter.] To emit vivid flashes of light; flash; lighten; gleam.

Flaming fire more . . . *coruscating* . . . than any other matter. *Greenhill*, *Art of Embalming*, p. 331.

=Syn. *Sparkle*, *Scintillate*, etc. See *glare*.

coruscation (kō-rus-kâ'shon), n. [= F. *coruscation* = Pr. *coruscacio* = Pg. *coruscacão* = It. *coruscazione*, < LL. *coruscatio* (-n-), < L. *coruscare*, pp. *coruscatus*, flash: see *coruscate*, v.] 1. A flash or gleam of light; a burst or play of light, as the reflection of lightning by clouds or of moonlight on the sea.

Lightnings and *coruscations*. *Bacon*, *Nat. Hist.*, § 115.

Watching the gentle *coruscations* of declining day.
Johnson, *Rambler*, No. 135.

The smoke, tarnish, and demoniac glare of Vesuvius easily eclipse the pallid *coruscations* of the Aurora Borealis.
De Quincey, *Rhetoric*.

2. Figuratively, a flash or gleam of intellectual brilliancy.

"Love's Labour Lost" is generally placed at the bottom of the list. There is, indeed, little interest in the fable, but there are beautiful *coruscations* of fancy.

Hallam, *Introduct. to Lit. of Europe*, II. vi. § 38.

=Syn. 1. See *glare*, v.

corve (kôrv), n. Same as *corf*.

corvée (kôr-vâ'), n. [F., < OF. *corvee*, *courvee*, *crowee*, *croee*, *croete*, etc., < ML. *corvata*, *corvada*, *corada* (also *corveia*, etc., after OF.), *corvée*, orig. *corrogata* (sc. *opera*, work), forced or commanded labor, a field cultivated by such labor, cultivated land, fem. of L. *corrogatus*, pp. of *corrogare*, bring together by entreaty, collect (ML. command?), < com-, together, + *rogare*, ask: see *rogation*.] In feudal law, an obligation imposed upon the inhabitants of a district to perform certain services, as the repair of roads, etc., for the sovereign or the feudal lord.

One-fourth of the working-days in the year went as *corvées*, due to the king, and in part to the feudal lord.

H. Spencer, *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XX. 15.

corvent. The Middle English preterit plural and past participle of *carve*¹.

corvesert, **corvesort**, n. [Early mod. E. also *corvisor*, *corvizor*, < ME. *corveser*, *corviser*, < OF. *corveser*, *corvisier*, *corviser*, *corveisier*, *corvoisier*, etc. (ML. *corvesarius*), also *corvesour*, a shoemaker.] A shoemaker.

And that the *corvesers* by ther lether in the seild yeld halles.

English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 371.

corvett, n. See *curvet*.

corvette (kôr-vet'), n. [= D. Dan. Sw. *korvet* = G. *corvette*, < F. *corvette*, < Sp. *corveta*, *corbeta* = Pg. *corveta* = It. *corvetta* (> Turk. *qurvet*), a corvette, < L. *corbita*, a slow-sailing ship of burden, < *corbis*, a basket: see *corb*¹.] A wooden ship of war, flush-decked, frigate-rigged, and having only one tier of guns. The term was originally applied to vessels of burden, with reference to the *corbita*, or basket, carried at the mastsheads of Egyptian grain-ships.

A *corvette*, as he called it, of Calais, which hath been taken by the English.

Sidney, *State Papers*, II. 436.

corvetto (kôr-vet'ô), n. [It. *corvetta*, fem.: see *curvet*.] Same as *curvet*.

Corvidæ (kôr-vi-dê), n. pl. [NL., < *Corvus* + *-idæ*.] A group of oscine passerine birds, including the common crow, presenting a structure which has been regarded as specially typical of all the higher birds; the crow family. The technical characters are: a stout, moderately long, conical, cultrate beak; the nasal fossæ atypically filled with dense antrorse plumules hiding the nostrils; wings with 10 primaries; tail with 12 feathers; and the tarsus scutellate and laminipalmar, but normally filled in with small plates along the sides. The limits of the family have fluctuated widely, but it is now usually restricted to the corvine birds proper, such as the crows, ravens, rooks, jacksnaws, choughs, nutcrackers, magpies, and jays. About 50 genera, with 200 species, have been admitted; they are found in all parts of the world. The leading divisions of the family are the *Corvinæ* and *Garrulinæ*. The relationships of the family are nearest with the old-world sturnoid *Passeres*.

corviform (kôr-vi-fôrm), a. [NL. *corviformis*, < L. *corvus*, a raven (a crow), + *forma*, shape.] 1. In form like a crow; having the corvine or crow-like structure. — 2. In a wider sense, related to or resembling a crow; of corvine affinities.

Corviformes (kôr-vi-fôr-mêz), n. pl. [NL., pl. of *corviformis*: see *corviform*.] In ornith., in Sundeval's system, a superfamily of corvine birds, equivalent to *Colikomorphæ* and *Ambulatores*.

corvina (kôr-vi-nâ), n. [NL. < L. *corvinus*: see *corvine*.] A southern Californian scienoid fish, *Cynoscion parvipinnis*, related to the weakfish of the eastern coast of the United States. It has two anal spines, and the color of the body is mostly of a clear steel-blue, but silvery below; the upper fins are dark, the lower yellowish or dusky. It is about 24 feet in length, and is an excellent food-fish. Also called *bluefish*.

Corvinæ (kôr-vi-nê), n. pl. [NL., < *Corvus* + *-inæ*. Cf. *corvine*.] The typical subfamily of the family *Corvidæ*, containing the crows, ravens, rooks, etc., as distinguished from the jays and pies, or *Garrulinæ*. They normally have the wings long and pointed, much exceeding the tail in length; the feet stout, fitted for walking as well as for perching; the gait ambulatory, not saltatorial; and the plumage as a rule somber or unvariegated. But there is no distinct dividing line between this and other divisions of the family. See cut under *crow*².

corvine (kôr-vin), a. [L. *corvinus*, of or pertaining to the raven, < *corvus*, a raven: see *Corvus*.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Corvinæ* or the *Corvidæ*; related to or resembling a crow; corviform.

Perhaps a blue jay shrills cah-cah in his *corvine* trebles.

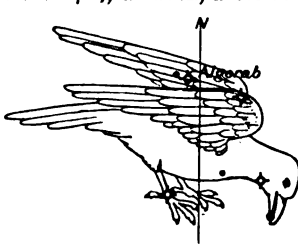
Lowell, *Study Windows*, p. 51.

corvisert, **corvisort**, n. Same as *corveser*.

corvorant, n. An obsolete and erroneous form of *cormorant*, 3.

Corvultur (kôr-vul'ter), n. [NL. (R. P. Lesson, 1831), < L. *corvus*, a raven, + *vultur*, vulture.] A genus of African ravens of somewhat vulture-like character, with an extremely stout bill. *C. albicollis*, the corbivau, is the type. Also *Corricultur*.

Corvus (kôr'vus), n. [L., a raven, akin to *corax*, < Gr. *kôpa*, a raven, a crow: see *Corax*.] 1.



The Constellation Corvus.
(From Ptolemy's description.)

2. In astron., an ancient southern constellation, the Raven. It presents a characteristic configuration of four stars of the second or third magnitude. 3. [L. c.] In Rom. antiq.: (a) A kind of grapnel used in marine warfare. It consisted of a piece of iron with a spike at the end, which by means of hoisting apparatus was raised to a certain height, projected out from the vessel's side, and then allowed to fall upon the first hostile galley that came within its range, and which was thus either disabled or grappled with. (b) A ram, used for demolishing walls, consisting of a beam bearing a pointed iron head with a heavy hook: distinctively called the *corvus demolitor*. — 3. [NL.] In zool., the central and typical genus of the *Corvinæ* and of the *Corvidæ*. It was formerly of indefinite limits, but is now restricted to such forms as the raven (*C. corax*), the carrion-crow (*C. corone*), the common crow of America (*C. americanus*), the fish-crow of the same locality (*C. ossifragus*), the European rook (*C. frugilegus*), and the daw (*C. monedula*). The species are numerous, and are found in most parts of the world. They much resemble one another, except in size, being as a rule glossy-black, with black bill and feet. See cut under *crow*².

corybant (kôr-i-bant), n.; pl. *corybants*, *corybantes* (-bants, kor-i-ban'têz). [L. *Corybantes*, pl. (sing. *Corybas*), < Gr. *Kôp̄bavres*, sing. *Kôp̄bas*.] [cap. in the first use.] One of the mysterious spirits or secondary Asian divinities, akin to the Dactyli and the Telchines; or, without clear distinction from the former, a priest of the goddess Cybele, who conducted her mysteries with wild music and dancing; hence, a frantic devotee; a wild, reckless reveler. See *Cybele*. Sometimes written *korybant*.

There is a manner of people that hight *coribantes*, that weenen that when the moone is in the eclipse, that it be enchanted, and therefore for to rescowe the moene they betyn hyr basyns with strokes.

Chaucer, *Boethius*, iv. meter 5.

corybantiæsm (kôr-i-ban'ti-æzm), n. [L. < Gr. *Kôp̄bavriaçm̄*, corybantic frenzy, < *Kôp̄bavriav*, celebrate the rites of the Corybants, < *Kôp̄bas*, a Corybant: see *corybant*.] Same as *corybantiem*.

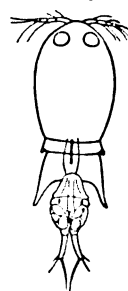
corybantic (kôr-i-ban'tik), a. [L. < *corybant* + *-ic*.] 1. Madly agitated; inflamed like the corybants. — 2. Affected with or exhibiting corybantiem.

corybantism (kôr-i-ban-tizm), n. [L. < *corybant* + *-ism*.] In pathol., a sort of frenzy in which the patient has fantastic visions. Also *corybantiem*.

Corycæidæ (kôr-i-sê-i-dê), n. pl. [NL., < *Corycæus* + *-idæ*.] A family of parasitic siphonotomous copepod crustaceans. The technical characters are: anterior antennæ short, few-jointed, and alike in both sexes; the posterior ones unbranched, hooked, and usually differentiated according to sex; mouth-parts often arranged for piercing; and sometimes lateral eyes in addition to the median one. The representative genera are *Corycæus* and *Sapphirina*.

Corycæus (kôr-i-sê'us), n. [NL., < Gr. *Kôp̄kaios*, a spy, lit. one of the inhabitants of Corycæus in Lydia, Asia Minor (L. *Corycus*, < Gr. *Kôp̄koc*), who had the reputation of spying out the destination and value of ships' cargoes, and then piratically seizing them.] A genus of *Copepoda* having two large lateral eyes in addition to the median one, somewhat chelate antennæ, and a rudimentary abdomen. It is the typical genus of the family *Corycæidæ*; *C. elongatus* is an example.

Corycia (kôr-i-si'î), n. [NL., < Gr. *Kôp̄koc*, a leathern sack, wallet, or quiver.] A wide-spread genus of geometrid moths, species of which occur in Asia, Europe, and North America, in temperate or mountainous regions. They have the body robust, sericeous, and whole-colored; the proboscis and palpi slender; the legs smooth and slender; and the abdomen ending in a conical point. The wings are entire, rounded, smooth



Corycia venusta.
Fig. 1. (About fifteen times natural size.)

and satiny, and white, with few markings, if any. The hind tibia have 4 long spurs. The antennæ of the female are setaceous, and those of the male slightly incrassated.

Corydalidæ (kôr-i-dal'i-dê), n. pl. [NL., < *Corydalis* + *-idæ*.] A family of *Neuroptera*, named from the genus *Corydalis*. Burmeister, 1839. Also *Corydalida* (Leach, 1817) and *Corydalides*.

corydalina (kôr-i-da-li'nâ), n. [NL., also called *corydalis*, < *corydalis*: see *Corydalis* and *-inæ*.] 1. A vegetable base which is found in the root of the plants *Corydalis bulbosa* and *C. fabacea*. Also called *corydalinæ*. — 2t. [cap.] A genus of fringilline birds: a synonym of *Calamospiza*. J. J. Audubon, 1839.

corydaline¹ (kô-rid'a-lin), a. [L. < *Corydalis* + *-inæ*.] Resembling the flower of *Corydalis*.

corydaline² (kô-rid'a-lin), n. [L. < *Corydalis* + *-inæ*.] Same as *corydalina*, 1.

Corydalis (kô-rid'a-lis), n. [NL. (so called from the resemblance of the spur of the flower to that of a lark), < Gr. *Kôp̄dallîs*, one of several extended forms of *Kôp̄dôc*, the crested lark (cf. *Corydalis*, *Corydon*), < *Kôp̄s*, (*Kôp̄b*, *Kôp̄d*), helmet, crest.] 1. A genus of dicotyledonous plants, natural order *Fumariaceæ*. The species are mostly small, glaucous herbs, with divided leaves and tuberous or fibrous roots. It closely resembles *Dicentra*, except that the smaller flowers have but one spur. About 70 species are known, especially numerous in the Mediterranean region. There are several species in the United States, the golden *Corydalis*, *C. aurea*, being the most common. The tuberous roots of various foreign species contain a peculiar principle (*corydallina*), and are considered anthelmintic and emmenagogue.



Corydalis.—Inflorescence.

2. [L. c.] A plant of this genus. — 3. In entom., same as *Corydalis*, 1. — 4t. In ornith.: (a) A genus of African larks: same as *Certhilauda*. (b) A genus of warblers: same as *Locustella*.

Corydalis (kôr-rid'a-lis), n. [NL. (Latreille, 1804), < L. *corydalis*, < Gr. *Kôp̄dallîs*, *Kôp̄dallîs*, the crested lark: see *Corydalis*.] 1. A genus of planipennine neuropterous insects, of the family *Stalidæ*. Its technical characters are: 3 ocelli, placed in the front, above the antennæ; mandibles very large, protruding far beyond the head in the male; antennæ moniliform; and the fourth tarsal joint small and entire. *C. cornutus* is the common North American species, whose larvæ is popularly known as the *hellgrammite*. The larvæ are aquatic, and ordinarily live under stones in swift-running streams. It possesses both branchiæ and spiracles, and is much used for bait by anglers, who call it *dobson* and *crawler*. Also *Corydalis*.

2. [L. c.] An insect of this genus: as, the horned *corydalis*.

Corydormorphæ (kôr-i-dô-môr'fê), n. pl. [NL., < Gr. *Kôp̄dôc*, the crested lark, + *μorp̄h*, form.] A superfamily of normal oscine passerine birds, represented by the lark family *Aulodidæ*, having the feet scutellipalmar. Coues, 1888.

Corydon (kôr-i-don), n. [NL. (cf. L. *Corydon*, Gr. *Kôp̄dôn*, a proper name), < Gr. *Kôp̄dôn*, another form of *Kôp̄dôc*, the crested lark, < *Kôp̄s* (*Kôp̄b*, *Kôp̄d*), helmet, crest.] 1. In ornith.: (a) A genus of broadbills or *Eurylamidæ*, containing one species, *C. sumatranus*. Lesson, 1828. (b) A genus of larks: a synonym of *Me-lanocorypha*. Gloger, 1842. (c) A genus of cockatoos: a synonym of *Calyptorhynchus*. Wagler, 1830. — 2t. In entom.: (a) A genus of buprestid beetles. (b) A genus of butterflies, of the family *Papilionidæ*. Hewitson, 1869.

Corydonyx (kôr-i-dô-niks), n. [NL. (Vieillot, 1816), < Gr. *Kôp̄dôc*, the crested lark (cf. *Corydon*), < *ὄνυξ*, nail.] A genus of spur-heeled cuckoos peculiar to Madagascar, as *C. toulou*: in some uses synonymous with *Coua* (which see). Also, incorrectly, *Corydonix*.

Corylaceæ (kôr-i-lâ'sê-â), n. pl. [NL., < *Corylus* + *-acææ*.] A former occasional name of an order of plants including *Corylus*, *Ostrya*, and one or two other genera, now considered as forming a tribe of the order *Cupulifereæ*.

Corylophidæ (kôr-i-lof'i-dê), n. pl. [NL., < *Corylophus* + *-idææ*.] A family of clavicorn *Coleoptera*. The dorsal segments of the abdomen are partly membranous; the ventral segments free; the tarsi 4-jointed; the wings fringed with hairs; and the posterior coxæ separate and not laminate.

Corylophus (kôr-il'ô-fus), n. [NL. (Leach, 1829), < Gr. *Kôp̄s*, a helmet, + *λόφος*, a crest.] A genus of clavicorn beetles, typical of the family *Corylophidæ*.

Corylus (kôr-i-lus), n. [NL., < L. *corylus*, also *corulus*, usually referred to an unauthorized

Gr. *κόρυλος, the hazel, and this to κόρυς, a helmet (in reference to the shape of the involucre); but the proper L. form is *corulus*, for orig. **cosulus* = AS. *hæsel*, E. *hazel*: see *hazel*.] A genus of shrubs or small trees, natural order *Corylaceæ*, including the common hazel. There are seven species, natives of the temperate regions of the northern hemisphere, one of which is found in the Atlantic States and a second on the Pacific coast of North America. The common hazel of Europe, *C. avellana*, yields the varieties of hazelnut, filbert, cobnut, etc. Some ornamental forms of this species are frequently cultivated. Turkey filberts, or Constantinople nuts, from Smyrna, etc., are the fruit of *C. Colurna*.

corymb (kor'im'b), *n.* [= F. *corymbe*, < L. *corymbus*, < Gr. κόρυμβος, the uppermost point, head, cluster of fruit or flowers, < κόρυς, a helmet.] In bot.: (a) Any flat-topped or convex open flower-cluster. (b) In a stricter and now the usual sense, a form of indeterminate inflorescence differing from the raceme only in the relatively shorter rachis and longer lower pedicels.



Corymb of *Prunus Mahaleb*.

corymbed (kor'im'b'd), *a.* Same as *corymbos*. **corymbi**, *n.* Plural of *corymbus*.

corymbiate, corymbiated (ko-rim'bi-āt, -ā-ted), *a.* [*LL. corymbiatus*, < *corymbus*, a cluster: see *corymb*.] In bot., producing clusters of berries or blossoms in the form of corymbs; branched like a corymb; *corymbos*.

corymbiferous (kor-im-bif'e-rus), *a.* [*L. corymbifer* (> F. *corymbifère*), bearing clusters (an epithet of Bacchus) (< *corymbus*, a cluster (see *corymb*), + *ferre* = E. *bear*), + *-ous*.] In bot., producing corymbs; bearing fruit or producing flowers in corymbous clusters.

Corymbites (kor-im-bi'tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κόρυμβος, top, head, cluster (see *corymb*), + *-ites*, E. *-ite*.] A genus of click-beetles, of the family *Elateridae*. The species are numerous, those of the United States being more than 70 in number; *C. repleta* and *C. cylindricornis* are examples.

corymbos (ko-rim'bōs), *a.* [*coriamb* + *-os*.] In bot., relating to, having the characters of, or like a corymb. Also *corymbed*.

corymbosely (ko-rim'bōs-li), *adv.* In a corymbous manner; in the shape of a corymb; in corymbs.

corymbous (ko-rim'bus), *a.* [*coriamb* + *-ous*.] Consisting of corymbs.

corymbulose, corymbulous (ko-rim'bū-lōs, -lus), *a.* [*NL. *corymbulus* (dim. of *L. corymbus*, a cluster: see *corymb*) + *-ose, -ous*.] Having or consisting of little corymbs.

corymbus (ko-rim'bus), *n.*; pl. *corymbi* (-bi). [*L.*, < Gr. κόρυμβος: see *corymb*.] In Gr. antiq., a roll, knot, or tuft of hair on the top of the head, a mode practised especially by girls and young women.

Corymorpha (kor-i-mōr'fā), *n.* [NL., short for *Corynomorpha*, < Gr. κορυφή, a club, a club-like bud, + *μορφή*, form.] The typical genus of the family *Corymorphidae*. It is sometimes placed with others in the family *Tubulariidae*.

The dredge frequently brings up delicate pink or flesh-colored hydroids consisting of single stems, each supporting a single hydranth. This hydranth bears two sets of arms, those around the free end of the proboscis being much shorter than those nearer the base. This form was called by Agassiz *Corymorpha pendula*.

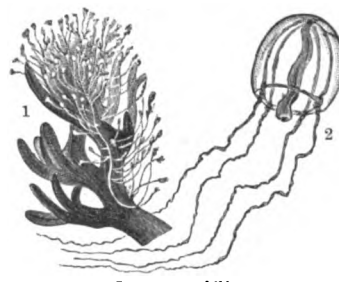
Stand. Nat. Hist., I. 81.

Corymorphidae (kor-i-mōr'fī-dē), *n.* pl. [NL., < *Corymorpha* + *-idae*.] A family of gymnoblastic tubularian hydroids, typified by the genus *Corymorpha*, in which the stalk of the solitary polyp is clothed with a gelatinous periderm, attaches itself by root-like processes, and contains radial canals which lead into the wide digestive cavity of the polyp-head. The freed medusa is bell-shaped, with one marginal tentacle, and bulbous swellings at the end of the other radial canals.

Coryne (kor'i-nē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κορυνη, a club, a club-like bud or shoot.] A genus of gymnoblastic *Hydromedusae*, typical of the family *Corynidae*. Lamarck, 1801.

corynid (kor'i-nid), *n.* One of the *Corynidae* or *Corynida*; a coryniform hydroid.

Corynida (ko-rin'i-dē), *n.* pl. [NL., < *Coryne* + *-ida*.] An order of hydroid hydrozoans, the corynids or coryniform hydroids, otherwise known as the gymnoblastic or tubularian hydroids, or pipe corallines. See *Gymnoblastea*.



Coryne mirabilis.

1. A colony of the polyps on a bit of seaweed, natural size. 2. Free stage (formerly called *Sarsia*), somewhat reduced.

Corynidae (ko-rin'i-dē), *n.* pl. [NL., < *Coryne* + *-idae*.] A family of gymnoblastic or tubularian hydroids, represented by the genus *Coryne*. Also *Corynidae*, *Corynoidae*.

corynidan (ko-rin'i-dan), *a.* and *n.* [*Corynida* + *-an*.] 1. *a.* Tubularian, as a hydroid; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Corynida*; coryniform, in a broad sense.

II. *n.* A tubularian hydroid, as a member of the *Corynida*.

coryniform (ko-rin'i-fōrm), *a.* [*NL. Coryne*, *q. v.*, + *L. forma*, shape.] Resembling or related to the *Corynidae*.

Some medusoids, such as *Sarsia prolifera* and *Willisia*, which are probably coryniform, produce medusoids similar to themselves by budding.

Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 120.

Corynodes (kor-i-nō'dēz), *n.* [NL. (Hope, 1840), < Gr. κορυνώδης, club-like, < *κορυνη*, a club, + *ειδός*, form.] A genus of beetles, of the family *Chrysomelidae*, characterized among related forms by the subconvex front with a strong groove at the internal superior border of the eyes, dilated toward the top of the head. It is a large and important group, found in Africa, Asia, the East Indies, and Australia. The most typical species are confined to China and the islands of the Malay archipelago.

corynoid (kor'i-noid), *a.* [*Coryne* + *-oid*.] Resembling a corynid; coryniform.

Corypha (kor'i-fā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κορυφή, the head, top, highest point: see *colophon*.] 1. A genus of palms with gigantic fan-shaped leaves,



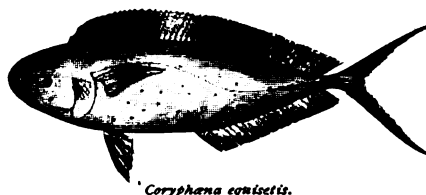
Corypha.

natives of tropical Asia. The principal species are *C. Taliera* of Bengal, and *C. umbraculifera*, the talipot-palm of Ceylon. The leaves of the former are used by the natives to write upon, and of the pith of the latter a sort of bread is made. See *fan-palm*, *talipot-palm*.

2. In zool., a genus of African larks: a synonym of *Megalophonus*. *C. apaiatus* is an example. G. R. Gray, 1840.

coryphaei, *n.* Plural of *coryphaeus*.

Coryphaena (kor-i-fē'nā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κορυφαία, a certain fish, assumed to be < *κόρυς*, a helmet, + *φαίω*, give light, shine; but prob. < *κορυφή*, the head, + *-αία*, a fem. suffix: see *Corypha*.]



Coryphaena equisetis.

1. A genus of acanthopterygian fishes, including the dolphins, and representing the family *Coryphaenidae*.—2. A genus of cetaceans.

coryphaenid (kor-i-fē'nid), *n.* A fish of the family *Coryphaenidae*.

Coryphaenidae (kor-i-fē'nī-dē), *n.* pl. [NL., < *Coryphaena* + *-idae*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Coryphaena*, of varying limits in different classifications. (a) It was originally detached from the *Scombridae* of Cuvier to receive the species with a very long entire dorsal fin. (b) In Günther's final system it embraced *Acanthopterygii cotto-scombriformes*, with unarmed cheeks, dorsal fin without a distinct spinous portion, head and body compressed, vertebrae in increased number, and no esophageal teeth. It thus included the typical *Coryphaenidae* as well as the *Bramidae*, *Lampridae*, *Luvaridae*, and *Menidae* of other authors. (c) In the latest systems it is restricted to the genus *Coryphaena*. The species are large fishes inhabiting the high seas of the warmer regions, swift and active in their movements, and celebrated for their varying hues when taken out of water and dying.

Coryphaenina (kor'i-fē'nī-nā), *n.* pl. [NL., < *Coryphaena* + *-ina*.] In Günther's early system, the fifth group of *Scombridae*, having one long dorsal fin without distinct spinous division and no teeth in the esophagus. Subsequently it was raised by him to the rank of a family.

Coryphaeninae (kor'i-fē'nī-nē), *n.* pl. [NL., < *Coryphaena* + *-inae*.] The coryphaenids as a subfamily of *Scombridae*. See *Coryphaenidae*.

coryphaenine (kor-i-fē'nin), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of or relating to the *Coryphaeninae*.

II. *n.* A fish of the subfamily *Coryphaeninae*.

coryphaenoid (kor-i-fē'noid), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of or relating to the *Coryphaeninae*.

II. *n.* A coryphaenid.

coryphaeus, coryphaeus (kor-i-fē'us), *n.*; pl. *coryphaei, coryphaei* (-i). [*L. coryphaeus*, < Gr. κορυφαίος, the leader of the chorus in the Attic drama, < *κορυφή*, the head, top.] 1. The leader of the chorus in the ancient Greek drama; hence, in modern use, the leader of an operatic chorus, or of any band of singers.—2. An officer in the University of Oxford, originally intended to assist the choragus. The office is now merely nominal.—3. A leader, in general.

That noted *coryphaeus* [Dr. John Owen] of the Independent faction.

South, Sermons, v. 49.

coryphée (ko-rē-fā'), *n.* [F., < L. *coryphaeus*: see *coryphaeus*.] 1. A ballet-dancer who takes a leading part.

Six tall candles in silver candlesticks, each ornamented by a little petticoat of scarlet silk, which gave them the appearance of diminutive coryphées pirouetting on one slender wax leg.

Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 193.

2. In ornith., an African bush-creeper, a species of *Thamnobata*, *T. coryphaea*.

coryphene (kor'i-fēn), *n.* A book-name of the fish of the genus *Coryphaena*.

coryphaeus, n. See *coryphaeus*.

Coryphodon (ko-rif'ō-don), *n.* [*Gr. κορυφή*, top, point, summit, + *ὄδον*, Ionic for *ὄδους* (*ὄδον*), = E. *tooth*.] A genus of fossil Eocene quadrupeds, of the subungulate series, by some referred to the *Amblypoda* (which see). It was originally based by Owen in 1846 upon a jaw found in the London clay, but subsequently represented by many specimens from the Eocene of Europe and the United States, indicating quadrupeds ranging in size from that of the tapir to that of the rhinoceros. The feet were all 5-toed, the teeth 44 in number, the canines large and sharp in both jaws, and the molars obliquely ridged. The genus is typical of a family *Coryphodontidae*.

coryphodont (ko-rif'ō-dont), *a.* and *n.* [*Coryphodon* + *-t*.] I. *a.* Having the cusps of the teeth developed into points, as in the genus *Coryphodon*.

II. *n.* A species or an individual of the genus *Coryphodon*.

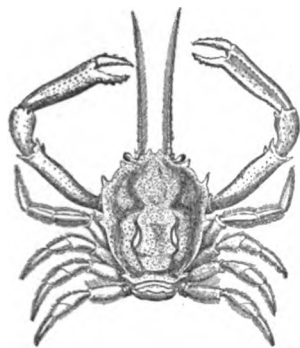
Coryphodontidae (kor'i-fō-don'ti-dē), *n.* pl. [NL., < *Coryphodon* + *-idae*.] A family of fossil mammals, represented by the genus *Coryphodon*: synonymous with *Lophodontidae*.

corysteria, *n.* Plural of *corysterium*.

corysterial (kor-is-tē'ri-āl), *a.* [*Corysterium* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the corysterium: as, a corysterial secretion.

corysterium (kor-is-tē'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *corysteria* (-ā). [NL., appar. < Gr. κορυστής, one having a helmet: see *Corystes*.] In entom., an organ analogous to the colleterium, found in the abdomens of certain female insects. It secretes a kind of jelly which serves as a covering and protection for the eggs.

Corystes (ko-ris'tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κορυστής, a helmeted man, warrior, < *κόρυς*, helm, helmet.] 1. A genus of crabs, giving name to the family *Corystidae*. In the male the chela are about twice as long as the body. Latreille, 1802. See out under *Corystidae*.—2. In entom.: (a) A genus of ladybirds, of the family *Coccinellidae*, containing one species, from Cayenne in French Guiana. Mulsant, 1851. (b) A genus of the hymenopterous family *Braconidae*. Reinhard, 1865.



Corystes castroianus.

Corystidae (kor-is-ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Corystes* + *-idae*.] A family of brachyurous decapod crustaceans, typified by the genus *Corystes*, containing the long-armed crabs.

Corysteidea (kor-is-toi-dē-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Corystes* + *-oidea*.] A superfamily group

or series of brachyurous decapod crustaceans, resembling the *Maioidae*, but having longer antennae and a very short epistome.

Corythaix (ko-rith'a-iks), *n.* [NL. (Illiger, 1811), < Gr. *κορυθαίξ*, helmet-shaking, *i. e.*, with waving plumes, < *κόρυς* (*korymbos*), helmet, & *αἰσθεῖν*, shake.] A generic name of the touraceous, picarian birds of the family *Musophagidae*: a synonym of *Turacus*, which antedates it in use.

Corythucha (kor-i-thū'kā), *n.* [NL. (Stål, 1873), also *Corythucha*; < Gr. *κόρυς* (*korymbos*), helmet, & *ἔχου*, have.] A genus of heteropterous insects, of the family *Tyngitidae*, containing small weak bugs which gather in great numbers upon the leaves of plants, as *C. arcuata* on the oak, the white *C. ciliata* on the sycamore, *C. juglandis* on the butternut, and *C. gossypii* on the cotton-plant.

coryza (kō-rī'zā), *n.* [LL., < Gr. *κόρυζα*, a catarrh, perhaps < *κόρυς*, the head.] In *pathol.*, an acute inflammation of the mucous membrane of the nostrils, eyes, etc.; a cold in the head. See *ozæna*.

cost, *n.* See *cost*².

cos. An abbreviation of *cosine*.

cosat, *n.* [It.: see *cost*².] Same as *cost*².

cosalite (kō'sa-lit), *n.* [*Cosala* (see *def.*) + *-ite*².] A native sulphid of bismuth and lead, occurring massive, of a metallic luster and lead-gray color, first found in a silver-mine at Cosala in Mexico. Bjelkite is a variety from Sweden.

Coscinodiscus (kos'i-nō-dis'kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κόσκιον*, a sieve, & *δίσκος*, a round plate, a disk; see *disk*.] A genus of minute diatomaceous algae, with simple disk-shaped frustules, remarkable for the extreme beauty of the markings on their surface. About 50 species have been described, chiefly inhabitants of the sea, but some are found in the fossil deposits in Virginia, the Bermudas, and other localities.

coscinomancy (kos'i-nō-man-si), *n.* [*coscinomancy*, a sieve, & *μαντεία*, divination; cf. *κοσκινομαντία*, a diviner by a sieve.] An old mode of divination, consisting in suspending a sieve, or fixing it to the point of a pair of shears, then repeating a formula of words and the names of persons suspected of some crime or other act. If the sieve moved when a name was repeated, the person named was deemed guilty.

The so-called *coscinomancy*, or, as it is described in Hudibras, "th' oracle of sieve and shears, that turns as certain as the spheres." *E. B. Tylor*, *Prim. Culture*, I. 116.

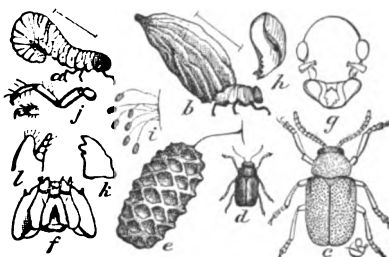
Coscinopora (kos-i-nop'ō-rā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κόσκιον*, a sieve, & *πόρος*, a pore.] The typical genus of the family *Coscinoporidæ*. *Goldfuss*.

coscinoporid (kos-i-nop'ō-rid), *n.* A sponge of the family *Coscinoporidæ*.

Coscinoporidæ (kos'i-nō-por'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Coscinopora* + *-idæ*.] A family of dictyonine hexactinellid silicious sponges, of calyculate or expansive form, whose walls are traversed by straight infundibuliform canals opening alternately on either surface, and covered only by the perforated limiting membrane. It includes the genera *Coscinopora*, *Guetardina*, *Leptophragma*, and *Chonelasma*. The last is a recent form; the others are fossil.

Coscinoptera (kos-i-nop'te-rā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κόσκιον*, a sieve, & *πτερόν*, wing.] A genus of *Chrysomelidæ* or leaf-beetles, of the group *Clythrini*, characterized by separate front coxæ, oval and not emarginate eyes, and elytra with punctures not arranged in rows. The species are not numerous, and inhabit the new world. The egg is enveloped in an excrementitious covering, and is fastened to leaves of various plants by means of a short silken thread. The larva is always found in ants' nests, where it feeds upon vegetable debris. The commonest species in the United States, *C. dominicana*, the Dominican case-

bearer, is about 5 millimeters long, oblong, black without metallic luster, and sparsely clothed above with whitish



Dominican Case-bearer (*Coscinoptera dominicana*).

a, larva, extracted from case; *b*, larva, with case; *c*, beetle, enlarged, showing punctures; *d*, same, natural size; *e*, egg, enlarged; *f*, head of larva, enlarged, seen from beneath; *g*, head of male beetle, enlarged; *h*, mandible of same, on still larger scale; *i*, eggs, natural size; *j*, leg of larva with the claw-joint, on larger scale; *k*, mandible of larva, enlarged; *l*, maxilla of larva, enlarged. (Lines show natural sizes.)

hair, the pubescence on the under side being much denser and very conspicuous.

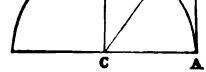
coscorob (kos'kō-rob), *n.* [Trinidad.] A fish of the genus *Cichlasoma* (family *Cichlidae*): so called in the island of Trinidad. Two species are there known, *C. tænia* and *C. pulchra*. They somewhat resemble the sunfishes of the United States, and have similar habits.

cosē, *n.* and *v.* See *coze*.

cosē² (kōz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cosed*, ppr. *cosing*. [Var. of *corset*, *q. v.*] To exchange or barter. *Jamieson*. [Scotch.]

cosēc. An abbreviation of *cosēcant*.

cosēcant (kō-sē'kant), *n.* [*co*² + *secant*.] In *trigonom.*, the secant of an angle or arc equal to the difference between a given angle or arc (whose cosēcant it is) and 90°; the secant of the complement of the given angle or arc. See *complement*. It is the ratio to the radius of the distance from the center to the intersection of one side of the angle with the tangent to the circle parallel with the other side; or, if the radius of the circle be taken as unity, it is this distance itself. Like all other trigonometrical functions, the cosēcant is



Cosēcant.

ACB being the angle, the ratio of LC to DC or AC is the cosēcant; or, DC being equal to unity, it is the line LC.

generally expressed numerically, in terms of the radius as unity. See *trigonometrical functions*, under *trigonometrical*. Abbreviated *cosēc*.

cosēcional (kō-sēk'shōn-al), *a.* [*co*¹ + *sectional*.] In *bot.*, belonging to the same natural section or group.

cosēsimal (kō-sis'mal), *a.* [*co*¹ + Gr. *σεισμός*, an earthquake, & *-al*: see *seismic*.] The term used by Mallet to designate the curve or line along which a wave of earthquake-shock "simultaneously [synchronously] reaches the earth's surface"; the crest of a wave of shock. See *homoseismal*, *isochrone*, *isoseismal*.

The *cosēsimal* zone of maximum disturbance. *R. Mallet*.

cosēsismic (kō-sis'mik), *a.* [*co*¹ + *seismic*.] Same as *cosēsimal*.

Circles called "isoseismic" or "cosēsismic" circles. *J. Milne*, *Earthquakes*, p. 10.

cosen¹, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *cousin*¹.

cosen², *v.* See *cozen*².

cosenage, *n.* See *cosinage*.

cosentient (kō-sen'shient), *a.* [*co*¹ + *sentient*.] Perceiving together.

cosēy, *a.* and *n.* See *cozy*.

cosh¹ (kosh), *n.* [E. dial., < ME. *cosh*, *cosche*, *cosche*; origin obscure. Hardly related to *cosh*².] A cottage; a hovel. [Prov. Eng.]

Coote, lyltyle howse [var. *cosh*, *cosche*, *cosche*].

Coshe, a sortie house, [F.] cauerne. *Palsgrave*.

cosh² (kosh), *a.* [See *cozy*.] Neat; snug; quiet; comfortable. [Scotch.]

cosh³ (kosh), *n.* The husk of corn. *Hallivell*. [Prov. Eng.]

co-sheath (kō-shēth'), *v. t.* [*co*¹ + *sheath*.] To sheath two or more things together. [Rare.]

cosh¹ (kosh'ēr), *v. t.* [Appar. a freq. form, < *cosh*, comfortable: see *cosh*² and *cozy*.] To feed with dainties or delicacies; coddle; hence, to treat kindly and fondly; fondle; pet. [Colloq.]

Thus she coshered up Eleanor with cold fowl and port wine. *Trollope*, *Barchester Towers*, xlii.

cosh² (kosh'ēr), *v. t.* [*Ir. cosair*, a feast, a banquet.] To levy exactions upon; extort entertainment from. See *coshering*.

A very fit and proper house, Sir, For such an idle guest to cosher. *The Irish Hudibras* (1689).

cosher³, *a.* See *cosher*.

cosherer (kosh'ēr-ēr), *n.* One who practised coshering. [Irish.]

Commissioners were scattered profusely among idle cosherers, who claimed to be descended from good Irish families. *Macaulay*.

coshering (kosh'ēr-ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *cosher*², *v.*] In Ireland, an old feudal custom whereby the lord of the soil was entitled to lodge and feast himself and his followers at a tenant's house. It was the petty abuse of a right of all feudal lords everywhere to be entertained by their vassals when traveling near the vassals' territories. This tribute or exaction was afterward commuted for *quit-rent*.

Cosherings were visitations and progresses made by the lord and his followers among his tenants; wherein he did eat them out of house and home. *Sir J. Davies*, *State of Ireland*.

Sometimes he contrived, in defiance of the law, to live by coshering, that is to say, by quartering himself on the old tenants of his family. *Macaulay*, *Hist. Eng.*, vi.

coshery (kosh'ēr-i), *n.* [*cosher*² + *-y*.] Same as *coshering*.

coslet, *a.* See *cozy*.

coslet¹ (kō'zhēr), *n.* [Also written *cozier*; prob. ult. < ML. *cusire*, *cosere* (> OF. *cosudre*, F. *coude* = Pr. *coser*, *cuzir* = Sp. *coser*, *cuzir* = Pg. *coser* = It. *cucire*, contr. of L. *cosuere*, sew together: see *consulte*.] A cobbler.

Do you make an alehouse of my lady's house, that ye squeak out your *cosiers* catches without any mitigation or remorse of voice? *Shak.*, *T. N.*, II. 8.

cosignatory (kō-sig'na-tā-ri), *n.* Same as *consignatory*.

cosignatory (kō-sig'na-tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [*co*¹ + *signatory*.] I. *a.* Uniting with another or others in signing, as a treaty or agreement: as, *cosignatory powers*.

II. *n.*; pl. *cosignatories* (-riz). One who unites with another or others in signing a treaty or agreement.

It was clear to the *cosignatories* of the treaty of 1856 that the only hope of tranquillity for Turkey was non-interference in its internal affairs. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVII. 394.

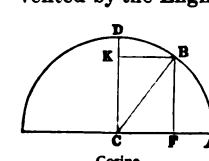
cosignificative (kō-sig-nif'i-kā-tiv), *a.* [*co*¹ + *significative*.] Having the same signification.

cosily, *adv.* See *cozily*.

cosint, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *cousin*¹.

cosinage, **cosenage** (kuz'n-āj), *n.* [*co*¹ + ME. *cosinage*, *cosinage*, < OF. *cosinage*, *cosinage*, < *cosin*, *cousin*, cousin, kinsman: see *cousin*¹.] In *law*: (a) Collateral relationship or kinship by blood; consanguinity. (b) A writ to recover possession of an estate in lands when a stranger had entered and abated, after the death of the tressail (the grandfather's grandfather) or other collateral relation.

cosine (kō'sin), *n.* [*co*² + *sine*². A word invented by the English mathematician Edmund Gunter about 1620.] In *trigonom.*, the sine of the complement of a given angle (whose cosine it is). If from the vertex of the angle as a center a circle is described with any radius, the cosine is the ratio of the distance from the center to the foot of a perpendicular let fall from the point of intersection of one side with the circle upon the other to the radius; or, if the radius is taken as unity, the cosine is that distance itself. The cosine of the arc or angle is the sine of its complement, and vice versa. See *complement*. Abbreviated *cos*.—**Cosine integral**, the integral



Cosine.

ACB being the angle, the ratio of FC to BC, or that of BK to CD, is the cosine; or, CD being equal to unity, it is the line BK.

the cosine is that distance itself. The cosine of the arc or angle is the sine of its complement, and vice versa. See *complement*. Abbreviated *cos*.—**Cosine integral**, the integral

$$\int_0^x \frac{\cos u}{u} du.$$

Hyperbolic cosine. See *hyperbolic*.

cosmete (kos'mēt), *n.* [*co*¹ + Gr. *κοσμήτης*, an arranger, an adorn, < *κοσμεῖν*, order, adorn: see *cosmetic*.] In *Gr. antiq.*, a high officer of state who had supreme direction of the college of ephebes.

cosmetic (koz-met'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *cosmétique* = Sp. *cosmético* = Pg. It. *cosmetico*, < Gr. *κοσμητικός*, skilled in decorating, < *κοσμεῖν*, verbal adj. of *κοσμεῖν*, adorn, decorate, < *κόσμος*, order, ornament: see *cosmos*¹.] I. *a.* Pertaining to beauty; beautifying; improving beauty, particularly the beauty of the complexion. Also *cosmetical*.

And now, unvell'd, the toilet stands display'd, Each silver vase in mystic order laid. First, robed in white, the nymph intent adores, With head uncover'd, the *cosmetic* powers. *Pope*, *E. of the L.*, I. 124.

II. n. 1. Any preparation that renders the skin soft, pure, and white, or helps or professes to be able to help to beautify or improve the complexion.

Barber no more—a gay perfumer comes,
On whose soft cheek his own cosmetic blooms.

Crabbe.

2†. The art of anointing or decorating the human body, as with toilet preparations, etc.

For *Cosmetic*, it hath parts civil, and parts effeminate;
for cleanness of body was ever esteemed to proceed from
a due reverence to God, to society, and to ourselves.

Bacon, Works (London, 1857), III. 377.

cosmetical (koz-met'i-kal), *a.* Same as *cosmetic*.

Cosmetidæ (kos-met'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cosmetus* + *-idæ*.] A family of opilionine arachnids, of the order *Phalangidea*, represented by the genus *Cosmetus*.

cosmetology (koz-mē-tol'ō-jī), *n.* [*< Gr. κοσμη-ρός, well-ordered (see cosmetic), + -λογία, < λέγειν, speak: see -ology.*] A treatise on the dress and cleanliness of the body. *Dunglison*.

Cosmetornis (kos-mē-tōr'nīs), *n.* [NL., < *Gr. κοσμη-ρός, well-ordered, trim, adorned (see cosmetic), + ὄρνις, a bird.*] A genus of beautiful caprimulagine birds, the African standard-bearers, having a pair of the inner flight-feathers enormously extended and expanded, as in *C. verillarius* and *C. burtoni*. *G. R. Gray*, 1840. *Semiophorus* is a synonym.

Cosmetus (kos-mē'tus), *n.* [NL. (Perty, 1830), < *Gr. κοσμη-ρός, well-ordered, trim: see cosmetic.*] The typical genus of the family *Cosmetidæ*. *C. ornatus* is an example.

Cosmia (kos'mi-ā), *n.* [NL. (Ochsenheimer, 1816), < *Gr. κόσμος, well-ordered, regular, < κόσμος, order, ornament: see cosmos¹.*] A genus



Cosmia trapezina. (Line shows natural size.)

of noctuid moths, sometimes made the type of a family *Cosmiidæ*. *C. trapezina* is an example. Species are found in all quarters of the globe. The larvae are naked, with small raised warts, and feed on the leaves of trees.

cosmic, cosmical (koz'mik, -mi-kal), *a.* [= *F. cosmique* = *Sp. Pg. It. cosmico*, < *L. cosmicus, cosmicos*, < *Gr. κοσμικός, < κόσμος, the universe, order, as of the universe: see cosmos¹.*] 1. Of or pertaining to the universe, especially to the universe regarded as subject to a harmonious system of laws. But in the older writers it marks rather an opposite conception of the universe, as governed wholly by mechanics, and not by teleological principles.

I can also understand that (as in Leibnitz's caricature of Newton's views) the Creator might have made the *cosmic* machine, and, after setting it going, have left it to itself till it needed repair.

Huxley, Nineteenth Century, XXI. 490.

By a *cosmic* emotion—the phrase is Mr. Henry Sidgwick's—I mean an emotion which is felt in regard to the universe or sum of things, viewed as a cosmos or order.

W. K. Clifford, Lectures, II. 253.

Hence—2. Pertaining to universal order; harmonious, as the universe; orderly: the opposite of *chaotic*.

How can Dryasdust interpret such things, the dark, chaotic dullard, who knows the meaning of nothing *cosmic* or noble, nor ever will know? *Carlyle*.

3. Forming a part of the material universe, especially of what lies outside of the solar system.

And if we ask whence came this rapid evolution of heat, we may now fairly surmise that it was due to some previous collision of *cosmic* bodies.

J. Fiske, Cosmic Philos., I. 896.

4. In *astron.*, visible for the first time before sunrise: only in the phrase *the cosmical setting of a star*.—**5.** Inconceivably prolonged or protracted, like the periods of time required for the development of great astronomical changes; immeasurably extended in space; universal in extent.

The human understanding, for example—that faculty which Mr. Spencer has turned so skillfully round upon its own antecedents—is itself a result of the play between organism and environment through *cosmic* ranges of time.

Tyndall.

6. Of or pertaining to cosmism: as, the *cosmic* philosophy.—**Cosmic dust**, matter in fine particles falling upon the earth from an extra-terrestrial source, like meteorites. The existence of such dust, in any sensible amount, is in great doubt; but particles of iron, etc., called by this name have been collected at various times, particularly from the snow in high latitudes. Much so-called cosmic dust is only volcanic dust, which has been ejected from a volcano during its eruption; such particles may remain suspended in the upper atmosphere for a long period of time. See *crystallite*.

The microscopic examination of these Oceanic sediments reveals the presence of extremely minute particles, . . . which there is strong reason for regarding as *cosmic dust*. *W. B. Carpenter, Micros.*, § 706.

cosmically (koz'mi-kal-i), *adv.* 1. With reference to or throughout the cosmos or universe; universally.

The theory of Swedenborg, so *cosmically* applied by him, that the man makes his heaven and hell. *Emerson, Literature*.

2. With the sun at rising or setting: as, a star is said to rise or set *cosmically* when it rises or sets with the sun.

cosmics (koz'miks), *n.* [Pl. of *cosmic*: see *-ics*.] Cosmology. [Rare.]

Cosmiidæ (kos-mi'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cosmia* + *-idæ*.] A family of noctuid moths, typified by the genus *Cosmia*. They have the body moderately stout or rather slender; the proboscis elongate, rarely short; antennæ simple or nearly so; palpi ascending; hind tibiae with long spurs; fore wings moderately broad, various in color, often acute at the tips, and with the exterior border slightly oblique or undulating. The larvae have 16 legs; they are elongate, bright-colored, and live wrapped in leaves like tortricids. The pupæ are short, pyriform, acute at the anus, often covered with a bluish effluence, and are wrapped in leaves or moss on the ground. Usually written *Cosmidæ*. *Guenée*, 1852. See cut under *Cosmia*.

cosmism (koz'mizm), *n.* [*< cosmos¹ + -ism.*] A name applied to the system of philosophy based on the doctrine of evolution as enunciated by Herbert Spencer. See *philosophy of evolution*, under *evolution*.

cosmo-. [NL., etc., *cosmo-*, < *Gr. κόσμος, order, good order, ornament, hence (from the notion of order, arrangement) the world, the universe: see cosmos¹.*] An element in some words of Greek origin, meaning 'the world' or 'the universe.'

Cosmocoma (kos-mok'ō-mā), *n.* [NL. (Förster, 1856), < *Gr. κόσμος, order, ornament, + κόμη, hair.*] A genus of spiciferous hymenopterous insects, of the family *Proctotrypidæ*. They have the tarsi 4-jointed; the antennal club not jointed; the abdomen petiolate; and the fore wings widening generally, with the marginal vein in the form of a dot. The species are very minute, and all are parasitic. Several are European, and one is North American.

cosmocrat (koz'mō-krat), *n.* [*< Gr. κόσμος, the world, + κρατειν, govern; with term. as in aristocrat, autocrat, democrat, etc.*] Ruler of the world: in the extract applied to the devil. [Rare.]

You will not think, great *Cosmocrat*!
That I spend my time in fooling;
Many irons, my Sir, have we in the fire,
And I must leave none of them cooling.
Southey, The Devil's Walk.

cosmocratic (koz-mō-krat'ik), *a.* [As *cosmocrat* + *-ic*; with term. as in *aristocratic, democratic, etc.*] Of or pertaining to a universal monarch or monarchy: as, *cosmocratic* aspirations or aims.

cosmogonal (koz-mog'ō-nal), *a.* [As *cosmogony* + *-al*.] Cosmogonic.

The stupendous and *cosmogonal* philosophy of the Bhagavat Geeta. *Thoreau, Walden*, p. 318.

cosmogoner (koz-mog'ō-nēr), *n.* [As *cosmogony* + *-er*.] Same as *cosmogonist*.

cosmogonic, cosmogonical (koz-mō-gon'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [= *F. cosmogonique* = *Sp. cosmogónico* = *Pg. It. cosmogonico*; as *cosmogony* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to cosmogony.

The remarkable *cosmogonical* speculation originally promulgated by Immanuel Kant.

Huxley, Nineteenth Century, XIX. 201.

cosmogonist (koz-mog'ō-nist), *n.* [*< cosmogony* + *-ist*.] One who originates or expounds a cosmogony; one versed in cosmogony; specifically, one who holds that the universe had a beginning in time. Also *cosmogoner*.

Wherefore those Pagan *Cosmogonists* who were theists, being Polytheists and Theogonists also, and asserting, beside the one supreme unmade Deity, other inferior mundane gods, generated together with the world.

Cudworth, Intellectual System (ed. 1837), I. 344.

cosmogony (koz-mog'ō-ni), *n.* [= *F. cosmogonie* = *Sp. cosmogonía* = *Pg. It. cosmogonia*, < *Gr. κοσμογονία, the creation or origin of the world, < κοσμογόνος, creating the world, < κόσμος, the world, + γονος, < γεν, produce.*] 1. The

theory or science of the origin of the universe, or of its present constitution and order; a doctrine or account of the creation; specifically, the doctrine that the universe had a beginning in time.

If we consider the Greek *cosmogony* in its entirety, as conceived and expounded by Hesiod, we shall see that it is diametrically opposed to the astronomy of the Babylonians. *Von Ranke, Univ. Hist. (trans.)*, p. 281.

2. The origination of the universe; creation. [Rare.]

The *cosmogony*, or creation of the world, has puzzled the philosophers of all ages. *Goldsmith, Vicar*, xiv.

Every theory of *cosmogony* whatever is at bottom an outcome of nature expressing itself through human nature. *Maudsley, Body and Will*, p. 231.

= *Syn.* See *cosmology*.

cosmographer (koz-mog'ra-fēr), *n.* [As *F. cosmographe* = *Sp. cosmógrafo* = *Pg. cosmógrafo* = *It. cosmografo*, < *LL. cosmographus*, a cosmographer, < *Gr. κοσμογράφος, describing the world: see cosmography and -er.*] One who investigates the problems of cosmography; one versed in cosmography.

The *cosmographers*, which first discovered and described the roundness of the earth. *Bacon, Filum Labyri.*, § 7.

cosmographic, cosmographical (koz-mō-graf'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [= *F. cosmographique* = *Sp. cosmográfico* = *Pg. cosmografico* = *It. cosmografico*; as *cosmography* + *-ic*.] Relating to or dealing with cosmography; descriptive of or concerned with the world or the universe.

An old *cosmographical* poet.

Selden, On Drayton's Polyolbion, Pref.

cosmographically (koz-mō-graf'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a cosmographic manner; with regard to or in accordance with cosmography.

The terella, or spherical magnet, *cosmographically* set out with circles of the globe.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., II. 2.

cosmographist (koz-mog'ra-fist), *n.* [*< cosmography* + *-ist*.] Same as *cosmographer*.

cosmography (koz-mog'ra-fi), *n.* [= *F. cosmographie* = *Sp. cosmografía* = *Pg. cosmografia* = *It. cosmografia*, < *LL. cosmographia*, < *Gr. κοσμογραφία, description of the world, < κοσμογράφος, describing the world (> LL. cosmographus, a cosmographer), < κόσμος, the world, + γράφειν, write, describe.*] 1. The science which describes and maps the main features of the heavens and the earth, embracing astronomy, geography, and sometimes geology.

He now is gone to prove *Cosmography*,
That measures coasts and kingdoms of the earth.

Marlowe, Doctor Faustus, iiii. 1.

Cosmography

Thou art deeply read in: draw me a map from the Mermaid.

Fletcher, Wit without Money, ii. 4.

Nature contracted, a little *cosmography*, or map of the universe.

South.

2. The science of the general structure and relations of the universe. = *Syn.* See *cosmology*.

cosmolabe (koz'mō-lāb), *n.* [= *F. cosmolabe* = *Pg. cosmolabio*, < *Gr. κόσμος, the world, + λαβειν, < λαμβάνειν, λαβεῖν, take: see astrolabe.*] An early instrument, essentially the same as the astrolabe, used for measuring the angles between heavenly bodies. Also called *pancosm*.

cosmolatry (koz-mol'a-tri), *n.* [*< Gr. κόσμος, the world, + λατρεία, divine worship.*] Worship paid to the world or its parts.

cosmoline (koz'mō-lin), *n.* [*< cosm(etic) + -ol + -ine².*] The trade-name of a residuum obtained after distilling off the lighter portions of petroleum. It is a mixture of hydrocarbons, melts at from 104° to 125° F., and is a smooth unctuous substance, used in ointments, etc.

cosmological (koz-mō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [As *F. cosmologique* = *Sp. cosmológico* = *Pg. It. cosmologico*, < *Gr. κοσμολογικός, pertaining to physical philosophy, < κοσμολογία: see cosmology and -ical.*] Pertaining or relating to cosmology.

A comparison between the probable meaning of the Poem to Genesis and the results of *cosmological* and geological science. *Gladstone, Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVIII. 618.

cosmologically (koz-mō-loj'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a cosmological manner; from a cosmological point of view.

Not long since, *cosmologically* speaking, Jupiter was shining with cloudless self-luminosity.

Winchell, World-Life, p. 434.

cosmologist (koz-mol'ō-jist), *n.* [*< cosmology* + *-ist*.] One who investigates the problems of cosmology; one versed in cosmology.

Cosmologists have built up their several theories, aqueous or igneous, of the early state of the earth.

Dawson, Origin of World, p. 110.

cosmology (koz-mol'ō-jī), *n.* [= *F. cosmologie* = *Sp. cosmología* = *Pg. It. cosmologia*, < *Gr. as*

if **κοσμολογία* (cf. adj. *κοσμολογικός*, pertaining to physical philosophy; see *cosmological*), < *κόσμος*, the world, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.]
1. The general science or theory of the cosmos or material universe, of its parts, elements, and laws; the general discussion and coördination of the results of the special sciences.

The facts of the External Order, which yield a *cosmology*, are supplemented by the facts of the Internal Order, which yield a psychology, and the facts of the Social Order, which yield a sociology. G. H. Lewes, *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XIII. 414.

2. That branch of metaphysics which is concerned with the a priori discussion of the ultimate philosophical problems relating to the world as it exists in time and space, and to the order of nature.—**Rational cosmology**, a philosophy of the material universe founded largely or wholly on a priori or metaphysical principles, and not mainly on observation. = *Syn.* *Cosmogony*, *Cosmology*, *Cosmography*. *Cosmogony* treats of the way in which the world or the universe came to be; *cosmology*, of its general theory, or of its structure and parts, as it is found existing; *cosmography*, of its appearance, or the structure, figure, relations, etc., of its parts. Each of these words may stand for a treatise upon the corresponding subject. *Cosmology* and *cosmography* are not altogether distinct.

cosmometry (koz-mom'e-tri), *n.* [= F. *cosmométrie*, < Gr. *κόσμος*, the world, + *-μετρία*, a measure.] The art of measuring the world, as by degrees and minutes of latitude or longitude.

cosmoplastic (koz-mō-plas'tik), *a.* [*<* Gr. *κοσμοπλαστικός*, the framer of the world, < *κοσμοπλαστέιν*, frame the world, < *κόσμος*, the world, + *πλάσσειν*, form, frame: see *plastic*.] Pertaining to or concerned with the formation of the universe or world; cosmogonic.

The opinion of Seneca signifies little in this case, he being no better than a *cosmoplastic* atheist; i. e., he made a certain plastic or spermatist nature, devoid of all animality or conscious intellectuality, to be the highest principle in the universe.

Hallywell, *Melampus* (1681), p. 84.

cosmopolity (koz-mō-pol'i-si), *n.* [*<* *cosmopolite*, after *policy*.] Cosmopolitan or universal character; universal polity; freedom from prejudice. [Rare.]

I have finished the rough sketch of my poem. As I have not abated an iota of the infidelity or *cosmopolity* of it, sufficient will remain, exclusively of innumerable faults, invisible to partial eyes, to make it very unpopular.

Shelley, in Dowden, I. 341.

cosmopolitan (koz-mō-pol'i-tan), *a. and n.* [As *cosmopolite* + *-an*, after *metropolitan*.] I. *a.* 1. Belonging to all parts of the world; limited or restricted to no one part of the social, political, commercial, or intellectual world; limited to no place, country, or group of individuals, but common to all.

Capital is becoming more and more *cosmopolitan*. J. S. Mill.

We revere in Dante that compressed force of life-long passion which could make a private experience *cosmopolitan* in its reach and everlasting in its significance.

Lowell, *Among my Books*, 1st ser., p. 171.

Hence—2. Free from local, provincial, or national ideas, prejudices, or attachments; at home all over the world.—3. Characteristic of a cosmopolite: as, *cosmopolitan* manners.—4. Widely distributed over the globe: said of plants and animals.

II. *n.* One who has no fixed residence; one who is free from provincial or national prejudices; one who is at home in every place; a citizen of the world; a cosmopolite.

cosmopolitanism (koz-mō-pol'i-tan-izm), *n.* [*<* *cosmopolitan* + *-ism*.] The state of being cosmopolitan; universality of extent, distribution, feeling, etc.; especially, the character of a cosmopolite, or citizen of the world. Also called *cosmopolitism*.

He [Comte] preached *cosmopolitanism*, but remained the quintessence of a Frenchman. N. A. Rev., CXX. 246.

After the overthrow of the great Napoleonic Empire, a reaction against *cosmopolitanism* and a romantic enthusiasm for nationality spread over Europe like an epidemic. D. M. Wallace, *Russia*, p. 413.

cosmopolite (koz-mōp'ō-lit), *n. and a.* [= F. *cosmopolite* = Sp. Pg. It. *cosmopolita*, < Gr. *κοσμοπολίτης*, a citizen of the world, < *κόσμος*, the world, + *πολίτης*, citizen: see *politic*, *polity*.] I. *n.* 1. A citizen of the world; one who is cosmopolitan in his ideas or life.

I came tumbling into the world a pure cadet, a true *cosmopolite*; not born to land, lease, house, or office.

Howell, *Letters*, I. vi. 60.

His air was that of a *cosmopolite* in the wide universe from sphere to sphere. Lowell, *Oriental Apologue*.

2. An animal or a plant existing in many or most parts of the world, or having a wide range of existence or migration.

The wild-goose is more of a *cosmopolite* than we; he breaks his fast in Canada, takes a luncheon in the Ohio, and plumes himself for the night in a southern bayou.

Thoreau, *Walden*, p. 342.

II. *a.* Universal; world-wide; cosmopolitan.

English is emphatically the language of commerce, of civilization, of social and religious freedom, of progressive intelligence, . . . and, therefore, beyond any tongue ever used by man, it is of right the *cosmopolite* speech.

G. P. Marsh, *Lects.* on Eng. Lang., I.

cosmopolitical (koz'mō-pō-lit'i-kal), *a.* [*<* *cosmopolite*, after *political*.] Universal; cosmopolitan.

To find himself *Cosmopolites*, a citizen and member of the whole and only one mysticall citie vniuersall, and so consequently to meditate of the *Cosmopolitical* government thereof. Hakluyt's *Voyages*, I. 6.

Kant says somewhere that, as the records of human transactions accumulate, the memory of man will have room only for those of supreme *cosmopolitical* importance. Lowell, *Harvard Oration*, Nov. 8, 1886.

cosmopolitism (koz-mōp'ō-lit-izm), *n.* [*<* *cosmopolite* + *-ism*.] Same as *cosmopolitism*.

The *cosmopolitism* of Germany, the contemptuous nationality of the Englishman, and the ostentatious and boastful nationality of the Frenchman. Coleridge.

cosmorama (koz-mō-rā'mā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κόσμος*, the world, + *ράμα*, a view, < *ὁράω*, see.] A view or series of views of the world; specifically, an exhibition of a number of drawings, paintings, or photographs of cities, buildings, landscapes, and the like, in different parts of the world, so arranged that they are reflected from mirrors, the reflections being seen through a lens.

The temples, and saloons, and *cosmoramas*, and fountains glittered and sparkled before our eyes. Dickens, *Sketches* by Boz, xiv.

cosmorama (koz-mō-ram'ik), *a.* [*<* *cosmorama* + *-ic*.] Relating to or like a *cosmorama*.

cosmos (koz'mos), *n.* [Also *kosmos*; < NL. *cosmos*, *cosmus*, ML. *cosmus*, < Gr. *κόσμος*, order, good order, form, ornament, and esp. the world or the universe as an orderly system.] 1. Order; harmony.

Hail, brave Henry: across the Nine dim Centuries, we salute thee, still visible as a valiant Son of *Cosmos* and Son of Heaven, beneficently sent us! Carlyle, *Frederick the Great*, II. 1.

Hence—2. The universe as an embodiment of order and harmony; the system of order and law exhibited in the universe.

If we take the highest product of evolution, civilized human society, and ask to what agency all its marvels must be credited, the inevitable answer is—To that Unknown Cause of which the entire *Cosmos* is a manifestation. H. Spencer, *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXV. 471.

3. Any system or circle of facts or things considered as complete in itself.

Each of us is constantly having sensations which do not amount to perceptions [and] make no lodgment in the *cosmos* of our experience.

T. H. Green, *Prolegomena to Ethics*, § 145.

4. [*cap.*] [NL.] A small genus of *Compositae*, related to the dahlia, ranging from Bolivia to Arizona. *C. caudatus* is widely naturalized through the tropics. *C. bipinnatus* and *C. diversifolius* are frequently cultivated.

cosmos², *n.* [A corrupted form (appar. for **cosmos*) of Tatar *kumiz*: see *kumiss*.] Fermented mare's milk: same as *kumiss*.

Their drink called *Cosmos*, which is mare's milke, is prepared after this manner. Hakluyt's *Voyages*, I. 97.

They [the Tatars] then cast on the ground new *Cosmos*, and make a great feast. Purchas, *Pilgrimage*, p. 414.

cosmoscope (koz'mō-skōp), *n.* [*<* Gr. *κόσμος*, the universe, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An instrument designed to show the positions, relations, and movements of the sun, earth, and moon; an orrery.

cosmosphere (koz'mō-sfēr), *n.* [*<* Gr. *κόσμος*, the world, + *σφαῖρα*, a sphere.] An apparatus for showing the position of the earth at any given time with respect to the fixed stars. It consists of a hollow glass globe, on which are depicted the stars forming the constellations, and within which is a terrestrial globe.

cosmotheism (koz'mō-thē-izm), *n.* [*<* Gr. *κόσμος*, the world, + *θεός*, God, + *-ism*: see *theism*.] Deification of the cosmos; the system which identifies God with the cosmos; pantheism.

cosmothetic (koz-mō-thet'ik), *a.* [*<* Gr. *κόσμος*, the world, + *θετικός*, < *θεός*, verbal adj. of *τίθεναι*, put, assume, = E. *do*: see *thesis*.] Supposing the existence of an external world; affirming the real existence of the external world.

To the class of *cosmothetic* Idealists the great majority of modern philosophers are to be referred.

Sir W. Hamilton.

Cosmothetic idealism, idealist. See the noun.

Cosne (kōn, *n.* A red wine grown in the department of Nièvre in France, similar in flavor to Bordeaux, and improving with age.

cosovereign (kō-suv'e-rān), *n.* [*<* *co-1* + *sovereign*.] A joint sovereign.

Peter being then only a boy, Sophia, Ivan's sister of the whole blood, was joined with them as regent, under the title of *co-sovereign*. Brougham.

cospecific (kō-spē-sif'ik), *a.* [*<* *co-1* + *specific*.] Of the same species; conspecific.

cosst¹, *n.* [ME., < AS. *cosst*, a kiss: see *kiss*, *n.* and *v.*] A kiss.

The queen thus accorded with the Cros, Agens hym spak nomore speche; The lady gaf the cros a *cosse*, The lady of love longe loue gan seche. Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 207.

cosst² (kos), *n.* [In phrase *rule of cosst*, an early name for algebra, a half-translation of It. *regola di cosa*, lit. the rule of the thing: *regola*, < L. *regula*, rule; *di*, < L. *de*, of; *cosa*, a thing (< L. *causa*, a cause, LL. *a* thing), being the unknown quantity, *x*: see *rule*, *chose²*, and *x* as an algebraic symbol.] The unknown quantity in an algebraic problem. Also *cos*, *cosa*.—**Rule of cosst**, an elementary algebraic method of solving problems; algebra.

cosst³ (kos), *n.* [Also written *kos*, repr. Hind. *kos* = Beng. *kros*, a *cosst*, < Skt. *kroṣa*, a call, calling-distance (e. g., Hind. *gau-kos*, the distance at which one can hear the lowing of a cow), < √ *krug*, call, cry out.] In India, a road-measure of variable extent, ranging from 1 to 2 miles (rarely more), being usually about 1½ miles, especially in Bengal.

I determined to keep to the road and ride round to the next bungalow at Narkunda, . . . which is ten *cosst*, or about fifteen miles away.

W. H. Russell, *Diary in India*, II. 164.

Cossack (kos'ak), *n.* [Russ. *Kozakū*, *Kazakū*, a Cossack; cf. Turk. *kazāk*, a robber; said to be of Tatar origin.] One of a military people inhabiting the steppes of Russia along the lower Don and about the Dnieper, and in lesser numbers in eastern Russia, Caucasasia, Siberia, and elsewhere. Their origin is uncertain, but their nucleus is supposed to have consisted of refugees from the ancient limits of Russia forced by hostile invasion to the adoption of a military organization or order, which grew into a more or less free tribal existence. Their independent spirit has led to numerous unsuccessful revolts, ending in their subjection, although they retain various privileges. As light cavalry they form an element in the Russian army very valuable in skirmishing operations and in the protection of the frontiers of the empire.

cosssas (kos'az), *n. pl.* [E. Ind.] Plain East Indian muslins, of various qualities and widths.

cossee (kos'ē), *n.* [Of E. Ind. origin.] A bracelet.

cosset (kos'et), *n.* [Cf. Walloon *cosset*, a sucking pig.] 1. A lamb brought up by hand, or without the aid of the dam; a pet lamb.

Much greater gyfts for guerdon thou shalt gayne Then Kiddle or *Cosset*. Spenser, *Shep. Cal.*, November.

2. A pet of any kind.

Quar. Well, this dry nurse, I say still, is a delicate man. Mrs. Lill. And I am for the *cosset* his charge: did you ever see a fellow's face more accuse him for an ass?

B. Jonson, *Bartholomew Fair*, I. 1.

cosset (kos'et), *v. t.* [*<* *cosset*, *n.*] To fondle; make a pet of; nurse fondly.

I have been *cosseting* this little beast up, in the hopes you'd accept it as a present.

H. Kingsley, *Geoffrey Hamlyn*, xvi.

Every section of political importance, every interest in the electorate, has to be *cosseted* and propitiated by the humouring of whims, fads, and even more substantial demands. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XL. 145.

cosst¹, **cosstical¹** (kos'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [= It. *cos-sico*; as *cosst²* + *-ic*, *-ical*.] The true derivation having been forgotten, it was, later, ignorantly connected with L. *cos*, a whetstone.] Relating to algebra; algebraic.

There were sometimes added to these numbers certain signs or algebraic figures, called *cosstical* signings.

Strutt, *Sports and Pastimes*, p. 414.

Cossic algorithm, an algebraical process of determining the value of an unknown quantity.—**Cossic numbers**, powers and roots.

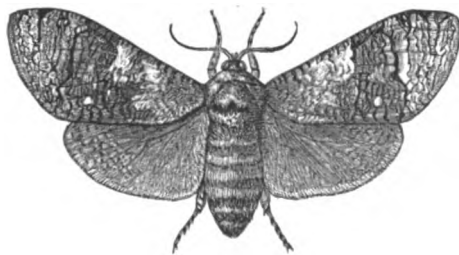
Cossidae (kos'ī-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cossus* + *-idae*.] A family of nocturnal *Lepidoptera* or moths, taking name from the genus *Cossus*: synonymous with *Epialidae* (which see).

cosst¹ (kos'ist), *n.* [*<* *cosst²* + *-ist*.] An algebraist.

cossoletist, *n.* Same as *cassolette*.

cossum (kos'um), *n.* A malignant ulcer of the nose, often syphilitic. *Dunglison*.

Cossus (kos'us), *n.* [NL., < L. *cossus*, a kind of larva found under the bark of trees.] 1. A genus of moths, of the family *Epialidae* (or *Cossidae*); the ghost-moths. *Cossus ligniperda*, one

Goat-moth (*Cossus ligniperda*), reduced about one third.

of the largest of the British moths, is called the *goat-moth*, from the disagreeable hircline odor of the larvæ; it expands 3 to 3½ inches, and is of variegated coloration.

2. [*l. c.*] Same as *acne*.

cosyphene (kos'i-fēn), *n.* [*F. cosyphène* (Latreille).] A beetle of the genus *Cosyphus*, or of some allied genus.

cosyphore (kos'i-för), *n.* Same as *cosyphene*.

Cossyphus (kos'i-fus), *n.* [*NL.*, < Gr. *κόσσυφος*, a singing bird, perhaps the black ouzel; also a sea-fish.] 1. In *entom.*, a genus of atachelate heteromorous insects, of the family *Tenebrionidae*. *Fabricius*, 1792.—2. In *ornith.*, a genus of sturnoid passerine birds: same as *Acridotheres*. *Duméril*.—3. In *ichth.*, a genus of percoid fishes. *Valenciennes*.

cosyrite (kos'i-rit), *n.* [*Gr. Κόσσυρος*, also *Κόσσυρα*, an island between Sicily and Africa, now called Pantellaria, + *-ite*.] A mineral related to amphibole in form and composition, occurring in triclinic crystals in the liparite of the island of Pantellaria.

cost¹ (kòst), *n.* [*ME. cost*, < *ONorth. cost*, < *Ice. kost*, *m.*, choice, chance, opportunity, condition, state, quality, = *AS. cyst*, *f.*, choice, election, a thing chosen, excellence, virtue, = *OS. kust* = *OFries. kest*, choice, estimation, virtue, = *MD. D. kust* = *OHG. chust*, *cust*, *MHG. kust*, *G. kust*, *f.*, choice, = *Goth. kustus*, *m.*, *gakusta*, *f.*, test, proof; with formative *-t*, < *Goth. kusan* = *AS. cōsan* (pp. *coren*), etc., choose: see *choose*.] 1. *Manner*; way and means.

Bi-knowe alle the *costes* of care that he hade.

Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 2495.

2. *Quality*; condition; property; value; worth.

Who-so knew the *costes* that knit ar therrinne [in the girdle]

He wolde hit praye at more pryse, paraventure.

Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1849.

Chief men of worth, of mekle cost,

To be lamentit sair for ay.

Battle of Harlaw (Child's Ballads, VII. 188).

At all *costs*, by all means; at all events. (This phrase

was formerly in dative singular, without the preposition:

We ne mazen aīre *coste* halden Crist blode.

Old Eng. Homilies, p. 21.

It is now usually associated with *cost*².—*Needes costi*,

by all means; necessarily.

The night was schort, and faste by the daye

That *needes cost* he mooste himselven hyde.

Chaucer, Knight's Tale (ed. Morris), l. 619.

cost² (kòst), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cost*, ppr. *costing*. [*ME. costen*, < *OF. coster*, *couster*, *F. couster*, *cost*, = *Pr. Sp. costar* = *Pg. custar* = *It. costare* (= *D. kosten* = *OHG. *chostōn*, *MHG. kosten*, *G. kosten* = *Dan. koste* = *Sw. Icel. kosta*, after *Rom.*), < *ML. costare*, contr. of *L. costare*, stand together, stand at, *cost*, < *com*, together, + *stare*, stand: see *constant*.] 1. To require the expenditure of (something valuable) in exchange, purchase, or payment; be of the price of; be acquired in return for: as, it *cost* five dollars.

Though it had *coste* me catel [wealth].

Piers Plowman (B), *Prolog.*, l. 204.

There, there! a diamond gone, cost me two thousand

ducats in Frankfort! *Shak.*, *M.*, of V., ill. 1.

To have made a league of road among such rocks and

precipices would have *cost* the state a year's revenue.

Froude, Sketches, p. 78.

2. In general, to require (as a thing or result to be desired) an expenditure of any specified thing, as time or labor; be done or acquired at the expense of, as of pain or loss; occasion or bring on (especially something evil) as a result.

If it should *cost* my life this very night,

I'll gae to the Tolbooth door wi' thee.

Archib. of Ca' field (Child's Ballads, VI. 91).

He enticed

Israel in Sittim, on their march from Nile,

To do him wanton rites, which *cost* them woe.

Milton, P. L., l. 414.

Difference in opinions *has cost* many millions of lives.

Swift, *Gulliver's Travels*, iv. 5.

The President has paid dear for his White House. It

has commonly *cost* him all his peace, and the best of his

manly attributes. *Emerson*, *Compensation*.

To *cost* dear, to require a great outlay, or involve or entail much trouble, suffering, loss, etc.

Were it known that you mean as you say, surely those words might *cost* you dear.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, Pref. to II., note.

'T has often *cost* the boldest Cedar dear

To grapple with a storm.

J. Beaumont, *Psyche*, l. 89.

cost² (kòst), *n.* [*ME. cost*, *coust*, *F. coût*, *cost*, = *Pr. cost*, *costa* = *Sp. costo*, *costa* = *Pg. custa* = *It. costo* = *D. kost* = *OHG. chosta*, *MHG. koste*, *G. kost* = *Dan. Sw. kost* (ML. *costa*), *cost*, expense; from the verb.] 1. The equivalent or price given for a thing or service exchanged, purchased, or paid for; the amount paid, or engaged to be paid, for some thing or some service: as, the *cost* of a suit of clothes; the *cost* of building a house. Nothing has any *cost* until it is actually attained or obtained; while *price* is the amount which is asked for a service or thing.

By Flames a House I hir'd was lost

Last Year: and I must pay the *Cost*.

Prior, *A Dutch Proverb*.

Value is the life-giving power of anything; *cost*, the quantity of labour required to produce it; price, the quantity of labour which its possessor will take in exchange for it.

Ruskin, *Munera Pulveris*, § 12.

2. That which is expended; outlay of any kind, as of money, labor, time, or trouble; expense or expenditure in general; specifically, great expense: as, the work was done at public *cost*.

Have we eaten at all of the king's *cost*? 2 Sam. xix. 42.

Let foreign princes vainly boast

The rude effects of pride and *cost*.

Waller, *Her Majesty's New Building*.

Passing to birds, we find preservation of the race secured at a greatly diminished *cost* to both parents and offspring.

H. Spencer, *Prin. of Sociol.*, § 275.

3. *pl.* In law: (a) The sums fixed by law or allowed by the court for charges in a suit, awarded usually against the party losing, and in favor of the party prevailing or his attorney.

Nobody but you can rescue her, . . . and you can only do that by paying the *costs* of the suit—both of plaintiff and defendant.

Dickens, *Pickwick*, xlvii.

(b) The sum which the law allows to the attorney, to be paid by his client.—At all *costs*. See *cost*¹.—*Costs of the cause* or *of the action*, in law, the aggregate of costs to which the prevailing party is entitled against his adversary on reaching final judgment in the cause.—*Costs of the day*, in *Eng. law*, interlocutory costs imposed on a party in respect to an incidental proceeding at the time it is taken or determined, as, for instance, an adjournment, in contradistinction to general costs of the cause.—*Dives costs*, in *Eng. legal parlance*, costs which one allowed to sue without liability to costs voluntarily pays to his attorney, and is therefore, if successful, allowed to tax against his adversary.—To count the *cost*. See *count*.—To one's *cost*, with inconvenience, suffering, or loss; to one's detriment or sorrow: as, that some one had blundered, he found to his *cost*.

What they had fondly wished, proved afterwards, to their *cost*, over true.

Knolles, *Hist. Turka*.

Oh frail estate of human beings,

And slippery hopes below!

Now to our *cost* your emptiness we know.

Dryden, *Threnodia Augustalis*, l. 401.

= *Syn.* 1 and 2. *Expense*, *Worth*, etc. See *price*.

cost³ (kòst), *n.* [*L. costa*, a rib, side: see *cost*¹.] 1. A rib or side.

Made like an auger, with which tail she wriggles

Betwixt the *costs* of a ship, and sinks it straight.

B. Jonson, *Staple of News*, ill. 1.

2. In *her.*, same as *cottise*.

cost⁴ (kòst), *n.* [*ME. cooste*, *costmary*; = *Pr. cost* = *Sp. Pg. It. costo*, < *L. costas*, *costum*, < *Gr. κόστος*, an aromatic plant, < *Ar. kost*, *kust*, Hind. *kushth*: see *costmary*.] *Costmary*.

costa (kos'tā), *n.*; pl. *costae* (-tā). [*NL.*, < *L. costa*, a rib, a side: see *cost*³ and *cost*¹, *n.*] 1. In anat.: (a) [*L.*] A rib. (b) A border or side of something: specifically applied to the three borders or costae of the human scapula or shoulder-blade—the superior or coracoid, the posterior or vertebral, and the anterior or axillary. (c) A ridge on something, giving it a ribbed appearance.—2. In *zool.*: (a) In *entom.*: (1) A broad, elevated longitudinal line or ridge on a surface. (2) The anterior border of an insect's wing, extending from the base to the apex or outer angle. Hence—(3) The space on the wing bordering the anterior margin. (4) The costal or anterior vein. (b) In *conch.*, the ridge or one of the ridges of a shell. (c) In *Actinozoa*, an external vertical ridge marking the site of a septum within. (d) In *Crinoidea*, a row of plates succeeding the inferior or basal portion of the cup.—3. In *bot.*, a rib or primary vein; a midrib or midnerve of a leaf or frond.

costager, *n.* [*ME.*, also *costlage*; < *OF. costage*, *costage* (= *Pr. costage*; *ML. costagium*), < *cost*, *cost*: see *cost*² + *age*.] *Cost*; expense.

There fore I telle yow schorttely, how a man may goon with lytel *costage* and schortte tyme.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 125.

For more solempne in euery mannes syght

This feste was, and gretter of *costage*,

Than was the reuel of hir marriage.

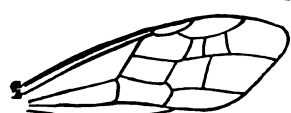
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale (ed. Skeat), l. 1126.

costal (kos'tal), *a.* [= *F. Sp. Pg. costal* = *It. costale*, < *NL. costalis* (ML. **costalis*, in neut. *costale*, the side of a hill), < *costa*, a rib, the side, etc.: see *costa*, *cost*, *n.*] 1. In anat.: (a) Pertaining to the ribs or the side of the body: as, *costal* nerves. (b) Bearing ribs; costiferous: applied to those vertebræ which bear ribs, and to that part of the sternum to which ribs are attached.—2. In *entom.*, pertaining to the costa or anterior edge of an insect's wing; situated on or near the costa.—3. In *bot.*, pertaining to the costa or midrib of a leaf or frond.

Veins . . . forming a single *costal* row of long areolae.

Syn. Fil., p. 523.

Costal angle, in *entom.*, the tip of the wing.—**Costal area**, in *entom.*, a part of the wing or tegmen bordering the anterior margin, and extending to the subcostal vein. In many of the *Orthoptera* it has a different texture and appearance from the rest of the wing.—**Costal cartilage**. See *cartilage*.—**Costal cells**, in *entom.*, the cells nearest the costa, generally numbered from the base of the wing outward. One of them is frequently opaque, and is then called the pterostigma. But many authors include in the term *costal* only one or more cells between the pterostigma and the base of the wing.—**Costal margin**, in *entom.*, the costa or anterior margin of the wing.—**Costal plate**, in *Chelonia*, one of a series of expanded dermal plates of bone, ankylous with a rib, forming a part of the carapace. See cut under *Chelonia*.—**Costal processes**, in *ornith.*: (a) The unciform processes given off by many ribs, overlapping succeeding ribs. (b) Certain parts of the sternum with which the ribs articulate. They are very prominent in passerine birds. See cut under *carinate*.—**Costal vein**, in *entom.*, a large longitudinal vein or rib nearly parallel to, and frequently touching, the anterior margin, but in the *Odonata* separated from it by the marginal vein.

Wing of Bee, showing *costa*, or costal vein, *a*, and subcostal vein, *b*. The space enclosed by *a* and *b* is the costal cell.

costally (kos'tal-i), *adv.* In *entom.*: (a) Toward the costa or front margin of the wing: as, a band produced *costally*. (b) Over the costal vein: as, a line *costally* angulated.

costal-nerved (kos'tal-nérvd), *a.* In *bot.*, having the secondary nerves of the leaf springing from the costa or midrib. Also *costatovenose*.

costard (kos'tārd), *n.* [*ME. costard*, an apple, orig. a 'ribbed' apple, a var. (acc. to -ard) of **costate* (first found in later use), < *ML. costatus*, ribbed, < *L. costa*, a rib: see *cost*³, and cf. *costate*. Cf. also *custard*, ult. a var. of *crustate*. See *ard*. Hence *costard*- or *costermonger* and *coster*.] 1. An apple.

The wilding, *costard*, then the well-known pom-water.

Drayton, *Polyolbion*, xviii.

2. The head. [Humorous.]

Take him on the *costard* with the hilts of thy sword, and

then throw him into the malmsey-butt, in the next room.

Shak., *Rich. III.*, l. 4.

Also *costerd*.

costardmonger (kos'tārd-mung'gér), *n.* Same as *costermonger*.

Edg. Have you prepared the *costardmonger*?

Night. Yes, and agreed for his basket of pears.

B. Jonson, *Bartholomew Fair*, iv. 1.

costate, **costated** (kos'tāt, -tā-ted), *a.* [*L. costatus*, ribbed, < *costa*, rib: see *costa*, *cost*³. Cf. *costard*.] 1. Having a rib or ribs; ribbed.—2. Having a ridge or ridges; ridged, as if ribbed. Specifically—(a) In *entom.*, having several broad elevated lines or ridges extending in a longitudinal direction. (b) In *bot.*, having one or more primary longitudinal veins or ribs, as a leaf. (c) In *conch.*, having ridges crossing the whorls and parallel with the mouth of the shell, as in univalves, for example *Harpidia*, or radiating, as in bivalves, for example most *Cardiidae*.—**Costate eggs**, in *entom.*, those eggs which have raised ribs running from end to end.

costatovenose (kos-tā-tō-vē'nōs), *a.* [*L. costatus*, ribbed (see *costate*), + *venosus*, having veins: see *venous*.] Same as *costal-nerved*.

costayt, *v.* A Middle English form of *cost*.

Downward ay in my pleyng,

The ryver syde *costeyng*.

Rom. of the Rose, l. 134.

cost-book (kòst'bùk), *n.* [*cost* for *costean* + *book*.] In *Cornish mining*, a book containing the names of all the joint adventurers in a mine, with the number of shares each holds. A shareholder who wishes to leave the company can do so by getting his name removed from the cost-book.—**Cost-book system**, in *Cornish mining*, a method of keeping mining accounts and managing a joint-stock company, by which any one of the adventurers can withdraw on due notice, the accounts being kept in such a man-

ner that the exact financial condition of the mine may be at any time easily made out.

costean (kos-tēn'), *v. i.* [*< Corn. cothas, dropped, + stean (LL. stannum), tin.*] In mining, to endeavor to ascertain the position of a lode by sinking pits through the soil to the bed-rock. The general direction of the lode having been, as supposed, approximately ascertained by means of work already done, the object of costeaning is to trace the lode still further through ground where its outcrop is not visible on the surface.

costeaning (kos-tē'ning), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *costean, v.*] In mining, the process of sinking pits to discover a lode. [Cornwall.]

costean-pit (kos-tēn'pit), *n.* In Cornish mining, a pit sunk to the bed-rock in costeaning. [Cornwall.]

costelet, *v.* See *costay, coast*.

costella, *n.* Plural of *costellum*.

costellate (kos-tel'at), *a.* [*< NL. costellatus, < costellum, a little rib: see costellum.*] 1. In bot., finely ribbed or costate.—2. In anat. and zool., finely ridged, as if ribbed with costella.

costellum (kos-tel'um), *n.*; pl. *costella* (-ā). [*< NL., neut. dim. of L. costa, a rib: see costa, cost.*] In anat., a small or rudimentary rib.

coster (kos'tēr), *n.* [Abbr. of *costermonger*.] Same as *costermonger*.

"Feyther" had been "a coster," and in Lizbeth's phrase, had "got a breast trouble," which, with other troubles, had sent the poor soul to the church-yard. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 140.

coster (kos'tēr), *n.* [*< ME. coster, also (with excrement -d) costerd, < OF. costiere (> ML. costerium), a side hanging, prop. adj., < ML. *costarius, of or at the side, < L. costa, side: see costa, cost.*] 1. Eccles., the side hangings of an altar. (a) That part of the altar-cloth which hangs down at either end. (b) One of the side curtains which serve to inclose the altar and to protect it from drafts. 2. A piece of tapestry or carpeting used as a small hanging, as the valance of a bed, the hanging border of a tablecloth, and the like.

Also called *costering*.

coster-boy (kos'tēr-boi), *n.* A boy who sells costards, fruit, vegetables, etc., in the streets. *Davies*. [Eng.]

Laying down the law to a group of *coster-boys*, for want of better audience. *Kingsley*, *Two Years Ago*, xxiv.

costerd¹, *n.* Same as *costard*.

costerd², *n.* An obsolete form of *coster*².

costeril, *n.* Same as *costrel*.

costering (kos'tēr-ing), *n.* [*< coster*² + *-ing*.] Same as *coster*².

costermonger (kos'tēr-mung'gēr), *n.* and *a.* [For *costermonger*, for *costardmonger*, < *costard* + *monger*. Sometimes shortened to *coster*.] 1. *n.* A hawker of fruits and vegetables. Also *coster*, and formerly *costardmonger*.

Virtue is of so little regard in these *costermonger's* times, that true valour is turned bearherd. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., I. 2.

And then he'll rail, like a rude *costermonger*, That school-boys had couzened of his apples. *Beau. and Fl.*, Scornful Lady, iv. 1.

II. *a.* Mercenary; sordid. *Nares*.

costevous, *a.* Same as *costious*.

cost-free (kōst'frē), *adv.* Free of charge; without expense.

Her duties being to talk French, . . . and her privileges to live *cost-free* and . . . to gather scraps of knowledge. *Thackeray*, *Vanity Fair*, II.

costful, *a.* [*< ME. costeful; < cost*² + *-ful*.] Costly.

A *costfulle* clothe is tokyn of povertie. *Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 31.

costicartilage (kos-ti-kār'ti-lāj), *n.* [*< L. costa, rib, + cartilage.*] A costal cartilage; a sternal rib, when not ossified. *B. G. Wilder*.

costicartilaginous (kos-ti-kār-ti-lāj'i-nus), *a.* [*< costicartilage (-gin-) + -ous.*] Of or pertaining to a costicartilage.

costicervical (kos-ti-sēr'vi-kāl), *a.* [*< L. costa, rib, + cervix (cervic-), neck, + -al.*] In anat., pertaining to the ribs and neck: as, a *costicervical* muscle: specifically said of the costicervicalis.

costiferous (kos-tif'e-rus), *a.* [= *F. costifere; < L. costa, rib, + ferre, = E. bear*¹, + *-ous*.] In anat., rib-bearing: applied to those vertebræ, as the dorsal vertebræ of man, which bear free articulated ribs, and to those parts or processes of the sternum of some animals, as birds, to which ribs are jointed.

The sternum has no *costiferous* median backward prolongation, all the ribs being attached to its sides. *Huxley*, *Anat. Vert.*, p. 168.

costiform (kos'ti-fōrm), *a.* [*< L. costa, rib, + forma, shape.*] 1. In anat., formed or shaped like a rib.—2. In entom., having the form of a

costa or ridge: as, a *costiform* interspace between striæ.

costifous, *a.* Same as *costious*.

costilet, *n.* [*< ME., < OF. coustille, a short sword, a sort of dagger or poniard: see coistrel.*] A dagger; a poniard.

Gaffray hym smote yppon the hanche so Wyth a *costile* which in hys sleffe gan hold that his Ieseron failed and breke to. *Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), I. 4834.

costile-iron, *n.* [*< ME. costile-yre: see costile.*] Same as *costile*.

Therowly passing the *costile-yre* cold; Hastily the blade lepte out and ran tho. *Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), I. 4836.

costious, *a.* [*< ME. costifous, costevous, costious, costyous, costuous, coustous, < OF. costeous, cousteus, F. coûteux, costly, < coste, cost: see cost*², *n.*, and *-ous*.] Costly.

He that makethe there a Feste, be it nevere so *costifous*, and he have no Neddres, he hathie no thanke for his travaylle. *Manderiville*, *Travels*, p. 208.

costispinal (kos-ti-spi'nāl), *a.* [*< NL. costispinalis.*] In anat., of or pertaining to the ribs and spinal column; costovertebral. *Cowes*.

costive (kos'tiv), *a.* [Early mod. E. *costyfe*; < OF. *costeve*, *i. e.*, *costevé* (mod. F. restored *constipé*), < L. *constipatus*, cramped, stuffed, pp. of *constipare*, press together, > *costever*, *costiver*, *costuver*, cram, constipate: see *constipate*.] 1. Suffering from a morbid retention of fecal matter in the bowels, in a hard and dry state; having the excrements retained, or the motion of the bowels sluggish or suppressed; constipated.—2. Figuratively, slow in action; especially, slow in giving forth ideas or opinions, etc.; uncommunicative; close; unproductive. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Who is, Indeed, sir, somewhat *costive* of belief Toward your stone; would not be gulled. *B. Jonson*, *Alchemist*, II. 1.

While faster than his *costive* Brain indites, Philo's quick Hand in flowing Letters writes. *Prior*, On a Person who wrote ill against Me.

You must be frank, but without indiscretion; and close, without being *costive*. *Lord Chesterfield*.

3†. Hard and dry; caked.

Clay in dry seasons is *costive*. *Mortimer*, *Household*.

4. Producing costiveness. [Rare.]

Blood-boiling Yew, and *costive* Mistletoe: With yce-cold Mandrake, and a many mo Such fatal plants. *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II., The Furies.

costively (kos'tiv-li), *adv.* With costiveness.

costiveness (kos'tiv-nes), *n.* 1. A morbid retention of fecal matter in the bowels. See *constipation*.

Costiveness has ill effects, and is hard to be dealt with by physick. *Locke*, *Education*.

2. Figuratively, slowness in action; especially, slowness or difficulty in giving forth or uttering, in a general sense; closeness; reticence. [Obsolete or archaic.]

In the literary and philosophical society at Manchester was once a reverend disputant of the same *costiveness* in public elocution with myself. *Wakefield*, *Memoirs*, p. 216.

costless (kōst'les), *a.* [= *D. kosteloos; < cost*², *n.*, + *-less*.] Costing nothing; not involving expense.

costlewt, *a.* [*< ME., < cost*² + *-lew*, an adj. term., also in *drunklewe*, *q. v.*] Costly; sumptuous. *Chaucer*.

And at the west dore of Powles was made a *costlew* pageant, renning wyn, red claret and whit, all the day of the marriage. *Arnold's Chronicle* (1502), p. xli.

costliness (kōst'li-nes), *n.* The character or fact of being costly; expensiveness; richness; great cost or expense; sumptuousness.

Alas, alas that great city, wherein were made rich all that had ships in the sea by reason of her *costliness*! *Rev. xviii. 19.*

Though not with curious *costliness*, yet with cleanly sufficiency, it entertained me. *Sir P. Sidney*.

costly (kōst'li), *a.* [*< ME. costily, for costely (= D. kostelijk = MHG. kostelich, G. köstlich = Dan. kostelig = Sw. kostlig = Norw. kostelig = Icel. kostligr, kostuligr); < cost*² + *-ly*¹.] 1. Of great price; acquired, done, or practised at much cost, as of money, time, trouble, etc.; expensive; rich; occasioning great expense or expenditure: as, a *costly* habit; *costly* furniture; *costly* vices.

Then took Mary a pound of ointment of spikenard, very *costly*. *John xii. 3.*

In itself the distinction between the affirmative and the negative is a step perhaps the most *costly* in effort of any that the human mind is summoned to take.

De Quincey, *Herodotus*.

It is only by the rich that the *costly* plainness which at once satisfies the taste and the imagination is attainable. *Lowell*, *Among my Books*, 2d ser., p. 322.

2. Lavish; extravagant. [Rare.]

A dagger, in rich sheath with jewels on it, . . . At once the *costly* Sahib yielded to her. *Tennyson*, *Aylmer's Field*.

= *Syn. 1. Precious*, etc. See *valuable*.

costly (kōst'li), *adv.* In a costly manner; expensively; richly; gorgeously.

Why dost thou pine within and suffer dearth, Painting thy outward walls so *costly* gay? *Shak.*, *Sonnets*, cxlvi.

costmary (kost'mā-ri), *n.* [In Palsgrave (1530), *cost mary*, translated by F. *coste marine*. Cf. *rosemary*, where *-mary* = *marine*. The second element, however, is usually understood as referring to the Virgin Mary (as if *ML. *costus Mariae*); the orig. form said to be *ML. *costus amarus*: *L. costus*, a plant (see *cost*⁴); *amarus*, bitter.] A perennial plant, *Tanacetum Balsamita*, of the natural order *Compositæ*, a native of the south of Europe, long cultivated in gardens for the agreeable fragrance of its leaves.

The purple Hyacinthe, and fresh *Costmarie*. *Spenser*, tr. of Virgil's *Gnat*.

Costmarie is put into ale to steep. *Gerarde*.

costo-. Combining form, in some recent scientific compounds, of Latin (New Latin) *costa*, a rib.

costo-apical (kos-tō-ap'ī-kāl), *a.* [*< NL. costa, a rib, + L. apex (apic-), apex, + -al.*] In entom., near the outer or apical end of the costal margin of the wing: as, a *costo-apical* spot.

costocentral (kos-tō-sen'trāl), *a.* [*< L. costa, a rib, + centrum, center, + -al.*] Same as *costovertebral*.

costoclavicular (kos'tō-kla-vik'ū-lār), *a.* [*< L. costa, a rib, + NL. clavícula, clavicle.*] In anat., pertaining to the first rib and to the clavicle: applied to the rhomboid (costoclavicular) ligament which connects these parts.

costocolic (kos-tō-kol'ik), *a.* [*< L. costa, a rib, + colon, colon: see colon*², *colic*.] In anat., pertaining to ribs and to the colon.—**Costocolic ligament**, a fold of peritoneum forming a kind of mesentery for the spleen, and passing from the left colic flexure to the under surface of the diaphragm, opposite the tenth and eleventh ribs.

costocoracoid (kos-tō-kor'a-koid), *a.* [*< L. costa, a rib, + NL. coracoides, coracoid.*] In anat., pertaining to the ribs and to the coracoid process of the scapula: applied to a dense membrane or thick sheet of deep fascia, continuous with that of the arm and breast, attached to the clavicle and coracoid process of the scapula, inclosing the pectoralis minor and subclavius muscles, protecting the axillary vessels and nerves, and pierced by the cephalic vein and other vessels. Also *coracocostal*.

costom, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *custom*. **costomary**, *a.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *customary*.

costoret, *n.* Same as *costrel*. *Solon*, *Old Eng. Potter*, p. 16.

costoscapular (kos-tō-skap'ū-lār), *a.* [*< L. costa, a rib, + scapula, scapula, + -ar*².] In anat., pertaining to ribs and to the scapula; connecting these parts, as a muscle: specifically said of the costoscapularis.

costoscapularis (kos-tō-skap'ū-lār), *a.* used as *n.*; pl. *costoscapulares* (-rēs). [*< NL. < L. costa, a rib, + scapula, scapula.*] A muscle of the thorax arising from many ribs, and inserted into the vertebral border of the scapula. Also called *serratus magnus*. See *serratus*.

costosternal (kos-tō-stēr'nāl), *a.* [*< L. costa, a rib, + NL. sternum, breast-bone, + -al.*] In anat., pertaining to a rib or costal cartilage and to the sternum: applied to ligaments connecting these parts, or to articulations between them.

costotome (kos'tō-tōm), *n.* [*< L. costa, a rib, + Gr. τμήν, cutting, verbal adj. of τέμνειν, raμειν, cut.*] A knife, chisel, or shears used in dissection for cutting through the costal cartilages and opening the thoracic cavity; a cartilage-knife.

costotransverse (kos'tō-trans-vers'), *a.* [*< L. costa, a rib, + transversus, transverse.*] In anat., pertaining to a rib and to the transverse process of a vertebra: applied to the interosseous ligaments connecting these parts.

costovertebral (kos-tō-vēr'tē-brāl), *a.* [*< NL. < L. costa, a rib, + vertebra, a joint, vertebra, + -al.*] In anat., pertaining to a rib and to the body of a vertebra: applied to the stellate ligaments connecting these parts. Also *costocentral*.

costoxiphoid (kos-tō-zif'oid), *a.* [*< L. costa, a rib, + Gr. ξιφοειδής, ensiform: see xiphoid.*] In *anat.*, pertaining to costal cartilage and to the xiphoid process of the sternum: as, a *costoxiphoid* articulation.

costred†, *n.* Same as *costrel*.

costrel (kos'trel), *n.* [Also *costril*, *< ME. costrel, costrelle, costril, also costret, costred, a drinking-cup or flask (ML. costrellus, costerellum), < W. costrel, a cup, flagon.*] A flask, flagon, or bottle; specifically, such a vessel of



1, old form, of leather; 2, old form, of earthenware; 3, modern form (West of England), of earthenware.

leather, wood, or earthenware, often of a flattened form, and generally with ears by which it may be suspended, used by British laborers in harvest-time. Sometimes called *pilgrim's bottle*.

Therewithal a costrel taketh he tho,
And seyde, "Hereof a draught or two
Gif hym to drynke."

Chaucer, Good Women, l. 2666.

A youth, that, following with a costrel, bore
The means of goodly welcome, flesh and wine.
Tennyson, Geraint.

costrell†, **costrellet†**, **costril†**, *n.* Obsolete forms of *costrel*.

cost-sheet (kōst'shēt), *n.* A statement showing the expense of any undertaking.

costume†, *n.* An obsolete form of *custom*.

costume² (kos-tūm' or kos'tūm), *n.* [= *D. kostuum = G. kostüm = Dan. kostume, < F. costume (the orig. F. word being coutume) = Pr. costum, costuma, < It. costuma = OSP. costume = Cat. costum = Pg. costume (cf. Sp. costumbre), < ML. costuma, ult. < L. consuetudo (-din-), custom: see custom, which is a doublet of costume.*] 1. Custom or usage with respect to place and time, as represented in art or literature; distinctive character or habit in action, appearance, dress, etc.; hence, keeping or congruity in representation. [This is the sense in which the word was first used in English, in the latter part of the eighteenth century.]

Sergius Paulus wears a crown of laurel: this is hardly reconcilable to strict propriety, and to the costume, of which Raffaele was in general a good observer.

Sir J. Reynolds, Discourse 12.

The cruzado was not current, as it should seem, at Venice, though it certainly was in England at the time of Shakespeare, who has here indulged his usual practice of departing from national costume.

Dyce, III. of Shakespeare, II. 270.

2. Mode of dressing; external dress. Specifically — (a) An established mode or custom in dress; the style of dress peculiar to a people, tribe, or nation, to a particular period, or to a particular character, profession, or class of people. (b) A complete dress assumed for a special occasion, and differing from the dress of every-day life: as, a court costume (the dress required to be worn by a person who is presented at court). (c) A complete outer dress for a woman, especially one made of the same material throughout: as, a walking-costume.

All costume off a man is pitiful or grotesque. It is only the serious eye peering from and the sincere life passed within it, which restrain laughter and consecrate the costume of any people.

Thoreau, Walden, p. 29.

costume² (kos-tūm'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *costumed*, ppr. *costuming*. [*< costume*², *n.*; = *F. costumer, etc.*] 1. To dress; furnish with a costume; provide appropriate dress for: as, to costume a play; "costumed in black." *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xvii. — 2. Reflexively, to put an unusual dress on; dress for a special occasion.

Attic maidens in procession, or *costuming themselves* therefor. *C. O. Müller*, Manual of Archaeol. (trans.), § 96.

costumer (kos-tū'mér), *n.* One who prepares or arranges costumes, as for theaters, fancy balls, etc.; one who deals in costumes.

costuming (kos-tū'mik), *a.* [*< costume*² + *-ic.*] Pertaining to costume or dress; in accordance with the prevailing mode of dress. [Rare.]

A noble painting of Charles II. on horseback, in *costumic armour*.
Quoted in *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., I. 457.

costus-root (kos'tus-rōt), *n.* [*< Costus, NL. specific name from native name, + root.*] The root of *Saussurea Lappa* (*Aucklandia Costus*), a composite plant of Cashmere. It is collected in enormous quantities for the Chinese market, and is used largely as a medicine in India. It has a pungent aromatic taste, and an odor like that of orris-root.

cosubordinate (kō-sub-ōr'di-nāt), *a.* [*< co-1 + subordinate.*] Equally subordinate; equivalent as subordinates: as, *cosubordinate* groups in zoölogy. *Mivart*.

cosupreme (kō-sū-prēm'), *a.* and *n.* [*< co-1 + supreme.*] 1. *a.* Equally supreme.

II. *n.* A partaker of supremacy.

The phoenix and the dove,
Cosupremes and stars of love.

Shak., The Phoenix and Turtle, l. 51.

cosurety (kō-shōr'ti), *n.*; pl. *cosureties* (-tiz).

[*< co-1 + surety.*] One who is surety with another or others.

cosy, *a.* and *n.* See *cozy*.

cosyn†, *n.* and *a.* Middle English for *cosin*, now *cousin*¹.

cot¹ (kot), *n.* [Intimately connected with *cote*¹, a different form, differently used, but closely related: (1) *Cot*¹, *< ME. cot, kot, a cot, cottage, chamber, cell (cott for cote once in comp. schep-cott, a sheep-cote), < AS. cot, neut., pl. cotu, a cot, cottage, a chamber (used in Mat. xxi. 13 to translate L. spelunca, a den, sc. of thieves), = ONorth. cot, cott, neut., a cot, a chamber, = MD. D. kot = MLG. LG. kot = MG. kot (> G. kot, koth) = Icel. OSw. ODan. kot, a cot, hut. (2) *Cote*¹, formerly sometimes also *coat*, *< ME. cote, a cot, cottage, a chamber, often in comp., fold, coop, pen, sty (see dove-cote, hen-cote, sheep-cote, swine-cote), < AS. cote, fem., pl. cotan, a cot, cottage, more frequently with umlaut (o > y), cyle, a cot, cottage, chamber, cell, = MD. kote = MLG. kote, kotte, kate, LG. kote, kate = MG. kote (> G. kote) = Icel. kyta, kytra, a cot, hut. Cot¹ and cote¹ are thus respectively neut. and fem. forms of the same word. Hence (from E.) Gael. cot = W. cwt, a cot; and (from Teut.) ML. cota, a cot, cotagium, E. cottage: OBulg. kotic, a cell; also (with change of meaning like that in *cassock* and *chasuble*, both ult. *< L. casa, a cottage*), OF. cote, etc., a coat, > ME. cote, E. coat: see *cote*² and *coat*². The sense of 'a small bed' is modern. Hence ult. *cottage, cotter*¹, etc.] 1. A small house; a cottage; a hut; a mean habitation.**

No trust in brass, no trust in marble walls;
Poor cots are e'en as safe as princes' halls.
Quarles, Emblems, lii. 12.

Behold the cot where thrives the industrious swain,
Source of his pride, his pleasure, and his gain. *Crabbe*.

2. A small bed or crib for a child to sleep in; also, a portable bed formed of canvas, webbing, or other material fastened to a light frame, often made cross-legged to permit folding up. Also called *cot-bed*.

In the pleasant little trim new nursery . . . is the mother, glaring over the cot where the little, soft, round cheeks are pillowed. *Thackeray*, Philip, xxvi.

3. *Naut.*, a swinging bed or hammock of canvas, stiffened by a wooden frame, and having upright sides of canvas to protect the sleeper. It is slung on lanyards called "clues," and secured to hooks in the carlines or deck-beams. It differs from the hammock in the frame and upright sides, and in not being capable of being rolled up and stowed in the nettings. It is now rarely used except in the sick-bay aboard a man-of-war, but was very common in crowded quarters for officers in the American navy up to 1865.

4. A leather cover for a finger, used to protect the finger when it is injured or sore, or to shield it from injury, as in dissecting; a finger-stall. — 5. A sheath or sleeve, as the clothing for a drawing-roller in a spinning-frame.

cot² (kot), *n.* [E. dial., formerly also *cote*; cf. *cotton*². Hence *cotgare*.] 1. Refuse wool. *Knight; Halliwell*. — 2. A fleece of wool matted together; a lock of wool or hair clung together. *Wedgwood*.

cot³ (kot), *n.* [*< Ir. cot, a small boat.*] A little boat. [Irish.]

Cymochles of her questioned
Both what she was, and what that usage meant,
Which in her cot she daily practiced?
"Vaine man" (saide she). . . .
My little boat can safely passe this perilous bourne.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vi. 9.

cot⁴ (kot), *n.* [Abbr. from *cotquean*.] An effeminate person.

Some may think it below our hero to stoop to such a mean employment, as the poet has here enjoined him, of holding the candle; and that it looks too much like a citizen, or a cot, as the women call it. *Hist. Tom Thumb*.

cot. An abbreviation of *cotangent*.

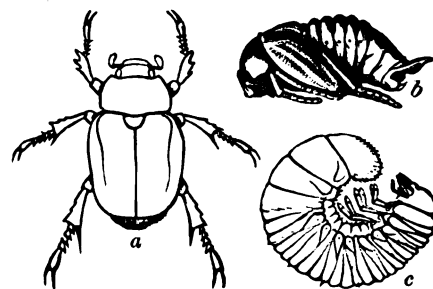
cota (kō'tā), *n.*; pl. *cotæ* (-tā). [ML.: see *cote*², *coat*².] 1. A coat. — 2†. The flibeg.

cotabulate† (kō-tab'ū-lāt), *v. t.* [*< co-1 + tabulate.*] Same as *cotabulate*.

cotæ, *n.* Plural of *cota*.

cotager, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *cottage*.

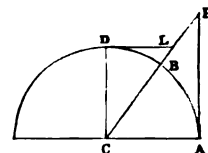
Cotalpa (kō-tal'pā), *n.* [NL.] A genus of lamellicorn beetles, of the family *Scarabæidæ*.



Goldsmith-beetle (*Cotalpa lanigera*).
a, imago; b, pupa; c, larva. (All natural size.)

Their technical characters are: 10-jointed antennæ; the clypeus sutured from the front; the thorax margined at the base; the elytra not margined; and the tarsal claws unequal. *C. lanigera*, the goldsmith-beetle of the eastern United States, is a light-yellow species nearly an inch long.

cotangent (kō-tan'jēnt), *n.* [*< co-2 + tangent.*] A word coined by the English mathematician Edmund Gunter about 1620. In *trigonometry*, the tangent of the complement of a given arc or angle. Abbreviated *cot*. See the figure. — **Cotangent at a close-point** of an algebraical surface, the tangent of the simple branch of the curve of intersection of the surface with its tangent plane at the close-point.



Cotangent.

cotarnine (kō-tār'nin), *n.* [Transposed from *narcotine*.] An organic base ($C_{12}H_{13}NO_3 + H_2O$) formed from narcotine by the action of oxidizing agents, as manganese dioxide. It is nonvolatile, and has a bitter taste and faintly alkaline reaction.

cot-bed (kot'bed), *n.* Same as *cot*¹, 2.

cotbetty (kot'bet'i), *n.*; pl. *cotbetties* (-iz). [*< cot* (as in *cotquean*) + *betty*.] A man who meddles with the domestic affairs of women; a betty. [U. S.]

cote¹ (kōt), *n.* [*< ME. cote, < AS. cote: see further under cot*¹.] 1†. A hut; a little house; a cottage: same as *cot*¹, 1.

Albeit a cote in our language is a little slight-built country habitation.

Verstegan, Rest. of Decayed Intelligence, viii.

2. A sheepfold.

Hezekiah had exceeding much riches and honour: and he made himself . . . stalls for all manner of beasts, and cotes for flocks. 2 Chron. xxiii. 28.

The folded flocks penn'd in their wattled cotes.
Milton, Comus, l. 344.

[In this sense now used chiefly in composition, as *dove-cote, hen-cote, sheep-cote, swine-cote*, etc.]

cote², *n.* A former spelling of *coat*².

cote³ (kōt), *v. t.* [*< F. cōtoyer, go by the side of, < OF. costoyer, > also E. coast: see coast, v.*] To pass on one side of; pass by; pass.

We coted them on the way; and hither are they coming.
Shak., Hamlet, ii. 2.

cote³, *n.* [*< cote*³, *v.*] The act of passing by; a going by. *Drayton*.

cote⁴ (kōt), *v. t.* [*< F. coter, < OF. quoter, > E. quote, q. v.*] To quote.

The text is throughout coted in the margin. *Udall*, Pref.
Thou art come . . . from coting of ye scriptures, to courting with Ladies.
Lyly, Euphues and his England, p. 320.

cote⁵, *n.* An obsolete form of *cot*².

cote-a-pyet, *n.* See *courtesy*.

cote-armouri, **cote-armuret**, *n.* Obsolete forms of *coat-armor*.

cote-hardiet, *n.* [OF.] A garment worn by both sexes throughout the fourteenth century. That of the men corresponded nearly to the cassock; that of the women was generally cut somewhat low in the neck, fitting the body closely above the waist, but very full and long in the skirt. The sleeves varied greatly in fashion: those worn by the women were at first close-fitting and buttoned; but toward 1380 the sleeves of the cote-hardie for either sex were loose and long.

They [streamers from the elbow] first appear as narrow elongations from the sleeve of the upper-tunic or cote-hardie.

Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 108, note.

côtelaine (kô-tè-len), *n.* Same as *côteline*.

côtelé (kô-tè-lâ), *a.* [F., ribbed, ult. < L. **costellatus*: see *costellate*.] In decorative art, bounded by many sides, straight or curved, instead of a continuous curved outline: said of a dish, plaque, or the like.

côtelette (kô-tè-let'), *n.* [F.] See *cutlet*.

côteline (kô-tè-lén'), *n.* A kind of white muslin, usually a corded muslin. Also written *côtelaine*.

cotemporant (kô-tem-pô-ran), *n.* [Cf. *cotemporaneous*.] A contemporary. *North*. [Rare.]

cotemporaneous, cotemporary. Less usual forms of *cotemporaneous, cotemporary*.

cotenant (kô-ten'an-si), *n.* [*< co-1 + tenancy*.] The state of being a cotenant or cotenants; joint tenancy.

The "Judgments of Co-Tenancy" is a Brehon law-tract, still unpublished at the time at which I write, and presenting, in its present state, considerable difficulties of interpretation. *Maine, Early Hist. of Institutions*, p. 112.

cotenant (kô-ten'ant), *n.* [*< co-1 + tenant*.] A tenant in common with another or others; a joint tenant.

coterie (kô-tè-rè), *n.* [F., a set, circle, coterie, < OF. *coterie, coterie*, company, society, association of people, cotter tenure, < ML. *coteria*, an association of cottes to hold any tenure, < *cota*, a cottage: see *cot*, *coté*, *cotter*.] A set or circle of persons who are in the habit of meeting for social, scientific, or literary intercourse, or other purposes; especially, a clique.

In the scientific *coterie* of Paris there is just now an American name well known—that of Benjamin Franklin.

D. G. Mitchell, Bound Together, iv. The danger, the bloodshed, the patriotism, had been blending *coterie* into communities.

Arch. Forbes, Souvenirs of some Continents, p. 145.

The House developed a marked tendency to split up into a number of cliques and *coterie*s, banded together for the propagation of some crotchets.

Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XL, 133.

coterminous (kô-tèr'mi-nus), *a.* [*< co-1 + terminous*, after *conterminous*.] Same as *conterminous*.

With the fall of these [Greek] communities, there came in the Stoic conception of the universal city, *coterminous* with mankind. *G. P. Fisher, Begin. of Christianity*, p. 173.

Côte-rôtie (kô-tè-rô-tè'), *n.* [F.] An excellent red wine produced in the vineyards of the same name on the Rhône near Lyons, France.

Cotesian (kô-tè-zhi-an), *a.* Pertaining to or discovered by the English mathematician Roger Cotes (1682-1716).—**Cotesian theorem.** Same as *Cotes's properties of the circle* (which see, under *circle*).

cotgare (kô-t'gär), *n.* [*< cot* + **gare*, perhaps for *gear*.] Refuse wool, flax, etc.

cot^h (kôth), *n.* [*< ME. coth, cothe*, < AS. *cothu* (pl. *cotha*), *cothe* (pl. *cothan*), disease.] 1. A disease.

These ar so hidus with many a cold coth. *Towneley Mysteries*, p. 31.

2. A fainting.

Cot or swoynnye, sincopa. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 96.

cot^h, *n.* An obsolete form of *goth*.

cothe (kôth), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *cothed*, ppr. *cothing*. [E. dial.; also written *coathe*; < *cot^h*, *n.*] To faint. [Prov. Eng.]

cot^hish (kô-thish), *a.* [*< cot^h* + *-ish*.] Sickly; faint. *Sir T. Browne*.

cot^hon (kô-thon), *n.* [Gr. *κόθων*, applied to the inner harbor at Carthage, otherwise to a drinking-vessel.] A quay or dock; a wharf. *Worcester*.

cot^hurn (kô-thérn'), *n.* [= F. *coturne* = Sp. *It. coturno* = Pg. *coturno* = G. *coturn* = Dan. *koturne*, < L. *coturnus*, < Gr. *κόβονος*, a buskin.] Same as *coturnus*, which is more commonly used.

The moment had arrived when it was thought that the mask and the *cot^hurn* might be assumed with effect. *Molloy*.

cot^hurnal (kô-thér-nal), *a.* [*< cot^hurn* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or characteristic of the *cot^hurnus* or buskin; hence, relating to the drama; tragic; *cot^hurnate*.

The scene wants actors; I'll fetch more, and clothe it in rich *cot^hurnal* pomp. *Lucas's Dominion*, v. 2.

cot^hurnate, cot^hurnated (kô-thér-nät, -nät-ed), *a.* [*< L. coturnatus*, < *coturnus*: see *cot^hurn* and *-ate*.] 1. Buskined.—2. Tragical; solemn or stilted: applied to style.

Desist, O blest man, thy *cot^hurnate* style, And from these forced lambics fall awhile. *Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels*, p. 348.

cot^hurned (kô-thérnd'), *a.* [*< cot^hurn* + *-ed*.] Buskined. [Rare.]


Peasants in blue, red, yellow, mantled and *cot^hurned*. *Harper's Mag.*, LXV, 563.

cot^hurni, *n.* Plural of *cot^hurnus*.

Cot^hurnia (kô-thér-ni-ä), *n.* [NL., < L. *coturnus*, a buskin: see *cot^hurn*.] An extensive genus of peritrichous ciliate infusorians, of the family *Forticellidae* and subfamily *Vaginicoline*, founded by Ehrenberg. The species inhabit fresh and salt water, as *C. imberbis* and *C. maritima*.

cot^hurnus (kô-thér-nus), *n.*; pl. *cot^hurni* (-ni).

[L., < Gr. *κόβονος*, a buskin: see *cot^hurn*.] The buskin of the Greeks and Romans. It was held by the Romans to be a characteristic part of the costume of tragic actors, whence *cot^hurnus* is sometimes figuratively used for *tragedy*. The Greeks, however, called the shoe of tragic actors *ἰβας* or *ἰβάρη*. It is shown by monuments to have been a closed shoe, like a usual form of the hunting-buskin, but differing from this in having a very thick sole; and, like the hunting-buskin, it was probably laced high on the leg, though this is not certain. Also *cot^hurn*.

In their tragedies they [Shakespeare's contemporaries] become heavy without grandeur, like Jonson, or mistake the stilt for the *cot^hurnus*, as Chapman and Web-

Lowell, Study Windows, p. 317.

cot^hy (kô-thi), *a.* [*< cot^h* + *-y*.] Sickly; faint. [Prov. Eng.]

cotice (kô-tis), *n.* In *her.*, same as *cottise*.

cotice (kô-ti-sä'), *a.* In *her.*, bendwise: said especially of small parts.

coticular (kô-tik'ü-lär), *a.* [*< L. coticula*, dim. of *cos* (*cot*), a whetstone.] Pertaining to whetstones; like or suitable for whetstones.

cotidal (kô-ti-däl), *a.* [*< co-1 + tidal*.] Marking an equality of tides.—**Cotidal lines**, imaginary lines on the surface of the ocean, throughout which high water takes place at or about the same time.

cotidian, cotident, a. and n. Obsolete forms of *quotidian*.

cotignac (kô-tè-nyak'), *n.* [See *codiniac*.] A conserve prepared from quinces not entirely ripe. It is stomachic and astringent. *Dun-
 glison*.

Cotile (kô-ti-lè), *n.* [NL. (Boie, 1822); often erroneously *Cotyle*; < Gr. *κωίλη*, fem. of *κωίλος*, chattering, prattling, babbling; of a swallow, twittering; cf. *κωίλειν*, chatter, prattle.] A genus of swallows, of the family *Hirundinidae*, having a small tuft of feathers isolated at the bottom of the tarsus, a slightly forked tail, the edge of the outer primary not serrate, and plain mouse-gray and white plumage. The type is the well-known bank-swallow, *C. riparia*, widely distributed in the northern hemisphere. See cut under *bank-swallow*. The proper name of the genus is *Chiricola* (which see).

cotillon (kô-til'yon), *n.* [Also, as F., *cotillon* (E. -li- repr. the (former) sound of F. -li-), a sort of dance, lit. a petticoat, dim. of OF. *cote*, F. *cotte*, a coat: see *coat*.] 1. A lively French dance, originated in the eighteenth century, for two, eight, or even more performers, and consisting of a variety of steps and figures; specifically, an elaborate series of figures, often known in the United States as the *german*. The term is now often used as a generic name for several different kinds of quadrille.—2. Music arranged or played for a dance.—3. A black-and-white woolen fabric used for women's skirts.

cotinga (kô-ting'gä), *n.* [NL., from S. Amer. native name.] 1. The native name of several


 South American manakins: applied to sundry cotingine birds. (a) [cap.] Applied in 1760 by Brisson to the blue purple-breasted manakin of Edwards, thus becoming in ornithology a genus having this species, *Am-
 pelis cotinga* (Linnaeus), or *Cotinga caerulea*, as its type; since made the typical genus of the family *Cotingidae*. (b) [cap.] Applied in 1786 by Merrem to a genus of related birds, the cocks-of-the-rock (*Rupicolinae*), of the genus *Phoeniceus*.

2. Any bird of the family *Cotingidae*.

Cotingidae (kô-tin'ji-dè), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cotinga* (a) + *-idae*.] A family of South American passerine birds, proposed by Bonaparte in 1849, of uncertain definition and position, containing the cotingas, manakins, cocks-of-the-rock, bell-birds, fruit-crows, etc. The term is used in varying senses by different authors, and is inextricably confused with *Pipridae*, *Ampelidae*, *Bombycillidae*, etc. By G. R. Gray (1860) it is made to cover 62 genera and 166 species, divided into 7 subfamilies: *Tityrinae*, *Cotinginae* (the cotingas proper), *Lipauginae*, *Gymnoderinae* (the fruit-crows, as the avaranos, arapungas, bell-birds, umbrella-birds, etc.), *Piprinae* (the manakins proper), *Rupicolinae* (cocks-of-the-rock), and *Phytotominae*. The group thus constituted is a highly diversified one, containing many beautiful and interesting forms, characteristic of the South American fauna. In a common usage, *Cotingidae* are exclusive of the *Pipridae* and *Phytotomidae* as separate families.

Cotinginae (kô-tin-jî-nè), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cotinga* (a) + *-inae*.] The typical subfamily of the family *Cotingidae*, represented by such genera as *Cotinga*, *Phibalura*, and *Ampelion*.

cotingine (kô-tin'jin), *a.* [*< cotinga* + *-ine*.] Like or likened to a cotinga; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Cotingidae* or *Cotinginae*; piprine; ampeline.

cotise, cotised. See *cottise, cottised*.

cotland (kô'tland), *n.* [*< cot* + *land*.] Land

appendant to a cottage.

cotnar (kô'tnär), *n.* Same as *catnar*.

coto (kô'tô), *n.* [Sp., a cubit: see *cubit*.] A Spanish measure of length, the eighth part of a vara (which see).

Coto bark (kô'tô bärk). A bark of unknown botanical origin, obtained from Bolivia. It is used in medicine as a remedy in cases of diarrhea.

cotoin (kô'tô-in), *n.* [*< Coto* (bark) + *-in*.] A substance, crystallizing in yellowish-white prisms, derived from Coto bark.

cotonea (kô-tô-nè-ä), *n.* [NL. ML., var. of L. *cydonia*, quince-tree: see *codiniac, coin*, *quince*.] The quince-tree. *Bailey*.

Cotoneaster (kô-tô-nè-as'tèr), *n.* [NL., < NL. *cotonea*, quince (see *quince*), + L. term. *-aster*.] A genus of small trees or trailing shrubs, natural order *Rosaceae*, resembling the medlar. *c. vulgaris* is a common European species, having rose-colored petals and the margins of the calyx downy. The other species are natives of the south of Europe and the mountains of India and Mexico. They are all adapted for shrub-
 berries.

cotorra (kô-tor'ä), *n.* [Native name.] A name of the agouti.

cotoyé (kô-tô-yä'), *a.* In *her.*, same as *cottised*.

cotqueant (kô'tkwén), *n.* [A word of popular origin, < **cot*, of uncertain origin (conjectured by some to stand for *cock*, equiv. to 'male'), + *quean*, a woman. Cf. *cotbety* and *cuckquean*.]

1. A man who busies himself with the affairs which properly belong to women.

Cap. Look to the bak'd meats, good Angelica: Spare not for cost.

Nurse. Go, you cot-quean, go, Get you to bed. *Shak.*, R. and J., iv. 4.

I cannot abide these apron husbands; such *cotqueans*. *Middleton and Dekker, Roaring Girl*, ill. 2.

A stateswoman is as ridiculous a creature as a *cotquean*; each of the sexes should keep within its bounds. *Addison*.

2. A coarse, masculine woman; a bold hussy.

Scold like a *cotquean*, that's your profession. *Ford, 'Tis Pity*, i. 2.

cotquean^y (kô'tkwén-jî-ti), *n.* [*< cotquean* + *-ity*.] The character or conduct of a *cotquean*.

We tell thee thou angerest us, *cotquean*; and we will thunder thee in pieces for thy *cotquean^y*. *B. Jonson, Poetaster*, iv. 3.

cotriple (kô-trip'l), *a.* [*< co-1 + triple*.] In math., connected with a triple branch of a curve.—**Cotriple tangent**, the tangent, at a close-point of a surface, of the triple branch of the curve of intersection of the surface and its tangent.

cotrustee (kô-trus-tè'), *n.* [*< co-1 + trustee*.] A joint trustee.

cotseti, *n.* [ML. *cotsetus, cothsetus*, Latinized forms of AS. **cotsæta* (Somner—not authenticated) (= MLG. *kotsete, kotsæ, koste* = G. *kothsasse, kossasse*, also *kossäte, kossat, kotsæ*); AS. also *cotsetla* (spelled *kotsetla, kotesetla*) (ML. *cotsetle*), with term. *-la* equiv. to *-ere, E. -er* (as MLG. *kotseter, kotzer, koster*), < *cot* or *cote*, a cottage, + *sæta* (= G. *sasse*), a settler, dweller

(*< sittan*, pret. pl. *sēton*, sit), or *seila*, a settler, dweller, *< sett*, a seat: see *cotl*, *cotel*, and *seta*, *settle*, *stl*.] See the extract, and that under *cot-setter*.

That record [Domesday Survey] attests the existence of more than 25,000 servi, who must be understood to be, at the highest estimate of their condition, landless labourers; over 82,000 bordarii; nearly 7,000 cotaril and *cotseti*, whose names seem to denote the possession of land or houses held by service of labour or rent paid in produce; and nearly 110,000 villani. Above these were the liberi homines and sokemanni, who seem to represent the medieval and modern freeholder. Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 132.

cotsetler, *n.* [An accom. book-form of AS. *cotsetla*: see *cotset*.] Same as *cotset*.

The Kote-Setlan or *cotsetlers* mentioned in Domesday Book are generally described as poor freemen suffered to settle on the lord's estate, but they were more probably freemen who had settled on their share of the common land, of which the lord had legally the dominion, but under the feudal system in many cases claimed to have the fee. W. K. Sullivan, Intro. to O'Curry's Anc. Irish, p. civii.

Cotswold (kots'wöld), *n.* [*< cotl*, *cotel*, pl. *cots*, *cotes*, + *wold*: see *wold*.] Literally, a wold where there are sheep-cotes: the name of a range of hills in Gloucestershire, England.—**Cotswold sheep**, a breed of sheep remarkable for the length of their wool, formerly peculiar to the counties of Gloucester, Hereford, and Worcester, in England.

cotti, *n.* A former spelling of *cotl*.
cotta (kot'ä), *n.*; pl. *cottas*. [ML. *cotta*, *cota*, > It. *cotta* = F. *cotte*, OF. *cote*, > E. *coat*, q. v.] 1. A short surplice, either sleeveless or having half-sleeves.—2. A sort of blanket made of the coarsest wool. *Draper's Dict.*

cottabus (kot'ä-bus), *n.* [L., < Gr. *κότταβος*.] An ancient Greek game, which consisted in throwing portions of wine left in drinking-cups into a vessel or upon a specified object, as a plate of bronze, so as to produce a clear sound and without scattering the fluid. From the successful performance of this feat good fortune, especially in love affairs, was augured.

cottage (kot'äj), *n.* [*< ME. cotage* (ML. *cotagium*), < *cot* (see *cotl*) + *-age*. F. *cottage* is from E.] 1. A cot; a humble habitation, as of a farm-laborer or a European peasant.

They were right glad to take some corner of a poor cottage. *Hooker*.

A peasant bred up in the obscurities of a cottage.

The new tax, imposed upon every inhabited dwelling-house in England and Wales except cottages, i. e. houses not paying to church and poor-rates.

S. Douell, Taxes in England, III. 194.

2. A small country residence or detached suburban house, adapted to a moderate scale of living.

He passed a cottage with a double coach-house,
A cottage of gentility,
And he owned with a grin
That his favourite sin
Is pride that apes humility.

Southey, The Devil's Walk.

Books, the oldest and the best, stand naturally and rightfully on the shelves of every cottage.

Thoreau, Walden, p. 112.

Hence—3. A temporary residence at a watering-place or a health- or pleasure-resort, often a large and costly structure. [U. S.]—4. In old Eng. law, the service to which a cotset or cotter was bound.

They held their land of the Knight by Cottage, as the Knight held his of the King by Knight service.

Books of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 38.

Cottage allotments, in Great Britain, portions of ground which are allotted to the dwellings of country laborers for the purpose of being cultivated by them as gardens. See *allotment system*, under *allotment*.—**Cottage cheese**. See *cheese*.—**Cottage china**, English pottery of a cheap sort, especially that produced at Bristol. The name is generally given to table utensils decorated with small bouquets and the like. *Prime*.—**Cottage hospital**. See *hospital*.—**Cottage piano**, a small upright piano.—**Cottage right**, in the early history of Massachusetts, an inferior right of commonage granted by certain towns to inhabitants not included in the original body of proprietors.

cottaged (kot'äjd), *a.* [*< cottage* + *-ed*.] Set or covered with cottages.

Humble Harting's cottaged vale. *Collins*, Ode to a Lady.

cottagely (kot'äj-li), *a.* Rustic; suitable to a cottage.

They envy others whatever they enjoy of estates, houses, or ornaments of life, beyond their tenacity or cottagely obscurity. *Artif. Handsomeness*, p. 172.

cottager (kot'ä-jér), *n.* [*< cottage* + *-er*.] 1. One who lives in a cottage, in any sense of that word.

Resolve me why the cottager and king,
Disquieted alike, draw sigh for sigh.

Young, Night Thoughts, vii.

It has ceased to be fashionable to bathe at Newport. Strangers and servants may do so, but the cottagers have withdrawn their support from the ocean.

C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 104.

2. In Eng. law, one who lives on the common without paying any rent or having land of his own.

If a state run most to noblemen and gentlemen, and that the husbandmen and ploughmen be but as their work-folks and labourers, or else mere cottagers, which are but housed beggars, you may have a good cavalry, but never good stable bands of foot.

Bacon, Hist. Hen. VII. (Bohn ed.), p. 360.

cottah (kot'ä), *n.* [E. Ind.] A measure of land in Bengal, equal to 720 English square feet.

cottar (kot'är), *n.* A Scotch spelling of *cotter*.¹

cottar-town (kot'är-toun), *n.* Same as *cot-town*.

cottell, *n.* An obsolete form of *cuttle*.

cotter (kot'ér), *n.* [Also written *cottar* (Sc.), and in technical or historical use also *cottier*; early mod. E. *cottier*, *cottyer*, < ME. *cotyer*, < AF. **cotier*, < ML. *cotarius*, *cottarius*, *coterius* (cf. MLG. *koter*, *koterer*, MG. *koder* (= G. *köther*, *köter*), MLG. also *kotener*, G. *köthner*, *köthner*), < *cota*, a cot: see *cotl*, *cotel*.] A cottager; in Scotland, one who dwells in a cot or cottage dependent upon a farm. Sometimes a piece of land is attached to the cottage.

Himself goes patched, like some bare cottier.

Bp. Hall, Satires, iv. 2.

These peasants proper, who may be roughly described as small farmers or cottiers, were distinguished from the free agricultural laborers in two respects: they were possessors of land in property or usufruct, and they were members of a rural Commune.

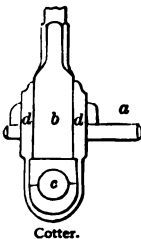
D. M. Wallace, Russia, p. 460.

Cottars, who seem to have been distinguished from their fellow-villains simply by their smaller holdings.

J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng., p. 319.

Cotter tenure or system, a tenure of land by which a laborer rents a portion of land directly from the owner, and the conditions of the contract, especially the amount of rent to be paid, are determined not by custom, but by competition. This system was at one time especially characteristic of Ireland, and is not yet entirely extinct there. The tenure was annual, and the privilege of occupancy was put up at auction, the consequence being excessive competition and exorbitant rents, since the cotter was obliged to get the land at any price in order to live. In an act passed in 1860 to consolidate and amend the law of landlord and tenant in Ireland, cotter tenancies are defined to be cottages with not more than half an acre of land, rented by the month at not more than £5 a year.

cotter (kot'ér), *n.* [Origin obscure.] In mech., a wedge-shaped piece of wood or iron used as a wedge for fastening or tightening. In the adjoining figure, *a* is a cotter connecting the end of the rod *b* with the pin or stud *c*, by means of a wrought-iron strap *d*, and adjustable bushes; the tapered cotter *a*, passing through corresponding mortises both in the butt *b* and the strap *d*, serves at once to attach them together and to adjust the bushes to the proper distance from each other. Also called *cotterel*.



Cotter.

cotter-drill (kot'ér-dril), *n.* A drill used in forming slots. It first bores a hole, and then by a lateral motion works out the slot.

cottered (kot'érd), *a.* [*< cotter* + *-ed*.] Keyed together by wedges.

cotterel (kot'ér-el), *n.* [Formerly also *cotteril*: see *cotter*.] 1. In mech., same as *cotter*.—2. A small iron bolt for a window. [Prov. Eng.]—3. A trammel to support a pot over a fire. *Brockett*. Also *cotrel*.—4. The horizontal bar in an old English chimney. See *back-bar*.

cotter-file (kot'ér-fil), *n.* A file used in forming grooves for the keys, cotters, or wedges used in fixing wheels on their shafts. It is narrow and almost flat on the sides and edges, thus presenting nearly the same section at every part of its length.

cotter-plate (kot'ér-plät), *n.* In founding, a lip or flange of a mold-box. E. H. Knight.

cottid (kot'id), *n.* A fish of the family *Cottidae*.

Cottidae (kot'id-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cottus* + *-idae*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Cottus*, of varying limits in different classifications. (a) In early systems, a family of *Acanthopterygii*, having the head variously mailed and protected, and especially a suborbital bone more or less extended over the cheek and articulated behind with the preoperculum. Thus understood, it embraced all the mail-cheeked fishes, and answered to the "Joues cuirassées" of Cuvier. (b) In Günther's system, a family of *Acanthopterygii* *cotto-scombriformes*, having a bony stay for the angle of the preoperculum, which is armed (the bone arising from the infraorbital ring), and the body naked, or covered with ordinary scales, or incompletely cuirassed with a single series of plate-like scales. In this sense it embraces not only the true *Cottidae*, but also the *Platycephalidae*, *Hoplichthyidae*, *Triglidae*, and *Rhamphocottidae* of other authors. (c) In Gill's system, a family of *Cottoidea* with a well-developed myodome, uninterrupted cranial valleys behind, and the spinous part of the dorsal shorter than the soft part. It includes numerous species of northern fishes, popularly known as sculpins, bullheads, miller's-thumbs, etc. See cut under *sculpin*.

cottier (kot'i-ér), *n.* See *cotter*.¹
cottierism (kot'i-ér-izm), *n.* [*< cottier* + *-ism*.] The cottier system of land tenure. See *cottier tenure*, under *cotter*.¹

cottiform (kot'i-förm), *a.* [*< NL. Cottus*, q. v., + L. *forma*, shape.] Having the form of fishes of the genus *Cottus*; of or pertaining to the *Cottoidea*; cottoid.

Cottina (ko-ti'nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cottus* + *-ina*.] In Günther's early system, the third group of *Triglidae*. The spinous part of the dorsal fin is less developed than the soft part, or than the anal; the body is naked, or covered with ordinary scales, or incompletely cuirassed with a single series of plate-like scales; and the pyloric appendages are four in number. It was later raised by Günther to the rank of a family. See *Cottidae*.

Cottinae (ko-ti'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cottus* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of *Cottidae*, to which different limits have been assigned. (a) Cottids with ventral fins and spinous dorsal well developed, thus embracing almost all the family. (b) Cottids having the preceding characters and further limited by the form of the spinous part of the dorsal being oblong and not concentrated and elevated. It includes the ordinary forms of the family.

cottine (kot'in), *a. and n.* I. *a.* Of or relating to the *Cottinae*.

II. *n.* A fish of the subfamily *Cottinae*.

cottist, *n.* Same as *cottise*.

cottise (kot'is), *n.* [Formation obscure, but prob. connected with equiv. *cost*, F. *côte*, < L. *costa*, a rib.] In her., a diminutive of the bend, being one fourth its width, and half the width of the bendlet. A single one is often called a *cost*, but in the plural *cottises* is always used. Also spelled *cottise*, and formerly *cottice*, *cottis*.

cottised (kot'ist), *a.* In her., accompanied by two or more cottises, as a bend. Also *cottised*, *cottise*.—**Cottised double**, having two cottises on each side.—**Cottised treble**, having three cottises on each side.

cottile (kot'l), *n.* [Etym. unknown.] A part of a mold used by pewterers in the formation of their wares. *Imp. Dict.*

cottoid (kot'oid), *a. and n.* [*< Cottus* + *-oid*.] I. *a.* Of or relating to the *Cottoidea*; cottiform.

II. *n.* A cottid.

Cottoidea (ko-toi'dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cottus* + *-oidea*.] A superfamily of acanthopterygian fishes, to which different limits have been assigned. (a) Corresponding to the mail-cheeked fishes of the old authors. (b) Restricted to the mail-cheeked fishes with the post-temporals simply articulated with the cranium, one pair of dentigerous epiphyaryngeals, hyperacroid and hypocaroid separated by the intervention of actinosts, and ribs fitting into sockets of the vertebrae. It thus includes the families *Cottidae* and *Hemirhamphidae*.

cottoidean (ko-toi'dē-an), *a. and n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Cottoidea*.

II. *n.* A fish of the superfamily *Cottoidea*.

cottolene (kot'ō-lēn), *n.* A substance made from beef suet and cotton-seed oil.

cotton (kot'n), *n. and a.* [*< ME. cotoun*, *cotune*, *cotin* = MD. *kottoen*, *kattoen*, D. *katoen* (> MHG. *kottun*, G. *kattun* = Sw. Dan. *kattun* = mod. Icel. *kötun*), < OF. *coton*, F. *coton* = Pr. *coton* = It. *cotone*, formerly *cotono*, < Sp. *coton* = Pg. *coitão*, cotton, printed cotton cloth, Sp. *algodon* = Pg. *algodão*, cotton (> ult. E. *acton*, q. v.), < Ar. *al*, the, + *qūtun*, *qūtun*, cotton. Cf. Gael. *cotan* = W. *cotwm*, cotton, from E.] I. *n.* 1. The white fibrous substance clothing the seeds of the cotton-plant (*Gossypium*). See cut under *cotton-plant*. It consists of simple delicate tubular hair-like cells, flattened and somewhat twisted. Its commercial value depends upon the length and tenacity of the fiber. It is the clothing material of a large proportion of the human race, its use dating back to a very early period. In commercial importance cotton exceeds all other staples. Great Britain ranks first in the consumption of the raw material, the United States being second, and then France. Cotton consists of nearly pure cellulose, and when acted upon by nitric acid yields a nitro-compound known as gun-cotton, which is a powerful explosive, and when dissolved in ether and alcohol forms collodion. Cotton is very extensively used in the manufacture of thread, and for many purposes in the arts. In surgery it is employed for many purposes, and especially as a dressing for burns, scalds, etc. See *cotton-plant*, *Gossypium*.

These men ben the beste worcheres of Gold, Sylver, Cotoun, Syk, and of alle suche thinges, of any other, that be in the World. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 212.

2. Cloth made of cotton. It was originally obtained in Europe from India, always famous for the excellence and fineness of its cotton fabrics, as in the Dacca muslins, and has long been in use throughout the East. In 1700 the importation into England was prohibited, and in 1721 fines were imposed upon the venders and wearers of cotton, because it was thought to interfere with the home manufacture of woollens and linens. Modern inventions facilitating its manufacture by machinery have built up an immense industry in Europe and the United States. See *cotton-gin*, *spinning-jenny*.



A Bend Cottised, or a bend accompanied by two bendlets.

3. Thread made of cotton: as, a spool of *cotton* contains 200 yards.—4. The wick of a candle.

Lucignoli, . . . weekes or *cottons* of candles. *Florio*.

5. The cotton-plant; cotton-plants collectively. — **Absorbent cotton**, cotton freed from fatty matters, for use in surgery. — **Corkwood cotton**. See *silk-cotton*, below. — **Cotton famine**, a term used to describe the disastrous depression produced in British manufactures by the American civil war, which hindered the exportation of cotton from the southern United States. — **Cotton States**, in *U. S. Hist.*, those States in which cotton is mainly produced, especially South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, and Arkansas: to these North Carolina and Tennessee are often added. — **French cotton**, the silky down of *Calotropis procera*, an asclepiadaceous plant of Africa and southern Asia. — **Gray cotton**, a commercial name for unbleached and undyed cotton cloth. Also called *gray goods*. — **Lavender-cotton**, the popular name of *Santolina Chamaecyparissus*, a dwarf composite shrub of southern Europe, clothed with a dense hoary pubescence. — **Marine cotton**. Same as *adenos*. — **Mineral cotton**, a fine glossy fiber, commonly called *mineral wool*. — **Philosophic cotton**, flowers of zinc, which resemble cotton. — **Sea-island cotton**, the cotton grown on the islands and sea-coast in the southern United States, especially between Charleston and Savannah. — **Silicate cotton**, furnace-slag changed into a fibrous mass resembling wool by a strong jet of steam turned upon it as it runs from the furnace. Also called *slag-wool*. — **Silk-cotton**, the silky covering of the seeds of *Eriodendron anfractuosum*, of *Bombax Malabaricum*, of *Ochroma Lagopus* (also called *corkwood cotton*), and other bombaceous trees of the tropics. It is used for stuffing cushions and for other similar purposes, but is of no value for textile use. — **Soluble cotton**, guncotton, soluble in ether or alcohol. See *cellodion*. — **Upland cotton**, cotton grown on the uplands of the southern United States.

II. a. Made of cotton; consisting of cotton: as, *cotton cloth*.

He brought to her a *cotton gown*.

Rob Roy (Child's Ballads, VI. 205).

Cotton batting, a preparation of raw cotton for stuffing or quilting, usually in rolls. — **Cotton damask**, a material, woven in different colors, used for curtains and upholstery. — **Cotton flannel**. Same as *Canton flannel* (which see, under *flannel*). — **Cotton parchment**, a parchment-like material made from cleaned cotton fiber by digesting it in a solution of sulphuric acid, glycerin, and water, and then rolling it into sheets. — **Cotton prints**, cotton cloth printed in various colors and patterns. See *calico*. — **Cotton rep**, a heavy colored cotton cloth used for the lining of curtains, etc. — **Cotton velvet**, a cotton fabric made in imitation of silk velvet, used for dresses, etc., now called *velveteen*. — **Cotton wadding**, a prepared sheet or roll of raw cotton, similar to the batting, only much thinner and inclosed between glazed surfaces, used for interlining and quilting.

cotton¹ (kot'n), *v.* [*< cotton*¹, *n.*] I. *intrans.* To rise with a nap, like cotton.

It *cottons* well; it cannot choose but bear

A pretty nap. *Middleton*, Family of Love, iii. 2.

II. *trans.* To envelop in cotton; hence, to coddle; make much of. [Rare.]

Already in our society, as it exists, the bourgeois is too much *cottoned* about for any zest in living.

Contemporary Rev., LI. 477.

cotton² (kot'n), *v. i.* [Common E. dial., also written *cotten*; origin uncertain. Wedgwood connects it with *col*, a fleece of wool matted together, a lock of wool or hair clung together: see *col*².] 1. To agree; suit; fit or go well together.

Ud's foot, I must take some pains, I see, or we shall never have this gear *cotten*. *J. Cook*, Green's Tu Quoque.

How now, lads? does our conceit *cotton*?

Middleton, Family of Love, v. 3.

2. To become closely or intimately associated (with); acquire a strong liking (for); take (to); absolutely or with *to*, formerly *with*. [Colloq.]

A quarrel will end in one of you being turned off, in which case it will not be easy to *cotton with* another.

Swift.

For when once Madam Fortune deals out her hard raps,

It's amazing to think

How one *cottons* to Drink!

Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 312.

cottonade (kot-n-ād'), *n.* [*< cotton*¹ + *-ade*¹.] A name given to different varieties of cotton cloth, generally to inferior, coarser, and less durable kinds.

He was dressed in a suit of Attakapas *cottonade*.

G. W. Cable, Old Creole Days, p. 95.

cottonary[†] (kot'n-ā-ri), *a.* Pertaining to or made of cotton.

Cottonary and woolly pillows.

Sir T. Browne.

cotton-blue (kot'n-blū), *n.* A coal-tar color similar to soluble blue, used in dyeing. See *blue*, *n.*

cotton-broker (kot'n-brō'kér), *n.* A broker who deals in cotton.

cotton-cake (kot'n-kāk), *n.* The cake remaining after the oil has been expressed from the seeds of the cotton-plant. It is used as food for cattle.

cotton-chopper (kot'n-cho'pér), *n.* An implement for cutting openings in a row of growing

cotton-plants, so as to leave them in bunches or hills.

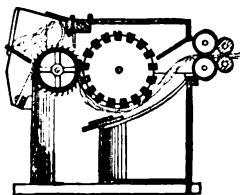
cotton-cleaner (kot'n-klē'nér), *n.* Same as *cotton-picker*, 2.

cottonese (kot'n-ē'), *n.* [*< cotton*¹ + *-ee*.] A Turkish fabric of cotton and silk satinet.

cotton-elevator (kot'n-el'ē-vā-tor), *n.* In a cotton-mill, a tube through which cotton is raised to the upper floors by means of an air-blast or by straps armed with spikes.

cotton-floater (kot'n-flō'tér), *n.* An india-rubber cover in which bales of cotton are placed to be floated down rivers.

cotton-gin (kot'n-jin), *n.* A machine used in separating the seeds from cotton fibers. The earliest cotton-gin was the *saw-gin*, invented by Eli Whitney (1765-1825) in 1792.



Cotton-gin.

In this the fiber rests upon or against a grid, into the openings of which project the teeth of a gang of saws mounted upon a revolving mandrel. The teeth of the saws catch the fibers and draw them away from the seeds. The latter, being too large to pass through the openings, roll downward out of the machine. The fibers, removed from the saws by a revolving brush, pass between rollers, and are delivered from the machine in the form of a lap. Other and similar machines have projecting needles, or hooked or covered wire teeth, instead of saws. In the *roller-gin* the fibers are drawn between rollers guarded by blades which prevent the passage of the seeds. Another form has an intermittent action, the fibers being held between nipping blades and the seeds pushed clear from them, fiber and seed being delivered in different directions.

cotton-grass (kot'n-grās), *n.* The popular name of plants of the genus *Eriophorum*, natural order *Cyperaceae*. They are rush-like plants, common in swampy places, with spikes resembling tufts of cotton. The cottony substance has been used for stuffing pillows, making candle-wicks, etc. Also *cotton-rush*, *cotton-ridge*.

Cottonian (ko-tō'ni-an), *a.* Pertaining to or founded by Sir Robert Bruce Cotton (1571-1631). — **Cottonian library**, a famous library in England, founded by Sir Robert Bruce Cotton early in the seventeenth century, increased by his son and grandson, and then handed over to trustees for the benefit of the nation. It is now in the British Museum.

cottonize (kot'n-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cottonized*, ppr. *cottonizing*. [*< cotton*¹ + *-ize*.] To reduce to the condition of cotton, or cause to resemble cotton, as flax, hemp, etc.

cottonizing (kot'n-i-zing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *cottonize*, *v.*] A process applied to many fibers, as flax, hemp, etc., reducing them to a short staple which can be worked on cotton-machinery.

cotton-lord (kot'n-lōrd), *n.* A rich cotton-manufacturer; a magnate of the cotton industry.

cotton-machine (kot'n-mā-shēn'), *n.* A machine for carding or spinning cotton.

cotton-manufacturer, **cotton-mill** (kot'n-man-ū-fak'tō-ri, -mil), *n.* A building provided with machinery for carding, roving, spinning, and weaving cotton, by the force of water or steam.

cottonmouth (kot'n-mouth), *n.* A venomous serpent of the southern United States, a species of moccasin or *Trigonocephalus*: so called from a white streak along the lips.

cottonocracy (kot-n-ok'ra-si), *n.* [*< cotton*¹ + *-ocracy*, as in *aristocracy*, *democracy*, etc.] Those planters, merchants, and manufacturers, collectively, who control the cotton trade; especially, in *U. S. hist.*, before the civil war, the cotton-planting interest in the slave States. [Cant.]

cotton-opener (kot'n-ō'pn-ér), *n.* A machine for picking, shaking, and blowing baled cotton, and forming it into a fleecy lap.

cottonous (kot'n-us), *a.* [*< cotton*¹ + *-ous*.] Same as *cottony*.

There is a *Salix* near Darking in Surrey, in which the *Julius* bears a thick *cottonous* substance.

Evelyn, Sylva, xx. § 8.

cotton-picker (kot'n-pik'ér), *n.* 1. A machine for picking cotton from the bolls of the plant. — 2. A machine used to open cotton further and clean it from dirt and other extraneous matter, after it comes from the cotton-opener.

It effects this by subjecting the cotton to the action of rapidly revolving beaters and toothed cylinders, and to a blast. The cotton as it passes out is wound into a lap. Also *cotton-cleaner*.

cotton-plant (kot'n-plant), *n.* The popular name of several species of *Gossypium*, natural order *Malvaceae*, from which the well-known textile substance cotton is obtained. The genus is indigenous to both hemispheres, and the plants are now cultivated all over the world within the limits of 36° north

and south of the equator. All the species are perennial and become somewhat shrubby, but in cultivation they are usually treated as annuals. They have alternate stalked and lobed leaves, large yellow flowers, becoming reddish on the second day, and a three- or five-celled capsule, which bursts open when ripe through the middle of the cells, liberating the numerous black seeds covered with the beautiful filamentous cotton. The species yielding the



Branch of Cotton-plant (*Gossypium herbaceum*).
a, opened boll or capsule.

cotton of commerce are: *G. Barbadosense*, known as sea-island cotton, with a fine, soft, silky staple nearly two inches long; *G. herbaceum*, yielding the upland or short-staple cotton of the United States; and *G. arboreum*. Many varieties of these species are known. The kidney, Peruvian, Brazil, and Bahia cottons of commerce are all produced by varieties of *G. Barbadosense*. Nankin cotton is a naturally colored variety. Cotton-seed, after the removal of the fiber, yields upon pressure a large amount of yellow oil, with a bland, nut-like taste, closely resembling olive-oil, as a substitute or adulterant for which it is largely used. The residue after the extraction of the oil, called *cotton-cake*, is valuable as food for cattle and as a manure. The bark of the root is used in medicine, acting upon the uterine system in the same manner as ergot. Also called *cotton-shrub*.

cotton-planter (kot'n-plan'tér), *n.* 1. One who plants or raises cotton. — 2. A machine for planting cotton.

cotton-powder (kot'n-pou'dér), *n.* An explosive prepared from guncotton, of greater density than the latter, and safer for dry storage.

cotton-press (kot'n-pres), *n.* A press used for compressing cotton into bales. The forms are numerous, embracing nearly all the devices for obtaining great pressure.

cotton-rat (kot'n-rat), *n.* A common indigenous rodent quadruped, *Sigmodon hispidus*, of the family *Muridae* and subfamily *Murinae*, found in the cotton-fields and other lowlands of the southern United States. It superficially resembles the common Norway rat, but is only about two thirds as large. See *Sigmodon*.

cotton-rush (kot'n-rush), *n.* Same as *cotton-grass*.

cotton-scraper (kot'n-skrā'pér), *n.* A form of cultivator which scrapes the earth around cotton-plants or away from them, as may be required. It is sometimes attached to the stock of the cotton-plow.

cotton-sedge (kot'n-sej), *n.* Same as *cotton-grass*.

cotton-seed (kot'n-sēd), *n.* The seed of the cotton-plant. — **Cotton-seed cleaner**. (a) A machine which pulls the fiber from cotton-seed. (b) A machine which compresses the fiber upon the seed, so that it can be sown by an ordinary machine. — **Cotton-seed mill**, a mill for grinding cotton-seed. — **Cotton-seed oil**, oil expressed from the seed of the cotton-plant. See *cotton-plant*.

cotton-shrub (kot'n-shrub), *n.* Same as *cotton-plant*.

cotton-stainer (kot'n-stā'nér), *n.* A familiar heteropterous insect or bug of the family *Pyr-rhocoridae*, *Dysdercus suturellus*: so called from its staining cotton an indelible reddish or yellowish color.

cotton-sweep (kot'n-swēp), *n.* A small plow used in cultivating cotton-plants.

cottontail (kot'n-tāl), *n.* The popular name, especially in the South, for the common rabbit of the United States, *Lepus sylvaticus*: so named from the conspicuous fluffy white fur on the under side of the tail. Also called *molly cottontail*. See cut on following page.

cotton-thistle (kot'n-this'tl), *n.* The popular name of *Onopordon Acanthium*, a stout hoary thistle found in the south of England, and naturalized in New England: so called from its cottony white stem and leaves.

cotton-tree (kot'n-trē), *n.* 1. The *Bombax Malabaricum*, native in India. The silky hairs surrounding the seeds are used for stuffing cushions, etc. — 2. The cottonwood of America.

Cottontail, or Wood-rabbit (*Lepus sylvaticus*).

cotton-waste (kot'n-wäst), *n.* Refuse cotton yarn used to wipe oil and dust from machinery, and as packing for axle-boxes, etc.

The color in a state of fine powder is dusted on the oiled surface with fine cotton-waste.

C. T. Davis, Bricks and Tiles, p. 90.

cottonweed (kot'n-wéd), *n.* A plant of either of the genera *Gnaphalium* and *Filago*: so named from the soft white pubescence that covers it.

cottonwood (kot'n-wüd), *n.* The name of several species of the genus *Populus* in the United States, from the light cottony tuft at the base of the numerous small seeds. The common eastern species are *P. monilifera* and the swamp- or river-cottonwood, *P. heterophylla*. West of the Rocky Mountains the cottonwoods are *P. angustifolia*, *P. Fremontii*, and *P. trichocarpa*. The wood is very light, soft, and close-grained, liable to warp and difficult to season, but largely used in the manufacture of paper-pulp, and for barrels, packing-cases, woodenware, etc. Cross-sections of the trunk of *P. monilifera* are used as polishing-wheels in glass-grinding.

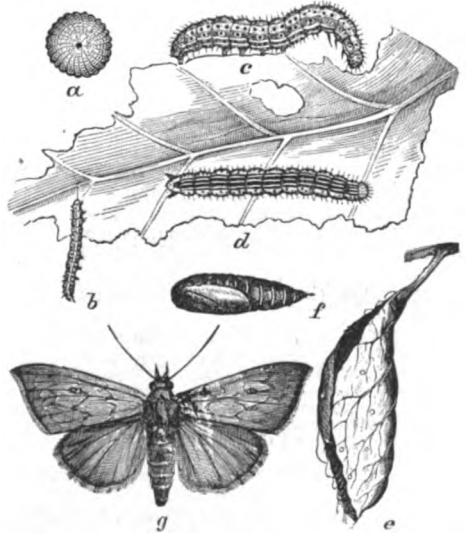
cotton-wool (kot'n-wül'), *n.* Raw cotton; cotton fiber either on the boll or prepared for use.

The principal commodity of Smyrna is *Cotten-wool*, which there groweth in great quantity.

Sandys, Travels, p. 12.

Among other goods, much cotton-wool was brought into the country from the Indies. Everett, Orations, II. 80.

cotton-worm (kot'n-wërm), *n.* The larva of *Aletia xyliana* (Say), an insect very destructive to the cotton-crop of the United States and of Central and South America. The parent moth is of a buff color, inclining to olivaceous; the eggs are flattened, and are laid on the under side of the leaves of the cotton-plant. The larva is a semi-looper, and the chrysalis is

Cotton-worm (*Aletia xyliana*), natural size.

a, egg, enlarged; b, worm, one third grown; c, side view of full-grown worm; d, top view of worm; e, cocoon; f, chrysalis; g, moth.

formed in a loose cocoon within a folded leaf. It is confined to plants of the genus *Gossypium*, and in some years causes a loss of many millions of dollars to the cotton-growers of the United States. It has been a subject of government investigation, and exhaustive reports have been published upon it.

cottony (kot'n-i), *a.* [*< cotton* + *-y*.] Like cotton; downy; nappy. Also formerly *cottonous*.

Oaks bear also a knur, full of a cottony matter, of which they antiently made wick for their lamps and candles.

Evelyn, Sylva, III. § 17.

The cottony substance seems to the eye to consist of bundles of fine filers. W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 591.

Cotto-scombriformes (kot-ō-skōm-bri-fōr-méz), *n. pl.* [*< Cottus*, *q. v.*, + *Scomber*, *q. v.*, + *L. forma*, *form.*] In Günther's classification of fishes, the eighth division of *Acanthopterygii*. The technical characters are: spines de-

veloped in one of the fins at least; the dorsal fins either continuous or close together; the spinous dorsal fin, if present, always short, sometimes modified into tentacles or into a suctorial disk; the soft dorsal fin always long, if the spinous is absent, both sometimes terminating in finlets; ventral thoracic or jugular fin, if present, never modified into an adhesive apparatus; and no prominent anal papilla.

cot-town (kot'toun), *n.* In Scotland, a small village or hamlet occupied by cotters dependent on a considerable farm. Also called *cot-tar-town*.

cottrel (kot'rel), *n.* Same as *cotterel*, 3.

Cottus (kot'us), *n.* [*< Gr. κόττος*, a fish, perhaps the bullhead or miller's-thumb.] A genus of fishes with an enlarged depressed head, typical of the family *Cottidae*. The name has been used in different senses at different periods. Formerly it was very comprehensive, including not only all the *Cottidae*, but various other forms; but by successive restrictions it has been limited by most authors to the sculpins and closely related marine species, and by others to the miller's-thumb, a fresh-water species. See cut under *sculpin*.

cotuli, *n.* [*< L. cotula*, a vessel, a measure: see *cotyle*.] Same as *cotyle*, 1.

Of that thei doo

VIII *cotuls* in a steine [amphora] of wyne trie.

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 102.

Cotula (kot'ū-lā), *n.* [*< NL.*; more prop. *Cotyla*; *< Gr. κοτύλη*, a hollow, cup, socket: see *cotyle*.] A genus of weedy composites, allied to *Anthemis*, natives of extra-tropical South America, South Africa, and Australia. The *Cotula* of pharmacy is the mayweed, *Anthemis Cotula*, and is used therapeutically like camomile.

cotunnite (ko-tun'it), *n.* [Named after Dr. Cotugno, an Italian physician (1736–1822).] Lead chlorid occurring in white acicular crystals, with adamantine luster, first found in the crater of Vesuvius after the eruption of 1822.

Coturnicops (kō-tēr-ni-kops), *n.* [*< NL.* (Bonaparte, 1854), *< L. coturnix* (-nic), a quail, + *Gr. ὤψ*, eye, face (appearance).] A genus of small American crakes, of the family *Rallidae*, containing the little yellow rail, *C. noveboracensis*.

Coturniculus (kot-ēr-nik'ū-lus), *n.* [*< NL.* (Bonaparte, 1838), dim. of *L. coturnix*, a quail.] A genus of small American finches, of the family *Fringillidae*; the grasshopper-sparrows, of which there are several species, as the yellow-winged (*C. passerinus*), Henslow's (*C. henslowi*), and Le Conte's (*C. lecontei*), of diminutive size, with tur-

gud bills, short wings, acute tail-feathers, and a general appearance suggestive of miniature quails, whence the generic name.

coturnix (kō-tēr-niks), *n.* [*< L.*, a quail.] 1. An old name of the common migratory quail of Europe; specifically, the *Perdix coturnix*, generically *Coturnix communis*, *vulgaris*, or *dactylisonans*.—2. [*< NL.*] A genus of quails, of which *C. communis* is the type.

cotutor (kō-tū'tor), *n.* [*< co* + *tutor*.] A joint tutor; one joined with another or others in the education or care of a child. [Rare.]

If every means be ineffectual, a special tutor or co-tutor is assigned to watch over the education of the children.

Sir W. Hamilton.

cotyla (kot'i-lā), *n.*; *pl. cotylæ* (-lē). [*< NL.*] Same as *cotyle*, 2.

cotyle (kot'i-lē), *n.*; *pl. cotylæ* or *cotyles* (-lē, -léz). [*< Gr. κοτύλη* (> *L. cotula*, *NL. cotyla*), a vessel, cup, socket, any hollow.] 1. *Pl. cotylæ* (-lē). In *Gr. antiqu.* (a) A small drinking- or dipping-vessel, the exact form of which is uncertain. (b) An ancient Greek unit of capacity, varying from less than half a pint to a quart, United States (old wine) measure. The Attic cotyle, being the 144th of a metretes, was, according to extant measuring-vessels, 0.209 liter. That of Egypt under the Ptolemies was about the same. The cotyle of Ægina was probably 1.42 of the Attic, or 0.382 liter. The Pergamian cotyle is said to be $\frac{1}{2}$ of the Attic, or 0.462 liter. The cotyle of Laconia, according to a standard found at Gythium, was 0.954 liter. At least half a dozen different cotyles were in use in Ptolemaic and Roman Egypt, and there were probably many others throughout the Greek world.

2. In *anat.* and *zool.*, a cup-like cavity; an acetabulum. (a) The socket of the femur; the acetabulum of the haunch-bone, receiving the head of the thigh-bone.

(b) One of the suckers or disks on the arms of an acetabuliferous cephalopod. (c) One of the suckers, disks, or bothria of the head of various worms, as leeches, cestoids, and trematoids. (d) The cotyloid or coxal cavity of an insect. 3. [*< NL.*] [*< NL.*] In *ornith.*, an erroneous form of *Cotile*.

cotyledon (kot-i-lē'don), *n.* [*< NL.* (*L.*, a plant, navelwort), *< Gr. κοτύληδών*, any cup-shaped hollow or cavity, a socket, a plant (prob. navelwort), *< κοτύλη*, a hollow: see *cotyle*.] 1. The seed-lobe or rudimentary leaf of the embryo in plants. There may be only one, as in all monocotyledonous or endogenous plants, or two, as in nearly all dicotyledonous or exogenous plants, or several in a whorl, as in most *Coniferae*. In many cases the cotyledons are large as compared with the rest of the embryo, being a storehouse of nourishment for the young plant in its earliest stage of growth, or they may be small, as in most albuminous seeds, in which the albumen is a supply of food. The arrangement of the cotyledons within the seeds is very various. The more important modifications of position are those of *accumbent* cotyledons, in which the radicle is laid against the back of the cotyledons, and *incumbent*, where it is applied to the edge.

2. [*< NL.*] A genus of plants, natural order *Crassulaceae*, with very thick fleshy leaves and showy flowers. Many species are in cultivation, especially for bedding purposes, chiefly Mexican species formerly referred to *Echeveria*. The navelwort of Europe is *C. Unibolus*.

3. In *anat.*, one of the distinct patches in which the villi of a cotyledonary placenta are gathered upon the surface of the chorion.

cotyledonal (kot-i-lē'don-al), *a.* [*< cotyledon* + *-al*.] In *bot.*, of or belonging to the cotyledon; resembling a cotyledon.

cotyledonar (kot-i-lē'don-är), *a.* [*< cotyledon* + *-ar*.] Same as *cotyledonal*.

cotyledonary (kot-i-lē'don-ä-ri), *a.* [*< cotyledon* + *-ary*.] Provided with, or as if with, cotyledons; specifically, in *anat.*, tufted: said of the placenta when the villi are gathered in distinct patches or cotyledons upon the surface of the chorion.

cotyledonoid (kot-i-lē'don-oid), *n.* [*< cotyledon* + *-oid*.] In *bryology*, a filament produced by the germination of a spore: so called on the supposition that it is analogous to a true cotyledon, but more properly called *protonema*.

cotyledonous (kot-i-lē'don-us), *a.* [*< cotyledon* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to cotyledons; having a seed-lobe: as, *cotyledonous* plants.

Cotylidea (kot-i-lid'ē-ä), *n. pl.* [*< Gr. κοτύλη*, a hollow, a cup, a socket, + *-id-ēa*.] A large group of worms, of uncertain extent: so called from the possession of suckers or cotyles. In some usages it is a synonym of the class *Platyelmintha*; in others it unites the leeches (*Hirudinea*) with the trematoids and cestoids.

cotyliform (ko-til'i-fōrm), *a.* [*< NL. cotyla*, a cotyle, + *L. forma*, *form.*] In *physiol.*, having the form of a cotyle; shaped like a cup, with a tube at the base.

cotyligerous (kot-i-lij'e-rus), *a.* [*< NL. cotyla*, a cotyle, + *L. gerere*, carry.] 1. Furnished with cotyles.—2. Same as *cotyliphorous*.

cotylloid (kot'i-loid), *a.* and *n.* [*< Gr. κοτύλη*, a socket (see *cotyle*), + *-eidōs*, *form.*] 1. *a. 1.* Cupped; cup-like: in *anat.*, specifically applied to the acetabulum or socket of the thigh-bone; acetabular: in *entom.*, applied to the cavity in which the coxæ or basal joint of the legs is inserted.—2. Pertaining to or connected with a cotyle.

Cotyloid bone, a small bone which in some animals forms the ventral part of the floor of the cotyloid fossa: it has not been found in man.—**Cotyloid cavity** or **fossa**, the acetabulum.—**Cotyloid ligament**, a thick fibrocartilaginous ring around the margin of the acetabulum and bridging the cotyloid notch.—**Cotyloid notch**, the notch in the anterior lower part of the acetabulum, which transmits vessels and nerves.

II. *n.* In *entom.*, one of the coxal cavities or hollows in the lower surface of the thorax in which the coxæ are articulated. Also called *acetabulum*.

cotyloidal (kot-i-loi'dal), *a.* Same as *cotylloid*.

Cotylophora (kot-i-lof'ō-rä), *n. pl.* [*< NL.*, neut. *pl. of cotyliphorus*: see *cotyliphorous*.] In Huxley's classification, the typical ruminants. The term is coextensive with the suborder *Ruminantia* without the *Traguidæ* and the *Camelidæ*. It is derived from the gathering of the villi of the fetal placenta into cotyledons, which are received into persistent elevations of the mucous membrane of the uterus.

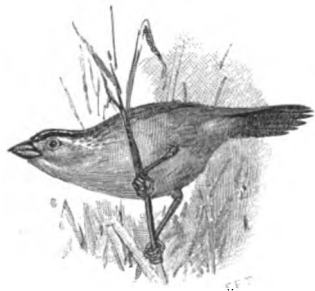
The *Cotylophora* are represented in all parts of the world excepting the Australian and Novo-Zealandian provinces. They have not yet been traced back farther than the miocene epoch.

Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 323.



Cotyledons, separate (enlarged) and in their seeds.

1. Monocotyledon (seed of *Arum maculatum*). 2. Dicotyledon (seed of *Papaver Rhæas*). 3. Polycotyledon (seed of *Pinus sylvestris*).

Yellow-winged Grasshopper-sparrow (*Coturniculus passerinus*).

cotylophorous (kot-i-lōf'ō-rus), *a.* [**< NL. cotylophorus**, **< Gr. κοτύλη**, a hollow, a cup, a socket (see *cotyle*), + **-φόρος**, -bearing, **< φέρειν** = *E. bear*¹.] Having a cotyledonary placenta, as a ruminant; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Cotylophora*. Also *cotyligerous*.

coua (kō'ā), *n.* [**F.**, from the native S. Amer. name.] 1. An American cuckoo of the genus *Coccyzus* or subfamily *Coccyzinae*.—2. [**cap.**] [**NL.**] A genus of Madagascan cuckoos, typical of the subfamily *Couinae*.

coward, *n.* An obsolete form of *coward*.

coucal (kō'kal), *n.* [Mentioned prob. for the first time in Le Vaillant's "Oiseaux d'Afrique," beginning about 1796; perhaps native African.] An African or Indian spur-heeled cuckoo: a name first definitely applied by Cuvier in 1817 to the birds of the genus *Centropus* (Illiger).

couch¹ (kouch), *v.* [**< ME. couchen**, lay, place, set, refl. lay one's self down, intr. lie down, **< OF. coucher, couchie, colcher**, **F. coucher** = **Pr. colcar, colgar** = **It. collocare, collocare**, lay, place, **< L. collocare**, place together, **< com-**, together, + **locare**, place, **< locus**, a place: see *locus, locate*, and cf. *collocate*.] **I. trans.** 1. To lay down or away; put in a resting-place or in a repository of any kind; place; deposit. [**Archaic.**]

Sacrifice solemn, besought at that time, . . . And the carcass full clankly *kouchit* on the altar.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), i. 11789.

It is at this day in use, in Gaza, to *couch* potsheards, or vessels of earth, in their walls, to gather the wind from the top, and pass it down in spouts into rooms.

Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 776.
Can reason *couch* itself within that frame?
Shirley, The Traitor, i. 2.

The waters *couch* themselves, as close as may be, to the centre of this globe in a spherical convexity.
T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.

Specifically—2. To cause to recline or lie upon a bed or other place of rest; dispose or place upon, or as upon, a couch or bed.

Where unbruised youth, with unstuffed brain,
Doth *couch* his limbs, there golden sleep doth reign.
Shak., R. and J., ii. 3.

3. In *brewing*, to spread out upon a floor, as steeped barley, in order to promote germination.—4. In *paper-making*, to take (a sheet of pulp) from the mold or apron on which it has been formed, and place it upon a felt.—5. To lay together closely.

Workes wel knit and *couch*ed together.
Nomenclator (1585).

6. To cause to hide or seek concealment; cause to lie close or crouch.

A falcon towering in the skies
Coucheth the fowl below with his wings' shade.
Shak., Lucrece, i. 507.

7. To include in the meaning of a word or statement; express; put in words; especially, to imply without distinctly stating; cover or conceal by the manner of stating: often, in the latter sense, with *under*: as, the compliment was *couch*ed in the most fitting terms; a threat was *couch*ed under his apparently friendly words.

Speech by meeter is a kind of vitterance, more cleanly *couch*ed and more delicate to the ear than prose is.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 5.
Ignominious words, though clerly *couch'd*.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1.

There is scarcely a garden in China which does not contain some fine moral, *couch*ed under the general design.

Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, xxi.

To this communication Perth proposed an answer *couch*ed in the most servile terms.

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

8. To lower (a spear) to a horizontal position; place (a spear) under the right armpit and grasp (it) with the right hand, thus presenting the point toward the enemy. The use of the *rest* was of late introduction, and was not essential to the couching of a spear.

His mighty speare he *couch*ed warily.
Spenser, F. Q., III. vii. 38.

And as I placed in rest my spear
My hand so shook for very fear,
I scarce could *couch* it right.
Scott, Marmion, iv. 20.

Then in the lists were *couch*ed the pointless spears.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 217.

9. In *surg.*, to remove (a cataract) by inserting a needle through the coats of the eye and pushing the lens downward to the bottom of the vitreous humor, so as to be out of the axis of vision; remove a cataract from in this manner. See *cataract*, 3.

Some artist, whose nice hand
Couches the cataracts, and clears his sight.
Dennis.

10. To inlay; trim; adorn.

His coote-armure was of cloth of Tars,
*Couch*ed with perles whyte and rounde and grete.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale (ed. Morris), l. 1303.

Couched harp, the spinet.
II. intrans. 1. To lie in a place of rest or deposit; rest in a natural bed or stratum. [**Archaic.**]

Blessed of the Lord be his land, for the . . . dew, and for the deep that *coucheth* beneath.
Deut. xxxiii. 13.

2. To lie on a couch, bed, or place of repose; lie down; take a recumbent posture.

Madam, if he had *couch*ed with the lamb,
He had no doubt been stirring with the lark.
B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub, i. 4.

When Love's fair goddess
*Couch*ed with her husband in his golden bed.
Dryden.

3. To lie as in ambush; be hidden or concealed; lie close; crouch.

We'll *couch* 't the castle-ditch, till we see the light of our fairies.
Shak., M. W. of W., v. 2.

I saw a bright green snake, . . .
Green as the herbs in which it *couch*ed,
Close by the dove's its head it *couch*ed.
Coleridge, Christabel, ii.

4. To lie down, crouch, or squat, as an animal. Fierce tigers *couch*ed around.
Dryden.

The chase neglected, and his hound
Couch'd beside him on the ground.
M. Arnold, Tristram and Iseult.

5. To bend or stoop, as under a burden.

An aged Squire . . .
That seemed to *couch* under his shield three-square,
As if that age badd him that burden spare.
Spenser, F. Q., III. i. 4.

Isaacchar is a strong ass *couching* down between two burdens.
Gen. xlix. 14.

6. In *embroidery*, to lay the thread on the surface of the foundation and secure it by stitches of fine material. See *couching*¹, 5.

couch¹ (kouch), *n.* [**< ME. couche, cowche, lair**, **< OF. couche, colche**, **F. couche** = **Pr. colga**, a bed, couch; from the verb.] 1. A bed; a place for sleep or rest.

O thou dull god [Sleep], why liest thou with the vile,
In loathsome beds, and leav'st the kingly couch?
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iii. 1.

Approach thy grave
Like one who wraps the drapery of his couch
About him, and lies down to pleasant dreams.
Bryant, Thanatopsis.

2. A long seat, commonly upholstered, having an arm at one end, and often a back, upon which one can rest at full length; a lounge. There they drank in cups of emerald, there at tables of ebony lay,
Rolling on their purple *couches* in their tender effeminacy.
Tennyson, Boadicea.

3. Any place for retirement and repose, as the lair of a wild beast, etc.

The beasts that ronne astraye, seketh their accustomed *couches*.
Bp. Bale, Pref. to Leland's Journey, sig. D. 2.

Beast and bird,
They to their grassy couch, these to their nests,
Were slunk.
Milton, P. L., iv. 601.

His [the otter's] couch, which is generally a hole communicating with the river.
Encyc. Brit., XII. 396.

4. The frame on which barley is spread to be malted.—5. A layer, coating, or stratum. Specifically—(a) In *malting*, a heap of steeped barley spread out on a floor to allow germination to take place, and so convert the grain into malt. (b) In *painting and gilding*, a ground or preliminary coat of color, varnish, or size, covering the canvas, wall, leather, wood, or other surface to be painted or gilded. (c) In the *industrial arts*, a bed or layer of any material, as one thickness of leather where several thicknesses are superimposed, as in bookbinding and the like.

couch² (kouch), *n.* [Short for *couch-grass*, q. v.] Couch-grass.

couch³ (kouch), *v. t.* [**< couch², n.**] In *agri.*, to clear, as land, from couch-grass.

couchancy (kou'chan-si), *n.* [**< couchant.**] The act or state of couching or lying down. [**Rare.**]

couchant (kou'chant), *a.* [**< F. couchant**, ppr. of *coucher*, lie down: see *couch*¹, v.] 1. Lying down; crouching; not erect.

He that like a subtle beast
Lay *couchant*, with his eyes upon the throne,
Ready to spring.
Tennyson, Guinevere.

And *couchant* under the brows of massive line,
The eyes, like guns beneath a parapet,
Watched, charged with lightning.
Lovell, On Board the "76".

2. Sleeping in a place; staying.

The . . . ferme of husbandrie where
this officer is *couchant* and abiding.
Withals, Dict. (ed. 1608), p. 77.

3. In *her.*, lying down with the head raised, which distinguishes the posture of *couchant* from that of *dormant*, or sleeping: applied to a lion or other beast. Some



A Lion Couchant.

writers confuse *couchant* and *dormant*, and give the term *sejant* to the beast lying down with head raised; but this is rare. Also *harbored* and *lodged*.

His crest was covered with a *couchant* Hownd.
Spenser, F. Q., III. ii. 25.

Levant and couchant, in *law*, rising up and lying down: applied to beasts, and indicating that they have been long enough on land not belonging to their owner to lie down and rise up to feed, or for a day and night at least.

couché (kō-shā'), *a.* [**F.**, pp. of *coucher*, lie down: see *couch*¹, v.] In *her.*, partly lying down; not erect: said of a shield used as an escutcheon, as in a seal or the like, when the shield is generally represented hung up by the sinister corner.

couched (koucht), *p. a.* [**Pp. of couch¹, v.**] 1. In *her.*, lying on its side, as a chevron represented as issuant from either side of the escutcheon.—2. In *embroidery*. See *couching*¹, 5.

couchet, **couchéet** (kō-shā'), *n.* [**F. couchée**, prop. fem. of *couché*, pp. of *coucher*, lie down: see *couch*¹, v.] Bedtime; hence, a reception of visitors at bedtime: opposed to *levee*.

The duke's levées and *couchées* were so crowded that the antechambers were full.

Bp. Burnet, Hist. Own Times, an. 1684.
None of her sylvan subjects made their court;
Levées and *couchées* pass'd without resort.

Dryden, Hind and Panther, l. 576.
Baby Charles and Steenie, you will remain till our *couches*.
Scott, Fortunes of Nigel, xxxii.

coucher¹ (kou'chér), *n.* [**< ME. coucheour** (def. 1), *couchure*, appar. for *couchoure* (def. 2).] 1. A couch-maker or -coverer.

Carpentours, cotelers, *couchours* tyn.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1507.

2. An incubus. [The sense is uncertain.]

He mayketh me to swell, both flesh and veyne,
And kepith me low lyke a *couchour*.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 217.

3. A setter dog. *E. Phillips*, 1706.—4. In *paper-making*, one who couches the sheets of pulp, or transfers them from the apron to the felt. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 225.—5. One who couches cataracts.

coucher² (kou'chér), *n.* [**Ult. < ML. collectarius**, a factor, LL. a money-changer, banker, **< collecta**, a collection, tax, etc., **< L. colligere**, pp. *collectus*, collect: see *collect*, v. Cf. *coucher*³.] In old English statutes, a factor; one who resides in a country for traffic.

coucher³ (kou'chér), *n.* [**Ult. < ML. collectarium**, book of collects: see *collectarium*.] *Eccl.*: (a) A book of collects or short prayers.

The ancient service books, . . . the Antiphoners, Missals, Gradals, Processionals, Manuals, Legends, Pica, Portuluses, Primers, *Couchers*, Journals, Ordinals, and all other books whatsoever, in Latin or English, written or printed.
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., xvi.

(b) A book or register in which the particular acts of a corporation or a religious house were set down.

couch-fellow (kouch'fel'ō), *n.* A bedfellow; a companion in lodging. [**Rare.**]

couch-grass (kouch'grās), *n.* [Also *couch-cutch-grass*; a corruption of *quitch-grass*: see *quitch*.] 1. The popular name of *Triticum repens*, a species of grass which infests arable land as a troublesome weed. It is perennial, and propagated both by seed and by its creeping rootstock, which is long and jointed. It spreads over a field with great rapidity, and because of its tenacity of life, is eradicated with difficulty. The root contains sugar, and has been used as a diuretic.

2. The stoloniferous variety of florin, *Agrostis alba*.—**Black couch-grass**. Same as *black bent*, *Alopecurus agrestis*.

couching¹ (kou'ching), *n.* [Verbal n. of *couch*¹, v.] 1. The act of stooping or bowing.

These *couchings* and these lowly courtesies.
Shak., J. C., iii. 1.

2. In *surg.*, an operation in cases of cataract, consisting in the removal of the opaque crystalline lens out of the axis of vision by means of a needle: now rarely practised.

Persuaded the king to submit to the then unusual operation of *couching*, and succeeded in restoring sight to one of his eyes.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii.

3. In *malting*, the spreading of malt to dry after steeping. See *couch*¹, v. t., 3.—4. In *paper-making*, the removal of the flake of pulp from the mold on which it is formed to a felt.—5. A kind of embroidery in which silk, gold thread, or the like is laid upon the surface of the foundation instead of being drawn through it. In *plain couching* the threads or cords are simply laid side by side, covering the whole width of the leaf, flower,



Two Chevrons Couching.

or other figure, and fastened down by stitches of finer material. *Raised couching* is made by sewing twine or similar material to the ground, and then laying the embroidery-silk upon it, producing a pattern in relief. *Basket couching* is a raised couching in which the texture of basket-work is imitated. *Diamond couching* and *diagonal couching* are made by laying threads of floss-silk or chenille side by side, and holding them down by threads of different material, in stitches which form a diamond pattern or zigzags; the angles of this pattern are sometimes marked by a spangle or other glittering object. *Shell couching* is similar, the stitches that hold it taking the lines of scallop-shells. In *spider couching* and *wheel couching* the stitches form radiating lines resembling the spokes of a wheel or the radii of a cobweb.

couching² (kou'ching), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *couch*², *v.*] In *agri.*, the operation of clearing land from couch-grass.

couching-needle (kou'ching-nē'dl), *n.* A needle-like surgical instrument used in the operation of couching.

couchless (kou'ch'les), *a.* [*< couch*¹, *n.*, + *-less*.] Having no couch or bed.

cucumbert, *n.* See *cucumber*.

coud¹, **coude**¹. [Preterit of *can*¹.] Obsolete forms of *could*.

coud², **coude**². [Past participle of *can*¹.] Same as *couth*.

I say not that she ne had knowynge
What harme was, or elles she
Had koud no good, so thenketh me.
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 987.

coude³ (kōd), *n.* [*F.*, elbow, = *Pr. code* = *Sp. codo*, *coto* = *Pg. cubito* = *It. cubito*, *< L. cubitum*, the elbow: see *cubit*.] Same as *coudière*.

coudé (kō-dā'), *a.* [*F.*, pp. of *couder*, bend at right angles, *< coude*, elbow: see *coude*³.] Bent at right angles: applied to astronomical instruments (usually transits or equatorials) in which the rays are bent at right angles by one or more totally reflecting prisms or mirrors, so as to bring the image to one end of the axis, where the eyepiece is placed.

coudière (kō-di-ār'), *n.* [*F.*, *< coude*, elbow: see *coude*³.] The piece of armor which protected the elbow. Specifically—(a) A piece of forged iron having the shape of a blunt cone with slightly rounded surface, or of beehive shape, adjusted to the elbow over the sleeve of the hauberk or gambeson, and secured by straps or the like. (b) When the brassard had reached tolerably complete development, that part of it which protected the elbow behind and at the sides. The shape of this varied greatly at different times. Also *coude*.

coudon, *n.* See *koodoo*. *G. Cuvier*.

coué (kō-ā), *n.* [*F. coué*, ult. *< L. cauda*, tail: see *cauda*.] In *her.*, same as *coward*, 2.

cougar (kō'gār), *n.* [Also *couguar*, *cougouar* (after *F.*), *cuguar* = *F. couguar* = *Sp. cuguardo* = *G. Dan. kuguar*, etc.; contr. of native South Amer. name *cuguacuara*, *cuguacuarana*.] A large concolorous feline carnivorous quadruped



Cougar (*Felis concolor*).—From a photograph by Dixon, London.

peculiar to America, *Felis concolor*, belonging to the family *Felidae* and order *Ferae*. It is about as large as the jaguar, but is longer-limbed, and is not so heavy in body. A not unusual weight is 80 pounds; the length over all is about 80 inches, of which the head and body are 50 inches and the tail 30 inches, the standing height at the shoulders 29 inches, and the girth of the chest 27 inches; the color is uniformly tawny, whitening on the under parts, and the tip of the tail is black. This great cat bears much resemblance to an ungrown lioness. It is noted as having the most extensive latitudinal range of any of the *Felidae*, its habitat extending from British America to Patagonia. It was formerly common in wooded and especially mountainous parts of the United States, and is still

sometimes found in the east, though now most common in the Rocky Mountains and other mountains of the west. Also called *puma*, *panther* or "painter," red tiger, mountain lion, American lion, and catamount.

cough¹ (kōf), *v.* [*< ME. coughen, coughen, cogen, couwen, kowhen*, etc., in *AS.* with added formative *cohetan*, *cough* (cf. *ceahhetan*, laugh), = *D. kugchen*, *cough*, = *MHG. kuchen*, *G. keichen*, *keuchen*, gasp, pant, *G. dial. kuchen*, *kögen*, *cough*; prob. imitative, and related to *kink*² = *chink*², *chincough*, etc. The final guttural *gh* has produced mod. *f*; cf. *draft*, *dwarf*, *quaff*.]

I. intrans. To make a more or less violent effort, accompanied with noise, to expel the air from the respiratory organs, and force out any matter that irritates the air-passages, or renders respiration difficult.

Smoke and smolder smyteth in his eye,
Til he be blere-nyed or blynde and hors in the throte,
Cougheth, and curseth. *Piers Plowman* (B), xvii. 325.
Thou hast quarrelled with a man for coughing in the street.
Shak., R. and J., iii. 1.

II. trans. To expel from the air-passages by a more or less violent effort with noise and usually with expectoration: followed by *up*: as, to cough up phlegm.—To cough down, to stop, as an unpopular or tedious speaker, by simulated coughing.

cough² (kōf), *v.* [*< ME. cough, cowge, cowe* = *D. kuch*, a cough; from the verb.] An abrupt and more or less violent and noisy expiration, excited by some irritation of the respiratory organs. It is an effort to drive out with the expelled breath secreted or foreign matters accumulated in the air-passages. The violent action of the muscles serving for expiration gives great force to the air, while the contraction of the glottis produces the sound. A cough is partly voluntary and partly involuntary, and, according to its character, is symptomatic of many bronchial, pulmonary, nervous, and other diseases, often of comparatively slight importance.

Adepts in the speaking trade
Keep a cough by them ready made. *Churchill*.

cough², *v. t.* [Appar. another spelling and use of *coff*, buy. By some supposed to be developed from *coffer*.] To lay up for; store as in a coffer. [Rare.]

If every man that hath beguiled the king should make restitution after this sort, it would cough the king twenty thousand pounds.

Latimer, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

cougher (kō'fēr), *n.* One who coughs.

coughing (kō'fing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *cough*¹, *v.*] A violent and sonorous effort to expel the air from the lungs.

Coughing drowns the parson's saw.
Shak., L. L. v. 2 (song).

Any wandering of the eyes, or of the mind, a coughing, or the like, answering a question, or any action not prescribed to be performed, must be strictly avoided.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, I. 92.

coughwort (kōf'wört), *n.* [A translation of the *L. name tussilago* (*< tussis*, cough) and the *Gr. name βήχιον* (*< βήξ* (*βήχ*), cough).] A name given to the coltsfoot, *Tussilago Farfara*, from its use in allaying coughs.

cougnar (kōg'när), *n.* [*Malay*.] A three-masted Malay boat, rigged with square sails. It is broad, sits low in the water, may be decked or open, sails well, and carries a large cargo.

cougouar, **cougouar** (kōg'gō-är), *n.* Same as *cougar*.

couhage, *n.* See *cowhage*.

Couinae (kō-i-nē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *< Coua*, 2, + *-inae*.] A subfamily of cuckoos, typified by the genus *Coua*, peculiar to Madagascar. Less correctly written *Couanae*. *G. R. Gray, 1870.*

coul, *n.* See *cowl*¹, *cowl*².

could (kōd), [*The l* has been improperly introduced into this word after the assumed analogy of *would* and *should*, where the *l*, though now silent, is historically correct. The historical orthography is *coud*, *< ME. coude*, *< AS. cūthe*: see further under *can*¹.] Preterit of *can*¹.

coulé (kō-lā'), *n.* [*F.*, a slide, orig. pp. of *couler*, slide: see *colander*.] In music:

(a) A slur. (b) An ornament in harpsichord-music; a kind of appoggiatura. Also called *dash*. (c) A gliding step in dancing.

coulée (kō-lā'), *n.* [*F.*, orig. pp. fem. of *couler*, flow, filter: see *colander*.] 1. A dry ravine or gulch; a channel worn by running water in times of excessive rainfall or by the sudden melting of the snow. It is a word frequently heard in Montana, Dakota, and the adjacent regions, and is a relic of the former temporary occupation of that part of the country by the employees of the Hudson's Bay Company. Also *coulée*, *coulie*.



The deep *coulees* or ravines that, cutting through the rounded spurs of the hills, run down to the edge of the trail.
Harper's Mag., LXXI. 192.

2. A flow: used principally, by some geologists, of lava-flows.

couleur (kō-lér'), *n.* [*F.*, color: see *color*, *n.*] 1. In the game of solo, a name for any selected suit of cards, bids in which are of twice as much value as in any other suit.—2. In the game of ombre, a suit composed of spades.—**Couleur de rose** [*F.*: *couleur*, color; *de*, *< L. de*, of; *rose*, a rose: see *color*, *n.*, and *rose*], literally, rose-color; hence, as an adverbial phrase, in an attractive aspect; in a favorable light: as, to see everything *couleur de rose*.

We are not disposed to draw a picture *couleur de rose* of the condition of our people, any more than we are willing to accept our author's silhouette en noir.
W. R. Greg, Misc. Essays, 2d ser., p. 143.

coulisse (kō-lēs'), *n.* [*F.*, a groove, slide, side scene, running-string, etc., *< couler*, glide, slide: see *cullis*².] 1. A piece of channeled or grooved timber, as one of the slides in which the side scenes of a theater run, the upright post of a flood-gate or sluice, etc. See *cullis*². Hence —2. One of the side scenes of the stage in a theater, or the space included between the side scenes.

Capable of nothing higher than coulisses and cigars, private theatricals and white kid gloves. *Kingaleys*.

3. A flute or groove on the blade of a sword.

coullart, *n.* A medieval military engine, apparently an early form of bombard.

couloir (kō-lwōr'), *n.* [*F.*, *< couler*, glide, slide, run: see *colander*.] A steeply ascending gorge or gully: applied especially to gorges near the Alpine summits.

Our noble couloir, which led straight up into the heart of the mountain for fully one thousand feet. *E. Whymper*.

coulomb (kō-lōm'), *n.* [From *C. A. de Coulomb*, a French physicist (1736-1806).] The unit of quantity in measurements of current electricity; the quantity furnished by a current of one ampere in one second. See *ampere*.

The name of coulomb is to be given to the unit of quantity, called in these lessons "one weber."
S. P. Thompson, Elect. and Mag., p. 410.

coulomb-meter (kō-lōm'mē'tēr), *n.* An instrument for measuring in coulombs the quantity of electricity which passes through a conductor in a given time. One form of the instrument is based upon the amount of electrolytic action, as in depositing metallic copper from copper sulphate, performed by a brass current which is a known fraction of the main current in use.

coulter, *n.* See *colter*.

coulure (kō-lur'), *n.* [*F.*, a dropping, falling off, running out, *< couler*, flow, run, slide: see *colander*.] Sterility in plants, or failure to produce fruit after blossoming, owing to the washing away of the pollen by excessive rains.

coumaric (kō-mā-rik), *a.* [*< coumar(in)* + *-ic*.] Derived from or pertaining to coumarin.—**Coumaric acid**, *C₉H₈O₃*, an acid derived from coumarin, and intimately related to salicylic acid, being converted into the latter by fusion with potassium hydrate.

coumarilic (kō-mā-ril'ik), *a.* [*< coumar(in)* + *-il* + *-ic*.] Derived from coumarin.—**Coumarilic acid**, *C₉H₈O₃*, a monobasic acid obtained from coumarin. It is moderately soluble in water and extremely soluble in alcohol.

coumarin, **coumarine** (kō-mā-rin), *n.* [*< coumarou* + *-in*², *-ine*².] A vegetable proximate principle (*C₉H₈O₂*) obtained from the *Dipteryx* (*Coumarouna*) odorata or Tonka bean, and also occurring in melilot and some other plants, to which it gives its characteristic odor. It has been used in medicine, and it gives flavor to the Swiss cheese called *schabzieger*. Also spelled *cunnarin*.

coumarou (kō-mā-rō), *n.* [The French representation of the native name.] The Tonka-bean tree, *Dipteryx* (*Coumarouna*) odorata.

council (koun'sil), *n.* [Early confused in sense and spelling with the different word *counsel* (as also *councilor* with *counselor*), the separation being modern; early mod. *E.* also *council*, *council*, *< ME. council, councille, conseil, counseil, conseil, consail, consayle, concell*, etc., an assembly for consultation, *< OF. concile, concire, concilie*, *F. concile* = *Pr. concili* = *Sp. Pg. concilio* = *It. concilio*, formerly also *conciglio*, *< L. concilium*, an assembly, esp. an assembly for consultation, a council, *< com-*, together, + (prob.) *calare*, call: see *calends*. Hence (from *L. concilium*) *conciliate*, etc. Cf. *counsel*.] 1. Any assembly of persons summoned or convened for consultation, deliberation, or advice: as, a council of physicians; a family council.

The happiness of a Nation must needs be firmest and certainest in a full and free Council of their own electing, where no single Person, but Reason only, sways.
Milton, Free Commonwealth

2. A body of men specially designated or selected to advise a sovereign in the administration of the government; a privy council: as, the president of the council; in English history, an order in council. See *privy council*, below.

The king [Henry IV.] named six bishops, a duke, two earls, six lords, including the treasurer and privy seal, and seven commoners, to be his great and continual council. *Stubbs, Const. Hist.*, § 367.

3. In many of the British colonies, a body assisting the governor in either an executive or a legislative capacity, or in both.—4. In the Territories of the United States, the upper branch of the legislature. The term was used to denote a kind of upper house during the colonial period, and was retained in this sense for a few years by some of the States.

5. A common council. See below.—6. In the New Testament, the Sanhedrim, a Jewish court or parliament, with functions partly judicial, partly legislative, and partly ecclesiastical. See *Sanhedrim*.

The chief priests . . . and all the council sought false witness. *Mat. xxvi. 59.*

7. In *eccles. hist.*: (a) An assembly of prelates and theologians convened for the purpose of regulating matters of doctrine and discipline in the church. Ecclesiastical councils are *diocesan*, *provincial*, *national*, *general*, or *ecumenical*. A diocesan council is composed of the ecclesiastics of a particular diocese, with the bishop at their head; a provincial or metropolitan council, of the bishops of an ecclesiastical province, with the archbishops at their head; and a national or plenary council, of the bishops and archbishops of all the provinces in the nation. *General council* and *ecumenical council* are ordinarily regarded as equivalent terms, but strictly speaking a general council is one called together by an invitation addressed to the church at large, and claiming to speak in the name of the whole church. Such a council is ecumenical only if received by the Catholic Church in general. None of the general councils most widely accepted as ecumenical consisted of even a majority of orthodox bishops present in person or by deputy. The subsequent consent of the church at large marked them as ecumenical, especially their reception by the next general council held after the first violence of controversy had somewhat abated and opposition had become local in character. Both emperors and popes have summoned general councils. According to Roman Catholic teaching, a council to be regarded as ecumenical must have been called together by the pope, or at least with his consent, and its decrees must be confirmed by the pope. There are seven ecumenical councils recognized as such by both the Greek and Latin or Roman Catholic churches, and to some extent also by some Protestant theologians: they are the first Council of Nice, held in 325; the first Council of Constantinople, 381; the Council of Ephesus, 431; the Council of Chalcedon, 451; the second Council of Constantinople, 553; the third Council of Constantinople, 680; and the second Council of Nice, 787. Other important councils regarded by the Roman Catholic, but not by either the Greek or the Protestant communion, as ecumenical are the Council of Trent (1545–63) and the Council of the Vatican (1869–70). The Anglican Church receives the first six councils. (b) An advisory assembly of clerical or clerical and lay members in certain Reformed denominations.—8. Any body or group of persons wielding political power.

Henry's ambition, like Wolsey's, was mainly set upon an influential place in the councils of Europe. *Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist.*, p. 253.

9†. Same as *counsel*. See *counsel*.—*Academic council*, in universities, originally, a committee of the faculty or of a nation appointed to prepare and submit a project; now, in some universities, the convocation of the different faculties. See *general council of the university*, below.—*Apostolic council*, the meeting of apostles and elders in Jerusalem described in Acts xv.—*Aulic Council*. See *aulic*.—*Books of Council and Session*, in Scotland, the records belonging to the College of Justice, in which deeds and other writs are inserted.—*Cabinet council*. See *cabinet*.—*Common council*, the local legislature of a city, corporate town, or borough, when it consists of a single body, as a board of aldermen, or sometimes one of two chambers when it is so divided, or the collective title of both chambers. In Philadelphia the Common Council is the second of two city councils, the first being the Select Council; together they are called the *Councils*.—*Congregational council*, a body called by a Congregational church to give advice respecting the settlement or dismissal of a pastor, or other matters of importance, and consisting usually of representatives of neighboring churches. It is an advisory body, without ecclesiastical authority. The Congregationalists of the United States have also in recent years organized a representative body bearing the name *National Council*, which meets every three years for consultation, but without ecclesiastical authority.—*Constantinopolitan Council*. See *Constantinopolitan*.—*Council of administration* (*milit.*), a council of officers, as at a military post, convened by the commanding officer for the transaction of business. At a military post of the United States army such a council is called at least once in two months on muster-days, and is composed of the three regimental or company officers next in rank to the commanding officer. A regimental council consists of three officers on duty at headquarters and next in rank to the commanding officer.—*Council of Ancients*. See *ancient*.—*Council of Appointment*. See *appointment*.—*Council of censors*. See *censor*.—*Council of defense*, in France, an advisory military council convened by the commanding officer of a besieged place, and consisting of the officer next in rank and the senior

officers of engineers and of artillery.—*Council of Five Hundred*, in French hist., during the government of the Directory (1795–99), an assembly of 500 members, forming the second branch of the Legislative Body, the first branch being the Council of Ancients.—*Council of Revision*, a council existing in the State of New York from 1777 to 1821, consisting of the governor, chancellor, and judges of the Supreme Court, and vested with a limited veto power.—*Council of safety*, in U. S. hist., a council formed for the provisional government of an American State during the war of independence.—*Council of State* (*F. conseil d'état*), in France, an advisory body existing from early times, but developed especially under Philip IV. (1285–1314) and his sons. It was often modified, particularly in 1497, and in 1630 under Richelieu, and played an important part during the first empire. Under the present republican government it comprises the ministers and about ninety other members, part of whom are nominated by the president, and the remainder are elected by the legislative assembly. Its chief duties are to give advice upon various administrative matters and upon legislative measures.—*Council of Ten*, in the ancient republic of Venice, a secret tribunal instituted in 1310, and continuing down to the overthrow of the republic in 1797. It was composed at first of ten and later of seventeen members, and exercised unlimited power in the supervision of internal and external affairs, often with great rigor and oppressiveness.—*Council of war* (*milit.* and *naval*), an assembly of officers called to consult with a commanding officer about matters concerning which he desires their advice. Councils of war are ordinarily called only in serious emergencies. The power of such a council is merely advisory.—*Family council*. See *family*.—*General council of the university*, in Scotch universities, a body consisting of the chancellor, the members of the university court (that is, the rector, principal, and four assessors), the professors, masters of arts, doctors of medicine, etc. The council meets twice a year, and its duties are to deliberate upon any question affecting the university, and make representations regarding it to the university court.—*Governor's council*, in some of the United States, a body of men designated to advise the governor, as in Massachusetts and Maine.—*High Council*, in the Mormon Church, a body of twelve high priests set apart for the purpose of settling important difficulties which may arise. *Mormon Catechism*, p. 17.—*Indian Councils Act*, an English statute of 1861 (24 and 25 Vict., c. 67) reorganizing the Councils of the Governor-General of India.—*Lords of Council and Session*, the name given to the judges or senators of the College of Justice in Edinburgh.—*National Council*. See *Congregational council*, above.—*Orders in council*. See *order*.—*Privy council*, a board or select body of personal counselors of a chief magistrate in the administration of his office; specifically, in England, the principal body of advisers of the sovereign; the name borne since the fifteenth century by the ordinary council, which superseded the ancient curia regis in the reign of Edward I. The privy councilors are nominated at the pleasure of the sovereign, excepting certain persons appointed ex officio, and include at present princes of the blood, principal members of existing and past governments, the archbishops, and many of the nobility—in all, over 200 members. Its administrative functions are exercised chiefly by committees, as the Board of Trade, the Local Government Board, etc. The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, composed of the lord president, the lord chancellor, and others, has high appellate jurisdiction. Politically the importance of the Privy Council has been superseded by a committee of ministers belonging to it, called the *Cabinet*. Privy councilors have the title of "right honorable," and rank immediately after knights of the Garter. Similar bodies formerly existed under this name in several of the American colonies and States.—*Syn.* Meeting, congress, convention; board.

council-board (koun'sil-bōrd), *n.* The board or table around which a council holds its sessions; hence, a council in session; an assembled board of councilors.

He hath commanded
To-morrow morning to the council-board
He be converted. *Shak., Hen. VIII.*, v. 1.

When vile Corruption's brazen face
At council-board shall take her place.
Chatterton, Prophecy.

council-book (koun'sil-bōk), *n.* In England, the book in which the names of privy councilors are entered.

Halifax was informed that his services were no longer needed, and his name was struck out of the council-book. *Macaulay, Hist. Eng.*, vi.

council-chamber (koun'sil-chām'ber), *n.* An apartment occupied by a council, or appropriated to its deliberations.

The council chamber for debate.
Pope, Duke of Marlborough's House.

council-house (koun'sil-hous), *n.* A house in which a council or deliberative body of any kind holds its sessions.

Mine uncle Beaufort and myself,
With all the learned council of the realm,
Studied so long, sat in the council-house
Early and late, debating to and fro
How France and Frenchmen might be kept in awe.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., i. 1.

councilist (koun'sil-ist), *n.* [*< council + -ist.*] A member of a council; hence, one who exercises advisory functions.

I will in three months be an expert councilist.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnua.

councillor, *n.* See *councilor*.

councilman (koun'sil-mān), *n.*; *pl. councilmen* (-men). A member of a municipal council. Also

called *common-councilman* when the body is a common council.

councilor, councillor (koun'sil-ōr), *n.* [*< ME. councilour, counselour, counseller, counsellor, counseiler, counseiler, counceyler, conseiler, conseiler, counsailour, etc.*, earliest form *kunsiler*, being the same as *counselor*, ult. *< L. consiliarius*, a counselor, adviser: see *counselor*. The distinction of form and sense (*councilor*, one of a council, *counselor*, one who counsels) is modern; there is no OF. or L. form corresponding to *councilor* (L. as if "*consiliarius*") as distinguished from *counselor* (L. *consiliarius*).]

1. A member of a council; specifically, a member of a common council or of the British Privy Council. See *council*.

The wages of the members should be moderate, especially those of the lords and the spiritual councilors. *Stubbs, Const. Hist.*, § 365.

2. One who gives counsel or advice.—*Councilor of a burgh*, in Scotland, a member of the governing body of a burgh, not a magistrate. See *town-council*.—*Privy councilor*, a member of the private or personal council of a sovereign or other person in high authority; specifically, a member of the British Privy Council.

council-table (koun'sil-tā'bl), *n.* Same as *council-board*.

He [Edward IV.] also daily frequented the Council-Table, which he furnished for the most part with such as were gracious amongst the Citizens, whom he employs about References and Businesses of private Consequence. *Baker, Chronicles*, p. 205.

co-unet (kō-ūn'), *v. t.* [*< L. co-, together, + unus = E. one.*] To combine or join into one.

Not that man hath three distinct souls: for . . . (they) are in man one and co-unet together. *Feltham, Resolves*, i. 95.

co-unite (kō-ū-nīt'), *v. t.* [*< co- + unite.*] To unite; join together.

These three are Ahad, Eon, Vranore:
Ahad these three in one doth co-unite.
Dr. H. More, Psychozoia, i. 39.

co-unite (kō-ū-nīt'), *a.* [*< co-unite, v.*] Conjoined; combined; united.

Our souls be co-unite
With the world's spright and body.
Dr. H. More, Psychathanasia.

counsel (koun'sel), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *counsell, counsil, council, counceil*, etc., *< ME. counseil, consail, conseil, conseil, consail, counsil, counceil*, etc., *counsel*, consultation, purpose (also in sense of *council*, from which *counsel* was not distinguished in ME.), *< OF. conseil, consail, conseil, consail, consail, etc.*, F. *conseil* = Pr. *conselh* = Sp. *consejo* = Pg. *conselho* = It. *consiglio*, *< L. consilium*, deliberation, consultation, counsel, advice, understanding; in a concrete sense, a body of persons deliberating, a council (whence the confusion in ML., where *consilium*, in this sense, and *concilium*, a council, are often interchanged, and in Rom. and E. of the two words, E. *counsel* and *council*), *< consuler*, consult: see *consult*. Cf. *council*.] 1. Consultation; deliberation; mutual advising or interchange of opinions.

We took sweet counsel together. *Pa. lv. 14.*

2. Advice; opinion or instruction given, as the result of consultation or request; aid or instruction given in directing the judgment or conduct of another.

There is as much difference between the *counsel* that a friend giveth and that a man giveth himself, as there is between the *counsel* of a friend and of a flatterer. *Bacon, Friendship.*

Ill counsel had misled the girl. *Tennyson, Princess*, vii.

3. Prudence; due consideration; wise and cautious exercise of judgment; examination of consequences.

They all confess that in the working of that first cause, *counsel* is used, reason followed, and a way observed. *Hooker, Eccles. Polity*, i. § 2.

O how comely is the wisdom of old men, and understanding and *counsel*, 'o men of honour! *Ecclus. xxv. 5.*

4. Deliberate purpose; design; intent; scheme; plan.

To shew unto the heirs of promise the immutability of his *counsel*. *Heb. vi. 17.*

5†. A private or secret opinion or purpose; consultation in secret; concealment.

'Tis but a pastime smil'd at
Amongst yourselves in *counsel*; but beware
Of being overheard. *Ford, Fancies*, i. 3.

Who's your doctor, Phantaste?

Nay, that's *counsel*, Philautia; you shall pardon me. *B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels*, ii. 1.

6. One who gives counsel, especially in matters of law; a counselor or advocate, or several such, engaged in the direction or the trial

of a cause in court: as, the plaintiff's or defendant's *counsel*. [In this sense the word is either singular or plural.]

This is my plea, on this I rest my cause—
What saith my *counsel*, learned in the laws?

Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 142.

The king found his *counsel* as refractory as his judges.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

7†. Same as *council*, but properly a different word, the two being confused. See *council*.—**Corporation counsel**, the title given in some of the United States to the legal counsel of a municipality.—**Evangelical counsels**, the three vows of a monk in the Roman Catholic Church, namely, voluntary poverty, perpetual chastity, and entire obedience to an ecclesiastical superior.—**Queen's (or king's) counsel**, in England, Ireland, and the British colonies, barristers appointed as counsel to the crown, on the nomination of the lord chancellor, taking precedence over ordinary barristers, and distinguished by having the privilege of wearing a silk gown as their professional robe, that of other barristers being of stuff. There is no salary attached to their office, and they cannot plead against the crown without permission.—**To buy off counsel**. See *buy*.—**To keep one's own counsel**, not to disclose one's opinion; be reticent.

On the ocean so deep

She her *council* did keep.

The Woman Warrior (Child's Ballads, VII. 258).

Clint opened his heart and confided everything to Phil, but Phil kept his own *counsel*.

J. T. Troubridge, Coupon Bonds, p. 215.

To take counsel, to consult; seek advice; deliberate: as, they took counsel together; he took counsel of his fears.—**Syn.** 2. Suggestion, recommendation, admonition.

counsel (koun'sel), *v.*; pret. and pp. *counseled* or *counselled*, ppr. *counseling* or *counselling*. [*< ME. counsellēn, counseilen, conseilen, concellen, etc., < OF. conseiller, conseilier, conseilier, conseilier, etc., F. conseiller = Pr. conselhar, conselhar = Sp. consejar = Pg. conselhar = It. consigliere, < L. consiliari, take counsel, < consilium, counsel: see counsel, n.*] **I. trans.** 1. To give counsel or advice to; advise; admonish; instruct.

And Crist counsaileth thus, and comaundeth bothe
To lere [learned] and to lewede [unlearned] for to loue
oure enemya. *Piers Plowman* (C), xlii. 113.

I counsel thee to buy of me gold tried in the fire.

Rev. iii. 18.

I may be *counselled*, and will always follow my friend's advice where I find it reasonable, but will never part with the power of the militia.

Dryden, Pref. to Albion and Albanus.

They that will not be *counselled* cannot be helped.

Franklin.

2. To advise or recommend; urge the adoption of.

Wherefore cease we then?

Say they who counsel war:—we are decreed,
Reserved, and destined to eternal woe.

Milton, P. L., li. 160.

II. intrans. To consult; take counsel; deliberate.

Be this was done, some gentillmen
Of noble kin and blood.
To counsel with thir lordis begane,
Of matters to conclude.

Battle of Batrines (Child's Ballads, VII. 223).

counselable (koun'sel-ə-bl), *a.* [Also written *counselable*; *< F. conseilable = Sp. consejable: see counsel and -able.*] 1. Willing to receive counsel; disposed to follow the advice or be guided by the judgment of others. [Rare.]

Very few men of so great parts were . . . more *counselable* than he [Lord Digby].

Clarendon, Great Rebellion, I. 344.

2. Suitable to be counseled or advised; advisable; wise; expedient. [Rare.]

He did not believe it *counselable*.

Clarendon, Life, I. 178.

counsel-keeper (koun'sel-kē'pēr), *n.* One who can keep a secret.

counsel-keeping (koun'sol-kē'ping), *a.* Keeping secrets; observing secrecy.

With a happy storm they were surpris'd,
And curtain'd with a *counsel-keeping* cave.

Shak., Tit. And., ii. 3.

counselor, counsellor (koun'sel-gr), *n.* [*< ME. counselour, councelour, counseiler, counseiller, counsellor, counseller, counsailour, counsailour*, earliest form *kunsiler* (not distinguished from *councilor*), *< OF. conseilier, counseiler, F. conseiller = Sp. consejero, consiliario = Pg. conselheiro, consiliario = It. consigliere, < L. consiliarius, a counselor, adviser, prop. adj., pertaining to counsel, advising, < consilium, counsel: see counsel, n.* Cf. *councilor*, which is now discriminated from *counselor*. The spelling *counselor* (and so *councilor*) with two *s*'s, as in *chancellor*, is prevalent in England, but the double *l* is not original, as it is in *chancellor*. The proper historical spelling would be *counselor* (with -*gr*, *< L. -arius*.)] 1. Any person who gives counsel or advice; an adviser: as, in Great Britain the peers

of the realm are hereditary *counselors* of the crown.

Thomas Wentworth, Earl of Strafford, a man of great abilities, eloquence, and courage, but of a cruel and imperious nature, was the *counselor* most trusted in political and military affairs. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., i.

2. A counseling lawyer; a barrister; specifically, in some of the United States, an attorney admitted to practise in all the courts: called distinctively a *counselor at law*.—3†. Same as *councilor*, but properly a different word, the two being confused. See *councilor*.

counselorship, counsellorship (koun'sel-or-ship), *n.* [*< counselor, counsellor, + -ship.*] The office of counselor.

count¹ (kount), *v.* [*< ME. counten, < OF. cunter, conter, F. conter = Pr. contar, condar = Sp. Pg. contar = It. contare, < L. computare, count, compute: see compute, which is a doublet of count¹. Cf. compt¹.]* **I. trans.** 1. To number; assign the numerals one, two, three, etc., successively and in order to all the individual objects of (a collection), one to each; enumerate: as, to *count* the years, days, and hours of a man's life; to *count* the stars.

Who can *count* the dust of Jacob? *Nun.* xliii. 10.

Some tribes of rude nations *count* their years by the coming of certain birds among them at their certain seasons and leaving them at others. *Locke*.

We live in deeds, not years; in thoughts, not breaths; . . . We should *count* time by heart-throbs.

P. J. Bailey, Festus, A Country Town.

2. To ascertain the number of by more complex processes of computation; compute; reckon.

This boke sheweth the manner of measuring of all manner of lande . . . and *comptynge* the true nombre of acres of the same. *Sir R. Benese* (about 1530).

3. To reckon to the credit of another; place to an account; ascribe or impute; consider or esteem as belonging.

He [Abraham] believed in the Lord; and he *counted* it to him for righteousness. *Gen.* xv. 6.

4. To account; esteem; think, judge, deem, or consider.

Neither *count* I my life dear unto myself. *Acts* xx. 24.

'Tis all one

To be a witch as to be *counted* one.

Ford and Dekker, Witch of Edmonton, II. 1.

I *count* the gray barbarian lower than the Christian child.

Tennyson, Locksley Hall.

Henceforth let day be *counted* night,

And midnight called the morn.

T. B. Aldrich, Two Songs from the Persian.

5†. To recount.

Therefore hath it befallen many tymes of o thing, that I have herd *counted*, when I was gone.

Manderiville, Travels, p. 183.

To count a coup. See *coup*†.—**To count kin**, to reckon up or trace relationship.

No knight in Cumberland so good,
But William may *count* with him kin and blood.

Scott, L. of L. M., iv. 23.

To count one's chickens before they are hatched. See *chicken*†.—**To count out**, to defeat by a fraudulent miscount of the ballots cast: as, to *count out* a candidate.—**To count out the House**, in the British House of Commons, to bring a sitting to a close by the declaration of the Speaker (after counting) that fewer than 40 members (a quorum), including the Speaker, are present: as, *the House was counted out* last night at nine o'clock.

It might perhaps be worth consideration whether divisions should be taken or *the House counted out* between seven o'clock and nine. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXV. 293.

To count the cost, to consider beforehand the probable expense, trouble, or risk.—**To count the house**, to ascertain the number present, as of spectators at a performance in a theater, of members of a legislative body, etc.—**Syn.** 1 and 2. *Compute, Reckon*, etc. (see *calculate*), enumerate, tell off.—4. To regard, deem, hold.

II. intrans. 1. To ascertain the number of objects in a collection by assigning to them in order the numerals one, two, three, etc.; determine the number of objects in a group by a process partly mechanical and partly arithmetical, or in any way whatsoever; number.—2. To be able to reckon; be expert in numbers: as, he can read, write, and *count*.—3. To take account; enter into consideration: of a thing (obsolete), with a person.

No man *counts* of her beauty. *Shak.*, T. G. of V., II. 1.

It was clear that the artist was some one who must be *counted with*; . . . but he was reproached with a desire to be singular and extraordinary. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 75.

4. In music, to keep time, or mark the rhythm of a piece, by naming the successive pulses, accents, or beats.—5. To be of value; be worth reckoning or taking into account; swell the number: as, every vote *counts*.—6. To reckon; depend; rely: with *on* or *upon*.

My stay here will be prolonged for a week or two longer, and I *count upon* seeing you again.

J. E. Cooke, Virginia Comedians, I. xxiii.

Virtue, when tried, may *count upon* help, secret refreshings that come in answer to prayer—friends providentially sent, perhaps guardian angels.

J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 61.

7. In law, to plead orally; argue a matter in court; recite the cause of action.—**To count on contract or in tort**, to plead a cause of action as arising on an agreement or on a wrong.

count¹ (kount), *n.* [*< ME. counte, < OF. cunte, conte, F. compte = Pr. compte, comte = Sp. cunto, cuenta = Pg. conta = It. conto, < LL. computus, count, reckoning; from the verb.*] 1. Reckoning; the act of numbering: as, this is the number according to my *count*.

By my *count*,

I was your mother much upon these years

That you are now a maid. *Shak.*, R. and J., i. 3.

2. The total number; the number which represents the result of a process of counting; the number signified by the numeral assigned to the last unit of a collection in the operation of counting it; the magnitude of a collection as determined by counting.

Of blessed Saints for to increase the *count*.

Spenser, Epithalamion, l. 423.

His *count* of years is full, his allotted task is wrought.

Bryant, Waiting by the Gate.

3. Account; estimation; value.

They make no *counts* of general counsels.

Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 82.

Some other, that in hard assaies

Were towards knowne, and little *count* did hold.

Spenser, F. Q., IV. x. 18.

In proportion as the years both lessen and shorten, I set more *count* upon their periods. *Lamb*, New Year's Eve.

4. In law, an entire or integral charge in an indictment, complaint, or other pleading, setting forth a cause of complaint. There may be different *counts* in the same pleading.

Dressing up the virtues of the past, as a *count* in the indictment against their own contemporaries.

Grote, Hist. Greece, II. 17.

5. In music: (a) Rhythm; regularity of accent or pace. (b) The act of reckoning or naming the pulses of the rhythm: as, to keep strict *count*. (c) A particular pulse, accent, or beat: as, the first *count* of a measure.—**Count and reckoning**, the technical name given to a form of process in Scots law, by which one party may compel another to account with him, and to pay the balance which may appear to be due.—**To keep count**, to assign numbers in regular order to all the individual events or objects of a series, one by one, as fast as they occur.

count² (kount), *n.* [Not in ME. except in fem. form *countess*, *q. v.*; *< OF. conte, comte, F. comte = Pr. coms = Sp. Pg. conde = It. conte, < L. comes (comit-), a companion, later a title of office or honor (cf. constable), < com-, together, + ire, supine itum, go, = Gr. ivai, go: see go.*] A title of nobility in France, Italy, Spain, and Portugal (corresponding to *earl* in Great Britain and *graf* in Germany), whence the name *county*, originally applied to the domain appertaining to the holder of such a title. Under the Roman Republic a count was a companion or an assistant of a proconsul or propretor in his foreign government; under the empire, an officer of the imperial household, or an attendant upon the emperor in his official duties, the title being ultimately extended to officers of various grades in different parts of the empire. Among early Teutonic races the count or graf was the officer set by a sovereign over a district or gau, charged with the preservation of the king's authority. In France, under Charles the Bald, a system of government by counts as personal agents of the sovereign was developed. Later, with the growth of the feudal system, they became the feudal proprietors of lands and territories, and thus not merely royal officers, but nobles, and, as such, hereditary rulers. At the present time the title, inherited alike by all the sons of a count or conferred by the sovereign, serves merely to indicate nobility. As a title, *count* does not occur in the nomenclature of the English nobility, except as in *count palatine*; but the feminine form *countess* is the recognized feminine equivalent of *earl*.

The prince, the *count*, . . . and all the gallants of the town, are come. *Shak.*, Much Ado, III. 4.

Shire is a Saxon word signifying a division; but a county, *comitatus*, is plainly derived from *comes*, the *count* of the Franks, that is, the earl or alderman (as the Saxons called him) of the shire. *Blackstone*, Com., Int., § 4.

Count palatine. (a) Originally, the judge and highest officer of the German kings, afterward of the German emperors and archdukes; at a later date, an officer delegated by the German emperors to exercise certain imperial privileges. (b) Formerly, in England, the proprietor of a county, who exercised regal prerogatives within his county, in virtue of which he had his own courts of law, appointed judges and law officers, and could pardon murders, treasons, and felonies. All writs and judicial processes proceeded in his name, while the king's writs were of no avail within the palatinate. The Earl of Chester, the Bishop of Durham, and the Duke of Lancaster were the counts palatine of England. The queen is now Duchess and Countess Palatine of Lancaster. The earldom palatinate of Chester, similarly restricted, is vested

in the eldest son of the monarch, or in the monarch himself when there is no Prince of Wales. Durham became a palatine in the time of William the Conqueror, and the dignity continued in connection with the bishopric till 1836, when it was vested in the crown. See *palatine*, and *county palatine*, under *county*.

countable¹ (koun'ta-bl), *a.* [*< count*¹, *v.*, + *-able*.] Capable of being counted, numbered, or reckoned.

The evils which you desire to be recounted are very many, and almost *countable* with those that were hidden in the basket of Pandora. *Spenser*, *State of Ireland*.

They are *countable* by the thousand and the million, who have suffered cruel wrong. *Carlyle*, *French Rev.*, II. ix. 1.

countable² (koun'ta-bl), *a.* [By aphoresis from *accountable*.] Accountable.

Such a religious judge as is he to whom I am *countable*. *Hieron*, *Works*, II. 187.

countant (koun'tant), *a.* [*< OF. countant*, later *comptant*, *ppr. of conter, compteur*, *count*. Cf. *accountant*.] Accountable.

For he usurps my state, and first deposed
My father in my awathed infancy,
For which he shall be *countant*.

Heywood, *Works* (ed. 1874), V. 167.

count-book (koun'tbûk), *n.* An account-book.

Get thee a cap, a *count-book*, pen and ink,
Papers afore thee. *B. Jonson*, *Volpone*, v. 1.

countenance (koun'te-nans), *n.* [*< ME. countenance*, *countenance*, *countenance*, *-aunce*, *< OF. cuntenance*, *countenance*, *F. countenance*, *< ML. continentia*, *countenance*, *demeanor*, *gesture*, *L. moderation*, *countenance*: see *continence*.] 1. The face; the whole form of the face; the features, considered as a whole; the visage.

He is my father, sir; and, sooth to say,
In *countenance* somewhat doth resemble you.
Shak., *T. of the S.*, iv. 2.

Then her *countenance* all over
Pale again as death did prove.

Tennyson, *Lord of Burleigh*.

And peace, like autumn's moonlight, clothed
His tranquil *countenance*.

Whittier, *The Exiles*.

2. The characteristic appearance or expression of the face; look; aspect; facial appearance.

For a mans *countenance* ofte tymes discloseth still his thought. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 76.

Be not, as the hypocrites, of a sad *countenance*. *Mat.* vi. 16.

Whatsoever good or bad accident or fortune befel him, going in or coming out, Socrates still kept the same *countenance*. *Burton*, *Anat. of Mel.*, p. 382.

3. Aspect or appearance conferred; seeming imparted to anything, as by words or conduct in regard to it: as, to put a good or a bad *countenance* upon anything.

I shewed no sign of it [anxiety] to discourage my Consorts, but made a *Vertue* of Necessity, and put a good *Countenance* on the Matter. *Dampier*, *Voyages*, I. 495.

4. Appearance of favor or good will; support afforded by friendly action; encouragement; patronage.

Thou hast made him exceeding glad with thy *countenance*. *Isa.* xxi. 6.

That which would appear offence in us,
His *countenance*, like richest alchymy,
Will change to virtue. *Shak.*, *J. C.*, i. 3.

None got his *countenance*
But those whom actual merit did advance.
Webster, *Monumental Column*.

I say that this —
Else I withdraw favour and *countenance*
From you and yours forever — shall you do.
Tennyson, *Aylmer's Field*.

5†. Assumed appearance; seeming; show; pretense.

Freunde of effect and freunde of *countenance*.
Chaucer, *Fortune*, I. 34.

The election being done, he made *countenance* of great discontent therat. *Ascham*, *The Scholemaster*.

I made a *countenance* as if I would eat him alive. *Swift*, *Gulliver's Travels*, I. 2.

6. In *old law*, credit or estimation by reason of one's estate, and with reference to his condition in life.

Thother parte, beinge men of good welthe and *countenance*. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 304.

The *countenance* of a rich and the meanness of a poor estate doth make no odds between bishops. *Quoted in Hooker's Eccles. Polity*, vii. 5.

Hence — 7†. Favor resulting from estimation or repute; trust; confidence.

I gave you *countenance*, credit for your coals,
Your stills, your glasses, your materials.
B. Jonson, *Alchemist*, I. 1.

Courtiers that live upon *countenance* must sell their tongues. *Shirley*, *Bird in a Cage*, v. 1.

8†. Good appearance; presentableness.

Touching the ship that must go, she must observe this order. She must be a ship of *countenance*. *Campion* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 55).

Copy of one's countenance. See *copy*. — **In countenance**. (a) In good face; in a composed aspect; in a state free from shame or confusion.

It puts the learned in *countenance*, and gives them a place among the fashionable part of mankind.

Addison, *Freeholder*.

(b) In favor; in estimation.

If the profession of religion were in *countenance* among men of distinction, it would have a happy effect on society. *N. Webster*, *Dict.* (ed. 1848).

Out of countenance, with the countenance confused or cast down; disconcerted; abashed; not bold or assured: used with *put*.

You have *put me out of countenance*.

Shak., *L. L.*, v. 2.

Thou ought'st to be most ashamed thy self, when thou hast *put another out of countenance*.

Congreve, *Way of the World*, I. 9.

To keep one's countenance, to preserve a calm, composed, or natural look; refrain from expressing sorrow, anger, joy, amusement, or other emotion, by changes of countenance.

Ev'n kept her *countenance*, when the lid removed
Disclosed the heart unfortunately loved.

Dryden, *Sig. and Guis.*, I. 629.

= *syn.* See *face*, *n.*

countenance (koun'te-nans), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *countenanced*, *ppr. countenancing*. [*< countenance*, *n.*] 1. To appear friendly or favorable to; favor; encourage; aid; support; abet.

Neither shalt thou *countenance* a poor man in his cause. *Ex.* xiii. 3.

Various passages in it [his correspondence] *countenance* the supposition that his tour was partly undertaken for political purposes. *Barham*, *Ingoldsby Legends*, II. 60.

God forbid I should *countenance* such injustice. *Prescott*, *Ferd. and Isa.*, I. 3.

2†. To make a show of; pretend.

They were two knights of perelasse puissance,
Which to these Ladies love did *countenance*.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, II. ii. 16.

3†. To give effect to; act suitably to; be in keeping with.

As from your graves rise up, and walk like sprites,
To *countenance* this horror! *Shak.*, *Macbeth*, II. 3.

countenancer (koun'te-nan-sér), *n.* One who countenances, favors, or encourages.

Are you her Grace's *countenancer*, lady?
Beau. and Fl., *Honest Man's Fortune*, iv. 1.

Those ingenious and friendly men who were ever the *countenancers* of virtuous and hopeful wits. *Milton*, *Apology for Smeectymnuus*.

counter¹ (koun'tér), *n.* [*< ME. countere*, *countere*, *countour*, a counter, treasurer, also a coin, *< OF. conteor*, *conteur*, *countour*, a counter, computer, also an advocate, later spelled *compteur*, *mod. F. compteur*, meter, indicator (cf. *F. comptateur*, computer), = *Sp. Pg. contador* = *It. contatore*, *< L. computator*, one who computes, *< computare*, *pp. computatus*, compute, count: see *count*¹, *v.*, and cf. *computer*. *Counter* is now regarded as *count*¹ + *-er*.] 1. One who counts or reckons; a computer; an auditor.

Adam of Arderne was its chief *auditor*. *Robert of Gloucester*, p. 538.

2. An apparatus for keeping count of revolutions or other movements.

A . . . clock-work mechanism, called a *counter*, has been for a great many years employed in the cotton-factories, and in the pumping-engines of the Cornish and other mines, to indicate the number of revolutions of the main shaft of the mill, or of the strokes of the piston.

Ure, *Dict.*, III. 459.

3. A thing used in counting; that which indicates a number; that which is used to keep an account or reckoning, as in games; specifically, a piece of metal, ivory, wood, or other material, or a spurious or imitation coin, used for this purpose.

What comes the wool to? . . . I cannot do 't without *counters*. *Shak.*, *W. T.*, iv. 2.

Using men like *Counters* or Figures in numbering and casting accounts. *Purchas*, *Pilgrimage*, p. 84.

Words are wise men's *counters* — they do not reckon by them — but they are the money of fools.

Hobbes, *The Leviathan*.

Books are the money of Literature, but only the *counters* of Science. *Huxley*, *Universities*.

4†. A piece of money; a coin; in plural, money.

They brake coffers and took *treasures*,
Gold and silver and *countours*.

Richard Coeur de Lion (Weber, *Metr. Rom.*), I. 1939.

When Marcus Brutus grows so covetous,
To lock such rascal *counters* from his friends,
Be ready, gods, with all your thunderbolts,
Dash him to pieces! *Shak.*, *J. C.*, iv. 3.

5. In *early Eng. law*, an attorney or serjeant at law retained to conduct a cause in court.

Counters are serjeants skillful in the laws of the realm, who serve the common people to declare and defend actions in judgment, for those who have need of them, for their fees.

W. Hughes, tr. of Horne's *Miroir des Justices* (1768), p. 65.

counter² (koun'tér), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *counture*, *< ME. countour*, *counture*, *< OF. contoir*, later *comptoir*, the counting-room, -table, or -bench of a merchant or banker, *mod. F. comptoir*, a shop-counter, bar, bank, *< ML. computatorium*, a counting-room or -bench, *< L. computare*, *pp. computatus*, count, compute: see *count*¹, *compute*. Cf. *counter*¹.] 1†. A counting-room.

His bookes and bagges many oon,
He hath byforn him on his *counter* bord;
For riche was his tresor and his hord,
For whiche ful fast his *countour* dure he schette.

Chaucer, *Shipman's Tale*, I. 82.

2. A table or board on which money is counted; a table in a shop on which goods are laid for examination by purchasers.

The smooth-faced, snub-nosed rogue would leap from his *counter* and till. *Tennyson*, *Maud*, I. 13.

Turning round upon his stool behind the *counter*, Mr. Gills looked out among the instruments in the window.

Dickens, *Dombey and Son* (1848), p. 26.

3. Formerly, in England, a debtors' prison: used especially as the name of two prisons for debtors in the City of London, and of one in Southwark.

The captains of this insurrection
Have tane themselves to armes, and cam but now
To both the *Counters*, wher they have releast
Sundrie indebted prisoners.

Play of Sir Thomas More (Harl. Misc.).

Five jayles or prisons are in Southwarke placed,
The *Counter* (once St. Margreth church) defaced.

John Taylor (1630).

That word [poet] denoted a creature dressed like a scarecrow, familiar with *compters* and spunging-houses, and perfectly qualified to decide on the comparative merits of the Common Side in the King's Bench prison and of Mount Scoundrel in the Fleet.

Macaulay, *Boswell's Johnson*.

counter³ (koun'tér), *adv.* [Not in ME. except as a prefix (see *counter-*); *< F. contre*, against, *< L. contra*, against: see *contra*, *contra-*.] 1. Contrary; in opposition; in an opposite direction: used chiefly with *run* or *go*: as, to *run counter* to the rules of virtue; he *went counter* to his own interest.

The practice of men holds not an equal pace; yea, and often *runs counter* to their theory.

Sir T. Browne, *Religio Medici*, I. 55.

His anger, or rather the duration of it, externally *ran counter* to all conjecture. *Sterne*, *Tristram Shandy*, v. 3.

It is a hard matter, and is thought a great and noble act, for men who live in the public world to do what they believe to be their duty to God, in a straight-forward way, should the opinion of society about it happen to *run counter* to them. *J. H. Newman*, *Parochial Sermons*, I. 130.

2. In the wrong way; contrary to the right course; in the reverse direction; contrariwise.

Hounds are said to *hunt counter* when they hunt backward the way the chase came.

Halliwel, *Dict. of Archaic Words*.

3†. Directly in front; in or at the face.

They hit one another with darts, . . . which they never throw *counter*, but at the back of the flyer.

Sandys, *Travales*.

To hunt counter. See *hunt*.

counter³ (koun'tér), *a.* [*< counter-*, prefix, or *counter*, *adv.*: being the prefix or adverb used separately as an adjective.] Adverse; opposite; contrary; opposing; antagonistic.

Innumerable facts attesting the *counter* principle.

Is. Taylor.

We crost
Between the lakes, and clamber'd half way up
The *counter* side. *Tennyson*, *The Golden Year*.

counter⁴ (koun'tér), *prep.* [*ME. counter*, *< OF. contre*, against: see *counter*³, *adv.*] Against; contrary or antagonistic to.

There as the lande is weete in somer season; —
And other way to wiche is *counter* reason.

Palladius, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 10.

counter³ (koun'tér), *n.* [*< counter*³, *a.*, and *counter-*, prefix.] 1. That which is counter or antagonistic; an opposite.

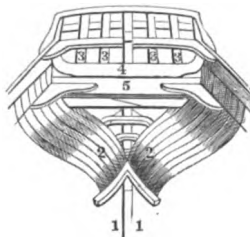
[I] have founded my Round Table in the North,
And whatsoever his own knights have sworn
My knights have sworn the *counter* to it.

Tennyson, *Last Tournament*.

2. In *music*, any voice-part set in contrast to a principal melody or part; specifically, the counter-tenor; the high tenor or alto. Sometimes this part is sung an octave higher than it is written, thus becoming a high soprano. — 3. That part of a horse's breast which lies between the shoulders and under the neck. —

4. That part of a ship which lies between the water-line and the knuckle of the stern. The *counter-timbers* are short timbers in the stern, used to strengthen the counter.

Once again, through the darkness, we heard the cry under our counter, and again all was silent but the noise of the sea and of the storm. *W. H. Russell, Diary [in India, 1. 20.]*



Frame of Ship inside of Stern.

1, 1, pointers; 2, 2, quarter-timbers; 3, 3, counter-timbers; 4, counter-timber knee; 5, main transom.

5. The stiff leather forming the back part of a shoe or boot surrounding the heel of the wearer. See *cut under boot*.—6. In *fencing*, a parry in which the sword's point makes a complete curve, returning to its original position. The various *counters* are named with reference to the thrust to be parried, as the *counter of carte*, of *terce*, etc.

7. Same as *counter-lode*.—*Base counter*. See *base*.—*Buhl and counter*. See *buhl*.

counter³ (koun'tér), *v.* [*< counter*³, *adv.* and *n.*] *I. intrans.* In *boxing*, to give a return blow while receiving or parrying the blow of an antagonist.

His left hand *countered* provokingly.

Kingley, Two Years Ago, xiv.

II. trans. 1. In *boxing*, to meet or return by a counter-blow: as, to *counter* a blow.—2. In *shoemaking*, to put a counter upon; furnish with a counter: as, to *counter* a shoe.

counter⁴ (koun'tér), *v.* [*< ME. counturen, countren, countren, encounter*; by aphorism for *encounter*, *q. v.*] *I. trans.* To come against; meet; encounter.

Gaffray *can faste contring* the Geaunt then,

As moche and as faste as hys courser myght ren.

Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), 1. 3030.

II. intrans. To come into collision; encounter.

With the erle of Kent thei *countred* at Medeweles.

Lantloft, Chron. (ed. Hearne), p. 38.

counter⁴ (koun'tér), *n.* [By aphorism for *encounter*.] A meeting; an encounter.

Kindly *counter* under Mimick shade.

Spenser, Tears of the Muses, 1. 207.

counter-. [*< ME. counter-, countre-, < OF. contre-, < L. contra-*: see *counter*³ and *contra-*.] A prefix of Latin origin, being a doublet of *contra-*, and appearing in words of Middle English origin, or in later words formed on the analogy of such. Considered merely as an English prefix, *counter-* is to be referred to *counter*³, *adv.*, or *counter*³, *a.* See *counter*³.

counteract (koun'tér-akt'), *v. t.* [*< counter- + act*.] To act in opposition to; hinder, defeat, or frustrate by contrary agency.

"Alas!" continued my father, "as the greatest evil has befall'n him, I must *counteract* and undo it with the greatest good."

Sterne, Tristram Shandy, iv. 8.

What this country longs for is personalities, grand persons, to *counteract* its materialities.

Emerson, Misc., p. 417.

=*Syn.* To thwart, check, contravene, cross, neutralize.

counteractant (koun'tér-akt'ánt), *n.* [*< counteract + -ant*.] A counter-agent; that which counteracts.

He is certainly the sort of a bard and *counteractant* most needed for our materialistic, self-assertive, money-worshipping Anglo-Saxon races.

Walt Whitman, in Essays from The Critic, p. 42.

counteraction (koun'tér-ak'shón), *n.* [*< counteract + -ion*.] Action in opposition; hindrance; resistance.

A power capable of resisting and conquering the *counteraction* of an animal nature.

Sir W. Hamilton.

counteractive (koun'tér-ak'tiv), *a.* and *n.* [*< counteract + -ive*.] *I. a.* Tending to counteract or oppose.

II. n. One who or that which counteracts.

counteractively (koun'tér-ak'tiv-li), *adv.* By counteraction.

counter-agent (koun'tér-á-jént), *n.* Anything which counteracts, or acts in opposition; an opposing agent.

The unexpected development of genius has no such *counter-agent* to the admiration which it naturally excites.

Brougham.

counter-appeal (koun'tér-á-pél'), *n.* In *law*, an appeal in opposition to or in counteraction of an appeal taken by an adversary.

counter-appellant (koun'tér-á-pel'ánt), *n.* In *law*, one who takes a counter-appeal; one

against whom an appeal has been taken by an adversary, and who in turn takes an appeal against the adversary.

Of the *counter-appellants* of 1397, Nottingham and Wiltshire were dead; the rest were waiting with anxious hearts to know whether Henry would sacrifice or save them.

Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 303.

counter-approach (koun'tér-á-próch'), *n.* In *fort.*, a work consisting of lines and trenches pushed forward from their most advanced works by the besieged in order to attack the works of the besiegers or to hinder their approaches.—*Line of counter-approach*, a trench which the besieged make from their covered way to the right and left of the attacks in order to scour the enemy's works.

counter-arch (koun'tér-árch), *n.* In *fort.*, an arch connecting the tops of the counterforts.

Wilhelm, Mil. Dict.

counter-attired (koun'tér-á-tírd'), *a.* In *her.*, having horns in two opposite directions: said of an animal having double horns, used as a bearing.

counter-attraction (koun'tér-á-trák'shón), *n.* Opposite attraction; an attraction opposite and equal, according to the law of action and reaction; attraction of an opposite kind or in an opposite direction.

counter-attractive (koun'tér-á-trák'tiv), *a.* Attracting in an opposite direction or by opposite means.

counterbalance (koun'tér-bal'áns), *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp. counterbalanced*, *ppr. counterbalancing*. [Formerly also *counterbance*, *< F. contre-balance* = *Sp. contrabalançar* = *Pg. contrabalançar* = *It. contrabbilanciare*: see *counter-* and *balance, v.*] To weigh against with an equal weight; act against with equal power or effect; counterweigh; serve as a counterpoise to; offset; make up for.

There was so much air drawn out of the vessel, that the remaining air was not able to *counterbalance* the mercurial cylinder.

Boyle.

The study of mind is necessary to *counterbalance* and correct the influence of the study of nature.

Sir W. Hamilton.

Isabella, whose dignity and commanding character might *counterbalance* the disadvantages arising from the unsuitableness of her sex.

Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., 1. 3.

counterbalance (koun'tér-bal'áns), *n.* [Formerly also *counterbance*, *< F. contre-balance*: see the verb.] 1. Equal weight, power, or influence acting in opposition to anything.

Money is the *counter-balance* to all . . . things purchasable.

Locke.

2. In *mech.*, a weight used to balance the vibrating parts of machinery upon their axis, so as to cause them to turn freely and to require little power to set them in motion; also, a weight by which a lever acted upon by an intermitting force is returned to its position, as in the case of the beam of a single-acting steam-engine; a counterpoise.

counter-battery (koun'tér-bat'é-ri), *n.* *Milit.*, a battery raised so as to play against another. The interior crest of the parapet is made nearly parallel with the interior crest of the parapet to be attacked.

Wee made a *counterbattery* against our enemies.

Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 123.

counter-battled (koun'tér-bat'id), *a.* In *her.*, same as *counter-embattled*.

counter-beam (koun'tér-bēm), *n.* A beam attached to the platen of a printing-machine by rods which communicate to the platen a reciprocating motion.

counterblast (koun'tér-blást), *n.* An opposing blast, literally or figuratively.

counter-bond (koun'tér-bónd), *n.* A bond of indemnification given to one who has become security for another.

counterbrace (koun'tér-brás), *n.* 1. *Naut.*, the lee brace of the foretop-sail-yard.—2. In a frame, a brace which transmits a strain in an opposite direction from a main brace.

counterbrace (koun'tér-brás'), *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp. counterbraced*, *ppr. counterbracing*. *Naut.*, to brace in opposite directions: as, to *counterbrace* the yards (that is, to brace the head-yards one way and the after-yards another, as while under way, for the purpose of checking headway or heaving to).

counter-brand (koun'tér-brand), *n.* A mark put on branded cattle, effacing the original brand.

counterbuff (koun'tér-buf'), *v. t.* To strike back; meet by a blow in an opposite direction; drive back; stop by a blow or a sudden check in front.

Whom Cuddye doth *counterbuff* with a byting and bitter proverbe

Spenser, Shep. Cal., February, Embleme.

counterbuff (koun'tér-buf'), *n.* A blow in an opposite direction; a stroke that stops motion or causes a recoil.

It shall rest

Till I conclude it with a *counterbuff*

Given to these noble rascals.

Chapman, All Fools, iv. 1.

Where they give the Romanist one buffe, they receive two *counterbuffs*.

Milton, Prelatical Episcopacy.

counter-camp (koun'tér-kámp), *a.* In *her.*, same as *counter-compony*.

counter-carte (koun'tér-kárt), *n.* In *fencing*, a counter-parry in *carte*. See *counter*³, *n.*, 6.

counter-cast (koun'tér-kást), *n.* A delusive contrivance; a contrary cast.

He can devise this *counter-cast* of slight,

To give faire colour to that Ladies cause in sight.

Spenser, F. Q., VI. iii. 16.

counter-caster (koun'tér-kás'tér), *n.* A caster of accounts; a reckoner; a bookkeeper: used in contempt.

This *counter-caster*,

He, in good time, must his lieutenant be.

Shak., Othello, i. 1.

counterchange (koun'tér-chānj'), *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp. counterchanged*, *ppr. counterchanging*. [= *F. contre-changer*.] To give and receive in exchange; cause to change places; cause to change from one state to its opposite; cause to make alternate changes; alternate.

A sudden splendour from behind

Flush'd all the leaves with rich gold-green,

And, flowing rapidly between

Their interpaces, *counterchanged*

The level lake with diamond-plots

Of dark and bright.

Tennyson, Arabian Nights.

counterchange (koun'tér-chānj'), *n.* [= *F. contre-change*.] Interchange; reciprocation.

Posthumus anchors upon Imogen;

And she, like harmless lightning, throws her eye

On him, her brothers, me, her master, hitting

Each object with a joy; the *counterchange*

Is severally in all.

Shak., Cymbeline, v. 5.

counterchanged (koun'tér-chānj'd), *p. a.* 1. Exchanged.—2. [*F. contre-changé*.] In *her.*, having one tincture carried into another and the second into the first. Thus, in the illustration, that part of the bearing which falls upon the *gules* is *or*, and that part which falls upon the *or* is *gules*. Also *counter-changing*, *counter-colored*.

Counter-changed, in heraldry, is

when there is a mutual changing of

the Colours of the Field and Charge in

an Escutcheon, by reason of one or

more Lines of Partition.

Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra

[ser.], 1. 114.



Counterchanged.

Per pale *gules* and

or: a bear passant

counterchanged.

counterchanging (koun'tér-chānj'jng), *p. a.* In *her.*, same as *counterchanged*.

countercharge (koun'tér-chāj'), *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp. countercharged*, *ppr. countercharging*. [*< F. contre-charger*.] To charge in return; make an accusation against (one's accuser).

countercharge (koun'tér-chāj'), *n.* An opposing charge; specifically, a charge made by an accused person against his accuser.

countercharm (koun'tér-chārm), *n.* That which has the power of opposing or counteracting the effect of a charm; an opposite charm, as of one person in contrast with another.

countercharm (koun'tér-chārm'), *v. t.* To counteract the effect of a charm or of charms upon; affect by opposing charms.

countercheck (koun'tér-chek'), *v. t.* To oppose or frustrate by some obstacle; check.

What we most intend is *counter-check'd*

By strange and unexpected accidents.

Middleton, Family of Love, iv. 4.

countercheck (koun'tér-chek), *n.* Counteraction of a check; a check matching a check.

If I sent him word again . . . [his beard] was not well

cut, he would say, I lie: This is called the "*Countercheck*

Shak., As you Like it, v. 4.

Many things perplex,

With motions, checks, and *counterchecks*.

Tennyson, Two Voices.

counter-chevronny (koun'tér-shev-é-ron'i), *a.* In *her.*, *cheveronny* and divided palewise, the half chevrons alternating in tinctures: properly, *cheveronny counterchanged*: said of the field. Often used as equivalent to *cheveronny*.

counter-claim (koun'tér-klām), *n.* A claim in the nature of a cross-action set up by the defendant against the plaintiff in a lawsuit. The term is sometimes used to include *set-off* and *recoupment*, and sometimes only those cross-claims which can be made the subject of an affirmative award in favor of the defendant.

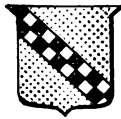
counter-clockwise (koun'tér-klok-wiz), *a.* Contrary to the direction of rotation of the hands of a clock: frequently used in physics to define the direction of rotation: as, the amperian currents about the north-pointing pole of a magnet are counter-clockwise.

counter-clockwise (koun'tér-klok-wiz), *adv.* In a direction contrary to that of the movement of the hands of a clock.

counter-colored (koun'tér-kul'órd), *a.* In *her.*, same as *counterchanged*, 2.

counter-componé, *a.* In *her.*, same as *counter-compony*.

counter-compony (koun'tér-kom-pō'ni), *a.* [*< F. contre-composé: see counter- and composé.*] In *her.*, composed of small squares in two rows and of two tinctures alternating. See *composé*. Also *counter-componé*, *counter-camp*.



Or, a bend counter-compony.

counter-couchant (koun'tér-kou'chant), *a.* In *her.*, having the heads in contrary directions: applied to animals borne couchant.

counter-courant (koun'tér-kō'rānt), *a.* In *her.*, running in contrary directions: applied to animals.

counter-current (koun'tér-kur-ent), *n.* [*< counter- + current; = F. contre-courant. Cf. counter-courant.*] A current in an opposite direction.

counter-deed (koun'tér-dēd), *n.* A secret writing, either before a notary or under a private seal, which destroys, invalidates, or alters a public deed; a defeasance.

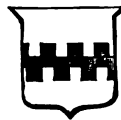
counter-distinction (koun'tér-dis-tingk'shon), *n.* Contradistinction.

counter-drain (koun'tér-drān), *n.* A drain run alongside of a canal or embanked waterway, to intercept and convey to a culvert or receptacle the water which may soak through.

counterdraw (koun'tér-drā'), *v. t.*; pret. *counterdrew*, pp. *counterdrawn*, ppr. *counterdrawing*. In *painting*, to trace, as a design or painting, on fine linen cloth, oiled paper, or other transparent material.

counter-earth (koun'tér-érth), *n.* In the *Pythagorean philos.*, a planet in some sense opposite to the earth, required to make up the sacred number of ten planets. Some commentators suppose the counter-earth to be on the opposite side of the central fire; others that it is on the same side, but facing toward the central fire instead of away from it.

counter-embattled (koun'tér-em-bat'id), *a.* In *her.*, embattled on the opposite side also; embattled on both sides. Also *counter-battled* and *battled counter*.



Argent, a fesse counter-embattled gules.

counter-embowed (koun'tér-em-bō'd), *a.* In *her.*, embowed in opposite directions.

counter-enamel (koun'tér-e-nam'el), *n.* The enamel applied to the back or reverse side of an enameled plate of metal. Thus, in a plaque of Limoges enamel the back is generally covered with a thin coat of enamel of uniform color. Also called by the French term *contre-émail*.

counter-ermine (koun'tér-ér-min), *n.* In *her.*, same as *ermine*.

counter-escaloped (koun'tér-es-kol'opt), *a.* In *her.*, same as *escaloped*.

counter-evidence (koun'tér-ev-i-dens), *n.* Contrary or rebutting evidence; evidence or testimony which opposes other evidence.

counter-extension (koun'tér-eks-ten'shon), *n.* [= *F. contre-extension.*] In *surg.*, the force applied to the part of a limb above a fracture or luxation as a counterpoise to the act of extension. See *extension*.

counterfaced (koun'tér-fāst'), *a.* In *her.*, divided barwise into several pieces, and again divided palewise, the half bars or half barulets having their tinctures alternately: said of the field. Same as *barry per pale counter-changed*. Also *counter-fessy*, *contrefacé*.

counterfalsancet, *n.* See *counterfessance*.

counter-faller (koun'tér-fā-lér), *n.* In a spinning-machine, a wire supported by counterweighted arms, which passes beneath the yarns and serves to keep an even tension upon them when depressed by the faller-wire during the distributing of the yarn upon the cop.

counterfeit (koun'tér-fit), *a.* and *n.* [*< ME. *countrefet, countrefet, a., countrefete, n., < OF. contrefait, mod. F. contrefait (= Sp. contrahecho = Pg. contrafeito = It. contrafatto), < ML. contrafactus, counterfeit, pp. of contrafacere, >*

OF. *contrefaire*, mod. F. *contrefaire* = Pr. *contrafar* = OSp. *contrafacer*, Sp. *contrahacer* = Pg. *contrafazer* = It. *contraffare*, imitate, counterfeit, < L. *contra*, against, + *facere* (> F. *faire*, etc.), make: see *counter-*, *contra-*, and *fact*, *feat*. The same radical element *-feit* occurs also in *surfeit*, *benefit*. Cf. *counterfeit*, v.] 1. *a.* 1. Made in semblance or imitation of an original; imitated; copied; facititious.

Look here, upon this picture, and on this;
The counterfeit presentment of two brothers.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 4.

2. Specifically, made in imitation of an original, with a view to defraud by passing the false copy as genuine or original; forged; spurious: as, counterfeit coin; a counterfeit bond or deed; a counterfeit bill of exchange.

The Jewess, seeking to be revenged of this counterfeit Moses, could no where find him.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 159.

3. Feigned; simulated; false; hypocritical: as, a counterfeit friend.

Yet can I weep most seriously at a play, and receive with a true passion the counterfeit griefs of those known and professed impostures.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, ii. 5.

4. Counterfeiting; dissembling; cheating.

Why, this is an arrant counterfeit rascal; . . . a bawd, a curse.
Shak., Hen. V., iii. 6.

5. Deformed; unnatural.

And [she] hadde brought be-fore hir on hir sadell a dwert, the moste contrefet and foulest that eny hadde sein.
Merrill (E. E. T. S.), iii. 635.

Counterfeit Medals Act, an English statute of 1883 (46 and 47 Vict. c. 45) which prohibits the manufacture, possession, and sale of medals resembling coins.—*Syn.* 1-3. *Supposititious*, etc. (see *spurious*), forged, feigned, simulated, fictitious, sham, mock.

II. *n.* 1. An imitation; a copy; something made in imitation of or strongly resembling another; rarely, a likeness; a portrait; an image.

Alle tho that ben maryed han a Countrefete, made lyche a mannes foot, upon here Hedes.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 218.

What find I here?
Fair Portia's counterfeit!
Shak., M. of V., iii. 2.

They have no Beards but counterfeits, as they did thinke ours also was.

Quoted in Capt. John Smith's True Travels, I. 107.

2. Specifically, an imitation or copy designed to pass as an original. In *law*: (a) A spurious imitation of a thing which has legal value, and fashioned or intended to be used in deceit by passing it as genuine, as a coin made of base metal in the likeness of a gold coin. (b) Less strictly, any imitation of such a thing and for such a purpose, as a genuine farthing gilded to pass for a sovereign, or a coin clipped at the edges and then milled, to give it the appearance of a fresh coin, or a fraudulent imitation of a bank-note. It has been held that a bank-note printed from a genuine plate, but having false signatures affixed in imitation of genuine ones, is more appropriately called a *forgery*; that such a note having fictitious or imaginary names affixed is more appropriately called *spurious*; and that only a note printed from a false plate is appropriately called a *counterfeit* note. But according to the strictest usage, it would be proper to say, in these several cases, respectively, that the milling was *counterfeit*, that the false signatures were *counterfeit*, and that naming the bank falsely with imaginary officers was a *counterfeiting*; and the better opinion is that a statute prohibiting counterfeiting may be deemed violated if any of the features of the genuine thing is counterfeited so as to serve the false purpose.

I am no counterfeit: to die is to be a counterfeit: for he is but the counterfeit of a man who hath not the life of a man.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. 4.

There would be no counterfeits but for the sake of something real.
Tillotson.

3. One who feigns or simulates; a counterfeiter; an impostor.

Now when these counterfeiters were thus uncased,
Out of the fore-side of their forgerie,
And in the sight of all men cleane disgraced.
Spenser, F. Q., v. iii. 39.

They [scorners] evidently saw that some who set up for greater purity, and a demurer shew and face of religion than their neighbours, were really counterfeiters, and meant nothing, at the bottom, but their own interest.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. v.

counterfeit (koun'tér-fit), *v.* [*< ME. counterfeten, contrefeten; from the adj. and noun, after OF. contrefaire, pp. contrefait: see counterfeit, a. and n.*] 1. To make a semblance of; make or be a copy of; copy; imitate; resemble; be like.

Of alle maner craftus I con counterfeten heer tooles,
Of carpunters and kerners. Piers Plowman (A), xl. 133.

Glowing embers through the room
Teach light to counterfeit a gloom.
Milton, Il Penseroso, l. 80.

2. Specifically, to make a copy of without authority or right, and with a view to deceive or defraud by passing the copy as original or gen-

uine; forge: as, to counterfeit coin, bank-notes, a seal, a bond, a deed or other instrument in writing, the handwriting or signature of another, etc.—3. To feign; make a pretense of; simulate; pretend; put on a semblance of: as, to counterfeit piety.

Full well they laughed, with counterfeited glee,
At all his jokes, for many a joke had he.
Goldsmith, Des. VII., l. 201.

4. To make in imitation, or as a counterpart of something else.

And counterfeited was ful subtilly
Another letter.
Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 648.

5. To feign or pretend to be (what one is not).

The deepest policy of a Tyrant hath bin ever to counterfeit Religious.
Milton, Elkonoklastes, l. = *Syn.* Mimic, Ape, etc. (see *imitate*), forge, simulate, sham, feign.

II. *intrans.* To feign; dissemble; carry on a fiction or deception.

How ill agrees it with your gravity,
To counterfeit thus grossly with your slave.
Shak., C. of E., ii. 2.

He who counterfeitheth, acts a part.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., iii. 20.

counterfeiter (koun'tér-fit-ér), *n.* 1. One who counterfeits; one who copies or imitates; specifically, one who illegally makes copies of current bank-notes or coin.—2. One who assumes a false appearance, or who makes false pretenses: as, "counterfeiters of devotion," *Sherwood*.

counterfeiting (koun'tér-fit-ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *counterfeit*, v.] In *law*, the crime of making or uttering false or fictitious coins or paper money.

counterfeitly (koun'tér-fit-li), *adv.* By forgery; falsely; fictitiously; spuriously.

counterfeitness (koun'tér-fit-nes), *n.* The quality of being counterfeit; spuriousness.

counterfeiture, *n.* [ME. *contrefaiture: see contrefete, E. counterfeit, and -ure.*] Counterfeiting; hypocrisy.

At his contrefaiture is colour of slenne and boist.
Political Songs (ed. Wright), p. 336.

counterfessance, counterfaisance (koun'tér-fē-zans, -fā-zans), *n.* 1. The act of forging; forgery.—2. A counterfeiting; dissimulation; artifice.

For he in counterfessance did excell,
And all the wyles of womens wits knew passing well.
Spenser, F. Q., iii. viii. 8.

The outward expression and counterfaisance of all these is the form of godliness.
Bp. Hall, Sermons, The Hypocrite.

counter-fessy (koun'tér-fes'i), *a.* Same as *counterfaced*.

counter-fissure (koun'tér-fish-ūr), *n.* In *surg.*, a fracture of the skull situated opposite to the point struck.

counter-fleuré, *a.* In *her.*, same as *counter-flory*.

counter-flory (koun'tér-flō'ri), *a.* [*< counter- + flory, F. fleuré, pp., < fleur, flower.*] In *her.*, charged with flowers, such as fleurs-de-lis, which are divided and separated by the whole width of the bearing so charged. Thus, in the illustration the tressure is *counter-flory*, having half of each fleur-de-lis within and half without.



counter-flowered (koun-tér-flou'erd), *a.* In *her.*, same as *counter-flory*.

counterfoil (koun'tér-foil), *n.* [*< counter- + foil.*] 1. That part of a tally formerly struck in the English Exchequer which was kept by an officer in that court, the other, called the *stock*, being delivered to the person who had lent the king money on the account. Also called *counterstock*.—2. A part of a document, such as a bank-check or draft, which is retained by the person giving the document, and on which is written a memorandum of the main particulars contained in the principal document; a stub.

counterfort (koun'tér-fört), *n.* [*< counter- + fort; after F. contre-fort.*] 1. In *arch.*: (a) A portion projecting from the face of a wall; a buttress.

There is a saving of masonry (though in general but a small one) by the use of counterforts.
Rankine.

(b) In *medieval milit. arch.*, a redoubt or an intrenchment thrown up by the besiegers of a place as a defense against sorties or attempts

to relieve the place from without.—2. A spur or projecting part of a mountain.

counter-gage (koun'tér-gāj), *n.* In *carp.*, a method used to measure joints by transferring the breadth of the mortise to the place where the tenon is to be made, in order to make them fit each other.

counter-gear (koun'tér-gēr), *n.* Driving-gear separate from the machine to be driven and connecting with it by a belt.

counter-guard (koun'tér-gärd), *n.* [*< counter- + guard*; after *F. contre-garde*.] 1. In *fort.*, a small rampart or work, properly a work raised before the point of a bastion, consisting of two long faces parallel to the faces of the bastion, and making a salient angle.—2. A certain part of a sword-hilt. (a) In general, any part of the hilt, other than the cross-guard, which serves to protect the hand. In this sense the basket-hilt and knuckle-bow are counter-guards. See cut under *hilt*. (b) According to some writers, that part which covers the back of the hand, as distinguished from the guard protecting the fingers. See *guard*.

counter-hurter (koun'tér-hér-tér), *n.* [= *F. contre-heurtoir*.] In *gun.*, a piece of iron bolted to the top of the chassis-rails, at the rear end, to check the recoil of the gun-carriage. In some carriages spiral or rubber springs attached to the rear transom answer the same purpose. Similar devices at the front end of the chassis are called *hurters*.

counter-indication (koun'tér-in-di-kä'shon), *n.* [= *F. contre-indication* = *Sp. contraindicación* = *Pg. contraindicação* = *It. contraindicazione*: see *counter- and indication*.] Same as *contra-indication*.

counter-influence (koun'tér-in-flü-ens), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *counter-influenced*, ppr. *counter-influencing*. To check or control by opposing influence.

Their wickedness naturally tends to effeminate them; and will certainly do it, if it be not strongly counter-influenced by the vigour of their bodily temper. Scott, Sermon (1680).

counter-irritant (koun'tér-ir-i-tant), *a.* and *n.* 1. *a.* Producing artificial irritation designed to counteract a morbid condition.

II. *n.* In *med.*, a substance or an appliance employed to produce an irritation in one part of the body, in order to counteract or remove a morbid condition existing in another part. The term is more specifically applied to such irritating substances as, when applied to the skin, reddens or blister it, or produce pustules, purulent issues, etc. The commonest counter-irritants are mustard, turpentine, cantharides or Spanish flies, croton-oil, tartar emetic, setons, tincture of iodine, and cautery.

counter-irritate (koun'tér-ir-i-tät), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *counter-irritated*, ppr. *counter-irritating*. In *med.*, to produce an artificial inflammation or congestion in order to relieve a morbid condition existing in another part.

counter-irritation (koun'tér-ir-i-tä'shon), *n.* In *med.*, the production of an artificial inflammation or congestion in order to relieve a morbid condition existing in another part. See *counter-irritant*.

counter-jumper (koun'tér-jum'pér), *n.* [*< counter- + jumper*.] A salesman in a shop, especially in a draper's or dry-goods shop. [Humorous.]

Clerks and counter-jumpers a'n't anything.

O. W. Holmes, Professor, vii.

counter-light (koun'tér-lit), *n.* A light opposite to any object, and causing it to appear to disadvantage: a term used in painting.

counter-lobe (koun'tér-löd), *n.* In *mining*, a lode running in a direction not conformable with that of the principal or main lodes of the district, and therefore intersecting them. Also called *contra-lobe*, *caunter-lobe*, or simply *counter* or *caunter*.

counterly (koun'tér-li), *adv.* In *her.*, same as *party per pale* (which see, under *party*).

countermand (koun'tér-mánd'), *v. t.* [*< F. contre-mander* (= *Sp. Pg. contramandar* = *It. contramandare*), *< ML. contramandare*, countermand, *< L. contra*, against, + *mandare*, command: see *mandate*.] 1. To revoke (a command or an order); order or direct in opposition to (an order before given), thereby annulling it and forbidding its execution.

Domineering, now commanding and then countermanding. Theodore Parker, Historic Americans.

2. To oppose by contrary orders or action; contradict the orders of.

This Garden was made long after Semiramis' time, by a King which herein seemed to lord it over the Elements, and countermand Nature. Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 56.

My heart shall never countermand mine eye.

Shak., Lucrece, l. 276.

3†. To prohibit; forbid.

Avicen countermands letting blood in choleric cases.

Harvey.

countermand (koun'tér-mánd), *n.* [*< F. contre-mand* (now usually *F. contre-mandat* = *Sp. contramandato* = *Pg. contramandado* = *It. contramandato*, *< ML. contramandatum*; from the verb.)] A contrary order; a revocation of a former order, command, or notice.

Have you no countermand for Claudio yet, But he must die to-morrow?

Shak., M. for M., iv. 2.

It was by positive constitution pronounced void, and no more; and, therefore, may be rescinded by the countermand of an equal power.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 196.

countermandable (koun'tér-mán'da-bl), *a.* [*< countermand + -able*.] That may be countermanded.

The best rule of distinction between grants and declarations is, that grants are never countermandable; whereas declarations are evermore countermandable in their nature.

Bacon, Law Maxims, xiv.

countermarch (koun'tér-märch'), *v. t.* [= *Sp. Pg. contramarchar*, *< F. contre-marcher*; as *counter- + march*.] 1. To march back.

We all stood up in an instant, and Sir Harry fled off from the left very discreetly, counter-marching behind the chairs towards the door; after him, Sir Giles in the same manner.

Addison, Country Etiquette.

Lights and shades

That marched and countermarched about the hills In glorious apparition. Wordsworth, Prelude, xii.

2. *Milit.*, to execute a countermarch. See *countermarch*, *n.*, 2.

countermarch (koun'tér-märch), *n.* [= *Sp. Pg. contramarcha* = *It. contramarcia*, *< F. contre-marche*; from the verb.] 1. A marching back; a returning.

How are such an infinite number of things placed with such order in the memory, notwithstanding the tumults, marches, and countermarches of the animal spirits?

Jeremy Collier, Thought.

2. *Milit.*, a change of the wings or face of a body of men, so as to bring the right to the left or the front to the rear, and retain the same men in the front rank: or a rear rank may become a front rank by countermarching round the end of the latter, which remains stationary.—3. Figuratively, a complete change or reversal of measures or conduct.

They make him do and undo, go forward and backwards, by such countermarches and retractions as we do not willingly impute to wisdom. T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.

countermark (koun'tér-märk'), *n.* [= *F. contre-marque* = *Sp. Pg. contramarca* = *It. contramarcia*; as *counter- + mark*.] 1. A mark or token added to a mark or marks already existing for greater security or more sure identification, as a second or third mark put on a bale of goods belonging to several merchants, that it may be opened only in the presence of all the owners; specifically, the mark of the Goldsmiths' Company of London, added to that of the artificer, to show the metal to be standard.—2. A small device, inscription, or numeral, stamped upon a coin subsequent to its issue from the mint. Such marks are found on coins of all periods, and have generally been added in order to alter the original value of the coin or to give it currency in a foreign country.

3. An artificial cavity made in the teeth of horses that have outgrown their natural mark, to disguise their age.

countermark (koun'tér-märk'), *v. t.* [*< countermark, n.*] To add a countermark to, in any sense of that word.

countermine (koun'tér-mín), *n.* [= *F. contre-mine* = *Sp. Pg. contramina* = *It. contramina*; as *counter- + mine*.] 1. *Milit.*, a mine driven from defense-works by the besieged, counter to a mine driven toward the defense-works by besiegers, the object being to meet and destroy the works of the latter party. Sometimes the two parties carry their opposing galleries so far as to meet and fight in the subterranean passages. Hence—2. A secret plan designed to frustrate the plans of an opponent; any antagonistic action or plan.

He, . . . knowing no countermine against contempt but terror, began to let nothing pass . . . without sharp punishment.

Sir P. Sidney.

If he arm, arm; if he strew mines of treason, Meet him with countermines.

Fletcher (and others), Bloody Brother, III. 1.

countermine (koun'tér-mín'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *countermined*, ppr. *countermining*. [= *F. contre-miner* = *Sp. Pg. contraminar* = *It. contraminare*; from the noun.] I. *trans.* 1. To mine counter or in opposition to; resist by means

of a countermine, as a besieging enemy or his works.

They countermined the assailants, and, encountering them in the subterranean passages, drove them back.

Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., I. 13.

2. To counterwork; frustrate by secret and opposite measures.

When sadness dejects me, either I countermine it with another sadness, or I kindle squibs about me again, and fly into sportfulness and company. Donne, Letters, xxvii.

Thus infallibly it must be, if God do not miraculously countermine us, and do more for us than we can do against ourselves.

Decay of Christian Piety.

II. *intrans.* To make a countermine; counterplot; work against one secretly.

'Tis hard for man to countermine with God. Chapman.

The enemy had countermined, but did not succeed in reaching our mine. U. S. Grant, Personal Memoirs, I. 549.

counter-motion (koun'tér-mō-shon), *n.* An opposite motion; one motion counteracting another.

counter-motive (koun'tér-mō-tiv), *n.* [= *F. contre-motif*.] An opposite or counteracting motive.

countermove (koun'tér-mōv), *n.* A counter-movement.

This is one of the excellent results of the moves, the counter-moves, the manœuvres, which are incident to our curious system of party government.

Westminster Rev., CXXV. 443.

countermove (koun'tér-mōv'), *v. t.* or *t.*; pret. and pp. *countermoved*, ppr. *countermoving*. [*< counter- + move*.] To move in a contrary direction, or in antagonism to.

counter-movement (koun'tér-mōv-mēnt), *n.* A movement in opposition to another.

countermure (koun'tér-mūr), *n.* [Also *contra-mure*; *< F. contre-mur* (= *Sp. Pg. contramuro* = *It. contramuro*), *< contre*, against, + *mur*, *< L. murus*, a wall.] In *fort.*: (a) A wall raised behind another to supply its place when a breach is made. [Rare.] (b) A wall raised in front of another partition wall to strengthen it; a *contamure*.

The city hath a threefold wall about it: the innermost very high, the next lower than that, and the third a *countermure*.

Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 308.

countermure (koun'tér-mūr'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *countermured*, ppr. *countermuring*. [*< F. contre-murer*, *< contre-mur*: see *countermure, n.*] To fortify (a wall) with another wall.

They are plac'd in those imperial heights, Where, *countermur'd* with walls of diamond, I find the place impregnable.

Kyd, Spanish Tragedy.

counter-naïnt (koun'tér-nā'yant), *a.* In *her.*, represented as swimming in opposite directions: said of fishes used as bearings.

counter-natural (koun'tér-na-tū-rāl), *a.* Contrary to nature. [Rare.]

counter-nebulé (koun'tér-neb'ū-lā), *a.* In *her.*, nebule on the opposite side also.

counter-negotiation (koun'tér-nē-gō-shi-ā'shon), *n.* Negotiation in opposition to other negotiation.

counter-noise (koun'tér-noiz), *n.* A noise or sound by which another noise or sound is deadened or overpowered.

counter-opening (koun'tér-ōp-ning), *n.* An aperture or vent on the opposite side, or in a different place; specifically, in *surg.*, an opening made in a second part of an abscess opposite to a first.

counter-pace (koun'tér-pās), *n.* [= *F. contre-pas* = *Sp. contrapaso* = *Pg. contrapasso* = *It. contrapasso*; as *counter- + pace*.] A step or measure in opposition to another; a contrary measure or attempt.

When the least counterpaces are made to these resolutions, it will then be time enough for our malecontents.

Swift.

counterpaled (koun'tér-pāld'), *a.* In *her.*, said of an escutcheon divided into an equal number of pieces palewise, and divided again by a line fessewise, having two tinctures counterchanged. Also *contrepalé*, *counterpaly*.

counterpaly (koun'tér-pā'li), *a.* In *her.*, same as *counterpaled*.

counterpane (koun'tér-pān), *n.* [A corruption of *counterpoint*], in allusion to the panes or squares of which bed-covers are often composed. Cf. *counterpane*.] A bed-cover; a coverlet for a bed; a quilt; now, specifically, a coverlet woven of cotton with raised figures, also called *Marseilles quilt*.

Her dear, long, lean, little arms lying out on the counterpane. Tennyson, In the Children's Hospital.

counterpane² (koun'tér-pān), *n.* [Also *counterpane*, < OF. *contrepan* (also *contrepan*), a pledge or pawn, ult. the same as *pan*, a pane; see *pane* and *pane*.] One part of an indenture; a copy or counterpart of the original of an indenture.

Again, Art should not, like a curtizan,
Change habits, dressing graces every day;
But of her terms one stable counterpane
Still keepe, to shun ambiguous alay;
That Youth, in definitions once receiv'd
(As in Kings' standards), might not be deceiv'd.
Fulke Greville, Humane Learning.

Have you not a counterpane of your obligation?

Greene and Lodge, Looking Glaas for Lond. and Eng.

counter-paradox (koun'tér-par-a-doks), *n.* A facetious opinion or puzzling statement contrary to another opinion or statement of the same kind.

counter-parol (koun'tér-pa-ról'), *n.* *Milit.*, a word in addition to the password, which is given in any time of alarm as a signal.

counter-parry (koun'tér-par-i), *n.* In fencing, a parry of the kind known as *counter*. See *counter*³, 6.

counterparry (koun'tér-par'i), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *counterparried*, ppr. *counterparrying*. In fencing, to parry by means of a counter.

counterpart (koun'tér-pärt), *n.* [= F. *contrepartie* = Sp. Pg. *contraparte* = It. *contraparte*; as *counter* + *part*.] 1. A correspondent part; a part that answers to another, as the several parts or copies of an indenture corresponding to the original; a copy; a duplicate.—2. The complement, as a certificate of hiring given by a tenant to his landlord on receiving from him a certificate of letting, or a bought note given to the seller on receiving the sold note.—3. A person or thing exactly resembling another or corresponding to another in appearance, character, position, influence, and the like; a representative; a match; a fellow.

Herodotus is the counterpart of some ideal Pandora, by the universality of his accomplishments.

De Quincey, Herodotus.

And in . . . its recognized and evident universality Christ's human nature is without a counterpart.

Progressive Orthodoxy, p. 20.

4. One of two parts which fit each other, as a cipher and its key, or a seal and its impression; hence, a thing that supplements another thing or completes it, or a person having qualities wanting in another, and such as compensate for the other's deficiencies.

Oh counterpart

Of our soft sex; well are you made our lords;
So bold, so great, so god-like are you formed,
How can you love so silly things as women? Dryden.

Opinion is but the counterpart of condition—merely expresses the degree of civilization to which we have attained.

H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 196.

5. In music, the part to be arranged or used in connection with another: as, the bass is the counterpart to the treble.

counter-passant (koun'tér-pas'ant), *a.* [*F. contre-passant*; as *counter*² + *passant*.] In her., passant in contrary directions: said of beasts used as bearings.

counterpedal (koun'tér-ped-ál), *a.* Opposite or correlative to pedal.—**Counterpedal surface**, in math., the locus of the intersections of the normal to a given surface with the planes through a fixed point parallel to the tangent planes.

counterpaiser, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *counterpoise*.

counter-pendent (koun'tér-pen'dent), *a.* In her., hanging on each side. See *pendent*.

counterpeser, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *counterpoise*.

counter-piston (koun'tér-pis-ton), *n.* A piston on which a pressure is applied opposite in direction to that on a connected main piston.

counter-plea (koun'tér-plé), *n.* In law, a replication to a plea or request.

counterplead (koun'tér-pléd'), *v. t.* [ME. *countrepleden*, *countrepleten*, < OF. *countrepleder*, *countrepleder*; as *counter* + *plead*.] To plead the contrary of; contradict; deny.

Countrepleds nat conscience ne holy kirke ryghtes.

Piers Plowman (C), ix. 53.

Let be thyn arguynge.

For love ne wol not countrepled be
In ryght ne wrong.

Chaucer, Good Women, l. 476.

counterpledet, **counterpletet**, *v. t.* Obsolete forms of *counterplead*.

counterplot (koun'tér-plot'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *counterplotted*, ppr. *counterplotting*. [*counter* + *plot*.] To oppose or frustrate by another plot or stratagem.

All plots that Envy's cunning aim'd at Her,
He counterplotted with profounder skill.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, l. 66.

Every wile had proved abortive, every plot had been counterplotted.

De Quincey.

counter-plot (koun'tér-plot), *n.* A plot or artifice advanced in opposition to another.

counterpoint¹ (koun'tér-point), *n.* [Now corrupted to *counterpane*¹, *q. v.*; ME. *counturpint*, < OF. *contrepointe*, *contrepoint*, a quilt; corrupted, in simulation of *contrepoint*, work the backstitch (< *contre* + *pointe*, a bodkin), from *contrepointe*, *coutepoint* (F. *courte-pointe*), < ML. *culcita puncta*, a counterpane, lit. a stitched quilt: L. *culcita*, ML. *culcita* (> OF. *cotre*, *cotte*, *cuite*, > E. *quilt*, *q. v.*); *puncta*, fem. of *punctus*, pricked, stitched: see *point*.] A coverlet; a counterpane.

In ivory coffers I have stuf'd my crowns;

In cypress chests my arras, counterpoints,

Costly apparel, tents, and canopies.

Shak., T. of the S., II. 1.

counterpoint² (koun'tér-point), *n.* [*F. contrepoint* = Sp. *contrapunto* = Pg. *contraponto* = It. *contrappunto* (> D. *contrapunt*; cf. G. *contrapunkt* = Dan. Sw. *kontrapunkt*), < ML. **contrapunctum* (in music, *cantus contrapunctus*; cf. *prick-song*), < L. *contra*, against, + *punctus*, pricked, dotted, *punctum*, point: see *counter*- and *point*.] In former times musical sounds were represented by dots or points placed on the lines, and the added part or parts were written by placing the proper points under or against each other.—*contra punctum*, point against point.] 1. An opposite point.—2. An opposite position or standpoint.

Affecting in themselves and their followers a certain angelical purity, fell suddenly into the very counterpoint of justifying bestiality.

Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion.

3. In music: (a) The art of musical composition in general. (b) The art of polyphonic or concerted composition, in distinction from homophonic or melodic composition. (c) Specifically, the art of adding to a given melody, subject, theme, or canto fermo, one or more melodies whose relations to the given melody are fixed by rules. Strict or plain counterpoint, which began to be cultivated in the thirteenth century, and attained great extension and perfection in the fifteenth, is usually divided into several species: (1) *note against note*, in which to each note of the cantus is added one note in the accompanying part or parts; (2) *two against one*, in which to each note of the cantus two notes are added; (3) *four against one*, in which four notes are added; (4) *syncopated*, in which to each note of the cantus one note is added after a constant rhythmic interval; (5) *florid or figured*, in which the added part or parts are variously constructed. The melodic and harmonic intervals permitted in each species are minutely fixed by rule. Counterpoint is *two-part* when two voices or parts are used, *three-part* when three are used, etc. It is *single* when the added part uniformly lies above or below the cantus; *double* when the added part is so constructed as to be usable both above and below the cantus by a uniform transposition of an octave, a tenth, or some other interval; and *triple* when three melodies are so fitted as to be mutually usable above and below one another by transposition. Among the forms of counterpoint, the canon and the fugue are the most important. (See these words.) Next to a pure and natural use of melodic intervals, various kinds of imitation between the voices are especially sought, such as augmentation, diminution, inversion, reversion, etc. (See these words.) The practice of counterpoint was especially prominent in the Gallo-Belgic school of musicians from the thirteenth to the sixteenth century, and it has been a part of musical training and accomplishment ever since. It is a necessary basis for all polyphonic composition, although in modern music the strictness of its early rules has been much relaxed. (d) A voice-part of independent character polyphonically combined with one or more other parts.—**Strict counterpoint**, counterpoint in which the use of unprepared discords is forbidden.

counterpointé (koun'tér-poin'té), *a.* [= F. *contrepointé*.] In her., meeting at the points: said of two chevrons, one in the usual position and the other inverted.

counterpoise (koun'tér-póiz), *n.* [*ME. counterpese*, < OF. *contrepois*, F. *contre-poids* = Pr. *contrapeso* = Sp. *contrapeso* = Pg. *contrapezo* = It. *contrappeso*, < ML. **contrapensum* (*contrapeusum* after Rom.; also in diff. form *contrapon-dus*), < L. *contra* (> F. *contre*, etc.), against, + *pensum* (> OF. *pois*, F. *poids*), a weight, a portion, a pound: see *counter*- and *poise*. Cf. the verb.] 1. A weight equal to and balancing or counteracting another weight; specifically, a body or mass of the same weight with another opposed to it, as in the opposite scale of a balance.

Fastening that to our exact balance, we put a metalline counterpoise into the opposite scale.

Boyle, Spring of the Air.

Hence—2. Any equal power or force acting in opposition; a force sufficient to balance another force.

They [the second nobles] are a counterpoise to the higher nobility.

Bacon, Empire.

He was willing to add the opposite party in maintaining a sufficient degree of strength to form a counterpoise to that of the confederates.

Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., l. 3.

Activity, and not despondency, is the true counterpoise to misfortune.

Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 311.

3. The state of being in equilibrium with another weight or force.

The pendulous round earth, with balanced air

In counterpoise.

Milton, P. L., iv. 1001.

4. In the *manège*, a position of the rider in which his body is duly balanced in his seat, not inclined more to one side than the other; equilibrium.—**Counterpoise bridge**. See *bridge*¹.

counterpoise (koun'tér-póiz'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *counterpoised*, ppr. *counterpoising*. [Early mod. E. usually *counterpese*, *counterpese*, < ME. *counterpeisen*, *counterpesen*, < OF. *contrepeser* = Pr. Pg. *contrapezar* = Sp. *contrapesar* = It. *contrappesare*, < ML. **contrapensare*, counterpoise; from the noun.] 1. To act in opposition to, or counteract, as a counterpoise; counterbalance; be equiponderant to; equal in weight.

The force and the distance of weights counterpoising one another ought to be reciprocal.

Sir K. Digby, Nature of Man's Soul.

The heaviness of bodies must be counterpoised by a plummet fastened about the pulley to the axis.

Bp. Wilkins.

Hence—2. To act against in any manner with equal power or effect; balance; restore the balance to.

The Turk is now counterpoised by the Persian.

Raleigh, Hist. World.

So many freeholders of English will be able to beard and to counterpoise the rest.

Spenser, State of Ireland.

I hold it not meet, that a few conjectures should counterpoise the general consent of all ages.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 41.

This makes us happy, counterpoising our hearts in all miseries.

Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 598.

counter-poison (koun'tér-poi-zn), *n.* [= F. *contre-poison*; as *counter* + *poison*.] A poison that destroys the effect of another; a poison used as an antidote to another; anything administered to counteract a poison; an antidote.

At length we learned an antidote and counterpoison against the filthy venomous water.

R. Knox (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 402).

counterponderate (koun'tér-pon'de-rät), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *counterponderated*, ppr. *counterponderating*. To counterbalance; weigh against.

counter-potent (koun'tér-pō'tent), *a.* In her., charged with a pattern composed of tau-shaped figures supposed to represent the tops of tau-staffs. The figures are called in English *potents*. The bearing counter-potent is generally classed among the heraldic furs. See *fur*.

counter-practice (koun'tér-prak-tis), *n.* Practice in opposition to another.

counter-pressure (koun'tér-presh-ür), *n.* Opposing pressure; a force or pressure that acts in antagonism to another and is equal to it.

counter-project (koun'tér-proj-ekt), *n.* A project, scheme, or proposal of one party advanced in opposition to that of another, as in the negotiation of a treaty.

Wildman then brought forward a counterproject prepared by himself.

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., ix.

counter-proof (koun'tér-pröf), *n.* A reversed impression taken from a freshly printed proof of an engraved plate, by laying a sheet of dampened paper upon it and passing it through the press.

counterprove (koun'tér-pröv'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *counterproved*, ppr. *counterproving*. To take a counter-proof of. See *counter-proof*.

counter-punch (koun'tér-punch), *n.* 1. A tool held beneath a sheet of metal to resist the blows of a hammer and form a raised boss on the surface of the sheet.—2. In *type-founding*, the steel die or punch which makes the counter or unprinted part of the letter subsequently engraved on the punch. The first process in type-making is making the counter-punch.

counter-quartered (koun'tér-kwár'térd), *a.* In her., same as *counter-quarterly*.—**Cross counter-quartered**. See *cross*.

counter-quarterly (koun'tér-qwár'tér-li), *a.* In her.: (a) Having the quarters also quartered. (b) More rarely, having the quarters divided in any way, as per pale and the like. Also *contre-cartelé*, *counter-quartered*.



Argent, two chevrons counterpointed gules.

counter-raguled (koun' tēr-rag-ūld'), *a.* In *her.*, raguled on the opposite side also.

counter-rampant (koun-tēr-ram'pant), *a.* [= *F. contre-rampant*.] In *her.*, rampant in opposite directions: said of animals used as bearings. It is more usual to describe two animals counter-rampant as *rampant combattant* or *rampant affronté* when represented face to face, and *rampant indorsé* when back to back.

counter-reflected (koun'tēr-rē-flek'ted), *a.* In *her.*, turned in contrary directions each from the other.

Counter-remonstrant (koun' tēr-rē-mon'trant), *n.* Same as *Antiremonstrant*.

counter-revolution (koun'tēr-rev-ō-lū'shon), *n.* [= *F. contre-révolution* = *Sp. contra-revolucion* = *It. contra-rivoluzione*; as *counter- + revolution*.] A revolution opposed to a preceding one, and seeking to restore a former state of things.

counter-revolutionary (koun' tēr-rev-ō-lū'shon-ā-ri), *a.* Pertaining to a counter-revolution.

counter-revolutionist (koun' tēr-rev-ō-lū'shon-ist), *n.* One engaged in or advocating a counter-revolution.

counterroll (koun'tēr-rōl), *n.* [*< counter- + roll*, repr. *OF. contrerole*: see *control*.] In *old Eng. law*, a counterpart or copy of the rolls relating to appeals, inquests, etc., kept by an officer as a check upon another officer's roll.

counterrolment (koun'tēr-rōl-mēt), *n.* [Also *counterrolment*; *< counterroll + -ment*.] A counter-account.

counter-round (koun'tēr-round), *n.* [= *F. contre-ronde* = *Sp. contrarronda*, *Pg. contraronda*; as *counter- + round*.] *Milit.*, a body of officers going the rounds to inspect sentinels.

counter-salient (koun-tēr-sā-lī-ent), *a.* In *her.*, salient in opposite directions.

countersay, *v. t.* [*ME. cōntreseggen*; *< counter- + say* (after *L. contradicere*: see *contradict*).] To contradict.

Ac ich *countresegge* the nat, Cleregie, ne thy connyngge. *Scripture*.

That ho so doth by youre doctrine doth wel, ich leyue. *Piers Plowman* (C), xii. 224.

counterscale (koun'tēr-skāl), *n.* A counterbalance; comparison. [Rare.]

To compare their University to yours, were to cast New-Inn in *counterscale* with Christ-Church College. *Howell, Letters*, I. i. 8.

counter-scalloped (koun-tēr-skol'opt), *a.* In *her.*, same as *escalloped*.

counterscarf (koun'tēr-skārf), *n.* Same as *counterscarp*.

counterscarp (koun'tēr-skārp), *n.* [= *F. contrescarpe* = *Pg. It. contrascarpa*; as *counter- + scarp*.] In *fort.*, the exterior talus or slope of the ditch, or the talus that supports the earth of the covered way. It often signifies the whole covered way, with its parapet and glacis, as when it is said that the enemy have lodged themselves on the *counterscarp*.

Wee placed a great watch in that way, which was covered with a *counterscarp*. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 122.

Counterscarp gallery, a framework covered with a sheeting, within the counterscarp at the salients, the entrance being by a narrow door.—**Counterscarp wall**, the revetment of the counterscarp, generally made of stone or brick, but sometimes of timber.

counter-scuffle (koun'tēr-skuf-l), *n.* A scuffle on equal terms; a balanced contest.

A terrible *counter-scuffle* between them and their lusts. *Hewyt, Sermons*, p. 97.

counter-sea (koun'tēr-sā), *n.* The disturbed state of the sea after a gale, when, the wind having changed, the sea still runs in its old direction.

counterscal (koun-tēr-sēl'), *v. t.* [= *F. contre-sceller* = *Sp. Pg. contrasellar*; as *counter- + seal*.] To seal mutually or in addition; seal with another or others.

Who shall bear
A better witness back than words, which we,
On like conditions, will have *counter-seal'd*.
Shak., Cor., v. 3.

counter-seal (koun'tēr-sēl), *n.* [= *F. contrescel* = *It. contrasigillo*, *< ML. contrasigillum*, *< L. contra*, against, + *sigillum*, seal; see *counter- + seal*.] The reverse side of a seal. In the middle ages and later the wax seals appended to documents were solid cakes showing both sides, and each side was impressed, the obverse having the effigy, and the reverse, or counter-seal, usually a coat of arms and motto. See the extract.

The Great Seals have each of them two distinct designs. In one the Sovereign is represented on horseback, and in the other as enthroned. The mounted figures appear always to have been regarded as the obverse, or Seal, and the enthroned as the reverse, or *Counter-seal*.
C. Boutell, Heraldry, p. 394.

countersecure (koun' tēr-sē-kūr'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *countersecured*, ppr. *countersecuring*. To give additional security to or for.

What have the regicides promised you in return, . . . whilst you are giving that pledge from the throne, and engaging parliament to *countersecure* it?
Burke, A Regicide Peace.

counter-security (koun'tēr-sē-kūr'ti), *n.* Security given to one who has entered into bonds or become surety for another.

counter-sense (koun'tēr-sēns), *n.* [= *F. contresens*; as *counter- + sense*.] An opposite or contrary meaning. [Rare.]

There are some Words now in French which are turned to a *Countersense*. *Howell, Letters*, iv. 19.

counter-shaft (koun'tēr-shāft), *n.* A shaft driven by a band or gearing running from another opposite and parallel shaft.—**Reversing counter-shaft**, a shaft capable of rotation in either direction, in order to reverse the direction of the motion of the machine which it drives.

countersign (koun'tēr-sin'), *v. t.* [*< OF. contresigner*, *F. contre-signer* = *Sp. contrasellar* = *Pg. contrasenhhar* = *It. contrassegnare*; as *counter- + sign*.] 1. To sign opposite to another signature; sign additionally; superadd one's signature to by way of authentication, attestation, or confirmation: as, charters signed by a king are *countersigned* by a secretary.—2. Figuratively, to attest in any way; confirm; corroborate. [Rare.]

What he [Paterculus] remarked, what he founded upon a review of two nations and two literatures—we may now *countersign* by an experience of eight or nine.

As to dictionaries, the Dean writes of them as if he supposed their contents were *countersigned* beyond the stars. *F. Hall, Mod. Eng.*, p. 153.

countersign (koun'tēr-sin), *n.* [*< OF. contresigne*, *contresigne* = *F. contre-seing* = *Sp. contrasella* = *Pg. contrasenha* = *It. contrassegno*; from the verb.] 1. A private signal, in the form of a word, phrase, or number, given to soldiers on guard, with orders to let no one pass unless he first gives that sign; a military watchword.

Friendship, not Fame, is the *countersign* here;
Make room by the conqueror crowned in the strife
For the comrade that limps from the battle of life!
O. W. Holmes, My Annual (1866).

2. The signature of a secretary or other subordinate officer to a writing signed by the principal or superior, to attest its authenticity; a counter-signature.—*Syn.* 1. See *parole*, 2.

counter-signal (koun'tēr-sig-nāl), *n.* [= *F. contre-signal*; as *counter- + signal*.] A signal used as an answer to another.

counter-signature (koun'tēr-sig-nā-tūr), *n.* The name of a secretary or other subordinate officer countersigned to a writing.

Below the Imperial name is commonly a *counter-signature* of one of the cabinet ministers. *Tooke*.

countersink (koun'tēr-sing), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *countersunk*, ppr. *countersinking*. 1. To form by drilling or turning, as a cavity in timber or other materials, for the reception of the head of a bolt or screw, a plate of iron, etc., in order that it may be nearly or quite flush with the surface: as, to *countersink* a hole for a screw.—2. To cause to sink in any other body so as to be nearly or quite flush with its surface: as, to *countersink* a screw or bolt by making a depression for its head.—**Countersunk bolt, nail**. See *bolt*, 1, *nail*.

countersink (koun'tēr-sing), *n.* 1. A drill or brace-bit for countersinking, variously made, according as it is to be used



on wood, iron, brass, etc. Specifically—(a) A boring-bit having a conical or spherical cutter, used to make a depression to receive the head of a screw. (b) A blacksmith's punch or a metal-working tool for chamfering a hole punched or drilled in metal. (c) A cutting-tool fitted to a drill-stock for chamfering the edge of the hole formed by the drill.

2. An enlargement of a hole to receive the head of a screw or bolt. *E. H. Knight*.—3. The recess in the chamber of a gun into which the rim of the cartridge fits.

counter-slope (koun'tēr-slōp), *n.* 1. An overhanging slope: as, a wall with a *counter-slope*. *Mahan*.—2. In *fort.*, the inclination of the sole of an embrasure upward and outward from the sill: used in contradistinction to the *downward slope* toward the front usually given to the soles in embrasure batteries.

Embrasures for guns firing with great angles of elevation may receive a *counterslope*, giving the sole nearly the same inclination from the sill upwards as the least angle of elevation under which it may be required to aim the piece. *Tidball, Artillery Manual*, p. 390.

counter-stand (koun'tēr-stand), *n.* Something which serves as a ground for opposition or resistance; opposition; resistance.

Your knowledge has no *counterstand* against her. *Longfellow*, tr. of Dante's *Inferno*, vii. 85.

counter-statement (koun'tēr-stāt-mēt), *n.* A statement made in opposition to another; a denial; a refutation.

counter-statute (koun'tēr-stāt-ūt), *n.* A contrary statute or ordinance; a law antagonistic to another.

His own antinomy or *counterstatute*. *Milton, Divorce*.

counter-step (koun'tēr-step), *n.* An opposite step or procedure.

counterstock (koun'tēr-stok), *n.* Same as *counterfoil*, 1.

counter-stroke (koun'tēr-strōk), *n.* A stroke or blow given in return for one received; a return stroke or blow.

He met him with a *counterstroke* so swift,
That quite smit off his arme as he it up did lift.
Spenser, F. Q., v. xi. 7.

counter-subject (koun'tēr-sub-jekt), *n.* In *music*, specifically, in a fugue, a theme introduced as an appendage to the subject, and in counterpoint to the answer, or vice versa. A counter-subject is distinguished from a *second subject* by its dependent position when first used, although it may be subsequently used as an episodic subject.

counter-surety (koun'tēr-shōr-ti), *n.* [*< F. contre-sûreté*; as *counter- + surety*.] A counter-bond, or a surety to secure one who has given security.

counter-swallowtail (koun'tēr-swol-ō-tāl), *n.* In *fort.*, an outwork in the form of a single tenaille, wider at the gorge than at the head.

counter-sway (koun'tēr-swā), *n.* Contrary sway; opposing influence.

By a *countersway* of restraint curbing their wild exorbitance almost in the other extreme; as when we bow things the contrary way, to make them come to their natural straightness. *Milton, Divorce*.

counter-tally (koun'tēr-tal-i), *n.* [*< ME. countertale*, *countretaille*, *< OF. countretaille*, *countretaille*, *F. contre-taille*; as *counter- + tally*.] A tally serving as a check to another.

counter-taste (koun'tēr-tāst), *n.* Opposite or false taste. [Rare.]

There is a kind of *counter-taste*, founded on surprise and curiosity, which maintains a sort of rivalry with the true. *Shenstone*.

counter-tendency (koun'tēr-tēn-dēn-si), *n.* An opposite or opposing tendency.

The Hegelian system recognizes every natural tendency of thought as logical, although it be certain to be abolished by *counter-tendencies*. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XII. 12.

counter-tenor (koun'tēr-tēn-ōr), *n.* [*< ME. counter-tenor*, *< OF. contratenor*, *< It. contratenore*; as *counter- + tenor*.] In *music*, a high tenor or an alto voice; the part sung by such a voice. It is the highest adult male voice, having its easy compass from tenor G to treble C, and music for it is written on the alto or C clef on the middle line of the staff. The lowest voices of females and boys have about the same register, and are sometimes inaccurately called counter-tenor. The correct term is *alto* or *contralto*.

counter-term (koun'tēr-tērm), *n.* A term opposed or contrary to another term; an antithetical term.

No ill, no good! such *counter-terms*, my son,
Are border-races, holding each its own
By endless war. *Tennyson, Ancient Sage*.

counter-tierce (koun'tēr-tērs), *n.* In *fencing*, a counter-parry in tierce.

counter-timber (koun'tēr-tim-bēr), *n.* See *counter*, 3, *n.*, 4.

counter-time (koun'tēr-tim), *n.* [*< counter- + time*, after *F. contre-temps*: see *contretemps*.] 1. In the *manège*, the resistance or hindrance of a horse that interrupts his cadence and the measure of his manège, occasioned by lack of skill in the rider or the bad temper of the horse. Hence—2. Resistance; opposition.

Let cheerfulness on happy fortune wait,
And give not thus the *countertime* to fate.
Dryden, Aurengzebe.

counter-traction (koun'tēr-trak-shōn), *n.* Opposite traction.

The treatment [of dislocations] was by traction and *countertraction*, circumduction, and other dexterous manipulation. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 673.

counter-trench (koun'tēr-trench), *n.* In *fort.*, a trench made by the defenders of a place to render ineffectual one made by the besiegers.

country-bred (kun'tri-bred), *a.* Bred or brought up in the country.



country-dance (kun' tri-dans), *n.* [*< country + dance. Cf. contre-dance.*] A dance in which the partners are arranged opposite each other in lines, and dance in couples down the lines and back to their original places.

A minuett I could have forgiven—I should not have minded that—I say I should not have regarded a minuett—but *country-dances!* *Sheridan, The Rivals, ii. 1.*

countryman (kun' tri-man), *n.*; *pl. countrymen* (-men). [*< ME. contraiman, cuntreman; < country + man.*] 1. An inhabitant or a native of a particular region.

At whose come the *country-men* (Trojans) comford were all, And restore the stithe fight sternly agayn.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 5884.

Tra. What countryman, I pray?

Ped.

Of Mantua.

Shak., T. of the S., iv. 2.

2. One born in the same country with another.

In journeyings often, in perils of waters, in perils of robbers, in perils by mine own *countrymen*. 2 Cor. xi. 26.

3. One who dwells in the country, as opposed to the town; hence, a rustic; a farmer or husbandman.

A simple *countryman*, that brought her figs.

Shak., A. and C., v. 2.

country-rock (kun' tri-rok), *n.* In mining, the rock in which a mineral lode occurs; the country. See *country*, 8.

The great diversity of character exhibited by different sets of fissure veins which cut the same *country rock* seems incompatible with any theory of lateral secretion.

Quoted in Sci. Amer. Supp., No. 446.

country-seat (kun' tri-sēt), *n.* A dwelling in the country; a country mansion.

countryship (kun' tri-ship), *n.* [*< country + ship.*] Nationality. *Verstegan.*

country-side (kun' tri-sid), *n.* 1. A section of country; a piece of land; a neighborhood.

Like some great landslip, tree by tree,
The *country-side* descended.

Tennyson, Amphilon.

2. The inhabitants or dwellers of a district or section of country; a neighborhood: as, the whole *country-side* was aroused by the news.

countrywoman (kun' tri-wim'an), *n.*; *pl. countrywomen* (-wim'en). 1. A female inhabitant or native of a particular country or region.—2. A woman born in the same country with another person.—3. A woman belonging to the country, as opposed to the town.

countship (kount'ship), *n.* [*< count² + -ship.*] The rank or dignity of a count; lordship.

He addressed several remarks to him in a half jesting, half biting tone, saying, among other things, that his *countship* might have spared him the trouble of making this long journey in his old age. *Motley, Dutch Republic, II. 113.*

count-wheel (kount'hwēl), *n.* A wheel with a notched edge which governs the stroke of a clock in sounding the hours.

country (koun'ti), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. *countie*, *< ME. countee, counte, < OF. counte, contee, F. comté = Pr. comtat, comtat = Sp. Pg. condado = It. contado, < ML. comitatus, the office or jurisdiction of a count or earl, L. an escort, company, train, retinue (see comitatus), < comes (comit-), a companion, ML. a count: see count².] I. *n.*; *pl. countries* (-tiz). 1. (a) Originally, the domain or territory of a count or earl. (b) Now, a definite division of a country or state for political or administrative purposes. In the United States the county is the political unit next below the State (except in Louisiana, which has an analogous division into parishes). Each county has, generally speaking, one or more courts, a sheriff, treasurer, clerk, and various officials engaged in the administration of justice, etc. The number of counties varies greatly in the different States. England has 40 counties (the greater number of which are also called *shires*), Wales 12, Scotland 33, and Ireland 32. For administrative purposes several of the historical counties of England are divided, and the county of London is added, bringing the total for England up to 50. An English county has a lord lieutenant, a custos rotulorum or keeper of records, a sheriff, and other officials. Certain larger British cities are counties in themselves, or counties corporate. Abbreviated Co. or co.*

The town and the county have shaped the life of the States of the Union. In this respect there are three classes of States; those in which the town is the political unit—the six States of New England; the second, those in which the county is the unit—the States of the South; the third, those of the "compromise system," as it has been called—a mixed organization of county and township, prevailing in the Middle States and the West.

Austin Scott, Johns Hopkins Univ. Studies, III.

2. Collectively, the inhabitants of a county.—**County corporate**, in England and Ireland, a city or town possessing the privilege of being governed by its own sheriffs and other magistrates, irrespective of the county or counties in which it is situated, as Bristol, Newcastle, Dublin, etc.—**County palatine**, in England, formerly, a county distinguished by particular privileges: so called because the owner or holder had royal powers, or the same powers in the administration of justice as the king had in his palace

(see *palatine*); but all such powers are now vested in the crown. The counties palatine in England are Lancaster, Chester, and Durham, which were no doubt made separate regalities on account of their respective proximity to Wales and to that turbulent Northumbrian province which could be counted a portion neither of England nor of Scotland.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to a county: as, *county families; county society.*—**Board of county commissioners**, an elective board to which, in most counties in the United States, the administration of many important affairs of the county is intrusted. (In some States it consists of the supervisors of the townships (or towns) comprised within the county. The duties of the board vary in different localities.—**County clerk.** See *clerk.*—**County court**, a court having jurisdiction for a county, usually over actions for a limited amount, and often having some administrative powers, established to facilitate minor litigation. In early English history the county court was a local parliament, containing, in its full session, the archbishops, bishops, abbots, priors, earls, barons, knights, and freeholders, with representatives from each township and each borough. It sat once a month, but these monthly sessions were attended by none but those who had special business, and by the officers of the townships with their qualified juries. The existing county courts of England were established under a statute of 1846, each comprising a defined circuit, and sitting usually once a month in each of certain divisions called *county-court districts*. They have jurisdiction for the recovery of small debts, and also certain powers in equity and bankruptcy, and sometimes in admiralty. In the United States each county has a county court for local jurisdiction. In some of the States it is formed by associating all the justices of the peace of the county, and is charged with the administration of county police. See *police.*—**County rates**, in Great Britain and Ireland, rates which are levied upon the county, and collected by the boards of guardians, for the purpose of defraying the expenses to which counties are liable, as repairing bridges, jails, houses of correction, etc.—**County sessions**, in England, the general quarter sessions of the peace for each county, held four times a year.—**County town**, the chief town of a county; a county-seat.

county² (koun'ti), *n.* [An extension of *count²*.] A count; an earl or lord.

The gallant, young, and noble gentleman,

The *county* Paris.

Shak., R. and J., iii. 5.

county-seat (koun'ti-sēt), *n.* The seat of government of a county; the town in which the county and other courts are held, and where the county officers perform their functions.

The original "camp" in many places became a *county-seat*, though still retaining strong evidence in local customs of its growth and previous history.

C. H. Shinn, Mining Camps, p. 5.

The *county-seat* village of Moscow.

E. Eggleston, The Century, XXXV. 42.

coup¹ (koup), *v.* [Also written *coup*; *< ME. coupen, coupen, caupen, caupen, strike, fight, < OF. couper, coper, colper, F. couper, cut, cleave, slit, carve, hew, etc. (orig. to strike, cut with a blow) = Sp. Pg. golpear = It. colpire, strike, smite, hit; in Rom. from the noun, but in E. regarded rather as the source of the noun: see coup¹, *n.* This verb and its variant *cope³* seem to have been confused with forms of *chop* (D. *koppen*, etc.): see *cope³*, and cf. *chop¹*.] I. *trans.* 1. To cut; slash: in the extracts, with reference to shoes ornamentally slashed.*

His squiers habite he had

Withoute *couped* shone [shoon, shoes].

Torrent of Portugal (ed. Halliwell), l. 1191.

As is the kynde of a knyght that cometh to be doubted,
To geten hus gylte spores or galoches y-couped.

Piers Plowman (C), xxi. 12.

2. To upset; overturn; tilt over; turn upside down; dump: as, to *coup* the cart. [Scotch.]

Stooks are *coupet* w^t the blast.

Burns, 8d. Epls. to J. Lapraik.

To *coup* the crans, to be overturned, subverted, overthrown.—To *coup* the creels. (a) To tumble head over heels. (b) To die.

II. *intrans.* 1. To give or exchange blows; fight.

He keppt hym kenely, and [thal] *coupid* to-gedur,

That bothe went bakward & on bent lay.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 7231.

2. To upset; be overturned; fall or tumble over. [Scotch.]

I drew my scythe in sic a fury,

I near-hand *coupet* w^t my hurry.

Burns, Death and Dr. Hornbook.

The brig brak and the cart *coupet*.

E. Hamilton.

3. To swoop.

Thane wandrys the worme [dragon] awaye to hys heghttez,
Comes glydande fro the clowdwez, and *couper* fulle evene.

Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 799.

coup¹ (koup), *n.* [In Sc. also written *coup*; *< ME. coup, caup, < OF. coup, caup, cop, colp, F. coup = Pr. colp, cop = Sp. Pg. golpe = It. colpo, < ML. colpus, a blow, stroke, a reduced form of L. colaphus, a blow with the fist, buffet, cuff, < Gr. κόλαφος, a blow with the fist, buffet, cuff, < κόλα-πτειν, peck, strike: see coup¹, *v.*] 1. A blow; a stroke.*

Polydamas the pert preset to Vlizes,

With the *coupe* of a kene swerd kerue on his helme.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 10141.

2. A trick; a snare.

With much pain he [David] could quit himself from the wretched *coup* that the devil had once brought him good luck of.

Bp. Hooper.

3. The act of upsetting or overturning, or state of being overturned; the act of dumping.—4. A tumble; a fall.—5. A fault in a seam of coal.—6. A cart-load. [Scotch in senses 3, 4, 5, and 6.]—Free *coup*, the liberty of dumping earth or rubbish in a particular place without paying for the privilege.

coup² (koup), *v. t.* [*< Icel. kaup = Sw. köpa, buy, bargain, = E. cheap, *v.*, = D. koopen, > E. cope²: see cheap, *v.*, and cope².*] To barter; buy and sell, as horses or cattle. [Scotch.]

coup³, *n.* An obsolete or dialectal (Scotch) form of *cup*.

coup⁴ (kō), *n.* [*F.*, a stroke, blow: see *coup¹, n.*] 1. A stroke or blow, especially a sudden stroke, implying promptness and force: a French word used in English in various French phrases, or singly, with conscious reference to its French use.—2. Specifically, with reference to the northwestern tribes of the Indians of North America, a stroke that captures the weapon or horse of an enemy; hence, victory over an enemy.

Now, when all the presents had been given to the Sun, each warrior in turn counted his *coups*—that is, his successes in war.

Forest and Stream.

He followed closely on the trail of the savages, bided his time, struck his *coup*, and recovered a pair of packhorses, which was all he required.

Life in the Far West.

3. A coup d'état; a stroke of policy. See below.

A tyranny . . . which it required the bloodshed and the *coup* of the 9th Thermidor to overthrow.

W. R. Greg, Misc. Essays, 2d ser., p. 105.

Coup d'archet (kō dār-shā'), in music, a stroke of a bow.—**Coup de fouet** (kō dē fō-ā'), in fencing, the act of lashing the adversary's extended blade by a firm dry beat or jerk, in order to disarm him. *Rolando* (ed. Forsyth).—**Coup de grâce** (kō dē grās) (literally, a stroke of mercy), the finishing stroke, as in despatching a condemned man with a single blow, or an animal that is mortally wounded, to put it out of its misery; hence, a quietus; anything that thoroughly defeats or silences an opponent.—**Coup de main** (kō dē māh) (literally, a stroke with the hand), in war, a sudden attack by main force; hence, any sudden, energetic action intended to effect a purpose by surprise.—**Coup de soleil** (kō dē sō-lay'), a sunstroke.—**Coup d'état** (kō dā-tā') (literally, a stroke of state), a sudden decisive measure in politics; a stroke of policy; specifically, an important and usually unlooked-for change in the forms and methods of government, by the ruling power or by a party, effected illegally or by forced interpretation of law, or by violence or intrigue, for the benefit of an individual or a cabal. The principal *coup d'état* in French history, distinctively so called, are that of November 9th, 1799 (18th Brumaire, year VIII., in the republican calendar), when Napoleon Bonaparte forcibly suppressed the Directory, and that of December 2d, 1851, when Louis Napoleon as president broke up the National Assembly by force of arms and made himself temporarily dictator, preparatory to becoming emperor as Napoleon III. a year later.

The news of the *coup d'état* took England by surprise. A shock went through the whole country. Never probably was public opinion more unanimous, for the hour at least, than in condemnation of the stroke of policy ventured on by Louis Napoleon, and the savage manner in which it was carried to success. *J. McCarthy, Hist. Own Times, xxii.*

Coup de théâtre (kō dē tā-t'r), a theatrical hit; a brilliant or exciting turn or trick in a play; hence, any sudden and showy action having the effect of exciting surprise or admiration by means more or less sensational.—**Coup d'œil** (kō dēy). (a) A glance of the eye; general view.

An acacia tree or two on the eastern side, and behind it a wall-like line of mud-houses, finish the *coup d'œil*.

R. F. Burton, El-Mednash, p. 241.

Specifically—(b) *Milit.*, that talent for rapid observation and generalization by which an officer is enabled by a glance to estimate the advantages and disadvantages of a field of battle for attack and defense, and thus to post his troops without delay so as to make the most of it.—To count a *coup*, to be credited with a victory won in battle: said of the northwestern tribes of North American Indians.

Singularly enough, the taking of a scalp does not count a *coup*, neither does the killing of an enemy. To count a *coup*, the person must take a bow or weapon or the horse of an enemy, and must have witnesses present to prove it. He must also bring with him the arms by which he counts his *coups*.

Forest and Stream.

coupablet, *a.* A Middle English variant of *culpable*. *Chaucer.*

coup¹, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *coup¹*.

coup², *n.* A Middle English form of *coop*.

coup³ (kōp), *n.* [*ME.*, *< OF. coupe, F. coupe, a cup: see cup.*] 1. An obsolete form of *cup*.

—2. [*F.*] A shallow open cup or bowl of silver, gold, or bronze, used as a mantel ornament.—3. A dry measure used in parts of Switzerland before the introduction of the metric system. In Geneva it was equal to 2½ Winchester bushels, and in Basel to 3½. There was also formerly a *coupe* in Lyons, otherwise called a *quart*, containing nine tenths of a Winchester peck.

coup⁴, *n.* [*ME.*, *< OF. coupe, < L. culpa, fault: see culpe, culpiti.*] Fault; guilt.

Now by-gyneth Gloton for to go to shyrtte,
And kayres hym to-kyrke-ward his coupe to shewe.
Piers Plowman (C), vii. 351.

coupé (kô-pâ'), *n.* [F., prop. pp. of *couper*, cut; see *coupl*, *v.*] 1. The front compartment of a French stage-coach or diligence; an end compartment of a European first-class railway-carriage, generally seated for four.—2. A low, short, four-wheeled, close carriage without the front seat, and carrying two inside, with an outside seat for the driver.—3. Same as *coupee*.

couped (kôpt), *a.* [E. pp. from F. *couper*, cut. See *coupl*.] In *her.*: (a) Cut off evenly: said of the head or limb of an animal, the trunk of a tree, etc.: in opposition to *erased* (which see). (b) Not extending to the edge of the escutcheon: said of an ordinary, as a cross, bend, etc. See *humet-tee*. Also *coupee*.—**Couped close**, cut short: said of a head when no part of the neck is visible. Also *close-couped*.



A Lion's Head Couped.

coupee (kô-pé'), *n.* [Also, as F., *coupe*; < F. *coupe*, a coupee, prop. pp. of *couper*, cut; see *coupl*.] In *dancing*, a movement which a dancer makes resting on one foot and passing the other forward or backward, making a sort of salutation. Also spelled *coupé*.

coupee (kô-pé'), *v. i.* [*coupee*, *n.*] To make a sort of bow or salutation in dancing.

You shall swear, I'll sigh; you shall say 'as' and I'll *coupee*.
Parquhar, *Constant Couple*, iv. 1.

coupée (kô-pâ'), *a.* [F. *coupe* (masc.): orig. pp. of *couper*, cut; see *coupl*, *v.*] In *her.*, same as *couped*.

coupe-gorge (kôp'gôrzh), *n.* [F., lit. cut-throat; < *couper*, cut, + *gorge*, throat; see *coupl*, *v.*, and *gorge*.] 1. A cutthroat. *Coles*, 1717.—2. *Milit.*, a position affording an enemy so many advantages that the troops who occupy it must either surrender or be cut to pieces.

couper (kô-pér), *n.* [Appar. < *coupl*, *v.*, cut, overturn, + *-er*.] A lever on the upper part of a loom, used to lift the harness.

couper (kô-pér), *n.* [Also *couper*; < *coupl* + *-er*.] One who buys and sells; a dealer; as, a horse-couper. [Prov. Eng.]

Coupler's blue. See *blue*.

couple (kup'l), *n.* [*ME. couple, cupple, couple*, etc., < *OF. couple, cople, couple*, F. *couple* = Sp. *cópula* = Pg. *copula* = It. *coppia*, *couple* (*copula*, *copula*) = Fries. *keppel* = D. *koppel* = MLG. *LG. koppel* = MHG. *kopel*, *kuppel*, G. *koppel* = Dan. *koppel* = Sw. *koppel*, < L. *copula* (ML. also *cupla*, after *OF.*), a band, bond, ML. a couple: see *copula*.] 1. Two of the same class or kind connected or considered together; a brace; as, a couple of oranges; "a couple of shepherds." *Sir P. Sidney*.

Make me a couple of cakes. 2 Sam. xiii. 6.
Our watch to-night . . . have ta'en a couple of as arant knaves as any in Messina. *Shak.*, *Much Ado*, iii. 5.

Though by my vow it costs me 12d. a kiss after the first, yet I did adventure upon a couple. *Pepys*, *Diary*, II. 208.

By adding one to one, we have the complex idea of a couple. *Locke*.

Specifically.—2. (a) A man and woman associated together, whether by marriage or by betrothal, or accompanying each other on a given occasion, as at a party: as, a loving couple; a young couple.

When they were clothed withrill in here wedes,
Alle men vpon mold migt'ben a fair couple
Than was bi-twene william & this worthie mayde.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), I. 3203.

Next, with their boy, a decent couple came,
And call'd him Robert, 'twas his father's name.
Crabbe, *Parish Register*.

A couple, fair
As ever painter painted.
Tennyson, *Aylmer's Field*.

(b) A pair of forces, equal, parallel, and acting in opposite directions: they tend to make the body acted upon rotate. [A term introduced in French by Poinsot in 1804.]

The three forces, of which one is the resultant of the equal and parallel forces acting at a point, and the other two constitute a couple of which the moment is the same as the resulting moment, with reference to the point, fully represent any system of forces in their tendency to produce rotation and translation.
Peirce, *Anal. Mechanics* (1855), p. 41.

(c) In *elect.*, a pair of metallic plates in contact, used as a source of an electrical current, as in one of the cells of a voltaic battery (a voltaic couple), or in a thermo-electric battery (a thermo-electric couple). See *electricity* and *thermo-electricity*.

A couple consists of the whole of the bodies which exist between two zincs—that is to say, zinc, copper, water,

zinc. It may be supposed that each of the zinc plates is the half of two successive couples.
Atkinson, tr. of *Mascart and Joubert*, I. 252.

(d) *pl.* In *carp.*, rafters framed together in pairs by means of a tie at or near their lower ends.

To bye hewed stone, & tymbre for to make couples and beames for the houses. 2 Chron. xxxiv. 11 (1551).

3. *pl.* Association by twos; junction of two.

I'll go in couples with her. *Shak.*, W. T., II. 1.

'Sdeath! you perpetual curs,
Fall to your couples again, and cozen kindly,
And heartily, and lovingly, as you should.
B. Jonson, *Alchemist*, I. 1.

It is in some sort with friends as it is with dogs in couples: they should be of the same size and humour.
Sir R. L. Estrange.

Couple of rotations, two equal rotations in opposite directions about parallel axes.—**Moment of a couple** (of forces). See *moment*.—*Syn.* 1. *Brace*, etc. See *pair*.

couple (kup'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *coupled*, *ppr. coupling*. [*ME. couplen, cuplen, couplen*, < *OF. coupler, copler, coupler*, F. *coupler* = Sp. Pg. *copular* = It. *copulare* = Fries. *kepla* = D. *koppelen* = MLG. *koppelen* = MHG. *kopelen*, G. *koppeln* = Dan. *koble* = Sw. *koppla*, < L. *copulare*, bind, connect, < *copula*, a band, bond: see *couple*, *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To link or connect, as one thing with another; fasten together, especially in a pair or pairs; unite: as, to couple ears.

For alle that comen of that Caym a-cursed thei weren,
And alle that couplede hem to that kun (kin) Crist hem hatede deddliche.
Piers Plowman (A), x. 151.

The five curtains shall be coupled together one to another. Ex. xxvi. 3.

They lost no opportunity of coupling his name with the names of the most hateful tyrants of whom history makes mention.
Macaulay, *Warren Hastings*.

2. To marry; join together as husband and wife; unite in matrimony.

A parson who couples all our beggars. *Swift*.

3. In *organ-playing*, to connect by means of a coupler, as two keys or keyboards. See *coupler* (a).

II. *intrans.* 1. To embrace, as the sexes; copulate.

Thou with thy lusty crew . . .
Cast wanton eyes on the daughters of men,
And coupled with them and begot a race.
Milton, P. R., II. 181.

Why then let men couple at once with wolves.
Tennyson, *Pelleas and Ettarre*.

2. In *organ-playing*, to be susceptible of connection by means of a coupler, as one key or keyboard with another.

couple-beggar (kup'l-beg'gär), *n.* [*< couple*, *v. t.*, + obj. *beggar*.] One who makes it his business to unite beggars in marriage; a hedge-priest.


No couple-beggar in the land
E'er join'd such numbers hand in hand. *Swift*.

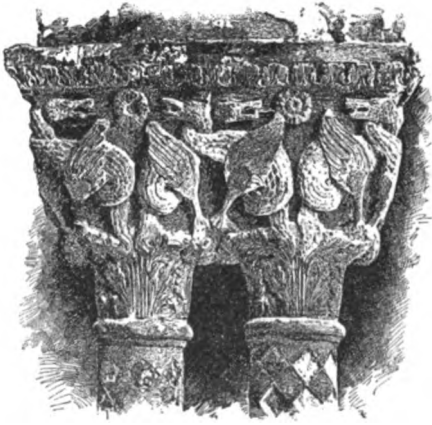
In another Dublin newspaper of 1744 (Faulkener's Journal, Oct. 6th and 9th) we read, "This last term a notorious couple beggar . . . was excommunicated in the Consistory Court by the Vicar-General of this diocese on account of his persisting in this scandalous trade, which he had taken up to the undoing of many good families. He was so keen at this mischievous sport of marrying all people that came in his way, that he has been known to refuse three times a higher fee not to solemnise a clandestine marriage than he was to receive or did receive for doing it."

Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., vii.

couple-close (kup'l-klös), *n.* 1. In *arch.*, a pair of spars for a roof; couples.—2. In *her.*, the fourth of a chevron, never borne but in pairs unless there is a chevron between them. Also written *couple-closs*.

Argent, a chevron azure between two couple-closes gules.

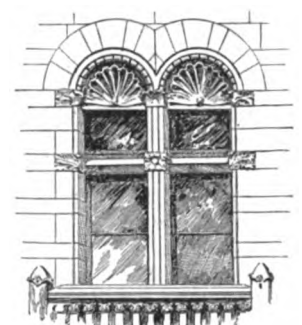




Coupled Columns, 12th century.—Cathedral of Monreale, Sicily.

coupled (kup'ld), *p. a.* [Pp. of *couple*, *v.*] United, as two things; joined; linked; specifically, in *her.*, same as *conjoined*.—**Coupled columns**, columns united in pairs, the capitals and bases often running together. The device is usual in Romanesque architecture and in later medieval work, particularly in Italy, and is much employed by Renaissance architects.

See cut in preceding column.—**Coupled windows**, a pair of windows placed side by side, and so united as to form an architectural whole: a disposition usual in medieval architecture of widely different periods.



Coupled Windows.
Building on Washington street, Boston.

Among the canonical buildings on the south side of the church is one . . . with a grand range of Romanesque coupled windows, bearing date 1250.
E. A. Freeman, *Ven-*
[ice, p. 108.]

couplement (kup'l-ment), *n.* [*< OF. couplement*, < *coupler*, couple: see *couple*, *v.*, and *-ment*.] 1. The act of coupling; union.

Joy may you have, and gentle hearts content
Of your loves couplement. *Spenser*, *Prothalamion*.

2. A pair.
Anon two female forms before our view
Came side by side, a beauteous couplement. *Southey*.

[Rare in both uses.]

coupler (kup'lér), *n.* One who or that which couples, joins, or unites. Specifically—(a) In *organ-building*, a mechanical contrivance by which the keys of one keyboard are so connected with corresponding keys of another that when the former are depressed the latter are also depressed, and thus both can be played by a single motion. *Manual couplers* connect manual keyboards with each other; *pedal couplers* connect the pedal keyboard to a manual. *Unison couplers* connect keys of the same pitch; *octave couplers* (sometimes loosely called *super-octave* or *sub-octave*) connect keys an octave apart. Octave couplers are sometimes arranged between the keys of a single keyboard, so that it may be coupled with itself. Couplers operate in only one direction; that is, the second keyboard may be coupled with the first, but not the reverse. Also *copula*. (b) A ring which slides upon the handles of a nipping tool of any kind to maintain its grip upon the work. (c) Same as *coupling*, 4 (b).

couplet (kup'let), *n.* [*F. couplet*, a stanza, verse, dim. of *couple*, a couple: see *couple*, *n.*] 1. In *pros.*, two lines in immediate succession, usually but not necessarily of the same length, forming a pair, and generally marked as such by rhiming with each other. A pair of lines joined by rime is considered a couplet, whether it forms part of a stanza or constitutes a metrical group by itself. See *distich*.

Thoughtless of ill, and to the future blind,
A sudden couplet rushes on your mind,
Here you may nameless print your idle rhymes. *Crabbe*.

2. In *music*, two equal notes inserted in the midst of triple rhythm to occupy the time of three; a temporary displacement of triple by duple rhythm.—3. One of a pair, as of twins; a twin.

Anon, as patient as the female dove,
When that her golden couplets are disclos'd,
His silence will sit drooping. *Shak.*, *Hamlet*, v. 1.

[Couplets in this use corresponds to triplets.]

coupling (kup'ling), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *couple*, *v.*] 1. The act of uniting or joining.

Lute properly is a full *cuppilmyne* of the lufande and the lufed to-gedyre as Godd and a saule in-to ane.
Hampole, *Prose Treatises* (E. E. T. S.), p. 34.

2. The act of marrying.

There's such coupling at Panaras, that they stand behind one another, as 'twere in a Country Dance.
Congreve, *Way of the World*, I. 2.

3. The act of embracing sexually; copulation.

—4. That which couples or connects, as rafters in a building.

Even to the artificers and builders gave they it, to buy hewn stone, and timber for couplings. 2 Chron. xxxiv. 11.

Specifically—(a) In *music*: (1) A couplet. (2) A couple. (b) The general name for a great variety of mechanical appliances for uniting parts of constructions or parts of machines, for the purpose of adding strength, of transmitting motion from one part to another, or of making a continuous passage, as for a liquid, a gas, or an electric current. A buckle, binding-screw, or fish-plate may illustrate the first; a clevis, a bell-coupling, shaft-coupling, or car-coupling, the second; a pipe-coupling or binding-post, the last. In a narrower sense a coupling is: (1) A device for uniting the ends of shafting, or a coupling-box. (See cut under *coupling-box*.) Such couplings are divided into

two simple classes, those that are fixed permanently on the shafting and those that are adjustable, connected or not at will, or working automatically under variations of the power. Those operated by hand, whatever the particular application of the power, are called *shifting couplings*. The automatic couplings depend chiefly on friction, the adjustment being such that under a certain load the power is communicated, while a sudden addition to the load may exceed the friction and throw the coupling out of operation. (2) A device for uniting two railroad-cars in a train. The form at one time used almost exclusively in the United States, and still occasionally employed in freight-cars, is a single link or shackle fitting into jaws at the ends of the draw-bar and held in position by pins. This has been superseded on passenger-cars by self-acting couplings, consisting usually of hooked jaws, which slide past each other and are self-locking by means of springs or their own weight. Levers are also used to operate the couplings from the car-platform. Also called *coupler*. (c) The part which unites the front and rear axles, or the axle-bolster, of a carriage; the perch or reach. In some carriages the bottom of the carriage forms the only coupling. (d) The space between the tops of the shoulder-blades and the tops of the hip-joints of a dog.

The term denotes the proportionate length of a dog, which is spoken of as short or long in the couplings.

V. Shaw, Book of the Dog.

Ball-and-socket coupling. See *ball*. — **Differential coupling,** an extensible coupling designed for varying the speed of that part of the machinery which is driven. — **Disk coupling,** a kind of permanent coupling which consists of two disks keyed on the connected ends of the two shafts. In one of the disks there are two recesses, into which two corresponding projections on the other disk are received, and thus the two disks become locked together. This kind of coupling wants rigidity, and must be supported by a journal on each side, but it possesses the double advantage of being easily adjusted and disconnected. — **Dynamometer coupling.** See *dynamometer*.

— **Flexible coupling,** a device for joining pieces of shafting which are not exactly in line, or of which the relative direction is varied in the course of the work, as in a dental engine. It consists of pairs of jointed arms united by universal joints, or of spiral springs fastened at each end to the two pieces of shafting that are to be united, or of plugs or rods of rubber fitted to the shafting. — **Flexible pipe-coupling,** a pipe-connection consisting of two bell-shaped joints with a short pipe between them, which fits into each bell and enables the two pipes to be laid out of line while yet keeping the joints tight. — **Half-hose coupling,** a coupling which has a sleeve at one end with an internal thread to receive a pipe, while a hose is bound on a corrugated tube-shaped portion at the opposite end. — **Half-lap coupling,** a kind of permanent coupling in which the boss-ends of the connected shafts are made semi-cylindrical, so that they overlap each other. The coupling-box is a plain cylinder bored to fit, and is kept in its place by a parallel key or feather, as shown in the annexed figure. — **Right-and-left coupling,** a turn-buckle. — **Sleeve coupling,** a tube within which the abutting ends of shafting are coupled together. — **Slip-clutch coupling,** a form of coupling belonging to the class of friction-couplings. It is represented in its best form in the annexed figure. On the shaft B is fixed a pulley, which is embraced by a friction-band *a* as tightly as may be required. This band is provided with projecting ears, with which the prongs *b b* of a fixed cross *d* on the driving-shaft A can be shifted into contact. This cross is free to slide endwise on its shaft, but is connected to it by a sunk feather, so that being thrown forward into gear with the ears of the friction-band, the shaft being in motion, the band slips round on its pulley until the friction becomes equal to the resistance, and the pulley gradually attains the same motion as the clutch. The arms and sockets *c c*, which are keyed fast on the shaft A, are intended to steady and support the prongs, and to remove the strain from the shifting part. — **Square coupling,** in mill-work, a kind of permanent coupling of which the coupling-box is made in halves and square, corresponding to the form of the two connected ends of the shafts. The two halves of the box are bolted together on the opposite sides, as represented in the annexed figure. — **Thimble coupling,** a kind of permanent coupling in which the coupling-box consists of a plain ring of metal, supposed to resemble a tailor's thimble, bored to fit the two connected ends of the shafts. The connection is secured either by pins passed through the ends of the shafts and the thimble, or by a parallel key or

feather bedded in the boss-ends of the shafts, and let into a corresponding groove cut in the thimble. This last is now the more common mode of fitting. This kind of coupling is also known under the names of *ring coupling* and *jump-coupling*.

coupling-box (kup'ling-box), *n.* In mach., the box or ring of metal connecting the contiguous ends of two lengths of shaft. See *coupling*, 4.

coupling-link (kup'ling-link), *n.* A link for connecting or attaching together two objects, as railroad-cars, or for rendering a section of a chain detachable. See *connecting-link*.

coupling-pin (kup'ling-pin), *n.* A pin used for coupling or joining railroad-cars and other machinery.

coupling-pole (kup'ling-pöl), *n.* A pole which connects the front and back parts of the gear of a wagon. See cut under *hounds*.

coupling-strap (kup'ling-strap), *n.* A strap passing from the outer bit-ring of one horse of a span through the inner, and attached to the harness of his mate: used in some double harnesses to act as a curb for an unruly horse.

coupling-valve (kup'ling-valv), *n.* A valve in the hose-coupling of an air-brake.

coupon (kö'pon), *n.* [*F. coupon*, a remnant, a coupon, *< couper*, cut: see *coupl*, *v.*] A printed certificate or ticket attached to and forming part of an original or principal certificate or ticket, and intended to be detached when used. Specifically — (a) An interest certificate printed at the bottom of a bond running for a term of years. There are as many of these certificates as there are payments to be made. At each time of payment one is cut off and presented for payment. In the United States coupons are negotiable instruments on which suits may be brought though detached from the bond. A purchaser of an over-due coupon takes only the title of the seller. Negotiable coupons are entitled to days of grace. (b) One of a series of conjoined tickets which bind the issuer to make certain payments, perform some service (as transportation over connecting railroad lines), or give value for certain amounts at different periods, in consideration of money received. At the settlement of each claim a coupon is detached and given up.

I was sent to a steamboat office for car tickets. . . . A fat, easy gentleman gave me several bits of paper, with coupons attached, with a warning not to separate them.

L. M. Alcott, Hospital Sketches, p. 14.

Coupon bond, a bond, usually of a state or corporation, and usually payable to the bearer, for the payment of money at a future day, with severable tickets or coupons annexed, each representing an instalment of interest, which may be conveniently cut off for collection as they fall due, without impairing the principal obligation. — **Coupon-killer,** a popular name applied to either of two acts of the State of Virginia, the first of which was passed January 14th, 1882 (Acts of Assembly, 1881–2, c. 7), declaring certain coupons purporting to be from State bonds to be fraudulent, and forbidding their acceptance in payment of taxes; and the second, June 26th, 1882 (Acts of Assembly, 1881–2, c. 41), in effect prohibiting the receipt of coupons from any bonds of the State for taxes. See *Virginia coupon cases*, under *case*. — **Coupon ticket,** a ticket of admission to a place of amusement, entitling the holder to a specified seat, and printed in two parts, of which one is torn off and returned to the holder on entering. — **Virginia coupon cases.** See *case*.

coupure (kö-pür'), *n.* [*F. < couper*, cut: see *coupl*, *v.*] 1. *Milit.* (a) An intrenchment or foss made by the besieged behind a breach, with a view to defense. (b) A passage cut through the glacis in the reëntering angle of the covered way, to facilitate sallies of the besieged. — 2. In *math.*, a cutting of a Riemann's surface.

courage (kur'aj), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *corage*, *< ME. corage*, *< OF. corage*, *curage*, *courage*, *coraige*, heart, mind, thought, inclination, desire, feeling, spirit, valor, courage, *F. courage*, spirit, valor, courage, = *Pr. coratge* = *Sp. coraje* = *Pg. coragem* = *It. coraggio* (ML. *coragium* after Rom.), *< L. cor* = *E. heart*, *> OF. cor*, *cuer*, etc., heart: see *cor*¹, *heart*, and *-age*.] 1†. Heart; mind; thought; feeling; inclination; desire.

Swiche a gret corage

Hadde this knight to ben a wedded man.

Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 10.

And ther-fore telle me what way ye purposeth yow to go, and after I shall telle yow my *corage*, and why I have sente for to speke with yow and my cosins youre bretheren.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 190.

I had such a *courage* to do him good.

Shak., T. of A., III. 8.

2†. State or frame of mind; disposition; condition.

In this *courage*

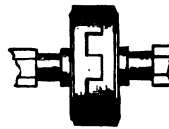
Hem [olive-trees] forto graffe is goode, as sayen the sage.

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 190.

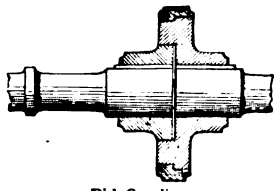
My lord, cheer up your spirits; our foes are nigh, And this soft *courage* makes your followers faint.

Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 2.

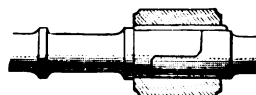
3. That quality of mind which enables one to encounter danger and difficulties with firmness,



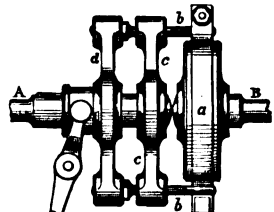
Coupling-box.



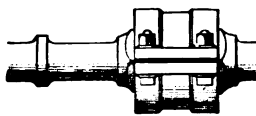
Disk Coupling.



Half-lap Coupling.



Slip-clutch Coupling.



Square Coupling.



Thimble Coupling.

or without fear or depression of spirits; valor; boldness; bravery; spirit; daring; resolution: formerly occasionally used in the plural.

In this Battle, the young Prince Henry, tho' wounded in his face with an Arrow, yet was not wounded in his *Courage*, but continued Fighting still.

Baker, Chronicles, p. 162.

If number English *courages* could quell,
We should at first have shunned not met our foes.

Dryden.

Courage that grows from constitution very often forsakes a man when he has occasion for it; . . . *courage* which arises from the sense of our duty . . . acts always in a uniform manner.

Addison, Guardian.

Few persons have *courage* enough to appear as good as they really are. J. C. and A. W. Hare, Guesses at Truth.

Dutch courage. See *Dutch*. — **Syn.** 3. Fortitude, fearlessness, daring, hardihood, gallantry, spirit, pluck. For comparison, see *brave*.

courage (kur'aj), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *corage*, *< OF. coragier*, *coragier*, encourage, *< corage*, heart, courage: see *courage*, *n.* In part by aphesis from *encourage*, *q. v.*] To animate; encourage; cheer.

He lacketh teaching, he lacketh *coraging*.

Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 36.

He will fetch you up a *couraging* part so in the garret that we are all as feared, I warrant you, that we quake again.

Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, Ind.

courageous (ku-rä'jus), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *couragious*; *< ME. corageus*, *coragous*, *corajous*, *korajous*, *curajous*, *< OF. corageus*, *F. courageux* (= *Pr. coratjos*, *coratjos* = *Sp. (obs.) Pg. corajoso* = *It. coraggioso*), *< corage*: see *courage*, *n.*, and *-ous*.] Possessing or characterized by courage; brave; daring; intrepid.

These hem receyved well as noble men and gode knyghtes that weren full bolde and hardy and *coraious* in armes.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 393.

Be strong and *courageous*; be not afraid nor dismayed for the king of Assyria.

2 Chron. xxxii. 7.

Horses, although low of stature, yet strong and *courageous*.

Sandys, Travellae, p. 13.

= *Syn. Gallant*, *Valiant*, etc. See *brave*.

courageously (ku-rä'jus-li), *adv.* With courage; bravely; boldly; intrepidly.

Here standeth Thomas Mowbray, duke of Norfolk, . . . *Courageously*, and with a free desire,

Attending but the signal to begin. Shak., Rich. II., i. 3.

courageousness (ku-rä'jus-nes), *n.* The character or quality of being courageous; bravery; valor.

The manliness of them that were with Judas, and the *courageousness* that they had to fight for their country.

2 Mac. xiv. 18.

courant¹ (kö'rant), *a. and n.* [*< F. courant*, running (OF. *curant*), *p. pr.* of *courir*, OF. *curre*, *corre*, *< L. currere*, run: see *current*¹, formerly *current*¹, the same word, but of older introduction.] 1. *a.* Running: in *her.*, specifically said of a horse, stag, or other beast so represented. See *current*¹, *current*¹.



Courant.

II.† *n.* [*F. cordeau courant*, a running-string, a gardeners' or carpenters' line.] A running-string.

A whole net, . . . together with the cords and strings called *Courants*, running along the edges to draw it in and let it out.

Holland, tr. of Pliny, xix. 1.

courant² (kö-rant'), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *corant* (and, after *It.*, *coranto*, *couranto*, *corranto*, *curranto*, *caranto*), *< F. courante*, *f.*, a dance, the air to which it is danced (*> It. coranta*, *corranta*), *prop. fem.* of *courant*, *p. pr.* of *courir*, run: see *courant*¹, *current*¹.] 1. A kind of dance, consisting of a time, a step, a balance, and a couplet.

At a solemn Dancing, first you had the grave Measures, then the *Corrantes* and the Galliards.

Selden, Table-Talk, p. 62.

2. A piece of music taking its rhythm and form from such a dance. Specifically — (a) A piece in rather rapid triple rhythm, changing sometimes to sextuple, consisting of two repeated strains abounding in dotted notes and usually of polyphonic structure. (b) A piece in triple time and with many runs and passages. The first form was much used as a component of the old-fashioned suite, usually following the allemande, while the second is the commoner Italian form.

courant³ (kö'rant or kö-rant'), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *corrante*, *corranto*, *coranto*, *curranto*; a particular use of *courant*, running, current; that is, the gazette containing the current news, or the news of the current week or month.] A gazette; a news-letter or newspaper. [Obsolete except as a name for some particular newspaper.]

The weekly *courants* with Paul's seal; and all

Th' admir'd discourses of the prophet Ball.

B. Jonson, Underwoods.

I would set up a press here in Italy, to write all the courantes for Christendom.
Fletcher and another, Fair Maid of the Inn, iv. 2.
 I am no footpost,
 No pedlar of avisos, no monopolist
 Of for'd corantos, monger of gazettes.
Ford, Lady's Trial, i. 1.

courap (kō-rap'), *n.* [E. Ind.] A disease in the East Indies, of a herpetic character, in which there is perpetual irritation of the surface, and eruption, especially on the groin, face, breast, and armpits.

courbach, *n.* See *kourbach*.

courbaril (kōr'ba-ril), *n.* [From S. Amer. name.] Same as *anime*, 3.

courber, *a.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *curb*.
courcheft, *n.* An obsolete form of *kerchief*.
Wright.

courçon (F. pron. kōr-sōn'), *n.* [F., < *court*, < *L. curtus*, short (cf. *short*).] An iron hoop or band employed to strengthen and hold together a cannon-mold during casting.

coursé, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *cover*.

coursé, *v. t.* [ME. *couveren*, i. e., *coveren*, *cover*; an archaism (appar. misread as one syllable) in Spenser.] To cover; protect; cherish.

He court it tenderly, . . .

As chicken newly hatcht.

Spenser, F. Q., II. viii. 9.

courier (kō'ri-er), *n.* [= D. *koerier* = G. *courier* = Dan. *kurer* = Sw. *kurir*, < OF. *courrier*, F. *courrier* = It. *corriere* = Sp. *correo* = Pg. *correo*, < ML. **currarius*, *currerius*, a runner, a messenger, < *L. currere*, run: see *current*.] The older form was *currouer*, q. v.] 1. A messenger sent express with letters or despatches.

I attend
 To hear the tidings of my friend

Which every hour his couriers bring.

Tennyson, In Memoriam, cxxvi.

The establishment of relays of couriers to carry despatches between the king and his brother is regarded as the first attempt at a postal system in England.

Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 359.

2. A traveling servant whose especial duty is the making of all arrangements at hotels and on the journey for a person or party by whom he is employed.

A French Courier—best of servants and most beaming of men!

Dickens, Pictures from Italy, Going through France.

Problem of the couriers, in *alg.*, an ancient Indian problem the data of which are that two couriers set out simultaneously from two stations, either in the same or in contrary directions, at given rates of speed: the problem is to find when and where they will meet.

couril (kō'ril), *n.* [Brit.] In Brittany, one of the tiny fairies reputed to frequent druidical remains and to delight in beguiling young girls.

courlan (kōr'lan), *n.* [F. form of S. Amer. name.] The book-name of birds of the genus *Aramus*: as, the scolopaceous courlan, *Aramus scolopaceus*, of South America. Also called *carau*, *crying-bird*, and *limpkin*.

courlett (kōr'let), *n.* In *her.*, a cuirass or breast-plate used as a bearing.

courmi, *curmi* (kōr'mi), *n.* [Gr. *κοῦρμι*, also *κόρμι*, a kind of beer; of foreign origin.] A fermented liquor made from barley; a kind of ale or beer. *Dunglison*.

courol (kō'rol), *n.* [F. form of native name.] A Madagascan bird of the genus *Leptosomus* and family *Leptosomatidae*. *G. Cuvier*.

couronne (kō-ron'), *n.* [F., lit. a crown, < *L. corona*, a crown: see *crown*, *n.*, and *corona*.] A crown: a French word used in English in some special senses. (a) In *lace-making*, a decorative loop used as part of an ornamental border, whether of the whole piece of lace or of a leaf or flower in the pattern. A row of couronnes often has the effect of a row of battle-mounds. (b) A French coin. (1) The *couronne d'or*, or gold crown, coined about 1340, and worth about \$3.50. (2) The *écu à la couronne*, worth about \$2.67 when first coined in 1334; but successive issues were lighter, and during the fifteenth century the usual value was \$2.20. (3) The *denier à la couronne* and *gros à la couronne*, coins of silver or billon, worth from 2 to 7 United States cents. (c) A vegetable tracing-paper, 14 × 19 inches in size.—*Couronne des tasses* [F., lit. a crown or circle of cups: see *crown*, *n.*, *corona*, and *tasse*, *tasse*], a simple kind of voltaic battery invented by Volta, long since superseded by more powerful apparatus. It consists of a series of cups arranged in a circle, each containing salt water or dilute sulphuric acid, with a plate of silver or copper and a plate of zinc immersed in it, the silver or copper of each cup being connected with the zinc of the next, and so on. When a wire is led from the silver or copper of the last to the zinc of the first, a current of electricity passes through the circuit. This was the first liquid battery invented. See *battery*, 8.

couronné (kō-ro-nā'), *a.* [F., pp. of *couronner*, < *L. coronare*, crown: see *coronate* and *crown*, *v.*] In *her.*, same as *crowned*.

couroucou (kō'rō-kō), *n.* [F. spelling; in E. *curucui*, q. v.] A trogon; any bird of the family *Trogonidae*.

courtort, *n.* Same as *curtor*.

course¹ (kōrs), *n.* [ME. *cours*, *course*, < OF. *curs*, *cors*, *cours*, *m.*, *course*, *f.*, F. *cours*, *m.*, *course*, *f.*, = Pr. *cors*, *m.*, *corsa*, *f.*, = Sp. Pg. *curso*, *m.*, = It. *corso*, *m.*, and *corsa*, *f.*, a course, race, way, etc., < *L. cursus*, *m.*, ML. also *curso*, *f.*, a course, running, < *currere*, pp. *cursum*, run: see *current*.] 1. A running or moving forward or onward; motion forward; a continuous progression or advance.

The somer Castyll Chambers, Dore, wyndows, and all maner of bordys, that the wynde myght have hys course att more large. *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 62.

Pray . . . that the word of the Lord may have free course, and be glorified. 2 Thes. iii. 1.

Then let me go, and hinder not my course:

I'll be as patient as a gentle stream,

And make a pastime of each weary step.

Shak., T. G. of V., ii. 7.

Milton, P. L., iii. 578.

2. A running in a prescribed direction, or over a prescribed distance; a race; a career.

I have finished my course. . . . Henceforth there is laid up for me a crown. 2 Tim. iv. 7.

Stand you directly in Antonius' way,

When he doth run his course. *Shak.*, J. C., i. 2.

Yet fervent had her longing been, through all

Her course, for home at last, and burial

With her own husband. *M. Arnold*.

3. The path, direction, or distance prescribed or laid out for a running or race; the ground or distance walked, run, or sailed over, or to be walked, run, or sailed over, in a race: as, there being no competition, he walked over the course.

The same horse has also run the round course at Newmarket (which is about 400 yards less than 4 miles) in 6 minutes and 40 seconds.

Pennant, Brit. Zoölogy, The Horse.

The King was at Ascot every day; he generally rode on the course, and the ladies came in carriages.

Greville, Memoirs, June 4, 1820.

Hence—4. The space of distance or time, or the succession of stages, through which anything passes or has to pass in its continued progress from first to last; the period or path of progression from beginning to end: as, the course of a planet, or of a human life.

A man so various that he seemed to be

Not one, but all mankind's epitome;

Stiff in opinions, always in the wrong;

Was everything by turns, and nothing long;

But in the course of one revolving moon

Was chymist, fiddler, statesman, and buffoon.

Dryden, Abs. and Achit., i. 549.

There are many men in this country who, in the course of ten years, have married as many as twenty, thirty, or more wives.

E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, I. 229.

Through the long course of centuries during which time was reckoned in Olympiads, the triumphs of war . . . were forever supplying the motive and the material for new dedications at Olympia, most of which were in the form of statues of Zeus and other deities.

C. T. Newton, Art and Archaeol., p. 325.

5. The line or direction of motion; the line in which anything moves: as, the course of a projectile through the air; specifically (*naut.*), the direction in which a ship is steered in making her way from point to point during a voyage; the point of the compass on which a ship sails. When referred to the true meridian, it is called the *true course*; when to the position of the magnetic needle by which the ship is steered, it is called the *compass course*.

6. In *surv.*, a line run with a compass or transit.—7. The continual or gradual advance or progress of anything; the series of phases of a process; the whole succession of characters which anything progressive assumes: as, the course of an argument or a debate; the course of a disease.

The course of true love never did run smooth.

Shak., M. N. D., i. 1.

Time rolls his ceaseless course. *Scott*, I. of the L., iii. 1.

The course of this world is anything but even and uniform. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 18.

8. In *tilting*, a charge or career of the contestants in the lists; a bout or round in a tournament; hence, a round at anything, as in a race; a bout or set-to.

And Aggraudain brake his spere on Segrarmours hauberk at the same course. *Mertin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 569.

The bull is brought to the ballif's house in Tutbury, and there collared and roped, and so conveyed to the bull-ring in the High-street, where he is baited with dogs; the first course allotted for the king, the second for the honour of the town, and the third for the king of the minstrels.

Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 374.

On the 14th day of May they engage to meet at a place appointed by the king, armed with the "harnels therunto accustomed, to kepe the felde, and to run with every commer eight courses.

Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 458.

9. Order; sequence; rotation; succession of one to another in office, property, dignity, duty, etc.

When and how this custom of singing by courses came up in the Church it is not certainly known.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 39.

He [Solomon] appointed . . . the courses of the priests. 2 Chron. viii. 14.

They . . . wente out with a nett they had bought, to take bass & such like fish, by course, every company knowing their turne. *Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 137.

10. Methodical or regulated motion or procedure; customary or probable sequence of events; recurrence of events according to certain laws.

Seed time and harvest, heat and hoary frost,
 Shall hold their course. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 900.

The guilt thereof [sin] and punishment to all,
 By course of nature and of law, doth pass.

Sir J. Davies, Immortal, of Soul, viii.

Or as the man whom she doth now advance,
 Upon her gracious mercy-seat to sit,
 Doth common things of course and circumstance
 To the reports of common men commit.

Sir J. Davies, Noëse Teispeum.

11. A round or succession of prescribed acts or procedures intended to bring about a particular result: as, a course of medical treatment; a course of training.

My Lord continues still in a Course of Physic at Dr. Napier's. *Howell*, Letters, i. v. 19.

12. A series or succession in a specified or systematized order; in schools and colleges, a prescribed order and succession of lectures or studies, or the lectures or studies themselves; curriculum: as, a course of lectures in chemistry, or of study in law.

A course of learning and ingenious studies.

Shak., T. of the S., i. 1.

13. A line of procedure; method; way; manner of proceeding; measure: as, it will be necessary to try another course with him.

Now see the course howe that [bees] goo to and froo.

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 147.

If she did not consent to send her Son [the Duke of York], he doubted some sharper Course would be speedily taken.

Baker, Chronicles, p. 222.

They refuse to doe it [pay], till they see shipping provided, or a course taken for it.

John Robinson, quoted in *Bradford's Plymouth*

[Plantation], p. 48.

14. A line of conduct or behavior; way of life; personal behavior or conduct: usually in the plural, implying reprehensible conduct.

I am grieved it should be said he is my brother, and take these courses. *B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, ii. 1.

And because it is impossible to defend their [sinners'] extravagant courses by Reason, the only way left for them is to make Satyrical Invectives against Reason.

Stillfleet, Sermons, II. iii.

You held your course without remorse.

Tennyson, Lady Clara Vere de Vere.

15. That part of a meal which is served at once and separately, with its accompaniments, whether consisting of one dish or of several: as, a course of fish; a course of game; a dinner of four courses.

They . . . com in to the halle as Kay hadde sette the frste course be-fore the kynge Arthur.

Mertin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 619.

16. A row, round, or layer. Specifically—(a) In *building*, a continuous range of stones or bricks of the same height throughout the face or faces, or any smaller architectural division of a building.

Betweene euery course of bricks there lieth a course of mattes made of canes. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 269.

The lower courses of the grand wall, composed of huge blocks of gray conglomerate limestone, still remain.

B. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p. 74.

(b) In *cutlery's work*, each stage of grinding or polishing on the cutler's lap or wheel. (c) In *mining*, a lode or vein.

They [veins of lead] often meet, and frequently form at such points of intersection courses of ore.

Ure, Dict., III. 271.

(d) Each series of teeth or burs along the whole length of a file. The first cutting forms a series of sharp ridges called the *first course*; the second cutting, across these ridges, forms a series of teeth called the *second course*.

17. In musical instruments, a set of strings tuned in unison. They are so arranged as to be struck one or more at a time, according to the fullness of tone desired.—18. *Naut.*, one of the sails bent to a ship's lower yards: as, the mainsail, called the *main course*, the foresail or *fore course*, and the cross-jack or *mizzen course*. See *cut under sail*.

The men on the topsail yards came down the lifts to the yard-arms of the courses.

R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 204.

The fore course was given to her, which helped her a little; but . . . she hardly held her own against the sea.

R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 235.

19. *pl.* The menstrual flux; catamenia.—20. In *coursing*, a single chase; the chase of a hare, as by greyhounds.

When it pleaseth the States to hunt for their pleasure, thither they resort, and haue their *courses* with grayhounds. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 150.

We were entertained with a long *course* of an hare for neere 2 miles in sight. *Evelyn, Diary*, July 20, 1654.

A *matter of course*, something which is to be expected, as pertaining to the regular order of things; a natural sequence or accompaniment.

So accustomed to his freaks and follies that she viewed them all as *matters of course*.

Hawthorne, Twice-Told Tales, I. 176.

Clerk of the course. Same as *cursor*, 1.—**Course of a plinth**, the continuity of a plinth in the face of a wall.—**Course of crops**, the rotation or succession in which crops follow one another in a prescribed system of planting.—**Course of exchange**, in *com.* See *exchange*.—**Course of nature**, the natural succession of events; the inevitable sequence of natural phenomena, as of the seasons, of birth, growth, and death, etc.—**Course of the face of an arch**, in *arch.*, that face of the arch-stones in which their joints radiate from the center.—**Course of trade**, (a) Class of merchandise; article or commodity traded in.

He . . . gave it [£500] to this colony to be laid out in cattle, and other *course of trade*, for the poor.

Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 90.

(b) Line of business or business transactions.

In our letter we also mentioned a *course of trade* our merchants had entered into with La Tour.

Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 220.

(c) The regular succession of events in the conduct of business. (d) The tendency or direction of trade or of the markets.—**In course**, (a) In due or usual order.

The next meeting was *in course* to be at New Haven in the beginning of September.

Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 301.

(b) Of course. [Colloq. or prov.]—**In course of**, during the progress of; in process of; undergoing.

They [volunteers to serve a sufficient time] will maintain the public interests while a more permanent force shall be *in course of preparation*.

Jefferson, Works, VIII. 60.

Margin of a course. See *margin*.—**Of course**, by consequence; in regular or natural order; in the common manner of proceeding; without special or exceptional direction or provision, and hence, as was expected; naturally; in accordance with the natural or determinate order of procedure or events; as, this effect will follow *of course*.

They both promis'd with many civil expressions and words *of course* upon such occasions.

Evelyn, Diary, Sept. 15, 1651.

It was *of course* that parties should, upon such an occasion, rally under different banners.

Storrs, Speech, Salem, Sept. 18, 1828.

Of course, the interest of the audience and of the orator conspire.

Emerson, Eloquence.

Ring course, in an arch, an outer course of stone or brick.—**Springing-course**, in *arch.*, the horizontal course of stones from which an arch springs or rises.—**To take course**, to take steps or measures; decide or enter upon a course or a specific line of action or proceedings; as, he took the wrong course to bring them to terms.

This they had heard of, and were much affected therewith, and all the country in general, and took *course* (the elders agreeing upon it at that meeting) that supply should be sent in from the several towns.

Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 4.

=**Syn.** 3. Way, road, route, passage.—9. Rotation.—12. Series, succession.—13. Procedure, manner, method, mode.

course¹ (kōrs), *v.*; pret. and pp. *coursed*, ppr. *coursing*. [*course¹*, *n.*] **I. trans.** 1. To hunt; pursue; chase.

My men shall hunt you too upon the start,
And *course* you soundly.

B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, III. 2.

Adown his pale cheek the fast-falling tears
Are *coursing* each other round and big.

Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 57.

The strange figures on the tapestry . . . seemed to his bewildered fancy to *course* each other over the walls.

J. H. Shorthouse, John Inglesant, I.

2. To cause to run; force to move with speed.

Course them oft, and tire them in the heat.

May, tr. of Virgil's Georgics.

3. To run through or over: as, the blood *courses* the winding arteries.

The bounding steed *courses* the dusty plain.

Pope.

Rapid as fire
Coursing a train of gunpowder.

Wordsworth, Eccles. Sonnets, III. 8.

II. intrans. 1. To run; pass over or through a course; run or move about: as, the blood *courses*.

Swift as quicksilver, it *courses* through
The natural gates and alleys of the body.

Shak., Hamlet, I. 5.

It were tedious to *course* through all his writings, which are so full of the like assertions.

Milton, Reformation in Eng., I.

We *coursed* about
The subject most at heart, more near and near.

Tennyson, The Gardener's Daughter.

2. To engage in the sport of coursing. See *coursing*.

Both [acts] contain an exemption in respect of the pursuit and killing of hares by *coursing* with greyhounds, or by hunting with beagles or other hounds.

S. Dowell, Taxes in England, III. 277.

He rode out to the downs, to a gentleman who had courteously sent him word that he was *coursing* with greyhounds.

J. H. Shorthouse, John Inglesant, I.

3†. To dispute in the schools. *Davies*.

course², *a.* An obsolete spelling of *course*.

course³, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete variant of *curse¹*.

course⁴, *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *coresen*, < ME. **coresen*, < *coreser*, mod. *coursier*, a groom: see *coursier²*, and cf. *corse⁴*, the same word as *course⁴*, but in a more literal sense.] To groom.

Here be the best *coresed* hors,

That ever yet sawe I me.

Lyttell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 62).

coursed (kōrst), *a.* Arranged in courses.—**Coursed masonry**, that kind of masonry in which the stones are laid in courses. See *course*, *n.*, 16 (a).

coursier¹ (kōr'sēr), *n.* [*< ME. courser, coursere, corsour, curser, courcer, < OF. corsier, coursier, F. coursier = Pr. corsier = Sp. Pg. corcel = It. corsiere, < ML. cursarius, corserius, curserius, < cursus, m., ML. also cursa, f., > F. course, etc., a course, running: see course¹, n. Cf. L. cursor, a runner, LL. cursorius, pertaining to a runner: see cursory, Cursores.*] 1. A swift horse; a runner; a war-horse: used chiefly in poetry.

And Merlin rode on a grete grey *coursier* and bar the baner of kyng Arthur be-fore all the hoste.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), III. 585.

"Take hym a gray *coursier*," sayd Robyn,

"And a sadell newe."

Lyttell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 68).

The impatient *coursier* pants in every vein.

Pope, Windsor Forest, I. 151.

2. One who hunts; one who pursues the sport of coursing.

A leash is a leathern thong by which a falconer holds his hawk, or a *coursier* leads his greyhound.

Sir T. Hanmer.

3†. A discourser; a disputant.

He was accounted a noted sophister, and remarkable *coursier* . . . in the public schools. *Life of A. Wood*, p. 109.

4. In *ornith.*: (a) A bird of the genus *Cursorius*: as, the cream-colored *coursier*, *Cursorius isabellinus*. (b) *pl.* The birds of the old group *Cursuros*; the struthious birds, as the ostrich, etc.

coursier², *n.* [Early mod. E., < ME. *coursier, cosser, coresur, < OF. corretier, coratier, couratier, couletier*, mod. *F. courtier = Pr. corratier = Sp. corredor = Pg. corretor = It. curatiere*, a broker, agent, huckster, < ML. *corratarius, curatarius, corratierius* (cf. *L. curator, > E. curator*), < *L. curare*, pp. *curatus*, take care of: see *cure, curate, curator*. Hence *course⁴, corse⁴*.] 1. A broker; an agent; a dealer; especially, a dealer in horses.—2. A groom.

Foles [foals] with hande to touche a *cosser weyvet*;

Hit hurteth hem to handel or to holde.

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 135.

coursey¹, *n.* [Earlier *coursie*, < *F. coursie* (see *extract*) (= *It. corsia*), < *cours, course, course: see course¹*.] *Naut.*, a space or passage in a galley, about a foot and a half broad, on both sides of which the slaves were placed.

Coursey [F.], part of the hatches of a galley, teamed the *Coursey*; or, the gallery-like space on both sides whereof the seats of the slaves are placed.

Cotgrave.

course¹, *n.* See *coursey*.

course² (kōr'si), *a.* In *her.*, same as *voided*.

coursing (kōr'sing), *n.* [*< course¹ + -ing¹*.] 1. The sport of pursuing hares or other game with greyhounds, when the game is started in sight of the hounds.

It would be tried also in flying of hawks, or in *coursing* of a deer, or hart, with greyhounds. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

2†. Disputing in the schools. See *course¹*, 3.

180 bachelors this last Lent, and all things carried on well; but no *coursing*, which is very bad. *Life of A. Wood*.

3. In *coal-mining*, regulation of the ventilation of a mine by systematically conducting the air through it by means of various doors, stoppings, and brattices.

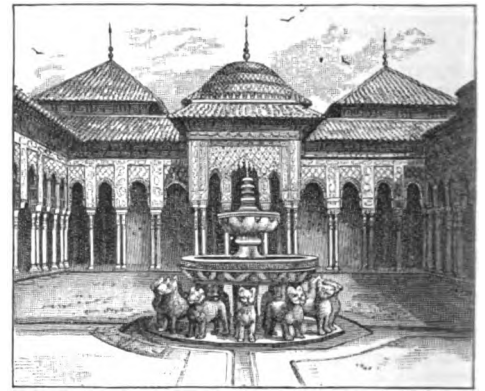
coursing-hat (kōr'sing-hat), *n.* In *medieval armor*, a tilting-helmet.

coursing-joint (kōr'sing-joint), *n.* A joint between two courses of masonry.

coursing-trial (kōr'sing-tri'al), *n.* A competitive trial of the speed and hunting qualities of coursing dogs.

court (kōrt), *n.* and *a.* [*< ME. court, cort, curt, < AF. court, OF. cort, curt, court, F. cour = Pr. cort = Sp. Pg. It. corte, < ML. cortis, a courtyard, yard, villa, farm, palace, retinue, < L. cor(t)-s, contr. of cohōr(t)-s, a place inclosed (see cohōr); akin to E. yard, garth, garden, q. v.; hence courteous, courtesy, courtier, courtesan, etc.*] **I. n.** 1. An inclosed space connected with a building or buildings of any kind, and

serving properly for their particular uses or service; a courtyard. It may be surrounded wholly or in part by a wall or fence, or by buildings, and is



Court of Lions, Alhambra, Spain.

sometimes covered over entirely or partially with glass, as is common in the case of the central courts of large French buildings.

A faire quadrangular *Court*, with goodly lodgings about it foure stories high. *Coryat, Crudities*, I. 31.

Four courts I made, East, West, and South and North. In each a squared lawn. *Tennyson, Palace of Art*.

2. A short arm of a public street, inclosed on three sides by buildings: as, the former Jauncey *court* on Wall street in New York.—3. A smooth, level plot of ground or floor, on which tennis, rackets, or hand-ball is played. See *tennis-court*.

Tell him, he hath made a match with such a wrangler, That all the courts of France will be disturbd With chaces. *Shak., Hen. V.*, I. 2.

4. A palace; the residence of a sovereign or other high dignitary; used absolutely, the place where a sovereign holds state, surrounded by his official attendants and tokens of his dignity: as, to be presented at *court*.

The same night sothely, saile me the lettur, That all the courts of France will be disturbd With chaces. *Shak., Hen. V.*, I. 2.

Men so disorder'd, so debash'd and bold, That this our court, infected with their manners, Shows like a riotous inn. *Shak., Lear*, I. 4.

The Persian, . . . finding he had given offense, hath made a sort of apology, and said that illness had prevented him from going to *court*. *Greville, Memoirs*, June 25, 1819.

5. All the surroundings of a sovereign in his regal state; specifically, the collective body of persons who compose the retinue or council of a sovereign or other princely dignitary.

Love rules the *court*, the camp, the grove.

Scott, L. of L. M., III. 2.

Her *court* was pure; her life serene;

God gave her peace; her land reposed;

A thousand claims to reverence closed

In her as Mother, Wife, and Queen.

Tennyson, To the Queen.

6. The hall, chamber, or place where justice is administered.—7. In *law*, a tribunal duly constituted, and present at a time and place fixed pursuant to law, for the judicial investigation and determination of controversies. The court is not the judge or judges as individuals, but only when at the proper time and place they exercise judicial powers. Courts are of record (that is, such that their proceedings are enrolled for perpetual memory) or not of record, general or local, of first instance or appellate, etc. The judicial system differs in different States and countries, and is constantly being modified. See phrases below.

8. Any jurisdiction, customary, ecclesiastical, or military, conferring the power of trial for offenses, the redress of wrongs, etc.: as, a manorial *court*; an archbishop's *court*; a *court martial*.—9. A session of a court in either of the two last preceding senses.

The archbishop . . .

Held a late *court* at Dunstable.

Shak., Hen. VIII., IV. 1.

10. The meeting of a corporation or the principal members of a corporation: as, the *court* of directors; the *court* of aldermen. [Eng.]—

11. Attention directed to a person in power; address to make favor; the art of insinuation; the art of pleasing; significant attention or adulation: as, to make *court* (that is, to attempt to please by flattery and address); to pay *court* (to approach with gallantries, to woo).

Him the Prince with gentle *court* did bode.

Spenser, F. Q., II. ix. 2.

Flatter me, make thy *court*.

Dryden, Aurengzebe.

A *court* in *banc*. See *banc*.—A friend at or in *court*. See *friend*.—Archdeacon's *court*, the lowest in the series of English ecclesiastical courts.—*Court Christian*,

a generic term used in the English courts of common law to designate the ecclesiastical courts; specifically, the appropriate ecclesiastical court to which a common-law court might refer a question.

Many issues of fact were referred by the royal tribunals to the court *Christian* to be decided there, and the interlacing, so to speak, of the two jurisdictions was the occasion of many disputes. *Stubbs, Const. Hist.*, § 399.

Court leet. See *court-leet*.—**Court martial**, a court consisting of military or naval officers summoned to try cases of desertion, mutiny, breach of orders, etc.—**Court of Arches**, a court of appeal belonging to the Archbishop of Canterbury, and held by the Dean of the Arches, as the official representative of the archbishop.—**Court of assistance**, the governing body in some old English parishes, corresponding to the selectmen in the United States.—**Court of Assistants**, the highest judicial court of Massachusetts in the colonial period up to 1692. It consisted of the governor, deputy-governor, and assistants, and was also called the *Great Quarter Court*.—**Court of Attachments**, a court formerly held in England, before the verifiers of the forest, to attach and try offenders against vert and venison.—**Court of Brotherhood**, an assembly of the mayors or other chief officers of the principal towns of the Cinque Ports of England, originally administering the chief powers of those ports; now almost extinct. See *Cinque Ports*, under *cinque*.—**Court of Claims**. (a) A United States court, sitting in Washington, for the investigation of claims against the government. (b) In some States, a county court charged with the financial business of the county.—**Court of Common Pleas**, originally, in England, a court for the trial of civil actions between subjects. It was one of the three superior courts of common law, but now forms the Common Pleas division of the High Court of Justice. Courts bearing this title exist in several of the United States, having in some cases both civil and criminal jurisdiction over the whole State, while in others the jurisdiction is limited to a county.—**Court of equity**. See *equity*.—**Court of guard**. (a) The guard-room of a fort, where soldiers lie. *Scott, L. of the L.*, vi. 2. (b) The soldiers composing the guard.

A court of guard about her. *Parthenia Sacra* (1633).

Court of Guestling, or of Brotherhood and Guestling, an assembly of the members of the Court of Brotherhood, together with other representatives of the corporate members of the Cinque Ports of England, invited to sit with the mayors of the seven principal towns.—**Court of High Commission, or High Commission Court**, an English ecclesiastical court established by Queen Elizabeth and abolished for abuse of power in 1641.

The abolition of those three hateful courts, the Northern Council, the Star Chamber, and the High Commission, would alone entitle the Long Parliament to the lasting gratitude of Englishmen. *Macaulay, Nugent's Hampden*.

Court of inquiry, a court established by law for the purpose of examining into the nature of any transaction of, or accusation or imputation against, any officer or soldier of the army. Its proceeding is not a trial, but an investigation, generally preliminary to determining whether the accused shall be brought before a court martial for trial. *Ivrs.*

Court of King's (or Queen's) Bench (so called because the sovereign used to sit in person), formerly, the supreme court of common law in England, now a division of the High Court of Justice.—**Court of Lodemanage**, an ancient tribunal of the Cinque Ports of England having jurisdiction over pilots or lodemen.—**Court of oyer and terminer**. See *oyer*.—**Court of Probate Acts**. See *Probate Act*, under *probate*.—**Court of Session**, the supreme civil court of Scotland, consisting of the president and senators of the College of Justice, thirteen in number altogether, eight forming the inner house, which sits in two divisions, and five the outer house.—**Court of the clerk of the market**, a court incident to an English fair or market.—**Court of the Lord High Steward of Great Britain**, a court instituted for the trial, during the recess of Parliament, of peers or peeresses indicted for treason or felony, or for misprison of either. *Stephen*.—**Court of the ordinary**, a court held by an English bishop, exercising immediate jurisdiction as such.—**Court of Trailbaston**, a special commission instituted by Edward I. for administering criminal justice.—**Customary court**, formerly, in England, a court-baron when sitting to deal with the rights of the copyholders, the custom of the manor being the rule of decision. In this form of the court-baron tenants probably sat only as jurors.—**Days in court**. See *day*.—**Forest court**, in England, a court for the government of a royal forest.—**Freeholders' court**. See *court-baron*.—**General Court**, the designation given in colonial times, and subsequently by the constitutions of those States, to the legislatures of Massachusetts and New Hampshire. They are so called because the colonial legislature of Massachusetts grew out of the general court or meeting of the Massachusetts Company.—**High Court of Justice**, in England, a division of the Supreme Court having original and some appellate jurisdiction. The lord chief justice is its president.—**Inferior court**. See *inferior*.—**Landed Estates Court**, a tribunal created by the Irish Land Act of 1870, to facilitate the acquisition of title to land by the tenantry in Ireland.—**Lord Mayor's Court**, a court of civil jurisdiction held before the lord mayor of London, and dealing with cases in which the whole cause of action arises within the city of London.—**Manorial court**. See *court-baron*.—**Maritime courts**, such courts as have power and jurisdiction to determine maritime causes, or matters arising upon the high seas, whether civil or criminal, and whether arising out of contract or tort. *Minor*.—**Merchants' Court**. See *Strangers' Court*, below.—**Moot court**, a fictitious trial, organized for the purpose of affording practice in the trial or argument of causes to those who are studying law.—**Municipal court**, a court whose territorial limits of jurisdiction are contemporaneous with those of a municipal corporation, and having civil or criminal jurisdiction, or both.—**Old Court party**, **New Court party**, two opposing parties in Kentucky politics about 1825. The legislature had abolished the Supreme Court, on account of an obnoxious decision against a law to relieve debtors and help a banking enterprise, and substituted a new court in its place; hence the division.—**Parish court**, in Louisiana, one of a class of local

courts having general jurisdiction in probate, guardianship, etc.—**Strangers' or Merchants' Court**, a court of the Massachusetts colony existing until 1692, consisting of the governor, deputy governor, and two magistrates, instituted for the benefit of strangers trading in the colony.—**Superior Court**. (a) In England, a general designation of the courts of Chancery, Queen's Bench, and former Common Pleas and Exchequer, which are now, however, divisions of the Supreme Court. In Scotland the superior courts are the Court of Session, Court of Justiciary, and Court of Exchequer. (b) A designation frequently prescribed by law, particularly in the United States, for a local court in a particular county or city, superior in jurisdiction to the lower class of inferior courts existing in the counties and towns throughout the State; as, the *Superior Court* of the city of New York; the *Superior Court* of Cincinnati; the *Superior Court* of Cook county (Chicago). In Connecticut and Georgia the highest court of original jurisdiction is termed the Superior Court. In Kentucky the name is given to an intermediate court of appeal.—**Supreme Court**, the designation usually prescribed by law for the highest court of the state or nation which has any original jurisdiction of a general nature. In the United States the name is usually given to the court having a general appellate jurisdiction over inferior courts, and original jurisdiction to supervise the proceedings of inferior courts and of public officers, by the special writs of mandamus, certiorari, prohibition, habeas corpus, quo warrant, and the like. The term has no fixed general meaning apart from the statute conferring it. For instance, in many States the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court is purely appellate and supervisory. In England the Supreme Court includes the various divisions, Chancery, Queen's Bench, etc. (formerly called the Superior Courts, which have original and appellate jurisdiction), and the Court of Appeal (which has no original jurisdiction, but reviews the proceedings of the various divisions); and the decisions of the Court of Appeal are in turn reviewed by appeal to the House of Lords. In New York the name is given to the court having general original jurisdiction at law and in equity throughout the State, of all classes of actions, civil and criminal, except such minor, local, and peculiar matters as for reasons of convenience are confined in the first instance to inferior courts; and its final judgments are for the most part subject to review in the Court of Appeals. But it has also appellate jurisdiction over many inferior courts. In New Jersey the Supreme Court has both original and appellate jurisdiction at law, while the equity jurisdiction is vested in the Court of Chancery, and both are subject to review in the Court of Errors and Appeals. In Connecticut the court of general original jurisdiction in law and equity is termed the Superior Court, and the appellate court is termed the Supreme Court of Errors. In Kentucky the term Superior Court is given to an appellate court, whose decisions are in turn reviewed by a Court of Appeals. The Supreme Court of the United States has original jurisdiction in cases affecting ambassadors and other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a State is a party. Its principal business is in the exercise of its appellate jurisdiction, which includes (subject to complex restrictions in many classes of causes) civil cases in the courts established by act of Congress; federal questions determined in State courts of last resort adversely to a claim of federal right; and a supervisory jurisdiction over criminal proceedings in United States circuit courts when two judges are disagreed.—**Surrogate's court**, in some of the United States, a probate court.—**The courts of the Lord**, the temple at Jerusalem; hence, a church or public place of worship.

My soul longeth, yea, even fainteth for the courts of the Lord. *Ps. lxxiv. 2.*

To fence the court. See *fence*. (For other courts, see the word characterizing the title, as *admiralty, augmentation, circuit, county*, etc.)

II. a. Pertaining to a court; adhering to a royal court; characteristic of courts: as, *court manners*; the *court party* in the civil wars of England.—**Court holy-water**, flattery; fine words without deeds. *Nares*.

O nuncle, court holy-water in a dry house is better than this rain-water out o' door. *Shak., Lear*, iii. 2.

court (kört), *v.* [*< court, n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To pay court to; endeavor to gain the favor of; try to win over by plausible address; seek to ingratiate one's self with, as by flattery or obsequious attentions.

When the king was thus courting his old adversaries, the friends of the church were not less active. *Macaulay*.

2. To seek the love of; pay addresses to; woo; solicit in marriage.

He [the captain] fell in love with a young Gentlewoman, and courted her for his Wife. *Howell, Letters*, I. vi. 20.

A thousand court you, though they court in vain. *Pope*.

3. To attempt to gain by address; solicit; seek; as, to court commendation or applause.

It is a certain exception against a man's receiving applause, that he visibly courts it. *Steele, Tatler*, No. 202.

Against a world, a base, degenerate world,
That courts the yoke, and bows the neck to Cæsar?
Addison, Cato, I. 1.

They might almost seem to have courted the crown of martyrdom. *Prescott*.

4. To hold out inducements to; invite.

On we went; but ere an hour had pass'd,
We reach'd a meadow slanting to the north;
Down which a well-worn pathway courted us
To one green wicket in a privet hedge.
Tennyson, The Gardener's Daughter.

II. *intrans.* 1. To act the courtier; imitate the manners of the court.

'Tis certain the French are the most Polite Nation in the World, and can Praise and Court with a better Air than the rest of Mankind. *Lieter, Journey to Paris*, p. 4.

2. To pay one's addresses; woo.

What kissing and courting was there,
When these two cousins did greet!
Robin Hood and the Stranger (Child's Ballads, V. 407).

courtage (kört'täj), *n.* Brokerage.

courtait, *n.* See *curtal*, *n.*, 3.

courtant, *n.* See *curtal*, *n.*, 3.

court-baron (kört'bar'on), *n.* A domestic court in old English manors for redressing misdemeanors, etc., in the manor, and for settling tenants' disputes. It consisted of the freemen or freehold tenants of the manor, presided over by the lord or his steward. It had also some administrative powers, succeeding within its limits to the powers of the former court of the hundred. Also *baron-court*, *freeholders' court*, *manorial court*.

court-bred (kört'bred), *a.* Bred at court.

court-card (kört'kär'd), *n.* A corruption of *coat-card* (which see).

court-chaplain (kört'chap'lan), *n.* A chaplain to a king or prince.

The maids of honour have been fully convinced by a famous court-chaplain. *Swift*.

courtcraft (kört'kräft), *n.* Conduct adapted to gain favor at court; political artifice.

court-cupboard (kört'kub'ärd), *n.* A cabinet or sideboard having a number of shelves for the display of plate, etc. See *cupboard*.

Away with the joint-stools, remove the court cupboard, look to the plate. *Shak., R. and J.*, I. 5.

Here shall stand my court-cupboard, with its furniture of plate. *Chapman, Mons. D'Olive*.

court-day (kört'dä), *n.* A day on which a court sits or is appointed to sit to administer justice.

court-dress (kört'dres'), *n.* The costume, worn according to strict regulations, which is worn on state occasions connected with the court of a sovereign, or at ceremonious festivities conducted by the chief of the state. Such costumes are either peculiar to persons having a certain rank or holding a certain office, and are uniforms strictly appertaining to their position, or they are ordered for every person presenting himself or herself, and vary according to the occasion. The rules concerning court-dress differ greatly in character, minuteness, and strictness of enforcement.

court-dresser (kört'dres'er), *n.* A flatterer; a courtier. [Rare.]

Such arts of giving colours, appearances, and resemblances, by this court-dresser, fancy. *Locke*.

courteous (kört'të-us or kört'us), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *curteous*, *curtese*, etc.; < ME. *curteous*, a rare form of the common type *curteis* or *cortais*, also variously spelled *curtais*, *curtays*, *curtase*, *curtese*, *curteys*, *cortois*, etc., *cortais*, etc., < OF. *curteis*, *cortais*, *cortois*, etc., < F. *cortois* = Pr. Sp. *cortes* = Pg. *cortez* = It. *cortese*, < ML. as if **cortensis*, < *cortis*, court: see *court*, *n.*] Having court-like or elegant manners; using or characterized by courtesy; well-bred; polite: as, a *courteous* gentleman; *courteous* words; a *courteous* manner of address.

I have slain one of the courtesest knights
That ever bestrode a steede.
Childe Maurice (Child's Ballads, II. 318).

Which fine poyntes, whether a scholemaster shall work so[o]jner in a childe, by fearful beating, or *curtese* handling, you that be wise, judge.

Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 42.

Sir, I was courteous, every phrase well-o'd.
Tennyson, Princess, III.

= Syn. *Civil, Urbane*, etc. (see *polite*), obliging, affable, attentive, respectful.

courteously (kört'të-us-li or kört'us-li), *adv.* [*< ME. curteisly, cortaysly, cortaisliche*, etc.; < *courteous* + *-ly*.] In a courteous manner; with obliging civility or condescension; politely.

Than selde Gawein that thel dide nothunge *curteisly* as worthi men ne that wolde he not suffice.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), III. 489.

The King *courteously* requested him [the Duke of Gloucester] to go and make himself ready, for that he must needs ride with him a little way, to confer of some business. *Baker, Chronicles*, p. 148.

courteousness (kört'të-us-nes or kört'us-nes), *n.* The quality of being courteous; complaisance.

Godly menne . . . muste moue and allure all menne with *courteousnesse*, ientleness and beneficialnesse . . . to loue and to conorde. *J. Udall, Pref. to Mat.*, v.

courtepy, *n.* [ME., also *courtpeie*, *courtby*, *courtteby* (early mod. E. also *cote-a-pye*, simulating *cote* = *coat*), prob. < OD. *kort*, short, + *pij* = LG. *pī*, *pige*, a thick cloth: see *pea-jacket*.] A short cloak of coarse cloth.

Ful thredbare was his overest *courtepy*.
Chaucer, Gen. Prolog. to C. T., l. 290.

And ketten [cut] here copes and *courtpeies* hem [them] made. *Piers Plowman* (B), vi. 191.

courter (kôr'tër), *n.* [**< court, v., + -er.** Cf. *courtier.*] 1. One who courts, or endeavors to gain favor; a courtier.

Queen Elizabeth, the greatest *courter* of her people.
An Answer to Baxter, p. 28.

2. One who woos; a wooer.

A *courter* of wenches. *Sherwood*.

From the Isle of Man a *courter* came,
And a false young man was he.

Margaret of Craginargat (Child's Ballads, VIII. 251).

courtesan, courtesanship. See *courtesan, courtesanship*.

courtesy (kôr'tē-si), *n.*; pl. *courtesies* (-siz). [Early mod. E. also *courtesie, curtesy, court'sy, curty'sy, curtye*, etc., whence, in the sense of 'a movement of civility,' and in some legal senses, the present archaic spelling *curtesy* or *curtesy*, in common use along with *courtesy*; **< ME. curtesie, curteisie, cortaysye, cortaysye**, rarely *curtesie*, **< OF. curteisie, cortoisie**, etc., **F. courtoisie** (= **Pr. Pg. cortezia** = **Sp. cortesia**, **It. cortesia**), *courtesy*, **< curteis**, etc., courteous: see *courteous*.] 1. Courtliness or elegance of manners; politeness; civility; complaisance; especially, politeness springing from kindly feeling.

And [he] brought with hym grete plente of knyghtes,
for he was full of feire *curtesie* and a feire speaker.

Martin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 469.

Usefulness comes by labour, wit by ease;

Courtesie grows in courts, news in the citie.

Get a good stock of these.

G. Herbert, The Church Porch.

What a fine natural *courtesy* was his!

His nod was pleasure, and his fall bow bliss.

Lovell, Int. to Biglow Papers, 1st ser.

2. An act of civility or respect; an act of kindness, or a favor done with politeness; a gracious attention.

Dame, seth god hath ordeyned yow this honour to haue
so feire a companye, some *curtesie* moste I do for the love
of hem, and also for the love of yourself.

Martin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 483.

Make them know

That outward *courtesies* would faim proclaim

Favours that keep within. *Shak.*, *M. for M.*, v. 1.

Hail, ye small sweet *courtesies* of life, for smooth do ye
make the road of it! *Sterne*, *Sentimental Journey*, p. 51.

3. A gesture of reverence, respect, or civility; formerly used for both sexes; now, in a restricted sense, a kind of obeisance made by a woman, consisting in a sinking or inclination of the body with bending of the knees: in this sense now usually pronounced and often written *curtsy* (kêrt'si), Scotch also *curchie*.

With capp and knee they *courtesy* make.

Dutchess of Suffolk's Calamity (Child's Ballads, VII. 302).

With honourable action,

Such as he hath observ'd in noble ladies, . . .

With soft low tongue and lowly *courtesy*.

Shak., *T. of the S., Ind.*, i.

Some country girl scarce to a *court'sy* bred.

Dryden, *tr. of Juvenal's Satires*, vi.

With blushing cheek and *courtesy* fine

She turned her from Sir Leoline.

Coleridge, Christabel, ii.

4. Favor; indulgence; allowance; common consent; conventional as distinguished from legal right: as, a title by *courtesy*; the *courtesy* of England. See phrases below.

Such other dainty meates as by the *curtesie* & custome
euery gyst might carry from a common feast home with
him to his owne house.

Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 47.

Courtesy (or *curtesy*) of England, the title of a husband to enjoy for life, after his wife's decease, hereditaments of the wife held by her for an estate of inheritance, of which there was seizin during the wife's life, provided they have had lawful issue able to inherit. Such a holding is called *tenancy by the courtesy of England*. It exists in some of the United States. A right of tenancy by the courtesy is said to be *initiate* when by marriage and birth of issue the husband has acquired an inchoate or expectant right; it is *consummate* when by the death of the wife his life-estate in lands of which she was seized has become absolute. The courtesy of Scotland is of a similar kind, and is called *curialitas Scotice*.—**Courtesy of the Senate**, in the Senate of the United States, special consideration required by custom to be shown to the wishes of individual members or former members of the Senate on certain occasions. Specifically—(a) The custom of yielding to the wishes of senators from a particular State with regard to the confirmation or rejection of appointments to office within that State made by the President. (b) The custom of confirming the nomination to an office by the President of a member or former member of the Senate without the usual reference to a committee.—**Courtesy title**, a title to which one has no valid claim, but which is assumed by a person or given by popular consent. Thus, when a British nobleman has several titles, it is usual for one of his inferior titles to be assumed by his eldest son. The eldest son of the Duke of Bedford, for example, is *Marquis of Tavistock*, and the Duke of Buccleuch's eldest son is *Earl of Dalkeith*. The younger sons of dukes and marquises have the courtesy title of *Lord* prefixed to their Christian names: as, *Lord William Lennox*. In Scotland the eldest son of a viscount or baron has the courtesy title of *Master*: as, the *Master of Lovat*,

eldest son of Lord Lovat. In these legal uses often written *curtesy*. = **Syn.** 1. Courteousness, urbanity, good breeding. For comparison, see *polite*.

courtesy (kêrt'si), *v.*; pret. and pp. *courtesied*, *pp. courtesying*. [**< courtesy, n.**] 1. *Intrans.* To make a gesture of reverence, respect, or civility; make a courtesy: now said only of women.

The petty traffickers,
That *curt'sy* to them, do them reverence

Shak., *M. of V.*, i. 1.

Lowly louted the boys, and lowly the maidens all *courtesied*.

Longfellow (trans.), *Children of the Lord's Supper*.

II. *trans.* To treat with courtesy or civility. [Rare.]

The prince politely *courtesied* him with all favours.

Sir R. Williams, *Actions of the Low Countries*, p. 5.

courtesan, courtesan (kêr'- or kôr'tē-zan), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *courtesane, courtesiane, curtizan*; **< ME. courtezane**, **< F. courtesan, cortisane** (16th century), now *cortisane*, **< It. cortigiano, cortigiano** = **Sp. cortesan** = **Pg. corteza** (ML. *cortesanus*, masc., a courtier; **F. courtesane** = **It. cortegiana, cortigiana** = **Sp. Pg. cortesana** = **Pg. cortezana**, fem., a court lady, a gentlewoman, hence, orig. in cant use or mock euphemism, in It. and F. (now the only sense in F.), a prostitute; **< It. corteggiare** (= **Sp. Pg. cortejar** = **F. courtiser**, obs.), court, pay court to, **< corte** (= **Sp. Pg. corte**), court: see *court, n.*] 1. A courtier.

The fox was resembled to the prelates, *courtesans*,
priests, and the rest of the spirituality.

Foote, *Book of Martyrs* (ed. 1641), I. 511.

2. A prostitute.

I endeavoured to give her [Virtue] as much of the modern
ornaments of a fine lady as I could, without danger of being
accused to have dressed her like a *courtesan*.

Boyle, *Occasional Reflections*.

courtezanship, courtesanship (kêr'- or kôr'-tē-zan-ship), *n.* [**< courtesan, courtesan, + -ship.**] The character or practices of a courtesan.

court-favor (kôr'tā'vôr), *n.* A favor or benefit obtained at court; good standing at court.

We part with the blessings of both worlds for pleasures,
court-favours, and commissions. *Sir R. L'Estrange*.

court-fool (kôr'tfôl'), *n.* A buffoon or jester formerly kept by kings, nobles, etc., for their amusement.

court-frump, *n.* A snub of favor, or a rebuff at court.

You must look to be envied, and endure a few *court-frumps* for it.

B. Jonson, *Poetaster*, iv. 1.

court-guide (kôr'tgid'), *n.* A directory or book containing the addresses of the nobility and gentry. [Eng.]

court-hand (kôr'thand), *n.* The old so-called "Gothic" or "Saxon" hand, or manner of writing, used in records and judicial proceedings in England.

He can make obligations, and write *court-hand*.

Shak., 2 *Hen. VI.*, iv. 2.

By this hand of flesh,

Would it might never write good *court-hand* more,

If I discover. *B. Jonson*, *Alchemist*, i. 1.

court-house (kôr'thous), *n.* 1. A building in which courts of law are held; a building appropriated to the use of law-courts.—2. In the southern United States, the village or town in which such a building is situated; a county-seat: common in the names of places: as, *Culpeper Court-House*, in Virginia. Abbreviated *C. H.*

courtier (kôr'tiër), *n.* [**< ME. *courtier, courtoeur** (Gower), **< OF. courtier**, a judge, prob. also a courtier, **< ML. *cortarius, *cortarius**, lit. belonging to a court (cf. *curtarius*, *n.*, the possessor of a farm or villa), **< cortis, curtis**, a court, yard, farm, villa, etc.: see *court*. As an E. word *courtier* may be regarded as **< court + -ier** (-yer), as in *collier, grazier, lawyer*, etc.] 1. One who attends or frequents the court of a sovereign or other high dignitary.

Chloe. Are we invited to court, sir?

Tib. You are, lady, by the great Princess Julia, who longs to greet you with any favours that may worthily make you an often *courtier*.

B. Jonson, *Poetaster*, iv. 1.

In this and other passages there is something of the tone of a disappointed statesman, perhaps of a disappointed courtier.

Ticknor, *Span. Lit.*, I. 363.

2. One who courts or solicits the favor of another; one who possesses the art of gaining favor by address and complaisance.

There was not among all our princes a greater *courtier*
of the people than Richard III.

Suckling.

courtierism (kôr'tiër-izm), *n.* [**< courtier + -ism.**] The arts, practices, or character of a courtier.

Prince Schwartzberg in particular had a stately aspect, . . . beautifully contrasted with the smirking saloon-activity, the perked-up *courtierism*, and pretentious nullity of many here.

Carlyle, *Misc.*, IV. 199.

courtlierly (kôr'tiër-li), *a.* [**< courtier + -ly.**] Courtier-like; characterized by courtliness.

His *courtlierly* admirers, playing him with questions.

L. Wallace, *Ben-Hur*, p. 344.

courtlierly (kôr'tiër-i), *n.* [**< courtier + -y.** Cf. *courty.*] The manners of a courtier.

In his garb he savours

Little of the nicety,

In the sprucer *courtlierly*.

B. Jonson, *The Satyr*.

courtlin, courtinet, n. Obsolete forms of *courtain*. *Wright*.

court-lands (kôr'tlandz'), *n. pl.* In *Eng. law*, a domain, or land kept in the lord's hands to serve his family; a home farm.

courtledge (kôr'tlej'), *n.* A perverted form (as if *court + ledge*) of *courtillage*, usually *cutillage*.

A rambling *courtledge* of barns and walls.

Kingalee, *Westward Ho*, xiv.

court-leet (kôr'tlêt'), *n.* An English court of record held in a particular hundred, lordship, or manor, before the steward of the leet, for petty offenses, indictments to higher courts, and some administrative functions. It has now fallen into general disuse.

Where the ancient machinery of *court-leet* and *court-baron* had worn itself out the want of magisterial experience or authority had been supplied by an elected council.

Stubbs, *Const. Hist.* (2d ed.), § 87.

courtless, *a.* [**< court + -less.**] Uncourtly; not elegant.

These answers by silent *curtsies* from you are too *courtless* and simple.

B. Jonson, *Epicoene*, ii. 2.

court-like (kôr'tlik'), *a.* Courtly; polite; elegant.

'Fore me, you are not modest,

Nor is this *court-like*!

Beau. and Fl., *Double Marriage*, iv. 2.

courtliness (kôr'tli-nes), *n.* The quality of being courtly; elegance of manners; grace of mien; complaisance with dignity.

courtling (kôr'tling'), *n.* [**< court + -ling.**] A courtier; a retainer or frequenter of a court.

Although no bred *courtling*, yet a most particular man.

B. Jonson, *Cynthia's Revels*, v. 2.

courtly (kôr'tli'), *a.* [**< court + -ly.**] 1. Pertaining or relating to a court or to courts.

To promise is most *courtly* and fashionable.

Shak., *T. of A.*, v. 1.

Ellen, I am no *courtly* lord,

But one who lives by lance and sword,

Whose castle is his helm and shield,

His lordship, the embattled field.

Scott, *L. of the L.*, iv. 19.

2. Elegant; polite; refined; courteous: as, "courtly accents fine," *Coleridge*, *Christabel*, ii.

—3. Disposed to court the great; somewhat obsequious; flattering. *Macaulay*.

courtly (kôr'tli'), *adv.* [**< court + -ly.**] In the manner of courts; elegantly; in a gracious or flattering manner.

court-mant, *n.* A courtier.

court-marshal (kôr'tmār'shal), *n.* One who acts as marshal at a court.

court-martial (kôr'tmār'shal), *v. t.* To arraign and try by court martial (as an officer of the army or navy) for offenses against the military or naval laws of the country. See *court martial*, under *court*.

court-mourning (kôr'tmôr'ning), *n.* Mourning worn for the death of a prince, or for one of the royal family or their relatives.

court-nall, *n.* [Appar. a var. of **courtner*, **< court + -n-er**, as in *citiner*.] A courtier.

Good fellowe, I drinke to thee,

And to all *court-nalls* that courteous be.

King and Miller of Mansfield (Child's Ballads, VIII. 36).

courteist, *a.* A Middle English form of *courteous*.

court-passaget, *n.* A game at dice for two players.

I've had a lucky hand these fifteen year

At such *court-passage*, with three dice in a dish.

Middleton, *Women Beware Women*, ii. 2.

court-piet, *n.* Same as *courtepy*.

court-plaster (kôr'tplās'tër'), *n.* [So called because originally applied by ladies of the court as ornamental patches on the face.] Black, flesh-colored, or transparent silk varnished with a solution of isinglass to which benzoin or glycerin, etc., is sometimes added, used for covering slight wounds.

courtress, *n.* [**< courter, courtier, + -ess.**] A court lady.

If plain, stale slut, not a *courtress*.

Greene, *Verses against the Gentlewomen of Sicilia*.

court-rolls (kört'rólz'), *n. pl.* The records of a court. See *roll*.

court-ry, *n.* [*court* + *-ry*.] The whole body of courtiers.

There was an Outlaw in Ettrick's Forest,
Counted him nought, nor a' his courtier's gay.
Song of the Outlaw Murray (Child's Ballads, VI. 23).

court-shift (kört'shift'), *n.* A political artifice. *Milton*.

courtship (kört'ship), *n.* [*court* + *-ship*.] 1. The act of paying court to dignitaries, especially for the purpose of gaining favors; the paying of interested respect and attention; the practices of a courtier. [Obsolete or rare.]

A practice of courtship to greatness hath not hitherto,
In me, aimed at thy thrift. *Ford, Fancies, Ded.*

The Magistrate whose Charge is to see to our Persons,
and Estates, is to see honour'd with a more elaborate and
personall Courtship, with large Salaries and Stipends.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., II.

He paid his courtship with the crowd,
As far as modest pride allow'd. *Swift.*

2. The wooing of a woman; the series of attentions paid by a man to a woman for the purpose of gaining her love and ultimately her hand in marriage, or the mutual interest engendered and avowed between them, antecedent to a declaration of love or an engagement of marriage.

There is something excessively fair and open in this
method of courtship; by this both sides are prepared for
all the matrimonial adventures that are to follow.

Discussing how their courtship grew,
And how she look'd, and what he said.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, Conclusion.

3†. Courty behavior; refinement; elegance of manners, speech, etc., such as is becoming at court.

Whiles the young lord of Telemon, her husband,
Was packeted to France to study courtship.
Ford, Fancies, I. 1.

Sweet lady, by your leave. I could wish myself more full
of courtship for your fair sake.
Beau. and FL., King and No King, I. 2.

One Tylo, brought up at the court, cunningly sewing
together all the old shreds of his courtship, . . . pretended
to be Frederick the emperor. *Fuller, Holy War, p. 205.*

4†. Political artifice; court policy; finesse.

[The queen] being composed of courtship and Popery,
this her unperformed promise was the first court holy wa-
ter which she sprinkled among the people. *Fuller.*

courtshipment (kört'ship-ment), *n.* Behavior at court; artificial manners.

Girdles her in home spunne bays,
Then makes her conversant in layes
Of birds, and swaines more innocent
That kenne not guile nor courtshipment.
Lovelace, Lucasta.

court-sword (kört'sörd'), *n.* A light dress-
sword worn as a part of a gentleman's court-
dress.

courtyard (kört'yärd), *n.* A court or an inclo-
sure about a house or adjacent to it.

A long passage led from the door to a paved courtyard
about forty feet square, planted with a few flowers and
shrubs. *O'Donovan, Merv, xi.*

coury (kou'ri), *n.* [The native name.] A supe-
rior kind of catechu made in southern India
by evaporating a decoction of the nuts of *Arecu*
Catechu.

cous-cous (kös'kös), *n.* [Also written *cous-
cous*, *kous-kous*; the native name.] A favorite
west African dish, consisting of flour, flesh or
fowls, oil, and the leaves of *Adansonia digitata*,
or baobab. Also called by the natives *lalo*.

couscous (kös'kös), *n.* [F. spelling, as *coescoces*,
the D., and *Cuscus*, the NL., spelling of the na-
tive name: see *Cuscus*.] The native name of a
kind of phalanger, the spotted phalanger of the
Moluccas. Also written *coescoces*. See *Cuscus*.

couscousou (kös'kö-sö), *n.* A dish in vogue in
Barbary, similar to the *cous-cous* of west Africa.
See *cous-cous*.

couseranite (kö'ze-ran-it), *n.* A mineral oc-
curring in square prisms, probably an altered
form of the species dipyre of the scapolite group,
originally obtained from the district of Couse-
rans, department of Ariège, France.

cousin (kuz'n), *n. and a.* [Early mod. E. also *co-
sin*, *cozin*, *cosen*, *cozen*, *coosin*, *coosen*; < ME. *cou-
sin*, *cosin*, *cosyn*, also *cousine* (which is sometimes
used as fem., distinguished from masc. *cousin*),
< OF. *cosin*, *cusin*, *cousin*, F. *cousin* (> G. *cousin*
= Sw. *kusin*) = Pr. *cosin* = It. *cugino*, m. (OF.
cosine, *cousine*, F. *cousine* (> G. *cousine* = Dan.
kusine = Sw. *kusin*) = Pr. *cozina* = It. *cugina*,
fem.), < ML. *cosinus* (fem. *cosina*), contr. of
L. *consobrinus* (fem. *consobrina*), the child of a
mother's sister, a cousin, a relation, < com-, to-

gether, + *sobrinus*, fem. *sobrina*, a cousin by the
mother's side, for **sororinus*, **sororinus*, < *soror*
(for **sosos*), sister, = E. *sister*, q. v. Cf. *cousin*²,
cozen.] I. n. 1. In general, one collaterally re-
lated by blood more remotely than a brother or
sister; a relative; a kinsman or kinswoman;
hence, a term of address used by a king to a
nobleman, particularly to one who is a member
of the council, or to a fellow-sovereign. In Eng-
lish royal writs and commissions it is applied to any peer
of the degree of an earl—a practice dating from the time
of Henry IV., who was related or allied to every earl in
the kingdom.

And [she] mygte kisse the kynge for cozyn, an she wolde.
Piers Plowman (B), li. 132.

Twenty-four of my next cozens
Will help to dinge him downe.
Old Robin of Portingale (Child's Ballads, III. 35).
Behold, thy cousin Elizabeth ["Elizabeth, thy kinswo-
man," in the revised version], she hath also conceived a
son. Luke I. 36.

We here receive it
A certainty, vouch'd from our cousin Austria.
Shak., All's Well, I. 2.

My noble lords and cousins all, good morrow.
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 4.

Specifically, in modern usage—2. The son or
daughter of an uncle or an aunt, or one related
by descent in a diverging line from a known
common ancestor. The children of brothers and sisters
are called *cousins*, *cousins german*, *first cousins*, or
full cousins; children of first cousins are called *second*
cousins, etc. Often, however, the term *second cousin* is
loosely applied to the son or daughter of a *cousin german*,
more properly called a *first cousin once removed*.

You are my mother's own sister's son;
What nearer *cousins* then can we be?

Bold Pedlar and Robin Hood (Child's Ballads, V. 251).
Cousin german [*F. cousin german*; see *cousin*¹ and
german], a cousin in the first generation; a first cousin.

It might perhaps seem reasonable unto the Church of
God, following the general laws concerning the nature of
marriage, to ordain in particular that *cousin-germans* shall
not marry. *Hooker, Eccles. Polity, iii. 9.*

Thou art, great lord, my father's sister's son,
A *cousin-german* to great Priam's seed.
Shak., T. and C., iv. 5.

To call *cousinist*, to claim relationship.

He is half-brother to this Witword by a former wife, who
was sister to my Lady Wishfort, my wife's mother; if you
marry Millamant, you must call *cousins* too.

Congreve, Way of the World, I. 5.
My new cottage . . . is to have nothing Gothic about it,
nor pretend to call *cousins* with the mansion-house.
Walpole, Letters (1752), I. 262.

To have no *cousin*, to have no equal.
So heer are pardons half a dozen,
For ghostly riches they have no *cosen*.
Heywood, Four Ps.

II.† *a.* Allied; kindred.
Her former sorrow into sudden wrath,
Both *cousen* passions of distressed spright
Converting, forth she beates the dusty path.
Spenser, F. Q., III. iv. 12.

cousin¹ (kuz'n), *v. t.* [*cousin*¹, *n.* Cf. *cousin*²
= *cozen*², cheat, ult. the same word.] To call
"cousin"; claim kindred with. See *cousin*¹, *n.*

cousin², *v.* An obsolete spelling of *cozen*².
cousinage¹, *n.* [ME. *cousinage*; < *cousin*¹ +
-age. Cf. *cosinage*.] The relationship of cou-
sins; collateral kinship in general. *Chaucer*.

cousinage², *n.* An obsolete spelling of *cozen-
age*².

cousinert, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *cozenert*.

cousinest (kus'n-es), *n.* [*cousin*¹ + *-ess*.] A female cousin.

Therfor, curteise *cosynes*, for loue of crist in heuene,
Kithe nouz thi kindenes & konseyle me the best.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), I. 625.

cousinhood (kuz'n-hüd), *n.* [*cousin*¹ + *-hood*.]
1. Relationship as of cousins.

Promotion proceeds not by merit, but by cash and
cousinhood. *London Daily News*, May 11, 1857.

2. Cousins, or persons related by blood, collec-
tively.

There were times when the *cousinhood*, as it [the Temple
connection] was nicknamed, would of itself have furnished
almost all the materials necessary for the construction of
an efficient Cabinet. *Macaulay, Sir William Temple*.

cousinly (kuz'n-li), *a.* [*cousin*¹ + *-ly*.] Like
or becoming to a cousin.

No one finds any harm, Toni,
In a quiet *cousinly* walk. *Praed.*
She was not motherly, or sisterly, or *cousinly*.
The Century, XXV. 601.

cousinry (kuz'n-ri), *n.* [*cousin*¹ + *-ry*.] Cou-
sins collectively; relatives; kindred.

Of the numerous and now mostly forgettable *cousinry*
we specify farther only the Mashams of Otis in Essex.
Carlyle, Cromwell, I.

cousinship (kuz'n-ship), *n.* [*cousin*¹ + *-ship*.]
The state of being cousins; relationship by
blood; cousinhood.

However, this *cousinship* with the duchess came out by
chance one day. *George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, III.*

cousiny (kuz'ni or kuz'n-i), *a.* [*cousin*¹ + *-y*.]
Pertaining to cousins or collateral relationship.

As for this paper, with these *cousiny* names,
I—'tis my will—commit it to the flames. *Crabbe.*

cousnert, *n.* An obsolete form of *cozenert*.

cousinnet (F. pron. kö-sê-nâ'), *n.* [F., dim. of
cousin, a cushion: see *cushion*.] In arch., a
member of the Ionic capital between the abacus
and the echinus.

cousso, *n.* See *kousso*.

cousu (kö-sü'), *a.* [F. (< L. *consutus*), pp. of
coudre, sew, < L. *consuere*, sew together: see
consute.] In her., same as *rempli*, but admit-
ting in some cases of two metals or two colors
being carried side by side, contrary to the usual
custom: as, a chief argent *cousu* or.

couteau (kö-tö'), *n.*; pl. *couteaux* (-töz'). [For-
merly *coute*; locally in United States *cuttoe*;
F. *couteau*, < OF. *coutel* = Pr. *coltelh*, *cotelh* =
Sp. *cuchillo* = Pg. *cutela* = It. *cultello*, *coltello*,
< L. *cultellus*, dim. of *cultus*, a knife: see *colter*
and *cutlass*.] A knife or dagger; specifically,
a long, straight double-edged weapon carried in
the middle ages by persons not of the mili-
tary class, as on journeys, or by foot-soldiers
and attendants on a camp.—*Couteau de Brèche*,
a variety of the partizan or halberd, a weapon resembling
a short, broad sword-blade fixed on a staff.—*Couteau de*
chasse, a hunting-knife, or hunters' knife, especially for
breaking or cutting up the quarry.

couth, **couthet** (köth), *pret.* [*cousin*, *couth*,
couthet, < AS. *cúthe*, pret.: see *could*, *can*.]
Knew; was able: an obsolete form of *could*.

All the sciences vnder sonne and alle the sotyle craftes
I wolde I knewe and *couth* kyndely in myne herte!
Piers Plowman (B), xv. 49.

Well *couth* he tune his pipe and frame his stile.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., January.

couth; (köth), *pp. and a.* [*cousin*, *couth*, < AS.
cúth, *pp.* See *can*, and cf. *uncouth*, *kithe*.]
Known; well-known; usual; customary: an
obsolete past participle of *can*.

William thei receuyed,
With clipping & kesseng & alle couth the dedes.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), I. 3659.

couthie, **couthy** (kö'thi), *a.* [An extension of
couth, known.] Kindly; neighborly; familiar.
[Scotch.]

Fu' weel can they ding dool away
Wi' comrade *couthie*.
Fergusson, Rising of the Session.

couthie, **couthy** (kö'thi), *adv.* [*couthie*, *couthy*,
a.] In a kindly manner; lovingly. [Scotch.]

I spier'd [asked] for my cousin fu' *couthy* and sweet.
Burns, Last May a Braw Woer.

coutil (kö'til), *n.* A heavy cotton or linen fab-
ric, much like canvas, used in the manufacture
of corsets.

couvade (kö-väd'), *n.* [F., a brooding, sitting,
cowering, < *couver*, hatch, brood, sit, cower, < L.
cubare, lie down: see *cover*², *cover*¹.] A custom,
reported in ancient as well as modern times
among some of the primitive races in all parts
of the world, in accordance with which, after
the birth of a child, the father takes to bed,
and receives the delicacies and careful atten-
tion usually given among civilized people to the
mother. The custom was observed, according to Diodo-
rus, among the Corsicans; and Strabo notices it among the
Spanish Basques, by whom, as well as by the Gascons, it
is said still to be practised. Travelers, from Marco Polo
downward, have reported a somewhat similar custom
among the Siamese, the Dyaks of Borneo, the negroes, the
aboriginal tribes of North and South America, etc.

couvert (kö-vär'), *n.* [F., plate, napkin, spoon,
knife, and fork, of each guest, also the spoon
and fork only, lit. a cover, < *courir*, cover: see
*cover*¹, *cover*.] See *cover*¹, 6.

couverte (kö-vär't'), *n.* [F. (= Pr. *cuberta* =
Sp. *cubierta* = Pg. *coberta*, *cuberta*), glaze, deck,
lit. a cover, orig. pp. fem. of *courir*, cover: see
*cover*¹, *cover*.] In *ceram.*, same as *glaze*.

couveuse (kö-véz'), *n.* [F., fem., < *couver*, brood,
hatch: see *covade*, *cover*².] 1. A brooder.—2.
An apparatus for the preservation of infants
prematurely born. It is designed principally to pro-
tect the child from the immediate influence of the atmo-
sphere, preserving a uniform temperature approximating
to that of the human body, and to provide for an adequate
supply of pure warmed air.

couvre-nuque (kö'vr-nük), *n.* [F., < *courir*,
cover (see *cover*¹) + *nuque*, the nape of the neck.]
In armor, that part of a helmet which protects
the neck. Such appendages were rare in classical an-
tiquity, and were apparently unknown to the Roman le-
gionary. In the early time of the middle ages the neck
was protected by the camail, and the fully developed ar-
met, following the form of the person accurately, pro-
tected the nape of the neck by a plate of steel, of which the
edge fitted a groove in the gorgerin, allowing a free side-

wise movement. (See *armet*.) In the headpieces of the sixteenth century, after the abandonment of the full panoply of steel, the couvre-nuque was a large plate secured to the lower edge of the helmet behind, or more commonly a series of plates, like the tassets, moving one upon another and secured to a lining of leather or some other material by rivets.

couxia (kō'shi-ā), *n.* 1. Same as *couxio*. — 2. The *Pithecia satanas*, or black-bearded saki.

couxio (kō'shi-ō), *n.* The red-backed saki, *Pithecia chiropotes*, a South American monkey of the subfamily *Pitheciinae*.

covado (kō-vā'dō), *n.* [Pg., also *coto*, a cubit, ell Flemish, < L. *cubitum*, *cubitus*, a cubit: see *cubit*.] A cloth-measure of Portugal; a cubit. It is theoretically 24 Portuguese inches; but in retail trade the *covado* *avantajado* is employed, which is variously said to be from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ inches longer. It has no doubt varied. Taking it at 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches (the usual statement), it is equal to 26.7 English inches. The same measure was used in Brazil; but both countries have now adopted the metric system.

covariant (kō-vā'ri-ant), *n.* [*co*-1 + *variant*.] In *math.*, a function which stands in the same relation to the primitive function from which it is derived as any of its linear transforms to a similarly derived transform of its primitive; a function of the coefficients and variables of a given quantic, such that when the quantic is linearly transformed, the same function of the new variables and coefficients is equal to the old function multiplied by some power of the modulus of transformation. Covariants were discovered by Cayley, and so named by Sylvester, 1852.

cove¹ (kōv), *n.* [A word with a wide range of meanings: < ME. **cove* (not recorded), < AS. *cofa*, a chamber, room (applied also to the ark), ONorth. *cofa*, a chamber, also a cave, = Icel. *kofi*, a hut, shed, cell, = Norw. *kove*, a closet, = Sw. dial. *kove*, a hut, = MLG. *kove*, *kave*, *kofe*, LG. *kave*, *kowe*, a pen, a sty, stall, = MHG. *kobe*, G. *koben* (G. also *kofen*, < LG.), a cabin, stall, cage (cf. MHG. *kobel*, a little cottage, and OHG. *chubisi*, a hut); Goth. form not recorded. Perhaps akin to *cub*³, a stall, *cubby*, a snug, confined place (see *cub*³, *cubby*¹), but not to *cavel*, *coop*, *cup*, or *alcove*, with which last word *cove* is often erroneously connected. In the architectural sense, *cove* corresponds to It. *cavetto*, lit. a little hollow.] 1. A small inlet, creek, or bay; a recess or nook in the shore of any considerable body of water.

On both sides every halfe myle gallant *Coves*, to containe in many of them 100 sayle.

Quoted in Capt. John Smith's True Travels, I. 111.

At length I spied a little *cove* on the right shore of the creek, to which with great pain and difficulty I guided my raft.

DeFoe, Robinson Crusoe, p. 39.

Waves that up a quiet *cove*
Rolling slide. Tennyson, *Eleonore*.

Hence — 2. A hollow, nook, or recess in a mountain, or among mountains. The word *cove* is used with this meaning in various regions, especially in the Lake district of England, and in parts of the Appalachian range in the United States. The coves of the Blue Ridge in Virginia are oval, almost entirely inclosed, valleys, and are a prominent topographical feature of that part of the Appalachian system.

3. In *arch.*, a concavity; any kind of concave molding; the hollow of a vault. The term is commonly applied to the curve which is sometimes used to connect the ceiling of a room with the walls, and which springs from above the cornice. See *coved ceiling*, under *cove*.

4. In *ship-building*, a curved or arched molding at the bottom of the taffrail. An elliptical molding above it was called the *arch of the cove*.

cove¹ (kōv), *v. t. and i.*; pret. and pp. *coved*, ppr. *coving*. [*cove*¹, *n.*] To arch over.

The brook ploughed down from the higher barrows, and the *coving* banks were roofed with furze.

R. D. Blackmore, *Lorna Doone*, xxxvii.

cove² (kōv), *v. t.* [*cover*, F. *couver* (= It. *covare*), brood, hatch, < L. *cubare*, lie down, in comp. *incubare*, brood, incubate: see *cubation*, *incubate*, etc., and cf. *covade* and *covey*¹.] To brood, cover, or sit over.

Not being able to *cove* or sit upon them [eggs], . . . she bestoweth them in the gravel.

Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 800.

cove³ (kōv), *n.* [Also *covey*, in old slang written *cove* (whence *cuffin*), gipsy *cova*, a thing, *covo*, that man, *covi*, that woman.] A man; a person; a fellow: generally preceded by some adjective: as, an old *cove*; a rum *cove*; a flash *cove*, etc. [Slang.]

There's a gentry *cove* here. Wits' Recreations (1654).

A *ben cove*, a brave *cove*, a gentry *cuffin*.
Middleton and Dekker, *Roaring Girl*, v. 1.

cove-bracketing (kōv' brak'-et-ing), *n.* The wooden skeleton forming a *cove*: applied chiefly to the bracketing for the *cove* of a ceiling.

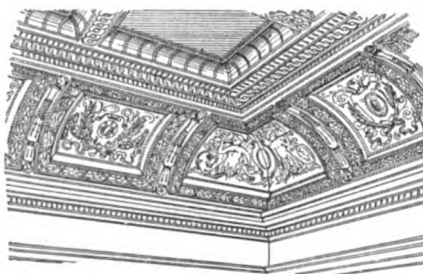
coved (kōvd), *p. a.* [*cove*¹, 3, + *-cd*.] Forming an arch; arched; curving; concave.

The mosques and other buildings of the Arabians are rounded into domes and *coved* roofs.

H. Steinburne, *Travels through Spain*, xlii.

That singular *coved* cornice which seems to have been universal in Roman basilicas, though not found anywhere else that I am aware of. J. Ferguson, *Hist. Arch.*, I. 414.

Coved ceiling, a ceiling formed in a *coved* or arched manner at its junction with the side walls. Such ceilings



Coved Ceiling.—Louvre Palace, Paris.

are frequently elaborately ornamented with panels enriched with moldings or carvings.

covellin, **covelline** (kov'-el-in), *n.* [Perhaps from a proper name, *Covell*.] Native copper sulphid (CuS), usually occurring massive, of an indigo-blue color, hence called *indigo-copper*.

covellite (kov'-el-it), *n.* Same as *covellin*.

coven¹, *n.* See *covin*¹.

coven², *n.* See *corent*.

covenable, *a.* [*ME. covenable*, contr. *conable*, and by corruption *comenable*, < OF. *covenable*, *cuvenable*, also *covenable*, mod. F. *covenable* (> E. *covenable*, q. v.) = Pr. *covenable*, *covenable* = Pg. *convinhavel*, < ML. *covenabilis*, irreg. < L. *convener* (> OF. *covenir*, *cuvénir*, *convenir*, F. *convénir*), come together, agree: see *covene*, *convenient*.] 1. Suitable; fit; proper; due.

The [herbs and trees] waxen faste in swiche places as ben *covenable* to them.

Chaucer, *Boethius*, iii. prose 2.

Wherfor and a *covenable* name he putte to the place.

Wyclif, *Ex.* xv. 23.

Weche foure and twenty sholde, to the *covenable* so-maunse [summons] of the forseyde meyre, come.

English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 349.

2. Accordant; agreeing; consistent.

The witnessingis weren not *covenable*.

Wyclif, *Mark* xiv. 56.

covenableness¹, *n.* [*ME. covenableness*; < *covenable* + *-ness*.] Suitableness; fitness; opportunity.

To alle nede time is and *covenableness* [var. *cesoun*, *Purv.*]

Wyclif, *Ecc.* viii. 6.

covenablety, *n.* [*ME. covenablete*, < OF. *covenablete*, *cuvenablete*, *convenablete*, < *covenable*: see *covenable* and *-ty*.] Suitableness; fitness; suitable time or opportunity.

Fro that tyme he sougte *covenablete* [var. *oportunyte*, *Purv.*] for to bitake him.

Wyclif, *Mat.* xxvi. 16.

covenably, *adv.* [*ME. covenably*, *covenabli*; < *covenable*, *a.*] Suitably; conveniently; proportionately.

He sougte how he schulde bitraye him *covenably*.

Wyclif, *Mark* xiv. 11 (Oxf.).

Thei han grete Leves, of a Fote and an half of lengthe: and thei ben *covenably* large [wide].

Mandeville, *Travels*, p. 49.

covenant (kuv'-e-nant), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *cornant*, < ME. *covenant*, *covenauent*, *covenand*, rarely *convenant*, contr. *cornant*, *cownand*, *conant*, *conand*, and by corruption *comenaunt*, < OF. *covenant*, *cuvenant*, *covenant*, *convenent*, *coninent*, also *covenant*, F. *covenant* (= Pr. *convenent*, *covenent* = It. *convenente*), agreement, < *covenant*, *cuvenant*, etc., adj., < L. *conveniens* (*-t*)-s, agreeing, agreeable, suitable, convenient, ppr. of *convincere* (> OF. *covenir*, *cuvénir*, etc.), agree: see *covenable*, and cf. *convenient*, of which *covenant* is ult. a doublet. Cf. equiv. *covent*.] 1. A mutual compact or agreement of two or more persons to do or to refrain from doing some act; a contract; a compact.

I made *covenauent*, true to be,
Firste whanne y baptisid was.

Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 35.

Love prays. It makes *covenants* with Eternal Power in behalf of this dear mate. Emerson, *Essays*, 1st ser., p. 108.

2. In *law*: (a) In general, an agreement under seal; a specialty; any promise made by deed.

Let specialties be therefore drawn between us,
That *covenants* may be kept on either hand.

Shak., *T. of the S.*, II. 1.

Covenants are to be understood according to the plain meaning of the words, and not according to any secret reservation.

Stillington, *Sermons*, II. v.

(b) More particularly, a subordinate stipulation forming part of the same sealed instrument with the agreement to which it is incidental: as, a *covenant of warranty* of title in a deed. — 3. In Biblical usage, the free promise of God, generally, though not always expressly, accompanied by the requirement of the fulfilment of certain conditions on the part of man.

I do set my bow in the cloud, and it shall be for a token of a *covenant* between me and the earth. Gen. ix. 13.

4. *Eccles.*, a solemn agreement between the members of a church, as that they will act together in harmony with the precepts of the gospel. Specifically, in *Scottish Hist.*, the bond or engagement subscribed in 1638, and often called the National Covenant, based upon the covenant or oath for the observance of the confession of faith drawn up in 1581 (preceded by a similar one in 1557), which was signed and enjoined upon all his subjects by James VI. (afterward James I. of England), and renewed in 1590 and 1596. Its object was the maintenance of the Presbyterian or Reformed religion against popery, and its particular cause was the attempt of Charles I. to force a liturgy upon Scotland. At the restoration of episcopacy in 1662, both the National Covenant and the Solemn League and Covenant of 1643 (see below) were proscribed, and liberty of conscience was not regained until after the revolution of 1688.

5. Specifically, an indenture; an article of apprenticeship.

Euery prentes of the sayd craft that is inrolled and trewly serueth his *covenant*, shall pay a sponne of selver.

English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 316.

At Michalmas next my *covenant* comes out,
When every man gathers his fee.

Jolly Pinder (pound-keeper) of Wakefield (Child's

Ballads, V. 206).

Action of covenant, or **covenant** merely, the common-law form of action by which a plaintiff claims damages for breach of covenant or contract under seal. — **Breach of covenant**. See *breach*. — **Concurrent covenant**. See *dependent covenant*. — **Covenant against encumbrances**. See *encumbrance*. — **Covenant of redemption**, in *theol.*, a covenant which the Father is thought by certain theologians to have made with the Son, whereby the former agreed to give to the latter the elect, provided the latter would do and suffer all that he afterward did and suffered for their redemption. — **Covenant of works**, in *theol.*, the covenant before the fall, conditioned on obedience; distinguished from the *covenant of grace*, or the covenant after the fall, conditioned on faith. — **Covenant real**, a covenant by which a person covenants for his heirs as well as for himself, as is usually the case in covenants for title, thus binding them to the performance of the covenant if they should inherit assets from him, but not otherwise. — **Covenants which run with the land**, covenants relating to real property, such that either the liability to perform or the right to take advantage passes to the transferee of the estate of either party. — **Covenant to stand seized to uses**, a covenant by which an owner of land covenants, in consideration of blood or marriage, that he will stand seized or possessed of the same to the use of his wife or a near relative. This, under the statute of uses, which declared the ownership to be in the person beneficially interested, operated as a conveyance to the latter. — **Covenant with Christ, the covenant into which the members of most non-liturgical churches publicly enter on uniting with the church, to live as loyal and faithful followers of Jesus Christ. — **Covenant with the church**, a covenant similar to the preceding, to walk in harmony with the particular church of which the one covenanting desires to become a member, and to labor for its peace and prosperity. — **Dependent or concurrent covenant**, a covenant which will not sustain an action in case of breach, without a performance or tender of performance of the covenant on the other side. — **Half-way covenant**, a practice which prevailed for a time in the Puritan churches in New England, in the seventeenth century, according to which persons who had been baptized in their infancy were admitted to the privileges and prerogatives of church-membership, provided they assented to the doctrines of faith, entered into covenant with the church, and did not lead scandalous and immoral lives, although they gave no evidence of conversion and made no profession of Christian experience. — **Independent covenant**, a covenant which must be performed, and the breach of which will sustain an action, irrespective of whether the covenantee has performed the covenants upon his part in the same instrument or agreement. — **National Covenant**. See *covenant*, 4. — **Solemn League and Covenant**, a solemn contract entered into between the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland and commissioners from the English Parliament in 1643, having for its object a uniformity of doctrine, worship, and discipline throughout Scotland, England, and Ireland, according to the Presbyterian standards. It was opposed to both popery and prelacy. — **The Old Covenant**, the **New Covenant**, the Jewish and Christian dispensations respectively; the designations of the two parts of the Bible, commonly called the Old and the New Testament. See *testament*. = *Syn. Engagement*, etc. (see *promise*, *n.*); *Covenant*, *Contract*, *compact*, *bargain*, *convention*, *mutual pledge*. *Covenant*, as now used (apart from its legal meaning), carries with it the idea of solemnity, and is generally used of religious matters, no civil penalty necessarily following the infraction of it, while *contract* has a much wider sense as applied to some agreement between two or more. As law terms, *covenant* generally implies an agreement in writing, signed and sealed, whereas *contract* includes verbal agreements or such as are not signed and sealed.**

covenant (kuv'-e-nant), *v.* [*covenant*, *n.*] 1. *Intrans.* To enter into a formal agreement; contract; bind one's self by contract; agree formally or solemnly: as, A *covenants* with B

to convey to him a certain estate: with *for* before the thing or price.

They *covenanted* with him for thirty pieces of silver.

Mat. xxvi. 15.

I had *covenanted* at Montriul to give him a new hat with silver button and loop. *Stern*, Sentimental Journey, p. 96.

II. trans. 1. To agree or subscribe to or promise by covenant; engage by a pledge.

According to the word that I *covenanted* with you. Hag. ii. 5.

To the Irish hee so farr condescended, as first to tolerate in privat, then to *covenant* op'nly, the tolerating of Popery. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xlii.

We were asked to *covenant* that we would make no change without the consent of the laity; but neither could they make any change without the consent of the bishops and clergy. *Contemporary Rev.*, XLIX. 310.

2†. To demand as a condition or stipulation; stipulate.

Imp'rimis then, I *covenant* that your Acquaintance be general; that you admit no sworn Confident, or Intimate of your own Sex. *Congreve*, Way of the World, iv. 5.

Covenanted civil service. See *civil*.—**Covenanted mercies**, in *theol.*, divine mercies pledged in some specific divine promise, as to those that have received baptism, for example, in contradistinction to *uncovenanted mercies*—that is, mercies not so specifically promised.

covenant-breaker (kuv'ē-nant-brā'kēr), *n.* One who violates a covenant. *Milton*.

covenanted (kuv'ē-nant-ted), *a.* [*< covenant + -ed²*.] Holding a position, situation, or the like, under a covenant or contract.

We shall be obliged henceforward to have more natives in the service, and the duties of the *covenanted* civilians sent from Europe will be more and more those of supervision and wise guidance. *Contemporary Rev.*, LI. 27.

covenantee (kuv'ē-nant-tē), *n.* [*< covenant + -ee¹*.] The party to a covenant to whom the performance of its obligation is expressed to be due.

covenanter (kuv'ē-nant-tēr), *n.* [*< covenant + -er¹*.] 1. One who makes a covenant; a party to an agreement or contract.

A covenant to do any action at a certain time or place is then dissolved by the *covenanter*.

Hobbes, De Corpore Politico, i. 2.

2. [*cap.*] In *Scottish hist.*, one of those who in the seventeenth century, particularly in 1638 and 1643, bound themselves by solemn covenant to uphold and maintain the Presbyterian doctrine and polity as the religion of the country, to the exclusion of both prelacy and popery. The name continued to be applied to those who dissented from the final settlement in 1688, more definitely called *Cameronians*, and afterward *Reformed Presbyterians*. See *covenant*, *n.*, 4.

I am sorry to hear of new oaths in Scotland between the *covenanters*, who they say will have none but Jesus Christ to reign over them. *Sir H. Wotton*, Letters.

covenanting (kuv'ē-nant-ting), *p. a.* [*< covenant + -ing²*.] 1. Of or pertaining to the Covenanters: as, the *covenanting* cause.—2. Belonging to the extreme party of Presbyterians, known as *Covenanters*, who dissented from the final settlement of the matters at issue between the Scottish church and the king, and afterward formed the Reformed Presbyterian Church: as, a *covenanting* minister.

Strike this day as if the anvil
Lay beneath your blows the while,
Be they *Covenanting* traitors,
Or the brood of false Argyle!

Aytoun, Burial March of Dundee.

covenantor (kuv'ē-nant-tor), *n.* [*< covenant + -or*; equiv. to *covenanter*.] In *law*, that party to a covenant, agreement, or contract by whom the obligation expressed in it is to be performed.

covenoust (kuv'ē-nus), *a.* See *covinous*.
covent, *n.* [Also, rarely, *coven*, *covin*, *< ME. covent*, *covand*, *covaund* (= *MLG. kovent*, *kavent*, *convent*), *< OF. covent*, *covant*, *covant*, *chouvent*, *chouvant*, also *covent*, *counvent*, = *Pr. covent*, *coven* = *Sp. Pg. It. convento*, *< L. conventus*, a meeting, assembly, agreement, covenant, *ML.* also a convent: see *convent*, of which *covent* is a doublet, the older form in *E.* In the sense of 'covenant,' in part confused with *covenant*. Cf. *covin-tree*.] 1. A meeting; a gathering; an assembly.

If ther shal entre into goure *court*, or gederynge to gydere, a man. *Wyclif*, Jas. ii. 2 (Oxf.).

Thou hast defendid me fro the *covent* of warleris. *Wyclif*, Ps. lxxiii. 3 (Oxf.).

2. A convent or monastery; the monks or nuns collectively.

All the *Covents* standing about y^e Herse, without the rayles, singing diuerse antemas.

Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 34.

The abbot sayd to his *covent*.

Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 60).

We were met by two Franciscan Friars, who saluted and conveyed us to their *covent*. *Sandys*, Travels, p. 120.

[Hence the name of *Covent Garden*, in London, a garden formerly attached to a convent or monastery, now the site of a celebrated theater of that name; also of the city of *Coventry*.]

3. An agreement; a covenant.

Serve thou thy wife, as thil *coraunde* was. *Reliquie Antiquar*, II. 280.

Thyne *corandes* for to fulfill. *MS. in Italiivell*.

Coventry Act, to send to Coventry. See *act*, *send*.

coventry-bell (kuv'en-tri-bel), *n.* [The name *Coventry*, *ME. Coventre*, is generally explained from the convent (*ME. covent*) established there by Earl Leofric, 11th century, but the *AS. form Cofentred*, *Cofantred* means 'tree of the cove or cave' (gen. of *cofa*, a cove, a chamber (see *cove¹*), + *treo*, tree), or perhaps 'tree of Cofa' (a proper name).] A name for the canterbury-bell, *Campanula Medium*.

coventry-blue (kuv'en-tri-blö), *n.* Blue thread of a superior dye made at Coventry in England, and used for embroidery.

I have lost my thimble and a skein of *Coventry blue*. *B. Jonson*, Gipsies Metamorphosed.

coventry-rape (kuv'en-tri-räp), *n.* The *Campanula Rapunculus*, having tuberous turnip-like roots.

cove-plane (köv'plän), *n.* A molding-plane cutting out a quarter-round or scotia. *E. H. Knight*.

cover¹ (kuv'ēr), *v.* [*< ME. cuveren*, *coveren*, *kueren*, also *keveren*, *kieren* (> mod. dial. *kiver*), *< OF. covrir*, *cuvrir*, *covrir*, *F. couvrir* = *Pr. cobrir*, *cubrir* = *Sp. cubrir* = *Pg. cobrir* = *It. coprire*, *< L. cooperire*, *cover*, *< co-* (intensive) + *operire*, shut, hide, conceal: see *cooperculum*, etc., and cf. *aperient*, *apert*.] **I. trans. 1.** To put something over or upon so as to protect, shut in, or conceal; overlay; overspread or envelop with something; specifically, to put a cover or covering (designed for the purpose) upon: as, to *cover* a dish; to *cover* a chair with plush; to *cover* a table with a cloth; to *cover* the body with clothes.

The locusts . . . shall cover the face of the earth. *Ex. x. 5.*

The valleys are *covered* over with corn. *Ps. lxxv. 13.*
Go to thy fellows; bid them *cover* the table, serve in the meat, and we will come to dinner. *Shak.*, M. of V., iii. 5.

2. To hide or screen as by something overspread or intervening, either literally or figuratively; cause to be invisible or unobserved; put out of sight or consideration: as, the top of the mountain was *covered* by a cloud; they sought to *cover* their guilt: often followed by *up*: as, the thieves *covered up* their tracks.

If I say, Surely the darkness shall *cover* me, even the night shall be light about me. *Ps. cxxxix. 11.*

Charity shall *cover* the multitude of sins. *1 Pet. iv. 8.*

No monument,
Though high and big as Pelion, shall be able
To *cover* this base murder.

Beau. and Fl., Philaster, v. 3.

How come others only to make use of the pretence of virtue to deceive, and of honesty and integrity to *cover* the deepest dissimulation? *Stillington*, Sermons, II. iii.

3. To pardon or remit: a scriptural use.

Blessed is he whose transgression is forgiven, whose sin is *covered*. *Ps. xxxii. 1.*

Thou hast *covered* all their sin. *Ps. lxxxv. 2.*

The sin or defilement is *covered*, a legal term which is often equivalent to atonement. *Bible Commentary*, Ps. xxxii. 1.

4. Reflexively and figuratively, to invest or overspread (one's self or one's reputation with): as, he *covered himself* with glory.

In the whole proceedings of the powers that *covered themselves* with everlasting infamy by the partition of Poland, there is none more marked for selfish profligacy. *Brougham*.

5. To shelter; protect; defend: as, a squadron of horse *covered* the retreat.

And the soft wings of peace *cover* him around. *Cowley*.

The loss of the Spaniards, *covered* as they were by their defences, was inconsiderable. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., II. 12.

6. To put the usual head-covering on; replace the hat on.

For if the woman be not *covered*, let her also be shorn. *1 Cor. xi. 6.*

Nay; pray be *covered*. *Shak.*, As you Like it, iii. 3.

7. To travel or pass over; move through: as, the express *covered* the distance in fifteen minutes.—**8.** To copulate with: said of male animals.—**9.** To be equal to; be of the same extent or amount; be coextensive with; be

equivalent to: as, the receipts do not *cover* the expenses.—**10.** To include, embrace, or comprehend: as, an offense not *covered* by any statute; the explanation does not *cover* all the facts of the case.

We cannot say that the vague term "the beginning" *covers* the geological ages, because there is no chaotic condition between these and the human period.

Dawson, Nature and the Bible, p. 81.

11. To aim at directly; bring into effective range and aim, as of a rifle or other firearm: as, he *covered* the thief with his pistol; hence, to command, in a military sense; occupy a commanding position with regard to.

The king was encamped in Shoa, *covering* and keeping in awe his Mahometan provinces. Fatigar and Dawaro. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, II. 146.

12. To brood or sit on, as a hen on eggs or chicks.

Where finding life not yet dislodged night,
He much rejoyst, and *coverd* it tenderly,
As chicken newly hatcht, from dreaded destiny. *Spenser*, F. Q., II. viii. 9.

Whilst the hen is *covering* her eggs, the male generally takes his stand upon a neighbouring bough. *Addison*, Spectator.

13. To counterbalance; compensate for: as, to *cover* one's loss.—**14.** To contain; comprise.

Covered battery. See *battery*.—**Covered consecutives.** See *consecutive*.—**Covered money.** See *money*.—**Covered way.** (a) In *fort.*, an open corridor bordering the ditch, and ranging round the outworks, so as to form a continuous line of communication, masked from the enemy by a parapet, which in modern use is regularly formed by an embankment. The covered way is the most indispensable of all the outworks to a besieged garrison, because it affords them a covered position beyond the ditch from which to make a sortie, or to guard the ditch and the communications. If repulsed in a sortie, the covered way affords the garrison a secure point of retreat. (b) In *arch.*, a recess left in a brick or stone wall to receive the roofing. *Guilt*. Also *covert-way*.—**To cover into**, to transfer to: as, to *cover* the balance of an appropriation into the Treasury.

There remains a considerable sum (about \$2,600) to *cover* into the treasury. *Science*, V. 374.

To cover shorts or short sales, on the stock exchange, to buy in such stocks as have been sold short, in order to meet one's engagements or for protection against loss. See *short*.—**To cover the buckle**, to execute a peculiar and difficult step in dancing. [*Colloq.*]

Triplet played like Paganini, or an intoxicated demon. Woffington *covered* the buckle in gallant style; she danced, the children danced. *C. Reade*, Peg Woffington, viii.

To cover the feet. See *foot*. = *Syn. 2.* To disguise, secrete, screen, shield, mask, cloak, veil, shroud.

II. intrans. 1. To envelop or be spread over something so that it is invisible: specifically said of opaque paints (those having "body"), which readily conceal the material upon which they are spread.

The product [white lead] *covers* as well as the best substance made by the Dutch process, and better than that made by the French, being denser and of a finer grain. *Workshop Receipts*, 2d ser., p. 421.

2. To lay a table for a meal; prepare a banquet.

To *cover* courtly for a king. *Greene*, Friar Bacon, p. 169.

Lor. Bid them prepare dinner.

Laun. That is done, too, sir: only, *cover* is the word.

Shak., M. of V., iii. 5.

3. To put one's hat on.

cover¹ (kuv'ēr), *n.* [*< cover¹*, *v.* Cf. *covert*.] 1. Something which is laid, placed, or spread over or upon another thing to inclose, close, envelop, or protect it: as, the *cover* of a box or a dish; the *cover* of a bed; the *cover* of a book.

The Latins celebrated the mass of the resurrection, and at Gloria in excelsis a *cover* was let down, and the tapestry on the front of the holy sepulchre appeared, representing the resurrection.

Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 18.

The canvas *cover* of the buggy had been folded away under it. *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 125.

2. Something which veils, screens, or shuts from sight; an obstruction to vision or perception; a concealment; a screen; a disguise: as, to address a letter under *cover* to another person; he assumed the disguise of a merchant as a *cover* for his design.

Their bluntness, as it is the seeming effect of sincerity, is the best *cover* to artifice. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 208.

The main body retired under *cover* of the night. *Hay*.

3. Shelter of any kind; defense, as against the weather or an enemy; protection: as, the troops fought under *cover* of the batteries.

By being compelled to lodge in the field, which grew now to be very cold, whilst his army was under *cover*, they might be forced to retire. *Clarendon*, Great Rebellion.

I went under *cover* of this escort to the end of their march. *U. S. Grant*, Personal Memoirs, I. 396.

4. Shrubby, woods, thicket, underbrush, etc., which shelter and conceal game: as, to beat a *cover*; to ride to *cover*.

The game was then driven from the cover.

Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 79.

I steal by lawns and grassy plots,
I slide by hazel covers.

Tennyson, The Brook.

5. In roofing, that part of a slate, tile, or shingle which is covered by the overlap of the course above.—6. [Cf. F. *couvert*, with same sense: see *couvert*.] The utensils, such as plate, knives, forks, spoons, napkins, wine-glasses, etc., required at table by one person: so called because originally brought together in a case, or in compact form, for transportation, traveling, or the like: as, the traveling cover of King George IV. in the Jones collection at South Kensington; to lay a cover.—7. The cap-head or end-piece of an upright steam-cylinder.—To break cover. See *break*.—To draw a cover. See *draw*.—Syn. See *covering*.

cover², v. [Cf. ME. *coveren*, *cuveren*, *kuveren*, *keveren*, < OF. *cobrer*, *coudrer* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *cobrar*, < ML. **cuperare* (cf. deriv. *cuperamentum*) for *recuperare*, recover: see *recover* and *recuperate*.] I. trans. 1. To gain; win; get; obtain.

I schulde keuer the more comfort to karp yow wyth.

Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1221.

2. To restore; recover; heal; cure.

Queen that comly he keuered his wyttes.

Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1755.

I scholde covere agayn my sigght. Seven Sages, l. 357.

Here may men fynde a faythfull frende,

That thus has covered vs of our care.

York Plays, p. 199.

II. intrans. 1. To get on; advance.

Thei keuered with clene strengthe with him to towne.

William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 3647.

2. To recover; get well.

Than were we covered of oure cares colde.

Chaucer, Good Women, l. 762.

covercle, n. [Cf. ME. *coverkyl*, *covercle*, < OF. *covercle*, F. *covercle*, < L. *cooperculum*, a cover, < *coopirare*, cover: see *cover*¹, v.] A small cover; a lid; an operculum.

A litel roundel as a sercle.

Paraventure brode as a covercle.

Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 792.

The covercle of a shell-fish.

Sir T. Browne, Misc. Tracts, p. 11.

cover-cloth (kuv'ér-klôth), n. A covering for a lace-maker's pillow. Each pillow has three cover-cloths. The first is a part of the pillow itself, and the pattern is adjusted upon it; the others are detachable. One is used to protect the lace as it is finished, and the other is fastened under the bobbins, and is thrown over the pillow when not in use, to keep it clean. *Dict. of Needlework*.

coverer (kuv'ér-ér), n. One who or that which covers or lays a cover.

Constantynshal be here cook and coverer of here churche.

Piers Plowman (C), vi. 176.

cover-glass (kuv'ér-glás), n. A slip of thin glass used for covering a microscopical preparation. Also called *cover-slip*.

Pure cultures of *Bacterium lactis* were found to be present in every one, as was easily ascertained by *cover-glass* preparations. *Med. News*, XLIX, 514.

covering (kuv'ér-ing), n. [Cf. ME. *coveryng*, *kovering*; verbal n. of *cover*¹, v.] 1. That which covers, as a lid or canopy; a cover; something spread or laid over or wrapped about another, as for concealment, protection, or warmth; specifically, clothing: as, feathers are the natural covering of birds.

Noah removed the covering of the ark. Gen. viii. 13.

They cause the naked to lodge without clothing, that they have no covering in the cold. Job xxiv. 7.

The human mind, fed by constant accessions of knowledge, periodically grows too large for its theoretical coverings, and bursts them asunder to appear in new habiliments. Huxley, Man's Place in Nature, p. 72.

2. The act or process of placing a cover upon something; specifically, in bookbinding, the process of putting covers on a book. In pamphlet-binding covering is done by gluing or pasting the paper cover on the back of the sewed sheets. In leather-work it is effected by drawing the leather over the boards attached to the sides of the book, and turning it in over the edges of the boards and back. The covering of cloth-bound books is technically known as *casing*.

3. In *ceram.*, same as *glaze*.—Syn. Screen, veil, disguise, mask, cloak; envelop, wrapper, integument, case, cover, vesture.

covering-board (kuv'ér-ing-bôrd), n. *Naut.*, same as *plank-sheer*.

The deep ship, pressed down pretty nearly to her covering-board by the weight of her whole topsails.

W. C. Russell, Jack's Courtship, xxlii.

covering-seed (kuv'ér-ing-séd), n. An old popular name for comfits. *Nares*.

covering-strap (kuv'ér-ing-strap), n. In ship-building, a plate put under and riveted to two meeting plates in a strake, to connect them.

coverlet (kuv'ér-let), n. [Accom. form, as if < *cover*¹, n., + dim. suffix -let, of ME. *coverlyte*, < OF. *coverlet*, F. *couvre-lit*, a bed-covering, < *couvir*, *couverir*, cover, + *lit*, < L. *lectus*, a bed: see *cover*¹, v., and *lectual*. Cf. *coverlid*.] Originally, any covering for a bed; now, specifically, the outer covering.

They have loos'd out Dick o' the Cow's three ky,

And tane three *coverlets* aff his wife's bed.

Dick o' the Cow (Child's Ballads, VI. 60).

The Heroe's Bed,

Where soft and silken *Coverlets* were spread.

Congreve, Hymn to Venus.

Every man stretches his legs according to the length of his *coverlet*. Longfellow, Spanish Student, l. 4.

coverlid (kuv'ér-lid), n. [Accom. form, as if < *cover*¹ + lid, of *coverlet*, F. *couvre-lit*: see *coverlet*.] A corruption of *coverlet*.

The silk star-brolder'd *coverlid*

Unto her limbs itself doth mould.

Tennyson, Day-Dream, The Sleeping Beauty.

cover-point (kuv'ér-point), n. 1. A fielder in the game of cricket who stands a little to the right of and behind point, and whose duty it is to stop and return all balls batted toward him. See *cricket*².—2. In the game of lacrosse, a player who stands just in front of point, and who should prevent the ball from coming near the goal.

co-versed (kô-vèrst'), a. [Cf. *co*-² + *versed*.] Used only in the phrase *co-versed sine* (which see, under *sine*).

cover-shamet (kuv'ér-shām), n. Anything used to conceal shame or infamy, or prevent disgrace.

Does he put on holy garments for a *cover-shame* of lewdness? Dryden, Spanish Friar.

Those dangerous plants called *cover-shame*, alias *savin*, and other anti-conceptive weeds and poisons.

Reply to Ladies and Bachelors Petition (Harl. Misc., [IV. 440].)

cover-side (kuv'ér-sid), n. A country or region having covers in it; a hunting-region.

cover-slip (kuv'ér-slip), n. Same as *cover-glass*.

cover-slut (kuv'ér-slut), n. [Cf. *cover*¹, v. t., + obj. *slut*.] Something to hide sluttishness. [Rare.]

Rags and *cover-sluts* of infamy. Burke, A Regicide Peace.

covert (kuv'ért), a. and n. [I. a.: < ME. *covert*, < OF. *covert*, *couver*, *couver*, F. *covert* = Sp. *cubierto* = Pg. *coberto*, *cuberto* = It. *coperto*, *covert*, covered, < L. *coopertus*, pp. of *coopirare* (> OF. *couvir*, *cuvrir*, *couverir*, F. *couverir*, etc., cover: see *cover*¹, v.). II. n.: < ME. *covert*, *coverte*, < OF. *covert*, *couver* (F. *covert*), m., *coverte*, *coverte*, f., cover, covert, F. *couverte*, f., deck, glazing, = Sp. *cubierta* = Pg. *coberta*, *cuberta* = It. *coperta*, *coverta*, f., cover; < ML. *coopertum*, a cover, covert (of woods), etc., *cooperta*, a cover, covered place, deck, etc.: neut. and fem. respectively of L. *coopertus*, pp. of *coopirare*, cover: see above. Cf. *covert*, *coverte*, and *cover*¹, n.] I. a. 1. Covered; hidden; private; secret; concealed; disguised.

How covert matters may be best disclosed.

Shak., J. C., iv. 1.

By what best way,

Whether of open war or covert guile,

We now debate. Milton, P. L., li. 41.

An ugly covert smile

Lurked round the captain's mouth.

William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 306.

2. Sheltered; not open or exposed: as, a covert place.

You are, of either side the green, to plant a covert alley, upon carpenters' work. Bacon, Gardens.

On one side are covert branches hung,

'Mong which the nightingales have always sung

In leafy quiet. Keats, Epistle to G. F. Mathew.

3. In law, under cover, authority, or protection: said of a married woman. See *feme covert*, under *feme*.—Syn. Latent, Occult, etc. See *secret*.

II. n. 1. A protection; a shelter; a defense; something that covers and shelters.

His cuntrie keppt in covert & pes

To the last of his lyf, as a lord shuld.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 13662.

A tabernacle . . . for a covert from storm and from rain.

Isa. iv. 6.

The shepherd drives his fainting flock

Beneath the covert of a rock.

Dryden, tr. of Horace, l. xxix.

2. Something that conceals or hides; a screen; a disguise; a pretext; an excuse.

It is the custom of bad men and Hypocrites to take advantage at the least abuse of good things, that under that covert they may remove the goodness of those things rather than the abuse. Milton, Eikonoklastes, xvi.

3. A thicket; a shady place or a hiding-place; a cover for game.

She came down by the covert of the hill. 1 Sam. xxv. 20.

When they couch in their dens, and abide in the covert to lie in wait. Job xxxviii. 40.

Enfort to seeke some covert night at hand,

A shade grove not far away they spide,

That promist ayde the tempest to withstand.

Spenser, F. Q., l. i. 7.

Together let us beat this ample field,

Try what the open, what the covert yield.

Pope, Essay on Man, i. 10.

Pensive as a bird

Whose vernal coverts Winter hath laid bare.

Wordsworth, Calais, August 7, 1802.

The joyous wolf from covert drew.

Scott, L. of the L., lii. 9.

4. Same as *coverture*, 3.

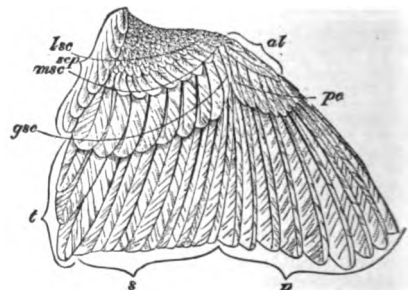
To this the plaintiff only replied, that she was now only under covert, and not liable to any debts contracted when she was a single woman.

Addison, Trial of Ladies' Quarrels.

5. In fowling, a company; a flock.

A covert of cootes. Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 97.

6. pl. In ornith., feathers covering the bases, or more, of the large feathers of the wing or tail; the tectrices. They are divided into *superior* and *inferior*, or *upper* and *lower*, coverts. The upper wing-coverts are divided into *primary*, which overlie the bases of the primaries, and *secondary*, which overlie the bases of the secondaries. The last-named set are subdivided into the *greater* coverts, a single row projecting furthest upon the secondaries; the *median* coverts, a single row coming next in order; and the *lesser* or *least* coverts, in-



Upper Surface of Sparrow's Wing, showing coverts and other feathers. (From Coues's "Key to N. A. Birds.")

a, alula or bastard wing; b, nine primaries; c, six secondaries; d, three inner secondaries, commonly called tertiaries or tertials; e, a row of scapulars; f, the primary coverts, overlying the primaries; g, the greater secondary coverts, furthest overlying the secondaries; h, middle secondary coverts, or median coverts, next overlying the secondaries; i, lesser secondary coverts, or least coverts, in several indistinguishable rows.

cluding all the remainder, without distinction of rows. The secondary coverts are also *antebrachial* or *cubital*, being situated upon the forearm; the primary coverts are *manubrial*, situated upon the manus. The under wing-coverts and the upper and under tail-coverts are not subdivided. Tail-coverts of either set sometimes project far beyond the tail-feathers, forming, for instance, the gorgeous train of the peacock. The extent to which the upper wing-coverts overlie the secondaries is available as a character in classification; it is least in the *Passeres*, the highest birds. See *TECTRICES*.—In covert, in secret; covertly.

So fit Agents of State are Women sometimes, that can transact a Business in Covert, which if Men should attempt, they would soon be discovered. Baker, Chronicles, p. 218.

To break covert. See *break*.

covert, v. t. [Cf. ME. *coverten*, < *covert*, a cover: see *cover*¹, n.] To cover.

This is husbandrie

To covert hem with sunnwhay while they drie.

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 15.

covert-baron (kuv'ért-bar'on), n. Same as *feme covert* (which see, under *feme*).

covertical (kô-vèrt'i-kāl), a. In geom., having common vertices.

covertly (kuv'ért-li), adv. Secretly; closely; in private; insidiously.

Whan Blase herde Merlin thus covertly speke he thought longe on these wordes. Merlin (E. E. T. S.), li. 305.

That monarch, with his usual insidious policy, had covertly dispatched an envoy to Barcelona.

Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., i. 2.

covertness (kuv'ért-nes), n. Secrecy; privacy. **coverture** (kuv'ér-tūr), n. [Cf. ME. *coverture*, *coverture* (= MLG. *coverture*), < OF. *coverture*, *coverture*, F. *coverture* = Pr. *cubertura* = Sp. Pg. *cubertura* = It. *copertura*, < ML. *coopertura*, < L. *coopirare*, pp. *coopertus*, cover: see *cover*¹, v.] 1. A cover or covering.

The covertures of his veyn aparayles.

Chaucer, Boethius, iv. meter 2.

Whose dismall brow

Contennes all roofes or cilliv coverture.

Marston, Sophonisba, iv. 1.

The coverture is of quilted work.

J. Hewitt, Ancient Armour, l. 341.

2. A covert or shelter; covering; protection; disguise; pretense. [Obsolete or rare.]

All this is done but for a solittle,
To hide your falsheade vnder a *coverture*,
But he shall dye to morrow be ye sure.
Generides (E. E. T. S.), l. 1539.

Agaynst his cruell scorching heate,
Where hast thou *coverture*?
Spenser, *Shep. Cal.*, July.

He . . . saw their shame that sought
Vain *covertures*.
Milton, *P. L.*, x. 337.

3. Specifically, in law, the status of a married woman considered as under the cover or power of her husband, and therefore called a *feme covert*. At common law *coverture* disabled a woman from making contracts to the prejudice of herself or her husband without his allowance or confirmation. Also *covert*.

covert-way (kuv'ert-wā), *n.* Same as *covered way* (which see, under *cover*¹, v. t.).

covert (kuv'et), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *cuvet*; < ME. *coveten*, *coveiten*, *coveyten*, < AF. *coveiter*, OF. *coveiter*, *covoiter*, F. *covoiter* (with inserted *n*) = Pr. *cobeitar*, *cubitar* (cf. Sp. *codiciar* = Pg. *cobiçar*, *cubiçar*, *covet*, < Sp. *codicia* = Pg. *co-biça*, *cubiça*, < ML. *cupiditia*: see *covetise*) = It. *cubitare*, *covet*, < ML. as if **cupiditare*, desire, *covet*, < *cupidita*(-t-), desire (> ult. E. *cupidity*), *cupidus*, desirous, < *cupere*, desire: see *cupido*, *Cupid*.] **1.** *trans.* To desire or wish for with eagerness; desire earnestly to obtain or possess: in a good sense.

Me liketh it well for that thou *covetest* prowess and valour.
Martin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 621.

Covert earnestly the best gifts.
1 Cor. xii. 31.

The nature of man doth extremely *covet* to have somewhat in his understanding fixed and immovable.
Bacon, *Advancement of Learning*, ii. 222.

They [the salmon] *covet* to swim, by the instinct of nature, about a set time. *I. Walton*, *Complete Angler*, p. 123.

2. To desire inordinately or without due regard to the rights of others; wish to gain possession of in an unlawful way; long for, as that which it is unlawful to obtain or possess.

Thou shalt not *covet* thy neighbour's house. Ex. xx. 17.

O blinde desire: oh high aspiring harts.
The country Squire doth *covet* to be knight.

Gascoigne, *Steele Glas* (ed. Arber), p. 61.

= **Syn.** 1 and 2. To long for, hanker after, aspire to.—2. To lust after.

II. intrans. To have or indulge inordinate desire.

The love of money is the root of all evil: which while some *coveted* after, they have erred from the faith.

1 Tim. vi. 10.

I'll rather keep
That which I have, than, *coveting* for more,
Be cast from possibility of all. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., v. 4.

covetable (kuv'e-tā-bl), *a.* [*< covet + -able.*]

That may be coveted.

coveter (kuv'e-tēr), *n.* [*< ME. coveytere; < covet + -er.*] One who covets.

We ben no *coveyteres* of yuella. *Wyclif*, 1 Cor. x. 6.

covetingly (kuv'e-ting-li), *adv.* With eager desire to possess.

Most *covetingly* ready. *B. Jonson*, *Cynthia's Revels*.

covetise, *OF.* [*< ME. covetise, covetise, < AF. *coveitise*, OF. *coveitise*, F. *coveitise* = Pr. *cuditicia* = OSp. *codicia*, Sp. *codicia* = Pg. *cobiça*, *cubiça* = It. *cupidigia*, *cupidezza*, < ML. *cupiditia*, equiv. to L. *cupidita*(-t-), desire, < *cupidus*, desirous: see *cupidity* and *covet*.] *Covetousness*; *avarice*; *avaricious* desire.

Covetise to come and to know sciences
Putte oute of paradys Adam and Eve.
Piers Plowman (C), xvii. 223.

A clergyman must not be *covetous*, much less for *covetise* must he neglect his cure.

Jer. Taylor, *Works* (ed. 1835), II. 241.

covetiveness (kuv'e-tiv-nes), *n.* [*< *coveitive (< covet + -ive) + -ness.*] In phren., same as *acquisitiveness*, 2.

covetous (kuv'e-tus), *a.* [*< ME. covetous, covatous, covetous, covetus*, etc., < AF. **coveitus*, *coveitus*, OF. *covoitus*, F. *covoiteux* = Pr. *cobeitos*, *cubitos* (cf. Sp. *codicioso* = Pg. *cobiçoso*) = It. *cubitoso*, < ML. as if **cupiditosus* (cf. *cupidosus*, *cupidinosus*), < L. *cupidita*(-t-), desire: see *covet*.] **1.** Very desirous; eager for acquisition: in a good sense: as, *covetous* of wisdom, virtue, or learning.

The brethren pressed to the bateile as thei that were desirous to luste and *covetouse* to do chivalrie.

Martin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 645.

Saba was never
More *covetous* of wisdom, and fair virtue,
Than this pure soul shall be.

Shak., *Hen. VIII.*, v. 4.

I must much value the frequent respects you have shewn me, and am very *covetous* of the improvement of this Acquaintance.

Howell, *Letters*, ii. 47.

2. Specifically, inordinately desirous; excessively eager to obtain and possess, especially in an unlawful or unjust way; carried away by avarice.

A bishop then must be . . . patient, not a brawler, not *covetous*.
1 Tim. iii. 3.

He is so base and *covetous*,
He'll sell his sword for gold.

Fletcher (and another), *False One*, iv. 2.

covetously (kuv'e-tus-li), *adv.* With a strong or inordinate desire to obtain and possess; eagerly; avariciously.

If he care not for 't, he will supply us easily: If he *covetously* reserve it, how shall 's get it?

Shak., *T. of A.*, iv. 3.

covetousness (kuv'e-tus-nes), *n.* [*< covetous + -ness.* The ME. equiv. term was *covetise*, q. v.]

1. Strong desire; eagerness. [Rare or obsolete.]

When workmen strive to do better than well,
They do confound their skill in *covetousness*.

Shak., *K. John*, iv. 2.

2. The character of being covetous, in an evil sense; a strong or inordinate desire of obtaining and possessing something, without regard to law or justice; overbearing avarice.

Both parties had an inordinate desire to have that they had not, and that is *covetousness*.

Latimer, *Sermon* bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

Out of the heart of men proceed evil thoughts, . . . *covetousness*.
Mark vii. 22.

The character of *covetousness* is what a man generally acquires more through some nigardliness or ill grace in little and inconsiderable things than in expenses of any consequence.

Pope, *Thoughts on Various Subjects*.

= **Syn.** 2. *Avarice*, *Cupidity*, etc. (see *avarice*), greediness, hankering.

covetta (kō-vet'ā), *n.* [See *cove*¹, *coving*.] A carpenter's plane for molding framework; a quarter-round.

covey¹ (kuv'i), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *covie*, < ME. *covey*, *cove*, < OF. *coveye*, *covee*, F. *couvée* (= It. *covata*; also *cova*, *covo*, and aug. *covone*—Florio), a brood, a flock of birds, esp. of partridges, < *cover*, F. *couver* (= It. *covare*), brood, sit on, lurk, or lie hid: see *cove*², and cf. *covade*, a doublet of *covey*¹.] **1.** In hunting, specifically, a flock of partridges; hence, in general use, a flock of any similar birds.

The Sport and Race no more he minds;
Neglected Tray and Pointer lie;
And *Covies* unmolested fly.

Prior, *Alma*, 1.

There would be no walking in a shady wood without springing a *covey* of toasts.

Addison, *Guardian*.

Mr. Harrison scared up some *coveys* of the frankolin, a large bird resembling the pheasant.

B. Taylor, *Lands of the Saracen*, p. 251.

2. A company; a party; a bevy.

Thou shalt have a monopoly of playing confirmed to thee and thy *covey*, under the emperor's broad seal.

B. Jonson, *Poetaster*, v. 1.

= **Syn.** *Pack*, *Brood*, etc. See *flock*.

covey² (kō'vi), *n.* [*< cove*³ + dim. -ey¹.] Same as *cove*³.

co-vibrate (kō-vī-brāt), *v. i.* [*< co*¹ + *vibrate*.] To vibrate along with another or others.

[Rare.]

When the vibrations are so rapid that there are sixteen complete movements back and forth in a second, an entirely different sensation is produced, which we call sound; . . . a special nerve—the auditory—is organized to respond to or co-vibrate with them.

Le Conte, *Sight*, Int., p. 12.

covid (kō'vid), *n.* [*< Pg. covado*, also *coto* = Sp. *codo* = F. *couda*, a cubit, < L. *cubitum*, a cubit: see *covado*, *cubit*.] A variable measure of length in use in India and neighboring countries. The covids of Batavia, Madras, Bombay, and Calcutta are stated at from 18 to 18.6 inches; those of Mocha and Sumatra at from 15 to 16 inches. The covid of China is the *chi*, equal to 14.1 inches.

covin¹ (kuv'in), *n.* [Also *covine*, *coven*, < ME. *covin*, *covine*, *covyne*, *coveyne*, < AF. *covine*, OF. *covine*, *covaine*, *covaine*, later *covine*, a secret agreement, a plot, < *covenir*, come together, agree: see *covenant*.] **1.** A secret agreement; secret fraud; collusion.

Ye shall truly and plainly disclose, open, vtter and reueale, and shew the same vnto this said fellowship, without fraude, colour, couin, or delay.

Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 262.

Specifically—**2.** In law, a collusive agreement between two or more to prejudice a third person; deceitful contrivance.

In 1383 they issued a proclamation forbidding all congregations, *covins*, and conspiracies of workmen in general.

English Guilds (E. E. T. S.), Int., p. cxlvi.

covin², *n.* Same as *coven*.

coving (kō'ving), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *cove*¹, v.] In building, an arch or arched projecture, as when a house is built so as to project over the

ground-plot, and the turned projecture is arched with timber, lathed, and plastered.

The *covings* were formerly placed at right angles to the face of the wall, and the chimney was finished in that manner.
Gwilt, *Encyc. of Arch.*, p. 949.

Covings of a fireplace, the vertical sides which connect the jambs with the breast.

covinous¹ (kuv'i-nus), *a.* [*< covin + -ous.*] Deceitful; collusive; fraudulent. Also spelled *covenous*.

covin-tree, *n.* [*< covin*², *coven*², for *coven*, a meeting, + *tree*.] A tree marking a place of appointed or customary meeting; a trysting-tree; specifically, such a tree in front of a mansion or castle, marking the spot where the laird received and took leave of his guest. [Scotch.]

I love not the castle when the *covin-tree* bears such acorns as I see yonder. *Scott*, *Quentin Durward*, I. 38.

cow¹ (kou), *n.*; pl. *cows* (kouz), old pl. *kine* (kin). [*< ME. cow*, *kow*, *cou*, *cu*, *ku*, pl. *ky*, *kye*, *kia*, *kuy* (> mod. Sc. *kye*), also in double pl. form (with suffix -en as in *oxen*), *kyn*, *kin*, *kyen*, *kuyn*, *kiyn*, *kien*, *kine* (> modern *kine*), < AS. *cū*, dat. sing. and nom. acc. pl. *cȳ*, a cow, = OS. *kū*, *kō*, *kuo* = OFries. *kū* = D. *koe* = MLG. *ko*, *ku*, LG. *ko* = OHG. *chuo*, *chua*, MHG. *kuo*, *ku*, G. *kuh* = Icel. *kýr* (acc. *kü*) = Sw. *Dan. ko* (Goth. not found), a cow, = OIr. *bō* = Gael. *bō*, a cow, = W. *bŵ*, cattle, *kine*, = L. *bos* (bōv-), m., also f. (the fem. being also more distinctly expressed by *bos femina*, or else by another word, *vacca*, a cow, related to E. *ox*), an ox, a bull or cow (whence ult. E. *beef* (which is thus a doublet of *cow*), *bovine*, etc.), = Gr. *βov* (bōv-), m. and f., an ox, a bull or cow, = Skt. *go*, a cow, a bull.]

1. The female of the genus *Bos* or *ox* (the male of which is called a *bull*, or in a restricted sense an *ox*). See *ox*.—**2.** The female of various other large animals, the male of which is termed a *bull*, as of many ruminants, of eared seals, etc.—**3**t. A timid person; a coward.

The veriest *cow* in a company brags most.

Cotgrave (under *crier*).

Humble cow. See *humble*.

cow² (kou), *v. t.* [*< ME. *coven* (f), not found, < Icel. *kūga*, cow, force, tyrannize over, = Sw. *kufva*, check, curb, subdue, = Dan. *kue*, bow, coerce, subdue; further connections unknown.] To depress with fear; cause to shrink or crouch with fear; daunt the spirits or courage of; intimidate; overawe.

Accursed be that tongue that tells me so,
For it hath *cow'd* my better part of man!

Shak., *Macbeth*, v. 7.

= **Syn.** To overawe, intimidate, abash, daunt.

cow³ (kou), *n.* [Origin obscure.] **1.** In mining, a wedge placed behind a crab or gin-start to prevent it from revolving.—**2.** A kind of self-acting brake formerly employed on inclined planes; a trailer. *E. H. Knight*.

cow⁴ (kou), *n.* [A reduced form of *cow*¹, q. v.] The top of a chimney which is made to move with the wind; a cowl. See *cow*¹, 3.

cow⁵ (kou), *v. t.* [A var. of *coll*: see *coll*¹.] To cut; clip. [Scotch.]

But we will *cow* our yellow locks,
A little abuse our bree.

Wedding of Robin Hood and Little John (Child's Ballads, [V. 184]).

cow⁶ (kou), *n.* [*< cow*⁵, v.] A cut or clip, especially of the hair: as, he has gone to the barber's to get a *cow*. [Scotch.]

cowage, *n.* See *cowhage*.

cowan (kou'an), *n.* [Origin unknown.] **1.** One whose occupation is the building of dry stone walls: used especially of one who has not been regularly trained in the mason's trade. [Scotch.] Hence—**2.** One who is not a Free-Mason.

coward (kou'ard), *n.* and *a.* [*< ME. coward*, *cuward*, *cuward* (= OFlem. *kuwaerd* = Pr. *cqart* = OSp. *cuarde*, *corde*, *cobardo*, Sp. *cobarde* = Pg. *cobarde*, *covarde* = It. *codardo*, a coward, cowardly; all these being appar. derived from or adapted from the OF.), < AF. *coward*, *cowart*, *cuard*, OF. *couard* (cōi'ard), *coward*, *cowart*, *cuart*, *coart*, F. *coward*, a coward, orig. as an epithet of the timid hare (called la *covarde* ou la *court* *cove*, 'the bobtail'; > OFlem. *kuwaerd*, ME. *Cuwaert*, *Kywart*, as the name of the hare in "Reynard, the Fox," tr. by Caxton; ML. *cuardus*, a hare), with allusion also perhaps to a cowed dog with its tail between its legs (cf. OF. *lion couard*, in heraldry, a lion with its tail between its legs), orig. an adj., with the depreciative suffix -ard, 'having a (short, drooping, or otherwise ridiculous) tail' (cf. OF. *covarde*, f., a tail, *cowart*, m., a rump or haunch, as of venison), < OF. *coue*, *cove*, *coe*, F. *queue* = Pr. *coa* = Sp.

Pg. It. *coda*, < L. *cauda*, LL. ML. also *coda*, tail: see *cauda*, *cuel*, *queue*. The word *coward* has been more or less associated in E. with *coul*, the animal ('one afraid of a cow,' or 'having the heart of a cow,' whence the accom. form *cowheart*: see *coul*, n., 3), with *cowherd*¹ (assumed to be a timid person; whence the accom. spelling of *cowherd*², *cowheard*²), with *coul*², intimate, and with *cower*, crouch as with fear.] I. n. 1. One who lacks courage to meet danger; one who shrinks from exposure to possible harm of any kind; a timid or pusillanimous person; a poltroon; a craven.

When Merlin saugh that he dide a-bide, he cried lowde, "What, *coward*, wherfore a-bideste thou? whi doste thou not that thou haste vndirtaken, for it is sene that thou arte a-ferde." *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 221.

Cowards die many times before their deaths;
The valiant never taste of death but once.

Shak., J. C., ii. 2.

2. In *her*., an animal represented with the tail hanging down, or turned up between the legs, as a lion or other beast of prey. Also *coul*. = *Syn.* 1. *Coward*, *Poltroon*, *Craven*, *Dastard*, *Pusillanimous* (person) express an ignoble quality of fear, or fear showing itself in dishonorable ways. *Coward* is the general word, covering the others, is most often used, and is least opprobrious. *Poltroon*, *craven*, and *dastard* are highly energetic words, used only in the effort to make a person's cowardice seem contemptible. The distinction between them is not clearly marked. A *poltroon* has somewhat more of the mean-spirited and contemptible in his character; a *craven* skulks away, accepts any means of escape, however dishonorable, from a dangerous position, duty, etc.; a *dastard* is base, and therefore despicable, in his cowardice. *Dastard* is the strongest of these words. A *pusillanimous* person is, literally, one of little courage; his cowardice is only the most conspicuous part of a general lack of force in mind and character, making him spiritless and contemptible.

I was a *coward* on instinct. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4.
Nor . . . is the peace principle to be carried into effect by fear. It can never be defended, it can never be executed by *cowards*. *Emerson*, Misc., p. 197.

West. My heart for anger burns, I cannot brook it.
K. Hen. Be patient, gentle Earl of Westmoreland.
Clif. Patience is for *poltroons*, and such as he;
He durst not sit there had your father liv'd.

Shak., 3 Hen. VI., i. 1.

Yonder comes a knight.
. . . A *craven*; how he hangs his head.

Tennyson, *Geraldine*.

You are all recreants and *dastards*; and delight to live in slavery to the nobility. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iv. 8.
The *pusillanimous* monarch knew neither when to punish nor when to pardon. *Prescott*, *Ferd. and Isa.*, i. 3.

II. a. 1. Lacking courage; timid; timorous; fearful; craven: as, a *coward* wretch.

O *coward* conscience, how dost thou afflict me!
Shak., *Rich. III.*, v. 3.

Is there, for honest poverty,
That tangles his head, an 'a' that?
The *coward* slave, we pass him by,
We dare be poor for a' that.

Burns, *For A' That*.

2. Of or pertaining to a *coward*; proceeding from or expressive of fear or timidity: as, a *coward* cry; *coward* tremors.

Be men of spirit!
Spurn *coward* passion!
Ford, *Perkin Warbeck*, v. 3.

He had no painful pressure from without,
That made him turn aside from wretchedness,
With *coward* fears. *Wordsworth*.

coward, (kou'ärd), v. t. [*ME. cowarden*, *cowarden*, < *OF. coarder*, *F. couarder*; from the noun.] To make afraid.

Which *cowardeth* a man's heart.
W. Swinburn, *Letter in Foxe's Martyrs*.

cowardice (kou'ärd-ä), n. [*ME. cowardis*, *-ise*, *-yse*, < *OF. cowardise*, *F. cowardise* (= *It. codardia*), *cowardice*, < *couard*, etc., *coward*: see *coward*, n.] Want of courage to face danger, difficulty, opposition, etc.; dread of exposure to harm or pain of any kind; fear of consequences; pusillanimity; dishonorable fear.

Ye be come hider to hide yow for *cowardice*.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 404.

'Tis not his arm
That acts such wonders, but our *cowardice*.
Lust's Dominion, iv. 2.

Full of *cowardice* and guilty shame.
Tennyson, *Princess*, iv.

= *Syn.* *Poltroonery*, *dastardliness*, *cowardliness*.
cowardiet, n. [*ME.*, < *OF. couardie*, *cuardie* (= *Pr. coardia* = *Sp. cobardia* = *Pg. cobardia* = *It. codardia*), *cowardice*, < *couard*, etc., *coward*: see *coward*, n.] *Cowardice*. *Chaucer*.

cowardize (kou'ärd-diz), v. t. [*ME. coward + -ize*.] To render cowardly. [Obsolete or rare.]

Wickedness naturally tends to dishearten and *cowardize* men. *J. Scott*, *Sermon before the Artillery Company* (1680).

cowardlike (kou'ärd-lik), a. Like a *coward*; cowardly; pusillanimous. [Rare.]

If I should *cowardlike* surrender up
The interest. *Beau. and Fl.*, *Laws of Candy*.

cowardliness (kou'ärd-li-nes), n. Want of courage; timidity; cowardice.

I know not whether he more detests *cowardliness* or cruelty. *Bp. Hall*, *Characters*, *The Valiant Man*.

cowardly (kou'ärd-li), a. [*ME. coward + -ly*.] 1. Wanting courage to face danger, or to incur harm or pain; timid; timorous; fearful; pusillanimous.

Faithless alike to his people and his tools, the King did not scruple to play the part of the *cowardly* approver, who hangs his accomplice. *Macaulay*, *Hallam's Const. Hist.*

2. Proceeding from fear of danger or harm; mean; base; befitting a *coward*: as, a *cowardly* action.

The policy of reserve has been stigmatized, and sometimes justly, as *cowardly*, but it is usually safe.

H. N. Ozenham, *Short Studies*, p. 77.

= *Syn.* *Dastardly*, *craven*, *faint-hearted*, *chicken-hearted*.
cowardly (kou'ärd-li), adv. [*ME. coward + -ly*.] In the manner of a *coward*; dishonorably; basely.

He sharply reproved them as men of no courage, who had most *cowardly* turned their backs upon their enemies. *Knolles*.

cowardous (kou'ärd-us), a. [*ME. coward + -ous*.] *Cowardly*. *Barret*.

Come, you're as mad now as he's *cowardous*.

Middleton and Rowley, *Fair Quarrel*, iii. 1.

cowardry (kou'ärd-ri), n. [Early mod. E. *cowardrie*, *cowardree*; < *coward + -ry*.] *Cowardice*.

Be therefore counselled herein by me,
And shake off this vile harted *cowardree*.
Spenser, *Mother Hub. Tale*.

cowardship (kou'ärd-ship), n. [*ME. coward + -ship*.] The state or fact of being a *coward*. [Rare.]

A very dishonest paltry boy, and more a *coward* than a hare: his dishonesty appears in leaving his friend here in necessity, and denying him; and for his *cowardship*, ask Fabian. *Shak.*, *T. N.*, iii. 4.

cowbane (kou'bän), n. A popular name of the *Cicuta virosa*, or water-hemlock: so named from its supposed injurious effect upon cows. See *Cicuta*.—**Spotted cowbane**, a similar species of the United States, *C. maculata*.

cow-beck (kou'bek), n. [Origin unknown.] A preparation of hair and wool used for hats.

cow-bell (kou'bel), n. 1. A bell (usually of a rounded oblong shape and dull, heavy tone) designed to be attached to the neck of a cow to indicate her whereabouts.—2. An American name of the bladder-campion, *Silene inflata*.

cowberry (kou'ber-i), n.; pl. *cowberries* (-iz). [*ME. cow + berry*. Cf. *bilberry*.] A name of the plant *Vaccinium Vitis-Idæa* or red huckleberry. See *Vaccinium*.

cow-bird (kou'bärd), n. 1. An oscine passerine bird of America, belonging to the family *Icteridae* and genus *Molothrus*; especially, *M. ater* or *M. pecoris*, so called from its accompanying

cattle. It is polygamous and parasitic, depositing its eggs in the nests of other birds, like the European cuckoo, and leaving them to be hatched by the foster-parents. The male is from 7½ to 8 inches long, glossy black with metallic sheen and a chocolate-brown head; the female is smaller and dull dark-brownish. This species is very abundant in the United States.



Cow-bird (*Molothrus ater*).

The bronzed cow-bird, *M. æneus*, is a larger species, found in Texas and southward; there are several others in the warmer parts of America. Also *cow-blackbird* and *cow-bunting*.

2. A name sometimes given in Great Britain to the rose-colored pastor, *Pastor (Thremmaphilus) roseus*. *Macgillivray*.

cow-blackbird (kou'blak'bärd), n. Same as *cow-bird*, 1.

cow-blakes (kou'bläks), n. pl. Dried cow-dung used as fuel.

cow-boy (kou'boi), n. 1. A boy who takes charge of cows or drives them to and from pasture.—2. On the great plains of the western United States, a man employed by a stockman or ranchman in the care of grazing cattle, doing his work on horseback.

Colorado is not a State of homes, and it never will be a populous State. Like Nevada, it is a district of miners' cabins and of *cow-boys'* huts. *N. A. Rev.*, CXLII. 462.

3. One of a band of marauders during the American revolution, chiefly refugees belonging to the British side, who infested the neutral ground between the British and American lines in the neighborhood of New York, and plundered the whigs or revolutionists.

West Chester County . . . was now [1780] almost wholly at the mercy of the revolutionary banditti called the *Cow-boys*. *Lecky*, *Eng.* in 18th Cent., xiv.

cow-bunting (kou'bun'ting), n. Same as *cow-bird*, 1.

cow-calf (kou'käf), n. A female calf. See *freck-martin*.

cow-catcher (kou'kach'er), n. A strong frame in front of a locomotive, for removing obstructions, such as strayed cattle, from the rails. It is generally made of wrought-iron in the form of a coned wedge, having a flat wedge-shaped bottom bar placed a few inches above, and extending across and a little beyond, the rails. Also called *pilot*.

cow-chervil (kou'cher'vil), n. A popular name of *Charophyllum sylvestre*, an umbelliferous plant of Europe, found in hedge-banks and woods, and said to be eaten by cattle. Also called *cow-parsley*, *cow-weed*. See *chervil*.

cow-cress (kou'kres), n. A coarse kind of cress, *Lepidium campestre*.

cowcumber (kou'kum-ber), n. A form of *cucumber*, once in regular literary use, but now regarded as only provincial.

codie-gum (kou'di-gum), n. Same as *kauri-gum*.

cow-doctor (kou'dok'tor), n. A veterinary physician. Also called *cow-leech*.

cowder (kou'är), v. i. [*ME. couren*, < *Ice. kura* = *Sw. kura* = *Dan. kure*, lie quiet, rest, doze; prob. related to *Ice. kyrr*, older form *krirr*, quiet, = *Sw. quar*, remaining, = *Dan. krar*, silent, quiet, = *Goth. kvairrus*, gentle, = *MHG. kurre*, *G. kirre*, tame. *G. kauern*, squat in a cage, is from *kauē*, a cage (see *cave*¹, *cage*). *W. currian*, cower, is prob. from the E.] To sink by bending the knees; crouch; squat; stoop or sink downward, especially in fear or shame.

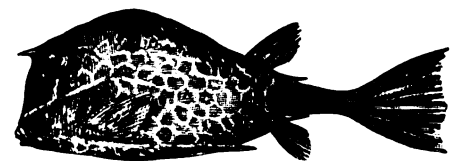
To hur [their] God Seraphin the gones [people] gon all
Koure doune on hur knees [&] karpes these wordes.
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), i. 558.

Our dame sits *covering* o'er a kitchen fire. *Dryden*.

She *covered* low upon the ground,
With wild eyes turned to meet her fate.
William Morris, *Earthly Paradise*, II. 39.

cow-feeder (kou'fë'dër), n. One who feeds cows; a dairyman; a cowherd.

cow-fish (kou'fish), n. A name of various fishes and other marine animals. (a) A sea-cow or sirenian. (b) A dolphin or porpoise. (1) The *Tursiops gilli*, a porpoise of the family *Delphinidae*, of the western coast of the United States. (2) The *grampus*, *Globioccephalus melas*. [New England.] (c) An ostracioid fish, *Ostracion qua-*



Cow-fish (*Ostracion quadricorne*).

dricorne, with strong antrorse supraocular spines, like horns, common in tropical Atlantic waters, and occasionally found along the southern coast of the United States. Also called *cuckold*. (d) A local name in Orkney of sundry oval bivalve shell-fish, as clams.

cow-gate (kou'gät), n. Right of pasture for cattle. See *gate*.

I scarcely ever knew a *cow-gate* given up for want of ability to obtain a cow.

A. Hunter, *Georgical Essays*, II. 126.

cow-grass (kou'gräs), n. 1. A species of clover, *Trifolium medium*, resembling the common red clover, at one time much cultivated in England.—2. Same as *knot-grass*, *Polygonum aviculare*.

cowhage (kou'äj), n. [Also written *cowhage*, *cowage*, and *cowitch* (an accom. form, as if < *cow*¹ + *itch*), < *Hind. kawānch*, *koānch*, *cowhage*.] 1. (a) The hairs of the pods of a leguminous plant, *Mucuna pruriens*. The pod is covered with a thick coating of short, stiff, brittle brown hairs, which are retrorsely serrate toward the top. They easily penetrate the skin, and produce an intolerable itching. They are employed medicinally as a mechanical vermifuge. (b) The entire pods of *M. pruriens*. (c) The plant itself.—2. In the West Indies, a euphorbiaceous shrub, *Acideton urens*, bearing capsules covered with stinging hairs. The twining cowhage of the same region is a woody climber of the same order, *Tragia volubilis*, with hispid capsules.—**Cowhage cherry**. See *Barbados cherry*, under *cherry*.

cowheard¹, n. An obsolete form of *cowherd*¹.

cowheard², *n.* See *cowherd*², *coward*.
cowheart (kou'härt), *n.* [An accom. form of *coward*, *q. v.*] A coward. [Prov. Eng.]
cowhearted (kou'här'ted), *a.* [See *cowheart*.] Timid.
cow-heel (kou'hēl), *n.* The foot of a cow or calf boiled to a gelatinous consistency.
cow-herb (kou'ərb), *n.* The field-soapwort, *Saponaria Vaccaria*.
cowherd¹ (kou'hērd), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *cowheard*; < *cow*¹ + *herd*¹.] One whose occupation is the care of cattle.

And for her sake her cattell fedd awhile,
 And for her sake a cowheard vile became
 The servant of Admetus, *cowheard* vile.
Spenser, F. Q., III. xl. 39.

cowherd², *n.* [Early mod. E. also *cowheard*; see *coward*, *n.*] A former false spelling of *coward*, simulating *cowherd*¹. See *coward*.

cowhide (kou'hid), *n.* and *a.* 1. *n.* 1. The skin of a cow prepared for tanning, or the thick coarse leather made from it.—2. In the United States, a stout flexible whip made of braided leather or of rawhide.

II. *a.* Made of the leather called cowhide: as, heavy cowhide boots.

cowhide (kou'hid), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cowhided*, ppr. *cowhiding*. [*cowhide*, *n.*, 2.] To beat or whip with a cowhide.

He got his skin well beaten — *cow-hided*, as we may say —
 by Charles XII. *Carlyle, Misc., IV. 356.*

cow-hitch (kou'hich), *n.* *Naut.*, a slippery or lubberly hitch or knot.

cow-hocked (kou'hokt), *a.* With the hocks turning inward like those of a cow: said of dogs.

cow-house (kou'hous), *n.* [*ME. couhous*; < *cow*¹ + *house*.] A house or building in which cows are kept or stabled.

cowish¹ (kou'ish), *a.* [In form < *cow*¹ + *-ish*¹; the sense imported from *coward*.] Timorous; fearful; cowardly. [Rare.]

It is the *cowish* terror of his spirit,
 That dares not undertake. *Shak., Lear, iv. 2.*

cowish² (kou'ish), *n.* [Prob. of Amer. Ind. origin.] A plant found in the valley of the Columbia river, probably some species of *Peucedanum*. The root is of the size of a walnut, and resembles in taste the sweet potato.

cowitch (kou'ich), *n.* Same as *cowhage*.

cow-keeper (kou'ké'pér), *n.* One whose business is to keep cows; a dairyman; a herdsman.

Here's my master, Victorian, yesterday a *cow-keeper*, and to-day a gentleman. *Longfellow, Spanish Student, l. 2.*

cow-killer (kou'kil'ér), *n.* One who or that which kills cows.—*Cow-killer ant.*, a Texan species of hymenopterous insects, of the family *Mutillidae*: so called from the popular belief that these wasps, which superficially resemble ants, kill cattle by their stinging.

cowl¹ (kou'l), *n.* [*ME. cōwele, coule* (also *covel, covele* (written *cōwele, coule*), and *cūvel, kuwele* appar. after the Icel. *kufi*), < *AS. cūle, cūhle, cūgle, cūgele* (the form **cūfi* given in some dictionaries is not authenticated) = *D. kovel* = *MLG. kogel, koggel, kagel*, also *kovel*, *LG. kagel* = *OHG. cugelā, cugulā, MHG. kugele, G. kugel, kugel* = Icel. *kufi* (appar. from the Celtic, or from the supposed *AS. form *cūfi*) = *OF. coule, cole* = *Pr. cogula* = *Sp. cogulla* = *Pg. cogula* = *It. cuculla, cocolla*, formerly also *cucula, f.*, also *cucullo*, formerly *cucuglio, cuculio, m.*, = *W. cucull, cwfi* = *Ir. cochal*, < *L. cucullus, m.*, *LL. also cuculla, f.*, a covering (for the head, for the feet, or for merchandise), a cap or hood fastened to a garment, in *ML. esp.* a monk's hood. Hence (from *L.*) *cucullate*, etc.] 1. A hood attached to a gown or robe, and admitting of being drawn over the head or of being worn hanging on the shoulders: worn chiefly by monks, and characteristic of their dress or profession.

What differ more (you cry) than crown and cowl!
Pope, Essay on Man, iv. 190.

2. A garment with a hood (*vestis caputiata*), black or gray or brown, varying in length in different ages and according to the usages of different orders, but having these two permanent characteristics, that it covered the head and shoulders, and that it was without sleeves. *Cath. Dict.* Hence — 3. A monk.

Ere yet, in scorn of Peter's pence,
 And number'd bead, and shritt,
 Bluff Harry broke into the spirit,
 And turn'd the cowl adrift.
Tennyson, Talking Oak.

4. A covering, originally cowl-shaped, for the top of a chimney or the upper end of a soil-pipe or ventilating shaft, made to turn with the wind, and intended to assist ventilation.—5.

A wire cap or cage on the top of a locomotive-funnel.

cowl² (kou'l), *n.* [Formerly spelled *coul*; < *ME. *cōwel*, earlier *cūvel* (in comp. *cūvel-staf*, *cowl-staff*), < *OF. cūvel*, later *cūveul*, a little tub, dim. of *cure*, a tub, vat, < *L. cupa*, a tub, vat, cask, later a cup: see *cup, coop*.] An old name in some parts of England for a tub or large vessel for holding liquids; specifically, a large vessel for water, to be carried on a pole between two persons.

That the comyns haue the *Cowle* to mete ale with.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 371.

cow-lady[†] (kou'lā'di), *n.* An insect of the family *Coccinellidae*; a ladybird or a ladybug.

A paire of buskins they did bring
 Of the *cow-ladies* corall wing.
Musarum Deliciae (1656).

cowled (kouled), *a.* [*cowl*¹ + *-ed*².] 1. Wearing a cowl; hooded.

Yet not for all his faith can see
 Would I that *cowled* churchman be.
Emerson, The Problem.

While I stood observing, the measure of enjoyment was filled up by the unbargained spectacle of a white-cowled monk trudging up a road which wound into the gate of the town.
H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 212.

2. Shaped like a cowl; cucullate: as, a *cowled* leaf.

cow-leech (kou'lēch), *n.* Same as *cow-doctor*.

cow-leeching (kou'lē'ching), *n.* The act or art of healing the distempers of cows.

cow-lick (kou'lik), *n.* A tuft of hair which presents the appearance of hair that has been licked by a cow, as on herself or on a calf, out of its proper position and natural direction. Also called *calf-lick*.

cowl-muscle (kou'l'mus'l), *n.* The trapezius muscle: from its other name *cucullaris* (which see).

cowlstaff[†] (kou'l'stáf), *n.*; pl. *cowlstaves* (-stāvz). [Also written, erroneously, *colstaff*, *coltstaff*, *colstaff*; *ME. cūvelstaf*, < *cūvel, coul*, *E. cowl*², + *staf*, *E. staff*.] A staff or pole on which a tub or other vessel or weight is supported between two persons.

Go take up these clothes here, quickly; where's the *cowl-staff*?
Shak., M. W. of W., III. 3.

Instead of bills, with *colstaves* come: instead of spears, with spits.
B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub, III. 2.

To ride upon a *cowlstaff*, to be henpecked, as husbands who allow themselves to be abused by their wives.

I know there are many that wear horns and ride daily upon *colstaves*; but this proceeds not so often from the fault of the females as the silliness of the husband, who knows not how to manage a wife. *Hovell, Letters, iv. 7.*

cow-man (kou'man), *n.* A stock-owner; an owner of cattle; a ranchman. [Western U. S.]

A gloomy outlook for the future of the *cow-man*.
New York Evening Post, Jan. 14, 1887.

cow-mass[†] (kou'mās), *n.* A pageant on St. John's day, June 24th, at Dunkirk in French Flanders (formerly held by the English).

Thus ended the *cowmass*, a show scarce exceeded by any in the known world. *Town and Country Magazine, 1739.*

cow-milker (kou'mil'kér), *n.* One who milks cows; any mechanical device for milking cows.
co-work (kō-wérk'), *v. i.* [*co*¹ + *work*.] To work jointly; coöperate.

co-worker (kō-wér'kér), *n.* [*co*¹ + *worker*.] One who works with another; a coöperator.

Co-workers with God. *South, Sermons, III. xl.*

cowp (kou'p), *v.* and *n.* See *cowpl*.

cow-paps (kou'paps), *n.* A local English name of an alcyonarian polyp, *Alcyonarium digitatum*. Also called *dead-men's-fingers*.

cow-parsley (kou'pārs'li), *n.* Same as *cow-chervil*.

cow-parsnip (kou'pārs'nip), *n.* A wild umbelliferous plant of the genus *Heracleum* (which see).

cow-path (kou'pāth), *n.* A path or track made by cows.

Country lasses . . . see nothing uncommon or heroic in following a *cow-path*.
C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 194.

cow-pea (kou'pē), *n.* A plant, *Vigna Catjang*. See *pea*.

cowpen-bird (kou'pen-bērd), *n.* Same as *cowbird*.

Cowperian (kou- or kō-pē'ri-an), *a.* Pertaining to or discovered by William Cowper, an English anatomist (1666–1709).—*Cowperian glands*, in various animals, a pair of accessory prostatic or urethral glands of lobulated or follicular structure, which pour a mucous secretion into the urethra. In man they are small, about the size of a pea, lying beneath the membranous portion of the urethra, close behind the bulb, and emptying into the bulbous portion of the tract. Their size,

shape, and position vary in different animals, in some of which they are much more highly developed than in man. Also called *Cowper's glands* and *glandula Cowperi*.

cow-pilot (kou'pi'lōt), *n.* A fish, *Pomacentrus saratilis*, of a greenish-olive color, with 5 or 6 vertical blackish bands rather narrower than their interspaces, common in the West Indies, and extending along the southern coast of the United States.

cow-plant (kou'plant), *n.* The *Gymnema lactifera*, an asclepiadaceous woody climber of Ceylon, the milky juice of which is used for food by the Singhalese.

cowpock (kou'pok), *n.* One of the pustules of cowpox.

cow-poison (kou'poi'zn), *n.* The *Delphinium troilifolium* of California, a native larkspur.

cow-pony (kou'pō'ni), *n.* A pony used in herding cattle. [Western U. S.]

I put spurs to the smart little *cow-pony*, and loped briskly down the valley.
T. Roosevelt, Hunting Trips, p. 86.

cowpox (kou'poks), *n.* A vaccine disease which appears on the teats of a cow, in the form of vesicles of a blue color, approaching to livid. These vesicles are elevated at the margin and depressed at the center; they are surrounded with inflammation, and contain a limpid fluid or virus which is capable of communicating genuine cowpox to the human subject, and of conferring, in a great majority of instances, a complete and permanent security against smallpox. Also called *vaccinia*. See *vaccination*.

cow-quakes (kou'kwāks), *n.* Same as *quaking-grass*.

cowrie, *n.* See *cowry*.

cowrie-pine (kou'ri-pin), *n.* See *kauri*.

cowry (kou'ri), *n.*; pl. *cowries* (-riz). [Also written *cowrie*, sometimes *kourree*, repr. Hind. *kauri*, Beng. *kari*, a *cowry*.] 1. The popular name of *Cypræa moneta*, a small yellowish-white shell with a fine gloss, used by various peoples as money. It is abundant in the Indian ocean, and is collected in the Maldives and East Indian Islands, in Ceylon, in Siam, and on parts of the African coast. It was used in China as a medium of exchange in primitive times, before the introduction of a metallic currency, and also in Bengal, where, as late as 1854, 5,120 cowries were reckoned as equal to a rupee. It is still so employed in Africa, and in the countries of Further India. In Siam 6,400 cowries are equal to about 1s. 6d. of English money.

The small shells called *cowries* are considered preservatives against the evil eye.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, I. 323.

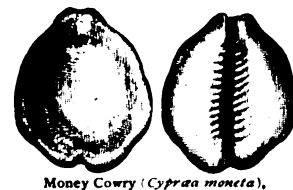
2. In general, any shell of the genus *Cypræa* or family *Cypræidae*.

cow-shark (kou'shārk), *n.* A shark of the family *Hexanchidae* or *Notidanidae*.

cowslip (kou'slip), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *cow-slippe*; < *ME. cōwslyppe, cōwslyppe, cōwsloppe, cōwslope, cōwslop*, corruptly *cōwslype* (and *cōwslek* (Prompt. Parv.), 'cow's leek'), < *AS. cū-slyppe*, also *cūslōppe*, *cowslip*, in one passage associated with *oxanslyppe, oxan slyppe*, i. e. *oxslip*, now written *oxlip*, as *cowslip* is taken as 'cow's lip' ('because the cow licks this flower up with her lips' — Minshieu), < *cū, cow*, + *slyppe, sloppe* (in this form only in the above compounds), the sloppy droppings of a cow (*ME. sloppe*, a puddle, *E. slop*, *q. v.*), akin to *slype, slope*, a viscid substance, < *sloppen*, pp. of *slūpan*, dissolve: see *slop*¹ and *slip*. The name alludes to the common habitat of the flower, in pastures and along hedges. In *ME.* it seems to have been applied to several different plants.] 1. The popular name of several varieties of *Primula veris*, a favorite wild flower found in British pastures and hedge-banks, and cultivated in the United States. It has umbels of small, buff-yellow, scented flowers on short pedicels. Its flowers have been used as an anodyne.

The *cowslips* tall her pensioners be;
 In their gold coats spots you see.
Shak., M. N. D., II. 1.

2. In the United States, the more common name of the marsh-marigold, *Caltha palustris*.—*American cowslip*, *Dodecatheon Meadia*, a primulaceous plant of the middle and southwestern United States, also known as the *shooting-star*.—*Engloss* or *Jerusalem cowslip*, the lungwort, *Pulmonaria officinalis*.—*Cowslip ale*, ale flavored with the blossoms of the cowslip (*Primula veris*), added after the fermentation. Sugar is added before bottling. *Bickerdyke*.—*Cowslip wine*, a wine made by fermenting cowslips with sugar. It is used as a domestic soporific.—*French* or *mountain cowslip*, the yellow auricula of the Alps, *Primula Auricula*.—*Virginian cowslip*, the *Mertensia Virginica*, from its resemblance to the Jerusalem cowslip.



Money Cowry (*Cypræa moneta*), natural size.

cowslipped (kou'slipt), *a.* [*< cowslip + -ed².*] Adorned with cowslips.

From rushes green, and brakes, and cowslipped lawns.
Keats.

cow-stone (kou'stōn), *n.* A boulder of the greensand. [*Local.*]

cowt (kout), *n.* [*Also cowte: see colt.*] A colt. [*Scotch.*]

Yet aft a ragged cowte's been known
To make a noble liver. *Burns, A Dream.*

cow-tree (kou'trē), *n.* A name of various trees having an abundance of milky juice, especially of a South American tree, *Brosimum galactodendron*, natural order *Urticaceae*, and allied to the fig-tree. When the trunk is incised, a rich, milky, nutritious juice, in appearance and quality resembling cow's milk, is discharged in such abundance as to render it an important food-product to the natives of the region where it grows. The tree is common in Venezuela, growing to the height of 100 feet. The leaves are leathery, about 1 foot long and 3 or 4 inches broad. The cow-tree of Pará is a sapotaceous tree, *Minuopoe elata*, the milk of which resembles cream in consistence, but is too viscid to be a safe article of food. Also called *milk-tree*.

cow-troopial (kou'trē'pi-āl), *n.* Same as *cow-bird*. See *troopial*.

cow-weed (kou'wēd), *n.* Same as *cow-chervil*.

cow-wheat (kou'hwēt), *n.* The popular name of plants of the genus *Melampyrum*.

cox (koks), *n.* [*Abbrev. from coxcomb.*] A coxcomb.

Go; you're a brainless cox, a toy, a fop. *Beau. and Fl.*

coxa (kok'sā), *n.*; pl. *coxae* (-sē). [*L.*] 1. The femur or thigh-bone.—2. In *anat.*: (a) The hip-bone, or *coxae* or *os innominatum*. (b) The hip-joint.—3. In *entom.*, the first or basal joint (sometimes called the hip) of an insect's leg, by which it is articulated to the body. It may be entirely uncovered, as in many flies, or received into a coxal cavity or deep hollow in the lower surface of the thorax, as in most beetles. *Coxae* are said to be *contiguous* when those of a pair are close together, *separate* when there is a space between them, *distant* when they are widely separate, *prominent* when they protrude from the coxal cavities, *globose* when they are shaped like a ball, *transverse* when they lie across the body with the succeeding joint of the leg attached to the inner end, etc. These distinctions are of great value in classification. Sometimes the coxa has a small accessory piece called the *trochanter*, which, however, is not a true joint. Some of the older entomologists included the first two joints of the leg in the term *coxa*, the first being distinguished as the *patella* and the second as the *trochanter*.



Leg of Carabid Beetle, enlarged.
a, coxa; *b*, trochanter; *c*, femur;
d, tibia; *e*, tarsus.

4. The basal joint of the leg of a spider or a crustacean; a coxopodite (which see).

coxagra (kok-sag'rā), *n.* [*NL., < L. coxa, the hip, + Gr. ἄγρα, a taking (used as in chiragra, podagra, etc.).*] In *pathol.*, pain following the sciatic nerve. *Dunghison.*

coxal (kok'sāl), *a.* [*< coxa + -al.*] Pertaining to the coxa: as, a *coxal* segment; a *coxal* articulation.—**Coxal cavities**, in *entom.*, hollows of the lower surface of the thorax, in which the coxae are articulated. They are distinguished as *anterior*, *median*, and *posterior*, and are said to be *entire* when they are completely closed behind by the junction of the sternum and epimeron, *open* when a space is left protected only by membrane, *separate* when the sternum extends between them, and *contiguous* when the sternum is not visible between them. Much use is made of these characters in classification.—**Coxal lines**, in *entom.*, two curved, slightly prominent lines on the first ventral abdominal segment of certain *Coleoptera*, behind the coxae. They limit a space which is inclined toward the base of the abdomen, passing under the coxae.

coxalgia (kok-sal'ji-ā), *n.* [*NL., < coxa, the hip, + Gr. ἄλγος, pain.*] In *pathol.*, pain of the hip or haunch.

coxalgic (kok-sal'jik), *a.* [*< coxalgia + -ic.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of coxalgia; affected with coxalgia.

coxarthrititis (kok-sār-thri'tis), *n.* [*NL., < L. coxa, the hip, + Gr. ἀρθρῶν, joint, + -itis.*] Same as *coxititis*.

coxcomb (koks'kōm), *n.* [*For cockscomb, i. e., cock's comb: see cockscomb.*] 1. The comb of a cock. See *cockscomb*, 1.—2. The comb, resembling that of a cock, which licensed fools formerly wore in their caps; hence, the fool's cap itself.

There, take my coxcomb. Why, this fellow has banished two of his daughters, and did the third a blessing against his will; if thou follow him, thou must needs wear my coxcomb. *Shak., Lear*, I. 4.

Here is all
We fools can catch the wise in—to unknot,
By privilege of coxcombs, what they plot.
Ford, Love's Sacrifice, III. 3.

3. The top of the head, or the head itself.

We will belabour you a little better,
And beat a little more care into your coxcombs.
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, II. 2.

4. A fop; a vain, showy fellow; a conceited and pretentious dunce.

I cannot think I shall become a coxcomb,
To ha' my hair curled by an idle finger.
Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, III. 1.

As a coxcomb is a fool of parts, so is a flatterer a knave of parts.
Steele, Tatler, No. 208.

Coxcombs and pedants, not absolute simpletons, are his game.
Macaulay, Machiavelli.

5. A kind of silver lace frayed out at the edges.
Davies.

It was as necessary to trim his light grey frock with a silver edging of coxcomb, that he might not appear worse than his fellows.
C. Johnston, Chrysal, XI.

6. Same as *cockscomb*, 2.—**Syn.** 4. *Coxcomb*, *Fop*, *Dandy*, *Exquisite*, *Beau*, *prig*, *popinjay*, *jackanapes*. The first five are used only of men. The distinguishing characteristic of a coxcomb is vanity, which may be displayed in regard to accomplishments, looks, dress, etc., but perhaps most often as to accomplishments. *Fop* is not quite so broad as *coxcomb*, applying chiefly to one who displays vanity in dress and pertness in conversation, with a tendency to impertinence in manner. *Dandy* is applied only to one who gives excessive attention to elegance and perhaps affectation in dress. An *exquisite* is one who prides himself upon his superfine taste in dress, manners, language, etc., when a fair judgment would be that his taste is overwrought, petty, or affected. (See quotation from *Bulwer*, under *exquisite*.) *Beau* is an old name for one who has too much understanding to be a mere dandy, but still overdoes in the matter of dress, sometimes carrying it to an extreme, as *Beau Nash*, *Beau Brummel*. *Beau* Brummel might perhaps be called the typical *fop*.

Most coxcombs are not of the laughing kind;
More goes to make a fop than fops can find.
Dryden, Pilgrim, Prolog., I. 15.

Gods! shall the ravisher display your hair,
While the fops envy and the ladies stare?
Pope, R. of the L., IV. 104.

The all-importance of clothes . . . has sprung up in the intellect of the dandy without effort, like an instinct of genius.
Carlyle, Sartor Resartus, III. 10.

Such an exquisite was but a poor companion for a quiet, plain man like me.
T. Hook, Gilbert Gurney.

Why round our coaches crowd the white-gloved beaux?
Pope, R. of the L., V. 13.

coxcombical, **coxcomical** (koks-kom'i-kal), *a.* [*< coxcomb + -ic-al.*] Like or characteristic of a coxcomb; conceited; foppish.

John Lyly, . . . who wrote that singularly coxcomical work called "Euphues and his England," was in the very zenith of his absurdity and reputation.
Scott, Monastery, xiv.

Studded all over in coxcombical fashion with little brass nails.
Irring.

coxcombically, **coxcomically** (koks-kom'i-kal-i), *adv.* After the manner of a coxcomb; foppishly.

But this coxcombically mingling
Of rhymes, unrhyming, interfingling,
For numbers genuinely British
Is quite too finical and skittish.
Byrom, Remarks.

coxcombity (koks'kō-mi-ti), *n.* [*< coxcomb + -ity.*] That which is in keeping with the character of a coxcomb. [*Rare.*]

Inferior masters paint coxcombities that had no relation to universal modes of thought or action.
C. Knight, Once upon a Time, II. 140.

coxcombly (koks'kōm-li), *a.* Like a coxcomb.

My looks terrify them, you coxcombly ass! I'll be judged by all the company whether thou hast not a worse face than I.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, I. 2.

You are as troublesome to a poor Widow of Business as a young coxcombly rhiming Lover.
Wycherley, Plain Dealer, I. 1.

coxcombry (koks'kōm-ri), *n.* [*< coxcomb + -ry.*]

1. Coxcombs collectively.—2. The manners of a coxcomb; foppishness.

The extravagances of coxcombry in manners and apparel are indeed the legitimate, and often the successful, objects of satire, during the time when they exist.
Scott, Monastery, Int., p. xv.

coxcomical, **coxcomically**. See *coxcombical*, *coxcombically*.

coxcomicality (koks-kom-i-kal'i-ti), *n.* [*< coxcomical + -ity.*] The character of a coxcomb; coxcombry. *Sir J. Mackintosh.*

coxendix (kok-sen'diks), *n.*; pl. *coxendices* (-di-sēz). [*L.*] The hip; the haunch-bone.

coxititis (kok-si'tis), *n.* [*NL., < L. coxa, the hip, + -itis.*] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the hip-joint. Also *coxarthrititis*.

coxocerite (kok-sos'e-rit), *n.* [*< L. coxa, the hip, + Gr. κέρας (keras), horn, + -ite².*] In *Crustacea*, the basal joint of an antenna, considered as answering to the coxopodite of an ambulatory leg.

coxoceritic (kok-sos'e-rit'ik), *a.* [*< coxocerite + -ic.*] Of or pertaining to a coxocerite.

coxo-epimeral (kok'sō-e-pim'e-rāl), *a.* [*< coxa + epimera + -al.*] Pertaining to a coxopodite

and an epimeron: applied by Huxley to the articular membranes between the coxopodites and epimera of certain somites of the crayfish.

coxo-femoral (kok-sō-fem'ō-rāl), *a.* [*< coxa + femur (femor-) + -al.*] In *anat.*, pertaining to the os innominatum or coxa and to the femur: as, a coxo-femoral articulation or ligament.

coxont (kok'ən), *n.* A contracted form of *cockswain*.

About two o'clock in the morning, letters came from London by our coxont, so they waked me.
Pepys, Diary, March 25, 1680.

coxopodite (kok-sop'ō-dit), *n.* [*< L. αρα, the hip, + Gr. ποῖς (pois), = E. foot, + -ite².*] In *Arthropoda*, as a crustacean, the proximal joint of a developed limb by which the limb articulates with its somite or segment of the body. Morphologically it may be a protopodite, or a coxopodite and a basipodite together may represent a protopodite. See extract under *protopodite*. *Münch-Edwards; Huxley*. See cut under *Podophthalmia*.

coxopoditic (kok-sop'ō-dit'ik), *a.* [*< coxopodite + -ic.*] Of or pertaining to a coxopodite: as, coxopoditic setae. *Huxley.*

coxosternal (kok-sō-stēr-nāl), *a.* [*< coxa + sternum + -al.*] Of or pertaining to the coxa and the sternum of an arthropod.

coxswain, *n.* See *cockswain*.

coy (koi), *a.* [*< ME. coy, koy, < OF. coi, quoi, quei, coy, quoy, coit, quoit, quiet, still, calm, tranquil, slow (to do a thing), private, secret, mod. F. coi, quiet, still, = Pr. quets = tip. Pg. queto, quieto = It. cheto, quieto, < L. cūctus, quiet, still, calm, whence directly E. quiet, which is thus a doublet of coy: see quiet, a.*] 1. Quiet; still.

He be-held his [Merlin's] fellows, that were sille and koy, that seiden not a worde. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), II. 318.

2. Manifesting modesty; shrinking from familiarity; bashful; shy; retiring.

Coy or sobry, sobrius, modestus. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 86.

To be in love, where scorn is bought with groans;
Coy looks with heart-sore sighs. *Shak., T. G. of V.*, I. 1.

Nor the coy maid, half willing to be pressed,
Shall kiss the cup to pass it to the rest.
Goldsmith, Des. Vil., I. 249.

Her air, her manners, all who saw admired;
Courteous though coy, and gentle though retired.
Crabbe, Parish Register.

3. Disposed to repel advances; disdainful.

'Twas told me, you were rough, and coy, and sullen.
Shak., T. of the S., II.

=**Syn.** 2. Shrinking, distant, bashful, backward, diffident, demure.

coy (koi), *v.* [*< ME. coyen, coien, < coy, a. Cf. accoy (of which coy, v., is prob. in part an abbr.), and see decoy, v., which is peculiarly related to coy, v.*] 1. *trans.* 1. To quiet; soothe.

I coye, I styll or apaise, Ie acqwoyse. I can nat coye hym, je ne le puis pas acqwoyser. *Palgrave.*

Coye hem that they seye noon harme of me.
Chaucer, Troilus, II. 801.

2. To caress with the hand; stroke caressingly.

Coyyn, blandior. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 86.

He raught forth his right hand & his [the steed's] rigge [back] frotus [rubs].

And coies hym as he kan with his clene hands.
Alisunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), I. 1175.

Come, sit thee down upon this flowery bed,
While I thy amiable cheeks do coy.
Shak., M. N. D., IV. 1.

3. To coax; allure; entice; decoy. See *decoy*, *v.*

Coyne [read coyynge, that is, coying] or styrynge to werkyn [var. styrynge to done a werke], inatigacio.
Prompt. Parv., p. 86.

Now there are sprung up a wiser generation, . . . who have the art to coy the fonder sort into their nets, who have now reduced gaming to a science.

Bp. Rainbow, Sermons, p. 29.

II. intrans. 1. To be coy; behave with coyness or bashfulness; shrink from familiarity: with an indefinite *it*.

He comes to woo you, see you do not coy it.
Massinger, New Way to Pay Old Debts, III. 2.

One kiss—nay, damsel! coy it not.
Scott, Harold the Dauntless, II. 9.

2. To make difficulty; be slow or reluctant.

Nay, if he coy'd
To hear Cominius speak, I'll keep at home.
Shak., Cor., V. 1.

[Obsolete or rare in both uses.]

coy (koi), *n.* [*< ME. coye; from the verb.*] 1.

A stroke or noise made to coy or quiet an animal, as a horse; a soothing sound or utterance.

No man may on that stede ryde
But a bloman [black man], . . .
For he hym maketh with moche pryde
A nyse coye.

The coye is with hys handys two
Clappynge togedere to and fro.

Ottavian, I. 1344 (Weber's *Metr. Rom.*, III.).

2. A decoy. See *decoy*, n.

Till the great mallard be catch't in the coy.

Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, II. 133.

coy² (koi), n. [E. dial., prob. < MD. *koye*, D. *kooi*, a coop, cage, fold, hive, hammock, berth (cf. *kouw*, a cage), = E. Fries. *koje*, *kooi*, a hammock, berth, also an inclosure, = MLG. *LG. koje*, a cage, stall, berth, > prob. G. *koje*, a berth, = Dan. *koje*, a berth, hammock, = Sw. *koja*, a berth, hammock, also a cage, jail; all ult. < L. *cavea* (ML. *cavia*), a cage, whence also E. *cage*: see *cage*, *cave*¹, *coe*².] A cage or pen for lobsters. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]

coy-duck (koi'duk), n. A decoy-duck.

His main scope is to show that Grotius . . . hath acted the part of a *coy-duck*, willingly or unwillingly, to lead the Protestants into Popery.

Abp. Bramhall, Works, III. 504.

coyish (koi'ish), a. [*coy*¹ + *-ish*.] Somewhat coy or reserved.

This coyish paramour. Drant, tr. of Horace, II. 3.

coyly (koi'li), adv. [*< ME. coily*; < *coy*¹ + *-ly*².] 1. Quietly.

A messengere cam the Brehalngns vnto,
Entred brehalgne without taryng,
Ful coyly and preuailly within entring.

Roin. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), I. 2184.

2. In a coy manner; shyly; demurely.

As she coyly bound it round his neck,
And made him promise silence. Coleridge.

coynet, n. See *coigne*².

coyness (koi'nes), n. The quality of being coy; shyness; modest reserve; bashfulness; unwillingness to become familiar.

When the kind nymph would coyness feign,
And hides but to be found again. Dryden.

= *syn.* Diffidence, Shyness (see *bashfulness*), reserve, demureness.

coynie, n. Same as *coigne*².

coyntet, a. Same as *quaint*.

coyote (kō-yō'te), n. [*< Sp. coyote*, < Mex. *coyotl*.] The Spanish and now the usual name of the common prairie- or barking-wolf of western North America, *Canis latrans*, abundant al-



Coyote (*Canis latrans*).

most everywhere from the great plains to the Pacific. It is about as large as a pointer dog, with full pelage, bushy tail, upright ears, and rather sharp nose, of a grayish color, reddening on some parts and darkened with blackish on the back, and is noted for its monotonous and reiterated howling at night. Also spelled *cayote*, *ca-yote*, and *kiote*.

coypou, **coypu** (koi'pō), n. The native name of a South American rodent mammal, the *Myopotamus coypus*. Its head is large and depressed, its neck short and stout, its limbs short, its tail long and



Coypou (*Myopotamus coypus*).

round, and it swims with great ease. It is valued for its fur, which was formerly used largely in the manufacture of hats. The length of a full-grown coypou is about 2 feet 6 inches. See *Myopotamus*.

We look to the waters, and we do not find the beaver or musk-rat, but the coypou and capybara, rodents of the American type. Darwin, Origin of Species, II. 349.

coystrelt, **coystrlit**, n. Same as *coistrlit*.

You . . . bragging coystrel!

B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, IV. 1.

coz (kuz), n. [Abbr. of *cozen*¹, now usually spelled *cousin*.] A familiar or fond contraction of *cousin*¹.

My dearest coz,
I pray you, school yourself.

Shak., Macbeth, IV. 2.

Sheridan, The Rivals, I. 2.

I'll not detain you, coz.

coze, **coze** (kōz), n. [Formed from *cozy*, a.] Anything snug, comfortable, or cozy; specifically, a cozy conversation, or tête-à-tête. [Rare.]

They might have a comfortable coze.

Jane Austen, Mansfield Park, xxvi.

coze, **coze** (kōz), v. i.; pret. and pp. *cozed*, *cozed*, ppr. *cozing*, *cozing*. [Like *coze*, n., formed from *cozy*, a.] To be snug, comfortable, or cozy; cuddle. [Rare.]

The sailors coze round the fire with wife and child.

Kingsley, Two Years Ago, III.

cozen¹, n. An obsolete spelling of *cousin*¹.

cozen² (kuz'n), v. [Early mod. E. also *cosen*, *cosin*, *coosen*, *coosin*, *couzen*, *cousen*, *cousin*, being orig. identical in form and connected in sense with *cousin*, a relative; < F. *cousiner*, call "cousin," claim kindred for advantage, sponge, < *cousin*, *cousin*: see *cousin*¹, n. and v.] I. trans. 1. To cheat; defraud.

A statelier resolution arms my confidence,
To cozen thee of honour. Ford, Broken Heart, IV. 4.

O lover, art thou grown too full of dread
To look him in the face whom thou feared'st not
To cozen of the fair thing he had got?

William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 364.

2. To deceive; beguile; entice.

Children may be cozened into a knowledge of the letters.
Locke, Education.

II. intrans. To practise cheating; act dishonestly or deceitfully.

Some cogging, cozening slave. Shak., Othello, IV. 2.

What care I to see a man run after a Sermon, if he
Couzen and Cheats as soon as he comes home?

Seiden, Table-Talk, p. 76.

cozenage¹, n. See *cousinage*¹.

cozenage² (kuz'n-āj), n. [*< cozen*² + *-age*.] Trickery; fraud; deceit; artifice; the practice of cheating.

All that their whole lives had heap'd together
By cozenage, perjury, or sordid thrift.

Massey, Duke of Milan, III. 1.

The art of getting, either by violence, cozenage, flattery,
lying, or by putting on a guise of religion.

Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, I.

Betray not by the cozenage of sense
Thy votaries. Wordsworth, Power of Sound, VI.

cozener (kuz'n-ēr), n. [Early mod. E. also *cosener*, *coosener*, *cousiner*, *cousner*, etc.; < *cozen*² + *-er*¹.] One who cozens; one who cheats or defrauds.

Sir, there are cozeners abroad; therefore it behoves men
to be wary. Shak., W. T., IV. 3.

cozening (kuz'n-ing), n. [Verbal n. of *cozen*², v.] Cheating; defrauding.

coziert, n. See *cosier*.

cozily, **cosily** (kō'zi-li), adv. In a cozy manner; snugly; warmly; comfortably.

coziness, **cosiness** (kō'zi-nes), n. The quality or state of being cozy.

cozy, **cosy** (kō'zi), a. and n. [Also written *cozey*, *cozey*, *cozie*, *cosie*; orig. Sc., and perhaps related to *cosh*, neat, snug, comfortable, quiet, social: see *cosh*².] I. a. Snug; comfortable; warm; social.

Some are cozie l' the neuk,
And forin' assignments.

Burns, Holy Fair.

After Mr. Bob Sawyer had informed him that he meant
to be very cozy, and that his friend Ben was to be one of
the party, they shook hands and separated.

Dickens, Pickwick, xxx.

How cozy and pleasant it is here! Harper's Mag.

II. n. A kind of padded covering or cap put over a teapot to keep in the heat after the tea has been infused.

C. P. An abbreviation of *Common Pleas* and of *Court of Probate*.

C. P. C. An abbreviation of *Clerk of the Privy Council*.

C. P. S. An abbreviation of the Latin *Custos Privati Sigilli*, Keeper of the Privy Seal.

Cr. 1. A common abbreviation of *credit* and *creditor*.—2. In chem., the symbol for *chromium*.

C. R. An abbreviation (a) of the Latin *Custos Rotulorum*, Keeper of the Rolls; (b) of the Latin *Carolus Rex*, Charles the King, or of *Carolina Regina*, Caroline the Queen.

crab¹ (krab), n. [Early mod. E. *crabbe*, < ME. *crabbe*, < AS. *crabba* = D. *krab* = MLG. *krabbe* (> G. *krabbe*, and prob. the earlier G. form *krappe*, = F. *crabe*) = Icel. *krabbi* = Sw. *krabba* = Dan. *krabbe* = (with diff. suffix) OHG. *chreibiz*, *crebiz* (> ult. E. *crayfish*, *crayfish*, q. v.), MHG. *krebez*, *krebeze*, G. *krebs* (> Dan. *krebs*) = D. *kreeft*

= Sw. *kräfta*, a crawfish. Perhaps connected with OHG. *chrapfo*, a hook, claw, and thus ult. with E. *cramp*¹; cf. W. *crab*, claws or talons, *crabu*, scratch, *crabanc*, a crab. The L. *Carabus* (see *Carabus*) is not akin.] 1. A popular name for all the stalk-eyed, ten-footed, and short-tailed or soft-tailed crustaceans constituting the subclass *Podophthalmia*, order *Decapoda*, and suborders *Brachyura* and *Anomura*: distinguished from lobsters, shrimps, prawns, crayfish, and other long-tailed or macrurous crustaceans, by shortness of body, the abdomen or so-called tail being reduced and folded under the thorax and constituting the apron, or otherwise modified. See cut under *Brachyura*. The anterior limbs are not used for progression, being chelate or furnished with pincer-like claws, and constituting chelipeds. The hinge-like joints of the ambulatory limbs are so disposed that the animal can move on land in any direction without turning; but its commonest mode of progression is sidewise, either to the right or the left. The eyes are compound and set on movable eye-stalks or ophthalmites. (See cut under *stalk-eyed*.) The common edible crab of Europe is *Cancer pagurus*. A smaller species



Red Crab (*Cancer productus*).

also eaten is the shore-crab, or green crab, *Carcinus maenas*. The common blue or edible crab of the United States is *Lupa diacantha*, now called *Callinectes hastatus* or *Nep-tunus hastatus*; when molting, it is called *soft-shelled crab*. The small crabs found in oysters are species of *Pinnotheri-da*, called *pea-crabs*. Those which have soft tails and live in univalve shells are hermit-crabs, *Paguridae*. Tree-crabs are of the genus *Birgus*. Land-crabs constitute the family *Gecarcinidae*. Spider-crabs are of the genus *Maia*, as *M. squinado*, the corwich of Europe; and the name is extended to many other maloid forms, among them the largest of crabs, sometimes from 12 to 18 feet across the outstretched legs. Fiddler-crabs belong to the genus *Gelasimus*, of the family *Ocypodidae*, which also contains the racer-crabs or horse-men, species of *Ocypoda*, so called from their swiftness. *Rock-crab* is a name of various species of *Canceridae* proper. Box-crabs belong to the family *Calappidae*. Porcelain-crabs are small bright-colored species of *Porcellanidae*. Some handsome species of *Portunidae* are called *lady-crabs*; and members of this family are also known as *swimming crabs*, *paddle-crabs*, *shuttle-crabs*, etc., the hinder legs being broadened and flattened to serve for swimming, as in our common edible crab. The red crab is *Cancer productus*. Many other crabs are distinguished by qualifying terms. See the compounds and the technical names.

Crabbe is a manner of fiasco in these sea.

Old Eng. Homilies, p. 51.

You yourself, sir, should be old as I am, if, like a crab,
you could go backward. Shak., Hamlet, II. 2.

2. Some crustacean likened to or mistaken for a crab: as, the glass-crabs; the king-crabs. See the compounds.—3. A crab-louse.—4. [*cap.*] Cancer, a constellation and sign of the zodiac. See *Cancer*, 2.—5. An arch.

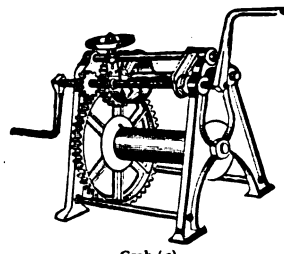
This work is sett upon sixe crabbes [Latin *cancros*] thewe of hard marbilston.

Trevise, tr. of Higden's Polychronicon, I. 221.

6. pl. The lowest cast at hazard.

I . . . threw deuce-ace; upon which the monster in the chair bellowed out "Crabs," and made no more ado, but swept away all my stakes. T. Hook, Gilbert Gurney, I. vi.

7. A name of various machines and mechanical contrivances. (a) An engine with three claws for launching ships and heaving them in the dock. (b) A pillar sometimes used for the same purpose as a capstan. It is an upright shaft, having several holes at the top, through which bearing-levers are thrust. (c) A kind of portable windlass or machine for raising weights, etc. Crabs are much used in building operations for raising stones or other weights, and in loading and discharging vessels. They are also applied in raising the weights or rammers of pile-driving engines. (d) A machine used in rope-walks for stretching the yarn to its fullest extent before it is worked into strands. (e) A claw used to temporarily secure a portable machine to the ground. Also called *crab-winch*. (f) An iron trivet to set over a fire. [Prov. Eng.]—Crab's claws, in *materia medica*, the tips of the claws of the common crab, formerly used



Crab (C.).

as absorbents.—**Crab's eyes**, in *materia medica*, concretions formed in the stomach of the crawfish, formerly in much repute in a powdered state as antacids.—**To catch a crab**. (a) To miss a stroke in rowing and fall backward. (b) Among professional oarsmen, to sink the oar-blade so deeply in the water that it cannot be lifted easily, and hence tends to throw the rower out of the boat.

crab¹ (krab), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *crabbed*, ppr. *crabbing*. [*crab¹*, *n.* Cf. MLG. freq. *krabbeln*, creep about.] 1. To fish for or catch crabs; as, to go *crabbing*.—2. Figuratively, to act like a crab in crawling backward; back out; "crawfish": as, he tried to *crab* out of it. [Colloq., U. S.]

crab² (krab), *n.* [*ME. crabbē*, < Sw. (in comp.) *krabb-äple*, a crab-apple; perhaps < *krabba*, a crab (crustacean), in allusion to the astringent juice. Cf. *crabbed*.] 1. A small, tart, and somewhat astringent apple, of which there are several varieties, cultivated chiefly for ornament and to be made into preserves, jelly, etc.; the crab-apple.

She's as like this as a crab's like an apple.

Shak., Lear, i. 5.

Go home, ye knaves, and lay *crabbies* in the fyre.
Play of *Robyn Hode* (Child's Ballads, V. 425).

2. The tree producing the fruit. The wild species of northern Europe is the original of the common apple, *Pyrus Malus*. Of the cultivated crabs, the Siberian crab (*P. prunifolia*), the Chinese crab (*P. spectabilis*), and the cherry-crab (*P. baccata*) are all natives of northern Asia. Several species of *Pyrus* in the United States are also known as crab-apples, but are of no value. See *apple*, 1. 3. A walking-stick or club made of the wood of the crab-apple; a crabstick.

Out bolts her husband upon me with a fine taper *crab* in his hand.
Garrick, *Lying Valet*, i. 2.

crab³ (krab), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *crabbed*, ppr. *crabbing*. [*E. dial.* also *crab*, *q. v.*; < *ME. *crabben*, found only in pp. adj. *crabbed*, *q. v.*; prob. = MD. D. *krabben* = MLG. LG. *krabbēn*, scratch, scrape, = Icel. *krabba*, scrawl (freq. MD. *krabbēn*, scratch, scrawl, D. *krabbelen*, scrawl, = MLG. *krabbēn*, crawl about); in a secondary form also MD. *kribben*, scratch, D. *kribben*, quarrel, be peevish or cross (freq. D. *kribbelen*, tickle, irritate, fret); whence, from the same base, MD. D. *kribbig*, peevish, cross, crabbed, = MLG. *kribbisch* = G. *krepisch*, peevish, cross, crabbed. In *E.* the word, most familiar in the form *crabbed*, has long been associated with *crab²*, a sour apple, *crabbed* being understood as 'sour.' I. *trans.* 1. To irritate; fret; vex; provoke; make peevish, cross, sour, or bitter, as a person or his disposition; make crabbed.

Whowbelt he was verie hat [hot] in all questiones, yit when it twitcheid his particular, no man could *crab* him.
J. Melville, *Diary*, 1578 (Woodrow Soc.), p. 65.

'Tis easier to observe how age or sickness sowers and *crabbes* our nature. Glanville, *Pre-existence of Souls*, iv.

2. To break or bruise. [*Prov. Eng.*]
II. *intrans.* 1. To be peevish or cross.—2. In *falconry*, to seize each other when fighting: said of hawks. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 7.

crab³ (krab), *n.* [*< crab³*, *a.*; with allusion to *crab²*, *n.*] A crabbed, sour-tempered, peevish, morose person. *Johnson*. [*Rare.*]

crab⁴ (krab), *a.* [*Partly < crab³*, *v.*, and *crabbed*, partly < *crab²*, *n.*] Sour; rough; harsh to the taste.

She speaks as sharply, and looks as sowerly, as if she had been new squeezed out of a crab orange.

Marston, *The Fawne*, iii.

Better gleanings their worn soil can boast
Than the crab vintage of the neighbor's coast.

Dryden.

crab-apple (krab'ap'l), *n.* [*< ME. crabbē ap-pulle* (= Sw. *krabbäple*); as *crab²* + *apple*.] Same as *crab²*.

crabbet, *n.* An obsolete form of *crab¹*, *crab²*, *crabbed* (krab'ed), *a.* [*< ME. crabbed*, *crab-bid*; associated with the verb *crab³*, *q. v.*] 1. Sour or harsh to the taste.—2. Perverse; cross; peevish; morose; springing from a sour temper or character: as, a *crabbed* man.

I took ful gode hede
How thou contrarydest Clergye with *crabbed* wordes.
Piers Plowman (B), xii. 157.

Crabbed age and youth cannot live together.

Shak., Pass. Pilgrim, xii.

Lee-lang nights, wif *crabbet* leuks,
Pore owe the devil's pictur'd beuks [cards].

Burns, *The Twa Dogs*.

3. Difficult; perplexing; uninviting: as, a *crabbed* author or subject.

Whate'er the *crabbed* st author hath,
He understood b' implicit faith.
S. Butler, *Hudibras*, I. i. 129.

How charming is divine philosophy!
Not harsh and *crabbed*, as dull fools suppose;
But musical as is Apollo's lute.

Milton, *Comus*, l. 477.

To be lord of a manor is to be the lord of a secular ruin, in which he that knows the secret of the *crabbed* spell-book may call up the ghosts of a vanished order of the world.

F. Pollock, *Land Laws*, p. 11.

4. Very intricate or irregular; difficult to decipher or understand: as, *crabbed* handwriting; *crabbed* characters.

The document in question had a sinister look. It is true; it was *crabbed* in text, and from a broad red ribbon dangled the great seal of the province.

Irving, *Knickerbocker*, p. 215.

crabbedly (krab'ed-li), *adv.* Peevishly; morose-ly; perversely; with asperity; with perplexity.

So *crabbedly* lumbled them both together.

Holinshead, *Chron.*, Ireland, i.

crabbedness (krab'ed-nes), *n.* [*< ME. crabbed-nesse*; < *crabbed* + *-ness*.] 1. Perversity; peevishness; asperity; moroseness; bitterness; sourness; harshness of temper or character.

These misfortunes . . . "Increased the natural *crabbed-ness* of his wife's temper." Everett, *Orations*, II. 131.

2. Difficulty; perplexity; unintelligibility.

The mathematics with their *crabbedness*.

Howell, *Letters*, I. i. 9.

crabber (krab'ér), *n.* One who catches crabs; a crab-catcher.

crabbery (krab'è-ri), *n.*; pl. *crabberies* (-riz). [*< crab¹* + *-ery*.] A resort or breeding-place of crabs.

The wide expanse of water is choked up by numerous great mud-banks, which the inhabitants call *Cangrejales*, or *crabberies*, from the number of small crabs.

Darwin, *Voyage of Beagle*, I. 102.

crabbing¹ (krab'ing), *n.* [*Verbal n.* of *crab¹*, *v.*] The act or art of fishing for crabs.

crabbing² (krab'ing), *n.* [*< crab²* + *-ing*.] The operation of removing completely all dirt and grease from stuffs by soap and alkalis before they are subjected to dyeing. It is usually performed by passing the fabrics through vats containing detergent liquids, and then squeezing them between rollers.

crabbit (krab'it), *a.* A Scotch form of *crabbed*.
crabby (krab'i), *a.* [*< crab³* + *-y*; an alteration of *crabbed*.] Difficult; perplexing; crabbed; disagreeable.

Persius is *crabby*, because antient.

Marston, *Scourge of Villany*, Prolog.

crab-catcher (krab'kach'ér), *n.* 1. One who or that which catches crabs.—2. A name of sundry birds: in Jamaica, the small green heron, *Butorides virescens*; in South America, the boat-billed heron, *Cancroma cochlearia*. See *Cancroma*.

crab-eater (krab'è'tér), *n.* 1. The least bittern of Europe, *Ardetta minuta*.—2. The cobra or sergeant-fish, *Elocate canada*. Dr. S. L. Mitchell. Also called *cubby-yew*.

crabert, *n.* The aquatic vole or water-rat of Europe, *Arvicola amphibia*. I. Walton.

crab-faced (krab'fäst), *a.* Having a sour, disagreeable look: as, "a *crab-faced* mistress," Beaumont.

crab-farming (krab'fär'ming), *n.* A system of protecting or preserving crabs by keeping them in pens in salt-water shallows, where they are fattened for market.

crab-grass (krab'gräs), *n.* 1. An annual grass, *Panicum sanguinale*, common in cultivated and waste grounds. It affords good pasture and hay, but, from its rapid growth, is a noxious weed in cultivated fields. Some other species of *Panicum*, as also the *Eleusine indica*, are known by the same name.

2. The *Salicornia herbacea*, a low, succulent, chenopodiaceous plant, growing upon the seashore and supposed to be eaten by crabs.

crabite (krab'it), *n.* [*< crab¹* + *-ite*.] A name sometimes given to a fossil crab or crawfish.

crab-lobster (krab'lob'stér), *n.* An anomalous crustacean of the genus *Porcellana*.

crab-louse (krab'lous), *n.* A kind of louse, *Pediculus* or *Phthirus pubis* or *inguinalis*, found at times in the hair of the pubis and perineum, and sometimes on other portions of the body, clinging with great tenacity, and difficult to eradicate: so called from its shape and general appearance. It is destroyed by mercurial ointment.

crab-oil (krab'oil), *n.* [*Appar. < crab²* + *oil*, but prop. an accom. of *carap-oil*.] An oil extracted

from the nuts of *Carapa Guianensis*. f. *Ca-rapa*.

crab-pot (krab'pot), *n.* A device for catching crabs, consisting of a frame of wickerwork open at the top.

Crabro (krä'brō), *n.* [NL., < L. *crabro*, a hornet: see *hornet*.] The typical genus of the family *Crabronidae*, containing large black-and-yellow species, as *C. cephalotes*. A characteristic American form is *C. sexmaculatus*, with six yellow spots on the



Crabro interrupta. (Line shows natural size.)

subpedunculate abdomen. The name of the genus is also the specific name of the common hornet, *Vespa crabro*, of a different family. *C. interrupta* is a common North American species, extending from Canada all through the eastern United States.

crab-roller (krab'rō'lér), *n.* In *printing*, a small roller which distributes printing-ink on the ink-cylinder of the Adams printing-press: so called because its motion is sidewise and apparently diagonal. Also known as the *ductor* or *doctor*.

Crabronidae (kra-bron'i-dé), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Crabro* (n.) + *-idae*.] A family of fossorial aculeate hymenopterous insects, related to the *Vespidæ*, or wasps and hornets, and having short antennae and a large truncate head. The species burrow in the ground, in decayed wood, etc., and the sting of some of them is very painful. The genera are about 20 in number, and the species are very numerous. They are generally known as *sand-wasps* and *wood-wasps*.

crab's-claw (krabz'klā), *n.* The water-soldier, *Stratiotes aloides*: so called from the shape of its leaves.

crab's-eyes (krabz'iz), *n. pl.* A name for the seeds of *Abrus precatorius*.

crabsidle (krab'si'dl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *crabsided*, ppr. *crabsidling*. [*< crab¹* + *sidle*.] To move sidewise, like a crab.

Others *crabsidling* along. Southey, *Letters* (1800), I. 105.

crab-spider (krab'spi'dér), *n.* 1. A laterigrade spider, as one of the family *Thomisidæ*: so called from its habit of moving sidewise.—2. A scorpion.

crabstick (krab'stik), *n.* [*< crab²* + *stick*.] A walking-stick or club made of the wood of the crab-tree; hence, such a stick of any wood.

Adams, brandishing his *crabstick*, said he despised death as much as any man.

Fielding, *Joseph Andrews*.

crabstock (krab'stok), *n.* A wild apple-tree used as a stock to graft upon.

Let him tell why a graft, taking nourishment from a *crabstock*, shall have a fruit more noble than its nurse and parent.

Jer. Taylor, *Works* (ed. 1835), I. 435.

crabstone (krab'stōn), *n.* A chalky mass or calcareous concretion developed on either side of the stomach of crustaceans, as the decapods, previous to the casting of the shell, and supposed to be a deposit stored up for the calcification of the new shell.

crab-tree (krab'trē), *n.* and *a.* [*< ME. crab-tre*; < *crab²* + *tree*.] 1. The tree which bears crabs, or crab-apples.

We have some old *crab-trees* here at home that will not be grafted to your relish.

Shak., *Cor.*, II. 1.

II. *a.* Made of the wood of the crab. The wood is used principally by millwrights for the teeth of wheels.

The tinker had a *crab-tree* staff,

Which was both good and strong.

Robin Hood and the Tinker (Child's Ballads, V. 233).

crab-winch (krab'winch), *n.* Same as *crab¹*, 7 (c).

crab-wood (krab'wūd), *n.* [*Appar. < crab²* + *wood¹*, but prop. an accom. of *carap-wood*.] The wood of *Carapa Guianensis*. See *Carapa*.

crab-yaws (krab'yáz), *n. pl.* The name applied to the tumors of frambœsia (yaws) when they appear on the soles of the feet and palms of the hands. In these places the thicker epidermis forms hard, callous lips, and the tumors are painful.

cracchet, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *cratch*.

Oracidae (kras'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Crax* (*Crac-*) + *-idae*.] A family of gallinaceous birds peculiar to the warmer parts of America, intermediate between the fowls proper and the pigeons, and forming with the old-world *Megapodidae*, or mound-birds, the suborder *Peristeropodes*, or pigeon-toed fowls, so called because the hind toe is insistent as in the pigeons. The family contains the numerous and diversified forms known as curassows, hoccoes, guans, etc. It is divided into three subfamilies: *Cracinae* proper, the curassows and hoccoes, with 4 genera and 12 species; *Oreophasinae*, with a single genus and species; and *Penelopinae*, the guans, with 7 genera and about 40 species. The chachalaca, *Ortalis vetula macalli*, is the only representative of the family in the United States. See cuts under *curassow* and *guan*.

Oracinae (kra-si'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Crax* (*Crac-*) + *-inae*.] The typical subfamily of the family *Cracidae*.

crack (krak), *v.* [Early mod. E. *cracke*, *crakke*, < ME. *crakken*, *craken*, < AS. *cracian* (also transposed, *cearcian*, > ME. *charken*, *cherkin*, E. *chark*, *q. v.*), *crack*, = D. *kraken*, *crack*, *creak*, *krakken*, *crack*, = MLG. LG. *kraken* (> F. *craker*) = OHG. *chrakhōn*, MHG. G. *krachen*, *crack*; cf. Gael. *crac*, *crack*, *break*, *crac*, *a crack*, *fissure*. Prob. an imitative word: see *chark*, a doublet of *crack*, and cf. *creak*, *crick*, *crake*, *cluck*, *click*, *cluck*, *knack*, *crash*, etc. Hence *crackle*, etc.] I. *intrans.* 1. To break with a sudden sharp sound; be or become shattered or shivered.

Dear Girdle, help! should'st heav'nly Thou be slack,
Soon would my overstretched heart-strings crack.
J. Beaumont, *Psyche*, iii. 227.

Splinter'd spear-shafts crack and fly.
Tennyson, *Sir Galahad*.

2. To burst; split; open in chinks or fissures; be or become fractured on the surface; become chapped or chopped.

My lips gyn crack.
Coventry *Mysteries*, p. 325.

Had I your tongues and eyes, I'd use them so
That heaven's vault should crack. *Shak.*, *Lear*, v. 3.

3. To fail or be impaired; give way. [Colloq.]

The credit . . . of exchequers cracks when little comes in and much goes out.
Dryden.

4. In *racine* slang, to give out; fail; fall behind: said of a horse.—5. To give forth a loud or sharp, abrupt sound; crackle as burning brushwood; snap: as, the whip cracks.

I will board her, though she chide as loud
As thunder, when the clouds in autumn crack.
Shak., *T. of the S.*, i. 2.

6. To call out loudly; shout; bawl.—7. To boast; brag; talk exultingly.

Ethiops of their sweet complexion crack.
Shak., *L. L. L.*, iv. 3.

Galen cracks how many several cures he hath performed in this kind by use of baths alone.
Burton, *Anat. of Mel.*, p. 285.

I wonder if yon poor sick chap at Moss Brow would fancy some of my sausages. They're something to crack on, for they are made fra' an old Cumberland receipt.
Mrs. Gaskell, *Sylvia's Lovers*, viii.

8. To chat; talk freely and familiarly. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

"What, howe, mate! thou stondest to ny,
Thy fellow may nat hale the by";
Thus they begyn to crack.
Pilgrims Sea-Voyage (E. E. T. S.), i. 16.

Gae warm ye, and crack with our dame.
Ramsay, *Poems*, ii. 522.

II. *trans.* 1. To break; sever; sunder.

In cities, mutinies; in countries, discord; in palaces, treason; and the bond cracked 'twixt son and father.
Shak., *Lear*, i. 2.

2. To break in pieces; smash; split.

Thou wilt quarrel with a man for cracking nuts.
Shak., *R. and J.*, iii. 1.

3. To break with grief; affect deeply. [Rare or obsolete, *rend* or *break* being now used.]

O madam, my old heart is crack'd!
Shak., *Lear*, ii. 1.

4. Specifically, to break or cause to burst into chinks; break partially, or on the surface; break without entire separation of the parts: as, to crack glass or ice.

I had lever to cracke thy crowne.
Lytell Geste of Robin Hood (Child's Ballads, V. 72).
Honour is like that glassy bubble,
That finds philosophers such trouble;
Whose least part crack'd, the whole doth fly.
S. Butler, *Hudibras*, II. ii. 387.

Crack'd the helmet through.
Tennyson, *Geraldine*.

5. To open and drink: as, to crack a bottle of wine.

They went to a tavern and there they dined,
And bottles crack'd most merrily.
Bold Pedlar and Robin Hood (Child's Ballads, V. 251).
You'll crack a quart together. Ha! will you not, master Bardolph?
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 3.

6. To mar; impair; spoil; hence, when applied to the brain, to dement.

Alas, his care will go near to crack him.
B. Jonson, *Bartholomew Fair*, iii. 1.
He thought none poets till their brains were crack't.
Roscommon.

One story disproved cracks all the rest.
G. W. Curtis, *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 472.

7. To make a snapping sound with; cause to make a sharp, sudden sound: as, to crack a whip.

He neither cracked his whip, nor blew his horn.
Wordsworth, *Hart-Leap Well*.

8. To boast or brag in regard to; exult in or about.

For then they glory; then they boast and crack that they have played the men indeed, when they have so overcome as no other living creature but only man could: that is to say, by the might and puissance of wit!
Sir T. More, *Utopia* (tr. by Robinson), II. 10.

9†. To use in utterance; talk: as, to "crack Latin," *Wyclif*.

Or crack out bawdy speeches and uncleane.
B. Jonson, tr. of Horace's *Art of Poetry*.

A nut to crack. See nut.—To crack a crib, to break into a house; commit burglary. (Thieves' slang.)—To crack a joke, to make a jest; say or relate something witty or sportive.—To crack up, to cry up; extol; puff. [Colloq.]

"Mexico," the bricklayer said, "is not what it has been cracked up to be."
The American, VII. 334.

crack (krak), *n.* [< ME. *crak*, a loud noise, *din*, = D. *krak* = LG. *krak* (> F. *crac*) = OHG. *chrac*, MHG. G. *krach*; from the verb.] 1. A chink or fissure; a narrow fracture; a crevice; a partial separation of the parts of a substance, with or without an opening or displacement: as, a crack in a board, in a wall, or in glass.

He restlessly watched the stars through the cracks of the boarded roof.
Bret Harte, *Shore and Sedge*, p. 31.

Hence—2. A moral breach, flaw, or defect: as, there is a decided crack in his character or reputation.

I cannot
Believe this crack to be in my dread mistress.
Shak., *W. T.*, i. 2.
Her faults
Or cracks in duty and obedience.
Middleton, *Chaste Maid*, i. 1.

3. A sharp or loud sound, more or less sudden, explosive, or startling; the sound of anything suddenly rent or broken: as, a crack of thunder; the crack of a whip.

He, unconcerned, would hear the mighty crack,
And stand secure amidst a falling world.
Addison, tr. of Horace, III. 3.

4. A sharp, resounding blow: as, he gave him a crack on the head.

His steep fall,
By how much it doth give the weightier crack,
Will send more wounding terror to the rest.
B. Jonson, *Sejanus*, II. 2.

5†. A gun: as, "crakys of war." *Barbour*.—6. A broken, changing, infirm, or otherwise altered tone of voice, as that of youth verging on manhood, or of old age.

Though now our voices
Have got the mannish crack.
Shak., *Cymbeline*, iv. 2.

7. Mental aberration; mania; crankiness: as, he has a crack.

I saw my friend the upholsterer, whose crack toward politics I have heretofore mentioned.
Steele, *Tatler*, No. 178.

8. A crazy person; a crank. [Colloq.]

I cannot get the Parliament to listen to me, who look upon me, forsooth, as a Crack and a Projector.
Addison, *London Cries*.

9†. One who excels; one of superior merit; the best.

1st Gent. What dost think, Jockey?
2d Gent. The crack o' the field[s] against you.
Shirley, *Hyde Park*, iv. 3.

10. A lie; a fib. [Old slang.]

That's a damned confounded crack.
Goldsmith, *She Stoops to Conquer*, II.

11†. A boast.

Great labour hath been about this matter; great cracks hath been made, that all should be well.
Latimer, 1st Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

Out of this fountain proceed all those cracks and brags.
Burton, *Anat. of Mel.*, p. 183.

12†. A boaster.—13†. A prostitute. *Johnson*.—14†. A boy, generally a pert, lively boy.

When he was a crack, not thus high.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., III. 2.

Nay, Cupid, leave to speak improperly; since we are turned cracks, let's study to be like cracks; practise their language and behaviours, and not with a dead imitation.
B. Jonson, *Cynthia's Revels*, II. 1.

15. An instant: as, I'll be with you in a crack. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

He turn'd his back, and in a crack
Was cleanly out of sight, man.
Battle of Tranent-Muir (Child's Ballads, VII. 170).
Puts spurs to his hack,
Makes a dash through the crowd, and is off in a crack!
Barham, *Ingoldsby Legends*, I. 59.

16. Free, familiar conversation; a comfortable chat. [Scotch.]

Good-morrow, neighbour Symon; come sit down
And gie's your cracks.—What's a' the news in town?
Ramsay, *Gentle Shepherd*, II. 1.

She was the wit of the village, and delighted in a crack with her master, when she could get it.

Lady Holland, in Sydney Smith, vii.

What is crack in English? A chat. The synonym is as perfect as possible; yet the words are subtly distinguished by a whole hemisphere of feeling. A chat, by comparison "wi' a crack," is a poor, frivolous, shallow, altogether heartless business. A crack is . . . a chat with a good, kindly human heart in it.
P. P. Alexander.

The crack of doom. See doom.

crack (krak), *a.* [< *crack*, *n.* and *v.*, in sense of "boast."] Excellent; first-rate; having qualities to be proud of; in definite use, the best or most excellent: as, a crack shot; a crack regiment; the crack player of the band. [Colloq.]

You've seen Mr. Kean,
I mean in that scene
Of Macbeth—by some thought the crack one of the piece.
Barham, *Ingoldsby Legends*, II. 30.

Cox's, I fancy, is the crack hotel of London. Lady Byron boarded there then.
J. T. Troubridge, *Coupon Bonds*, p. 69.

crack-brained (krak'bränd), *a.* Having an impaired intellect; more or less demented.

A race of odd crack-brained schismatics do croak in every corner.
Howell, *Letters*, iv. 44.

cracked (krakt), *p. a.* [Pp. of *crack*, *v.*] 1. Burst or split; rent; partially severed: as, a cracked pitcher.—2. Broken or changing, as the voice of youth verging on manhood, or of old age.

His name was Gama; crack'd and small his voice.
Tennyson, *Princess*, i.

3. Blemished, as an impaired reputation.

The reputation of an intrigue with such a cracked pitcher does me no honour at all.
Smollett, *Humphrey Clinker*.

4. Imperfect, as a doubtful title.

Three things cause jealousy: a mighty state, a rich treasure, a fair wife; or, where there is a cracked title, much tyranny and exactions.
Burton, *Anat. of Mel.*, p. 565.

5. Impaired intellectually; crazy.

I was ever of opinion that the philosopher's stone, and an holy war, were but the rendezvous of cracked brains.
Bacon, *Holy War*.

cracker (krak'er), *n.* 1. One who or that which cracks or breaks (transitively). Specifically—(a) In *flint-manuf.*, a man who breaks the flint stones into flakes, and sorts the fragments according to size. (b) In *anthracite* mining, a coal-breaker or crusher. (c) A machine with grooved rollers for crushing and grinding raw rubber. (d) A tooth.

2. One who or that which cracks (intransitively). Specifically—(a) A small kind of firework filled with powder or combustible matter, which explodes with a smart crack or with a series of sharp noises in quick succession; a fire-cracker. (b) A noisy, boasting fellow; a talker. [Rare or obsolete.] Formerly also *craker*.

Great crackers were never great fighters.
R. Edwards, *Damon and Pythias*.

What cracker is this same, that deafs our ears
With this abundance of superfluous breath?
Shak., *K. John*, II. 1.

3. A boast; a lie. [Colloq.]—4. A thin hard or crisp biscuit. [American.]

Students at the necessary duty of eating brown Boston crackers.
W. M. Baker, *New Timothy*, p. 14.

I've been sitting for hours among distinguished people, listening to excellent discourse; but I had a cracker in my coat pocket, which I wanted to eat and didn't dare.
Quoted in *Merriam's Life of Bowles*, II. 414.

5. A bird, the pintail duck, *Dasila acuta*.—6. *pl.* The parrots as an order, *Enuculatores*.—7. One of an inferior class of white hill-dwellers in some of the southern United States, especially in Georgia and Florida. The name is said to have been applied because cracked corn is their chief article of diet; it is as old in Georgia and Florida as the times of the revolution. Also called *sand-hiller*.

This being inhabits the Southern States under various names. . . . In Virginia he is known as the "mean white" or "poor white," and among the negroes as "poor white trash." In North Carolina he flourishes under the title of "conch." In South Carolina he is called "low-downer." In Georgia and Florida we salute him with the crisp and significant appellation of *cracker*.

J. S. Bradford, *Lippincott's Mag.*, VI. 457.

"I was amused enough," said Nina, "with Old Hundred's indignation at having got out the carriage and horses to go over to what he called a Cracker funeral."
H. B. Stowe, *Dred*, I. 152.

It would not be easy to convince a Mohamadan of Algiers, a Christian of Rome, or a *cracker* of Mississippi. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVII. 485.

crack-hemp (krak'hemp), *n.* [*< crack, v., + obj. hemp.*] One destined to stretch a rope—that is, one who deserves to be hanged; a wretch fated to the gallows. Also called *crack-rope*.
Come hither, *crack-hemp*. . . . Come hither, you rogue. *Shak.*, T. of the S., v. 1.

cracking (krak'ing), *n.* [*< ME. crackyng; verbal n. of crack, v.*] 1. The act of breaking; a breaking or snapping.

Ther was gret noise and *crackynge* of speres, and many oon throwe to grounde bothe horse and man, and that dured longe. *Merrin* (E. E. T. S.), II. 248.

2†. A more or less loud sound of breaking or snapping; a resounding noise.

Then the first cors come with *crackynge* of trumpes. *Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), I. 116.

crackle (krak'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *crackled*, ppr. *crackling*. [*< ME. crakelen, crackle, quaver in singing, = MLG. krakelen, make a loud cry, cackle; freq. of crack, v.*] I. *intrans.* 1. To make slight cracks, or sudden sharp, explosive noises, rapidly or frequently repeated; crepitate: as, burning thorns *crackle*.

Had I a Wreath of Bays about my Brow,
I should contemn that flourishing Honour now,
Condemn it to the Fire, and joy to hear
It Rage and *Crackle* there. *Cowley*, Death of Mr. Wm. Harvey, st. 9.

A thousand villages to ashes turns,
In *crackling* flames a thousand harvests burns. *Addison*, The Campaign.

The tempest *crackles* on the leads. *Tennyson*, Sir Galahad.

2. To quaver in singing. *Cuckoo and Nightingale*, l. 119.—3. In *lute-playing*, to play the tones of a chord in succession instead of simultaneously. See *arpeggio*.

II. *trans.* To cover with a network of minute cracks, as porcelain or glass.

Some of it [Chinese porcelain] is *crackled*, not accidentally, but by a careful process. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 634.

crackle (krak'l), *n.* [*< crackle, v.*] 1. One of a series of small, sharp, quickly repeated noises, such as are made by a burning fire; crackling.

From the same walls Savonarola went forth to his triumphs, short-lived almost as the *crackle* of his martyrdom. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 2.

2. A small crack; specifically, a network of cracks characterizing the surface-glaze of some kinds of porcelain and fine pottery. It penetrates the glaze, and is produced artificially by causing the glaze to shrink more than the body of the ware: as, a fine *crackle* showing purple lines; a coarse *crackle* with black lines, etc. Some of the most delicate crackles are said to be produced by the heat of the sun, to which the newly applied glaze is exposed; dry color is then rubbed over the piece, filling up the cracks, and the piece is afterward fired.

crackle-china (krak'l-chi'nä), *n.* Same as *crackle-porcelain*.

crackled (krak'ld), *a.* [*< crackle + -ed*] Covered with a network of small cracks: as, *crackled* porcelain or glass.

The soft creamy-looking *crackled* glaze adds an additional charm. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 590.

Crackled ware, porcelain or faience decorated with crackle.

crackle-glass (krak'l-gläs), *n.* An ornamented glass made by plunging a mass attached to the end of a blowpipe, while at a glowing red heat, into hot water, and then opening and blowing it out. Its surface is filled with minute cracks, so that it resembles a mass of thawing ice, and is beautifully pellucid. Also called *ice-glass*.

crackle-porcelain (krak'l-pörs'län), *n.* A variety of ceramic ware in which the enamel is covered with fine cracks; crackled ware. See *crackle, n.* 2. In Chinese ware the crackled effect is restricted to certain portions of the glaze, leaving the remaining portions plain, thus producing ornamental effects. Also called *crackle-china*, *crackle-ware*, and *cracklin*.

crackless (krak'les), *a.* [*< crack + -less*] Without crack, seam, or opening.

Behind was a solid blackness—a *crackless* bank of it. *S. L. Clemens*, Life on Mississippi, p. 571.

crackle-ware (krak'l-wär), *n.* Same as *crackle-porcelain*.

cracklin (krak'lin), *n.* [For *crackling*.] Same as *crackle-porcelain*.

crackling (krak'ling), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *crackle, v.* Cf. *D. krakeling* = *MLG. krakeling*, a cake, cracknel: see *cracknel*.] 1. The making or emitting of small, abrupt, frequently repeated cracks or reports.

The *crackling* of thorns under a pot. *Eccl.* vii. 6.

The blaze of papers, the melting of seals, and *crackling* of parchments, made a very odd scene. *Addison*, Vision of Justice.

Small, busy flames play through the fresh-laid coals,
And their faint *cracklings* o'er our silence creep.

Keats, To my Brothers.

2. The browned skin of roast pig.

For the first time in his life (in the world's life indeed) he tasted *crackling*. *Lamb*, Roast Pig.

3. *pl.* In the United States, the crisp residue of hogs' fat after the lard has been tried out. *Bartlett*.—4. In Great Britain, a kind of cake used for dogs' food, made from the refuse of tallow-melting.—5. Three stripes of velvet worn on the sleeve by members of St. John's College, Cambridge, England.

cracknel (krak'nel), *n.* [*< ME. crakenelle, an alteration of F. craquelin, < D. krakeling* = *MLG. krakeling*, a cake, cracknel (= *E. crackling*), < *kraken*, crack: see *crack, v.*] 1. A small, brittle fancy biscuit shaped in a dish; a hard, brittle cake or biscuit.

When the plate is hote, they cast of the thyn paste thereon, and so make a lytle cake in maner of a *cracknell*, or bysket. *Berners*, tr. of Froissart's Chron., I. xvii.

Take with thee ten loaves, and *cracknels*, and a cruse of honey. 1 Ki. xiv. 3.

2. *pl.* Small bits of fat pork fried crisp.—*Cracknel bread*, bread in which pork cracknels are mixed: a luxury among the negroes of the southern United States. Also called *goody-bread*. [U. S.]

crack-rope (krak'röp), *n.* [*< crack, v., + obj. rope*.] Same as *crack-hemp*.

Away, you *crack-ropes*, are you fighting at the court gate? *R. Edwards*, Damon and Pythias.

Ha! ha! you do not know the mystery; this lady is a boy, a very *crackrope* boy. *Shirley*, Love in a Maze, iv. 3.

crack-skull (krak'skul), *n.* A person whose intellect is disordered; a hare-brained fellow.

cracksman (kraks'män), *n.*; *pl.* *cracksmen* (-men). [*< crack's*, poss. of *crack*, + *man*.] A burglar. [Slang.]

Whom can I herd with? *Cracksmen* and pickpockets. *Butcher*, What will he do with it? vii. 5.

crack-tryst (krak'trist), *n.* [*< crack, v., + obj. tryst*.] One who fails to keep his engagements or trysts. [Scotch.]

cracky (krak'i), *a.* [*< crack, v., + -y*.] 1. Talkative: often used to express the loquacity of a person in liquor.

Dryster Jock was sitting *cracky*,
Wi' Pate Tamson o' the Hill.
A. Wilson, Poems, p. 3.

2. Affable; agreeable in conversation.

Cracovian (kra-kö'vi-an), *a.* and *n.* [*< Cracow + -ian*, after *F. Cracovien*.] I. *a.* Of or belonging to the city of Cracow, capital of Poland for several centuries, now in the province of Galicia.—*Cracovian catechism*. See *catechism*, 2.

II. *n.* A person belonging to Cracow.

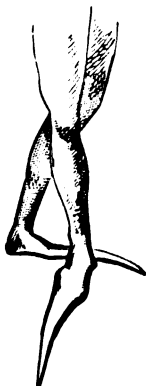
Cracovienne (kra-kö'vi-en'), *n.* [*F.*, fem. of *Cracovien*, *Cracovian*.] 1. A Polish dance of graceful and fanciful character, somewhat like the mazurka.—2. Music written for or in imitation of the movement of such a dance, in duple rhythm with frequent syncopations.

cracow (krak'ö), *n.* [*ME. cracowes, crakowis*; so called from *Cracow* in Poland; *G. Krakau*, *Pol. Krakov*.] Along-toed boot or shoe introduced into England in the reign of Richard II., and named from the city of Cracow. Also called, from the name *Poland*, *pollyns*. For the same form used in armor, see *pollyns* and *solleret*.

Craticus (krak'ti-kus), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. κρατικός*, noisy, < *κράζω*, *crak*, *scream*, *shriek*. Cf. *crake* and *Craz*.] A genus of shrieks peculiar to the Australian and Papuan islands, having as its type *C. robustus* or *C. personatus*. See *Barita* and *Vanga*. *Vieillot*, 1816.

-cracy. [= *F. -cratie*, < *L. -cratia*, < *Gr. κρατία* (in comp. ἀριστοκρατία, aristocracy, δημοκρατία, democracy, etc.), with adj. in -κρατικός (*L. -craticus*, *F. -cratique*, *E. -cratic*, whence mod. nouns in *F. -cratie*, *E. -crat* as in *aristocrat*, *democrat*, etc.), < *κρατεῖν*, rule, < *κραῖς*, strong, hard, = *E. hard*, *q. v.*] An element in some words of Greek origin, meaning 'government,' 'rule,' as in *aristocracy*, *democracy*, *theocracy*, etc.: also used as an English formative with the preceding vowel -o-, as in *mobocracy*, or without it, as in *bureaucracy* (*French bureaucratie*). The accompanying adjective is in -*cratic*, -*cratical*, whence the noun in -*crat*, signifying one who represents or favors the sys-

Cracows, from the Harleian MSS.



tem or government referred to, as *aristocrat*, *democrat*, *bureaucrat*, etc.

cradle (krä'dl), *n.* [*< ME. cradel, cradil, cre-del, < AS. cradol, cradel, cradul, a cradle, < Ir. craidhal* = *Gael. creathall*, a cradle, a cradle (cf. *W. cryd*, a cradle); akin to *L. cratis*, a hurdle (> *E. crate* and ult. *grate*² and *grill*¹), and to *E. hurdle*: see *crate*, *grate*², *grill*¹, *hurdle*.] 1. A little bed or cot for an infant, usually mounted on rockers, or balanced or suspended in such a manner as to admit of a rocking or swinging motion.

A squyer hym [the child] bar in a littill *cradell*, hym before, vpon his horse nekke. *Merrin* (E. E. T. S.), II. 296.

No sooner was I crept out of my *cradle*
But I was made a king, at nine months old. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iv. 2.

This child is not mine as the first was; . . .
Yet it lies in my little one's *cradle*,
And sits in my little one's chair. *Lowell*, The Changeling.

Hence—2. The place where any person or thing is nurtured in the earlier stage of existence: as, Asia, the *cradle* of the human race; the *cradle* of liberty, etc.—3. A standing bedstead for wounded seamen.—4. A name of various mechanical contrivances. (a) That part of the stock of a crossbow where the missile is put. (b) In *surgery*. (1) A case in which a broken leg is laid after being set. (2) A semicircular case of thin wood, or strips of wood, used for preventing the contact of the bedclothes with the injured part, in cases of wounds, fractures, etc. (c) In *ship-building*, a frame placed under the bottom of a ship for launching. It supports the ship, and slides down the timbers or passage called the ways. (d) A frame placed under the bottom of a ship to support her while being hauled up on a marine railway. (e) In *engraving*, a steel tool shaped like a currycomb, with sharp teeth, used in laying mezzotint grounds. Also called *rocker*. (f) In *agri.*, a frame of wood with a row of long curved teeth projecting above and parallel to a broad scythe-blade, for cutting oats and other cereals and laying them in a straight swath as they are cut.

A brush sithe [scythe] and grass sithe, with rifle to stand, A *cradle* for barlie, with rubestone and sand. *Tusser*, Husbandrie, p. 37.

(g) In *arch.*, a centering of ribs latticed with spars, used for building culverts and other arches. (h) A large wooden frame in which a canal-boat or barge may be floated in order to be raised or lowered by pulleys, without the aid of the usual locks. (i) In *mining*: (1) In gold-mining, a machine for separating gold from auriferous gravel or



Mining-Cradle.

sand. It resembles in form a child's cradle, and, like it, has rockers; hence also called a *rocker*, and sometimes a *cradle-rocker*. This apparatus for washing gold is next in simplicity to the pan. It was extensively used in California and Australia in the early days of gold-washing, but, except among Chinese miners, it has now almost entirely disappeared, its place having been taken first by the tom, and later by the sluice. (2) A suspended scaffold used in shafts. (j) In *carp.*, the rough framework or bracketing which forms ribbing for vaulted ceilings and arches intended to be covered with plaster. (k) In life-saving apparatus, a basket or car running on a line, in which persons are transferred from a wreck to the shore. (l) A chock used for supporting boats on board ship. (m) In *hat-making*, a circular iron frame with pegs projecting inward, on which hats are hung and lowered into the dye-vessel to be colored.

5. An old game played by children: same as *cat's-cradle*.—*Armor-plate cradle*. See *armor-plate*.—*Cone-and-cradle mill*. See *mill*.—*Cradle printing-machine*, a printing-machine in which the cylinder has only a half-revolution, which gives it a rocking or cradle-like motion. [Eng.] Known in America as the *oscillating machine*.

cradle (krä'dl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *cradled*, ppr. *cradling*. [*< cradle, n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To place

or rock in a cradle; quiet by or as if by rocking.

O little did my mother ken,
That day she cradled me,
The lands I was to travel in,
Or the death I was to die!
The Queen's Marie (Child's Ballads, III. 119).
To view the fair earth in its summer sleep,
Silent, and cradled by the glimmering deep.
Bryant, To the Apennines.

2. To nurse in infancy.

Cain, . . . cradled yet in his fathers household.
Purphas, Pilgrimage, p. 34.

3. To cut with a cradle, as grain.

Yet are we, be the moral told,
Alike in one thing—growing old,
Ripened like summer's cradled sheaf.
Halleck, The Recorder.

4. To wash in a miners' cradle, as auriferous gravel.

II. intrans. To lie in or as if in a cradle.

Wither'd roots, and husks
Wherein the acorn cradled. *Shak., Tempest, I. 2.*

cradle-bar (krā'dl-bār), *n.* In *mech. construction*, a bar forming part of a cradle-shaped member or device.

cradle-cap (krā'dl-kap), *n.* A cap worn by a very young child.

cradle-clothes (krā'dl-clōthz), *n. pl.* 1. Clothes worn by a young child in the cradle.

O, that it could be prov'd
That some night-tripping fairy had exchanged
In cradle-clothes our children where they lay!
Shak., I Hen. IV., I. 1.

2. Blankets and other coverings for a child while lying in the cradle.

cradle-hole (krā'dl-hōl), *n.* 1. A rut or slight depression in a road; specifically, such a depression formed in snow which covers a road. — 2. A spot in a road from which the frost is melting. [*U. S. in both senses.*]

cradle-rocker (krā'dl-rok'ēr), *n.* See *cradle*, 4 (i) (1).

cradle-scythe (krā'dl-sīth), *n.* A broad scythe used in a cradle for cutting grain.

cradle-vault (krā'dl-vālt), *n.* Same as *barrel-vault*.

cradle-walk (krā'dl-wāk), *n.* A walk or an avenue arched over with trees.

The garden is just as Sir John Germain brought it from Holland; pyramidal yews, treillages, and square cradle-walks with windows clipped in them.
Walpole, Letters (1763), II. 451.

cradling (krā'dling), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *cradle*, *v.*] 1. The act of rocking in a cradle; hence, nurture in infancy; the period of infancy.

From his cradling
Begin his service's first reckoning.
Otis Sacra (1648), p. 33.

2. In *carp.*: (a) Timber framing for sustaining the laths and plaster of a vaulted ceiling. (b) The framework to which the entablature of a wooden shop-front is attached. — 3. In *cooperage*, the cutting of a cask in two lengthwise, so as to enable it to pass through a narrow place, the pieces being afterward united.

craft (krāft), *n.* [*< ME. craft, craft, creft, power, skill, cunning, guile* (sense of 'vessel' not found), *< AS. craft, power, skill, etc., rarely a vessel.* = *OS. kraft* = *OFries. kref* = *D. kracht* = *OHG. chraft*, *MHG. G. kraft* = *Icel. kraptr, krafr* = *Sw. Dan. kraft*, power, might, great force, skill; root unknown.] 1. Strength; power; might.

She . . . made his foemen al his [Samson's] craft espien.
Chaucer, Monk's Tale, I. 73.

He that conquerid the Crosse be *craft* of armes,
That Criste was on crucifiede, that kyng es of hevne.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), I. 285.

And many other things thei don, be *craft* of hire Enchauntementes.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 238.

2. Ability; dexterity; skill; especially, skill in making plans and carrying them into execution; dexterity in managing affairs; adroitness; practical cunning.

Poesy is his [the poet's] skill or *craft* of making.
B. Jonson.

The *craft*
Of a shrewd Counsellor, eager to protect
The Church. *Wordsworth, Eccles. Sonnets, II. 16.*

3. Specifically, cunning, art, skill, or dexterity applied to bad purposes; artifice; guile; subtlety.

The chief priests and scribes sought how they might take him by *craft*, and put him to death.
Mark xiv. 1.

The tradesman, the attorney, comes out of the din and *craft* of the street, and sees the sky and the woods, and is a man again.
Emerson, Misc., p. 22.

4. A device; a means; an art; art in general.

The lyf so short, the *craft* so long to lerne.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, I. 1.

The playner parte of fraunce a *craft* hath fonde
To repe in litel space a worlde of londe.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 159.

5. A trade, occupation, or employment requiring the exercise of special skill or dexterity, especially of manual skill; a handicraft.

That no man set vp the *craft* of bakynge from hensforth
with-yn the said Cite . . . on-less that he be a franchised
man.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 337.

Ye know that by this *craft* we have our wealth.
Acts xix. 25.

Inglorious implements of *craft* and toil, . . . you would I extol.
Wordsworth, Excursion, v.

6. The members of a trade, collectively; a guild.

They schalle . . . chese theym ilf, of the said *craft*, of the most abillit persona.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 335.

7. *Naut.*, a vessel; collectively, vessels of any kind.

Right against the bay, where the Dutch fort stands, there is a navigable river for small *craft*.
Dampier, Voyages, an. 1688.

8. See the extract.

The whole outfit of the [whale]boat has two general and rather indefinite names, "boat gear" and "*craft*"; but the word *craft* applies particularly to the weapons immediately used in the capture.
C. M. Scammon, Marine Mammals, p. 226.

The *craft*, freemasonry. = *Syn. 5. See occupation.*
craft¹ (krāft), *v.* [*< ME. craften*, play tricks, also attain (as by skill), *< craft, n.*] I. *intrans.* To play tricks.

You have *crafted* fair.
Shak., Cor., iv. 6.

II. trans. 1. To use skill upon; manipulate.

And they bene laden, I understand,
With wollen cloth all manner of colours
By dyers *crafted* full diuers, that ben ours.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 193.

2. Specifically, to build.

Let *craft* it [a clarn] up pleassant as it may suffice
Unto thi self, as best is broode and longe.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 16.

craft² (krāft), *n.* A Scotch form of *craft*.

craft-guild (krāft'gild), *n.* A guild formed by the members of a craft; a trade-union.

The principal object of the *Craft-Gilds* was to secure their members in the independent, unimpaired, and regular earning of their daily bread by means of their *craft*.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), Int., p. cxxv.

craftily (krāft'i-li), *adv.* [*< ME. craftily, craft-ili, -lik, -liche*, etc. (also *craftly, < AS. craftlice*), = *OS. kraftigliko* = *MHG. kreftecliche; as crafty + -ly*.] 1. Skilfully.

Cranes and curles *craftily* rosted.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), I. 196.

To-morow I muste to Kyrkeleey,
Craftily to be letten blode.
Lyttell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 123).

2. With cunning; artfully; cunningly; wilfully.

Either you are ignorant,
Or seem so, *craftily*; and that's not good.
Shak., M. for M., II. 4.

craftiness (krāft'i-nes), *n.* [*< crafty + -ness*.]

The quality or character of being crafty; artfulness; dexterity in devising and effecting a purpose; cunning; artifice; stratagem.

He taketh the wise in their own *craftiness*. *Job v. 13.*
Not walking in *craftiness*, nor handling the word of God deceitfully. *2 Cor. iv. 2.*

No one knew better than he [Machiavelli] that it was not by fraudulent diplomacy or astute *craftiness* that Florence had attained her incomparable renown.

S. Amos, Science of Politics, p. 36.

craftless (krāft'les), *a.* [*< craft¹ + -less*.]

Free from craft or cunning. [Rare.]
Covetousness . . . undoes those who specially belong to God's protection: helpless, *craftless*, and innocent people.
Ser. Taylor, Holy Living, § 6.

craftsman (krāfts'mān), *n.*; *pl. craftsmen* (-men). [*< craft's*, poss. of *craft¹*, + *man*.]

A member of a craft; an artificer; a mechanic; one skilled in a manual occupation.

craftsmanship (krāfts'mān-ship), *n.* [*< craftsman + -ship*.] The skill or vocation of a craftsman; the state of being a craftsman; mechanical workmanship.

One of the ultimate results of such *craftsmanship* might be the production of pictures as brilliant as painted glass, as delicate as the most subtle water-colours, and more permanent than the Pyramids.
Ruskin, Lectures on Art, § 128.

I have rarely seen a more vivid and touching embodiment of the peculiar patience of mediæval *craftsmanship*.
H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 268.

craftmaster (krāfts'mās'tēr), *n.* [*< craft's*, poss. of *craft¹*, + *master*.] One skilled in a craft or trade.

It is a signe that such a maker is not copious in his owne language, or (as they are wont to say) not halfe his *craft* *master*.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 67.

Hee is not his *crafts-master*, hee doth not doe it right.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., III. 2 (1623).

crafty (krāft'i), *a.* [*< ME. crafty, craft, crafti, crefti*, *< AS. craftig* (= *D. krachtig* = *MLG. krachtich, krechtich*, *LG. krachtig* = *OHG. chref-tig, kreftig*, *MHG. krefteic*, *G. kraftig* = *Icel. kröptugr* = *Sw. Dan. kraftig*), *< craft*, strength, craft: see *craft¹*, *n.*] 1. Possessing or displaying skill, especially manual skill or art: as, "*crafty* work," *Piers Plowman*. [Archaic.]

He was a noble *craftie* man of trees.
Wyclif, Ex. xxxviii. 23.

I found him a judicious, *crafty*, and wise man.
 Evelyn, Diary, May 23, 1656.

It [the People's Palace] will fill that lad's mind with thoughts and make those hands deft and *crafty*.
Contemporary Rev., LI. 231.

2. Skilful in devising and executing schemes, especially secret or evil schemes; cunning; artful; wily; sly.

The *crafty* enemy, knowing the habits of the garrison to sleep soundly after they had eaten their dinners and smoked their pipes, stole upon them at the noontide of a sultry summer's day.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 221.

Crafty, yet gifted with the semblance of sincerity, combining the piety of pilgrims with the morals of highway-men.
J. A. Symonds, Italy and Greece, p. 149.

3. Characterized by or springing from craft or deceit: as, *crafty* wiles. = *Syn. 2. Artful, Sly*, etc. (see *cunning*¹), insidious, designing, deceitful, plotting, scheming.

crag¹ (krag), *n.* [= *Sc. crag, Craig*; *< ME. crag, < W. Craig* = *Gael. Craig*, a rock, *crag*, = *Ir. Craig*, a rock (cf. *carrach*, rocky); cf. *W. carreg*, a stone, = *Gael. carraig*, a rock, cliff, = *Bret. karrek*, a rock in the sea; from the noun repr. by *Gael. carr*, a rocky shelf, = *W. caer*, a wall, fort. From the same ult. source are *chert* and *cairn*.] 1. A steep, rugged rock; a rough, broken rock, or projecting part of a rock.

That witty werwolf went ay bi-side,
& kouchid him vnder a *kragge* to kepe this two berla.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), I. 2240.

Here had fallen a great part of a tower,
Whole, like a *crag* that tumbles from the cliff.
Tennyson, Geraint.

A heap of base and splintery *crags*
Tumbled about by lightning and frost.
Lowell, Appledore.

2. In *geol.*, certain strata of Pliocene age occurring in the southeastern counties of England. They consist of sandy and shelly deposits similar in character to those now forming in the North Sea, and contain numerous fossils. There are three divisions of the *crag*, the white, red or Suffolk, and Norwich, the latter containing many bones of the elephant, mastodon, hippopotamus, rhinoceros, and other large mammals. — *Crag-and-tail*, in *geol.*, rocks which have a moderate and smooth slope on one side, and a steeper, rougher face on the other. This peculiar arrangement is believed to have been, in most cases at least, caused by moving ice.

crag² (krag), *n.* [*Sc. also Craig*, neck, throat (> *Ir. Craig*, throat, gullet); appar. *< MD. krag*, neck, throat, *D. kraig*, neck, collar, = *MLG. krage*, neck, throat (> *Icel. kragi* = *Sw. krage* = *Dan. krave*, collar, shirt-front, bosom), = *MHG. krage*, *G. kragen*, collar, orig. neck or throat: see *crawl*¹, which is ult. identical with *crag*² (cf. *draw* and *drag*), and cf. *carcanet*.] 1. The neck; the throat; the scrag.

They looken bigge as Bulls that bene bate,
And bearen the *cragge* so stiffe and so state,
As cocke on his dunghill crowing crack.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., September.

The devil put the rope about her *crag*.
Middleton and Rowley, Changeling, I. 2.

2. The *craw*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

cragged (krag'ed), *a.* Full of crags, or broken rocks; rough; rugged; abounding with sharp prominences and inequalities.

These wayes are too rough, *cragged* and thornie for a daintie trauller.
Purphas, Pilgrimage, p. 572.

Must oft into its *cragged* rents descend,
The higher but to mount.
J. Baillie.

craggedness (krag'ed-nes), *n.* The state of abounding with crags, or broken, pointed rocks.

The *craggedness* or steepness of that mountain maketh many parts of it in a manner inaccessible.

Brerewood, Languages, p. 176.

cragginess (krag'i-nes), *n.* The state or character of being craggy.

The *cragginess* and steepness of places up and down . . . makes them inaccessible.
Howell, Forreine Travell, p. 132.

About Ben Nevis there is barrenness, *cragginess*, and desolation.
The Century, XXVII. 112.

craggy (krag'i), *a.* [*< ME. craggy; < crag¹ + -y*.] Full of crags; abounding with broken rocks; rugged with projecting points of rock.

Mountaineers that from Severus came,
And from the *craggy* cliffs of Tetrica. *Dryden.*

From the *craggy* ledge the poppy hangs in sleep.
Tennyson, *Lotos-Eaters* (Choric Song).

cragman (kragz'man), *n.*; pl. *cragmen* (-men). [*< crag¹ + man.*] One who is dexterous in climbing crags; specifically, one who climbs cliffs overhanging the sea to procure sea-fowls or their eggs. Also *craigsman*.

A bold *cragman*, scaling the steepest cliffs.
Harper's Mag., LXIV. 889.

craifish, *n.* An obsolete form of *crawfish*.
craig¹ (kräg), *n.* Same as *crag¹*. [Scotch.]

Meg was deaf as Alisa Craig. Burns, Duncan Gray.

craig² (kräg), *n.* Same as *crag²*.

The knife that nicked Abel's Craig,
He'll prove you fully,
It was a faulting joctele.
Burns, Capt. Grose's Peregrinations.

craiget (krä'get), *a.* [Sc., *< craig² + -et = E. -ed²*.] Necked: as, a lang-craiget heron.

craig-fuke (kräg'flok), *n.* A local name of the pole, *Glyptocephalus microcephalus*. [Scotch.]

craigie (krä'gi), *n.* [Sc., dim. of *craig²*.] The neck; the throat: same as *crag²*.

If e'er ye want, or meet wi' scant,
May I ne'er weat my craigie.
Burns, Jolly Beggars.

craigsman (krägz'man), *n.* Same as *cragman*.

craik (kräk), *n.* and *v.* Scotch spelling of *crake²*.

crail (kräl), *n.* Same as *creel*.

crail-capon (kräl'kă'pon), *n.* A haddock dried without being split. [Scotch.]

craisie (krä'zi), *n.* [E. dial.; origin obscure. According to one conjecture it is a corruption of *Christ's eye*, a medieval name of the marigold and transferred to some *Ranunculus*.] A local name in England for the buttercup.

crake¹, *v. i.* [An obsolete or archaic form of *crack*, *q. v.*] Same as *crack*.

All the day long is he facing and *craking*
Of his great actes in fighting and fray-making.
Udall, *Roister Doister*, l. 1.

Then is she mortall borne, how-so ye *crake*.
Spenser, F. Q., VII. vii. 50.

crake¹, *n.* [An obsolete or archaic form of *crack*, *n.* See *crake²*.] A boast.

Leasinges, backbytines, and vain-glorious *crakes*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xl. 10.

crake² (kräk), *n.* [In Sc. spelling *craik*; *< ME. crake*, a crow, *< Icel. kräka* = Sw. *kräka* = Dan. *krage*, a crow; imitative, like the associated verb *croak*, *q. v.* (see *crake¹ = crack*). The *crakes* (rails) are so called, independently, from their peculiar note; cf. NL. *Crex*, *< Gr. κρέξ*, a sort of land-rail, named from its cry; cf. *Craz*, *Cracida*.] 1. A crow; a raven. Compare *night-crake*. [Prov. Eng.]

Fulfilde as now the *crakes* crying
That tald bifore of al this thing.
Seven Sages, l. 3893.

2. A general name for the small rails with short bills shaped somewhat like that of the domestic hen. They are of the family *Rallidae*, subfamily *Rallinae*, genera *Crex*, *Porzana*, etc., and are found in most parts of the world. Among the best-known species are the small spotted *crake* of Europe, *Porzana porzana*, and the Carolina *crake*, *sora*, or *soree* of North America, *P. carolina*. (See cut under *Porzana*.) Another is the land-rail or corn-crake, *Crex pratensis*, whose singular note, "crek, crek," is heard from fields of rye-grass or corn in the early summer. The cry may be so exactly imitated by drawing the blade of a knife across an indented bone, or the thumb over a small-toothed comb, that by these means the bird may be decoyed within sight. It is pretty, the upper part of the body being mottled with darkish-brown, ashen, and warm chestnut tints. It weighs about 6 ounces, and is 10 inches long. These birds make their appearance in England, Scotland, and Ireland in the month of April, and take their departure for warmer climates before the approach of winter. They are occasionally seen on the eastern coast of the United States.

Mourn, clam'ring *crakes*, at close o' day,
Mang fields o' flow'ring clover gay.
Burns, On Capt. Matthew Henderson.

crake² (kräk), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *craked*, ppr. *craking*. [Ult. identical with *crake¹*, *crack*: see *crake²*, *n.*] To cry like a *crake*; utter the harsh cry of the corn-crake.

crakeberry (kräk'ber'i), *n.*; pl. *crakeberries* (-iz). [*< crake²*, a crow, + *berryl*: so called from its black color.] A species of *Empetrum*, or berry-bearing heath; the crowberry, *E. nigrum*.—Portugal *crakeberry*, the *Cornua alba*.

crake-herring (kräk'her'ing), *n.* An Irish name for the scad. Day.

crakelt, *v.* An obsolete form of *crackle*.

crake-needles (kräk'nē'dlz), *n.* Same as *crow-needles*.

craker, *n.* An obsolete form of *cracker*, 2 (*b*).

crall, *v. i.* An obsolete spelling of *crawl*.

cram (kram), *v.*; pret. and pp. *crammed*, ppr. *cramming*. [*< ME. crammen*, *crommen* (also *cremmen*, *< Icel. kremja*, *< AS. crammian*, *cram*, stuff, = Icel. *kremja*, squeeze, bruise, = Sw. *krama*, squeeze, press, strain, = Dan. *kramme*, crush, crumple (cf. G. *krammen*, claw); in form a secondary verb, *< AS. crimman* (pret. *cramm*, *cram*), press, bruise: see *crim*, and cf. *cramp¹*, *crimp*. Cf. Icel. *kramr*, bruised, melted, half-thawed, = Sw. Norw. *kram*, wet, clogged (applied to snow), from the same ult. source. Cf. *clam¹*, to which *cram* is related as *cramp* to *clam¹*.] I. *trans.* 1. To press or drive, particularly thrust (one thing), into another forcibly; stuff; crowd: as, to *cram* things into a basket or bag.—2. To fill with more than can be properly, conveniently, or comfortably contained; fill to repletion; overcrowd: as, to *cram* a room with people.

Cram our ears with wool. Tennyson, *Princess*, lv.
This ode is . . . *crammed* with effete and monstrous conceits.
E. Gosse, From Shakespeare to Pope, p. 122.

However full, with something more
We fain the bag would *cram*.
Whittier, The Common Question.

3. To fill with food beyond what is necessary, or to satiate; stuff.

Children would . . . be freer from diseases . . . if they were not *crammed* so much . . . by fond mothers.
Locke, Education, § 13.

4. To endeavor to qualify (a pupil or one's self) for an examination, or other special purpose, in a comparatively short time, by storing the memory with information, not so much with a view to real learning as to passing the examination; coach.

I can imagine some impertinent inspector, having *crammed* the children, . . . to put . . . us old people out to show our grammatical paces. Blackwood's Mag.

5. To tell lies to; fill up with false stories. [Slang.]

II. *intrans.* 1. To eat greedily or to satiate; stuff one's self.

Swinish gluttony . . .
Crams, and blasphemes his feeder.
Milton, Comus, l. 779.

2. To store the memory hastily with facts, for the purpose of passing an examination or for some other immediate use; in general, to acquire knowledge hurriedly by a forced process, without assimilating it: as, to *cram* for a civil-service examination; to *cram* for a lecture.

Knowledge acquired by *cramming* is soon lost.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 109.

The successful expounder of a system of thought is not the man who is always *cramming*, and who perhaps keeps but a few weeks in advance of the particular theme which he is expounding.
J. Fiske, Cosmic Philos., l. 137.

cram (kram), *n.* [*< cram, v.*] 1. In *weaving*, a warp having more than two threads in each dent or split of the reed.—2. The act or the result of *cramming* the memory; information acquired hurriedly and not assimilated.

It is the purpose of education so to exercise the faculties of mind that the infinitely various experience of after-life may be observed and reasoned upon to the best effect. What is popularly condemned as *cram* is often the best-devised and best-conducted system of training towards this all-important end. Jevons, Social Reform, p. 100.

The very same lecture is genuine instruction to one boy and mere *cram* to another. Westminster Rev., CXXV. 253.

3. A lie. [Slang.]—*Cram-paper*, a paper on which are written all the questions likely to be asked at an examination.

cramasiet, *n.* Same as *cramoisie*.

crambambuli (kram-bam'bū-li), *n.* Burnt rum and sugar.

crambe (kram'bē), *n.* [L., *< Gr. κράμβη*, cabbage, cole, kale.] 1. Cabbage.

I marvel that you, so fine a feeder, will fall to your *crambe*.
Calhill, p. 120.

2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of cruciferous plants, of which there are several species in Europe and western Asia. The sea-cabbage or sea-kale, *C. maritima*, is a perennial herb with white honey-scented flowers, growing on the sea-coast. It has been in use as a pot-herb from early times, and since the middle of the eighteenth century has come into common cultivation in England. The young shoots and blanched leaves are cooked and served like asparagus, and are esteemed a choice delicacy.

3. Same as *crambo*.

Crambessa (kram-bes'sā), *n.* [NL.; as *Crambus* + fem. term. *-essa*.] The typical genus of the family *Crambessidae*. Haeckel, 1869.

Crambessidae (kram-bes'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Crambessa* + *-idae*.] A family of *Discomedusa*, without central mouth and tentacles, with a single central subgenital porticus, and with dorsal and ventral suctorial cusps and eight mouth-arms.

Crambidae (kram'bi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Crambus* + *-idae*.] A family of pyralid microlepidopterous insects, taking name from the genus *Crambus*; the grass-moths. The technical characters are:



Crambus vulgivagellus, slightly enlarged.

palpi similar in both sexes, long, stretched forward horizontally; maxillary palpi brush-shaped; fore wings with 12, rarely 11, veins, the first not forked; hind wings with an open middle cell, and the hinder middle vein hairy at the base. It is a large and homogeneous family of small moths which fly among grass and are usually found in open fields. The numerous species are widely distributed over the globe; the larvae feed on various cultivated cereals, as well as on other grasses, often doing much damage. Also *Crambidi*, *Crambinae*, and *Crambites*.

Crambinae (kram-bi'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Crambus* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of moths, of the family *Crambidae*.

crambo (kram'bō), *n.* [Origin obscure; said to be made from L. *crambe* (*< Gr. κράμβη*), cabbage, in the proverbial expression *crambe repetita*, 'cabbage warmed over,' for anything repeated: see *crambe*. Otherwise explained as perhaps an abbr. of *carambole* (*q. v.*), a term in billiards. The technical names of old games are often transferred with altered sense to new ones.] 1. A game in which one person or side has to find a rime to a word which is given by another, or to form a couplet by matching with a line another line already given, the new line being composed of words not used in the other.

Get the Maids to *Crambo* in an Evening, and learn the knack of Rhiming. Congreve, *Love for Love*, l. 1.

A little superior to these are those who can play at *crambo*, or *cap verses*. Steele, *Spectator*, No. 504.

2. A word which rimes with another.

And every *crambo* he could get. Swift, To Stella.

Dumb crambo, a game in which the players are divided into two sides, one of which must guess a word chosen by the other from a second word which is told them, and which rimes with the first. In guessing, it is not allowable to speak the words, but the guessing party have to act in pantomime one word after another until they find the right one.

crambo (kram'bō), *v. i.* [*< crambo, n.*] To rime as in the game of *crambo*. [Rare.]

Change my name of Miles
To Gules, Wiles, . . . or the foulest name
You can devise to *crambo* with for ale.
B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub, iv. 1.

crambo-clink (kram'bō-klīnk), *n.* Rime; rimming. [Scotch.]

A' ye wha live by sowps o' drink,
A' ye wha live by *crambo-clink*, . . .
Come mourn wi' me.
Burns, On a Scotch Bard.

That old metre of Provence, . . . saved by the Scottish poets out of the old mystery-plays to become the *crambo-clink* of Ramsay and his circle, of Ferguson and of Burns. Contemporary Rev., XLIX. 603.

crambo-jingle (kram'bō-jīng'gl), *n.* Same as *crambo-clink*.

Amalst as soon as I could spell,
I to the *crambo-jingle* list.
Burns, 1st Epistle to Lapraik.

Crambus (kram'būs), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1798), *< Gr. κράμβος*, dry, parched, shriveled.] A genus of pyralid moths, giving name to a family *Crambidae* or a subfamily *Crambinae*, having the wings in repose rolled around the body in tubular form. They are known as *caneers* or *grass-moths*, from their living in the grass. The species are numerous. The vagabond, *C. vulgivagellus*, of North America, is a characteristic example. See cut under *Crambidae*.

crame (krām), *n.* [Sc., also written *krame*, *cræme*, *cram*, *cream*, a booth or stall, wares, = Icel. *kram*, toys (wares), = Sw. Dan. *kram*, wares (in comp. *kram-bod*, a shop, booth), *< D. kraam*, a booth or stall, wares, = MHG. *krām* (also *krāme*), G. *kram*, a booth, wares, prop. the covering of a booth, awning.] 1. A merchant's booth; a shop or tent where goods are sold; a stall.

Booths (or as they are here called, *craims*) containing hardware and haberdashery goods are erected in great numbers at the fair. F. Lessuden, Roxb. Statist. Acc., x. 207.

2. A parcel of goods for sale; a peddler's pack.

Ane pedder is called an marchand, or creamer, qhus bearis an pack or *crame* upon his back. Skene, Verb. Sig.

3. A warehouse. Imp. Dict.

crammer (kram'ēr), *n.* 1. One who prepares himself or others, as for an examination, by *cramming*.

The slightest lapse of memory in the bad *crammer*, for instance, the putting of wrong letters in the diagram, will disclose the simulated character of his work.
Jevons, Social Reform, p. 84.

2. A lie. [Slang.]
crammesy¹, a. and n. See *cramoisie*.
cramoisie, cramoisy (kram'oi-zi), *a. and n.*
[Also written *crammesy*, etc., now *crimson*: see *crimson* and *carmine*.] *I. a. Crimson.* [Archaic.]

A splendid seignior, magnificent in *cramoisie* velvet.
Molloy.
He gathered for her some velvety *cramoisie* roses that were above her reach. Mrs. Gaskell, North and South, iii.

II. † n. Crimson cloth.

My love was clad in black velvet,
And I my self in *cramoisie*.
Waly, Waly, but Love be Bonny (Child's Ballads, IV. 134).
Aurora, to mychty Tithone spouse,
Ischit of hir saffron bed and euyr hous,
In *crammesy* cleder and granit violate.
Gavin Douglas, tr. of Virgil, p. 399.

cramp¹ (kramp), n. [*< ME. *cramp, cramp, a claw, paw (the mechanical senses are not found in ME., and are prob. of D. origin), < AS. *cramp, *cromp (only in deriv. adj. crompeht, glossed folialis, wrinkled) = MD. krampe = MLG. LG. krampe (> G. krampe) = OHG. chrampaha, chramp-pho (G. *krampe displaced by krampe) = Dan. krampe = Sw. krampa, a cramp, cramp-iron, hook, clasp; cf. It. grampa, a claw, talon, = OF. crampe, deriv. crampon, F. crampon, ML. cram-po(n-), a cramp, cramp-iron: from the Teut.; Gael. cramb, a cramp-iron, holdfast, from the E.; cf. grampel; ult., like the nearly related cramp², n., a spasm, and cramp¹, a. from the pret. of the verb represented by MD. krimpen = MLG. LG. krimpen = OHG. chrimphan, MHG. krimpfen, contract, cramp: see crimp, v., and crimple, crump, crumple, etc., and cf. crim, cram, and cf. clump¹ and clam¹ as related to cramp¹ and cram.] **1†. A claw; a paw.***

Lord, send us thi lomb
Out of the wilderness ston,
To fende vs from the lyon *cramp*.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 139.

2. A piece of iron bent at the ends, serving to hold together pieces of timber, stones, etc.; a clamp; a cramp-iron. See *cramp-iron*.

I saw some pieces of grey marble about it (the temple of Apollo), which appeared to have been joined with iron *cramps*.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. ii. 7.

3. A bench-hook or holdfast.—4. A portable kind of iron press, having a screw at one end and a movable shoulder at the other, employed by carpenters and joiners for closely compressing the joints of frame-work.—5. A piece of wood having a curve corresponding to that of the upper part of the instep, on which the upper-leather of a boot is stretched to give it the requisite shape.—6. That which hinders motion or expansion; restraint; confinement; that which hampers. [Rare.]

A narrow fortune is a *cramp* to a great mind.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

Lock-filers' cramp, a pair of leaden or brazen cheeks for a vise.
E. H. Knight.

cramp¹ (kramp), a. [Not found in ME., but prob. existent (cf. OF. *crampe, grampe*, bent, contracted, cramped, of Teut. origin: see *crampish*) = OHG. *chrampf, chrampf, crampf*, bent, cramped, = Icel. *krappr* (for **krampf*), cramped, strait, narrow: derived, like the associated nouns, *cramp¹* and *cramp²*, from the pret. of the verb represented by *crimp*: see *cramp¹, n.*, and *cramp², n.*] **1. Contracted; strait; cramped.—2. Difficult; knotty; hard to decipher, as writing; crabbed.**

What's here! — a vile *cramp* hand! I cannot see
Without my spectacles. Sheridan, The Rivals, Prolog.

cramp¹ (kramp), v. t. [Not found in ME. (where it is represented by *crampish*, q. v.); = G. *krampfen*, fasten with a cramp; from the noun. Cf. Icel. *kreppa*, cramp, clench, < *krappr*, cramped: see *cramp¹, n.*, and cf. *crimp, v.*, of which *cramp¹, v.*, may be regarded as a part a secondary form.] **1. To fasten, confine, or hold with a cramp-iron, fetter, or some similar device.**

Thou art to lie in prison, *cramp'd* with irons.
B. Jonson, Volpone, v. 8.

2. To fashion or shape on a cramp: as, to *cramp* boot-legs.—**3. To confine as if in or with a cramp; hinder from free action or development; restrain; hamper; cripple.**

Why should our Faith be *cramp'd* by such incredible Mysteries as these, concerning the Son of God's coming into the World?
Stillington, Sermons, III. ix.

A lad of spirit is not to be too much *cramped* in his maintenance.
Steele, Tatler, No. 25.

cramp² (kramp), n. [*< ME. crampe, craumpe. < OF. crampe, F. crampe (ML. crampa), < MD. krampe, D. krampe = MLG. krampe, LG. krampe = MHG. crampf, kramph, G. krampf = Dan. krampe = Sw. krampe, cramp, spasm; derived, like the nearly related cramp¹, n., from the pret. of the verb represented by crimp: see cramp¹, n. and v.] An involuntary and painful contraction of a muscle; a variety of tonic spasm. It occurs most frequently in the calves of the legs, but also in the feet, hands, neck, etc., is of short duration, and is occasioned by some slight straining or wrenching movement, by sudden chill, etc. Cramp is often associated with constriction and gripping pains of the stomach or intestines. It is commonest at night, and also often attacks swimmers. See *spasm*.*

The *crampes* of death. Chaucer, Troilus.

Leander . . . went but forth to wash him in the Hellespont, and, being taken with the *cramp*, was drowned.
Shak., As you Like it, iv. 1.

Accommodation cramp, spasm of the ciliary muscle of the eye.—**Writers' cramp**, scribes' cramp. See *scribener*.

cramp² (kramp), v. t. [*< cramp², n.*] To affect with cramps or spasms.

Heart, and I take you railing at my patron, sir,
I'll *cramp* your joints!
Middleton (and others), The Widow, II. 2.

cramp-bark (kramp'bärk), *n.* In the United States, the popular name of the *Viburnum Oxy-coccus*, a medicinal plant having antispasmodic properties.

cramp-bone (kramp'bön), *n.* The knee-cap of a sheep: so named because it was considered a charm against cramp.

He could turn *cramp-bones* into chessmen.
Dickens, David Copperfield, xvii.

cramp-drill (kramp'dril), *n.* A portable drill having a cutting and a feeding motion. In the figure shown, the feed-screw is in the upper portion of the cramp-frame, and forms a sleeve around the drill-spindle, which rotates within it. E. H. Knight.

crampet, crampetlet, n. See *cramp-pit*. Planché.

cramp-fish (kramp'fish), *n.* The electric ray or torpedo. See *torpedo*. Also called *cramp-ray*, *numb-fish*, and *wrymouth*.

The torpedo or *cramp-fish* also came to land.
Sir T. Herbert, Travels, p. 384.

cramp-iron (kramp'irén), *n.* An iron clamp; specifically, a piece of metal, usually iron, bent or T-shaped at each end, let into the surfaces, in the same plane, of two adjoining blocks of stone, across the joint between them, to hold them firmly together. Cramp-irons are commonly employed in works requiring great solidity, and in such ordinary structures as stone copings and cornices, and are inserted either in the upper surface of a course or between two courses or beds of stones. Also called *cramp* and *crampit*.

crampish¹ (kramp'pish), v. t. [*ME. crampishen, crampishen, contract, < OF. crampiss-, stem of certain parts of crampir, be twisted, bend, contract, < crampe, twisted, bent, contracted, cramped: see cramp, n.*] To contract; cramp; contort.

She . . . *crampisheth* (var. *crampyssheth*) her lymes crookedly.
Chaucer, Anelida and Arcite, l. 171.

crampit (kramp'pit), *n.* [Also written *crampet*, and (accom.) *cramp-bit*; appar. < Gael. *crambaid, crambeit, crampaid* in same sense (def. 1); cf. Gael. *cramb*, a cramp-iron; but the Gael. words are prob. of Teut. origin: see *cramp¹, n.*] **1. A cap of metal at the end of the scabbard of a sword; a chape.—2. (a) A cramp-iron. (b) A piece of iron with small spikes in it, made to fit the sole of the shoe, for keeping the footing firm on ice or slippery ground. [Scotch.]—3. In her., the representation of the chape of a scabbard, used as a bearing.**

cramp-joint (kramp'joint), *n.* A joint having its parts bound together by locking bars, used where special strength is required. See *cramp-iron*.

crampon, crampon (kram'pon, kram-pön'), *n.* [*F. crampon, a cramp-iron, calk, frost-nail, prop. fulcrum: see cramp¹, n.*] **1. An iron instrument fastened to the shoes of a storming party, to assist them in climbing a rampart.—2. An apparatus used in the raising of heavy weights, as timber or stones, and consisting of two hooked pieces of iron hinged together somewhat like double calipers.**

Man with his *crampans* and harping-irons can draw ashore the great Leviathan. Howell, Parly of Beasts, p. 7.

3. In bot., an adventitious root which serves as a fulcrum or support, as in the ivy.

cramponée (kram-pö-né'), *a.* [*< F. cramponné, pp. of cramponner, fasten with a cramp, < crampon, a cramp-iron, also a cramponée: see cramp-iron.*] In her., having a cramp or square piece at each end: applied to a cross.

crampon, n. See *crampon*.

cramp-ray (kramp'rä), *n.* Same as *cramp-fish*.
cramp-ring (kramp'ring), *n.* A ring of gold or silver, which, after being blessed by the sovereign, was formerly believed to cure cramp and falling-sickness. The custom of blessing great numbers on Good Friday continued down to the time of Queen Mary. [Eng.]

The king's majestic hath a great helpe in this matter, in hallowing *crampe rings*, and so given without money or petition. Borde, Breviary of Health (ed. 1598), cccxvii.

cramp-stone (kramp'stön), *n.* A stone formerly worn upon the person as a supposed preventive of cramp.

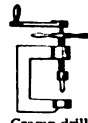
crampy (kramp'pi), *a.* [*< cramp² + -y¹.*] **1. Afflicted with cramp.—2. Inducing cramp or abounding in cramp.**

This *crampy* country. Howitt.

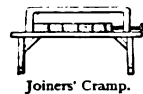
cran (kran), *n.* [*< Gael. crann, a measure of fresh herrings, as many as fill a barrel.*] A local Scotch measure of capacity for fresh herrings, equal to 34 United States (old wine) gallons. Also *crane*.—**To coup the crans.** See *coup*.

cranage (krä'näj), *n.* [*< crane² + -age.*] **1. The liberty of using at a wharf a crane for raising wares from a vessel.—2. The price paid for the use of a crane.**

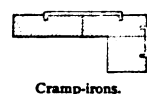
cranberry (kran'ber'i), *n.*; pl. *cranberries* (-iz). [That is, *craneberry* (= G. *kranbeere* (or *kranich-beere*) = Sw. *tranbär* = Dan. *tranebær*, a *cranberry*, < *crane¹ + berry¹*. The reason of the name is not obvious.] **1. The fruit of several species of Vaccinium.** In Europe it is the fruit of *V. Oxycoccus*, also called *bogwort*, *mossberry*, or *moorberry*, as it grows only in peat-bogs or swampy land, usually among masses of sphagnum. The berry, when ripe, is globose and dark-red, and a little more than a quarter of an inch in diameter. The berries form a sauce of fine flavor, and are much used for tarts. The same species is called in the United States the *small cranberry*, in distinction from the



Cramp-drill.



Joiners' Cramp.



Cramp-irons.



Cranberry (*Vaccinium macrocarpon*).

much larger fruit of the *V. macrocarpon*, which is extensively cultivated and gathered in large quantities for the market. The cowberry, *V. Vitis-Idaea*, is sometimes called the *mountain-cranberry*.

2. The plant which bears this fruit.—High cranberry, or bush cranberry. See *cranberry-tree*.

cranberry-gatherer (kran'ber-i-gath'er-ér), *n.* An implement, shaped somewhat like a rake, used in picking cranberries.

cranberry-tree (kran'ber-i-tré), *n.* The high or bush cranberry, *Viburnum Opulus*, a shrub of North America and Europe, bearing soft, red, globose, acid drupes or berries. The cultivated form, with sterile flowers having enlarged corollas, is known as the *snowball* or *guelder-rose*.

crance (krans), *n.* *Naut.*, an old name for any boom-iron, but particularly for an iron cap attached to the outer end of the bowsprit, through which the jib-boom passes.

cranch (kranch), *v. t.* Same as *craunch*.

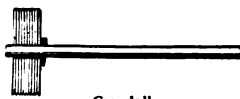
Cranchia (kranch'i-ä), *n.* [NL. (Leach), < *Cranch*, an E. proper name.] The typical genus of the family *Cranchiidae*.

cranchiid (kranch'i-id), *n.* A cephalopod of the family *Cranchiidae*.

Oranchiidae (kranch-i'i-dé), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cranchia* + *-idae*.] A family of acetabuliferous

or dibranchiate cephalopods, represented only by the genus *Cranchia*, having a short, rounded body with two posterior fins, a small head with large eyes, the cornea of which are perforated, and two rows of suckers on the arms and eight rows on the long tentacles.

crandall (krān'dal), *n.* [Prob. from the proper name *Crandall*.] A masons' tool for dressing stone. It is formed of a number of thin plates with sharp edges, or of pointed steel bars, clamped together, somewhat in the shape of a hammer.



Crandall.

crandall (krān'dal), *v. t.* [*crandall, n.*] To treat or dress with a crandall, as stone.—**Crandalled stonework**, an ashlar having on its surface lines made with a crandall. It is said to be *cross-crandalled* when other rows cross the first at right angles.

crane¹ (krān), *n.* [*crane*, *v.* + *-er*.] 1. A large gallatorial bird with very long legs and neck, a long straight bill with pervious nostrils near its middle, the head usually naked, at least in part, the hind toe elevated, and the inner secondaries usually enlarged; any bird of the family *Gruidæ*. There are about 15 closely similar species, found in many parts of the world, most of them included in the genus *Grus*. The common crane of Europe is *G. cinerea*; it is about 4 feet long. (See cut under *Grus*.) The common American or sand-hill crane is *G. canadensis*. A steller and larger species is the whooping crane, *G. americana*, which is white, with black primaries. The gigantic crane of Asia is *G. leucogeranus*, and a common Indian crane is *G. antigone*. The wattled crane of South Africa is *Grus (Bucgeranus) carunculata*. The crown-crane, or crowned crane, is of the genus *Balearia*. The Numidian crane, or demoselle, and the Stanley crane are elegant species of the genus *Anthropoides*.

Whooping Crane (*Grus americana*).

Nor Thracian Cranes forget, whose silv'ry Plumes Give Pattern, which employ the mimic Looms. *Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.*

2. Popularly and erroneously, one of sundry very large gallatorial birds likened to cranes, as herons and storks. Thus, the great blue heron of North America (*Ardea herodias*) is popularly known as the *blue crane*; and the name *giant crane* has been erroneously given to the adjutant-bird.

3. [*cap.*] The constellation *Grus* (which see).

—4. Same as *crinet*, 1.

crane¹ (krān), *v.*; pret. and pp. *craned*, ppr. *craning*. [*crane*, *n.*] 1. To be stretched out like the neck of a crane.

Three runners, with outstretched hands and craning necks, are straining toward an invisible goal. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 248.

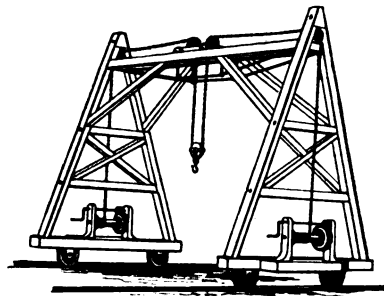
Hence—2. In *hunting*, to look before one leaps; pull up at a dangerous jump.

But where was he, the hero of our tale? Fencing? Craning? Hitting? Missing? Is he over, or is he under? Has he killed, or is he killed? *Disraeli, Young Duke*, II. 9.

II. *trans.* To stretch or bend (the neck) like a crane: as, he *craned* his neck to see what was on the other side of the pillar.

crane² (krān), *n.* [A particular use of *crane*¹, the arm of the contrivance being likened to the neck of a crane. This use is not found in ME. or AS., and is prob. of D. origin: cf. MD. *kraene*, D. *kraan* = LG. *kran* (> also G. *krahn* = Sw. *Dan. crane* = F. *crâne*, a crane, a machine), = Gr. *γέρανος*, a crane (a machine), a particular use of the

word for *crane*, a bird. The resemblance of Gael. and Ir. *crann*, a beam, mast, bar, tree, > *crannachan*, a crane (Ir. also a crane), is prob. accidental.] 1. A machine for moving weights, having two motions, one a direct lift and the other horizontal. The latter may be circular, radial, or universal. The parts of the simple crane are an upright post having a motion on its vertical axis, a jib or swinging arm jointed at its lower end to the post and tied to the post at its outer or upper end, and hoisting tackle connecting the motive power at the foot of the post with the load to be lifted, which is suspended from the end of the jib. Cranes are, however, made in a variety of forms, differing more or less from this type. Thus, a *rotary crane* is a crane in which the jib has simply a rotary motion about the axis of the post, moving with the post; a *traveling crane* is a crane in which the load can be given successively two horizontal motions at right angles with each other. Rotary cranes, again, have several forms, as that in which the load is suspended from the end of the



Traveling Crane.

jib, and the more complex kind, in which the load is suspended from a carriage that travels on a horizontal arm at the top of the jib, and gives the load a movement along the radius of the circle formed by the rotation of the jib. Another minor type is the *derrick-crane*, which employs guys to hold the post in position. *Walking and locomotive cranes* are portable forms, which are also called *traveling cranes*. Cranes are operated by any kind of power and with any form of hoisting apparatus suited to the work to be done. See also cut under *abutment-crane*.

Some from the Quarries hew out massive Stone,
Some draw it up with Cranes, some breathe and groan,
In Order o'er the Anvil. *Cowley, Davideis*, II.

2. A machine for weighing goods, constructed on the principle of the preceding. Such machines are common in market-towns in Ireland. See *craner*².—3. An iron arm or beam attached to the back or side of a fireplace and hinged so as to be movable horizontally, used for supporting pots or kettles over a fire.

Over the fire swings an iron crane, with a row of pot-hooks of all lengths hanging from it. *C. D. Warner, Backlog Studies*, p. 18.

4. *pl. Naut.*, supports of iron or timber at a vessel's side for stowing boats or spars upon.

In some cases it has been found indispensable necessary to keep a willful and refractory officer's boat "on the cranes." . . . A more summary punishment could not be administered to a game whaleman than to be kept on board as an idle spectator of the exciting pursuit and capture. *C. M. Scammon, Marine Mammals*, p. 258.

5. A siphon or bent pipe for drawing liquor out of a cask.—**Hydraulic crane**. See *hydraulic*.—**Overhead crane**, a crane which travels on elevated beams in a workshop, or on high scaffolding above a structure.

crane² (krān), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *craned*, ppr. *craning*. [*crane*², *n.*] To cause to rise as by a crane: followed by *up*. [Rare.]

crane³ (krān), *n.* Same as *crane*.

crane-fly (krān'fli), *n.* A common name of the dipterous insects of the family *Tipulidæ* (which see). In Great Britain it is also called *daddy-long-legs*, a name given in America to certain arachnidans. The common crane-fly or daddy-long-legs of Europe is *Tipula oleracea*.

crane-ladle (krān'lā'dl), *n.* In *founding*, a pot or ladle used for pouring melted metals into molds, supported by a chain from a crane.

crane-line (krān'lin), *n.* *Naut.*, a line fastening two backstays together.

crane-necked (krān'nekt), *a.* Having a long neck like a crane's. *Carlyle*.

crane-post (krān'pōst), *n.* The upright post on which the arm or jib of a crane works. Also called *crane-shaft* and *crane-stalk*.

cranequin, *n.* [OF., also *crannequin*, *crannequin*, *crannequin* (see def.), < OD. **kraeneken*, *kraencke*, an arbalest, prop. dim. of *kraene*, a crane: see *crane*².] 1. An implement for bending the stiff bow of the medieval arbalest, consisting of a ratchet working on a small wheel turned by a windlass. Also called a *rolling purchase*. Hence—2. The arbalest itself: as, a hundred men armed with *cranequins*.

cranequiniert, *n.* [OF., < *crannequin*.] A cross-bowman who carried the large arbalest worked by means of the cranequin; especially, a mounted man so armed: used about 1475.

craner¹ (krā'nēr), *n.* [*crane*¹, *v.*, + *-er*.] 1. In *hunting*, one who cranes at a fence. See *crane*¹, *v. t.*, 2. Hence—2. One who finches before difficulty or danger; a coward.

craner² (krā'nēr), *n.* [*crane*² + *-er*.] An official in charge of a public crane for weighing.

Some country towns of Ireland have in the market-place a crane for the weighing of goods, produce, etc. An official, popularly the *craner*, has charge of the machine, who gives a certificate of weight to all concerned, a dictum uncontrovertible. This is called the *craner's note*, and when any one makes an assertion of the "long-bow" nature, a sceptic auditor will say, "Very nice; but I should like the *craner's* note for that." *N. and Q.*, 4th ser., VIII. 123.

crane's-bill, *cranesbill* (krānz'bil), *n.* 1. The popular name of plants of the genus *Geranium*, from the long, slender beak of their fruit. See *Geranium*.

Is there any blue half so pure, and deep, and tender, as that of the large *crane's-bill*, the *Geranium pratense* of the botanists? *W. Black, Phaeton*, xx.

2. A pair of long-nosed pincers used by surgeons.—**Stinking crane's-bill**. Same as *herb-robert*.

crane-shaft, *crane-stalk* (krān'shāft, -stāk), *n.* Same as *crane-post*.

cranet (krā'net), *n.* Same as *crinet*, 1.

crang, *n.* See *krang*.

Orangon (krang'gon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κραγγών*, a kind of shrimp or prawn.] A genus of macrurous crustaceans, typical of the family *Crangonidae*. The best-known species is the common shrimp of Europe, *C. vulgaris*.

Orangonidae (krang-gon'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Crangon* + *-idae*.] The family of shrimps typified by the genus *Crangon*: often merged in some other family.

cranial, *n.* Plural of *cranium*.

Crania² (krā'ni-ā), *n.* [NL. (Retzius, 1781), < ML. *cranium*, skull.] A genus of *Brachiopoda*, typical of the family *Cranidae*. See cut under *Cranidae*.

The genus *Crania* appeared for the first time during the Silurian period, and has continued to be represented up to the present time. *Davidson, Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 194.

craniacromial (krā'ni-a-kro'mi-āl), *a.* [*cranium* + *acromion* + *-al*.] In *anat.*, pertaining to the skull and shoulder, or the pectoral arch: specifically applied to a group of muscles represented in man by the sternocleidomastoideus and trapezius.

Cranidae (krā'ni-ā-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Cranidae*. *J. E. Gray*, 1840.

cranial (krā'ni-āl), *a.* [*cranialis*, < *cranium*, the skull: see *cranium*.] 1. Relating in any way to the cranium or skull.

The cartilaginous *cranial* mass contracts in front of the orbits. *Owen, Anat.*, vi.

Specifically—2. Pertaining to the cranium proper, or to that part of the skull which incloses the brain, as distinguished from the face: opposed to *facial*.—**Cranial angle**. See *craniometry*.—**Cranial bones**, the bones of the cranium proper, as distinguished from those of the face and jaws. In man they are reckoned as eight in number: the occipital, the two parietals, the two temporals, the frontal, the sphenoid, and the ethmoid; but all these are compound bones, excepting the parietals; even the frontal consists of a pair. See cut under *craniofacial*.—**Cranial nerves**, those nerves which make their exit from the cranial cavity through cranial foramina, whether arising from the brain or the spinal cord. They are regarded as forming from three to twelve pairs. When twelve are enumerated, they are (in the order given) the olfactory, the optic, the motor oculi, the pathetic or trochlear, the trigeminal or trifacial, the abducent, the facial, the auditory, the glossopharyngeal, the pneumogastric, the spinal accessory, and the hypoglossal. The lowest vertebrate (of the genus *Amphioxus*) has the trigeminal, the pneumogastric (with the glossopharyngeal and spinal accessory), and the hypoglossal. — **Cranial segments**, certain divisions of the cranium proper. They are the occipital segment, consisting of the occipital bone alone; the parietal, consisting of parts of the sphenoid and the parietal bones; and the frontal, consisting of parts of the sphenoid and the frontal bones. These correspond with the three cerebral vesicles of the embryo. — **Cranial vertebrae**, certain divisions of the whole skull, theoretically supposed to represent or to be modified vertebrae. In Owen's view they are four in number: the epencephalic or occipital, the mesencephalic or parietal, the proencephalic or frontal, and the rhinencephalic or nasal. They include the bones of the face and jaws, and even of the fore limbs.

Cranialata (krā'ni-ā-tā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *cranium*, *q. v.*, + *-ata*.] Same as *Cranialata*.

cranlid (krā'ni-id), *n.* A brachiopod of the family *Cranidae*.

Oranidæ (krā-ni'ī-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Crania* + *-idæ*.] A family of lycopodous brachiopods.

They are attached by a greater or less extent of the ventral valve, or free; the brachial appendages are soft, spirally curved, and directed toward the bottom of the dorsal valve; the valves are orbicular or limpet-like; and the shell-substance is calcareous and perforated by minute canals. Four genera are known, only one of which (*Crania*) has living representatives. Also *Craniadæ*.



Dorsal Valve of *Crania anomala*, slightly enlarged, with mantle removed to show brachial appendages, etc.

craniocoele (krā-ni'ō-sēl), *n.* [*Gr. kranion*, the skull, + *κῆλη*, tumor.] Encephalocoele. *Dun-*
glison.

cranioclast (krā-ni'ō-klazm), *n.* [*Gr. kranion*, the skull, + *κλασμός*, a breaking, < *κλᾶν*, break.] The operation of craniotomy. *Dun-*
glison.

cranioclast (krā-ni'ō-klast), *n.* [*Gr. kranion*, the skull, + *κλαστός*, verbal adj. of *κλᾶν*, break.] A powerful forceps employed in the operation of craniotomy for seizing, breaking down, and withdrawing the fetal skull.

craniofacial (krā-ni'ō-fā-shiāl), *a.* [= *F. cranio-facial*, < *ML. cranium*, *q. v.*, + *L. facies*, the face.] In *anat.*, pertaining to the cranium and the face.—**Craniofacial angle**, in *human anat.* and *anthropol.*, the angle included between the basifacial axis

skulls; the sum of human knowledge concerning skulls.

craniometer (krā-ni'ō-m'ē-tēr), *n.* [= *F. craniomètre* = *It. craniometro*, < *Gr. kranion*, the skull, + *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument for measuring the dimensions of the skull.

craniometric, craniometrical (krā-ni'ō-met'-rik, -ri-kāl), *a.* [= *F. craniométrique*; as *craniometer* + *-ic, -ical*.] Pertaining to craniometry.

craniometry (krā-ni'ō-m'ē-tri), *n.* [= *F. craniométrie* = *It. craniometria*; as *craniometer* + *-y*.] The measurement of skulls; the topographical relations ascertained by such measurements. The following are the points of measurement, lines, and angles upon which craniometry is based: the *alveolar point*, the point at the middle of the edge of the upper jaw, between the middle two incisors (*A*); the *asternon*, the point behind the ear where the parietal, temporal, and occipital bones meet (*B*); the *auricular point*, the center of the orifice of the external auditory meatus (*C*); the *basion*, the middle point of the anterior margin of the foramen magnum, corresponding in position to *D*; the *bregma*, the point of meeting of the coronal and sagittal sutures (*E*); the *dacryon*, the point on the side of the nose where the frontal, lacrymal, and superior maxillary bones meet (*F*); the *glabella*, the point in the median line between the superciliary arches, marked by a swelling, sometimes by a depression (*G*); the *gonion*, the point at the angle of the lower jaw (*H*); the *inion*, the external occipital protuberance (*I*); the *jugal point*, the point situated at the angle which the posterior border of the frontal branch of the malar bone makes with the superior border of its zygomatic branch (*J*); the *lambda*, the point of meeting of the sagittal with the lambdoidal suture (*K*); the *malar point*, a point situated on the tubercle on the external surface of the malar bone, or, when this is wanting, the intersection of a line drawn (nearly vertically) from the external extremity of the frontomalar suture to the tubercle at the inferior angle of the malar and a line drawn nearly horizontally from the inferior border of the orbit over the malar to the superior border of the zygomatic arch (*L*); the *maximum occipital point*, or *occipital point*, the posterior extremity of the anteroposterior diameter of the skull measured from the glabella in front to the most distant point behind, in the neighborhood of *O*; the *mental point*, the middle point of the anterior lip of the lower border of the lower jaw (*P*); the *metopic point*, a point in the middle line between the two frontal eminences (*Q*); the *nasion*, or *nasal point*, the middle of the frontonasal suture at the root of the nose (*R*); the *obelon*, the part of the sagittal suture between the two parietal foramina (*S*); the *ophryon*, the middle of the supraorbital line which, drawn across the narrowest part of the forehead, separates the face from the cranium: also called the *supraorbital* and *supranasal* (*T*); the *opisthion*, the middle point of the posterior border of the foramen magnum (*U*); the *pteron*, the place where the frontal, parietal, temporal, and sphenoid bones come together (*V*); the *stephanion*, the point where the coronal suture crosses the temporal ridge (*W*); the *subnasal point*, the middle of the inferior border of the anterior nares at the base of the nasal spine: also called *spinal point* (*X*); and the *supra-auricular point*, the point vertically over the auricular point at the root of the zygomatic process. The following craniometrical lines are distinguished: the *facial line* of Camper, a line tangent to the glabella and to the anterior surface

plane of the occipital foramen forms with the plane of the basilar groove; the *coronofacial angle* of Gratiolet, the angle which the facial line of Camper forms with the plane passing through the coronal suture; the *facial angle* of Camper, the angle between the facial line of Camper (1 1) and the line (7 7) drawn through the auricular and subnasal points; the *facial angle* of Cloquet, the angle between the line drawn through the ophryon and the alveolar point and the auriculo-alveolar line (9 9)—that is, the angle *TAC*; the *facial angle* of Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, the angle between the facial line of Camper and the line (10 10) drawn through the auricular point and the edge of the incisors; the *facial angle* of Jacquart, the angle between the line drawn through the subnasal point and the glabella and the line (7 7) drawn through the subnasal and auricular points; the *frontal angle*, the angle *TCE*, formed by lines drawn from the auricular point (*C*) (that is, the projection of the auricular points on the median plane) to the ophryon (*T*) and to the bregma (*E*); the *metafacial angle* of Serres, the angle which the pterygoid processes form with the base of the skull; the *nasobasilar angle* of Welcker, the angle *RKD*, between the nasobasilar and naso-subnasal lines; the *occipital angle* of Broca, the angle *RUD*, or that between the lines drawn from the opisthion (*U*) to the basion and nasal points; the *occipital angle* of Daubenton, the angle which the line of Daubenton (2 2) makes with the line joining the basion (*D*) and opisthion (*U*); the *parietal angle*, the angle formed by the two lines *ZS* and *ZS'* (fig. 2) drawn through the extremities of the transverse maximum or bizygomatic diameter and the maximum transverse frontal diameter (it is called *positive* when it opens downward, *negative* when the lines meet below the skull and it opens upward); the *angles of Segond*, angles formed between lines drawn from the basion (*D*) to the various other craniometrical points, the *facial angle* of Segond being the angle *PDT*, or that between the line passing through the basion (*D*) and mental point (*P*) and the line passing through the basion (*D*) and ophryon (*T*), and the *cerebral angle* of Segond being the angle *UDT*, or that between the line passing through the basion (*D*) and ophryon (*T*) and the line passing through the basion (*D*) and opisthion (*U*); the *sphenoidal angle*, the angle between lines drawn from the basion and nasion to a point in the median line where the sloping anterior surface of the sella turcica passes over into the horizontal surface of the olivary eminence; the *symphyseal angle*, the angle which the profile of the symphysis of the lower jaw makes with the plane of the inferior border of the lower jaw; and the *total cranial angle*, the angle *UCT*, measuring the cranial cavity, between lines drawn from the auricular point to the ophryon and to the opisthion. The following craniometrical diameters are distinguished: the *maximum anteroposterior*, the distance from the glabella to the furthest point of the occipital bone (the *maximum anteroposterior diameter* of Welcker is the *anteroposterior metopic* of Broca, and is the distance from the metopic point to the furthest point behind); the *maximum transverse*, the greatest transverse diameter of the cranium, wherever found; and the *vertical diameter*, ordinarily the distance of the basion from the bregma, or, what is nearly equivalent to it, the distance from the basion to the point where the line through the basion at right angles to the alveolo-condylean plane intersects the cranial vault (but sometimes the line is drawn at right angles to the plane of the foramen magnum). The following craniometrical indices are distinguished: the *alveolar or basilar index*, the ratio of the surface of that part of the projection of the skull on the median plane which lies in front of the basion to the surface of the whole projection, multiplied by 100; the *cephalic index*, or *index of breadth*, the ratio of the maximum transverse to the maximum anteroposterior diameter of the skull, multiplied by 100; the *cephalo-orbital index*, the ratio of the solid contents of the two orbits to the contents of the cranial cavity, multiplied by 100; the *cephalocephalic index*, the ratio of the measure of the foramen magnum in square millimeters to that of the cranial cavity in cubic centimeters, multiplied by 100; the *cerebral index*, the ratio of the greatest transverse to the greatest anteroposterior diameter of the cranial cavity, multiplied by 100; the *facial index*, the ratio of the distance of the ophryon from the alveolar point to the transverse diameter measured from one zygoma to the other, multiplied by 100; the *gnathic or alveolar index*, the ratio of the distance between the basion and alveolar point to the distance between the basion and nasal point, multiplied by 100; the *nasal index*, the ratio of the maximum breadth of the anterior orifice of the nose to the distance from the nasal to the subnasal point, multiplied by 100; the *orbital index*, the ratio of the vertical to the transverse diameter of one of the orbits, multiplied by 100; and the *vertical index*, or *index of height*, the ratio of the vertical diameter of the skull to the maximum anteroposterior diameter, multiplied by 100.

craniopagus (krā-ni'ō-p'ā-gus), *n.* [NL., < *cranium* + *L. pangere* (√ **pag*), fasten, fix; see *fact*.] In *teratol.*, a pair of twins whose heads are adherent.

craniopharyngeal (krā-ni'ō-fa-rin'jē-āl), *a.* [*Gr. kranion*, the skull, + *φάρυγξ*, throat (pharynx).] In *anat.*, pertaining to the cranium and to the pharynx; connecting the cavity of the skull with that of the mouth, as a canal.

craniophore (krā-ni'ō-fōr), *n.* [*Gr. kranion*, the skull, + *φάρος*, bearing, < *φέρω* = *E. bear*.] A skull-bearer. Specifically—(a) An apparatus for holding and fixing skulls in a given or required position for craniological purposes. (b) A mechanical device for taking projections of the skull.

cranioplasty (krā-ni'ō-plas-ti), *n.* [*Gr. kranion*, the skull, + *πλαστικός*, verbal adj. of *πλάσσω*, form: see *plastic*.] In *surg.*, an operation for restoring or supplying the place of deficiencies in the cranial structures.

cranioscopist (krā-ni'ō-s'kō-pist), *n.* One skilled or professing belief in cranioscropy; a phrenologist. *Coleridge*. [Rare.]

Longitudinal Vertical Bisection of Human Skull, right side, showing craniofacial angle, in this case about 90°, being the angle between the heavy straight lines, whereof the one descending forward is the basifacial axis, the other the basiscranial axis.

a, alisphenoid; *am*, internal auditory meatus in petrous part of temporal bone; *bo*, basioccipital; *br*, basisphenoid; *c*, occipital condyle; *c'*, cristagalli; *cy*, condyloid foramen; *f*, frontal; *me*, mesethmoid; *mx*, maxillary; *n*, nasal; *o*, supraoccipital; *p*, parietal; *pl*, palatal; *pt*, hamular process of internal pterygoid; *r*, frontal sinus; *sq*, squamosal; *t*, maxilloturbinal; *v*, vomer.

and the basiscranial axis. (See these terms, under *axial* and *craniometry*.) It varies with the extent to which the face lies in front of or below the anterior end of the cranium, from less than 90° to 120°. When it is great, the face is *prognathous*; when it is small, the face is *orthognathous*. *Huxley*.—**Craniofacial notch**, in *anat.*, a defect of parts in the midline between the orbital and nasal cavities.

craniognomic (krā-ni'ō-g-nom'ik), *a.* [*Gr. kranion*, the skull, + *γνώμη*, opinion, judgment.] Pertaining to craniognomy; phrenological.

craniognomy (krā-ni'ō-g-nō-mi), *n.* [*Gr. kranion*, the skull, + *γνώμη*, opinion, judgment.] Cranial physiognomy; the doctrine or practice of considering the form and other characteristics of the skull as indicating the disposition or temperament of the individual: a modification of phrenology.

craniograph (krā-ni'ō-grāf), *n.* [*Gr. kranion*, the skull, + *γράφειν*, write.] In *craniom.*, an instrument for making drawings of the skull, such as projections which shall exhibit the topographical relations of various points.

craniography (krā-ni'ō-grā-fī), *n.* [= *F. craniographie*; as *craniograph* + *-y*.] A description of the skull.

cranioid (krā-ni'ōid), *a.* [*Gr. Crania* + *-oid*.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the brachiopod family *Craniadæ*.

craniolite (krā-ni'ō-lit), *n.* [*Gr. kranion*, the skull (see *Crania*), + *λίθος*, stone.] A fossil brachiopod of the genus *Crania* or some related form.

craniolith (krā-ni'ō-lith), *n.* Same as *craniolite*.

craniological (krā-ni'ō-loj'i-kāl), *a.* [*Gr. craniology* + *-ical*; cf. *F. craniologique*.] Pertaining to craniology.

craniologist (krā-ni'ō-lō-jist), *n.* [= *F. craniologiste*; < *craniology* + *-ist*.] One versed in craniology.

craniology (krā-ni'ō-lō-ji), *n.* [= *F. craniologie* = *Sp. craneologia* = *Pg. It. craneologia*, < *NL. craneologia*, < *Gr. kranion*, the skull, + *λογία*, < *λέγω*, speak: see *-ology*.] That branch of anatomy which deals with the study of crania or

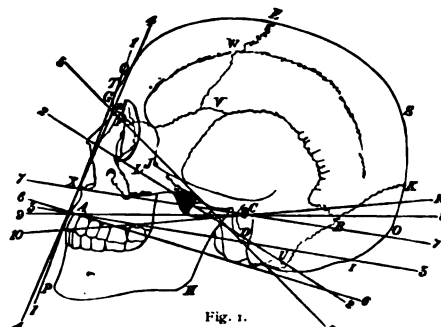


Fig. 1.

of the incisor teeth

(1 1); the line of

Daubenton, a line

drawn through the

opisthion and the

projection (on the

median plane of

the skull) of the

lower border of the

orbit (2 2); the

basal-alveolar line,

a line drawn through

the basion and al-

veolar point (3 3);

the

minimum

frontal line, the

shortest transverse

measurement of

the forehead (not

shown in the fig-

ure); the *naso-*

alveolar line, the line

passing through

the nasal and alveolar points (4 4); and the *nasobasilar*

line, the line drawn through the basion and nasal point

(5 5). An *alveolocondylean plane* is also distinguished: it is the plane passing through the alveolar point, and tangent to the condyles, represented by the line 6 6. The following are the craniometrical angles: the *basilar angle*, that between the nasobasilar and basal-alveolar lines

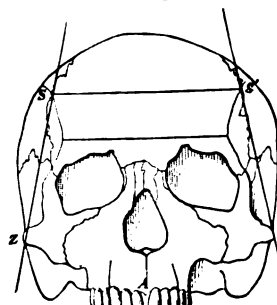


Fig. 2.
Side and Front Views of Skull, illustrating Craniometry.

craniology (krā-ni-ōs'kō-pi), n. [= F. *craniologie* = Pg. *craniologia*, < NL. *craniologia*, < Gr. *κράνιον*, the skull, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] The examination of the configuration of the skull; phrenology. [Rare.]

craniospinal (krā-ni-ō-spi'nal), a. [*cranium* + L. *spina* + -al.] In anat., pertaining to the skull and the backbone: as, the *craniospinal axis*. Also *craniovertebral*.

Craniota (krā-ni-ō'tā), n. pl. [NL., < *cranium*, skull: see *cranium*.] A primary division of the *Vertebrata*, including those which possess a skull and brain, or the whole of the *Vertebrata* excepting the *Leptocardia* or *Acrania*. Also *Craniata*.

The Skulled Animals or *Craniota* (Man and all other Vertebrates). Haeckel, *Evol. of Man* (trans.), I. 416.

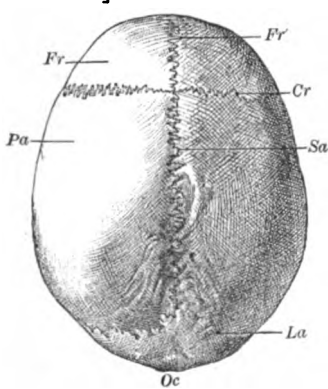
craniotabes (krā-ni-ō-tā'bēz), n. [NL., < ML. *cranium* + L. *tabes*, a wasting, decline.] In *pathol.*, a condition of infants characterized by the thinning and softening of the cranial bones in spots. Some cases seem to be connected with rachitis and some with syphilis.

craniotomy (krā-ni-ōt'ō-mi), n. [= F. *craniotomie*, < Gr. *κράνιον*, the skull, + *τομή*, a cutting, < *τέμνειν*, cut: see *anatomy*.] In *obstet.*, an operation in which the fetal head is opened when it presents an obstacle to delivery.

craniovertebral (krā-ni-ō-vēr'tē-bral), a. [*cranium* + L. *vertebra*, vertebra, + -al.] Same as *craniospinal*.

cranium (krā-ni-um), n.; pl. *crania* (-i). [Also formerly *cranium* (after Gr.). and *crany*; ML. NL. *cranium* (> It. *cranio* = F. *crâne*), ML. also *cranea*, *craneum* (> Sp. *cráneo* = Pg. *cráneo*); < Gr. *κράνιον*, the skull, akin to *kāpa*, the head, *kάπνον*, the head, L. *cerebrum*, the brain: see *cerebrum*.] 1. The skull of a human being,

or, as now used, of any animal; the bones of the head, collectively. It is possessed by all vertebrates except the *Acrania* or *Leptocardia*, and by vertebrates only. It is supposed by some anatomists to be a series of modified vertebrae consisting of three or four segments, each a modified vertebra, and therefore serially homologous with the spinal column; by others it is supposed to be a distinct superaddition to the vertebrae, and therefore only analogous to the spinal column. In a broad sense the hyoid and branchial arches are a part of the cranium.



Human Cranium or Calvarium, from above.

Fr, Pa, Oc, frontal, parietal, and occipital bones; Cr, Cor. Sa, La, frontal, coronal, sagittal, and lambdoid sutures.

2. More exactly, the brain-box; the bony case of the encephalon, as distinguished from those bones of the skull which support the face and jaws. See *cranial*.—3. In *entom.*, the integument of an insect's head excluding the antennae, eyes, and oral apparatus, and including the epicranium, gula, and occiput.

crank¹ (krangk), a. [Not found in ME., except as in the prob. deriv. *crank²*, n., q. v.; prob. ult. < AS. *crincan*, pret. *cranc* (also *cringan*, pret. *crang*), fall, yield, succumb, appar. orig. bend, bow; cf. *crank¹*, v., and see *crinch*, *cringe*.] The words here given under the form *crank*, though here separated as to sense and historical relations into six groups, are more or less involved in meaning and cross-associations, and appear to be ult. from the same verb-root. On account of the dialectal, colloquial, technical, or slang character of most of the senses, the records in literature are scanty, only one group, that of *crank²*, appearing in ME. or AS.] 1. Crooked; bent; distorted: as, a *crank hand*; *crank-handed*.—2. Hard; difficult: as, a *crank word*. [Scotch in both senses.]

crank¹ (krangk), v. [Not found in ME., but appar. in part orig. a secondary form of **crink* (in *crinkle*), ult. of AS. *crincan*, pret. *cranc*, fall, yield, orig. bend, bow; *crank*, *crankle*, being related to **crink* (*crinch*, *cringe*), *crinkle*, as *cramp¹*, *crumple*, to *crimp*, *crimble*.] In part the verb *crank¹* depends on the noun. See *crank¹*, a., and *crank¹*, n.] I. *intrans.* To run in a winding course; bend; wind; turn.

He [the hare] *cranks* and crosses with a thousand doubles. Shak., *Venus and Adonis*, l. 682.

See how this river comes me *cranking* in, And cuts me, from the best of all my land, A huge half-moon, a monstrous cantle out. Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 1.

II. *trans.* To mark crosswise on (bread and butter), to please a child. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]

crank¹ (krangk), n. [*crank¹*, a., or *crank¹*, v.] 1. A bend; a turn; a twist; a winding; an involution.

I [the belly] send it [food] through the rivers of your blood, Even to the court, the heart, to the seat o' the brain, And through the *cranks* and offices of man. Shak., *Cor.*, i. 1.

Meet you no ruin but the soldier in The *cranks* and turns of Thebes? Fletcher (and another), *Two Noble Kinsmen*, l. 2.

2. A twist or turn of speech; a conceit which consists in a grotesque or fantastic change of the form or meaning of a word.

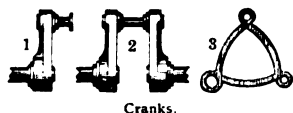
Quips, and *cranks*, and wanton wiles. Milton, *L'Allegro*, l. 27.

3. [In this sense now associated with *crank³*, n., 2.] An absurd or unreasonable action caused by a twist of judgment; a caprice; a whim; a crocheth; a vagary.

Violent of temper; subject to sudden *cranks*. Carlyle.

4. pl. Pains; aches. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]

crank² (krangk), n. [*crank²*, a., or *crank²*, v.] AS. **cranc*, in comp. **cranc-staf*, an unauthenticated form in Somner, defined as "some kind of weavers instrument"; appar. < *crank¹*, a., bent, crooked, which is, however, not recorded in ME. or AS.: see *crank¹*, a.] 1. A bent or vertical arm attached to or projecting at an angle from an axis at one end, and with provision for the application of power at the other, used for communicating circular motion, as in a grindstone, or for changing circular into reciprocating motion, as in a saw-mill, or reciprocating into circular motion, as in a steam-engine. The single *crank* (1) can be used only on the end of an axis. The double *crank* (2) is employed when it is necessary that the axis should be extended on both sides of the point at which the reciprocating motion is applied. An exemplification of this arrangement is afforded by the machinery of steam-vessels. The bell-crank (3), so called from its ordinary use in bell-hanging, performs a function totally different from that of the others, being used merely to change the direction of a reciprocating motion, as from a horizontal to a vertical line.



Cranks.

He ground the whole matter over and over and over again in his mind, with a hand never off the *crank* of the mill, by day nor by night.

W. M. Baker, *New Timothy*, p. 275.

2. An iron brace for various purposes, such as the braces which support the lanterns on the poop-quarters of vessels.—3. An iron attached to the feet in curling, to prevent slipping. [Scotch.]—4. An instrument of prison discipline, consisting of a small wheel, like the paddle-wheel of a steam-vessel, which, when the prisoner turns a handle outside, revolves in a box partially filled with gravel. The labor of turning it is more or less severe, according to the quantity of gravel.—*Disk crank*, a disk carrying a crank-pin, and substituted for a crank.

crank² (krangk), v. t. [*crank²*, n.] 1. To make of the shape of a crank; bend into a crank shape.—2. To provide with a crank; attach a crank to.

Connected with its axle, which was *cranked* for the purpose. Thurston, *Steam-Engine*, p. 166.

3. To shackle; hamshackle (a horse). [Scotch.]

crank³ (krangk), a. and n. [Not found in this sense in ME. or AS., the alleged AS. **cranc*, weak, infirm, being unauthenticated, and **crang*, as adj., dead, killed, an error; first in early mod. E., the noun (II., 1) being a cant word, indicating its origin from the D.: < MD. *kranke*, weak, feeble, infirm, sick, also, of things, weak, poor, insipid, D. *krank*, sick, ill, poor, = OFries. *kronk*, *cronc*, North Fries. *cronc*, sick, = MLG. *krank*, weak, infirm, miserable, bad, sick, LG. *krank*, sick, = OHG. **chranchalōn*, (not recorded, but cf. deriv. **chranchalōn*, *krankolōn*, become weak), MHG. *kranc*, weak, thin, slender, poor, bad, small, later esp. weak in body, feeble, sick, G. *krank*, sick (whence, from G. or LG., Icel. *krankr*, also *krangr* = Norw. Sw. Dan. *krank*, ill, sick); the adj. being also used as a noun, MD. *kranke*, etc., or with inflection, MD. *kranke*, D. *kranke* = G. *krank*, etc., a sick person, a patient; whence the noun used in E., orig.

with the epithet *counterfeit*, in ref. to persons who feigned sickness or frenzy (cf. D. *krank-hoofdig*, *krankzinnig*, crazy) in order to wring money from the compassion or fears of the beholder; prob. from the pret. of an orig. Teut. verb preserved only in AS. *crincan*, pret. *cranc* (also *cringan*, pret. *crang*), fall, yield, succumb, orig. bend, bow, to which also *crank¹*, *crank²*, *crank⁴*, and *crank⁵* are referred: see *crank¹*, etc., and *crinch*, *cringe*.] I. a. Sick; ill; infirm: weak. [North. Eng.]

She lodg'd him neere her bower, whence He loured not to gad, But waxed *cranke* for why? no heart A sweeter layer had.

Warner, *Albion's Eng.*, vii. 36.

II. n. 1. A sick person: first used with the epithet *counterfeit*, designating a person who feigned sickness or frenzy in order to wring money from the compassion or fears of the beholder. See etymology and quotations.

Basier in habit, and more vile in condition, than the Whip-lack, is the *Counterfeit crank*; who in all kind of weather going halfe naked, staring wildly with his eyes, and appearing distracted by his looks, complaining onely that he is troubled with the falling sickness.

Dekker, *Belman of London* (ed. 1608), sig. C 3.

The Groundworke of Cony-catching; the manner of their Pedlers — French, and the meanes to understand the same, with the cunning sleights of the *Counterfeit Cranks*.

Greene, *Plays* (ed. Dyce), Int., p. cx.

Thou art a *counterfeit crank*, a cheater.

Burton, *Anat. of Mel.*, p. 436.

2. [In this sense derived from the preceding, but appar. also associated with *crank¹*, n., 3, a whim, crocheth, caprice, and also, more or less, with *crank¹*, a., and *crank²*, *crank⁴*, *crank⁵*, as if involving the notions of crooked, irregular, giddy, etc.] A person whose mind is ill-balanced or awry; one who lacks mental poise; one who is subject to crochets, whims, caprices, or absurd or impracticable notions; especially, a person of this sort who takes up some one impracticable notion or project and urges it in season and out of season; a monomaniac. [Colloq., U. S.]

But if he should be a mere *crank*, and the act a mere whim, and the defendant able to control his conduct, then you should find him guilty.

Judge Wyke, *Charge to a Jury*, 1883.

The person who adopts "any presentiment, any extravagance as most in nature," is not commonly called a Transcendentalist, but is known colloquially as a *crank*.

O. W. Holmes, *Emerson*, p. 150.

crank⁴ (krangk), a. and n. [Not in early use, but prob. another application of the orig. *crank¹*, bent, ult. < AS. *crincan*, pret. *cranc*, fall: see *crank¹* and *crank²*. Cf. D. *krängen* = Sw. *kränga* = Dan. *krange*, heave down, heel, lurch, as a ship; of the same ult. origin.] I. a. 1. *Naut.*, liable to lurch or to be capsized, as a ship when she is too narrow or has not sufficient ballast to carry full sail: opposed to *stiff*. Also *crank-sided*.

The ship, besides being ill built and very *crank*, was, to increase the inconvenience thereof, ill laden.

Hubbard, quoted in Winthrop's *Hist. New England*, (II. 400, note.)

Towered the Great Harry, *crank* and tall, . . .

With bows and stern raised high in air.

Longfellow, *Building of the Ship*.

Hence—2. In a shaky or crazy condition; loose; disjointed.

For the machinery of laughter took some time to get in motion, and seemed *crank* and slack. Carlyle.

In the case of the Austrian Empire, the *crank* machinery of the double government would augment all the difficulties and enfeeble every effort of the State.

London Times, Nov. 11, 1876.

II. n. A *crank vessel*; a vessel overmasted or badly ballasted. Halliwell.

crank⁵ (krangk), a. [Early mod. E. also *cranek*; a dial. word, not in early use; prob. a particular use of *crank⁴*, liable to be overset, shaky: see *crank⁴*, and cf. *crank³*.] Brisk; lively; jolly; sprightly; giddy; hence, aggressively positive or assured; self-assertive. [Now perhaps only in the last use.]

He who was a little before bedred and caried lyke a dead karkas on fower mannes shoulders, was now *crank* and lustie. J. Udall, *On Mark II*.

Thou *crank* and curious damsel!

Turberville, *To an old Gentlewoman that Painted her Face*.

You knew I was not ready for you, and that made you so *crank*: I am not such a coward as to strike again, I warrant you.

Middleton, *Trick to Catch the Old One*, l. 3.

How came they to grow so extremely *crank* and confident? South, *Sermons*, VI. i.

crank⁵ (krangk), adv. [*crank⁵*, a.] Briskly; cheerfully; in a lively or sprightly manner.

Like Chanticleere he crowed *crank*, And piped ful merrily. Dryden.

crank⁶ (krangk), *v. i.* [Perhaps in part imitative (cf. *crack*, *creak*), but appar. associated with *crank*², with allusion to the creaking of a crank or windlass.] To creak. *Halliwel.* [North. Eng.]

crank⁶ (krangk), *n.* [*< crank*⁶, *v.*] 1. A creaking, as of an ungreased wheel.—2. Figuratively, something inharmonious.

When wanting thee, what tuneless *cranks*
Are my poor verses. *Burns.*

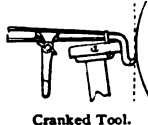
[Scotch in both senses.]

crank-axle (krangk'ak'sl), *n.* 1. An axle which bends downward between the wheels for the purpose of lowering the bed of a wagon.—2. In locomotives with inside cylinders, the driving-axle.

crank-bird (krangk'bèrd), *n.* [*< crank*¹ + *bird*¹.] The European lesser spotted woodpecker, *Picus minor*.

crank-brace (krangk'brās), *n.* The usual form of carpenters' brace, which has a bent shank by which it is rotated. *E. H. Knight.*

cranked (krangk't), *a.* [*< crank*¹ + *-ed*.] Having a bend or crank: as, a *cranked axle*.—**Cranked tool**, a turners' cutting-tool, the shank of which, near the cutting end, is bent downward, and then again outward toward the work. The rest, *a*, prevents the tool from slipping away from the work.



crank-hatches (krangk'hach'-ez), *n. pl.* Hatches on the deck of a steam-vessel raised to a proper elevation for covering the cranks of the engines.

crank-hook (krangk'huk), *n.* In a turning-lathe, the rod connecting the treadle and the fly.

crankiness (krangk'ki-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being cranky, in any sense of the word.

There is no better ballast for keeping the mind steady on its keel, and saving it from all risks of *crankiness*, than business. *Lovell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 235.

crankle¹ (krangk'kl), *v.* [Freq. of *crank*¹, *v.* Cf. *crinkle*.] *I. intrans.* To bend, wind, or turn, as a stream.

Serpeggiare, . . . to go winding or *crankling* in and out. *Florio.*

Meander, who is said so intricate to be,
Hath not so many turns nor *crankling* nooks as she [the river Wye]. *Drayton*, Polyolbion, vii. 198.

II. trans. To break into bends, turns, or angles; *crinkle*.

Old Vaga's stream,
Forc'd by the sudden shock, her wonted track
Forsook, and drew her humid train alope,
Crankling her banks. *J. Philips*, Cider, i.

crankle¹ (krangk'kl), *n.* [*< crankle*¹, *v.*] A bend or turn; a *crinkle*; an angular prominence.

crankle² (krangk'kl), *a.* [Cf. *crank*³, *a.*, *crank*⁴, *a.*, and *cranky*².] Weak; shattered. *Halliwel.* [North. Eng.]

crankness (krangk'nes), *n.* The state of being crank, in any of its senses.

crankous (krangk'kus), *a.* [*< crank*¹, crooked, distorted (or *crank*²), + *-ous*.] Irritated; irritable; cranky. [Scotch.]

crank-pin (krangk'pin), *n.* A pin connecting the ends of a double crank, or projecting from the end of a single crank. In either case it serves for the attachment of a pitman or connecting-rod. *E. H. Knight.*

crank-plane (krangk'plan), *n.* 1. A plane the bed or tool-stock of which is moved by a crank and pitman. It is used for metals.—2. A special machine for planing engine-cranks.

crank-shaft (krangk'shaft), *n.* A shaft turned by a crank.

crank-sided (krangk'si'ded), *a.* Same as *crank*⁴, 1.

crank-wheel (krangk'hwél), *n.* In *mach.*, a wheel having near the periphery a wrist or pin for the end of a connecting-rod which imparts motion to the wheel, or receives motion from it; a disk-crank.

cranky¹ (krangk'ki), *a.* [*< crank*², *n.*, + *-y*¹.] 1. Having cranks or turns; checkered. [North. Eng.]—2. [With ref. to *crank*¹, *n.*, 2, 3, and with allusion also to *crank*³, *n.*, 2.] Full of cranks; full of whims and crotchets; having the characteristics of a crank.

William then delivered that the law of Patent was a cruel wrong. . . . I said, "William Butcher, are you *cranky*? You are sometimes *cranky*." William said, "No, John, I tell you the truth."

Dickens, A Poor Man's Tale of a Patent.

I would like some better sort of welcome in the evening than what a *cranky* old brute of a hut-keeper can give me. *H. Kingsley*, Geoffrey Hamlyn, xxvii.

cranky² (krangk'ki), *a.* [*< crank*³ + *-y*¹. Cf. *cranky*¹, *cranky*³, *cranky*⁴.] Sickly; ailing. *Grose*. [Prov. Eng.]

cranky³ (krangk'ki), *a.* [*< crank*⁴ + *-y*¹.] 1. *Naut.*, liable to be upset: same as *crank*⁴, 1.

Sitting in the middle of a *cranky* birch-bark canoe, on the Restigouche, with an Indian at the bow and another at the stern. *St. Nicholas*, XIII. 745.

2. In a shaky or loose condition; rickety.

The machine, being a little *crankier*, rattles more, and the performer is called on for a more visible exertion. *Lovell*, Study Windows, p. 131.

cranky⁴ (krangk'ki), *a.* [*< crank*⁵ + *-y*¹.] Merry; cheerful: same as *crank*⁵.

cranky⁵ (krangk'ki), *n.*; *pl. crankies* (-kiz). [Origin uncertain.] A pitman. [North. Eng.]

crannied (kran'id), *a.* [*< cranny*¹ + *-ed*.] Having crevices, chinks, or fissures.

Flower in the *crannied* wall,
I pluck you out of the *crannies*.

Tennyson, Flower in the Crannied Wall.

crannog (kran'og), *n.* [Ir. *crannog* = Gael. *crannag*, a pulpit, crossroads of a ship, round top of a mast, etc., < Ir. and Gael. *crann*, a tree, a mast: see *crane*².] An ancient lake-dwelling in Ireland. Such dwellings were sometimes built entirely of stone or wood, but more usually of a combination of stones and piles. Some, however, were made of basketwork and sod, and some stood on platforms like the Swiss lake-dwellings. They were invariably roundish or irregularly oval in form, and were built in lakes and morasses. In these crannogs are found articles of various kinds, from the rudest flint implements to highly finished ornaments of gold. Also *crannoge*.

crannuibh, *n.* [Ir., < *crann*, a tree.] In *archæol.*, a form of Celtic javelin to which a long thong was attached, that it might be drawn back after being hurled.

cranny¹ (kran'i), *n.*; *pl. crannies* (-iz). [Early mod. E. *crannie*, *cranie*, < ME. *crany*, appar. a dim. of **cran*, < OF. *cran*, *cren*, mod. F. *cran* (Walloon *cren*), *m.*, OF. also *crene*, *crene*, *f.*, = It. dial. *cran*, *m.*, *crena*, *f.*, a notch (cf. OHG. *chrinna*, MHG. *krinne*, G. dial. *krinne* = LG. *karn*, a notch, groove, crevice, *cranny*, appar. not an orig. Teut. word); prob. < L. *crena*, a notch, found in classical L. only once, in a doubtful passage in Pliny, but frequent in later glossaries: see *crena*, *crenate*, and cf. *carnel*, *crenel*, *crenelle*, from the same ult. source.] Any small narrow opening, fissure, crevice, or chink, as in a wall, a rock, a tree, etc.

We need not seek some secret *cranie*, we see an open gate. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 28.

In a firm building, the cavities ought to be filled with brick or stone, fitted to the *crannies*. *Dryden*.

He peeped into every *cranny*. *Arbutnot*, John Bull.

Their old hut was like a rabbit-pen: there was a tow-head to every crack and *cranny*. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 109.

Wall-wend sweet,

Kissing the *crannies* that are split with heat. *Swinburne*, St. Dorothy.

cranny¹ (kran'i), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *crannied*, ppr. *crannying*. [*< cranny*¹, *n.*] 1. To become intersected with or penetrated by *crannies*, clefts, or crevices.

The ground did *cranny* everywhere,
And light did pierce the hell. *A. Golding*.

2. To enter by *crannies*; haunt *crannies*.

All tenantless, save by the *crannying* wind. *Byron*, Child Harold, iii. 47.

cranny² (kran'i), *a.* [Appar. a var. of *canny* or *cranky*⁴.] Pleasant; brisk; jovial. [Local.]

cranny³ (kran'i), *n.*; *pl. crannies* (-iz). [Origin uncertain.] A tool for forming the necks of glass bottles. *E. H. Knight.*

cranock (kran'ok), *n.* [Also, as W., *crynog*, < W. *crynog*, an 8-bushel measure.] A Welsh measure for lime, equal to 10 or 12 Winchester bushels.

cranreuch (kran'rúch), *n.* [Also written *cranreugh*, *cranruch*, *cranroch*, derived by Jamieson from Gael. **cranntarach*, hoar frost, but the nearest Gael. word for 'hoar frost' appears to be *crith-reodhadh*, < *crith*, tremble, shake, + *reodhadh*, freezing, < *reodh*, freeze.] Hoar frost. [Scotch.]

And infant frosts begin to bite,
In hoary *cranreuch* drest. *Burns*, Jolly Beggars.

crantara (kran'ta-rä), *n.* [Repr. Gael. *crann-tara*, -*taraidh*, also called *croistara*, -*taraidh*, lit. the beam or cross of reproach, < *crann*, a beam, shaft, etc. (see *crane*², *crannog*), or *crois*, cross (see *cross*¹), + *tair*, reproach, disgrace.] The fiery cross which in old times formed the rallying-symbol in the Highlands of Scotland on any sudden emergency: so called because neglect of the symbol implied infamy.

crants¹ (krants), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *crance*; prob. taken from Scand. or D.: Icel. *krantz* = Sw. *krans* = Dan. *krands* = D. *krants*, *krans*, < G. *kranz*, MHG. *OHG.* *kranz*, a garland. Various emendations have been proposed by different editors. Cf. *crance*.] A garland carried before the bier of a maiden and hung over her grave.

But that great command o'erways the order,
She should in ground unsanctified have lodg'd
Till the last trumpet; for charitable prayers,
Shards, flints, and pebbles should be thrown on her,
Yet here is she allow'd her virgin *crants*,
Her maiden strewnments, and the bringing home
Of bell and burial. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 1 (Quarto, 1604).

crany (krä'ni), *n.* [*< ML. NL. cranium*: see *cranium*.] The skull; the cranium. *Sir T. Browne*. [Rare.]

crany¹ (krä'ni), *v. t.* [Appar. < *crany*, *n.*] To cause to give a dull, hollow sound.

The laxness of that membrane [the tympanum] will certainly dead and *crany* the sound.

Holder, Elements of Speech.

crap¹ (krap), *n.* [A dial. form of *crop*, in its several senses.] 1. The highest part or top of anything. [Scotch.]—2. The crop or craw of a fowl: used ludicrously for a man's stomach. [Scotch.]

He has a *crap* for a' corn. *Ramsay's Scotch Proverbs*.

3. A crop of grain. [Scotch and western U. S.]

crap¹ (krap), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *crapped*, ppr. *crapping*. [*< crap*¹, *n.*] To raise a crop. [Western U. S.]

crap² (krap), *n.* [*< ME. crappe*, also in *pl. crappes*, *crappys*, *craps*, *chaff*; in some cases of uncertain meaning, perhaps buckwheat; cf. ML. *crappæ*, *pl.*, also *crapinum*, OF. *crapin*, *chaff*; perhaps < OD. *krappen*, cut off, pluck off: see *crop*, *v.* and *n.*] 1. Darnel. [Prov. Eng.]—2. Buckwheat. [Prov. Eng.]

crapaudine¹ (krap'â-din), *n.* [F. *crapaudine*, an ulcer on the coronet of a horse, a grating, valve, socket, sole, step, also (lit.) a toadstone, < *crapaud*, a toad; origin uncertain.] In *farricry*, an ulcer on the coronet of a horse's hoof.

crapaudine² (krap'â-din), *a.* [F. *crapaudine*, a socket, sole, step, etc.: see *crapaudine*¹.] In *arch.*, turning on pivots at the top and bottom: said of doors.

crape (kräp), *n.* [The same word as F. *crêpe*, recently borrowed (in 18th century), but spelled (perhaps first in trade use) after E. analogies, = D. *krep*, *krip* = G. *krepp* = Dan. *krep* = Pg. *crepe*, < F. *crêpe*, formerly *creepe*, *crape*, a silk tissue curled into minute wrinkles, < OF. *crepe*, curled, frizzled, crisped, < L. *crispus*, crisp: see *crisp*, *a.* and *n.*] 1. A thin, semi-transparent stuff made of silk, finely crinkled or crisped, either irregularly or in long, nearly parallel ridges. It is made white, black, and also colored. The black has a peculiarly somber appearance, from its rough surface without gloss, and is hence considered especially appropriate for mourning dress. Japanese *crape* is in general of the character above described, but is often printed in bright colors, and is sometimes used for rich dresses.

A saint in *crape* is twice a saint in lawn.

Pope, Moral Essays, i. 136.

When in the darkness over me,
The four-handed mole shall *crape*,
Plant thou no dusky cypress-tree,
Nor wreath thy cap with doleful *crape*.

Tennyson, To —, iii.

2†. One dressed in mourning; a hired mourner; a mute.

We cannot contemplate the magnificence of the Cathedral without reflecting on the abject condition of those tattered *crapes* said to ply here for occasional burials or sermons with the same regularity as the happier drudges who salute us with the cry of "coach!"

G. Colman, quoted in N. and Q., 7th ser., V. 128.

Australian crape, a French goods made of cotton and wool in imitation of *crape*. *E. H. Knight*.—**Bird's-eye crape**, a thin material made for East Indian markets.—**Canton crape**, **China crape**, a material manufactured in the same way as common *crape*, but heavier, much more glossy, and smoother to the touch. The corded threads have a peculiar twisted, knotty appearance, which is said to be produced by twisting two yarns together in the reverse way. It is used especially for shawls, which are often embroidered with the needle.—**Victoria crape**, a cotton crape imitating *crape* made of silk.

crape (kräp), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *craped*, ppr. *craping*. [*< F. crêper*, crisp, curl: see *crape*, *n.*, and cf. *crisp*, *v.*] 1. To curl; form into ringlets; crimp, crinkle, or frizzle: as, to *crape* the hair.

The hour advanced on the Wednesdays and Saturdays is for curling and *craping* the hair, which it now requires twice a week. *Mme. D'Arday*, Diary, iii. 29.

2. To cover or drape with *crape*.

crape-cloth (kráp'klóth), *n.* A woolen material, heavier and of greater width than crape, but crimped and crisped in imitation of it, used for mourning garments.

crape-fish (kráp'fish), *n.* [*< crape* (obscure) + *fish*.] Codfish salted and pressed to hardness.

crape-hair (kráp'här), *n.* Loose hair used by actors for making false beards, etc.

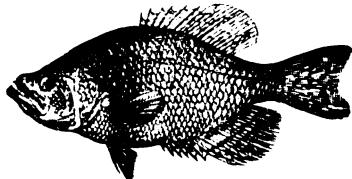
craplet, *n.* An obsolete variant of *grapple*.

They did the monstrous Scorpion vew
With ugly *craples* crawling in their way.
Spenser, *F. Q.*, V. viii. 40.

crapnel, *n.* An obsolete variant of *grapnel*.

crappet, *n.* An obsolete form of *crap*².

crappie (kráp'i), *n.* [Origin obscure. Cf. *F. crape*, the crabfish.] A sunfish, *Pomoxys annularis*, of the family *Centrarchidae*, found in the Mississippi. It has a compressed body, incurved profile, and the relative positions of the dorsal and anal fins



Crappie (*Pomoxys annularis*).

are oblique—that is, not directly opposite. There are from 6 to 8 spines in the dorsal and 6 in the anal fin. Its color is a silvery olive with brassy sheen, and mottled with greenish. It is common in the Mississippi valley and the Southern States, and is sometimes esteemed as a food-fish. Also called *campbellite*, *newlight*, and *bachelor*.

crappit-head (kráp'it-hed), *n.* [*< Sc. crappit*, pp. of *crap*, stuff, lit. fill the *crap* or *crop* (see *crap*¹, *crop*), + *head*.] A haddock's head stuffed with the roe, oatmeal, suet, onions, and pepper. [Scotch.]

craps¹ (kraps), *n. pl.* [ME. *crappes*, *craps*, chaff; prop. pl. of *crap*², q. v.] 1. Chaff. [Prov. Eng.]—2. The seed-pods of wild mustard or charlock. [Scotch.]—3. The refuse of hogs' lard burned before a fire. [Prov. Eng.]

craps² (kraps), *n. pl.* A game of chance played with dice. It depends upon the numbers thrown. Thus on the first throw seven and eleven are winning and two, three, and twelve losing numbers. [Local, U. S.]

crapula (kráp'ü-lä), *n.* [L., *< Gr. κρατάλη*, a drunken sickness, intoxication.] Same as *crapulence*.

The drunkard now supinely snores; . . .
Yet when he wakes, the swine shall find
A *crapula* remains behind.

Cotton, *Night*, Quatrains.

crapulet (kráp'ül), *n.* [F., *< L. crapula*, drunkenness: see *crapula*.] Same as *crapulence*.

crapulence (kráp'ü-lens), *n.* [*< crapulent*: see -ence.] Drunkenness; a surfeit, or the sickness following drunkenness.

crapulent (kráp'ü-lent), *a.* [*< LL. crapulentus*, drunk. *< L. crapula*, drunkenness: see *crapula*.] Same as *crapulous*.

crapulous (kráp'ü-lus), *a.* [= F. *crapuleux*, *< LL. crapulosus*, drunken, *< L. crapula*, drunkenness: see *crapula*.] Drunken; given up to excess in drinking; characterized by intemperance. [Rare.]

I suppose his distresses and his *crapulous* habits will not render him difficult on this head.

Jefferson, *Correspondence*, II. 434.

Rather than such cockney sentimentality as this, as an education for the taste and sympathies, we prefer the most *crapulous* group of bores that Teniers ever painted.

George Eliot, *Essays*, p. 142.

crapy (krä'pi), *a.* [*< crape* + *-y*.] Like *crape*; having the appearance of *crape*—that is, having the surface crimped, crisped, or waved, either irregularly or in little corrugations nearly parallel.

Her . . . delicate head was encircled by a sort of *crapy* cloud of bright hair. H. B. Stowe, *Chimney Corner*, x.

craret (krär), *n.* [Also written *crayer* and *cray*; *Sc. crayar*, *crear*; *< ME. crayer*, *krayer* = OSw. *krejare*, a small vessel with one mast, *< OF. craiera*, ML. *craiera*, *creyera*, etc.; origin obscure.] A slow unwieldy trading-vessel formerly used.

Coggez and *crayers*, than crossez thaire mastez,
At the commandment of the kynge, uncoverde at ones.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), I. 738.

A certain *crayer* of one Thomas Motte of Cley, called the Peter (wherein Thomas Smith was master).

Hakluyt's *Voyages*, I. 168.

What coast thy sluggish *crayer*
Might easiest harbour in?

Shak., *Cymbeline*, iv. 2.

craset, *v.* and *n.* See *craze*.

crash¹ (krash), *v.* [Early mod. E. *crashe*, *< E. craschen*, *craschen*, gnash, grate, as teeth,

break, shatter, an imitative variation (with change of *s* to *sh*: cf. *clash*, *dash*, *smash*, etc.) of *crasen*, break: see *craze*.] 1. *intrans.* To make a loud, clattering, complex sound, as of many solid things falling and breaking together; fall down or in pieces with such a noise.

Sinks the full pride her ample walls enclos'd
In one wild havoc *crash'd*, with burst beyond
Heaven's loudest thunder. Mallet, *Excursion*.

Thunder *crashes* from rock
To rock. M. Arnold, *Rugby Chapel*.

II. *trans.* To cause to make a sudden, violent sound, as of breaking or dashing in pieces; dash down or break to pieces violently with a loud noise; dash or shiver with tumult and violence.

He shak't his head and *crash't* his teeth.
Fairfax, tr. of Taaso, vii. 52.

All thro' was noise
Of songs, and clapping hands, and boys
That *crash'd* the glass and beat the floor.
Tennyson, in *Memoriam*, lxxvii.

crash¹ (krash), *n.* [*< crash*¹, *v.*] 1. A loud, harsh, multifarious sound, as of solid or heavy things falling and breaking together: as, the *crash* of a falling tree or a falling house, or any similar sound.

All thro' the *crash* of the near cataract hears
The drumming thunder of the huger fall
At distance. Tennyson, *Geraldine*.

2. A falling down or in pieces with a loud noise of breaking parts; hence, figuratively, destruction; breaking up; specifically, the failure of a commercial undertaking; financial ruin.—3. A basket filled with fragments of pottery or glass, used in a theater to simulate the sound of the breaking of windows, crockery, etc.

crash² (krash), *n.* [Origin obscure.] 1. A strong, coarse linen fabric used for toweling, for packing, and for dancing-cloths to cover carpets.—2. A piece or covering of this material, as a dancing-cloth.

crasis (krä'sis), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. κρῆσις*, a mingling, *< κραννῖναι*, (*√*κρα*), mix, *>* also E. *crater*.] 1. In *med.*, the mixture of the constituents of a fluid, as the blood; hence, temperament; constitution.

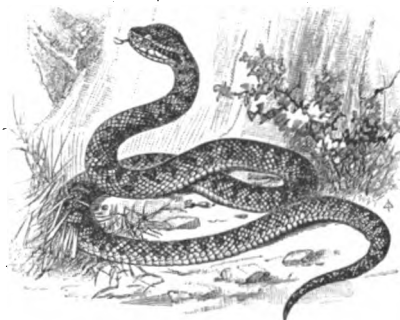
(He) seemed not to have had one single drop of Danish blood in his whole *crasis*. Sterne, *Tristram Shandy*, i. 11.

2. In *gram.*, a figure by which two different vowels are contracted into one long vowel or into a diphthong, as *alēthea* into *alēthē*, *teichos* into *teichous*. It is otherwise called *syneresis*. Specifically, in *Gr. gram.*, the blending or contraction of the final vowel-sound (vowel or diphthong) of one word with the initial vowel-sound of the next, so as to form a long vowel or diphthong. The two words are then written as one, and the sign (') called a coronis, similar in appearance to a smooth breathing, or instead of the coronis the rough breathing of the article or relative pronoun if these stand first, is written over the contracted vowel-sound, as *τάχα* for *τὰ χαρά*, *καὶ* for *καὶ ἐν*, *ἀντί* for *ὁ ἀντί*.

crask (krask), *a.* [*< ME. crask*, perhaps *< OF. cras*, *< L. crassus*, fat, thick: see *crass*.] Fat; lusty; hearty; in good spirits. [Prov. Eng.]

craspeda, *n.* Plural of *craspedum*.

Craspedacusta (kras'pe-da-kus'tä), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. κράσπεδον*, edge, border, + *ἀκουστικός*, a hearer, *< ἀκουστός*, verbal adj. of *ἀκοῦν*, hear: see *acoustic*.] A remarkable genus of fresh-water jelly-fishes, the only one known, characterized by the development of otoliths and velar canals: referred by Lankester to the family *Petastidae* of *Trachymedusae*, and by Allman to the *Leptomedusae*. The only species, *Craspedacusta sowerbii*, also known as *Limnocoelum victoria*, was discovered by Sowerby in a warm-water tank in London, in which the plant *Victoria regia* was growing, and was described almost simultaneously by Lankester and Allman, under the two names above given. *Nature*, June 17 and 24, 1880.



Fer-de-lance (*Craspedocephalus lanceolatus*).

Craspedocephalus (kras'pe-dō-sef'ä-lus), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. κράσπεδον*, edge, border, + *κεφαλή*, head.] A genus of very venomous serpents of the warmer parts of America, of the family *Crotalidae*. *C. lanceolatus* is a large and much dreaded West Indian species, 5 or 6 feet long, known as the *fer-de-lance*. See cut in preceding column.

Craspedota (kras-pe-dō'tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *craspedotus*, *< Gr.* as if **κράσπεδωτός*, bordered, *< κράσπεδον*, surround with a border, *< κράσπεδον*, edge, border.] The naked-eyed or gymnophthalmous medusae; the *Hydromedusae* proper, as distinguished from the *Acraspeda*: so called from their muscular velum.

The term *Craspedota* refers to those (*Medusae*) in which a well marked velum is found, the *Acraspeda* where the same is absent. Stand. Nat. Hist., I. 94.

craspedote (kras'pe-dōt), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to the *Craspedota*.

The Hydroidea and Siphonophora are *craspedote*, the Discophora are supposed to be destitute of a veil, and are therefore *acraspedote*. Stand. Nat. Hist., I. 94.

II. *n.* One of the *Craspedota*.

craspedototal (kras'pe-dō-tō'tal), *a.* [*< Gr.* as if **κράσπεδωτός*, bordered (see *Craspedota*), + *ὅλος* (ōlōs), ear, + *-al*.] Having velar otoliths, as a medusa.

In both Trachomedusae and Narcomedusae the marginal bodies belong to the tentacular system; . . . while in the Leptomedusae, the only other order of *craspedototal* Medusae in which marginal vesicles occur, these bodies are genetically derived from the velum.

Gill, *Smithsonian Report*, 1880, p. 340.

craspedum (kras'pe-dum), *n.*; *pl. craspeda* (-dä). [NL., *< Gr. κράσπεδον*, edge, border.] One of the long convoluted cords attached to and proceeding from the mesenteries of *Actinozoa*, and bearing thread-cells.

Craspeomonadina (kras-pe-mon-a-di'nä), *n. pl.* [NL., for **Craspedomonadina*, *< Gr. κράσπεδον*, edge, border, + *μονάς* (monäs), a unit (see *monas*), + *-ina*.] In Stein's system (1878), a family of flagellate infusorians, represented by the genera *Codonosiga*, *Codonocladium*, *Codonodesmus*, and *Salpingoeca*, and corresponding to some extent with the order later named *Choanoflagellata*.

crass (kras), *a.* [= F. *crasse*, OF. *cras* = Sp. *craso* = Pg. It. *crasso* = Dan. *kras*, *< L. crassus*, thick, dense, fat, solid, perhaps orig. **crattus*, with sense of 'thickly woven,' and akin to *cratis*, a hurdle, and *cartilago*, cartilage: see *crate* and *cartilage*, and cf. *crash*. Connection with *gross* is very doubtful.] 1. Thick; coarse; gross; not thin nor fine: now chiefly used of immaterial things.

Does the fact look *crass* and material, threatening to degrade thy theory of spirit?

Emerson, *Essays*, 1st ser., p. 277.

The most airy subjective idealism and the *crassest* materialism are one and the same. Adamson, *Fichte*, p. 115.

2. Gross; stupid; obtuse: as, *crass* ignorance.

A cloud of folly darkens the soul, and makes it *crass* and material. Jer. Taylor, *Sermons* (1653), p. 208.

There were many *crass* minds in Middlemarch whose reflective scales could only weigh things in the lump. George Eliot, *Middlemarch*, I. 171.

Give me the Hidalgo with all his crack-brained eccentricities, rather than the *crass* animalism of Sancho Panza. J. Owen, *Evenings with Skeptics*, II. 344.

crassament (kras'a-ment), *n.* [Improp. *crassiment*; *< L. crassamentum*, thickness, thick sediment, dregs, *< crassare*, make thick, *< crassus*, thick: see *crass*.] Thickness.

Now, as the bones are principally here intended, so also all the other solid parts of the body, that are made of the same *crassiment* of seed, may be here included.

J. Smith, *Solomon's Fortraiture of Old Age*, p. 179.

crassamentum (kras-a-men'tum), *n.*; *pl. crassamenta* (-tä). [L., thickness, thick sediment: see *crassament*.] A clot; a coagulum; specifically, a clot of blood consisting of the fibrinous portion colored red from the blood-corpuscles entangled in it.

crass-headed (kras'hed'ed), *a.* [*< crass* + *head* + *-ed*.] Thick-headed; obtuse. [Rare.]

The imminent danger to which *crass-headed* conservatives of our day are exposing the great rule of prescription. The Nation, Dec. 23, 1860, p. 553.

crassilingual (kras-i-ling'gwäl), *a.* [*< L. crassus*, thick, + *lingua*, tongue, + *-al*.] In *herpet.*, having a thick fleshy tongue.

crassimenti, *n.* See *crassament*.

crassiped (kras'i-ped), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* In *conch.*, having a thick fleshy foot.

II. *n.* One of the *Crassipedia*.

Crassipedia (kras-i-pē'di-ä), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lamarck, 1807), *< L. crassus*, thick, heavy, + *pes* (ped-), foot.] In *conch.*, a section of dimyarian bivalves having a thick fleshy foot. It was

framed for the *Tubicola*, *Pholadaria*, *Solenacea*, and *Myiaria*.

Crassitherium (kras-i-thē'-ri-um), *n.* [NL., < L. *crassus*, thick, + Gr. *θηρίον*, a wild beast, < *θηρ*, a wild beast.] A genus of fossil sirenians, founded by Van Beneden upon a part of a skull discovered in Belgium.

crassitude (kras'-i-tūd), *n.* [*<* L. *crassitudo*, < *crassus*, thick: see *crass*.] Coarseness; thickness; denseness. [Rare.]

The greater *crassitude* and gravity of sea-water. Woodward, Ess. towards a Nat. Hist. of the Earth.

crassly (kras'-li), *adv.* In a crass manner; coarsely; grossly; stupidly; ignorantly.

Even the workingman instinctively re-acts against the narrowing tendencies of machine-work and special skilled employment, and speculates wildly and *crassly* about political, social, or religious problems.

G. S. Hall, German Culture, p. 302.

crassness (kras'-nes), *n.* The quality of being crass; coarseness; thickness; denseness; heaviness; grossness; stupidity.

The ethereal body contracts *crassness*, . . . as the immaterial faculties abate in their exercise.

Glanville, Pre-existence of Souls, p. 118.

Crassula (kras'-ū-lā), *n.* [NL. (so called in reference to their thick, succulent leaves), dim. of L. *crassus*, thick: see *crass*.] A genus of plants, natural order *Crassulaceae*, consisting of succulent herbs and shrubs, chiefly natives of South Africa. Various species are cultivated for the beauty of their flowers and for bedding purposes.

Crassulaceae (kras-ū-lā'-sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Crassula* + *-aceae*.] The houseleek family, a natural order of polypetalous exogens. It consists of succulent plants with herbaceous or shrubby stems and annual or perennial roots, growing in hot, dry, exposed places in the more temperate parts of the world, but chiefly in South Africa. Many species of *Crassula*, *Rochea*, *Sempevirium*, *Sedum*, and *Cotyledon* are cultivated for their showy flowers and especially for bedding effects. The American species belong mostly to the genera *Sedum* and *Cotyledon*, and are especially abundant on the western side of the continent.

crassulaceous (kras-ū-lā'-shius), *a.* Belonging to or characteristic of the order *Crassulaceae*.

crastination (kras-ti-nā'-shon), *n.* [*<* ML. *crastinatio*(-n), in sense of 'holiday', but lit. a putting off till to-morrow, < L. *crastinus*, of to-morrow, < *cras*, to-morrow. Cf. *procrastination*.] Procrastination; delay.

-crat. See *-cracy*.

Cratæus (kra-tē'-gus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κράταιος*, a kind of flowering thorn.] A rosaceous genus of trees and shrubs, of about 30 species, natives of northern temperate regions, and about equally divided between North America and the old world. All are armed with short woody spines, and are hence commonly known as *thorns*. The fruit, called a *haz*, containing several hard, pithy cells, is often edible. The wood is heavy, hard, and close-grained. The Hawthorn, *C. oxyacantha* of Europe, is often cultivated for ornament, in several varieties, and is largely used for hedges, etc. Other species are sometimes cultivated. See *thorn*.

Cratæva (kra-tē'-vā), *n.* [NL., after Gr. *Κράταιος*, L. *Cratæus*, name of a Greek herbalist.] A genus of East and West Indian plants, natural order *Capparidaceae*. The fruit of *C. gynandra* has a peculiar alliacious odor, whence it has received the name of garlic-pear.

cratch¹ (krach), *v. t.* [*<* ME. *cratchen*, *cracchen*, *scratch*, prob. for **cratsen* = Sw. *kratsa* = Dan. *kratse*, *scratch*, *scrape*, *claw*, = Icel. *krassa*, *scrawl*, = MD. *kratsen*, *kretsen*, D. *krassen* = MLG. LG. *kratzen*, *krassen*, *scratch*, *scrape*, all prob. (the E. and Scand. through LG.) < OHG. *chrazzōn*, *chrazōn*, *crāzōn*, MHG. *kratzen*, *kretzen*, G. *kratzen* (> It. *grattare* = Sp. Pg. *grattar* = F. *gratter*, > E. *grate*: see *grate*), *scratch*, *scrape*, = Sw. *kratta* = Dan. *kratte*, *scratch*, *scrape* (perhaps also from G., after the Rom. forms); cf. Icel. *krota*, engrave, ornament. The OHG. *chrazzōn* is perhaps orig. Teut., but is derived by some from LL. *charazare*, ML. *carazare*, < Gr. *χαράσσειν*, *scratch*, engrave: see *character*. In mod. E. *cratch*¹ is represented by *scratch*, q. v.] To scratch.

With that other paw hym was *cracching*
All hys Armure he to-broke and tere,
So both on an hepe fill, both knyght and bere.
Rom. of Partenay (E. F. T. S.), i. 5892.

cratch² (krach), *n.* [*<* ME. *cratche*, *crache*, *creeche*, < OF. *creeche*, a crib, manger, F. *crèche*, a crib, manger, rack, = Pr. *crepcha*, *crepia* = It. *greppia*, < OHG. *crippa*, *chripha*, for **chrippia*, MHG. G. *krippe*, a crib, = E. *crib*, of which *cratch*² is thus ult. a doublet.] 1. A grated crib or manger.

He encradled was
In simple *cratch*, wrapt in a wad of hay.
Spenser, Hymn of Heavenly Love, l. 226.

I was laid in the *cratch*, I was wrapped in swathing-cloaths.
Hakevill, Apology.

2. A rack or open framework.

In Bengo and Coanza they are forced to set up, for a time, houses upon *cratches*, their other houses being taken up for the Riuer lodgings. Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 696.

cratch-cradle (krach'-krā'-dl), *n.* [*<* *cratch*² + *cradle*; but prob. an accom. of *cat's-cradle*, q. v.] Same as *cat's-cradle*.

cratches (krach'-ez), *n. pl.* [Pl. of **cratch*¹, *n.*, < *cratch*¹, *v.*, after G. *krätze*, the itch, *cratches*, < *kratzen*, *scratch*: see *cratch*¹.] A swelling on the pastern, under the fetlock, and sometimes under the hoof, of a horse.

crate (krāt), *n.* [*<* L. *cratis*, wickerwork, a hurdle; akin to *cradle* and *hurdle*, q. v. Doublet *grate*.] 1. A kind of basket or hamper of wickerwork, used for the transportation of china, glass, crockery, and similar wares; hence, any openwork casing, as a box made of slats used for packing or transporting commodities, as peaches.

A quantity of olives, and two large vessels of wine, which she placed in the *crate*, saying to the porter, Take it up, and follow me. Arabian Nights (tr. by Lane), i. 121.

2. The amount held by such a casing.

crater (krā'-tēr), *n.* [= F. *cratère* = Sp. *cráter* = Pg. *cratera* = It. *cratere*, *cratera* = D. G. Dan. *krater*, a crater (def. 2), < L. *crater*, a bowl, < Gr. *κράτῆρ*, a vessel in which wine was mixed with water, a basin (in a rock), the crater of a volcano, < *κερῆνναι* (√ **κρᾶ*), mix.] 1.

pl. crateres (krā-tē-réz). In classical antiq., a large vessel or vase in which water was mixed with wine according to accepted formulas, and from which it was dipped out and served to the guests in the smaller pouring-vessels (*oinochoe*). The typical form of the crater is open and bell-like, with a foot, and a small handle placed very low on either side. Many beautiful Greek examples are preserved, especially in the red-figured pottery. Also written *krater*. Compare *ozybaphon*.

Crater of Euphronios, Louvre Museum.—Greek red-figured pottery.

Very interesting is the group of vases, a *crater*, two amphore, and numerous bowls.

C. O. Muller, Manual of Archaeol. (trans.), § 301.

A fine early Corinthian *crater*, found at Carre and now in the Louvre, with black figures representing Heracles feasting with Eurytus. Encyc. Brit., XIX. 610.

2. In *geol.*, the cup-shaped depression or cavity of a volcano, forming the orifice through which the erupted material finds its way to the surface, or has done so in former times if the volcano is at present extinct or dormant. Such a depression is usually surrounded by a pile of ashes and volcanic debris, which forms the cone. Some craters have a very regular form; others are broken down more or less on one side.

3. *Milit.*, a cavity formed by the explosion of a military mine.—4. Any hollow made in the earth by subterranean forces. [Rare.]

Then the *Craters* or breaches made in the earth by horrible earthquakes, caused by the violent eruptions of Fire, shall be wide enough to swallow up not only Cities but whole Countries. Stillingfleet, Sermons, i. xi.

5. [*cap.*] An ancient southern constellation south of Leo and Virgo. It is supposed to represent a vase with two handles and a base.—6. In *elect.*, a hollow cavity formed in the positive carbon of an arc-lamp when continuous currents are used.

cratera (kra-tē'-rā), *n.*; *pl. crateræ* (-rē). [L., a fem. form of *crater*, a basin: see *crater*.] In bot., the cup-shaped receptacle of certain lichens and fungi.

crateral (krā-tēr'-al), *a.* [*<* *crater* + *-al*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of the crater of a volcano.

After a volcano has long been silent and the large crater has been more or less filled, . . . renewal of activity through the old channel may give rise to the formation of a new cone seated within the old *crateral* hollow.

Huxley, Physiography, p. 194.

crateres, *n.* Plural of *crater*, 1.

crateriform (kra-ter'-i-fōrm), *a.* [= F. *cratéri-forme*, < L. *cratera*, a crater, + *forma*, shape.] Having the form of a crater; conically hollowed; formed like a wine-glass without the base, or nearly like an inverted truncate cone with an excavated base. As specifically used in entomology, it differs from *calathiform* in implying less dilated sides, and from *infundibuliform* in implying a less deep and regular hollow. In botany it signifies basin- or saucer-shaped.

This hill (in St. Jago) is conical, 450 feet in height, and retains some traces of having had a *crateriform* structure. Darwin, Geol. Observations, i. 11.

craterlet (krā-tēr'-let), *n.* [*<* *crater* + *-let*.] A small crater.

Later a little pit or *craterlet* made its appearance [on the moon], less than a mile in diameter, according to the first observations; still later, towards the end of 1867, it had grown larger and was about two miles in diameter. New Princeton Rev., i. 57.

Ten Mile Hill, half-way between Charleston and Summerville, developed *craterlets* and "crateriform" orifices. Jour. Franklin Inst., CXXII. 389.

Crateropodidae (krā-tē-rō-pōd'-i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Crateropus* (-pōd-) + *-idae*.] A family of oscine passerine birds of the old world, of which the genus *Crateropus* is the leading one. They include the most typical babblers, notable for their large, clumsy feet and claws, and strong, rounded wings; but in many respects they resemble thrushes, and neither the composition nor the position of the family is settled. These birds, as a rule, are gregarious, and not good songsters.

Crateropus (kra-ter'-ō-pus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κράτερος*, strong, stout, + *πούς* (ποδ-) = E. *foot*.] A genus of chiefly African oscine passerine birds, known as *babblers*, and commonly referred to the family *Pycnonotidae*, as type of a subfamily *Crateropodinae*, or giving name to a family *Crateropodidae*. As at present used, the genus includes 15 species, ranging through Africa beyond the Sahara and in India. The example figured is a dark race of *C. plebeius* from the Zambesi.

craterous (krā-tēr'-us), *a.* [*<* *crater* + *-ous*.] Belonging to or like a crater. R. Browning. [Rare.]

-cratic, -cratical. See *-cracy*.

Cratinean (kra-tin'-ē-an), *a.* and *n.* [*<* Gr. *Κρατινέος*, < *Κρατίς*, L. *Cratinus*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Greek comic poet Cratinus, who lived about 520-423 B. C.: as, *Cratinean* verse or meter.

II. *n.* A logæædic meter frequent in Greek comedy, composed of a first Glyconic and a trochaic tetrapody catalectic, the first foot of the latter being treated like a basis—that is, having both syllables common: thus,

— — — — — | — — — — —

See *Eupolidean*, *n.*

crampish, *v. t.* Same as *crampish*.

craunch (krāunch), *v. t.* [Also written *crunch*, and in other forms, due to imitative variation, *crunch*, *scrunch*, *scrunch*, q. v.] To crush with the teeth; crunch. See *crunch*.

She can *cranch*

A sack of small-coal, eat you lime and hair.

B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, i. 1.

She would *craunch* the wings of a lark, bones and all, between her teeth.

Swift, Gulliver's Travels, Brobdingnag, iii.

cravanti, *a.* An obsolete form of *craven*.

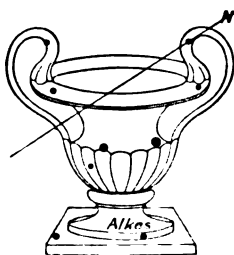
cravat (kra-vat'), *n.* [Also formerly *crabbat*; = G. *cravate*, < F. *cravate* (= It. *cravatta*, *croatta*), a cravat, so called because adopted (according to Menage, in 1636) from the *Cravates* or Croats in the French military service, < *Cravate*, a Croat: see *Croat*.] A neckcloth; a piece of muslin, silk, or other material worn about the neck, generally outside a linen collar, by men, and less frequently by women. When first introduced, it was commonly of lace, or of linen edged with lace. At the beginning of the seventeenth century it was worn very long, and it is often seen in pictures passed through the buttonhole of the coat or waistcoat.



Crater of Euphronios, Louvre Museum.—Greek red-figured pottery.



Crateropus plebeius.



The Constellation Crater.—From Ptolemy's description.

(See *steinkirk*.) The modern cravat is rather a necktie, passed once round the neck, and tied in front in a bow, or, as about 1840 and earlier (when the cravat consisted of a triangular silk kerchief, usually black), twice round the neck, in imitation of the stock. Formerly, when starched linen cravats were worn, perfection in the art of tying them was one of the great accomplishments of a dandy. The cravat differs properly from the scarf, which, whether tied, or passed through a ring, or held by a pin, hangs down over the shirt-front. In England neckcloth is the usual word in this sense.

The handkerchief about his neck,
Canonical cravat of Smeeck.

S. Butler, Hudibras, I. iii.

"Perhaps, Louisa," said Mr. Dombey, slightly turning his head in his cravat, as if it were a socket, "you would have preferred a fire?"

Dickens, Dombey and Son, v.

cravat (krā-vat'), *v. i. or t.*; pret. and pp. *cravatted*, ppr. *cravattng*. [*< cravat, n.*] To put on or wear a cravat; invest with a cravat.

I redoubled my attention to dress; I coated and cravatted.
Butcher, Felham, xxxiii.

To come out washed, cravatted, brushed, combed, ready for the breakfast-table.

W. Mathees, Getting on in the World, p. 90.

cravat-goose (krā-vat'gōs), *n.* A name of the common wild goose of America, *Bernicla canadensis*, from the white mark on the throat.

cravat-string (krā-vat'string), *n.* A cravat.

And the well-tied cravat-string wins the dame.

Tom Brown, Works, IV. 223.

crave (krāv), *v.*; pret. and pp. *craved*, ppr. *craving*. [*< ME. craven, < AS. crāfan = Icel. krefja = Sw. kräfta = Dan. kræve, crave, ask, demand; cf. Icel. krafa, a demand.*] *I. trans.* 1. To ask with earnestness or importunity; beseech; implore; ask with submission or humility, as a dependant; beg or entreat for.

Joseph . . . went in boldly unto Pilate, and craved the body of Jesus.
Mark xv. 43.

I crave leave to deal plainly with your Lordship.

Howell, Letters, I. iv. 25.

That day Sir Lancelot at the palace craved
Audience of Guinevere.

Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

2. To long for or eagerly desire, as a means of gratification; require or demand, in order to satisfy appetite or passion.

For e'en in sleep, the body, wrapt in ease,
Supinely lies, as in the peaceful grave;
And, wanting nothing, nothing can it crave.

Dryden, tr. of Lucretius, iii. 110.

3. To demand a debt; dun: as, I *craved* him wherever I met him. [*Scotch.*] = *Syn. Ask, Request, Beg*, etc. (see *ask*), to yearn for, desire; to pray for.

II. intrans. To ask earnestly; beg; sue; plead: with *for*.

On the lower ground was the agora, where the Epidamnian exiles craved for help, and pointed to the tombs of their forefathers.

E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 356.

craven (krā-vn), *a. and n.* [*Early mod. E. also cravant, cravant; < ME. cravant, cravaunde (for orig. *cravante, in three syllables, the accented final -e being later lost, as in costive, q. v.), conquered, overcome, cowardly, < OF. cravanté, craventé, pp. of craventer, craventer, craventer, graver, carcenter; break, break down, overthrow, overcome, conquer, mod. F. dial. (Norm.) cravanter, gravater, accravater, crush with a load, craventer (Rouchi), overwhelm, craventer (Picard), tire out (craventé, tired out), = Sp. Pg. quebrantar, break, pound, move to pity, weaken, < ML. as if *crepantare, freq. (< crepan(t)-s, ppr.) of L. crepare (> F. crever = Pr. crebar = Sp. Pg. quebrar = It. crepare), break: see crepitate, decrepit, and cf. crevice, crevasse, from the same ult. source. The etym. has been much debated, being usually associated by etymologists, and to some extent in popular apprehension, with (1) *crave*, the form *craven*, ME. cravant, cravaunde, being assumed to be the ppr. of this verb (in ME. prop. cravant, cravend); or with (2) *creant, recreant*, ME. creant, creaunt, recreant, used like *craven* in acknowledging defeat, prop. ppr., yielding, submitting, lit. believing, or accepting a new faith, ult. < L. creden(t)-s, believing: see *creant, recreant*. The confusion with these words seems to have existed from the ME. period, and has somewhat affected the meaning of *craven*.] *I. a. 1.* Overcome; conquered; defeated. See to *crave*, *craven*, below.*

Al ha cneowen ham *cravant* and overcumen [they all knew them to be conquered and overcome].

Legend of St. Katharine, p. 132.

2. Cowardly; pusillanimous; mean-spirited.

Haa! *cravaunde* knyghte, a coward the semez.

Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), I. 133.

The poor *craven* bridegroom said never a word.

Scott, Young Lochinvar.

Wherever the forces of the . . . [English and French] nations met, they met with disdainful confidence on one side, and with a *craven* fear on the other.

Macaulay, William Pitt.

To *crave* *craven*! [orig. to cry "craven!" i. e. "(I am) conquered!"; to yield in submission; be defeated; fail.

When all human means *crave* *craven*, then that wound made by the hand of God is cured by the hand of His Vicegerent.

Fuller, Ch. Hist., II. vi. 33.

II. n. A mean or base coward; a pusillanimous fellow; a dastard.

K. Hen. Is it fit this soldier keep his oath?

Flu. He is a *craven* and a villain else.

Shak., Hen. V., iv. 7.

Her anger, leaving Pelleas, burn'd
Full on her knights in many an evil name

Of *craven*, weakling, and thrice-beaten hound.

Tennyson, Pelleas and Ettarre.

= *Syn. Poltroon, Dastard, etc.* See *coward*.

craven (krā-vn), *v. t.* [*< craven, a.*] To make *craven*, recreant, weak, or cowardly.

Against self-slaughter

There is a prohibition so divine

That *cravens* my weak hand.

Shak., Cymbeline, iii. 4.

Sense-conquering faith is now grown blind and cold
And basely *craven'd*, that in times of old
Did conquer Heav'n itself.

Quarles, Emblems, i. 15.

craver (krā-vēr), *n.* One who *craves* or begs; a suppliant. [*Rare.*]

I'll turn *craver* too, and so I shall 'scape whipping.

Shak., Pericles, ii. 1.

craving (krā-vīng), *n.* [*Verbal n. of crave, v.*] Vehement or urgent desire or longing; appetite; yearning.

While his [Voltaire's] literary fame filled all Europe, he was troubled with a childish *craving* for political distinction.

Macaulay, Frederic the Great.

Internal tranquillity came, no doubt, in great measure, from the exhaustion of the country, from that *craving* for peace and order which follows on long periods of anarchy.

J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng., p. 417.

cravingly (krā-vīng-li), *adv.* In an earnest or *craving* manner.

cravingness (krā-vīng-nes), *n.* The state of *craving*.

crawl (krā), *n.* [*< ME. crawe (not in AS., where crop was used: see crop), prob. < Sw. kräfra, dial. kræ = Dan. kro, the crawl, akin to Sw. krage = Dan. krave, collar, = D. kraag, the neck, collar: see crag².*] 1. The crop or first stomach of a bird, technically called the *ingluvies*.

We have seen some [buzzards] whose breast and belly were brown, and only marked across the *crawl* with a large white crescent.

Pennant, Brit. Zoology.

2. Figuratively, the stomach of any animal. [*Rare.*]

As tigers combat with an empty *crave*.

Byron, Don Juan, viii. 49.

3. The ingluvies or enlarged extremity of the esophagus in certain insects. See cut under *Blattidae*.

crawl² (krā), *v. and n.* Scotch form of *crow¹*.

craw³ (krā), *n.* Scotch form of *crow²*.

crawl-bone (krā'bōn), *n.* The collar-bone.

crawfish, crayfish (krā'-, krā'fish), *n.* [*Early mod. E. also craifish, crafish, crefish, accom. forms (simulating fish¹) of crevis, crevice, creyfish, < ME. crevise, creveys, crevis, creves, < OF. crevice, crevisse, escrevisse, F. écrevisse, a crawfish, < OHG. chrebiz, MHG. krebiz, G. krebs, a crab: see crab¹.*] 1. The common name of the small fluviatile long-tailed decapod crustaceans of the genera *Astacus* and *Cambarus*; especially, in Great Britain, the *Astacus fluviatilis*; and by extension, some or any similar fresh-water crustacean. See cuts under *Astacidae* and *Astacus*.

—2. The name in the west of England and among the London fishmongers of the small spiny lobster, *Palinurus vulgaris*. Also called *sea-crawfish*.

crawfish (krā'fish), *v. i.* To move backward or sidewise like a *crawfish*; hence, to recede from an opinion or a position; back out or back down. [*Colloq., U. S.*]

crawl¹ (krāl), *v. i.* [*Early mod. E. also crall; not found in ME.; < Icel. krafa, paw, scabble, crawl, = Sw. krafja, grope, = Dan. kræble, crawl, creep; cf. D. krabbelen, scratch, scrawl, = MLG. G. krabbeln, crawl (see crab³, v.); cf. Sw. kråla, crawl, dial. kråla, crawl, kralla, creep, also Sw. dial. krylla, swarm out, as insects, krylla, crawl, D. krielen, swarm, crowd.*] 1. To move slowly by thrusting or drawing the body along the ground, as a worm; creep.

Doctor, I will see the combat, that's the truth on 't;
If I had never a leg, I would crawl to see it.

Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, ii. 4.

From shaded chinks of lichen-crust'd walls,
In languid curves, the gliding serpent *crawls*.

O. W. Holmes, Spring.

2. To move or walk feebly, slowly, laboriously, or timorously.

He was hardly able to *crawl* about the room.

Arbutnot.

Sometimes along the wheel-deep sand

A one-horse wagon slowly *crawled*.

Whittier, Tent on the Beach.

A black-gowned pensioner or two *crawling* over the quiet square.

Thackeray, Newcomes, vii.

3. To advance slowly and secretly or cunningly; hence, to insinuate one's self; gain favor by obsequious conduct.

One

Hath *crawl'd* into the favour of the king.

Shak., Hen. VIII., iii. 2.

4. To have a sensation like that produced by a worm crawling upon the body: as, the flesh *crawls*.—To *crawl* into one's hole. See *hole¹*. = *Syn. Crawl, Creep*. So far as these words are differentiated, *crawl* is used of a more prostrate or slower movement than *creep*, as that of a worm or snake, or a child prone on the ground, in contrast with that of a short-legged reptile, a crouching animal, or a child on its hands and knees. A person is said either to *crawl* or to *creep* in his walk, as from inertness, age, or debility, according to the greater or less degree of slowness or feebleness. Running or climbing plants *creep*, but do not *crawl*. The distinction between the words is more strongly marked in their figurative application to human actions, *crawl* expressing cringing meanness or servility, and *creep* stealthy slyness or malignity. *Creep* alone is used in all senses in the Bible, *Shakespeare*, etc.

The wrinkled sea beneath him *crawls*.

Tennyson, The Eagle.

'Tis sweet to listen as the night-winds *creep*

From leaf to leaf.

Byron, Don Juan, i. 122.

I did not properly *creep*, knowing that it would not do to raise my back; I rather *crawl* upon the ground.

J. W. De Forest, Harper's Mag., XXXV. 342.

crawl¹ (krāl), *n.* [*< crawl¹, v.*] The act of crawling; a slow, crawling motion: as, his walk is almost a *crawl*.

crawl² (krāl), *n.* [*< D. kraal, an inclosure, a cattle-pen: see kraal, which is also in E. use in South Africa; prob. ult. identical with corral, q. v.*] A pen or inclosure of stakes and hurdles on the sea-coast, for containing fish or turtles.

On their return all hands enter the *crawl* and beat out the now-rotted fleshy part of the sponge.

Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XXXIX. 179.

crawl-a-bottom (krāl'a-bot'um), *n.* The hog-sucker. [*Local, U. S.*]

crawler (krāl'ēr), *n.* 1. One who or that which crawls; a creeper; a reptile.

Unarm'd of wings and scaly oars,

Unhappy *crawler* on the land.

Lovelace, Lucasta.

2. A dobson or hellgrammite; the larva of a neuropterous insect of the family *Stalidae*, as of *Corydalis cornutus*. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, II. 156. Also called *clipper*.

crawley-root (krāl'i-rōt), *n.* [*Prob. a corruption of coralroot.*] The coralroot, *Corallorhiza odontorhiza*.

crawlingly (krāl'ing-li), *adv.* In a crawling manner.

crawly (krāl'i), *a.* [*< crawl¹ + -y.*] Having a sensation as of the contact of crawling things. [*Colloq.*]

It made you feel *crawly*. *The Century*, XXIX. 268.

Crax (kraks), *n.* [*NL., formed after Crex, q. v., < Gr. κράξω, later κράξω, croak as a raven: see crake¹, croak.*] The typical genus of birds of the family *Cracidae*. It was formerly conterminous with the *Cracinae*, and contained all the curassows and hoccoes; but it is now restricted to the former. The head is crested and the base of the bill sheathed. The type is *C. alector*. See cut under *curassow*.

crawl¹, *n.* Another form of *crave*.

crawl² (krā), *n.* An elevation or structure extended into a stream to break the force of the water, or to prevent it from encroaching on the shore; a breakwater.

crawl³ (krā), *n.* [*< late ME. crawl, < OF. craye, in mal de craye, a disease of hawks, lit. chalk-disease: craye, < L. creta, chalk: see crayon.*] A disease of hawks, proceeding from cold and a bad diet.

With mystedynge she [the hawk] shall haue the Fronse, the Rye, the Cray, and many other syknesses that bring them to the Sowe.

Juliana Berners, Treatise of Fysshynge wyth an Angle, [fol. 2.]

crayer¹, *n.* See *crare*.

crayfish, *n.* See *crawfish*.

crayon (krā'ōn), *n. and a.* [*< F. crayon, < craie, chalk, < L. creta, chalk: see cretaceous.*] *I. n.* 1. A pencil-shaped piece of colored clay, chalk, or charcoal, used for drawing upon paper. Crayons are made from certain mineral substances in their natural state, such as red or black chalk, but they are more commonly manufactured from a fine paste of chalk or pipe-clay colored with various pigments, and consolidated by means of gum, wax, soap, etc. Crayons vary in hardness.

The soft crayons and the half-hard are used through the medium of a stump, while the hard are used as a lead-pencil. See *pastel*.

Let no day pass over you without . . . giving some strokes of the pencil or the crayon.

Dryden, tr. of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.

2. A pencil made of a composition of soap, resin, wax, and lampblack, used for drawing upon lithographic stones.—3. One of the carbon-points in an electric lamp.

II. a. Drawn with crayons: as, a crayon sketch.

crayon (krä'on), v. t. [= F. *crayonner*; from the noun.] 1. To sketch or draw with a crayon. Hence—2. To sketch in general; plan; commit to paper one's first thoughts.

He soon afterwards composed that discourse conformably to the plan which he had crayoned out.

Malone, Sir J. Reynolds, note.

crayon-drawing (krä'on-drä'ing), n. The act or art of drawing with crayons.

crayonist (krä'on-ist), n. [*< crayon + -ist.*] One who draws or sketches with crayons.

The charming *crayonists* of the eighteenth century.

Littell's Living Age, CEXI. 73.

Robert Nanteuil (1623–1678), a *crayonist*, and one of the most eminent of French line engravers.

Encyc. Brit., XVII. 173.

craze (kräz), v.; pret. and pp. *crazed*, ppr. *crazing*. [Early mod. E. also *crase*, < ME. *crasen*, break, break to pieces, < Sw. *krasa* = Dan. *kruse*, crackle, orig. break (cf. Sw. *slå i kras* = Dan. *slaa i kras*, break to pieces); prob. imitative. F. *écraser*, break, shatter, is also of Scand. origin.] I. *intrans.* 1†. To break; burst; break in pieces.

To cabys *crasen* and begynne to folde.

Anc. Metrical Tales (ed. Hartshorne), p. 128.

2. To crack or split; open in slight cracks or chinks; crackle; specifically, in *pottery*, to separate or peel off from the body: said of the glaze. See *crazing*, 2.—3. To become crazy or insane; become shattered in intellect; break down.

For my tortured brain begins to craze,

Be thou my nurse. *Keats*, *Endymion*, iv.

Leave help to God, as I am forced to do!

There is no other course, or we should craze,

Seeing such evil with no human cure.

Browning, *King and Book*, II. 41.

II. *trans.* 1†. To break; break in pieces; crush: as, to craze tin.

The wyndowes wel yglased

Ful clere, and nat an hole ycrased.

Chaucer, *Death of Blanche*, l. 324.

The fine Christall is sooner *crazed* then the hard Marble.

Lyly, *Euphues*, Anat. of Wit, p. 39.

God looking forth will trouble all his host,

And craze their chariot-wheels.

Milton, P. L., xii. 210.

2. To make small cracks in; produce a flaw or flaws in, literally or figuratively.

The glasse once *crazed*, will with the least clappe be cracked.

Lyly, *Euphues*, Anat. of Wit, p. 58.

The title's *craz'd*, the tenure is not good,

That claims by th' evidence of flesh and blood.

Quarles, *Emblems*, II. 14.

The wail of the same tower is so *crazed* as, for doubt of falling thereof, ther is a prop of wet set up to the same.

Quoted in *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IV. 491.

3. To disorder; confuse; weaken; impair the natural force or energy of. [Obsolete except with reference to mental condition.]

Glue it out that you be *crazed* and not well disposed, by means of your travell at Sea. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 172.

There is no ill

Can craze my health that not assails yours first.

Beau. and Fl. (?), *Faithful Friends*, II. 3.

Till length of years

And sedentary numness craze my limbs.

Milton, S. A., l. 571.

4. To derange the intellect of; dement; render insane; make crazy.

Grief hath *craz'd* my wits. *Shak.*, *Lear*, III. 4.

Every sinner does wilder and more extravagant things than any man can do that is *crazed* and out of his wits.

Tillotson.

craze (kräz), n. [*< craze*, v.] 1. A crack in the glaze of pottery; a flaw or defect in general.—2. Insanity; craziness; any degree of mental derangement.—3. An inordinate desire or longing; a passion.

It was quite a *craze* with him [Burns] to have his Jean dressed genteelly.

J. Wilson, *Genius and Char.* of Burns, p. 200.

4. An unreasoning or capricious liking or affection of liking, more or less sudden and temporary, and usually shared by a number of persons, especially in society, for something particular, uncommon, peculiar, or curious; a passing whim: as, a *craze* for old furniture, or for rare coins or heraldry.

A quiet *craze* touching everything that pertains to Napoleon the Great and the Napoleonic legend.

Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLII. 284.

crazed (kräzd), p. a. [Pp. of *craze*, v.] 1. Broken down; impaired; decrepit. [Obsolete or poetical.]

O! they had all been saved, but *crazed* old

Annuld my vigorous cravings. *Keats*.

2. Cracked in the glaze: said of pottery.—3. Insane; demented.

Forms like some bedlam statuary's dream,

The *craz'd* creations of misguided whim.

Burns, *Brigs of Ayr*.

crazedness (krä'zed-nes), n. A broken or impaired state; decrepitude; now, specifically, an impaired state of the intellect.

He returned in perfect health, feeling no *crazedness* nor infirmity of body.

Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 66.

People in the *crazedness* of their minds, possessed with dislike and discontent at things present, . . . imagine that any thing . . . would help them; but that most, which they least have tried. *Hooker*, *Eccles. Polity*, Pref.

craze-mill, **crazing-mill** (kräz'-, Krä'zing-mil), n. A mill for crushing tin ore; a crushing-mill. [Cornwall.]

The tin ore passeth to the *crazing-mill*, which, between two grinding-stones, bruiseeth it to a fine sand.

R. Carew, *Survey of Cornwall*.

crazily (krä'zi-li), adv. In a broken or crazy manner.

craziness (krä'zi-nes), n. 1† The state of being broken or impaired; weakness.

What can you look for

From an old, foolish, peevish, doting man

But *craziness* of age? *Ford*, *Broken Heart*, v. 3.

There is no *craziness* we feel, that is not a record of God's having been offended by our nature.

W. Montague, *Devoute Essays*, II. x. 2.

2. The state of being mentally impaired; weakness or disorder of the intellect; insanity.

It is a curious fact that most of the great reformers in history have been accounted by the men of their time crazy, and perhaps even more curious that their very *craziness* seems to have given them their great force.

Stillé, *Stud. Med. Hist.*, p. 344.

=Syn. *Madness*, *Delirium*, etc. See *insanity*.

crazing (krä'zing), n. [*< ME. crazynge*; verbal n. of *craze*, v.] 1†. A cracking; a chink or rift.

The *crazing* of the walls was stopp'd.

Wyclif, 2 Chron. xxiv. 13 (Purv.).

He schal entre into chynnis [chines] ethir [or] *crazynge* of stoonyes.

Wyclif, Isa. ii. 21 (Purv.).

2. In *pottery*, a separating of the glaze from the body, forming blisters which are easily broken.

This homogeneity [of a hard china body, in porcelain manufacture] prevents any *crazing*, but the process is one of much hazard.

Eng. Encyc.

crazing-mill, n. See *craze-mill*.

crazy (krä'zi), a. [Early mod. E. *crasig*, *crasie*; < *craze* + *-y*; substituted for earlier *crazed*.]

1. Broken; impaired; dilapidated; weak; feeble: applied to any structure, but especially to a building or to a boat or a coach: as, a *crazy* old house or vessel.

There arrived with this ship divers Gentlemen of good fashion, with their wives and families; but many of them *crazie* by the tediousness of the voyage.

Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's True Travels*, II. 156.

We are mortal, made of clay,

Now healthful, now *crazie*, now sick, now well,

Now lue, now dead. *Heywood*, If you Know not Me, II.

They with difficulty got a *crazy* boat to carry them to the island.

Jeffrey.

2. Broken, weakened, or disordered in intellect; deranged; insane; demented.

Over moist and *crazy* brains.

S. Butler, *Hudibras*, III. i. 1323.

3. Caused by or arising from mental derangement; marked by or manifesting insanity: as, a *crazy* speech; *crazy* actions.

Whatever *crazy* sorrow saith,

No life that breathes with human breath

Has ever truly long'd for death.

Tennyson, *Two Voices*.

crazy-bone (krä'zi-bön), n. Same as *funny-bone*.

crazy-quilt (krä'zi-kwilt), n. A quilt or cover for a bed, sofa, etc., made of *crazy-work*.

crazy-weed (krä'zi-wéd), n. A name given to various plants growing in the western United States, the eating of which by horses and cattle produces emaciation, nervous derangements, and death: often called *loco-weed* (which see). Among them are species of *Astragalus*, *Oxytropis*, and perhaps some plants of other genera.

crazy-work (krä'zi-wèrk), n. A kind of patch-work in which irregular pieces of colored silk and other material are applied upon a foundation, in fantastic patterns, or without any regular pattern, and their edges are stitched and embroidered in various ways.

creablet (krä'a-bl), a. [= F. *créable* = Sp. *creable*, < L. *creabilis*, < *creare*, create: see *create*.] That may be created. *Watts*.

creach, creagh (kräch), n. [*< Gael. creach*, plunder, pillage.] A Highland foray; a plundering excursion; a raid.

Creasion (krä-ad'i-on), n. [NL. (Vieillot, 1816); also *Creadium* and erroneously *Creadio*; < Gr. *κρέαδιον*, a morsel of meat, dim. of *κρέας*, flesh.] 1. A genus of sturnoid passerine birds peculiar to New Zealand, having as its type *C. carunculatus*.—2†. A genus of meliphagine birds, named by Lesson, 1837: a synonym of *Anthochera*.

creagh, n. See *creach*.

creaght, n. [Appar. < Ir. and Gael. *graigh*, *graidh*, a herd, flock, = L. *grex* (*greg-*), flock: see *gregarious*.] A herd of cattle. *Halliwel*.

creaght, v. i. [*< creaght*, n.] To graze on lands. *Davies*.

creak¹ (kräk), v. [Early mod. E. also *creek*, also, as still dial., *crick*; < ME. *creken*, make a harsh, grating sound (cf. D. *krieken*, chirp, *kriek*, a cricket); an imitative var. of *crack*: see *crack*, *chark*¹, and *crick*¹, *cricket*¹.] I. *intrans.* To make a sharp, harsh, grating, or squeaking sound, as by the friction of hard substances: as, the gate *creaks* on its hinges; *creaking* shoes.

Leath. You cannot bear him down with your base noise, sir.

Busy. Nor he me, with his treble *creaking*, though he *creek* like the chariot wheels of Satan.

B. Jonson, *Bartholomew Fair*, v. 3.

No swinging sign-board *creaked* from cottage elm

To stay his steps with faintness overcome.

Wordsworth, *Guilt and Sorrow*, xvi.

II. *trans.* To cause to make a sharp, harsh, grating, or squeaking sound. [Rare.]

I shall stay here . . .

Creaking my shoes on the plain masonry.

Shak., *All's Well*, II. 1.

creak¹ (kräk), n. [*< creak*¹, v.] A sharp, harsh, grating sound, as that produced by the friction of hard substances.

A wagging leaf, a puff, a crack,

Yea, the least *creak*, shall make thee turn thy back.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II., The Lawe.

The loath gate swings with rusty *creak*.

Lowell, *Palinode*.

creak² (kräk), n. A dialectal variant of *crack*².

creaky (krä'ki), a. [*< creak*¹ + *-y*.] Creaking; apt to creak.

A rusty, *crazy*, *creaky*, dry-rotted, damp-rotted, dingy, dark, and miserable old dungeon.

Hawthorne, *Seven Gables*, p. 296.

cream¹ (krēm), n. [*< ME. creme*, sometimes spelled *crayme*, < OF. *creme*, prop. *creme*, F. *crème* = Pr. Sp. It. *crema* = Pg. *creme*, < ML. *crema*, *cremum*, cream, another use of LL. *cremum*, equiv. to L. *cremor*, thick juice or broth. Not connected with AS. *redm*, E. *ream*, cream: see *ream*².] 1. The richer and butyrous part of milk, which, when the milk stands unagitated in a cool place, rises and forms an oily or viscid scum on the surface; hence, in general, any part of a liquor that separates from the rest, rises, and collects on the surface. By agitating the cream of milk, butter is formed.

Blawneche *creme*, with annys [anise] in confete.

Booke of Precedence (E. T. S., extra ser.), I. 92.

Nor robb'd the farmer of his bowl of *cream*.

Tennyson, *Princess*, v.

2. Something resembling cream; any liquid or soft paste of the consistency of cream: as, the *cream* of ale; shaving-*cream*.

Four water to the depth of about three-fourths of an inch, and then sprinkle in . . . enough plaster of Paris to form a thick *cream*.

Sci. Amer., N. S., LVII. 24.

3. In *shot-making*, a spongy crust of oxid taken from the surface of the lead, and used to coat over the bottom of the colander, to keep the lead from running too rapidly through the holes.—4. The best part of a thing; the choice part; the quintessence: as, the *cream* of a jest or story.

Welcome, O flower and *cream* of knights-errant.

Shelton, tr. of Don Quixote, II. 31.

But now mark, good people, the *cream* of the jest.

Catskin's Garland (Child's Ballads, VIII. 174).

The *cream* of the day rises with the sun.

O. W. Holmes, *Old Vol.* of Life, p. 230.

5. A sweetmeat or dish prepared from cream, or of such consistency as to resemble cream: as, an iced *cream*, or ice-*cream*; a chocolate *cream*.

The remnants of a devoured feast—fragments of dissected fowls—ends of well-notched tongues—*creams* half demolished.

Hook, *Gilbert Gurney*, I. vii.

6. A name given to certain cordials because of their thick (viscid) consistency, with perhaps some reference to their reputed excellence.

—Clotted cream, clouted cream. See *clot*.—Cold cream. See *cold-cream*.—Cream of lime, the scum of lime-water, or that part of lime which, after being dissolved in its caustic state, separates from the water in the mild state of chalk or limestone.—Cream of tartar, the scum of a boiling solution of tartar; purified and crystallized potassium bitartrate. Cream of tartar exists in grapes and tamarinds, and in the dregs of wine. Mixed with boracic acid or sodium borate, it is rendered much more soluble, and it is then called *soluble cream of tartar*. It has a pleasant acid taste, and is employed in medicine for its mildly cathartic, refrigerant, and diuretic properties; also as a substitute for yeast in bread-making in combination with sodium bicarbonate, as a mordant in dyeing wool, etc. See *argol*.—Cream-of-tartar tree, the Australian baobab-tree, or gouty-stem, *Adansonia Gregorii*, so named because the pulp of the fruit has an agreeable acid taste like that of cream of tartar. It is also known as *sour-gourd*. In South Africa the same names are given to *A. digitata*.—Cream of the cream [F. *crème de la crème*], the best or most select portion, especially of society.—Cream of the valley, a fine kind of English gin.

cream¹ (krēm), *v.* [*< cream*¹, *n.*] **I. trans.** 1. To take the cream from by skimming; skim: as, to *cream* milk.—2. To remove the quintessence or best part of.

Such a man, truly wise, *creams* off nature, leaving the sour and dregs for philosophy and reason to lap up.

Swift, Tale of a Tub, ix.

3. To add cream to, as tea or coffee.

II. intrans. 1. To form a layer of cream upon the surface; become covered with a scum of any kind; froth; mantle.

Some wicked beast unware
That breakes into her Dayr' house, there doth draine
Her *creaming* pannes. *Spenser*, F. Q., VII. vi. 48.

There are a sort of men, whose visages
Do *cream* and mantle, like a standing pond.

Shak., M. of V., I. 1.

Our ordinary good cheer *creamed* like a tankard of beer.
S. Judd, Margaret, iii.

2. To rise like cream. [Rare.]

When the pre-requisite of membership is that a man must have *creamed* to the top by prosperity and success, such eligibility will soon put an end to the clubableness of any gathering.

N. and Q., 7th ser., IV. 57.

cream² (krēm), *v. t.* A dialectal variant of *crim*.

cream³, *n.* An obsolete variant of *chrism*.

cream⁴ (krēm), *n.* Same as *crème*.

cream-cake (krēm'kāk), *n.* A cake filled with a custard made of eggs, cream, etc.

cream-cheese (krēm'chēz'), *n.* A kind of soft rich cheese prepared from curd made with new or unskimmed milk and an added quantity of cream, the curd being placed in a cloth and allowed to drain without pressure; also, any cheese made with an extra proportion of cream. From its cloying richness and delicacy, the term *cream-cheese* has been variously used in ridicule of extreme fastidiousness of taste, overwrought elegance of language or manner, and the like: as, the Rev. Mr. *Creamcheese*; there is more *cream-cheese* than bread in the fare that he sets before his readers. See *cheese*.

cream-colored (krēm'kul'ord), *a.* Having or resembling the peculiar pale yellowish-white color of cream.

The State coach, drawn by eight *cream-coloured* horses, conveying the Queen. *First Year of a Silken Reign*, p. 59.

cream-colored coursier, *Cursorius isabellinus*, a plover-like bird, having the head slate-gray or lavender, and the lining of the wings black. It inhabits Africa, breeding in the northern parts of that continent, and sometimes extending its range to Great Britain, Arabia, Persia, Baluchistan, the Panjab, Sind, and Rajputana.

cream-cups (krēm'kups), *n.* A name given in California to *Platystemon Californicus*, a pretty poppy-like plant with small, cream-colored flowers.

creamier (krēm'ēr), *n.* 1. An apparatus for the artificial separation of cream from milk. It is usually made on the centrifugal principle.—2. A small vessel for holding cream at table; a cream-jug. [Colloq.]

creamery (krēm'ēr), *n.*; pl. *creameries* (-riz). [*< cream* + *-ery*.] An establishment, usually a joint-stock concern, in which milk obtained from a number of producers is manufactured into butter and cheese. [U. S.]

Dairymen make a distinction between a butter-factory and a *creamery*: the first is where butter only is made, the skimmed milk going back to patrons as food for domestic animals, or . . . otherwise disposed of than in a manufactured product; the *creamery* is a place where milk is turned into butter and "skim-cream."

Encyc., Amer., II. 522.

cream-faced (krēm'fäst), *a.* White; pale; having a coward look.

Thou *cream-fac'd* loon!

Where gott'st thou that goose look?

Shak., Macbeth, v. 3.

cream-fruit (krēm'fröt), *n.* An edible, cream-like, juicy fruit, found in Sierra Leone, western Africa, said to be produced by some apocynaceous plant.

creaminess (krēm'ni-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being creamy.

creaming-pan (krēm'ing-pan), *n.* A dairy vessel for milk to stand in till the cream rises to the top. Also *cream-pan*.

cream-jug (krēm'jug), *n.* A small jug or pitcher for holding cream at table.

cream-laid (krēm'lād), *a.* Of a cream color and laid, or bearing linear water-lines as if laid: applied to paper. See *laid*.

Take . . . a piece of quite smooth, but not shining, note-paper, *cream-laid*, etc. *Ruskin*, Elem. of Drawing, p. 24.

cream-nut (krēm'nūt), *n.* The nut of *Bertholletia excelsa*, the Brazil-nut.

creamometer (krēm-mom'e-tēr), *n.* [= F. *crémomètre*, *< crème*, E. *cream*, + L. *metrum*, a measure.] An instrument used to measure the quantity of cream present in milk. It consists of a hollow graduated glass tube which accurately registers the amount of cream thrown up from a measured quantity of milk within it.

The cream is determined by means of the *creamometer*.
Sci. Amer., July 19, 1884.

cream-pan (krēm'pan), *n.* Same as *creaming-pan*.

cream-pitcher (krēm'pich'ēr), *n.* Same as *cream-jug*.

cream-pot (krēm'pot), *n.* A vessel for holding cream in quantity.

cream-slice (krēm'slis), *n.* 1. A sort of wooden knife with a blade 12 or 14 inches long, used for skimming cream from milk.—2. A wooden knife for cutting and serving ice-cream. *E. H. Knight*.

cream-ware (krēm'wār), *n.* Cream-colored china pottery-ware, especially the Wedgwood ware known by that name. See *ware*.

cream-white (krēm'hwit), *a.* Cream-colored.

In mosses mixt with violet
Her *cream-white* mule his pastern set.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Guinevere.

cream-wove (krēm'wōv), *a.* Woven of a cream color: applied to paper. See *weave*.

creamy (krēm'i), *a.* [*< cream* + *-y*.] 1. Like cream; having the consistence or appearance of cream; cream-colored; viscid; oily.

Your *creamy* words but cozen.

Fletcher (and another), Queen of Corinth, III. 1.

To watch the crisping ripples on the beach,
And tender curving lines of *creamy* spray.
Tennyson, Lotus-Eaters (Choric Song, v.).

2. Containing cream.

There each trim lass, that skims the milky store,
To the award tribes their *creamy* bowls allots.
Collins, Pop. Superstitions in the Highlands.

creancet (krēs'ans), *n.* [Early mod. E. also written *creaunce*, and, esp. in def. 3, *criance*, *cryance*, *criants*, *crians*, *< ME. creance*, *creaunce*, *< OF. creance*, faith, confidence (used also as in def. 3), F. *créance* = Pr. *creansa* = Sp. *creencia* = Pg. *crença*, *< ML. credentia*, faith, confidence, credence: see *credence*, and cf. *creant*.] 1. Faith; belief. *Chaucer*.

Wherefore it semethe wel, that God loveth the hem and is plesed with hire *Creance*, for hire gode Dedes.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 292.

2. Credit; pledge; security.

By *creaunce* of coyne flor castes of gille.
Richard the Redeless, I. 12.

3. In falconry, a fine small line fastened to a hawk's leash when it is first lured.

To the bewits was added the *creance*, or long thread, by which the bird in tutoring was drawn back, after she had been permitted to fly. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 91.

creancet (krēs'ans), *v. i.* [ME. *creauncen*, *< creance*, belief, credit: see *creance*, *n.*] To borrow. *Chaucer*.

creant¹ (krēs'ant), *a.* [ME., also *creant* (*< OF. "creant"*), also and appar. orig. *recreant*, *< OF. recreant*, tired, faint-hearted, also appar., as in ME., conquered, yielding, *< ML. recedent* (*t-s*), ppr. of *recedere*, refl., to own one's self conquered, lit. believe again, accept another faith: see *recreant*, and cf. *miscreant*.] The word *creant* in ME. was used in the same way as, and was appar. confused in form and sense with, the adj. *craven* (ME. *cravant*): see *craven*, *a.*] Overcome; conquered; yielding.

Yelde the til us also *creant*.

Yvain and Gauvain, I. 3173.

The thief that had grace of god on Gode Fryday as thow speke.

Was, for he zelt hym *creant* to Cryst on the crosse and knewleched hym guilty. *Piers Plowman* (B), xii. 193.

To *cry creant*, to cry "(I am) conquered," "I yield." Compare to *cry craven*, under *craven*, *a.*

On knees he fel doune and cryde "*creaunte*!"
Richard Coeur de Lion, I. 5819.

creant² (krēs'ant), *a.* [*< L. crean* (*t-s*), ppr. of *creare*, create: see *create*.] Formative; creative. [Rare.]

We
Sprang very beauteous from the *creant* world
Which thrilled behind us.

Mrs. Browning, Drama of Exile.

crease¹ (krēs), *n.* [First in early mod. E.; cf. Sc. *creis*, curl; perhaps of Celtic origin; cf. Bret. *kriz*, a crease, a wrinkle, *kriza*, crease, wrinkle, fold; W. *crych*, a wrinkle, *crych*, adj., wrinkled, *crychu*, rumple, ripple, crease. There is prob. no connection with G. *kras*, curled, crisp, Sw. *krus*, a curl, etc.: see *crouse*.] 1. A line or long thin mark made by folding or doubling; hence, a similar mark, however produced.

A sharp penknife would go out of the *crease*, and disfigure the paper.

Swift.

2. Specifically, one of certain lines used in the game of cricket. The *bowling-crease* is a line 6 feet 8 inches in length, drawn upon the ground at each wicket, so that the stumps stand in the center; the *return-crease*, one of two short lines drawn at either end of the bowling-crease, within which the bowler must be standing when he delivers his ball; and the *popping-crease*, a line 4 feet in front of the wicket, and parallel with the bowling-crease, and at least of the same length. (See *cricket* 2.) The space between the popping- and bowling-creases is the batsman's proper ground, passing out of which he risks being put out of the game by a touch of the ball in the hands of one of the opposite side.

3. A split or rent.—**4.** A curved tile.—**5.** The top of a horse's neck. [In the last three senses prov. Eng.]—*Gluteofemoral crease*. See *gluteofemoral*.

crease¹ (krēs), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *creased*, ppr. *creasing*. [*< crease*¹, *n.*] 1. To make a line or long thin mark in, as by folding, doubling, or indenting.—2. To indent, as a cartridge-case, for the purpose of confining the charge; crimp.—3. In hunting, to wound by a shot which flattens the upper vertebrae, or cuts the muscles of the neck, and stuns, but does not kill.

crease² (krēs), *v.*; pret. and pp. *creased*, ppr. *creasing*. [*< ME. cresen*, *crescen*, by aphoresis from *encrease*, increase: see *increase*, and cf. *crease*.] **I. intrans.** To increase; grow.

As fatter lande wol *crece* and thrive.
Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 9.

II. trans. To increase; augment.

[Now only prov. Eng.]

crease², *n.* [*< ME. cres*, **crese*, by aphoresis from *encrease*, increase: see *increase*, *n.*, and cf. *crease*², *v.*] Increase; profit.

In theyre occupacion they shoulde have no *crese*,
Knyghthode shoulde nat flour in his estate.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 19.

crease³ (krēs), *n.* A less common spelling of *crease*.

creaser (krēs'ēr), *n.* 1. A tool for creasing or crimping cartridge-cases.—2. In bookbinding, a tool which creases and sharply defines the width of the bands of books, and fixes the position of lines on the backs and sides, the lines being afterward covered by a blind roll or blind stamp.—3. An attachment to a sewing-machine for making a crease to serve as a guide for the next row of stitching.

creasing (krēs'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *crease*¹, *t.*] In arch., same as *tile-creasing*.

creasing-hammer (krēs'ing-ham'ēr), *n.* A hammer with a narrow rounded edge, used for making grooves in sheet-metal.

creasing-tool (krēs'ing-tōl), *n.* In metal-working, a tool used in making tubes and cylindrical moldings. It consists of a stake or small anvil, with grooves of different sizes across its surface. The metal is laid over these, and by means of a wire, or a cylinder of metal corresponding to the inner dimensions of the curve required, is driven into the concavity of the proper groove.

creasing-tool (krēs'ing-tōl), *n.* In metal-working, a tool used in making tubes and cylindrical moldings. It consists of a stake or small anvil, with grooves of different sizes across its surface. The metal is laid over these, and by means of a wire, or a cylinder of metal corresponding to the inner dimensions of the curve required, is driven into the concavity of the proper groove.

creasing-tool (krēs'ing-tōl), *n.* In metal-working, a tool used in making tubes and cylindrical moldings. It consists of a stake or small anvil, with grooves of different sizes across its surface. The metal is laid over these, and by means of a wire, or a cylinder of metal corresponding to the inner dimensions of the curve required, is driven into the concavity of the proper groove.

creasing-tool (krēs'ing-tōl), *n.* In metal-working, a tool used in making tubes and cylindrical moldings. It consists of a stake or small anvil, with grooves of different sizes across its surface. The metal is laid over these, and by means of a wire, or a cylinder of metal corresponding to the inner dimensions of the curve required, is driven into the concavity of the proper groove.

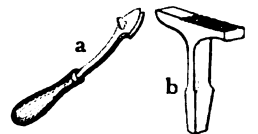
creasing-tool (krēs'ing-tōl), *n.* In metal-working, a tool used in making tubes and cylindrical moldings. It consists of a stake or small anvil, with grooves of different sizes across its surface. The metal is laid over these, and by means of a wire, or a cylinder of metal corresponding to the inner dimensions of the curve required, is driven into the concavity of the proper groove.

creasing-tool (krēs'ing-tōl), *n.* In metal-working, a tool used in making tubes and cylindrical moldings. It consists of a stake or small anvil, with grooves of different sizes across its surface. The metal is laid over these, and by means of a wire, or a cylinder of metal corresponding to the inner dimensions of the curve required, is driven into the concavity of the proper groove.

creasing-tool (krēs'ing-tōl), *n.* In metal-working, a tool used in making tubes and cylindrical moldings. It consists of a stake or small anvil, with grooves of different sizes across its surface. The metal is laid over these, and by means of a wire, or a cylinder of metal corresponding to the inner dimensions of the curve required, is driven into the concavity of the proper groove.

creasing-tool (krēs'ing-tōl), *n.* In metal-working, a tool used in making tubes and cylindrical moldings. It consists of a stake or small anvil, with grooves of different sizes across its surface. The metal is laid over these, and by means of a wire, or a cylinder of metal corresponding to the inner dimensions of the curve required, is driven into the concavity of the proper groove.

creat (krēs'at), *n.* [*< F. créat*, *< It. creato*, a creature, pupil, servant, = Sp. *Pg. criado*, a servant, client, *< L. creatus*, ppr. of *creare*, make, create:



Creasing-tools.

a is an adjustable double creaser having two spring-jaws which are set open by means of a screw, so as to make the guide-lines at any required distance apart. *b* is used by sheet-iron workers for rounding small beads and tubes.

see *create*, *v.* Cf. *creole*.] In the *manège*, an usher to a riding-master.

creatable (krě-ā'ta-bl), *a.* [*< create + -able.*] That may be created.

create (krě-āt'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *created*, ppr. *creating*. [*< L. creatus*, pp. of *creare* (> *It. creare*, *criare* = Sp. Pg. *crear*, *criar* = F. *créer*), make, create, akin to Gr. *κράω*, complete, Skt. *√kar*, make.] *I. trans.* 1. To bring into being; cause to exist; specifically, to produce without the prior existence of the material used, or of other things like the thing produced; produce out of nothing.

In the beginning, God *created* the heaven and the earth. Gen. i. 1.

I was all ear,
And took in strains that might *create* a soul
Under the ribs of death. Milton, Comus, l. 501.

It is impossible for man to *create* force.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 295.

2. To make or produce from crude or scattered materials; bring into form; embody: as, Peter the Great *created* the city of St. Petersburg; Palladio *created* a new style of architecture.

Untaught, unpractis'd, in a barbarous age,
I found not, but *created* first the stage.
Dryden, Prol. to Troilus and Cressida, l. 8.

As nature *creates* her works.
Sir J. Reynolds, Discourses, xlv.

3. To make or form by investing with a new character or functions; ordain; constitute; appoint: as, to *create* one a peer.

I *create* you
Companions to our person.
Shak., Cymbeline, v. 5.

On the first of September this Year, the King, being at Windsor, *created* Anne Bullen Marchioness of Pembroke, giving her one thousand Pounds Land a Year.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 281.

4. To be the occasion of; bring about; cause; produce.

Was it tolerable to be supposed a liar for so vulgar an object as that of *creating* a stare by wonder-making?
De Quincey, Herodotus.

It was rumoured that the Company's servants had *created* the famine (in India) by engrossing all the rice of the country.
Macaulay, Lord Clive.

5. To beget; generate; bring forth.

This shall be written for the generation to come: and the people which shall be *created* shall praise the Lord. Ps. cii. 18.

II. intrans. To originate; engage in origina-tive action.

The glory of the farmer is that, in the division of labor, it is his part to *create*. Emerson, Farming.

create (krě-āt'), *a.* [*< ME. creat, create; < L. creatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Begotten; composed; created. [Poetical.]

With hearts *create* of duty and of zeal.
Shak., Hen. V., ii. 2.

creatic (krě-āt'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. κρεας* (*κρεας*), flesh, + *-ic*.] Relating to flesh or animal food.—**Creatic nausea**, abhorrence of flesh food: a symptom in some diseases.

creatine, kreatine (krě'a-tin), *n.* [= F. *créatine*, < Gr. κρεας (*κρεας*), flesh, + *-ine*.] A neutral crystallizable organic substance (C₄H₉N₃O₂) obtained from muscular tissue. See extract under *creatinine*. Also spelled *creatin*, *kreatin*.

creatinine, kreatinin (krě-āt'i-nin or -nin, -nin), *n.* [= F. *créatinine*; < *creatine* + *-ine*, *-in*.] An alkaline crystallizable substance (C₄H₇N₃O) obtained by the action of acids on creatine, and found in urine and muscle extract. Also spelled *kreatinine*, *kreatinin*.

This substance [*creatinine*], which also forms prismatic crystals, moderately soluble in water, differs considerably from creatine in its chemical relations. . . . The relations of these two substances, both chemical and physiological, pretty clearly indicate that *creatinine* is to be regarded as a derivative from creatine; for whilst the latter predominates in the juice of flesh almost to the exclusion of the former, the former predominates in the urine almost to the exclusion of the latter.

W. B. Carpenter, Prin. of Human Physiol., § 60.

creation (krě-ā'shon), *n.* [*< ME. creation, -cion*, < OF. *creation*, F. *création* = Pr. *creatio*, *creazo* = Sp. *creacion* = Pg. *criação* = It. *creazione*, < L. *creatio*(-n), < *creare*, pp. *creatus*, create: see *create*, *v.*] 1. The act of creating or causing to exist; especially, the act of producing both the material and the form of that which is made; production from nothing; specifically, the original formation of the universe by the Deity.

Chaos heard his voice: him all his train
Follow'd in bright procession to behold
Creation, and the wonders of his might.
Milton, P. L., vii. 223.

2. The act of forming or constituting; a bringing into existence as a unit by combination of means or materials; coördination of parts or

elements into a new entity: as, the *creation* of a character in a play.

The *creation* of a compact and solid kingdom out of a number of rival and hostile feudal provinces.

Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 226.

3. That which is created; that which has been produced or caused to exist; a creature, or creatures collectively; specifically, the world; the universe.

For we know that the whole *creation* groaneth and travaileth in pain together until now. Rom. viii. 22.

As subjects then the whole *creation* came.

Sir J. Denham, Progress of Learning.

4. An act or a product of artistic or mechanical invention; the product of thought or fancy: as, a *creation* of the brain; a dramatic *creation*.

A false *creation*,

Proceeding from the heat-oppressed brain.
Shak., Macbeth, ii. 1.

Choice pictures and *creations* of curious art. Disraeli.

5. The act of investing a person with a new character or function; appointment: as, the *creation* of peers in England.

So formal a *creation* of honorarie Doctors had seldom been seen, that a convocation should be call'd on purpose and speeches made by the Orator.

Evelyn, Diary, July 15, 1660.

Whenever a peerage became extinct, he [the king] might make a *creation* to replace it. Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., ii.

Creation money, a customary annual allowance or pension from the crown in England, in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, to each newly created peer, the sum varying with the dignity of the rank, commonly at least £40 to a duke, £35 to a marquiss, £20 to an earl, and 20 marks to a viscount.

The duke generally received a pension of forty pounds per annum on his promotion, which was known as *creation money*. Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 428.

The days of creation. See *day*.—**Theory of special creations**, in *biol.*, the view that the different species, or higher groups, of animals and plants were brought into existence at different times substantially as they now exist: opposed to the *theory of evolution*. = *Syn.* 3. *World*, etc. See *universe*.

creational (krě-ā'shon-al), *a.* [*< creation + -al.*] Pertaining to creation.

creationism (krě-ā'shon-izm), *n.* [*< creation + -ism.*] 1. The doctrine that matter and all things were created, substantially as they now exist, by the fiat of an omnipotent Creator, and not gradually evolved or developed: opposed to *evolutionism*.—2. The doctrine that God immediately creates out of nothing a new soul for each individual of the human family, while for the human body there was but one creative fiat. See *traducianism*.

creationist (krě-ā'shon-ist), *n.* [*< creation + -ist.*] One who holds or favors the doctrine of creationism, in either sense of that word.

creative (krě-ā'tiv), *a.* [= Sp. *It. creativo*; as *create* + *-ive*.] Having the power or function of creating or producing; employed in creating; relating to creation in any sense: as, the *creative* word of God; *creative* power; a *creative* imagination.

Or from the power of a peculiar eye,
Or by *creative* feeling overborne,
Even in their fix'd and steady lineaments
He traced an ebbing and a flowing mind.
Wordsworth.

The rich black loam, precipitated by the *creative* river.

De Quincey, Herodotus.

Without imagination we might have critical power, but not *creative* power in science.

Tyndall, Forms of Water, p. 34.

Creative imagination, plastic imagination; the power of imagining objects different from any that have been known by experience.

creativity (krě-ā'tiv-nes), *n.* The character or faculty of being creative or productive; originality.

All these nations [French, Spanish, and English] had the same ancient examples before them, had the same reverence for antiquity, yet they involuntarily deviated, more or less happily, into originality, success, and the freedom of a living *creativity*. Lowell, Study Windows, p. 219.

creator (krě-ā'tor), *n.* [*< ME. creator, creatour, creatur*, < OF. *creator, creatour*, F. *créateur* = Pr. *creator* = Sp. Pg. *criador* = It. *creatore*, < L. *creator*, a creator, maker, < *creare*, pp. *creatus*, make, create: see *create*, *v.*] 1. One who creates, in any sense of that word, or brings something into existence; especially, one who produces something out of nothing; specifically (with a capital letter), God considered as having brought the universe into existence out of nothing.

Remember now thy *Creator* in the days of thy youth. Eccl. xii. 1.

It is the poets and artists of Greece who are at the same time its prophets, the *creators* of its divinities, and the revealers of its theological beliefs. J. Caird.

Such a man, if not actually a *creator*, yet so pre-eminently one who moulded the creations of others into new shapes, might well take to himself a name from the supreme deity of his creed. E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 140.

2. Figuratively, that by means of which anything is brought into existence; a creative medium or agency: as, steam is the *creator* of modern industrial progress.

creatorship (krě-ā'tor-ship), *n.* [*< creator + -ship.*] The state or condition of being a creator.

creatress (krě-ā'tres), *n.* [*< creator + -ess*; after F. *créatrice* = It. *creatrice*, < L. *creatrix* (*creatrix*), fem. of *creator*: see *creator*.] A woman who creates, produces, or constitutes.

Him long she so with shadows entertain'd,
As her *Creatress* had in charge to her ordain'd.
Spenser, F. Q., III. viii. 10.

creatrix (krě-ā'triks), *n.* [L.: see *creatress*.] Same as *creatress*.

creatural (krě'tür-al), *a.* [*< creature + -al.*] 1. Pertaining or relating to creatures or created things.—2. *Creative*.

Self-moving substance, that be th' definition
Of souls, that 'longs to them in general:
This well expresseth that common condition
Of every vital center *creatural*.

Dr. H. More, Psychathanasia, I. ii. 25.

Creatural dualism, the doctrine of a distinction between the spirit and the natural soul.

creature (krě'tür), *n.* and *a.* [*< ME. creature*, < OF. *creature*, F. *créature* = Pr. *creatura* = Sp. Pg. *criatura* = It. *creatura*, < LL. *creatura*, a creature, the creation, < L. *creare*, pp. *creatus*, create: see *create*, *v.*] *I. n.* 1. A created thing; hence, a thing in general, animate or inanimate.

O ze *creaturis* vnkynde! thou iren, thou steel, thou scharp thorn!

How durst 3e slee oure best frend?

Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 209.

God's first *creature* was light. Bacon, New Atlantis.

As the Lord was pleased to convert Paul as he was in persecuting, etc., so he might manifest himself to him as he was taking the moderate use of the *creature* called tobacco.

Winthrop, Hist. New England, i. 325.

The rest of us were greatly revived and comforted by that good *creature*—fire.

R. L. Stevenson, Silverado Squatters, p. 140.

2. Specifically, and most commonly, a living created being; an animal or animate being.

For so work the honey-bees;

Creatures that by a rule in nature teach

The act of order to a peopled kingdom.
Shak., Hen. V., i. 2.

There is not a *creature* bears life shall more faithfully study to do you service in all offices of duty and vows of due respect.

Millions of spiritual *creatures* walk the earth
Unseen, both when we wake and when we sleep.
Milton, P. L., iv. 677.

3. In a limited sense, a human being: used absolutely or with an epithet (*poor*, *idle*, *low*, etc., or *good*, *pretty*, *sweet*, etc.), in contempt, commiseration, or endearment: as, an *idle creature*; what a *creature*! a *pretty creature*; a *sweet creature*.

The world hath not a sweeter *creature*.

Shak., Othello, iv. 1.

4. Something regarded as created by, springing from, or entirely dependent upon something else.

That this English common law is the *creature* of Christianity has never been questioned.

A. A. Hodge, New Princeton Rev., III. 40.

5. Specifically, a person who owes his rise and fortune to another; one who is subject to the will or influence of another; an instrument; a tool.

Am I not I here, whom you have made your *creature*?

That owe my being to you? B. Jonson, Volpone, i. 1.

By his subtlety, dexterity, and insinuation, he got now to be principal Secretary; absolutely Lord Arlington's *creature*, and ungrateful enough.

Evelyn, Diary, July 22, 1674.

6. Intoxicating drink, especially whisky. [Humorous, from the passage 1 Tim. iv. 4, "Every *creature* of God is good," used in defense of the use of wine.]

I find my master took too much of the *creature* last night, and now is angling for a Quarrel.

Dryden, Amphitryon, iii.

That you will turn over this measure of the comfortable *creature*, which the carnal denominate brandy.

Scott, Old Mortality, iii.

II. a. Of or belonging to the body: as, *creature* comforts.

creatureless (krě'tür-les), *a.* [*< creature + -less.*] Without creatures.

God was alone

And *creatureless* at first.

Donne, To the Countess of Bedford.

creaturely (krě'tür-li), *a.* [*< creature + -ly*.] Of or pertaining to a created or dependent

being; having the character and limitations of a creature. [Rare.]

Some, not keeping to the pure gift, have in creaturely cunning and self-exaltation sought out many inventions.

John Woolman, Journal, iv.

Christianity rested on the belief that God made all things very good, and that the evil in the world was due to sin—to the perversity of the creaturely will.

Prof. Flint.

creatureship (krē'tūr-ship), *n.* [*< creature + -ship.*] The state of being a creature. [Rare.]

The state of elect and non-elect, afore or without the consideration of the fall, is that of creatureship simply and absolutely considered. Goodwin, Works, II. iv. 134.

creaturize (krē'tūr-iz), *v. t.* [*< creature + -ize.*] To give the character of a created being or creature to; specifically, to animalize.

This sisterly relation and consanguinity . . . would . . . degrade and creatureize that mundane soul.

Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 594.

creauncet, *n.* and *v.* See *creance*.

creant, *a.* See *creant*!

creaze (krēz), *n.* [Origin obscure; perhaps for *craze, *< craze, v.*] In mining, the work or tin in the middle part of the buddle in dressing tin ore. Pryce. [Cornwall.]

crebricostate (krē-bri-kos'tāt), *a.* [*< L. creber, close, + costa, a rib, + -ate.*] In conch., marked with closely set ribs or ridges.

crebrisulcate (krē-bri-sul'kāt), *a.* [*< L. creber, close, + sulcus, a furrow, + -ate.*] In conch., marked with closely set transverse furrows.

crebritude (krēb'ri-tūd), *n.* [*< LL. crebritudo, < L. creber, close, frequent.*] Frequentness; oftenness. Bailey.

crebrity (krēb'ri-ti), *n.* [*< L. crebrita(t)-s, close-ness, frequency, < creber, close, frequent.*] Close succession; frequent occurrence; frequency. [Rare.]

I guess by the crebrity and number of the stones remaining.

A. L. Lewis, Jour. of Anthropol. Inst., XV. 166.

crebrous (krē'brus), *a.* [*< L. creber, close, frequent, + -ous.*] Near together; frequent; frequently occurring. [Rare.]

Assisting grace, stirred up by crebrous and frequent acts, grows up into an habit or facility of working.

Goodwin, Works, V. i. 175.

crèche (krāsh), *n.* [*F., < OF. creche, a crib, > E. cratch², q. v.*] 1. A public nursery where the children of women who go out to work are cared for during the day, usually for a small payment.—2. An asylum for foundlings and infants which have been abandoned.

Creciscus (krē-sis'kus), *n.* [NL., *< Crec (Crec-) + dim. -iscus.*] A genus of very small dark-colored crakes, containing such species as the little black rail of North America, *Creciscus jamaicensis*. Cabanis, 1856.

credence (krē'dens), *n.* [*< ME. credence, < OF. credence, credance (also creance, etc.), faith, = It. credenza, faith (also a cupboard, etc.), < ML. credentia, faith, < L. creden(t)-s, believing: see credent and credit, v. Cf. creance, a doublet of credence.*] 1. Belief; credit; reliance of the mind on evidence of facts derived from other sources than personal knowledge, as from the testimony of others.

I can not see what he is, but wele he seemed a wise man, and therefore I yaf to his counsele credence.

Mertin (E. E. T. S.), i. 47.

These fine legends, told with staring eyes, Met with small credence from the old and wise.

O. W. Holmes, The Island Ruin.

Their kings suspect each other, but pretend Credence of what their lying lips disclose.

R. H. Stoddard, History.

2. That which gives a claim to credit, belief, or confidence; credentials: now used only in the phrase *letter of credence* (a paper intended to commend the bearer to the confidence of a third person).

He left his credence to make good the rest. Tyndale.

The foresaid Master general which now is hath caused vs his messengers to be sent with letters of credence vnto your Maiestie.

Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 148.

What Sign, what Powers, what Credence do you bring?

Conley, Pindaric Odes, xiv. 3.

3t. Some act or process of testing the nature or character of food before serving it, as a precaution against poison, formerly practised in royal or noble households.

Credence is used, & tastynge, for drede of poysonynge. Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 196.

Tasting and credence (or assaying) belong to no rank under that of an Earl.

Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 17, note 3.

4t. In medieval times, a side-table or side-board on which the food was placed to be tasted before serving; hence, in later use, a cupboard

or cabinet for the display of plate, etc.—5. *Eccles.*, in the Roman Catholic and Anglican churches, a small table, slab, or shelf against the wall of the sanctuary or chancel, near the epistle side of the altar (on the right of one facing it). On the credence are placed the cruets, the vessel (canister, pyx, or ciborium) for the altar-breads, the lavabo-basin and napkin, etc. Sometimes a niche in the sanctuary-wall serves the same purpose. At high mass in the Roman Catholic Church, and at all celebrations in the Anglican Church, the elements are taken from the credence at the time of the offertory. In the Greek Church there is no credence, the table in the chapel of prothesis (see *prothesis*) serving instead. Also called *credence-table*. = *Syn.* 1. Confidence, trust, faith.

credence (krē'dens), *v. t.* [*< credence, n.*] To give credence to; believe.

In credencing his tales. Skelton, Why Come ye not [to Court?]

credence-table (krē'dens-tā'bl), *n.* Same as *credence*, 5.

credenceive (krē-den'siv), *a.* [*< credence + -ive.*] Having a strong impulse to believe and act upon testimony. [Rare.]

credenciveness (krē-den'siv-nes), *n.* A social impulse to conformity or acquiescence; a tendency to believe any testimony. [Rare.]

credend (krē-dend'), *n.* Same as *credendum*.

credendum (krē-den'dum), *n.*; pl. *credenda* (-dā). [L., neut. gerundive of *credere*, believe: see *crede*.] In *theol.*, something to be believed; an article of faith; a matter of belief, as distinguished from *agendum*, a matter of practice: usually in the plural.

credent (krē'dent), *a.* [*< L. creden(t)-s, ppr. of credere, believe: see credit. Cf. creant, a doublet of credent, and grant, which is closely related.*] 1. Believing; inclined to believe or credit; apt to give credence or belief; credulous.

If with too credent ear you list his songs. Shak., Hamlet, i. 3.

2. Having credit; not to be questioned.

My authority bears of a credent bulk; That no particular scandal once can touch. Shak., M. for M., iv. 4.

[Obsolete or archaic in both uses.]

credential (krē-den'shal), *a.* and *n.* [*< OF. credencial, < ML. *credentalis, < credentia, faith, credit: see credence, n.*] 1. *a.* Giving a title to credit or confidence.

Credential letters on both sides.

Camden, Elizabeth (trans.), an. 1600.

II. *n.* 1. That which gives credit; that which gives a title or claim to confidence. [Rare in the singular.]

For this great dominion here, Which over other beasts we claim, Reason our best credential doth appear. Buckinghamshire, Ode on Brutus.

2. *pl.* Evidences of right to credence or authority; specifically, letters of credence; testimonials given to a person as the warrant on which belief, credit, or authority is claimed for him, as the letters of commendation and authorization given by a government to an ambassador or envoy, which procure for him recognition and credit at a foreign court, or the certificate and other papers showing the appointment or election of an officer.

To produce his credentials that he is indeed God's ambassador. Trench.

He felt that he had shown his credentials, and they were not accepted. G. W. Curtis, Int. to Cecil Dreeme, p. 2.

Etiquette, however, demands that the audience for presenting credentials should take place as early as possible. E. Schuyler, American Diplomacy, p. 136.

In very many cases the [medieval] letters were little more than credentials. The real news was carried by the bearer of the letter.

Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 128.

credibility (kred-i-bil'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *credibilities* (-tiz). [= *OF. creableté, croiabilité, F. crédibilité*

= *Sp. credibilidad* = *Pg. credibilidade* = *It. credibilità*, *< L.* as if **credibilia(t)-s*, *< credibilis*, credible: see *credible*.] 1. The capability or condition of being credited or believed; that quality in a person or thing which renders him or it worthy of credence; credibleness; just claim to credit: as, the *credibility* of a witness; the *credibility* of a statement or a narrative.

The *credibility* of the Gospels would never have been denied, if it were not for the philosophical and dogmatic skepticism which desires to get rid of the supernatural and miraculous at any price.

Schaff, Hist. Christ. Church, I. § 78.

2. That which makes credible; evidence of truth; proof. [Rare.]

We may be as sure that Christ, the first-fruits, is already risen, as all these *credibilities* can make us.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 68.

3. Credence; credit; belief. [Rare and inaccurate.]

Pleasing fantasies, the cobweb visions of those dreaming varlets, the poets, to which I would not have my judicious readers attach any *credibility*.

Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 262.

Historical credibility, the validity of testimony, as dependent on the trustworthiness of the witness, or on the probability of the fact testified.

credible (kred'i-bl), *a.* [*< ME. credible, < OF. credible (also croidible and credable, creable, creale, creavle, F. croyable) = Sp. creible = Pg. crível = It. credibile, credevole, < L. credibilis, worthy of belief, < credere, believe: see credit.*] 1. Worthy of credit or belief, because of known or obvious veracity, integrity, or competence: applied to persons.

After they ben duly warned or required by ij. *credible* persones of the seld cite.

English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 377.

No one can demonstrate to me that there is such an Isl- and as Jamaica; yet upon the testimony of *credible* persons I am free from doubt.

Tillotson.

2. Capable of being credited or believed, because involving no contradiction, absurdity, or impossibility; believable: applied to things.

In Japan . . . ceremony was elaborated in books so far that every transaction, down to an execution, had its various movements prescribed by a scarcely *credible* minuteness.

H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 429.

The notions of the beginning and end of the world entertained by our forefathers are no longer *credible*.

Huxley, Science and Culture.

Credible witness, in law: (a) A competent witness: as, a will must be attested by two or more *credible witnesses*. (b) A witness not disqualified nor impeached as unworthy of credit: as, the fact was established on the trial by the testimony of several *credible witnesses*.

credibleness (kred'i-bl-nes), *n.* Credibility; worthiness of belief; just claim to credit. [Rare.]

The *credibleness* of . . . these narratives.

Boyle, Works, I. 435.

credibly (kred'i-bl), *adv.* In a manner that deserves belief; upon good authority; by *credible* persons or witnesses.

And so at the Nequebars, English men have bought, as I have been *credibly* informed, great quantities of very good Ambergrise.

Dampier, Voyages, I. 73.

Philip was seen by one *credibly* informing us, under a strong guard.

Mr. Dudley, in New England's Memorial, p. 436.

A covering of snow, which, by-the-by, is deep enough, so I am *credibly* informed, to drive the big game from the [Yellowstone] park during the winter months.

Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVIII. 677.

credit (kred'it), *v. t.* [*< L. creditus, pp. of credere, believe, trust, confide, = Ir. cret-im = Gael. creid, believe (perhaps from L.), = Skt. grad-dadhāmi, I believe (pp. grad-dadhat, trusting, graddhā, trust, faith, desire), < grad, meaning perhaps 'heart' (= Gr. kardia L. cor(d)- = E. heart), + √ dhā (= Gr. didōmi = L. dare, give): grad being used only in connection with this verb. In some senses the E. verb, like F. *créditer* (> G. *creditiren* = Dan. *kreditere*), is from the noun. Hence (from L. *credere*) also *credit*, *n.*, *credible*, *credent*, *credence*, *creant*, *creance*, *miscreant*, *recreant*, *creed*, *grant*, etc.] 1. To believe; confide in the truth of; pre- credence or confidence in: as, to *credit* a report or the person who makes it.*

Now I change my mind,

And partly *credit* things that do persuade.

Shak., J. C., v. 1.

'Tis an easy and necessary belief, to *credit* what our eye and sense hath examined.

Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 9.

For politeness' sake, he tried to *credit* the invention, but grew suspicious instead.

G. W. Cable, Old Creole Days, p. 239.

2. To reflect credit upon; do credit to; give reputation or honor to.

Græ. Thou, it seems, . . . callest for company to countenance her.
Curt. I call them forth to credit her.

Shak. T. of the S., iv. 1.

May here her monument stand so,
To credit this rude age.

Waller. Epitaph on Lady Sedley.

3. To trust; sell or lend in confidence of future payment: as, to credit goods or money.—4. To enter upon the credit side of an account; give credit for: as, to credit the amount paid; to credit the interest paid on a bond.—*Syn.* 1. To give faith to, confide in, rely upon.

credit (kred'it), *n.* [= *D. krediet* = *G. Dan. Sw. kredit*, < *F. crédit* = *Sp. crédito* = *Pg. It. credito*, < *L. creditum*, a loan, credit, neut. of *creditus*, pp. of *credere*, trust, believe, confide. The other senses are directly from the verb: see *credit*, *v.* Cf. *creed*.] 1. Belief; faith; a reliance on or confidence in the truth of something said or done: used both subjectively and objectively.

This faculty of credit, and accepting or admitting things weakly authorized or warranted, is of two kinds.
Bacon. Advancement of Learning, i. 48.

There is no composition in these news,
That gives them credit. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 3.

Mrs. Pindust behaved herself with such an air of innocence that she easily gained credit and was acquitted.
Addison. Trial of the Dead in Reason.

What though no credit doubting wits may give?
The fair and innocent shall still believe.

Pope. R. of the L., i. 39.

As slaves they would have obtained little credit, except when falling in with a previous idea or belief.

De Quincey. Herodotus.

2. Repute as to veracity, integrity, ability, reliability, etc.; right to confidence or trust; faith due to the action, character, or quality of a person or thing; reputation: as, the credit of a historian; a physician in high credit with the profession; the credit of the securities is at a low ebb.

To-morrow, sir, I wrestle for my credit; and he that escapes me without some broken limb shall acquit him well.
Shak., As you Like it, i. 1.

How many wounds have been given, and credits slain,
For the poor victory of an opinion!

Sir T. Browne. Religio Medici, ii. 3.

3. Good repute; favorable estimation; trustful regard or consideration.

Nothing was judged more necessary by him [our Saviour] than to bring the vanities of this World out of that credit and reputation they had gained among foolish men.

Stillinger. Sermons, i. iii.

Yes, while I live, no rich or noble knave

Shall walk the world in credit to his grave.

Pope. Imit. of Horace, II. i. 120.

4. That which procures or is entitled to belief or confidence; authority derived from character or reputation: as, we believe a story on the credit of the narrator.

We are content to take this on your credit. *Hooker.*

Authors of so good credit that we need not to deny them an historical faith. *I. Walton.* Complete Angler, p. 41.

Exactly so, upon my credit, ma'am.

Sheridan. School for Scandal, iv. 3.

5. One who or that which brings or reflects honor or distinction.

Charles may yet be a credit to his family.

Sheridan. School for Scandal, ii. 3.

He [Frederic] also served with credit, though without any opportunity of acquiring brilliant distinction, under the command of Prince Eugene.

Macaulay. Frederic the Great.

6. Influence derived from the good opinion or confidence of others; interest; power derived from weight of character, from friendship, service, or other cause: as, the minister has credit with the prince; use your credit with your friend in my favor.

Whose credit with the judge . . .

Could fetch your brother from the manacles

Of the all-binding law. *Shak.*, M. for M., II. 4.

Credit with a god was claimed by the Trojan, . . . not on account of rectitude, but on account of oblations made; as is shown by Chryses' prayer to Apollo.

H. Spencer. Prin. of Sociol., § 344.

7. In *com.*: (a) Trust; confidence reposed in the ability and intention of a purchaser to make payment at some future time either specified or indefinite: as, to ask or give credit; to sell or buy on credit. When a merchant gives a credit, he sells his wares on an expressed or implied promise that the purchaser will pay for them at a future time. The seller believes in the solvency or probity of the purchaser, and delivers his goods on that belief or trust; or he delivers them either on the credit or reputation of the purchaser or on the strength of approved security.

The circulation of money was large. This circulation, being of paper, of course rested on credit; and this credit was founded on banking capital, and bank deposits.

D. Webster. Speech, Senate, March 13, 1834.

Manufactures were rude, credit almost unknown; society therefore recovered from the shock of war almost as soon as the actual conflict was over.

Macaulay.

As it is, he has to buy on a credit, an uncertain one at that, all his store things. The merchant, he puts on so much over an' above, because it's a credit bargain.

W. M. Baker. New Timothy, p. 231.

(b) The reputation of solvency and probity which entitles a man to be trusted in buying or borrowing.

Credit supposes specific and permanent funds for the punctual payment of interest, with a moral certainty of the final redemption of the principal.

A. Hamilton. Continentalist, No. iv.

8. In bookkeeping, the side of an account on which payment is entered: opposed to *debit*: as, this article is carried to one's credit and that to one's debit. Abbreviated *Cr.*—9. A note or bill issued by a government, or by a corporation or individual, which circulates on the confidence of men in the ability and disposition of the issuer to redeem it: distinctively called a *bill of credit*.—10. The time given for payment for anything sold on trust: as, a long credit or a short credit.—11. A sum of money due to some person; anything valuable standing on the creditor side of an account: as, A has a credit on the books of B; the credits are more than balanced by the debits.

Credits of warehouse receipts and bills of lading.

The American, VII. 166.

12*f.* A credible or credited report.

I could not find him at the Elephant:

Yet there he was; and there I found this credit,

That he did range the town to seek me out.

Shak., T. N., iv. 3.

Bill of credit. See def. 9, and *bill*.—**General credit** of a witness, his credibility, or general character for veracity, irrespective of any particular bias in the case in which he is called.—**Letter of credit**, an order given by bankers or others at one place to enable a person, at his option, to receive money at another place. In legal effect, it is a request that credit to an amount stated be given the person mentioned, coupled with the engagement that, if credit is given, the writer will be responsible for any default on the part of the holder. Letters of credit are of two kinds: *general* when addressed to any and all persons, and *special* when addressed to some particular individual or company.—**Open credit**, in finance, a credit given to a client, against which he is at liberty to draw, although he has furnished neither personal guarantees nor a deposit of securities.—**Public credit**, the confidence which men entertain in the ability and disposition of a nation or community to make good its engagements with its creditors; or, the estimation in which individuals hold the public promises of payment, as affecting the security of loans, or the rate of premium or interest on them. The phrase is also used of the general financial reputation of a community or country.—**To open a credit.** See *open*.

credibility (kred'i-tā-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*< creditable*: see *-bility*.] The quality of being creditable.

creditable (kred'i-tā-bl), *a.* [*< credit* + *-able*.] 1*f.* Worthy of credit or belief; credible.

And there is an instance yet behind, which is more creditable than either, and gives probability to them all.

Glanville. Vanity of Dogmatizing, xxi.

Creditable witnesses.

Ludlow. Memoirs, III. 74.

2. Reputable; bringing credit, honor, reputation, or esteem; respectable; of good report.

A creditable way of living.

Arbuthnot. John Bull.

credibility (kred'i-tā-bl-nes), *n.* Reputableness; creditable character, condition, or estimation; the character of being admired or imitated.

Among all these snares, there is none more entangling than the creditableness and repute of customary vices.

Decay of Christian Piety.

credibly (kred'i-tā-bli), *adv.* Reputably; with credit; without disgrace.

He who would be creditably, and successfully, a villain, let him go whining, praying, and preaching to his work.

South. Sermons, V. 218.

crédit foncier (krä-dē' fōn-syā'). [*F.*, lit. land credit: *crédit*, credit; *foncier*, landed, pertaining to land, < *fonds*, ground, landed property, cash, funds: see *credit*, *n.*, and *fund*.] An association that lends money on the pledge of real estate. Such associations are of two kinds: (a) Those in which the association lends money on real estate at a fixed rate of interest, and issues stock based on the property thus pledged, promising to pay a fixed rate of interest thereon. The stock may be bought by any person. The purchaser, in effect, buys the stock on the promise of the borrower coupled with the pledge of his property, and on the further promise of the association. This form is common in Germany. (b) Those in which the loan is repaid by instalments or annuities extending over a period of years, generally fifty. Associations of this kind are common in France.

Crédit Mobilier (kred'it mō-bē-liér; *F.* pron. krä-dē' mō-bē-lyā'). [*F.*, lit. personal credit: *crédit*, credit; *mobilier*, personal (of property), <

mobile, movable: see *credit*, *n.*, and *mobile*.] 1. In *French hist.*, a banking corporation formed in 1852, under the name of the "Société générale du Crédit Mobilier," with a capital of 60,000,000 francs, for the placing of loans, handling the stocks of all other companies, and the transaction of a general banking business. It engaged in very extensive transactions, buying, selling, and loaning in such a manner as to bring into one organized whole all the stocks and credit of France, and was apparently in a most prosperous condition until it proposed to issue bonds to the amount of 240,000,000 francs. This amount of paper currency frightened financiers, and the government forbade its issue. From this time the company rapidly declined, and closed its affairs in 1867, with great loss to all but its proprietors.

2. In *U. S. hist.*, a similar corporation chartered in Pennsylvania in 1863 with a capital of \$2,500,000. In 1867, after passing into new hands, and increasing its stock to \$3,750,000, it became a company for the building of the Union Pacific railroad. For a few years it paid large dividends, and its stock rose in value. In a trial in Pennsylvania in 1872 as to the ownership of some stock, it was shown that certain congressmen secretly possessed stock, and both houses of the Congress met in December of that year appointed committees of investigation. The Senate committee recommended the expulsion of one member; but the Senate did nothing. The House committee recommended the expulsion of two of its members; but the House, instead, passed resolutions of censure.

creditor (kred'i-tor), *n.* [= *OF. créiteur*, *creditor* = *Sp. acreedor* = *Pg. acreedor*, *credor* = *It. creditore* = *G. creditor* = *Dan. Sw. kreditor*, < *L. creditor*, a creditor (def. 2), < *credere*, pp. *creditus*, trust, believe: see *credit*, *n.*] 1*f.* One who believes; a believer.

The easy creditors of novelties.

Daniel. Civil Wars, iii. 84.

2. One to whom any return is due or payable; specifically, one who gives credit in business transactions; hence, one to whom a sum of money is due for any cause: correlative to *debtor*. Abbreviated *Cr.*

My creditors grow cruel, my estate is very low.

Shak., M. of V., iii. 2.

Creditors have better memories than debtors.

Franklin. Way to Wealth.

Catholic creditor. See *catholic*.—**Creditor exchanges.** See *clearing-house*.—**Creditor's action, or creditor's bill.** (a) An action or a bill in equity, by one or more creditors, in many cases in behalf also of all other creditors who shall come in under the judgment or decree, to reach assets such as could not be sold on execution at law, for an account of the assets and a due settlement of the estate: commonly called a *strict creditor's bill*. (b) A similar action or bill to set aside a fraudulent transfer of assets which may be sold on execution: commonly called a *bill in the nature of a creditor's bill*, or a *bill in aid of an execution*.—**Executor creditor.** See *executor*.—**Preferred creditor,** a creditor who by law is entitled to an advantage, as in the time or amount of payment, not possessed by other creditors.—**Secondary creditor,** in *Scott's law*, an expression used in contradistinction to *catholic creditor*.—**To delay creditors.** See *delay*.

creditrress (kred'i-tres), *n.* [*< creditor* + *-ess*: see *creditrrix*.] A female creditor.

creditrrix (kred'i-triks), *n.* [= *It. creditrice*, < *LL. creditrix* (*creditrice*), fem. of *L. creditor*: see *creditor*. Cf. *creditrress*.] A female creditor.

The same was granted to Elizabeth Bludworth, his principal *creditrrix*.

I. Walton. Cotton.

credit-union (kred'it-ū'nyon), *n.* A coöperative banking society, formed for the purpose of lending its credit or money to its members on real or personal property, and of dividing among them any profit that may be made. See *crédit foncier*.

crednerite (kred'nér-it), *n.* [After the German geologist H. Credner (born 1841).] An oxid of manganese and copper, occurring in foliated masses of an iron-black or steel-gray color.

credo (krē'dō), *n.* [*L.*, I believe: see *creed*.]

1. The creed in the service of the Roman Catholic and Anglican churches.—2. A musical setting of the creed, usually in canon or fugue form. It comes between the Gloria and the Sanctus.

credulity (krē-dū'li-ti), *n.* [*< F. crédulité* = *Sp. credulidad* = *Pg. credulidade* = *It. credulità*, < *L. credulitas* (*-t-s*), < *credulus*, credulous: see *credulous*.] A weak or ignorant disregard of the nature or strength of the evidence upon which a belief is founded; in general, a disposition, arising from weakness or ignorance, to believe too readily, especially impossible or absurd things.

Wearied from doubt to doubt to flee,

We welcome fond credulity,

Guide confident, though blind.

Scott. Marmion, iii. 30.

There is often a portion of willing credulity and enthusiasm in the veneration which the most discerning men pay to their political idols.

Macaulay. Hallam's Const. Hist.

Credulity, as a mental and moral phenomenon, manifests itself in widely different ways, according as it chances to be the daughter of fancy or terror.

Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 81.

= **Syn.** *Fanaticism, Bigotry, etc.* See *superstition*.

credulous (kréd'ū-lus), *a.* [= *F. crédule* = *Sp. crédulo* = *Pg. It. credulo*, < *L. credulus*, apt to believe, < *credere*, believe: see *creed*.] 1. Characterized by or exhibiting credulity; uncritical with regard to beliefs; easily deceived; gullible.

A credulous father, and a brother noble,
Whose nature is so far from doing harms
That he suspects none. *Shak., Lear*, i. 2.

Children and fools are ever credulous,
And I am both, I think, for I believe.
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, iv. 4.

2†. Believed too readily. [Rare.]

'Twas he possessed me with your credulous death.
Beau. and Fl.

credulously (kréd'ū-lus-li), *adv.* With credulity.

The Queen, by her Leiger Ambassador, adviseth the King not too credulously to entertain those Reports.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 394.

credulousness (kréd'ū-lus-nes), *n.* Credulity; readiness to believe without sufficient evidence; gullibility.

Beyond all credulity . . . is the credulousness of Atheists, whose belief is so absurdly strong as to believe that chance could make the world, when it cannot build a house.
Clarke, Sermons, I. i.

creed (kréd), *n.* [*< ME. crede* (sometimes, as *L. credo*), < *AS. crēda* = *Icel. kredda* (also, after *L.*, *kredo*) = *MHG. crēde* (cf. *Gael. crē*); in other languages usually in *L. form*, *OF. F. Pr. Sp. Pg. It. credo*, creed; < *L. credo*, I believe, the first word of the Latin version of the Apostles' and Nicene creeds; 1st pers. sing. pres. ind. act. of *credere*, believe, trust, confide: see *credit*, *v.*] 1. A statement of belief on any subject, religious, political, scientific, or other; especially, a formal statement of religious belief; a "form of words, setting forth with authority certain articles of belief which are regarded by the framers as necessary for salvation, or at least for the well-being of the Christian Church" (*Schaff, The Creeds of Christendom*, I. i.). In the Protestant churches the authority of creeds is relative and limited, and always subordinate to the Bible as the only infallible rule of faith and practice. In the Greek and Roman Catholic churches the creed of the church is regarded as of equal authority over the believer with the Bible. The principal historical creeds of Christendom are the following: the *Apostles' Creed* (see *apostle*) and the *Nicene Creed* (see *Nicene*), both originating in the fourth century, and generally accepted by Christian churches, Protestant, Greek, and Roman Catholic; the *Athanasian Creed* (see *Athanasian*), retained by the Church of England, but not by the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, nor by other Protestant communities; the *Decrees of the Council of Trent* (A. D. 1563), the great symbol of Romanism (see *Tridentine*); the *Orthodox Confession of Mogilas* (seventeenth century), and the creed ratified by the Synod of Jerusalem (1672), both recognized by the Greek Church; the *Augsburg Confession* (1530), the symbol of the Lutheran Church; the *Helvetic Confessions* (two confessions, a first and a second Helvetic Confession, 1536, 1566), adopted by Swiss theologians as a statement of the reformed faith of the Swiss churches; the *Westminster Confession of Faith* (1647), the symbol of the Presbyterian Church; the *Canons of the Synod of Dort* (1619), aimed especially at Arminianism, and still regarded as a symbol of doctrine by the Reformed Church of the Netherlands and the Reformed (Dutch) Church in America; the *Thirty-nine Articles* (1563-71) of the Church of England and (revised in 1801) of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States; the *Savoy Confession* (1658), a Congregationalist symbol, and formerly generally accepted by Congregationalists; and the *Twenty-five Articles of the Methodist Episcopal Church* (1784), of which the first twenty-four were prepared by John Wesley, on the basis of the Thirty-nine Articles of the Church of England. A number of other special declarations of faith by other Protestant bodies are of less historical significance. The word *creed*, however, in its strict sense applies only to comparatively brief formulas of profession of faith (as the Apostles' Creed), beginning with the words "I believe" or "We believe," and intended to be used at baptism or reception of converts, or in public worship.

Also wher the Postylls [Apostles] made *Crede* of ower feyth.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 29.

And the *Creed* was commonly then called the Rule of Faith.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, III. ii.

Men of science do not pledge themselves to *creeds*.
Huxley, Origin of Species, p. 145.

2. What is believed; accepted doctrine; especially, religious doctrine.

Necessity is the argument of tyrants, it is the *creed* of slaves.
W. Pitt, Speech on the India Bill, Nov., 1783.

Our estimate of the actual *creed* of Lessing, now that all the materials are before us, is very difficult to fix.
Prof. Cairns, Unbelief in the 18th Century, p. 215.

creed† (kréd), *v. t.* [*< creed*, *n.*, or directly < *L. credere*, believe: see *creed*, *n.*, and cf. *credit*, *v.*] *credit*; believe.

I marvelled, when as I, in a subject so new to this age, concealed not my name, why this author defending that part which is so *creeded* by the people would conceal his.
Milton, Colasterion.

creedal (kréd'al), *a.* [*< creed* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to creed; founded upon creed: as, *creedal* unity. [Rare.]

Four columns . . . advocate formal or *creedal* unity, and two editorials the opposite.
Church Union, Jan. 11, 1868.

creedless (kréd'les), *a.* [*< creed* + *-less*.] Without creed, or definite formula of belief.

creedsman (krédz'man), *n.*; pl. *creedsmen* (-men). [*< creed's*, poss. of *creed*, + *man*.] A maker of or believer in a creed or creeds. *The Independent* (New York), May 25, 1871.

creek† (krék), *n.* [In the United States commonly pronounced and sometimes written *crick*; early mod. *E. creek* and *crick*, < *ME. crike* (a doubtful spelling), reg. *crike*, *crnye*, *crlyk* (with short vowel), an inlet, cove, like *F. crigue*, a creek, of Scand. origin: < *Icel. krika*, a nook, = *Sw. dial. krik*, a bend, nook, corner, creek, cove, = *D. kreek*, a creek, bay, = *AS. *crecca*, a creek, preserved in the proper names *Creccagelād*, now *Cricklade* in Wiltshire, and *Creccanford*, *Creccanford*, now *Crayford* in Kent. See *crick*².] 1. A small inlet, bay, or cove; a recess in the shore of the sea or of a river, or of any considerable body of water.

He knew wel alle the havenes, as thei were, . . . And euery *cryke* [var. *crlyk*, 1 MS.; *crcke*, Tyrwhitt] in *Bretayne* and in *Spayne*.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 409.

And as Almyghty God and theyr good hap wolde, on Tewsdaye in the nyght the rage of the sayd tempest put theyn into a lytell *cryke* bytwene . . . hylles at the shore.
Sir R. Guyllforde, Pilgrimage, p. 75.

We crossed the plain near the sea, and came to a very small bay, or *creek*. . . This *creek* is the old harbour Metallum, or Metalla, now called Matalla.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 250.

On the bank of Jordan, by a *creek*,
Where winds with reeds and osiers whispering play.
Milton, P. R., ll. 25.

2. A small stream; a brook; a rivulet. [Common in this sense in the United States and Australia, but now rare in England.] See *crick*².

Lesser streams and rivulets are denominated *creeks*.
Goldsmith.

3†. A turn or winding.

The passage of alleys, *creeks*, and narrow lands.
Shak., C. of E., iv. 2.

Hence—4†. A device; an artifice; a trick.

The more queynte *creeks* that they make,
The more wol I stela. *Chaucer, Reeve's Tale*, l. 131.

5. A small seaboard town of insufficient importance to have a customs-station of its own. [Eng.] *E. D.*

creek† (krék), *v. i.* [*< creek*¹, *n.*] To twist and wind; form a creek.

The salt water so *creeketh* about it, that it almost insulateth it [a town].
Holland, tr. of Camden.

creek², *v. and n.* An obsolete spelling of *creek*¹, **creek-fish** (krék'fish), *n.* A local name in the United States of the chub-sucker.

creeky (krék'ki), *a.* [*< creek*¹ + *-y*.] Containing creeks; full of creeks; winding.

A water, whose outgushing flood
Ran bathing all the *creeky* shore about.
Spenser, Visions of Bellay, st. 9.

creel (krél), *n.* [*Sc. creel*, *creil*, *creill*, *crail*, < *ME. crelle*, < *Gael. craidhleag* = *Ir. craidhlag*, a basket, creel, related to *Gael. creathall* = *Ir. craidhal*, a cradle. Less prob. < *Gael. and Ir. criol*, a chest, coffer, *Ir. crilin*, a box, chest, coffer, *pyx*.] 1. An osier basket or pannier. Specifically—(a) A basket for carrying on the back or suspended from the shoulder: as, a fish-wife's *creel*; an angler's *creel*; a miner's *creel*.

We hae three hundre' [herring] left in the *creel*.
C. Reade, Christie Johnstone, ii.

(b) A basket or cage for catching lobsters or crabs. 2. In *angling*, fish that are placed in a *creel*; the catch.—3. In a spinning-machine, a framework for holding bobbins or spools.—4. A kind of frame used for slaughtering sheep upon. [North. Eng.]

Also *crail*.

To be in a *creel*, or to have one's wits in a *creel*, to labor under some temporary confusion or stupefaction of mind. [Scotch.]—To *coup the creels*. See *coup*¹.

creel (krél), *v. t.* [*< creel*, *n.*] In *angling*, to put into the *creel*; hence, to capture: as, he *creeled* fifty trout.

creel-frame (krél'frám), *n.* In a spinning-machine, a frame for holding the bobbins of rovings which are to be spun.

creem (krēm), *v. t.* See *crim*.

creep (krép), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *crept*, ppr. *creeping*. [*< ME. cremen* (pret. *crep*, *crap*, *crope*, pl. *crupe*, *cropen*, *crope*, pp. *cropen*, *crope*). < *AS. cremen* (pret. *crep*, pl. *crupen*, pp. *cropen*), *creep*, *crawl*, = *OS. kriopan* = *OFries. kriapa* = *D. kriupen* = *MLG. LG. krupen* = *Icel. krjúpa* = *Sw. krypa* = *Dan. krybe* = (with *ch* from *k* = *p*) *OHG. chriochan*, *MHG. G. kriechen*, *creep*.] 1. To move with the body near or touching the ground, as a reptile or an insect, a cat stealthily approaching its prey, or an infant on hands and knees.

We wol nought *krepe* [out of] these skinnies lest vs schathe tiddie [harm befall us].
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 3084.

The slow-worm *creeps*, and the thin weasel there
Follows the mouse. *Tennyson, Aylmer's Field*.

2. In *bot.*: (a) To grow prostrate along the ground or other surface. (b) To grow below the surface, as rooting shoots. A creeping plant usually fastens itself by roots to the surface upon which it grows.

Oh, a dainty plant is the ivy green,
That *creepeth* o'er ruins old.
Dickens, Pickwick, vi.

3. To move along, or from place to place, slowly, feebly, or timorously; move imperceptibly, as time.

Now age is *cropen* on me ful stille,
And makith me oold & blac of ble,
And y go downward with the hille.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 84.

The whining schoolboy, with his satchel,
And shining morning face, *creeping* like snail
Unwillingly to school. *Shak., As you Like it*, ii. 7.
Hour after hour *crept* by.
Whittier, Cassandra Southwick.

4. To move secretly; move so as to escape detection or evade suspicion; enter unobserved.

Of this sort are they which *creep* into houses, and lead captive silly women. 2 Tim. iii. 6.

The idea of her life shall sweetly *creep*
Into his study of imagination.
Shak., Much Ado, iv. 1.

The sophistry which *creeps* into most of the books of argument.
Locke.

5. To move or behave with extreme servility or humility; move as if affected with a sense of humiliation or terror.

They *creep* a little perhaps, and sue for grace, till they have gotten new breath and recovered their strength agayne.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

Like a guilty thing I *creep*.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, vii.

6. To have a sensation as of worms or insects creeping on the skin: as, the sight made my flesh *creep*.—7. To move longitudinally: said of the rails of a railroad.

The south track, under an eastward traffic of 4,807,000 tons, *crept* east 414 feet on the approach, and 240 feet on the bridge, in the same time.
Sciencr, v. 345.

= **Syn.** *Crawl, Creep*. See *crawl*¹.

creep (krép), *n.* [*< creep*, *v.*] 1. The act of creeping. [Rare.]

A gathering *creep*. *Lowell*.

2. In *coal-mining*, the apparent rising of the floor, or under-clay, of the mine between the pillars, or where the roof is not fully supported, caused by the pressure of the superincumbent strata. If the under-clay is very soft and the pillars are not sufficiently large, a colliery may thus be entirely destroyed.

3. pl. A sensation as of something crawling over one; a sensation as of shivering. See *creep*, *v. i.*, 6. Also called *creepers*.

They [locusts] got into one's hair and clothes, and gave one the *creeps* all over.
Lady Brassey, Voyage of Sunbeam, I. vi.

4. Same as *creeper*, 6 (b). *G. E. Armstrong, Torpedoes and Torpedo-vessels*, p. 134.

creeper (krép'ér), *n.* [*< ME. crepere*, a creeper. < *AS. crepere*, a cripple, < *creopan*, *creep*: see *creep*, *v.*, and *-er*¹.] 1. One who or that which creeps.—2†. One who cringes; a sycophant.

A Courty Gentleman to be loffie and curious in countenance, yet sometimes a *creeper*, and a curry fauell with his superiours. *Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie*, p. 245.

3. In *bot.*, a plant which grows upon or just beneath the surface of the ground, or upon any other surface, sending out rootlets from the stem, as ivy and couch-grass, the common Virginia creeper (*Ampelopsis quinquefolia*), and the trumpet-creeper (*Tecoma radicans*). See cut under *Bignoniaceae*. The term is also popularly applied to various plants which are more properly called *climbers*, as the Canary creeper (*Tropaeolum aduncum*), etc.



Virginia Creeper (*Ampelopsis quinquefolia*). a, an expanded flower; b, diagram of flower.
(From Gray's "Genera of the Plants of the United States.")

Winders or creepers, as ivy, briony, and woodbine.

Bacon.

The little cottages embowered in creepers.

British Quarterly Rev., LXXXIII. 419.

4. In *ornith.*, a term applied to very many birds, mostly of small size and with slender bill, which creep, climb, or scramble about in trees and bushes. Specifically—(a) Any bird of the family *Certhiidae*, in any sense of the word. The common or brown creeper is *Certhia familiaris*. (b) Some bird of the American family *Sylvioidae* or *Mniotiltidae*: as, the black-and-white creeper, *Mniotilta varia*; the pine-creeper, *Dendroica pinus*. (c) Some bird of the American family *Dacnidae* or *Cerebidae*, commonly called honey-creepers. (d) Any bird of the South American family *Dendrocolaptidae* or *Anabatidae*, commonly called tree-creepers.

5. A specimen of a breed of the domestic fowl with legs so short that they walk slowly and with difficulty, and do not scratch like common fowls.—6. A name of various mechanical devices and utensils. (a) An iron used to slide along the grate in kitchens. (b) An instrument of iron with hooks or claws for dragging the bottom of a well, river, or harbor, and bringing up what may be there. [In this sense often used in the plural.] (c) An iron bar joining two andirons. (d) A spiral within a revolving cylindrical grain-screen, designed to impel the grain toward the discharge end; a conveyor or spiral on the inner surface. *E. H. Knight*. (e) In a carding-machine, an endless moving apron, or two aprons placed one over the other, by which fibers are fed to or from the machine. Also called *creeping-sheet*. (f) A small cooking utensil of iron, with short legs. Also called *epider*. (g) *pt*. Iron frames, containing spikes, attached to the feet and legs to assist in climbing a tree or a telegraph-pole; climbers. (h) An iron attached to the boot-heel to prevent slipping upon ice. (i) A low stool. [Prov. Eng.]

7. A low patten worn by women. *Wright*. [Prov. Eng.]—8. *pl*. Same as *creep*, 3.

The first unpleasant sensations of chilliness are the so-called *creepers* running down the spine.

Sci. Amer., N. S., LIV. 329.

9. Same as *creepie*¹.—True creepers, the birds of the subfamily *Certhiinae*.—Wall-creeper, the bird *Tichodroma muraria*.

creep-hole (krēp'hōl), *n*. 1. A hole into which an animal may creep to escape notice or danger. Hence—2. A subterfuge; an excuse.

creepie¹, **creepy**² (krē'pi), *n*. [E. dial. and Sc., appar. dim. from *creep*.] A low stool; a cricket. Also called *creeper*, *creepie-stool*, and *creepie-chair*, and in Scotland sometimes denoting the stool of repentance.

The three-legged *creepie-stools* . . . were hired out at a penny an hour to such market women as came too late to find room on the steps. *Mrs. Gaskell*, *Sylvia's Lovers*, II.

creepie², **creepy**³ (krē'pi), *n*. A small speckled fowl. *S. S. Haldeman*. [Local, U. S.]

creeping (krē'ping), *n*. In submarine work, the act of dragging with creepers or grapnels to recover a lost object; specifically, dragging with a creeper or grapnel for the electric cables by which a submarine mine-field is exploded.

creeping-disk (krē'ping-disk), *n*. The sole of the foot of a mollusk, as a slug or a snail.

creeping-jack (krē'ping-jak), *n*. The stonecrop, *Sedum acre*.

creeping-jenny (krē'ping-jen'i), *n*. Moneywort or herb-twopence, *Lysimachia nummularia*.

creepingly (krē'ping-li), *adv*. By creeping; slowly; with the motion of an insect or a reptile.

creeping-sailor (krē'ping-sā'lor), *n*. The beef-steak saxifrage, *Saxifraga sarmatosa*.

creeping-sheet (krē'ping-shēt), *n*. The feeding-apron of a carding-machine. *E. H. Knight*. See *creeper*, 6 (e).

creeping-sickness (krē'ping-sik'nes), *n*. The gangrenous form of ergotism. See *ergotism*.

creepie (krē'pi), *n*. [Dial. form of *cripple*, resting on the mod. form of the orig. verb *creep*: see *cripple*.] 1. A creeping animal; a reptile; a serpent.

There is one creeping beast, or long *creepie* (as the name is in Devonshire), that hath a rattle at his tail that doth discover his age. *Morton*.

2. A cripple.

Thou knowest how lame a *creepie* the world is.

Donne, *Anat. of World*, v. 238.

creep-mouse (krēp'mous), *a*. Still; quiet. [Colloq.]

It will not much signify if nobody hears a word you say; you may be as *creep-mouse* as you like, but we must have you to look at. *Jane Austen*, *Mansfield Park*, xv.

creepy¹ (krē'pi), *a*. [*< creep + -y*¹.] Chilled and crawling, as with horror or fear.

One's whole blood grew curdling and *creepy*.

Browning, *The Glove*.

creepy², **creepy**³. See *creepie*¹, *creepie*².

creese, **kris** (krēs, kris), *n*. [Also written *crease*, *cris*, *criss*, *kris*, *kriss*, and formerly *creeze*; *< Malay kris, kris*, a dagger. Cf. *clich*.] A short sword or heavy dagger in use among the Malays of Java, Sumatra, and the Malay peninsula. It is peculiar in having a waved blade, and a handle which is rarely in the prolongation of the blade, but forms a more or less oblique angle with it.

Their [the Javans'] *Creeses* or Daggers are two foote long, waued [Indutene] fashloun, and poisoned, that few escape. *Purchas*, *Pilgrimage*, p. 642.

By his side he wore a gold-handled *kris*, and carried in his right hand a be-flagged lance with its tip sheathed—the wedding staff.

H. O. Forbes, *Eastern Archipelago*, p. 218.

creesh, **creish** (krēsh), *n*. [Sc.; also written *creisch*; *< Gael. creis*, grease: see *grease*.] Grease; tallow.

creesh, **creish** (krēsh), *v. t*. [Sc., *< creesh*, *creish*, *n*.] To grease.—To *creesh* one's loaf, literally, to grease one's palm; give one a consideration for some benefit conferred or expected; bribe one.

creeshy (krē'shi), *a*. [Sc., *< creesh + -y*¹. Cf. *Gael. creissidh*, greasy.] Greasy.

Kilmarnock wabsters, fidge and claw,

An' pour your *creeshie* nations . . .

Swith to the Laigh Kirk ane an' . . .

Burns, *The Ordination*.

creisht, *n*. An obsolete form of *crawfish*.

creirgist, *n*. [W., *< crair*, a relic (cf. *creirfa*, a place for relics, a reliquary, a museum), *< cist*, a chest: see *cist*².] A reliquary: used with reference to reliquaries which exist in Wales and the west of England.

creish, *n*. and *v*. See *creesh*.

creke¹, *n*. An obsolete form of *creek*¹.

creke², *v*. An obsolete form of *creek*¹.

cremaille (kre-mal'yār'), *n*. [*< F. crémail-lère* (*> Sp. gramallera*), pot-hook, rack, iron plate with holes, *< OF. cremeille*, *< ML. cramaculus*, a pot-hook, dim. of Teut. (D.) *kram*, a hook, cramp-iron: see *cramp*¹.] In field-fortification, the inside line of the parapet, so traced as to resemble the teeth of a saw, in order to afford the advantage of bringing a heavier fire to bear upon the defile than if only a simple face were opposed to it.

cremaster (krē-mas'tēr), *n*. and *a*. [NL., *< Gr. κρεμαστήρ*, a suspender, one of the muscles by which the testicles are suspended, *< κρεμάννιναι*, *κρεμάν* (= Goth. *hramjan*), suspend, hang.] 1. *n*. 1. The muscle of the spermatic cord; the suspensory muscle of the testicle, consisting of a series of fibers derived from the internal oblique muscle of the abdomen, and let down in loops upon the cord.—2. In *entom.*, a name given by Kirby to little hook-like processes on the posterior extremity of many lepidopterous pupæ, by which they suspend themselves during pupation; hence, the tip of the abdomen of the pupa of any insect which undergoes complete metamorphosis, serving for the attachment of the pupa. It is the homologue of the anal plate of the larva, and its form is foreshadowed in that of the anal plate.

3†. A hook for hanging a pot or other vessel over a fire.

II. *a*. Suspensory; pertaining to the cremaster: as, the cremaster muscle.

cremasteric (kre-mas-ter'ik), *a*. [*< cremaster + -ic*.] In *anat.*, pertaining to the cremaster: as, a cremasteric artery; cremasteric fibers.

cremate (krē'māt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cremated*, *ppre. cremating*. [*< L. crematus*, pp. of *cremare*, burn, used particularly of burning the dead; perhaps akin to *carbo*, coal (see *carbon*), Skt. *√ cri*, roast, boil.] To burn up or destroy by heat; specifically, to consume (a dead body) by intense heat, as a substitute for burial.

cremation (krē-mā'shŏn), *n*. [*< L. crematio(n)*, *< cremare*, pp. *crematus*, burn: see *cremate*.] The act or custom of cremating; a burning, as of the dead; incineration; incremation. The burning of the dead was common in antiquity, the corpse being imperfectly consumed on a funeral pyre, and the ashes and bones afterward placed in an urn. (See *cinerary urn*, under *cinerary*.) The revival of the practice in a more efficient manner has been advocated in recent times for sanitary reasons, and to some extent effected. Various methods of cremation have been proposed, the great difficulty being to consume the body without permitting the escape of noxious exhalations, and without defiling the ashes with foreign substances. In W. Siemens's apparatus (a modification of the plan of Sir Henry Thompson) the body is exposed to the combined action of highly heated air and combustible gases, so as to be entirely consumed without foreign admixture, while the furnace is so constructed that no noxious effluvia escapes from it.

The Mexicans practiced *cremation*; and when men killed in battle were missing, they made figures of them, and after honouring these, burnt them and buried the ashes. *H. Spencer*, *Prin. of Sociol.*, § 156.

cremationist (krē-mā'shŏn-ist), *n*. [*< cremation + -ist*.] One who advocates or upholds the practice of cremation of the bodies of the dead as a substitute for burial.

cremator (krē-mā'tŏr), *n*. [*< LL. cremator*, a burner, consumer by fire, *< L. cremare*, pp. *crematus*, burn: see *cremate*, and cf. *crematorium*.] A furnace for consuming dead bodies or refuse matter; a crematory.

A company proposes to erect two crematories, at an expense of ten thousand dollars, for this purpose [the disposal of garbage], claiming that the running expenses will not exceed \$15.50 per diem. *Science*, IX. 309.

crematorium (krē-mā-tŏ'ri-um), *n*; *pl. crematoria* (-ŏ). [*< NL. crematorium*: see *crematory*.] A crematory.

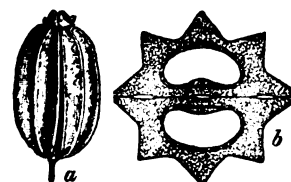
crematory (krē-mā-tŏ-ri), *a*. and *n*. [*< NL. *crematorius* (neut. *crematorium*, *n*.), *< L. cremare*, pp. *crematus*, burn: see *cremate*.] 1. *a*. Serving to burn or consume by fire; connected with or employed in cremation: as, a crematory furnace.

II. *n*; *pl. crematories* (-riz). An establishment for burning the bodies of the dead, including the furnace and its adjuncts.

crembalum (krem'ba-lum), *n*; *pl. crembala* (-lŏ). [NL., *< Gr. κρέμβαλον*, a rattling instrument to beat time with in dancing, like a castanet.] An old name for the jew's-harp.

Cremnitz white. See *white*.

cremocarp (krem'ŏ-kārp), *n*. [*< Gr. κρεμάννιναι*, *κρεμάν* (see *cremaster*), hang, *+ καρπός*, fruit.] A fruit, as that of the *Umbelliferae*, consisting of two or more indehiscent, inferior, one-seeded carpels, separating at maturity from each other and from the slender axis. Also called *carpaelidium*.



a, fruit of *Crithmum maritimum*; b, section of same, showing the two distinct one-seeded carpels.

Cremona¹ (krē-mō'nŏ), *n*. [For *Cremona* violin: see *def*.] Any violin made at Cremona, Italy, by the Amati family, in the latter part of the sixteenth and in the seventeenth century, and by Stradivarius at the beginning of the eighteenth century. These instruments are considered to excel all others, and are highly prized. The name is often improperly applied to any old Italian violin.

cremona² (krē-mō'nŏ), *n*. [Corruption (in imitation of *Cremona*¹) of *cromorna*, *F. cromorne*, itself a corruption of *G. krummhorn*: see *krummhorn*.] Same as *cromorna*.

Cremonese (krē-mō-nēs' or -nēz'), *a*. and *n*. [*< It. Cremonese*, *< Cremona*.] 1. *a*. Of or pertaining to Cremona, a city of northern Italy formerly famous for its violins. See *Cremona*¹.

The term "a Cremona," or "a Cremonese violin," is often incorrectly used for an old Italian instrument of any make. *Grove*, *Dict. Music*, I. 416.

II. *n. sing. and pl*. A native or natives of Cremona.

At the beginning of the thirteenth century the Mantuans had repulsed the *Cremonese*.

C. C. Perkins, *Italian Sculpture*, Int., p. xxvii.

Cremonian (krē-mō'ni-an), *a*. Pertaining to the Italian geometer Luigi Cremona.—**Cremonian congruency**. See *congruency*.—**Cremonian correspondence**, a one-to-one correspondence of the points in two planes, such that to every straight line in either plane there corresponds a conic in the other. There are three *Cremonian foci* in each plane, where all the conics in that plane corresponding to right lines in the other intersect.

cremor (krē'mŏr), *n*. [*L. cremor*, thick juice or broth, *ML. cream*, etc.: see *cream*¹.] Thick

juice, or a substance resembling it: as, "chyle or cremor," Ray.

cremosint, cremosinet (krem'ō-zin), *n.* Obsolete forms of *crimson*.

crems, *n.* See *krems*.

crena (krē'nā), *n.*; pl. *crenae* (-nē). [NL., < L. *crena*, a notch: found only once, in a doubtful passage in Pliny (11, 37, 68, § 180), but frequent in later (LL. ML.) glossaries (and appar. the source of It. dial. *crena*, *f.*, *cran*, *m.*, = OF. *crene*, *crenn*, *f.*, *cren*, *cran*, F. *cran* (Walloon *cren*), *m.*, and ult. of E. *cranny*, a crevice: see *cranny*¹); perhaps orig. **cretna*, a cut (cf. *curtus*, cut short, short: see *cut*), connected with Skt. √ *kart*, cut.] 1. In *entom.*, a small, linear, raised mark resembling a wrinkle; one of the projections of a crenate surface or margin.—2. In *anat.*, one of the small projections by which the bones of the skull fit together in the sutures.

crenate¹ (krē'nāt), *a.* and *n.* [*< NL. crenatus*, < L. *crena*, a notch: see *crena*.] 1. *a.* 1. Notched; indented; scalloped. (a) In *bot.*, having the margin cut into even and rounded notches or scallops, as a leaf. When the scallops have smaller ones upon them, the leaf is said to be doubly crenate.



Crenate and Doubly Crenate Leaves.

The cells are elongated, . . . their margins being straight in the Yucca and Iris, but minutely sinuous or crenated in the Indian corn.

W. B. Carpenter, *Micros.*, § 377.

(b) In *entom.*, having indentations, not sufficient to be called teeth, the exterior outline of which is rounded: said of a margin.

2. In *fort.*, same as *crenelated*. See also *crenelle*.

Also *crenated*.

II. n. A zigzag or tooth-shaped work, or notch, in a wall or line of fortifications; a *crenelle*. [Rare.]

Many bastions and crenates.

H. Coppe.

crenate² (krē'nāt), *n.* [*< cren(ic) + -ate*¹.] A salt of crenic acid.

crenatelily (krē'nāt-lī), *adv.* In a crenate manner; with crenatures.

crenation (krē'nā'shon), *n.* [*< crenate + -ion*.] Same as *crenatura*.

From three to five of the crenations being usually visible.

H. C. Wood, *Fresh-water Algae*, p. 119.

crenatura (kren'a-tūr), *n.* [*< NL. crenatura*, < *crenatus*, crenate: see *crenate*¹.] In *bot.*, a tooth of a crenate leaf, or of any other crenate part.

crencle¹, *v.* A Middle English form of *crinkle*.

crencle² (kren'kl), *n.* Same as *cringle* (a).

crenel (kren'el), *n.* [*< OF. crenel*, a notch, embrasure, F. *crénau* = Pr. *cranel*, < ML. *crenellus*, dim. of (L.) *crena*: see *crena*. Cf. *caruel* and *crenelle*. See also *cranny*¹.] 1. The peak at the top of a helmet.—2. Same as *crenelle*.—3. In *bot.*, a tooth of a crenate leaf; a crenature.

crenellate, crenellate (kren'e-lāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *crenellated, crenellated*, prp. *crenellating, crenellating*. [*< ML. as if *crenellatus*, pp. of **crenellare* (OF. *crenel*), < *crenellus*, an embrasure: see *crenel, crenelle*.] 1. *trans.* 1. To furnish with battlements or embrasures; render defensible by adding battlements, as a house.—2. To cut loopholes through, as a wall.

II. intrans. To add crenulations; render a place defensible by battlements.

The licence to *crenellate* occasionally contained the permission to enclose a park and even to hold a fair.

Stubbs, *Const. Hist.*, § 472.

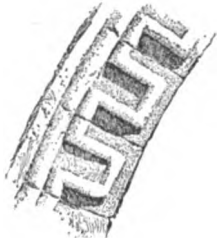
crenulate, crenellate (kren'e-lāt), *a.* Same as *crenulate*.

crenelated, crenellated (kren'e-lā-ted), *p. a.* 1. Same as *embattled*. See also *crenulate, v.*—2. Furnished with crenelles, as a parapet or breastwork: specifically, in *arch.*, applied to a kind of embattled or indented occurrence in Norman work.

The snow still lay in islets on the grass, and in masses on the boughs of the great cedar and the crenelated coping of the stone walls.

George Eliot, *Daniel Deronda*, [xxv.]

3. Fluted; channeled; covered with indentations.



Crenelated Molding. Norman doorway, Kenilworth church, Warwickshire, England.

The *crenellated* surface of the sea, modelled with rare delicacy and elaboration, adds to the charm of a capital specimen of modern English landscape painting.

Athenæum, No. 3073, p. 377.

Also *crenate, crenated, crenelled*.

crenelation, crenellation (kren-e-lā'shon), *n.* [*< crenelate, crenellate, v.*, + *-ion*.] 1. The act of rendering a building defensible by the addition of battlements or by the cutting of loopholes. See *crenulate, v.*

The usage of fortifying the manor-houses of the great men . . . went along way towards making every rich man's dwelling-place a castle. The fortification or crenellation of these houses or castles could not be taken in hand without the royal licence.

Stubbs, *Const. Hist.*, § 472.

2. The state or condition of being crenelated.

—3. A battlement.

The platforms, the bastions, the terraces, the high-perched windows and balconies, the hanging gardens and dizzy crenellations of this complicated structure, keep you in perpetual intercourse with an immense horizon.

H. James, Jr., *Little Tour*, p. 46.

4. Any notch or indentation.

crenelé (krā-ne-lā'), *a.* [F., pp. of *créneler*: see *crenulate, v.*] In *her.*, same as *embattled*.

crenelet (kren'e-let), *n.* [Dim. of OF. *crenel*, F. *crénneau*, battlement: see *crenelle*.] A small crenelle.

The sloping *crenelets* of the higher towers.

C. Reade, *Cloister and Hearth*, xliii.

crenellate, crenellated, etc. See *crenulate, etc.* **crenelle** (kre-nel'), *n.* [*< OF. crenelle*, fem. of *crenel*, < ML. *crenellus*, an embrasure, battlement: see *crenel*.] One of the open spaces of a battlemented parapet which alternate with the merlons or cops. See *battlement*. Also *crenel*.

The Sultan Abd el Hamid, father of Mahmoud, erected a neat structure of cut stone, whose *crenelles* make it look more like a place of defence than of prayer.

R. F. Burton, *El-Medina*, p. 251.

There it stands, big, battlemented, buttressed, marble, with windows like *crenelles*. T. Winthrop, *Cecil Dreeme*, li.

crenelled (kren'eld), *a.* Same as *crenellated*.

The king was asked to establish by statute that every man throughout England might make fort or fortress, walls, and crenelled or embattled towers, at his own free will.

Stubbs, *Const. Hist.*, § 472.

crengle (kren'gl), *n.* Same as *cringle* (a).

crenic (krē'nik), *a.* [*< Gr. κρινν*, Doric *κρῆνα*, a spring; cf. *κρουνός*, a spring.] Of or pertaining to a spring: used only in *crenic acid*, a white, uncrystallizable organic acid existing in vegetable mold and in the ochreous deposits of ferruginous waters. By oxidation it forms apocrenic acid (which see, under *apocrenic*).

Crenilabrus (kren-i-lā'brus), *n.* [NL., < L. *crena*, a notch (see *crena*), & *labrum*, a lip.] A genus of fishes, of the section *Acanthopterygii* and family *Labridæ*, to which the gilthead or goldenmaid and the goldfinny or goldsinny belong. Several species have English names. *C. melops* or *tinea* is the conner, gilthead, or goldenmaid; *C. cornubicus* or *norvegicus* is the goldfinny or goldsinny; *C. rupestris* is Jago's goldsinny; *C. multidentatus* is the corkling, corking, or Ball's wrasse; *C. gibbus* is the gibbous wrasse; *C. luscus*, the scale-rayed wrasse; and *C. microstoma*, the small-mouthed wrasse or rock-cock.

crenkle (kren'kl), *n.* Same as *cringle* (a).

Crenuchina (kren-ū-ki'nā), *n.* pl. [NL., < *Crenuchus* + *-ina*.] In Günther's system of classification of fishes, a group of *Characiniæ*. The technical characters are: an adipose dorsal fin, teeth in both jaws well developed, dorsal fin rather elongate, gill-openings wide (the gill-membrane not being attached to the isthmus), belly rounded, and no canine teeth. Of two known species, one is South American and the other African.

Crenuchus (kren'ū-kus), *n.* [NL. (Günther, 1863).] The typical genus of *Crenuchina*.

crenula (kren'ū-lā), *n.*; pl. *crenulae* (-lā). [NL., dim. of L. *crena*, a notch: see *crena*.] In *zool.*, a little notch; a little curved wrinkle on a surface; one of the teeth of a crenulate edge.

The rudiments of feet resembling obsolete tubercles or *crenulae*.

crenulate, crenulated (kren'ū-lāt, -lā-ted), *a.* [*< crenula + -ate*¹ (+ *-ed*²).] Notched; marked as with notches.

In most parts it (phonolite) has a conchoidal fracture, and is sonorous, yet it is *crenulated* with minute air-cavities.

Darwin, *Geol. Observations*, I. 96.

Specifically—(a) In *bot.*, having the edge cut into very small scallops, as some leaves. Also *crenulate, crenellate*. (b) In *conch.*, an epithet applied to the indented margin of a shell. The fine saw-like edge of the shell of the cockle, which fits nicely into the opposite shell, is a familiar example. (c) In *entom.*, finely crenate or waved: as, a *crenulate* margin.

crenulation (kren-ū-lā'shon), *n.* [*< crenulate + -ion*.] 1. The state of being crenulated; a series of notches; specifically, the crenate marking of the margin of some leaves. See *cut* under *crenate*.—2. Fine striation. [Rare.]

The markings at the sides of the petals (in *Estracrinæ*) are much more delicate than in *Pentacrinæ*, having more the character of striae or crenulation than of coarse ridges.

Science, IV. 223.

creodont (krē'ō-dont), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to the *Creodonta*.

II. *n.* One of the *Creodonta*.

Creodonta (krē'ō-don'tā), *n.* pl. [NL., < Gr. *κρέας*, flesh, + *ὄδους* (ὄδοντ-) = E. *tooth*; cf. Gr. *κρεοβόρος*, carnivorous.] A group of fossil mammals, considered by Cope a suborder of his *Bunotheria*, containing forms ancestrally related to existing *Carnivora*, and divided by him into the five families *Artocyonidae*, *Miacidae*, *Oxyzenidae*, *Amblyctonidae*, and *Meronychiidae*.

Creodonta were not such dangerous animals as the carnivora, with some possible exceptions, because, although they were as large, they generally had shorter legs, less acute claws, and smaller and more simple brains.

Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVII. 610.

creole (krē'öl), *n.* and *a.* [= D. *kreool* = G. *kreole* = Dan. *kreol*, < F. *créole* = Pg. *crioulo* = It. *creolo*, < Sp. *criollo*, a creole; said to be a negro corruption of Sp. **criadillo*, dim. of *criado*, a servant, follower, client, lit. one bred, brought up, or educated (see *creat*), pp. of *criar*, breed, beget, bring up, educate, lit. create, < L. *creare*, create: see *create*.] I. *n.* 1. In the West Indies and Spanish America: (a) Originally, a native descended from European (properly Spanish) ancestors, as distinguished from immigrants of European blood, and from the aborigines, negroes, and natives of mixed (Indian and European, or European and negro) blood. (b) Loosely, a person born in the country, but of a race not indigenous to it, irrespective of color.—2. In Louisiana: (a) Originally, a native descended from French ancestors who had settled there; later, any native of French or Spanish descent by either parent; a person belonging to the French-speaking native portion of the white race.

Many Spaniards of rank cast their lot with the *Creoles* [of Louisiana]. But the *Creoles* never became Spanish; and in society balls where the Creole civilian met the Spanish military official, the cotillon was French or Spanish according as one or the other party was the stronger.

G. W. Cable, *Creoles of Louisiana*, xvi.

(b) A native-born negro, as distinguished from a negro brought from Africa.

II. *a.* 1. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a creole or the creoles: as, *creole* songs; *creole* dialects.

Among the people a transmutation was going on. French fathers were moving aside to make room for *Creole* sons.

G. W. Cable, *Creoles of Louisiana*, v.

2. Of immediate West Indian origin, but of ultimate European or other foreign origin: as, *creole* chickens; *creole* roses.—*Creole dialect*, the broken English of the creoles of Louisiana and the neighboring region.—*Creole negro*, a negro born in a part of the West Indies or the United States now or originally Spanish or French.—*Creole patois*, the corrupt French spoken by the negroes and creole negroes of Louisiana.

creolean (krē'ō-lē-an), *a.* [*< creole + -ean*.] Pertaining to or resembling creoles; creole. [Rare.]

creoliant (krē'ō-li-an), *n.* and *a.* [*< creole + -ian*.] I. *n.* A creole. *Goldsmith*.

II. *a.* Pertaining to or resembling creoles.

You are born a manorial serf or *creolian* negro.

Gudwin, *On Population*, p. 472.

creophagous (krē'ō-fā-gus), *a.* [*< Gr. κρεοφάγος*, flesh-eating, < *κρέας*, flesh, + *φαγείν*, eat.] Flesh-eating; carnivorous.

It is conceivable that some of these are exceptional *creophagous* Protophytes, parallel at a lower level of structure to the insectivorous Phanerogams.

E. R. Lankester, *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 881.

Creophilæ (krē'ōf'i-lē), *n.* pl. [NL., < Gr. *κρίας*, flesh, + *φιλος*, loving.] In Latreille's classification of insects, a subtribe of *Muscidae*, having very large alulets, nearly covering the balancers, represented by such genera as *Echinomyia*, *Ocyptera*, and *Musca*, and including the flesh-flies.

creosol, creasol (krē'ō-, krē'a-sol), *n.* [As *creosote, creasote*, + *-ol*.] A colorless oily liquid (C₈H₁₀O₂) of an agreeable odor and a burning taste.

creosote, creasote (krē'ō-, krē'a-sōt), *n.* [= F. *créosote* = Sp. *creosota* = It. *creosoto* = D. *kreosoot* = G. Dan. *kreosot*, < NL. *creosota*, < Gr. *κρέας*, (combining form prop. *κρεο-*), flesh, + *σω-* in *σώζω*, preserve, < *σώζειν*, preserve, save.] A substance first prepared from wood-tar, from which it is separated by repeated solution in potash, treatment with acids, and distillation. It is also obtained from crude pyroligneous acid. In a pure state it is oily, heavy, colorless, refracts light powerfully,

and has a sweetish, burning taste, and a strong smell as of peat-smoke or smoked meat. It is so powerful an antiseptic that meat will not putrefy after being plunged into a solution of one per cent. of creosote. Wood treated with it is not subject to dry-rot or other decay. It has been used in surgery and medicine as an antiseptic with great success, but it is now almost superseded by the cheaper and equally efficient carbolic acid. It is often added to whisky, to give it the peat-reek flavor. Also written *kreosote*, *kreasote*.

creosote, creasote (kré-ô-, kré-â-sôt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *creosoted, creasoted*, *pp. creosoting, creasoting*. [*< creosote, creasote, n.*] To apply creosote or a solution of creosote to; treat with creosote: as, to *creosote* wood to prevent its decay.

An equally favorable and decisive result was obtained from the pieces of fir *creosoted* at Amsterdam.

Pop. Sci. Mo., III. 555.

creosote-bush (kré-ô-sôt-bûsh), *n.* The *Larrea Mexicana*, a zygothylaceous evergreen shrub of northern Mexico and the adjacent region, very resinous, and having a strong, heavy odor. An infusion of the leaves is used by the Mexicans as a remedy for rheumatism and also to give a red color to leather.

creosote-water (kré-ô-sôt-wâ'tér), *n.* A one per cent. solution of creosote in water: the aqua creosoti of the pharmacopœia.

crepane, crepane (kré-pans, -pân), *n.* [*< L. crepare*, pp. *crepan(t)-s*, break: see *crepitate*, and cf. *craven, crevice*.] A wound in a hind leg of a horse caused by striking with the shoe of the other hind foot, in the vice called "interfering."

crêpe (krâp), *n.* [*F.*: see *crape*.] Crape. **crepelt**, *n.* A Middle English form of *cripple*. **crêpe-lisse** (krâp-lés'), *n.* [*F.*, smooth crape: *crêpe, crape; lisse, smooth*.] A fine thin silk material, used for women's ruchings, dresses, etc.

crepera (krép-ê-râ), *n.*; pl. *creperæ* (-rê). [*NL.*, fem. of *L. creper*, dusky, dark: see *crepuscle*.] In *entom.*, an undefined portion of surface having a paler color on a dark ground; a pale mark fading at the edges into the ground-color.



Crepidæ.—From statue of Sophocles, in the Lateran Museum, Rome.

crepida (krép-i-dâ), *n.*; pl. *crepidæ* (-dê). [*L.*, *< Gr. κρηπίς*, acc. *κρηπίδα*, a kind of boot or shoe: see def.] In *classical antiq.*, a foot-covering or shoe varying much in type, quality, and use; specifically, a Greek sandal, of which the upper portion, inclosing the foot, was a more or less close network, chiefly of leather thongs.

crepidoma (kré-pi-dô-mâ), *n.*; pl. *crepidomata* (-mâ-tâ). [*Gr. κρηπίδωμα, < κρηπίς (κρηπίδ-), a foundation: see crepida.*] The entire foundation of an ancient temple, including the stereobate and the stylobate.

Crepidula (kré-pid-û-lâ), *n.* [*NL.*, *< L. crepidula*, a small sandal, dim. of *crepida*, a sandal, *< Gr. κρηπίς (κρηπίδ-), a half-boot: see crepida.*] A genus of tænioglossate pectinibranchiate mollusks, of the family *Calyptæridæ* or bonnet-shells; the slipper-limpets. They have an oval, very convex shell, within which is a shelf-like partition. There are many species, of most parts of the world. *C. fornicata* and *C. plana* are two common species of the United States.



Slipper-limpet, *Crepidula fornicata*.

crepill, *n.* A Middle English form of *cripple*. *Chaucer*.

crepinet, *n.* Same as *crespine*. *Cotgrave*.

Orepis (kré'pis), *n.* [*NL.*, *< L. crepis*, an unknown plant, *< Gr. κρηπίς*, found only in sense of 'boot, base, foundation,' etc.: see *crepida*.] A genus of plants, natural order *Compositæ*, containing numerous species of herbaceous annuals with milky juice, natives of Europe and Asia, with several species in western North America; the hawk's-beard. The leaves are radical, and the flowers numerous, small, yellow or purplish, with the corollas all ligulate and the pappus white and soft.

crepitaculum (krép-i-tak-û-lum), *n.*; pl. *crepitacula* (-lâ). [*L.*, a rattle, *< crepitare*, pp. *crepitatus*, rattle: see *crepitate*.] 1. An ancient instrument resembling the castanets.—2. In *zool.*, a rattle or rattling-organ, as that on the tail of a rattlesnake. See cut under *rattlesnake*.—3. A tale-like spot at the base of the upper wings of certain *Locustidæ*. *Pascoe*.

crepitant (krép'i-tant), *a.* [= *F. crépitant* = *Sp. Pg. It. crepitante*, *< L. crepitant(t)-s*, pp. of *crepitare*: see *crepitate*.] 1. Crackling: specifically applied, in *pathol.*, to the pathognomic sound of the lungs in pneumonia.—2. In *entom.*, having the power of crepitation.

crepitare (krép'i-tât), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *crepitated*, pp. *crepitating*. [*< L. crepitatus*, pp. of *crepitare* (*> F. crépiter* = *Sp. Pg. crepitar* = *It. crepitare*), creak, rattle, clatter, crackle, etc., freq. of *crepare*, pp. *crepitus*, creak, rattle, etc., burst or break with a noise, crash. Cf. *craven*, *crevice*, from the same ult. source.] 1. To crackle; snap with a sharp, abrupt, and rapidly repeated sound, as salt in fire or during calcination.

Policy and principle . . . would have been *crepitating* always in their delivity.

Bushnell, Sermons on Living Subjects, I. 28.

Specifically—2. To rattle or crackle; use the crepitaculum, as a rattlesnake.—3. In *entom.*, to eject suddenly from the anus, with a slight noise, a volatile fluid having somewhat the appearance of smoke and a strong pungent odor, as certain bombardier-beetles of the genus *Brachinus* and its allies.

crepitation (krép-i-tâ'shôn), *n.* [= *F. crépitation* = *Sp. crepitation* = *Pg. crepitação*, *< L.* as if **crepitatio(n)-*, *< crepitare*, pp. *crepitatus*, crackle: see *crepitate*.] 1. A crackling noise, resembling a succession of minute explosions, such as the crackling of some salts in calcination, or the noise made in the friction of fractured bones when moved in certain directions; also, in *pathol.*, the grating sensation felt by the hand when applied to fractured bones under movement; crepitus.

The pent crepitation of dozens of India fire-crackers, which the youth of Pierpont were discharging all about the village green.

H. W. Preston, Year in Eden, x.

Specifically—2. In *pathol.*, certain sounds detected in the lungs by auscultation; the peculiar crackling sound which characterizes pneumonia; crepitant rales.—3. The action of a crepitaculum, as of that of a rattlesnake; stridulation.—4. In *entom.*, the act of ejecting a pungent fluid from the anus, with a slight noise. See *crepitate*, 3.

crepitative (krép'i-tâ-tiv), *a.* [*< crepitare + -ive*.] Having the power of crepitating; crepitant.

The Indians north of Hudson's Bay designate the aurora Edthin (reindeer cow), because it shares the *crepitative* quality of that animal's hide when it is rubbed, and gives off sparks.

Edinburgh Rev., CLXIV. 433.

crepitus (krép'i-tus), *n.*; pl. *crepitus*. [*L.*, a rattling, a crackling noise, *< crepare*, crackle, etc.: see *crepitate*.] 1. A crackling noise; crepitation. Specifically—2. The sound heard or grating sensation felt when the fractured ends of a broken bone are rubbed against each other. **crepon** (krép'on), *n.* [= *It. crepone*, *< F. crépon*, *< crêpe*, crape: see *crape*.] A stuff resembling crape, but not so thin and gauzy, made of wool or silk, or of silk and wool mixed.

creppint, *n.* Same as *crespine*.

crept (krept). Preterit and past participle of *creep*.

crepult, *n.* A Middle English form of *cripple*. *Chaucer*.

crepuscule, crepuscule (krê-pus'kû-l), *n.* [= *F. crépuscule* = *Sp. crepúsculo* = *Pg. It. crepusculo*, *< L. crepusculum*, twilight, *< creper*, dusky, dark; said to be of Sabine origin.] Twilight; the light of the morning from the first dawn to sunrise, and of the evening from sunset to darkness. [Now rare.]

The sturdy long-lived *Crepuscule* of our southern climes is unborn and unknown here.

W. H. Russell, Diary in India, I. 103.

crepuscular (krê-pus'kû-lâr), *a.* [= *F. crépusculaire* = *Sp. Pg. crepuscular*, *< L. *crepuscularis*, *< crepusculum*, twilight: see *crepuscle*.] 1. Pertaining to or resembling twilight; glimmering.

The tree which has the greatest charm to Northern eyes is the cold, gray-green ilex, whose clear, *crepuscular* shade is a delicious provision against a Southern sun.

H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 163.

2. In *zool.*, flying or appearing in the twilight or evening, or before sunrise: as, the *crepuscular* or nocturnal *Lepidoptera*.

The tree-toad, or Hyla, being *crepuscular* in habits, was found difficult to study.

Science, III. 66.

Those (flying-squirrels) that I have seen, near home, are so strictly *crepuscular* that only the initial movements of their nocturnal journeys are readily traced.

Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVIII. 640.

Crepuscularia (krê-pus-kû-lâ'ri-â), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, neut. pl. of *L. *crepuscularis*: see *crepuscular*.] In *entom.*, in Latreille's system, the second family of *Lepidoptera*; the sphinxes or hawk-moths, corresponding to the Linnean genus *Sphinx*, and divided into four sections, *Hesperisphingides*, *Sphingides*, *Sesioides*, and *Zygadenes*, corresponding to the Fabrician genera *Castnia*, *Sphinx*, *Sesia*, and *Zygana*, and nearly to modern families of similar names. They connect the diurnal with the nocturnal *Lepidoptera*, but are now ranged with the *Heterocera* as distinguished from *Rhopalocera*.

crepuscule, n. See *crepuscle*. **crepusculine** (krê-pus'kû-lin), *a.* [As *crepuscule + -ine*.] *Crepuscular*. [Rare.]

High in the rare *crepusculine* ether.

H. P. Spofford, Poems, p. 7.

crepusculous (krê-pus'kû-lus), *a.* [*< crepuscule + -ous*.] Pertaining to twilight; glimmering; imperfectly clear or luminous.

The beginnings of philosophy were in a *crepusculous* obscurity, and it is yet scarce past the dawn.

Glanville, Scep. Sci., xix.

crepusculum (krê-pus'kû-lum), *n.* [*L.*, twilight, dusk: see *crepuscle*.] Twilight.

crs., cresc. In music, common abbreviations of *crescendo*.

crescet, v. i. [*ME. crescen* (also *cresen*, in part by apheresis from *encresen*, increase: see *crease*²) = *OF. crestre, croistre*, *F. croître* = *Pr. crescer*, *creisser* = *Sp. crecer* = *Pg. crescer* = *It. crescere*, *< L. crescere*, increase, grow, inceptive verb, *< creare*, make, create: see *create*. From *L. crescere* are ult. *E. accrease* = *acresce*, *encrease* = *increase*, *decrease*, *crescent*, *incresent*, *decreasent*, *excreasent*, etc.] To grow; increase. **crescentet** (kres'ens), *n.* [= *OF. crescence*, *creissance*, *croissance*, *F. croissance* = *Sp. crecencia* = *Pg. crescença* = *It. crescenza*, *< L. crescentia*, an increase, *< crescent(t)-s*, pp. of *crescere*.] Increase; growth. *E. D.*

crescendo (kre-shen-dô), *a. and n.* [*It.*, pp. of *crescere*, *< L. crescere*, increase: see *crease*.] I. *a.* In music, gradually increasing in force or loudness; swelling. Often abbreviated to *crs.* or *cresc.*, or represented by the character < .—**Crescendo pedal**, in organ-building: (a) A pedal by which the various stops may be successively drawn until the full power of the instrument is in use. Generally this mechanism does not affect the stop-knobs, so that it may start from any given combination, and by the use of the diminishing pedal may return to the same. (b) The swell pedal.

II. *n.* A passage characterized by increase of force.

crescent (kres'ent), *a. and n.* [*I. a.* = *OF. creissant*, *croissant*, *F. croissant* = *Sp. creciente* = *Pg. It. crescente*, *< L. crescent(t)-s*, pp. of *cre-scere*, come forth, grow, increase: see *crease*.] II. *n.* Now spelled to suit the adj. and the orig. *L.* form; early mod. *E.* also *crescant*, *< ME. cressent*, *cressaunt*, *< OF. creissant*, *croissant*, *F. croissant* = *Sp. creciente* = *Pg. It. crescente*, the new moon, a crescent, *< L. crescen(t)-s*, sc. *luna*, the increasing moon: see the adj.] I. *a.* 1. Increasing; growing: specifically applied to the moon during its first quarter, when its visible portion is increasing in area, in the curved form called a crescent (see II.).

Astarte, queen of heaven, with *crescent* horns.

Milton, P. L., l. 439.

There is many a youth

Now *crescent*, who will come to all I am,

And overcome it. *Tennyson*, Lancelot and Elaine.

Our sympathy from night to noon

Rose *crescent* with that *crescent* moon.

Locker, Castle in the Air.

2. Shaped like the appearance of the moon during its first quarter.—**Crescent fissure**, a fissure of the brain which indents the dorsomesal margin of the hemisphere near the fore end, so as to appear upon both the dorsal and the mesal aspect, its length in these two aspects being approximately equal, and its dorsal part being at a right angle with the meson; the frontal fissure of Owen; the crucial sulcus of others. It is one of the most constant and well-marked sulci of the brain of the *Carnivora* and the higher mammals generally.

II. *n.* 1. The period of apparent growth or increase of the moon in its first quarter: as, the moon is in its *crescent*.—2. The increasing part of the moon in its first quarter, or the similarly shaped decreasing part in its last quarter, when it presents a bow of light terminating in points or horns: as, the *crescent* of the moon. Hence—3. The moon itself in either its first or its last quarter; the new or the old moon. [Poetical.]

Jove in dusky clouds involves the skies.

And the faint *crescent* shoots by fits before their eyes.

Dryden.

4. Something in the shape of the crescent moon; a crescent-shaped object, construction.

device, or symbol. Specifically—(a) The Turkish standard, which bears the figure of a crescent, and, figuratively, the Turkish military power itself. The use of the crescent as the Turkish emblem dates from the conquest of Constantinople (1453); it had been considered in a sense an emblem of the city, and was assumed by the Turkish sultans in commemoration of their signal conquest.

The cross of our faith is replanted.
The pale, dying crescent is daunted.

Campbell, Song of the Greeks.

The crescent glittering on the domes which were once consecrated by the venerated symbol of his faith.

Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., Int.

(b) In *her.*, a bearing in the form of a young or new moon, usually borne horizontally with the horns uppermost. See *decrecent* and *increcent*.



Heraldic Crescent.

A second son differences his arms with a crescent.

Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 114.

(c) In *arch.*, a range of buildings in the form of a crescent or half-moon: as, Lansdowne Crescent in London.

5. A Turkish military musical instrument with bells or jingles.—6. A defect in a horse's foot, when the coffin-bone falls down. *E. D.*—7. In *lace-making*, a cordonnet of considerable projection inclosing part of the pattern of point-lace, giving it relief, and separating it from the ground or from other parts of the pattern. Thus, if a leaf is made of cloth-stitch, it may be surrounded by a crescent one eighth of an inch thick and with half as much projection, and this again by a ring of ornamental loops or couronnes.

8. A small roll of bread of various kinds, made in the form of a crescent.

At noon I bought two crisp crescents . . . at a shop counter.

The Century, XXXII. 939.

Crescent City, the by-name of the city of New Orleans, from the crescent-shaped bend of the Mississippi river in its front.—**Crescent reversed**, in *her.*, a crescent with the horns turned downward.—**Crescents of Gianuzzi**, in *anat.*, the peculiar crescentiform bodies found lying in the alveoli of salivary glands, between the cells and the membrana propria. Also called *denticules of Heidenhain*.

—**Order of the Crescent**, a Turkish order instituted in 1799, and awarded only for distinguished bravery in the naval or military service. It was abolished in 1851. An order of the crescent was founded by Charles of Anjou in Sicily in 1268, but had a short existence. René of Anjou, count of Provence and titular king of Naples and Sicily, founded another short-lived order of the crescent in the fifteenth century.

crescent (kres'ent), *v. t.* [*< crescent, n.*] 1. To form into a crescent.—2. To surround partly in a semicircular or crescent form. [Rare.]

A dark wood crescents more than half the lawn.

Seaward, Letters, vi. 195.

crescentade (kres-en-tād'), *n.* [*< crescent + -ade, formed after crusade.*] A war or military expedition under the flag of Turkey, for the defense or extension of Mohammedanism. See *crescent, n.*, 4 (a), and compare *crusade*.

crescented (kres'en-ted), *a.* [*< crescent + -ed.*] 1. Adorned with a crescent; in *her.*, decorated with crescents at the ends: said of any bearing that may receive them, as a cross or saltier.—2. Bent like or into a crescent.

Phoebe bent towards him crescented.

Keats.

Crescentia (kre-sen'shiä), *n.* [NL., after *Crescenti*, an old writer on botany.] A small genus of trees or large shrubs, natural order *Bigoniaceae*, natives of the tropics. The principal

species is the calabash-tree, *C. Cujete*, of tropical America, bearing a gourd-like fruit, the hard shell of which is applied to many domestic uses, and is often elaborately carved or painted.



Branch of Calabash-tree (*Crescentia Cujete*), with flower and fruit.

species is the calabash-tree, *C. Cujete*, of tropical America, bearing a gourd-like fruit, the hard shell of which is applied to many domestic uses, and is often elaborately carved or painted.

crescentic (kre-sen'tik), *a.* [*< crescent, n., + -ic.*] Having the form of a crescent.

In the shade of a very thick tree-top the sun-flecks are circular like the sun; but during an eclipse they are crescentic, or even annular.

Le Conte, Light, p. 27.

Douglas Bay, with its romantic headlands, crescentic shores, etc.

Harper's Mag., LXXV. 520.

crescentically (kre-sen'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In a crescentic manner or shape; crescentwise.

crescentiform (kre-sen'ti-förm), *a.* [*< L. crescent(-)s, crescent, + forma, shape.*] Crescentic in form; shaped like a crescent: in *zool.*, said specifically of various parts, as joints of the antennæ or palpi of insects.

crescentoid (kres'en-toid), *a.* [*< crescent + -oid.*] Crescent-like; crescentiform.

Neither kind of tubercles crescentoid, but united in pairs.

E. D. Cope, Origin of the Fittest, p. 250.

crescent-shaped (kres'en-shäpt), *a.* Shaped like a crescent; lunate; crescentiform.

crescentwise (kres'ent-wiz), *adv.* In the shape of a crescent.

creseive (kres'iv), *a.* [*< cresce + -ive.*] Increasing; growing; crescent. [Archaic.]

The prince obscur'd his contemplation
Under the veil of wildness; which, no doubt,
Grew like the summer grass, fastest by night,
Unseen, yet creseive in his faculty.

Shak., Hen. V., i. 1.

The great and creseive self, rooted in absolute nature, supplants all relative existence, and ruins the kingdom of mortal friendship and love.

Emerson, Experience.

creset, v. See *crease* 2.

creshawk (kres'häk), *n.* [*< cres-* (prob. due ult. to *F. cresserelle, crécerelle*—*Cotgrave*), a kestrel: see *kestrel* and *hawk* 1.] The kestrel. *Montagu*.

creamet, n. and v. A Middle English form of *chrisem*.

crezol (kré'sol), *n.* [*< cres-*, for *creosote*, + *-ol*.] A phenol having the formula C_7H_8O , occurring in coal- and wood-tar. When pure it forms a colorless crystalline mass. Also *creylic acid* and *crezolol*.

crestotic (kré-sot'ik), *a.* [For *creosotic*, *< creosote + -ic*.] Relating to or containing creosote.—**Crestitic acid**, $C_8H_8O_3$, an acid derived from creylic alcohol.

cresp, v. An obsolete form of *crisp*.

crespinet, n. [OF., also *crepine*, *F. crépine*, a fringe, caul, kelt, *< crespé*, lawn, cyprus, crape: see *crape*.] A net or caul inclosing the hair, used as a head-dress in the early part of the fifteenth century. It is represented as projecting greatly, in bosses or in horn-shaped protuberances, in front of the ears. Also *criep*, *cripine*, *crespinette*.

crespinetter, n. [OF., dim. of *crepine*: see *crepine*.] Same as *crepine*.

cress (kres), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *kerse*, *karse*, *kurs*; *< ME. cresse, cres*, also transposed, *kerse, kers*, *carse*, *< AS. cresse, cerse*, *carse* = *D. kers* = OHG. *crezzo, cressa*, MHG. *G. kresse, cress*; the Scand. forms, Sw. *krasse* = Dan. *karse*, are prob. borrowed from LG. or HG., as are also OF. *kerson, cresson*, *F. cresson* = Pr. *creissoun* = It. *crecione* = Cat. *crezen*, *< ML. cresso(n)-, cresco(n)-*, later also *crisonum* (the Romance forms being popularly referred to the *cruciferae*, grow: see *cresse*), and Slov. *kresh, kresha* = Lett. *kresse, cress*. Origin of Teut. word doubtful; possibly from verb repr. by OHG. *chresan*, MHG. *kresen*, *creep*.] The common name of many species of plants, most of them of the natural order *Cruciferae*. Water-cress, or *Nasturtium officinale*, is used as a salad, and is valued in medicine for its antiscorbutic qualities. The leaves have a moderately pungent taste. It grows on the banks of rivulets and in moist grounds. The American water-cress is *Cardamine rotundifolia*; bitter cress is a name of other species of the genus. Common garden-cress, also called pepper, town-, or golden cress, is *Lepidium sativum*; cow-cress is *L. campestre*; bastard cress or penny-cress, *Thlaspi arvense*; tower-cress, *Arabis Turrita*. Other species are known as rock- or wall-cress; winter, land-, Belleisle, or Normandy cress, *Barbarea vulgaris* or *B. praecox*; tooth-cress, a species of *Dentaria*; Peter's or rock-cress, *Crithmum maritimum*; and swine- or wart-cress, *Senebiera Coronopus*. Among other orders belong the dock-cress or nipplewort, *Lapsana communis*, of the *Compositae*, and the Indian cress, *Tropaeolum majus*, of the *Geraniaceae*, so named from the pungent, cress-like taste of the leaves.

Poure folke for fere tho feilde Hunger gerne

With creym and with croddes, with cresses and other herbes.

Piers Plowman (C), ix. 322.

I linger by my shingly bars;
I loiter round my cresser.

Tennyson, The Brook.

cressant, cressaunt, n. Obsolete forms of *crescent*.

crested, n. An old form of *cresset*.

creseille (kre-sel'), *n.* [*F. crécelle, OF. creccelle, crecerelle* (Roquefort), a rattle.] A wooden rat-

tle once used in the Roman Catholic Church during Passion week instead of a bell.

cresset (kres'et), *n.* [*< ME. cresset, < OF. cresset, craisset, craicet, crasset, var. cruset, cruceit, croiset, cresset, F. cruset, a cresset; a modification, with other dim. suffix -et, of OF. crasse, croisel, croissel, cruceit, cruceau, croissol, croissuel, a cresset, < OD. krusel, a hanging lamp, dim. of kruyse, a pot, cup, cruse, D. kroes: see cruse.*] 1. A



Cressets.

cup of any incombustible material mounted upon a pole or suspended from above, and serving to contain a light often made by the burning of a coil of pitched rope. Compare *beacon*.

From the arched roof,
Pendent by subtle magic, many a row
Of stary lamps and blazing cressets, fed
With naphtha and asphaltus, yielded light.

Milton, P. L., l. 729.

The cresset was a large lantern fixed at the end of a long pole, and carried upon a man's shoulder. The cressets were found partly by the different companies.

Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 464.

A cresset, in an iron chain,
Which served to light this drear domain,
With damp and darkness seemed to strive.

Scott, Marmion, ii. 18.

2. An iron frame used by coopers in heating barrels, to clear the inside and make the staves flexible.—3. A kitchen utensil for setting a pot over the fire. [Local.]—4. A chafer or small portable furnace upon which a dish can be set to be kept hot.

cresset-light (kres'et-lit), *n.* A lamp or beacon of which a cresset forms the chief part.

cresset-stone (kres'et-stön), *n.* A large stone in which one or more cup-shaped hollows are made to serve as cressets.

cressol (kres'ol), *n.* See *cresol*.

cress-rocket (kres'rok'et), *n.* The popular name of *Vella pseudocytisus*, a cruciferous plant with yellow flowers, indigenous to Spain and cultivated in English gardens.

cressy (kres'i), *a.* [*< cress + -y.*] Abounding in cresses.

The creasy islets white in flower.

Tennyson, Geraint.

crest (krest), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *creost*, *< ME. crest, creste*, rarely *creest, crist*, *< OF. creste, creiste*, *F. crête* = Pr. Sp. It. *cresta* = Pg. *crista*, *< L. crista*, a comb or tuft on the head of a bird or serpent, a crest.] 1. A tuft or other natural process growing upon the top of an animal's head, as the comb of a cock, a swelling on the head of a serpent, etc. See *crista*.

With stones, and brands, and fire, attack
His rising crest, and drive the serpent back.

C. Pitt, tr. of Vida's Art of Poetry.

Crests proper belong to the top of the head, but may be also held to include such growths on its side. . . . *Crests* may be divided into two kinds: 1, where the feathers are simply lengthened or otherwise enlarged; and 2, where the texture and sometimes even the structure, is altered. Nearly all birds possess the power of moving and elevating the feathers on the head, simulating a slight crest in moments of excitement. *Coues*, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 99.

2. Anything resembling, suggestive of, or occupying the same relative position as a crest. (a) An article of dress or ornament; specifically, in armor, an upright ornament of a helmet, especially when not long

and floating like a plume of feathers or a colinette, as a ridge of metal, hair, bristles, feathers, or the like. Crests of diverse forms were usual on ancient helmets, and have been more or less closely imitated in the various forms of crest affixed to the helmets of some modern mounted troops, etc. Stiff crests of hair or feathers were often worn by knights in the middle ages. (Compare *airret*.) The crest in medieval armor was early affected by heraldic considerations (see (b)), whether formally, as being the heraldic crest itself, or by the necessity of using a badge or cognizance, whether temporary or permanent: thus, the tilting-helmet was often surmounted by an elaborate structure in cuir-bouilli or even in thin metal, representing an animal or the head of an animal, or a human figure.

A golden Viper . . . was erected upon the crest of his helmet.

Coryat, Crudities, I. 120.



Helmet and Crest.—From the frieze of the Parthenon.

She stood upon the castle wall, . . .
She watch'd my crest among them all, . . .
She saw me fight, she heard me call.

Tennyson, Ballad of Oriana.

(b) In *her.*, a part of an achievement borne outside of and above the escutcheon. There are sometimes two crests, which are borne on the sides. When the crest is not specially mentioned as emerging from a coronet, chapeau, or the like, it is assumed to be borne upon a wreath. A crest is not properly borne by a woman, or by a city or other corporate body, as it is always assumed to be the ornament worn upon the helmet.

The crest is a raised arm, holding, in a threatening attitude, a drawn sabre.

Sumner, True Grandeur of Nations.

A lion sejant, affronté, the royal crest of Scotland).

(c) The foamy, feather-like top of a wave.

The towering crest of the tides Plunged on the vessel. Tennyson, The Wreck.

(d) The highest part or summit of a hill or mountain-range. (e) In *fort.*, the top line of a slope. (f) In *arch.*, any ornamental finishing of stone, terra-cotta, metal, or wood, which surmounts a wall, roof-ridge, screen, canopy, or other similar part of a building—whether a battlement, open carved work, or other enrichment; the coping on the parapet of a medieval building; a cresting (which see). The name is also sometimes given to the finials of gables and pinnacles. (g) In *anat.*, specifically, a ridge on a bone: as, the occipital crest; the frontal crest; the tibial crest. See phrases below, and *crista*. (h) In *zool.*, any elongate elevation occupying the highest part of a surface. Specifically—(1) A longitudinal central elevation, with an irregular or tuberculate summit, on the prothorax of an insect, especially of a grasshopper. (2) A longitudinal elevated tuft of hairs or scales on the head, thorax, or abdominal segments of a lepidopterous insect. (i) In *bot.*: (1) An elevated line, ridge, or lamina on the surface or at the summit of an organ, especially if resembling the crest of a helmet. (2) An appendage to the upper surface of the leaves of certain *Hepaticæ*, which in different genera has the form of a wing, a fold, or a pouch.

3. The rising part or the ridge of the neck of a horse or a dog.

Throwing the base though his bending crest.

Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 395.

4. Figuratively, pride; high spirit; courage; daring.

This is his uncle's teaching, . . .
Which makes him prune himself, and bristle up
The crest of youth against your dignity.

Shak., 1 Hen. IV., l. 1.

Auditory crest. See *auditory*.—**Dicrotic wave or crest.** See *dicrotic*.—**Frontal crest.** (a) In *anat.*, a median longitudinal grooved ridge on the cerebral surface of the frontal bone, which lodges a part of the superior longitudinal sinus, and whose lips give attachment to the falx cerebri. (b) In *ornith.*, a crest of feathers rising from the front or forehead. Such crests are among the most elegant which birds possess. The cedar-bird or Carolina waxwing and the cardinal red-bird exhibit such crests. They are often recurved, as in the plumed quail of the genus *Lophortyx*.—**Iliac crest,** the crest of the ilium. See *crista ili*, under *crista*.—**Lacrymal crest,** a vertical ridge of bone on the orbital surface of the lacrymal, dividing it into two parts.—**Nasal crest,** a ridge on the nasal bone by which it articulates with its fellow and with the nasal spine of the frontal and perpendicular plate of the ethmoid bone.—**Occipital crest.** (a) A vertical median ridge on the outer surface of the occipital bone, from theinion or occipital protuberance to the foramen. A corresponding ridge on the inner surface of the bone is the *internal occipital crest*. (b) A transverse ridge on the hinder part of the skull of some animals, separating the occipital portion from the parietal or vertical portion. (c) In *ornith.*, a tuft of feathers growing from the hindhead.—**Parietal, interparietal, or sagittal crest,** a median lengthwise ridge on the surface of the skull, extending from the occipital crest (b) for a varying distance forward. It is often very prominent, as when the temporal fossae of opposite sides extend to the midline of the skull. Its total absence marks the skull of man and some other animals whose vertex is expansive or inflated.—**Pubic crest,** the crista pubis (which see, under *crista*).—**Tibial crest,** the crista tibiae (which see, under *crista*).—**Turbinated crest,** a continuous ridge along the nasal surfaces of the supramaxillary and palate bones, for the articulation of the inferior turbinal bone, or maxilloturbinal.

crest (krest), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *creast*; < ME. *cresten*; < *crest*, *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To furnish with a crest; serve as a crest for; surmount as a crest.

His rear'd arm
Created the world. Shak., A. and C., v. 2.

Mid groves of clouds that crest the mountain's brow.
Wordsworth.

2. To mark with waving lines like the plumes of a helmet; adorn as with a plume or crest.

Like as the shining skies, in summers night, . . .
Is crested all with lines of fire light.

Spenser, F. Q., IV. l. 13.

II. *intrans.* To reach, as a wave, the highest point; culminate.

The wave which carried Kant's philosophy to its greatest height *crested* at his centennial in 1881, and will now fall down to its proper level. New Princeton Rev., l. 27.

crested (kres'ted), *a.* [< *crest* + -ed².] 1. Wearing or having a crest; adorned with a crest or plume: as, a *crested* helmet.

The *crested* cock, whose clarion sounds
The silent hours. Milton, P. L., vii. 443.

The bold outline of the neighboring hills *crested* with
Gothic ruins. Longfellow, Hyperion, l. 5.

2. In *her.*, wearing a comb, as a cock, or a natural crest of feathers, as any bird having one.—3. In *anat.* and *zool.*, cristate; having a central longitudinal elevation: said especially of the prothorax of an insect.—**Chapournet crested.** See *chapournet*.

crestfallen (krest'fā'ln), *a.* [That is, having the crest fallen, as a defeated cock.] 1. Dejected; bowed; chagrined; dispirited; spiritless.

As *crest-fallen* as a dried pear. Shak., M. W. of W., iv. 5.

Being newly come to this Town of Middleburgh, which is much *crest-fallen* since the Staple of English Cloth was removed hence. Howell, Letters, l. i. 11.

2. In the *manège*, having the upper part of the neck hanging to one side: said of a horse.

cresting (kres'ting), *n.* [< *crest* + -ing¹.] In

arch., an ornamental finish to a wall or ridge; a crest, as the range of crest-tiles of an edifice.

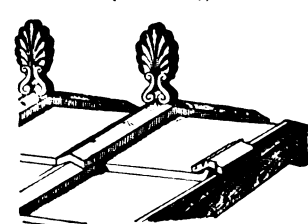
crestless (krest'-less), *a.* [< *crest*, *n.*, + -less.] Without a crest, in any sense of that word; not dignified with coat-armor; not of an eminent family; of low birth.

His grandfather was Lionel, Duke of Clarence. . . .
Spring *crestless* yeomen from so deep a root?

Shak., 1 Hen. VI., ii. 4.

crestolatry (kres-tol'g-tri), *n.* [< *crest* + Gr. *λατρία*, worship; after *idolatry*, etc.] Literally, worship of crests as signs of rank or station; hence, snobbishness; toadyism; tuft-hunting.

crest-tile (krest'til), *n.* One of the tiles cover-



Crest-tiles.—Temple of Athena, Ægina.

ing the ridge of a building, sometimes formed with a range of ornaments rising above it.

crestyl (kré'sil), *n.* [< *crec* (o)-s(ote) + -yl.] In *chem.*, a radical (C₇H₇) which cannot be isolated, but which exists in a group of compounds of the aromatic series.

cretylic (kré-sil'ik), *a.* [< *crestyl* + -ic.] Of or pertaining to *crestyl*.—**Cretylic acid.** Same as *cre-sol*.—**Cretylic alcohol**, or *hydrate of cretyl*, C₇H₈O, a colorless liquid occurring in coal-tar creosote and in the tar of fir-wood. It is homologous with phenyl hydrate (C₆H₅O).

cretaceous (kré-tā'sē-əl), *a.* Cretaceous. [Rare.] **cretaceous** (kré-tā'shi-us), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *cretaceus*, chalky, < *creta*, chalk, > It. *creta* = Sp. *Pg. greda* (Pg. also *cre*) = F. *craie* (> ult. E. *crayon*) = OHG. *crīdā*, MHG. *krīde*, G. *kreide* = D. *krijt* = MLG. *krite*, LG. *krit* = Icel. *krit* = Sw. *krita* = Dan. *kridt*, chalk. The L. *creta* is said to signify lit. 'Cretan' (earth), from *Creta*, Crete, Candia; but this is doubtful.] I. *a.* 1. Chalky. (a) Having the qualities of chalk; like chalk; resembling chalk in appearance; of the color of chalk. (b) Abounding with chalk.

2. Found in chalk; found in strata of the cretaceous group.—**Cretaceous group**, in *geol.*, the group of strata lying between the Jurassic and the Tertiary: so called from the fact that one of its most important members in northwestern Europe is a thick mass of white chalk. (See *chalk*.) This formation is of great importance in both Europe and America, on account of the wide area which it covers and its richness in organic remains.

II. *n.* [cap.], the cretaceous group. **cretaceously** (kré-tā'shi-us-li), *adv.* In the manner of chalk; as chalk.

Cretan (kré'tan), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Cretanus*, usually *Cretensis*, also *Creticus* and *Cretæus*, adj., of *Creta*, Gr. *Kpῆρ*, Crete.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the island of Crete or to its inhabitants.—**Cretan carrot.** See *carrot*.—**Cretan lace**, a name given to an old lace made commonly of colored material, whether silk or linen, and sometimes embroidered with the needle after the lace was complete.

II. *n.* 1. A native or an inhabitant of the island of Crete, south of Greece, pertaining to Turkey since 1669; specifically, a member of

the indigenous Grecian population of Crete. In the New Testament the form *Cretians* occurs (Tit. i. 12).—2. The name of an ancient sophism. A Cretan is supposed to say that Cretans always lie, which leads to the conclusion that he must be lying when he says so. The accusation being thus refuted, the testimony of Cretans may be accepted, and in particular that of this Cretan. For another variation, see *liar*.

cretated (kré'tā-ted), *a.* [< L. *cretatus*, < *creta*, chalk; see *cretaceous*.] Rubbed with chalk.

crête (krät), *n.* [L., a crest: see *crest*.] In *fort.*: (a) The crest of the glacis or parapet of the covered way. (b) The interior crest of a redoubt. See *parapet*.

cretefaction (kré-tē-fak'shon), *n.* The formation of or conversion into chalk, as tubercles into cretaceous concretions. *Dunglison*.

Cretic (kré'tik), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Creticus* (sc. *pes* = E. *foot*), < Gr. *κρητικός* (sc. *ποῖς* = E. *foot*), a Cretan foot: see *Cretan*.] I. *a.* Cretan: specifically (without a capital letter) applied to a form of verse. See II.

Trochaic verse . . . had three beats to the measure, dactylic four beats, *cretic* five beats, ionic six beats. *Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass.*, XVI. 79.

II. *n.* [l. c.] In *anc. pros.*: (a) A foot of three syllables, the first and third of which are long, while the second is short, the ictus or metrical stress resting either on the first or on the last syllable (— — — or — — —). The *cretic* has a magnitude of five times or more, each long being equivalent to two shorts. It is accordingly pentameter. The word *gōr-gō* may serve as an English example of a *cretic*. Also, but less frequently, called an *amphimacer*. (b) *pl.* Verses consisting of amphimacers.

Creticism (kré'ti-sizm), *n.* [< *Cretic*, Cretan, + -ism.] A falsehood; a Cretism.

cretify (kré'ti-fi), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *cretified*, pp. *cretifying*. [< L. *creta*, chalk, + -ficare, < *facere*, make: see *cretaceous* and -fy.] To become impregnated with salts of lime.

cretin (kré'tin), *n.* [< F. *crétin*, a word of obscure origin, prob. Swiss; by some identified ult. with F. *chrétien* = E. *Christian*, used, like E. *innocent* and *simple*, of a person of feeble mind.] One of a numerous class of deformed idiots found in certain valleys of the Alps and elsewhere; one afflicted with cretinism.

The large deformed head, the low stature, the sickly countenance, the coarse and prominent lips and eyelids, the wrinkled and pendulous skin, the loose and flabby muscles, are the physical characters belonging to the *cretin*. *Cyc. of Practical Medicine*.

cretinism (kré'tin-izm), *n.* [< F. *crétinisme*, < *crétin* + -isme.] In *pathol.*, a condition of imperfect mental development or idiocy, with a corresponding lack of physical development, or deformity, arising from endemic causes, found among the inhabitants of the valleys of Switzerland and Savoy, and elsewhere.

cretinogenetic (kré'ti-nō-jē-net'ik), *a.* [As *cretin* + *genetic*.] Giving rise to cretinism. [Rare.]

Cretism (kré'tizm), *n.* [< Gr. *Κρητισμός*, lying, < *Κρητιζέω*, speak like a Cretan, i. e., lie, < *Κρης* (Kpῆρ), a Cretan.] A falsehood; a lie: from the fact that the inhabitants of Crete were in ancient times reputed to be so much given to mendacity that *Cretan* and *liar* were considered synonymous terms.

cretonne (kré-ton'), *n.* [F., originally a strong white fabric of hempen warp and linen weft: named from the first maker.] A cotton cloth with various textures of surface, printed on one side with patterns, usually in colors, and used for curtains, covering furniture, etc. It is customary to denote by this term stuffs that have an unglazed surface. Compare *chintz*.

cretose (kré'tös), *a.* [< L. *cretosus*, < *creta*, chalk: see *cretaceous*.] Chalky.

creutzer, *n.* See *krentzer*.

creux (kré), *n.* [F., a hollow (= Pr. *croas*; ML. *crosum*, *crostum*), < *creux*, adj., hollow, = Pr. *crus*, hollow; origin uncertain.] In *sculp.*, the reverse of relief; intaglio. To engrave *en creux* is to cut below the surface.

crevace, *n.* An old form of *crevice*.

crevasse (kre-vas'), *n.* [F.: see *crevice*.] 1. A fissure or crack: a term used by English writers in describing glaciers, to designate a rent or fissure in the ice, which may be of greater or less depth, and from an inch or two to many feet in width.—2. In the United States, a breach in the embankment or levee of a river, occasioned by the pressure of water, as in the lower Mississippi.

A *crevasse* is commonly the result of the levee yielding to the pressure of the river's waters, heaped up against it often to the height of ten or fifteen feet above the level of the land. G. W. Cable, *Creoles of Louisiana*, xxxv.

crevassed (kre-vast'), *a.* [**< crevasse + -ed².**] Intersected by crevasses; fissured.

The displacement of the point of maximum motion, through the curvature of the valley, makes the strain upon the eastern ice greater than that upon the western. The eastern side of the glacier is therefore more crevassed than the western. *Tyndall, Forms of Water, p. 111.*

crève-cœur (F. pron. krāv'kér'), *n.* [**F. crève-cœur**, lit. heart-break, **< crever**, break, + **cœur**, heart: see **crevice** and **correl¹**.] A variety of the domestic fowl, of uniform glossy-black color, with a full crest, and a comb forming two points or horns. It is of French origin, of large size, and valuable both for eggs and for the table.

crevest, *n.* A Middle English form of **crawfish**.

crevet (krev'et), *n.* [A var. of **cruct**.] 1. A cruet. [Prov. Eng.]-2. A melting-pot used by goldsmiths.

Crevettina (krev-e-ti'nä), *n. pl.* [NL.] In some systems, a tribe of amphipods, with small head and eyes and multiarticulate pediform maxillipeds. It is contrasted with *Lamodipoda* (oftener made a higher group) and *Hyperina*. It contains such families as *Corophiidae*, *Orchestiidae*, and *Gammaridae*.

creveyst, *n.* A Middle English form of **crawfish**.

crevice¹ (krev'is), *n.* [**< ME. crevice, crevisse, crevess, craras, crevace, crevasse, also cravas, crayves, < OF. crevace, F. crevasse (> mod. E. crevasse), a chink, crevice, < crever, break, burst, < L. crepare, break, burst, crack: see crepitate, craven.**] 1. A crack; a cleft; a fissure; a rent; a narrow opening of some length, as between two parts of a solid surface, or between two adjoining surfaces: as, a crevice in a wall, rock, etc.

It gan out crepe at som crevace.

Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 2086.

I pry'd me through the crevice of a wall.

Shak., Tit. And., v. 1.

The mouse

Behind the mouldering wainscot shriek'd,
Or from the crevice peer'd about.

Tennyson, Mariana.

2. Specifically, in lead-mining, in the Mississippi valley, a fissure in which the ore of lead occurs. = **Syn. 1.** Chink, interstice, cranny.

crevice¹ (krev'is), *v. t. & pret. and pp. creviced, ppr. crevicing.* [**< crevice¹, n.**] 1. To make crevices in; crack; flaw.—2*t.* To channel; ornament with crevices. *Nares.*

crevice², *n.* An obsolete form of **crawfish**.

creviced (krev'ist), *a.* [**< crevice¹ + -ed².**] Having a crevice or crevices; cracked; cleft; fissured.

Some [tendrils of plants] being most excited by contact with fine fibers, others by contact with bristles, others with a flat or creviced surface.

Darwin, Insectiv. Plants, p. 365.

crevin (krev'in), *n.* [E. dial.: see **crevice¹**.] A crevice; a chink. [Prov. Eng.]

crevist, *n.* An obsolete form of **crawfish**.

crevisse (kre-vēs'), *n.* [OF., a crab, crawfish: see **crawfish**.] In medieval armor, any piece which consists of plates of steel sliding one over the other, as in the culets, tassets, and gauntlets. This kind of armor is qualified in French as *a queue d'écrevisse*, and also *a queue de homard*. See **cut** under **armor** (fig. 3).

crew¹ (krō), *n.* [Formerly also **crue**; **< late ME. crewe, a clipped form of *acrew, accrewe, later accre, an accession, a company: see accrue, n.**] 1*t.* An accession; a reinforcement; a company of soldiers or others sent as a reinforcement, or on an expedition. See **accrue, n.**

The French kynge sent soone after into Scotland a crewe of frenshemen.

Fabian, Chron., ii. fol. 98.

2. Any company of people; an assemblage; a crowd: nearly always in a derogatory or a humorous sense.

There a noble crew

Of Lords and Ladies stood on every side.

Spenser, F. Q., I. iv. 7.

I see but few like gentlemen

Among yon frightened crew.

Battle of Sheriff-Muir (Child's Ballads, VII. 261).

His words impression left

Of much amazement to the infernal crew.

Milton, P. R., l. 107.

Mirth, admit me of thy crew.

Milton, L'Allegro, l. 38.

3. *Naut.*: (a) The company of seamen who man a ship, vessel, or boat; the seamen belonging to a vessel; specifically, the common sailors of a ship's company. In a broad (but not properly nautical) sense the word comprises all the officers and men on board a ship, enrolled on the books. It has received this interpretation in law.

Now mate is blind and captain lame,
And half the crew are sick or dead.

Tennyson, The Voyage.

(b) The company or gang of a ship's carpenter, gunner, boatswain, etc.—4. Any company or gang of laborers engaged upon a particular work, as the company of men (engineer, fireman, conductor, brakemen, etc.) who manage and run a railroad-train. = **Syn. 2.** Band, party, herd, mob, horde, throng.

crew² (krō), *n.* An archaic preterit of **crow¹**.

crewel¹ (krō'el), *n.* [Perhaps for ***clewel** (= D. **klevel** = G. **knäuel**, a clue), dim. of **clew**, a ball of thread: see **clue, clew**.] 1. A kind of fine worsted or thread of wool, used in embroidery and fancy work.

Ha, ha: he wears crewel [a pun: in some editions, **crewel**] garters! . . . When a man is over-lusty at legs, then he wears wooden nether-stocks.

Shak., Lear, ii. 4.

Here and there a tuft of crimson yarn,

Or scarlet crewel in the cushion fix'd.

Couper, The Task, l. 54.

2*t.* Formerly, any ornamented woolen cord, thread, tape, or the like. See **caddis¹**. *Fairholt.*

[An] old hat

Lined with vellure, and on it, for a band,

A skein of crimson crewel.

Fletcher (and another), Noble Gentleman.

3. The cowslip. *Dunglison.*—**Crewel lace**, a kind of edging made of crewel or worsted thread, intended as a border or binding for garments.

crewel², *a.* An obsolete spelling of **cruel**.

crewels (krō'elz), *n. pl.* [**< F. écouelles, scrofula: see scrofula.**] Scrofulous swelling; lymphadenitis of the glands of the neck. Also spelled **cruels**. [Scotch.]

crewel-stitch (krō'el-stich), *n.* A stitch in embroidery by which a band of rope-like or spiral aspect is produced. It is common in crewel-work, whence its name.

crewel-work (krō'el-werk), *n.* A kind of embroidery done with crewel usually upon linen, the foundation forming the background.

crewett, crewettet, *n.* Obsolete spellings of **cruct**.

Orex (kreks), *n.* [NL. (Bechstein, 1803), **< Gr. κρέξ**, a sort of land-rail: see **crake²**.] A genus of small short-billed rails, containing such as the corn-crake, *C. pratensis*. See **crake²**.

criancet, *n.* Same as **creance**, 3.

criandot, *ppr.* A Middle English form of **crying**.

criantet, *n.* Same as **creance**, 3.

crib¹ (krib), *n.* [**< ME. crib, cribbe, < AS. crib, cryb = OS. kribbia = MD. kribbe, D. krib = MLG. LG. kribbe, krubbe = OHG. crippea, crippa (> OF. creche, > E. cratch², q. v.), also chripfa, krippha, MHG. krippe, kripfe, G. krippe = Icel. krubba = Sw. krubba = Dan. krybbe, a crib, manger.**] In senses 14–16, the noun is from the verb.] 1. The manger or rack of a stable or house for cattle; a feeding-place for cattle; specifically, in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a representation of the manger in which Christ was born. See **bambino**.

And a lytel before the sayde hyghe aulter is the cribbe of oure Lorde, where our blessyd Lady her dere sone layde byfore the oxe and the asse.

Sir R. Guyfforde, Pylgrymage, p. 37.

The steer and lion at one crib shall meet.

Pope, Messiah, l. 79.

2. A stall for oxen or other cattle; a pen for cattle.

Where no oxen are, the crib is clean.

Prov. xiv. 4.

3. A small frame with inclosed sides for a child's bed.—4*t.* A small chamber; a small lodging or habitation.

Why rather, sleep, lest thou in smoky cribs,
Than in the perfum'd chambers of the great?

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iii. 1.

5. A situation; a place or position: as, a snug crib. [Slang.]—6. A house, shop, warehouse, or public house. [Thieves' slang.]

The style of the article, in imitation of the sporting article of that time, proves that prize-fighting had not yet died out, and that the cribs (public-houses) kept by the pugilists were still frequented by not a few "Corinthians" and patrons of the Noble Art.

Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XL. 63.

7. A box or bin for storing grain, salt, etc. See **corn-crib**.—8. A lockup. *Hallucell.*—9. A solid structure of timber or logs (see **cribwork**) secured under water to serve as a wharf, jetty, dike, or other support or barrier; also, a foundation so made with the superstructure raised upon it, as the crib in Lake Michigan from which water is supplied to Chicago.

The water supply was entirely cut off by ice accumulation in the tunnel between the lake crib and the pumping station.

Sci. Amer., N. S., LIV. 80.

The platform and cribs were put together and secured under the vessels as they rode at anchor, the oxen were attached to the cables, and one after another the largest of the vessels were hauled high and dry upon the shore.

Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 376.

10. A solidly built floating foundation or support.—11. An inner lining of a shaft, consisting of a frame of timbers and a backing of planks, used to keep the earth from caving in, prevent water from trickling through, etc. Also called **cribbing**.—12. A reel for winding yarn.—13. A division of a raft of staves, containing a thousand staves. [St. Lawrence river.]

These rafts cover acres in extent. . . . Sometimes they are composed of logs, sometimes of rough staves. The latter are bound together in cribs.

R. B. Roosevelt, Game-Fish (1884), p. 190.

14. In the game of cribbage, a set of cards made up of two thrown from the hand of each player. See **cribbage**.—15. A theft, or the thing stolen; specifically, anything copied from an author without acknowledgment.

Good old gossips waiting to confess

Their cribs of barrel-droppings, candle-ends.

Browning, Fra Lippo Lippi.

16. A literal translation of a classic author for the illegitimate use of students. [Colloq.]

When I left Eton . . . I could read Greek fluently, and even translate it through the medium of the Latin version technically called a crib.

Butcher, Felham, ii.

17. The bowl or trap of a pound-net.—To **crack a crib**. See **crack**.

crib¹ (krib), *v. & pret. and pp. cribbed, ppr. cribbing.* [= MHG. **krippen**, lay in a crib, G. **krippen**, feed at a crib; from the noun.] I. *trans.* 1. To shut or confine as in a crib; cage; coop.

Now, I am cabin'd, cribb'd, confin'd, bound in

To saucy doubts and fears. *Shak., Macbeth, iii. 4.*

2. To line with timbers or planking: said of a shaft or pit.

A race possessing intelligence to sink and afterward crib the walls of these primitive oil wells had certainly arrived at a sufficient state of civilization to utilize it.

Cone and Johns, Petrolia, iii.

3. To pilfer; purloin; steal. [Colloq.]

Child, being fond of toys, cribbed the necklace.

Dickens, Pickwick, xxxii.

Nor cribs at dawn its pittance from a sheep,

Destined ere dawnfall to be butcher's meat!

Browning, Ring and Book, II. 243.

There is no class of men who labor under a more perfect delusion than those . . . who think to get the weather-gauge of all mankind by cribbing shillings from the bills they incur, passing shillings for quarters, and never giving dinners.

W. Mathews, Getting on in the World, p. 330.

4. To translate (a passage from a classic) by means of a crib. See **crib¹, n., 16.**

II. *intrans.* 1. To be confined in or to a crib.

To make . . . bishops to crib to a Presbyterian trundle-bed.

Bp. Gauden, Anti-Baal-Berith (1661), p. 35.

2. To make use of cribs in translating. See **crib¹, n., 16.**

crib² (krib), *n.* Short for **cribble**.

cribbage (krib'aj), *n.* [**< crib¹, n., 14, + -age.**] A game of cards played with the full pack, generally by two persons, sometimes by three or four. Each player receives six cards, or in a variety of the game five, two of which he throws out, face downward, to form the crib, which belongs to the dealer. The

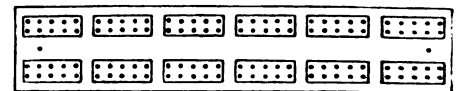


Diagram of Cribbage-board.

cards in counting have a value according to the number of pips or spots on them, the face-cards being counted as ten-spots. Each player strives, with the cards in his hand, with the one turned up from the undealt pack, and with the crib when it is his turn to have it, to secure as many counting combinations as possible, as, for instance, sequences, pairs, cards the spots on which will equal 15, etc. The counting is done by moving a peg forward on the cribbage-board as many holes as the player secures points, that player winning who first advances his peg the length of the board and back to the end hole.

cribbage-board (krib'aj-bōrd), *n.* A board used for marking in the game of cribbage.

cribber (krib'er), *n.* One who cribs.

cribbing (krib'ing), *n.* [**< crib¹ + -ing¹.**] 1.

Same as **crib¹, 11.**—2. Same as **crib-biting**.

crib-biter (krib'bi'ter), *n.* A horse addicted to crib-biting.

crib-biting (krib'bi'ting), *n.* An injurious habit of horses which are much in the stable, consisting in seizing with the teeth the manger, rack, or other object, and at the same time drawing in the breath with a peculiar noise known as wind-sucking. Also called **cribbing**.

cribble (krib'l), *n.* [Formerly *crible*; < ME. *cribil*, in comp. *cribil-brede* (see *cribble-bread*), < F. *crible*, a sieve, < LL. *cribellum*, dim. of L. *cribrum*, a sieve, akin to *cernere*, separate: see *cer-tain*. The sense of 'coarse flour' and the appar. adj. sense 'coarse' are due to the use of *cribble*, sieve, in composition.] 1. A corn-sieve or riddle.—2. Coarse meal, a little better than bran. *Bailey*.

cribble (krib'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cribbled*, ppr. *cribbling*. [*<cribble, n.*] To sift; cause to pass through a sieve or riddle.

cribble-bread (krib'l-bred), *n.* [Formerly *crible-bread* (Cotgrave), < ME. *cribilbrede* (Halliwell); < *cribble* + *bread*.] Coarse bread.

We will not eat common *cribble-bread*.

Bullinger's Sermons (trans.), p. 243.

crib-dam (krib'dam), *n.* A dam built of logs, in the manner of the walls of a log house, and backed with earth.

Cribella (kri-bel'ä), *n.* [NL., < LL. *cribellum*, a small sieve: see *cribble, n.*] 1. A genus of starfishes, of the family *Solastriidae*: same as *Echinaster*. *C. sanguinolenta* is a common New England species. *C. serradiata* is exceptional in having six arms.—2. [*l. c.*] A species of this genus: as, the rosy *cribella*, *Cribella rosea*. *Agassiz*. Also *Cribrella*.

cribellum (kri-bel'um), *n.*; pl. *cribella* (-ä). [NL. use of LL. *cribellum*, a small sieve: see *cribble, n.*] An additional or accessory spinning-organ of certain spiders. Also *cribellum*.

The Cribellonidae . . . have in front of the spinnerets an additional spinning-organ, called the *cribellum*. It is covered with fine tubes, much finer than those of the spinnerets, set close together. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, II. 115.

criblé (krë-blä'), *a.* [F., ult. < *crible*, sieve: see *cribble, n.*] Decorated with minute punctures or depressions, as a surface of metal or wood: as, a bronze covered with arabesques in *criblé* work. It usually implies that the outlines of the subject are indicated by dots, and that any shading or filling in is formed also by dots, of a different size, usually smaller.

crib-muzzle (krib'muz'l), *n.* A muzzle to prevent horses from crib-biting.

cribrate (krib'rät), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cribrated*, ppr. *cribrating*. [*< L. cribratus*, pp. of *cribrare*, sift, < *cribrum*, a sieve: see *cribble, n.*] To sift.

I have *cribrated*, and re-*cribrated*, and post-*cribrated* the sermon. *Donne*, *Letters*, lxxv.

cribrate (krib'rät), *a.* [*< NL. cribratus*, adj., < L. *cribrum*, a sieve; cf. *cribrate, v.*] Perforated like a sieve; cribose.

cribrate-punctate (krib'rät-pungk'tät), *a.* In entom., marked with very deep, cavernous punctures, giving a sieve-like appearance.

cribration (kri-brä'shön), *n.* [= F. *cribration*, < L. as if **cribratio* (-n-), < *cribrare*, pp. *cribratus*, sift: see *cribrate*.] In phar., the act or process of sifting or riddling.

Cribratores (krib-rä-tō-réz), *n. pl.* [NL., lit. sifters, < L. *cribrare*, pp. *cribratus*, sift: see *cribrate*.] In Macgillivray's classification, an order of birds, the sifters, as the geese and ducks: equivalent to the family *Anatidae*, or the anserine birds: so named from their manner of feeding as it were by sifting or straining edible substances from the water by means of their lamellate bills. [Not in use.]

cribriform (krib'ri-förm), *a.* [= F. *cribriforme*, < L. *cribrum*, a sieve; see *cribble, n.*] + *forma*, form.] Sieve-like; riddled with small holes. Specifically applied, in anat.: (a) To the horizontal lamella of the ethmoid bone, which is perforated with many small openings for the passage of the filaments of the olfactory nerve from the cavity of the cranium into that of the nose. See cut under *nasal*. (b) To the deep layer of the superficial fascia of the thigh in the site of the saphenous opening, pierced for the passage of small vessels and nerves.—**Cribriform plate**. (a) In echinoderms, a finely porous dorsal interradial plate through the orifices of which the genital glands open upon the surface, as in many starfishes. (b) The cribriform lamella of the ethmoid, above described.

Cribrilina (krib-ri-lī'nä), *n.* [NL.] The typical genus of *Cribrilinae*.

Cribrilinae (krib-ri-lī'nä-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cribrilina* + *-idae*.] A family of chloostomatous polyzoans, typified by the genus *Cribrilina*. The zoarium is crustaceous and adnate, of the character called *lepradial*, or erect and unilaminar—that is, *hemocharan*. The zoecia form either transverse or radiating fissures, or rows of punctures. The mouth is simple, suborbicular, sometimes mucronate, and is with or without a median suboral pore.

cribrose (krib'rös), *a.* [*< NL. cribrus*, < L. *cribrum*, a sieve: see *cribble, n.*] Perforated like a sieve; cribrate; cribriform; ethmoid.—**Cribose lamina**, in anat. See *lamina*.

cribrum (krib'rum), *n.* [L., a sieve: see *cribble, n.*] In math., the sieve of Eratosthenes,

a device for discovering prime numbers. See *sieve*.

crib-strap (krib'strap), *n.* A strap fastened about the neck of a horse to prevent him from cribbing.

cribwork (krib'wërk), *n.* A construction of timber made by piling logs or beams horizontally one above another, and spiking or chaining them together, each layer being at right angles to those above and below it. The structure is a usual one for supporting wharves and inclosing submerged lands which are to be reclaimed by filling in, in which uses the cribs are anchored by being filled in with stone, and are further held in place by piles driven down within them and along their faces.

crik (krik), *n.* [F. *cric*, a screw-jack. Cf. *crick*.] In a lamp, an inflecting ring on the burner, curved inward and serving to condense the flame. *E. H. Knight*.

Cricetinae (kris-ë-tī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cricetus* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of rodents, of the family *Muridae*, the hamsters, characterized by having cheek-pouches. There are three genera, *Cricetus*, *Sacrotomus*, and *Cricetomys*, the species of which are European, Asiatic, and African. See cut under *hamster*.

cricetine (kris-ë-tin), *a.* Resembling or related to the hamster; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Cricetinae*.

Cricetodon (kri-set'ô-dön), *n.* [NL., < *Cricetus* + Gr. *ôdon* (ôdôn-) = *E. tooth*.] A genus of fossil *Muridae*, related to the hamsters.

Cricetus (kri-së'tus), *n.* [NL., origin not ascertained.] The typical genus of *Muridae*, of the subfamily *Cricetinae*, containing the hamsters proper, as *C. vulgaris*. They have 16 teeth, ungrooved incisors, cheek-pouches, a stout form, short tail and limbs, and fossorial habits. See *hamster*.

crichtonite (kri'ton-it), *n.* [So called from Dr. *Crichton*, physician to the Emperor of Russia.] A variety of titanite iron or menaccanite found in Dauphiny, France. It has a velvet-black color, and crystallizes in small acute rhombohedrons.

crick¹ (krik), *v. i.* [A var. of *creak*; < ME. *creken* = MD. *krieken*, creak, crack, D. *krieken*, creak, chirp, > F. *criquer*, creak: see *creak*¹.] To creak.

crick¹ (krik), *n.* [= MD. *kriek*, creaking; from the verb: see *crick*¹, v. Cf. *creak*¹, *n.*] A creaking, as of a door.

crick² (krik), *n.* [*< ME. cryk, cryke, crike*, < Icel. *kriki*, a creak, creek, bay: see *creek*¹, the common literary form of the word.] 1. An inlet of the sea or a river: same as *creek*¹, 1.—2. A small stream; a brook: same as *creek*¹, 2, which is the usual spelling, though generally pronounced in the United States as *crick*—3. A crevice; chink; cranny; corner. [Colloq.]

A general shape which allows them admirably to fill up all the cracks and corners between other plants.

G. Allen, *Colin Clout's Calendar*, p. 65.

crick³ (krik), *n.* [*< ME. cricke, crykke*, a crick in the neck, appar. orig. a twist or bend, being ult. the same as *crick*², *creek*¹, q. v. Cf. *crick*⁴.] A painful spasmodic affection of some part of the body, as of the neck or back, in the nature of a cramp or transient stiffness, making motion of the part difficult.

Have I not got a *crick* in my back with lifting your old books? *Three Hours after Marriage*.

Fall from me half my age, but for three minutes, That I may feel no *crick*! *Middleton*, *Massinger*, and *Rowley*, *Old Law*, III. 2.

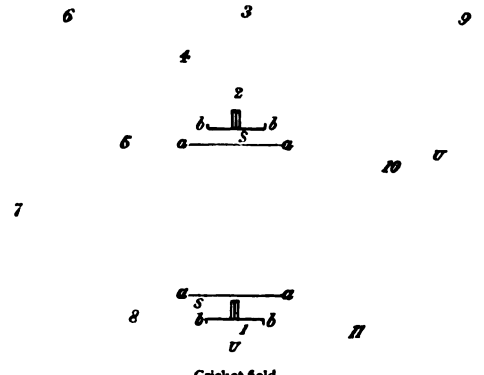
They have gotten such a *crick* in their neck, they cannot look backward on what was behind them. *Fuller*.

crick⁴ (krik), *n.* [Cf. *cric* and *crick*³.] A small jackscrew. *E. H. Knight*.

cricket¹ (krik'et), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *creket*, < ME. *creket, crykett, crykette*, < OF. *crequet, later cricquet, F. cricquet* = mod. Fr. *cricot*, a cricket; with dim. term. -et (-ot), equiv. to MD. D. *krekel* = MLG. *krikel, krekel*, > G. *krekel*, a cricket (cf. W. *cricell*, a cricket): ult. imitative (like F. *cri-cri*, a cricket, F. dial. *crickon, crekion*, OF. *crison, crimon, crignon, crinçon, crinchon*, F. dial. *crignon, crinchon*, a cricket or cicada, and MD. *krieker, kriekerken*, a cricket, lit. 'creaker', 'little creaker'), from the imitative verb, F. *criquer*, creak, E. *crick*¹, *creak*¹: see *crick*¹, *creak*¹.] Any saltatorial orthopterous insect of the family *Gryllidae* (or *Achetidae*), or of a group *Achetina*: sometimes

extended to certain species of the related family *Locustidae*. In both these families the antennae are very long and filamentous, with sometimes upward of 100 joints, and the ovipositor is often very large. It is to the saltatorial forms, as distinguished from the *Aceridiidae* (grasshoppers), that the name *cricket* is usually applied. The best-known species is the common house-cricket, *Acheta* or *Gryllus domesticus*. The field-cricket is *Acheta* or *Gryllus campestris*; the mole-cricket, *Gryllotalpa vulgaris*; the grand cricket of New Zealand, *Anostoloma* or *Dinacrida heteracantha*. See also *sand-cricket*.

cricket² (krik'et), *n.* [The game is first mentioned in A. D. 1598; prob. < OF. *cricquet*, a stick which serves as a mark in the game of bowls (Roquefort); or perhaps another use of *cricket*¹, a low stool (applied to the wickets?). The word is certainly not from AS. *crice, cryce*, a staff, crutch, as usually asserted.] An open-air game played with bats, ball, and wickets, long peculiar to England, but now popular throughout the British empire, and somewhat less so in the United States and elsewhere. It is played by two opposite sets or sides of players, numbering 11 players each. Two wickets of 8 stumps 27 inches high, with 2 balls each 4 inches long on top, are placed in the ground 22 yards apart. A line known as the *bowling-crease* is drawn through and parallel to the stumps, 6 feet 8 inches in length, behind which the bowler must stand. Four feet in front of this is another line, known as the *popping-crease*, of at least as great a length as the *bowling-crease*; between these two the batsman stands. After the rival sides have tossed for the choice of taking the bat or fielding, two men are sent to the wickets, bat in hand. The opposite or fielding side are all simultaneously engaged: one (the bowler) being stationed behind one wicket for the purpose of bowling his ball against the opposite wicket,



where another player (the wicket-keeper) stands ready to catch the ball should it not be batted: the other fielders are placed in different parts of the field, so as to catch or stop the ball after it has been struck by the batsman or missed by the wicket-keeper. Their positions and names are shown in the diagram. It is the object of the batsman to prevent the ball delivered by the bowler from knocking the balls off his wicket, either by merely stopping the ball with his bat or driving it away to a distant part of the field. Should the ball be driven to any distance, or not stopped by the wicket-keeper, the two batsmen run across and exchange wickets once or more. Each time this is done is counted as a "run," and is marked to the credit of the striker. If the batsman, however, allows the ball to carry away a ball or a stump, either when the ball is bowled or while he is running from wicket to wicket, if he knocks down any part of his own wicket, if any part of his person stops a ball that would otherwise have reached his wicket, or if he strikes a ball so that it is caught by one of the opposite party before it reaches the ground, he is "out"—that is, he gives up his place to one of his own side; and so the game goes on until 10 of the 11 men have played and been put out. This constitutes an "innings." The side in the field then take their turn at the bat. Generally after two innings have been played by both sides the game comes to an end, that side winning which has scored the greater number of runs. A rude form of the game is known to have been played in the thirteenth century.

From the club-ball originated . . . that pleasant and manly exercise, distinguished in modern times by the name of *cricket*. *Strutt*, *Sports and Pastimes*, p. 175.

cricket² (krik'et), *v. i.* [*< cricket*², *n.*] To engage in the game of cricket; play cricket.

They boated and they *cricketed*; they talk'd At wine, in clubs, of art, of politics. *Tennyson*, *Princess*, Prol.

cricket³ (krik'et), *n.* [Origin uncertain; perhaps a particular use of F. *cricquet*, a small horse, also (a different word) a grasshopper. The word *crook*³, a low stool, seems not to be related.] A small, low stool; a footstool.

A barrister is described (Autobiography of Roger North, p. 92) as "putting cases and mootings with the students that sat on and before the *cricket*." This was circa 1680. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IV. 224.

cricket-ball (krik'et-bäl), *n.* The ball used in playing cricket.

cricket-bat (krik'et-bat), *n.* A bat used in the game of cricket.



House-cricket (*Acheta domestica*), natural size.

cricket-bird (krik'et-bêrd), *n.* The grasshopper-warbler, *Sylvia locustella* or *Locustella naevia*: so called from the resemblance of its note to that of a cricket.

cricket-club (krik'et-klub), *n.* An association organized for the purpose of playing the game of cricket.

cricketer (krik'et-êr), *n.* One who plays at cricket.

Most of the professional cricketers wore tall hats during a match. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XL, 59.

cricket-frog (krik'et-frog), *n.* A name of sundry small tree-frogs of the genus *Hylodes*: so called from their chirping notes like those of a cricket.

cricketings (krik'et-ingz), *n. pl.* Twilled flannel of good quality, used for cricketing-costumes, etc.

cricket-iron (krik'et-i'êrn), *n.* An iron support which upholds the seat of a railroad-car.

crico-arytenoid (kri'kô-ar-i-tê'noid), *a. and n.* [*NL. crico-arytenoideus*, *q. v.*] *I. a.* In *anat.*, pertaining to or connected with the cricoid and arytenoid cartilages: said of a muscle or ligament.

II. n. Same as *crico-arytenoideus*. **crico-arytenoideus** (kri'kô-ar-i-tê-noi'dê-us), *n.; pl. crico-arytenoidei* (-i). [*NL.*; as *crico(id) + arytenoideus*.] One of the muscles which in man act upon the vocal cords and glottis. The *crico-arytenoideus lateralis* arises from the upper border of the side of the cricoid cartilage, and is inserted into the outer angle of the base of the arytenoid cartilage. The *crico-arytenoideus posterior* lies behind the foregoing: it arises from the posterior surface of the cricoid cartilage, and its converging fibers are inserted into the outer angle of the base of the arytenoid cartilage. The former of these muscles closes the glottis, while the latter opens it.

cricoid (kri'koid), *a. and n.* [*Gr. κρικαίος*, ring-shaped, *κρίκος*, a ring (see *circus*), + *ειδος*, form.] *I. a.* In *anat.*, ring-like: as, the *cricoid cartilage*. See *II.*

II. n. The more or less modified and specialized first tracheal ring or cartilage, coming next to the thyroid cartilage of the larynx. In man it resembles a signet-ring, being expanded posteriorly. It is connected with the thyroid cartilage by the cricothyroid membrane and other structures.

cricopharyngeal (kri'kô-fa-rin'jê-âl), *a.* [*cricoid* + *pharyngeal*.] In *anat.*, pertaining to the cricoid cartilage and the pharynx.

cricothyroid (kri'kô-thi'roid), *a. and n.* [*cricoid* + *thyroid*.] *I. a.* In *anat.*, pertaining to or connected with the cricoid and thyroid cartilages: as, a *cricothyroid artery*, membrane, or muscle.

In some of the Balenoides . . . the cricoid cartilage and the rings of the trachea are incomplete in front, and a large air-sac is developed in the *cricothyroid* space. *Huxley, Anat. Vert.*, p. 339.

Cricothyroid artery, a small but surgically important branch of the superior thyroid artery, running across the cricothyroid membrane.

II. n. A muscle which extends from the cricoid to the thyroid cartilage.

cricothyroidean (kri'kô-thi-roi'dê-ân), *a.* Same as *cricothyroid*.

cricothyroideus (kri'kô-thi-roi'dê-us), *n.; pl. cricothyroidei* (-i). [*NL.*: see *cricothyroid*.] The cricothyroid muscle.

cried (krid). Preterit and past participle of *cry*. **crier** (kri'êr), *n.* [Also *cryer*; < *ME. cryour, cryar*, < *OF. crieor, crieur*, *F. crieur* (= *Pr. cridador* = *Sp. gritador* = *It. gridatore*), a crier, < *crier*, *cry*: see *cry*.] One who cries; one who makes an outcry or utters a public proclamation.

The person and office of this *cryer* in the wilderness. *Atterbury, Sermons*, III, xl.

Specifically—(a) An officer whose duty is to proclaim the orders or commands of a court, announce the opening or adjournment of the court, preserve order, etc.

The queen sat lord chief justice of the hall, And bade the *crier* cite the criminal. *Dryden, Wife of Bath's Tale*.

(b) One who makes public proclamation of sales, strays, lost goods, etc.; a town crier; an auctioneer.

Good folk, for gold or hire But help me to a *crier*, For my poor heart is run astray After two eyes, that pass'd this way. *Drayton, The Cryer*.

crim (krim), *v.*; pret. and pp. *crimmed*, ppr. *crimming*. [*E. dial.*, also (in senses 1, 2, 3, more commonly) *cream*, *creem*; ult. < *AS. crimman* (pret. *cramm*, *crum*, *pl. *crummon*, pp. *crummen*, in comp. *âcrummen*), press, bruise, break into fragments, crumble: see *crum* (of which *crim* is appar. in part (*cream*, *creem*) a secondary form) and *crumb*, *n.* and *v.*, *crumble*, and cf. *crimp* as related to *cramp*.] In form *crim* may be compared with *OHG. crimman*, *MHG. krimmen* (pret. *kramm*), also *grimmen*, *G. krimmen*,

grimmen (pret. *krimmte*), gripe, seize with the claws. See *cramp*, *n.* and *v.*, and *crimp*.] *I. trans.* 1. To press or squeeze; crumble (bread). —2. To press or squeeze out; pour out.—3. To convey slyly.—4. To froth or curdle.

II. intrans. To shiver. [*Prov. Eng.*]

crim. con. An abbreviation of the legal phrase *criminal conversation*. See *criminal*.

crime (krim), *n.* [*ME. crime, cryme*, < *OF. crime, crim*, *F. crime* = *Pr. crim* = *Sp. crimen* = *Pg. crime* = *It. crimine*, a crime, < *L. crimen* (*crim-*), an accusation, a charge, the thing charged, a fault, crime; prob. at first a question for judicial decision (cf. *Gr. κρίμα*, a question for decision, a decision, sentence), < *cernere* (√ **cri*) = *Gr. κρίναι*, decide: see *certain* and *critic*, and cf. *discriminate*.] 1. An act or omission which the law punishes in the name and on behalf of the state, whether because expressly forbidden by statute or because so injurious to the public as to require punishment on grounds of public policy; an offense punishable by law. In its general sense "it includes every offense, from the highest to the lowest in the grade of offenses, and includes what are called misdemeanors as well as treason and felony" (*Taney*). The latter are commonly called *high crimes*. Violations of municipal regulations are not generally spoken of as crimes.

And gif the Kyng him self do any Homycyde or any Cryme, as to sle a man, or any suche cas, he schalle dye therefore. *Mandeville, Travels*, p. 257.

A crime is a harm I do to another with malice prepense. *Forgery and murder are crimes.* *N. A. Rev.*, CXXXIX, 187.

2. Any great wickedness or wrong-doing; iniquity; wrong.

No crime was thine, if 'tis no crime to love. *Pope, Ode on St. Cecilia's Day*, l. 95.

For there never was a religious persecution in which some odious crime was not, justly or unjustly, said to be obviously deducible from the doctrines of the persecuted party. *Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.*

Capital crime. See *capital offense*, under *capital*. — **Crime against nature**, sodomy.—**Infamous crime**. See *infamous*. — **Occult crimes**, in *Scots law*, crimes committed in secret or in privacy. = *Syn. Wrong, Sin, Crime, Vice, Iniquity, Transgression, Trespass, Delinquency*. (See *offense*.) *Wrong* is the opposite of *right*: a *wrong* is an infringement of the rights of another. *Sin* is wrong viewed as infraction of the laws of God. *Crime* is the breaking of the laws of man, specifically of laws forbidding things that are mischievous to individuals or to society, as theft, forgery, murder. *Vice* is a matter of habit in doing that which is low and degrading. *Iniquity* is great wrong. *Transgression* is an act of "stepping across," as *trespass* is an act of "passing across," the boundary of private rights, legal requirements, or general right. *Delinquency* is failure to comply with the demands of the law or of duty. See *criminal*.

To forgive wrongs darker than death or night; . . . This . . . is to be Good, great, and joyous, beautiful and free. *Shelley, Prometheus*, iv.

The very *sin* of the *sin* is that it is against God, and every thing that comes from God. *Bushnell, Nat. and the Supernat.*, p. 143.

The complexity and range of passion is vastly increased when the offense is at once both *crime* and *sin*, a *wrong* done against order and against conscience at the same time. *Lovell, Among my Books*, 2d ser., p. 98.

Civilization has on the whole been more successful in repressing *crime* than in repressing *vice*. *Lecy, Europ. Morals*, I, 157.

War in man's eyes shall be A monster of iniquity. *C. Mackay, Good Time Coming*.

The brutes cannot call us to account for our transgressions. *F. P. Cobbe, Peak in Darien*, p. 143.

In faith, he's penitent, And yet his *trespass*, in our common reason, Is not almost a fault To incur a private check. *Shak., Othello*, iii, 3.

A tribunal which might investigate, reform, and punish all ecclesiastical delinquencies. *Macaulay, Hist. Eng.*, vi.

Crimean (kri-mê'an), *a.* [*Crimea* (also called *Krim*) (= *F. Crimée*), < *NL. Crimea* = *G. Krimm* or *Krym*, < *Russ. Kruimü* (*Krym*), of Tatar origin: *Turk. Kirim*, *Tatar Krim*.] Of or pertaining to the Crimea, a large peninsula in southern Russia, separating the Black Sea from the sea of Azov, inhabited by Tatars since the thirteenth century.—**Crimean war**, a war between Great Britain, France, Turkey, and Sardinia on the one hand, and Russia on the other, chiefly carried on in the Crimea. It began in the spring of 1854 and lasted to the peace of Paris, March 30th, 1856.

crimeful (krim'fûl), *a.* [*< crime + -ful*, 1.] Criminal; wicked; contrary to law or right.

Tell me Why you proceeded not against these feats So crimeful. *Shak., Hamlet*, iv, 7.

crimeless (krim'les), *a.* [*< crime + -less*.] Free from crime; innocent.

criminal (krim'i-nal), *a. and n.* [= *D. kriminel* = *G. criminal*] = *Dan. kriminal*, adj., < *F. criminel* = *Pr. Sp. Pg. criminal* = *It. criminale*,

< *LL. criminalis*, < *L. crimen* (*crim-*), crime: see *crime*.] *I. a.* 1. Of or pertaining to crime; relating to crime; having to do with crime or its punishment: as, a *criminal action* or *case*; a *criminal sentence*; a *criminal code*; *criminal law*; a *criminal lawyer*.

The privileges of that order were forfeited, either in consequence of a *criminal* sentence, or by engaging in some mean trade, and entering into domestic service. *Brougham*.

2. Of the nature of crime; marked by or involving crime; punishable by law, divine or human: as, theft is a *criminal act*.

Foppish and fantastic ornaments are only indications of vice, not *criminal* in themselves. *Addison*.

Doubt was almost universally regarded as *criminal*, and error as damnable; yet the first was the necessary condition, and the second the probable consequence, of enquiry. *Lecy, Rationalism*, I, 78.

3. Guilty of crime; connected with or engaged in committing crime.

However *criminal* they may be with regard to society in general, yet with respect to one another . . . they have ever maintained the most unshaken fidelity. *Brydson*.

Unsystematic charity increases pauperism, and unphilosophical leniency towards the *criminal class* increases that class. *N. A. Rev.*, CXL, 293.

Criminal action. See *action*, 8.—**Criminal cases**. (a) Prosecutions in the name of the state for violations of the laws of the land. (b) Charges of offense against the public law of the state or nation, as distinguished from violations of municipal or local ordinances.—**Criminal contempt**. See *contempt*.—**Criminal conversation**, in *law*: (a) Adultery; specifically, illicit intercourse with a married woman. (b) The husband's action for damages for adultery. This action has been abolished in England by 20 and 21 Vict., lxxxv, 59, but the husband, in suing for a divorce, may claim damages from the adulterer. The action has not been abolished in the United States. Often abbreviated *crim. con.*—**Criminal information**, a prosecution for crime instituted by the attorney-general, in the name of the crown or the people, without requiring the sanction of a grand jury.—**Criminal law**, the law which relates to crimes and their punishment. Certain matters of a quasi-criminal character, such as indictments for nuisances, repair of roads, bridges, etc., informations, the judicial decisions of questions concerning the poor-laws, bastardy, etc., are also often treated as part of the criminal law.—**Criminal letters**, a form of criminal prosecution in Scotland, corresponding to a criminal information in England, drawn in the form of a summons, and in the supreme court running in the name of the sovereign, in the sheriff-court in that of the sheriff.—**Criminal prosecution**, the proceeding by which a person accused of a crime is brought or attempted to be brought to trial and judgment. Sometimes confined to prosecution by indictment.—**Criminal psychology**. See *psychology*. = *Syn. 2. Illegal, Criminal, Felonious, Sinful, Immoral, Wicked, Iniquitous, Depraved, Dissolute, Vicious*, agree in characterizing an act as contrary to law, civil or moral. All except *illegal* and *felonious* are also applicable to persons, thoughts, character, etc. *Illegal* is simply that which is not permitted by human law, or is vitiated by lack of compliance with legal forms: as, an *illegal* election. It suggests penalty only remotely, if at all. *Criminal* applies to transgressions of human law, with especial reference to penalty. *Felonious* applies to that which is deliberately done in the consciousness that it is a crime; its other uses are nearly or quite obsolete. *Sinful* and the words that follow it mark transgression of the divine or moral law. *Sinful* does not admit the idea that there is a moral law separate from the divine will, but is specifically expressive of "any want of conformity unto, or transgression of, the will of God" (*Shorter Catechism*, Q. 14). As such, it applies to thoughts, feelings, desires, character, while human law looks no further back of action than to intent (as, a *criminal intent*), and attempts to deal only with acts. Hence, though all men are *sinful*, all are not *criminal*. *Immoral* stands over against *sinful* in emphasizing the notion of a moral law, apart from the question of the divine will; its most frequent application is to transgressions of the moral code in regard to the indulgence of lust. *Wicked* bears the same relation to moral law that *felonious* bears to civil law; the *wicked* man does wrong willfully and knowingly, and generally his conduct is very wrong. *Iniquitous* is wicked in relation to others' rights, and grossly unjust: as, a most *iniquitous* proceeding. *Depraved* implies a fall from a better character, not only into wickedness, but into such corruption that the person delights in evil for its own sake. *Dissolute*, literally, set loose or released, expresses the character, life, etc., of one who throws off all moral obligation. *Vicious*, starting with the notion of being addicted to vice, has a wide range of meaning, from cross to wicked; it is the only one of these words that may be applied to animals. See *crime*, *atrocious*, *nefarious*, and *irreligious*.

A subject may arrest for treason: the King cannot; for, if the arrest be *illegal*, the party has no remedy against the King. Quoted in *Macaulay, On Hallam's Const. Hist.*

But negligence itself is *criminal*, highly *criminal*, where such effects to life and property follow it. *D. Webster, Speech, Senate*, May 27, 1834.

O thievish Night, Why shouldst thou, but for some *felonious* end, In thy dark lantern thus close up the stars? *Milton, Comus*, l. 196.

Sinful as man is, he can never be satisfied with the worship of the sinful. *Faiths of the World*, p. 171.

Considered apart from other effects, it is *immoral* so to treat the body as in any way to diminish the fulness or vigour of its vitality. *H. Spencer, Data of Ethics*, § 31.

To do an injury openly is, in his estimation, as wicked as to do it secretly, and far less profitable. *Macaulay, Machiavelli*.

He [Strafford] was not to have punishment meted out to him from his own *iniquitous* measure. *Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.*

All sin has its root in the perverted dispositions, desires, and affections which constitute the depraved state of the will. A. A. Hodge, *Outlines of Theology*, xvi. § 4.

Though licentious and careless of restraint, he could hardly be called extremely dissolute.

Whipple, Ess. and Rev., I. 276.

He (Wycherley) appears to have led, during a long course of years, that most wretched life, the life of a vicious old boy about town.

Macaulay, *Comic Dramatists*.

And Guinevere . . . desired his name, and sent

Her maiden to demand it of the dwarf;

Who being vicious, old, and irritable, . . .

Made answer sharply that she should not know.

Tennyson, *Geraint*.

II. n. A person who has committed a punishable offense against public law; more particularly, a person convicted of a punishable public offense on proof or confession.

The mawkish sympathy of good and soft-headed women with the most degraded and persistent criminals of the male sex is one of the signs of an unhealthy public sentiment.

N. A. Rev., CXL 293.

Habitual criminal, in law, one of a class recognized by modern legislation as punishable by reason of criminal past history and continued criminal associations and demoralized life maintained without means of honest subsistence, as distinguished from adequate evidence of any single new specific offense; or, if not punishable solely therefor, liable to arrest on suspicion of criminal intentions. = *Syn.* Culpit, malefactor, evil-doer, transgressor, felon, convict.

criminalist (krim'i-nal-ist), *n.* [= *F. criminaliste* = *Sp. Pg. It. criminalista*; as *criminal* (law) + *-ist*.] An authority in criminal law; one versed in criminal law.

Experienced *criminalists* vowed they had never seen such a shamelessly impudent specimen of humanity.

Love, *Blamark*, II. 434.

criminality (krim-i-nal'i-ti), *n.* [= *F. criminalité* = *Sp. criminalidad* = *Pg. criminalidade* = *It. criminalità*, < *ML. criminalitas* (t), < *LL. criminalis*, criminal; see *criminal* and *-ity*.] The quality or state of being criminal; that which constitutes a crime; guiltiness.

With the single exception of the Jews, no class held that doctrine of the criminality of error which has been the parent of most modern persecutions.

Lecky, *Europ. Morals*, I. 475.

A very great distinction obtains between the conscience of criminality and the conscience of sin, between the mere doing of evil and the feeling oneself to be evil.

H. James, *Subs.* and *Shad.*, p. 180.

Not only have artificial punishments failed to produce reformation, but they have in many cases increased the criminality.

H. Spencer, *Education*, p. 177.

criminally (krim'i-nal-i), *adv.* In a criminal manner or spirit; with violation of public law; with reference to criminal law.

A physician who, after years of study, has gained a competent knowledge of physiology, pathology, and therapeutics, is not held *criminally* responsible if a man dies under his treatment.

H. Spencer, *Man vs. State*, p. 77.

criminalness (krim'i-nal-nes), *n.* Criminality.

criminalize (krim'i-nāl-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *criminalized*, ppr. *criminalizing*. [*L. criminalisatus*, pp. of *criminari* (> *It. criminare* = *Sp. Pg. criminalar* = *OF. criminer*), accuse of crime, < *crimen* (*crim-*), crime; see *crime*. Cf. *accriminate*, *incriminate*, *recriminate*.] 1. To charge with a crime; declare to be guilty of a crime.

To *criminalize*, with the heavy and ungrounded charge of disloyalty and disaffection, an incorrupt, independent, and reforming Parliament.

Burke, *On the Speech from the Throne*.

2. To involve in the commission or the consequences of a crime; incriminate; reflexively, manifest or disclose the commission of crime by.

Our municipal laws do not require the offender to plead guilty or *criminalize himself*.

Scott.

3. To censure or hold up to censure; inveigh against or blame as criminal; impugn. [Rare.]

As the spirit of party, in different degrees, must be expected to infect all political bodies, there will be, no doubt, persons in the national legislature willing enough to arraign the measures and *criminalize* the views of the majority.

A. Hamilton, *Federalist*, No. xxvi.

He (Sir John Elliot) descends to *criminalize* the duke's magnificent tastes; he who had something of a congenial nature; for Elliot was a man of fine literature.

I. D'Iraeli, *Curios.* of Lit., IV. 379.

To *criminalize one's self*, to furnish evidence of one's own guilt, or of a fact which may be a link in a chain of evidence to that effect: said of an accused person or of a witness.

crimination (krim-i-nā'shon), *n.* [= *OF. crimination* = *Sp. criminalacion* (obs.; now *acriminacion*) = *Pg. criminalação* = *It. criminalazione*, < *L. criminatio* (n), < *criminari*, pp. *criminatus*, *criminatus*; see *crime*.] The act of criminalizing, in any sense of the word; accusation; charge.

The pulpits rung with mutual *criminations*.

Milman, *Latin Christianity*, xl. 2.

The time of the Privy Council was occupied by the *criminations* and recriminations of the adverse parties.

Macaulay, *Hist. Eng.*, vii.

criminative (krim'i-nā-tiv), *a.* [*< criminate* + *-ive*.] Relating to or involving crimination or accusation; accusing.

criminator (krim'i-nā-tor), *n.* [= *Sp. acriminador* = *Pg. criminador* = *It. criminatore*, < *L. criminator*, an accuser, < *criminari*, pp. *criminatus*, accuse: see *crime*.] One who criminales; an accuser; a calumniator.

He may be amiable, but, if he is, my feelings are liars, and I have been so long accustomed to trust to them in these cases that the opinion of the world is not the likeliest *criminator* to impeach their credibility.

Shelley, in Dowden, I. 234.

criminatory (krim'i-nā-tō-ri), *a.* [*< L. as if *criminatorius*, < *criminator*, an accuser: see *criminator*.] Involving accusation; criminative.

crimine, **crimini** (krim'i-ne, -ni), *interj.* [Appar. a mere ejaculation, but perhaps a variation of *gemini*, which is similarly used.] An exclamation of surprise or impatience.

Oh! *crimine!* Congreve, *Double Dealer*, iv. 1.

Crimini, Jimini,

Did you ever hear such a nimminy pimminy

Story as Leigh Hunt's Rimini?

Byron.

criminologist (krim-i-nol'ō-jist), *n.* [*< L. crimen* (*crim-*), a crime, + *Gr. -λογία*, < *λέγειν*, say, discuss: see *crime* and *-ology*.] One who studies crimes with reference to their origin, propagation, prevention, punishment, etc.

The point of view of the two schools of *criminologists* in Italy, the classical or spiritualistic school, and the anthropological school, which differ not only in their theoretical conceptions, but also in their practical conclusions upon the application of punishment.

Science, IX. 220.

criminology (krim-i-nol'ō-jī), *n.* The science of crime.

criminos (krim'i-nus), *a.* [= *OF. crimineux* = *Sp. Pg. It. criminoso*, < *L. criminosus*, full of reproaches, accusatory, *ML. criminal*, < *crimen* (*crim-*), accusation, crime: see *crime*.] Involving or guilty of crime; criminal; wicked.

No marvel then, if being as deeply *criminos* as the Earle himself, it stung his conscience to adjudge to death those misdeeds whereof himself had bin the chief Author.

Milton, *Elkonoklastes*, II.

We have seen the importance which the jurisdiction over *criminos* clerks assumed in the first quarrel between Becket and Henry II.

Stubbs, *Const. Hist.*, I. 399.

criminosly (krim'i-nus-li), *adv.* Criminally; wickedly.

criminosness (krim'i-nus-nes), *n.* Criminality.

crimosint, *n.* and *a.* An obsolete form of *criminos*.

crimp (krimp), *v.* [*< ME. *crimpen* (found only as in freq. *crimple* and other derivatives) = *MD. D. krimpen* = *MLG. LG. krimpen* = *OHG. chrīmpfan*, *krimfan*, *MHG. krimphen*, *krimpsen* (a strong verb, pret. *krampe*, pp. *krumpen*), bend together, contract, shrink, shrivel, diminish (cf. *Sw. krympa* = *Dan. krympe*, shrink, prob. from *LG.*); in form the orig. verb of which *cramp*, *crump*, *crimple*, *crumple* are secondary or deriv. forms: see *cramp*, *v.* and *n.*, and cf. *crim*, *crum*.] 1. *trans.* 1. To bend back or inward; draw together; contract or cause to contract or shrink; corrugate. Specifically—2. To bend (the uppers of boots) into shape.—3. To indent (a cartridge-case), or turn the end inward and back upon the head, in order to confine the charge; crease.—4. To cause to contract and pucker so as to become wrinkled, wavy, or crisped, as the hair; form into short curls or ruffles; flute; ruffle.

The comely hostess in a *crimped* cap.

Irving.

To *crimp* the little frill that bordered his shirt collar.

Dickens.

5. In *cooking*, to crimple or cause to contract or wrinkle, as the flesh of a live fish or of one just killed, by gashing it with a knife, to give it greater firmness and make it more crisp when cooked.

My brother Temple, although he is fond of fish, will never taste anything that has been *crimped* alive.

J. Moore, *Edward*.

Those who attempted resistance were *crimped* alive, like fishes.

Motley, *Dutch Republic*, II. 422.

6. To pinch and hold; seize. [*Eng.*] Hence—7. To kidnap; decoy for the purpose of shipping or enlisting, as into the army or navy. See the extract.

The *crimping* of men is the decoying them into a resort where they can be detained until they are handed over to a shipper or recruiter, like fish kept in a stew till wanted for the table.

N. and Q., 6th ser., IX. 515.

II. intrans. To be very stingy. [*Prov. Eng.*] **crimp** (krimp), *n.* [*< crimp*, *v.*] 1. That which has been crimped or curled; a curl or a waved

lock of hair: generally used in the plural.—2. A crimper.—3. One who brings persons into a place or condition of restraint, in order to subject them to swindling, forced labor, or the like; especially, one who, for a commission, supplies recruits for the army or sailors for ships by nefarious means or false inducements; a decoy; a kidnapper. Such practices have been suppressed in the army and navy, and made highly penal in connection with merchant ships.

The kidnapping *crimp*

Took the foolish young imp

On board of his cutter so trim and so jimp.

Barham, *Goldsbury Legends*, I. 292.

Great numbers of young men were inveigled or kidnapped by *crimps* in its [the East India Company's] service, confined often for long periods, and with circumstances of the most aggravated cruelty, in secret depots which existed in the heart of London, and at last, in the dead of night, shipped for Hindostan.

Lecky, *Eng. in 18th Cent.*, xlii.

4t. A certain game at cards.

Laugh and keep company at glee or *crimp*.

B. Jonson, *Magnetick Lady*, II. 1.

crimp (krimp), *a.* [Related to *crimp*, *v.*, as *cramp*, *a.*, to *cramp*, *v.*] 1. Easily crumbled; friable; brittle; crisp.

The fowler . . .

Treads the *crimp* earth.

J. Philips, *Cider*, II.

2. Not consistent; contradictory.

The evidence is *crimp*, the witnesses swear backwards and forwards, and contradict themselves.

Arbuthnot, *John Bull*.

crimpage (krim'pāj), *n.* [*< crimp* + *-age*.] The act of crimping. *Maunder*.

crimper (krim'pēr), *n.* One who or that which crimps or corrugates. Specifically—(a) A machine for stretching and forming the uppers of boots and shoes. (b) An apparatus for bending leather into various shapes, used in harness-making. (c) A double pin or other device for crimping the hair. (d) An apparatus consisting of a pair of fluted rolls for ruffling or fluting fabrics. (e) A machine for bending wire into corrugations previous to weaving it into wire cloth. (f) A stamping-press for forming tinware. (g) A machine for swaging the ends of blind-slats. (h) A tool for crimping cartridge-cases.

crimping-board (krim'ping-bōrd), *n.* A piece of hard wood used to raise the grain of leather in the process of tanning; a graining-board.

crimping-house (krim'ping-hous), *n.* A low resort to which men are decoyed for the purpose of confining and controlling them, and forcing them to enter the army, navy, or merchant service. See *crimp*, *n.*, 3.

crimping-iron (krim'ping-ī-ern), *n.* 1. An implement for fluting ruffles on garments.—2. An implement for crimping the hair.

crimping-machine (krim'ping-mā-shēn'), *n.* A machine for crimping or fluting.

crimple (krim'pl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *crimped*, ppr. *crimping*. [*< ME. crimplen* (spelled *crimplyn*), freq. of *crimp*, *q. v.*] To contract or draw together; cause to shrink or pucker; curl; corrugate.

He passed the cautery through them, and accordingly *crimped* them up.

Wiemann, *Surgery*.

crimplet, *n.* [*< ME. crympylle*; from the verb.] A rumple.

crimp-press (krim'pres), *n.* A crimper or crimping-machine.—*Pad crimp-press*, in *harness-making*, a pad-crimp.

crimson (krim'zn), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *crimosin*, *cremosin*, < *ME. crimosin*, with many variants, *cramosin*, *cremosyn*, *crimsine*, etc., < *OF. *cramoisin*, *cramoisyne*, *crimson*, *carmine*: see further under *carmine*, which is a doublet of *crimson*.] 1. *n.* A highly chromatic red color somewhat inclining toward purple, like that of an alkaline infusion of cochineal, or of red wine a year or two old; deep red.

A maid yet rosed over with the virgin *crimson* of modesty.

Shak., *Hen. V.*, v. 2.

2. *a.* Of a red color inclining to purple; deep-red.

Beauty's ensign yet

Is *crimson* in thy lips and in thy cheeks.

Shak., *R. and J.*, v. 3.

The *crimson* stream stain'd his arms.

Dryden.

crimson (krim'zn), *v.* [*< crimson*, *n.*] 1. *trans.* To dye with crimson; make crimson.

And felt my blood

Glow with the glow that slowly *crimson'd* all

Thy presence.

Tennyson, *Tithonus*.

2. *intrans.* To become of a deep-red color; be tinged with red; blush: as, her cheeks *crimsoned*.

Ancient towers . . . beginning to *crimson* with the radiant lustre of a cloudless July morning.

De Quincey.

crimson-warm (krim'zn-wārm), *a.* Warm to redness.

crinal (krí'nal), *a.* [*< L. crinalis, < crinis, hair: see crine.*] Belonging to hair.

crinate (krí'nát), *a.* [*Var. of crinitel, with suffix -at¹ for -ite².*] Same as *crinitel*, 2.

crinated (krí'ná-ted), *a.* [*As crinate + -ed².*] Having hair; hairy.

crinatory (krín'g-tō-ri), *a.* Same as *crinitory*.

crinch (krínch), *v.* A dialectal form of *cringe*.

crincumet, **crincomet**, *n.* [*Old slang.*] Venereal infection. [*Vulgar.*]

Get the *crincomes*, go.

Shirley and Chapman, *The Ball*, iv.

Jealousy is but a kind

Of clap and *crincumet* of the mind.

S. Butler, *Hudibras*, III. l. 704.

crinet (krín), *n.* [*< F. crin = Pr. Sp. crin = Pg. crina = It. crine, < L. crinis, hair.*] Hair. [*Rare.*]

Priests, whose sacred *crine*

Felt never razor. Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas.

crined (krind), *a.* [*< crine + -ed²; equiv. to crinitel, q. v.*] In *her.*, wearing hair, as the head of a man or woman, or wearing a mane, as the head of a horse, unicorn, etc. These additions are often borne of a different tincture from the head, which is then said to be *crined* of such a tincture.

crinelt (krí'nel), *n.* [*< OF. *crinel, dim. of crin, < L. crinis, hair: see crine.*] Same as *crinet*, 1. Booth.

crinet (krí'net), *n.* [*< OF. *crinet, dim. of crin, < L. crinis, hair: see crine, and of. crinel.*] 1. A fine, hair-like feather; one of the small, bristly black feathers on a hawk's head. *Halliwel.* Also *crane, crinet, crinel*.—2. Same as *crinière*.

cringe (krinj), *v.*; pret. and pp. *cringed*, ppr. *cringing*. [= *E. dial. (North.) crinch, crouch; < ME. *crinchen, crenchen, crenge (Y), twist or bend, < AS. cringan, sometimes crincan (pret. crang, *cranc, pl. crungon, *cruncon, pp. crungen, *cruncen*) (cf. *swing*, with the assimilated form *swinge*), fall (in battle), yield, succumb, orig. prob. 'bend, bow' (cf. the orig. sense of *equiv. succumb*). The verb is but scantily recorded in early literature, but it appears to be the ult. source of *crinkle, cringle*, as well as of *crank* in all its uses.] I. *intrans.* To bend; crouch; especially, to bend or crouch with servility or from fear or cowardice; fawn; cower.

Who more than thou
Once fawn'd and *cringed*, and servilely adored
Heaven's awful Monarch? Milton, P. L., iv. 969.

Those who trample on the helpless are disposed to *cringe*
to the powerful. Macaulay, Lord Bacon.

He *cringes* to every phantom of apprehension, and obeys
the impulses of cowardice as though they were the laws
of existence. Whipple, Ess. and Rev., II. 117.

= *Syn.* To stoop, truckle.
II. *trans.* To contract; distort. [*Rare.*]

Whip him, fellows,
Till, like a boy, you see him *cringe* his face,
And whine aloud for mercy. Shak., A. and C., iii. 11.

cringe (krinj), *n.* [*< cringe, v.*] A servile or fawning obsequence.

My antic knees can turn upon the hinges
Of compliment, and screw a thousand *cringes*.

Quarles, *Emblems*, iv. 3.

He must be under my usher, who must teach him the
postures of his body, how to make legs and *cringes*.

Shirley, *Love Tricks*, iii. 5.

cringeling (krinj'ling), *n.* [*< cringe + -ling.*] One who cringes; a fawner; a sycophant; a shrinking coward. [*Rare.*]

cringer (krín'jer), *n.* One who cringes; one characterized by servility or cowardice; a sycophant.

cringingly (krín'jing-li), *adv.* In a cringing manner.

cringle (kring'gl), *n.* [*In naut. sense also written *crengle, crenkle, crencle*; of LG. or Scand. origin: MLG. *kringel, kringele*, a ring, circle, a cracknel, = G. *kringel*, a cracknel, dial. a circle, = Icel. *kringla*, a disk, circle, orb; dim. of the simple form, D. *kring* = MLG. *krink*, a ring, circle, = Icel. *kringr*, in pl. *kringar*, pulleys of a drag-net; cf. Icel. *kringr*, adj., easy (orig. round, *kring*, adv., around). Perhaps ult. connected with Icel. *hringr* = AS. *hring*, E. *ring*: see *ring*¹. Cf. *crinkle*.] A ring or circular bend, as of a rope. Specifically—(a) *Naut.*, a strand of rope so worked into the bolt-rope of a sail as to form a ring or eye. Cringles are named according to the purpose for which they are intended: as, *head-criingles*, which are placed at the upper corners of the sail, for lashing them to the yards; *reef-criingles*, on the leeches of the sail, for passing the reef-earings through. (b) A wither or rope for fastening a gate. [*Eng.*]—**Earing-criingle**, the cringle through which an earling is passed.*



Cringle.

crinicultural (krin-i-kul'tūr-al), *a.* [*< L. crinis, hair (see crine), + cultura, culture, + -al.*] Relating to the growth of hair. [*Rare.*]

crinière (krin-iär'), *n.* [*OF., < crin, < L. crinis, hair: see crine.*] In armor, that part of the bands of a horse which covered the back of the neck. It was generally formed of overlapping plates, like the tassets. It was not introduced until late in the fifteenth century. Also *crinet*. See cut under *bard*.

Criniger (krin'i-jēr), *n.* [*NL., < L. criniger, hairy: see crinigerous.*] 1. A genus of turdoid or dentiostrol oscine passerine birds (so called from the hair-like filaments with which some



Criniger phaeocephalus.

of the feathers end), containing a large number of chiefly African and Asiatic species: sometimes referred to the family *Pycnonotidae*. It is also called *Trichas* and *Trichophorus*.—2. [*l. c.*] A book-name of the species of the genus *Criniger*: as, the yellow-bellied *criniger*, *C. flaviventris*.

crinigerous (kri-nij'g-rus), *a.* [*< L. criniger (doubtful), having long hair, < crinis, hair (see crine), + gerere, bear.*] Hairy; covered with hair; crinated. [*Rare.*]

criniparous (kri-nip'g-rus), *a.* [*< L. crinis, hair (see crine), + parere, produce.*] Producing hair; causing hair to grow. [*Rare.*]

Bears' grease or fat is also in great request, being supposed to have a *criniparous* or hair-producing quality. *Poetry of Antijacobin*, p. 83, note.

crinite¹ (krí'nit), *a.* [*< L. crinitus, haired, pp. of crinire, provide with hair, < crinis, hair: see crine.*] 1. Having the appearance of a tuft of hair.

Comate, *crinite*, caudate stars.

Fairfax, tr. of Tasso, xiv. 44.

2. In *bot. and entom.*, having long hairs, or having tufts of long, weak, and often bent hairs, on the surface. Also *crinate*.

crinite² (krí'nit), *n.* [*< Gr. κρίνον, a lily, + -ite².*] Cf. *encrinite*. A fossil crinoid; an encrinite or stone-lily.

crinitory (krín'i-tō-ri), *a.* [*< crinitel + -ory.*] Pertaining to or consisting of hair. Also spelled *crinatory*.

When in the morning he anxiously removed the cap,
away came every vestige of his *crinitory* covering. T. Hook, Gilbert Gurney, II. iii.

crinkle (kring'kl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *crinkled*, ppr. *crinkling*. [*< ME. crenclen (rare), bend, turn, = D. krinkelen, turn, wind; freq. of *crink, repr. by cringe, and, with change of vowel, by crank (cf. crangle): see cringe, cringle, and crank*¹.] I. *trans.* To form or mark with short curves, waves, or wrinkles; make with many flexures; mold into corrugations; corrugate.

The flames through all the casements pushing forth,
Like red-hot devils *crinkled* into snakes.

Mrs. Browning, *Aurora Leigh*, vii.

II. *intrans.* 1. To turn or wind; bend; wrinkle; be marked by short waves or ripples; curl; be corrugated or crimped.

The house is *crinkled* to and fro.

Chaucer, *Good Women*, l. 2012.

All the rooms

Were full of *crinkling* silks.

Mrs. Browning, *Aurora Leigh*, v.

A breath of cheerfulness runs along the slender stream
of his (Skilton's) verse, under which it seems to ripple and
crinkle, catching and casting back the sunshine like a
stream blown on by clear western winds.

Lowell, *Among my Books*, 2d ser., p. 132.

2. To cringe.

He that hath pleased her grace
Thus far, shall not now *crinkle* for a little.

B. Jonson, *Alchemist*, iii. 2.

crinkle (kring'kl), *n.* [= *D. krinkel, curve, flexure; from the verb.* Cf. *cringle*, with var. *crenkle*, etc.] A wrinkle; a turn or twist; a ripple; a corrugation.

The *crinkles* in this glass making objects appear double.
A. Tucker, *Light of Nature*, II. xxvi.

crinkleroot (kring'kl-rót), *n.* The pepperroot, *Dentaria diphylla*.

crinkly (kring'kli), *a.* [*< crinkle + -y¹.*] Full of crinkles; wrinkly; crimp; like a crinkle.

crinkum-crankum (kring'kum-krang'kum), *n.* [*A humorous Latin-seeming word, made from crinkle or crank.*] A winding or crooked line or course; a zigzag.

Ay, here's none of your straight lines here—but all taste
—zigzag—*crinkum-crankum*—in and out.

Colman and Garrick, *The Clandestine Marriage*, ii. 2.

crino (krí'nō), *n.* [*NL., < L. crinis, hair: see crine.*] 1. Pl. *crinones* (kri-nō'nēz). A cuticular disease supposed to arise from the insinuation of a hair-worm under the skin of infants.—2. [*cap.*] A genus of *Entozoa*, found chiefly in horses and dogs.

crinoid (krí'noid), *a. and n.* [*< Crinoidea.*] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Crinoidea*; containing or consisting of crinoids; encrinital.

II. *n.* One of the *Crinoidea*; an encrinite: a stone-lily, sea-lily, lily-star, feather-star, or hair-star.

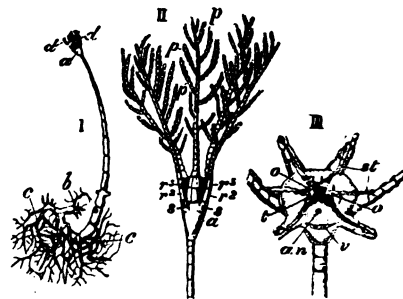
The greater number of *crinoids* belong to the oldest periods of the history of the earth (the Cambrian, Silurian, Devonian and Carboniferous formations). Existing forms live mostly at considerable depths.

Claus, *Zoölogy* (trans.), I. 289.

crinoidal (kri-noi'dal), *a.* [*As crinoid + -al.*] Same as *crinoid*.

Crinoidea (kri-noi'dē-ä), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Gr. κρινος, like a lily, < κρίνον, a lily, + εἶδος, form.*] 1. A class of *Echinodermata* containing globular or cup-shaped echinoderms, having, normally, jointed arms furnished with pinnules, and stalked and fixed during some or all of their lives: so called from the resemblance of their rayed bodies, borne upon a jointed stem, to a lily or tulip. The body or calyx of the ventral surface is directed upward; the stalk is attached to the aboral, dorsal, or inferior surface, which is provided with plates; and the ambulacral appendages have the form of tentacles situated in the ambulacral grooves of the calyx and of the segmented arms. The class is divided into three orders: the *Blastoidea*, which are without arms; the *Cystoidea*, which are globular, and have arms; and the *Crinoidea*, which are cup-shaped, and provided with arms. All the representatives of the first two orders, and most of the third order, are extinct. The fossil forms are known as *stone-lilies* and *encrinites*. See *stone-lily* and *encrinite*.

2. The typical order of the class *Crinoidea*, having the body cup-shaped or calyx-like, the dorsal or aboral surface furnished with hard calcareous plates, the ventral or oral aspect coriaceous, and the body stalked and rooted, at least for some period if not continuously, and provid-



Rhizocrinus lufotensis.

I. The entire animal: a, enlarged upper joint of stem; b, larval joint of stem; c, cirri; d, a brachia. II. Summit of stem, bearing calyx and brachia: a, as before; g, first radial; h, second radial; i, third radial; j, pinnule. III. Oral surface of calyx, seen obliquely: m, lower part of visceral mass; n, oral valve; o, oral tentacles; p, anus.

ed with five or more radiated segmented arms bearing pinnules and disconnected from the visceral cavity. All the ordinary encrinites, stone-lilies, lily-stars, etc., belong to this division, which abounded in early, especially Paleozoic, times, and is still represented by six living genera. These are *Antedon* (or *Comatula*), *Actinometra*, *Comaster*, *Pentacrinus*, *Rhizocrinus*, and *Holopus*. The order *Crinoidea* is by some divided into two suborders, *Articulata* and *Tessellata*, the latter all fossil; by others into the families *Encrinidae* and *Comatulidae*, the former containing the ordinary encrinites or stone-lilies, as well as some living sea-lilies, and the latter comprising the feather-stars. Also called *Brachiatia*.

crinoidean (kri-noi'dē-an), *n.* [*< Crinoidea + -an.*] One of the *Crinoidea*; a crinoid.

crinoline (krín'ō-lin or -lin), *n. and a.* [*< F. crinoline, hair-cloth, crinoline, < L. crinis, hair, + linum, flax: see crine, line¹, linen.*] I. *n.* 1. A stiff material originally made wholly or in part of horsehair, whence the name. It was used about 1852 for stiff skirts, and, when this fashion was followed by that of wearing greatly projecting skirts of wire or steel springs, the word continued to be used generally for the latter. Crinoline is still in use for stiff lining and the like, in the manner of buckram. Hence—2. A skirt made of this stuff or of any stiffened or starched material.—3. A frame-

work of fine steel or other hoops or springs, used for distending the dress; a hoop-skirt. See *farthingale* and *hoop-skirt*.

"One can move so much more quietly without *crinoline*." . . . A mountain of mohair and scarlet petticoat remained on the floor, upborne by an overgrown steel mouse-trap. *Miss Yonge, The Trial*.

Crinoline-steels, thin and narrow ribbons of steel used for making hoop-skirts.

II. a. Pertaining to or resembling a crinoline in structure.

The "Monarch," one of the ships experimented upon, . . . was considered to have been made almost impregnable against any attack by a strong *crinoline* framework of booms and spars built up round her. *Ure, Dict.*, II. 207.

crinon (kri'non), *n.* [*L. crinis*, hair: see *crine*.] A criniger; a bird of the genus *Criniger* of Temminck. *G. Cuvier*.

crinones, *n.* Plural of *crino*, 1.

crinose (kri'nōs), *a.* [*L. crinis*, hair (see *crine*), + *-ose*. Cf. *ML. crinosus*, hairy.] Hairy. [Rare.]

crinosity (kri-nōs'i-ti), *n.* [*L. crinosus* + *-ity*.] Hairiness. [Rare.]

Orinum (kri'nūm), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. κρίνον*, a lily.] A genus of tall bulbous plants, natural order *Amaryllidaceae*, of which there are about 60 species, natives of tropical and subtropical regions. They are very beautiful greenhouse-plants, with strap-shaped leaves and a solid scape bearing an



Crinum.

umbel of flowers. The genus differs from the common *Amaryllis* in the long tube of the flowers, which also are sessile in the umbel instead of pedicellate. The Asiatic poison-bulb, *C. Asiaticum*, a native of the East, has a bulb above ground, which is a powerful emetic, and is often used by the natives to produce vomiting after poison has been taken.

criocephalus (kri-ō-sef'a-lus), *a.* [*NL. criocephalus*, < *Gr. κρίος*, a ram, + *κεφαλή*, head.] Having a ram's head: as, a *criocephalus* sphinx.

criocephalus (kri-ō-sef'a-lus), *n.*; pl. *criocephali* (-li). [*NL.*: see *criocephalus*.] A ram-headed being or animal. See *criosphinx*.

Hillocks humped and deformed, squatting like the *criocephalus* of the tombs.

L. Hearn, The Fall of Gautier's Cleop. Nights, p. 6.

Orioceras (kri-ōs'e-ras), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. κρίος*, a ram, + *κέρας*, horn.] A genus of tetrabranchiate cephalopods, of the family *Ammonitidae*, or made type of a family *Crioceratidae*, containing discoidal ammonites having the whorls discrete: so called from the resemblance to a ram's horn. The species are numerous. Also *Criocera*, *Crioceratites*, and *Crioceras*.



Crioceras cristatum.

criocerate (kri-ōs'e-rāt), *a.* Same as *crioceratitic*.

crioceratid (kri-ō-ser'a-tid), *n.* A cephalopod of the family *Crioceratidae*.

Orioceratidae (kri-ō-se-rat'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Crioceras* (-cerat-) + *-idae*.] A family of fossil cephalopods, typified by the genus *Crioceras*; the ram's-horn ammonites or *crioceratites*.

crioceratite (kri-ō-ser'a-tit), *n.* [*Crioceras* (-cerat-) + *-ite*.] A fossil of the genus *Crioceras*; a ram's-horn ammonite.

crioceratitic (kri-ō-ser'a-tit'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Crioceratidae*. Also *criocerate*, *crioceran*.

Orioceridae (kri-ō-ser'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Crioceras* + *-idae*.] A family of phytophagous tetrabranchiate coleopters, taking name from the genus *Crioceras*. They are related to the *Chrysomelidae*, and are sometimes merged in that family. They have an oblong body, and the posterior femurs are frequently enlarged, whence the term *Eupoda* applied by Latreille. They include many aquatic beetles. Also *Criocorida*, *Crioceridae*, *Criocerites*.

Oriocoris (kri-ōs'e-ris), *n.* [*NL.* (Geoffroy, 1764), < *Gr. κρίος*, a ram, + *κέρας*, a horn.] The typical genus of the family *Orioceridae*. The

asparagus-beetle, *C. asparagi*, is an example. See cut under *asparagus-beetle*.

criosphinx (kri-ō-sfīngks), *n.* [*< Gr. κρίος*, a ram, + *σφίγξ*, sphinx.] One of the three varieties of the Egyptian sphinx, characterized by



Criosphinx.

having the head of a ram, as distinguished from the *androsphinx*, with the head of a human being, and the *hieracosphinx*, or hawk-headed sphinx. See *sphinx*.

crious (kri'us), *a.* [*ME. crious*; < *cry* + *-ous*.] Clamorous.

A fool woman and *crious*. *Wyclif, Prov. ix. 13* (Oxf.).

cripling, *n.* See *crippling*.

crippawn (kri-pān'), *n.* [Appar. a corruption of an Ir. word.] A disease of cattle. [Local, Ireland.]

crippint, *n.* Same as *crespine*.

cripple (krip'l), *n.* and *a.* [*Cf. dial. creple*; < *ME. cripel*, *crepel*, *crepul*, *cripel*, *cripel*, etc., < *ONorth. cripel* (in comp. *eorth-cripel*, a paralytic, lit. a ground-creeper) (= *OFries. krepel*, *North Fries. krebél*, *krabel* = *MLG. kropel*, *krepel*, *LG. kröpel* = *D. krepel*, *kropel*, *kreupel* = *OHG. kruppel*, *MHG. kruppel*, *MG. krupel*, *kropel*, *G. krüppel* = *Icel. kryppill* = *Dan. krøbbel* (found only as adj. and in comp.), *dim. krøbling*; cf. *Sw. krympling*, akin to *E. crump*); with suffix *-el*, < *AS. creopan* (pp. *cropen*), *creep*: see *creep*, and cf. *creeper*.] **I. n. 1.** One who creeps, halts, or limps; one who is partially or wholly deprived of the use of one or more of his limbs; a lame person: also applied to animals.

They mygt not fygt mare oloft,
But creped about in the "croft,"
As they were coked *creple*.

Turnament of Tottenham (Percy's Reliques, p. 178).

And there sat a certain man at Lystra, impotent in his feet, being a *cripple* from his mother's womb, who never had walked.

Acts xiv. 8.

A good dog must . . . understand how to retrieve his feet judiciously, bringing the *cripples* first.

R. B. Roosevelt, Game Water-Birds (1884), p. 335.

2. A dense thicket in swampy or low land; a patch of low timber-growth. [Local, U. S.]

The Ruffed Grouse often takes refuge from the sportsman amidst the thickest *cripples*, deepest gullies, and densest foliage, where it is impossible to get at them.

Sportsman's Gazetteer, p. 129.

3. A rocky shallow in a stream: so called by lumbermen. [Local, U. S.]

II. a. Lame; decrepit.

Chide the *cripple* tardy-gaited night.

Shak., Hen. V., iv. (cho.)

cripple (krip'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *crippled*, ppr. *cripping*. [*< ME. cripelen* (= *LG. G. kröpelin*), intrans., creep, crawl; prop. freq. of *crepen*, creep, but resting partly on *crepel*, *cripel*, etc., a creeper, *cripple*: see *cripple*, *n.* As trans., *cripple*, *v.*, is from the noun.] **I.† intrans.** To walk haltingly, like a cripple.

He crepeth *cripelande* forth.

Bestiary, l. 130.

II. trans. 1. To make (one) a cripple; partly disable by injuring a limb or limbs; deprive of the free use of a limb or limbs, especially of a leg or foot; lame.

Thou cold sciatica,

Cripple our senators, that their limbs may halt
As lamely as their manners! *Shak., T. of A., iv. 1.*

Knots upon his gouty joints appear,

And chalk is in his *crippled* fingers found. *Dryden.*

2. To disable in part; impair the power or efficiency of: weaken by impairment: as, the fleet was *crippled* in the engagement; to *cripple* one's resources by bad debts.

More serious embarrassments of a different description were *cripping* the energy of the settlement in the Bay.

Palfrey.

Debt, which consumes so much time, which so *cripples* and disheartens a great spirit with cares that seem so base.

Emerson, Nature.

= *Syn. 1. Maim, Disfigure*, etc. See *mutilate*.

crippledom (krip'l-dōm), *n.* [*< cripple* + *-dom*.] **1.** The state of being a cripple; crippleness.

I was emerging rapidly from a state of *crippledom* to one of comparative activity.

W. H. Russell, Ischia.

2. Cripples collectively. [Rare in both uses.] **crippleness** (krip'l-nes), *n.* Lameness. [Rare.] **crippler** (krip'l-er), *n.* [Prob. for **crimpler*. Cf. *crimping-board*.] Same as *graining-board*.

cripping (krip'ling), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *cripple*, *v.*; likened to a cripple's crutches.] One of a set of spars or timbers set up as supports against the sides of a building. Also spelled *cripling*.

cripst, *a.* A Middle English transposition of *cripp*.

cris, *n.* See *creese*.

crises, *n.* Plural of *crisis*.

Crisia (kris'i-ā), *n.* [*NL.* (Lamarek, 1812).] The typical genus of the family *Crisidae*. *C. eburnea* is an ivory-white calcareous species found on seaweeds.

Crisidia (kri-sid'i-ā), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Crisia*.] A genus of polyzoans, of the family *Crisiidae*.

Crisiidae (kri-si'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Crisia* + *-idae*.] A family of gymnomatous ectoprocetous polyzoans, representing the articulate or radicate division of *Cyclostomata*. Also written *Crisiade*.

crisis (kri'sis), *n.*; pl. *crises* (-sēz). [= *F. crise* = *Sp. crisis* = *Pg. crise* = *It. crise*, *crisi*, < *L. crisis*, < *Gr. κρίσις*, a separating, decision, decisive point, crisis, < *κρίνειν*, separate, decide: see *critic*, *crime*, *certain*.] **1.** A vitally important or decisive state of things; the point of culmination; a turning-point; the point at which a change must come, either for the better or the worse, or from one state of things to another: as, a ministerial *crisis*; a financial *crisis*; a *crisis* in a person's mental condition.

This hour's the very *crisis* of your fate.

Dryden, Spanish Friar, iv. 2.

Nor is it unlikely that the very occasions on which such defects are shown may be the most important of all—the very times of *crisis* for the fate of the country.

Brougham.

The similarity of the circumstances of two political *crises* may bring out parallels and coincidences.

Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 86.

2. In *med.*, the change of a disease which indicates the nature of its termination; that change which prognosticates recovery or death. The term is sometimes also used to denote the symptoms accompanying the condition.

In pneumonia the natural termination is by a well-marked *crisis*, which may take place as early as the fifth day, or be deferred to the ninth. *Quain, Med. Dict.*, p. 319.

Cardiac crisis. See *cardiac*. = *Syn. Emergency*, etc. See *exigency*.

crislet, *v. i.* An obsolete form of *crizzle*.

crisp (krisp), *a.* and *n.* [*< ME. crisp*, *crisp*, *kyrsp*, < *AS. crisp*, **crisp*, *cyrys* = *OF. cresp*, *F. crépe* (> *E. crape*, *q. v.*) = *Sp. Pg. It. cresp*, < *L. crispus*, curled, crimped, wavy, uneven, tremulous.] **I. a. 1.** Curled; crimped; wrinkled; wavy; especially (of the hair), curling in small stiff or firm curls.

Crispe-herit was the kyng, colour et as gold.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 3757.

His hair is *crisp*, and black, and long,

His face is like the tan.

Longfellow, Village Blacksmith.

2. In *bot.* curled and twisted: applied to a leaf when the border is much more dilated than the disk.—**3.** Twisted; twisting; winding.

You nymphs, called Naiads, of the winking brooks, . . . Leave your *crisp* channels. *Shak., Tempest*, iv. 1.

4. Brittle; friable; breaking or crumbling into fragments of somewhat firm consistence.

The cakes at tea ate short and *crisp*.

Goldsmith, Vicar, xvi.

5. Possessing a certain degree of firmness and vigor; fresh; having a fresh appearance.

It [laurel] has been plucked nine months, and yet looks as hale and *crisp* as if it would last ninety years.

Leigh Hunt.

6. Brisk; lively.

The snug small home and the *crisp* fire. *Dickens.*

7. Having a sharp, pleasantly acid taste.

Your neat *crisp* claret. *Beau. and Fl.*

8. Lively in expression; pithy; terse; sparkling.

The lessons of criticism which he himself (Goethe) has taught me in the *crisp* epigrams of his conversations with Eckermann.

R. H. Hutton, Essays in Literary Criticism, Pref.

9. In *entom.*, same as *crispate*.

II.† n. 1. A material formerly used for veils, probably similar to crape; a veil.

Upon her head a silver *crisp* she plind,

Loose waving on her shoulders with the wind.

Hudson, Judith, iv. 51.

2. Same as *crespine*. *Planché.*

crisp (krisp), *v.* [*< ME. crisen*, *crisp*, *crisp* (partly after *OF.*), < *AS. *crispian*, **crispian*, *crispian*; cf. *OF. cresp*, *mod. F. créper*, also *crisper* = *Sp. cresp* = *Pg. en-cresp* = *It. crespere*, < *L. crispare*, curl, < *crispus*, curled: see *crisp*, *a.*] **I. trans. 1.** To curl; twist; contract or form into

waves or ringlets, as the hair; wreath or interweave, as the branches of trees.

The blue-eyed Gauls,
And *crisped* Germans. *B. Jonson*, *Sejanus*, III. 1.

The *crisped* shades and bowers. *Milton*, *Comus*, l. 984.

2. To wrinkle or curl into little undulations; crimp; ripple; corrugate; pucker: as, to *crisp* cloth.

From that sapphire fount the *crisped* brooks,
Rolling on orient pearl and sands of gold, . . .
Ran nectar, visiting each plant.

Milton, *P. L.*, IV. 237.

II. *intrans.* 1. To form little curls or undulations; curl.

The babbling runnel *crispeth*. *Tennyson*, *Claribel*.

Dry leaf and snow-rime *crisped* beneath his foremost tread.
Whittier, *Bridal of Pennacook*, III.

2. To become friable; crackle.

crispate, crispated (kris'pāt, -pā-ted), *a.* [*< L. crispatus*, pp. of *crispare*, curl: see *crisp*, *v.*] Having a *crisped* appearance. (a) In bot., same as *crisp*, 2. (b) In entom., specifically applied to a margin which is disproportionately large for the disk, so that it is uneven, rising and falling in folds which radiate toward the edge. If these folds are curved, the margin is said to be *undulate*; if they are angular, *corrugate*. Also *crisp*.

crispation (kris-pā'shon), *n.* [= *F. crispation*; as *crispate* + *-ion*.] It. The act of curling, or the state of being curled or wrinkled.

Heat causeth plosity and *crispation*.

Bacon, *Nat. Hist.*, § 872.

2. In *surg.*, a slight morbid or natural contraction of any part, as that of the minute arteries of a cut wound when they retract. *Mayne*.

3. A minute wave produced on the surface of a liquid by the vibrations of the supporting vessel, as when a moistened finger is moved around the rim of a glass, or when a glass plate covered by a thin layer of water is set in vibration by a bow.

crispature (kris'pā-tūr), *n.* [As *crispate* + *-ure*.] A curling; the state of being curled.

crisper (kris'pēr), *n.* 1. One who or that which crimps, corrugates, or curls. Specifically—2. An instrument for crimping the nap of cloth; a crimping-iron or crimping-pin. *E. H. Knight*.

Crispin (kris'pin), *n.* [*< L. Crispinus*, a Roman surname, lit. having curly hair, *< crispus*, curled: see *crisp*, *a.*] 1. A shoemaker: a familiar name, used in allusion to Crispin or Crispinus, the patron saint of the craft. Specifically—2. A member of the shoemakers' trade-union called the Knights of St. Crispin. [*U. S.*—*St. Crispin's day*, October 25th.]

crispinet, *n.* Same as *crispine*. *Planché*.

crisp-iron (kris'ping-ī'ern), *n.* An iron instrument used to crimp or crimp hair or cloth. Specifically—(a) Same as *crisper*, 2. (b) A crimping-iron.

For never powder nor the *crisp-iron*

Shall touch these dangling locks.

Fletcher (and another), *Queen of Corinth*.

crisp-pin (kris'ping-pin), *n.* Same as *crisp-iron*.

crispulcant (kris-pi-sul'kant), *a.* [*< L. crispulcan(t)-s*, a ppr. form, *< crispus*, curled, wavy, + *sulcare*, ppr. *sulcan(t)-s*, make a furrow, *< sulcus*, a furrow.] Wavy; undulating; crinkly.

crisple (kris'pl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *crispled*, ppr. *crispling*. [Freq. of *crisp*, *v.* Hence by corruption *crisple*, *crizzle*: see *crizzle*.] To curl. [*Prov. Eng.*]

crisple (kris'pl), *n.* [*< crisple*, *v.*] A curl. [*Prov. Eng.*]

crisply (kris'pli), *adv.* With crispness; in a crisp manner.

crispness (kris'nes), *n.* The state of being crisp, crimped, curled, or brittle.

crispy (kris'pi), *a.* [*< crisp* + *-y*.] 1. Curled; formed into curls or little waves.

Turn not thy *crispy* tides, like silver curl,

Back to thy grass-green banks.

Kyd, tr. of *Garnier's Cornelia*, II.

2. Brittle; crisp.

A black, *crispy* mass of charcoal.

J. R. Nichols, *Fireside Science*, p. 92.

criss, *n.* Same as *creese*.

crissal (kris'al), *a.* [*< crissum* + *-al*.] In *ornith.*: (a) Having the under tail-coverts conspicuous in color: as, the *crissal* thrush. (b) Of or pertaining to the crissum: as, the *crissal* region; a *crissal* feather.

crisscross (kris'krōs), *n.* and *a.* [Corrupted from *christ-cross*, *Christ's cross*.] 1. *n.* 1. Same as *christ-cross*.—2. A crossing or intersection; a congeries of intersecting lines.

The town embowered in trees, the country gleaming

With silvery *crisscross* of canals.

C. De Kay, *Vision of Nimrod*, VII.

3. A game played on a slate, or on paper, by children, in which two players set down alternately, in a series of squares, the one a cross, the other a cipher. The object of the game is to get three of the same characters in a row. Also called *tit-tat-to*. [*U. S.*]

II. *a.* Like a cross or a series of crosses; crossed and recrossed; going back and forth.

The poem is all zigzag, *criss-cross*, at odds and ends.

Stedman, *Vict. Poets*, p. 304.

crisscross (kris'krōs), *v. i.* [*< crisscross*, *n.*] To form a crisscross; intersect frequently.

The split sticks are piled up in open-work *crisscrossing*.

C. D. Warner, *Backlog Studies*, p. 19.

The sky is cobwebbed with the *criss-crossing* red lines streaming from soaring bombshells.

S. L. Clemens, *Life on the Mississippi*, p. 376.

crisscross-row (kris'krōs-rō'), *n.* Same as *christ-cross-row*.

crissum (kris'um), *n.* [NL. (Illiger, 1811), *< L. crissare* or *crisare*, move the haunches.] In *ornith.*, the region between the anus and the tail of a bird; especially, the feathers of this region, the vent-feathers or under tail-coverts, collectively. See cut under *bird*.

Crissum is a word constantly used for some indefinite region immediately about the vent; sometimes meaning the flanks, sometimes the vent-feathers or under tail-coverts proper.

Coues, *Key to N. A. Birds*, p. 96.

crista (kris'tā), *n.*; pl. *cristæ* (-tē). [*L.*, a crest: see *crest*.] 1. In *zool.* and *anat.*, a crest, in any sense; a ridge, prominence, or process like or likened to a crest or comb.—2. In *ornith.*, specifically—(a) The crest of feathers on a bird's head. (b) The keel of the breast-bone of a carinate bird; the *crista sterni*.—*Crista acustica*, the acoustic ridge; a ridge in the ampullæ of the ear on which rest the end-organs of audition.—*Crista deltoidea*, the deltoid ridge of the humerus.—*Crista fornicis*, the crest of the fornx, observable in various mammals; a hemispherical or semi-oval elevation of the posterior surface of the fornx just above the recessus aulæ, between the portæ and opposite the fore convexity of the middle commissure of the brain: continuous with the carina fornicis.—*Crista galli*, the cockscomb, a protuberance of the mesethmoid or perpendicular median plate of the ethmoid, above the horizontal or cribriform plate, serving for the attachment of the falx cerebri. See cut under *craniofacial*.—*Crista illi*, the crest of the ilium; in *human anat.*, the long sinuate-curved and arched border of that bone, morphologically its proximal extremity.—*Crista pectoralis*, the pectoral ridge of the humerus.—*Crista pubis*, the crest of the pubis, the portion of the bone included between the spine of the pubis and the symphysis.—*Crista sternali*, the crest, keel, or carina of the breast-bone of a bird.—*Crista tibia*, the crest of the tibia; the cnemial crest or ridge of the shin-bone; the sharp anterior border, or shin, of the bone.—*Crista urethrae*, the crest of the urethra; a longitudinal fold of mucous membrane and subjacent tissue on the median line of the floor of the prostatic urethra, about three quarters of an inch in length and one quarter of an inch in height where it is greatest. On the summit open the ejaculatory ducts. Also called *colliculus seminalis*, *caput gallinaginis*, and *verumontanum*.—*Crista vestibuli*, a ridge of bone on the inner wall of the vestibule of the ear, forming the posterior limit of the fovea hemielliptica.

cristall, *n.* and *a.* An obsolete spelling of *crystal*.

cristate (kris'tāt), *a.* [*< L. cristatus*, *< crista*, a crest: see *crest*.] 1. In bot., crested; tufted; having some elevated appendage like a crest or tuft.—2. In *zool.*, crested; having a crest or tuft, particularly on the head; having a tuft, mane, or ridge on the upper part of the head, body, or tail. *Crested* is more commonly used.—3. Carinate or keeled, as the breast-bone of a bird.

cristated (kris'tā-ted), *a.* Same as *cristate*.

Cristatella (kris-tā-tel'ā), *n.* [NL., *< L. cristatus*, crested, + dim. *-ella*.] The typical genus of the family *Cristatellidae*. *C. mucosa* is a European species about two inches long, somewhat resembling a hairy caterpillar, found creeping sluggishly in fresh water.

Cristatellidae (kris-tā-tel'ī-dē), *n.* pl. [NL., *< Cristatella* + *-idae*.] A family of fresh-water phylactolomatous polyzoans, represented by the genus *Cristatella*.

Cristellaria (kris-te-lā'ri-ā), *n.* [NL.] A genus of perforate foraminifers, of the family *Nummulinidae*.

cristellarian (kris-te-lā'ri-an), *a.* [*< Cristellaria* + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to the genus *Cristellaria*.

Among the "perforate" *Lagenida*, we find the "nodosarian" and the *cristellarian* types attaining a very high development in the Mediterranean. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 385.

Cristellaridae, *Cristellariidae* (kris'te-lā-rid'ē-ā, -rī'ī-dē), *n.* pl. [NL., *< Cristellaria* + *-idae*, *-idae*.] A group of perforate foraminifers with a finely porous calcareous test, of nautiloid figure, taking name from the genus *Cristellaria*. See *Nummulinidae*.

cristent, *a.* and *n.* The older form of *Christian*. *Chaucer*.

cristendom, *n.* The older form of *Christendom*. **cristiform** (kris'ti-fōrm), *a.* [*< L. crista*, a crest (see *crest*), + *forma*, form.] Having the form of a crest; shaped like a crest. Also *crestiform*.

cristimanous (kris-tim'a-nus), *a.* [*< L. crista*, a crest (see *crest*), + *manus*, hand.] Having crested claws: specifically said of such crabs as the calappids, formerly put in a section *Cristimani*.

Cristivomer (kris-ti-vō'mēr), *n.* [NL., *< L. crista*, a crest (see *crest*), + *vomer*, a plowshare (NL., the vomer): see *vomer*.] A genus of salmonoid fishes, containing the great lake-trout, *C. namaycush*. *Gill and Jordan*, 1878.

cristobalite (kris-tō-bal'it), *n.* [*< Cristobal* (see *def.*) + *-ite*.] A form of silica found in small octahedral crystals in cavities in the andesite of the Cerro San Cristobal, Mexico. It may be pseudomorphous.

criterion (kri-tē'ri-on), *n.*; pl. *criteria* (-ā). [Also less commonly *criterium*; = *G. Dan. criterium* = *F. criterium* = *Sp. Pg. It. criterio*, *< NL. criterion*, *criterium*, *< Gr. κριτήριον*, a test, a means of judging, *< κρίνω*, a judge, *< κρίνω*, judge: see *critic*.] A standard of judgment or criticism: a law, rule, or principle regarded as universally valid for the class of cases under consideration, by which matters of fact, propositions, opinions, or conduct can be tested in order to discover their truth or falsehood, or by which a correct judgment may be formed.

Exact proportion is not always the *criterion* of beauty. *Goldsmith*, *Criticisms*.

The upper current of society presents no certain *criterion* by which we can judge of the direction in which the under current flows. *Macaulay*, *History*.

Nor are the designs of God to be judged altogether by the *criterion* of human advantage as understood by us, any more than from the facts perceptible at one point of view. *Dawson*, *Nature and the Bible*, p. 36.

Criterion of truth, a general rule by which truth may be distinguished from falsehood. See *Cartesian criterion of truth*, under *Cartesian*.—**External criterion of truth**, the fact that others' minds arrive at the same conclusion as our own.—**Formal criterion of truth**, a rule for distinguishing consistent from inconsistent propositions.—**Material criterion of truth**, a rule for distinguishing a proposition which agrees with fact from one which does not.—**Newtonian criterion**, one of the quantities $b^2 - ac$, $c^2 - bd$, etc., in the equation of the form

$$ax^2 + bxy + cy^2 - 1 + \frac{n(n-1)}{2} cx^2 - 2 + \text{etc.} = 0.$$

Peirce's criterion (after Benjamin Peirce, an American mathematician, 1809-80), a certain rule for preventing observations from being rejected without sufficient reason. = *Syn.* Measure, rule, test, touchstone.

critical (kri-tē'ri-on-āl), *a.* [*< criterion* + *-al*.] The proper form would be **critical*.] Relating to or serving as a criterion. *Coleridge*. [*Rare*.]

criterion (kri-tē'ri-on), *n.*; pl. *criteria* (-ā). [NL.] Same as *criterion*.

crith (krith), *n.* [*< Gr. κριθή*, barley, a barley-corn, the smallest weight.] The mass of 1,000 cubic centimeters (or the theoretical liter) of hydrogen at standard pressure and temperature. Since the atomic weights of the simple gases express also their densities relatively to hydrogen, and since the densities of compound gases, referred to the same unit, are half of their molecular weights, it is easy to calculate from the weight of the crith the exact weight of any gaseous chemical substance.

crithomancy (krith'ō-man-si), *n.* [*< Gr. κριθή*, barley, + *μαντεία*, divination; cf. *κριθαμαντεία*, one who divined by barley.] A kind of divination practised among the ancients by means of cakes offered in sacrifice, or of meal spread over the victim.

critic (krit'ik), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly *critick*, *critique*; *< F. critique*, a critic, criticism, adj. critical, critic, = *Sp. crítico*, a critic, adj. critical, critic, *critica*, criticism, = *Pg. It. critico*, a critic, adj. critical, critic, *critica*, criticism, = *D. kritiek*, criticism, adj. critic, critical, *kritikus*, a critic, = *G. Dan. Sw. kritisk*, criticism, *G. Dan. kritiker*, Dan. Sw. *kritisk*, a critic (cf. *D. G. kritisch* = Dan. Sw. *kritisk*, critical, critic), *< L. criticus*, adj., capable of judging, *n.* a critic, fem. (NL.) *critica*, *n.*, criticism, critique, *< Gr. κριτικός*, adj., fit for judging, decisive, critical, *n.* a critic, *< κρίνω*, a judge, *< κρίνω*, separate, judge: see *crisis*, *crime*, *certain*.] 1. *n.* 1. A person skilled in judging of merit in some particular class of things, especially in literary or artistic works; one who is qualified to discern and distinguish excellences and faults, especially in literature and art; one who writes upon the qualities of such works.

Josephus Scaliger, a great *Critic*, and reputed one of the greatest Linguists in the world.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 249.

It will be a question among *critiques* in the ages to come.

Bp. of Lincoln, Sermon at Funeral of James I.

"To-morrow," he said, "the *critics* will commence. You know who the *critics* are? The men who have failed in literature and art."

Disraeli, Lothair, xxxv.

2. One who judges captiously or with severity; one who censures or finds fault; a carper.

When an author has many beauties consistent with virtue, piety, and truth, let not little *critics* exalt themselves, and shower down their ill-nature.

Watts, Improvement of Mind, v.

3. The art or science of criticism.

If ideas and words were distinctly weighed, and duly considered, they would afford us another sort of logic and *critic*.

Locke.

Kant had introduced *Critic*, name and thing; it was a branch of analysis, like Logic, but having for its special purpose to determine the adequacy of the Reason to its problems, its power to perform what it spontaneously undertook.

Hodgson, Philosophy of Reflection, Pref., p. 17.

4. An act of criticism; a critique.

A severe *critic* is the greatest help to a good wit.

Dryden, Defence of Epilogue, Conquest of Granada, II.

But you with pleasure own your errors past,

And make each day a *critic* on the last.

Pope, Essay on Criticism, I. 571.

=Syn. 1 and 2. Judge, censor, connoisseur; censurer.

II. a. Of or pertaining to criticism or criticism.

Alone he stemmed the mighty *critic* flood.

Churchill, Rosciad.

Critic learning flourish'd most in France.

Pope, Essay on Criticism, I. 712.

critic (krit'ik), *v. i.* [= *F. critiquer*, criticize; from the noun.] To criticize; play the critic.

Nay, if you begin to *critic* once, we shall never have done.

A. Brewer (?), *Lingua*, v. 9.

They do but trace over the paths that have been beaten by the antients; or comment, *critic*, and flourish upon them.

Sir W. Temple.

critical (krit'i-kal), *a.* [As *critic* + *-al*.] 1. Involving judgment as to the truth or merit of something; judicial, especially in respect to literary or artistic works; belonging to the art of a critic; relating to criticism; exercised in criticism.

Critical skill, applied to the investigation of an author's text, was the function of the human mind as unknown in the Greece of Lycurgus as in the Germany of Tacitus, or the Tongataboo of Captain Cook.

A *critical* instinct so insatiable that it must turn upon itself, for lack of something else to hew and hack, becomes incapable at last of originating anything but indecision.

Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 215.

Ancient History exercises the *critical* faculty in a comparatively narrow and exhausted field.

Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 95.

2. Having the knowledge, ability, or discernment to pass accurate judgment, especially upon literary and artistic matters.

It is submitted to the judgment of more *critical* ears to direct and determine what is graceful and what is not.

Holder.

3. Inclined to make nice distinctions; careful in selection; nicely judicious; exact; fastidious; precise.

Virgil was so *critical* in the rites of religion, that he would never have brought in such prayers as these, if they had not been agreeable to the Roman customs.

Stillingfleet.

4. Inclined to find fault or to judge with severity; given to censuring.

I am nothing if not *critical*.

Shak., Othello, II. 1.

5. Of the nature of a crisis in affairs; decisive; important as regards consequences: as, a *critical* juncture.

The sessions day is *critical* to thieves.

Marlowe, Jew of Malta, II. 2.

Every step you take is decisive—every action you perform is *critical*—every idea you form is likely to become a principle, influencing your future destiny.

Fletcher.

It is, I think, an observation of St. Augustine, that those periods are *critical* and formidable when the power of putting questions runs greatly in advance of the pains to answer them.

Gladstone, Might of Right, p. 98.

6. In *med.*, pertaining to the crisis or turning-point of a disease.

A common *critical* phenomenon is a prolonged, sound, and refreshing sleep.

Quain, Med. Dict., p. 319.

7. Formed, situated, or tending to determine or decide; important or essential for determining: as, *critical* evidence; a *critical* post.—8. Being in a condition of extreme doubt or danger; attended with peril or risk; dangerous; hazardous: as, a *critical* undertaking.

Our circumstances are indeed *critical*; but then they are the *critical* circumstances of a strong and mighty nation.

Burke, Late State of the Nation.

At all the different periods at which his (the Duke of York's) state was *critical*, it was always made known to

him, and he received the intimation with invariable firmness and composure.

Greville, Memoirs, Jan. 5, 1827.

9. In *math.*, relating to the coalescence of different values.—10. Distinguished by minute or obscure differences: as, *critical* species in botany.—**Critical angle**. See *angle* and *reflection*.—**Critical function**, a symmetric function of the differences of the roots of a quantic.—**Critical philosophy**, the philosophical system of Immanuel Kant (1724–1804): so called from the fact that it was based upon a critical examination of the cognitive faculties, with especial reference to the limits of knowledge concerning the objects of metaphysical speculation. Kant's general conclusion was that metaphysics as a dogmatic science is impossible; but that the ideas of God, free will, etc., are valid from a practical (that is, ethical) point of view. His most important doctrines are that space and time are merely a priori forms of sense, and the categories (causality, etc.) a priori forms of the understanding. His principal works are "Criticism of the Pure Reason" (1781), "Criticism of the Practical Reason" (1788), and "Criticism of the Judgment" (1790). See *category*, *a priori*, and *Kantian*.—**Critical point**. (a) A point in the plane of imaginary quantity at which two values of a function become equal; a point of ramification. (b) In *physics*, the temperature fixed for a given gas, above which it is believed that no amount of pressure can reduce it to the liquid form: thus, for carbon dioxide (CO₂) the critical point is about 31° C. At this point the substance is said to be in a *critical state*.—**Critical suspension of judgment**, a refraining from forming an opinion, with a view to further examination of the evidence: opposed to *skeptical suspension of judgment*, which is accompanied with no intention of ever coming to a conclusion.—Syn.

3. Nice, accurate, discriminating.—4. Captious, fault-finding, carping, caviling, censorious.

criticality (krit'i-kal'i-ti), *n.* [Critic + *-ity*.] 1. The quality of being critical.

Nor does Dr. Bastian's chemical *criticality* seem to be of a more susceptible kind.

Huxley, quoted in New York Independent, Nov. 10, 1870.

2. A critical idea or observation. [Rare.]

I shall leave this place in about a fortnight, and within that time hope to despatch you a packet with my *criticalities* entire.

Gray, Letters, I. 299.

critically (krit'i-kal-i), *adv.* 1. In a critical manner; with just discernment of truth or falsehood, propriety or impropriety; with nice scrutiny; accurately; exactly.

For to understand *critically* the delicacies of Horace is a height to which few of our noblemen have arrived.

Dryden, Ded. of Cleomenes.

2. At the crisis; opportunely; in the nick of time.

Coming *critically* the night before the session.

Burnet.

I have just received my new scarf from London, and you are most *critically* come to give me your Opinion of it.

Cibber, Careless Husband, II. 1.

3. In a critical situation, place, or condition; so as to command the crisis.

criticalness (krit'i-kal-nes), *n.* 1. The state of being critical or opportune; incidence at a particular point of time.—2. Exactness; accuracy; nicety; minute care in examination.

criticaster (krit'i-kas-ter), *n.* [= Sp. *criticastro* = D. G. *kritikaster*, < NL. **criticaster*, < L. *criticus*, a critic, + dim. *-aster*.] An inferior or incompetent critic; a petty censurer.

The *criticaster*, having looked for a given expression in his dictionary, but without finding it there, or even without this preliminary toil, conceives it to be novel, unauthorized, contrary to analogy, vulgar, superfluous, or what not.

F. Hall, False Philol., p. 1.

criticisable, criticise, etc. See *criticizable, etc.*

criticism (krit'i-sizm), *n.* [= *F. criticisme* = Sp. *It. criticismo*; as *critic* + *-ism*. Cf. *criticize*.] 1. The art of judging of and defining the qualities or merits of a thing, especially of a literary or artistic work: as, the rules of *criticism*.

In the first place, I must take leave to tell them that they wholly mistake the nature of *criticism* who think its business is principally to find fault. *Criticism*, as it was first instituted by Aristotle, was meant a standard of judging well; the chiefest part of which is, to observe those excellencies which should delight a reasonable reader.

Dryden, State of Innocence, Pref.

Fixed principles in *criticism* are useful in helping us to form a judgment of works already produced, but it is questionable whether they are not rather a hindrance than a help to living production.

Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 341.

2. The act of criticizing; discrimination or discussion of merit, character, or quality; the exercise or application of critical judgment.

Criticism without accurate science of the thing criticised can indeed have no other value than may belong to the genuine record of a spontaneous impression.

Swinnburne, Shakespeare, p. 8.

He has to point out that Spinoza omits altogether *criticism* of the notion of mutual determination—that is to say, he fails to examine the nature and validity of the notion for himself.

Adamson, Fichte, p. 133.

The habit of unrestrained discussion on one class of subjects begets a similar habit of discussion on others, and hence one indispensable condition of attaining any high excellence in art is satisfied, namely, free *criticism*.

Fowler, Shaftesbury and Hutcheson, p. 133.

3. In a restricted sense, inquiry into the origin, history, authenticity, character, etc., of literary

documents. *Higher criticism* concerns writings as a whole; *lower criticism* concerns the integrity or character of particular parts or passages.

One branch of this comprehensive inquiry [the relation of science to the Bible] is *Criticism*—the investigation of the origin, authorship, and meaning of the several books of the Bible, and of the credibility of the history which it contains.

G. P. Fisher, Begin. of Christianity, p. 392.

4. A critical judgment; especially, a detailed critical examination or disquisition; a critique.

There is not a Greek or Latin critic who has not shewn, even in the style of his *criticisms*, that he was a master . . . of his native tongue.

Addison, Spectator, No. 291.

5. The critical or Kantian philosophy (which see, under *critical*).—**External criticism**, the examination of particular passages in a writing, with a view to the correction of the text.—**Higher criticism, lower criticism**. See above, 3.

criticist (krit'i-sist), *n.* [Critic + *-ist*.] An adherent of the critical philosophy of Kant. See *critical philosophy*, under *critical*.

criticizable, criticisable (krit'i-si-zə-bl), *a.* Capable of being criticized.

criticize, criticise (krit'i-siz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *criticized, criticised*, ppr. *criticizing, criticising*.

[The form *criticise* is more common even in the United States than *criticize*, which is, however, the proper analogical spelling, the word being formed directly < *critic* + *-ize*.] I. *trans.* 1.

To examine or judge critically; utter or write criticisms upon; pass judgment upon with respect to merit or demerit; animadvert upon; discover and weigh the faults and merits of: as, to *criticize* a painting; to *criticize* a poem; to *criticize* conduct.

Happy work!

Which not e'en critics *criticise*.

Cowper, Task, IV. 51.

Specifically—2. To censure; judge with severity; point out defects or faults in.

Nor shall I look upon it as any breach of charity to *criticise* the author, so long as I keep clear of the person.

Addison, Spectator, No. 262.

II. *intrans.* 1. To act as a critic; judge of anything critically; utter or write critical opinions.

Cavil you may, but never *criticise*.

Pope, Essay on Criticism, I. 123.

2. To animadvert; express opinions as to particular points: followed by *on*. [Rare.]

Nor would I have his father look so narrowly into these accounts as to take occasion from thence to *criticise* on his expenses.

Locke.

criticizer, criticiser (krit'i-si-zēr), *n.* One who criticizes; a critic. [Rare.]

critick, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *critic*.

critickin (krit'ik-kin), *n.* [Critic + dim. *-kin*.] A petty critic; a criticaster. [Rare.]

Critics, criticisms, and criticasters (for these are of all degrees).

Southey, The Doctor, Interchapter xix.

criticule (krit'i-kül), *n.* [Critic + dim. *-ule*.] A criticaster; a petty critic. [Rare.]

critique (kri-ték'), *n.* [Critic + *-ique* = Sp. *crítica* = Pg. *It. critica*, < NL. *critica*, *n.*, critique, prop. fem. of *criticus*, critical: see *critic*.] 1.

A critical examination or review of the merits of something, especially of a literary or artistic work; a critical examination of any subject: as, Addison's *critique* on "Paradise Lost."—2.

The art or practice of criticism; the standard or the rules of critical judgment: as, Kant's "Critique of the Pure Reason." Also *critic*.

[Rare.]—3. An obsolete spelling of *critic*, 1 and 2.

critize (krit'iz), *v.* To criticize. *Donne*.

Orittenden compromise. See *compromise*.

critter (krit'er), *n.* A vulgar corruption of *creature*. [U. S.]

crizzle (kri-z'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *crizzled*, ppr. *crizzling*. [Formerly *crisile*; a corruption of *crisple*, *q. v.*] To become wrinkled or rough on the surface, as glass, the skin, etc.

I begin

To feel the ice fall from the *crizzled* skin.

Ford, Sun's Darling, v. 1.

crizzle (kri-z'l), *n.* [Critic + *-ize*, *v.*] A roughness on the surface of glass which clouds its transparency. Also *crizel*.

crizzling (kri-z'ling), *n.* Same as *crizzle*. Also *crizzeling*.

crot, *n.* [Gael. *Ir. cro*, blood, death.] In *old Scots law*, the satisfaction or compensation for the slaughter of a man, according to his rank.

croak (krök), *v.* [ME. **croken*, *croken* (also as repr. by *crake*¹ and *crake*², *q. v.*), < AS. *cræcetan*, croak (> verbal *n. cræceting*, croaking, of ravens); prop. *cræcettan* (with short *a*), <

OHG. *chrockezan*, MHG. *kröchen* = G. *krächzen*, croak; cf. L. *crociatūre* (> It. *crociare*, *crociatūre* = Sp. (obs.) *crociatar* = Pg. *crociatar*), croak, freq. of *crociare*, croak, = Gr. *κρόειν*, croak; F. *croasser*, OF. *croquer*, croak, = Sp. (obs.) *croajar*, croak. All imitative words, akin to *crack*, *crackl*, *crackl*, *cluck*, etc., q. v. See also *coaxation*. I. *intrans.* 1. To utter a low, hoarse, dismal cry or sound, as a frog, a raven, or a crow: also used humorously of the hoarse utterance of a person having a heavy cold.

He [the raven] *croukes* for comfort when carayne he fyndez.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), II. 459.

Loud thunder to its bottom shook the bog,
And the hoarse nation *croak'd*.
Pope, Dunciad, I. 330.

2. To speak with a low, hollow voice, or in dismal accents; forebode evil; complain; grumble.

Marat . . . *croaks* with such reasonableness, air of sincerity, that repentant pity smothered anger.
Carlyle, French Rev., III. II. 1.

3. To die: from the gurgling or rattling sound in the throat of a dying person. [Slang.]

A working man slouches in and says, "The old woman's dead," or, "The young un's *croaked*."
Philadelphia Press, July 11, 1881.

II. *trans.* 1. To utter in a low, hollow voice; murmur dismally. [Rare.]

Marat will not drown; he speaks and *croaks* explanation.
Carlyle, French Rev., III. II. 1.

2. To announce or herald by croaking. [Rare.]

The raven himself is hoarse
That *croaks* the fatal entrance of Duncan.
Shak., Macbeth, I. 5.

croak (krōk), *n.* [*< croak, v.*] A low, hoarse guttural sound, as that uttered by a frog or a raven.

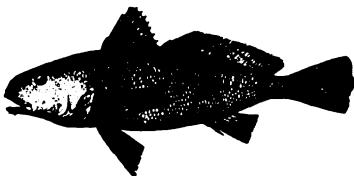
Was that a raven's *croak* or my son's voice?
Lee.

His sister's voice, too, naturally harsh, had, in the course of her sorrowful lifetime, contracted a kind of *croak*, which, when it once gets into the human throat, is as ineradicable as sin.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, IX.

croaker (krō'kér), *n.* 1. A bird or other animal that croaks.—2. One who croaks, murmurs, or grumbles; one who complains unreasonably; one who takes a desponding view of everything; an alarmist.

There are *croakers* in every country, always boding its ruin.
Franklin, Autobiog., p. 101.

3. A corpse. [Slang.]—4. A name of various fishes. (a) A fish of the genus *Hæmulon*. Also called *grunter*. [Local, U. S.] (b) A salt-water scienoid fish, *Micropogon undulatus*, common in the southern United States.



Croaker (*Micropogon undulatus*).

States, of moderately elongate compressed form, with silvery-gray back and sides, and narrow, irregular, undulating lines of dots. (c) A fresh-water scienoid fish, *Haplo-dinotus grunniens*, inhabiting the United States. Also called *thunder-pumper*. (d) A Californian embiotocoid fish, *Ditrema jacksoni*; a kind of surf-fish. See cut under *Ditrema*.

croaking (krō'king), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *croak, v.*] 1. Uttering a low, harsh, guttural sound.—2. Foreboding evil; grumbling.—**Croaking lizard**. See *lizard*.

croaky (krō'ki), *a.* [*< croak + -y*.] Having or uttering a croak, or low, harsh, guttural sound; hoarse.

A thin *croaky* voice.
Carlyle, In Froude, II. 97.

Croat (krō'at), *n.* [*< F. Croate* = G. *Croate*, *Kroat* (NL. *Croata*), etc., G. also *Krabat*, < OBulg. *Khrvatinū* = Slav. *Khrvat* (> Hung. *Hoređt* = Alb. *Hervat*) = Pol. *Krwać* = Russ. *Khrovate*, *Kroate*, *Croat*.] 1. A native or an inhabitant of Croatia, a titular kingdom of the Austrian monarchy, lying southwest of Hungary; specifically, a member of the Slavic race which inhabits Croatia, and from which it takes its name.—2. In the Thirty Years' War, one of a body of light cavalry in the Imperialist service, recruited from the Croats and other Slavs, and from the Magyars.

Croatian (krō-ā'shian), *a.* and *n.* [*< Croatia* (NL. *Croatia*, Russ. *Kroatsiya*, etc.) + *-an*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Croats or Croatia.

II. *n.* 1. A Croat.—2. The Slavic dialect of the Croats, closely allied to Serbian.

crook (krok), *n.* [OF., a hook: see *crook*.] In old armament: (a) The hooked rest from which the harquebuse or musket was fired. (b) A mace of simple form. (c) A cutting weapon with a hook-shaped blade, or with a hook attached to the blade, as in some forms of halberd or partizan which had a sharp hook at the back.

croquet, *n.* A Middle English form of *cross*¹, *cross*².

croceous (krō'shius), *a.* [*< L. croceus*, adj., < *crocus*, saffron: see *crocus*.] Saffron-colored; of a deep yellow tinged with red.

crozier, **crozieret**, *n.* Obsolete forms of *crozier*.

crozetin (krō'set-in), *n.* [*< crocus + -et + -in*.] In chem.: (a) Crocin. (b) A doubtful derivative from *crocin*.

croche¹, *n.* An obsolete form of *crutch*¹.

croche² (krōch), *n.* [*< OF. croche*, a hook, fem. form of *croc*, a hook: see *crook*. Cf. Gael. *croic*, a deer's horn.] A little knob about the top of a deer's horn.

croche³, *n.* A variant of *cross*².

crochet (krō-shā'), *n.* [F., dim. of *croc*, a hook: see *croche*, *crook*.] 1. A kind of knitting by means of a needle with a hook at one end.—2. An old hagbut or hand-cannon. *Wilhelm*, Mil. Dict.—3. In fort., an indentation in the glacis, opposite a traverse, continuing the covered way around the traverse.

crochet (krō-shā'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *crocheted* (krō-shād'), ppr. *crocheting* (krō-shā'ing). [*< crochet, n.*, 1.] I. *intrans.* To produce a close or open fabric by hooking a thread of worsted, linen, silk, etc., into meshes with a crochet-needle.

II. *trans.* To make in the style of work called *crochet*: as, to *crochet* a shawl; *crocheted* edging.

crocheteer, *n.* See *crocheteer*.

crocheteur, *n.* [F., a porter, < *crocheter*, hang on a hook, < *crochet*, a hook: see *crochet, n.*] A porter; a carter.

Rescued! 'sight, I would have hired a *crocheteur* for two carduces to have done so much with his whip.
Beau. and Fl., Honest Man's Fortune, III. 2.

crochet-needle (krō-shā'nē'dl), *n.* A long needle of any convenient size, with a hooked end, used in crocheting.

crochet-type (krō-shā'tip), *n.* Printing-type made to represent patterns of *crochet*-work.

crochet-work (krō-shā'wērk), *n.* Work done with a *crochet*-needle. See *crochet*.

crociary (krō'shi-ā-ri), *n.*; pl. *crociaries* (-riz). [*< ML. *crociarius*: see *crozier*.] Eccles., the official who carries the cross before an archbishop.

crociater, *n.* An obsolete variant of *crusade*¹.

crocidolite (krō'sid'ō-lit), *n.* [*< Gr. κροκίς* (κροκίδ-), *improp.* for κροκίς (κροκίδ-), the flock or nap of cloth (< κρόκη, thread, the thread passed between the threads of the warp, < κρέκειν, weave, strike the web with the κρόκίς or comb, lit. strike with a noise), + λίθος, a stone.] A mineral consisting principally of silicate of iron and sodium, occurring in asbestos-like fibers of a delicate blue color, and also massive, in Griqualand, South Africa, and in the Vosges mountains of France and Germany. Also called *blue asbestos*. The name is also given to a silicious mineral (tiger-eye) of beautiful yellow color and fibrous structure, much used for ornament, which has resulted from the natural alteration of the original blue crocidolite of South Africa.

A beautiful series of the . . . so-called *crocidolite* cat's-eyes (also called tiger-eyes), . . . really a combination of *crocidolite* fibers coated with quartz. This incensing renders it harder than unaltered *crocidolite*.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVIII. 828.

Crocídura (kros-i-dū'rā), *n.* [NL. (Wagler, 1832); prop. *Crocodydura*; < Gr. κροκίς (κροκίδ-), the flock or nap of woolen cloth, a piece of woolen cloth (see *crocidolite*), + *οὐρά*, tail.] A genus of terrestrial shrews having 28 to 30 white teeth and a moderately long, scant-haired tail. It contains nearly all the white-toothed shrews of the old world, upward of 60 species in all, divided into sundry subgenera by the systematists. The best-known are *C. aranea* and *C. suavelens* of Europe; and the large *C. indicus*, commonly known as the muskrat, has been placed in this genus.

Crocídurinae (kros'i-dū-rī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Crocídura* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of shrews, of the family *Soricidae*, containing all the terrestrial white-toothed species of the old world, of the genera *Crocídura*, *Diplomesodon*, and *Anurosorex*. The group is not represented in America.

crocin (krō'sin), *n.* [*< crocus + -in*.] A red powder (C₁₆H₁₈O₈) formed, together with sugar and a volatile oil, when polychroite is decomposed by dilute acids.

Crocin is a red colouring matter, and it is surmised that the red colour of the (saffron) stigmas is due to this reaction taking place in nature. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXI. 146.

crociatation (kros-i-tā'shōn), *n.* [*< L. as if *crociatio(n-)*, < *crociare*, pp. *crociatus*, croak: see *croak*.] A croaking. *Bailey*.

crock¹ (krok), *n.* [(1) < ME. *crocke*, *crokke*, *crokk*, < AS. *crocca*, also *crohka*, rarely *croce*. a *crock*, = OFries. *crocha* = LG. *kruke* = Icel. *krukka* = Sw. *kruka* = Dan. *krukke*, a *crock*. There are two other related words, applied to earthen vessels of various shapes; (2) AS. *crōh*, *crōg*, early ME. *croh*, a pot, pitcher, etc., = OHG. *kruag*, *chruag*, *crog*, MHG. *kruoc*, G. *krug*; (3) AS. *crūce* (pl. *crūcan*), ME. *crouke* = D. *kruik* = MHG. *krūche*, G. dial. *krauche*, a pot, etc. These groups stand in an undetermined relation with (are perhaps ult. derived from) the Celtic forms: Gael. *crog*, a pitcher, jar, *crogan* = Ir. *crogan*, a pitcher, = W. *crochan*, a pot; cf. *cruc*, a bucket, pail. The Celtic forms are prob. related to Corn. *crogen*, a shell, skull, = W. and Bret. *cragen*, a shell. The Romance forms, F. *cruche*, an earthen pot, a pitcher (> ult. *crucible*, q. v.), Gascon *cruga*, Pr. *crugo*, OF. *cruye* (> prob. E. dim. *cruet*), are of Teut. or perhaps of direct Celtic origin. Cf. *cruse*.] 1. An earthen vessel; a pot or jar (properly earthen, but also sometimes of iron, brass, or other metal) used as a receptacle for meal, butter, milk, etc., or in cooking.

A brassen *crocke* of ij. gallons.
English Gilda (E. E. T. S.), p. 320.

Where there is store of oatmeal, you may put enough in the *crock*.
Ray, Eng. Proverbs (1678), p. 352.

2. A fragment of earthenware; a potsherd, such as is used to cover the hole in the bottom of a flower-pot.

crock¹ (krok), *v. t.* [*< crock*¹, *n.*] To lay up in a *crock*: as, to *crock* butter. *Hallucell*.

crock² (krok), *n.* [Origin uncertain; perhaps the same as E. dial. *croke*, refuse, ME. *croke*, *crok*, a husk, hull, fig. refuse; cf. LG. *krak*, *krāk*, a thing of no value: see *crock*⁵.] Soot, or the black matter collected from combustion on pots and kettles or in a chimney; smut in general, as from coloring matter in cloth. [Colloq.]

The boy grimed with *crock* and dirt, from the hair of his head to the sole of his foot.
Dickens, Great Expectations, vii.

crock² (krok), *v.* [*< crock*², *n.*] I. *trans.* To black with soot or other matter collected from combustion; by extension, to soil in any similar way, particularly by contact with imperfectly dyed cloth: as, to *crock* one's hands. [Colloq.]

Blackening and *crocking* myself by the contact.
Dickens, Nicholas Nickleby, xlii.

II. *intrans.* To give off *crock*, smut, or color: as, stockings warranted not to *crock*.

crock³ (krok), *n.* [Origin obscure. Cf. *cricket*³, of same sense.] A low seat; a stool. [Prov. Eng.]

I . . . seated her upon a little *crock* at my left hand.
Tatler, No. 116.

crock⁴ (krok), *n.* [A var. of *crook*, q. v. Cf. *crocket*.] 1. A little curl of hair; in the plural, the under hair on the neck.—2. Same as *crook*, 7. [North. Eng.]

Ye *crocks* of a house, bljuejes.
Lewins, Manipulus Vocabulorum.

crock⁵ (krok), *v. i.* [E. dial., perhaps a var. of *crack*. Cf. *crocket*⁵ and *crock*⁶.] To decrease; decay. [Prov. Eng.]

crock⁶ (krok), *n.* [Sc. and E. dial.; prob. = LG. *krakke*, an old horse, an old decayed house, = OD. *kræcke*, an old decayed house; perhaps ult. a var. of *crack*.] An old ewe.

crocker¹ (krok'ér), *n.* [ME. *crockere*, *crokkere*; < *crock*¹ + *-er*.] The word survives in the proper name *Crocker*. A potter.

As a vessel of the *crocker* [in the authorized version, "a potter's vessel"].
Wyclif, Ps. II. 9 (Oxf.).

crocker² (krok'ér), *n.* [Perhaps a var. of *crocker*.] The laughing-gull, *Larus* or *Chroicocephalus ridibundus*. *Montagu*.

crockery (krok'g-ri), *n.* [*< crock*¹ + *-ery*.] Earthen vessels collectively; earthenware; specifically, articles for domestic use made of glazed pottery or stoneware.

crocket (krok'et), *n.* [*< ME. croket*, a roll or lock of hair, < OF. *croquet*, another form of *crochet*, a hook (see *crochet*, *crochet*), dim. of *croc* (ME. *crok*), a lock of hair (OFlem. *kroke*, curled hair, > ML. *crocus*), lit. a hook, *crook*: see *crook*, *crock*.] *Crocket* is thus a doublet of *crochet*,

croft (krôft), *n.* [= *Sc. craft, croft*, < *ME. croft*, < *AS. croft*, a small inclosed field, = *MD. kroft, krocht*, high and dry land, *krocht, crocht*, a field

on the downs, high and dry land, D. *kroft*, a hillock. Perhaps Celtic: cf. Gael. *croit*, a hump, hillock, *croft*; *cruch*, a pile, heap, stack, hill, verb *cruch*, pile up, heap up; Ir. *croit*, a hump, a small eminence; *cruch*, a pile, a rick, verb *cruchaim*, I pile up; W. *crug*, a hump, hillock.] A small piece of inclosed ground used for pasture, tillage, or other purposes; any small tract of land; a very small farm: applied especially to the small farms on the western coast and islands of Scotland.

Bi this lyfode [livelihood] I mot lyuen till Lammasse tyme; Bi that, ich hope forte have heruest in my croft.

Piers Plowman (A), vii. 277.

Tending my flocks hard by I the hilly crofts,
That brow this bottom-glade. Milton, Comus, l. 531.

A little croft we owned — a plot of corn,
A garden stored with peas and mint and thyme,
And flowers for posies.

Wordsworth, Guilt and Sorrow, st. 24.

croft (króft), *v. t.* [*< croft, n.*] To bleach (linen) after bucking or soaking in an alkaline dye, by exposing to the sun and air.

Later methods [of bleaching linen] have been introduced in which the time of exposure on the grass, or *crofting*, as it is termed, is much shortened.

W. Crookes, Dyeing and Calico-printing, p. 58.

crofter (króft'ér), *n.* [*< croft + -er*]. One who occupies or cultivates a croft; specifically, a small farmer on the western coast and islands of Scotland. The Scotch *crofter* is a small land-tenant, whose holding is not large enough to be called a farm or to support him by tillage. He is the counterpart of the Irish *cottier*.

crogneth, *n.* [A corrupt form of *cronet*, *cornet*?] Same as *coronal*. 2. Wright.

crohol (kró'hól), *n.* [Swiss.] The old crown of Bern in Switzerland, equal to about 90 United States cents.

crointer (kroin'tér), *n.* Same as *croonach*.

croist, *n.* [ME. *crois*, *croys*, *croice*, *croyce*, *croiz*, *croyz*, *creoiz*, < OF. *crois*, *croiz*, *croiz*, F. *croix*, a cross: see further under *cross*]. 1. A gibbet: same as *cross*, 1.

He toke his deth upon the crois.

Gower, Conf. Amant, I. 272.

2. A structure or monument in the form of a cross: same as *cross*, 2.

A croiz ther stod in the wel.

Life of St. Christopher (Early Eng. Poems, ed. Furnivall), [l. 48.]

3. A crucifix: same as *cross*, 3.—4. A mark or sign in the form of a cross: same as *cross*, 4.

Heo made the signe of the crois.

Seyn Julian (ed. Cockayne), l. 76.

croist, *v. t.* [ME. *croisen*, *croicen*, *croicien*, < OF. *croiser*, *croisier*, *creisier*, F. *croiser*, *croiss*, *se croiser*, take the cross, engage in a crusade; from the noun: see *crois*, *n.*, and cf. *cross*, *v.*, of which *crois* is ult. a doublet.] 1. To mark the sign of the cross upon: same as *cross*, 3.

He nolde forgete noght . . .

To croici thrie [thrice] his foreheued & his breast also.

St. Edmund the Confessor (Early Eng. Poems, ed. Furnivall), l. 27.

2. To mark or designate with the sign of the cross, as a pilgrim or a crusader.

croisadet, *n.* [Also *croisado*, *croisado* (a false form, after *crusado*), < F. *croisade*, a crusade: see *crusade*.] 1. A crusade.

A pope of that name [Urban] did first institute the croisado.

Bacon, Holy War.

The croisade was not appointed by Pope Urban alone, but by the council of Clement. Jortin, On Eccles. Hist.

2. A cross.

Like the rich croisade on th' imperial ball,

As much adorning as surmounting all.

Zouch, The Dove (1613, Wright).

croisadot, *n.* See *croisade*.

croissant, *a. and n.* See *croissant*.

croiset, **croiseet**, *n.* [*< F. croisé*, a crusader, prop. pp. of *croiser*, *croiss*, *se croiser*, take the cross, engage in a crusade: see *crois*, *v.*] A soldier or pilgrim engaged in a crusade and wearing a cross; a crusader.

The necessity and weakness of the croises.

Burke, Abridg. of Eng. Hist.

When the English croises went into the East in the first Crusade, A. D. 1096, they found St. George . . . a great warrior-saint amongst the Christians of those parts.

Archæologia, V. 19.

croisedt, *a.* [*< crois + -ed*]. Wearing a cross, as a crusader.

The inhabitants thereof . . . were by the croised knights . . . converted unto the Christian faith.

Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 225.

croiseet, *n.* See *croisé*.

croiseryt, *n.* [ME. *croiserye*, *croiserie*, *creysery*, *croyserye*, < OF. *croiserie*, a crusade, < *crois*, *cross*: see *crois* and *cross*]. A crusade.

Eries & barons & knyghts thereto

Habbeth blougth the pope croisierie beginne

Upe [the] & thine. Robert of Gloucester, p. 502.

Crist taughte not to his heerde [shepherd] to rise up a croisierie and kille his sheep.

Wyclif, Select Works (ed. Arnold), I. 367.

croislett, *n.* A crucible. See *crosslet*.

croissant, **croisant**, *a. and n.* [*< OF. crois-sant*, F. *croissant*, crescent: see *crescent*]. 1. *a.* Crescent.

Croissant or new moone.

Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 119.

So often as she [the Moone] is scene westward after the sunne is gone downe, . . . she is *croissant*, and in her first quarter.

Holland, tr. of Pliny, xviii. 32.

II. *n.* 1. A crescent.

In these pavilions were placed fifteen Olympian Knights, upon seats a little embowed near the form of a *croissant*.

Beaumont, Masque of Inner-Temple.

2. [F. pron. krwo-soñ'.] In armor, the gusset of plate when crescent-shaped: a form which was adopted in the early part of the fifteenth century, especially for the defense of the arm-pit.

croikardt, *n.* [Origin obscure.] A name given to base coins imported into England by foreign merchants in the thirteenth century. They were made of alloyed silver, and were meant to imitate the silver pennies then legally current in England.

croker (kró'kér), *n.* One who cultivates or deals in saffron (crocus). Holinshed.

crokett, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *crocket*.

croma (kró'mä), *n.* [*< It. croma*, < L. *chroma*: see *chroma*]. In music, an eighth note, or quarter. Also *crome*, and formerly *chroma*.

crombec (krom'bek), *n.* [F.] 1. A book-name of a small sylviine bird of South Africa of the genus *Sylvietta*, the *S. rufescens*.—2. A specific name of the Madagascan courel, *Leptosomus discolor*. It was made by Von Reichenbach (1849) a generic name of this bird, in the form *Crombus*.

crombie (krom'bi), *n.* Same as *crummie*.

cromchruach, *n.* [Ir., appar. < *crom*, a god, an idol, & *cruch*, red.] An idol worshiped in Ireland before the conversion of the Irish to Christianity. It is described as a gold or silver image surrounded by twelve little brazen ones.

crome, *n.* A Middle English form of *crumb*.

crome (króm), *n.* [E. dial., also *crombe*, *croom*; < ME. *crome*, *crombe*, *crombe*, a hook, crook, < AS. *crumb*, bent: see *crump*, of which *crome* is ult. a doublet.] A hook; a crook; a staff with a hooked end; specifically, a sort of rake with a long handle used in pulling weeds, etc., out of the water. [Prov. Eng.]

As soon as a sufficient quantity [of weeds] are collected on the dam, they are drawn out by *crombes*, forks, &c.

A. Hunter, Geographical Essays, II. 351.

crome, *n.* Same as *croma*.

cromlech (krom'lek), *n.* [*< W. cromlech* (= Ir. *cromleac* = Gael. *cromleac*, *cromleachd*), < *crom* (= Ir. Gael. *crom*), bent, bowed, & *leach*, = Ir. *leac* = Gael. *leac*, *leachd*, a flat stone.]

In archæol., a structure consisting of a large, flat, unhewn stone resting horizontally upon three or more upright stones, of common occurrence in parts of Great Britain, as in Wales, Devonshire, Cornwall, and Ireland, and in Brittany and other parts of Europe. From cromlechs having been found in the heart of burial mounds or barrows, with their rude chambers abounding with sepulchral remains, as skeletons or urns, they are supposed to have been sepulchral monuments. Also called *dolmen*.

Cromlech at Lanyon, Cornwall, England.

That gray king, whose name, a ghost,
Streams like a cloud, man-shaped, from mountain peak,
And cleaves to calm and *cromlech* still.

Tennyson, To the Queen.

One mighty relic survives in the monument now called Kit's Coty House, a *cromlech*, which had been linked in old days by an avenue of huge stones to a burial ground some few miles off, near the village of Addington.

J. R. Green, Making of Eng., p. 34.

crommet, *n.* A Middle English form of *crumb*.
cromorna (kró-mór'nä), *n.* [Sometimes corrupted to *cremona* (see *cremona*); < F. *cromorne*, < G. *krummhorn*, lit. crooked horn: see *krummhorn*.] In organ-building, a reed-stop, or set of pipes with reeds, giving a tone like that of a clarinet.

Cromwellian (krom'wel-i-an), *a. and n.* [*< Cromwell + -ian*]. 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to Oliver Cromwell (1599–1658), who became commander-in-chief of the parliamentary forces in

the struggle with Charles I. of England, and in 1653 was chosen lord protector of the commonwealth of England, with sovereign powers.

The most influential [in shaping the multifarious character of England] were the men of the Elizabethan and Cromwellian, and the intermediate periods.

S. Smiles, Character, p. 3.

II. *n.* An adherent of Oliver Cromwell; a soldier who fought under Cromwell.

cronach (kró'nak), *n.* A variant of *coronach*.
crone (krón), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *croane*. < ME. *crone*, an old woman; cf. OD. *kronic*, an old ewe. Origin unknown; hardly, as some suggest, < Ir. *crion*, dry, withered, old, sage, = Gael. *crion*, dry, withered, mean, etc.; Ir. *crionaim*, I wither, = Gael. *crion*, wither, = W. *crinio*, wither. See *crony*.] 1. A feeble and withered old woman: used depreciatively, and sometimes applied, with increased contempt, to a man.

This olde sowdanesse, this cursed crone,
Hath with her frendes doon this cursed dede.

Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale (ed. Skeat), l. 432.

A few old battered *crones* of office.

Disraeli, Coningsby, li. 1.

Withered *crones* abound in the camps, where old men are seldom seen.

R. F. Burton, El-Medinah, p. 322.

2. An old ewe.

Fresh herrings plenty Michell brings,
With fatted *crones* and such old things.

Tusser, Farmer's Daily Diet.

cronebane, *n.* A copper coin or token in circulation in Ireland toward the close of the eighteenth century. It was of the value of a halfpenny.

cronel (kró'nel), *n.* [Var. of *coronel*, *coronal*.] In *her*, the coronal when used as a bearing.

cronet (kró'net), *n.* [Var. of *coronet*, *cornet*?] 1. The hair which grows over the top of a horse's hoof.—2. In *her*, same as *cronel*.

cronger (krong'ér), *n.* [E. dial.; origin obscure.] A local English (Warwickshire) name of the crucian carp.

Cronian (kró'ni-an), *a.* [*< L. Cronius*, neut. *Cronium*, sc. *mare*, Gr. *Κρόνιος ὠκεανός*, the northern or frozen sea, lit. the Saturnian sea, < *Cronus*, Gr. *Κρόνος*, Saturn.] An epithet applied to the north polar sea. [Rare.]

As when two polar winds, blowing adverse
Upon the Cronian sea, together drive
Mountains of ice.

Milton, P. L., x. 290.

cronk (krongk), *n.* [Imitative.] The cry of the wild goose. Also *honk* (which see).

cronnog, *n.* Same as *cranock*.

cronstedtite (kron'stet-it), *n.* [*< A. F. Cronstedt*, a Swedish mineralogist (1722–65), + *-ite*]. A black to dark-green mineral with micaceous cleavage, occurring in tapering hexagonal prisms or fibrous diverging groups; a hydrous silicate of iron and manganese, found at localities in Bohemia and in Cornwall, England.

Cronus, *n.* [L.] See *Kronos*.

crony (kró'ni), *n.*; pl. *cronies* (-niz). [Var. of *crone*.] 1. A feeble and withered old woman: a crone.

Marry not an old *crony* or a fool for money.

Burton.

2. An old familiar friend; an intimate companion; an associate.

To oblige your *crony* Swift,

Bring our dame a New-year's gift.

Swift, To Janus, on New-year's Day.

At his elbow, Souter Johnny,

His ancient, trusty, doughty *crony*;

Tam lo'd him like a vera brother.

Burns, Tam o' Shanter.

croo (kró), *v. i.* [Imitative var. of *coo*: see *coo* and *crood*.] To coo. [North. Eng.]

crood (kród), *v. i.* [Also written *crood*, *croode*: cf. *croo*, *coo*; all imitative words.] To coo; croodle. [Scotch.]

Thro' the braes the cushat croods

Wi' wallin' cry.

Burns, To William Simpson.

croodle (kró'dl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *croodled*, pp. *croodling*. [Also written *crouddle*: freq. of *crood*, *coo*.] To coo like a dove; hence, to coax or fawn. [Scotch.]

croodle (kró'dl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *croodled*, pp. *croodling*. [E. dial.; perhaps a freq. of *crowd*, press close together.] 1. To cower; crouch; brood; cuddle; lie close and snug. [Prov. Eng.]

O whaur hae ye been a' the day,

My little wee *croodlin* doo?

The Croodlin Doo (Child's Ballads, II. 363).

As a dove to fly home to her nest and *croodle* there.

Kinglake.

2. To feel cold. [Prov. Eng.]

Crook (krók), *n.* [*< ME. broke, crok*, prob. < AS. **croc* (not found) = MD. *broke*, *krooke*, D. *kreuk*,

a bend, fold, wrinkle, = MLG. *kroke*, *krake*, a fold, wrinkle, = Icel. *krökr* = Sw. *krök* = Dan. *krog*, a crook, hook. The Rom. forms, Pr. *croc* = OF. *croc*, F. *croc*, a hook (ML. *crocus*), and OF. and F. *croche*, a hook (ML. *croca*) (> ult. E. *crochet*, *crochet*, *crozier*, q. v.), are of D. or Scand. origin. Cf. Gael. *crocan*, a crook, hook, = W. *crwg*, a crook, hook, *cruca*, crooked, = (prob.) L. *crux* (*cruc*-), a gibbet, cross: see *cross*¹, *cross*², *crutch*¹, *crutch*², *crutch*³, *crutch*⁴, *crutch*⁵. It is possible that the Teut. forms are of Celtic origin; the Celtic and Latin forms may have lost an initial *s*, in which case they would appear to be cognate with G. *schrag*, MHG. *schrege*, oblique, crosswise, > G. *schragen* = D. *schraag*, a trestle, prob. akin to MHG. *schranc*, a lattice, inclosure, G. *schrank*, a cabinet.] 1. Any bend, turn, or curve; a curvature; a flexure: as, a *crook* in a river or in a piece of timber.

These sapphire-coloured brooks,
Which, conduit-like, with curious crooks,
Sweet islands make. *Sir P. Sidney.*

A crook is in his back,
And a melancholy crack
In his laugh.

O. W. Holmes, *The Last Leaf*.

2. A bending of the knee; a genuflection.

He is now the court god; and well applied
With sacrifice of knees, of crooks, and cringes.

B. Jonson, *Sejanus*, i. 1.

3. A bent or curved part; a curving piece or portion of anything: as, the *crook* of a cane or of an umbrella-handle.—4. An instrument or implement having a crook, or distinguished by its curved form. Specifically—(a) A shepherd's staff, curving at the end; a pastoral staff.

Alexis . . . lost his Crook, he left his Flocks;
And wand'ring thro' the lonely Rocks,
He nourish'd endless Woe.

Prior, *Despairing Shepherd*.

(b) The pastoral staff of a bishop or an abbot, fashioned in the form of a shepherd's staff, as a symbol of his sway over and care for his flock. Such staves are generally gilt, ornamented with jewels, and enriched by carving, etc. Compare *pastoral staff*, under *staff*. (c) A hook hung in an open chimney to support a pot or kettle; a pot-hook or trammel. [Scotch.] (d) In music: (1) A short tube, either curved or straight, that may be inserted into various metal wind-instruments so as to lengthen their tube, and thus lower their fundamental tone or key. (2) The curved metal tube between the mouthpiece and the body of a bassoon. (e) A sickle.

Quen corne is coruen with crokez kene.

Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), l. 40.

5t. A lock or curl of hair. Compare *crocket*.

Thoz gur crune be ischave, fair beth gur crokes.

Rel. Antiq., II. 175.

6t. A gibbet.

But Terpine . . .
She caused to be attacht, and forthwith led
Unto the crooke, . . .
Where he full shamefully was hanged by the hed.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, V. v. 18.

7t. A support consisting of a post or pile with a cross-beam resting upon it; a bracket or truss consisting of a vertical piece, a horizontal piece, and a strut.

The ancient Free School of Colne was an antique building, supported upon crooks.

Baines, *Hist. Lancashire*, II. 29.

8. An artifice; a trick; a contrivance.

For all your bragges, hookes, and crookes, you have such
a fall as you shall never be able to stand upright again.

Cranmer, *To Bp. Gardiner*.

9. A dishonest person; one who is crooked in conduct; a tricky or underhand schemer; a thief; a swindler. [Colloq.]—By hook or by crook, by one means or another; by fair means or foul.

In hope her to attaine by hook or crooke.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, III. i. 17.

They will have it, by hook or by crook.

Mede.

This phrase derives its origin from the custom of certain manors where tenants are authorized to take fire-bote by hook or by crook; that is, so much of the underwood as may be cut with a crook (a sickle), and so much of the low timber as may be collected from the boughs by means of a hook.

Bartlett, *Fam. Quot.*, p. 637.

crook (krük), *v.* [*<* ME. *croken* = MD. *kroken*, *krooken*, D. *kreuken* = Dan. *kröge*, also *kroge*, bend, *croget*, crooked, = Sw. *kröka*, bend, *crok*, *crokna*, become crooked; from the noun.] I. *trans.* 1. To bend; to cause to assume an angular or a curved form; make a curve or hook in.

There is but little labour of the muscles required, only enough for bowing or *crooking* the tail.

Derham, *Physico-Theology*, v. 11, note.

2t. To curl (hair). *Agenbite of Inwit*, p. 176.

—3. To turn; to pervert; to misapply.

Whatever affairs pass such a man's hands, he *crooketh* them to his own ends. Bacon, *Wisdom for a Man's Self*.

4t. To thwart.—To *crook* the elbow, to drink; to become drunk. [Slang.]—To *crook* the mouth, to distort

the mouth, as if about to cry, or as indicating anger or displeasure. [Scotch.]

II. *intrans.* 1. To bend or be bent; to be turned from a right line; curve; wind.

Th' other [circle] which (crossing th' Vniuersall Prope,
And those where Titans Whirling Chariot sloape)
Rect-angles forms: and, *crooking*, cuts in two
Heer Capricorn; there burning Cancer too.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II., The Columnea.

The eagle might live much longer, but that her upper beak
crooketh in time over the lower, and so she falleth
not with age but with hunger.

J. Gregory, *Posthuma* (1850), p. 207.

Specifically—2. To bend the knee; crouch.

Sertis, Marie, thou wilt haue me shamed for ay,
For I can nowthir croke nor knele. *York Plays*, p. 168.

crookback (krük'bak), *n.* One who has a crooked back or round shoulders; a hunchback. Also *crouchback*.

Ay, *crook-back*; here I stand to answer thee.

Shak., 3 Hen. VI., II. 2.

crook-backed (krük'bakt), *a.* Having a crooked back; hunchbacked.

A man that is brokenfooted, or brokenhanded, or *crook-backt*, or a dwarf. *Lev. xxi. 20.*

A dwarf as well may for a giant pass,
As negro for a swan; a *crookback'd* lass
Be call'd Europa. *Dryden*, tr. of Juvenal's Satires.

crooked (as adj., krük'ed), *p. a.* [*Pp.* of *crook*, *v.*; = Dan. *kroget*, *crooked*.] 1. Bent; having angles or curves; deviating from a straight line; curved; curving; winding.

Other of them may have *crooked* noses; but to owe such
straight arms, none. *Shak.*, *Cymbeline*, III. 1.

He and his brother are like plum-trees that grow *crooked*
Over standing pools. *Webster*, *Duchess of Malfi*, I. 1.

2. Not straight, in a figurative sense, especially as regards rectitude of conduct; not upright or straightforward; not honest; wrong; perverse; cross-grained.

His clannes [cleanness] & his cortaysye *croked* were neuer.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 653.

They are a perverse and *crooked* generation. *Deut. xxxii. 5.*

For, though my justice were as white as truth,
My way was *crooked* to it; that condemns me.

Fletcher, *Valentinian*, v. 3.

Hence—3. Made or sold in secret, without the payment of the taxes or submitting to the regulations or inspection required by law: as, *crooked* whisky. [Colloq.]

And another house testified that it manufactured two
hundred and twenty-five thousand gallons a month, and
that half its entire annual product was *crooked*.

N. A. Rev., CXXIII. 301.

=Syn. 1. Bowed, awry, askew, deformed, distorted.—2. Deceitful, tricky, dishonest, knavish. See *irregular*. **crookedly** (krük'ed-li), *adv.* In a crooked, bent, or perverse manner.

crookedness (krük'ed-nes), *n.* 1. A winding, bending, or turning; curvature; inflection.

A variety of trout which is naturally deformed, having
a strange *crookedness* near the tail. *Pennant*, *Brit. Zool.*

2. Want of rectitude; dishonesty; perverseness; obliquity of conduct.

The very essence of Truth is plainness and brightness;
the darkness and *crookedness* is our own.

Milton, *Reformation in Eng.*, I.

My will hath been used to *crookedness* and peevish morosity
in all virtuous employments. *Jer. Taylor*, *Repentance*, v. § 6.

3. Physical deformity.

A severe search to see if there were any *crookedness* or
spot, any uncleanness or deformity, in their sacrifice.

Jer. Taylor, *Worthy Communicant*.

crookent (krük'n), *v. t.* [*<* *crook* + *-en*¹. Cf. Sw. *krökna*, become crooked.] To make crooked; pervert.

Images be of more force to *crooken* an unhappy soul
than to teach and instruct it.

Homilies Against Idolatry, II.

crookesite (krüks'it), *n.* [After W. Crookes, an English chemist.] A rare metallic mineral consisting of the selenids of copper, thallium, and silver.

Crookes's tubes. See *vacuum*, and *radiant energy*, under *energy*.

crookneck (krük'nek), *a.* Having a crooked neck: applied to several varieties of squash having a long recurved neck.

crook-rafter (krük'räf'ter), *n.* Same as *kne-rafter*.

crool (kröl), *v. i.* [Imitative; cf. *croodle*, *crood*, *croon*, *croo*.] To mutter. *Minsheu*, 1617.

Frogs, from all the waters around, *crooled*, chubbed, and
croaked. *S. Judd*, *Margaret*, I. 14.

croon (krön), *v.* [Introduced from Sc.; Sc. also written *crune*, *croyn*, *crone*; < ME. *croynen*, hum (sing.) = D. *kreunen*, groan, lament. The word in its present form is regarded as imita-

tive. Cf. *croo*, *crood*, *croodle*, *ooo*.] I. *intrans.*

1. To utter a low continued murmuring sound resembling moaning or lamenting. Hence—
2. To sing softly and monotonously to one's self; hum softly and plaintively.

O'er the roof

The doves sat *crooning* half the day.

William Morris, *Earthly Paradise*, I. 103.

Here an old grandmother was *crooning* over a sick child,
and rocking it to and fro. *Dickens*.

3. To utter a low muffled roar; bellow monotonously. [Rare.]

"Thou hear'st that lordly Bull of mine,

Neighbour," quoth Brunskill then;

"How loudly to the hills he *croones*,

That *croone* to him again." *Southey*.

II. *trans.* To sing in a low humming tone; hum; affect by humming.

Whiles *crooning* o'er some auld Scots sonnet.

Burns, *Tam o' Shanter*.

The fragment of the childish hymn with which he sung
and *crooned* himself asleep. *Dickens*.

They [catbirds] differ greatly in vocal talent, but all have
a delightful way of *crooning* over, and as it were rehearsing,
their song in an undertone.

Lovell, *Study Windows*, p. 10.

croon (krön), *n.* [*<* *croon*, *v.*] A low, hollow moan or bellow. [Scotch.]

The dell, or else an outler quey [unhoused heifer].

Get up an' gae a *croon*. *Burns*, *Hallowe'en*.

croonach (krö'nak), *n.* [Sc., equiv. to *crooner* and *croonyal*; so called (as ult. *gurnard*) from the grunting sound it makes; < *croon*, *croone*, *croyn*, grunt, hum, purr, croon, etc.: see *croon*, *v.* Another Sc. name (Frith of Forth) is *croin-ter*, of similar origin.] A Scotch name of the gray gurnard, *Trigla gurnardus*.

crooner (krö'nér), *n.* [Sc., also written *croo-ner*: see *croonach*.] Same as *croonach*.

crooning (krö'ning), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *croon*, *v.*] The act of one who croons; a low humming or murmuring sound.

Her dainty ear a fiddle charms,

A bag-pipe's her delight;

But for the *croonings* o' her wheel

She diana' care a mite.

J. Baillie, *The Weary Pund o' Tow*.

croonyal (krö'nial), *n.* Same as *croonach*.

crop (krop), *n.* [*<* ME. *crop*, *crope*, the top or head of a plant, crop of grain, the craw of a bird, the maw, < AS. *cropp*, *cropp*, the top or head of a plant, a sprout, a bunch or cluster of flowers, an ear of corn, the craw of a bird, a kidney, = MD. *krop*, an excrescence, esp. on the neck, struma, the craw, maw, gullet, stomach, D. *krop*, the gullet, craw, maw, stomach, gizzard, = MLG. *krop*, an excrescence, esp. on the neck, struma, the craw, gullet, the trunk of the body, LG. *krop*, an excrescence on the neck, struma, the craw, maw, = OHG. *chroph*, *kropf*, an excrescence, esp. on the neck, the craw, MHG. G. *kropf*, the craw, G. dial. *kropf* also the ear of grain, a thick round head as of lettuce or cabbage, also a thick, short, dumpy person, man or child, etc., and in numerous other senses, = Icel. *kroppr*, a hunch on the body (cf. *kryppa*, a hump, hunch), = Sw. *kroppr*, Dan. *krop*, craw (in comp. Sw. *kroppdufa*, Dan. *kropdue*, pouter-pigeon, lit. 'crop-dove'), while Sw. *kroppr*, Dan. *krop*, an excrescence on the neck, struma, and the same in the sense of 'trunk of the body, body, carcass,' are appar. borrowed from LG. Hence (from LG. or Scand.) OF. *crope*, *croupe*, top of a hill, eroup, or croupe, F. *croupe* (> E. *croup* and *crupper*), the hinder parts of a horse; and (from G.) It. *groppo*, > F. *groupe*, > E. *group*, a knot, cluster, company: see *crope*², *croup*², *crupper*, *group*. Hence also (from E.) W. *croipa*, craw (but Ir. Gael. *sgroba*, craw, are appar. different). The word has a remarkable variety of special senses, appar. all derived from an orig. meaning 'a rounded projecting mass, a protuberance'; hence (a) the rounded head or top of a tree or plant, and sprouting or growing plants in general (including by a later development the idea of plants (grain) to be cropped or cut: defs. 1, 2, 3); (b) a physical excrescence on an animal or plant, esp. the craw of a bird, whence the developed senses 'gullet, maw, stomach,' etc. (defs. 4, 5); (c) from the noun in the sense of 'top or head of a plant,' the verb *crop*, to take off or pluck the head, hence cut, etc., whence the later secondary noun senses (defs. 6-14).] 1t. The top or highest part of anything, especially of an herb or a tree.

Grete trees . . . with *croppes* brode.

Chaucer, *Death of Blanche*, l. 424.

The lilie *croppes* one and one . . .

He smote of. *Gower*, *Conf. Amant.*, III. 249.

And in the *crop* of that tre on hight
A lillil childe he saw full right,
Lapped all in clathes clene.

Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 69.

2. Corn and other cultivated plants grown and garnered; the produce of the ground; harvest: as, the *crops* are 10 per cent. larger than last year; in a more restricted sense, that which is cut, gathered, or garnered from a single field, or of a particular kind of grain or fruit, or in a single season: as, the wheat-*crop*; the potato-*crop*.

Croppe of corne yn a yere, annona.

Prompt. Parv., p. 104.

For plenty of *crop* and corne to Ceres.

Puttenham, *Arte of Eng. Poesie*, p. 23.

3. Corn and other cultivated plants while growing: as, a standing *crop*; the *crop* in the ground; the *crops* are all backward this year.

Enriching shortly, with his springing *Crop*,

The ground with green, the Husbandman with hope.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, l. 3.

They turned in their stubble to sow another *croppe* of wheate in the same place.

Coryat, *Crudities*, l. 151.

A full ear'd *crop* and thriving, rank and proud!

Prepost'rous man first sow'd, and then he plough'd.

Quarles, *Emblems*, l. 2.

But let the good old *crop* adorn

The hills our fathers trod.

Whittier, *The Corn-Song*.

4. The first stomach of a fowl; the craw; the ingluvies: sometimes used humorously of the human maw or stomach.

In birds there is no mastication . . . of the meat; . . . but . . . it is immediately swallowed into the *crop* or *craw*.

The knave crommeth is *crop*

Er the cok *crawe*.

Political Songs (ed. Wright), p. 238.

The Cock was of a larger egg

Than modern poultry drop,

Slept forward on a firmer leg,

And cramm'd a plumper *crop*.

Tennyson, *Will Waterproof*.

5. In insects, an anterior dilatation of the alimentary canal, succeeded by the proventriculus. See cut under *Blattida*.—6. Anything gathered when ready or in season: as, the ice-*crop*.

This bush of yellow beard, this length of hair, . . .

Guiltless of steel and from the razor free,

Shall fall a plenteous *crop* reserved for thee.

Dryden, *Pal. and Arc.*, lli. 354.

7. The act of cutting or clipping off, as hair: as, he has given you a pretty close *crop*.—8. An ear-mark.—9. The hair of the head when thick and short, forming a sort of cap.

Her hair . . . she wore it in a *crop*—curled in five distinct rows.

Dickens, *Nicholas Nickleby*, ix.

10. A wig of rough, short hair.—11. In *mining*, the outcrop of a lode. See *outcrop*. [*Cor-dilleran* region.]—12. In *tanning*, an entire untrimmed hide, struck for sole-leather. Also called *crop-hide*.—13. A fixed weight in different localities for sugar, tobacco, and other staples. A *crop* *hogshead* of tobacco is from 1,000 to 1,300 pounds net.—14. A kind of whip used by horsemen in the hunting-field, consisting of a short, stout, and straight staff having a crooked handle, and a loop of leather at the end. It is useful in opening gates, and differs from the common whip in the absence of a lash. Also called *hunting-crop*.

Instead of the gold-and-ivory-handled cutting whip which he had been led to expect, she carried a but sturdy *crop*.

Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 207.

AWAY-GOING CROPS. See *away-going*.—**COURSE OF CROPS.**

See *course* 1.—**Crop and root**, the whole of anything.

Croppe and *rote* of gentillesse.

Chaucer, *Complaint of Venus*, l. 8 (in some MSS.).

Graunte mercy, Ihesu, *crop & roote*

Of al frenschip, for thou neuere failis.

Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 202.

Green crop, a crop that is cut or gathered in its growing or unripe state: often used in contradistinction to *grain-crop*, *root-crop*, or *grass-crop*, and sometimes including turnips, potatoes, etc.—**Neck and crop**, altogether; at once; bag and baggage; in a summary way.

I'd have had you trundled *neck and crop* out of this warehouse long ago if I'd thought you capable of pouching so much as a tobaccoist's token. *Sala*, *The Ship-Chandler*.

White crop, a name given by agriculturists to grain-crops, as wheat, barley, oats, and rye, which whiten or lose their green color as they ripen: in contradistinction to *green crop*, *root-crop*, etc.—**Winter crop**, a crop which will bear the winter, or which may be converted into fodder during the winter.

crop (krop), *v.*; pret. and pp. *cropped*, sometimes *cropt*, ppr. *cropping*. [*ME. croppen*, cut, pluck and eat, as birds do grain (= *D. kroppen*, cram (birds), = *LG. kröppen*, cut, crop, = *G. kröpfen*, crop, = *Ice. kropa*, cut, crop), lit. take off the *crop* (top, head, ear) of a plant; *< crop*, *n.*, 1. In the third sense, *< crop*, *n.*, 2, 3.] **I. trans.** 1. To take off the top or head of (a

plant); cut off the ends of; eat off; pull off; pluck; mow; reap: as, to *crop* flowers, trees, or grass; to *crop* fruit from the tree.

Ther [where] it grewed *crope* a plante of peche.

Palladius, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 76.

The first leaves are *cropped* off to feede the silke wormes withall.

Coryat, *Crudities*, l. 151.

A fairer rose did never bloom

Than now lies *cropp'd* on Yarrow.

The Dowie Dens of Yarrow (Child's Ballads, III. 68).

And Gascon lasses, from their jetty braids,

Crop half, to buy a ribbon for the rest.

Bryant, *Spring in Town*.

While force our youth, like fruits, untimely *crope*.

Sir J. Denham, *Cato Major of Old Age*, iv.

2. To cut off a part of (the ear of an animal) as a mark of identification, or for other reasons.—3. To cause to bear a crop; plant or fill with crops; raise crops on: as, to *crop* a field.

Where in the world besides [in Connaught] could there be found a field of not two acres, *cropped* in precise equality with oats and weeds, and a cow, at mid-day, standing in the midst?

Quarterly Rev., CXXVII. 557.

II. intrans. 1. To sprout; appear in part, and apparently by accident or undesignedly, from beneath the surface or otherwise from concealment; become partly visible or obvious: with out, sometimes up or forth. Specifically—(a) In *mining*, to appear at the surface: said of a vein or mass of ore when it shows itself distinctly at the surface of the ground; also, but less frequently, in geology, with regard to stratified rocks in general.

Some of the islets are composed entirely of the sedimentary, others of the trappean rocks—generally, however, with the sandstones *cropping out* on the southern shores.

Darwin, *Geol. Observations*, li. 425.

(b) To appear incidentally and undesignedly; come to light or to the surface: as, his peculiarities *crop out* in his work; the truth *cropped out* in spite of him.

Any wild trait unexpectedly *cropping out* in any of the domestic animals pleased him [Thoreau] immensely.

J. Burroughs, *Essays from The Critic*, p. 15.

All such outrages *crop forth*

I' the course of nature.

Browning, *Ring and Book*, l. 56.

2†. To yield harvest. *Shak.*, *A. and C.*, ii. 2. **crop**¹. An obsolete or dialectal preterit and past participle of *creep*.

Another witness *crope* out against the Lord Stafford.

Roger North, *Examen* (1740), p. 217.

crope^{2†} (kröp), *n.* [*< OF. crope, croupe*, the top of a hill, also the rump or croup: see *crop*, *cropp*².] The top of anything; a finial.

crop-ear (krop'ér), *n.* 1. A horse with cropped ears.

What horse? a roan, a *crop-ear*, is it not?

Shak., 1 *Hen. IV.*, ii. 3.

I'll lay a thousand pounds upon my *crop-ear*.

Beau. and Fl., *Scornful Lady*, v. 3.

2. A person whose ears have been cropped. **crop-eared** (krop'érd), *a.* Having the ears cropped.

A *crop-ear'd* scrivener this.

B. Jonson, *Masques*.

croppent. Obsolete past participle of *creep*.

cropper, *n.* An obsolete form of *crupper*. *Chaucer*.

crop-fish (krop'fish), *n.* A local English name of fishes of the genus *Lagocephalus*.

cropful, **crop-full** (krop'fúl), *a.* Having a full crop or belly; satiated.

Then lies him down the lubbar fiend,
And stretch'd out all the chimney's length,
Basks at the fire his hairy strength;
And *crop-full* out of doors he flings,
Ere the first cock his matin rings.

Milton, *L'Allegro*, l. 113.

crop-hide (krop'híd), *n.* Same as *crop*, 12.

crop-ore (krop'ór), *n.* In *mining*, tin ore of the first quality, after it is dressed or cleansed for smelting. *Pryce*. [*Cornwall*.]

cropped (kropt), *p. a.* [*Pp. of crop*, *v.*] Cut off short, as the hair. Specifically—(a) In *bookbinding*, having the margins unnecessarily cut down in binding. When cut into the print, the book is said to *bleed*. (b) In *rope-making*, stripped, as hemp, of its short fibers or tow by the smaller heckles, to render it suitable for use in fine work. Also spelled *cropt*.

cropper¹ (krop'ér), *n.* [*< crop*, *n.*, 4, + *-er* 1.] A breed of pigeons with a large crop. See *pouter*.

There be tame and wild pigeons; and of tame there be *croppers*, carriers, runts.

I. Walton, *Complete Angler*.

cropper² (krop'ér), *n.* [*< crop*, *v.*, + *-er* 1.] 1. A machine for facing cloth.—2. A powerful hand-tool for cutting off bolts or iron rods.—3. A plant which furnishes a crop: qualified by *large* or *small*, *heavy* or *light*, etc.

Tobacco, *N. macrophylla* pandurata, . . . a *heavy cropper*, and especially adapted for the manufacture of good snuff.

Spons' Encyc. Manuf., p. 1325.

4. One who raises a crop or crops on shares; one who cultivates land for its owner in consideration of part of the crop.

cropper³ (krop'ér), *n.* [*Origin uncertain.*] A fall, as from horseback; especially, a fall in which the rider is thrown neck and crop over the horse's head; hence, failure in an undertaking. [*Slang.*]

This is the man that charged up to my assistance when I was dismounted among the guns. . . . What a *cropper* I went down, didn't I?

H. Kingsley, *Ravenshoe*, lvi.

cropping (krop'ing), *n.* [*Verbal n. of crop*, *v.*]

1. The act of cutting off.

It is not a *cropping*, a pilling, a retarding of the growth of the vine that is threatened, but a devouring, though but from little foxes.

Donne, *Sermons*, x.

2. The raising or gathering of crops.—3. In *geol.*, the rising of rock strata to the surface of the ground. See *outcrop*.

cropple-crown (krop'l-kroun), *n.* Same as *cropple-crown*, 2.

croppy (krop'i), *n.*; pl. *croppies* (-iz). [*< crop*, cut, + *dim. -y*².] 1. A person whose ears have been cut off, as formerly for treason. [*Eng.*]

2. One whose hair is cropped, or cut close to the head. Specifically—(a) In former use, an Irish rebel. [*Eng.*]

They sent up the hillside three shouts over the demolition of the *croppy's* dwelling.

Banim.

Wearing the hair short and without powder was, at this time, considered a mark of French principles. Hair so worn was called a "crop." Hence Lord Melbourne's phrase "crop imitating wig" (*Poetry of Antijacobin*, p. 41). This is the origin of *croppies* as applied to the Irish rebels of 1798.

Sir G. C. Lewis, *Letters*, p. 410.

(b) One who has had his hair cropped in prison. [*Slang.*]

(c) A Roundhead.

crop-sick (krop'sik), *a.* Sick or indisposed from a surcharged stomach; sick from a surfeit in eating or drinking; overgorged.

My merit doth begin to be *crop-sick*

For want of other titles.

Middleton, *Game at Chess*, lli. 1.

Strange odds! when *crop-sick* drunkards must engage

A hungry foe, and armed with sober rage.

Tate, tr. of *Juvenal's Satires*, xv.

crop-sickness (krop'sik'nes), *n.* Sickness from repletion of the stomach.

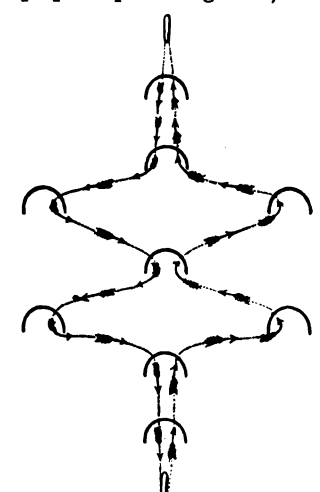
Every visitant is become a physician; one that scarce knew any but *crop-sickness* cryeth, No such apothecary's shop as the sack-shop!

Whitlock, *Manners of English Nation* (1666), p. 138.

cropweed (krop'wéd), *n.* The knapweed, *Centaurea nigra*.

croquet (krō-kā'), *n.* [*Appar. < F. as if *croquet*, var. of *crochet*, a hook, turn, bend, dim. of *croc*, a hook, crook (see *crochet*, *crochet*, *crook*), with allusion to the hoops or arches, or to the mallets.] 1. A game played on a lawn or a prepared piece of ground, with mallets, balls,

pegs or posts, and a number of iron hoops or arches arranged in a certain order. The order differs, but that most commonly employed in the United States is shown in the illustration. It can be played by two or more, and, in the case of several playing, they may either be divided into two parties or play each for himself. The object of the players is, starting from one end of the field, to drive the balls belonging to their own side through the hoops to the peg at the opposite end of the field, and then back again to the first peg, or winning-peg. The side doing this first wins the game. In playing, each person in turn strikes his own ball once; if his ball passes through a wicket, or hits the turning-peg, he is allowed another stroke; and if he hits one of the other balls, he may drive that away by placing his own against it and striking his own, after which he has another stroke. 2. In the game of croquet, the act of a player, upon hitting a second ball with his own, of driving that one away by a stroke on his own, which he holds firmly with his foot, after he has placed the two in contact.



Plan of Croquet-ground.

croquet (krō-kā'), *v. t.* [*< croquet*, *n.*] In the game of croquet, to drive off by a croquet, as an adversary's ball. See *croquet*, *n.*, 2.

croquette (krō-ket'), *n.* [*F.*, *< croquet*, a crisp cake, *< croquer*, crunch.] A mass of finely minced and seasoned meat or fish (or rice, po-

tato, etc.) made into a small ball or other regular form, and fried crisp and brown.

croquis (krō-ké'), *n.* [*F.*, < *croquer*, crunch: see *croquette*.] A sketch or first draft; a study.

crore (krōr), *n.* [Also written *krore*, *kror*, repr. Hind. *kror*, *karor* with peculiar *r* alternating with cerebral *d*]; Hind. also *koti* (with cerebral *t*), < Skt. *koti* (with cerebral *t*), ten millions.] In the East Indies, ten millions; one hundred lakhs: as, a *crore* of rupees.

When the old rupees were called in, some time back, the authorities at the mint, knowing that between forty and fifty *crores* had been struck off, were alarmed lest the establishment should be overwhelmed in the first rush.

W. H. Russell, *Diary in India*, I. 86.

crosser, *n.* See *crozier*.

crosshabet, *n.* A prostitute; a strumpet.

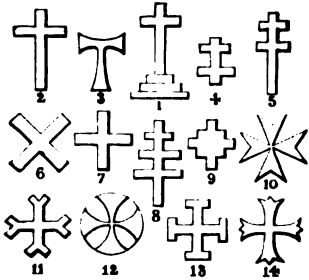
From this brilliant height the reckless poet (George Peele) quickly slid down to a much less respectable position, and acquired renown of a different kind by his clever tricks on creditors, tavern keepers, and crosshabets.

Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 457.

crossier, **crossiered**. See *crozier*, *croziered*.

crosslet, *n.* See *crosslet*, *crosslet*.

cross (krōs), *n.* [The word appears in three different forms, all derived, through different channels, from the *L. cruz*: (1) *E. cross*, < *ME. crosse*, sometimes *croce*, < *Pr. cros*, *crotz* (cf. *crusade*, from same source); hence (from *E.*) *Ice. kross* = *Sw. Dan. kors*; (2) *ME. crois*, *crois*, *croice*, *croiz* (see *crois*), < *OF. crois*, *croiz*, *croiz*, earlier *croiz*, mod. *F. croix* = *Pr. cros*, *crotz* (cited above) = *Sp. Pg. cruz* = *It. croce*; (3) *E. crouch*, < *ME. crouche*, *cruche*, < *AS. cruc*, dat. *cruce*, acc. (as *L.*) *crucem* (rare, the reg. word being *rōd*, root: see *road*) = *OS. krūci* = *OFries. kriuce*, *kriose*, North Fries. *krütz*, East Fries. *krūs*, NFries. *krjus* = *MD. krūce*, *D. kruis* = *MLG. kruze*, *kruse*, *kruce*, *LG. krūze*, *krüz* (> *Sw. kryz* = *Dan. kryds*) = *OHG. crūci*, *chrūci*, *chrūze*, *MHG. kriuce*, *G. kreuz*;] all (and prob. also *W. crog*, a cross, = *Gael. croich* = *Ir. croc*, a cross, gibbet, with verb, *W. crogi* = *Gael. croch* = *Ir. crochaim*, hang, crucify) < *L. cruz* (*cruc-*, with short vowel, later also with long, *cruc-*), in classical use a gibbet, a cross on which criminals were hanged, hence (with adj. *mal-*, fem. of *malus*, evil: see *malum*), torture, torment; later esp. of the cross of Christ. *L. cruz* (*cruc-*) is prob. related to *E. crook*: see further under *crook*. Hence ult. *crusade*, *crusade*, *crusade*, *crusade*, etc. In some later senses the noun *cross* depends on the verb.] 1. A structure consisting essentially of an upright and a crosspiece, anciently used as a gibbet in punishment by crucifixion, now, in various reduced or representative forms, as a symbol of the Christian faith. There are four principal forms of the cross: (1) the *Latin cross*, or *cruz immanis* or *capitata* (the form supposed to have been used in the crucifixion of Christ), in which the upright is longer than the transverse beam, and is crossed by it near the top; (2) the *cruz decussata* (decussate cross), or *St. Andrew's cross*, made in the form of an X; (3) the *cruz commissa*, or *St. Anthony's cross*, made in the form of a T; (4) the *Greek cross*, an upright crossed in the middle at right angles by a beam of the same length. The other forms are, for the most part, inventions for ecclesiastical, hierarchic, or similar ends. See the phrases below, and *crucifixion*.



Forms of Crosses.

1. Cross of Calvary. 2. Latin cross. 3. Tau-cross (so called from being formed like the Greek letter *tau*, *tau*), or cross of St. Anthony. 4. Cross of Lorraine. 5. Patriarchal cross. 6. St. Andrew's cross, or *cruz decussata*. 7. Greek cross, or cross of St. George, the national saint of England. 8. Papal cross. 9. Cross nowy quadrant. 10. Maltese cross, the badge of the Knights of Malta. The eight points of this form of cross are said to symbolize the eight beatitudes (Mat. v.). 11. Cross fourché. 12. Cross formy or patté. 13. Cross potent, or Jerusalem cross. The four conjoined crosses are said to be symbolical of the displacement of the Old Testament by the Cross. 14. Cross bory.

Also in the same Chapell, vpon the left honde of the seyd hye Auter, in a lyke wyndow, ys the place where longe remayned the holy Crosse of ower Savyor Criste, affyr that Seynt Elyne fond it, and now ther remayne non of it.

Torkington, *Diary of Eng. Travell*, p. 41.

Those blessed feet

Which fourteen hundred years ago were nail'd,
For our advantage, on the bitter cross.

Shak., I Hen. IV., i. 1.

2. A structure or monument in the form of a cross, or with a cross upon it, set up by the way-side, in market-places, etc., in Greek and Roman Catholic countries, to excite devotion. Such crosses are made in various forms, according to the occasion or purpose of their erection. *Preaching-crosses* are

generally quadrangular or hexagonal, open on one or both sides, and raised on steps. They were used for the delivery of sermons in the open air. See *preaching-cross*.



Monumental Cross, Eyam, Derbyshire, England.

interment in Westminster. The *palm-cross* was a monumental cross decorated with palm-branches on Palm Sunday. *Boundary crosses* were erected as landmarks.

She doth stray about

By holy crosses, where she kneels and prays.

Shak., *M. of V.*, v. 1.

Dunedin's cross, a pillar'd stone,
Rose on a turret octagon.

Scott, *Marmion*, v. 26.

Chafferings and chattering at the market-cross.

Tennyson, *Holy Grail*.

3. A small cross with a human figure attached to it, as a representation of Christ crucified; a crucifix.

We take from off thy breast this holy cross,
Which thou hast made thy burden, not thy prop.

Beau. and Fl., *Knights of Malta*, v. 2.

From Easter morning till the Ascension, a *Cross of Crystal*, or *beril*, was carried in all processions; just as the blood-red wooden cross had been borne throughout Lent.

Rock, *Church of our Fathers*, III. II. 254.

4. Something resembling a cross, or some device in the form of a cross. Specifically—(a) The mark of a cross made, instead of a signature, upon a deed or other document, by one who cannot write. (b) In *her.* (1) An ordinary consisting, when charged, of a fesse and a pale, or, when having no charges upon it, of a bar and a pale, meeting in either case about the fesse-point. (2) A bearing having the shape of a cross, but in many varieties of form and size. Thus, a cross may be aligulé, anchored, annulate, bottony, humetté, etc. See these words; see also below.



Argent, a Cross Gules.

5. In England, formerly, any coin bearing the representation of a cross. The common reverse type of English silver coins from William I. to James I. was a cross.

For they will have no loss

Of a penny nor of a cross.

Skelton, *Colin Clout*, l. 931.

Mat. You have no money?

Bob. Not a cross, by fortune.

B. Jonson, *Every Man in his Humour*, iv. 9.

6. The crucifixion of Christ; the sufferings and death of Christ as a necessary part of his mission; the atonement.

For the preaching of the cross is to them that perish foolishness; but unto us which are saved it is the power of God.

I Cor. i. 18.

That he might reconcile both unto God in one body by the cross, having slain the enmity thereby.

Eph. ii. 16.

7. The Christian religion, or those who accept it; Christianity; Christendom.

A pure and humble religion gently insinuated itself into the minds of men, grew up in silence and obscurity, derived new vigor from opposition, and finally erected the triumphant banner of the cross on the ruins of the capital.

Gibbon, *Decline and Fall*, xv.

Before the cross has waned the crescent's day.

Scott.

8. Any suffering voluntarily borne in Christ's name and for Christ's sake.

He that taketh not his cross, and followeth after me, is not worthy of me.

Mat. x. 38.

9. Anything that thwarts, obstructs, perplexes, or troubles; hindrance; vexation; misfortune; opposition; trial of patience.

I meet with nothing but crosses and vexations.

Sheridan, *School for Scandal*, l. 2.

It was a permanent cross that was fought throughout life between Socrates and his obsequious antagonists.

De Quincey, *Style*, II.

I roused the unfortunate army surgeon who had charge of the hospitals, and who was trying to get a little sleep after his fatigues and watchings. He bore this cross very creditably.

O. W. Holmes, *Old Vol. of Life*, p. 37.

10. A mixing of breeds in the production of animals; an animal of a cross-breed.

The breed of Spanish horses, celebrated in ancient times, had been greatly improved by the cross with the Arabian.

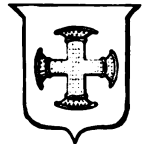
Prescott, *Ferd. and Isa.*, II. 20.

11. In *bot.*, a cross-breed in plants, produced by cross-fertilizing individuals of different varieties of the same species.

Mr. Laxton has made numerous crosses, and every one has been astonished at the vigour and luxuriance of the new varieties [of plants] which he has thus raised and afterwards fixed by selection.

Darwin, *Cross and Self Fertilisation*, p. 163.

12. A four-way joint or connection in a wrought- or cast-iron pipe.—13. In *elect.*, the accidental contact of two wires or conductors belonging to different circuits, or of two parts of the same circuit, in such a manner that a portion of the current flows from one to the other. When such a cross exists between two lines or circuits, they are said to be *cross-circuited*.—14. In *sporting*, a contest decided dishonestly, through one of the parties allowing himself to be beaten, for the sake of gaining money by betting or bribery.—Adoration of the cross. See *adoration*.—Anate cross. See *cruz ansata*, under *cruz*.—Archbishop's or archiepiscopal cross, the pastoral staff surmounted by a cross. See *crozier* and *pastoral*.—Bishop's cross. Same as *pastoral staff* (which see, under *staff*).—Buddhist cross. Same as *gammadion*.—Calvary cross, a cross mounted on three steps or degrees, which are considered as symbolizing Faith, Hope, and Charity.—Capital cross, in *her.*, a cross each extremity of which is finished with a projecting member like an architectural capital or cornice. It is also called a cross capital, a cross corniced at each end, a cross headed after the Tuscan order, and a cross brick-axed, because the ends resemble the brick-axes used by masons.—Capuchin cross, a cross each of whose arms is terminated by a disk, ball, or other rounded form: commonly a cross worn as a jewel, made of plain flat bands of gold, the termination of each arm being a blunt cone with a single diamond or other stone set in it.—Consecration-cross. See *consecration*.—Cross and pile, an old game with money, at which the chance was decided according as the coin fell with that side up which bore the cross, or the other, which was called *pile*, or reverse: equivalent to the *heads and tails* of the present time.



Capital Cross.

Item, paid to Henry, the king's barber, for money which he lent to the king to play at *cross and pile*, five shillings.

Quoted in *Strutt's Sports and Pastimes*, p. 439.

Cross I win, Pile you lose.

Shadwell, *Epsom Wells* (1673), i. 1.

Cross annulate, in *her.* See *annulate*.—Cross anseated, in *her.* See *anseated*.—Cross avallene, in *her.* See *avallene*.—Cross baton, in *her.*, same as *cross potent*.—Cross bezant, in *her.*, a cross composed of bezants touching, but not overlapping, one another.—Cross bretessé, in *her.*, same as *cross crossed*.—Cross cabled, in *her.*, a cross composed of two pieces of rope, one laid upon the other.—Cross catoozed, in *her.*, a cross adorned with scrolls at the extremities.—Cross commisse. Same as *tau-cross*.—Cross counter-quartered, in *her.*, a cross occupying the center of the escutcheon, which latter is quartered, the tinctures being counterchanged.—Cross crénelé, in *her.*, same as *cross crenel*.—Cross crossed, in *her.*, the cross as an ordinary, with each arm crossed, differing from a cross crosslet in reaching the edges of the escutcheon and in occupying much more of the field. Also called *cross bretead*, *cross crénelé*.—Cross crossed patté, in *her.*, a cross whose arms are crossed patté. Also called a *cross crosslet patté*.—Cross crosslet. See *crosslet*.—Cross degraded and conjoined, in *her.*, a plain cross having its extremities placed upon a step or steps joined to the sides of the shield.—Cross double, in *her.*, a cross whose upper arm consists of a cross tau.—Cross double-parted, in *her.*, a cross supposed to be cut into four quarters, separated one from the others. Also called *cross sarcelé*.—Cross estollé, in *her.*, a cross having its four arms sharply pointed, or a star of four points. This may also be blazoned a cross fitché of all four.—Cross fillet, in *her.*, a cross composed of the fillet set palewise and barwise, the name denoting merely the width of the arms of the cross.—Cross fitché. See *fitché*.—Cross fleury. Same as *cross fleury*.—Cross flory, a cross whose arms have floriated ends. It differs from the cross patonce in having the sides of the arms parallel for a certain distance, and then curving suddenly outward at the floriated end.—Cross formy, in *her.*, same as *cross patté* (which see, under *patté*).—Cross gringolde, in *her.*, same as *cross anseated*.—Cross in the hawse (naut.), a phrase expressing the condition arising when a ship moored with two anchors swings the wrong way, so that one cable lies across the other.—Cross lambeaux, in *her.*, a cross set upon a label. The particular kind of cross must be named in the blazon.—Cross masculé. See *masculé*.—Cross miller, in *her.* See *cross moline*.—Cross moline, in *her.*, a cross whose ends are divided and curved backward: so named from the resemblance to the moline of a millstone. When the imitation of the moline is very exact, it is sometimes called *cross miller*. Also called *cross nyle*.—Cross nowy, in *her.*, a cross having a rounded projection in each angle, forming a disk, from which the arms radiate.—Cross nowyed, in *her.*, a cross having projections from the sides of its arms.—Cross nowy quadrant, in *her.*, a cross having each angle filled with an angular projection forming a

square, from which the arms radiate.—**Cross nyle**, in *her.*, same as *cross moline*.—**Cross of chains**, in *her.*, a cross composed of four chains fixed to an annulet in the center.—**Cross of four leaves**, in *her.*, same as *cross quatrefoil*.—**Cross of Jerusalem**. (a) A cross whose four arms are each capped with a cross-bar: it may be considered as four tau-crosses forming a cross. (b) The scarlet lychnis, *Lychnis Chalcedonica*, from the form and color of the flower.—**Cross of Lorraine**, a cross having two horizontal arms, the upper one shorter than the other. See *patriarchal cross*.—**Cross of Malta**, or *Maltese cross*, a cross supposed to be made of four barbed arrow-heads meeting at their points: the sides of the arms are therefore eight lines radiating from a common center, and the ends of the arms form deep reentrant angles.—**Cross of St. Andrew**. See *def. 1*.—**Cross of St. Anthony**. See *def. 1*.—**Cross of St. George**, the Greek cross, as used in the flag of Great Britain. It is red on a white ground, the ground in the present standard being indicated by a mere fimbriation or border of white separating the red cross from a blue ground, made necessary by the combination of the Scottish with the English flag. See *union jack*, under *union*.—**Cross of St. James**, a Latin cross, the longest arm of which represents the blade of a sword, the opposite one the hilt, and the two others the cross-guard, the last three being floriated at their extremities. When used as a badge of the Order of St. James of Compostella, it is red with a narrow gold edge, and has a scallop-shell at the intersection.—**Cross of St. Julian**, a cross like the cross of St. Andrew, with the arms crossed.—**Cross of St. Patrick**, a cross like that of St. Andrew, but red.—**Cross of thunder**, in *her.*, a cross composed of thunderbolts: it is sometimes represented as a kind of star having forked bolts between the flames.—**Cross of Toulouse**, a cross resembling the Maltese cross, except that between the bars of the arrow-heads there is a third point or projection, as if representing the socket.—**Cross pal** in *her.*, a cross in the form of a Y, used as a bearing.—**Cross patté**. See *patté*.—**Cross portate**, in *her.*, a tau-cross with the upright shown bendwise, as if seen in perspective: supposed to be taken from the appearance of a cross when carried on the shoulder.—**Cross potent**, in *her.*, a cross each of whose arms terminates with a crosshead. Also called *cross baton* and *baton-cross*.—**Cross quarter-pierced**, in *her.*, a cross of which the center is entirely removed, leaving the four arms touching at the angles.—**Cross quatrefoil**, in *her.*, a cross composed of four leaves, or a four-leaved clover arranged as a cross. Also called *cross of four leaves*.—**Cross saltier**, in *her.*, same as *saltier*: an erroneous blazoning.—**Cross saltier-wise**, in *her.*, any cross other than the ordinary, when borne diagonally on the field.—**Cross sarcelé**, in *her.*, same as *cross double-parted*.—**Cross sarcelé resarcelé**, in *her.*, a cross twice parted, consisting therefore of four barrulets or palets to each arm, the field showing between.—**Exaltation of the Cross**, a festival observed in the Roman Catholic Church, the Greek Church, and the Armenian and other Oriental churches, on September 14th, in commemoration of the apparition of the cross in the heavens to Constantine, and the subsequent recovery of the supposed true cross by Heraclius, A. D. 628, from the Persians.—**Fiery cross**, in Scotland, a signal transmitted in early times from place to place, as a summons to arms within a limited time. It consisted of a cross of light wood, the extremities of which were set on fire and then extinguished in the blood of a freshly slain goat.—**Grand cross**, a member of the highest class of an honorary order: so named from the greater size of the badge (usually a cross) denoting this class: equivalent to *grand commandeur* (which see, under *commander*).—**Greek cross**. See *def. 1*.—**Holy Cross**. (a) The name of several orders in the Roman Catholic Church, as Regular Canons of the Congregation of the Holy Cross, Congregation of the Holy Cross, Sisters of the Holy Cross. (b) A society formed by clerical members of the extreme ritualistic section of the English Church.—**Invention of the Cross**, a festival observed in the Roman Catholic Church on May 3d, and assigned to the same date in the calendar of the English prayer-book, instituted in commemoration of the discovery at Jerusalem, A. D. 326, by the empress Helena, of what was believed to be the true cross.—**Latin cross**. See *def. 1*.—**Order of the Burgundian Cross**. See *Burgundian*.—**Papal cross**, a cross with three transoms.—**Patriarchal cross**, a cross with two transoms or cross-bars.—**Pectoral cross**, the cross worn hanging on the breast by Roman Catholic and Greek bishops as one of the insignia of their rank. See *encolpion*.—**Processional cross**, a cross placed on a long staff of wood or metal, and carried at the head of ecclesiastical processions.—**Red cross**, the cross of St. George, the national saint of England.—**Sign of the cross**, in the Roman Catholic and Eastern churches, an outline of a cross made by motions of the right hand on the forehead, or from the forehead to the breast and from shoulder to shoulder, made by officiating priests as a mode of blessing, and by the laity as a sign of reverence on entering a church, passing the host, and on other occasions.—**Southern Cross**, a constellation. See *cruz*.—**Spanish cross**, in music, the sign of the double sharp, x.—**Tau-cross**. Same as *cross of St. Anthony*. See *def. 1*.—**To bear a cross**, to endure with patience a discomfort or trial.—**To be under one's cross**. See *extract*.

In some parts of Wales the phrase *he is under his cross* is a pretty common substitute for "he is dead."
Athenæum, No. 3069, p. 245.

To live or be on the cross, to live by stealing: opposed to *to live on the square*. [Thieves' slang.]—**To preach the cross**. See *preach*.—**To take the cross**, in the middle ages, to pledge one's self to become a crusader. This was generally symbolized by a small cross of cloth or other material attached to the shoulder of the cloak or other garment. In the later part of the middle ages, those who went on crusade against the Turks often had a cross branded on the bare shoulder.—**To take up the cross**, to submit to troubles and afflictions from love to Christ.

cross¹ (krôs), a. [*cross², n.*; in part by apheresis from *across*. There is no distinct line of division between *cross* as an adjective and *cross* as a prefix. As a prefix, it often represents the adv. *cross¹*, or the prep. *cross¹, across*.] 1.

Transverse; passing from side to side; falling athwart: as, a *cross beam* (*cross-beam*).

The cross refraction of a second prism. *Newton*.

The vision is rather dazzled than assisted by the numerous *cross lights* thrown over the path.
Prescott, *Ferd.* and *Isa.*, ii. 13, note.

2. Passing or referring from one of two objects, parts, groups, etc., to the other; establishing a direct connection of some kind between two things: as, a *cross cut* (*cross-cut*), or a short path between two places; a *cross reference*.

The closest affinities of this genus are evidently with *Cyllene*, but there is an equally evident *cross affinity* in the direction of *Elaphidion*.
J. L. Le Conte.

3. Adverse; opposed; thwarting; obstructing; untoward: sometimes with *to*: as, an event *cross* to our inclinations.

It is my fate;
To these *cross accidents* I was ordain'd,
And must have patience.
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, iv. 4.

A very *cross accident* indeed.

Sheridan (?), *The Camp*, i. 1.

4. Peevish; fretful; ill-humored; petulant; perverse: applied to persons.

What other Designs he had I know not, for he was commonly very *cross*.
Dampier, *Voyages*, I. 364.

I would have thanked you before, my dear Aunt, as I ought to have done, . . . but, to say the truth, I was too *cross* to write. *Jane Austen*, *Pride and Prejudice*, p. 327.

5. Proceeding from a peevish or bad temper; expressing ill humor: as, a *cross look*; *cross words*.—6. Contrary; contradictory; perplexing.

These *cross points*
Of varying letters, and opposing consuls.
B. Jonson, *Sejanus*, iv. 5.

There was nothing, however *cross* and perplex, brought to him by our artists, which he did not play off at sight with ravishing sweetness. *Evelyn*, *Diary*, March 4, 1656.

7. Proceeding from an adverse party by way of reciprocal contest: as, a *cross interrogatory*. See *below*.—8. Produced by cross-breeding, as an animal or a plant.—As *cross* as two sticks, extremely *cross* or perverse.

We got out of bed back'ards, I think, for we're *as cross* as two sticks.
Dickens, *Martin Chuzzlewit*, xxix.

Cross bill, in law, a bill filed by a defendant against the plaintiff or a co-defendant, or both, in an already pending bill, and seeking affirmative relief touching matters in such pending bill. A cross bill must be limited to matters in the original bill and matters necessary to be determined in order to an adjudication of the matters in that bill.—**Cross interrogatory**, an interrogatory proposed by the party against whom a deposition is sought to be taken by the administration of interrogatories.—**Cross marriages**, marriages made by a brother and sister with two persons who are also sister and brother.

Cross marriages between the king's son and the archduke's daughter, and again between the archduke's son and the king's daughter.
Bacon, *Hist. Hen.* VII.

Cross nerve, **cross vein**, in *entom.*, a transverse nerve connecting two longitudinal nerves of the wing, or dividing a wing-cell; specifically, the nerve connecting the median and submedian veins, and forming the outer boundary of the discal cell in the wings of *Lepidoptera*.—**Cross pile**. See *pile*.—**Cross sea**, a sea which does not set in the direction of the wind; a swell in which the waves run in different directions, owing to a sudden change of wind, or to the crossing of winds and currents.—**Cross vein**. See *cross nerve*.—**Syn. 4.** *Peevish*, *Fretful*, etc. (see *petulant*), snappish, touchy, ill-natured, morose, sulky, sulky, sour.

cross¹ (krôs), adv. [*cross¹, a.*; in part by apheresis from *across*.] Transversely; contrariwise; adversely; in opposition.

It standeth *cross* of Cynthia's way.
B. Jonson, *Cynthia's Revels*, v. 3.

Therefore God hath given us laws, which come *cross* and are restraints to our natural inclinations, that we may part with something in the service of God which we value.
Jer. Taylor, *Works* (ed. 1835), I. 52.

cross¹ (krôs), v. [In early use in three forms according to the noun: (1) *E. cross*, < *ME. crossen* = *Icel. krossa* = *Sw. korsa* = *Dan. korse*; (2) *ME. croisien*, *croisien*, *croicien*, *croisien*, *croicien*, *creysien*, < *OF. croiser*, *croisier*, *F. croiser* = *Pr. crozar* = *Sp. Pg. cruzar* = *It. crociare*, *crociare*; (3) *E. crouch²*, < *ME. crouchen*, *crouchen*, *cruchen* = *D. kruisen* (> *E. cruise*) = *G. kreuzen*, *cross*, = *Dan. krydse* = *Sw. kryssa*, *cross*, *cruise*; all from the noun. See *cross², n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To draw or run a line athwart or across (a figure or surface); lay or pass a thing across (another); put together transversely: as, to *cross* the letter *t*; the two roads *cross* each other.

Why dost thou *cross* thine arms, and hang thy face
Down to thy bosom?
Fletcher, *Faithful Shepherdess*, iv. 4.

2. To erase by marking one or more lines or crosses on or over; cancel: often followed by

off or *out*: as, to *cross* or *cross off* an account; to *cross out* a wrong word.

It was their [the crusaders'] very judgment that hereby they did both merit and supererogate, and, by dying for the cross, cross the score of their own sins, score up God as their debtor. *Fuller*.

3. To make the sign of the cross upon, as in devotion.

O for my beads! I *cross* me for a sinner.

Shak., *C. of E.*, ii. 2.

They *cross'd* themselves for fear.

Tennyson, *Lady of Shalott*, iv.

4. To pass from side to side of; pass or move over transversely: as, to *cross* a road; to *cross* a river or the ocean.

No narrow frith

He had to *cross*. *Milton*, *P. L.*, ii. 920.

We had cloudy weather and brisk winds while we were *crossing* the East Indian Ocean.

Dampier, *Voyages*, II. iii. 4.

How didst thou *cross* the bridge o'er Giall's stream?

M. Arnold, *Balder Dead*.

5. To cause to go or pass over; transport across a body of water.

On the 6th Sherman arrived at Grand Gulf and *crossed* his command that night and the next day.

U. S. Grant, *Personal Memoirs*, I. 493.

6. To thwart; obstruct; hinder; oppose; contradict; counteract; clash with: as, to be *crossed* in love.

A man's disposition is never well known till he be *crossed*.

Bacon, *Advancement of Learning*, ii. 125.

All my hopes are *crossed*.

Checked and abated. *B. Jonson*, *Poetaster*, Ind.

Parthenophil. in vain we strive to *cross*

The destiny that guides us.

Ford, *Lover's Melancholy*, iii. 2.

7. To debar or preclude. [Rare or obsolete.]

'Would he were wasted, marrow, bones, and all,

That from his loins no hopeful branch may spring,

To *cross* me from the golden time I look for!

Shak., *3 Hen. VI.*, iii. 2.

He in ye end *crossed* this petition from taking any further effect in this kind.

Bradford, *Plymouth Plantation*, p. 329.

8. To cause to interbreed; mix the breed or strain of, as animals or plants.

Those who rear up animals take all possible pains to *cross* the strain, in order to improve the breed.

Goldsmith, *Citizen of the World*, lxxii.

Species belonging to distinct genera can rarely, and those belonging to distinct families can never, be *crossed*.

Darwin, *Var. of Animals and Plants*, p. 164.

9. *Naut.*, to hoist from the deck and put in place on the mast, as any of the lighter yards of a square-rigged vessel.

Toward morning, the wind having become light, we *crossed* our royal and skysail yards, and at daylight we were seen under a cloud of sail, having royals and skysails fore and aft.

R. H. Dana, Jr., *Before the Mast*, p. 35.

10. To meet and pass. [Rare.]

Men shun him at length as they would doe an infection, and he is neuer *cross* in his way, if there be but a lane to escape him.

Bp. Earle, *Micro-cosmographie*, A. Sharke.

To *cross* a check, to indorse it. See *crossed check*, under *check*.—To *cross* books¹, to cancel accounts.

So the money was produced, releases and discharges drawn, signed and sealed, *books crossed*, and all things confirmed.

Bunyan, *Mr. Badman*.

To *cross* one's hand, to make the sign of the cross on another's hand with a piece of money; hence, to give money.

I have an honest dairy-maid who *crosses* their [the gipsies'] hands with a piece of silver every summer; and never fails being promised the handsomest young fellow in the parish for her pains. *Addison*, *Spectator*, No. 130.

To *cross* one's mind, to enter one's mind, as an idea; come into one's thought suddenly, as if in passing athwart it.

The good old monk was within six paces of us, as the idea of him *cross'd* my mind.

Sterne, *Sentimental Journey*, p. 21.

To *cross* one's path, to thwart, obstruct, oppose, or hinder one's interest, purpose, or designs; stand in one's way.

Yet such was his [Cromwell's] genius and resolution that he was able to overpower and crush everything that *crossed* his path.

Macaulay, *Hist. Eng.*, i.

To *cross* swords, to fight with swords in single combat; hence, to engage in controversy.—To *cross* the cudgels, to lay the cudgels down, as in piling arms, in token of defeat; hence, to give in; submit; yield.

He forced the stubbornist for the cause

To *cross* the cudgels to the laws.

S. Butler, *Hudibras*, III. ii. 39.

II. *intrans.* 1. To lie or be athwart or across: said of two or more things in their relation to one another: as, the lines *cross*; the roads *cross*.

—2. To move or pass laterally or from one side toward the other, or transversely from place to place.—3. To be inconsistent.

Men's actions do not always cross with reason.

Sir P. Sidney.

4. To interbreed, as cattle; mix breeds.

If two individuals of distinct races cross, a third is invariably produced different from either. Coleridge.

5†. To happen (upon); come (upon).

In this search I have crossed upon another descent, which I am taking great pains to verify. Walpole, Letters, II. 121.

Walpole, Letters, II. 121.

cross¹ (kròs), *prep.* [By apheresis from *across*.] Athwart; over; from side to side of, so as to intersect: as, to ride cross country. [Colloq. or obsolete.]

Passing cross the ways over the country this morning, betwixt this and Hamstead heath, Was by a crew of clowns robbed, bobbed, and hurt. B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub, III. 5.

And cross their limits out a sloping way.

Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics.

Cross lots, *across lots*; by a short cut directly across the fields or vacant lots, and not by the public or recognized path or road; in a bee-line. [Colloq.]

The subject unexpectedly goes cross lots, by a flash of short-cut, to a conclusion so suddenly revealed that it has the effect of wit. C. D. Warner, Backlog Studies, p. 38.

cross²† (kròs), *n.* [ME. *crosc*, *crosc*, *croce*, also *croche*, = D. *krootse*, < OF. *croce*, *crosc*, *croche*, F. *crosc* = Pr. *crossa* = OSp. *croza*, a bishop's staff, = It. *croccia*, a crutch, < ML. *crocia*, *crocea* (*crochia*, *croca*), a curved stick, a bishop's staff; appar. < ML. *crocus*, *croca*, OF. *croc*, F. *croc*, etc., a crook; but early confused with and perhaps in part due to L. *crux* (*cruc*-), a cross (a cross being the mark of the archbishop's staff, as distinguished from the crook of the ordinary bishop's staff). The ME. and Rom. words for *cross*, *crook*, and *crutch* were much involved in form and senses: see *crook*, *cross*¹, *crutch*¹, *crutch*², and cf. *crosc* and *crozier*.] The staff of a bishop; a crozier.

Dobest bere sholde the bishoppes croce (var. *cross*). Piers Plowman (C), xl. 92.

Crosse for a bishop, [F.] *crosc*.

Palegrave.

cross-action (kròs'ak'shən), *n.* In law, an action brought by one who is a defendant in a previous action against the plaintiff therein, or a co-defendant, or both, touching the same transaction.

cross-aisle (kròs'īl), *n.* A transept-aisle of a cruciform church.

The cross-aisles of many of our old churches lent themselves admirably to such an object; but when this was not so, the founder had to build his own chantry-chapel. Rock, Church of our Fathers, III. 1. 110.

Crossarchinæ (kros-är-ki'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Crossarchus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Viverridae*, including those viverrine quadrupeds, as the mangues and suricates, which have more rounded or ventricose heads, with a more elongate snout, than the ichneumons, and 36 teeth, the false grinders being 3 on each side of each jaw. It is constituted by the genera *Crossarchus* and *Suricata* (or *Rhynchæna*).

Crossarchus (kro-sär'kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κροσ-αρχος*, a fringe, border, + *αρχος*, the rectum.] The typical genus of the subfamily *Crossarchinæ*, containing the mangue, *C. obscurus*. See cut under *manque*.

cross-armed (kròs'ärmd), *a.* 1. Having the arms crossed.

To sit cross-arm'd and sigh away the day.

Beau. and FL., Philaster, II. 3.

2. In bot., having branches in pairs, each of which is at right angles with the next pair above or below.

cross-axle (kròs'ak'sl), *n.* 1. A shaft, windlass, or roller worked by opposite levers. E. H. Knight.—2. In a locomotive, a driving-axle on which the cranks are set at an angle of 90° with each other.

cross-banded (kròs'ban'ded), *a.* In arch., said of a hand-railing when a veneer is laid upon its upper side, with the grain of the wood crossing that of the rail, and the extension of the veneer in the direction of its fibers is less than the breadth of the rail.

cross-banister (kròs'ban'is-tēr), *n.* In her., a cross consisting of four balusters, each crowned. Also called *banister-cross*.

cross-bar (kròs'bär), *n.* 1. A transverse bar; a bar laid or fixed across another; in an anchor, a round bar of iron, straight or bent at one or both ends, inserted in the shank.—2. A small bar in the mechanism of a break-joint breech-loading firearm, which presses out the extractor when the barrels are falling.

cross-barred (kròs'bärd), *a.* 1. Marked by transverse bars, whether of material or color:

as, a cross-barred pattern; a cross-barred grating; cross-barred muslin.—2. Secured by transverse bars.

Some rich burgher, whose substantial doors, Cross-bar'd and bolted fast, fear no assault. Milton, P. L., IV. 190.

3. In zool., barred crosswise, or marked by transverse bars of color; fasciate; banded.

crossbar-shot (kròs'bär-shot), *n.* A projectile so constructed as to expand on leaving the gun into the form of a cross with one quarter of the ball at each of its radial points, formerly used in naval actions for cutting the enemy's rigging or doing general execution.

cross-bated (kròs'bä'ted), *a.* Cross-grained. [Prov. Eng.]

In Craven, when the fibers of wood are twisted and crooked, they are said to be cross-bated. Halliwell.

crossbeak (kròs'bäk), *n.* Same as *crossbill*.

cross-beam (kròs'bēm), *n.* A large beam going from wall to wall, or a girder that holds the sides of a building together; any beam that crosses another, or is laid or secured across supports, as in machinery or a ship.

cross-bearer (kròs'bär'ēr), *n.* 1. Same as *crociary*.—2. The bars which support the grate-bars of a furnace.

cross-bearings (kròs'bär'ingz), *n. pl.* Naut., the bearings of two or more objects taken from the same place, and therefore crossing each other at the position of the observer. They are used for plotting a ship's position on a chart when near a coast.

cross-bedding (kròs'bed'ing), *n.* See *false bedding*, under *false*.

cross-belt (kròs'belt), *n.* Milit., a belt worn over both shoulders and crossing the breast, usually by sergeants.

crossbill (kròs'bil), *n.* A bird in which each mandible of the bill is laterally deflected, so that the tips of the two mandibles cross each other when the beak is closed. The crossbills constitute the genus *Loxia* (or *Curvirostra*) of the family



Red Crossbill (*Loxia curvirostra*).

Fringillidae, and present a case unique among birds. There are several species, the best-known being the common red crossbill of Europe and America (*Loxia curvirostra*), the parrot-crossbill of Europe (*L. pityopsittacus*), and the white-winged crossbill (*L. leucoptera*). See *Loxia*. Also called *crossbeak*.

cross-billed (kròs'bild), *a.* Having the mandibles crossed; metagnathous, as a bird of the genus *Loxia*. See *crossbill*.

cross-birth (kròs'bërth), *n.* A birth in which the child lies transversely within the uterus.

cross-bit (kròs'bit), *n.* Same as *crosspiece*, 2 (b).

crossbite† (kròs'bit), *v. t.* To cheat; swindle; gull; trick; entrap.

Perfect state pollecy Can cross-bite even sence.

Marston, What you Will, III. 1.

The next day his comrades told him all the plot, and how they cross-bite him. Aubrey.

crossbite† (kròs'bit), *n.* [*crossbite*, *v.*] A deception; a cheat; a trick; a trap.

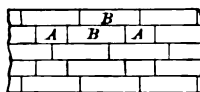
The fox, . . . without so much as dreaming of a crossbite from so silly an animal, fell himself into the pit that he had digged for another. Sir R. L'Estrange.

crossbiter† (kròs'bi'tēr), *n.* One who crossbites; a cheat; a trickster.

Coney-catchers, cooseners, and cross-biters.

Greene, The Black Book.

cross-bond (kròs'bond), *n.* In arch., a bond in which a course composed of stretchers, but with a half-stretcher or a header at one or both ends, is covered by a course in which headers and stretchers alternate, and



Cross-bond. A, A, headers; B, B, stretchers.

this by a course of stretchers, of which each joint comes over the middle of a stretcher in the first-named course. See *bond*¹, 12.

cross-bone (kròs'bòn), *n.* 1. In ornith., the os transversale or pessulus of the syrinx. Coues. See *pessulus*.—2. pl. The representation of two bones, generally thigh-bones, crossed like the letter X, and usually accompanied by a skull. See *skull* and *cross-bones*, under *skull*.

No carved cross-bones, the types of Death,

Shall show thee past to Heaven.

Tennyson, Will Waterproof.

crossbow (kròs'bō), *n.* 1. A missive weapon formed by a bow fixed athwart a stock in which

there is a groove or barrel to direct the missile, a notch or catch to hold the string when the bow is bent, and a trigger to release it; an arbalest. As a weapon of war and the chase, the crossbow was in very general use in Europe during the middle ages. It was unknown as a hand-weapon among the ancients, and rare, though not unknown, among Eastern nations. For a description and cut of the medieval crossbow, see *arbalest*.

The cross-bow was used by the English soldiery chiefly at sieges of fortified places, and on ship-board, in battles upon the sea. Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, [p. 114.]

2. Figuratively, a crossbowman.

The French Army was divided into three Battalies; in the first were placed eight thousand Men at Arms, four thousand Archers, and fifteen hundred Cross-bows. Baker, Chronicles, p. 170.

Barreled crossbow, a crossbow which instead of a groove has a barrel like a gun, through which the missile glides.—**Crossbow-belt**, a waist-belt or a baldric for carrying a crossbow and its appurtenances, such as the trowse or quiver in which the quarrels were carried, and the hook or other implement by which the bow was bent.

crossbower (kròs'bō'ēr), *n.* A crossbowman.

crossbowman (kròs'bō'mān), *n.*; *pl.* *crossbowmen* (-men). One who uses a crossbow.

Crossbowmen were considered a very necessary part of a well-organized army. Hallam, Middle Ages, II. 2.

cross-bred (kròs'bred), *a.* Produced by cross-breeding; bred from different species or varieties; hybrid; mongrel.

cross-breed (kròs'brēd), *n.* A class or strain of animals produced by cross-breeding, or of plants resulting from hybridization; a mongrel or hybrid breed.

cross-breeding (kròs'brē'ding), *n.* The crossing of different breeds, stocks, or races of animals; the practice or system of breeding from individuals of different breeds or varieties: the opposite of *pure* or *straight breeding*.

cross-bun (kròs'bun), *n.* A bun indented with a cross, used especially on Good Friday.

cross-buttock (kròs'but'ok), *n.* A peculiar throw practised by wrestlers, especially in Cornwall, England; hence, an unexpected overthrow or repulse.

Many cross-buttocks did I sustain.

Smollett, Roderick Random, xxvii.

cross-chock (kròs'chok), *n.* In ship-building, a piece of timber laid across the deadwood amidships, to make good the deficiency of the lower heels of the futtock.

cross-cloth (kròs'klòth), *n.* A part of the head-dress worn by women with the coif in the seventeenth century. Fairholt.

cross-clout (kròs'klout), *n.* Same as *cross-cloth*.

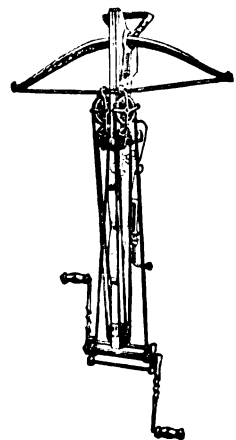
cross-country (kròs'kun'tri), *a.* Lying or directed across fields or open country; not confined to roads or fixed lines: as, a cross-country hunt.

A wild cross-country game. Athenæum, Jan. 28, 1888.

cross-course (kròs'kòrs), *n.* In mining, a vein or lode that crosses or intersects the regular lode at various angles, and often heaves or throws the lode out of its regular course.—**Cross-course spar**, in mining, radiated quartz.

cross-curve (kròs'kèrv), *n.* In math., the locus of points in a plane (having a correspondence with another plane), which have, each of them, two of their corresponding points in the other plane coincident.

crosscut (kròs'kut), *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* *crosscut*, *ppr.* *crosscutting*. To cut across.



French Crossbow, 15th century. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

cross-cut (kròs'kut), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* 1. A direct course from one point to another, crosswise or diagonal to another or the usual one; a short-ened road or path.—**2.** In *mining*: (a) A level driven across the "country," or so as to connect two levels with each other. (b) A trench or opening in the surface-detritus or -soil, at right angles to the supposed course of the lode, made for the purpose of ascertaining the exact position and nature of the latter.

II. *a.* 1. Adapted or used for cutting anything crosswise: as, a *cross-cut* saw or chisel.—**2.** Cut across the grain or on the bias: as, *cross-cut* crape.

cross-days (kròs'dāz), *n. pl.* The three days preceding the feast of the Ascension.

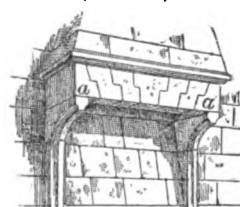
crose (kros), *n.* [F., a crozier, a hockey-stick, butt-end of a gun: see *cross*².] The implement used in the game of lacrosse. It consists of a wooden shank about 5 feet long, with a shallow net-like arrangement of catgut at the extremity, on which the ball is caught and carried off by the player, or tossed either to one of his own side or toward the goal. Often called a *lacrosse-stick*. See *lacrosse*.

crossed (kròst), *p. a.* [*cross*¹ + -ed².] 1. Made or put in the shape of a cross; bearing a cross. Specifically—(a) In *her.*, borne crosswise or in cross, or forming a cross: said of charges. (b) In *zool.*, cruciate; specifically, in *entom.*, lying one over the other diagonally in repose, as the wings of certain insects.

2. Marked by a line drawn across; canceled; erased: generally with *out*.—**3.** Placed or laid across or crosswise: as, *crossed* arms.—**4.** Thwarted; opposed; obstructed; counteracted.—**Cross crossed.** See *cross*¹.—**Crossed belt, check, dispersion.** See the nouns.—**Crossed friars.** Same as *crutched friars* (which see, under *friar*).—**Crossed nicols.** See *polarization*.—**Crossed out**, said of the web of a clock- or watch-wheel when it consists of four spokes or arms, the rest of it having been sawed or filed away.

croset, crossette (kros'et, kro-set'), *n.* [*cross*¹.] **Crossette, croset, dim. of *crose***, a crozier, butt-end of a gun, etc.: see *crose*.]

1. In *arch.*: (a) One of the lateral projections, when present, of the lintel or sill of a rectangular door- or window-opening, beyond the jambs. Also called *ear, elbow, ancon, truss, and console*. (b) A projection along the upper side of a lateral



Crossets (a, a) in a medieval fireplace. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. de l'Architecture.")

face of a block of stone, fitting into a corresponding recess in the stone coming next to it. Stones are often so hewn for flat arches of considerable span, and arches and vaults of normal profile are sometimes constructed of such blocks. Such construction eliminates the properties of the true arch or vault, and the result is virtually equivalent, statically, to a lintel or a flat ceiling.

2. Same as *crosslet*¹.

cross-examination (kròs'eg-zam-i-nā'shon), *n.* The examination or interrogation of a witness called by one party by the opposite party or his counsel.

His [Erskine's] examination-in-chief was as excellent as his *cross-examination*. Brougham, Erskine.

Strict cross-examination, cross-examination confined to the competency and credibility of the witness and the matters touching which he was examined by the party calling him, as distinguished from *cross-examination* opening new subjects material to the issues.

cross-examine (kròs'eg-zam'in), *v. t.* To examine (a witness of the adverse party), as when the defendant examines a witness called by the plaintiff, and vice versa; hence, to *cross-question*. See *cross-examination*.

There's guilt appears in Gight's ain face,
Ye'll *cross-examine* Geordie.

Gight's Lady (Child's Ballads, VIII. 289).

The opportunity to *cross-examine* the witnesses has been expressly waived. Chancellor Kent.

cross-examiner (kròs'eg-zam'in-er), *n.* One who *cross-examines*.

cross-eye (kròs'ī), *n.* Obliquity of vision; want of concordance in the optic axes; strabismus; squint; specifically, that sort of squint in which both eyes turn toward the nose, so that the rays of light, in passing to the eyes, cross each other; internal strabismus.

cross-eyed (kròs'id), *a.* Affected with obliquity of vision; squint-eyed.

cross-fertilizable (kròs'fēr'ti-lī-zā-bl), *a.* Capable of cross-fertilization.

Blossoms *cross-fertilizable* by insects.

Eclectic Mag., XXXV. 735.

cross-fertilization (kròs'fēr'ti-lī-zā'shon), *n.* In *bot.*, the fertilization of the ovules of one flower by the pollen of another, on the same plant or on another plant of the same species.

Cross-fertilization is effected by the agency of insects, and of the wind, water, etc. Also called *allogamy* and *cross-pollination*. Crossing between plants of different species is distinguished as *hybridization*.

Cross-fertilization always means a cross between distinct plants which were raised from seeds and not from cuttings or buds.

Darwin, Cross and Self Fertilisation, p. 10.

cross-fertilize (kròs'fēr'ti-līz), *v. t.* To fertilize, as the ovules of one flower, by the pollen of another flower.

The flowers of *Hottonia* are *cross-fertilized*, according to Muller, chiefly by Diptera.

Darwin, Different Forms of Flowers, p. 51.

cross-file (kròs'fil), *n.* A file with two convex cutting faces of different curvatures, used in dressing the arms or crosses of small wheels.

cross-fire (kròs'fir), *n.* *Milit.*, lines of fire from two or more parts of a work which cross one another: often used figuratively: as, to undergo a *cross-fire* of questions.

His picture would hang in cramped back-parlors, between deadly *cross-fires* of lights, sure of the garret or the auction-room ere long. Lowell, Fireside Travels, p. 52.

cross-fish (kròs'fish), *n.* A starfish of the genus *Asteracanthion* or *Uraster*, as *A.* or *U. rubens*.

cross-flower (kròs'flou'ēr), *n.* The common milkwort of Europe, *Polygala vulgaris*, so called from its flowering in cross-week.

cross-flucan (kròs'flō'kan), *n.* In *mining*, a crevice or fissure running across the regular lodes of the district, and filled, not with ore, but with flucan, or ferruginous clay. See *flucan*. [Cornwall.]

cross-fox (kròs'foks), *n.* A variety or subspecies of the common fox, having a longitudinal



Cross-fox, a variety of the common fox (*Vulpes fulvus*).

dark dorsal area decussating with a dark area across the shoulders. The pelt is more beautiful than that of the common fox. It represents a step or stage in a series of color-changes to which the foxes both of Europe and of America are subject, ending in the silver-black condition. See *silver-fox*.

cross-frog (kròs'frog), *n.* See *frog*.

cross-furrow (kròs'fur'ō), *n.* In *agri.*, a furrow or trench cut across other furrows, to intercept the water which runs along them, in order to convey it off the field.

cross-garnet (kròs'gär'net), *n.* A hinge shaped like the letter T. The longer part is fastened to the leaf or door, the shorter to the frame, the joint being at the meeting of the two. Called in Scotland *cross-tailed hinge*.

cross-gartered (kròs'gär'tērd), *a.* Wearing garters crossed upon the leg.

He will come . . . *cross-gartered*, a fashion she detests.

Shak., T. N., II. 5.

Had there appeared some sharp *cross-garter'd* man,
Whom their loud laugh might nickname Puritan.

Holyday.

cross-grained (kròs'gränd), *a.* 1. Having an irregular gnarled grain or fiber, as timber.

If the stuff proves *cross-grained* in any part of its length, then you must turn your stuff to plane it the contrary way, so far as it runs *cross-grained*. Mozon.

Hence—**2.** Perverse; untractable; crabbed; refractory.

With *cross-grain'd* words they did him thwart.

Robin Hood Rescuing Will Stutly (Child's Ballads, V. 290).

The spirit of contradiction in a *cross-grained* woman is incurable. Sir R. L'Estrange.

A *cross-grained*, old-fashioned, whimsical fellow, with an ugly face. Goldsmith, She Stoops to Conquer, I. 2.

cross-guard (kròs'gärd), *n.* 1. The guard of a sword when made in the form of a bar at right angles with the blade. The swords of the middle ages commonly had a cross-guard without other defense for the hand, which was protected by the gauntlet. See *hilt* and *cross-hilt*; also *counter-guard*.

2. A similar defense mounted upon the shaft of a spear, usually not far below the head. Hunting-spears were sometimes fitted with such a guard, to prevent the too deep penetration of the spear and admit of its immediate extrication.

cross-hair (kròs'här), *n.* A very fine strand of spider's web stretched across the focal plane of

a telescope or a microscope, so as to form with another a cross: used to define the point to which the readings of the circles or micrometer refer. Also applied to threads inserted for the same purpose, but not forming a cross. Also called *cross-wire* and *fiber-cross*.

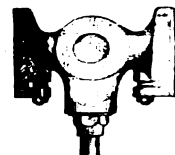
cross-hatching (kròs'hach'ing), *n.* In *drawing* and *engraving*, the art of hatching or shading by parallel intersecting lines.

cross-head (kròs'hed), *n.* 1. A person whose skull is marked with the crossed coronal and sagittal sutures; a skull so marked.

Among whites, the relative abundance of *cross-heads* (having permanently unclosed the longitudinal and transverse suture on the top of the head) is one in seven.

Pop. Sci. Mo., XIII. 500.

2. In *mechan.*, a beam or rod stretching across the top of something; specifically, the bar at the end of a piston-rod of a steam-engine, which slides on ways or guides fixed to the bed or frame of the engine, and connects the piston-rod with the connecting-rod, or with a sliding journal-box moving in the cross-head itself.



Cross-head.

On the tops of these columns stands a heavy casting, from which are suspended two side-screws, carrying the top *cross-head*, to which one end of the specimen to be examined may be attached.

Science, III. 314.

Cross-head guides, in a steam-engine, parallel bars between which the cross-head moves in a right line with the cylinder. Sometimes called *motion-bars*.

cross-hilt (kròs'hilt), *n.* The hilt of a sword when made with a simple cross-guard or pair of quillons, and with no other defense for the hand. In such a case the blade and barrel and the cross-guard or quillons make a complete Latin cross. This was the usual form of swords in Europe in the middle ages. See cut under *claymore*.

crossing (kròs'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *cross*¹, *v.*] 1. The act of passing across something: as, the *crossing* of the Atlantic.—**2.** Intersection: as, the *crossing* of bars in latticework.—**3.** The place at which a road, ravine, mountain, river, etc., is or may be crossed or passed over: as, the *crossings* of streets.

Jo sweeps his *crossing* all day long.

Dickens, Bleak House, xvi.

4. In railroads, the necessary arrangement of rails to form a communication from one track-way to the other.—**5.** The act of opposing or thwarting; contradiction.

Cousin, of many men

I do not bear these *crossings*.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 1.

6. The act of making the sign of the cross: as, with many protestations and *crossings*.—**7.** The act or process of cross-breeding or cross-fertilizing; hybridization.—**Grade crossing**, a place at which a common road crosses a railroad on the same level: usually required by statute to be protected by a flagman or a signal, or by gates in charge of a keeper. Also called a *level crossing*.

cross-jack (kròs'jak, by sailors krò'jek), *n.* A large square sail bent and set to the lower yard on the mizzenmast.—**Cross-jack yard**, the lower yard on the mizzenmast.

cross-legged (kròs'leg'ed), *a.* Having the legs crossed; characterized by crossing of the legs.

In an arch in the south wall of the church is cut in stone the portraiture of a knight lying *cross-legged*, in armour of mail. Ashmole, Berkshire, I. 16.

The pilot was an old man with a turban and a long grey beard, and sat *cross-legged* in the stern of his boat.

R. Curzon, Monast. in the Levant, p. 2.

crosslet¹, croslet¹ (kròs'let), *n.* [*cross*¹ + *dim. -let*.] A small cross.

Then Una gan to aske, if ought he knew,
Or heard abroad, of that her champion
trew,
That in his armour bare a *crosslet* red?

Spenser, F. Q., I. vi. 38.

Cross crosslet, in *her.*, a cross having the ends crossed.

crosslet², croslet² (kròs'let), *n.* [ME. *crosslet*, *croslet*, a modification of OF. *croisel*, a pot, crucible: see *creset* and *crucible*.] A crucible.

And this chanoun into the *crosslet* caste

A poudre, noot I whereof that it was

Yniasd. Chaucer, Canon's Yeoman's Tale, I. 136.

Your *crosslets*, crucibles, and cucurbites.

B. Jonson, Alchemist, i. 3.

cross-lode (kròs'löd), *n.* In *mining*, a lode or vein which does not follow the regular and ordinary course of the productive lodes of the district, but intersects them at an angle. In some important mining districts there are two sets of veins, each preserving a certain amount of parallelism



Cross Crosslet.

among themselves. Of these two sets the less important and productive would be called the *cross-lodes*.

cross-loop (kròs'löp), *n.* In *medieval fort.*, a loophole cut in the form of a cross, so as to give free range both horizontally and vertically to an archer or arbalester.

cross-loophole (kròs'löp'höl), *n.* Same as *cross-loop*.

crossly (kròs'li), *adv.* 1. Athwart; so as to intersect something else.

A piece of joinery, so *crossly* indented and whimsically dovetailed. *Burke, American Taxation.*

2. Adversely; in opposition; contrarily.

Thy friends are fled to wait upon thy foes,
And *crossly* to thy good all fortune goes.

Shak., Rich. II., II. 4.

3. Peevishly; fretfully.

cross-multiplication (kròs'mul-ti-pli-kä'shon), *n.* See *multiplication*.

crossness (kròs'nes), *n.* 1. Transverseness; intersection.

Lord Petersham, with his hose and legs twisted to every point of *crossness*. *Walpole, Letters, II. 211.*

2. Peevishness; fretfulness; ill humor; perverseness.

She will die if he woo her, rather than she will 'bate one breath of her accustomed *crossness*.

Shak., Much Ado, II. 3.

Crossopinae (kros-ō-pi'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Crossopus* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of aquatic shrews, of the family *Soricidae*, containing the genera *Crossopus*, *Neosorex*, and *Nectogale*. They are known as *water-shrews*, *oared shrews*, and *fringe-footed shrews*. Properly *Crossopodinae*.

Crossopterygia (kro-sop-tē-rij'i-ā), *n. pl.* [NL.] 1. In Cope's early system of classification, a subclass of fishes. Their technical characters are: a hyomandibular bone articulated with the cranium; the opercular bones well developed; a single ceratohyal; no pelvic elements; and limbs having the derivative radii of the primary series on the extremity of the basal pieces, which are in the pectoral fin the metapterygium, mesopterygium, and propterygium.

2. In Cope's later system (1887), a superorder limited to teleostomous fishes having dorsal, anal, pectoral, and ventral basilar segments for the fins, those of the dorsal and anal numerous and each articulating with a single element, if any, and the actinosts numerous in the pectorals and ventrals. It includes, as orders, the *Cladistia*, *Haplistia*, and *Tazistia*. The polypterids (*Cladistia*) are the only living representatives.

3. [*l. c.*] Plural of *crossopterygium*.

Crossopterygian (kro-sop-tē-rij'i-an), *a. and n.* [*As Crossopterygia* + *-an*.] 1. *a.* In *ichth.*, belonging to or of the nature of the *Crossopterygia* or *Crossopterygidae*; pertaining to the *Crossopterygia*. Also *crossopterygious*.

It is a remarkable circumstance that, while the Dipnoi present . . . a transition between the piscine and the amphibian types of structure, the spinal column and the limbs should be not only piscine, but more nearly related to those of the most ancient *Crossopterygian* Ganoids than to those of any other fishes. *Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 148.*

II. *n.* One of the *Crossopterygia*.

Crossopterygidae (kro-sop-tē-rij'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Crossopterygia* + *-idae*.] A suborder of ganoid fossil and recent fishes, so called from the fin-rays of the paired fins being arranged so as to form a fringe round a central lobe. It includes the greater number of the Old Red Sandstone fishes, while the living genus *Polypterus*, also belonging to it, inhabits the Nile and other African rivers. As thus defined, it embraces dipnoans as well as true *crossopterygians*. See cut under *Holoptychius*.

Crossopterygii (kro-sop-tē-rij'i-i), *n. pl.* [NL., *pl.* of *crossopterygius*: see *crossopterygius*.] Same as *Crossopterygia*.

Crossopterygius (kro-sop-tē-rij'i-us), *a.* [*NL.*, *crossopterygius*, < Gr. *κροσσοί*, tassels, fringe, + *πτερυγ* (*pteryg*), or *πτερυγιον*, a wing, fin.] Same as *crossopterygian*.

Crossopterygium (kro-sop-tē-rij'i-um), *n.*; *pl.* *crossopterygia* (-ā). [NL., neut. of *crossopterygius*: see *crossopterygius*.] A form of pectoral or ventral fins, having a median jointed stem, beset bifurcately with series of jointed rays.

Crossopus (kros'ō-pus), *n.* [NL. (Wagler, 1832), < Gr. *κροσσοί*, tassels, a fringe, + *πους* (*pod*) = *E. foot*.] A genus of old-world fringe-footed aquatic shrews, with the feet not webbed, 30 teeth, and a long tail with a fringe or crest of hairs. The best-known species is *C. fodiens*, the water-shrew or oared shrew of Europe.

Crossorhinid (kros-ō-rin'id), *n.* A selachian of the family *Crossorhinidae*.

Crossorhinidae (kros-ō-rin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Crossorhinus* + *-idae*.] A family of anarthrous sharks, represented by the genus *Crossorhinus*. The head and front of the body are depressed; the mouth is nearly terminal; the teeth are long and slender; the

first dorsal is behind the ventrals, and the anal close to the caudal; the nasal cavities are confluent with the mouth. The species are inhabitants of the western Pacific and especially Australian seas.

Crossorhininae (kros'ō-ri-ni'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Crossorhinus* + *-inae*.] Same as *Crossorhinidae*.

Crossorhinus (kros-ō-ri'nus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κροσσοί*, fringe, + *ῥιν*, a shark.] A genus of sharks with fringed lips, representing, in some systems of classification, a special family, the *Crossorhinidae*.

Crossover (kròs'ō-vèr), *n.* In *calico-printing*, a superimposed color in the form of stripes, bands, or cross-bars.

Printed as a *crossover*, it darkens the indigo where it falls, but the yellow shade of the colour gives a greenish hue to it. *Ure, Dict., IV. 327.*

Crosspatch (kròs'pach), *n.* An ill-natured person. [Colloq.]

Crosspatch, draw the latch,
Sit by the fire and spin. *Nursery rhyme.*

I'm but a *cross-patch* at best, and now it's like as if I was no good to nobody. *Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, xxvi.*

Cross-pawl, **Cross-spall** (kròs'pāl, -spāl), *n.* In *ship-carp.*, one of the horizontal pieces of timber used to brace the frame of a ship during construction. Also *cross-spale*.

Crosspiece (kròs'pēs), *n.* 1. In general, a piece of material of any kind placed or fastened across anything else.—2. *Naut.*: (*a*) A rail of timber extending over the windlass of a ship, furnished with pins with which to fasten the rigging, as occasion requires. (*b*) A piece of timber bolted across two bits, for the purpose of fastening ropes. In this sense also *cross-bit*.—3. In *anat.*, the great white transverse commissure of the brain; the corpus callosum, or trabs cerebri. See *corpus*.—4. A small cross-guard of a sword or dagger, hardly large enough to protect the hand, as in most Roman swords. *Hewitt.*—5*t.* Same as *crosspatch*.

Cross-piled (kròs'pild), *a.* Piled crosswise, as bars of iron.

Cross-pollination (kròs'pol-i-nā'shon), *n.* Same as *cross-fertilization*.

Cross-purpose (kròs'pèr'pus), *n.* 1. An opposing or counter purpose; a conflicting intention or plan; a plan or course of action running counter to the plan or course of action purposed by another: most frequently in the plural: as, they are pursuing *cross-purposes*.

To allow benefit of clergy, and to restrain the press, seems to have something of *cross-purpose* in it. *Shaftesbury.*

2. *pl.* A sort of conversational game; a game of words or phrases used at random.—*At cross-purposes*, pursuing plans or courses of action tending to interfere with each other, though intended for the same end; unintentionally antagonizing each other: said of persons.

Cross-quarters (kròs'kwâr'tèrz), *n.* In *arch.*, an ornament of tracery resembling the four petals of a cruciform flower; a quatrefoil.

Cross-question (kròs'kwes'chôn), *v. t.* To question minutely or repeatedly; put the same questions to in varied forms; cross-examine.

They were so narrowly sifted, so craftily examined, and *cross-questioned* by the Jewish magistrates. *Killingbeck, Sermons, p. 127.*

Cross-reference (kròs'reff'er-ens), *n.* A reference in a book to another title, phrase, or passage in it for further treatment or elucidation of a subject.

Cross-road (kròs'rôd), *n.* 1. A road that crosses from one main road to another; a by-road.—2. A road that crosses another, especially a main road, or one of two or more roads that cross each other.—3. *pl.* Two or more roads so crossing; the point where they intersect. *Cross-roads* (or a *cross-roads*, the word in this sense being often used as a singular) often form the nucleus of a village, having a general store, a blacksmith's shop, etc., and being a resort or stopping-place for the rural population. Hence the term is often used in the United States (sometimes attributively) with an implication of provincialism or insignificance.

I refer to your old companions of the *cross-roads* and the race-course. *W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 178.*

Cross-row (kròs'rô), *n.* The alphabet. See *christcross-row*.

He harkens after prophecies and dreams,
And from the *cross-row* plucks the letter G.

Shak., Rich. III., I. 1.

Cross-ruff (kròs'ruf'), *n.* In *whist*, a double ruff; a see-saw (which see).

Cross-section (kròs'sek'shon), *n.* A section of something made by a plane passed through it at right angles to one of its axes, especially to its longest axis; a piece of some body cut or sliced off in a direction perpendicular to an axis of the body: as, a *cross-section* of a tree cut out

to show the grain; a drawing of the *cross-section* of a ship.

Low-water widths are only known where the *cross-section* and range have been determined.

Humphreys and Abbott, Rep. on Miss. River.

Cross-set (kròs'set), *a.* Directed across any line or course; running across.

A *cross-set* current bore them from the track. *J. Baillie.*

Cross-shed (kròs'shed), *n.* The upper shed of a gauze-loom. *E. H. Knight.*

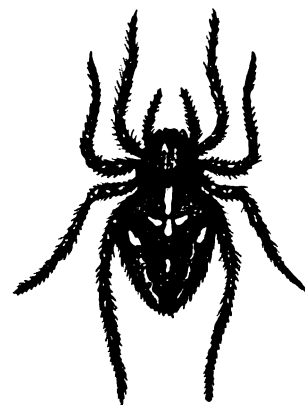
Cross-sill (kròs'sil), *n.* In railroads, a block of stone or wood laid for the support of a sleeper when broken stone is used as filling or ballast.

Cross-somer, *n.* See *cross-summer*.

Cross-spale (kròs'spāl), *n.* Same as *cross-pawl*.

Cross-spall, *n.* See *cross-pawl*.

Cross-spider (kròs'spi'dèr), *n.* A name of the common British garden-spider, or diadem-spider, *Epeira diadema*: so called from the colored cross on top of the abdomen.



Cross-spider (*Epeira diadema*), natural size.

Cross-springer (kròs'spring'èr), *n.* In groined vaulting, a rib which extends diagonally from one pier to another, across the vault; an arc ogive.

Cross-staff (kròs'stáf), *n.* 1. An instrument formerly used to take the altitude of the sun or stars. It was superseded by the quadrant. Also called *fore-staff*.

At noon our captain made observation by the *cross-staff*, and found we were in forty-seven degrees thirty-seven minutes north latitude. *Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 11.*

2. In *surv.*, an instrument consisting of a staff carrying a brass circle divided into four equal parts or quadrants by two lines intersecting each other at the center. At the extremity of each line perpendicular sights are fixed, with holes below each slit for the better discovery of distant objects. It is used for taking offsets.

3. Same as *crozier*, 1.—*Bishop's cross-staff*. See *episcopal staff*, under *staff*.

Cross-stitch (kròs'stich), *n.* In *needlework*, a stitch of the form X. It consists of two stitches of the same length, the one crossing the other in the middle.

Cross-stone (kròs'stôn), *n.* 1. Chialiolite.—2. A name of the minerals staurolite and harmotome, both of which often occur in compound or twin crystals having more or less the shape of a cross.

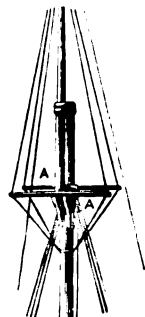
Cross-summer (kròs'sum'er), *n.* A cross-beam. See *summer*. Also *cross-somer*.

Cross-tail (kròs'tāl), *n.* In a back-action steam-engine, the crosspiece which connects the side-bars at the opposite end from the cross-head. The connecting-rod in such engines reaches from the cross-tail to the crank.—*Cross-tail gudgeon, hinge*. See the noun.

Cross-tie (kròs'ti), *n.* In a railroad, a timber or sill placed under opposite rails as a support and to prevent them from spreading; a tie or sleeper.

Cross-tining (kròs'ti'ning), *n.* In *agri.*, a mode of harrowing crosswise, or in a direction across the ridges.

Crosstree (kròs'trē), *n.* *Naut.*, one of the horizontal pieces of timber or metal, supported by the cheeks and trestletrees, at the upper ends of the lower masts in fore-and-aft rigged vessels, and at the topmast-heads of square-rigged vessels. Their use is to extend the topmast or topgallant-rigging, and to afford a standing-place for seamen. They are let into the trestletrees, and bolted to them.



A, A, Crosstrees.

cross-valve (kròs'valv), *n.* A valve placed where two pipes intersect, or where a pipe diverges into two rectangular branches.

cross-vaulting (kròs'vål'ting), *n.* In arch., vaulting formed by the intersection of two or more simple vaults. When the vaults spring at the same level, and rise to the same height, the cross-vaulting is termed a *groin*.

cross-vine (kròs'vin), *n.* The *Bignonia capreolata* of the southern United States, from the cross-like arrangement of medullary tissue, as shown in a transverse section of the older stems.

cross-way (kròs'wā), *n.* A cross-road.

There are so many *cross-ways*, there's no following her.
Fletcher, Pilgrim, iv. 1.

crossways (kròs'wāz), *adv.* Same as *crosswise*, 2, 3. [Rare.]

cross-webbing (kròs'web'ing), *n.* In saddlery, webbing drawn over the saddletree to strengthen the foundation of the seat of the saddle.

cross-week (kròs'wēk), *n.* Rogation week; the week beginning with Rogation Sunday: supposed to be so called from the medieval custom of carrying the cross about the parish in procession at that season. See *rogation*.

The parson, vicar, or curate, and church-wardens, shall . . . In the days of the rogations commonly called *Cross-week* or *Gang-days*, walk the accustomed bounds of every parish.
Abp. Grindal, Remains (Parker Soc.), p. 141.

cross-wire (kròs'wir), *n.* A wire placed transversely to another; specifically, same as *cross-hair*.

crosswise (kròs'wiz), *adv.* [*< cross¹ + -wise.*] 1. In the form of a cross.

The church is built *crosswise*, with a fine spire.
Johnson, To Mrs. Thrale, Aug. 12, 1773.

2. Across; transversely: absolutely or followed by *to* before an object: as, the timbers were laid *crosswise*; the wool runs *crosswise* to the warp.—3. Figuratively, contrary to desire; at cross-purposes; against the grain: as, everything goes *crosswise* to-day. In last two senses also *crossways*.

crosswort (kròs'wert), *n.* A name of plants of various genera, particularly *Galium cruciatum* (see *Galium*), *Eupatorium perfoliatum* (more commonly called *boneset*), *Lysimachia quadrifolia*, and plants of the genus *Crucianella*.

crotal (krò'tal), *n.* [*< crotalum.*] A jingling ornament formerly used in clerical vestments. See *crotalum*.

crotala, *n.* Plural of *crotalum*.

Crotalaria (krò-ta-lā'ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (so called because the seeds rattle in the pod if shaken), *< Gr. κρόταλον, a rattle.*] A very extensive genus of plants, of the natural order *Leguminosæ*, containing several hundred known species; rattlewort. The species are all natives of warm climates, but have been long cultivated in hothouses. A kind of hemp is made from the inner bark of *C. juncea*, which is called sunn-hemp, etc. (see *sunn*); other species yield useful fibers. The rattlebox, *C. sagittalis*, is a common species of the eastern United States.

crotalid (krò'ta-lid), *n.* A snake of the family *Crotalidae*.

Crotalidæ (krò-tal'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Crotalus + -idæ.*] A family of venomous serpents, of the group *Solenoglyphæ* of the order *Ophidia*, having a dilatable mouth with perforated poison-fangs, and poison-glands, and differing from *Viperidæ* chiefly in having a deep pit on each side of the head between the eye and the nostril, whence they are also called *Bothrophera*; the rattlesnake family: so called from the crepitaculum or rattle with which the tail ends in many of the species. The family contains most of the venomous serpents of the warmer parts of Asia and America, such as the rattlesnakes, moccasins, copperheads, bush-masters, etc., of the genera *Crotalus*, *Trigonocephalus*, *Bothrops*, *Cenchris*, *Trimeresurus*, *Craspedoccephalus*, etc.

crotaliform (krò-tal'i-fōrm), *a.* [*< NL. Crotalus, q. v., + L. forma, shape.*] Resembling or related to the rattlesnake; solenoglyph; viperoid: specifically said of venomous serpents, as of the family *Crotalidæ*, in distinction from *cobriiform*. The crotaliform serpents are the *Solenoglyphæ*, including the families *Cauridæ*, *Atractaspidæ*, *Viperidæ*, and *Crotalidæ*.

Crotalinae (krò-ta-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Crotalus + -inae.*] A subfamily of *Crotalidæ*, containing the rattlesnakes, characterized by having the tail ending in a rattle or crepitaculum. See *Crotalidæ* and *rattlesnake*.

crotaline (krò'ta-lin), *a.* [*< Crotalus + -ine¹.*] Having a rattle, as a rattlesnake; specifically, pertaining to or having the characters of the *atalinae* or *Crotalidæ*.

The venom of the *crotaline* snakes can be subjected to the temperature of the boiling of water without completely losing its poisonous power.

The American, VI. 173.

Crotalini (krò-ta-lī'ni), *n. pl.* [NL. (Oppel, 1811), *< Crotalus + -ini.*] The pit-vipers or crotaliform snakes of the genera *Crotalus* and *Trigonocephalus*, in a broad sense.

crotalo (krò'ta-lō), *n.* [*< Gr. κρόταλον, a rattle, clapper, a sort of castanet, used in the worship of Cybele.*] A Turkish musical instrument, corresponding to the ancient cymbalum.

Crotalophorus (krò-ta-lof'ō-rus), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. κρόταλον, a rattle, clapper, + -φόρος, < φέρειν = E. bear¹.*] A genus of rattlesnakes, having the top of the head covered with nine large symmetrical plates, as in ordinary innocuous colubrine snakes. It includes the small rattlesnakes of North America, such as the ground-rattlesnake (*C. miliarius*), the prairie-rattlesnake or massasauga (*C. tergestinus*), the black massasauga (*C. kirtlandi*), etc. Some of these are commonly known as "sidewipers," from their habit of wriggling sideways. They are comparatively small, but very venomous. See *Crotalus*.

crotalum (krò'ta-lum), *n.*; *pl. crotala* (-lā). [L., *< Gr. κρόταλον, a rattle.*] 1. A rattle or clapper, made of wood or bone, anciently used in Egypt and Greece.

Part of one metope [Phigaleia] retains the torso of a man with *krotala* in her right hand, as if ready for the dance.
A. S. Murray, Greek Sculpture, II. 178.

2. A name given to bells of the form of sleigh-bells or grelots. Such bells, when very small, were used for hawks, and, as hawk-bells, often appear in heraldry. Larger ones are occasionally seen, which have been handed down from the middle ages, and are still utilized in certain curious local customs.

Crotalus (krò'ta-lus), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. κρόταλον, a rattle.*] The typical genus of rattlesnakes of the subfamily *Crotalinae*, having most of the top of the head covered with scales like those of

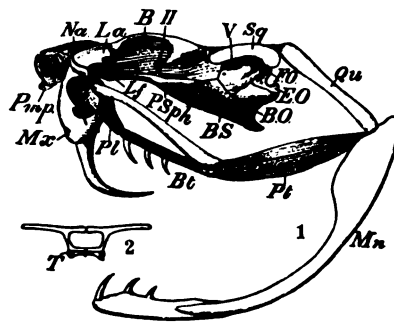


Fig. 1. Skull of Rattlesnake (*Crotalus*), illustrating extreme of solenoglyphic dentition. Fig. 2. Cross-section of Skull at point B in fig. 1, showing the persistent cartilaginous trabeculae. The maxilla, *Mx*, bearing the enormous poison-fang, is drawn as if transparent, showing through it the anterior half of the palatine bone, *Pl*. *Mn*, mandible, or lower jaw; *Qu*, quadrate; *Pt*, pterygoid, its anterior part, marked *Bt*, bearing three teeth; *BO*, basioccipital; *EO*, exoccipital; *FO*, fenestra ovalis; *Sq*, squamosal; *V*, exit of fifth nerve; *BS*, basisphenoid; *PSPH*, sphenoid; *II*, exit of optic nerve; *La*, lacrymal bone, on which the maxilla rests; *Lf*, lacrymal foramen; *Na*, nasal; *Pmp*, the small toothless premaxilla. The unshaded bone above *Bt* and *Pl* is the transverse bone.

the back, a well-developed rattle, and the scutes under the tail (subcaudal) entire. It contains the largest rattlers, as *C. durissus*, the banded rattlesnake, and *C. adamanteus*, the diamond rattlesnake, two species found in eastern parts of the United States; *C. confluentus*, the commonest and most widely distributed rattler of the western parts of the United States; *C. molossus*, the black rattlesnake; *C. pyrrhus*, the rare red rattlesnake; and others. Also sometimes called *Caudiona*; in this case the name *Crotalus* is transferred to the genus otherwise called *Crotalophorus*. See also cut under *rattlesnake*.

crotaphe (krò'ta-fē), *n.* [*< Gr. κρόταφος, the side of the head, pl. the temples.*] A painful pulsation or throbbing in the temples.

crotaphic (krò-taf'ik), *a.* [*< LGr. κροταφικός, < Gr. κρόταφος, the side of the head, pl. the temples.*] In *anat.*, temporal; crotaphite. [Rare.]

crotaphite (krò'ta-fit), *a. and n.* [*< Gr. κροταφίτης, relating to the temples, < κρόταφος, temporal region, pl. the temples, < κροταίω, strike, cause to rattle.*] 1. *In anat.*, relating to the temples; temporal: as, the *crotaphite* depression of the skull, the temporal fossa; the *crotaphite* muscle, the temporalis. [Rare.]

The [rattlesnake] "strikes" by the simultaneous contraction of the *crotaphite* muscle, part of which extends over the poison-gland, the poison is injected into the wound.
Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 207.

II.† *n.* A temporal muscle. Coles, 1717.

Crotaphytus (krò'ta-fi'tus), *n.* [NL., prop. **Crotaphytus*, **Crotaphites*, *< Gr. κροταφίτης, relating to the temples: see crotaphite.*] A genus of lizards, of the family *Iguanidae*, containing large and handsome species, as *C. collaris*, *C. wislizeni*, and *C. reticulatus*. They are abundant and

characteristic species of the south-western portions of the United States, sometimes attaining a length of nearly a foot, having a slender form, long tail, richly variegated coloration, and great activity.

crotch (kroch), *n.* [*< ME. crotche, croche, a shepherd's crook, with var. croke, crook; mixed with croche, prop. cruche, crucche, a crutch, and with croce, a crozier: see crook, croches², crutch¹, cross², crozier, and cf. crotchet, ult. a dim. of crotch.*] 1. A fork or forking; a point or line of divergence or parting, as of two legs or branches: as, the *crotch* of a tree (the point of separation of the main stem into two parts); a piece of timber with a *crotch*.—2†. A shepherd's crook.

Croke [var. *crotche, croche*] or *schepe* huke, pedum, cam-buca, podium.
Prompt. Parv., p. 104.

3. *Naut.*, same as *crutch¹*, 3 (d).—4. In *billiards*, a space, generally 4½ inches square, at a corner of the table.

crotched (krocht), *a.* [*< crotch + -ed².*] 1. Having a crotch; forked.

Which runneth by Estridindoch, a *crotched* brooke.
Holmshed, Descrip. of Britain, xiv.

2. *Peevish*; cross; crotchety. [Local, and pron. kroch'ed.]

crotchet (kroch'et), *n.* [*< ME. crotchett, a little hook, also a crotchet in music, < OF. crotchet, a little hook, a crotchet in music, dim. of croc, a hook: see crook and crotch.*] 1. A little hook; a hook.

Two beddys . . .
That henget shalle be with hole sylour
With *crotchettes* and loupys [loops] sett on lyour.
Book of Courtage, l. 446.

Specifically—2. In *anat.*, the hooked anterior end of the superior occipitotemporal cerebral convolution.—3. In *entom.*, a little hook-like organ or process, generally one of a series; specifically, one of the minute horny hooks on the prolegs of many caterpillars.—4. One of the pair of marks, [], used in writing and printing, now more commonly called *brackets*. See *bracket¹*, *n.*, 4.

The passages included within the parentheses, or *crotchets*, as the press styles them.

Boyle, Works, II. 3, The Publisher to the Reader.

5. A curved surgical instrument with a sharp hook, used to extract the fetus in the operation of embryotomy.—6. In *music*, a note equal in length to half a minim or one fourth of a semibreve; a quarter note. See *note*.—7. A piece of wood resembling a fork, used as a support in building.

The *crotchets* of their cot in columns rise.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's *Baucis and Philemon*, l. 160.

8. *Milit.*, a peculiar arrangement of troops, in which they are drawn up in a line nearly perpendicular to the line of battle.—9. In *fort.*, an indentation in the glacis of the covered way at a point where a traverse is placed.—10. A singular opinion, especially one held by a person who has no special competency to form a correct opinion; an unusual and whimsical notion concerning a matter of fact or principle of action; a perverse or odd conceit.

Some *crotchets* has possess'd him,
And he is fix'd to follow 't.

Shirley, Love's Cruelty, l. 2.

Many of the things brought forward would now be called *crotchets*, which is the nearest word we have to the old "paradox." But there is this difference, that by calling a thing a *crotchet* we mean to speak lightly of it.

De Morgan, Budget of Paradoxes, p. 2.

Dr. Kenn, exemplary as he had hitherto appeared, had his *crotchets*—possibly his weaknesses.

George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, vii. 4.

Crotchet-rest, in *music*, a quarter rest.
crotchet, *v. t. or i.* [*< crotchet, n.*] To play or sing in quick rhythm.

These cantels and morsels of scripture warbled, quavered, and *crotcheted*, to give pleasure unto the ears.

Harnar, tr. of Beza's Sermons (1587), p. 267.

Drawing his breath as thick and short as can
The nimblest *crotcheting* musician.

Donne, Jealousy.

crotcheted (kroch'et-ed), *a.* [*< crotchet + -ed².*] Marked or measured by crotchets.

crotcheteer (kroch-et-ēr'), *n.* [*< crotchet + -eer.*] A crotchety person; one devoted to some favorite theory, crotchet, or hobby.

Nobody of the slightest pretensions to influence is safe from the solicitous canvassing and silent pressure of social *crotcheteers*.
Fortnightly Rev.

Till Adam Smith laid the foundations of modern economics, the fiscal policy of the Government was a game of perpetual see-saw between rival *crotcheteers*.

Westminster Rev., CXXVI. 156.

crotchettiness (kroch'et-i-ness), *n.* The state or quality of being crotchety; the character of a crotcheteer.

crotchety (kroch'et-i), *a.* [**< crotch + -y¹**] Characterized by odd fancies or crotchets; fantastic or eccentric in thought; whimsical.

This will please the crotchety radicals.

Saturday Rev., Feb. 4, 1865.

If you show yourself eccentric in manners or dress, the world . . . will not listen to you. You will be considered as crotchety and impracticable.

H. Spencer, Univ. Prog., p. 98.

crotet, crott¹, *n.* [**< ME. crote, croote, < OF. crote, crotte, F. crote (= Pr. cota), mud, dirt, dung.**] 1. A clod.

Crote of a turf, glebula.

Prompt. Parv.

2. Dung; excrement.

Oroton (krō'ton), *n.* [**NL., < Gr. κρότων or κρότων, a tick, also the shrub bearing the castorberry, which was thought to resemble a tick.**]

1. A genus of euphorbiaceous plants, comprising about 500 species, natives of warm and especially of tropical regions, many of which possess important medicinal properties. *Croton Tiglium*, a native of several parts of the East Indies, possesses



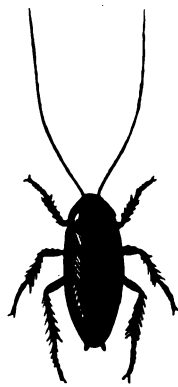
Flowering Branch of *Croton Tiglium*.
a, section of staminate flower; b, section of pistillate flower.

most active and dangerous purgative properties; every part—wood, leaves, and fruit—seems to participate equally in the energy. Croton-oil is extracted from the seeds of this species, which are of about the size and shape of field-beans. *C. Eleuteria*, of the Bahamas, yields cascarilla bark. *C. cascarilla*, *C. niveus* yields a similar aromatic bitter bark, known as copalche bark. Some other species are used on account of their aromatic and balsamic properties, or for their resinous products.

2. [*l. c.*] A foliage-plant of the genus *Codiaeum*: so named by florists.—**Croton-chloral hydrate** (so named because formerly believed to be related to crotonic acid), more properly called *butyl-chloral hydrate*. It forms crystalline scales having a pungent odor, little soluble in cold water, easily soluble in alcohol and glycerin. It is somewhat used in medicine for cephalic neuralgia.

crotonate (krō'ton-āt), *n.* [**< croton(ic) + -ate¹**] In *chem.*, a salt formed by the union of crotonic acid with a base.

croton-bug (krō'ton-bug), *n.* [**< Croton** (in reference to the Croton aqueduct, from the Croton river in Westchester county, New York, to the city of New York; perhaps because they became abundant in New York about the time that Croton water was introduced (1842), or because they were supposed to have come through the water-pipes) + *bug²*.] A common name in the United States for *Blatta (Ectobia) germanica*, a roach, originally imported from Europe. It is much smaller and of a lighter color than *Periplaneta orientalis*, the black-beetle of England. (See cut under *Blattidae*.)



Croton-bug (*Blatta germanica*), natural size.

crotonic (krō-tō'nē), *n.* [**NL., < Gr. κρότων, a tick.**] 1. A fungous excrescence on trees, caused by an insect. Hence—2. In *pathol.*, a small fungous excrescence on the periosteum.

crotonic (krō-ton'ik), *a.* [**< croton + -ic.**] Pertaining to or derived from plants of the genus *Croton*.—**Crotonic acid**, $C_4H_4O_2$, an acid discovered by Pelletier and Caventou in the seeds of the plant *Croton Tiglium*, and obtainable from croton-oil. It has a pungent and nauseous smell and a burning taste, and is very poisonous. Its salts are termed *crotonates*.

crotonin, crotonine (krō'ton-in), *n.* [**< croton + -in², -ine²**.] A vegeto-alkali found in the seeds of *Croton Tiglium*.

croton-oil (krō'ton-oil'), *n.* A vegetable oil expressed from the seeds of the *Croton Tiglium*. See *Croton*. It is a valuable article of the materia medica, and is so strongly purgative that one drop is a dose. When applied externally it causes irritation and suppuration. It is of great service in cases where other purgatives fail.

crotonylen (krō-ton'i-len), *n.* [**< croton + -yl + -en.**] A gaseous hydrocarbon (C_4H_6) found in illuminating gas. It can be separated as a solid by cold and compression.

Crotophaga (krō-tof'a-gā), *n.* [**NL., short for *Crotonophaga, < Gr. κρότων or κρότων, a tick, + φαγεῖν, eat.**] The typical and only genus of birds of the subfamily *Crotophaginae*. The leading species are *C. ani* and *C. sulcirostris*, both of which occur in the United States and the warmer parts of America generally. See *ani*.

Crotophaginae (krō-tof-a-jī'nē), *n. pl.* [**NL., < Crotophaga + -inae.**] A subfamily of *Cuculidae*, peculiar to America; the anis or keel-billed cuckoos. They have a long tail of only eight graduated feathers, and an extremely compressed bill. The upper mandible rises into a high, sharp crest or keel with very convex profile, its sides being usually sulcate, and its tip is deflected. The plumage is of a uniform lustrous black. The feathers of the head and neck are lengthened and lanceolate, with distinct scale-like margins; the face is naked. There is but one genus, *Crotophaga*. See *ani*.

crottes¹ (krot'iz), *n. pl.* [**< ME. crotel; dim. of crote, q. v.**] 1. Crumbs. [*Prov. Eng.*].—2. Dung; excrement, as of the sheep, goat, or hare.

crottes² (krot'iz), *n. pl.* [**< Gael. crotal, also cro-tan, a general name for lichens, especially those used for dyeing.**] A name given in Scotland and in some parts of England to various species of lichens used in dyeing, distinguished as *black, brown, white*, etc., *crottes*. Under this name are included *Parmelia physodes*, *P. caperata*, *P. saxatilis*, *Sticta pulmonaria*, and *Lecanora pallescens*.

crouch¹ (krouch), *v.* [**Also dial. crooch; < ME. crouchen, cruchen (for *cruchen), unassibilated crouchen, crouch, bend; a var. of crouken, crook, bend, the unusual change of vowel (ō to ū = ou) being due perhaps to the influence of crouchen, cross (see crouch²), or of cruche, crutch (see crutch¹). Cf. crutch².**] 1. To bend; stoop low; lie or stoop close to the ground, as an animal in preparing to spring or from fear: as, a dog *crouches* to his master; a lion *crouches* in the thicket.

You know the voice, and now crouch like a cur
Ta'en worrying sheep.

Fletcher (and another), Love's Cure.

There crouch, . . .
Lit by the sole lamp suffered for their sake,
Two awe-struck figures.

Browning, Ring and Book, I. 46.

2. To bow or stoop servilely; make slavish obeisance; fawn; cringe.

Every one that is left in thine house shall come and crouch to him for a piece of silver. 1 Sam. II. 36.

Other mercenaries, that crouch unto him in fear of hell, though they term themselves the servants, are indeed but the slaves of the Almighty.

Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, I. 52.

On the other side was a great native population, helpless, timid, accustomed to crouch under oppression.

Macauley, Warren Hastings.

II. *trans.* To bend or cause to bend low, as if for concealment, or in fear or abasement. [*Rare.*]

She folded her arms across her chest,
And crouched her head upon her breast,
And looked askance at Christabel.

Coleridge, Christabel, II.

crouch² (krouch), *n.* [**< ME. crouche, cruche, a cross; see cross¹, *n.*, etym. (3).**] A cross; a crucifix; the sign of the cross; the cross on a coin, or the coin itself. See *cross¹*, *n.*

In ye honour of ihesu cryst of heuene, and of his modir seynte marie, and of alle holy halwyn, and specialeeke of ye exaltacion of ye holy crouche.

English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 54.

crouch² (krouch), *v. t.* [**< ME. crouchen, cruchen, cross, etc.: see cross¹, *v.*, etym. (3).**] To sign with the cross; bless.

I crouche thee from elves and from wightes.

Chaucer, Miller's Tale, I. 293.

crouchback (krouch'bak), *n.* Same as *crook-back*.

crouch-clay (krouch'klā), *n.* An old name for the white Derbyshire clay.

crouched¹ (krouch'ed), *p. a.* [*Pp. of crouch², v.*] Marked with, bearing, or wearing the sign of the cross.—**Crouched friars**. Same as *crutched friars* (which see, under *friar*).

crouchie (krou'chi), *a.* [*Dim. of crouch¹.*] Having a humpback; hunchbacked. [*Scotch.*]

Crouchie Merran Humphie. *Burns, Halloween.*

crouchmas¹, *n.* [**< ME. crouchemesse, < crouche, crouche, cross, + messe, mass. Cf. Christmas, etc.**] Rogation week. See *rogation*.

Ye ferde [fourth meeting] schalben on ye sunday after crouchemesse dai. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 119.

crouch-ware (krouch'wār), *n.* 1. A kind of fine pottery made with an admixture of pipe-clay in Staffordshire. It is well finished, and its paste is very dense. The earliest crouch-ware

was of a greenish tint. *Solon*, The Old Eng. Potter, p. 154.—2. A name given to the salt-glazed stoneware made at Burslem in Staffordshire from a very early time, this being the earliest ware of that description made in England.

croud¹, *n.* An obsolete form of *croud²*. *Spenser*. **croud²**, *n.* [**Also written croude, croude, < OF. croude, crote, < L. crypta, a crypt: see crypt, and cf. crote (a var. of croud), and grot, grotto.**] The crypt of a church.

crouger (krou'gér), *n.* A local English (Warwickshire) name of the crucian-carp.

crouket, *n.* [**ME.: see crock¹, etym. (3).**] An earthen vessel; a crock. *Chaucer*.

croup¹ (krōp), *n.* [**Introduced from Sc. (by Francis Home, an Edinburgh physician, in a treatise on croup, in 1765); Sc. croup, croup, < croup, croup, croupe, croak, cry or speak with a hoarse voice; prob. imitative, and in so far related to Sc. roup, cry out, cry hoarsely, roup, *n.*, hoarseness, also croup. Hence (from E.) F. croup. See roup¹ and roop.**] A name applied to a variety of diseases in which there is some interference at the glottis with respiration. True or membranous croup is inflammation of the larynx (laryngitis) with fibrinous exudation forming a false membrane. Many if not all cases of true croup are diphtheritic in nature. False croup is simple or catarrhal laryngitis, not resulting in the formation of a membrane, but inducing at times spasm of the glottis. Spasmodic croup, or laryngismus stridulus, is a nervous affection characterized by attacks of laryngeal spasm independent of local irritation: popularly called *crowing convulsions*.

croup² (krōp), *n.* [**Also dial. crup, early mod. E. also croupe, < ME. croupe, < OF. croupe, F. croupe, the croup, rump; of Scand. origin: see croup. Hence ult. crupper.**] 1. The rump or buttocks of certain animals, especially of a horse; hence, the place behind the saddle.

This cartere thakketh his hors upon the croupe.

Chaucer, Friar's Tale, I. 261.

So light to the croupe the fair lady he awung,

So light to the saddle before her he sprung!

Scott, Young Lochinvar.

2. A hump or hunch on an animal's body.

croupade (krō-pād'), *n.* [**F., < croupe, the haunch: see croup².**] In the *manège*, a leap in which the horse draws up his hind legs toward the belly, without showing his shoes.

croupal (krō'pal), *a.* [**< croup¹ + -al.**] Pertaining to or of the nature of croup; croupous: as, *croupal dyspnoea*.

He thought acute croupal cases unsuitable for operation.

Medical News, XLIX. 53.

crouper (krō'pér), *n.* Same as *crupper*, 2.

croupier (krō'pi-ér), *n.* [**F. croupier, a partner or assistant at a gaming-table, < F. croupe, the rump or hinder part (the principal taking the croupier, as it were, behind him).**] 1. One who collects the money at a gaming-table.—2. One who at a public dinner-party sits at the lower end of the table, as assistant chairman.

Sir James Mackintosh . . . presided; Cranstoun was croupier.

Cockburn, Memorials, VI.

croupière (krō-pi-är'), *n.* [**F.: see crupper.**] Armor for the croup of a horse. See *bard²*.

croupiness (krō'pi-nes), *n.* The state of being croupy or having a tendency to croup.

croupous (krō'pus), *a.* [**< croup¹ + -ous.**] In *pathol.*, pertaining to, of the nature of, or resembling croup; involving the formation of a false membrane on a mucous surface.—**Croupous inflammation**, inflammation attended with the formation on a mucous surface of a fibrinous membraniform exudation, which can be easily stripped off from the underlying tissues.

Croupous or superficial diphtheritic inflammation of the larynx or trachea.

Therapeutic Gazette, XI. 348.

Croupous pneumonia, lobar pneumonia. See *pneumonia*.

croupy (krō'pi), *a.* [**< croup¹ + -y¹.**] 1. Pertaining to or resembling croup.—2. Affected with or predisposed to croup; also, somewhat sick with croup; having false croup: as, a *croupy* child.

crouse (krūs), *a.* [**Also written crous, crouse, crouse, < ME. crous, crus, bold, indignant, prob. = MD. kruys, kroes, D. kroes, cross, lit. crisp, curled, = LG. krūs = G. kraus = Dan. Sw. krus (in comp.), crisp, curled: see curl.**] A similar change of sense from 'curled, crisp,' to 'brisk, lively,' appears in *crisp*. Brisk; frisky; full of heart; self-satisfied; appearing courageous; saucy. [*Prov. Eng. and Scotch.*]

Yet, for all his cracking crouse,

He row'd the raid o' the Reidsawire.

Raid o' the Reidsawire (Child's Ballads, VI. 133).

Crawing, crawling,

For my crouse crawling,

I lost the best feather i' my wing.

Burning of Auchindown (Child's Ballads, VI. 161).

Now, they're crouse and cantle baith!
Ha, ha, the wooing o't.

Burns, Duncan Gray.

crouselly, crouselly (krūs'li), *adv.* In a crouse manner; self-assertively; saucily; proudly; boldly. [Scotch.]

I wat they bragged right crouselly.

Billie Archie (Child's Ballads, VI. 96).

Ye cootie moorcocks, crouselly crow!

Burns, Tam Samson's Elegy.

crow¹ (krō), *v.*; pret. and pp. *crowed*, formerly *crew*, ppr. *crowing*. [= Sc. *craw*, < ME. *crowen*, *crāwen* (pret. *crew*, *crewe*, pp. *crowen*, *crowe*), < AS. *crācan* (strong verb, pret. *crāc*, pp. **crāwen*) = (weak verb) D. *kraaijen* = LG. *kraien* = OHG. *chrājan*, MHG. *krājen*, G. *krāhen*, *crow*, as a cock. Hence AS. **crēd* (= MLG. *krat*), in comp. *hanerēd* = OS. *hanocrād* = OHG. *hana-chrāt*, MHG. *hanekrāt*, cock-crow (*hana*, cock). Orig. used in a general sense, including the croaking of the crow (see *crow*²), the cry of the crane, etc.; prob. imitative, like *croak*, *crake*², etc.] **I. intrans.** 1. To cry as a cock; utter the characteristic cry of a cock.

In that same place seynt Peter forsooke oure Lord thries,
or the Cock crew.

Manderile, Travels, p. 91.

My lungs began to *crow* like chanticleer, . . .

And I did laugh sans intermission

An hour by his dial. Shak., As you Like It, II. 7.

2. To boast in triumph; vaunt; vapor; swag-gers: absolutely, or with *over* or *about*.

Joas at first does bright and glorious show;

In Life's fresh Morn his Fame did early *crow*.

Cowley, Davideis, II.

Selby is *crowing*, and, though always defeated by his wife, still *crowing* on. Richardson, Sir Charles Grandison.

Te telegraph home to father and *crow* over him.

Harper's Mag., LXV. 601.

3. To utter a shouting sound expressive of pleasure, as an infant.

The mother of the sweetest little maid

That ever *crow'd* for kisses.

Tennyson, Princess, II.

Crowing convulsions. See *convulsion* and *croup*¹.

II. trans. To announce by crowing.

There is no cock to *crow* day.

Gower, Conf. Amant., II. 102.

May I ne'er *crow* day! Scotch proverb. (Jamieson.)

crow¹ (krō), *n.* [*< crow*¹, *v.*] The characteristic cry of the cock: sometimes applied to a similar cry of some other bird.

Many a time . . . a moor-fowl arose from the heath, and shot along the moor, uttering his bold *crow* of defiance.

Scott, Abbot, x.

crow² (krō), *n.* [*< ME. crow, crow, crowe, crawe*, < AS. *crāwe* = OS. *krāia* = D. *kraai* = MLG. *krā*, *krāje*, G. *krāhe*, a *crow*, a *raven*; from the verb, AS. *crāwan*, etc., *crow* (orig. in a general sense). Cf. E. dial. *crake*, a *crow*, *leel. krāka*, a *crow*: see *crake*², *crack*, etc.] **1.** A general name including most birds of the genus *Corvus* and of the family *Corvidæ*; especially, one of the *Corvinæ*. See these three words. The larger kinds of crows are called *ravens*, especially those which have the throat-feathers lengthened, lanceolate, and discrete. The term, used absolutely, means in Great Britain the carrion-crow, *Corvus corone*, and in the United States the common American crow, *C. americanus*. The two species are so similar in all respects that they are only distinguished by slight technical characters. The plumage is jet-black, with a purplish and violet gloss, especially on the back, wings, and tail; the bill and feet are ebony-black; the base of the upper mandible is covered for a long distance with a bundle of antorse bristly feathers, filling each nasal fossa and hiding the nostrils. The eyes are bright and intelligent, of a hazel-brown color. The feet are stout, with strong curved claws and scaly tarsi and toes. The tail is of moderate length, a little rounded or fan-shaped, of 12 broad plane feathers. The wings are lengthened and pointed, with 10 primaries, and when folded their tips fall nearly opposite the end of the tail. The length of these crows is 18 or 20 inches. Crows are among the most omnivorous of birds, eating almost everything from carrion to fruits. Some species, hence called *fish-crows*, are fond of fish and shell-fish, as mollusks and crustaceans. Crows usually nest in trees, where they build large bulky nests of sticks, and lay greenish eggs heavily spotted with dark colors, generally to the number of 4, 5, or 6. They are noted for their sagacity, and in populous countries become extremely wary and knowing birds, their instinct of self-preservation being developed to the highest degree by the incessant persecution to which they are subjected.



Carrion-crow (*Corvus corone*).

Opinions differ as to their being on the whole most beneficial or most injurious to the agriculturist, but they are generally classed as "vermin," and in some places a legal price is set upon their heads. Crows are eminently sociable birds, and however widely they may be dispersed in pairs in the breeding season, they flock at other times; and in winter, in many places in the United States, vast bands numbering hundreds of thousands assemble nightly to roost together, often flying 20 to 40 miles back to these *crow-roosts* at night after foraging over the country for food during the earlier hours of the day. The common American fish-crow is *C. ossifragus* or *C. maritimus*, an undersized species inhabiting southerly parts of the United States, especially coastwise, and feeding much on shell-fish. The northwestern fish-crow is *C. caurinus*, a similar though distinct species. The white-necked crow or raven is *C. cryptoleucus*, of western parts of the United States, in which the plumage of the neck beneath the black surface is snowy-white. A number of small crows resembling the fish-crow inhabit the West Indies, as *C. jamaicensis*. In some of these the face is partially naked, a character which is also conspicuous in the European rook, a kind of crow, *C. frugilegus*. The European daw, *C. nedula*, is another kind of crow. See also phrases below.

The gallant Grahams cam from the west,

W' their horses black as ony *crow*.

Battle of Pentland Hills (Child's Ballads, VII. 241).

The many-winter'd *crow* that leads the clanging rookery home.

Tennyson, Locksley Hall.

2. A name of several birds of other families. See the phrases below.—**3.** [cap.] The constellation Corvus.—**4.** The mesentery or ruffle of a beast: so called by butchers.—**5.** One who watches or stands guard while another commits a theft; a confederate in a robbery. [Thieves' slang].—**6.** A crowbar.

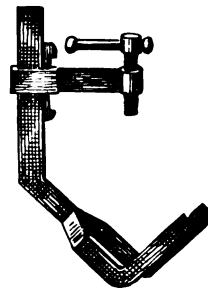
Ant. E. Go, borrow me a *crow*.
Dro. E. A *crow* without feather; master, mean you so? . . .
Ant. E. Go, get thee gone, fetch me an iron *crow*.

Shak., C. of E., III. 1.

Use all your Art, apply your sledges, your levers, and your iron *crows*, to heave and hale your mighty Polyphem of Antiquity to the delusion of Novices.

Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

7. A device for holding a gas- or water-main in position while it is tapped for a service-pipe.



Crow (def. 7).

of Jamaica, *Corvus jamaicensis*. Similar species inhabit other West Indian islands, as *C. solitarius* of San Domingo, *C. leucognathus* of Porto Rico, and *C. nasicus* of Cuba.—**Clarke's crow**, the American nutcracker, *Picicorvus columbianus*.—**Corbie-crow**, the carrion-crow.—**Cornish crow**. See *red-legged crow*, below.—**Dun-crow**, *Corvus cornix*.—**Fish-crow**, *Corvus ossifragus* or *C. caurinus*, of America.—**Flesh-crow**, the carrion-crow.—**Florida crow**, *Corvus floridanus*, a supposed large-billed variety of the common crow of America, found in Florida.—**Fruit-crows**, the South American birds of the subfamily *Gymnoderinae*, family *Cotingidae*.—**Gor-crow**, the carrion-crow.—**Gray crow**, *gray-backed crow*, *heedy crow*, *hooded crow*, *Corvus cornix*, having the body gray and the head, wings, and tail black.—**King-crow**, a name of the *Dicurus macrocerus*, a kind of drongo-shrike.—**Laughing crow**, a name of the *Garrulax leucophrys*.—**Mexican crow**, *Corvus mexicanus*, a small species with the wing only about 9 inches long, found in Mexico.—**Midden-crow**, a name given in some parts of England to the common crow.—**Piping crows**, the birds of the subfamily *Streptopinae*, family *Corvidæ*.—**Purple crow**, one of several species or conspecifics of small lustrous crows of the East Indies and Papua, as *C. enca*, *C. orru*, and *C. violacea*.—**Red-legged or Cornish crow**, the Cornish chough, *Pyrrhocorax graculus*.—**Royston crow**, *Corvus cornix*.—**Scapular or Senegal crow**, *Corvus scapularis*, an African species, with the neck, mantle, and breast pure white.—**To eat crow**, to do or accept what one vehemently dislikes and has before defiantly declared he would not do or accept; swallow one's words; submit to some humiliating defeat; be compelled to do or suffer something disagreeable or mortifying. [Slang. U. S.]—**To have a crow to pluck**, *pull*, or *pick with one*, to have an explanation to demand from one; have some fault to find with one; have a disagreeable matter to settle.

He that hir weddyth hath a *crow* to *pull*.

Barclay, Ship of Fools.

If a crow help us in, sirrah, we'll *pluck a crow* together.

Shak., C. of E., III. 1.

If you dispute, we must even *pluck a crow* about it.

Sir R. L'Estrange.

Tree-crows, the birds of the subfamily *Callaeatinae*, family *Corvidæ*.—**White-breasted crow**, *Corvus dauuricus*, of northern Asia, China, and Japan.

crow-bait (krō'bāt), *n.* An emaciated or decrepit horse, as likely soon to become carrion, and so attractive to crows. [Colloq.]

crowbar (krō'bār), *n.* A bar of iron with a wedge-shaped end, sometimes slightly bent and

forked, used as a lever or pry. Also called simply *crow*.

Masons, with wedge and *crowbar*, begin demolition.

Carlyle, French Rev., III. v. 3.

crow-bells (krō'belz), *n.* 1. The daffodil, *Narcissus Pseudo-Narcissus*.—2. The bluebell, *Scilla nutans*.

crowberry (krō'ber'i), *n.*; pl. *crowberries* (-iz). The fruit of *Empetrum nigrum*, so called from its black color; the plant itself, a heath-like evergreen shrub common on heaths in Scotland and the north of England, and found in the northern United States and arctic America. Also called *black crowberry* and *heathberry*.—**Broom-crowberry**, of the United States, *Corema Conradii*.

crow-blackbird (krō'blak'bērd), *n.* A name of the purple grackle, *Quiscalus purpureus*, an American passerine bird of the family *Icteridae* and subfamily *Quiscalinae*, common in the



Crow-blackbird (*Quiscalus purpureus*).

eastern United States: so called from its large size and dark color, which give it somewhat the appearance of a crow. The male is about 13 inches long and 17½ inches in extent of wings. The plumage is richly iridescent, with green, blue, violet, purple, and bronzy tints; the bill and feet are ebony-black; the iris is straw-yellow; the tail is somewhat boat-shaped. The female is blackish and quite lustrous, in this differing from some related species, and also a little smaller than the male. A variety has a perfectly brassy back and steel-blue head; it is sometimes distinguished as the *bronzed crow-blackbird*. The name is extended to the other species of the same genus. *Q. major* is a larger species of the southern United States, known as the *boat-tailed crow-blackbird* or *grackle*, and locally called *jack-daw*. The tail is much carinated, and the disproportion in size of the sexes is very great, the female being only about 13 inches long, while the male is 15½ to 17; the peculiar development of the tail is lacking in the female, and the color is plain grayish-brown, the male being richly iridescent black. A still larger species, the *fan-tailed crow-blackbird*, *Q. macrurus*, also called *Texas grackle*, inhabits the Gulf States and Mexico; the male attains a length of 18 inches, while the female is much smaller. All these birds are gregarious, nest in trees and bushes, sometimes in holes, and lay 5 or 6 greenish eggs, clouded, veined, and scratched with various dark colors.

crowchemisset, *n.* See *crouchmas*.

crow-corn (krō'kōrn), *n.* The colic-root, *Aletris farinosa*, the white mealy flowers of which somewhat resemble kernels of grain.

crowd¹ (kroud), *v.* [*< ME. crouden, crouden, cruden*, push, shove, drive, press forward, < AS. **crīdan*, push, press, drive (usually cited as **creddan*, which, however, could not produce the E. form; neither inf. occurs, but only 3d pers. sing. ind. *crýdeth* and pret. *credd*, occurring once each; the pret. pl. would be **crudon*, the pp. *cruden*, > *croda*, *n.*, and *gecrod*, *n.*, in the poetical compounds *linderoda*, the shock of shields (battle), *lindgecrod*, the shielded throng (warriors), *hlōthgecrod*, the heaped throng (clouds), etc.), = MD. *kruyden*, contr. *kruyen*, D. *krujen*, drive, push in a wheelbarrow (cf. def. I., 2). Other connections not found.] **I. trans.** 1. To push; force forward; shove; impel.

O firste moeyng cruel firmament,

With thy diurnal swelgh that *crowdest* ay

And hurlest al from East til Occident.

Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, I. 198.

2. To push or wheel in a wheelbarrow. [Prov. Eng.]—**3.** To press close, or closely together; push or drive in; squeeze; cram: as, to *crowd* too much freight into a ship; to *crowd* many people into a small room.

The time misorder'd doth, in common sense,

Crowd us and crush us to this monstrous form.

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., IV. 2.

There was so great a Press of People that Sir John Blackwel, Knight, was *crowded* to Death.

Baker, Chronicles, p. 105.

4. To fill to excess; occupy or pack with an unusual or inordinate number or quantity: as, the audience *crowded* the theater; to *crowd* a ship's hold.

The balconies and verandas were *crowded* with spectators. *Prescott.*

The circular beehive house into which I was shown was instantaneously *crowded* almost to suffocation.

O'Donovan, Merv, xvi.

5. To throng about; press upon; press as by a multitude: as, we were most uncomfortably *crowded*.

Here the Palaces and Convents have eat up the Peoples Dwellings, and *crowded* them excessively together.

Lister, Journey to Paris, p. 7.

6. To encumber or annoy by multitudes or excess of numbers.

Why will vain courtiers toil
And *crowd* a valner monarch for a smile?

Granville.

I would rather sit on a pumpkin and have it all to myself, than be *crowded* on a velvet cushion.

Thoreau, Walden, p. 41.

7. To urge; press by solicitation; importune; annoy by urging: as, to *crowd* a debtor for immediate payment. [Colloq.]—To *crowd* out, to press or drive out.

According as it [the sea] can make its way into all those subterranean cavities, and *crowd* the air out of them.

T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.

To *crowd* sail, to make an extraordinary spread of sail, with a view to accelerate the speed of a ship, as in chasing or escaping from an enemy; carry a press of sail.

II. *intrans.* 1. To press in numbers; come together closely; swarm: as, the multitude *crowded* through the gate or into the room.

The whole company *crowded* about the fire. *Addison.*

In his fierce heart, thought *crowded* upon thought.

William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 284.

2. To press forward; increase speed; advance pushingly, as against obstacles: as, to *crowd* into a full room, or into company.

That schup bigan to *crude*,
The wind him bleu lude,
Bithinne dais fue
That schup can ariue.

King Horn (E. E. T. S.), I. 1293.

crowd¹ (krou'd), *n.* [*< crowd*¹, *v.*; cf. AS. nouns *croda*, *gecroda*, a throng, used in comp.: see *crowd*¹, *v.*] 1. A collection; a multitude; a large number of things collected or grouped together; a number of things lying near one another.

A *crowd* of hopes,
That sought to sow themselves like winged seeds
Born out of everything I heard and saw,
Flutter'd about my senses and my soul.

Tennyson, Gardener's Daughter.

The highest historical value of the book [of the gospels] consists in the *crowds* of signatures scattered through its margin.

E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 38.

2. A large number of persons congregated together, or gathered into a close body without order; a throng.

Far from the madding *crowd's* ignoble strife,
Their sober wishes never learnt to stray.

Gray, Elegy.

Crowds that stream from yawning doors.

Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxx.

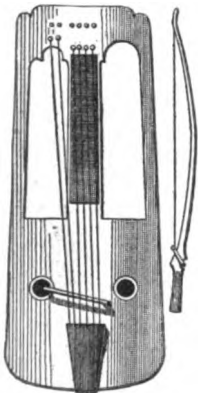
3. Any group or company of persons: as, a jolly *crowd*. [Colloq.]—4. People in general; the populace; the mass; the mob.

The *crowd* turned away in disgust from words which presented no image to their minds.

Macaulay.

5†. Same as *crode*. = *syn.* 1 and 2. *Throng*, etc. (see *multitude*), host, swarm, concourse, shoal.

crowd² (krou'd), *n.* [Also spelled *crowd* and *crowth* (and sometimes, as W., *croth*), *< ME. crowde, crowde, also crouthe, crouth, < W. crwth, a crowd, violin, fiddle, = Gael. cruit, a violin, harp, cymbal, = OIr. crot, > ML. chrotta, a crowd: prob. so called from its rounded or protuberant form, being ult. identical with W. crwth, a hump, bulge, belly, trunk, crwth, womb, calf of the leg.] An ancient Welsh and Irish musical instrument, the earliest known specimen of the viol class—that is, of stringed instruments played with a bow. It had a shallow rectangular body with two circular sound-holes, through one of which passed one foot of the bridge. The strings were perhaps only three at first, but in later times were*



Crowd.

(From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

six, of which two were played lutewise, by pinching or twitching. The tuning of the strings is disputed, but the compass of the instrument was probably from two to three octaves upward from about tenor G.

The pipe, the tabor, and the trembling *Crowd*.

Spenser, Epithalamion.

A lacquey that runs on errands for him and can . . . warble upon a *crowd* a little. *B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, I. 1.*

crowd^{2†} (krou'd), *v. i.* [*< crowd*², *n.*] To play on a crowd or fiddle.

Fiddlers, *crowd* on, *crowd* on; let no man lay a block in your way.

Middleton, Massinger, and Rowley, Old Law, v. 1.

crowdedly (krou'ded-li), *adv.* In a crowded manner or situation; in a crowd or multitude; closely together.

The only injury they [lichens] can inflict upon them [trees] is by slightly interfering with the functions of respiration, or, when growing very *crowdedly* upon the branches of orchard trees, by checking the development of buds.

Encyc. Brit., XIV. 560.

crowder[†] (kron'dèr), *n.* [*< ME. crowdere; < crowd*² + -er.] A player on the crowd; a fiddler.

Yet is it sung but by some blinde *Crouder*, with no rougher voyce then rude stile.

Sir P. Sidney, Apol. for Poetrie.

crowdie, crowdy (krou'di), *n.* [Sc., possibly connected with *grout*, coarse meal.] 1. Meal and cold water, or sometimes milk, stirred together so as to form a thick gruel; hence, any porridge.

My sister Kate cam' o'er the hill,
Wi' *crowdie* unto me.

Battle of Sheriff-Muir (Child's Ballads, VII. 261).

2. Curds from which the whey has been pressed out, mixed with butter.

crowdie-time (krou'di-tim), *n.* Breakfast-time. [Scotch.]

Then I gaed hame at *crowdie-time*,
And soon I made me ready.

Quoted in Jamieson.

crowdy, n. See *crowdie*.

crowfeet, n. Plural of *crowfoot*.

crow-flight (krō'fīt), *n.* 1. A flight of crows. —2. A direct journey or course; a bee-line.

We clambered over the hills and spurs in the usual *crow-flight* of the Karens.

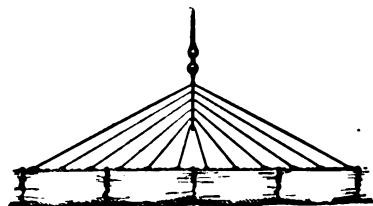
Science, VI. 108.

crow-flower (krō'flou'èr), *n.* In bot.: (a) The ragged-robin, *Lychnis Flos-cuculi*. (b) The buttercup or crowfoot.

There with fantastic garlands did she come,
Of *crow-flowers*, nettles, daisies, and long purples.

Shak., Hamlet, iv. 7.

crowfoot (krō'fūt), *n.*; pl. *crowfeet* (-fēt). 1. *Naut.*: (a) A device consisting of small lines rove through a block of wood, fastened to the backbone of an awning, to keep it from sagging



Awning Furled and Suspended by Crowfoot.

in the middle. A similar arrangement was formerly used to keep the foot-ropes of top-sails from chafing against the top-rim. (b) In a ship-of-war, an iron stand fixed at one end to a table and hooked at the other to a beam above, on which the mess-kids, etc., are hung. —2. In bot., the name of the common species of *Ranunculus* or buttercup, having divided leaves and bright-yellow flowers. See *Ranunculus*.

All the valley, mother, 'll be fresh and green and still,
And the cowslip and the *crowfoot* are over all the hill.

Tennyson, May Queen, I.

3. A caltrop.—**Crowfoot-halyard**. See *halyard*.

crow-keeper (krō'kē'pèr), *n.* 1. A person employed to keep crows from alighting on a field.

That fellow handles his bow like a *crow-keeper*.

Shak., Lear, iv. 6.

Practise thy quiver, and turn *crowkeeper*.

Drayton, To Cupid.

2. A stuffed figure set up as a scarecrow.

Scaring the ladies like a *crow-keeper*.

Shak., R. and J., I. 4.

crowl (kroul), *v. i.* [Cf. *growl*.] To rumble or make a noise in the stomach.

crowling (krou'ling), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *crowl*, *v.*] Rumbling; borborygmus. *Dunglison.*

crowne (kroun), *n.* and *a.* [*< (a) ME. crowne, crowne, earliest form crune = MD. krune, krone,*

D. kruin, kroon = OFries. krōne = MLG. krone, krune, LG. krone = MHG. krōne, krōn, G. krone (but OHG. *corōna, corōne*) = Icel. *krúna, króna* = Norw. *kruna* = OSw. *kruna, krona, Sw. krona* = Dan. *kroner*; (b) later ME. in full form, *corown, coroun, coroune, corone, < OF. corone, coronne, curone, curune, F. couronne* = Pr. Sp. It. *corona* = Pg. *coroa*, a crown; all *< L. corōna*, a garland, wreath, crown, = Gr. *κορώνη*, the curved end of a bow; cf. *κορώνη, κορώνος*, curved, bent, = Gael. *crunn* = W. *crun*, round, circular, Gael. *crun*, a boss. See *curve*. Hence (from L.) *coronal, coronet, corolla*, etc.] I. *n.* 1. An ornament for the head; originally, among the ancients, a wreath or garland; hence, any wreath or garland worn on the head; a coronal. Crowns, made at first of grass, flowers, twigs of laurel, oak, olive, etc., but later of gold, were awarded in ancient Rome to the victors in the public games, and to citizens who had done the state some distinguished service. See *corona*, 2.

You nymphs call'd Naiads, of the wndering brooks,
With your sedg'd *crowns*.

Shak., Tempest, iv. 1.

Last May we made a *crown* of flowers.

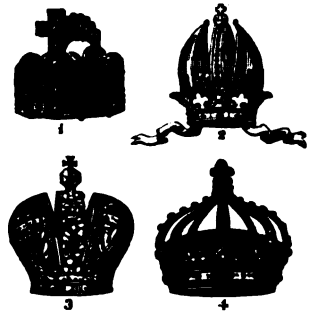
Tennyson, May Queen, ii.

2. An ornament or covering for the head worn as a symbol of sovereignty. Crowns were of very varied forms till heralds devised a regular series to mark the grades of rank, from the imperial crown to the baron's coronet. (See *coronet*.) 2. The crown of England is a gold



Victorian Crown of England.

circle, adorned with pearls and precious stones, from which rise alternately four Maltese crosses and four fleurs-de-lis. From the tops of the crosses spring imperial arches, closing under a mound and cross. Within the crown is a crimson velvet cap with an ermine border. The crown of Charlemagne, which is preserved in the imperial treasury of Vienna, is composed of eight plates of gold, four large and four small, connected by hinges. The large plates are studded with precious stones, the front one being surmounted with a cross; the smaller ones, placed alternately with these, are ornamented with enamels representing Solomon, David, Hezekiah, and Isaiah, and Christ seated between two flaming seraphim. The Austrian crown is a sort of cleft tiara, having in the middle a semicircle of gold supporting a mound and cross; the tiara rests on a circle with pendants like those of a miter. The Russian crown is a modified form of the same 'imperial crown. The royal crown of France is a circle ornamented with eight fleurs-de-lis, from which rise as many quarter-circles closing under a double fleur-de-lis. The triple crown of the popes is more commonly called the *tiara*. (See *diadem*.) In heraldry the crown is used as a bearing in many forms. When a coronet or open crown is used to alter or differentiate a bearing, whether on the escutcheon or as a crest or supporter, it is not blazoned by itself, but the bearing is said to be *crowmed*; when it is placed around the neck of an animal, the animal is said to be *gorged*.



1. Imperial Crown (Charlemagne's). 2. Austrian Crown. 3. Russian Crown. 4. French Crown.

3. Figuratively, regal power; royalty; kingly government.

Thou wert born as near a *crown* as he.

Fletcher (and another), False One, iv. 3.

A very solemn oath of allegiance was then taken by the lords, who swore . . . to do their best to secure the *crown* to the male line of the king's descendants.

Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 353.

4. The wearer of a crown; the sovereign as head of the state.

From all neighbour *crowns*

Alliance. Tennyson, (Enone).

5. Honorary distinction; reward; guerdon.

Look down, you gods,
And on this couple drop a blessed crown.

Shak., Tempest, v. 1.

Let merit *crowns*, and justice laurels give,
But let me happy by your pity live.

Dryden, Epistles.

6. A crowning honor or distinction; an exalting attribute or condition.

A virtuous woman is a *crown* to her husband. Prov. xli. 4.

The *crown* and comfort of my life, your favour

Shak., W. T., iii. 2.

Where the actors of mischief are a nation, there and amongst them to live well is a *crown* of immortal commendation.

Ford, Line of Life.

7. The top or highest part of something; the uppermost part or eminence, likened to a crown.

One of the shining winged powers
Showed me vast cliffs with crown of towers.
Tennyson, *Stanzas* pub. in *The Keepsake*, 1851.

It [the tower] is the crown of the whole mass of buildings rising from the water.

E. A. Freeman, *Venice*, p. 211.

Specifically—(a) The top part of the head; hence, the head itself.

I'll have this crown of mine cut from my shoulders.
Shak., *Rich. III.*, iii. 2.

Hurled the pine-cones down upon him,
Struck him on his brawny shoulders,
On his crown defenceless struck him.
Longfellow, *Hiawatha*, xviii.

(b) The top of a hat or other covering for the head.

The chief officers of Berne, for example, are known by the crowns of their hats, which are much deeper than those of an inferior character.

Addison, *Remarks on Italy* (ed. Bohn), I. 527.

(c) The summit of a mountain or other elevated object.

The steepy crown
Of the bare mountains. *Dryden*, *Æneid*.

(d) The end of the shank of an anchor, or the point from which the arms proceed; the part where the arms are joined to the shank. See cut under *anchor*. (e) In *lapidaries' work*, the part of a cut gem above the girdle. See cut under *brilliant*. (f) In *mech.*, any terminal flat member of a structure. (g) In *arch.*, the uppermost member of a cornice; the corona or larmier. (h) The face of an anvil. (i) The highest or central part of a road, causeway, bridge, etc.

On the crown of the bridge he turned his horse.
R. D. Blackmore, *Lorna Doone*, p. 328.

(j) The crest, as of a bird.

8. Completion; consummation; highest or most perfect state; acme.

Make Cressid's name the very crown of falsehood
If ever she leave *Troilus*! *Shak.*, *T. and C.*, iv. 2.

This is truth the poet sings,
That a sorrow's crown of sorrow is remembering happier things.
Tennyson, *Locksley Hall*.

The natives regarded it [the temple of Claudius] as the crown of their slavery, and complained that the country was exhausted in providing cattle for the sacrifices.

C. Elton, *Origins of Eng. Hist.*, p. 308.

9. A little circle shaved on the top of the head as a mark of ecclesiastical office or distinction; the tonsure.

Suche that ben preestes,
That have nother konnyng ne kyn, bote a corone one [only].
Piers Plowman (C), xiv. 113.

10. That part of a tooth which appears above the gum; especially, that part of a molar tooth which opposes the same part of a tooth of the opposite jaw.

The teeth of reptiles, with few exceptions, present a simple conical form, with the crown more or less curved.
Owen, *Anat.*

11. In *geom.*, the area inclosed between two concentric circles.—12. In *bot.*, a circle of appendages on the throat of the corolla, etc. See *corona*, 6.—13. A coin generally bearing a crown or a crowned head on the reverse. The

English crown is worth 5 shillings or £1.22, and was issued by Edward VI. in 1551, and by his successors. The obverse type of the crowns of Edward VI., James I., and Charles I. is the king on horseback, but from Charles II. to Victoria the obverse type is the head of the king or queen. The rare piece known as the *Oxford crown* was made, under Charles I., by the engraver Rawlins, and bears on the obverse a small view of Oxford, in addition to the ordinary type. The *petition-crown* is a pattern or trial-piece for a crown of Charles II., bearing the petition of its engraver, Thomas Simon, praying the king to compare the coin with the crown of the Dutch engraver John Roettier, by whom Simon had been superseded.



Obverse.



Reverse.

Crown of Charles II., British Museum. (Size of the original.)

at the English mint. The crown of the rose, crown of the double rose, double crown, Britain-crown, and thistle-crown were English gold coins. The crown of the rose was first introduced by Henry VIII. in 1526, and was made current for 4s. 6d. The crowns of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden are now worth 26.8 cents. The old crown of Denmark was 4 marks of crown money, or £1.23. The crown of Holland was 87 cents; that of Brabant, \$1.07; that of France, \$1.12 (that is, the *écu* at the beginning of the eighteenth century; but the old *écu de la couronne*, properly so called, varied from \$1.50 to \$2.20); that of Bern, 90 cents; that of Zurich, 89 cents; that of Basel, 85 cents. The silver crown of Portugal is \$1.08. The Austrian gold crown is worth about \$5. The name was also often used in English to translate the Italian *scudo*.

Crowns in my purse I have, and goods at home.

Shak., *T. of the S.*, i. 2.

14. (a) In Great Britain, a printing-paper of the size 15 × 20 inches: so called from the water-mark of a crown, once given exclusively to this size. (b) In the United States, a writing-paper of the size 15 × 19 inches.—15. *Naut.*, a kind of knot made with the strands of a rope. See *crown*, v. t., 9.—*Antique crown*, in *her.* See *antique*.—*Archduke's crown*, in *her.*, a circle of gold adorned with eight strawberry-leaves, and closed by two arches of gold set with pearls meeting in a globe crossed, as in an emperor's crown.—*Atet-crown*. See *atet*.—*Cap in crown*. See *cap*.—*Celestial crown*. See *celestial*.—*Civic crown*. See *civic*.—*Clerk of the crown*. See *clerk*.—*Crown Derby porcelain*. See *porcelain*.—*Crown escapement*. See *escapement*.—*Crown of aberration*. See *aberration*.—*Crown of an arch*, in *arch.*, the vertex or highest point.—*Crown of a root*, in *bot.*, the summit of the root from which the stem arises; the collum.—*Crown of cups*. See *couronne des tasses*, under *couronne*.—*Crown problem*, the problem which King Hiero set to Archimedes: namely, to ascertain whether a crown ostensibly made of gold was or was not alloyed with silver, and, if it was, with how much. Archimedes is said to have solved the problem by immersing the crown in water, but whether by observing the rise of the water in the vessel, or, as seems more probable, by ascertaining the loss of weight, is a point of disagreement among the authorities.—*Mural crown*. See *mural*.—*Naval crown*, among the ancient Romans, a crown adorned with figures of prows of ships, and conferred on a naval commander who had gained a signal victory, or on the person who first boarded an enemy's ship. In heraldry the naval crown is formed of the stems and square sails of ships placed alternately upon the circle or fillet.—*Northern crown*. See *Corona Borealis*, under *corona*.—*Obdional crown*, in *Rom. antiq.*, a wreath made of grass, given to him who held out a siege or caused one to be raised.—*Order of the Crown*, the title of several honorary orders founded by sovereigns in the nineteenth century, each including as part of its name that of the country to which it belongs. (a) *The Order of the Crown of Bavaria*, founded by King Maximilian Joseph I. in 1808. It is granted to persons who have attained distinction in the civil service of the state. (b) *The Imperial Order of the Crown of India*, founded in 1878 for ladies, at the time of the assumption by Queen Victoria of the title Empress of India. It includes a number of Indian women of the highest rank. (c) *The Order of the Crown of Italy*, founded by King Victor Emmanuel I. in 1868. (d) *The Order of the Crown of Prussia*, founded by King William I. on his coronation in 1861. (e) *The Order of the Crown of Rumania*, founded by King Charles on assuming the royal title in 1881. (f) *The Order of the Crown of Saxony*, founded by King Frederick Augustus in 1807, soon after his assumption of the kingly title. It is of but one class, and limited to persons of high rank. (g) *The Order of the Crown of Siam*, founded in 1869. (h) *The Order of the Crown of Wurtemberg*, founded by King William I. in 1818.—*Papal crown*. See *tiara*.—*Pleas of the crown*. See *corona*.—*Capital offense*, under *capital*.—*Southern crown*. See *Corona Australis*, under *corona*.—*To keep the crown of the causeway*, to go in the middle of the road or street; hence, to appear openly, with credit and respectability. [Scotch.]

Truth in Scotland shall keep the crown of the causeway yet.
Rutherford, *Letters*, II. 24.

To take the crown of the causeway, to appear with pride and self-assurance. [Scotch.]

My friends they are proud, an' my mither is saucy,
My ouldie auntie takes ay the crown o' the causeway.
Remains of Nithsdale Song, p. 93.

II. a. Relating to, pertaining to, or connected with the crown or royal possessions and authority: as, the crown jewels.—*Crown agent*, in Scotland, the agent or solicitor who, under the lord advocate, takes charge of criminal proceedings.—*Crown bark*. See *bark*.—*Crown cases reserved*, criminal causes reserved on questions of law for the consideration of the judges. [Eng.]—*Crown colony*. See *colony*.—*Crown court*, in *Eng. law*, the court in which the crown or criminal business of an assize is transacted.—*Crown debt*, in England, a debt due to the crown, whose claim ranks before that of all other creditors, and may be enforced by a summary process called an *extent*.—*Crown or demesne lands*, the lands, estate, or other real property belonging



Petition-crown of Master Thomas Simon, British Museum. (Size of the original.)

to the crown or sovereign. The lands belonging to the British crown are now usually surrendered to the country at the beginning of every sovereign's reign, in return for an allowance fixed at a certain amount for the reign by Parliament. They are placed under commissioners, and the revenue derived from them becomes part of the consolidated fund.

The additional allowances thus granted by Parliament to the Prince and Princess of Wales, and other members of the Royal Family, amount to an annual charge of £156,000; and when it is remembered that the *Crown lands* alone surrendered to Parliament yield an annual income of nearly £380,000, it will be evident that the charge upon the nation for the support of the dignity of Royalty is by no means extravagant, as interested persons would sometimes have us believe.

A. Fonblanque, Jr., *How we are Governed*, p. 15.

Crown law, that part of the common law of England which is applicable to criminal matters.—*Crown lawyer*, in England, a lawyer in the service of the crown; a lawyer who takes cognizance of criminal cases.—*Crown Office*, in England, a department of the Queen's Bench division of the High Court of Justice. It takes cognizance of criminal causes, from high treason down to trivial misdemeanors and breaches of the peace. The office is commonly called the crown side of the Court of Queen's Bench.—*Crown solicitor*, in Great Britain, in state prosecutions, the solicitor who prepares the prosecution. In England this is done by the solicitor to the treasury. In Ireland a solicitor is attached to each circuit, who gets up every case for the crown in criminal prosecutions.

Crown (kroun), v. t. [(a) < ME. *crounen*, *crounien*, *cruenien* (in contr. form) = D. *kroonen* = MLG. *LG. kronen* = MHG. *G. krönen* (but OHG. *chrônôn*, *corônôn*) = Icel. *krúna* = Sw. *kröna* = Dan. *krone*; (b) ME., in full form, *corouwen*, *corouwen*, *corouwen*, < OF. *coroner*, F. *couronner* = Pr. Sp. *coronar* = Pg. *coroar* = It. *coronare*, < L. *coronare*, crown; from the noun, ME. *crownc*, etc., L. *corōna*: see *crown*, n.] 1. To bestow a crown or garland upon; place a garland upon the head of.

Hast thou with myrtle-leaf crown'd him, O pleasure?
M. Arnold, *A Modern Sappho*.

There's a crotchet for you, reader, round and full as any prize turnip ever yet crown'd with laurels by great agricultural societies!
De Quincy, *Secret Societies*, i.

2. To invest with or as if with a regal crown; hence, to invest with regal dignity and power.

If you will elect by my advice,
Crown him, and say, "Long live our emperor!"
Shak., *Tit. And.*, i. 2.

3. To cover as if with a crown.

Sleep, that mortal sense deceives,
Crown thine eyes and ease thy pain.
Fletcher, *Faithful Shepherdess*, v. 2.

4. To confer honor, reward, or dignity upon; recompense; dignify; distinguish; adorn.

Thou . . . hast crown'd him with glory and honour.
Pa. viii. 5.

Urge your success; deserve a lasting name,
She'll crown a grateful and a constant flame.
Roscommon, *On Translated Verse*.

5. To form the topmost or finishing part of; terminate; complete; fill up, as a bowl with wine; consummate; perfect.

He said no more, but crown'd a bowl unbild;
The laughing nectar overlook'd the lid.
Dryden, *Iliad*, i. 784.

Crown'd
A happy life with a fair death.
Tennyson, *Geraint*.

To crown the whole, came a proposition embodying the three requests.
Motley.

6. *Milit.*, to effect a lodgment and establish works upon, as the crest of the glacier or the summit of a breach.—7. In the game of checkers, to make a king of, or mark as a king: said of placing another piece upon the top of one that has been moved into an opponent's king-row. See *checker*, 3.—8. To mark with the tonsure, as a sign of admission to the priesthood.

Should no clerk be crown'd bote yf he ycome were
Of franklens and free men. *Piers Plowman* (C), vi. 63.

9. *Naut.*, to form into a sort of knot, as a rope, by passing the strands over and under one another.

crown-antler

(kroun'ant'lér), n.

The topmost branch

or antler of the horn

of a stag. See *antler*.

crown-arch (kroun'-

ärch), n.

The arched

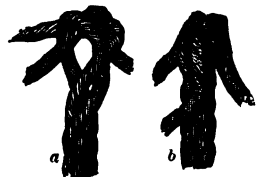
plate which supports

the crown-sheet of

the fire-box of a

boiler.

crownation, n. [A var. of *coronation* (cf. *crowner*,² var. of *coroner*), as if directly < *crown* + *-ation*.] *Coronation*.



A Three-stranded Rope Crowned.
a shows the arrangement of the strands before, and b after hauling taut.

This book was given the king and I at our *crownation*.
Marie R. Quoted in *S. and Q.*, 7th ser., III. 518.

crown-badge (kroun'badj), *n.* A device or cognizance worn in England by certain officials depending immediately upon the sovereign. It is sometimes an open crown, and sometimes a rose or other royal emblem surmounted or crossed by a crown. The yeomen of the guard (beefeaters) wear such a device embroidered on the breast.

crown-bar (kroun'bär), *n.* One of the bars on which the crown-sheet of a locomotive rests.

crown-beard (kroun'bërd), *n.* A name for species of *Verbesina*, a genus of coarse composites, chiefly Mexican.

crown-crane (kroun'krän), *n.* The demoiselle, *Anthropoides virgo*.

crowned (kround), *p. a.* [Pp. of *crown*, *v.*] 1. Of or pertaining to a sovereign; sovereign; consummate.

Min herte, to pitous and to nice,
Al innocent of his crowned malice, . . .
Graunted him love.

Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l. 518.

2. In *zool.*, coronate; cristate; crested; having the top of the head marked or distinguished in any way, as by color, texture, or size of the hairs, feathers, etc.: as, the ruby-crowned wren.

—3. In *her.*: (a) Having a crown or coronet on the head, as an animal used as a bearing: when the kind of crown is not specially mentioned, it is supposed to be a ducal coronet. (b) Surmounted or surrounded by a crown: said of bearings other than animals, as a cross, a bend, or the like. Also *couronné*.—4t. So hurt or wounded in the knee by a fall or any other accident that the hair falls off and does not grow again: said of a horse. *Bailey*.—**Crowned cup**. (a) A cup surmounted by a garland. (b) A bumper; a cup so full of liquor that the contents rise above the surface like a crown. *Nares*.

He shall, unpugged, carouse one crowned cup
To all these ladies' health. *Chapman*, All Fools.

crown-needles (krö'në'dlzl), *n.* Venus's-comb, *Scandix Pecten*, an umbelliferous plant of Europe: so called from the long beaks of the fruit. Also *crake-needles*.

crowner¹ (krou'nër), *n.* [*< crown*, *v.*, + *-er*]. One who or that which crowns or completes.

O thou mother of delights,
Crown'er of all happy nights.

Fletcher, Mad Lover, v. 1.

crowner^{2t} (krou'nër), *n.* [Appar. *< crown* + *-er*], but really a modification of *coroner*, ult. *< L. (LL.) coronator*, lit. one who crowns, equiv. to *coronarius*, pertaining to a crown, hence a crown officer: see *coroner*.] A coroner. See *coroner*.

The crowner hath sate on her, and finds it Christian burial. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 1.

Crowner's quest, an old variation of *coroner's inquest*, now often used humorously, especially in the phrase *crowner's quest law*, implying irregular procedure, or disregard of the settled forms or principles of law.

crowner³ (krou'nër), *n.* Same as *croonach*.

crow-nest, *n.* See *crow's-nest*.

crow-net (krö'net), *n.* A net for catching wild fowl. [Eng.]

crownet¹ (krou'net), *n.* [A var. of *cronet*, *coronet*, accom. *coronet* to *crown*: see *coronet*, *coronet*.] 1. A coronet.

The High Priest disguised with a great skinnie, his head hung round with little skinnies of Weasills and other Vermaine, with a *crownet* of Feathers.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 764.

Another might have had
Perhaps the hurdle, or at least the axe,
For what I have this *crownet*, robes, and wax.

B. Jonson, Fall of Mortimer, l. 1.

2. A crowning aim or result; ultimate reward.

Whose bosom was my *crownet*, my chief end.
Shak., A. and C., iv. 10.

crown-face (kroun'fäs), *n.* A face of a polyhedron produced by the removal of a summit not in the base. *Kirkman*, 1855.

crown-gate (kroun'gät), *n.* The head gate of a canal-lock. *E. H. Knight*.

crown-glass (kroun'gläs'), *n.* A good quality of common blown window-glass. It is used in connection with flint-glass for dioptric instruments, in order to destroy the effect of chromatic aberration. Now largely superseded by cylinder-glass. See *glass*.

We embarked on the Main, and went by Lohr belonging to Mentz; near it there is a manufacture of *crown glass*, which they make eight feet long and five wide.

Pococke, Description of the East, II. II. 216.

Crown glass was, in the early part of the present century, the only form of window glass made in Great Britain. *Encyc. Brit.*, X. 660.

crown-grafting (kroun'grät'ting), *n.* See *grafting*, 1.

crown-head (kroun'hëd), *n.* In the game of checkers, the first row of squares on either side of the board; the king-row. See *checker*¹, 3.

crown-imperial (kroun'im-pë'ri-äl), *n.* A liliaceous garden-plant, *Fritillaria imperialis*, cultivated for its beautiful flowers. Also called *crown-thistle*.

Bold oxlips, and
The *crown-imperial*. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 3.

crowning (krou'ning), *n.* [*< ME. crowninge, coroninge*, etc.; verbal *n.* of *crown*, *v.*] 1. The act or ceremony of investing with a crown or regal authority and dignity; coronation.

I mean, your voice—for *crowning* of the king.
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 4.

The first of all his knights,
Knights by Arthur at his *crowning*.
Tennyson, Coming of Arthur.

2t. The tonsure of the clergy.

Bishopes and bachilers bothe maisters and doctors,
That han cure vnder cryst and *crowninge* in tokne.
Piers Plowman (C), i. 86.

3. Something that crowns, terminates, or finishes. (a) In *arch.*, that which tops or terminates a member or any ornamental work. (b) *Naut.*, the finishing part of a knot or interweaving of the strands. See *crown*, *n.*, 15.

4. Something convex at the top: as, the *crowning* or crown of a causeway; specifically, the bulge or swell in the center of a band-pulley.

5. In *fort.*, a position on the crest of the glacis secured by the besiegers by means of the sap or otherwise. It is protected by a parapet, and places the besiegers in a situation to become masters of the covered way.

crowning (krou'ning), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *crown*, *v.*] Completing; perfecting; finishing.

A *crowning* mercy. *Cromwell*.
The *crowning* act of a long career.

Buckle, Civilization, I. 1.

crownland (kroun'land), *n.* [*< crown* + *land*; = *G. kronland*.] One of the nineteen great administrative provinces into which the present empire of Austria-Hungary is divided.

crownless (kroun'les), *a.* [*< crown* + *-less*.] Destitute of a crown; without a sovereign head or sovereign power.

The Niohe of nations! there she stands,
Childless and *crownless*, in her voiceless woe.
Byron, Childe Harold, iv. 79.

crownlet (kroun'let), *n.* [*< crown* + *-let*.] A small crown. *Scott*.

crown-net (kroun'net), *n.* A particular variety of fishing-net.

crown-palm (kroun'päm), *n.* A tall palm of Jamaica and Trinidad, *Maximiliana Caribæa*, with pinnate leaves and drupaceous fruit, allied to the coconut-palm.

crown-paper (kroun'pä'për), *n.* Same as *crown*, 14.

crown-piece (kroun'pës), *n.* 1. A British silver coin worth five shillings, or the fourth part of a pound sterling. See *crown*, *n.*, 13.—2. A strap in a bridle, head-stall, or halter, which passes over the head of the horse and is secured by buckles to the cheek-straps.

crown-pigeon (kroun'pìj'on), *n.* A pigeon of the genus *Goura*, as *G. coronata* of New Guinea.

crown-post (kroun'pöst), *n.* In *building*, a post which stands upright between two principal rafters, and from which proceed struts or braces to the middle of each rafter. Also called *king-post*, *king's-piece*, *joggle-piece*.

crown-prince (kroun'prins'), *n.* The eldest son or other heir apparent of a monarch: applied more especially to German princes (translating German *kronprinz*). [Commonly as two words.]

crown-saw (kroun'sä), *n.* A circular saw formed by cutting teeth in the edge of a cylinder, as the surgeons' trepan.

crown-scab (kroun'skab), *n.* A painful cancerous sore on a horse's hoof.

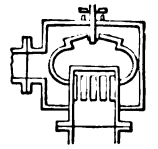
crown-sheet (kroun'shët), *n.* The plate which forms the upper part of the fire-box of the furnace of a steam-boiler.

crown-shell (kroun'shel), *n.* A barnacle.
crown-sparrow (kroun'spär'ô), *n.* An American finch of the genus *Zonotrichia*, of which there are several species, of large size among sparrows, having the crown conspicuously colored, whence the name. The best-known are the common white-crowned and white-throated sparrows of eastern North America, *Z. leucophrys* and *Z. albicollis*; the golden-crowned sparrow is *Z. coronata* of the Pacific side of the continent. Harris's or the black-crowned sparrow of the Missouri and other interior regions is *Z. harrisi*.

crown-summit (kroun'sum'it), *n.* A summit of a polyhedron lying only in crown-faces—that is, not on a face collateral or synacral with the base.

crown-thistle (kroun'this'1), *n.* Same as *crown-imperial*.

crown-tile (kroun'til), *n.* 1. A flat tile; a plain tile.—2. A large bent or arched tile, usually called a *hip*- or *ridge-tile*. Such tiles are used to finish roofs which are covered with either pan-tiles or flat tiles. Compare *crest-tile*.



Crown-valve.

crown-valve (kroun'valv), *n.* A dome-shaped valve which is vertically reciprocated over a slotted box.

crown-wheel (kroun'hwël), *n.* A wheel having cogs or teeth set at right angles with its plane, as, in certain watches, the wheel that is next the crown and drives the balance. It is also called a *contrate wheel* or *face-wheel*.



Crown-wheel of Watch.

crown-work (kroun'wërk), *n.* In *fort.*, an out-work running into the field, consisting of two demi-bastions (a) at the extremes, and an entire bastion (b) in the middle, with curtains (c c). It is designed to secure a hill or other advantageous post and cover the other works.



Crown-work.

crow-quill (krö'kwil), *n.* A crow's feather cut into a pen, used where fine writing is required, as in lithography, tracing, etc.; also, a fine metallic pen imitating the quill.

crow-roost (krö'röst), *n.* A place where crows in large numbers come to roost. See *crow*².

crow's-bill (kröz'bil), *n.* In *surg.*, a form of forceps used in extracting bullets and other foreign substances from wounds.

crow's-foot (kröz'fut), *n.* 1. A wrinkle appearing with age under and around the outer corner of the eye: generally used in the plural.

So longe mot ye lyve and alle proude,
Til *crowes feet* ben grown under youre eye.
Chaucer, Troilus, II. 403.

Whose pious talk, when most his heart was dry,
Made wet the crafty *crow's-foot* round his eye.
Tennyson, Sea Dreams.

2. In *mech.*, a device for holding the drill-rod of a tube-well in position while it is fitted to a new section of the drill.—3. *Milit.*, a caltrop.—4. A three-pointed silk embroidery-stitch, often put on the corners of pockets and elsewhere for ornament.—**Crow's-foot lever**. See *lever*.

crow-shrike (krö'shrik), *n.* A bird of the subfamily *Gymnorhinae*; a piping crow. *Gymnorhina tibicen* is an example. Other genera are *Strepera* and *Cracticus*.

crow-silk (krö'silk), *n.* A name of various coniferaceous algae, from their fine thread-like filaments.

crow's-nest, **crow-nest** (kröz', krö'nest), *n.* A barrel or box fitted up on the maintopmast-crossrees or maintopgallant-crossrees of an arctic or whaling vessel, for the shelter of the lookout man. Also called *bird's-nest*.

Lieutenant Colwell took his post in the *crow's-nest* with the mate. *Schley and Soley*, Rescue of Greely, p. 69.

crow-steps (krö'stëps), *n. pl.* [*< crow*² + *step*. Cf. *corbie-steps*.] Same as *corbel-steps*. [Rarely in the singular.]

The houses have the old *crow-step* on the gable, a series of narrow stairs whereby the little sweeps in times past were wont to scale the chimneys.

The Century, XXVII. 331.

crowstone (krö'stön), *n.* 1. The top stone of the gable-end of a house.—2. A hard, smooth, flinty gritstone. [North. Eng.]

crowth (krouth), *n.* Same as *crowd*².

crow-toe (krö'tö), *n.* A plant, the *Lotus corniculatus*, so called from its claw-shaped spreading pods: commonly as a plural, *crow-toes*.

Bring the rathe primrose that forsaken dies,
The tufted *crow-toe*, and pale jessamine.

Milton, Lycidas, l. 143.

croystone (kroll'stön), *n.* Crystallized cauk. *Woodward*.

croze (kröz), *n.* [Earlier written *croces*, *croes*; origin unknown.] 1. The cross-groove in the

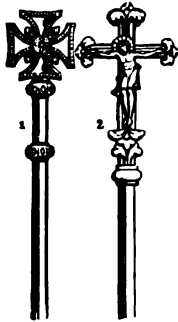
staves of a cask or barrel in which the edge of the head is inserted.—2. A cooper's tool for cutting a cross-groove in staves for the head of a cask. It resembles a circular plane.



Cooper's Croze.

croze (krōz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *crozed*, pp. *crozing*. [*croze*, *n.*] 1. To make a croze or groove in, as a barrel.—2. In hat-making, to re-fold (a hat-body) so that different surfaces may in turn be presented to the action of the felt-machine.

crozier, **crozier** (krō'zhēr), *n.* [*ME. croser, crocer, croyser, croycer*, a bishop's pastoral staff, a crozier, lengthened (with *-er*) from *croz*, *crose*, *croce*, a bishop's pastoral staff, a crozier: see *cross*². Often referred, erroneously, to *cross*¹, which is only remotely connected.] 1. A staff



Croziers.

1, from tomb of Archbishop Warham, Canterbury, England; 2, from drawing in British Museum.

about 5 feet long, ending in a hook or curve, or in the case of an archbishop's crozier, surmounted by an ornamented cross or crucifix, borne by or before a bishop or archbishop on solemn occasions. The staff is hollow, commonly gilt, and highly ornamented. Early croziers were exceedingly simple. The patriarch's staff bears a cross with two transverse bars, that of the pope one with three. See *patriarchal cross*, *processional cross*, *papal cross*, under *cross*¹. Also called *cross-staff*.

His [the Bishop's] Episcopall staffe in his hand, bending round at the toppe, called by us English men a Crozier.

Coryat, *Crudities*, I. 37.

But instead of a parliament, the Lord Deputy summoned an ecclesiastical assembly, in which the rival croziers of Armagh and Dublin, of the Primate of all Ireland and the Primate of Ireland, encountered one another in his presence.

R. W. Dixon, *Hist. Church of Eng.*, xix.

2t. One who bears the crozier or the cross; a cross-bearer.

The canon law that admitteth the *crozier* to bear the cross before his archbishop in another province.

Holmshed, *Descrip. of Ireland*, an. 1311.

3. [*cap.*] In *astron.*, a constellation, the Southern Cross. See *Cruz*, 2.

croziered, **croziered** (krō'zhērd), *a.* [*crozier*, *crozier*, + *-ed*².] Bearing or entitled to bear a crozier: as, *croziered* prelates.

crozzle (kroz'1), *n.* [*E. dial.* also *crozzil*; cf. *crozzle*, *v.*] A half-burnt coal.

The spear-head bears marks of having been subjected to a hot fire, the point especially having been burnt to a crozzle.

N. and Q., 7th ser., III. 422.

crozzle (kroz'1), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *crozzled*, pp. *crozzling*. [*cf. crozzle*, *n.*] To burn to a coal; char; coke.

Some of the coal is of a *crozzling* or coking nature.

Ure, *Dict.*, I. 823.

crucēs, *n.* Latin plural of *crux*.

crucial (krō'shiāl), *a.* [*F. crucial*, *crucialis*, *crucialis*, *crucialis*, a cross: see *cross*¹.] 1. Having the form of a cross; transverse; intersecting; decussating: as, a *crucial* incision.—2. In *anat.*, specifically applied to two stout decussating ligaments in the interior of the knee-joint, connecting the spine of the tibia with the intercondylar fossa of the femur.—3. Decisive, as between two hypotheses; finally disproving one of two alternative suppositions. This meaning of the word is derived from Bacon's phrase *instantia crucis*, which he explains as a metaphor from a finger-post (*crux*). The supposed reference to a judicial "test of the cross," as well as that to the testing of metals in a crucible, which different writers have thought they found in the expression, are unknown to a lawyer and a chemist as Bacon and Boyle. These supposed derivations have, however, influenced some writers in their use of the word.

It is true that we cannot find an actually *crucial* instance of a pure morality taught as an infallible revelation, and so in time ceasing to be morality for that reason alone.

W. K. Clifford, *Lectures*, II. 227.

It is these thousand millions that will put to a *crucial* test the absorbing and assimilating powers of Christianity.

Quarterly Rev., CLXIII. 143.

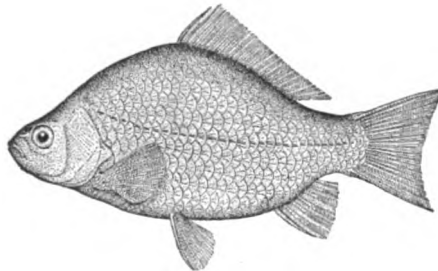
4. Of or pertaining to a crucible; like a heated crucible as a utensil of chemical analysis.

And from the imagination's *crucial* heat Catch up their men and women all a flame For action.

Mrs. Browning, *Aurora Leigh*, v.

5. Pertaining to or like a cross as an instrument of torture for eliciting the truth; excessively strict and severe: said of a proceeding of inquiry. [*Rare.*]—**Crucial ligaments**. See *def. 2*.

crucian, **crusian** (krō'shian), *n.* [*An accom. form*, with suffix *-ian*, = *D. karuts* (Kilian) = *Sw. karussa*, *Dan. karusse* = *G. karusche*, formerly *karutsch*, also *karaz*; appar. *F. carassin* (> also the NL. specific name *carassius*), a *crucian*, = *It. coracino*, a *crucian*, < *L. coracinus*, < *Gr. κορακίνος*, a fish like a perch (so called from its black color), lit. a young raven, dim. of *κόραξ*, a raven: see *coracine*, *Corax*.] A short, thick, broad fish, of a deep-yellow color, the *Carassius carassius*, or German carp, of the family *Cyprinidae*. It differs from the common carp in having no barbels at its mouth. It inhabits lakes, ponds, and sluggish rivers in the north of Europe and Asia, and has been found in the Thames in England. It is an excellent food-fish. Also called *Prussian carp*. A variety is known as *C. gibelio*, a name, however, also applied to the true *crucian*. See *carp*².

Crucian-carp (*Carassius carassius*).

crucian-carp (krō'shian-kārp), *n.* A book-name of the fish *Carassius carassius* or *vulgaris*, the *crucian*.

Crucianella (krō'si-a-nel'ā), *n.* [*NL.*, dim. < *L. crux* (*cruc-*), a cross: so called from the arrangement of the leaves.] A rubiaceoous genus of herbs, natives of the Mediterranean region, with slender funnel-shaped flowers. *C. stylosa* is sometimes cultivated in gardens under the name of *crosswort*.

cruciati, *n.* An obsolete form of *crusade*¹.

cruciate¹ (krō'shi-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cruciated*, pp. *cruciating*. [*L. (and ML.) cruciatus*, pp. of *cruciare*, torture (in ML. also to mark with a cross), < *crux* (*cruc-*), a cross, torture: see *cross*¹, *n.* and *v.*, and cf. *cruciate*², *crusade*¹, *crusade*². Cf. *excruciate*.] To torture; torment; afflict with extreme pain or distress; excruciate. [*Rare* or obsolete.]

They vexed, tormented, and *cruciated* the weak consciences of men.

Bp. Bale, *On Revelations*, i. 5.

African Panthers, Hyrcan Tigris fierce, . . .

Be not so cruel, as who violates

Sacred Humanity, and *cruciates*

His loyal subjects.

Sylvester, tr. of *Du Bartas's Weeks*, i. 6.

cruciate¹ (krō'shi-āt), *a.* [*L. cruciatus*, tormented (ML. also marked with a cross, NL. also cross-shaped, cruciform), pp. of *cruciare*: see the verb.] 1. Tormented; excruciated. [*Rare.*]

Immediately I was so *cruciate*, that I desired . . . death to take me.

Sir T. Elyot, *The Governour*, II. 12.

2. In *bot.*, having the form of a cross with equal arms, as the flowers of mustard, etc.; cruciform: applied also to tetraspores of red marine algae. See *tetraspore*.—3. In *zool.*, cruciate or cruciform; crossed or cross-shaped; specifically, in *entom.*, crossing each other diagonally in repose, as the wings of many hymenopterous insects and the hemelytra of the *Heteroptera*.—**Cruciate anther**, an anther attached to the filament at the middle, and with the free extremities sagittate.—**Cruciate prothorax** or *pronotum*, in *entom.*, a prothorax or pronotum having two strongly elevated lines or crests which approach each other angularly in the middle, forming a figure something like a St. Andrew's cross, as in certain *Orthoptera*.

cruciate², *n.* An obsolete form of *crusade*¹.

cruciate-complicate (krō'shi-āt-kom'pli-kāt), *a.* In *entom.*, folded at the ends and crossed one over the other on the abdomen, as the wings in many *Coleoptera*.

cruciate-incumbent (krō'shi-āt-in-kum'bent), *a.* In *entom.*, laid flat on the back, one over the other, but not folded, as the wings in most heteropterous *Hemiptera*.

cruciatel (krō'shi-āt-ī), *adv.* In a cruciate manner; so as to resemble a cross: as, "*cruciatel* parted." *Farlow*, *Marine Algae*, p. 151.

cruciation (krō'shi-ā'shon), *n.* [*LL. cruciatio* (*n.*), < *L. cruciare*, pp. *cruciatus*, torment: see *cruciate*¹, *v.*] 1t. The act of torturing; torment; excruciation.

We have to do with a God that delights more in the prosperity of his saints than in the *cruciation* and howling of his enemies. *Bp. Hall*, *Soul's Farewell to Earth*, § 7.

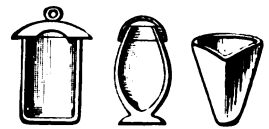
2. The state of being cruciate or cruciform; decussation.

cruciatory (krō'shi-ā-tō-ri), *a.* [*LL. cruciatorius*, < *cruciator*, a tormentor, < *L. cruciare*, pp. *cruciatus*, torment: see *cruciate*¹, *v.*] Torturing.

These *cruciatory* passions do operate sometimes with such a violence that they drive him to despair.

Howell, *Parly of Beasts*, p. 7.

crucible (krō'si-bl), *n.* [Formerly also spelled *crusible*; < *ML. crucibulum*, *crucibulum*, *crucibulum*, *crucibulum*, a melting-pot, also a hanging lamp; an accom. form (as if dim. of *L. crux* (*cruc-*), a cross; hence often associated with *crucial*, with ref. to a crucial test), < *OF. cruche*, an earthen pot, a crock: see *crock*¹, and cf. *cresset*, *cruse*, and *crusoile*.] 1. A vessel or melting-pot for chemical purposes, made of pure clay or other material, as black-lead, porcelain, platinum, silver, or iron, and so baked or tempered as to endure extreme heat without fusing. It is used for melting ores, metals, etc. Earthen crucibles are shaped upon a potter's wheel with the aid of a templet or molding-blade, or under pressure in a molding-press. Metallic crucibles, especially those of platinum, are chiefly used in chemical analyses and assays.



Crucibles.

Some that deal much in the fusion of metals inform me that the melting of a great part of a *crucible* into glass is no great wonder in their furnaces. *Boyle*, *Works*, I. 480.

2. A hollow place at the bottom of a chemical furnace, for collecting the molten metal.—3. Figuratively, a severe or searching test: as, his probity was tried in the *crucible* of temptation.

O'er the *crucible* of pain Watches the tender eye of Love.

Whittier, *The Shadow and the Light*.

Historians tried to place all the mythologies in a *crucible* of criticism, and hoped to extract from them some golden grains of actual fact. *Keary*, *Prim. Belief*, p. 2.

Crucible steel. Same as *cast-steel*.—**Hessian crucible**, a crucible made of the best fire-clay and coarse sand. It is used in the United States in all experiments where fluxes are needed. *E. H. Knight*.

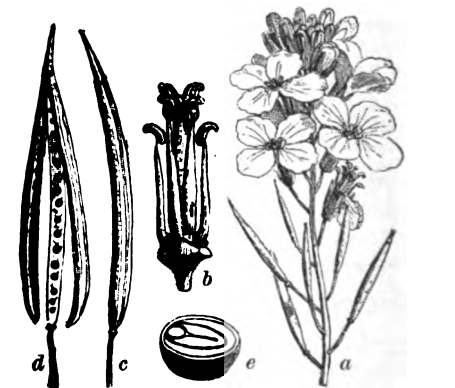
crucifer (krō'si-fēr), *n.* [*LL. crucifer*, *n.*: see *cruciferous*.] 1. A cross-bearer; specifically, one who carries a large cross in ecclesiastical processions.

At half-past ten the choir entered, preceded by the *crucifer* and followed by the . . . rector.

The Churchman, LIV. 513.

2. In *bot.*, a plant of the order *Crucifera*.

Crucifera (krō'sif'ē-rē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, fem. pl. (so *L. plantae*, plants) of *crucifer*: see *cruciferous*.] A very extensive natural order of dicotyledonous plants, of about 175 genera and 1,500 species, found in all countries, but least abundant in the tropics. They are annual or perennial herbs, with acrid or pungent juice, cruciform flowers, six stamens, of which two are shorter than the others, and mostly two-celled pods, either opening by two valves (rare-



Crucifera.

a, flower-cluster of cabbage; b, flower with sepals and petals removed; c, pod; d, same, dehiscing; e, section of seed, showing duplicate cotyledons.

ly indehiscent) or transversely jointed. The order includes many important vegetables and condiments, as the cabbage, turnip, mustard, radish, cress, horseradish, etc. It furnishes also many favorite ornamental and fragrant flowering plants, as the stock and gilliflower, rocket, sweet alyssum, and candytuft. The larger genera are *Arabis*, *Draba*, *Alyssum*, *Brassica*, *Nasturtium*, *Sisymbrium*, *Erysimum*, *Heliothia*, and *Lepidium*. The order is equivalent to the Linnean class *Tetradymia*.

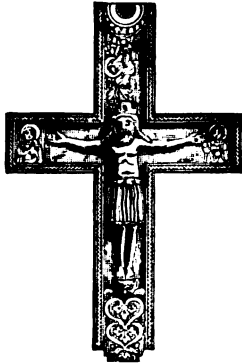
cruciferous (krō'sif'ē-rus), *a.* [*NL. (ML.) crucifer*, adj., bearing a cross (a later adj. use of

LL. crucifer, *n.*, a cross-bearer, (< *L. crux* (*cruc-*), a cross, + *ferre* = *E. bear*¹), + *-ous*.] 1. Bearing the cross; resembling a cross.—2. In *bot.*, pertaining to or having the characters of the natural order *Cruciferae*.

crucifier (krō'si-fī-ēr), *n.* [*< ME. crucifyer, < crucifen, crucify: see crucify.*] A person who crucifies; one who puts another to death on a cross.

Loue them, and pray for them, as Christ did for his crucifiers.
Tyndale, Works, p. 210.

crucifix (krō'si-fiks), *n.* [*< ME. crucifix, < OF. crucifix, F. crucifix = Pr. crucifixo = Sp. crucifijo = Pg. crucifixo = It. crucifisso, crocifisso = D. krucifiks = G. crucifix = Dan. Sw. krucifix, < ML. crucifixum, a crucifix, prop. neut. of LL. crucifixus, pp. of crucifigere, crucify: see crucify, v.*] 1. A cross, or representation of a cross, with the crucified figure of Christ upon it. Crosses with a representation of the crucified (Christ seem not to have been made previous to the ninth century; upon those made for similar purposes before this date is painted or carved at the intersection of the arms of the cross the Lamb with or without the crossed flag, the sacred monogram, or some other emblem. Byzantine crucifixes of bronze exist as early as the tenth century, in which the flat surface of the cross is decorated with enamel, having the sun and moon as emblematic of creation witnessing the crucifixion; in these the body of Christ is generally partly clothed with a garment indicated in colored enamel. Crucifixes are used in many ways in the devotions and ceremonies of the Roman Catholic Church, being conspicuously displayed in religious houses and other situations, and worn upon the person by ecclesiastics and others.



Bronze Crucifix.—Romanesque style, decorated with enamels.

The *Crucifix*, before which the barbarian bowed, was the emblem and witness of all-suffering love.
Channing, Perfect Life, p. 230.

No *crucifix* has been found in the catacombs; no certain allusion to a *crucifix* is made by any Christian writer of the first four centuries.
Cath. Dict.

2. The cross of Christ; hence, the religion of Christ. *Jer. Taylor*. [Rare.]—*Jansenist crucifix*, a crucifix in which the arms of the Saviour hang down from the shoulders, instead of being outstretched. *Lee*.

crucifix (krō'si-fiks), *v. t.* [In *E.* dependent on the noun; < *LL. crucifixus*, pp. of *crucifigere*, prop. separate, *cruci figere*, fasten to a cross: *L. cruci*, dat. of *crux* (*cruc-*), a cross; *figere*, pp. *fixus*, fasten, *fix*: see *crux*, *cross*¹, and *fix*. Cf. *crucify*.] To crucify.

Mock'd, beat, banisht, buried, *cruci-fizt*,
For our foule sins.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, li., The Handy-Crafts.

crucifixion (krō'si-fik'shən), *n.* [*< ML. *crucifixio(n)-, < LL. crucifixus*, pp. of *crucifigere*, crucify: see *crucify, v.*, *crucify*.] 1. The act of fixing to a cross, or the state of being stretched on a cross: an ancient Oriental mode of inflicting the death-penalty, applied in rare instances by the Greeks and more commonly by the Romans, by both Greeks and Romans considered an infamous form of death, and reserved in general for slaves and highway robbers. Among the Romans, the instrument of death was properly either a cross in the form now familiar, or the cross known as St. Andrew's; sometimes a standing tree was made to serve the purpose. The person executed was attached to the cross either by nails driven through the hands and feet or by cords, and was left to die of exhaustion or received the mercy of a quicker death, according to circumstances.

Specifically—2. The putting to death of Christ upon the cross on the hill of Calvary.

This earthquake, according to the opinion of many learned men, happened at our Saviour's crucifixion.
Addison, Travels in Italy.

Hence—3. Intense suffering or affliction; great mental trial.

Say, have ye sense, or do ye prove
What crucifixions are in love?

Herrick, Hesperides, p. 169.

cruciform (krō'si-fōrm), *a.* [*< L. crux* (*cruc-*), cross, + *forma*, shape.] Cross-shaped; cruciate; disposed in the form of a cross: as, in anatomy, the *cruciform* ligament of the atlas.

It [the image] appeared to be secured . . . by . . . pins driven through the feet and palms, the latter of which were extended in a *cruciform* position.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 145.

crucify (krō'si-fi), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *crucified*, ppr. *crucifying*. [*< ME. crucifien, < OF. crucifier, F. crucifier = Pr. Sp. Pg. crucificar, an adapted form (as if < LL. *crucificare) of LL. crucifigere (> It. crocifiggere), prop. separate, cruci figere, fasten on a cross: see crucify, v.*] 1. To put to death by nailing or otherwise affixing to a cross. See *crucifixion*.

But they cried, saying, Crucify him, crucify him.

Luke xxiii. 21.

They crucify to themselves the Son of God afresh.

Heb. vi. 6.

2. Figuratively, in *Script.*, to subdue; mortify; kill; destroy the power or influence of.

They that are Christ's have crucified the flesh, with the affections and lusts.
Gal. v. 24.

3†. To vex; torment; excruciate.

I would so crucify him

With an innocent neglect of what he can do,
A brave strong pious scorn, that I would shake him.

Fletcher, Wife for a Month, li. 1.

The foreknowledge of what shall come to pass, crucifies many men.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 221.

4. To put or place in the form of a cross; cross. [Rare.]

I do not despair, gentlemen; you see I do not wear my hat in my eyes, crucify my arms.

Shirley, Bird in a Cage, li. 1.

crucigerous (krō-sij'g-rus), *a.* [*< L. crux* (*cruc-*), a cross, + *gerere*, carry, + *-ous*.] Bearing a cross.

The *crucigerous* ensigne carried this figure . . . in a discussion, after the form of an Andrian or Burgundian cross which answereth this description.

Sir T. Browne, Garden of Cyrus, i.

crucily, crusily (krō'si-li), *a.* [*< OF. as if *croissille, ML. *cruciliatus, < ML. crucika, OF. croissille, a little cross, such as were erected at cross-roads, dim. of L. crux* (*cruc-*), a cross.] In *her.*, strewed (semé) with small crosses. Also *crusillé, crusuly*.

The phelonion, . . . formerly worn by . . . Bishops, . . . was distinguished from that of a simple Priest by being *crusily*.
J. M. Neale, Eastern Church, i. 312.

Cruciostra (krō'si-ros'trā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *L. crux* (*cruc-*), cross, + *rostrum*, beak.] Same as *Cuvirostra*. See *Loxia*. *Cuvier*.

crud (krud), *n.* and *v.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *curd*¹.

Will ye go to the Highlands, Lizzie Lindsay,

And dine on fresh *crude* and green whey?

Lizzie Lindsay (Child's Ballads, IV. 63).

cruddle¹ (krud'l), *v.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *curdle*.

O how impatience cramps my cracked veins,

And *cruddles* thicke my blood with boiling rage!

Marston, Antonio and Mellida, I. ii. 1.

cruddle² (krud'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *cruddled*, ppr. *cruddling*. [*E. dial.*, = *Sc. crowdle*, freq. of *crowd*.] To crowd; huddle. [Prov. Eng.]

cruddy, *a.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *curdy*.

Whose claws were newly dipt in *cruddy* blood.

Spenser, F. Q., III. iii. 47.

crude (kröd), *a.* [*< ME. crude* (rare), < *OF. crud, cru, F. cru = Pr. cru = Sp. It. crudo = Pg. cru, crudo, < L. crudus*, raw, unripe, immature, rough, lit. bloody, for **cruidus*, akin to *crur*, blood, = *W. crau = Ir. cru, cro = Gael. cro*, blood (see *cro*) = *Lith. kraujas*, blood: see *raw*. Hence *cruel*, etc.] 1. Being in a raw or unprepared state; not fitted for use by cooking, manufacture, or the like; not altered, refined, or prepared by any artificial process; not wrought: as, *crude* vegetables; the *crude* materials of the earth; *crude* salt; *crude* ore.

Common *crude* salt, barely dissolved in common aquafortis, will give it power of working upon gold.
Boyle.

No fruit, taken *crude*, has the intoxicating quality of wine.
Arbuthnot, Aliments.

While the body to be converted and altered is too strong for the efficient that should convert or alter it, whereby it holdeth fast the first form or consistence; it is *crude* and incoct.

Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 838.

2. Unripe; not brought to a mature or perfect state; immature: as, *crude* fruit.

I come to pluck your berries harsh and *crude*.

Milton, Lycidas, l. 3.

Hence—3. Unrefined; unpolished; coarse; rough; gross: as, *crude* manners or speech; a *crude* feast.

A perpetual feast of nectar'd sweets,
Where no *crude* surfeit reigns.

Milton, Comus, l. 479.

His *cruder* vision admired the rose and did not miss the dewdrop.

T. Winthrop, Cecil Dreeme, vii.

4. Not worked into the proper form; lacking finish, polish, proper arrangement, or complete-

ness; hence, exhibiting lack of knowledge or skill; imperfect: said of things: as, a *crude* painting; a *crude* theory; a *crude* attempt.

Absurd expressions, *crude*, abortive thoughts.
Roscommon, On Translated Verse.

Crude undigested masses of suggestion, furnishing rather raw materials for composition and jotting for the memory, than any formal developments of the ideas, describe the quality of writing which must prevail in journalism.

De Quincey, Style, i.

5. Characterized by lack of sufficient knowledge or skill; unable to produce what is finished, polished, or complete: said of persons.

Deep versed in books, and shallow in himself;
Crude, or intoxicate, collecting toys.

Milton, P. R., iv. 328.

Let your greatness educate the *crude* and cold companion.
Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 197.

=*Syn. 1. Raw. Crude.* See *raw*.

crudely (kröd'li), *adv.* Without due knowledge or skill; without form or arrangement.

The question *crudely* put, to shun delay,
'Twas carry'd by the major part to stay.

Dryden, Hind and Panther.

crudeness (kröd'nes), *n.* 1. Rawness; unripeness; an unprepared or undigested state: as, the *crudeness* of flesh or plants.

The meate remaininge raw, it corrupteth digestion & maketh *crudenes* in the vaines.

Sir T. Elyot, Castle of Health, li.

2. The character or state of being ignorantly, inexactly, or unskilfully made or done; immaturity; imperfection: as, the *crudeness* of a theory.

You must temper the *crudeness* of your assertion.

Chillingworth, Relig. of Protestants.

crudity (kröd'ti), *n.*; pl. *crudities* (-tiz). [= *F. crudité = Pr. cruditat = It. crudità, < L. crudita(t)-s*, indigestion, overloading of the stomach, < *crudus*, raw, undigested.] 1. The quality or state of being crude, in any sense of that word.—2†. Indigestion.

For the stomachs *crudity*, proceeding from their usual eating of fruits and drinking of water, is thereby concocted.
Sandys, Travails, p. 54.

3. That which is crude; something in a rough, unprepared, or undigested state: as, the *crudities* of an untrained imagination.

The Body of a State being more obnoxious to *Crudities* and ill-humors than the State of a natural Body, it is impossible to continue long without Distempers.

Baker, Chronicles, p. 24.

They are oppressed with . . . learning as a stomach with *crudities*.

Hammond, Works, IV. 650.

The modestest title I can conceive for such works would be that of a certain author, who called them his *crudities*.

Shaftesbury.

crudle, *v.* Same as *cruddle*¹.

crudy¹, *a.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *curdy*.

crudy^{2†} (kröd'di), *a.* [Extended from *crude*, perhaps through influence of *crudy*¹.] Crude; raw.

Sherris-sack . . . ascends me into the brain; dries me there all the foolish and dull and *crudy* vapours which environ it.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 3.

cruest, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *crew*¹.

crue-herring (krö'her'ing), *n.* The pilchard. [Local, Scotch.]

cruel (krö'el), *a.* [Early mod. *E.* also *crewel, crewell*; < *ME. cruel, crewel, crewel*, < *OF. cruel, F. cruel = Pr. cruel, cruel = Sp. Pg. cruel = It. crudele, < L. crudelis*, hard, severe, cruel, akin to *crudus*, raw, crude: see *crude*.] 1. Disposed to inflict suffering, physical or mental; indifferent to or taking pleasure in the pain or distress of any sentient being; willing or pleased to torment, vex, or afflict; destitute of pity, compassion, or kindness; hard-hearted; pitiless.

So be-gan the medle [battle] on bothe parteis *crewell* and fellenouse.
Martin (E. E. T. S.), i. 118.

They are *cruel*, and have no mercy.
Jer. vi. 23.

Ah, nymph, more *cruel* than of human race!

Thy tigress heart belies thy angel face.

Dryden, tr. of Theocritus, The Despairing Lover, l. 36.

2. Proceeding from or exhibiting indifference to or pleasure in the suffering of others; causing pain, grief, or distress; performed or exerted in tormenting, vexing, or afflicting: as, a *cruel* act; a *cruel* disposition; the *cruel* treatment of animals.

The tender mercies of the wicked are *cruel*.

Prov. xii. 10.

This most *cruel* usage of your queen

. . . will ignoble make you.

Yea, scandalous to the world. *Shak., W. T., ii. 3.*

If mankind find delight in weeping at comedy, it would be *cruel* to abridge them in that or any other innocent pleasure.
Goldsmith, The Theatre.

=Syn. Barbarous, savage, ferocious, brutal, merciless, unmerciful, pitiless, unfeeling, fell, ruthless, truculent, bloodthirsty, inexorable, unrelenting.

cruel (krō'el), *adv.* Very; extremely. [Colloq. or prov. Eng.]

I would now aske ye how ye like the play,
But as it is with school boys, can not say.
I'm *cruel* fearful.

Fletcher (and another), Two Noble Kinsmen, Epil.
Met Captain Brown of the Rosebush: at which he was
cruel angry. *Peppys, Diary, July 31, 1662.*

cruelli, *n.* An obsolete form of *cruel*.
cruelly (krō'el-li), *adv.* [*< ME. cruelliche, crewelly; < cruel + -ly.*] 1. In a cruel manner; with cruelty; inhumanly; mercilessly.

Because he *cruelly* oppressed, . . . he shall die in his iniquity. *Ezek. xviii. 18.*

2. Painfully; with severe pain or torture.

The Northern Irish-Scotts, . . . whose arrows . . . enter into an armed man or horse most *cruelly*.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

3. Mischievously; extremely; greatly. [Colloq. or prov. Eng.]

Which shows how *cruelly* the country are led astray in following the town. *Spectator, No. 123.*

cruelness (krō'el-nes), *n.* [*< ME. cruelnesse; < cruel + -ness.*] Cruelty; inhumanity. [Rare.]

Shames not to be with guiltlesse blood defylde,
But taketh glory in her *cruelnesse*.
Spenser, Sonnets, xx.

cruels, *n. pl.* See *crewels*.

cruelty (krō'el-ti), *n.*; *pl. cruelties* (-tiz). [*< ME. crueltie, cruelte, < OF. cruelte, cruaulte, F. cruauté = Pr. cruzelat, cruellat = Sp. crueldad = Pg. crueldade = It. crudeltà, crudelità, < L. crudelitas (-tis), < crudelis, cruel: see cruel, a.*] 1. The quality of being cruel; the disposition to inflict suffering, physical or mental; indifference to or pleasure in the pain or distress of others; inhumanity.

There is a *cruelty* which springs from callousness and brutality, and there is the *cruelty* of vindictiveness.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, I. 140.

2. A cruel act; a barbarous deed; specifically, in *law*, an act inflicting severe pain and done with wilfulness and malice.

Cruelties worthy of the dungeons of the Inquisition.
Macaulay.

During the wars just before the reformation, especially those of the French invasions of Italy, the *cruelties* of war seemed to revive, and the religious animosities of the century and a half afterwards did not extinguish them.

Woolsey, Introduct. to Inter. Law, § 128.

3†. Harshness or strength of physical impression; strength as of a smell.

And whenne the moone is downe also that telle
Hem (them, sc. garlic) if me sowe, and pulle hem uppe also,
Of *cruelte* noo thing wol in hem smelle.
Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 210.

=Syn. Inhumanity, barbarity, savageness, ferocity, brutality.

cruentate (krō'en-tāt), *a.* [*< L. cruentatus, pp. of cruentare, make bloody, < cruentus, bloody: see cruentous.*] Smear'd with blood; bloody.

Passing from the *cruentate* cloth or weapon to the wound, and being incorporated with the particles of the salve.
Glanville, Vanity of Dogmatizing, xxi.

cruentated, *a.* Same as *cruentate*. *Bailey.*
cruentous (krō'en'tus), *a.* [*< L. cruentus, bloody, < cruor, blood: see crude.*] Bloody.

A most cruel and *cruentous* civil war.

A Venice Looking-glass (1648), p. 9.

cruet (krō'et), *n.* [Formerly also *crewet* and *crevet* (see *crewet*); *< ME. cruēt, cruette, crewet, crewet*, a small pitcher, water-bottle, prob. dim. of *OF. cruye*, a pitcher: see *crook*.] 1. A vial or small glass bottle, especially one for holding vinegar, oil, etc.; a caster for liquids.

Thys blode in two *cruettes* Joseph dyd take.

Joseph of Arimathe (E. E. T. S.), p. 38.

● He took up a little *cruet* that was filled with a kind of inky juice, and pouring some of it out into the glass of white wine, presented it to me.

Addison, Trial of the Wine-brewers.

Specifically—2. *Eccles.*, one of the two vessels holding respectively the wine and the water for the eucharist and for the ablutions of the mass. In the Roman Catholic Church the name *burette*, borrowed from the French, is often used. Older names are *ama* or *amula*, *ampulla*, *fiola* or *phiola*, *gemellia*, and *urceolus* or *urceola*.

cruet-stand (krō'et-stand), *n.* A frame, often of silver, for holding cruets and casters. The frame, cruets, and casters together are commonly called *casters*, the *casters*, or a *caster*.

cruise (krōz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cruised*, ppr. *cruising*. [*< D. kruisen, cross, cruise*, also *cruise*, traverse hither and thither (= *G. kreuzen* = *Dan. krydse* = *Sw. kryssa* = *F. croiser* = *Sp. Pg. cruzar*, *cruise*, lit. *cross*), *< kruis*, *cross*:

see *cross*, *v.* and *n.*] To sail to and fro, or from place to place, with a definite purpose and under orders, open or sealed; specifically, to sail in search of an enemy's ships, or for the protection of commerce, or as a pirate: as, the admiral *cruised* between the Bahama islands and Cuba; a pirate was *cruising* in the gulf of Mexico.

"We *cruise* now for vengeance!"

Give way!" cried Estlinne.

Whittier, St. John.

cruise (krōz), *n.* [*< cruise*, *v.*] A voyage made in various courses, as in search of an enemy's ships, for the protection of commerce, or for pleasure.

In his first *cruise*, 'twere pity he should founder.

Smollett, Reprisals, Epil.

cruise (krōz), *n.* Same as *cruse*.

cruiser (krō'zér), *n.* [*< cruise*, *v.* + *-er*; = *D. kruiser*, etc.] A person who or a ship which cruises; specifically, an armed vessel specially commissioned to prey upon an enemy's commerce, to protect the commerce of the state to which it belongs, to pursue an enemy's armed ships, or for other purposes. Cruisers are commonly classed as armored, protected, and unprotected. The first carry armor of considerable thickness but not as heavy nor as complete as that of a battle-ship, while the second rely for defensive strength chiefly upon a protective deck.

The profitable trade . . . having been completely cut off by the Portuguese *cruisers*.

Sir J. E. Tennent, Ceylon, vi. 1.

Vessels designed for Confederate *cruisers* had been allowed to sail from English ports.

G. S. Merriam, S. Bowles, II. 119.

cruisie (krō'si), *n.* [Dim. of *cruise* = *cruse*.]

A simple form of lamp, consisting of a shallow metal or earthen vessel, shaped somewhat like a gravy-boat, in which is placed a similarly shaped saucer of oil containing a wick. [Scotch.]

The simple form which was used down to the end of the 18th century, and which as a *cruisie* continued in common use in Scotland till the middle of this century.

Encyc. Brit., XIV. 245.

cruisken, cruiskeen (krōs'ken, -kēn), *n.* A little *cruse* or bottle; a measure (especially of whisky) in Scotland and Ireland.

cruive, cruve (krúv), *n.* [Perhapp. *< Gael. cró*, gen. *crótha*, a sheep-cote, a wattled fold, a hut, hovel, cottage.] 1. A sty; a mean hovel.—2. A sort of hedge formed of stakes on a tidal river or the sea-beach, for catching fish. When the tide flows the fish swim over the wattles, and they are left by the ebbing of the tide. [Scotch in both senses.]

cruller, kruller (krul'ér), *n.* [Of *D.* or *LG.* origin (*D. *kruller* not found, but cf. *MD. krollen*, one who curls; cf. *MLG. krulle-koken*, a roll or cake, *LG. kroll-koken*, wafer-cakes), lit. 'curler' *< D. krullen*, *MD. krullen*, *krollen* = *MLG. krullen*, *LG. krollen*, curl: see *curl*.] A cake cut from rolled dough made of eggs, butter, sugar, flour, etc., fried to crispness in boiling lard.

The crisp and crumbling *cruller*.

Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 440.

crumb (krum), *n.* [The *b* is excrecent, as in *limb*; *< ME. crumme, cromme, crume, crome* (sometimes with long vowel, *crime, cromme*), *< AS. cruma*, a crumb (= *MD. kruyme*, *D. krum*, crumb, pith = *MLG. krome*, *LG. krome*, *kraume*, *króme*, *króm*, also *krome* (*> G. krum*), = *Dan. krumme* = *Sw. dial. krumma*, a crumb), *< crummen*, pp. of *crimman* (pret. *cram*, pl. **crummon*, pp. *crummen*, in comp. **crummen*), break into fragments, crumble: see *crim*, and cf. *crump*, *crumple*.] 1. A morsel; specifically, a minute piece of bread or other friable food broken off, as in crumbling it; hence, a very small fragment or portion of anything.

Desiring to be fed with the *crumbs* which fell from the rich man's table.

Luke xvi. 21.

As you seem willing to accept of the *crumbs* of science, . . . it is with pleasure I continue to hand them on to you.

Jefferson, Correspondence, II. 335.

2. The soft inner part of a loaf of bread or cake, as distinguished from the crust.

Dust unto dust, what must be, must;
If you can't get *crumb*, you'd best eat crust.

Old song.

Take of manchet about three ounces, the *crumb* only thin cut.

Bacon.

Under the cover of her shawl she slipped a half crown deep into the *crumb* of the cake.

Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, xlv.

To pick or gather up one's *crumbs*, to improve physically; recover health and strength.

Thank God I have passed the brunt of it [illness], and am recovering and picking up my *Crumba* apace.

Howell, Letters, I. ii. 1.

The latter, however, had picked up his *crumbs*, was learning his duty, and getting strength and confidence daily.

R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 274.

crumb (krum), *v. t.* [*< ME. crummen* = *LG. krōmen* = *G. krumen, krūmen*; from the noun.] 1. To break into small pieces with the fingers: as, to *crumb* bread into milk.

If any man eate of your dish, *crom* you therein no Bread.

Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 76.

2†. To crumble bread into; prepare or chicken with crumbs of bread.

The next was a dish of milk well *crumbed*.

Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress.

Mrs. Bibber here took pity on me, and *crum*'d me a mess of gruel.

Dryden, Wild Gallant, i. 1.

3. In *cookery*, to cover or dress with bread-crumbs, as meat, etc.; bread.

crumb†, *a.* Same as *crump*.

crumb-brush (krum'brush), *n.* A brush for sweeping crumbs off the table.

crumb-cloth (krum'klōth), *n.* 1. A cloth, chiefly of a stout kind of damask, laid under a table to receive falling fragments and keep the carpet or floor clean. It is often made to extend over the greater part of a dining-room floor.—2. A stout kind of damask used for stair-coverings.

crumb-knife (krum'nif), *n.* A knife used instead of a brush for removing crumbs from a table.

crumble (krum'bl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *crumbled*, ppr. *crumbling*. [*E. dial. also crimble* (cf. *crimb*); = *D. kruimelen* = *G. krūmeln* = *LG. krōmeln*, crumble; freq. of *krumb*, *v.*] 1. *trans.* To break into small fragments; divide into minute parts or morsels.

He with his bare wand can unthread thy joints,
And *crumble* all thy sinews. *Milton, Comus, l. 614.*

II. *intrans.* 1. To fall into small pieces; break or part into small fragments; become disintegrated.

Close to the temple was the castle-gate,

Doorless and *crumbling*.

William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 325.

In the house forever *crumbles*

Some fragment of the frescoed walls.

Browning, De Gustibus.

Dr. King witnessed the *crumbling* process whilst drying some perfect (worm) castings. . . . Mr. Scott also remarks on the *crumbling* of the castings near Calcutta.

Darwin, Vegetable Mould, p. 276.

2. To fall into desuetude; decay; become frittered away; disappear piecemeal.

One hundred and forty thousand pounds had *crumbled* away in the most imperceptible manner.

Disraeli, Young Duke, iv. 9.

One error after another silently *crumbled* into the dust.

Story, Speech, Cambridge, Aug. 31, 1828.

crumble (krum'bl), *n.* [Dim. of *crumb*, *n.*] A small crumb; a fragment; a particle; a morsel. [Local, Eng.]

crumbly (krum'bli), *a.* [*< crumble* + *-y*.] Apt to crumble; brittle; friable: as, a *crumbly* stone; *crumbly* bread. *Trollope.*

All saw the coffin lowered in; all heard the rattle of the *crumbly* soil upon its lid.

Hawthorne, Blithedale Romance, p. 278.

crumb-of-bread (krum'ov-bred'), *n.* A name given to a sponge, *Halichondria panicea*, which when dried and bleached is as white and light as a crumb of bread.

crumby, *a.* See *crummy*.

crumen (krō'men), *n.* [*< L. crumēna*, also *crumina*, a purse, bag, perhaps for **scrumēna*, akin to *scrotum*, a bag.] The tear-bag or suborbital lacrymal gland of deer and antelopes.

crumenal (krō'men-al), *n.* [*< L. crumēna*, a purse: see *crumen*.] A purse.

The fatte Oxe, that wont lidge in the stal,

Is nowe fast stalled in her [their] *crumenall*.

Spenser, Shep. Cal., September.

Thus *cram* they their wide-gaping *crumenal*.

Dr. H. More, Psychozola, l. 19.

crummable (krum'a-bl), *a.* [*< crumb*, *v.*, + *-able*.] That may be broken into morsels or crumbs.

crummet (krum'et), *a.* [*Sc.*, equiv. to *crumpied*.] Having crooked horns, as a cow.

crummie (krum'i), *n.* [*Sc.*, equiv. to **crumpie*, dim. of **crump*.] A cow with crooked horns. Also *crombie*, *crummock*.

crummock (krum'ok), *n.* [*Sc. dim.*, equiv. to **crumpock*, dim. of *crump*. Cf. *crummie*.] 1. Same as *crummie*.—2. A staff with a crooked head for leaning on. Also called *crummie-stick*.

crummy, crumby (krum'i), *a.* [*< crum, crumb*, + *-y*.] 1. Full of crumbs.—2. Soft, as the

crumb of bread is; not crusty: as, a *crummy* loaf.

crump¹ (krump), *a.* [*< ME. *crump, crumb, croume, crooked, < AS. (only in glosses) crump, crumb, crooked (with verbal noun cymbing, a bending), = OS. krumb = OFries. krum = D. krom = OHG. chrumb, MHG. krum (also OHG. MHG. krumf), G. krumm = Dan. krum, crooked, = Sw. krum, compassing (cf. Icel. krumma, a crooked hand, krummi, a name for the raven, crookbeak?); in normal form crumb (mod. pron. krum), but with accom. termination, as if related to E. cramp (= OHG. chrampf), crooked, and crimp (= MHG. krimp), crooked, being appar. from the pp. (as *cramp*¹ from the pret. and *crimp* from the present) of the verb represented by *crimp*: see *crimp*, and cf. also *cramp, crumb*¹. Prob. akin to W. *crom, crum*, bending, concave, = Corn. Ir. Gael. *crom*, crooked, bent. Hence *crome*, a hook: see *crome*¹.] Crooked; bent.*

All those steep Mountaineers, whose high horned tops
The misty cloak of wandering Clouds enwrap,
Under First Waters their crump shoulders hid,
And all the Earth as a dull Pond abid.

Sylvestre, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, l. 3.

Crooked backs and crump shoulders.

Artif. Handsomeness, p. 44.

crump¹ (krump), *n.* [*< crump*¹, *a.*] A deformed or crooked person. Davies.

That piece of deformity! that monster! that *crump*!
Vanbrugh, *Æsop*, II.

crump¹ (krump), *v. i.* [*< ME. *crumpen, crompen*, as in def. 3; otherwise not found in ME., except as in freq. *crumple*, and perhaps *crumpe*, *q. v.*; *< crump*¹, *a.* Hence freq. *crumple*. Cf. *crimp*, *v.*, and *cramp*¹, *v.*] 1. To bend; crook.

But your clarissimo, old round-back, he
Will *crump* you [dative of reference] like a hog-louse, with
the touch.
B. Jonson, *Volpone*, v. 1.

2. To be out of temper. [Prov. Eng.]—3. To become perverted or corrupt.

And the cause was they used the unfeulle synne of
lecherie, the which stinkithe and *croumpithe* vnto heuene,
and mistornithe the ordre of nature.

Book of the Knight of La Tour Landry, p. 71.

crump² (krump), *n.* [A var. of *cramp*², after *crump*¹, *a.* and *v.*] The *cramp*. [Prov. Eng.]

crump³ (krump), *v. i.* [Sc., imitative like the equiv. *crunch*. Cf. *clump*².] To make a crunching noise, as in eating what is hard and brittle; emit a creaking sound, as snow when crushed under the feet; crunch.

crump³ (krump), *a.* [E. dial. and Sc. Cf. *crup*¹ and *crumpe*.] Brittle; crusty; dry-baked; crisp.

crumpe (krum'pet), *n.* [Perhaps *< ME. crompid* (i. e., **crumped*), a hard cake, appar. orig. a 'roll,' pp. of **crumpen*, E. *crump*, bend. Otherwise referred to *crump*³, brittle, crisp. Prob. not connected with W. *crempog*, also *crempogen*, and *cremog*, *cremogen*, a pancake, a fritter; cf. W. *crummyth*, in same sense.] A sort of tea-cake, less light and spongy than the muffin, and usually toasted for eating.

Muffins and *crumpets*. . . will also bake in a frying-
pan, taking care the fire is not too fierce, and turning
them when lightly browned.

W. Kitchenor, *Cook's Oracle*, p. 456.

crumple (krum'pl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *crumpled*, ppr. *crumpling*. [*< ME. crumplen, cromplen*, make crooked; freq. from *crump*¹, but mixed in sense with the related *crimpe* and *crimp*: see *crump*¹, *crimp*, *crimpe*.] 1. *trans.* 1. To make crooked; deform; distort into curves. [Obsolete or archaic.]

God had sent on him a wrake,
That in the palsey he gan achake
And was *crompyde* and croukyd thereto.

Le Bone Florence (Metr. Rom., ed. Ritson, III. 1977).

This is the cow with the *crumpled* horn.

Nursery rime.

The little *crumpled* boy appeared to be cured of his de-
formity; he walked erect, the hump had fallen from his
back.
S. Judd, *Margaret*, l. 14.

2. To draw or press into irregular folds; rumple; wrinkle.

Plague on him, how he has *crumpled* our bands!

Manning and Field, *Fatal Dowry*, iv. 1.

My friend Sir Roger alighted from his horse, and ex-
posing his palm to two or three that stood by him, they
crumpled it into all shapes, and diligently scanned every
wrinkle that could be made in it.

Addison, *Spectator*, No. 130.

The crust of the earth, *crumpled* and fissured, has been,
so to speak, perforated and cemented together by molten
matter driven up from below.

Geikie, *Geol. Sketches*, II. 36.

II. intrans. To contract into wrinkles; shrink; shrivel.

It [aqua-vitæ] keepeth the sinues from shrinking, the
veins from *crumpling*.
Holinshead, Ireland, II.

How much the maulin fluttered and *crumpled* before
Eleanor and another nymph were duly seated!

Trollope, *The Warden*, ix.

crumple (krum'pl), *n.* [*< crumple, v.*] That which is crumpled, shriveled, or pressed into wrinkles; an irregular fold or wrinkle.

Crumples or anticlinal rolls, which are so frequently
found in extensive basins.
Science, VI. 184.

crumpler (krum'plér), *n.* A cravat. [Colloq.]
The fit of his *crumpler* and the crease of his breeches.
R. D. Blackmore, *Lorna Doone*, III.

crumpling (krum'pling), *n.* [*< crumple, shrink, shrivel, + dim. -ing.*] A degenerate or shriveled apple. Johnson.

crumply (krum'pli), *a.* [*< crumple, n., + -y*.] Full of crumples or wrinkles.

crumpy (krum'pi), *a.* [*< crump*³ + *-y*.] Easily broken; brittle; crisp; crump. [Prov. Eng.]

crunch (krunch), *v.* [Also in var. forms *cranch, cranch, scrunch, scranch*: see these forms, and also *crump*³; all appar. orig. imitative.] 1. *trans.* To crush with the teeth; chew with violence and noise: as, to *crunch* a biscuit; hence, to crush or grind violently and audibly in any other way.

A sound of heavy wheels *crunching* a stony road.

Charlotte Brontë, *Shirley*, II. 14.

Our wheels went *crunching* the gravel

Of the oak-darkened avenue.

Lovell, *An Ember Picture*.

II. intrans. 1. To chew.—2. To act or proceed with a sound of crushing or crackling; produce a noise as from crunching anything.

The ship *crunched* through the ice.

Kane.

crunch (krunch), *n.* [*< crunch, v.*] The act of crunching; the act of penetrating, forcing a passage through, or pressing against anything with a crushing noise.

What so frightfully old as we ourselves, who can, if we
choose, hold in our memories every syllable of recorded
time, from the first *crunch* of Eve's teeth in the apple?

Lovell, *Fire-side Travels*, p. 13.

crune (krön), *v.* Another spelling of *croon*.

crunk (krunk), *v. i.* [= Icel. *krunka*, croak as a raven, *< krunk*, a croak. Cf. *crunk*, the note of wild geese. Imitative words.] To cry like a crane.

The crane *crunketh*, gruit grus.

Wihals, *Dict.* (ed. 1608), p. 20.

crunkle¹ (krung'kl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *crunkled*, ppr. *crunkling*. [Var. of *crinkle*. Cf. *crumple*.] To rumple; crinkle or wrinkle. [Prov. Eng.]

crunkle² (krung'kl), *v. i.* [Freq. of *crunk*.] To cry like a crane.

crunodal (krö'nö-dal), *a.* [*< crunode + -al*.] Having a crunode.

crunode (krö'nöd), *n.* [Irreg. *< L. crux (cruc-)*, cross, + *nodus* = E. *knot*: see *cross* and *node*. Cf. *acnode*.] A point at which a curve crosses itself; a double point on a curve with two real tangents.

crur (krö'or), *n.* [L., blood, gore: see *crude*.] Gore; coagulated blood.

crurorin, **crurorine** (krö'o-rin), *n.* [*< L. cruror, blood, + -in*, *-ine*.] The red coloring matter of blood-corpuscles. It may be obtained in the form of a brick-red powder. Now called *hemoglobin* (which see).

Previous to the introduction of spectrum analysis, red
and purple *crurorine* were perfectly unknown.

J. N. Lockyer, *Spectroscopy*, p. 85.

crup¹ (krup), *a.* [E. dial. (south.), prob. = *crump*³, brittle, with loss of the nasal.] 1. Short; brittle: as, "*crup* cake," Todd.—2. Snappish; testy: as, "*a crup* answer," Todd. [Prov. Eng. in both uses.]

crup² (krup), *n.* [*< F. croupe*: see *croup*² and *crupper*.] Same as *croup*².

crupper (krup'er), *n.* [*< F. croupière, < croupe*, the buttocks of a horse: see *croup*².] 1. The buttocks of a horse; the rump.

Both gaue strokes so sound,

As made both horses *crupper* kisse the ground.

Sir J. Harrington, tr. of Ariosto's Orlando Furioso, xlv. 100.

2. A strap of leather which is buckled at one end to the back of a saddle, or to the saddle of a harness, and at the other passes by a loop under the horse's tail, to prevent the saddle from slipping forward. Also *crouper*. See cut under *harness*.

Holding on for the dear life by the mane and the *crup-
per*.
Thackeray, *Barry Lyndon*, xviii.

crupper (krup'er), *v. t.* [*< crupper, n.*] To put a crupper on: as, to *crupper* a horse.

cruppin (krup'in), *a.* A dialectal (Scotch) variant of *cropen*, past participle of *creep*.

crura, *n.* Plural of *crus*.

cruræus (krö-ré'us), *n.* [NL., *< L. crus (crur-)*, leg.] The principal and middle mass of muscle on the front of the thigh, forming a part of the great extensor of the leg, inseparable from the lateral portions of the same muscle called

vastus internus and *vastus externus*. These three muscles, or parts of one muscle, arise from most of the front and sides of the femur; and their tendinous parts unite with the tendon of the rectus femoris to embrace the patella or knee-cap, and thence proceed, as the so-called *ligamentum patellæ*, to insertion in the tuberosity of the tibia. The *cruræus* and the two *vasti* together compose the muscle called *triceps extensor cruris*; when the rectus is included therewith, the whole is known as the *quadriceps extensor cruris*. The *cruræus* proper of man is also called *medicruræus*, when the two *vasti* are known as the *extracruræus* and *intracruræus* respectively, and the rectus as the *recticruræus*. See these words; also *sartorius*, *subcruræus*.

crural (krö'ral), *a.* [= F. Sp. Pg. *crural* = It. *crurale*, *< L. cruralis*, *< crus (crur-)*, the leg.]

1. Pertaining to the leg or hind limb: as, a *crural* artery or vein; the anterior *crural* nerves; the *crural* arch, or Poupart's ligament.—2. Pertaining to the leg proper, or *crus*, as distinguished from the thigh; cnemial; tibial.—3. Pertaining to the crura or peduncles of the brain.—4. Shaped like a leg or root.—**Crural arch**, the ligament of the thigh. Also called *inguinal arch*, *ligament of Poupart*, etc.—**Crural area**. See *area cruralis*, under *area*.—**Crural artery**, the femoral artery.—**Crural canal**, the passage through which a femoral hernia passes. It lies on the inner side of the iliac vein, between it and the *crural* sheath, and extends from the crural ring to the upper part of the saphenous opening. It is a quarter to a half inch in length.—**Crural hernia**. Same as *femoral hernia* (which see, under *hernia*).—**Crural nerve**, the largest branch of the lumbar plexus, formed chiefly from the third and fourth lumbar nerves, with a fasciculus from the second, in the substance of the psoas muscle, and dividing into a large leash of nerves which supply all the muscles of the front of the thigh, excepting the tensor *vaginæ femoris*, and some other muscles, as the *iliacus* and *pectineus*, and also sending cutaneous nerves to the front and inner side of the thigh and to the leg and foot.—**Crural pores**, openings in the integument of the hind limbs of lizards, as in the genus *Sceloporus*, which takes its name therefrom. They are situated in the femoral, not the crural, segment of the limb. Also called *femoral pores*.

In the Sauri, the so-called *crural pores* lead into glands, which look like compound tubes, and which secrete cells which harden and fill up the lumen of the glands.

Gegenbaur, *Comp. Anat.* (trans.), p. 420.

Crural ring, the upper opening of the crural canal, leading into the abdominal cavity. It is bounded in front by Poupart's ligament and the deep crural arch, behind by the pubes, internally by the deep crural arch, Gimbernat's ligament, and the conjoined tendon of the transversalis and internal oblique muscles, and externally by the femoral vein.—**Crural septum**, the layer of subperitoneal connective tissue which spans the crural ring in a normal state.—**Crural sheath**, the sheath which incloses the femoral vessels as they leave the abdomen. It is a continuation of the fascia lining the abdomen, and becomes closely adherent to the femoral vessels about an inch below the saphenous opening; but above it is larger, and contains some areolar tissue, and frequently a lymphatic gland.—**Crural vein**, the femoral vein.—**Deep crural arch**, a thickened band of fibers arching over the beginning of the crural sheath. It arises from the middle of Poupart's ligament, and is inserted into the iliopectineal line.

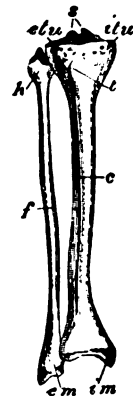
crus (krus), *n.*; pl. *crura* (krö'rä). [L., the leg.]

In *anat.* and *zool.*: (a) The lower leg; the part of the hind limb between the knee and the ankle; the second segment of the hind limb, corresponding to the forearm or antibrachium of the fore limb, represented by the length of the tibia or shin-bone. (b) Some part likened to a leg, as one of a pair of supporting parts; a pillar; a peduncle.

Vacuole about in the centre of each *crus*, filled with moving granules.

H. C. Wood, *Fresh-Water Algae*, [p. 107.]

Crura cerebelli, the peduncles of the cerebellum.—**Crura cerebelli ad cerebrum**, the superior peduncles of the cerebellum.—**Crura cerebelli ad corpora quadrigemina**, the superior peduncles of the cerebellum.—**Crura cerebelli ad medullam**, the inferior peduncles of the cerebellum.—**Crura cerebelli ad pontem**, the middle peduncles of the cerebellum.—**Crura fornicis**, the posterior pillars of the fornix.—**Crura of the diaphragm**, the right and left tendinous attachments of the diaphragm to the sides of the bodies of lumbar vertebrae, uniting above to inclose the



Front View of Bones of Right Human Crus.

a. crest of tibia; etu, external tuberosity of tibia; sm, internal malleolus; itu, internal tuberosity of tibia; s, spine, and t, tubercle of same; f, fibula; A, its head; em, external malleolus.

aortic opening.—*Crus arterius medullae oblongatae*. Same as *crus cerebri*.—*Crus cerebelli superius*, one of the superior peduncles of the cerebellum.—*Crus cerebri*, the peduncle of the brain; the mass of white nerve-tissue forming with its fellow the lower portion of the mesencephalon and in part of the thalamencephalon, and extending from the pons Varolii to the optic tract.—*Crus cerebelli ad medullam*, the inferior peduncle of the cerebellum. See *peduncle*.—*Crus fornicis arterius*, the columna fornicis, or anterior pillar of the fornic.—*Crus medium*, the middle peduncle of the cerebellum; a mass of white nerve-tissue passing down on each side from the cerebellum to form the pons Varolii.—*Crus olfactorium, crus rhinencephali*, what is improperly called, in human anatomy, the olfactory nerve or tract, being a contracted portion of the brain itself, between the prosencephalon and the rhinencephalon.—*Crus penis*, the posterior fourth of one of the corpora cavernosa, which, diverging from its fellow, is attached to the public and ischiatic ramus.

crusade¹ (krō-sād'), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *crusado*, *croisade*, *croisado*, *croysado*, earlier *cruciade*, late ME. *cruciade*, *cruciati* (being variously accented to the ML., Sp., or F.); = F. *croisade* (after Pr.), OF. *croisée* (also in another form *croiserie*) = Pr. *croisada*, *crozada* = Sp. Pg. *crusada* = It. *crociata*, < ML. *cruciata*, a crusade, lit. (sc. *expeditio*(n-)) an expedition of persons marked with or bearing the sign of the cross, prop. fem. pp. of *cruciare*, mark with the cross, < L. *crux* (*cruc-*), cross; see *cross*¹, *n.* and *v.*, and *cruciate*. The earlier ME. word for 'crusade' was *croisery*: see *croisery*.] 1. A military expedition under the banner of the cross; specifically, one of the medieval expeditions undertaken by the Christians of Europe for the recovery of the Holy Land from the Mohammedans. The crusading spirit was aroused throughout Europe in 1095 by the preaching of the monk Peter the Hermit, who with Walter the Penniless set out in 1096 with an immense rabble, who were nearly all destroyed on the way. The first real crusade, under Godfrey of Bouillon, 1096-9, resulted in the capture of Jerusalem and the establishment of a Christian kingdom in the Holy Land; the second, 1147, preached by St. Bernard, was unsuccessful; the third, 1189-92, led by the prince Frederick Barbarossa of Germany, Richard the Lion-hearted of England, and Philip Augustus of France, failed to recover Jerusalem, which the Muslims had taken in 1187; the fourth, 1202-4, ended in the establishment of a Latin empire in Constantinople, under Count Baldwin of Flanders, one of its leaders; the fifth, 1228-9, under the emperor Frederick II., the sixth, 1248-50, under St. Louis (Louis IX. of France), and the seventh and last, 1270-71, also under St. Louis, were all unsuccessful. There were other expeditions called crusades, including one of boys, 1212, "the children's crusade," in which many thousands perished by shipwreck or were enslaved. The cost of the crusades and the loss of life in them were enormous, but they stimulated commerce and the interchange of ideas between the West and the East. The expeditions against the Albigenses under papal auspices, 1207-29, were also called crusades.

For the *crusade* preached through western Christendom, A. D. 1188, it was ordained that the English should wear a white cross; the French a red; the Flemish a green one. Quoted in *Rock's Church of our Fathers*, III. l. 448, note.

The *Crusades*, with all their drawbacks, were the trial feat of a new world, a reconstituted Christendom, striving after a better ideal than that of piracy and fraternal bloodshed. *Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist.*, p. 222.

2. Any vigorous concerted action for the defense or advancement of an idea or a cause, or in opposition to a public evil: as, a temperance *crusade*; the *crusade* against slavery.

The unwearied, unostentatious, and inglorious *crusade* of England against slavery may probably be regarded as among the three or four perfectly virtuous acts recorded in the history of nations. *Lecky, Europ. Morals*, I. 161.

crusade¹ (krō-sād'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *crusaded*, ppr. *crusading*. [*< crusade*¹, *n.*] To engage in a crusade; support or oppose any cause with zeal.

Cease *crusading* against sense. *M. Green, The Grotto*.

crusade² (krō-sād'), *n.* Same as *crusado*³.

crusader (krō-sā'dēr), *n.* [Cf. equiv. *croisier*.] A person engaged in a crusade. The crusaders of the middle ages bore as a badge on the breast or the shoulder a representation of the cross, the assumption of which, called "taking the cross," constituted a binding engagement and released them from all other obligations.

If other pilgrims had their peculiar marks, so too had the *crusader*. For a token of that vow which he had plighted, he always wore a cross sewed to his dress, until he went to, and all the while he stayed in, the Holy Land. *Rock, Church of our Fathers*, III. l. 446.

With all their faults these nobles [of Cyprus] were bona fide *Crusaders*; men who, like the first champions, were ready to cast in their lot in a Promised Land, and not, like the later adventurers, anxious merely to get all they could out of it, to make their fortunes. *Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist.*, p. 200.

crusading (krō-sā'ding), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *crusade*¹, *v.*] Of or pertaining to the crusades; engaged in or favoring a crusade or crusades.

In how many kingdoms of the world has the *crusading* sword of this misguided saint-errant spared neither age, or merit, or sex, or condition.

Sterne, Tristram Shandy, II. 17.

Some grey *crusading* knight.

M. Arnold.

As in the East, so in the West, the *crusading* spirit was kept alive and made aggressive by the monks and the knights. *Stille, Stud. Med. Hist.*, p. 354.

crusado¹ (krō-zā'dō), *n.* [Also *crusado*; a var., after Sp. Pg. *crusada* (fem.), of *crusade*: see *crusade*¹.] 1. A crusade.

If you suppose it [the style of architecture] imported into that kingdom by those that returned from the *crusades*, we must of course set it down as an eastern invention. *H. Swinburne, Travels through Spain*, xlv.

2. A bull issued by the pope urging a crusade, promising immediate entrance into heaven to those who died in the service, and many indulgences to those who survived.

Pope Sixtus quintus for the setting forth of the foresaid expedition . . . published a *Crusado*, with most ample indulgences which were printed in great numbers. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 504.

crusado², **crusado** (krō-zā'dō), *n.* [Also *crusade* = D. *kruisat* (Kilian) = G. *crusade*, etc., < Sp. Pg. *crusada*, a coin, prop. pp. of *crusar*, mark with a cross, < *cruz*, a cross; see *cross*¹, *n.* and *v.*, and cf. *crusade*¹, *cruciade*.] A money and coin of Portugal. The old *crusado*, now a mere name, was 400 reis, or 43 United States cents. The new *crusado* is 480 reis, or 52 cents. The Portuguese settlements of the east coast of Africa reckon with a *crusado* of only 17 cents. Also *crusade*.

I had rather have lost my purse Full of *crusadoes*. *Shak., Othello*, III. 4.

I was called from dinner to see some thousands of my Lord's *crusados* weighed, and we find that 3000 come to about 530*l.* or 40 generally. *Pepys, Diary*, June 5, 1662.

The King's fifth of the mines yields annually thirteen millions of *crusadoes* or half dollars. *Jefferson, Correspondence*, II. 110.

cruse (krōs), *n.* [Also written *improp. cruisse*; < ME. *cruse*, *crucce*, *crouse*, *crus*, a pot, < Icel. *kruis*, a pot, tankard, = Sw. Dan. *kruis* = D. *kroes*, OD. *kruyse*, a cup, pot, crucible, = MHG. *kriuse*, G. *krause*, an earthen mug. Perhaps ult. connected with *crack*¹, *q. v.* Hence, ult., the dim. *cruset* and *cruset*.] An earthen pot or bottle; any small vessel for liquids.

David took the spear and the *cruse* of water from Saul's bolster. 1 Sam. xxvi. 12.

In her right hand a crystal *cruse* filled with wine. *B. Jonson, King James's Coronation Entertainment*.

This *cruse* of oil, this skin of wine, These tamarinds and dates are thine. *T. B. Aldrich, The Sheikh's Welcome*.

cruset (krō'set), *n.* [*< F. cruset*, OF. *creuset*, *cruset*, etc.: see *cruset* and *cruse*.] A goldsmiths' crucible or melting-pot.

crush (krush), *v.* [*< ME. cruschen*, *croushen*, < OF. *crusir*, *croissir* = Pr. *crucir*, *crusir*, *croissir* = Sp. *crujir*, Cat. *crozir* = It. *crosciare* (ML. *cruscire*), crush, break; cf. Sw. *krossa*, bruise, crack, crush, prob. of Romance origin. The Romance words are prob. from a Teut. verb: Goth. *kriustan*, gnash with the teeth, grind the teeth, deriv. **kraustjan* = Icel. *kreista*, *kreysta* = Sw. *krysta* = Dan. *kryste*, squeeze, press.] I. *trans.* 1. To press and bruise between two hard bodies; squeeze out of shape or normal condition.

The ass . . . *crushed* Balaam's foot against the wall. Num. xxii. 25.

2. To bruise and break into fragments or small particles, either by direct pressure or by grinding or pounding: as, to *crush* quartz.—3. To force down and bruise and break, as by a superincumbent weight: as, the man was *crushed* by the fall of a tree.

Vain is the force of man, and heav'n's as vain, To *crush* the pillars which the pile sustain. *Dryden, Æneid*.

4. To put down; overpower; subdue absolutely; conquer beyond resistance: as, to *crush* one's enemies.



Obverse.
Reverse.
Silver Crusado of John V.—British Museum. (Size of the original.)

Lord, rise, and rouse, and rule, and *crush* their furious pride. *Quarles, Emblems*, I. 15.

These Disorders might have been *crushed*, if Captain Swaa had used his Authority to Suppress them. *Dampier, Voyages*, I. 371.

Speedily overtaking and *crushing* the rebels. *Scott*.

On April 16, 1746, the battle of Culloden forever *crushed* the prospects of the Stuarts. *Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent.*, III.

5. To oppress grievously.

Thou shalt be only oppressed and *crushed* away. *Deut. xxviii. 33*.

6. To crowd or press upon.

When loud winds from different quarters *rush*, Vast clouds encountering one another *crush*. *Waller, Instructions to a Painter*.

7. To rumple or put out of shape by pressure or by rough handling: as, to *crush* a bonnet or a dress. [Colloq.]—*Angle of crushing*. See *angle*³.

—To *crush* a cup (or glass), to drink a cup of wine together; "crack a bottle": probably in allusion to the custom, prevalent in wine-growing countries, of squeezing the juice of the grape into a cup or goblet as required.

If you be not of the house of Montagues, I pray, come and *crush* a cup of wine. *Shak., R. and J.*, I. 2.

Come *crush* a glass with your dear papa. *S. Judd, Margaret*, II. 6.

To *crush* out. (a) To force out by pressure.

Bacchus, that first from out the purple grape *Crush'd* the sweet poison of misused wine. *Milton, Comus*, I. 47.

(b) To destroy; frustrate: as, to *crush* out rebellion. = *Syn.* 1. *Mash*, etc. See *dash*.—2. To break, pound, pulverize, crumble, bray, disintegrate, demolish.—4. To overpower, prostrate, conquer, quell.

II. *intrans.* To be pressed out of shape, into a smaller compass, or into pieces, by external force: as, an egg-shell *crushes* readily in the hand.

crush (krush), *n.* [*< crush*, *v.*] 1. A violent collision or rushing together; a sudden or violent pressure; a breaking or bruising by pressure or by violent collision or rushing together.

Some hurt, either by bruise, *crush*, or stripe. *Holland, tr. of Pliny*, xxix. 6.

Unhurt amidst the wars of elements, The wrecks of matter, and the *crush* of worlds. *Addison, Cato*, v. 1.

2. Violent pressure caused by a crowd; a mass of objects crowded together; a compacted and obstructing crowd of persons, as at a ball or reception.

Strove who should be smothered deepest in Fresh *crush* of leaves. *Keats, Endymion*, III.

Great the *crush* was, and each base, In left and right, of those tall columns down'd In sliken fluctuation and the swarm Of female whisperers. *Tennyson, Princess*, vi.

crushed (krush't), *p. a.* [Pp. of *crush*, *v.*] 1. Broken or bruised by squeezing or pressure: as, *crushed* strawberries.—2. Broken or bruised to powder by grinding or pounding; pulverized; comminuted: as, *crushed* sugar; *crushed* quartz.—3. Crumpled; rumpled; pressed out of shape, as by crowding: as, a *crushed* hat or bonnet.—4. Overwhelmed or subdued by power; pressed or kept down as by a superincumbent weight. Hence—5. Oppressed.

crusher (krush'ēr), *n.* 1. One who or that which crushes or demolishes: as, his answer was a *crusher*. [Colloq.]—2. A policeman. [Slang.]

crusher-gage (krush'ēr-gāj), *n.* A registering instrument, exposed in the bore of a gun, to measure the pressure developed by the explosion of a charge. *E. H. Knight*.

crush-hat (krush'hat'), *n.* 1. A hat which can be folded without injury and carried in the pocket.

"No, don't," said Sir Mulberry, folding his *crush-hat* to lay his elbow on. *Dickens, Nicholas Nickleby*.

2. Colloquially, an opera-hat.

crushing (krush'ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *crush*, *v.*] Having the power or tending to crush; overwhelming; demolishing.

The blow must be quick and *crushing*. *Macaulay, Hist. Eng.*, xviii.

crushing-machine (krush'ing-mā-shēn'), *n.* A machine constructed to pulverize or crush stone and other hard and brittle materials; a stone-crusher.

crush-room (krush'rōm), *n.* A saloon in a theater, opera-house, etc., in which the audience may promenade between the acts or during the intervals of an entertainment; a foyer.

crusian, *n.* See *crucian*.

crusillé, **crusily**, *a.* See *crucily*.

crusollet, *n.* [*< OF. crusol*, *crusol*, *croiseul*, a var. of *croisel*, *cruseau*, a crucible, melting-pot: see *cruset* and *crucible*.] A crucible; a melting-pot.

Thou scumme of his melting-pots, that wert christned in a *crusolle* with Mercuries water.

Marston and Barked, Insatiate Countess, l.

crust (krust), *n.* [*ME. crust* = *D. korst* = *MLG. kroste*, *LG. korste*, *koste* = *OHG. crustā*, *MHG. G. kruste* = *OF. crouste*, *F. croûte* = *Pr. Pg. It. crosta* = *Sp. costra*, < *L. crusta*, the hard surface of a body, rind, shell, crust, inlaid work; cf. *Gr. κριος*, frost: see *crystal*.] 1. A hard external portion, of comparative thinness, forming a sort of coating over the softer interior part; any hard outer coat or coating: as, the *crust* of frozen snow; the *crust* of a loaf of bread; a thin *crust* of politeness.

I have known an emperor quite hid under a *crust* of dross.

Addison, Ancient Medals, l.

If the wind be rough, and trouble the *crust* of the water.

W. Lawson (Arber's Eng. Garner, l. 194).

Specifically—2. In *geol.*: (a) The exterior portion of the earth; that part of the earth which is accessible to examination. (b) The solid portion of the earth, as opposed to its fused interior, many geologists and physicists believing that the interior of the earth must be in a more or less fluid condition.—3. Matter collected or concreted into a solid body; an incrustation; specifically, a deposit from wine, as it ripens, collected on the interior of bottles, etc., and consisting of tartar and coloring matter.

From scalp to sole one slough and *crust* of sin.

Tennyson, St. Simeon Stylites.

4. A piece of an outer coating or incrustation; specifically, an external or a dried and hard piece of bread.

Give me again my hollow tree,

A *crust* of bread, and liberty!

Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. vi. 221.

5. In *zool.*, a shell; a test; the chitinous or other hard covering of various animals, as crustaceans and insects.—6. In *anat.* and *physiol.*, a coat or covering harder or denser than that which is covered; a pellicle; a crusta: as, the buffy coat or *crust* of inflammatory blood; the *crust* of a tooth.—7. The part of the hoof of a horse to which the shoe is fastened.—*Crust coffee*. See *coffee*.

crust (krust), *v.* [*ME. crusten*, < *crust*, *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To cover with a crust or hard exterior portion or coating; overspread with anything resembling a crust; incrust.

Their legs, and breasts, and bodies stood *crusted* with bark.

Addison.

With blackest moss the flower-pots

Were thickly *crusted*, one and all.

Tennyson, Mariana.

The hilt of the sword was covered, and the scabbard was *crusted* with brilliants. *First Year of a Silken Reign*, p. 232.

2. To coat or line with concretions. See *crust*, *n.*, 3.

Foul and *crusted* bottles.

Swift, Directions to Servants, Butler.

II. *intrans.* 1. To thicken or contract into a hard covering; concrete or freeze, as superficial matter.

The place that was burned *crusted* and healed.

Sir W. Temple.

The chilly frost, beneath the silver beam,

Crept, gently *crusting*, o'er the glittering stream.

Burns, Brigs of Ayr.

2. To crust-hunt. [American.]

crusta (krus'tā), *n.*; pl. *crustae* (-tō). [*L.*, a crust: see *crust*, *n.*] 1. In *decorative art*, something prepared for application or inlaying, as a small chased or sculptured ornament made for the decoration of vessels of silver or other metal.—2. In *bot.*, the brittle crustaceous thallus of lichens.—3. In *zool.*, a crust.—4. In *anat.*: (a) A crust. (b) The smaller and lower of two parts into which each *crus cerebri* is divisible, the other being called the *tegmentum*. The upper boundary of the substantia nigra is the boundary between the two.—5. In *physiol.* and *pathol.*, a crust.—6. A cocktail served in a glass lined with the rind of half a lemon and having its rim incrustated with sugar.—*Crusta fibrosa*, the cement of a tooth. See *cement*, *n.*, 4.—*Crusta inflammatoria*, the buffy coat. See *buffy*.—*Crusta lactea*, in *pathol.*, eczema pustulosum, as met with on the face and head of infants at the breast; milk-crust.—*Crusta petrosa*, the stony crust of a tooth; the cement. See *cement*, *n.*, 4.

A mass of true bone, which takes the place of the *crusta petrosa*.

Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 41.

Crusta phlogistica, the buffy coat. See *buffy*.

Crustacea (krus-tā'shiǝ), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, neut. pl. of *crustaceus*, having a crust: see *crustaceous*. Cf. *L. crustata*, shell-fish: see *crustate*.] A class of *Arthropoda*; one of the prime divisions of articulated animals with articulated legs, as

distinguished from *Insecta*, *Myriapoda*, and *Arachnida* respectively. They are mostly aquatic arthropods with (generally) two pairs of antennae and numerous thoracic as well as (usually) abdominal articulated appendages, and breathing by means of branchiae. The body is covered with a hard chitinous test or crust, whence the name. It is segmented into head, thorax, and abdomen, the two former of which are more or less completely united into a cephalothorax, shielded with a continuous carapace; the abdomen is usually segmented and mobile, presenting the appearance of a tail. A typical segment or somite of the body consists, at least theoretically, of a dorsal portion or tergite of two pieces, a ventral portion or sternite, also of two pieces, an epimeron on each side above, and an episternum on each side below. The shell sends inward sundry hard processes or partitions called apodemes. The typical number of segments in the higher *Crustacea* is 21, actually or theoretically. The crustaceans shed their shells (exoskeletons), in some cases with extraordinary frequency, and they possess great reparatory powers in the reproduction of lost parts. Most of them pass through several larval stages, the best-marked of which are those of the forms called the *nauplius*, *zoa*, and *megalo*. The crustaceans include all kinds of crabs and lobsters, shrimps, prawns, crawfish, etc., among the higher forms; and among the lower, a great variety of creatures known as sand-hoppers, beach-fleas, wood-lice, fish-lice, barnacles, etc. Leading types, in more technical terms, are the thoracostracan, podophthalmic, or stalk-eyed crustaceans, as crabs and crawfish; the edriophthalmous or sessile-eyed crustaceans, as lepidopoda, amphipoda, and isopoda (all the foregoing being sometimes grouped together as malacostracous crustaceans); the entomostracous crustaceans, as the copepoda, ostracodes, cladocerans, phyllopoda, etc., the trilobites and their related forms being often brought under this division; the epizoans, ichthyophthirians, or fish-lice; and finally, the cirripeds. Great as is the difference between extremes in any of these forms, they are closely related by connecting forms, and naturalists are by no means agreed upon the formal division of the class. The older divisions which have been made are now mostly superseded, and even the modern ones are seldom exactly conterminous. A series of subclasses sometimes now adopted is: (1) *Cirripedia* or *Pectostraca*, with three or four orders; (2) *Epizoa* or *Ichthyophthiria*; (3) *Entomostraca*, with such orders as *Copepoda*, *Ostracoda*, *Cladocera*, *Phyllopoda*, *Xiphura*, *Trilobita*, *Euryptera*; (4) *Edriophthalma*, with *Lemodipoda*, *Amphipoda*, and *Isopoda*; (5) *Podophthalma*, with *Stomatopoda* and *Decapoda*; to which some add (6) *Podosemata*, often considered to be arachnidana. The fourth and fifth of these are often united as one subclass, *Malacostraca*. The trilobites with the eurypterygians and king-crabs sometimes constitute one prime division called *Gigantostomata*. Haeckel uses *Caridea* as a substitute for *Crustacea*.

crustacean (krus-tā'shian), *a.* and *n.* [*Crustacea* + *-an*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Crustacea*.

II. *n.* One of the *Crustacea*.

crustaceological (krus-tā'shē-ō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [*Crustaceology* + *-ical*.] Pertaining to crustaceology.

crustaceologist (krus-tā'shē-ō-lō-jist), *n.* [*Crustaceology* + *-ist*.] One versed in crustaceology; a carcinologist. J. O. Westwood.

crustaceology (krus-tā'shē-ō-lō-jī), *n.* [*NL. Crustacea*, *q. v.*, + *Gr. -λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] That branch of zoology which treats of crustaceous animals; carcinology.

crustaceorubin (krus-tā'shē-ō-rō-brin), *n.* [*NL. Crustacea*, *q. v.*, + *L. ruber* (rubr-), red, + *-in*.] A red pigment found in certain crustaceans.

crustaceous (krus-tā'shius), *a.* [*NL. crustaceus*, < *L. crusta*, a crust: see *crust*, *n.*, *crusta*.] 1. Pertaining to crust; like crust; of the nature of a crust or shell.

That most witty conceit of Anaximander, that the first men and all animals were bred in some warm moisture, inclosed in *crustaceous* skins, as if they were . . . crab-fish and lobsters!

Bentley, Sermons, iv.

2. In *zool.*: (a) Having a crust-like shell; belonging to the *Crustacea*; crustacean. (b) In *entom.*, having a somewhat hard and elastic texture, resisting slight pressure, but not rigid: said of parts of the integument.—3. In *bot.*: (a) Hard, thin, and brittle. (b) In *lichenology*, forming a flat crust in or upon the substratum, and adhering to it firmly by the whole under surface, so as not to be separable without injury: applied to the thallus of lichens.

crustaceousness (krus-tā'shius-nes), *n.* The character or quality of having a crust-like jointed shell.

crustacite (krus'tā-sit), *n.* [*Crustaceus* + *-ite*.] A fossil crustacean.

crustae, *n.* Plural of *crusta*.

crustal (krus'tal), *a.* and *n.* [*Crust* + *-al*.] I. *a.* 1. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of crust; crustaceous. [Rare.]

The increased rate of thickening [of the crust of the moon] would result both from the increased rate of general cooling and from the addition of *crustal* layers upon the exterior.

Winchell, World-Life, p. 402.

2. Of or pertaining to a crustal.

II. *n.* One of the superficial particles of any given order which collectively form the crust of a particle of another order: a term used by

the translator of Swedenborg's "Principles of Natural Philosophy."

crustalogical (krus-tā-loj'i-kal), *a.* [*Crustalogy* + *-ical*.] Same as *crustaceological*.

crustalogist (krus-tā-lō-jist), *n.* [*Crustalogy* + *-ist*.] Same as *crustaceologist*.

crustalogy (krus-tā-lō-jī), *n.* [Irreg. for **crustology*, < *L. crusta*, crust, + *Gr. -λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] Same as *crustaceology*.

crustate (krus'tāt), *a.* [*L. crustatus* (neut. pl. *crustata* (sc. *animalia*, animals), shell-fish—Pliny), pp. of *crustare*, crust, < *crusta*, a crust: see *crust*, *n.*, *crusta*, and cf. *custard*.] Covered with a crust: as, *crustate* basalt.

crustated (krus'tā-ted), *a.* [*As crustate* + *-ed*.] Same as *crustate*.

crustation (krus-tā'shon), *n.* [*As crustate* + *-ion*.] An adherent crust; an incrustation.

cruster (krus'tēr), *n.* One who crust-hunts for game; a crust-hunter. [American.]

So long as dogs and *crusters* are forbidden, the deer will remain abundant.

Forest and Stream.

crust-hunt (krus't'hunt), *v. i.* To hunt deer, moose, or other large game on the snow, when the crust is strong enough to support the hunter but not the game, which is in consequence easily overtaken and killed. [American.]

crust-hunter (krus't'hun'tēr), *n.* One who crust-hunts. [American.]

crust-hunting (krus't'hun'ting), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *crust-hunt*, *v.*] The method of hunting large game, in the winter, on the crust of the snow. [American.]

It was the constant endeavor . . . to make it appear that the opponents of water-killing were staunch advocates of January *crust-hunting* and June floating.

Forest and Stream, XXIV. 425.

crustific (krus-tif'ik), *a.* [*L. crusta*, a crust, + *-ficus*, < *facere*, make: see *-fic*, *-fy*.] Producing a crust or skin. [Rare.]

crustily (krus'ti-li), *adv.* Peevishly; morosely; surlily.

crustiness (krus'ti-nes), *n.* 1. The quality of being crusty; hardness.—2. Peevishness; snappishness; surliness.

crusting (krus'ting), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *crust*, *v. i.*, 2.] The practice of crust-hunting. [American.]

crust-lizard (krus't'liz'ärd), *n.* A book-name of the varanoid lizard, *Heloderma horridum*. Also called *Gila monster*.

crustose (krus'tōs), *a.* [*ML. crustosus*, full of crusts, < *L. crusta*, crust.] Crust-like; crustaceous.

crusty (krus'ti), *a.* [*Crust* + *-y*.] 1. Like crust; of the nature of crust; hard: as, a *crusty* surface or substance.

Seekanauk, a kinde of *crusty* shell-fish.

Hakluyt's Voyages.

A *crusty* ice all about the sides of the cup.

Boyle, Works, II. 715.

2. [In this sense supposed by some to have arisen as an accom. of *crust* in a like sense.] Peevish; snappish; surly; harshly curt in manner or speech.

How now, thou core of envy?

Thou *crusty* batch of nature, what's the news?

Shak., T. and C., v. 1.

His associates found him sometimes selfish and sometimes *crusty*. The sweeter and mellow traits needed years and experience for their full ripening.

G. S. Merriam, S. Bowles, I. 34.

crusuly, *a.* In *her.*, same as *crucily*.

crut¹ (krut), *n.* A dwarf. Brockett. [North. Eng.]

crut² (krut), *n.* [Perhaps < *F. croûte*, crust: see *crust*.] The rough shaggy part of oak-bark.

crut³ (krut), *n.* [Ir.: see *crowd*.] An ancient Irish musical instrument. See *crowd*.²

One can scarcely resist the conclusion which forces itself on the mind in reading over the references to the *Crut* scattered through Irish manuscripts, that that instrument was a true harp, played upon with the fingers, and without a plectrum.

W. K. Sullivan, Introd. to O'Curry's Anc. Irish, p. cxix.

crutch¹ (kruch), *n.* [*ME. crutche*, *crucche*, *cruche*, < *AS. cryce*, less prop. spelled *crice*, gen. dat. acc. *crycye*, *cricye*, = *MD. krucke*, *D. kruk* = *MLG. krucke*, *krocke*, *LG. krukke*, *krück* = *OHG. chruckjā*, *chruchā*, *MHG. krucke*, *krucke*, *G. krücke* = *Dan. krykke* = *Norw. krykkja* = *OSw. krykkia*, *Sw. krycka*, a crutch. Akin to *crook*, with which in the Romance tongues its derivatives are mingled: *ML. croccia*, *crucia*, *crueca*, etc., > *It. crocia*, also *gruccia*, a crutch; *ML. crocia*, *crochia*, *crocea*, etc., a crozier: see *crook* and *cross*,² *crozier*, and cf. *crotch*.] 1. A support for the lame

in walking, consisting of a staff of the proper length, with a crosspiece at one end so shaped as to fit easily under the armpit. The upper part of the staff is now commonly divided lengthwise into two parts, separated by an inserted piece used as a handle.

The broken soldier, kindly bade to stay, . . . Shouldered his *crutch*, and showed how fields were won. *Goldsmith*, *Des. VII.*, l. 158.

He [Euripides] substituted *crutches* for stilts, bad sermons for odes. *Macaulay*.

Hence—2. Figuratively, old age. [Rare and poetical.]

Beauty doth varnish age, as if new-born,
And gives the *crutch* the cradle's infancy. *Shak.*, *L. L. L.*, iv. 3.

3. Any fixture or mechanical device resembling a crutch or the head of a crutch. (a) A forked rest for the leg on a woman's saddle. (b) The cross-handle of a ladle for molten metal. (c) The fork at the arm supporting the anchor-escapement of a clock. (d) *Naut.*: (1) A forked support for the main-boom of a sloop, brig, or cutter, etc., and for the spanker-boom of a ship, when their respective sails are stowed. (2) A piece of knee-timber placed inside a ship, for the security of the heels of the cant-timbers abaft. (3) A stanchion of wood or iron in a ship, the upper part of which is forked to receive a rail, spar, mast, yard, etc., when not in use. [In these uses also written *crutch*.] (e) In *soap-making*, a perforated piece of wood or iron attached to a pole, used to stir together the ingredients. (f) In *mining*, an upright piece of wood having a crosspiece at its upper end, used for holding up the cap-sill of a gallery-case, while excavations for the rest of the frame are made.

The *crutches* (two) are set up, and an excavation made large enough to admit the cap of the next case, which is laid on the projecting ends of the *crutches*, and, being supported by them, prevents the earth over the roof of the gallery from falling while the excavation is continued to admit the remainder of the new case.

Ernst, *Manual of Milit. Engineering*, p. 362.

(g) A rack: as, a bacon-crutch.—*Crutch-escapement*. See *escapement*.

crutch¹ (kruch), *v. t.* [*< crutch*¹, *n.*] 1. To support on crutches; prop or sustain.

Two fools that *crutch* their feeble sense on verse.
Dryden, *Abn. and Achit.*, li. 409.

The genius of Molière, long undiscovered by himself, in its first attempts in a higher walk did not move alone; it was *crutched* by imitation, and it often deigned to plough with another's heifer.

I. D'Israeli, *Lit. Char. Men of Genius*, p. 409.

2. In *soap-making*, to stir forcibly with a crutch. See *crutch*¹, *n.*, 3 (e).

crutch² (kruch), *n.* [A var. of *crouch*², *< ME. crouche*, a cross: see *crouch*², *cross*¹. The word in this form is more or less confused with *crutch*¹, *q. v.*] A cross. See *cross*¹.

crutch-back (kruch'bak), *n.* A humped or crooked back. *Davies*.

crutched (kruch'ed), *a.* A variant of *crouched*. — *Crutched friars*. See *friar*.

crutchet (kruch'et), *n.* [E. dial. (Warwickshire); origin uncertain.] The common perch.

crutch-handle (kruch'han'dl), *n.* A handle, as of a spade, which has a crosspiece at the end.

crutch-handled (kruch'han'dld), *a.* Having a crutch-handle.

cruve, *n.* See *cruiue*.

Cruevillier's atrophy. See *atrophy*.

crux (kruks), *n.*; pl. *cruxes*, *cruces* (kruk'sez, krö'sez). [L., a cross: see *cross*¹, *n.*] 1. A cross. See phrases below. Specifically—2. [cap.] The Southern Cross, the most celebrated constellation of the southern heavens. It was erected into a constellation by Royer in 1679, but was often spoken of as a cross before; there even seems to be an obscure allusion to it in Dante. It is situated south of the western part of Centaurus, east of the keel of Argus. It is a small constellation of four chief stars, arranged in the form of a cross. Its brightest star, the southernmost, is of about the first magnitude; the eastern, half a magnitude fainter; the northern, of about the second magnitude; and the western, of the third magnitude and faint. The constellation owes its striking effect to its compression, for it subtends only about 6° from north to south and still less from east to west. It looks more like a kite than a cross. All four stars are white except the northernmost, which is of a clear orange-color. It contains a fifth star of the fourth magnitude, which is very red.

3. The cross as an instrument of torture; hence, anything that puzzles or vexes in a high degree; a conundrum.

Dear dean, since in *cruxes* and puns you and I deal,
Pray, why is a woman a sieve and a riddle? *Sheridan*, *To Swift*.

One yet legally unsolved *crux* of ritualism is the proper preaching vestment. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXIII. 172.

Crux ansata, a cross with a handle; the tau-cross with an additional member at the top in the form of a loop or stirrup. See *ankh*.—**Crux commissa**. Same as *tau-cross* (which see, under *cross*¹).—**Crux decussata**. Same as *cross of St. Andrew* or *St. Patrick*; a saltire.—**Crux stellata**, a cross the arms of which end in stars of five or six points.

cruyshage (krö'shāj), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A shark, *Lamna cornubica*.

cruzado, *n.* See *cruzado*².

crwth (kröth), *n.* The modern Welsh form of *crowd*².

cry (kri), *v.*; pret. and pp. *cried*, ppr. *crying*. [Early mod. E. also *crye*, *crie*; *< ME. crien* = MHG. *krien*, *< OF. crier*, *F. crier* = Pr. *cridar* = OSp. *cridar*, Sp. Pg. *gritar* = It. *gridare*, cry, shriek (ML. *crigare*, clamor, cry, also proclaim), prob. *< L. quiritare*, cry, lament, shriek, freq. of *queri*, lament, complain, *>* also ult. E. *quarrel* and *querulous*, *q. v.* Cf. W. *crëu*, cry, *cri*, a cry; prob. from E.] 1. *Intrans.* 1. To speak earnestly or with a loud voice; call loudly; exclaim or proclaim with vehemence, as in an earnest appeal or prayer, in giving public notice, or to attract attention: with *to* or *unto*, formerly sometimes *on* or *upon*, before the person addressed.

The people *cried* to Pharaoh for bread. *Gen.* xli. 55.

Go and *cry* in the ears of Jerusalem. *Jer.* ii. 2.

No longer on Saint Dennis will we *cry*.

Shak., *I Hen. VI.*, l. 6.

With longings and breathings in his soul which, he says, are not to be expressed, he *cried* on Christ to call him, being "all on a flame" to be in a converted state.

Southey, *Bunyan*, p. 22.

2. Specifically, to call for or require redress or remedy; appeal; make a demand.

The voice of thy brother's blood *crieth* unto me from the ground. *Gen.* iv. 10.

3. To utter a loud, sharp, or vehement inarticulate sound, as a dog or other animal.

In a cowslip's bell I lie:

There I couch when owls do *cry*.

Shak., *Tempest*, v. 1.

How cheerfully on the false trail they *cry*!

O, this is counter, you false Danish dogs.

Shak., *Hamlet*, iv. 5.

And farther on we heard a beast that *cried*.

William Morris, *Earthly Paradise*, l. 26.

4. To call out or exclaim inarticulately; make an inarticulate outcry, as a person under excitement of any kind; especially, to utter a loud sound of lamentation or suffering, such as is usually accompanied by tears.

When he com be-fore the town he be-gan to make grete sorow, and *cried* high and clear that thei with-ynne vpon the walles myght wele it here.

Mertin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 261.

Esau . . . *cried* with a great and exceeding bitter cry.

Gen. xxvii. 34.

Hence—5. To weep; shed tears, whether with or without sound.

The ministers for the purpose hurried thence

Me, and thy *crying* self. *Shak.*, *Tempest*, i. 2.

Her who still weeps with spungy eyes,

And her who is dry crouk, and never *cries*. *Donne*.

6†. To bid at an auction.

To our office, where we met all, for the sale of two ships by an inch of candle (the first time that ever I saw any of this kind), where I observed how they do invite one another, and at last how they all do *cry*, and we have much to do to tell who did *cry* last.

Pepys, *Diary*, l. 120.

To *cry against*, to utter reproof or threats against with a loud voice or earnestly; denounce.

Arise, go to Nineveh, . . . and *cry against* it.

Jonah i. 2.

To *cry back*. (a) In *hunting*, to return as on a trail; hark back. (b) To revert to an ancestral type. See *extract*.

The effect of a cross will frequently disappear for several generations, and then appear again in a very marked degree. This principle is known to physicians as *Atavism*, and amongst breeders of stock such progeny is said to *cry back*—a term derived from a well known hunting expression.

Phin, *Dict. Apiculture*, p. 27.

To *cry out*. (a) To exclaim; vociferate; clamor.

And, lo, a spirit taketh him, and he suddenly *crieth out*.

Luke ix. 39.

She was never known to *cry out*, or discover any fear, in a coach or on horseback.

Swift, *Death of Stella*.

(b) To complain loudly; utter lamentations; expostulate: often with *against*.

When any evil has been upon philosophers, they groan as pitifully, and *cry out* as loud, as other men.

Tillotson.

(c) To be in childbirth.

K. Hen.

Lo, so said her woman; and that her suzerance made Almost each pang a death.

Shak., *Hen. VIII.*, v. 1.

II. *trans.* 1. To utter loudly; sound or noise abroad; proclaim; declare loudly or publicly.

Let heaven, and men, and devils, let them all,

All, all, *cry* shame against me, yet I'll speak.

Shak., *Othello*, v. 2.

Then of their session ended they bid *cry*

With trumpets' regal sound the great result.

Milton, *P. L.*, ii. 514.

These are the men that still *cry* the King, the King, the Lord's Anointed. *Milton*, *Church-Government*, ii. Con.

2. To give notice regarding; advertise by crying; hawk: as, to *cry* a lost child; to *cry* goods.

I am resolv'd to ask every man I meet: and if I cannot hear of him the sooner, I'll have him *cried*.

Shirley, *Love in a Maze*, v. 4.

Everything, till now conceal'd, flies abroad in public print, and is *cried* about the streets.

Evelyn, *Diary*, December 2, 1688.

You know how to *cry* wine and sell vinegar.

Longfellow, *Spanish Student*, l. 4.

3. To publish the banns of; advertise the marriage of.

What have I to expect, but, after a deal of flimsy preparation with a bishop's license, and my aunt's blessing, to go simpering up to the altar; or perhaps be *cried* three times in a country-church, and have an unmanly fat clerk ask the consent of every butcher in the parish to join John Absolute and Lydia Languish, spinster!

Sheridan, *The Rivals*, v. 1.

4†. To call.

The medes [meadows] clensed tyme is now to make,

And beestes from nowe forth from hem [them] to *crie*.

Palladius, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 44.

5†. To demand; call for.

The proud sheryfe of Notyngham

Dyde *crye* a full fayre play.

Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 95).

The affair *cries* haste.

Shak., *Othello*, i. 3.

This is a new way of begging, and a neat one;

And this *cries* money for reward, good store too.

Fletcher, *The Pilgrim*, l. 2.

To *cry aim*. See *aim*, *v. i.*—To *cry cockles*. See *cockle*².—To *cry craven*. See *craven*.—To *cry down*. (a) To decry; depreciate by words or in writing; belittle; disparage.

Men of dissolute lives *cry down* religion, because they would not be under the restraints of it.

Tillotson.

Some great decorum, some fetish of a government, some ephemeral trade, or war, or man, is *cried up* by half mankind and *cried down* by the other half, as if all depended on this particular up or down.

Emerson, *Misc.*, p. 87.

(b) To overbear; put down.

I'll to the king;

And from a mouth of honour quite *cry down*

This Ipswich fellow's insolence.

Shak., *Hen. VIII.*, i. 1.

To *cry halves*. See *half*, *n.*—To *cry mew*¹. See the *extract*.

With respect to *crying mew*, it appears to have been an old and approved method of expressing dislike at the first representation of a play. Decker has many allusions to the practice; and, what appears somewhat strange, in his *Satiro-mastix*, charges Jonson with mewing at the fate of his own works. "When your plays are misliked at court you shall not *cry mew*, like a puss, and say you are glad you write out of the courtier's element."

Gifford, *Note to B. Jonson's Every Man out of his Humour*, Ind.

To *cry* (one) *mercy*, to beg (one's) pardon.

Forth I counseile alle Cristene to *crie* Crist *merci*,

And Marie his moder to beo mens bi-tries.

Piers Plowman (A), viii. 182.

I *cry* you *mercy*, madam; was it you?

Shak., *2 Hen. VI.*, l. 3.

Sir, this messenger makes so much haste that I *cry* you *mercy* for spending any time of this letter in other employment than thanking you for yours.

Donne, *Letters*, xli.

To *cry one's eyes out*, to weep inordinately.—To *cry up*. (a) To praise; applaud; extol: as, to *cry up* a man's talents or patriotism, or a woman's beauty; to *cry up* the administration.

Laughing loud, and *crying up* your own wit, though perhaps borrowed. *B. Jonson*, *Cynthia's Revels*, ii. 1.

Thus finally it appears that those purer Times were no such as they *cry'd* up, and not to be reform'd without suspicion, doubt, and danger. *Milton*, *Reformation in Eng.*, i.

(b) To raise the price of by proclamation: as, to *cry up* certain coins.

cry (kri), *n.*; pl. *cries* (kri:z). [*< ME. cry*, *crye*, *crie*, *cri* = MHG. *krie*, *krei*, *< OF. cri*, *cride*, *crie*, *F. cri* = Pr. *crit*, *crida* = Sp. *grito*, *grita* = It. *grido*, *grida*, a cry (ML. *grida*, clamor, proclamation); from the verb.] 1. Any loud or passionate utterance; clamor; outcry; a vehement expression of feeling or desire, articulate or inarticulate: as, a *cry* of joy, triumph, surprise, pain, supplication, etc.

And there shall be a great *cry* throughout all the land of Egypt.

Ex. xi. 6.

He forgetteth not the *cry* of the humble.

Ps. ix. 12.

One *cry* of grief and rage rose from the whole of Protestant Europe.

Macaulay, *Hist. Eng.*, vi.

2. A loud inarticulate sound uttered by man or beast, as in pain or anger, or to attract attention.

I could have kept a hawk, and well have holla'd

To a deep *cry* of dogs.

Fletcher (and another), *Two Noble Kinsmen*, ii. 4.

One deep *cry*

Of great wild beasts.

Tennyson, *Palace of Art*.

3. Loud lamentation or wailing; hence, the act of weeping; a fit of weeping.

And than a-noon be-gan so grete a noyse and sorowfull *crye*, that all the court was trowbled.

Mertin (E. E. T. S.), i. 63.

Oh! would I were dead now,

Or up in my bed now,

To cover my head now,

And have a good *cry*!

Hood, *A Table of Errata*.

4. Public notice or advertisement by outcry, as hawkers give of their wares; proclamation, as by a town crier.

Also yf ther be any man that hangith not out a lanterne with a candle brennyng therein according to the Mayrs crye. *Arnold's Chronicle*, 1502 (ed. 1811, p. 91).

At midnight there was a cry made, Behold, the bridegroom cometh. *Mat. xxv. 6.*

5. Public or general accusation; evil report or fame.

Because the cry of [against] Sodom and Gomorrah is great, . . . I will go down now, and see whether they have done altogether according to the cry of it. *Gen. xviii. 20, 21.*

6. A pack of dogs.

You common cry of curs! *Shak., Cor., iii. 3.*

A cry of hell-hounds never ceasing bark'd. *Milton, P. L., ii. 654.*

Hence—7. In contempt, a pack or company of persons.

Would not this . . . get me fellowship in a cry of players? *Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2.*

8. A word or phrase used in battle, as a shout to encourage or rally soldiers; a battle-cry or war-cry.

Enter an English Soldier, crying A Talbot! A Talbot! . . . *Sold. The cry of Talbot serves me for a sword.*

Shak., 1 Hen. VI., ii. 1.

Ho! friends! and ye that follow, cry my cry!

William Morris, Doom of King Acrisius.

9. A party catchword; an object for the attainment of which insistence and iteration are employed for partisan purposes; some topic, event, etc., which is used, or the importance of which is magnified, in a partisan manner.

"And to manage them [a constituency] you must have a good cry," said Taper. "All now depends upon a good cry." *Disraeli, Coningsby, ii. 3.*

If the project fails in the present Reichstag, it would certainly be a bad cry for the government at the next elections. *Contemporary Rev., XLIX. 290.*

10. The peculiar crackling noise made by metallic tin when bent.—A far cry, a great distance; a long way.

It's a far cry to Lochawe. *Proverb.*

We must not be impatient; it is a far cry from the dwellers in caves to even such civilization as we have achieved. *Lowell, Harvard Anniversary.*

Great cry and little wool, much ado about nothing; a great show and pretense with little or no result.—Hue and cry. See *hue*.—In full cry, in full pursuit: said of the dogs in a hunt when all are on the scent and are baying in chorus: often used figuratively.

The dunces hunt in full cry, till they have run down a reputation. *Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, xx.*

cryal (kri'äl), *n.* [Cf. *W. cregyr*, a heron, a screamer; *crëydd*, *crëyr*, a heron; *crychydd*, a heron, a ruffler.] The heron.

cryancel, *n.* Same as *creance*, 3.

cryer (kri'ër), *n.* 1. Same as *crier*.—2. The female or young of the goshawk, *Astur palumbarius*, called *falcon-gentle*.

crying (kri'ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *cry*, *c. i.*, in def. 2.] 1. Demanding attention or remedy; notorious; unendurable.

Those other crying sins of ours . . . pull . . . plagues and miseries upon our heads. *Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 86.*

2. Melancholy; lamenting.

Who shall now sing your crying elegies, And strike a sad soul into senseless pictures? *Beau. and Fl., Philaster, iii. 2.*

crying-bird (kri'ing-bërd), *n.* The courlan or carau, *Aramus pictus*.

crying-out (kri'ing-out'), *n.* [See to *cry out* (c), under *cry*, *v. i.*] The confinement of a woman; labor.

Aunt Nell, who, by the way, was at the crying-out. *Richardson, Sir Charles Grandison, VI. 323.*

crymodynia (kri-mō-din'i-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κρυμός*, cold, a cold, a chill, + *δύνη*, pain.] Chronic rheumatism. *Dunghison.*

crynog, *n.* Same as *cranock*.

cryoconite (kri-ok'ō-nit), *n.* [< Gr. *κρύος*, cold, frost, + *κόνη*, dust, + *-ίτης*.] The name given by Nordenskjöld to a gray powder noticed by him in various places in Greenland on the surface of the inland ice, at a great distance from earth or rock, and which he considered to be of cosmic (meteoric) origin. This view was based in part on the occurrence, in addition to magnetite, of fine particles of metallic iron in the powder. The theory of the cosmic origin of cryoconite does not appear as yet to have been generally admitted.

cryogen (kri'ō-jen), *n.* [< Gr. *κρύος*, cold, frost, + *-γενής*, producing: see *-gen*.] That which produces cold; a freezing-mixture; an appliance or contrivance for reducing temperature below 0° C. *F. Guthrie.*

cryolite, **kryolite** (kri'ō-lit), *n.* [< Gr. *κρύος*, cold, frost, + *λίθος*, stone.] A fluorid of sodium and aluminium found in Greenland, where it

forms an extensive bed. It occurs in cleavable masses, also in distinct crystals, and has a glistening vitreous luster, and a pale grayish-white, snow-white, or yellowish-brown color. It is important as a source of the metal aluminium, and is also used for making soda and some kinds of glass. Cryolite has also been discovered at Mts. in the Ural mountains, and in small quantities in Colorado.—**Cryolite glass**, or *hot-cast porcelain*, a semi-transparent or milky-white glass, made of silica and cryolite with oxide of zinc, melted together. Also called *milk-glass* and *fusible porcelain*.

cryophorus (kri-ōf'ō-rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κρύος*, cold, frost, + *-φόρος*, -bearing, < *φέρειν* = *E. bear*.] An instrument for showing the fall of temperature in water by evaporation. One form consists of two glass globes united by a tube. Water is poured into one globe and boiled to expel the air, and while boiling the apparatus is hermetically sealed. When cool, the pressure of the included vapor is reduced to that due to the temperature of the surrounding atmosphere. The empty globe is then surrounded by a freezing-mixture, the vapor is condensed, and rapid evaporation takes place from the other globe, which is soon frozen by the lowering of its temperature.

cryophyllite (kri-ōf'il'it), *n.* [< Gr. *κρύος*, cold, frost, + *φύλλον*, leaf, + *-ίτης*.] A kind of mica occurring in the granite of Cape Ann, Massachusetts.

Crypsirrhina (krip-si-ri'nä), *n.* [NL., orig. *Crypsirrhina* (Vieillot, 1816), also, and more correctly, *Crypsirrhina* (on another model, *Cryptorhina*), < Gr. *κρύπτειν*, hide (*κρύψις*, a hiding), + *ρίς*, *ρίν*, nose.] A genus of tree-crows, of the subfamily *Callætinæ*, having as its type *C. varians*, the temia or so-called variable crow of Java. The genus is extended by some authors to include the *Callætinæ* at large, or birds of the genera *Ternurus*, *Dendrocitta*, and *Vagabunda*.

cryptis (krip'sis), *n.* [Also *kryptis*, < Gr. *κρύψις*, concealment, < *κρύπτειν*, conceal: see *crypt*.] Concealment. See *extract*.

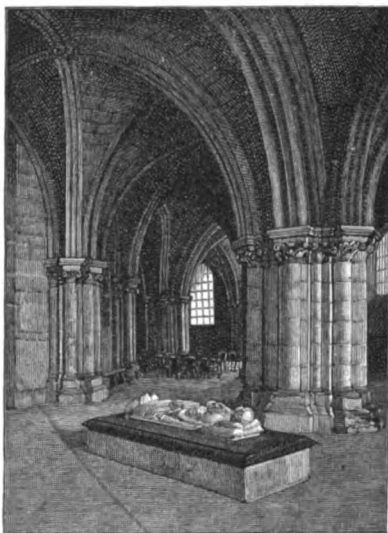
The Tübingen divines advocated the *kryptis* or concealment, that is, the secret use of all divine attributes. *Schaf.*

cryptorchid, **cryptorchis** (krip-sōr'kid, -kis), *n.* [< Gr. *κρύπτειν* (future *κρύψω*), hide, + *ὄρχις*, testicle.] Same as *cryptorchis*.

crypt (kript), *n.* [= Dan. *krypte* = F. *crypte* = Pr. *cripta* (also *crota*) = Sp. *cripta* = Pg. *cripta* = It. *critta*, < L. *cripta*, < Gr. *κρύπτω* or *κρυπτός*, a vault, crypt, fem. of *κρυπτός*, hidden, secret, verbal adj. of *κρύπτειν*, hide, keep secret, akin to *καλύπτειν*, cover, hide. See *crode*, *croud*, and *grot*, *grotto*, ult. doublets of *crypt*.] 1. A hidden or secret recess; a subterranean cell or cave, especially one constructed or used for the interment of bodies, as in the catacombs.

What had been a wondrous and intimate experience of the soul, a flash into the very *crypt* and basis of man's nature from the fire of trial, had become ritual and tradition. *Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 237.*

2. A part of an ecclesiastical building, as a cathedral, church, etc., below the chief floor,



Crypt.—Cathedral of Bourges, France.

commonly set apart for monumental purposes, and sometimes used as a chapel or a shrine.

My knees are bow'd in *crypt* and shrine. *Tennyson, Sir Galahad.*

A *crypt*, as a portion of a church, had its origin in the subterranean chapels known as "confessiones," erected around the tomb of a martyr, or the place of his martyrdom. *Encyc. Brit., VI. 667.*

3. In *anat.*, a follicle; a small simple tubular or saccular secretory pit; a small glandular cavity: as, a mucous *crypt* (a follicular secre-

tory pit in mucous membrane). See *follicle*.

Also *crypta*.—**Crypts of Lieberkühn**, the follicles of Lieberkühn in the intestines.—**Multilocular crypt**, a racemose glandular follicle; a secretory pit with branches or diverticula.

crypta (krip'tä), *n.*; pl. *cryptæ* (-tæ). [NL. use of L. *crypta*: see *crypt*.] In *anat.*, same as *crypt*, 3.

Cryptacanthodes (krip'ta-kan-thō'déz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden (see *crypt*), + *ἀκανθα*, spine, + *είδος*, form.] A genus of blennioid fishes, typical of the family *Cryptacanthodidae*.

cryptacanthodid (krip-ta-kan-thō-did), *n.* A fish of the family *Cryptacanthodidae*.

Cryptacanthodidæ (krip'ta-kan-thod'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cryptacanthodes* + *-idæ*.] A family of fishes, typified by the genus *Cryptacanthodes*. They are blennioid fishes with an eel-like aspect, a long dorsal fin sustained by stout spines only, no ventrals, and an oblong cuboid head. Two species inhabit the northwestern Atlantic, and have been called *verymouths*, and one inhabits the Alaskan seas. Also *Cryptacanthodæ*.

cryptæ, *n.* Plural of *crypta*.

cryptal (krip'täl), *a.* [< *crypt* + *-al*.] In *anat.* and *physiol.*, pertaining to or derived from a *crypt*. See *crypt*, 3.

The use of the *cryptal* or follicular secretion is to keep the parts on which it is poured supple and moist, and to preserve them from the action of irritating bodies with which they have to come in contact. *Dunghison.*

crypted (krip'ted), *a.* [< *crypt* + *-ed*.] In *arch.*, vaulted. [Rare.]

A *crypted* hall and stair lead to the chapter-house.

A. J. C. Hare, Russia, iii.

cryptic (krip'tik), *a.* and *n.* [< LL. *crypticus*, < Gr. *κρυπτικός*, hidden, < *κρυπτός*, hidden: see *crypt*.] 1. *a.* Hidden; secret; occult.

This *cryptic* and involved method of his providence have I ever admired. *Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 17.*

The subject is the receiver of Godhead, and at every comparison must feel his being enhanced by that *cryptic* might. *Emerson, Experience.*

Cryptic syllogism, a syllogism not in regular form, the premises being transposed, or one of them omitted, or both omitted, and only the middle term indicated. The following is an example of the last kind: "The existence of Joan of Arc proves that true greatness is not confined to the male sex."

II.† n. The art of recording any discourse so that the meaning is concealed from ordinary readers.

There be also other diversities of Methods, vulgar and received; as that of Resolution or Analysis, of Constitution or Synthesis, of Concealment or *Cryptic*, etc., which I do allow well of.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning (Original English ed.), [Works, III. 407.]

cryptical (krip'ti-käl), *a.* Same as *cryptic*.

cryptically (krip'ti-käl-i), *adv.* Secretly; in an occult manner.

We take the word acid in a familiar sense, without *cryptically* distinguishing it from those saps that are akin to it. *Boyle.*

Crypticus (krip'ti-kus), *n.* [NL., < LL. *crypticus*, covered, concealed: see *cryptic*.] In *zool.*: (a) A genus of atacheliate heteromorous beetles, of the family *Tenebrionidae*. *C. quisquilius*, a European species, is an example. *Latreille, 1817.* (b) A genus of birds, of the family *Momotidae*, or sawbills. *Swainson, 1837.*

crypto- [L., etc., *crypto-*, < Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden, secret: see *crypt*.] An element in words of Greek origin, meaning 'hidden, concealed, not evident or obvious.' See *calypto-*.

cryptobranch (krip'tō-brang), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Same as *cryptobranchiate*.

II. *n.* An animal with covered or concealed gills, as a crustacean, mollusk, or reptile.

Cryptobranchiata (krip-tō-brang-ki-ä'tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *cryptobranchiatus*, having concealed gills: see *cryptobranchiate*.] A group of animals having concealed gills. Specifically—(a) A division of crustaceans, including the decapods. (b) A division of gastropods (the typical *Dorididae*) having the branchiæ combined in a single retractile crown. (c) A subclass of gastropods, containing most of the class: contrasted with *Pulmonobranchiata* and *Nudibranchiata*. *J. E. Gray, 1821.* (d) The pteropods considered as a suborder of diaceous gastropods. *Dehayes, 1830.* (e) A division of urodele amphibians. Also *Cryptobranchia* in all senses.

cryptobranchiate (krip-tō-brang'ki-ät), *a.* [< NL. *cryptobranchiatus*, < Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden, + *βράγχια*, gills.] Having hidden gills; having the branchiæ concealed; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Cryptobranchiata* in any sense. Also *cryptobranch*.

Cryptobranchiæ (krip-tō-brang'ki-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cryptobranchus* + *-idæ*.] A family of cryptobranchiate or derotreme urodele amphibians: synonymous with *Menopomidae* (which see). It contains the genera *Amphiuma*, *Menopoma*, and *Sieboldia* or *Cryptobranchus*.

Cryptobranchus (krip-tō-brang'kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κρυπτός, hidden, + βράχης, in pl. equiv. to βράχια, gills.] The typical genus of the family *Cryptobranchiidae*, containing the gigantic salamander of Japan, *Cryptobranchus maximus*, which sometimes attains a length of 6 feet, and is the largest living amphibian. The genus is better known under the name of *Sieboldia*.

Crypto-Calvinist (krip'tō-kal'vin-ist), *n.* [< Gr. κρυπτός, hidden, secret, + Calvinist.] One who is secretly a Calvinist: a term applied in Germany in the sixteenth century by the orthodox Lutherans to the Philippists or Melancthonians, followers of Philip Melancthon. They were accused of being secretly Calvinists, because they maintained the Calvinistic view of the eucharist, rejecting Luther's doctrine of consubstantiation (as it was called by them).

Crypto-Calvinistic (krip'tō-kal-vin-is'tik), *a.* [< *Crypto-Calvinist* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the Crypto-Calvinists: as, *Crypto-Calvinistic* doctrines; the *Crypto-Calvinistic* controversy (a violent debate carried on during nearly the last fifty years of the sixteenth century).

cryptocarp (krip'tō-kärp), *n.* [< Gr. κρυπτός, hidden, + καρπός, fruit.] In *algology*, same as *cystocarp*.

Cryptocarpæ (krip-tō-kär'pæ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. κρυπτός, hidden, + καρπός, fruit.] One of two prime divisions of aculephs, made by Eschscholtz in 1829, containing those with inward or concealed genitalia. They are more fully called *Discophoræ cryptocarpæ*, as distinguished from *Discophoræ phanocarpæ*, and correspond to the modern group *Hydromedusæ*, though the character implied in the name does not always exist. *Apodes* is a synonym.

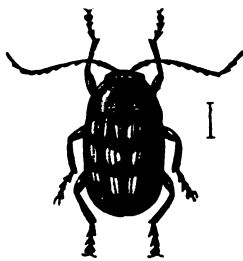
cryptocarpic (krip-tō-kär'pik), *a.* [< *cryptocarp* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or effected by means of cryptocarps or cystocarps.

cryptocarpous (krip-tō-kär'pus), *a.* [As *Cryptocarpæ* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Cryptocarpæ*; not phanocarpous.

Cryptocephalidæ (krip'tō-se-fal'i-dæ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cryptocephalus* + *-idæ*.] A family of phytophagous tetramerous beetles, typified by the genus *Cryptocephalus*. It is related to the *Chrysomelidæ*, in which it is sometimes merged.

cryptocephalous (krip-tō-sef'a-lus), *a.* [As *Cryptocephalus* + *-ous*.] Having the head concealed.

Cryptocephalus (krip-tō-sef'a-lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κρυπτός, hidden, + κεφαλή, head.] 1. A genus of beetles, referred to the family *Chrysomelidæ*, or made the type of a family *Cryptocephalidæ*. *C. sericus* is a small beetle, about a quarter of an inch long, of a brilliant golden-green color, abundant in Great Britain. *C. lineola* is a glossy black species, with red elytra bordered with black. 2. [l. c.] In *teratol.*, a monster whose head is excessively small and does not appear externally. *Dunglison*.



Cryptocephalus congestus.
(Line shows natural size.)

Cryptocerata (krip-tō-ser'a-tä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. κρυπτός, hidden, + κέρα, pl. κέρατα, horn.] A division of heteropterous hemipterous insects, including the aquatic families *Notonectidæ*, *Nepidæ*, and *Galgulinæ*: opposed to *Gymnocerata*. Also called *Hydrocorisæ*.

cryptoceros (krip-tōs'e-rus), *a.* [< Gr. κρυπτός, hidden, + κέρα, horn, + *-ous*.] Having concealed antennæ; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Cryptocerata*.

Cryptochirus (krip-tō-ki'rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κρυπτός, hidden, + χείρ, the hand.] A genus of brachyurous decapod crustaceans, of the series *Ocypodoidea*. The species live on corals, and are provided with a kind of pouch for the eggs and young.

Cryptochirus prefers to make his home in the more solid corals, where the young, settling down in the centre of a young polyp, kills it, while the surrounding polyps continuing to grow soon build a tubular dwelling for the crab. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, II. 64.

Cryptochiton (krip-tōk'i-ton), *n.* [NL. (J. E. Gray, 1847), < Gr. κρυπτός, hidden, + χiton, chiton.] A genus of polyplacophorous mollusks, or chitons. *C. stelleri* is an example.

crypto-Christian (krip'tō-kris'tian), *n.* [< Gr. κρυπτός, hidden, secret, + Christian.] One who is secretly a Christian.

Those Jews became Christians in apostolic times who were already what may be called *crypto-Christians*. *J. H. Newman, Gram. of Assent*, p. 403.

Cryptocochlides (krip-tō-kok'li-déz), *n. pl.* [NL. (Latreille, 1825), < Gr. κρυπτός, hidden, + κοχλῆς, shell.] A section of pectinibranchiate gastropods, proposed for the genus *Sigaretus*.

cryptocrystalline (krip-tō-kris'ta-lin), *a.* [< Gr. κρυπτός, hidden, secret, + crystalline.] Indistinctly or imperfectly crystalline: used of a mineral whose structure is so fine that its crystalline character is not apparent to the eye, or which is semi-amorphous; also of a rock, or of its base, in which no definite character is discernible in the constituent particles, even with the microscope. See *microcrystalline*.

cryptocrystallization (krip'tō-kris'ta-li-zā-shon), *n.* [< Gr. κρυπτός, hidden, + crystallization.] Crystallization yielding a crypto-crystalline structure.

crypto-deist (krip'tō-dē'ist), *n.* [< Gr. κρυπτός, hidden, + deist.] One who is secretly a deist.

He [Thomas Paine] was already a *crypto-deist*.

H. N. Ozonham, Short Studies, p. 244.

Cryptodibranchia (krip'tō-di-brang'ki-ä), *n. pl.* [NL. (De Blainville, 1814), < Gr. κρυπτός, hidden, + NL. *Dibranchia*.] An order of cephaloporous mollusks containing all the cephalopods: later called *Cryptodibranchiata*, and limited in range.

Cryptodibranchiata (krip'tō-di-brang'ki-ä-tä), *n. pl.* [< Gr. κρυπτός, hidden, + NL. *Dibranchiata*, q. v.] In De Blainville's system of classification (1824), an order of cephalopods, containing the dibranchiate forms: same as *Acetabulifera* and *Dibranchiata*.

cryptodibranchiate (krip'tō-di-brang'ki-ät), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Cryptodibranchiata*; dibranchiate or acetabuliferous, as a cephalopod.

cryptodidymus (krip-tō-did'i-mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κρυπτός, hidden, + δίδυμος, a twin.] In *teratol.*, a monstrosity in which one fetus is found contained in another. *Dunglison*.

cryptodirous (krip-tō-di'rus), *a.* [< Gr. κρυπτός, hidden, + δειρῶς, the neck, throat, + *-ous*.] Having a concealed or concealable neck, as a tortoise in which the neck is so completely retractile that the head can be directly withdrawn into the shell: opposed to *pleurodirous*.

Cryptodon (krip-tō-don), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κρυπτός, hidden, + δούς, Ionic δών (dōn-), = E. tooth.] A genus of siphonate bivalve mollusks, of the family *Lucinidæ*, having no hinge-teeth, whence the name.

cryptodont (krip'tō-dont), *a.* [< NL. *cryptodon* (t-), having concealed (or no) teeth, < Gr. κρυπτός, hidden, + δούς (dōn-) = E. tooth.] Having concealed teeth, or not known to have teeth; specifically, pertaining to the *Cryptodonta* or *Cryptodontia*.

Cryptodonta (krip-tō-don'tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. (as Gr.) of *cryptodon* (t-): see *cryptodont*.] In *conch.*, a section or order of paleozoic bivalve mollusks, having the thin shell cryptodont, two ciboria, and entire pallial line.

Cryptodontia (krip-tō-don'shi-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. (as L.) of *cryptodon* (t-): see *cryptodont*.] In Owen's system of classification, a family of extinct reptiles, of the order *Anomodontia*, having both jaws toothless. It contains the genera *Rhynchosaurus* and *Oudenodon*, thus distinguished from *Dicynodon*.

cryptogam (krip'tō-gam), *n.* [< NL. *cryptogamus*: see *cryptogamous*.] A cryptogamous plant; a plant of the class *Cryptogamia*.

Cryptogamia (krip-tō-gä'mi-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **cryptogamus*, equiv. to *cryptogamus*, having an obscure mode of fertilization: see *cryptogamous* and *cryptogamy*.] In bot., in the Linnean system of classification, the second great series and final class, which included all plants in which there were no stamens and pistils, and therefore no proper flowers: thus distinguished from the first series, *Phanogamia*. The name remains in general use, and the group is further characterized by the absence of a seed containing an embryo. The organs and methods of reproduction vary greatly, in some cases being closely analogous to those of phanogamous plants, while in the lowest no sexual character whatever is distinguishable. As improvements in the microscope have made possible a more thorough study of the *Cryptogamia*, their classification has been gradually modified and perfected, but it still remains to some extent unsettled, especially in regard to the lower groups. A division into higher and lower *cryptogams* is often made, corresponding to the ætheogamous and amphigamous classes of De Candolle's arrangement, otherwise known as acrogens and thallogens. The first group are either vascular (including the *Filices*, *Equisetaceæ*, and their allies, also called *Pteridophyta*) or cellular (including the *Hepaticeæ* and *Musci*, unitedly called *Bryophyta*). The lower cryptogams are wholly cellular, and are variously subdivided, the usual division being into

Algae, *Lichenes*, and *Fungi*. By recent authorities the *Lichenes* are merged with the *Fungi*. The number of known species is very large. In Great Britain the *Fungi* alone are nearly twice as numerous as the *phanogams*. It is probable that in less explored regions many species are yet undiscovered.

cryptogamian (krip-tō-gä'mi-an), *a.* [< *Cryptogamia* + *-an*.] Same as *cryptogamous*.

cryptogamic (krip-tō-gam'ik), *a.* [As *cryptogamus* + *-ic*.] Pertaining or relating to the *Cryptogamia*; cryptogamous: as, *cryptogamic* botany.

There is good reason to believe that the first plants which appeared on this earth were *cryptogamic*.

Darwin, Cross and Self Fertilisation, p. 400.

cryptogamist (krip-tog'a-mist), *n.* [< *Cryptogamia* + *-ist*.] One who is skilled in cryptogamic botany.

cryptogamous (krip-tog'a-mus), *a.* [< NL. *cryptogamus*, having an obscure mode of fertilization, < Gr. κρυπτός, hidden, obscure, + γάμος, marriage.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Cryptogamia*. Also *cryptogamian*. **cryptogamy** (krip-tog'a-mi), *n.* [< NL. **cryptogamia*, < Gr. κρυπτός, hidden, + γάμος, marriage.] Obscure fructification, as in plants of the class *Cryptogamia*. See *Cryptogamia*.

cryptogram (krip'tō-gram), *n.* [< Gr. κρυπτός, hidden, + γράμμα, a writing, < γράφειν, write.] A message or writing in secret characters or otherwise occult; a cryptograph.

cryptograph (krip'tō-gräf), *n.* [< Gr. κρυπτός, hidden, secret, + γράφειν, write.] 1. Something written in secret characters or cipher.—2. A system of secret writing; a cipher.

cryptographal (krip-tog'ra-fal), *a.* [As *cryptograph* + *-al*.] Cryptographic. *Boyle*.

cryptographer (krip-tog'ra-fēr), *n.* [< *cryptograph* + *-er*.] One who writes in secret characters.

cryptographic, **cryptographical** (krip-tō-gräf'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [As *cryptograph* + *-ic*, *-ical*.] 1. Written in secret characters or in cipher: as, a *cryptographic* despatch.—2. Designed or contrived for writing in secret characters: as, a *cryptographic* machine.

cryptography (krip-tog'ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. κρυπτός, hidden, secret, + γραφία, < γράφειν, write.] 1. The act or art of writing in secret characters.—2. A system of secret or occult characters: that which is written in cipher.

The strange *cryptography* of Gaffarel in his *Starry Book of Heaven*. *Sir T. Browne, Garden of Cyrus*, iii.

All which relates to the spirits, their names, speeches, shows, noises, clothing, actions, &c., were all *cryptography*: feigned relations, concealing true ones of a very different nature.

Hooke, in I. D'Israeli's Amen. of Lit., II. 311.

Cryptohypnus (krip-tō-hip'nus), *n.* [NL. (Eschscholtz, 1836), irreg. < Gr. κρυπτός, hidden, + ὕπνος = L. *somnus*, sleep.] A genus of click-beetles, of the family *Elatridæ*, distinguished principally by the distinctly securiform terminal joint of the palpi, and the very short and oval, almost round, scutellum. It is a very large and wide-spread genus, comprising upward of 100 species, of which 24 are from North America. The smallest species of the family are found in this genus, *C. minutissimus* measuring less than one millimeter in length. The color is usually uniform black or yellowish-brown.

cryptolite (krip'tō-lit), *n.* [< Gr. κρυπτός, hidden, + λίθος, stone.] A phosphate of cerium, occurring in minute crystals or grains embedded in the spate of Arendal, Norway.

cryptology (krip-tol'ō-jī), *n.* [< Gr. κρυπτός, hidden, secret, + λογία, < λέγειν, speak.] Secret or occult language; cryptography.

Cryptomonadina (krip-tō-mon-a-di-nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. κρυπτός, hidden, + μονάς (monad-), a unit, + *-ina*.] 1. In Ehrenberg's system of classification (1836), a family of loricate infusorians of persistent form, undergoing complete fission and lacking an intestine and appendages.—2. In Stein's system (1878), a family of flagellate infusorians, represented by the genera *Cryptomonas*, *Chilomonas*, and *Nephroselmis*.

cryptomonadine (krip-tō-mon'a-din), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Cryptomonadina*.

cryptomorphite (krip-tō-mör'fit), *n.* [< Gr. κρυπτός, hidden, + μορφή, form, + *-ite*.] A hydrous borate of calcium and sodium, occurring in white kernels with microcrystalline texture. *crypton*, *n.* See *krypton*.

Cryptonemias (krip'tō-nē-mi'ä-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. κρυπτός, hidden, + νῆμα, thread.] A sub-order of the *Floridæ* among *Algae*, including about 150 species, mostly inhabiting warm seas. They are of purplish or rose-red color, with generally a

allform, gelatinous, or cartilaginous frond, composed wholly or in part of cylindrical cells connected together into filaments. Also *Cryptonemias* and *Cryptonemias*.

Cryptoneura (krip-tō-nū'ra), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *cryptoneurus*: see *cryptoneurous*.] A term applied by Rudolphi to certain low organisms in which nerves were not known to exist: practically synonymous with *Acrida*.

cryptoneurous (krip-tō-nū'rus), *a.* [*<* NL. *cryptoneurus*, *<* Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden, secret, + *νεῦρον*, nerve.] Having no obvious nervous system, or not known to have any nerves.

Cryptonychinae (krip'tō-ni-kī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., *<* *Cryptonyx* (-onychi-) + *-inae*.] A subfamily of gallinaceous birds, named from the genus *Cryptonyx*: synonymous with *Rollulinae*. Also *Cryptonyx*.

cryptonym (krip'tō-nim), *n.* [*<* Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden, secret, + *ὄνομα*, dial. *ὄνυμα*, = E. name.] A private, secret, or hidden name; a name which one bears in some society or brotherhood.

Mons. E. Aroux . . . gravely assures us that, during the Middle Ages, Tatar was only a *cryptonym* by which heretics knew each other.

Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 16.

Cryptonyx (krip'tō-niks), *n.* [NL. (C. J. Temminck, 1815, as *Cryptonix*), *<* Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden, + *ὄνυξ* (*ὄνυχ*), nail, claw.] A genus of gallinaceous birds: a synonym of *Rollulus*.

Cryptonyxae (krip-tō-nik'sē), *n. pl.* Same as *Cryptonychinae*. Temminck.

Cryptopentamera (krip'tō-pen-tam'e-ra), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *cryptopentamerus*: see *cryptopentamerous*.] An artificial section of coleopterous insects, now abandoned, including species in which all the tarsi have five joints, of which the fourth is very minute and concealed under the third. Westwood substituted for this the name *Pseudotetramera*.

cryptopentamerous (krip'tō-pen-tam'e-rus), *a.* [*<* NL. *cryptopentamerus*, *<* Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden, + *πενταμερής*, in five parts, *<* *πέντε*, = E. five, + *μέρος*, part.] In entom., having all the tarsi five-jointed, but one of the joints minute or concealed; subpentamerous; pseudotetramerous; specifically, pertaining to the *Cryptopentamera*.

Cryptophagidae (krip-tō-faj'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *<* *Cryptophagus* + *-idae*.] A family of elavicorn *Coleoptera* or beetles. The dorsal segments of the abdomen are partly membranous; the ventral segments are free; the tarsi are five-jointed; the mentum is moderate or small; the palpi approximate at base; the anterior coxae are rounded or oval and not prominent; the posterior coxae are not sulcate, and are separated; the ventral segments are subequal; the middle coxal cavities are closed by the sterna; the prosternum is prolonged, meeting the mesosternum; and the anterior coxal cavities open behind.

Cryptophagus (krip-tof'ā-gus), *n.* [NL. (so called from feeding on cryptogams), *<* *crypto-* (*gamus*), cryptogam, + Gr. *φαγῖν*, eat.] The typical genus of the family *Cryptophagidae*, containing beetles of minute size.

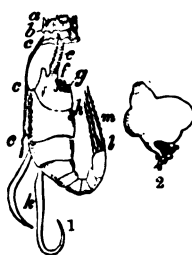


Cryptophagus bifidialis. (Line shows natural size.)

Cryptophialidae (krip'tō-fi'al-i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *<* *Cryptophialus* + *-idae*.] A family of abdominal *Cirripedia*, with no thoracic limbs, three pairs of abdominal appendages, two eyes, an extensile mouth, and the sexes distinct, the male being very different from the female. The species, like other *Cirripedia abdominalia*, burrow in shells. There are but one or two genera of the family. A species of *Cochlorina* is found burrowing in oysters. See *Cryptophialus*.

Cryptophialus (krip-tō-fi'ā-lus), *n.* [NL., *<* Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden, + *φιάλη*, a bowl: see *phial*, *vial*.] The typical genus of the family *Cryptophialidae*. The only known species, *C. minutus*, is about a tenth of an inch long, and is lodged in a flask-shaped carapace. The two early stages of development are passed through in an egg-like stage within the sac of the parent, and in the third the limbless larva moves about by means of its antennae, before it becomes fixed in its burrow in a shell.

Cryptophyceae (krip-tō-fis'ē-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (so called with reference to their truly cryptogamic character), *<* Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden, + *φύκος*, seaweed: see *Fucus*.] The lowest order of *Algae*, in which sexual reproduction is not known to occur. They



Cryptophialus minutus, enlarged.
1. Female, with outer integument removed: *a*, labrum; *f*, palpi; *g*, outer maxilla; *h*, rudimentary maxilliped; *i*, *c*, *e*, wall of sac continued into rim of the aperture *a*, *b*, *d*, *m*, abdominal cirri; *h*, appendages. 2. Male.

are composed of cells, either isolated, as in *Protococcus*, embedded in mucus, as in *Clathrocytis*, or arranged in filaments, as in *Nostoc*. The only mode of reproduction that has yet been observed is by means of non-sexual spores and homogonia. The color is bluish-green, or sometimes brown, purple, or pink, caused by the presence of a peculiar coloring matter, phyococyan, which obscures the chlorophyll. Also called *Cyanophyceae*, *Phyocochromaceae*, and *Phyocochromophyceae*.

cryptopia (krip-tō'pi-ā), *n.* [NL., *<* Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden, + *ὄπιον*, opium.] Cryptopine.

cryptopine (krip-tō-pin), *n.* [As *cryptopia* + *-ine*.] A colorless and odorless alkaloid of opium ($C_{21}H_{23}NO_5$), crystallizing in minute prisms and having strongly alkaline properties.

Cryptoplax (krip'tō-plaks), *n.* [NL., *<* Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden, + *πλαξ*, anything flat and broad, as the tails of some crustaceans.] One of the leading genera of *Chitonidae*.

Cryptopoda (krip-top'ō-dā), *n. pl.* [*<* Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden, + *ποῦς* (*ποδ*) = E. foot.] A group of crabs, having the legs mostly concealed when folded beneath the carapace.

cryptoporticus (krip-tō-pōr'ti-kus), *n.* [L., *<* Gr. *κρυπτός*, a crypt, + L. *porticus*, porch: see *porch*, *portico*.] In *Rom. antiqu.*: (a) A portico placed before a crypt or an alley between two walls, receiving light and air only by means of arches or windows, as illustrated in the villa of Diomed at Pompeii. (b) In the country-houses of the rich, as interpreted from ancient allusions, as in Pliny, a covered gallery of which the side walls were pierced with wide openings, as distinguished from a *crypt*, of which the openings were small and made in one wall only. The cryptoporticus of the second kind was a favorite device for securing cool, fresh air; that of the first kind not only served the same purpose, but was occasionally used for the storage of provisions, etc.

Cryptoprocta (krip-tō-prok'tā), *n.* [NL., *<* Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden, + *πρωκτός*, the anus, the hinder parts.] The typical and only genus of the fam-



Foussa (Cryptoprocta ferox).

ily *Cryptoproctidae*, containing one species, *C. ferox*, peculiar to Madagascar. It is a remarkable animal, resembling a civet-cat in some respects, but more nearly related to the true cats.

cryptoproctid (krip-tō-prok'tid), *n.* A carnivorous mammal of the family *Cryptoproctidae*.

Cryptoproctidae (krip-tō-prok'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *<* *Cryptoprocta* + *-idae*.] A family of feline carnivorous quadrupeds, of the order *Ferae*, related to the family *Felidae*, but differing from it in having the body elongated and viverriform, the feet plantigrade with the palms and soles bald, and no alisphenoid canal in the skull. It represents a peculiar Madagascan type, formerly referred to the *Vierridae*. There is but one genus, *Cryptoprocta*. See *Eluroidea*.

Cryptops (krip'tops), *n.* [NL., *<* Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden, + *ὤψ* (*ὤπ*), eye.] A genus of chilopod myriapods, of the family *Geophilidae*, having 17-jointed antennae and 21 body-segments, each limb ending in a single-jointed tarsus. The species are blind, whence the name.

cryptorchid (krip-tōr'kid), *n.* Same as *cryptorchis*.

cryptorchidism (krip-tōr'ki-dizm), *n.* [*<* *cryptorchid* + *-ism*.] Same as *cryptorchism*.

cryptorchis (krip-tōr'kis), *n.* [NL., *<* Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden, + *ὄρχις*, testicle.] One whose testes have not descended into the scrotum. Also *cryptorchid*, *cryptorchid*, *cryptorchis*.

cryptorchism (krip-tōr'kizm), *n.* [*<* NL. *cryptorchismus*, *q. v.*] Retention of the testicles in the cavity of the abdomen, owing to the failure of the organs to descend from their primitive position into the scrotum. Also *cryptorchidism*, *cryptorchismus*.

cryptorchismus (krip-tōr-kiz'mus), *n.* [NL., *<* *cryptorchis*, *q. v.*] Same as *cryptorchism*.

Cryptorhynchides (krip-tō-ring'ki-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., *<* *Cryptorhynchus* + *-ides*.] A division of the family *Curculionidae*, or weevils, the species of which are chiefly distinguished by possessing a groove in which the rostrum may be received. *Schönherr*, 1826. Also *Cryptorhynchidae*.

Cryptorhynchus (krip-tō-ring'kus), *n.* [*<* Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden, + *ῥύγχος*, snout.] A genus of weevils, of the family *Curculionidae*, giving name to a group *Cryptorhynchides*. Illiger.

Cryptornis (krip-tōr'nis), *n.* [NL., *<* Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden, + *ὄρνις*, a bird.] A genus of fossil birds, found in the Upper Eocene: so called because its affinities are not evident. It has been supposed to be related to the hornbills.

Cryptostegia (krip-tō-stē'ji-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., *<* Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden, + *στέγος*, *στέγη*, a roof.] In Reuss's classification, a group of perforate foraminifers.

Cryptostemma (krip-tō-stem'ā), *n.* [NL., *<* Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden, + *στέμμα*, a fillet.] The typical genus of the family *Cryptostemmidae*. *C. westermanni* inhabits Guinea. Guérin, 1838.

Cryptostemmatidae (krip'tō-ste-mat'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *<* *Cryptostemma* (-t-) + *-idae*.] A family of tracheate arachnidans, of the order *Phalangida* or *Opiliona*, typified by the genus *Cryptostemma*. Also written *Cryptostemmidae* and *Cryptostemmidæ*.

Cryptostemmidae (krip-tō-stem'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *<* *Cryptostemma* + *-idae*.] Same as *Cryptostemmatidae*.

cryptostoma (krip-tōs'tō-mā), *n.*; *pl. cryptostomata* (krip-tōs'tō-mā-tā). [NL., *<* Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden, + *στόμα* (-τ-), mouth.] In certain algae, as *Fucus*, a small pit or cavity from which arise groups of hairs.

Cryptotetramera (krip'tō-te-tram'e-ra), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *cryptotetramerus*: see *cryptotetramerous*.] An old section of coleopterous insects, including species with four joints to all the tarsi, the third being concealed. It contains such families as *Coccinellidae* and *Endomychidae*, usually grouped under *Trimerina*, and called trimerous. It was named *Pseudotrimerina* by Westwood.

cryptotetramerus (krip'tō-te-tram'e-rus), *a.* [*<* NL. *cryptotetramerus*, *<* Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden, + *τετραμερής*, in four parts, *<* *τετρα*, = E. four, + *μέρος*, a part.] In entom., subtetramerous; pseudotrimerous; having all the tarsi four-jointed, but one of the joints minute or concealed.

cryptous (krip'tus), *a.* [*<* Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden: see *crypt*.] Hidden; concealed. Worcester. [Rare.]

cryptozygosity (krip'tō-zī-gos'i-ti), *n.* [As *cryptozygous* + *-ity*.] The character of being cryptozygous.

cryptozygous (krip-toz'i-gus), *a.* [*<* Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden, + *ζυγόν* = L. *jugum* = E. yoke.] In craniol., so constructed that the zygomatic arches are not seen when the skull is viewed from above.

Crypturi (krip-tū'ri), *n. pl.* [NL., *pl. of Crypturus*, *q. v.*] The tinamous, or the family *Tinamidae*, considered as a superfamily or prime division of carinate birds, having the palate dromæognathous: synonymous with *Dromæognathæ*.

Crypturidae (krip-tū'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *<* *Crypturus* + *-idae*.] The tinamous as a family of gallinaceous birds: a synonym of *Tinamidae*.

Crypturinae (krip-tū'ri-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., *<* *Crypturus* + *-inae*.] The tinamous as a subfamily of gallinaceous birds of the family *Tetraonidae*. See *Tinamidae*.

Crypturus (krip-tū'rus), *n.* [NL. (Illiger, 1811), *<* Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden, + *οὐρά*, tail.] The tina-

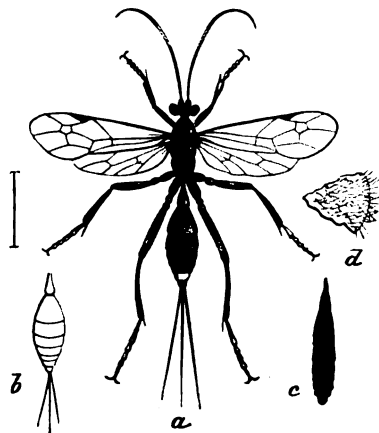


Pileated Tinamou (*Crypturus pileatus*).

mous as a genus of birds: so called from the extreme shortness of the tail, the rectrices of which are in some species hidden by the coverts.

The name is retained as the designation of one of the several genera into which the family *Tinamidae* is now divided, containing such species as *C. cinereus*, *C. pileatus*, *C. ta-taupa*, etc. See *Tinamus*.

Cryptus (krip'tus), n. [NL., < Gr. κρυπτός, hidden: see *crypt*.] A genus of ichneumon-flies,



Cryptus extrematis.

a, female of *C. extrematis* (line shows natural size); b, enlarged abdomen of *C. nunciator*, female; c, enlarged abdomen of *C. extrematis*, male; d, enlarged portion of wing of same.

of the family *Ichneumonidae*, typical of the subfamily *Cryptinae*. *C. extrematis* is a species which infests the American silkworm.

crystal (kris'tal), n. and a. [Formerly *cristal*, also often erroneously *chrysal*, *christol*, etc., now acc. to L. spelling; < ME. *cristal*, *cristall*, < OF. *cristal*, F. *cristal* = Pr. Sp. *cristal* = Pg. *cristal* = It. *cristallo* = AS. *cristalla* = D. *kristal* = OHG. *christolā*, MHG. *kristalle*, fem., *kristall*, masc., G. *kry stall*, *kristall*, masc., = Dan. *kry stal* = Sw. *kry stall*, < L. *crystallum*, ice, crystal, < Gr. κρύσταλλος, clear ice, ice, also rock-crystal (so called from its resemblance to ice, of which it was supposed to be a modified and permanent form), < κρύσταινεν, freeze, < κρύος, cold, frost.] I. n. 1. In chem. and mineral., a body which, by the operation of molecular attraction, has assumed a definite internal structure with the form of a regular solid inclosed by a certain number of plane surfaces arranged according to the laws of symmetry. The internal structure is exhibited in the cleavage, in the behavior of sections in polarized light, etc. The external form is discussed under *crystallography* (which see). Crystals are obtained in the laboratory either by fusing substances by heat and allowing them gradually to cool, or by dissolving them in a fluid and then abstracting the latter by slow evaporation; also by the direct condensation of a vapor produced by sublimation, as in the case of arsenious acid, in the same way that snow-crystals are formed directly from water-vapor in the upper atmosphere. The name was first applied to the transparent varieties of quartz, specifically called *rock-crystal*.

There was a sea of glass like unto crystal. Rev. iv. 6.

The term *crystal* is now applied to all symmetrical solid shapes assumed spontaneously by lifeless matter.

Huxley, *Physiography*, p. 59.

2. Glass. (a) Glass of a high degree of transparency and freedom from color. It is heavier than ordinary glass, because containing much oxide of lead. (b) Fine glass used for table-vessels or other table-service, or for ornamental pieces. The term is sometimes used as synonymous with *cut glass*. (c) The glass cover of a watch-case.

3. A substance resembling rock-crystal or glass in its properties, especially in transparency and clearness.

Every man in this age has not a soul of crystal, for all men to read their actions through.

Beau. and Fl., Philaster, I. 1.

4. In *her.*, the color white: said of that color when described in blazoning a nobleman's escutcheon, according to the system of blazoning by precious stones; *pearl*, however, is more commonly used.—5. A very fine wide white durant, once used for making nuns' veils.—**Axis of a crystal**. See *axis* and *crystallography*.—**Charcot's crystals**, in *pathol.*, colorless octahedral or rhomboidal crystals found in the sputum of asthmatic and bronchitic patients.—**Crystals of Venus**, crystallized neutral acetate of copper. [*Venus* is here used as a symbol of copper (with allusion to Cyprus).]—**Distorted crystal**, a crystal whose form varies more or less from the ideal geometrical solid which its symmetry requires. This is due to the extension of certain faces at the expense of others during the growth of the crystal, but in general without altering the interfacial angles. In fact, all crystals are more or less distorted.—**Embedded crystals**, crystals enveloped within the mass of a rock or other mineral.—**Gemulated crystal**, a twin or compound crystal, consisting of two or more parts bent at an angle to one another, as is common with the mineral rutile.—**Iceland crystal**, a variety of calcite or crystallized calcium carbonate brought from Iceland, remarkable for its transparency.—**Implanted crystals**, crystals which pro-

ject from the free surface of a rock upon which they have been formed.—**Negative crystal**. (a) A cavity in a mineral mass having the form of a crystal, commonly that peculiar to the mineral itself. (b) In *optics*. See *refraction*.—**Pink crystals**. Same as *pink salts*. See *salts*.—**Plastic crystal**, a trade-name for a kind of Portland cement composed of silica and alumina and traces of oxide of iron, lime, magnesia, and some alkalis.—**Positive crystal**, in *optics*. See *refraction*.—**Pseudomorphous crystal**. See *pseudomorph*.—**Replaced crystal**, a crystal having one plane or more in the place of each of its edges or angles.—**Rock-crystal**, or **mountain crystal**, a general name for all the transparent crystals of quartz, particularly of limpid or colorless quartz. From their brilliancy such crystals are often popularly called *diamonds*, as *Lake George diamonds*, *Bristol diamonds*, etc.—**Twin crystal**. See *twin*.

II. a. Consisting of crystal, or like crystal; clear; transparent; pellucid.

His mistress
Did hold his eyes lock'd in her crystal looks.
Shak., T. G. of V., II. 4.

By crystal streams that murmur through the meads.
Dryden.

In crystal currents of clear morning seas.
Tennyson, *Princess*, II.

Crystal Palace, the large building, composed chiefly of glass and iron, erected in Hyde Park, London, for the universal exhibition of 1851, and subsequently re-erected at Sydenham, near London, as a permanent institution for public instruction and entertainment. The name has since been applied to other structures of like character.—**Crystal violet**, a coal-tar color used in dyeing, resembling ordinary methyl violet in its application.

crystallic (kris-tal'ik), a. [*< crystal + -ic.*] Pertaining to crystals or crystallization: as, *crystallic force*. Ashburner.

crystalliferous (kris-ta-lif'e-rus), a. [*< L. crystallum, crystal, + ferre, = E. bear¹, + -ous.*] Bearing or containing crystals.

crystalligerous (kris-ta-lij'e-rus), a. [*< L. crystallum, crystal, + gerere, bear, + -ous.*] Bearing crystals: specifically applied to those spores of radiolarians which contain crystals.

In those individuals which produce *crystalligerous* swarm-spores, each spore encloses a small crystal.
E. R. Lankester, *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 852.

crystallin (kris'ta-lin), n. [*< crystal + -in².*] 1. An albuminoid substance contained in the crystalline lens of the eye: same as *globulin*.—2. In chem., an old name for aniline.

crystalline (kris'ta-lin or -lin), a. and n. [= F. *cristallin* = Pr. *cristalin* = Sp. *cristalino* = Pg. *cristalino* = It. *cristallino* = D. *kristallijn* = MHG. *kristallin*, G. *kry stallin* (cf. Dan. *kry stallinsk*, G. *kry stallinisch*; Sw. *kry stallisk*), < L. *crystallinus*, < Gr. κρύσταλλινος, < κρύσταλλος, clear ice, crystal: see *crystal*.] I. a. 1. Consisting of crystal.

Mount, eagle, to my palace crystalline.
Shak., *Cymbeline*, v. 4.

2. Relating or pertaining to crystals or crystallization.

Snow being apparently frozen cloud or vapour, aggregated by a confused action of crystalline laws. *Whewell*.

3. Formed by crystallization; of the nature of a crystal, especially as regards its internal structure, cleavage, etc.: opposed to *amorphous*.

The most definite of the properties of perfect chemical compounds is their crystalline structure.

Whewell, *Hist. Scientific Ideas*, II. 28.

It [ice] is composed of crystalline particles, which, though in contact with one another, are, however, not packed together so as to occupy the least possible space.

J. Croll, *Climate and Cosmology*, p. 252.

4. Resembling crystal; pure; clear; transparent; pellucid: specifically applied in anatomy to several structures, as the *crystalline humor*, cones, etc. See below.

He on the wings of cherub rode sublime,
On the crystalline sky. *Milton*, P. L., VI. 772.

5. In *entom.*, reflecting light like glass: specifically applied to the ocelli or simple eyes when they are apparently colorless, resembling glass.—**Crystalline cones**. See *crystalline rods*.—**Crystalline heavens**, in the Ptolemaic system of astronomy, two spheres imagined between the primum mobile, or outer circle of the heavens, which by its motion was supposed to carry around all within it, and the firmament.—**Crystalline humor** or **lens**, a lentiform pellucid body, composed of a transparent firm substance, inclosed in a membranous capsule, and situated in front of the vitreous body and behind the iris of the eye. It is doubly convex, but the posterior surface is more convex than the anterior. The central part is more dense and firm than the exterior parts, and is made up of concentric lamellae. It is of high refracting power, and serves to produce that refraction of the rays of light which is necessary to cause them to meet in the retina and form a perfect image there. See *cut under eye*.—**Crystalline rods**, **crystalline cones**, cells specially modified as refractive bodies, forming the end-organs of the nervous apparatus of vision of the *Arthropoda*.

Each group separates off a transparent highly refractive substance, which forms the so-called *crystalline cone*.
Gegenbaur, *Comp. Anat.* (trans.), p. 264.

Crystalline style, a flexible, transparent body of gristly appearance and unknown function, contained in the pharyngeal cecum of bivalve mollusks, as species of *Macra*.—**Crystalline ware**, a name given by Josiah Wedgwood to fine pottery of his manufacture veined in imitation of natural semi-precious stones, the veining generally going through the paste. Compare *granite-ware*, *agate-ware*.

II. n. A crystallized rock, or one only partially crystallized, as granite.

crystallinity (kris-ta-lin'i-ti), n. [*< crystalline + -ity.*] The character or state of being crystalline; crystalline structure.

The tendency to crystallinity observable in large masses of cast metal.
Encyc. Brit., XIII. 355.

crystallizability, **crystallisable**, etc. See *crystallizability*, etc.

crystallite (kris'ta-lit), n. [*< Gr. κρύσταλλος, crystal, + -ite².*] 1. Whinstone cooled slowly after fusion.—2. The term suggested by Vogel-sang as a general name for aggregations of globulites in various forms. See *cumulate*, *marginite*, and *longulite*. These terms are used exclusively in describing various groupings of minute drop-like bodies (globulites), seen under the microscope in thin sections of rocks. See *globulite*.

crystallitis (kris-ta-li'tis), n. [NL., < Gr. κρύσταλλος, crystal (crystalline lens), + -itis.] In *pathol.*, phacitis. *Dunglison*.

crystallizability (kris'ta-li-zā-bil'i-ti), n. The quality of being crystallizable; capability of being crystallized. Also spelled *crystallisability*.

The ready crystallizability of alum. *Ure*, *Dict.*, I. 125.

crystallizable (kris'ta-li-zā-bl), a. [= F. *cristallisable* = Sp. *cristalizable*; as *crystallize* + -able.] Capable of being crystallized or of assuming a crystalline structure. Also spelled *crystallisable*.

crystallization (kris'ta-li-zā'shon), n. [= F. *cristallisation* = Sp. *cristalización* = Pg. *cristalização* = It. *cristallizzazione* = D. *kristallisatie*; as *crystallize* + -ation.] 1. The process by which the molecules of a substance which is in the state of a liquid (or vapor) unite in regular (crystalline) form when it solidifies by cooling or evaporation. If the process is slow and undisturbed, the molecules assume a regular arrangement, each substance taking a determinate form according to its natural laws; but if the process is rapid or disturbed, the external form may be more or less irregular. An amorphous solid body may also undergo partial crystallization by a molecular rearrangement, giving it a more or less complete crystalline structure, as, for instance, in the iron of a railroad-bridge after long use. See *crystallography*.

2. The mass or body formed by the process of crystallization.

Also spelled *crystallisation*.
Alternate crystallization, a species of crystallization which takes place when several crystallizable substances having little affinity for one another are present in the same solution. The substance which is largest in quantity and least soluble crystallizes first, in part; the least soluble substance next in quantity then begins to crystallize; and thus different substances, as salts, are often deposited in successive layers from the same solution.—**Water of crystallization**, water which is held by certain salts as a part of their crystalline structure, but is not inherent in the molecule. Thus, common sodium carbonate, when it crystallizes from a solution, contains for each molecule of sodium carbonate ten molecules of water. This is so weakly held that it escapes as vapor in dry air at ordinary temperatures. The crystalline form of the salt often depends on the number of molecules of water which the crystals contain. Water of crystallization differs from combined water in that it does not belong to the molecular structure, but only to the crystalline structure, of the substance.

crystallize (kris'ta-liz), v.; pret. and pp. *crystallized*, ppr. *crystallizing*. [= F. *cristalliser* = Sp. *cristalizar* = Pg. *cristalizar* = It. *cristallizzare* = D. *kristalliseren* = G. *kry stallisiren* = Dan. *kry stallisere* = Sw. *kry stallisera*; as *crystal* + -ize. Cf. Gr. κρύσταλλίζω, be clear as crystal.] I. *trans.* 1. To cause to assume a crystalline structure or shape; form into crystals: often used figuratively.

Bodies which are perfectly crystallized exhibit the most complete regularity and symmetry of form.
Whewell, *Hist. Scientific Ideas*, I. 365.

Around the Academy are crystallized several literary enterprises, the fame of which is reflected upon it.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXII. 28.

2. To change to the state of crystal. [Rare.]

When the Winters keener breath began
To crystallize the Baltic Ocean,
To glaze the Lakes.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II, The Handy-Crafts.

II. *intrans.* 1. To be converted into a crystal; unite, as the separate particles of a substance, and form a regular solid.—2. Figuratively—(a) To assume a definite form and fixity, as an opinion, view, or idea, at first indeterminate or vague; take substantial and definite shape: as, public opinion on this subject is beginning to crystallize.

There is ever a tendency of the most hurtful kind to allow opinions to crystallize into creeds.
Jevons, *Pol. Econ.*, p. 298.

(b) To assume (as a number of opinions, views, or ideas, at first unsettled or diverse) a definite form, and become concentrated upon or collected round a given subject.

Also spelled *crystallise*.

crystallizer (kris'ta-lī-zēr), *n.* That which causes or assists in crystallization; something employed in a process of crystallization. Also spelled *crystalliser*.

They [boilers] may be emptied at pleasure into lower receivers, called *crystallizers*, by means of leaden syphons and long-necked funnels. Ure, Dict., I. 150.

crystallod (kris'ta-lod), *n.* [*< crystal(l) + od.*] The od of crystals, or a supposed odic force derived from crystallization. See *od*.

Instead of saying the "od derived from crystallization," we may name this product *crystallod*.

Reichenbach, Dynamics (trans. 1861), p. 224.

crystallo-engraving (kris'ta-lō-en-grā'ving), *n.* A method of ornamenting glass by means of casts of a design which are placed on the inner surface of the metal mold in which the glass vessel is formed, become embedded in the surface of the glass, and are removed with it. When the material forming the cast is separated from the glass vessel, the design is left in intaglio.

crystallogenic, crystallogenical (kris'ta-lō-jen'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [*< crystallogeny + -ic, -ical.*] Relating to crystallogeny; crystal-producing; as, *crystallogenic attraction*.

crystallogenic (kris'ta-lō-jē-ni), *n.* [= *F. cristallogénie*, *< Gr. κρυσταλλος*, crystal, + *-γενεια*, *< -γενος*, producing.] In *crystal*, that department of science which treats of the production of crystals.

crystallographer (kris'ta-log'ra-fēr), *n.* [As *crystallography* + *-er*.] One who describes crystals or the manner of their formation.

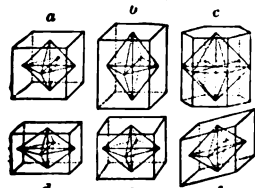
In the present condition of science, minerals, considered as such, and not as geological materials, fall rather within the province of the chemist and *crystallographer*. E. Forbes, Literary Papers, p. 166.

crystallographic, crystallographical (kris'ta-lō-graf'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [= *F. cristallographique*; as *crystallography* + *-ic, -ical*.] Of or pertaining to crystallography.

When a beam of light passes . . . through Iceland spar parallel to the *crystallographic* axis, there is no double refraction. Tyndall, Light and Elect., p. 103.

crystallographically (kris'ta-lō-graf'ik-i-kal-i), *adv.* With regard to crystallography or its principles; as in crystallography. *Whevell*.

crystallography (kris'ta-log'ra-fī), *n.* [= *F. cristallographie* = *Sp. cristalografía* = *Pg. cristallographia* = *It. cristallografia* = *D. kristallografie* = *Dan. kristallografi*, *< Gr. κρυσταλλος*, crystal, + *-γραφία*, *< γράφειν*, write.] 1. The science of the process of crystallization, and of the forms and structure of crystals. The following are the generally adopted systems of crystallization, based upon the degree of symmetry which characterizes the different forms, but defined according to the length and inclination of the assumed axes: (a) the *isometric*, characterized by three rectangular axes, all of equal length; (b) the *tetragonal*, by three rectangular axes, two of which are of equal length; (c) the *hexagonal* and *rhomboidal*, by four axes, three of equal length, in the same plane, and inclined to one another at an angle of 60°, the fourth of different length, and at right angles to the plane of the other three; (d) the *orthorhombic*, by three rectangular axes of unequal length; (e) the *monoclinic*, by three axes, two at right angles to each other, and the third perpendicular to one and oblique to the other; and (f) the *triclinic*, by three axes, all oblique to one another. (See these names.) Instead of *isometric*, the terms *monometric*, *cubic*, and *regular* are sometimes used; instead of *tetragonal*, *dimetric*; instead of *orthorhombic*, *trimetric* or *rhombic*; instead of *monoclinic*, *monosymmetric* or *oblique*; and instead of *triclinic*, *anymmetric* or *anorthic*. The isometric, tetragonal, and orthorhombic systems are sometimes spoken of collectively as *orthometric*, and the monoclinic and triclinic as *clinometric*; similarly, the tetragonal and hexagonal systems have been called *isodimetric*. The study of crystallography is of great importance to the chemist and mineralogist, as the nature of many substances may be ascertained from an inspection of the forms of their crystals.



Forms illustrating Crystallization.

2. A discourse or treatise on crystals and crystallization.

crystalloid (kris'ta-lōid), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. cristalloïde* = *It. cristalloide*, *< Gr. κρυσταλλοειδής*, *< κρυσταλλος*, crystal, + *είδος*, shape.] 1. *a.* Resembling a crystal.

The grouping . . . of a number of smaller *crystalloid* molecules. H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 6.

II. *n.* 1. The name given by Professor Graham to a class of bodies which have the power,

when in solution, of passing easily through membranes, as parchment-paper, and which he found to be of a crystalline character. Metallic salts and organic bodies, as sugar, morphia, and oxalic acid, are crystalloids. They are the opposite of *colloids*, which have not this permeating power. See *colloid*.

The relatively small-atomed *crystalloids* have immensely greater diffusive power than the relatively large-atomed colloids. H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 7.

2. A protein crystal—that is, a granule of protein in the form of a crystal, differing from an organic crystal in the inconstancy of its angles and in its property of swelling when immersed in water. Such crystalloids are of various forms and usually colorless.

crystalloidal (kris'ta-lōi'dal), *a.* [*< crystalloid + -al.*] Of or pertaining to or of the nature of a crystalloid.

The same condition could be produced by nearly all crystalloidal substances.

E. W. Richardson, Prevent. Med., p. 90.

crystallogogy (kris'ta-lōl'ō-jī), *n.* [= *F. cristallologie* = *Pg. cristallologia*, *< Gr. κρυσταλλος*, crystal, + *-λογία*, *< λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The science which considers the structure of bodies in inorganic nature so far as it is the result of cohesive attraction. It embraces crystallography, which treats of the geometrical form of crystals, and crystallogeny, which discusses their origin and method of formation.

crystallogomagnetic (kris'ta-lō-mag-net'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. κρυσταλλος*, crystal, + *μαγνης* (*μαγνη-*), magnet, + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the magnetic properties of crystallized bodies, especially the behavior of a crystal in a magnetic field: as, "*crystallogomagnetic action*," *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 377.

crystallogomancy (kris'ta-lō-man-si), *n.* [= *F. cristallomancie*, *< Gr. κρυσταλλος*, crystal, + *μαντεία*, divination.] A mode of divining by means of a transparent body, as a precious stone, crystal globe, etc., formerly in high esteem. The operator first muttered over the crystal (a beryl was preferred) certain formulas of prayer, and then gave it into the hands of a young man or a virgin, who thereupon, by oral communication from spirits in the crystal, or by written characters seen in it, was supposed to receive the information desired.

crystallogometry (kris'ta-lōm'e-tri), *n.* [= *F. cristallométrie*, *< Gr. κρυσταλλος*, crystal, + *-μετρία*, *< μέτρον*, a measure.] The art or process of measuring the forms of crystals.

Crystallogometry was early recognized as an authorized test of the difference of the substances which nearly resembled each other. *Whevell*.

crystallogotype (kris'ta-lō-tip), *n.* [*< Gr. κρυσταλλος*, crystal, + *τύπος*, impression.] In *photog.*, a photographic picture on a translucent material, as glass.

crystallogurgy (kris'ta-lēr-jī), *n.* [*< Gr. κρυσταλλος*, crystal, + *εργον* = *E. work*.] The process of crystallization.

crystalwort (kris'tal-wért), *n.* One of the *Hepaticæ* of the suborder *Ricciaceæ*.

Os. The chemical symbol of *cæsium*.

C. S. An abbreviation of (a) *Court of Session*; (b) *Clerk of the Signet*; (c) *Custos Sigilli*, Keeper of the Seal; (d) *con sordini* (which see).

C. S. A. An abbreviation of (a) *Confederate States of America*; (b) *Confederate States Army*.

C. S. N. An abbreviation of *Confederate States Navy*.

C-spring (sē'spring), *n.* A carriage-spring shaped like the letter C.

ct. An abbreviation of (a) *cent*; (b) *count*; (c) *court*.

ctenidia, *n.* Plural of *ctenidium*.

ctenidial (te-nid'i-al), *a.* [*< ctenidium + -al.*] Pertaining to or having the characters of a *ctenidium*: as, *ctenidial* gills or plumes; *ctenidial* respiration.

Ctenidiobranchia (te-nid'i-ō-brang'ki-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Gr. κτενίδιον*, a little comb (see *ctenidium*), + *βράγχια*, gills.] Same as *Ctenidiobranchiata*.

Ctenidiobranchiata (te-nid'i-ō-brang'ki-ā'tā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *ctenidiobranchiatus*: see *ctenidiobranchiate*.] 1. A suborder or superfamily of *zygobranchiate* gastropods, having paired *ctenidia* functioning as gills. It contains the *Halitidae* and *Fissurellidae*, or sea-eels and keyhole-limpets.—2. A suborder of *palliate* or *tectibranchiate* opisthobranchiate gastropods, containing those which retain the *ctenidia* as functional gills, as the *Tornatellidae*, *Bullidae*, *Aplysiidae*, etc.

ctenidiobranchiate (te-nid'i-ō-brang'ki-āt), *a.* [*< NL. ctenidiobranchiatus*; as *Ctenidiobranchia* + *-atus*: see *-ate*.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Ctenidiobranchiata*.

ctenidium (te-nid'i-um), *n.*; *pl. ctenidia* (-ī). [NL., *< Gr. κτενίδιον*, dim. of *κτερίς* (*κτεν-*), a comb.] One of the gill-combs, gill-plumes, or primitive branchial organs of mollusks; the respiratory organ of a mollusk in a generalized stage of development. A *ctenidium* is always a gill, but a gill may not be a *ctenidium*, since a respiratory function may be assumed by some part of the body which is not *ctenidial* in a morphological sense.

On either side of the neck there may be seen an oval yellowish body, the rudimentary gills or *ctenidia*. *Trans. Roy. Soc. of Edinburgh*, XXXII. 604.

Oteniza (te-ni'zā), *n.* [NL., irreg. *< Gr. κτενίζειν*, comb, *< κτερίς* (*κτεν-*), a comb.] A genus of spiders, of the family *Mygalidae*. The species are of large size, and are among those known as trap-door spiders, such as *C. cementaria* of Europe and *C. californica* of the western United States. They are remarkable for forming in the ground a habitation consisting of a long cylindrical tube, protected at the top by a circular door, which is connected to the tube by a hinge. The lid is made of alternate layers of earth and web, and when shut can scarcely be distinguished from the surrounding soil.

ctenobranch (ten'ō-brang'ki), *a.* and *n.* [*< Ctenobranchia*.] 1. *a.* Having a pectinate gill; *ctenobranchiate*.

II. *n.* A *ctenobranchiate* gastropod; one of the *Ctenobranchiata*.

Are we to accept this view of Lankester and to consider the gill as we find it in most *ctenobranchs* derived from a *ctenidium* by modification, or shall we regard the common form of *ctenobranch* gill as the most primitive?

Biol. Lab. of Johns Hopkins, III. 44.

Ctenobranchia (ten'ō-brang'ki-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Gr. κτερίς* (*κτεν-*), a comb, + *βράγχια*, gills.] Same as *Ctenobranchiata*.

Ctenobranchiata (ten'ō-brang'ki-ā'tā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *ctenobranchiatus*: see *ctenobranchiate*.] In Van der Hoeven's classification, the tenth family of mollusks, characterized by spiral shells, and by having the branchial cavity (in which there are sometimes three branches, sometimes two, and sometimes only one) composed of numerous leaves like the teeth of a comb, and contained in the last turn of the shell. They have two tentacles and two eyes, the latter often pediculate. The sexes are separate, and the external organs of generation are distinct. There are both fresh- and salt-water species. The wheel is the best-known member of the family. The *Ctenobranchiata* are now regarded as a suborder of *prosobranchiate* gastropods, containing upward of 20 families. Also called *Pectinibranchiata* (which see).

ctenobranchiate (ten'ō-brang'ki-āt), *a.* [*< NL. ctenobranchiatus*; as *Ctenobranchia* + *-atus*: see *-ate*.] Having pectinate gills; specifically, pertaining to the *Ctenobranchiata*.

ctenocyst (ten'ō-sist), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. κτερίς* (*κτεν-*), comb, + *κύστις*, a bladder (cyst).] The characteristic sense-organ of the *ctenophorans*, regarded as probably an auditory capsule; a large vesicle situated at the aboral pole, with a clear fluid and vibratile otoliths. See *Ctenophora*.

ctenodactyl, ctenodactyle (ten'ō-dak'til), *n.* An animal of the genus *Ctenodactylus*.

Ctenodactylinae (ten'ō-dak-ti-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Ctenodactylus* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of *hystricomorphic* rodents, of the family *Octodontidae*; the comb-rats, so called from the comb-like fringing of the toes. They are exceptional among the *hystricine* animals in not having four back teeth above and below on each side. In *Ctenodactylus* the molars are three in each half jaw above and below, there being no premolars; and in *Pectinator*, the only other genus, these teeth are minute. The *Ctenodactylinae* have some relationship with the *jerboas*, though totally different in appearance. They are confined to Africa.

Ctenodactylus (ten'ō-dak'ti-lus), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. κτερίς* (*κτεν-*), a comb, + *δάκτυλος*, a finger or



Comb-rat (*Ctenodactylus massoni*).

toe.] The typical genus of the subfamily *Ctenodactylinae*. There is but one species, *C. massoni*, Masson's comb-rat, also called *gundi*, about the size of a large member of the genus *Arvicola*, with very small ears, a mere stump of a tail, and lengthened hind limbs.

Otenodipteridae (ten-ō-dip-ter'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., short for **Ctenodontodipteridae*, < *Ctenodus* (-dōnt-) + *Dipterus* + -idae.] In Günther's system of classification, a family of dipnoous fishes, including forms with a heterocercal caudal fin, gular plates, cycloid scales, and two pairs of molars, as well as one pair of vomerine teeth. The species are extinct, and so far as is known, were peculiar to the Devonian age.

ctenodipterine (ten-ō-dip'te-rin), *n.* One of the *Ctenodipterini*.

Otenodipterini (ten-ō-dip-te-rī-nī), *n. pl.* [NL., short for **Ctenodontodipterini*, < *Ctenodus* (-dōnt-) + *Dipterus* (these two genera composing the group) + -ini.] In Huxley's system of classification, a group of crossopterygian fishes, with ctenodont dentition, cycloid scales, and two dorsal fins.

Otenodiscus (ten-ō-dis'kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κτεν (kten-), a comb, + δίσκος (diskos), disk.] A genus of starfishes, of the family *Asteriidae*, or *Astropectinidae*, having a pentagonal form with very short arms. *C. crispatus* is a North Atlantic species.

ctenodont (ten-ō-dōnt), *a.* [< Gr. κτεν (kten-), comb, + δόντις (dōnti-) = E. tooth.] Possessing ctenoid teeth. *Huxley*.

Otenodus (ten-ō-dus), *n.* [NL. (Agassiz, 1838), < Gr. κτεν (kten-), comb, + δόντις (dōnti-) = E. tooth.] In *ichth.*, a genus of dipnoous fishes having the transverse crests of the teeth armed with short teeth and thus somewhat resembling a comb. The species lived during the Carboniferous and Permian periods.

ctenoid (ten-oid'), *a. and n.* [< Gr. κτενοειδής, comb-shaped, < κτεν (kten-), a comb, + εἶδος (eidos), form.] *I. a.* 1. Comb-like; pectinate: specifically applied—(a) to a form of scales in fishes in which the posterior margin is pectinated, or beset with small spinules (see cut under *scale*); (b) to a form of dentition in fishes in which the teeth have comb-like ridges.—2. Pertaining to the *Ctenoidei*; having ctenoid scales, as a fish.

II. n. A fish with ctenoid scales; one of the *Ctenoidei*.

ctenoidian (te-noi'dē-an), *a. and n. I. a.* Belonging to the order *Ctenoidei*.

II. n. A fish of the order *Ctenoidei*. Also *ctenoidian*.

Otenoidei (te-noi'dē-i), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. κτενοειδής; see *ctenoid*.] In L. Agassiz's system of classification, one of four orders of the class fishes, containing those in which the scales are ctenoid or pectinate. It was the third order of Agassiz's early classification, and contrasted with others called *Cycloidei*, *Ganoidi*, and *Placoidi*. It comprised most of the acanthopterygians, but proved to be an entirely artificial group, and is not now in use.

ctenoidian (te-noi'di-an), *a. and n.* Same as *ctenoidian*.

Otenolabridae (ten-ō-lab'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. κτεν (kten-), a comb, + NL. *Labridae*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, supposed to be allied to the *Labridae*, but having ctenoid scales: a disused synonym of *Pomacentridae*.

ctenolabroid (ten-ō-lab'roid), *a. and n.* [< *Ctenolabrus* + -oid.] *I. a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Ctenolabridae*.

II. n. A fish of the family *Ctenolabridae*; a pomacentrid. *Sir J. Richardson*.

Otenolabrus (ten-ō-lā'brus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κτεν (kten-), a comb, + *Labrus*.] A genus of fishes, of the family *Labridae*, closely related to *Labrus*, but having a pectinate preoperculum, whence the name. The common cunner is *C. adspersus*. See cut under *cunner*.

Otenomys (ten-ō-mis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κτεν (kten-), a comb, + μῦς = E. mouse.] A genus

of hystricomorphic rodents, of the family *Octodontidae* and subfamily *Octodontinae*: so named from the comb-like fringe of bristles on the hind feet. It contains several South American species of grayish or brownish animals, usually from 8 to 10 inches long, with a tail from 2 to 3 inches in length, small eyes, rudimentary ears, and a stout form. They resemble gophers, and are highly fossorial, burrowing like moles, or like the *Geomys*, which they represent in their economy. The best-known species is *C. brasiliensis*, called *tucu-tucu*. Another is *C. magellanicus*.

ctenophor (ten-ō-fōr), *a.* [< NL. *ctenophorus*, < Gr. κτεν (kten-), comb, + φέρω (phero), bearing, < φέρω = E. bear.] Comb-bearing: applied to the type of structure represented by the ctenophorans among coelenterates.

The ctenophor type has fundamentally the form of a sphere, beset with eight meridional rows of vibratile plates, which, working like oars, serve for locomotion.

Claus, Zoology (trans.), I. 211.

Otenophora¹ (te-nōf'ō-rā), *n.* [NL., fem. sing. of *ctenophorus*: see *ctenophor*.] 1. A genus of crane-flies, of the family *Tipulidae*, characterized by the lateral processes of the antennal joints of the male, whence the name. There are 9 European and 7 North American species. The larvae live in dead wood. The genus was founded by Meigen in 1803.

2. A genus of spiders, of the family *Theridiidae*, based by Blackwall in 1870 upon a Sicilian species, *C. monticola*.

Otenophora² (te-nōf'ō-rā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *ctenophorus*: see *ctenophor*.] A class of *Coelenterata*; formerly, an order of *asclephs*.

They are pellucid gelatinous marine organisms, are radially symmetrical, and swim by means of eight meridional ciliated bands, rows of pectinations or ctenophores, whence the name. In form they are spheroidal or cylindrical, rarely cestoid. They possess an esophageal tube and a gastrovascular system, and often two lateral retractile tentacles, but no corallum. They are hermaphrodite, reproduction being by ova discharged through the mouth. A localized sense organ called a ctenocyst is present. True nematocysts are usually wanting, but are represented by organs known as fixing or prehensile cells, the base of which is a spirally coiled thread, while the free extremity is enlarged, projecting, and glutinous.

The *Ctenophora* are divided by some into four orders, *Lobata*, *Tæniata*, *Saccata*, and *Eurytomata*; by others directly into a number of families. Such forms as *Eurythamphæa*, *Cestum*, *Cydippe*, and *Beroë* are severally characteristic of the main divisions. Also called *Cyrtograde*.

ctenophoral (te-nōf'ō-rāl), *a.* [As *ctenophor* + -al.] Comb-bearing: applied to the parts or system of organs of the ctenophorans which bear the fringes.

ctenophoran (te-nōf'ō-ran), *a. and n.* [< *Ctenophora* + -an.] *I. a.* Of or pertaining to the *Ctenophora*; having the characters of the *Ctenophora*; ctenophorous.

II. n. One of the *Ctenophora*.

An Actinia with only eight mesenteries, and these exceedingly thick, whereby the intermesenteric chambers would be reduced to canals; with two aboral pores instead of the one pore which exists in *Cereanthus*; and with eight bands of cilia corresponding with the reduced intermesenteric chambers, would have all the essential peculiarities of a *Ctenophora*.

Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 154.

ctenophore (ten-ō-fōr), *n.* [< NL. *ctenophorus*: see *ctenophor*.] 1. One of the eight fringed or ciliated comb-bearing locomotive organs peculiar to the *Ctenophora*.—2. A member of the class *Ctenophora*; a ctenophoran.

ctenophoric (ten-ō-for'ik), *a.* [As *ctenophor* + -ic.] Same as *ctenophorous*.

ctenophorous (te-nōf'ō-rus), *a.* [As *ctenophor* + -ous.] Pertaining to or resembling the *Ctenophora*.

In early life . . . the Alciopids are parasitic in the ctenophorous coelenterates, but later become free.

Smithsonian Report, 1881, p. 428.

Otenophyllum (ten-ō-fil'um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κτεν (kten-), comb, + φύλλον (phylon), a leaf.] A genus of fossil plants, named by Schimper in allusion to the comb-like appearance of the leaflets on the frond. It belongs to the cycads, and occurs in rocks of Liassic and Jurassic age in various parts of Europe. The genus *Otenophyllum* as instituted by Schimper includes various forms previously referred by authors to *Pterophyllum*, *Pterozamites*, and *Zamites*.

Otenoptychius (ten-op-tik'i-us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κτεν (kten-), a comb, + πτυχή (ptychē), a fold.] A

genus of fossil selachians of the Devonian and Carboniferous periods, containing sharks now referred to the family *Petalodontidae*, but formerly to *Cestraciontidae*.

Otenostomata (ten-ō-stō-ma-tā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. κτεν (kten-), comb, + στόμα (stoma), mouth.] A division of gymnomelamorous polyzoans having the cell-opening closed by marginal setae, and no vibracula nor avicularia. It is represented by the families *Vesiculariidae* and *Alcyoniidae*.

ctenostomatous (ten-ō-stom'a-tus), *a.* [< *Ctenostomata* + -ous.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Ctenostomata*: as, a ctenostomatous polyzoan. Also *ctenostomous*.

Otenucha (te-nū'kū), *n.* [NL. (Kirby, 1837), < Gr. κτεν (kten-), a comb, + ἔχων (echōn), have.] A genus of moths, of the family *Lithosiidae*, having 3-jointed palpi, longer than the head, with the first and second equal and the third shorter. It is distinctively a new-world genus, and the species are found in North and South America.

Othalamidae (tha-lam'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Othalamus* + -idae.] A family of thoracic cripids.

Othalamus (thal'a-mus), *n.* [NL., an irreg. form, perhaps a transposition of **chthamalus*, < Gr. χθαμάλος, near the ground, low, akin to χθαυί, on the ground: see *chameleon*, etc.] The typical genus of the family *Othalamidae*.

Cu. The chemical symbol of copper (Latin *cuprum*).

cuadra (kwā'drā), *n.* [Sp., a square, < L. *quadra*, a square, a bit, piece, prop. fem. of (LL.) *quadrus*, square: see *quadrate*, *square*.] A linear measure of the states of Spanish South America, but unknown in Spain, and consequently to the metrological handbooks. It was originally 400 feet of Castile, afterward 333, and now contains in different states 166, 150, and 80 varas. In the provinces of the Argentine Republic it contains 150 local varas, except in Tucuman, where it has 166. In the United States of Colombia, Uruguay, etc., it contains 100 varas. It is also used as a square measure. The Argentine *cuadra* contains over 4 English acres, the Uruguayan barely 2.

cuamara (kwa-mā'rā), *n.* [Native name.] The wood of *Dipteryx odorata*, a leguminous tree of British Guiana, which yields the Tonka bean. It is hard, tough, and very durable, and is used for shafts, mill-wheels, cogs, etc.

cuartas (kwār'tās), *n.* [< Sp. *cuarta*, a fourth part, quarter: see *quart*, *quarter*.] An inferior kind of Cuban tobacco, used as a filling for cigars. Also called *cuarte*.

cuartilla (kwār-tē'lyā), *n.* [Sp., dim. of *cuarto*, fourth: see *quart*, *quarter*.] 1. A Spanish measure of capacity, especially for liquids: not to be confounded with the *cuartillo*. It corresponds to the Arabian makuk, being $\frac{1}{4}$ of the moyo (Arabian *muid*) of Valladolid. It derives its name from being the fourth part of the cantara. According to the standard of Toledo it contains 1.06 United States (old wine) gallons (previous to 1801, 1.125 liters); but on the basis of the arroba menor, used for oil, it is equivalent to only 0.83 of the same gallon.

2. A Spanish dry measure, one fourth of a fanega, equal in Castile to 13.7 liters, or 1½ Winchester pecks. In Buenos Ayres, where it is the chief dry measure, it is 34.32 liters, or 0.97 Winchester bushel. In Entre Rios it is 34.41 liters.

3. A South American measure of land equal to 25,000 square varas.

cuartillo (kwār-tē'lyō), *n.* [Sp., masc. dim. of *cuarto*, fourth. Cf. *cuartilla*.] 1. A Spanish liquid measure, one fourth of an azumbre: not to be confounded with the *cuartilla*. In the last system of Spanish measures it was equal to 0.5042 liter, or 1.06 United States (old wine) pints (previous to 1801, to 0.516 liter); but milk was sold by a quartillo one fourth larger. The quartillo of Alicante was larger, being 0.722 liter, or 1.525 United States pints.

2. A dry measure of Spain, one fourth of a celamine, equal to 1.142 liters, or about one sixth of a Winchester peck.—3. A Mexican and South American coin, the fourth part of a real, or about 3½ cents.

cuarto (kwār'tō), *n.* [Sp., fourth: see *quart*, *quarter*.] 1. A copper coin struck in Spain for circulation in Manila, current as the 160th part of a dollar.—2. A measure of land in Buenos Ayres, since 1870 one fourth of a hectare.

cub¹ (kub), *n.* [Origin obscure; not recorded in ME.; perhaps Celtic, < Ir. *cub*, a cub, whelp, dog (cf. Gael. *cuain*, a litter of whelps), < Ir. Gael. *cu* = W. *ci*, a dog, = E. *hound*. The native E. word for *cub* is *whelp*, q. v.] 1. The young of certain quadrupeds, especially of the bear, fox, and wolf, also of the lion and tiger (more commonly *whelp*), and rarely of the dog and some others; a puppy; a whelp.—2. A



Tuco-tucu (*Ctenomys brasiliensis*).

coarse or uncouth boy or girl: in contempt or reprobation.

O, thou dissembling cub! what wilt thou be
When time hath sow'd a grizzle on thy case?
Shak., T. N., v. 1.

Hence—3^d. An assistant to a physician or surgeon in a hospital. [London, Eng.]

At St. Thomas's Hospital, anno 1703, the grand committee resolved "that no surgeon should have more than three *Cubbs*."
N. and Q., 7th ser., II. 307.

cub¹ (kub, v.; pret. and pp. *cubbed*, ppr. *cubbing*. [*< cub¹, n.*]) I. *trans.* To bring forth, as a cub or cubs.

II. *intrans.* Contemptuously, to bring forth young, as a woman.—To cub it, to live as or act the part of a cub. [Rare.]

Long before Romulus cubbed it with wolves, and Remus scorned earth-works.
T. Winthrop, Cecil Dreeme, iv.

cub² (kub), n. [E. dial., prob. a var. (the more orig. form) of *chub* in the general sense of 'roundish lump': see *chub*, and cf. *cob²*, which is in part a var. of *cub²*. Cf. *cub³*.] A lump; a heap; a confused mass. [Prov. Eng.]

cub³ (kub), n. [To be considered with the dim. *cubby³*, q. v.; prob. of L.G. origin; cf. L.G. *kubje* (dim., > E. *cubby*).] *to-kubje*, also *kübbung*, a shed or lean-to for cattle; *bekubbelt*, narrow, contracted, crowded for room; cf. also D. *kub*, *kubbe*, a fish-trap, which suggests a connection with *cubby²*, a creel. In the sense of 'cupboard,' *cub* may be an abbr. of the old form *cubbord*.]
1. A stall for cattle; a crib.

I would rather have such in cub or kennel than in my closet or at my table.
Landor.

2. A chest; a bin.

When the ore [in copper-smelting] is sufficiently calcined, it is let down into the *cubs* or vaults beneath.
Encyc. Brit., VI. 348.

3. A cupboard.

The great ledger-book of the statutes is to be placed in archivis among the university charters, and not in any cub of the library.
Ahp. Laud, Chancellorship at Oxford, p. 132.

[Local or obsolete in all uses.]

cub⁴ (kub), v. t. [*< cub³, n.*] To shut up or confine.

To be cubbed up on a sudden, how shall he be perplexed, what shall become of him? *Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 211.*

Art thou of Bethlem's noble college free,
Stark staring mad, that thou wouldst tempt the sea,
Cub'd in a cabin? *Dryden, tr. of Persius's Satires, v.*

Cuba *bast.* See *bast¹*.

cubage (kü'bāj), n. [*< Cuba + -age.*] 1. The act or process of determining the cubic contents of something; cubature.

The next chapter on the *cubage* of the cranial cavity.
Nature, XXXIII. 4.

2. The cubic contents measured.

Cuban (kü'bān), a. and n. [*< Cuba + -an.*] I. a. Of or pertaining to Cuba, a large island of the West Indies belonging to Spain.

II. n. 1. A native or an inhabitant of Cuba.

—2. [*l. c.*] Same as *cubanite*.

cubangle (kü'bāng'gl), n. [*< L. cubus, cube, + angulus, angle.*] The solid angle formed by three lines meeting at right angles to one another, as in a corner of a cube.

cubanite (kü'bān-it), n. [*< Cuban + -ite².*] A sulphid of copper and iron, of a bronze-yellow color, intermediate between pyrite and chalcoppyrite, first found in Cuba. Also called *cuban*.

cubation¹ (kü'bā'shon), n. [*< L. cubatio(n-), < cubare, lie down.*] The act of lying down; a reclining. *Ash.*

cubation² (kü'bā'shon), n. Same as *cubature*.

cubatory (kü'bā-tō-ri), a. and n. [*< ML. *cubatorius* (neut. *cubatorium*, n., bedstead, bedroom), < LL. *cubator*, one who lies down, < L. *cubare, lie down.*] I. a. Lying down; reclining; recumbent.

II. n. A place for lying down; a bedroom; a dormitory. *Bailey.*

cubature (kü'bā-tūr), n. [*< NL. as if *cubatura, < L. cubus, cube.*] 1. The act or process of finding the solid or cubic contents of a body; cubage.

Hitherto anthropologists have chiefly employed solid particles, such as shot or seeds, in the *cubature* of skulls.
Science, V. 499.

2. The cubic contents thus found.

cubbord¹, n. An obsolete spelling of *cupboard*.

cubbridge-head (kü'brij-hed), n. [*< cubbridge*, perhaps for **cubbordage* (< *cubbord* for *cupboard* + *-age*), + *head*.] *Naut.*, a partition made of boards, etc., across the forecabin and half-deck of a ship.

cubby¹ (kü'bī), n.; pl. *cubbies* (-iz). [Usually in comp. *cubbyhole*; prob. of L.G. origin; <

L.G. *kubje*: see *cub³*.] A snug, confined place; a cubbyhole. [Rare or obsolete.]

cubby² (kü'bī), a. [*< cubby¹, n.*] Snug; close.

cubby³ (kü'bī), n.; pl. *cubbies* (-iz). [See *cub³*.] A creel or basket of straw carried on the back and fastened by a strap across the chest: used in the Orkney and Shetland islands.

cubbyhole (kü'bī-höl), n. A small, close apartment, or inclosed space; a closet, or any similar confined place; hence, humorously, a very small house; a cot.

One place, a queer little "cubby-hole," has the appearance of having been a Roman Catholic chapel.
O. W. Holmes, Our Hundred Days in Europe, iv.

cubby-house (kü'bī-hous), n. A little house, as a doll-house, built by children in play.

We used to build *cubby-houses* and fix 'em out with broken chiny and posies.
R. T. Cooke, Somebody's Neighbors, p. 6.

cubby-yew (kü'bī-ū), n. [A corruption of *co-bia*.] Same as *crab-eater*, 2.

cub-drawn (kü'bdrān), a. Drawn or sucked by cubs; exhausted by sucking; hence, fiercely hungry. [Rare.]

This night, wherein the *cub-drawn* bear would couch,
The lion and the belly-pinched wolf
Keep their fur dry, unbattered he runs,
And bids what will take all.
Shak., Lear, iii. 1.

cube (küb), n. [*< F. cube = Sp. Pg. It. cubo = G. Dan. kubus, Dan. also kube = Sw. kub, < L. cubus, < Gr. κύβος, a die, a cube, a cubic number.*] 1. In *geom.*, a regular body with six square faces; a rectangular parallelepiped, having all its edges equal. The cube is used as the measuring unit of solid content, as the square is of superficial content or area. Cubes of different sides are to one another as the third power of the number of units in one of their sides.



Cube.

2. In *arith.* and *alg.*, the product obtained by multiplying the square of a quantity by the quantity itself; the third power of a quantity: as, $4 \times 4 \times 4 = 64$, the cube of 4; a^3 is the cube of a , or x^3 of x .—**Cube root**, the number or quantity of which a given number or quantity is the cube. The easiest way of extracting a cube root is by Horner's method. See *method*.—**Cyclical cube**. See *cyclical*.—**Duplication of the cube**. See *duplication*.—**Lealle's cube**, a cubical vessel filled with hot water and used, under varying conditions, in measuring the reflecting, radiating, and absorbing powers of different substances.—**Truncated cube**, a tesseract-decahedron (or fourteen-sided body), formed by cutting off the faces of the cube parallel to those of the coaxial octahedron far enough to leave them regular octagons, while adding eight triangular faces. It is one of the thirteen Archimedean solids.

cube (küb), v. t.; pret. and pp. *cubed*, ppr. *cubing*. [*< cube, n.*] To raise to the cube or third power. See *cube, n., 2.*

cubeb (kü'beb), n. [ME. corruptly *cucube, quibide*; = F. *cubèbe* = Pr. Sp. *cubeba* = Pg. *cubebas, cobebas*, pl. = It. *cubebe*, < ML. *cubeba*, < Ar. Pers. *kabāba*, Hind. *kabāba, kabāb-chini*.] The small spicy berry of the *Piper Cubeba*, a climbing shrub of Java and other East Indian islands. It resembles a grain of pepper, but is somewhat longer. In



Cubeb (*Piper Cubeba*).

aromatic warmth and pungency cubebes are far inferior to pepper; but they are much valued for their use in diseases of the urinary system and of the bronchial tubes. Sometimes called *cubeb pepper*.—**African cubeba**, the fruit of *Piper Clusii*, which has the hot taste and odor of black

pepper, without the peculiar medicinal properties of East Indian cubebes.

cubebic (kü'beb'ik), a. [*< cubeb + -ic.*] Pertaining to or derived from cubebes.—**Cubebic acid**, $C_{14}H_{16}O_4$, an amorphous yellow substance contained in cubebes, to which the diuretic effect of the drug is said to be due.

cubebin (kü'beb-in), n. [*< cubeb + -in².*] An odorless substance ($C_{10}H_{10}O_3$) crystallizing in small needles or scales, found in cubebes. Physiologically it seems to be inactive.

cube-ore (kü'b'ör), n. A mineral crystallizing in cubic crystals of a greenish color; a hydrous arseniate of iron. Also called *pharmacosiderite*.

cube-powder (kü'b'pou'dér), n. Gunpowder made in large cubical grains, and burning more slowly than small or irregular grains, used in heavy ordnance. It is made by cutting press-cake in two directions at right angles to each other, so as to produce cubes with edges 0.75 inch in length. There are about 72 grains to the pound. Also called *cubical powder*.

cube-spar (kü'b'spär), n. Anhydrous sulphate of calcium; anhydrite.

cubhood (kü'b'hüd), n. [*< cub¹ + -hood.*] The character or condition of a cub; the state of being a cub.

The shaping of the earth from the nebulous *cubhood* of its youth . . . to its present form.
Huxley, Lay Sermons, p. 243.

cubic (kü'bik), a. and n. [= F. *cubique* = Sp. *cúbico* = Pg. It. *cúbico*, < L. *cubicus*, < Gr. κύβη-κός, < κύβος, a die, cube; see *cube*.] I. a. 1. Having the form of a cube.—2. Solid; three-dimensional: said of a unit of volume related to a unit of length of the same name as a cube is related to its edge. Thus, a *cubic yard* is the volume or solid contents of a cube whose edges are each a yard long. Abbreviated *c.*

3. In *alg.* and *geom.*, being of the third order, degree, or power.—**Cubic alum**. See *alum*.—**Cubic curve**. See *curve*.—**Cubic or cubical determinant**. See *determinant*.—**Cubic ellipsoid**, a curve whose equation is $ay^3 = x^2(b - x)$. It is a cuspidal cubic tangent to the line at infinity.—**Cubic equation**, in *alg.*, an equation in which the highest power of the unknown quantity is a cube.—**Cubic number, cubic quantity**. Same as *cube*, 2.—**Cubic surface**, a surface whose point-equation is of the third degree; a surface cut by every line in space in three points, real or imaginary.—**Cubic system**, in *crystal.*, same as *isometric system*. See *crystallography*.—**Plane cubic parabola**, a cubic of the form $a^2x = y^3$. It is a cubic of the third class, having a cusp at infinity and a single point of inflection (which is a center).—**Twisted cubic curve**. See *twisted cubic*, below.

II. n. In *math.*, a cubical quantic, equation, or curve.—**Binary, ternary, quaternary cubic**, a homogeneous entire function of the third degree, containing two, three, or four variables.—**Characteristic of a cubic**. See *characteristic*.—**Circular cubic, cuspidal cubic**. See the adjectives.—**Twisted cubic**, a curve in space which is cut by every plane in three points, real or imaginary.

cubica (kü'bi-kä), n. [Origin uncertain.] A fine kind of shalloon used for linings, ranging in width from 32 to 36 inches. *Dict. of Needle-work.*

cubical (kü'bi-käl), a. 1. Of or pertaining to a cube.—2. Cubic.—**Cubical coefficient of expansion**. See *coefficient*.—**Cubical ellipse, hyperbola, hyperbolic parabola, parabola**, twisted cubics distinguished by their intersections with the plane at infinity; the ellipse having only one real intersection, the hyperbola three, all distinct, the hyperbolic parabola three, of which two fall together, and the parabola three, all coincident.—**Cubical figure**, a figure in three dimensions.—**Cubical powder**. Same as *cube-powder*.

cubically (kü'bi-käl-i), adv. In a cubic manner; by cubing; with reference to the cube or its properties.

Sixty-four, . . . made by multiplying . . . four *cubically*.
Dr. H. More, Conjectura Caballistica, p. 217.

cubicalness (kü'bi-käl-nes), n. The character of being cubical.

cubicite, cubizite (kü'bi-sit, -zit), n. [*< cubic + (zeol)ite, or < cubi(c) + z(eol)ite.*] Cubic zeolite, or analcime.

cubiclet (kü'bi-kl), n. [Also *cubicule*; < L. *cubiculum*, a bedroom, < *cubare, lie down.*] A bedroom; a chamber. [Rare.]

Two messengers from the flock of cardinals, invading the sanctity of his [Pole's] nightly *cubicule*, broke his slumbers with the news of his proffered designation.
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., xvii.

cubicone (kü'bi-kön), n. [*< cubi(c) + cone.*] A conical surface of the third degree.

cubiccontravariant (kü'bi-kon-trä-vä'ri-ant), n. [*< cubi(c) + contravariant.*] A contravariant of the third degree.

cubicovariant (kü'bi-kö-vä'ri-ant), n. [*< cubi(c) + covariant.*] A covariant of the third degree.

cubicriticoid (kü'bi-krit'i-koid), n. [*< cubi(c) + criticoid.*] A criticoid of the third degree.

cubacula, n. Plural of *cubiculum*.

cubicular (kū-bik'ū-lār), *a.* [*< L. cubicularis, also cubicularius: see cubiculary.*] Belonging to a bedchamber; private.

Tho' there be Rules and Rubrics in our Liturgy sufficient to guide every one in the performance of all holy duties, yet I believe every one hath some mode and model or formula of his own, especially for his private *cubicular* devotions. *Howell, Letters, l. vi. 32.*

cubiculary (kū-bik'ū-lā-ri), *a. and n.* [*ME. cubicularie, n.; = OF. cubiculaire = Pr. cubiculari = Sp. Pg. cubiculario = It. cubicolario, < L. cubicularius, of or pertaining to a bedchamber, as a noun a chamber-servant, valet-de-chambre, < cubiculum, a bedchamber: see cubicle.*] *I. a. 1.* Of or pertaining to a bedchamber. *—2.* Fitted for the posture of lying down. [*Rare.*]

Custom, by degrees, changed their *cubicular* beds into discubitory. *Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., v. 6.*

cubicle (kū'bi-kūl), *n.* [*See cubicle.*] Same as *cubicle*.

cubiculo (kū-bik'ū-lō), *n.* [*For It. cubicolo, < L. cubiculum: see cubicle.*] A bedchamber; a chamber.

Sir And. Where shall I find you?
Sir To. We'll call thee at the *cubiculo*. *Shak., T. N., III. 2.*

cubiculum (kū-bik'ū-lum), *n.; pl. cubicula (-lā).* [*ML., < L. cubiculum, a bedchamber: see cubicle.*] *1.* In *archæol.*, a burial-chamber having round its walls loculi or compartments for the reception of the dead. *See catacomb.* *—2.* A mortuary chapel attached to a church.

cubiform (kū'bi-fōrm), *a.* [*< L. cubus, cube, + forma, shape.*] Having the form of a cube; cubic.

The genus *Amphitetras* . . . is chiefly characterized by the *cubiform* shape of its frustules. *W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 293.*

cubinvariant (kūb-in-vā-ri-ant), *n.* [*< cub(ic) + invariant.*] In *math.*, an invariant of the third degree in the coefficients of a quantic.

cubit (kū'bit), *n.* [*< ME. cubit, cubite = OF. coude, coute, cufe, F. coude = Fr. coude, code, elbow, = OSP. cobdo, Sp. codo, elbow, a measure, cubito, the ulna, = Pg. cubito, the ulna, a measure, covado, an ell (cf. coto, a small piece), = It. cubito, cubit, elbow, angle, = Wall. cot, < L. cubitum, rarely cubitus, the elbow, the distance from the elbow to the end of the middle finger, an ell, earlier in Gr. κύβιτον, also κύβιτρον, described as Sicilian (the Attic word being ὠλέκρονον or ὠλένη = L. ulna = E. ell), prob. from OL., lit. a bending, < cubare (bend), recline, lie, = Gr. κύπτειν, bend; cf. Gael. cubach, bent.] *1.* In *anat.*: (a) The forearm or antibrachium; the arm from the elbow to the wrist.*

Putte thou elde clothes . . . vndur the *cubit* of thin hondis (translation of Latin *sub cubito*). *Wyclif, Jer. xxxviii. 12 (Purv.).*

(b) The inner bone of the forearm; the ulna. *—2.* A linear unit derived from the length of the forearm. The natural cubit used for measuring cloth was probably originally the length from the end of the thumb-nail to the elbow, though no cubit so short is known. The royal Egyptian cubit is, of all units of measure or weight, that one whose use can be traced back in history the furthest; for it was employed in the construction of the pyramids of Gizeh, perhaps 3500 B. C. From a number of Egyptian measuring-sticks found in the tombs, this cubit is ascertained to be equal to 20.64 English inches, or 524 millimeters. It was divided into seven palms, instead of six as the ordinary cubit was; and this was probably owing to measurements along walls with the forearm having been made by placing the hand behind the elbow and leaving it on the wall until the arm was laid down again. The Egyptian and Roman are the only ancient cubits of importance whose lengths are undisputed. The Roman cubit was 1½ Roman feet, or 17.4 English inches. Two cubits are mentioned in the Bible, for Ezekiel speaks of a cubit which is a cubit and a hand-breadth. The shorter of these cubits was probably that which in Deuteronomy is called the cubit of a man; the longer one, that which in Chronicles is called the cubit after the first measure—that is, the most ancient cubit. Julian of Ascalon speaks of two cubits in the ratio of 28 to 25. But we have no accurate knowledge of the lengths of the Hebrew cubits, since the cubit of the temple is estimated variously by high authorities, as from 19 to 26 inches. There are many cubite, ancient and modern, of widely different values.

And see schulle undirstonde, that the Cros of oure Lord was eyght *Cubytes* long, and the overthwart piece was of lengthe thre *Cubytes* and an half. *Mandeville, Travels, p. 12.*

Four *cubits* [was] the breadth of it [Og's iron bedstead], after the *cubit* of a man. *Deut. iii. 11.*

3. In *entom.*, one of the veins, nerves, or ribs of an insect's wing; a cubital rib, succeeding the radius or sector. *See phrases under cubitus.*

cubital (kū'bi-tal), *a.* [*< L. cubitalis, < cubitum, elbow: see cubit.*] *1.* In *anat.*, pertaining to the forearm, or to the ulna; antibrachial; ulnar: as, the *cubital* artery, nerve, vein, muscle.

—2. In *entom.*, pertaining to the cubit or cubitus of an insect's wing: as, *cubital* cells; the *cubital* rib. *—3.* Of the length or measure of a cubit.

Cubital stature. *Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iv. 11.*

4. Growing on the cubit, antibrachium, or forearm, as feathers of a bird's wing: as, the *cubital* coverts. *See covert, n., 6.*

The principal modes of imbrication of the *cubital* coverts, as observed in healthy living birds of all the leading carinate forms. *Nature, XXXIII. 621.*

cubital (kū'bi-tal), *n.* [*< L. cubital, an elbow, cushion, < cubitum, elbow: see cubit, and cubital, a.*] *1.* A bolster or cushion to rest the elbow upon, as used by persons reclining at meals in Roman antiquity, and by invalids, etc. *—2.* [*< cubital, a.*] The third joint of the pedipalp of a spider. It is generally short.

cubit-bone (kū'bit-bōn), *n.* The cubital bone; the ulna.

cubited (kū'bi-ted), *a.* [*< cubit + -ed.*] Having the measure of a cubit: used in composition. [*Rare.*]

The twelve-cubited man. *Sheldon, Miracles, p. 303.*

cubit-fashion (kū'bit-fash'ōn), *adv.* In the mode of measuring with the forearm, on which the cubit is founded.

The olchine was roughly spoken of as equal to the Russian arshine, and measured *cubit-fashion*, from the elbow to the end of the forefinger. *Lansdell, Russian Central Asia, II. 36.*

cubiti, *n.* Plural of *cubitus*.

cubitidigital (kū'bi-ti-dij'i-tal), *a.* [*< L. cubitum, elbow, + digitus, finger, + -al.*] In *anat.*, of or pertaining to the forearm and to the fingers.

cubitière (F. pron. kū-bē-tiār'), *n.* [*F., < L. cubitum, elbow: see cubit.*] In *medieval armor*, a general name for the defense of the elbow when forming a piece separate from the covering of the arm. In the thirteenth century it consisted of a roundel, slightly hollowed in the form of a cup, and held over the hauberk or brigandine by a strap passing round the elbow-joint; later it became more conical, and in the fourteenth century another plate was added, covering the side of the elbow-joint. When the complete brassart was introduced, toward the close of the fourteenth century, the cubitière formed a part of this, and was regularly articulated; but the old cup-shaped form or some modification of it was retained by those who could not afford the expense of the brassart of plate. *See cuts under armor.*

cubitocarpal (kū'bi-tō-kār'pal), *a.* [*< L. cubitum, elbow, + NL. carpus, q. v., + -al.*] In *anat.*, pertaining to the cubit or forearm and to the carpus or wrist: as, the *cubitocarpal* articulation. In man this joint is called *radio-carpal*.

cubitus (kū'bi-tus), *n.; pl. cubiti (-ti).* [*L.: see cubit.*] Same as *cubit*.—*Cubitus anticus*, in *entom.*, the anterior cubital or discoidal rib.—*Cubitus posticus*, in *entom.*, the posterior cubital or submedian rib. *Clausa.*

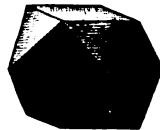
cubizite, *n.* *See cubicite.*

cubla (kū'b-lā), *n.* [*NL., perhaps of South African origin.*] A book-name of a South African shrike, the *Dryoscopus cubla*. Also *cubla-shrike*.

cubo-biquadratic (kū'bō-bi-kwod-rat'ik), *a.* In *math.*, of the seventh degree.

cuboctahedral (kū'bōk-tā-hē'dral), *a.* [*< cuboctahedron + -al.*] Relating to or having the shape of a cuboctahedron. Also *cubo-octahedral*.

cuboctahedron (kū'bōk-tā-hē'dron), *n.* [*< cube + octahedron.*] A solid with fourteen faces formed by cutting off the corners of a cube parallel to the coaxial octahedron far enough to leave the original faces squares, while adding eight triangular faces at the truncations. The same result is obtained by cutting off the corners of the octahedron far enough to leave the original faces triangles. It is one of the thirteen Archimedean solids. Also *cubo-octahedron*.—*Truncated cuboctahedron*, a solid with twenty-six sides formed by the faces of the coaxial cube, octahedron, and rhombic dodecahedron, in such proportions that the faces belonging to the cube become regular octagons, those belonging to the octahedron hexagons, and those belonging to the dodecahedron squares. It is one of the thirteen Archimedean solids.



Cuboctahedron.

cubo-cube (kū'bō-kūb), *n.* [*< NL. cubocubus, < LGr. κύβοκύβος, the product of two cube numbers, < Gr. κύβος, cube, + κύβος, cube.*] In *math.*, the sixth power of a number; the square of the cube: thus, 64 is the *cubo-cube* of 2.

cubocubic (kū'bō-kū'bik), *a.* In *math.*, of the sixth degree.—*Cubocubic root*, a sixth root.

cubo-cubo-cube (kū'bō-kū'bō-kūb), *n.* [*< NL. cubocubo-cubus, < Gr. κύβος + κύβος + κύβος, cube.*] In *math.*, the ninth power of a number; the cube of the cube: thus, 512 is the *cubo-cubo-cube* of 2.

cubo-cuneiform (kū'bō-kū'nē-i-fōrm), *a.* [*< cubo(id) + cuneiform.*] In *anat.*, pertaining to the cuboid and to the cuneiform bones: as, a *cubo-cuneiform* articulation or ligament.

cubo-dodecahedral (kū'bō-dō-dek-a-hē'dral), *a.* [*< L. cubus, cube, + dodecahedral.*] Presenting the two forms, a cube and a dodecahedron.

cuboid (kū'bo'id), *a. and n.* [*< Gr. κύβοειδής, cube-shaped, < κύβος, cube, + εἶδος, form.*] *I. a.* Resembling a cube in form.

II. n. In *anat.*, the outermost bone of the distal row of tarsal bones, or bones of the instep, supporting the heads of the fourth and fifth metatarsal bones: so called from its cubic form in man. It is regarded as consisting of or as representing the fourth and fifth distal tarsal bones of the typical tarsus. *See cut under foot.*

cuboidal (kū-boi'dal), *a.* [*< cuboid + -al.*] Same as *cuboid*.

True cork is destitute of intercellular spaces, its cells being of regular shape (generally *cuboidal*) and fitted closely to each other. *Beesey, Botany, p. 125.*

cuboides (kū-boi'dēz), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. κύβοειδής, cuboid: see cuboid.*] In *anat.*, the cuboid bone; the cuboid.

cubolite (kū'bō-it), *n.* [*< L. cubus, a cube, + -ite; so called because it sometimes occurs in cubic crystals.*] Same as *analcite*.

cubomancy (kū'bō-man-si), *n.* [*< Gr. κύβορ, a cube, die, + μαντεία, divination.*] Divination by means of dice; dice-throwing.

Cubomedusæ (kū'bō-mē-dū'sē), *n. pl.* [*NL., < L. cubus, a cube, + NL. Medusæ, q. v.*] A family of acraspedal medusans or jelly-fishes, having a somewhat cubical figure in consequence of the arrangement of principal parts in fours. Thus, there are four perispherical marginal bodies, containing endodermal otocysts, acoustic clubs, and one or more eyes; four wide square perispherical pouches of the gastric cavity; and four pairs of leaf-shaped gonads, developed from the subumbrellar endoderm of the gastric pouches, fixed by their margins to the four interradial septa and freely projecting into the gastric cavity. Preferably written *Cubomedusæ*, as a family name.

cubomedusan (kū'bō-mē-dū'san), *a. and n. I. a.* Having the cuboid character of the *Cubomedusæ*; of or pertaining to these aculephs.

II. n. A jelly-fish of the family *Cubomedusæ*.

cubo-octahedral (kū'bōk-tā-hē'dral), *a.* [*< cubo-octahedron + -al.*] Same as *cuboctahedral*.

cubo-octahedron (kū'bōk-tā-hē'dron), *n.* [*< L. cubus, cube, + NL. octahedron, q. v.*] Same as *cuboctahedron*.

Cubostomæ (kū-bos'tō-mē), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Gr. κύβος, cube, + στόμα, mouth.*] A suborder of *Discomedusæ* having the parts in sets of four or eight, and the mouth simple, at the end of a rudimentary manubrium, and without any processes. It is represented by such forms as *Nausithoë*. Preferably written *Cubostomata*.

cubostomous (kū-bos'tō-mus), *a.* [*< Cubostomæ + -ous.*] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Cubostomæ*.

cuca (kō'kā), *n.* A variant form of *coca*¹.

The pretious leaf called *cuca*. *De La Vega.*

cucaine (kō'kā-in), *n.* [*< cuca + -ine².*] A variant form of *cocaine*.

cuchia (kū'chi-ā), *n.* [*NL.; from native name.*] A fish, *Amphipnous cuchia*, found lurking in holes in the marshes of Bengal, of a sluggish and torpid nature, and remarkable for tenacity of life. *See Amphipnous.*

cuck¹, *v. i.* [*ME. *cucken, *cukken, *coken; recorded only in the verbal n. cucking, and in comp. cucking-stool, cuck-stool, q. v.; prob. < Icel. kúka, equiv. to E. cack: see cack¹.*] To ease one's self at stool.

cuck², *v. t.* [*Inferred from cucking-stool, after the assumed analogy of duck¹ as related to ducking-stool.*] To put in the cucking-stool.

Follow the law; and you can *cuck* me, spare not. *Middleton and Dekker, Roaring Girl, v. 2.*

cuck³, *v. i.* [*A var. of cook².*] To call, as the cuckoo.

Cucking of moor fowls, *cucking* of cuckoos, bumbling of bees. *Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, III. 13.*

cuck⁴ (kuk), *v. t.* [*E. dial., also cook; origin obscure.*] To cast; throw; chuck. [*North. Eng.*]

Cook me the ball. *Gross.*

cucking-stool (kuk'ing-stōl), *n.* [*< ME. cucking-stol, cuckynge-, cokinge-stole, etc.; cf. equiv. cuck-stool, < ME. cuckestole, kukstole, cokestole, etc., orig. in the form of a close-stool (in the earliest mention called cathedra stercoris); < cucking, verbal n. of cuck¹, v., + stool.*] Formerly, a chair in which an offender, as a common brawler or scold, or a woman of disorderly life,

or a defaulting brewer or baker, was placed, to be hooted at or pelted by the mob. The *cucking-stool* has been frequently confounded with the *ducking-stool*; but the former did not of itself admit of the ducking of its occupant, although in conjunction with the tumbrel it was sometimes used for that purpose.

I should have been worthy the *cucking-stool* ere this time. *Marston and Barksted*, *Inatlate Countess*, II.

These, mounted in a chair-curlie,
Which moderns call a *cucking-stool*,
March proudly to the river side.

S. Butler, *Hudibras*, II. II. 740.

cuckie, *n.* A corrupt dialectal form of *cockle*.
cuckold¹ (kuk'öld), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *cockold*, *cockward*, *cockward*, etc.; < ME. *co-kolde*, *cokeold*, *cokeold*, *kukwald*, *kukeveld*, etc., with excrement -d, < OF. *cocuol*, *couquiol*, mod. F. *cocu* = Pr. *cugol*, a cuckold, lit. a cuckoo (so called with opprobrious allusion to the cuckoo's habit of depositing her eggs in the nests of other birds), < L. *cuculus*, a cuckoo: see *cuckoo*.] 1. A man whose wife is false to him; the husband of an adulteress.—2. A book-name of the cow-bird, *Molothrus ater*: so called from its parasitic and polygamous habits. [U. S.].—3. A name of the cow-fish, *Ostracion quadricorne*: apparently so called from its horns. See *cow-fish* (c).

cuckold¹ (kuk'öld), *v. t.* [*cuckold*¹, *n.*] To dishonor by adultery: said of a wife or her paramour.

If thou canst *cuckold* him, thou dost thyself a pleasure, me a sport. *Shak.*, *Othello*, I. 3.

But suffer not thy wife abroad to roam,
Nor strut in streets with Amazonian pace;
For that's to *cuckold* thee before thy face.

Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's *Satires*.

cuckold² (kuk'öld), *n.* A corrupt form of *cockle*.

cuckoldize (kuk'öld-diz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cuckoldized*, ppr. *cuckoldizing*. [*cuckold*¹ + -ize.] To make a cuckold.

Can dry bones live? or skeletons produce
The vital warmth of *cuckoldizing* juice?
Dryden, *Abd.* and *Achit.*, II. 339.

cuckoldly (kuk'öld-li), *a.* [*cuckold* + -ly¹.] Having the qualities of a cuckold.

Poor *cuckoldly* knave! *Shak.*, *M. W. of W.*, II. 2.

cuckold-maker (kuk'öld-mä'kér), *n.* One who commits adultery with another man's wife.

cuckoldom (kuk'öld-dum), *n.* [*cuckold*¹ + -dom.] The state of being a cuckold; cuckolds collectively.

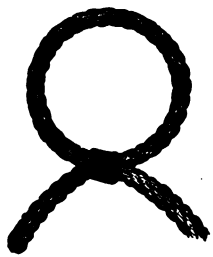
Thinking of nothing but her dear colonel, and conspiring *cuckoldom* against me. *Dryden*, *Spanish Friar*, IV. 1.

cuckoldry (kuk'öld-ri), *n.* [*cuckold*¹ + -ry.] Adultery; adultery as affecting the honor of the husband.

They have got out of Christendom into the land—what shall I call it?—of *cuckoldry*—the Utopia of gallantry, where pleasure is duty, and the manners perfect freedom.

Lamb, *Elia*, p. 240.

cuckold's-knot (kuk'öldz-not), *n.* *Naut.*, a loop made in a rope by crossing the two parts and seizing them together.



Cuckold's-knot.

cuckold's-neck (kuk'öldz-nek), *n.* Same as *cuckold's-knot*.

cuckoo (kuk'ö), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *cuckoe*, *cuckow*; < ME. *cucko*, *cuckow*, *cocow*, *cocow*, in earliest form *cuccu* (partly from OF.), = MD. *koekock*, *koekkoek*, *kuyckuck*, *kuyckkuyck*, D. *koekoek* = North Fries. *kukuut* = ÖLG. *cuc-cuc*, MLG. *kuckuck*, *kukuk*, LG. *kuckuck*, *kukuk* = MHG. *cukuk*, also *gukuk*, *gukuck*, *gukguk*, *guguk*, G. *kuckuck*, *kuckuk*, *guckguck*, usually *kukuk*, = Dan. *kukker* = Sw. *kuku* (the Teut. forms being partly conformed to the L. and Rom.); = OF. *cocow*, *cocu*, F. *cocow* = Pr. *cogul* (cf. *cocuc*, the cuckoo's cry) = Sp. *cuco*, also dim. *cucillo*, = Pg. *cuco* = It. *cucco*, also *cucolo*, *cuculo*, *cucuglio*, *coccolo*, < ML. *cuculus*, L. only in dim. form *cuculus*, a cuckoo (cf. L. *cuculus*, a daw); = Gr. *kōkōvō* (see *coccyz*), MGr. *koiko*, NGr. *koiko*; = W. *cucw*, also *cog*, = Gael. Ir. *cuach*, also *cubhag*; = Bulg. *kukavitsa* = Serv. *kukavitsa*, = Bohem. *kukachka* = Pol. *kukuika* = Russ. *kukushka* = Albanian *kukatritse* (cf. Russ. *kukovati*, cry as a cuckoo, *kukati*, murmur, = Bohem. Serv. *kukati* = Lith. *kaukti* = Lett. *kaukt*, howl); = Skt. *kōkila* (> Hind. *kōkila*, *kōkila*), a cuckoo; cf. Hind. *kūk*, the cry of a cuckoo or peacock, *kuku*, the cooing of a dove, *koko*, a

crow; also found in older Teut. form (OHG. MHG. *gouch*, G. *gauch* = AS. *geac* = Icel. *gaukr*, > E. *gowk*, a cuckoo: see *gowk*) and in many other tongues, in various forms of the type *kuku*, being a direct imitation of the characteristic cry of the bird. A similar imitation occurs also in *coo*, *coo*², *cock*¹, *caw*, etc. (see these words). The forms, being imitative, do not conform closely to the rules of historical development. In early superstitions the cuckoo was regarded as of evil omen, and enters into various imprecations and proverbs as an embodiment of the devil. It was also a term of reproach or contempt equivalent to *fool* (cf. *gowk*, in similar use), and with reference to its habit of laying its eggs in other birds' nests is the subject of endless allusion in early literature: see *cuckold*¹.] 1. A bird of the family *Cuculidae*, and especially of the subfamily *Cuculinae* or genus *Cuculus*: so called from its characteristic note. The common cuckoo of Europe is *Cuculus canorus*, about 14 inches long, with zygodactyl feet, broad rounded tail, curved



Common Cuckoo (*Cuculus canorus*).

bill, and ashy plumage varied with black and white. It is notorious for its parasitism, having the habit common to many birds of the family of depositing its eggs in the nests of other birds, chiefly smaller than itself, and causing its young to be reared by the foster-parents—a condition generally entailing the destruction of their own progeny. The remarkable cries which have given the bird imitative names in many languages are the love-notes, uttered only during the mating season. The species of cuckoos are very numerous, and are found in most parts of the world; they are not all parasitic. There are several subfamilies of *Cuculidae*, and many genera. (See *Cuculidae*.) The American or tree-cuckoos are arboricole, not parasitic, and are confined to America; they are also called hook-billed cuckoos, a term not of special pertinence. The ground-cuckoos are American birds of terrestrial habits. The crested cuckoos are old-world forms, as are also the coucals, lark-heeled or spur-heeled cuckoos, also called pheasant-cuckoos.

The cuckoo builds not for himself. *Shak.*, *A. and C.*, II. 6.

2. A simpleton; a fool: used in jest or contempt, like the ultimately related *gowk*.

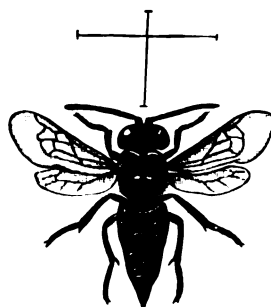
Prince. Why, what a rascal art thou, then, to praise him so for running!

Falstaff. A' horseback, ye cuckoo! but afoot, he will not budge a foot. *Shak.*, *I Hen. IV.*, II. 4.

Hornbill cuckoo. Same as *channelbill*.

cuckoo-ale (kuk'ö-äl), *n.* A provision of ale or strong beer formerly drunk in the spring of the year. The signal for broaching it seems to have been the first cry of the cuckoo.

cuckoo-bee (kuk'ö-bē), *n.* A bee of the family *Apidae*, and of a group variously called *Cuculinae* or *Nomadae*, represented by the genus *Nomada*. The cuckoo-bees are richly colored, and make no nest, depositing their eggs in the nests of other bees, whence their name. The larvae on emerging devour the food destined for the proper occupants of the nest, which often starve to death.



Cuckoo-bee (*Calliopsis texana*). (Cross shows natural size.)

cuckoo-bud (kuk'ö-bud), *n.* Probably a bud of the cowslip or the buttercup: only in Shakespeare.

Cuckoo-buds of yellow hue. *Shak.*, *L. L. L.*, v. 2 (song).

cuckoo-dove (kuk'ö-dav), *n.* A dove of the genus *Macropygia* (which see).

cuckoo-fish (kuk'ö-fish), *n.* 1. A Cornish name of the striped wrasse.—2. An English name of the boar-fish.

cuckoo-flower (kuk'ö-flou'er), *n.* 1. In old works, the ragged-robin, *Lychnis Flos-cuculi*.

Harlocks, hemlock, nettles, *cuckoo-flowers*.

Shak., *Lear*, IV. 4.

2. Now, more generally, the lady's-smock, *Cardamine pratensis*.

By the meadow-trenches blow the faint sweet *cuckoo-flowers*. *Tennyson*, *May Queen*.

cuckoo-fly (kuk'ö-flī), *n.* 1. A name of sundry parasitic hymenopterous insects, as the *Chrysis ignita*, of the family *Chrysididae*.—2. *pl.* A general name of the pupivorous ichneumon-flies, the females of which deposit their eggs in the larvae or pupae of other insects.

cuckoo-grass (kuk'ö-grās), *n.* A grass-like rush, *Luzula campestris*, flowering at the time of the cuckoo's song.

cuckoo-gurnard (kuk'ö-gér'närd), *n.* An English name of the *Trigla cuculus*.

cuckoo-pint (kuk'ö-pint), *n.* [*ME. cokkupyn-tel*, *coke-pintel* (also *gawk*, *gokko*, *gek-pintel*), < *cokku*, etc. (or *gek*, etc., < AS. *geac*: see *gowk*), cuckoo (in allusion to the fact that the cuckoo and the plant appear in spring together), + *pintel*, a coarse word, descriptive of the spadix.] The wake-robin, *Arum maculatum*.

The root of the *cuckoo-pint* was frequently scratched out of the dry banks of hedges (by birds), and eaten in severe snowy weather. *Gilbert White*, *Nat. Hist. of Selborne*, xv.

cuckoo's-bread (kuk'öz-bwed), *n.* [ML. *panis cuculi*; F. *pain de coucou*: so called from its blossoming at the season when the cuckoo's cry is heard.] The wood-sorrel, *Oxalis Acetosella*. Also called *cuckoo's-meat*.

cuckoo-shell (kuk'ö-shel), *n.* A local name at Youghal, Ireland, of the whelk, *Buccinum undatum*.

cuckoo-shrike (kuk'ö-shrik), *n.* A bird of the family *Campophagidae*. Also called *caterpillar-catcher*.

cuckoo's-maid (kuk'öz-mäd), *n.* Same as *cuckoo's-mate*.

cuckoo's-mate (kuk'öz-mät), *n.* A local English name of the wryneck, *Yunx torquilla*, from its appearing in spring about the same time as the cuckoo.

cuckoo's-meat (kuk'öz-mēt), *n.* Same as *cuckoo's-bread*.

cuckoo-spit, **cuckoo-spittle** (kuk'ö-spit, -spit'l), *n.* 1. A froth or spume secreted by sundry homopterous insects, as the common frog-hopper, *Aphrophora* or *Ptyelus spumarius*. Also called *froth-spit*.

In the middle of May you will see, in the joints of rosemary, thistles, and almost all the larger weeds, a white fermented froth, which the country-people call *Cuckoo's Spit*; in these the eggs of the grasshopper are deposited. *I. Walton*, *Complete Angler*, p. 73, note.

2. An insect which secretes a froth or spume, as a frog-hopper: called in full *cuckoo-spit frog-hopper*.

cuckquean (kuk'kwēn), *n.* [Also written *cuckquean*, *cuckqueane*; < *cuck(ol)* + *quean*; prob. as a modification of *cotquean*.] A woman whose husband is false to her: correlative to *cuckold*.

Celia shall be no *cuckquean*, my heire no begger. *Marston*, *What you Will*, III. 1.

Cuckquean Juno's fury. *Quarles*, *Emblems*, I. 5.

cuck-stool (kuk'stöl), *n.* [*ME. cuckestoole*, *kukstole*, etc.: see *cucking-stool*.] Same as *cucking-stool*.

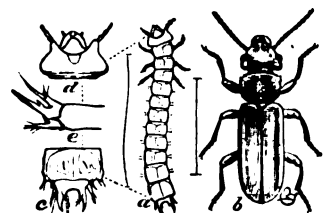
cuckqueant, *n.* See *cuckquean*.

cucujid (kū'kū-jid), *n.* A beetle of the family *Cucujidae*.

Cucujidae (kū'kū'ji-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cucujus* + -idae.] A family of clavicorn *Coleoptera* or beetles.

The dorsal segments of the abdomen are partly membranous; the ventral segments are free; the tarsal are 5-jointed; the mentum is moderate or small; the palpi are approximate at the base; the anterior coxae are rounded or oval, and not prominent; the posterior coxae are not sulcate and are separated; the ventral segments are subequal; and the middle coxal cavities open externally. The *Cucujidae* are mostly small, dark-colored beetles, living under bark or in decaying wood; some, however, infest food-stuffs, especially those of a farinaceous character. The family has been divided into *Passandrinae*, *Cucujinae*, *Hemipeptinae*, *Brontitinae*, and *Sylvaninae*.

Cucujus (kū'kū-jus), *n.* [NL.; of S. Amer. origin.] The typical genus of the family *Cucujidae*, having the first tarsal joints very short.



Cucujus clavipes. a, larva; b, beetle (lines show natural sizes); c, e, enlarged back and side views of anal joint of larva; d, head, enlarged.

C. clavipes is a characteristic example. It is scarlet above with finely punctured surface; the eyes and antennae are black.

Cuculi (kū-kū-lī), *n. pl.* [NL., *pl.* of *L. cuculus*, a cuckoo: see *cuckoo* and *Cuculus*.] A superfamily of coecygomorphic birds, of the conventional order *Picariae*, including several families related to the *Cuculidae*.

Cuculidae (kū-kū-lī-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cuculus* + *-idae*.] A family of yoke-toed picarian birds, typical of the group *Coecygomorphae* or *Cuculiformes*; the cuckoos. The feet are permanently zygodactyl by reversion of the fourth toe, yet the birds are not of scansorial habits. The bill is moderate, generally curved, with a deflected tip and no cere; the palate is desmognathous; the legs are homalognathous; the carotids are two in number; the oil-gland is nude; and caeca are present. It is a large and important family, with about 200 species, showing various minor modifications of structure corresponding in a measure with faunal areas; it is consequently divided into a number of subfamilies. The *Couinae* are a peculiar Madagascan type. The *Phainopepla* are confined to the old world, as are the *Centropodinae* or spur-heeled cuckoos, and the *Cuculinae* or typical cuckoos. (See cut under *cuckoo*.) America has three types, those of the *Coccyzinae* or tree-cuckoos, the *Saurotherinae* or ground-cuckoos, and the *Crotophaginae* or gregarious cuckoos. (See cut under *ant*, *Coccyzus*, and *chapel-cock*.) The birds of the genus *Indicator*, sometimes included in the family, are now usually elevated to the rank of a distinct family. In their economy the *Cuculidae* are noted for their parasitism, which runs through many, though not all, of the genera composing the family.

cuculiform (kū-kū-lī-fōrm), *a.* [NL., < *Cuculiformis*, < *L. cuculus*, a cuckoo, + *forma*, shape.] Cuculine; cuckoo-like in form or structure; coecygomorphic.

Cuculiformes (kū-kū-lī-fōr'mēz), *n. pl.* [NL., *pl.* of *cuculiformis*: see *cuculiform*.] A superfamily of cuculiform picarian birds, approximately equivalent to *Coecygomorphae*, separating the cuculine or cuckoo-like birds on the one hand from the *Cypseliformes*, and on the other from the *Piciformes*. It contains the whole of the conventional order *Picariae*, excepting the goatsuckers, swifts, and humming-birds, and the woodpeckers and wry-necks.

Cuculinae (kū-kū-lī-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cuculus* + *-inae*.] 1. In *ornith.*: (a) A subfamily of *Cuculidae*, including the typical cuckoos, such as the *Cuculus canorus* of Europe. See cut under *cuckoo*. (b) In Nitzsch's system of classification, a major and miscellaneous group of picarian or cuculiform birds of no fixed limits, including, besides cuckoos, the trogons, goatsuckers, and sundry others. [Not in use in this sense.]—2. In *entom.*, a well-marked group of naked, sometimes wasp-like, parasitic bees, having no polleniferous brushes or plates; the cuckoo-bees. See *cuckoo-bee*.

cuculine (kū-kū-līn), *a.* [NL., < *Cuculinus*, < *L. cuculus*, a cuckoo: see *cuckoo*, and cf. *Cuculinae*.] Cuckoo-like; cuculiform; coecygomorphic; pertaining or related to the cuckoos.

Cucullae (kū-kū-lē-ā), *n.* [NL., < *L. cucullus*, a cap, hood: see *cowl*.] A genus of asiponate bivalves, of the family *Arcidae*, or ark-shells, having a somewhat square gibbous shell with hinge-teeth oblique at the middle and parallel with the hinge at the ends. The species are chiefly fossil.

cucullaris (kū-kū-lā-ris), *n.*; *pl. cucullares* (-rēz). [NL., < *L. cucullus*, a cap, hood: see *cowl*.] The cowl-muscle or trapezius of man: so called because, taken with its fellow of the opposite side, it has been likened to a monk's hood or cowl. See *trapezius*.

cucullate, **cucullated** (kū-kū-lāt, -ā-ted), *a.* [NL., < *L. cucullatus*, < *L. cucullus*, a cap, hood: see *cowl*.] 1. Hooded; cowlled; covered as with a hood.—2. In *bot.*, having the shape or semblance of a hood; wide at the top and drawn to a point below, in the shape of a cornet of paper; like or likened to a hood: as, a *cucullate* leaf or nectary. In mosses it is specifically applied to a conical calyptra cleft at one side.—3. In *zool.*, hooded; having the head shaped, marked, or colored as if hooded or cowlled: specifically applied, in *entom.*, to the prothorax of an insect when it is elevated or otherwise shaped into a kind of hood or cowl for the head.

They [the cicada and the grasshopper] are differently *cucullated* or capuchoned upon the head and back.

Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Err.*, v. 3.

cucullately (kū-kū-lāt-lī), *adv.* In a cucullate manner; in the shape or with the appearance of a hood.

cuculliform (kū-kū-lī-fōrm), *a.* [NL., < *L. cucullus*, a cap, hood (see *cowl*), + *forma*, shape.] Resembling a hood or cowl in form or appearance; cucullate.

cucullites (kū-kū-lī't), *n.* [NL., < *Cuculites* (Schröter, 1764, in form *cuculites*), < *L. cucullus*,

a cowl: see *cucullus*.] A name formerly given to fossil species of cones or cone-like shells.

cucullus (kū-kū-l'us), *n.* [L., a cowl: see *cowl*.] 1. A cowl or monk's hood: as in the proverb *Cucullus non facit monachum* (the cowl does not make the monk). See *hood*.—2. [NL.] In *zool.* and *anat.*, a formation or coloration of the head like or likened to a hood.

Cuculoidea (kū-kū-loi'dē-ō), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cuculus* + *-oidea*.] The *Cuculidae* and *Musophagidae*, or cuckoos and touraceous, combined to constitute a superfamily.

Cuculoides (kū-kū-loi'dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < *L. cuculus*, cuckoo, + *Gr. -oides*, form.] In Blyth's system (1849), a superfamily of his *Zygodactyli*, in which the *Leptosomatidae* and *Bucconidae* are united with the *Cuculidae* proper.

Cuculus (kū-kū-l'us), *n.* [NL., < *L. cuculus*, a cuckoo: see *cuckoo*.] The typical genus of the family *Cuculidae*, formerly more comprehensive than the family as at present constituted, but now restricted to forms congeneric with *Cuculus canorus*, the type of the genus. See cut under *cuckoo*.

cucumber (kū-kūm-bēr), *n.* [E. dial. *cowcumber*, formerly in good literary use, being the proper mod. representative of the ME. form (*cucumber*, being a reversion to the L. form); < ME. *cucumber*, *cucumer*, *cocumber* = OF. *cocombre*, F. *concombre* = Pr. *cogombre* = Sp. *cohombro* = It. *cocomero*, < ML. *cucumer*, *L. cucumis* (*cucumer*), a cucumber.] 1. A common running garden-plant, *Cucumis sativus*. It is a native of southern Asia, but has been cultivated from the earliest times in all civilized countries. See *Cucumis*.

Thi seedes with cocumber roottes grounde Lete stepe, and save of evry mysse [mishap] thal are. *Palladius*, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 36.

2. The long, fleshy fruit of this plant, eaten as a cooling salad when green, and also used for pickling. (See *gherkin*). The stem-end is usually very bitter, as is the whole fruit in some uncultivated varieties.

We remember the fish which we did eat in Egypt freely; the cucumbers, and the melons. *Num. xi. 5.*

3. A common name of various plants of other genera.—*Bitter cucumber*, the colocynth, *Citrullus Colocynthis*.—*Cool as a cucumber*, very cool; figuratively, collected; entirely self-possessed.

When the wife of the great Socrates threw a . . . teapot at his erudite head he was as cool as a cucumber.

Colman the Younger, *Heir-at-Law*.

Creeping cucumber, *Melothria pendula*, a delicate low cucurbitaceous climber of the southern United States, bearing oval green berries.—**Cucumber-oil**, a drying-oil obtained from the seeds of the pumpkin, squash, melon, etc.—**Indian cucumber**. See *cucumber-root*.—**One-seeded or star cucumber**, the common name in the United States of the *Sicyos angulatus*, a climbing cucurbitaceous annual, bearing clusters of dry, ovate, prickly, one-seeded fruits.—**Serpent-cucumber**, a variety of the common muskmelon with very long fruit.—**Snake-cucumber**, the *Trichosanthes Anguria*, a tall cucurbitaceous climber of the East Indies, with ornamental flabellate-petaled flowers and a snake-like fruit, 3 or 4 feet long, turning red when ripe.—**Squirting or wild cucumber**, the *Ecballium Elaterium*. See *Ecballium*. (See also *sea-cucumber*.)

cucumber-root (kū-kūm-bēr-rōt), *n.* A liliaceous plant of the United States, *Medeola Virginica*, allied to *Trillium*, having two whorls of leaves on the slender stem, and an umbel of recurved flowers. The tuberous rootstock has the taste of the cucumber, whence the common name of *Indian cucumber*. It has been used as a remedy for dropsy.

cucumber-tree (kū-kūm-bēr-trē), *n.* 1. The common name in the United States for several species of *Magnolia*, especially *M. acuminata* and *M. cordata*, from the shape and size of the fruit. The long-leaved cucumber-tree is *M. Fraseri*; the large-leaved, *M. macrophylla*.—2. The bilimbi, *Averrhoa Bilimbi*, of the East Indies. See *Averrhoa*.

cucumiform (kū-kū-mi-fōrm), *a.* [NL., < *L. cucumis*, a cucumber, + *forma*, shape.] Shaped like a cucumber; cylindrical and tapering toward the ends, and either straight or curved.

Cucumis (kū-kū-mis), *n.* [NL., < *L. cucumis*, a cucumber: see *cucumber*.] A genus of plants, natural order *Cucurbitaceae*, containing about 25 species, natives of warm regions. They are annual or perennial herbs, with hairy stems and leaves, running over the ground or climbing. They have yellow flowers, and a round or roundish, cylindrical, or angular fleshy fruit. The most widely known species are *C. sativus*, the cucumber, and *C. Melo*, which yields all the different varieties of the muskmelon. The fruits of some of the species have a very bitter taste and are reputed to be purgative.

cucupha (kū-kū-fā), *n.* A sort of coil or cap, with a double bottom inclosing a mixture of aromatic powders, having cotton for an excipient. It was formerly used as a powerful cephalic. *Dunglison*.

cucurbit¹, **cucurbita** (kū-kēr'bit), *n.* [F. *cucurbit*, < L. *cucurbita*, a gourd: see *gourd*.] 1. A chemical vessel originally shaped like a gourd, but sometimes shallow, with a wide mouth, used in distillation. It may be made of copper, glass, tin, or stoneware. With its head or cover it constitutes the alembic. See *alembic*.

I have . . . distilled quicksilver in a *cucurbit*, fitted with a capacious glass-head. *Boyle*, *Colours*.

2. A gourd-shaped vessel for holding liquids. Oriental water-jars are often of this form, and porcelain and earthenware vases of China and Japan are frequently so shaped.

3. A cupping-glass.

cucurbit² (kū-kēr'bit), *n.* A plant of the natural order *Cucurbitaceae*. **Cucurbita** (kū-kēr'bi-tā), *n.* [NL., < L. *cucurbita*, a gourd, whence ult. E. *gourd*: see *gourd*.] A genus of plants, natural order *Cucurbitaceae*. There are about a dozen species, annuals or perennials, inhabiting the warmer regions of the world. They are creeping herbs, with lobed and cordate leaves, large yellow flowers, and fleshy, generally very large, fruits. Nearly all the perennial species are natives of Mexico and the adjacent regions on the north, and have usually large tuberous or fusiform roots. The three annual species



Flowering Branch of *Cucurbita Pepo*.

originated probably in southern Asia, have long been in cultivation, and have developed many very different forms. It is nearly certain that these species were also extensively cultivated in America long before its discovery by Columbus. *C. Pepo* and its varieties yield the pumpkin, the warty, long-neck, and crookneck squashes and vegetable marrow, and the egg- or orange-gourd. *C. maxima* yields the various varieties of winter squash, often of great size, the turban-squash, etc. *C. moschata* is the source of the musky, China, or Barbary squash.

Cucurbitaceae (kū-kēr-bi-tā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cucurbita* + *-aceae*.] A natural order of poly-petalous dicotyledonous plants, with the petals more or less united into a monopetalous corolla, and containing climbing or trailing species with unisexual flowers, scabrous stems and leaves, and a more or less pulpy fruit. An acrid principle pervades the order: when this principle is greatly diffused the fruits are edible, often delicious, but when concentrated, as in the colocynth and bryony, they are dangerous or actively poisonous. The order includes 80 genera and about 600 species, the most useful genera being *Cucumis* (the cucumber), *Cucurbita* (the pumpkin and squash), *Citrullus* (the watermelon and colocynth), and *Lagenaria* (the gourd). Species of various other genera yield edible fruits or possess medicinal properties.

cucurbitaceous (kū-kēr-bi-tā'shi-us), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Cucurbitaceae*.

cucurbital (kū-kēr'bi-tāl), *a.* [NL., < *Cucurbita* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the genus *Cucurbita* or the order *Cucurbitaceae*: as, the *cucurbital* alliance of Lindley.

cucurbite, *n.* See *cucurbit¹*.

Cucurbitae (kū-kēr-bit'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cucurbita* + *-ae*.] A tribe of *Cucurbitaceae*.

cucurbitin (kū-kēr'bi-tin), *n.* [NL., < *Cucurbita* + *-in*.] A doubtful alkaloid from the seeds of *Cucurbita Pepo*.

cucurbitinus (kū-kēr-bi-ti'nus), *n.*; *pl. cucurbitini* (-ni). [NL., < *L. cucurbitinus*, *a.*, like a gourd, < *cucurbita*, a gourd: see *gourd*.] A joint or link of a tapeworm; a cestoid zoöid; a proglottis.

cucurbitive (kū-kēr'bi-tiv), *a.* [NL., < *L. cucurbita*, a gourd, + *-ive*.] Shaped like the seeds of a gourd: said specifically of certain worms. *Imp. Dict.*

cud (kud), *n.* [**< ME. cude, cude, code, var. quide, quede** (> *E. quid*, *q. v.*), **< AS. cudu, cwidu, cud** (def. 1), also in *hwit cudu* (also *hwit cwudu, cwidu, cweodo*, gen. *cwides, cweodowes*), mastic, lit. 'white cud'; usually derived, as 'that which is chewed,' from *ceowan*, *E. chew*; but the orig. form of the word is *cwudu* (whence the mod. form *quid*, *q. v.*), and neither *cudu* nor *cwudu* can be formed from *ceowan*, Teut. $\sqrt{*ku, *kiu}$, by any regular process. The word agrees more nearly (though the connection is doubtful) with *AS. cwith* = *OHG. quhiti* = *Icel. kvithr* = *Goth. kwithus*, stomach, belly, womb (in *AS.* only in last sense), prob. = *L. venter* = *Gr. γαστήρ* = *Skt. jathara*, belly: see *venter*, *ventral*, etc., *gastric*, etc.] 1. A portion of food voluntarily forced into the mouth from the first stomach by a ruminating animal, and leisurely chewed a second time. See *ruminant*, *ruminantion*.—2. A quid.—To **chew the cud**. See *chew*.

cudbear (kud'bār), *n.* [After Dr. Cuthbert Gordon, who first brought it into notice.] 1. A purple or violet powder, used in dyeing violet, purple, and crimson, prepared from various species of lichens, especially from *Lecanora tartarea*, which grows on rocks in northern Europe. It is partially soluble in boiling water, and is red with acids and violet-blue with alkalis. It is prepared nearly in the same way as archil, and is applied to silks and wools, having no affinity for cotton. The color obtained from cudbear is somewhat fugitive, and it is used chiefly to give strength and brilliancy to blues dyed with indigo.



Cudbear-plant (*Lecanora tartarea*).

2. The plant *Lecanora tartarea*. Also called *cudweed*. **cudden**¹ (kud'n), *n.* [**< cuddy**¹.] A clown; a dolt; an idiot.

The slavingr cudden, propp'd upon his staff,
Stood ready gaping with a grinning laugh.
Dryden, Cym. and Iph., l. 179.

cudden² (kud'n), *n.* [**< Sc.**, also written *cuddin*, and equiv. to *cuddie* = *cuddy*³ and *cuth*: see *cuddy*³. **< Cf. cuding**.] A local English name of the coalfish.

cuddie, *n.* See *cuddy*³. **cudding** (kud'ing), *n.* [**< cudden**².] The char (a fish). [**< Scotch**.]

cuddle (kud'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *cuddled*, ppr. *cuddling*. [Origin uncertain; perhaps freq. of *ME. *cudden* for *cuththen* (only once, in pret. *kuththen*), otherwise *keththen*, embrace (rare in this form and sense), another spelling or a secondary form of reg. *ME. kuthen, kuthen*, later *kithen* (pret. *cudde, kide, kedde*), make known, manifest (hence, be familiar), **< cuth, couth**, known: see *couth* and *kithe*. **< Cf. E. dial. cuttle**, talk, cutter, fondle, etc., *Sc. cuille*, wheedle (see *cuttle*³, *cuttle*², *cuille*); **< OD. kudden**, come together, flock together, *D. kudde*, a flock.] **I. trans.** To hug; fondle; embrace so as to keep warm.

He'll mak' mickle o' you, and dandle and cuddle you like
ane of his ain dawties. *Tennant, Cardinal Beaton, p. 28.*

II. intrans. 1. To join in a hug; embrace. [**< Prov. Eng. and Scotch**.]—2. To lie close or snug; nestle.

She [a partridge] cuddles low behind the Brake:
Nor would she stay: nor dares she fly.
Prior, The Dove.

By the social fires
Sit many, *cuddling* round their toddy-sap.
Tennant, Anster Fair, li. 70.

It [Cortona] is a pretty little village, *cuddled* down among
the hills. *Lowell, Fireside Travels, p. 275.*

cuddle (kud'l), *n.* [**< cuddle**, *v.*] A hug; an embrace.

cuddle-me-to-you (kud'l-mē-tō'ū), *n.* Same as *call-me-to-you*.

cuddy¹ (kud'i), *n.*; pl. *cuddies* (-iz). [**< E. dial. and Sc.** (Sc. also *cuddie*, comp. *cuddy-ass*), prob. a particular use of *Cuddy*, a proper name, familiar abbr. of *Cuthbert*. **< Cf. neddy and jack**¹.] 1. An ass; a donkey.

Just simple *Cuddy* an' her foal!
Duff, Poems, p. 96. (Jamieson.)

While studying the pons asinorum in Euclid, he suffered
every *cuddle* upon the common to trespass upon a large
field belonging to the Laird.
Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, li.

2. A stupid or silly fellow; a clown.

It costs more tricks and troubles by half,
Than it takes to exhibit a six-legged calf
To a boothful of country *cuddies*.
Hood, Miss Kilmansegg.

3. A lever mounted on a tripod for lifting
stones, leveling up railroad-ties, etc.; a lever-
jack. *E. H. Knight.*

cuddy² (kud'i), *n.*; pl. *cuddies* (-iz). [Origin obscure. **< Cf. cubby**¹.] 1. *Naut.*, a room or cabin abaft and under the poop-deck, in which the officers and cabin-passengers take their meals; also, a sort of cabin or cook-room in lighters, barges, etc.; in small boats, a locker. [**< Obsolescent**.]

He threw himself in at the door of the *cuddy*.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, li. 40.

Hence—2. Any small cupboard or storehouse for odds and ends.

cuddy³ (kud'i), *n.*; pl. *cuddies* (-iz). [**< E. dial. (North.) and Sc. cddie**; also written *cudden, cuddin, cuth*, and *cooth*, the coalfish; **< Cf. Gael. cudaig, cudadinn, Ir. cudadinn, a small fish, supposed to be the young of the coalfish.] A name of the coalfish.**

cuddy⁴ (kud'i), *n.*; pl. *cuddies* (-iz). [**< E. dial.**, prob., like *cuddy*¹, a familiar use of the homely proper name *Cuddy*, abbr. of *Cuthbert*. **< Cf. E. dial. (Devon.) cuddin, a wren**.] The gallinule, *Gallinula chloropus*. *Montagu*. [**< Local, British**.] **cuddy-legs** (kud'i-legz), *n.* A local English name of a large herring.

cudgel (kuj'el), *n.* [**< ME. kugel**, of Celtic origin; **< W. cogyl**, a cudgel, club; orig. perhaps 'distaff'; **< cf. W. cogail**, a truncheon, distaff, = *Gael. cuaille*, a club, cudgel, bludgeon, *cuigeal*, a distaff, = *Ir. cuail*, a pole, stake, staff, *cuigeal*, a distaff; **< cf. Ir. cuach**, a bottom of yarn, *cuachog*, a skein of thread. So *E. distaff* is named from the bunch of flax on the end.] A short thick stick used as a weapon; a club; specifically, a staff used in cudgel-play.

Mid to holle rode steauw, thet him is lothest *kugel*, lele
on the deouel dogge. [With the staff of the holy rood,
which is to him the hatefulest cudgel, lay on the devil dog.]
Ancren Ricle, p. 292.

Some have been beaten till they know
What wood a *cudgel's* of by the blow.
S. Butler, Hudibras, li. i. 222.

To cross the *cudgels*. See *cross*¹.—To take up the *cudgels*, to engage in a contest or controversy (in self-defense or in behalf of another); accept the gage.

The girl had been reading the "Life of Carlyle," and she
took up the *cudgels* for the old curmudgeon, as King called
him. *C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 96.*

cudgel (kuj'el), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cudgeled* or *cudgelled*, ppr. *cudgeling* or *cudgelling*. [**< cudgel**, *n.*] To strike with a cudgel or club; beat, in general.

If he were here, I would *cudgel* him like a dog.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., lii. 3.

At length in a rage the forester grew,
And *cudgel'd* bold Robin so sore.
Robin Hood and the Ranger (Child's Ballads, V. 209).

To **cudgel one's brains**. See *brain*. **cudgeler, cudgeller** (kuj'el-er), *n.* One who strikes with a cudgel.

They were often lyable to a night-walking *cudgeler*.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnus.

cudgeling, cudgelling (kuj'el-ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *cudgel*, *v.*] A beating with a cudgel.

He must fight singly to-morrow with Hector; and is so
prophetically proud of an herolical *cudgelling* that he raves
in saying nothing. *Shak., T. and C., lii. 3.*

cudgel-play (kuj'el-plā), *n.* 1. A contest with cudgels.

Near the dying of the day
There will be a *cudgel-play*,
Where a coxcomb will be broke,
Ere a good word can be spoke.
Wife's Recreations, 1654. (Nares.)

2. The science or art of combat with cudgels. It includes the use of the quarter-staff, back-sword, shillalah, single-stick, and other similar weapons. See these words.

cudgel-proof (kuj'el-prōf), *a.* Able to resist the blow of a cudgel; insensible to beating or not to be hurt by it.

His doublet was of sturdy buff,
And though not sword, yet *cudgel proof*.
S. Butler, Hudibras, li. i. 306.

cudweed (kud'wēd), *n.* 1. The popular name of the common species of *Gnaphalium*. Also called *chafeweed*.

There is a plant, which our herbalists call "herbam im-
plam," or wicked *cudweed*, whose younger branches still
yield flowers to overtop the elder.
Bp. Hall, Remains, Profaneness, li. § 9.

2. Same as *cudbear*, 2.—**Childing cudweed**, *Gnaphalium Germanicum*: so called from its throwing out a circle of shoots at the base, likened to a family of children. —**Golden cudweed**, of Jamaica, the *Pterocaulon virgatum*, a white tomentose herb resembling plants of the genus *Gnaphalium*. (See also *sea-cudweed*.)

cue¹ (kū), *n.* [Formerly also *que*, and (in def. 3) *qu*; also often as *F. queue*; **< F. queue**, **< OF. coue**, *coe* = *Pr. coa* = *Sp. cola*, now *cola* = *Pg. cauda*, *coda* = *It. coda*, **< L. coda**, *cauda*, a tail: see *cauda*, *caudal*. **< Cf. coward**, from the same ult. source.] 1. The tail; something hanging

down like a tail, as the long curl of a wig or a long roll or plait of hair. In this sense also *queue*. See *pigtail*.

Each of those *cues* or locks is somewhat thicker than common whip-cord, and they look like a parcel of small strings hanging down from the crown of their heads.
Cook, Voyages, IV. iii. 6.

2. A number of persons ranged in a line, awaiting their turn to be served, as at a bank or a ticket-office. In this sense also *queue*.—3. (a) *Theat.*, words which when spoken at the end of a speech in the course of a play are the signal for an answering speech, or for the entrance of another actor, etc.

You speak all your part at once, *cues* and all.—Pyramus, enter; your *cue* is past; it is "never tire."
Shak., M. N. D., lii. 1.

When my *cue* comes, call me, and I will answer.
Shak., M. N. D., li. 1.

(b) In *music*, a fragment of some other part printed in small notes, at the end of a long rest or silence occurring in the part of a voice or an instrument, to assist the singer or player in beginning promptly and correctly. Hence—4. A hint; an intimation; a guiding suggestion.

"The Whig papers are very subdued," continued Mr. Rigby. "Ah! they have not the *cue* yet," said Lord Eakdale.
Disraeli, Coningsby, li. 5.

Such is the *cue* to which all Rome responds.
Browning, Ring and Book, li. 319.

5. The part which one is to play; a course of action prescribed, or made necessary by circumstances.

Were it my *cue* to fight, I should have known it
Without a prompter. *Shak., Othello, li. 2.*

The flexible conclave, finding they had mistaken their
cue, promptly answered in the negative. *Prescott.*

6. Humor; turn or temper of mind.

When they work one to a proper *cue*,
What they forbid one takes delight to do. *Crabbe.*
Was ever before such a grinding out of jigs and waltzes,
where nobody was in the *cue* to dance?
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, xix.

My uncle [was] in thoroughly good *cue*.
Dickens, Pickwick, xlix.

7. A straight tapering rod tipped with a small soft pad, used to strike the balls in billiards, bagatelle, and similar games.—8. A support for a lance; a lance-rest.

cue¹ (kū), *v. t.* [**< cue**¹, *n.*] To tie into a cue or tail.

They separate it into small locks which they woold or
cue round with the rind of a slender plant, . . . and as
the hair grows the woolding is continued.
Cook, Voyages, IV. iii. 6.

cue² (kū), *n.* [Formerly also *qu*; **< ME. cue**, *cu*, or simply *q*, standing for *L. quadrans*, a farthing, though the *cue* seems to have been used for half a farthing. See extract from *Minsheu*.] 1. The name of the letter *Q*, *q*.—2. (a) A farthing; a half-farthing.

A *cue*, i. [i. e.] halfe a farthing, so called because they
set down in the Battling or Buterie bookes in Oxford
and Cambridge the letter *q*. for halfe a farthing, and in
Oxford when they make that *cue* or *q*. a farthing, they
say, Cap. my *q*. and make it a farthing, thus, . . . But in
Cambridge they use this letter, a little *s*, . . . for a
farthing. *Minsheu, 1617.*

(b) A farthing's worth; the quantity bought with a farthing, as a small quantity of bread or beer.

With rumps and kidneys, and *cues* of single beer.
Beau. and FL., Wit at several Weapons, li. 2.

Cry at the buttry-hatch, Ho, Launcelot, a *cue* of
bread, and a *cue* of beer! *Middleton, The Black Book.*

cue-ball¹ (kū'bāl), *n.* In *billiards* and similar games, the ball struck by the cue, as distinguished from the other balls on the table.

cue-ball² (kū'bāl), *a.* A corruption of *skew-bald*. [**< Prov. Eng.**]

A gentleman on a *cue-ball* horse.
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, xxxix.

cue-rack (kū'rak), *n.* A rack or stand for holding billiard-cues.

cuerda (kwer'dā), *n.* [**< Sp.**, a measure of length (see def.), lit. a cord, = *E. cord*: see *cord*¹.] 1. The name of several different Spanish units of length. The *cuerda* of Castile was variously 84 and 84 varas, or 22 feet 7.3 inches and 23 feet 3.7 inches. The *cuerda* of Valencia was equal to 122 English feet. The *cuerda* of Buenos Ayres is 151 varas of Castile, or 140 yards 1 inch, English measure.

2. In the province of La Mancha in Spain, a measure of land, one half of the seed-ground for a fanega of corn.

cuervo (kwer'pō), *n.* [**< Sp.**, **< L. corpus**, body: see *corpse*.] The body.

Host. *Cuervo*! what's that?
Tip. Light-skipping hose and doublet,
The horse-boy's garb! *B. Jonson, New Inn, li. 2.*

In (or *en*) *cuervo*, without a cloak or upper garment, or without the formalities of a full dress, so that the shape of the body is exposed; hence, figuratively, naked or unprotected.

So they unmantled him of a new Plush Cloak, and my Secretary was content to go home quietly, and *en cuervo*.
Howell, Letters, I. i. 17.

cuff¹ (kuf), *v.* [Appar. < Sw. *kuffa*, thrust, push, said to be freq. of *kufva*, subdue, suppress, cow: see *cou*².] *I. trans.* 1. To strike with or as with the open hand.

Cuff him soundly, but never draw thy sword.
Shak., T. N., III. 4.

2. To buffet in any way.

The budded peaks of the wood are bow'd,
Caught and *cuff'd* by the gale. *Tennyson, Maud*, vi.

II. † intrans. To fight; scuffle.

The peers *cuff* to make the rabble sport. *Dryden.*

cuff¹ (kuf), *n.* [*< cuff*¹, *v.*] 1. A blow with the open hand; a box; any stroke with the hand or fist.

This mad-brain'd bridegroom took him such a *cuff*,
That down fell priest and book.

Shak., T. of the S., III. 2.

2†. A blow or stroke from or with anything.

With wounding *cuff* of cannon's fiery ball.

Mir. for Mags., p. 834.

cuff² (kuf), *n.* [Early mod. E. *cuffe*, < ME. *cuffe*, *coffe*, a glove or mitten, prob. < AS. *cuffie*, found once in sense of 'hood' or 'cap,' < ML. *cofia*, *cofea*, *cuffa*, *cuphia*, > also It. *cuffia* = F. *coiffe*, etc., a cap, coif: see *coif*.] 1†. A glove; a mitten.

He caste on his clothes i-clouted and i-hole,
His cokeres and his *cuffes* for colde of his nayles.

Piers Plowman (A), vii. 56.

Cuffs, glove or metyne [var. mitten], mitte, chirotea.
Prompt. Parv., p. 106.

2. (a) A distinct terminal part of a sleeve at the wrist, intended for embellishment. The cuff was made originally by turning back the sleeve itself and showing either the same material as that of the sleeve or a different material used as a lining. In the fifteenth century a prominent part of the dress was the large cuff, which could be turned down so as to cover the hand to the finger-tips, and when turned back reached nearly to the elbow. In modern times the coat-sleeve has been sometimes made with a cuff which can be turned down over the hand, though not intended to be so used, and sometimes with a semblance of a cuff, indicated by braid and buttons, or by a facing of velvet or other material, or merely by a line or lines of stitching around the sleeve. (b) A band of linen, lace, or the like, taking the place of, and covering a part of the sleeve in the same manner as, the turned-up cuff. In the seventeenth century such cuffs, worn by ladies, were often extremely rich, of expensive lace, and reached nearly to the elbow. Plain linen cuffs were also worn about 1640, and were especially affected by the Puritans in England. When the plain linen wristband worn attached to the shirt by men first came into use, in the early part of the nineteenth century, it was commonly turned back over the sleeve, and was a true cuff. (c) In recent times, a separate band of linen or other material worn about the wrist and appearing below the end of the sleeve. As worn by men, it is buttoned to the wristband of the shirt. — 3. That part of a long glove which covers the wrist and forearm, especially when stiff and exhibiting a cylindrical or conical form.

The *cuffs* of the gauntlets.

J. Hewitt, Ancient Armour, II. p. vii.

cuff³ (kuf), *n.* [Sc., cited by Jamieson from Galt; perhaps for *scruff*, confused with *cuff*².] The scruff of the neck; the nape.

cuff-frame (kuf'frām), *n.* A special form of knitting-machine for making the cuffs of knitted garments.

Cufic, Kufic (kū'fik), *a. and n.* [*< Cufa* + *-ic*.] *I. a.* Of or pertaining to Cufa, or Kufa, an old city south of Babylon, the capital of the califs before the building of Bagdad, which contained the most expert and numerous copyists of the Koran: specifically applied to the characters of the Arabic alphabet used in the time of Mohammed, and in which the Koran was written.

II. n. The Cufic characters collectively.

He . . . made notes of all that I told him in the quaint character used by the Mughrebins or Arabs of the West, which has considerable resemblance to the ancient *Cufic*.
B. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p. 23.

Sometimes written *Cuphic*.

cuguar (kō'gār), *n.* Same as *cougar*.

cui bono (ki bō'nō). [*L. cui est bono?* to whom is it (for) a benefit? *cui*, dat. of *cui*, who; *est*, 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. act. of *esse*, be; *bono*, dat. of *bonum*, a good: see *who*, *be*, and *bona*.] For whose benefit? popularly, but incorrectly, for what use or end?

The point on which our irreconcilability was greatest, respected the *cui bono* of this alleged conspiracy.

De Quincey, Secret Societies, I.

culf (kōf), *n.* Same as *coof*.

cuilleron (kwē'lye-ron), *n.* [F., bowl of a spoon (= It. *cucchiaione*, a large spoon, a ladle), aug. of *cuiller* (= It. *cucchiajo*), *m.*, also F. *cuillère* (= Sp. *cuchara* = It. *cucchiaja*), *f.*, a spoon, < L. *cocleare*, *cochleare*, a spoon: see *cochleare*, etc.] Same as *alula*, 2 (b).

cuinage (kwīn'āj), *n.* [An old form of *coinage*.] In *Eng. mining*, the making up of tin into pigs, etc., for carriage.

cuirass (kwē-rās' or kwē'rās), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *cuirasse*, *curace*; = MD. *kuris*, *kurisse*, D. *kuras* = MLG. *kuresser*, *korisser*, *koritz* = LG. *kurrutz* = MHG. *kürisz*, G. *küris*, *kürass* = ODan. *körritz*, *kyrritz*, < Dan. *kyrads* = Sw. *kyrass* (the mod. Teut. forms after F.), < F. *cuirasse*, OF. *cuirasse*, *cuirace* = Pr. *coirassa*, *cuirassa* = Sp. *coraza* = Pg. *couraça*, *coiraga* = It. *corazza*, < ML. *coratia*, *coratium* (also *curatia*, *curacia* more like OF.), a breastplate, orig. of leather, < L. *coriaceus*, of leather, < *corium* (> OF. and F. *cuir*, leather), skin, hide, leather (for **scorium*, cf. *scortum*, a hide, skin), = Gr. *χόριον* (for **σκόριον*), a membrane, = O Bulg. *skora*, a hide, = Lith. *skurā*, skin, hide, leather; prob. from the root of E. *shear*, *q. v.* From L. also *coriaceus* (a doublet of *cuirass*), and *quarry*², game.] 1. A piece of defensive armor covering the body from the neck to the girdle, and combining a breastplate and a back-piece. Such a protection was used among the ancients in various forms, but under different names (see *breastplate*, *thorax*), and is still worn by the heavy cavalry specifical-



Ancient Greek Cuirasses.—Cup of Sosias, 5th century B.C., in Berlin Museum.

ly called *cuirassiers* in the French and other European armies. The cuirass seems to have been first adopted in England in the reign of Charles I., when the light cavalry were armed with buff coats, having the breast and back covered with steel plates. Subsequently this piece of armor fell into disuse, and was resumed by the English only after the battle of Waterloo, where the charges of the French cuirassiers were very effective.

2. Any similar covering, as the protective armor of a ship; specifically, in *zool.*, some hard shell or other covering forming an indurated defensive shield, as the carapace of a beetle or an armadillo, the bony plates of a mailed fish, etc.—Double *cuirass*, the usual form of cuirass of the first half of the fifteenth century, consisting of a plastron and a pansière moving freely one over the other.

cuirassé (kwē-rās't or kwē'rās't), *a.* [*< cuirass* + *-é*.] Furnished with a cuirass or other protective covering: as, *cuirassé ships*; *cuirassé fishes*.

The *cuirassé* sentry walked his sleepless round.

O. W. Holmes, On Poetry, II.

To make the steel plates necessary for *cuirassé* vessels.
New York Weekly Post, April 8, 1863.

cuirassier (kwē-ra-sēr'), *n.* [*< F. cuirassier*, < *cuirasse*, *cuirass*.] A mounted soldier armed with the cuirass. The cavalry of the time of the English civil wars was commonly so armed. The word was introduced in the seventeenth century to replace *platiolier* (which see). In modern European armies there are generally one or two regiments of cuirassiers. See *cuirass*.

Cuirassiers, all in steel for standing fight.

Milton, P. R., III. 323.

I conducted him with a guard of honour, consisting of a squadron of the first *Cuirassier* regiment, to Bellevue.
Quoted in *Love's Bismarck*, I. 561.

cuirassine, *n.* [OF., dim. of *cuirasse*, *cuirass*.] In armor, an additional thickness put upon the breastpiece of a corselet, or a plate of steel secured to the brigandine to give additional defense. Compare *mammelière*, 2, *plastron*, *placcate*, *pectoral*.

cuir-bouilli, cuir-bouilly (kwē-bō'lyi), *n.* [F. *cuir bouilli* (> ME. *curboully*, *quirboilly*, etc.), lit. boiled leather: see *cuirass* and *boil*².] Leather prepared by boiling and pressing, so that it becomes extremely hard and capable of preserving

permanently the shape and surface-decoration given it, and can afford considerable resistance to sword-cuts and other violence. It has been much used from the middle ages to the present day for armor, crests, helmets, and ornamental utensils of many kinds. For elaborate work it is now prepared by boiling and then pressed in molds; for common work it is merely soaked in hot water before pressing.

His jameux were of *quirboilly*. *Chaucer, Sir Thopas*.

cuirtan (kwē'r'tan), *n.* White twilled cloth made in Scotland from fine wool, for undergarments and hose. *Planché*.

cushies (kwish'ez), *n. pl.* [Also *cushies*; < ME. *quischens* (for **quisches*) (Wright), *cushies* (Halliwell), < OF. *cuisseaux* (Cotgrave), pl. of *cuisse* (= It. *cosciale*), also *cuisse* and *cuisseart* (> mod. F. *cuisseard*), also *cuisseots*, pl., armor for the thighs (mod. F. *cuisseot*, a haunch of venison) (= Sp. *quijote*, formerly *quizote* (whence the name of the famous *Don Quixote*: see *quixotic*) = Pg. *cozote*, armor for the thighs; ML. *cuisseillus*, *cuissearius*, *cuisseus*, after the OF. forms), < *cuisse*, F. *cuisse* = Pr. *coissa*, *cuyesa* = Pg. *coxa* = It. *coscia* (ML. *cuisseia*), the thigh, < L. *coxa*, the hip: see *coxa*.] Armor for the thighs; specifically, plate-armor worn over the chausses of mail or other material, whether in a single forging or in plates lapping over one another. In the fully developed plate-armor of the fifteenth century the *cushies* became barrels of steel, each in two parts, divided vertically, hinged on one side, and fastening on the other with hooks, turn-buckles, or the like. See *second cut under armor*.

I saw young Harry, with his beaver on,
His *cushies* on his thighs, gallantly arm'd.
Rise from the ground like feather'd Mercury.

Shak., 1 Hen. IV., IV. 1.

And how came the *cushies* to be worse tempered than the rest of his armour, which was all wrought by Vulcan and his journeyman?
Dryden, Epic Poetry.

All his greaves and *cushies* dash'd with drops
Of onset. *Tennyson, Morte d'Arthur*.

Cushies to *cushies*, in close order in the march of cavalry *Grose*.

cuisine (kwē-zēn'), *n.* [F., = Pr. *cozina* = Sp. *cocina* = Pg. *cocinha* = It. *cucina*, < ML. *cocina*, L. *coquina*, a kitchen (> also AS. *cycene*, E. *kitchen*), orig. fem. of *coquinus*, of or pertaining to cooking, < *coquere*, cook: see *cook*¹, and *kitchen*, which is a doublet of *cuisine*.] 1. A kitchen. — 2. The culinary department of a house, hotel, etc., including the cooks. — 3. The manner or style of cooking; cookery.

cuissartat, *n. pl.* Same as *cushies*.

cuisses, *n. pl.* See *cushies*.

cushient, *n.* A Middle English form of *cushion*.

cutikins, *n. pl.* See *cutikins*.

cuttle (kūt'l), *v. t.;* pret. and pp. *cuttled*, ppr. *cuttling*. [Sc.; also written *cuttill*, *cutle*; prob. = E. *kittle*, tickle: see *kittle*, *v.*] 1. To tickle.

And mony a weary cast I made,
To *cuttill* the moor-fowl's tail.

Scott, Waverley, xi.

2. To wheedle; cajole; coax.

Sir William might just stitch your auld barony to her gown sleeve, and he wad sune *cuttle* another out o' somebody else.

Scott, Bride of Lammermoor, xiv.

-cula. See *-culus*.

culch (kulch), *n.* [E. dial. Cf. *cultch*.] Rubbish; lumber; stuff. *Grose*.

culdet. An obsolete spelling of *could*, preterit of *can*.

Culdean (kul'dē-an), *a.* [*< Culdee* + *-an*.] Pertaining or belonging to the Culdees: as, the *Culdean* doctrines. *Stormonth*.

Culdee (kul'dē), *n.* [*< ML. Culdei*, pl., also in accom. form *Colidei*, as if 'worshippers of God' (< L. *colere*, worship, + *deus*, a god); also, more exactly, *Keldei*, *Keledei*, < Ir. *ceilede* (= Gael. *cuilteach*), a Culdee, appar. < *ceile*, servant, + *Dē*, of God, gen. of *Dia*, God.] A member of a fraternity of priests, constituting an irregular monastic order, existing in Scotland, and in smaller numbers in Ireland and Wales, from the ninth or tenth to the fourteenth or fifteenth century.

cul-de-four (kūl'dē-fōr'), *n.*; pl. *culs-de-four*. [F., lit. bottom of an oven: *cul*, bottom, < L. *culus*, the posterior, bottom; *de*, < L. *de*, of; *four* = Pr. *for* = Sp. *horno* = Pg. It. *forno*, < L. *forus*, *furnus*, hearth, oven: see *furnace*.] In arch., a vault in the form of a quarter sphere, often used to cover a semidome or to terminate a barrel-vault, especially in Roman, Byzantine, and Romanesque architecture.

cul-de-lampe (kūl'dē-lomp'), *n.*; pl. *culs-de-lampe*. [F., a pendant, bucket, tailpiece, lit. bottom of a lamp: *cul* *de* (see *cul-de-four*); *lampe* = E. *lamp*, *q. v.*] 1. In book-decoration, an ornamental piece or pattern often inserted at the foot of a page when the letterpress stops

short of the bottom, as at the end of a chapter. The name is derived from the most common form, which is a series of scrolls broad above and terminating in a point below, suggestive of an ancient lamp.

Hence—2. In other decorative work, an arabesque of a similar form.

cul-de-sac (kūl'dé-sak'), *n.*; *pl. culs-de-sac*. [F., lit. the bottom of a bag: *cul de* (see *cul-de-four*); *sac*, < L. *saccus*, sack, bag: see *sack*.] 1. A street or alley which has no outlet at one end; a blind alley; a way or passage that leads nowhere.

It [El-Medinah] contains between fifty and sixty streets, including the alleys and *culs-de-sac*.

R. P. Burton, El-Medinah, p. 239.

The north of the Pacific ocean is very much more of a *cul-de-sac* than that of the Atlantic.

J. J. Rein, Hist. Japan (trans.), p. 24.

Specifically—2. In *anat.* and *zool.*, a diverticulum ending blindly; a caecum or blind gut; some tubular, saccular, or pouch-like part open only at one end.—3. An inconclusive argument.—4. *Milit.*, the situation in which an army finds itself when it is hemmed in and has no exit but by the front.—**Lesser cul-de-sac**. Same as *antrum pylori* (see *see*, under *antrum*).

-culus. [F. and E. *-cule*, < L. *culus*: see *-cle* and *-culus*.] A diminutive termination of Latin origin, as in *animalcule*, *reticule*, etc. See *-cle* and *-culus*.

culei, *n.* Plural of *culeus*.

culerage, *n.* An obsolete form of *culrage*.

cullet (kū'let), *n.* [OF., < *cul*, < L. *culus*, the posterior.] 1. In armor, that part which protects the body behind, from the waist down. The word was not used in this sense until the fifteenth century, and implies generally a system of sliding plates riveted to a lining or to straps underneath, and corresponding to the *cuissart* in front. See *Almain-rivet* and *tasset*. 2. In jewelry, the small flat surface at the back or bottom of a brilliant. Also called *cullet*, *collet*, and *lower table*. See *cut* under *brilliant*.

cullette (kū'let'), *n.* Same as *cullet*.

culeus (kū'lē-us), *n.*; *pl. culei* (-i). [L., also *culleus*, a leather bag.] 1. In *Rom. antiq.*: (a) A leather wine-skin. (b) A measure of capacity equal to 20 amphorae. (c) The "sack": a punishment appointed for parriocides, who, after being flogged and undergoing other indignities, were sewed up in a leather bag and cast into the sea. Under the empire a dog, a monkey, a cock, and a viper were placed in the sack with the criminal. 2. The scrotum. *Dunglison*.

Culex (kū'leks), *n.* [NL., < L. *culex*, a gnat.] The typical genus of the family *Culicidae*, or gnats. A common species is *C. pipiens*. See *gnat*, *mosquito*.

culexifuge (kū'lek'si-fūj), *n.* Same as *culicifuge*.

culgee (kul'gē), *n.* [E. Ind.] In India, a plume with a jeweled fastening; an aigret.

culi, *n.* Same as *kuli*.

Culicidae (kū'lis-i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Culex* (*Culic-*) + *-idae*.] A family of nemocerous dipterous insects, containing the gnats, midges, mosquitoes, etc. They have a long slender proboscis of seven pieces, filiform or plumose antennae, contiguous eyes without ocelli, and wings with few cells. The eggs are laid on substances in the water, in which the larva live. The latter are provided with respiratory organs at the hinder end of the body, and consequently swim head downward. There are about 150 species of the family. See *cuts* under *gnat*, *midge*, and *mosquito*.

culiciform (kū'lis-i-fōrm), *a.* [< NL. *culiciformis*, < L. *culex* (*culic-*), a gnat or flea, + *forma*, shape.] Resembling a gnat; having the characters of the *Culicidae* or *Culiciformes*.

Culiciformes (kū'lis-i-fōr'mēz), *n. pl.* [NL., *pl. of culiciformis*: see *culiciform*.] A group of gnat-like insects, including such genera as *Chironomus* and *Corethra*, equivalent to a family *Chironomidae*, coming next to the *Culicidae*.

culicifuge (kū'lis-i-fūj), *n.* [< L. *culex* (*culic-*), a gnat, + *fugare*, drive away.] An antidote against gnats and mosquitos. Also *culexifuge*.

Culicivora (kū'li-siv'ō-rā), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1827), < L. *culex* (*culic-*), a gnat, + *vorare*, eat, devour: see *voracious*.] 1. A genus of South American clamatorial flycatchers, of the family *Tyrannidae*. The type is *C. stenura*, a Brazilian species.—2. A genus of American oscine passerine birds; the gnatcatchers: a synonym of *Polioptila*. Swainson, 1837.

Culilawan bark. See *bark* 2.

culinarily (kū'li-nā-ri-li), *adv.* In the manner of a kitchen or of cookery; in connection with, or in relation to, a kitchen or cookery.

culinary (kū'li-nā-ri), *a.* [= F. *culinaire* = Sp. Pg. *culinario*, < L. *culinarius*, < *culina*, OL. *cōlina*, a kitchen; origin uncertain. Hence (from L. *culina*) E. *kiln*, q. v.] Pertaining or relating

to the kitchen, or to the art of cookery; used in kitchens or in cooking: as, a *culinary* vessel; *culinary* herbs.

She was . . . mistress of all *culinary* secrets that Northern kitchens are most proud of.

O. W. Holmes, A Mortal Antipathy, l.

cullass, *n.* See *cullass* 1.

cul¹ (kul), *v. t.* [< ME. *cullen*, gather, pick, < OF. *culillir*, *culleir*, *coillir* (> E. *coil*), *cull*, collect, < L. *colligere*, collect, pp. *collectus*, > E. *collect*: see *collect*, and *coil* 1, which is a doublet of *cull* 1.] 1. To gather; pick; collect.

And much of wild and wonderful,

In these rude isles, might Fancy cull.

Scott, L. of L. M., vi. 22.

No cup had we:

In mine own lady palms I cull'd the spring

That gather'd trickling dropwise from the cleft.

Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

2. To pick out; select or separate one or more of from others: often with *out*.

Come knights from east to west,

And cull their flower, Ajax shall cope the best.

Shak., T. and C., ii. 3.

Go to my wardrobe,

And of the richest things I wear cull out

What thou think'st fit.

Fletcher, Double Marriage, iii. 1.

Steel, through opposing plates, the magnet draws,

And steely atoms culls from dust and straws.

Crabbe, Parish Register.

The eye to see, the hand to cull

Of common things the beautiful.

Whittier, To A. K.

3. To inspect and measure, as timber. [Canadian.]

cul¹ (kul), *n.* [< *cull* 1, *v.*] Something picked or culled out; specifically, an object selected from among a collection or aggregate, and placed on one side, or rejected, because of inferior quality: usually in the plural: as—(a) In live-stock breeding, inferior specimens, unfit to breed. (b) In lumbering, inferior or defective pieces, boards, planks, etc.

cul², *v. t.* A Middle English form of *kill* 1.

cul³, *v. t.* A variant of *cull* 2.

Cull, kiss, and cry "sweetheart," and stroke the head

Which they have branch'd, and all is well again!

Ford, Broken Heart, ii. 1.

cull⁴ (kul), *n.* [Contr. of *cully*, q. v.] A fool; a dupe. [Slang.]

cull⁵ (kul), *n.* [E. dial. (Gloucestershire), perhaps a particular use of *cull* 4, a fool, dolt.] A local English (Gloucestershire) name for the fish miller's-thumb.

cullender, *n.* See *colander*.

cullengey, *n.* A weight of the Carnatic, equal to 8½ grains troy.

cullock, *n.* See *cullyock*.

culler (kul'ēr), *n.* 1. One who picks, selects, or chooses from many.—2. An inspector; in Massachusetts, in colonial times, a government officer appointed for the inspection of imports of fish; also, one appointed to inspect exports of staves.—3. One who culls timber; an inspector and measurer of timber.

cullet¹ (kul'et), *n.* [Perhaps ult. < F. *couler*, flow, run; cf. *culis* 1, *culis* 2. Cf. *cull* 1.] In glass-manuf., refuse and broken glass, especially crown-glass, collected for remelting.

cullet² (kul'et), *n.* Same as *culet*, 2. *Grose*.

culleus, *n.* See *culleus*.

cullibility (kul-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *cully* + *-bility*, after *gullibility*.] Credulity; readiness to be duped; gullibility.

Providence never designed him [Gay] to be above two and twenty, by his thoughtlessness and cullibility.

Swift, To Pope.

If there is not a fund of honest cullibility in a man, so much the worse.

Sterne, Sentimental Journey, p. 94.

cullible (kul'i-bl), *a.* [< *cull* 3, after *gullible*.] Gullible; easily cheated or duped.

culling (kul'ing), *n.* Anything selected or separated from a mass, as being of a poorer quality or inferior size: generally in the plural.

Those that are big of bone I still reserve for breed,

My cullings I put off, or for the chapman feed.

Drayton, Nymphidia, vi. 1496.

cullion (kul'yun), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *cullion*, *coillen*, < F. *couillon* = Pr. *coillon* = Sp. *cojon* = It. *coghione*, testicle (hence It. *coghione*, dial. *cojon* (> Sp. *collon* = F. *coion*, > ME. *coijoun*, *cugoun*, *conion*, etc.: see *conjoun*), a mean wretch], < L. *coileus*, scrotum, same as *culleus*, *culleus*, a bag. Cf. *cully*.] 1. A testicle. *Cotgrave*.—2. A round or bulbous root; an orchis; specifically, in plural form (*cullions*), the standerwort, *Orchis mascula*.—3. A mean wretch; a low or despicable fellow.

Away, base cullions!

Shak., 2 Hen. VI., i. 3.

Perish all such cullions!

Massinger, The Guardian, ii. 4.

cullionly (kul'yun-li), *a.* [< *cullion* + *-ly* 1.] Like a cullion; mean; base.

I'll make a sop o' the moonshine of you, you whoreson cullionly barber-monger. Draw.

Shak., Lear, ii. 2.

cullis (kul'is), *n.* [Also *cullics*, *cullies*; early mod. E. also *colless*, *coleis*, ME. *culice*, *coleis*, < OF. and F. *coulis*, *cullis*, < *couler*, run, strain: see *colander*.] Broth of boiled meat strained.

Gold and themselves [usurers] to be beaten together, to make a most cordial *cullis* for the devil.

Webster, White Devil, v. 1.

I counsel you to a warm breakfast upon a *cullis*, which shall restore the tone of the stomach.

Scott, Kenilworth, iii.

cullis (kul'is), *n.* [< F. *coulisse*, a groove (see *coulisse*), < *couler*, run, glide: see *colander*, and cf. *cullis* 1 and *portcullis*.] In arch.: (a) A gutter in a roof. (b) Any channel or groove in which an accessory, as a side scene in a theater, is to run.

cullisent, **cullison**, **cullizan** (kul'i-sen, -son, -zan), *n.* Corruptions of *cognizance*, 3 (a).

But what badge shall we give, what cullison?

B. Jonson, Case is Altered, iv. 4.

A blue coat without a cullizan will be like haberdine without mustard.

Owles Almainack, 1618.

cull-me-to-you (kul'mē-tō'ū), *n.* Same as *call-me-to-you*.

cullock (kul'ok), *n.* See *cullyock*.

cullumbinet, *n.* An obsolete form of *columbine* 2. *Spenser*.

cully (kul'i), *n.*; *pl. cullies* (-iz). [Old slang, an abbr. of *cullion*, 3, with sense modified apparently by association with *gull*. According to Leland, of gipsy origin—"Sp. Gypsy *chulai*, a man, Turk. Gypsy *khulai*, a gentleman." A fellow; a "cove"; especially, a verdant fellow who is easily deceived, tricked, or imposed on, as by a sharper, jilt, or strumpet; a mean dupe. [Slang.]

Thus, when by rooks a lord is plied,

Some cully often wins a bet

By venturing on the cheating side.

Swift, South Sea Project.

I have learned that this fine lady does not live far from Covent Garden, and that I am not the first cully whom she has passed upon for a countess.

Addison.

cully (kul'i), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *culled*, ppr. *culling*. [< *cully*, *n.*] To deceive; trick, cheat, or impose upon; jilt; gull. [Slang.]

Tricks to cully folks.

Pomfret, Divine Attributes, Goodness.

cullyism (kul'i-izm), *n.* [< *cully* + *-ism*.] The state of being a cully. [Slang.]

Without dwelling upon these less frequent instances of eminent cullyism, what is there so common as to hear a fellow curse his fate that he cannot get rid of a passion to a jilt!

Addison, Spectator, No. 486.

cullyock (kul'i-ok), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A bivalve mollusk, *Tapes pullastra*, better known as *pullet*. Also *culleock*, *cullock*. [Shetland.]

culm (kulm), *n.* [Also dial. *coom*; appar. < ME. *culme*, *colm*, soot, smoke, > *culmy*, *colmy*.] 1. Coal-dust; slack; refuse of coal. [Pennsylvania.]—2. In mining, a soft or slaty and inferior kind of anthracite, especially that occurring in Devonshire, England.—3. The name given by some geologists to a series of rocks which occupy the position of the Carboniferous limestone (see *carboniferous*), but which, instead of being developed in the form of massive calcareous beds, are made up of slates, sandstones, and conglomerates, and occasional beds of coal, usually of inferior quality. The fauna of the culm is in general much less abundant than that usually found in the Carboniferous limestone proper; its flora is, however, in some regions exceptionally rich. The rocks designated as culm occur extensively along the borders of Russia, Poland, and Austria; and similar ones, in the same geological position, are found developed on a considerable scale in Scotland, and also in Ireland. In the last-named country they are locally known as *calp*. See *calp*.

culm (kulm), *n.* [< L. *culmus*, a stalk; cf. *calamus*, a stalk (see *calamus*), = E. *haulm*, q. v.] In bot., the jointed and usually hollow stem of grasses. It is in most cases herbaceous, but is woody in the bamboo and some other stout species. The term is also sometimes applied to the solid jointless stems of sedges.

culm-bar (kulm'bār), *n.* A peculiar bar used in grates designed for burning culm or slack coal.

culmen (kul'men), *n.* [L.: see *culminde*.] 1. Top; summit.

At the culmen or top was a chapel.

Sir T. Herbert, Travels, p. 227.

2. [NL.] Specifically, in *ornith.*, the median lengthwise ridge of the upper mandible. See *first cut* under *bill*.

The culmen is to the upper mandible what the ridge is to the roof of a house; it is the upper profile of the bill—the highest middle lengthwise line of the bill. . . . In a

great many birds, especially those with depressed bill, as all the ducks, there is really no *culmen*; but then the median lengthwise line of the surface of the upper mandible takes the place and name of *culmen*.

Coues, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 104.

3. [NL.] In *anat.*, the upper and anterior portion of the monticulus of the vermis superior of the cerebellum. Also called *vacumen*.

culmicolous (kul-mik'ō-lus), *a.* [*L. culmus*, a stalk, *culm* (see *culm*²), + *colere*, inhabit.] Growing upon culms of grasses: said of some fungi.

culmiferous¹ (kul-mif'e-rus), *a.* [*E. culm*¹ + *L. ferre*, = *E. bear*¹, + *-ous*.] Containing culm. See *culm*¹.

culmiferous² (kul-mif'e-rus), *a.* [= *F. culmifere* = *Sp. culmifero* = *Pg. It. culmifero*, < *L. culmus*, a stalk (see *culm*²), + *ferre* = *E. bear*¹.] Bearing culms, as grasses. See *culm*².

culminal (kul'mi-nal), *a.* [*L. culmen* (*culmin*-) + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the culmen or summit; uppermost; apical.

culminant (kul'mi-nant), *a.* [*ML. culminant* (*-t*), ppr. of *culminare*: see *culminate*, *v.*] Culminating; reaching the highest point.

I did spy
Sun, moon, and stars, by th' painter's art appear,
At once all *culminant* in one hemisphere.

A. Brome, To his Mistress.

culminate (kul'mi-nāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *culminated*, ppr. *culminating*. [*ML. culminatus*, pp. of *culminare* (> *It. culminare* = *Sp. Pg. culminar* = *F. culminer*, > *D. kulmineren* = *G. kulmineren* = *Dan. kulminere*), < *L. culmen* (*culmin*-) (> *It. culmine* = *Sp. culmen* = *Pg. culme*), the highest point, older form *column*, > ult. *E. column*, *q. v.*] 1. To come to or be on the meridian; be in the highest point of altitude, as a star, or, according to the usage of astronomers, reach either the highest or the lowest altitude.

As when his beams at noon
Culminate from the equator.

Milton, P. L., III. 617.

The regal star, then *culminating*, was the sun.

Dryden, Vind. of Duke of Guise.

The star of Guise, brilliant with the conquest of Calais,
now *culminated* to the zenith.

Motley, Dutch Republic, I. 190.

2. To reach the highest point, apex, or summit, literally or figuratively.

The mountains forming this cape *culminate* in a grand conical peak. *B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 189.

Both records (the biblical and the scientific) give us a grand procession of dynasties of life, beginning from the lower forms and *culminating* in man.

Darwin, Nature and the Bible, p. 119.

culminate (kul'mi-nāt), *a.* [*ML. culminatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Growing upward, as distinguished from a lateral growth: applied to the growth of corals. *Dana*.

culminating (kul'mi-nā-ting), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *culminate*, *v.*] 1. Being at or crossing the meridian; being at its highest elevation, as a planet.—2. Being at its highest point, as of rank, power, magnitude, numbers, or quality.

This Madonna, with the sculpture round her, represents the *culminating* power of Gothic art in the thirteenth century. *Ruskin*.

Beauty is, even in the beautiful, occasional—or, as one has said, *culminating* and perfect only a single moment, before which it is unripe, and after which it is on the wane. *Emerson*, Domestic Life.

Culminating cycle. See *cycle*.

culmination (kul'mi-nā'shon), *n.* [= *F. culmination* (> *D. kulminatie* = *G. culmination* = *Dan. kulmination*) = *Sp. culminacion* = *Pg. culminação* = *It. culminazione*, < *ML. *culminatio(n)*, < *culminare*, pp. *culminatus*: see *culminate*, *v.*] 1. The position of a heavenly body when it is on the meridian; the attainment by a star of its highest or lowest altitude on any day.—2. The highest point or summit; the top; the act or fact of reaching the highest point: used especially in figurative senses.

We . . . wonder how that which in its putting forth was a flower should in its growth and *culmination* become a thistle. *Farindon*, Sermons, p. 429.

Lower or upper culmination, the attainment by a star of its lowest or highest altitude on any day.

culminicorn (kul-min'i-kōrn), *n.* [*L. culmen* (*culmin*-), top, + *cornu* = *E. horn*. *Coues*, 1866.] In *ornith.*, the superior one of the horny pieces into which the sheath of the bill of some birds, as albatrosses, is divided; the piece which incases the culmen of the bill.

The *culminicorn* is transversely broad and rounded.

Coues, Proc. Phila. Acad., 1866, p. 175.

culmy (kul'mi), *a. and n.* Same as *colmy*.

culot (kū'lō), *n.* [*F.*, < *cul*, < *L. culus*, posteriors, bottom.] 1. An iron cup inserted in the con-

cal opening of the Minie and other early projectiles. *Farrow*, Mil. Encyc.—2. In *decorative art*, a rounded form, like a calyx or the sheaf of a bud, from which issue scrolls or the like.

culottic (kū-lōt'ik), *a.* [*F. culotte*, breeches, + *-ic*. Cf. *sansculottic*.] Having or wearing breeches; hence, pertaining to the respectable classes of society: opposed to *sansculottic*. [Rare.]

Young Patriotism, *Culottic* and *Sansculottic*, rushes forward. *Carlyle*, French Rev., II. vi. 3.

culottism (kū-lōt'izm), *n.* [*As culottic* + *-ism*.] The principles or influence of the more respectable classes of society. See *sansculottism*.

He who in these epochs of our Europe founds on garments, formulas, *culottisms* of what sort soever, is founding on old cloth and sheepskin, and cannot endure. *Carlyle*, French Rev., III. vii. 1.

culpability (kul-pa-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= *F. culpabilité* = *Sp. culpabilidad* = *Pg. culpabilidade*, < *L. as if *culpabilita(t)-s*, < *culpabilis*: see *culpable*.] The state of being culpable or censurable; blamableness.

culpable (kul'pa-bl), *a. and n.* [*ME. culpable*, *culpable*, *coupable*, < *OF. culpable*, *colpable*, *coupable*, *F. coupable* = *Pr. colpable* = *Sp. culpable* = *Pg. culpavel* = *It. culpabile*, < *L. culpabilis*, blameworthy, < *culpare*, blame, condemn, < *culpa*, fault, crime, mistake. See *culpe*.] 1. Deserving censure; blamable; blameworthy: said of persons or their conduct.

That he had given way to most culpable indulgences, I had before heard hinted. *Barham*, Ingoldby Legends, I. 181.

A permission voluntarily given for a bad act is *culpable*, as well as its actual performance. *Mivart*, Nature and Thought, p. 243.

2†. Guilty.

These being perhaps *culpable* of this crime.

Spenser, State of Ireland.

The Mayor of London sat in Judgment upon Offenders, where many were found *culpable*, and lost their Heads.

Baker, Chronicles, p. 139.

Culpable homicide. See *homicide*. = *Syn. 1*. Censurable, reprehensible, wrong, sinful.

II.† *n.* A culprit. *North*.

culpableness (kul'pa-bl-nes), *n.* Blamableness; culpability.

culpably (kul'pa-bli), *adv.* Blamably; in a manner to merit censure; reprehensibly.

culpatory (kul'pa-tō-ri), *a.* [*L. culpatus*, pp. of *culpare*, blame (see *culpable*), + *-ory*.] Inculpatory; censuring; reprehensory.

Adjectives . . . commonly used by Latin authors in a *culpatory* sense.

Walpole, Catalogue of Engravers, Postscript.

culpet, *n.* [*ME.*, < *OF. culpe*, *colpe*, *coupe*, *F. coupe* = *Pr. It. colpa* = *Sp. Pg. culpa*, < *L. culpa*, fault, error, crime, etc.: see *culpable*.] A fault; guilt. *Chaucer*.

To deprive a man, being banished out of the realm without *culpe*, and without cause, of his inheritance and patrimony. *Hall*, Hen. IV., fol. 4.

culpon, *n.* [*ME. culpe*, a fragment, chip, also *culdown*, *culpen*, < *OF. *colpon*, *coupon* (*F. coupon*), > mod. *E. coupon*, *q. v.*], < *couper*, cut: see *coup*¹.]

1. Something cut off; a piece; shred; clipping.

Ful thinne it [hair] lay, by *culpons* on and oon.

Chaucer, Gen. Prolog. to C. T., l. 679.

2. Something split off; a splinter.

To hakke and hewe

The okes olde, and leye hem on a rewe

In *culpons* wel arrayed for to brenne.

Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 2009.

culpon, *v. t.* [*Culpon*, *n.*] To cut up; split.

culprit (kul'prit), *n.* [Prob. (with intrusive *r*) for **culpat*, < *L. culpatus* (law Lat. for 'the accused'), pp. of *culpate*, blame, censure, reprove: see *culpable*.] 1. A person arraigned for a crime or offense.

An author is in the condition of a *culprit*; the publick are his judges. *Prior*, Solomon, Pref.

Neither the *culprit* nor his advocates attracted so much notice as the accusers. *Macaulay*.

2. A criminal; a malefactor; an offender.

The *culprit* by escape grown bold

Pilfers alike from young and old.

Moore.

culrage (kul'rāj), *n.* [Early mod. *E.* also *cule-rage*, *kilridge*; < *ME. culrage*, *culraige*, *culrayge*, *culrache*, *culrathe*, < *OF. culrage*, *curage*, *F. curage*, < *cul* (< *L. culus*), the posteriors, + *rage*, < *L. rabies*, madness, rage; equiv. to the *E. name arse-smart*.] The water-pepper or smartweed, *Polygonum Hydropiper*.

cult (kult), *n.* [*F. culte* = *Sp. Pg. It. culto*, < *L. cultus*, cultivation, worship, < *colere*, pp. *cultus*, till, cultivate, worship. Cf. *cultivate*, *culture*, etc., *colony*, etc.] 1. Homage; worship; by extension, devoted attention to or veneration

for a particular person or thing: as, the Shaksperian cult.

Every man is convinced of the reality of a better self, and of the cult or homage which is due to it. *Shafesbury*, Advice to an Author, III. § 1.

2. A system of religious belief and worship; especially, the rites and ceremonies employed in worship. Also *cultus*.

Cult is a term which, as we value exactness, we can ill do without, seeing how completely religion has lost its original signification. *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 172.

3. A subject of devoted attention or study; that in which one is earnestly or absorbingly interested.

cultch (kulch), *n.* [*Cf. culch*.] The materials used to form a spawning-bed for oysters; also, the spawn of the oyster.

cultel (kul'tel), *n.* [*OF. cultel*, < *L. cultellus*, dim. of *cultus*, a knife: see *colter* and *cultas*.]

A long knife carried by a knight's attendant.

cultellarius (kul-te-lā'ri-us), *n.*; pl. *cultellarii* (-i). [*ML.*, < *L. cultellus*, a knife: see *cutel*.]

1. In the middle ages, an irregular soldier whose principal weapon was a heavy knife or short sword. *Cultellarii* were often attendants upon a knight, and followed him to battle. See *couteau*. Also formerly *custel*.

2. A bandit or outlaw.

cultellation (kul-te-lā'shon), *n.* [*L. cultellus*, a knife, + *-ation*.] The determination of the exact point on the ground vertically beneath a point at some height above it, by letting fall a knife or other pointed object; also, the use of this method in measuring land on a hillside so as to obtain the measures projected upon a horizontal plane.

cultellus (kul-tel'us), *n.*; pl. *cultelli* (-i). [*L.*, a knife: see *cutel*.] In *entom.*, one of the lancet-like mandibles of a mosquito or predatory fly.

culter (kul'tēr), *n.* Same as *colter*.

cultirostral (kul-ti-ro'stral), *a.* An erroneous form of *cultirostral*.

Cultirostres (kul-ti-ro'strēs), *n. pl.* An erroneous form of *Cultirostres*.

cultism (kul'tizm), *n.* [*Cf. cult* + *-ism*.] The pedantic style of composition affected by the cultists.

The *cultism* of Góngora, the artifice of which lies solely in the choice and arrangement of words.

Encyc. Brit., XXII. 360.

cultist (kul'tist), *n.* [*Cf. cult* + *-ist*; equiv. to *Sp. cultero*, *culterano*, an affected purist.] One of a school of Spanish poets who imitated the pedantic affectation and labored elegance of Góngora y Argote, a Spanish writer (1561-1627).

A century earlier the school of the *cultists* had established a dominion, ephemeral, as it soon appeared, but absolute while it lasted. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 391.

cultivable (kul'ti-vā-bl), *a.* [= *F. cultivable* = *Sp. cultivable* = *Pg. cultivavel* = *It. coltivabile*, < *ML. as if *cultivabilis*, < *cultivare*, till: see *cultivate*.] Capable of being tilled or cultivated; capable of improvement or refinement.

The soils of *cultivable* lands hold in a greater or less proportion all that is essential to the growth of plants. *J. R. Nichols*, Firsaid Science, p. 131.

The descendant of a cultivated race has an enhanced aptitude for the reception of cultivation; he is more *cultivable*. *Whitney*, Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 766.

cultivable (kul'ti-vā-tā-bl), *a.* [*Cf. cultivate* + *-able*.] Cultivable.

Large tracts of rich *cultivable* soil.

British and Foreign Rev., No. II., p. 265.

cultivate (kul'ti-vāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cultivated*, ppr. *cultivating*. [*ML. cultivatus*, pp. of *cultivare* (> *It. coltivare*, *cultivare* = *Sp. Pg. cultivar* = *OF. cultiver*, *coltiver*, *coutiver*, *curtiver*, etc., *F. cultiver*), till, work, as land, < *cultivus*, tilled, under tillage, < *L. cultus*, pp. of *colere*, till: see *cult*.] 1. To till; prepare for crops; manure, plow, dress, sow, and reap; manage and improve in husbandry: as, to *cultivate* land; to *cultivate* a farm.

I have had a large, a fair, and a pleasant field; so fertile that, without my *cultivating*, it has given me two harvests in a summer. *Dryden*, To Sir R. Howard.

2. To raise or produce by tillage: as, to *cultivate* corn or grass.—3. To use a cultivator upon; run a cultivator through: as, to *cultivate* a field of standing corn. See *cultivator* (c). [*U. S.*]

—4. To improve and strengthen by labor or study; promote the development or increase of; cherish; foster: as, to *cultivate* talents; to *cultivate* a taste for poetry.

As your commissioners our poets go,

To *cultivate* the virtue which you sow.

Dryden, University of Oxford, Prolog., l. 12.

5. To direct special attention to; devote study, labor, or care to; study to understand, derive advantage from, etc.: as, to *cultivate* literature; to *cultivate* an acquaintance.

The ancient philosophers did not neglect natural science, but they did not *cultivate* it for the purpose of increasing the power . . . of man. *Macaulay*, Lord Bacon.

He who *cultivates* only one precept of the Gospel, to the exclusion of the rest, in reality attends to no part at all. *J. H. Newman*, Parochial Sermons, I. 300.

The study of History is . . . as Coleridge said of Poetry, its own great reward, a thing to be loved and *cultivated* for its own sake.

Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 24.

6. To improve; meliorate; correct; civilize.

To *cultivate* the wild licentious savage.

Addison, Cato, I. 4.

cultivated (kul'ti-vā-ted), *p. a.* Produced by or subjected to cultivation; specifically, cultured; refined; educated.

My researches into *cultivated* plants show that certain species are extinct, or becoming extinct, since the historical epoch.

De Candolle, Orig. of Cultivated Plants (trans.), p. 459.

In proportion as there are more thoroughly *cultivated* persons in a community will the finer uses of prosperity be taught and the vulgar uses of it become disreputable.

Lowell, Oration, Harvard, Nov. 8, 1886.

cultivating (kul'ti-vā-ting), *p. a.* Engaged in the processes of cultivation; agricultural. [Rare.]

The Russian Village Communities were seen to be the Indian Village Communities, if anything in a more archaic condition than the eastern *cultivating* group.

Maine, Early Law and Custom, p. 240.

cultivation (kul'ti-vā'shon), *n.* [= *F. cultivation*, *OF. cultivacion*, *cultivoison*, *cultivoison*, etc., = *Sp. cultivacion* = *Pg. cultivacão* = *It. coltivazione*, < *ML. *cultivatio(n)-*, < *cultivare*, cultivate: see *cultivate*.] 1. The act or practice of tilling land and preparing it for crops; the agricultural management of land; husbandry in general.

Such is the nature of Spain; wild and stern the moment it escapes from *cultivation*; the desert and the garden are ever side by side.

Irving, Alhambra, p. 278.

2. Land in a cultivated state; tilled land with its crops. [Rare.]

It is curious to observe how defined the line is between the rich green *cultivation* and the barren yellow desert.

E. Sartorius, In the Soudan, p. 12.

3. The act or process of producing by tillage: as, the *cultivation* of corn or grass.—4. The use of a cultivator upon growing crops.—5. The process of developing; promotion of growth or strength, physical or mental: as, the *cultivation* of the oyster; the *cultivation* of organic germs, or of animal virus; the *cultivation* of the mind, or of virtue, piety, etc.

No capital is better provided [than Madrid] with sundry of the higher means to *cultivation*, as its Royal Armory, its Archeological Museum, and its glorious Picture Gallery . . . remind one.

Lathrop, Spanish Vistas, p. 25.

6. The state of being cultivated; specifically, a state of moral or mental advancement; culture; refinement; the union of learning and taste.

You cannot have people of *cultivation*, of pure character, . . . professing to be in communication with the spirit world and keeping up constant intercourse with it, without its gradually reacting on the whole conception of that other life.

O. W. Holmes, The Professor, I.

Fractional cultivation. See the extract.

Fractional cultivation consists in the attempt to isolate by successive cultivations the different organisms that have been growing previously in the same culture.

E. Klein, Micro-Organisms and Disease, p. 28.

= *Syn. 5. Training, Discipline, Education*, etc. See *Instruction*.—5 and 6. *Refinement*, etc. See *Culture*.

cultivator (kul'ti-vā-tor), *n.* [= *F. cultivateur*, *OF. cultivateor*, *cultivoor*, etc., = *Sp. Pg. cultivador* = *It. coltivatore*, < *ML. as if *cultivator*, < *cultivare*, cultivate: see *cultivate*.] One who or that which cultivates. (a) One who tills or prepares land for crops, or carries on the operations of husbandry in general; a farmer; a husbandman; an agriculturist. (b) A producer by cultivation; a grower of any kind of products: as, a *cultivator* of oysters.

It has been lately complained of, by some *cultivators* of clover-grass, that from a great quantity of the seed not any grass springs up.

Boyle.

(c) An agricultural implement used to loosen the earth and uproot the weeds about growing crops which are planted in rows or hills. It consists of points or shares attached to a framework, usually adjustable in width, and having draft-wheels which govern the depth to which the ground is broken up. It is drawn between the rows of plants by a horse. There are also light forms which are operated by hand. (d) One who devotes special attention, care, or study to some person or pursuit.

The most successful *cultivators* of physical science.

Buckle, Civilization, I. 1.

cultrate, **cultrated** (kul'trāt, -trā-ted), *a.* [*L. cultratus*, knife-shaped, < *culter*, a knife: see

colter, *cullet*.] Sharp-edged and pointed; colter-shaped, or shaped like a pruning-knife, as a body that is thick on one edge and acute on the other: as, a *cultrate* leaf; the beak of a bird is convex and *cultrate*.

cultriform (kul'tri-fōrm), *a.* [= *F. cultriforme*, < *L. culter*, a knife, & *forma*, shape.] Cultrate: specifically applied, in *zool.*, to a tapering or elongate part or organ when it is bounded by three sides meeting in angles, one of the sides being shorter than the other two, so that the section everywhere is an acute-angled triangle.

cultrirostral (kul'tri-ro's'tral), *a.* [*NL. cultrirostris*, < *L. culter*, a knife, & *rostrum*, a beak, + *-al*.] 1. Having a cultrate bill; having a bill shaped somewhat like the colter of a plow, or adapted for cutting like a knife: as, *cultrirostral*



Cultrirostral Bill of Heron.

oscine birds.—2. Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Cultrirostres*.

Also, erroneously, *cultrirostral*.

Cultrirostres (kul'tri-ro's'trēz), *n. pl.* [*NL. pl. of cultrirostris*: see *cultrirostral*.] 1. In Cuvier's system of classification, a family of *Grallae*, including the cranes, courlans, herons, storks, and sundry other large waders, as distinguished from the *Pressirostres* or plover group, and the *Longirostres* or snipe group. [Not in use.]-2. In some later systems, a group of laminipantar oscine passerine birds, as the crows and corvine birds generally.

Also, erroneously, *Cultrirostres*.

cultrivorous (kul'triv'ō-rus), *a.* [= *Sp. cultrivoro*, < *L. culter*, a knife, & *vorare*, swallow, devour.] Swallowing or seeming to swallow knives. *Dunglison*. [Rare.]

culturable (kul'tūr-ə-bl), *a.* [*< culture* + *-able*.] 1. Adapted to culture; cultivable: as, a *culturable* area.

Recent explorers affirm that there is no reason why these canals should not be again filled from those rivers, when the intervening country . . . would become *culturable*.

Encyc. Brit., XVI. 43.

2. Capable of becoming cultured or refined. [Rare in both uses.]

cultural (kul'tūr-əl), *a.* [= *F. cultural*; < *culture* + *-al*.] Pertaining to culture; specifically, pertaining to mental culture or discipline; educational; promoting refinement or education.

In every variety of *cultural* condition.

Whitney, Life and Growth of Lang., p. 172.

In its *cultural* development, China stands wholly for itself.

Science, IV. 21.

culturater, *v. t.* [*< ML. culturatus*, pp. of *culturare*, cultivate, < *L. cultura*, cultivation, culture: see *culture*, *n.*] To cultivate. *Capt. John Smith*.

culture (kul'tūr), *n.* [*< F. culture* = *Pr. Sp. Pg. cultura* = *It. cultura*, *cultura* = *G. Dan. kultur*, < *L. cultura*, cultivation, tillage, care, culture, < *cultus*, pp. of *colere*, till, cultivate: see *cult*.] 1. The act of tilling and preparing the earth for crops; tillage; cultivation.

So that these three last were slower than the ordinary wheat of itself; and this *culture* did rather retard their advance.

Bacon, Sylva Sylvarum, § 402.

In vain our toil,

We ought to blame the *culture*, not the soil.

Pope, Essay on Man, iv. 14.

2. The act of promoting growth in animals or plants, but especially in the latter; specifically, the process of raising plants with a view to the production of improved varieties.

One might wear any passion out of a family by *culture*, as skillful gardeners blot a colour out of a tulip that hurts its beauty.

Tatler.

These bud variations . . . occur rarely under nature, but they are far from rare under *culture*.

Darwin, Origin of Species, I.

Hence—3. In *bacteriology*: (a) The propagation of bacteria or other microscopic organisms by the introduction of the germs into suitably prepared fluids or other media, or of parasitic fungi upon living plants. Also called *cultivation*.

The only thing to be done now was to take advantage of what had previously been learned as to the attenuation of virus, and endeavor, through successive *cultures*, to progressively lessen the harmfulness of the rabid poison.

Sci. Amer. Supp., p. 8992.

(b) The product of such culture.

This bacillus [of typhoid fever] is difficult to stain in tissues, while pure *cultures* stain readily with the usual dyes.

Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, IV. 768.

4. The systematic improvement and refinement of the mind, especially of one's own.

[Not common before the nineteenth century, except with strong consciousness of the metaphor involved, though used in Latin by Cicero.]

Rather to the pomp and ostentation of their wit, then to the *culture* and profit of their minds.

Sir T. More, Works, p. 14.

The *culture* and manurance of minds in youth hath such a forcible (though unseen) operation as hardly any length of time or contention of labour can counterball it afterwards.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning (Original

[English ed.], Works, III. 415.

O Lord, if thou suffer not thy servant, that we may pray before thee, and thou give us seed unto our heart, and *culture* to our understanding, that there may come fruit of it, how shall each man live that is corrupt, who beareth the place of a man?

2 *Ead. viii. 6.*

Culture, the acquainting ourselves with the best that has been known and said in the world, and thus with the history of the human spirit.

M. Arnold, Literature and Dogma, Pref.

5. The result of mental cultivation, or the state of being cultivated; refinement or enlightenment; learning and taste; in a broad sense, civilization: as, a man of *culture*.

Culture or Civilization, taken in its wide ethnographic sense, is that complex whole which includes knowledge, belief, art, morals, law, custom, and any other capabilities and habits acquired by man as a member of society.

E. B. Tylor, Prim. Culture, I. 1.

Culture in its widest sense is, I take it, thorough acquaintance with all the old and new results of intellectual activity in all departments of knowledge, so far as they conduce to welfare, to correct living, and to rational conduct.

W. K. Brooks, Law of Heredity, p. 272.

6. The training of the human body.

Amongst whom [the Spartans] also both in other things, and especially in the *culture* of their bodies, the nobility observed the most equality with the commons.

Hobbes, tr. of Thucydides, I.

7. The pursuit of any art or science with a view to its improvement.

Our national resources are developed by an earnest *culture* of the arts of peace.

Bancroft, Hist. U. S., I. Int.

8†. Cultivated ground.

Proceeds the caravan

Through lively spreading *cultures*, pastures green,

And yellow tillages in opening woods.

Dyer, The Fleec.

Gelatin culture, a growth of bacteria in a medium made of the consistence of jelly by means of gelatin.—**Pure culture**, in *bacteriology*, a growth of one kind of bacteria free from admixture of other varieties.—**Solid culture**, a culture of bacteria, etc., for which the medium is a solid at ordinary temperatures, usually gelatin or a preparation, such as agar-agar, made from algae.—**Test-tube culture**, a growth of bacteria in a test-tube.—**Syn. 4-6. Refinement, Cultivation, Culture**. Each of these words may represent a process or the result of that process. Only *refinement* can, when unqualified, represent a process or result carried too far. *Refinement* is properly most negative, representing a freeing from what is gross, coarse, rude, and the like, or a bringing of one out of a similar condition in which he is supposed to have been at the start. *Cultivation* and *culture* represent the person or the better part of him as made to grow by long-continued and thorough work. *Refinement* and *cultivation*, as thus representing the more negative and the more positive aspects of the improvement of man, were much more common until within thirty years; since then *culture* has largely supplanted *cultivation*: this change, coming when *gross* attention was concentrating about the subject of the development of all the departments of the nature of man, produced a great enlargement of the definition of *culture*, for a time the improvement and gratification of taste being magnified in undue proportion by some, and by others the mere acquisition of knowledge. The word is now applied to the improvement of the whole man, bodily, mentally, and spiritually, although bodily training is not prominent unless specially mentioned; the moral and the spiritual are jealously included. *Culture* may be used of the state of society as well as of the man; *refinement* and *cultivation* refer primarily to the state of the individual. As referring to either, *culture* in its broadest sense may be called the highest phase of civilization.

What do we mean by this fine word *Culture*, so much in vogue at present? What the Greeks naturally expressed by their *paideia*, the Romans by *humanitas*, we less happily try to express by the more artificial word *Culture*. . . . When applied to the human being, it means, I suppose, the "educing or drawing forth [of] all that is potentially in a man," the training [of] all the energies and capacities of his being to the highest pitch, and directing them to their true ends.

Shairp, Culture and Religion, I.

culture (kul'tūr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cultured*, ppr. *culturing*. [*< culture*, *n.* Cf. *ML. cultivare*: see *culturate*.] To cultivate: as, "*cultured* vales," *Shenstone*, Elegies, xxv.

culture-bulb (kul'tūr-bulb), *n.* A bulb-shaped culture-tube. *Dolley*, Bacteria Investigation, p. 76.

culture-cell (kul'tūr-sel), *n.* A small moist chamber for the microscopic observation of the culture of organic germs. It is usually made by fixing to a microscope slide a short glass cylinder; upon the latter a cover-glass is placed, and the culture is made in a drop of fluid on the lower surface of the cover-glass, thus being available for microscopic examination at all times without disturbance. The culture is kept moist by water in the bottom of the cell.

cultured (kul'tŭrd), *a.* Having culture; refined.

The sense of beauty in nature, even among cultured people, is less often met with than other mental endowments.

Is. Taylor.

culture-fluid (kul'tŭr-flŭ'id), *n.* A fluid culture-medium.

Diluting the culture-fluid containing the various species to a very large extent with some sterile indifferent fluid.

E. Klein, Micro-Organisms and Disease, p. 27.

cultureless (kul'tŭr-less), *a.* Without culture; uncultured.

culture-medium (kul'tŭr-mē'di-um), *n.* A substance, solid or fluid, in which bacteria or other microscopic organisms are cultivated. Among the frequently used culture-media are meat-broths, decoctions of dung, hay, and various vegetable substances, sugar-solution, orange-juice, boiled potatoes, gelatin, and gelatin-like preparations of algae, as agar-agar.

culture-oven (kul'tŭr-uv'n), *n.* A small warmed chamber, kept at a uniform temperature, in which certain bacterial cultures are made. See *culture*, 3 (a).

culture-tube (kul'tŭr-tŭb), *n.* A tube in which bacteria, etc., are cultivated.

culturist (kul'tŭr-ist), *n.* [*< culture + -ist.*] 1. A cultivator; one who produces anything by cultivation.

The oyster industry is rapidly passing from the hands of the fisherman into those of the oyster culturist.

Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 108.

2. An advocate of the spread of culture or the education of the intellectual and esthetic powers; especially, one who regards culture in this sense rather than religion as the central element in civilization.

The Culturists . . . say that, since every man must have his ideal—material and selfish, or unselfish and spiritual—it lies mainly with culture to determine whether men shall rest content with grosser aims or raise their thoughts to the higher ideals.

Shairp, Culture and Religion, i.

cultus (kul'tus), *n.* [= *G. kultus*, etc., *< L. cultus*, care, culture, refinement: see *cult.*] 1. A system of religious belief and worship: same as *cult*, 2.

Buddhism, a missionary religion rather than an ancestral cultus, eagerly availed itself of the art of writing for the propagation of its doctrines.

Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet, II. 343.

Pure ethics is not now formulated and concentered into a cultus, a fraternity with assemblies and holy-days, with song and book, with brick and stone.

Emerson, N. A. Rev., CXXVI. 417.

2. The moral or esthetic state or condition of a particular time or place.

cultus-cod (kul'tus-kod), *n.* [Said to be *< Chinook cultus*, worthless, of little value, + *E. cod*.] A chiroid fish, *Ophiodon elongatus*, of a length-



Cultus-cod (*Ophiodon elongatus*).
(From Report of U. S. Fish Commission, 1884.)

ened form, with a long pointed head and many dorsal spines and rays. It reaches a length of from 3 to 4 feet and a weight of from 30 to 40 pounds. It abounds along the Pacific coast of the United States, and is one of the most important food-fishes of that region. Also called *green-cod*, and by many other names.

cultur, *n.* A Middle English form of *color*.

-culus, -cula, -culum. [*L.* *m.* *f.*, neut., respectively, of *-culus*, a compound dim. term., consisting of *-c*, an adj. term. used as dim. (see *-ic*), + *-ulus*, a dim. term.: see *-ule, -el, -le*, etc.] A diminutive termination in Latin words, some of which have entered English without change, as *fasciculus*, *curriculum*, *operculum*, *opusculum*, *tenaculum*, *vinculum*, etc., but which have usually taken the form *-cule*, as in *animalcule*, *reticule*, etc., or more frequently *-cle*, as in *article*, *auricle*, *particle*, *conventicle*, *versicle*, *ventricle*, etc. See *-cule, -cle*.

culver¹ (kul'ver), *n.* [*< ME. culver, colver, col-rere, colfre, culfre, < AS. culfre, culfre*, a dove, prob. a corruption of *L. columba*, a dove: see *Columba*.] A dove; a pigeon. [Now only local.]

Crye to Crist that he wolde his culvere sende,
The whiche is the holy goet that out of heuene descended.

Piers Plowman (C), xviii. 246.

Lyke as the Culver, on the bared bough,
Sits mourning for the absence of her mate.

Spenser, Sonnets, lxxxviii.

culver² (kul'ver), *n.* [Short for *culverin*, perhaps with reference to *culver*¹, a dove, as guns were sometimes called by the names of birds; e. g., *falcon* and *saker*.] Same as *culverin*.

Falcon and culver, on each tower,
Stood prompt their deadly hail to shower.

Scott, L. of L. M., iv. 17.

culver-dung (kul'ver-dung), *n.* The droppings of pigeons.

culverfoot (kul'ver-fŭt), *n.* [*< culver*¹ + *foot*.] A species of crane's-bill, *Geranium columbinum*, the leaves of which are cleft like a bird's foot.

culver-house (kul'ver-hous), *n.* [*< ME. culver-, colver-hous; < culver*¹ + *house*.] A dovecote.

Under thi culver hous in alle the brede
Make mewes twayne.

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 21.

culverin (kul'ver-in), *n.* [*< OF. couleuvrine, coulovrine, F. couleuvrine, < ML. colubrina, a culverin, dim. of colubra (> OF. couleuvre), a culverin, lit. a serpent, < L. colubra, fem. of coluber, a serpent: see Coluber.*] An early name of the cannon. (a) Loosely, any small gun: especially so used in the earliest days of artillery. (b) In the sixteenth century, the heaviest gun in ordinary use, as on shipboard or the like, corresponding nearly to the long 18-pounders of later times. It is also mentioned as throwing a shot of 15 pounds weight. In the seventeenth century the name was retained for this piece, though much heavier guns were in use. Also called *culver* and *whole culverin*. See *semi-culverin*. Sometimes spelled *culberine*.

Hurrah! the foes are moving! Hark to the mingled din
Of life, and steed, and trump, and drum, and roaring culverin.

Macaulay, Ivry.

The Constable advanced with four pieces of heavy artillery, four culverines, and four lighter pieces.

Motley, Dutch Republic, I. 177.

Bastard culverin, in the sixteenth century, a cannon smaller than the culverin, firing a projectile usually from 5 to 8 pounds in weight.

culverineer (kul'ver-in-ēr'), *n.* [*< culverin + -eer.*] One who had charge of the loading and firing of a culverin.

Even as late as the 15th century a guild was founded at Ghent, composed of the culverineers, arquebusiers, and gunners, in order to teach the bourgeois the use of firearms.

Encyc. Brit., XI. 260.

culverkey (kul'ver-kē), *n.* [Appar. *< culver*¹, a dove, + *key*, the husk containing the seed of an ash (or maple: see *ash-key* and *maple-key*); but the connection of *culver*¹, a dove, with the ash-tree is not obvious. *Columbine* and *culver*¹, however, are (prob.) etymologically related (ult. *< L. columbus*, a dove): see *culver*¹.] 1. A bunch of the pods of the ash-tree.—2. A meadow-flower, probably the bluebell, *Scilla nutans*.

Looking down the meadows, [I] could see, here a boy
gathering lilies and lady-smocks, and there a girl cropping
culverkeys and cowslips.

I. Walton, Complete Angler, xi.

Purple narcissus like the morning rays,
Pale quander-grass, and azure culverkeyes.

J. Davors, quoted in I. Walton's Complete Angler, i.

Culver's-physic (kul'verz-fiz'ik), *n.* [After a Dr. Culver, who used it in his practice:] The popular name of *Veronica (Leptandra) virginica*. The thick, blackish root has a nauseous, bitter taste, acting as a violent emeto-cathartic, and has long been in use in medicine.

Culver's-root (kul'verz-rōt), *n.* Same as *Culver's-physic*.

culvert¹ (kul'vert), *n.* [Appar. an accom., in imitation of *covert*, a covered place, of *F. coulovrer*, a channel, gutter, also a colander, *< couler*, run, drain: see *cullis*², *colander*.] An arched or flat-covered drain of brickwork or masonry carried under a road, railroad, canal, etc., for the passage of water.

culvert², *a.* [ME., also *culvart, culvard*, *< OF. culvert, culvert, cuivert, cuvert, couvert, colvert*, also *colibert, colibert* (ML. *colibertus*, also, after *F., culvert*), low, servile, as noun a serf, vassal: see *colibert*.] False; villainous.

The porter is culvert and felun.

King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 60.

The king hede a stiward
That was fel ant culvard.

Chron. of Eng. (Ritson's Metr. Rom., II.), l. 787.

culvertage (kul'ver-tāj), *n.* [*< OF. culvertage, cuvertage, covertage* (ML. *culvertagium*), *< culvert*, serf, vassal: see *culvert*².] In early Eng. law, the forfeiture by tenant or vassal of his holding and his position as a freeman, resulting in a condition of servitude.

Under paine of Culvertage and perpetual servitude.

Daniel, Hist. Eng., p. 116.

In early times attendance at the posse comitatus was enforced by the penalty of *culvertage*, or turntail, viz., forfeiture of property and perpetual servitude.

Encyc. Brit., VIII. 446.

culvertail (kul'ver-tāl), *n.* [*< culver*¹ + *tail*. Cf. *dovetail*.] In joinery and carp., a dovetail joint, as the fastening of a ship's carlings into the beam.

culvertailed (kul'ver-tāld), *a.* United or fastened, as pieces of timber, by a dovetail joint; dovetailed: used by shipwrights.

culvertshipt, *n.* [ME. *culvertschipe*; *< culver*² + *ship*.] Falsehood; wickedness.

After the like time that ure Louerd thermide brouhte
so to grunde his [the devil's] kolnte kulvertschipe & his
prude strenthe.

Ancren Riwle, p. 294.

culverwort (kul'ver-wert), *n.* [*< culver*¹ + *wort*.] The columbine, *Aquilegia vulgaris*: so named from the resemblance of its flowers to the heads of little pigeons around a dish. See *cut* under *columbine*.

culy, *n.* See *kuli*.

cumi, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *come*.

Cuma (kū'mā), *n.* [NL., appar. for **Cyma* (see *cyma*, in other senses), (*Gr. κύμα*, a wave, a waved molding, etc.: see *cyma, cyme*.] 1. In *conch*, a genus of rhachiglossate pectinibranchiate gastropods, of the family *Muricida*. *Humphreys*, 1795.—2. A genus of crustaceans, of the family *Cumida*, also giving name to a group *Cumacea*. Also *Cyma*.

Cumacea (kū-mā'sē-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Cuma + -acea*.] A group of thoracostracous crustaceans, of which the type is the genus *Cuma*. The *Cumacea* resemble the arthrostracous *Crustacea* in having eyes without a movable stalk; but they closely resemble the *Schizopoda* in the form of the body, thus corresponding with the lower developmental stages of the decapodous crustaceans.

The *Cumacea* . . . are very remarkable forms allied to the *Schizopoda* and *Nebalia* on the one hand, and on the other to the *Edriophthalmia* and *Copepoda*; while they appear, in many respects, to represent persistent larvae of the higher *Crustacea*.

Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 308.

cumacean (kū-mā'sē-an), *a. and n.* I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Cumacea*. Also *cumaceous*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Cumacea*.

cumaceous (kū-mā'shius), *a.* Same as *cumacean*.

Cumæan (kū-mē'an), *a.* Of or pertaining to Cumæ, an ancient city on the coast of Campania, reputed the earliest of the Greek settlements in Italy.—*Cumæan sibyl*, one of the legendary prophetic women whose authority in matters of divination was acknowledged by the Romans. See *sibyl*.

cumarin (kū'mā-rin), *n.* Same as *coumarin*.

cumbent (kum'bent), *a.* [*< L. "cumben(t)-s, ppr. of "cumbere* (only in comp. *concumbere, incumbere*, etc.), nasalized form of *cubare*, lie down: see *cubit*, and cf. *accumbent, incumbent, procumbent, recumbent*.] Lying down; reclining; recumbent. [Rare.]

At the fountains are as many cumbent figures of marble under very large niches of stone.

Evelyn, Diary, Nov. 12, 1644.

A handsome monument of Caen stone, being a cumbent effigy on an altar-tomb, was placed on the north side of the chancel [in Whalley church] in 1842.

Baines, Hist. Lancashire, II. 7, note.

cumber (kum'bēr), *v. t.* [*< ME. cumbren, com-bren, < OF. combrer, hinder, obstruct, commonly in comp. encombrer, F. encombrer = Pr. encombrar = It. ingombrare, < ML. incumbere, hinder, obstruct, encumber, < L. in- + ML. "cumbus, combrus, obstruction, etc., < L. cumulus, a heap: see cumber, n., and cf. encumber, of which cumber, v., is in part an abbreviated form.*] 1. To burden or obstruct with or as with a load or weight, or any impediment; load excessively or uselessly; press upon; choke up; clog.

Behold, these three years I come seeking fruit on this fig tree, and find none: cut it down; why cumbereth it the ground?

Luke xiii. 7.

A variety of frivolous arguments cumbers the memory to no purpose.

Locke.

The fallen images
Cumber the weedy courts.

Bryant, Hymn to Death.

The whole slope is cumbered by masses of rock.

Tyndall, Forms of Water, p. 44.

2. To be a clog to; hinder by obstruction; hamper in movement.

Why asks he what avails him not in fight,
And would but cumber and retard his flight?

Dryden.

3. To trouble; perplex; embarrass; distract. For gif thou comest agein Conscience thou cumberest this seluen,
And so witnesseth godes word and holiwrit bothe.

Piers Plowman (A), x. 91.

Domestic fury, and fierce civil strife,
Shall cumber all the parts of Italy.

Shak., J. C., iii. 1.

cumber (kum'bēr), *n.* [This noun, though later than the verb in E., and derived from it, is in the other tongues the orig. of the verb. Formerly also written *comber*; OF. *combre*, an obstruction of stakes, etc., in a river to catch

fish (but comp. *encombre* = Pr. *encombre* = It. *ingombro*, hindrance, embarrassment, distress, verbal n. (cf. *décombre*, rubbish), < *encombrer*, etc.: see *encumber*), same as OF. *comble*, a heap, top, summit (see *cumple*), = Pg. *combro*, *comoro*, a heap of earth, = Pr. *comol*, heap; ML. (< OF., etc.) *combra*, *cumbra*, an obstruction in a river to catch fish, *combrī*, pl. of *combrus*, a heap of felled trees obstructing a road, *comblus*, a heap; hence (< ML. **combrus*, *combrus*) MHG. *kumber*, rubbish, burden, oppression, trouble, need, G. Dan. *kummer*, trouble, grief, G. dial. *rub-bish*, = D. *kommer*, trouble, grief, dung of a hare; all ult. < L. *cumulus*, a heap: see *cumulus*. For the change of *m* to *mb*, cf. *number*, *chamber*, etc.; for the change of *l* to *r*, cf. *chapter*.] 1. That which cumber; a burden; a hindrance; an obstruction.

Thus fade thy helps, and thus thy cumber spring.
Fairfax, tr. of Tasso, II. 78.

The stools & other cumber are remov'd when ye assembly rises.
Evelyn, Diary, March 1, 1644.

2. Embarrassment; disturbance; distress; trouble. [Archaic.]

Fleet foot on the coriel,
Sage counsel in cumber,
Red hand in the foray
How sound is thy slumber!
Scott, L. of the L., III. 16.

cumberground (kum'bér-ground), *n.* [< *cumber*, *v.*, + obj. *ground*.] Anything worthless. Mackay.

cumberless (kum'bér-less), *a.* [< *cumber*, *n.*, + *-less*.] Free from care, distress, or encumbrance. [Rare.]

Bird of the wilderness,
Blithesome and cumberless.
Hogg, The Skylark.

cumberment, *n.* [< ME. *comberment*, *comburment*; < *cumber* + *-ment*. Cf. *encumberment*.] Same as *cumber*.

Who-so wole haue heuen to his hire,
Kepe he him from the deuells cumberment.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 56.

cumbersome (kum'bér-sum), *a.* [< *cumber* + *-some*.] 1. Burdensome; troublesome; embarrassing; vexatious: as, "cumbersome obedience," Sir P. Sidney.

God guard us all, and guide us to our last Home thro' the Briars of this cumbersome Life. Howell, Letters, II. 53.

2. Inconvenient; awkward; unwieldy; unmanageable; not easily borne or managed: as, a cumbersome load; a cumbersome machine.

The weapons of natural reason . . . are as the armour of Saul, rather cumbersome about the soldier of Christ than needful. Hooker, Eccles. Polity, III. 8.

cumbersomely (kum'bér-sum-li), *adv.* In a cumbersome manner.

Humane [human] art acts upon the matter from without *cumbersomely* and moliniously, with tumult and hurri-burly. Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 179.

cumbersomeness (kum'bér-sum-ness), *n.* The quality of being cumbersome or troublesome. **cumber-world** (kum'bér-wérld), *n.* [< ME. *combre-world*; < *cumber*, *v.*, + obj. *world*.] Anything or any person that encumbers the world without being useful.

A cumber-world, yet in the world am left,
A fruitless plot with brambles overgrown.
Drayton, Eclogues, II.

cumbi (kum'bi), *n.* [S. Amer.] A superior kind of cloth made in Peru and Bolivia from the wool of the alpaca.

cumplet, *n.* [< OF. *comble*, a heap, top, summit, F. *comble*, top, summit, < L. *cumulus*, a heap: see *cumber*, *n.*, and *cumulus*.] Top; summit; culmination.

But this word Sovereign, clean contrary, hath raised itself to that *cumple* of greatness, that it is now applied only to the king. Howell, Epist. Ded. to Colgrave's Dict.

cumbly (kum'bli), *n.* In India, a coarse woolen wrap or blanket worn as a cloak in wet weather. Also spelled *comby* and *cumly*.

The Natives quivering and quaking after Sunset, wrapping themselves in a *Comby* or Hair-cloth. Fryer, New Account of East India and Persia, p. 54.

cumbrance (kum'brans), *n.* [< ME. *cumbranse*, *combranse*, *combraunse*, *combrance*, by aphesis from *encumbrance*, *q. v.*] 1. That which cumber or encumbers; an encumbrance; a hindrance; an embarrassment.

By due proportion measuring ev'ry pace,
T' avoid the cumbrance of each hindering doubt.
Drayton, Barons' Wars.

The two kings, for the cumbrance of their trainees, were constrained to disseuer themselves for time of their journey. Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 21.

2. The state of being cumbered, overburdened, obstructed, hindered, or perplexed; cumber; trouble.

Colde care and cumbrance is come to ous alle.
Piers Plowman (C), xxi. 278.

Hir robe that she was in clad was so grete that for cumbrance she myght not a-rise. Merlin (E. E. T. S.), II. 298.

Cumbrian (kum'bri-an), *a.* [< *Cumbria*, Latinized name of *Cumberland*.] Of or pertaining to the early medieval British principality or kingdom of Cumbria or Strathclyde, or to *Cumberland*, a northern county of England, which constituted a part of it.

cumbrous (kum'brus), *a.* [< ME. *combrus*, *comberous*, *comerous*; < *cumber*, *n.*, + *-ous*.] 1. Burdensome; hindering or obstructing; rendering action difficult or toilsome; clogging; cumbrousness.

The lane was full thikke and comberous to come vp or down for the rokkes.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), III. 464.

Swift to their several quarters heated then
The cumbrous elements, earth, flood, air, fire.
Milton, P. L., III. 715.

The processes by which that evolution [of organized beings] takes place are long, *cumbrous*, and wasteful processes of natural selection and hereditary descent.
W. K. Clifford, Lectures, I. 213.

2. Causing trouble or annoyance; troublesome; vexatious.

A cloud of cumbrous gnattes doe him molest.
Spenser, F. Q., I. i. 23.

3. Difficult to use; characterized by unwieldiness or clumsiness; ungainly; clumsy.

The *cumbrous* and unwieldy style which disfigures English composition so extensively.
De Quincey, Style.

It [a ship] had a ruined dignity, a *cumbrous* grandeur, although its masts were shattered, and its sails rent.
G. W. Curtis, Frue and I, p. 90.

cumbrously (kum'brus-li), *adv.* In a cumbrous manner.

Capitals to every substantive are *cumbrously* intrusive upon the eye.
Seward, Letters, I. 164.

cumbrouness (kum'brus-ness), *n.* The character or quality of being cumbrous.

cumene (kum'én), *n.* [< L. *cum(inum)*, *cumin*, + *-ene*.] Same as *cumol*.

comfort, *v.* and *n.* A former spelling of *comfort*. **comfortable**, *a.* A former spelling of *comfortable*.

cumfrey, *n.* See *comfrey*.

cum grano salis (kum grá'nó sá'lis). [L., lit. with a grain of salt: *cum*, with; *grano*, abl. of *granum*, grain (= E. *corn*); *salis*, gen. of *sal*, salt: see *com-*, *grain*, *sal*, *salit*.] With a slight qualification; with some allowance; not as literally true: as, to accept a statement *cum grano salis*.

cumic (kum'ik), *a.* [< *cum(in)* + *-ic*.] Derived from or pertaining to *cumin*.—**Cumic acid**, $C_{10}H_{12}O_2$, an acid prepared from the oil of *cumin*, forming colorless tabular crystals, which may be sublimed without decomposition.

cumin, **cummin** (kum'in), *n.* [Early mod. E. reg. *cummin*, < ME. *cummin*, *comin*, < AS. *cumin*, *cymen*, *cymīn* = D. *kōmīn* = MLG. *kōmen*, *kāmen*, *kōmīn*, *kāmin*, *kāmen* = OHG. *chumin*, *cumin*, also *chumil*, MHG. *kūmel*, G. *kümmel* (OHG. also *chumi*, *cumi*, also *chūmich*, *cūmich*, MHG. *kūmich*, *kūmich*, G. dial. *kūmmich*) = Sw. *kummin* = Dan. *kummen*, *cumin*, *caraway*, = OF. *comin*, *cumin*, F. *cumin* = Sp. Pg. *comino* = It. *comino*, *cumino* = ORuss. *kjuminū*, Russ. *kininū*, *kminū*, *tininū* = Serv. *kōmin* = Bohem. Pol. *kmin* = Lith. *kminai* = Albanian *kjiminō* = Hung. *kōmeny*, < L. *cuminum*, *cyminum*, < Gr. *kūmivov*, < Heb. *kammōn*, Ar. *kammūn*, *cumin*, *cumin-seed*.] 1. A fennel-like umbelliferous plant, *Cuminum Cuminum*. It is an annual, found wild in Egypt and Syria, and cultivated time out of mind for the sake of its fruit. See def. 2.

Nowe comyn and aneyse is fatte yswore
In douned lande and weeded wel to growe.
Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 86.

2. The fruit of this plant, commonly called *cumin-seed*. This fruit is agreeably aromatic, and, like that of caraway, dill, anise, etc., possesses well-marked stimulating and carminative properties. It is used in India as a condiment and as a constituent of curry-powder.

Woe unto you, scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites! for ye pay tithe of mint and anise and *cummin*, and have omitted the weightier matters of the law, judgment, mercy, and faith. Mat. xxiii. 23.

3. A name of several plants of other genera.—**Black cumin**, the pungent seeds of *Nigella sativa*.—**Essence of cumin**, a substance obtained from *cumin-seeds*. It contains cuminal and cymene, a hydrocarbon ($C_{10}H_{14}$) and a terpene ($C_{10}H_{16}$).—**Oil of cumin**, an oxygenated essential oil obtained from the seeds of *cumin*. See *cuminol*.—**Sweet cumin**, the anise, *Pimpinella Anisum*.—**Wild cumin**, the *Lagacium cuminum*, a low umbelliferous plant of southeastern Europe.

cuminol (kum'i-nol), *n.* [< *cumin* + *-ol*, < L. *oleum*.] A colorless oil ($C_{10}H_{12}O$), *cumin* (or *cumyl*) aldehyde, obtained from the seeds of *cumin*. It has an agreeable odor and a burning taste, is lighter than water, and boils at a temperature of 430° F.

cumling, *n.* Same as *comeling*.

cumly¹, *a.* An obsolete spelling of *comely*.

cumly², *n.* See *cumbly*.

cummer (kum'ér), *n.* [Sc., also *kimmer*: see *kimmer* and *comere*.] 1. A gossip; a friend or an acquaintance.

A canty quean was Kate, and a special *cummer* of my ain may be twenty years syne. Scott, Monastery, viii.

2. Any woman; specifically, a girl or young woman.—3. A midwife.—4. A witch.

cumberbund, **kamarband** (kum'ér-bund), *n.* [Anglo-Ind. *cumberbund*, Hind. prop. *kamar-band*, < *kamar*, the loins, + *band*, also *bandh*, a band, tie, < Skt. *√ bandh*, tie, = E. *bind*¹, *q. v.*] A shawl, or large and loose sash, worn as a belt. Such a waist-band is a common part of East Indian costume, and, besides serving as a girdle, is useful as a protection to the abdomen.

White-turbaned natives, with scarlet and gold ropes fastened round the waist, glided about in the halls; and some of the more important added to the dignity of their appearance by wearing large daggers in their *cumberbunds*. W. H. Russell, Diary in India, I. 118.

cummin, *n.* See *cumin*.

cumming (kum'ing), *n.* [Cf. *comb*² = *coomb*¹, a measure, E. dial. *comb*, a brewing-vat.] A vessel for holding wort. E. H. Knight.

cummingtonite (kum'ing-ton-it), *n.* [< *Cumington* (see def.) + *-ite*.] 1. A variety of rhodonite or manganese silicate, occurring at Cumington, Massachusetts.—2. An iron-magnesia variety of amphibole from the same locality.

cumnaunt, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *covenant*.

cumol (kum'ol), *n.* [< L. *cum(inum)*, *cumin*, + *-ol*.] A coal-tar product, $C_{10}H_8O$. A mixture of hydrocarbons prepared from coal-tar is used in the arts under this name as a solvent for gums, etc. Also called *cumene*.

company, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *company*.

companyable, *a.* See *companionable*.

compass, **compasset**, *n.* and *v.* Obsolete spellings of *compass*.

complinet, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *complin*.

cumquat, **kumquat** (kum'kwot), *n.* [The Cantonese pronunciation of Chinese *kin keu*, golden orange, the native name of the fruit.] A very small orange of about the size of a pigeon's egg, the fruit of the *Citrus Aurantium*, var. *Japonica*, very abundant in China and Japan, with a sweet rind and sharp acid pulp. It is used chiefly in preserves. Also spelled *cumquat*.

kumshaw, **kumshaw** (kum'shā), *n.* [Chinese pigeon-English: said to be a corruption of E. *commission*, an allowance or consideration; but, according to Giles, the Amoy pronunciation of Chinese *kan seay*, grateful thanks.] A present of any kind; a gift or douceur; bakshish.

cumulant (kū'mū-lant), *n.* [< L. *cumulan(t)-s*, ppr. of *cumulare*, heap up: see *cumulate*.] The denominator of the simple algebraical fraction which expresses the value of a simple continued fraction. Same as *continuant*.

cumulate (kū'mū-lāt), *v. t.*; and pp. *cumulated*, ppr. *cumulating*. [< L. *cumulatus*, pp. of *cumulare*, heap up, < *cumulus*, a heap: see *cumulus*. Cf. *accumulate*.] 1. To gather or throw into a heap or mass; bring together; accumulate. [Now rare.]

A man that beholds the mighty shoals of shells bedded and *cumulated* heap upon heap among earth will scarcely conceive which way these could ever live. Woodward.

All the extremes of worth and beauty that were *cumulated* in Camilla. Shelton, tr. of Don Quixote, IV. 6.

2. In *Louisiana law*, to combine in a single action: applied to actions or causes of action.

cumulation (kū'mū-lā'shon), *n.* [= F. *cumulation* = Sp. *cumulacion* = Pg. *cumulação* = It. *cumulazione*, < L. as if **cumulatio(n)-*, < *cumulare*, heap up: see *cumulate*.] 1. The act of heaping together or piling up; accumulation.—2. That which is cumulated or heaped together; a heap.—3. In *civil law*, and thence in *Scots* and *Louisiana law*, combination of causes of action or defenses in a single proceeding; joinder, so that all must be tried together. The right to have several defenses proposed and discussed severally and without cumulation is the right to put in one at a time and have it disposed of, and then if necessary to put in another, and so on.

cumulatist (kū'mū-lā-tist), *n.* [< *cumulate* + *-ist*.] One who accumulates or collects. [Rare.]

cumulative (kū'mū-lā-tiv), *a.* [= F. *cumulatif* = Sp. Pg. It. *cumulativo*; as *cumulate* + *-ive*.] 1. Adding to; increasing the mass, weight, num-

ber, extent, amount, or force of (things of the same kind): as, *cumulative materials*; *cumulative arguments* or testimony. See below.—2. Increasing by successive additions: as, the *cumulative action* of a force.

I cannot help thinking that the indefinable something which we call character is *cumulative*—that the influence of the same climate, scenery, and associations for several generations is necessary to its gathering head, and that the process is disturbed by continual change of place.

Lovell, Fireside Travels, p. 96.

No modern writer save De Quincey has sustained himself so easily and with such *cumulative* force through passages which strain the reader's mental power.

Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 401.

3†. Composed of aggregated parts; composite; brought together by degrees.

As for knowledge which man receiveth by teaching, it is *cumulative* and not original.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, II. 147.

Cumulative action, in *med.*, the property of producing considerable, and more or less sudden, effect after a large number of apparently ineffective doses, as of a drug or poison.—**Cumulative argument**, an argumentation whose force lies in the concurrence of different probable arguments tending to one conclusion.—**Cumulative dividend**. See *dividend*.—**Cumulative evidence**, evidence of which the parts reinforce one another, producing an effect stronger than any part taken by itself.—**Cumulative legacies**, several legacies in the same will to the same person which, though expressed in the same or similar language, are such as to be deemed additional to one another, and not merely a repeated expression of one intention already expressed.—**Cumulative offense**, in *law*, an offense committed by a repetition of acts of the same kind, on the same day or on different days. *Heard*.—**Cumulative sentence**, in *law*, a sentence in which several fines or several terms of imprisonment are added together, on account of conviction of several similar offenses.—**Cumulative system of voting**, in elections, that system by which each voter has the same number, or within one of the same number, of votes as there are persons to be elected to a given office, and can give them all to one candidate or distribute them, as he pleases. This variety of proportional or minority representation is practised in elections to the Illinois House of Representatives, and to some extent in British elections.

cumulatively (kū-mū-lā-tiv-lī), *adv.* In a cumulative manner; increasingly; by successive additions.

As time goes on and our knowledge of the planetary motions becomes more minutely precise, this method [of determining the parallax of the sun] will become continually and *cumulatively* more exact. C. A. Young, The Sun, p. 41.

cumuli, *n.* Plural of *cumulus*.

cumuliform (kū-mū-lī-fōrm), *a.* [*L. cumulus*, a heap, + *forma*, form.] Having the form of cumuli; cumulous; cumulose: applied to clouds. [Rare.]

cumulite (kū-mū-līt), *n.* [*L. cumulus*, a heap, + *-ite*.] An aggregation of globulites (see *globulite*) with more or less spherical, ovoid, or flattened rounded forms: a term introduced into microscopical lithology by Vogelsang.

cumulo-cirro-stratus (kū-mū-lō-sir'ō-strā-tus), *n.* [NL., < *cumulus* + *cirrus* + *stratus*.] A form of cloud. See *cloud*¹, 1.

cumulose (kū-mū-lōs), *a.* [*L.* as if **cumulosus*, < *cumulus*, a heap: see *cumulus*.] Full of heaps, or of cumuli.

cumulo-stratus (kū-mū-lō-strā-tus), *n.* [NL., < *cumulus* + *stratus*.] A form of cloud. See *cloud*¹, 1.

cumulous (kū-mū-lus), *a.* [*L.* as if **cumulosus*: see *cumulose*.] Resembling cumuli; cumuliform; cumulose: applied to clouds.

A series of white *cumulous* clouds, such as are frequently seen piled up near the horizon on a summer's day.

Newcomb and Holden, Astron., p. 345.

cumulus (kū-mū-lus), *n.*; pl. *cumuli* (-lī). [*L. cumulus*, a heap, whence ult. *cumle*, *cumber*, *n.*, and *cumulate*, *accumulate*, etc.] 1. The kind of cloud which appears in the form of rounded heaps or hills, snowy-white at top with a darker horizontal base, characteristic of mild, calm weather, especially in summer; the summer-day cloud. See *cut* under *cloud*¹, 1.

The vapours rolled away, studding the mountains with small flocks of white wool-like *cumuli*.

W. H. Russell, Diary in India, II. 106.

2. In *anat.*, a heap of cells surrounding a ripe ovum in the Graafian follicle, and constituting the discus proligerus.

cumyl (kū-mīl), *n.* [*L. cum(inum)*, cumin, + *-yl*, < Gr. *ὤλη*, matter.] The hypothetical radical (C₁₀H₁₁O) of a series of compounds procured from cumin-seed.

cumylic (kū-mīl'ik), *a.* [*L. cumyl* + *-ic*.] Derived from or pertaining to cumyl.—**Cumylic acid**, C₁₀H₁₀O₂, a monobasic acid which crystallizes in brilliant prisms, insoluble in water.

cun¹ (kun), *v.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *con¹*, *can¹*.

cun² (kun), *v. t.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *con²*.

cun³ (kun), *v. t.* A variant of *con³*.

cunabula (kū-nab'ū-lā), *n.* [*L.*, neut. pl., dim. of *cunæ*, *f. pl.*, a cradle.] A cradle; hence, birthplace or early abode. [Rare.]

Leipzig is in a peculiar sense the *cunabula* of German socialism and spiritualism.

G. S. Hall, German Culture, p. 74.

cunabular (kū-nab'ū-lār), *a.* [*L. cunabula*, a cradle, + *-ar*.] Of or pertaining to the cradle or to childhood.

Cunantha (kū-nan'thā), *n.* [NL. (Haeckel, 1879), < *L. cunæ*, a cradle, nest, + Gr. *άνθος*, a flower.] The typical genus of *Cunanthinae*.

Cunanthinae (kū-nan-thi'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cunantha* + *-inae*.] A group of *Trachymedusinae* with broad pouch-shaped radial canals, and with ottopora, typified by the genus *Cunantha*.

cunctation (kung-k-tā'shon), *n.* [*L. cunctatio* (-n), < *contatio* (-n), delay, < *cunctari*, *contari*, delay action, hesitate.] Delay; cautious slowness; deliberateness.

Such a kind of *Cunctation*, Advisedness, and Procrastination, is allowable also in all Councils of State and War. Howell, Letters, II. 17.

Festina lente, . . . celerity should always be contemplated with *cunctation*. Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., v. 2.

cunctative (kung-k-tā-tiv), *a.* Cautiously slow; delaying; deliberate. [Rare.]

cunctator (kung-k-tā-tor), *n.* [= *F. cunctateur*, < *L. cunctator*, a delayer,lingerer (famous as a surname of the dictator Quintus Fabius Maximus), < *cunctari*, delay: see *cunctation*.] One who delays or lingers: as, Fabius *Cunctator* (the delayer). [Rare.]

Unwilling to discourage such *cunctators*.

Hammond, Works, I. 494.

cunctipotent (kung-k-tip'ō-tent), *a.* [*LL. cunctipoten* (-t)s, all-powerful, < *L. cunctus*, all, all together (contr. of **conjunctus*, *conjunctus*, joined together: see *conjunct*, *conjoint*, + *poten* (-t)s, powerful.) All-powerful; omnipotent. [Rare.]

O true, peculiar vision

Of God *cunctipotent*!

J. M. Neale, tr. of Horæ Novissimæ.

cunctiteneant, *a.* [*L. cunctus*, all, + *tenen* (-t)s, ppr. of *tenere*, hold: see *tenant*.] Possessing all things.

cuncti, *v. t.* An obsolete variant of *con³*.

cunditi, **cundithi**, *n.* Obsolete forms of *conduiti*.

condurango (kun-du-rang'gō), *n.* [The Peruv. name, said to mean 'eagle-vine'.] An asclepiadaceous woody climber of Peru, the bark of which had a brief reputation as a cure for cancer. It is a simple aromatic bitter. The plant is usually referred to *Moradania condurango*, but specimens under cultivation have been identified as belonging to the genus *Macrocarpa*. It is probable that the drug is obtained from more than one species. Also written *condurango*.

cundy (kun'di), *n.* A dialectal form of *conduit*¹.

Brockett.

cuneal (kū-nē-al), *a.* [*L. cuneus*, a wedge: see *cuneus* and *cone*.] Wedge-shaped; cuneiform; specifically, having the character of a cuneus.

cuneate, **cuneated** (kū-nē-āt, -ā-ted), *a.* [*L. cuneatus*, pp. of *cuneare*, wedge, make wedge-shaped, < *cuneus*, a wedge: see *cuneus*.] Wedge-shaped; truncate at one end and tapering to a point at the other: properly applied only to flat bodies, surfaces, or marks: as, a *cuneate* leaf.

cuneately (kū-nē-āt-lī), *adv.* In the form of a wedge.

At each end suddenly *cuneately* sharpened.

H. C. Wood, Fresh-Water Algae, p. 108.

cuneatic (kū-nē-āt'ik), *a.* [*cuneate* + *-ic*.] Same as *cuneate*. [Rare.]

cuneator (kū-nē-ā-tor), *n.* [ML., < *cuneare*, coin, *L.* make wedge-shaped, wedge, < *cuneus*, a wedge: see *cuneus*.] An official formerly intrusted with the regulation of the dies used in the mints in England. The office was abolished with the abolition of the provincial mints.

The office of *cuneator* was one of great importance at a time when there existed a multiplicity of mints.

Encyc. Brit., XVI. 480.

cunei, *n.* Plural of *cuneus*.

cuneiform (kū-nē-ōr kū-nē-i-fōrm), *a.* and *n.* [Also improp. *cunifform*; < NL. *cuneiformis*, < *L. cuneus*, a wedge, + *forma*, shape.] 1. *a.* Having the shape or form of a wedge; cuneate. Specifically—(a) Applied to the wedge-shaped or arrow-headed characters, or to the inscriptions in such characters, of the ancient Mesopotamians and Persians. See *arrow-headed*.

The *cuneiform* inscriptions of this period (Nebuchadnezzar's) are not of historical import, like the Assyrian, but have reference only to the building works of the king. Von Ranke, Univ. Hist. (trans.), p. 88.

(b) In *entom.*, said of parts or joints which are attached by a thin but broad base, and thicken gradually to a suddenly truncated apex. (c) In *anat.*, applied to certain wedge-shaped carpal and tarsal bones. See phrases below. 2. Occupied with or versed in the wedge-shaped characters, or the inscriptions written in them: as, "a *cuneiform* scholar," Sir H. Rawlinson.

Cuneiform bone, in *anat.*: (a) A carpal bone at the ulnar side of the proximal row. Also called the *triquetrum* and *pyramidale*, from its shape in the human subject. See *cut* under *hand*. (b) One of three bones of the foot, of the distal row of tarsal bones, on the inner or tibial side, in relation with the first three metatarsal bones. The cuneiform bones are distinguished from one another as the *inner*, *middle*, and *outer*, or the *ento-cuneiform*, *mesocuneiform*, and *ectocuneiform*; also as the *entophenoid*, *mesophenoid*, and *ectophenoid*. In the human foot they are wedged in between the scaphoid, the cuboid, and the heads of three metatarsals, and fitted to one another like the stones of an arch. These bones contribute much to the elasticity of the arch of the instep. See *cut* under *foot*.—**Cuneiform cartilage**. See *cartilage*.—**Cuneiform columns**, Burdach's columns (which see, under *column*).—**Cuneiform deformation of the skull**. See *deformation*.—**Cuneiform palpi**, those palpi in which the last joint is cuneiform.—**Cuneiform tubercles**, the cartilages of Wrisberg.

II. *n.* A cuneiform bone: as, the three *cuneiforms* of the foot.

cuneiforme (kū-nē-i-fōr'mē), *n.*; pl. *cuneiformia* (-mī-ā). [NL., neut. (sc. *os*, bone) of *cuneiformis*: see *cuneiform*.] One of the cuneiform bones of the wrist or of the instep: more fully called *os cuneiforme*, plural *ossa cuneiformia*. The three tarsal cuneiform bones are distinguished as *cuneiforme internum*, *medium*, and *externum*.

Cuneirostres (kū-nē-i-ros'trēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < *L. cuneus*, a wedge, + *rostrum*, beak.] In Blyth's system of classification (1849), a series or superfamily of his *Picoidea*, consisting of the woodpeckers, honey-guides, and barbets: opposed to *Levirostris*.

cuneocuboid (kū-nē-ō-kū'boid), *a.* [*L. cuneiform* + *cuboid*.] In *anat.*, pertaining to the cuneiform bones and the cuboides.

cuneoscapoid (kū-nē-ō-ska'foid), *a.* [*L. cuneiform* + *scapoid*.] In *anat.*, pertaining to the cuneiform bones and the scapoid.

cunette (kū-net'), *n.* [F., appar. dim. formed from *L. cuneus*, a wedge.] In *fort.*: (a) A deep trench sunk along the middle of a dry moat, to make the passage more difficult. (b) A small drain dug along the middle of the main ditch, to receive the surface-water and keep the ditch dry.

cuneus (kū-nē-us), *n.*; pl. *cunei* (-ī). [NL., < *L. cuneus*, a wedge, ML. also a corner, angle, a stamp, die, > OF. *coin*, > E. *coin*: see *coin*¹. Hence *cuneate*, *cuneiform*, etc.] 1. In *anat.*, the triangular lobule on the median surface of the cerebrum, bounded by the parieto-occipital and calcarine fissures. See *cerebrum*.—2. In *entom.*, a triangular part of the hemelytrum found in certain heteropterous insects, inserted like a wedge on the outer side between the corium and the membrane. It is generally of a more or less coriaceous consistence, and is separated from the corium by a flexible suture. Also called *appendix*.

cuniculate (kū-nik'ū-lāt), *a.* [*L. cuniculus*, a passage underground, a cavity, < *cuniculus*, a rabbit: see *cuniculus*.] In *bot.*, traversed by a long passage open at one end, as the peduncle of *Tropæolum*.

cuniculi, *n.* Plural of *cuniculus*.

cuniculus (kū-nik'ū-lus), *a.* [*L. cuniculus*, a rabbit, cony: see *cuniculus*.] Relating to rabbits. [Rare.]

cuniculus (kū-nik'ū-lus), *n.*; pl. *cuniculi* (-lī). [*L.*, also *cuniculum*, a canal, cavity, hole, pit, mine, an underground passage, lit. a (rabbit-) burrow, < *cuniculus*, a rabbit, cony, whence ult. E. *cony*, q. v.] 1. In *archæol.*, a small underground passage; specifically, one of the underground drains which formed a close network throughout the Roman Campagna and certain other districts of Italy. They were constructed by a race that was dominant before the age of Roman supremacy, and are now known to have remedied the malarious character of those regions, which has returned since they were choked up.

2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of lemmings, of the family *Muridae* and subfamily *Arvicolinae*: so called because the animals somewhat resemble small rabbits. The cranial and dental characters are diagnostic: there are no obvious external ears, the feet and tail are short and densely furred, the pollex is rudimentary, and the two middle fore claws are prodigiously enlarged, and often duplicated by a secondary deciduous growth of horny substance. *C. Hudsonius* (or *torquatus*) is the Hudson's Bay lemming or hare-tailed rat of arctic America, Greenland, or corresponding latitudes in the old



Cuneate Leaf.

world, 4 to 6 inches long, the tail, with its pencil of hairs, 1 inch; in summer the pelage is dappled with chestnut-red, black, gray, and yellowish; in winter it is pure white. The genus was founded by Wagler in 1830.

3. In *med.*, a burrow of an itch-insect in the skin.

cunifform (kū-ni-fōrm), *a.* An improper form of *cuneiform*.

Cunila (kū-ni-lā), *n.* [*L. cunila, conila*, a plant, a species of *Origanum*.] A labiate genus of the eastern United States, of a single species, *C. Mariana*, distinguished by the very hairy throat of the calyx, the small bilabiate corolla with spreading lobes, two divergent stamens, and smooth nutlets. It is a gently stimulant aromatic. It is commonly known as *dittany*.

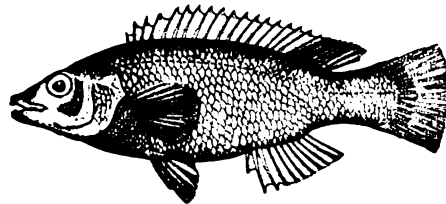
cuningari, *n.* Same as *conyger*.

cunn (kun), *n.* A local Irish name of the pollan, *Coregonus pollan*.

cunne¹, *v.* An obsolete form of *can*¹.

cunne², *v. t.* An obsolete form of *con*².

cunner (kun'er), *n.* [Also *conner*: see *conner*³.] The blue-perch, *Ctenolabrus adspersus*. It attains a length sometimes of 12 inches; it has about 18 dorsal



Cunner (*Ctenolabrus adspersus*).

spines, conical teeth in several rows, serrate preoperculum, and scaly cheeks and opercles. It is found most abundantly about rocks in salt water. Also called *bergall*, *chogset*, *nipper*, *sea-perch*, etc. [New England.]

It was one of the days when, in spite of twitching the line and using all the tricks we could think of, the *cunners* would either eat our bait or keep away altogether.

S. O. Jewett, *Deephaven*, p. 151.

cunniel (kun'i), *n.* An obsolete spelling of *cony*.

cunniegreat, *n.* Same as *conyger*.

cunning¹ (kun'ing), *n.* [*ME. cunning, cunnyng, connyng, kunnyng, coning, conyng*, etc., in form and use the verbal noun (not found in AS.) of *cunnen*, pres. ind. can, know (cf. *Icel. kunnandi*, knowledge, < *kunna*, know), but in form and partly in sense as if < AS. *cunning*, trial, test, < *cunian*, try, test, > AS. *cun*², *con*². *Cunning*¹, while thus the verbal noun, associated with *cunning*¹, the ppr. of *can*, know, also includes historically the verbal noun of *cun*², *con*², which is now separated, as *conning*, in mod. sense, the act of studying.] 1st. Knowledge; learning; special knowledge: sometimes implying occult or magical knowledge.

A tree of *cunning* of good and yuel. *Wyclif*, Gen. ii. 9.

That alle the folke that ys alyve
Ne han the *cunnyng* to discreyve
The thinges that I herde there.

Chaucer, *House of Fame*, l. 2056.

I believe that all these three persons [in the Godhead] are even in power, and in *cunning*, and in might, full of grace and of all goodness.

Thrope, *Confession*, in *Foxe's Book of Martyrs*.

2. Practical knowledge or experience; skill; dexterity.

If I forget thee, O Jerusalem, let my right hand forget her *cunning*. Ps. cxxxvii. 5.

3. Practical skill employed in a secret or crafty manner; craft; artifice; skilful deceit.

The continual habit of dissimulation is but a weak and sluggish *cunning*, and not greatly politic.

Bacon, *Advancement of Learning*, ii. 343.

Nor did I use an engine to entrap
His life, out of a slavish fear to combat
Youth, strength, or *cunning*.

Ford, *The Broken Heart*, v. 3.

This is a trap, isn't it? a nice stroke of *cunning*, hey?

Sheridan, *The Duenna*, ii. 1.

4. Disposition to employ one's skill in an artful manner; craftiness; guile; artifice.

We take *cunning* for a sinister and crooked wisdom; and certainly there is great difference between a cunning man and a wise man, not only in point of honesty, but in point of ability.

Bacon, *Cunning*.

5. The natural wit or instincts of an animal: as, the *cunning* of the fox or hare. = *Syn.* 3 and 4. Craft, craftiness, shrewdness, subtlety, finesse, duplicity, intrigue, guile.

cunning¹ (kun'ing), *a.* [*ME. cunning, cunnyng, connyng, conyng, kunning, connyng, konyng*, etc., also in earlier (North.) form *cunnand* (after *Icel.*, no AS. form **cunnande* being found) (= MHG. *kunnend*, *künnet*, G. *könnend* (as adj. chiefly dial.) = *Icel. kunnandi*, knowing, learning, *cunning*); prop. ppr. of AS. *cunnan*, ME. *cunnen* (= OHG. *kunnan*, MHG. *kunnen*, *künnen*,

können, G. *können* = *Icel. kunna*), pres. ind. *can*, know, mod. E. *can*, be able: see *can*¹. *Cunning*¹, *a.*, is thus the orig. ppr. of *can*¹ (obs. forms *cun*, *con*) in its orig. sense 'know.' Cf. *cunning*¹, *n.*] 1st. Knowing; having knowledge; learned; having or concerned with special or strange knowledge, and hence sometimes with an implication of magical or supernatural knowledge. See *cunning-man*, *cunning-woman*.

He wil . . . that they be *cunnand* in his seruise.

Metr. *Homilies*, p. 93.

Though I be nought all *cunning*
Upon the forme of this writing.

Gower, *Conf. Amant.*, III. 83.

She did impart,
Upon a certain day,
To him her *cunning* magic art.

The Seven Champions of Christendom (Child's Ballads, I. 85).

2. Having knowledge acquired by experience or practice; having technical knowledge and manual skill; skilful; dexterous. [Now chiefly literary and somewhat archaic.]

Esau was a *cunning* hunter.

Gen. xxv. 27.

Aholiab, . . . an engraver, and a *cunning* workman, and an embroiderer in blue, and in purple, and in scarlet, and fine linen.

Ex. xxxviii. 23.

We do not wonder at man because he is *cunning* in procuring food, but we are amazed with the variety, the superfluity, the immensity of human talents.

Sydney Smith, in *Lady Holland*, iii.

3. Exhibiting or wrought with ingenuity; skilful; curious; ingenious.

Apollo was god of shooting, and Author of *cunning* playing upon Instruments. *Ascham*, *The Scholemaster*, p. 64.

All the more do I admire

Joins of *cunning* workmanship.

Tennyson, *Vision of Sin*, iv.

4. Characterized by or exercising crafty ingenuity; artfully subtle or shrewd; knowing in guile; guileful; tricky.

Oh you're a *cunning* boy, and taught to lie

For your lord's credit!

Beau. and Fl., *Philaster*, ii. 3.

Hinder them [children], as much as may be, from being *cunning*; which, being the ape of wisdom, is the most distant from it that can be.

Locke, *Education*, § 140.

5. Marked by crafty ingenuity; showing shrewdness or guile; expressive of subtlety: as, a *cunning* deception; *cunning* looks.

Accounting his integrity to be but a *cunning* face of falsehood.

Sir F. Sidney.

O'er his face there spread a *cunning* grin.

William Morris, *Earthly Paradise*, II. 316.

6. Curiously or quaintly attractive; subtly interesting; piquant: commonly used of something small or young: as, the *cunning* ways of a child or a pet animal. [U. S.]

As a child she had been called *cunning*, in the popular American use of the word when applied to children; that is to say, piquantly interesting.

E. Eggleston, *The Graysons*, I.

= *Syn.* 4. *Cunning*, *Artful*, *Sly*, *Subtle*, *Shrewd*, *Tricky*, *Adroit*, *Wily*, *Crafty*, *Intriguing*, *sharp*, *foxy*. All these words suggest something underhand or deceptive. *Cunning*, literally knowing, and especially knowing how, now implies a disposition to compass one's ends by concealment; hence we speak of a fox-like *cunning*. *Artful* indicates greater ingenuity and ability, the latter, however, being of a low kind. *Sly* is the same as *cunning*, except that it is more vulgar and implies less ability. ('A col-fox, full of sleigh iniquity.' Chaucer, *Nun's Priest's Tale*, l. 395.) ('Envy works in a sly, imperceptible manner.' Watts.) *Subtle* implies concealment, like *cunning*, but also a marked ability and the power to work out one's plans without being suspected; hence, while *cunning* is applicable to brutes, *subtle* is too high a word for that, except by figurative use. The rabbit is *cunning* enough to hide from the dog; Mephistopheles is *subtle*. (For the favorable meanings of *subtle*, see *astute*.) *Tricky* is especially a word of action; it expresses the character and conduct of one who gets the confidence of others only to abuse it by acts of selfishness, especially cheating. *Adroit*, in a bad sense, expresses a ready and skilful use of trickery, or facility in performing and escaping detection of reprehensible acts. (See *adroit*.) *Wily* is appropriate where a person is viewed as an opponent in real or figurative warfare, against whom wiles or stratagems are employed: a *wily* adversary is one who is full of such devices; a *wily* politician is one who is notably given to advancing party interests by leading the opposite side to commit blunders, etc. A *crafty* man has less ability than a *subtle* man, and works more by deception or knavery than the *shrewd* man; he is more active than the *cunning* man, and more steadily active than the *sly* man; he is on the moral level of the *trickish* man. *Intriguing* is applied where the plots are secret arrangements made with others, perhaps against a third party, and especially of a complicated character.

cunning² (kun'ing), *n.* [*ME. connyng, coning, conyng*, var. of *cony*, *conig*, etc., whence mod. E. *cony*, *coney*, q. v. The form *cunning* remains in mod. use only as applied to the lamprey, and in the proper names *Cunningham*, *Conyngnam*,

Conington, etc. See *cony*.] 1st. A variant of *cony*.—2. The river-lamprey. [Local, Eng.]

cunningairet, *n.* Same as *conyger*.

Cunninghamia (kun-ing-ham'i-ā), *n.* [In honor of *Cunningham*, an English explorer in Australia.] A genus of coniferous trees of China and Japan, of two species, resembling in their stiff, pungent, linear-lanceolate leaves the *Araucaria*, but more nearly allied to the *Sequoia* of California. The wood of the Chinese species, *C. Sinensis*, is used especially for tea-chests and coffins.

cunninghead¹, *n.* [*ME. connynghe*; < *cunning*¹, *a.*, + *-head*.] *Cunning*; knowledge; understanding.

Barayne is my soul, fauting [lacking] *connynghe*.

Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. 8.), Int., l. 5.

cunningly (kun'ing-li), *adv.* 1. Skilfully; cleverly; artistically.

A stately Pallace built of squared bricke,
Which *cunningly* was without mortar laid.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, I. iv. 4.

And there is the best armour made in all the East, of Iron and Steele, *cunningly* tempered with the iuice of certaine herbes.

Purchas, *Pilgrimage*, p. 385.

We have a privilege of nature to shiver before a painted flame, how *cunningly* soever the colors be laid on.

Lowell, *Among my Books*, 1st ser., p. 369.

2nd. Shrewdly; wisely.

Where euer this barme has bene

That carrys thus conandy. *York Plays*, p. 162.

3. Artfully; craftily; with subtlety; with fraudulent contrivance.

We have not followed *cunningly* devised fables.

2 Pet. i. 16.

4. Prettily; attractively; piquantly. [U. S.] **cunning-man**¹ (kun'ing-man), *n.* A man who is reputed or pretends to have special or occult knowledge or skill; especially, one who pretends to tell fortunes, or teach how to recover stolen or lost goods.

Do ye not think me a *cunning* Man, that of an old Bishop can make a young Earl? *Baker*, *Chronicles*, p. 62.

The *cunning-men* in Cow-lane . . . have told her her fortune.

B. Jonson, *Bartholomew Fair*, l. 1.

The lady . . . paid me much above the usual fee, as a *cunning-man*, to find her stolen goods.

Steele, *Tatler*, No. 245.

cunningness (kun'ing-ness), *n.* The character of being *cunning*.

cunning-woman¹ (kun'ing-wūm'an), *n.* A female fortune-teller. See *cunning-man*.

Dancer. I am buying of an office, sir, and to that purpose I would fain learn to dissemble *cunningly*.

For. Do you come to me for that? you should rather have gone to a *cunning woman*.

Fletcher (and another), *Fair Maid of the Inn*, iv. 2.

And then her going in disguise to that conjurer, and this *cunning woman*!

B. Jonson, *Epicene*, ii. 1.

cunnyt, *n.* See *cony*.

cunncatch, **cunncatcher**, etc. See *conycatch*, etc.

Cunonia (kū-nō-ni-ā), *n.* [NL., named in honor of J. C. Cuno, a German botanist of the 18th century.] A small genus of plants, natural



Cunonia Capensis.

order *Saxifragaceae*. One species is found in South Africa, and there are five in New Caledonia. They are small trees or shrubs, with compound leaves and dense racemes of small white flowers. The bark is used for tanning.

cuntakt, *n.* See *conteck*.

cunt-line (kunt'lin or -lin), *n.* Same as *cont-line*.

cuntryet, **cuntret**, *n.* Obsolete forms of *country*.

Cuon (kū'on), *n.* A less proper form of *Cyon*².

cup (kup), *n.* [*ME. cup, cuppe*, also *coppe*, < AS. *cuppe* (not **cuppa*), ONorth. *copp*, a cup, = D. *kop* = MLG. *kop*, *koppe*, LG. *kop* = OHG. *choph*, *chuph*, MHG. *koph*, *kopf*, a cup, = *Icel. koppr* = Sw. *kopp* = Dan. *kop* = OF. *cupe*, *cope*, *coupe*, F. *coupe* (> ME. also *coupe*, *coupe*:

see *coup*³, *coupe*³ = Pr. Sp. *copa* = It. *coppa*, *coppo*, a cup, < ML. *copa*, *coppa*, *cupa*, *cuppa*, a cup, drinking-vessel, L. *cupa*, a tub, cask, tun, vat, etc., = O Bulg. *cupa*, a cup; cf. Gr. *κύπελλον*, a cup, *κύπη* (a hollow), a kind of ship, *κύπη*, a hole, Skt. *kūpa*, a pit, well, hollow. The forms have been to some extent confused with those of *cop*¹, the head, top (= D. *kop* = G. *kopf*, etc.); see *cop*¹.] A small vessel used to contain liquids generally; a drinking-vessel; a chalice. The name is commonly given specifically to a drinking-vessel smaller at the base than at the top, without a stem and foot, and with or without a handle or handles. See *glass*, *goblet*, *mug*.

Also ther be vij grett *Coppys* of tyne gold garnyshe with precius stonys.

Torkington, *Diary of Eng. Travell*, p. 11.

Look not thou upon the wine when it is red, when it giveth his colour in the cup. Prov. xxiii. 31.

Specifically—2. That part of a drinking-cup or similar vessel which contains the liquid, as distinguished from the stem and foot when these are present.—3. *Eccles.*, the chalice from which the wine is dispensed in the sacrament of the Lord's supper.—4. A cup-shaped or other vessel of precious metal, or by extension any elaborately wrought piece of plate, offered as a prize to be contended for in yacht- and horse-racing and other sports.

The King has bought seven horses successively, for which he has given 11,300 guineas, principally to win the cup at Ascot, which he has never accomplished.

Greville, *Memoirs*, June 24, 1829.

5. [*cap.*] The constellation Crater.—6. Something formed like a cup: as, the cup of an acorn, of a flower, etc.

The cowslip's golden cup no more I see.

Shenstone, *Elegies*, viii.

Specifically—(a) In bot.: (1) The concave fruiting body of angiocarpous lichens and discomycetous fungi: same as *discomycarp* and *apothecium*. (2) The peridium of a cluster-cup fungus, *Aecidium*. (b) In golfing, a small cavity or hole in the course, probably made by the stroke of a previous player. Jamieson.

7. In steam-boilers, one of a series of depressions or domes used to increase the amount of heating surface.—8. A cupping-glass.

For the flux, there is no better medicine than the cup used two or three times.

Winthrop, *Hist. New England*, I. 474.

9. A small vessel of determinate size for receiving the blood during venesection. It has usually contained about four ounces. A bleeding of two cups is consequently one of eight ounces. Duglison.

10. The quantity contained in a cup; the contents of a cup: as, a cup of tea.

Every inordinate cup is unblessed, and the ingredient is a devil.

Shak., *Othello*, II. 3.

And now let's go to an honest alehouse, where we may have a cup of good barley wine.

I. Walton, *Complete Angler*, p. 60.

'Tis a little thing

To give a cup of water. *Talfourd*, *Ion*, I. 2.

11. Suffering to be endured; evil which falls to one's lot; portion: from the idea of a bitter or poisonous draught from a cup.

O my Father, if it be possible, let this cup pass from me. Mat. xxvi. 39.

Welcome the sour cup of prosperity! Affliction may one day smile again. Shak., *L. L. L.*, I. 1.

12. A drink made of wine, generally iced, sweetened, and flavored according to many different receipts, and sometimes containing many ingredients. The different varieties are named from the chief ingredient, as *claret-cup*, *champagne-cup*, etc.—13. *pl.* The drinking of intoxicating liquors; a drinking-bout; intoxication.

Another sort sitteth upon their ale benches, and there among their cups they give judgment of the wits of writers. Sir T. More, *Utopia*, Ded. to Peter Giles, p. 14.

Thence from cups to civil brolls. Milton, *P. L.*, xl. 718.

14. In golf, a small shallow hole in the course, frequently made by the stroke of some previous player having removed turf. W. Park, Jr.—*Circe's cup*, the enchanted draught of the sorceress Circe; hence, anything that produces a delirious or transforming effect.

I think you all have drunk of Circe's cup.

Shak., *C. of E.*, v. 1.

Class cup. See *class*.—**Coin-cup.** See *coin*¹.—**Crowned cup.** See *crowned*.—**Crown of cups.** See *couronne des tasses*, under *couronne*.—**Cup and ball,** a toy of very early origin, consisting of a cup at the extremity of a handle, to which a ball is attached by a cord. The player tosses the ball up, and seeks to catch it in the cup.—**Cup-and-ball joint.** Same as *ball-and-socket joint* (which see, under *ball*¹).—**Cup and can,** familiar companions: the can being the large vessel out of which the cup is filled, and thus the two being constantly associated.

You boasting tell us where you din'd,
And how his lordship was so kind;
Swear he's a most facetious man,
That you and he are cup and can.

Swift.

Cup of assay. See *assay*.—**Cup o' sneeze,** a pinch of snuff. *Grose*. [Prov. Eng.]—In his cups, intoxicated; tipsy.

As Alexander killed his friend Clytus, being in his ales and his cups. Shak., *Hen. V.*, iv. 7.

Standing cup, a large and usually ornamental drinking-vessel (see *hanap*) made especially for the decoration of a dresser or cupboard.—**To crush a cup.** See *crush*.—**To drain the cup to the bottom, or to the dregs.** (a) To endure misfortune to the last extremity; experience the utmost force of a calamity. (b) To pursue sensual pleasures recklessly; sound the depths of vice, or of a particular form of indulgence.—**To present the cup to one's lips.** (a) To try to force one into a desperate action or painful position. (b) To allure one into dissipation or sensual indulgence.

cup (kup), *v.*; pret. and pp. *cupped*, ppr. *cupping*. [*cup*, *n.*] I. *trans.* 1†. To supply with cups, as of liquor.

Plumpey Bacchus, . . .

Cup us, till the world go round.

Shak., *A. and C.*, II. 7 (song).

2†. To make drunk.

At night with one that had bin shrieve I sup'd,
Well entertain'd I was, and halfe well cup'd.
John Taylor, *Works* (1650).

3. To bleed by means of cupping-glasses; perform the operation of cupping upon.

Him, the damn'd doctors and his friends immur'd;
They bled, they cupp'd, they purged; in short they cur'd.
Pope, *Imit. of Horace*, II. II. 193.

II. *intrans.* 1†. To drink.

The former is not more thirsty after his cupping than the latter is hungry after his devouring.

Rev. T. Adams, *Works*, I. 484.

2. To perform the operation of cupping: as, to cup for inflammation.—3. In golfing, to hit or break the ground with the club when striking the ball. Jamieson.

cup-and-cone (kup'and-kōn'), *n.* In *metal.*, an arrangement at the mouth of a blast-furnace by which ore, flux, or fuel can be added, without allowing any sensible escape of the furnace-gases, when these, as is usually the case, are taken off for heating purposes.

cup-and-saucer (kup'and-sā'sēr), *a.* Shaped like a cup and its saucer taken together.—**Cup-and-saucer limpet,** a shell of the genus *Calyptraea*: so named because the limpet-like shell has a cup-like process in the interior.

cup-anvil (kup'an'vil), *n.* In a metallic cartridge, a cup-shaped piece placed on the inner side of the head to strengthen it.



Cup-and-saucer Limpet (*Calyptraea equestris*).

cup-bearer (kup'bār'er), *n.* 1. An attendant at a feast who conveys wine or other liquors to the guests.—2. Formerly, an officer of the household of a prince or noble, who tasted the wine before handing it to his master.

For I was the king's cupbearer. Neh. I. 11.

cupboard (kup'erd), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *cupboord*, *cupbord*, often spelled *cubbord*, sometimes *coberd*, to suit the pron.; ME. *cupbord*, *copebord*, < *cup*, *cuppe*, *cup*, + *bord*, *board*.] 1. Originally, a table on which cups and other vessels, of gold or silver, or of earthenware, for household use or ornament, were kept or displayed; later, a table with shelves, a sideboard, buffet, or cabinet, open or closed, used for such purpose; in modern use, generally, a series of shelves, inclosed or placed in a closet, for keeping cups, dishes, and other table-ware. A cupboard of large size and lavish ornament, in the second form, was called a *court-cupboard*, and was especially intended for the display of plate, etc. This form is represented by the modern sideboard, with open shelves above and a closet below.

The kynges cope-borde was closed in silver.

Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), I. 208.

2. A similar sideboard, cabinet, or closet of shelves for the keeping of provisions about to be used. Such a cupboard was formerly called specifically a *livery-cupboard*, and in it was placed the ration, called *livery*, allowed to each member of the household.

Going to a corner cupboard, high up in the wall, he pulled a key out of his pocket, and unlocked his little store of wine, and cake, and spirits.

Mrs. Gaskell, *Sylvia's Lovers*, III.

Hence—3. The set or collection of silver or gold plate, fine glass, decorated ceramic ware, etc., usually kept in a cupboard. Compare *credence*, 4.

There was also a *Cupbord* of plate, most sumptuous and rich.

Hakluyt's *Voyages*, I. 813.

Cupboard love, interested attachment.

A cupboard love is seldom truee,

A love sincere is found in few. Poor Robin.

cupboard† (kup'erd), *v. t.* [*cupboard*, *n.*] To gather as into a cupboard; hoard up.

Only like a gulf it [the belly] did remain
I' the midst o' the body, idle and unactive,
Still cupboarding the viand. Shak., *Cor.*, I. 1.

cupboardy (kub'er-di), *a.* [*cupboard* + *-y*¹.] Like a cupboard. Miss Braddon.

cup-coral (kup'kor'al), *n.* 1. A corallite.—2. A coral polypidom of which the whole mass is cup-shaped, as in the family *Cyathophyllidae*.

cupee (kū-pē'), *n.* A head-dress of lace, gauze, etc., having lappets hanging down beside the face. It was worn at the beginning of the eighteenth century, and preceded the tall commode.

cupel (kū'pel or kup'el), *n.* [Also written *cupel*, *cupelle*, and *coppel*, *coppelle* (now commonly *cupel*, based directly upon the ML. form); < F. *coupelle* = Sp. *copela* = Pg. *copella*, *copella* = It. *coppella*, < ML. *cupella*, a little cup, a little tun, dim. of *cupa*, *cup*, L. *cupa*, a tun (> *cupella*, a small cask): see *cup*.] In *metal.*, a small vessel made of pulverized bone-earth, in the form of a frustum of a cone, with a cavity in the larger end, in which lead containing gold and silver is cupelled. See *cupellation*. In assaying with the cupel the lead is absorbed by the porous bone-ash into which it sinks.

The stuff whereof *cuppels* are made, which they put into furnaces, upon which fire worketh not.

Bacon, *Nat. Hist.*

cupel (kū'pel), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cupelled*, *cupelled*, ppr. *cupeling*, *cupelling*. [*cupel*, *n.*] To perform the process of cupellation upon.

These [silver and alloyed gold] are wrapped together in a piece of sheet lead, and cupelled or melted in a porous crucible called a cupel.

Wheatley and Delamotte, *Art Work in Gold and Silver*, p. 8.

cupel-dust (kū'pel-dust), *n.* Powder used in purifying metals. Also *coppelle-dust*.

cupellate (kū'pe-lāt), *v. t.* [*cupel* + *-ate*².] To cupel. [Rare.]

cupellation (kū'pe-lā'shon), *n.* [*cupellate* + *-ion*.] Separation of gold and silver from lead by treatment in a cupeling-furnace or in a cupel. The process depends upon the property possessed by lead of becoming oxidized when strongly heated, while the precious metals are not so affected. The lead, becoming oxidized, forms litharge, which collects on the surface and flows toward the edges of the metallic mass, whence it is removed, the silver remaining in the form of a metallic disk if the operation is on a large scale, as in the process of working argentiferous lead in the cupellation-furnace, or in that of a small rounded globe or button if the cupel is used (see *cupel*), as is commonly done in assaying silver ore which contains gold.

Cupes (kū'pēs), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1801), < (†) L. *cupes*, *cuppes*, fond of delicacies, dainty, connected with *cupedo*, *cuppedo*, a tidbit, delicacy, orig. = *cupido*, desire: see *Cupid*.] The typical genus of the family *Cupesidae*. *C. lobiceps* is a North American species.

Cupesidae (kū'pes-i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cupes* + *-idae*.] A family of serricorn *Coleoptera* or beetles. The ventral segments are free; the tarsi are five-jointed; the first ventral segment is not elongated; the hind coxae are sulcate for the reception of the thighs; the front coxa is transverse; the onychium is small or wanting; the head is constricted behind; and the eyes are smooth. The family comprises only the three genera *Cupes*, *Priacma*, and *Omma*, and the few species known are somber-colored beetles of medium size, which probably breed in decaying wood.

cupful (kup'fūl), *n.* [*cup* + *-ful*, 2.] The quantity that a cup holds; the contents of a cup.

Thane cho wente to the welle by the wode enis,
That alle wellyde of wyne, and wonderliche rynges;
Kaughte up a coupe-fulle, and coverde it faire.

Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), I. 3379.

cup-gall (kup'gāl), *n.* A singular kind of gall found on the leaves of the oak and some other trees, of the figure of a cup, or a drinking-glass without its foot, adhering by its point or apex to the leaf, and containing the larva of a small fly. The insect which makes cup-galls is *Cecidomyia poculum*.

cup-guard (kup'gärd), *n.* A sword-guard in which the hand is protected by a hollow metal cup opening toward the hand. It usually surrounds the blade beyond and outside of the cross-guard. See *hilt*.

Cuphea (kū'fē-ä), *n.* [NL., with reference to the gibbous base of the calyx, < Gr. *κύπος*, a hump.] A genus of *Lythraceae*, herbs or undershrubs, natives of tropical America and Mexico, of which three species occur in the United States. Many have bright-colored flowers, and



Flowering Branch of *Cuphea lanceolata*.

one, *C. platycentra*, is common in greenhouses under the name of *cigar-plant*.

Ouphic, *a.* and *n.* See *Cupic*.

cup-hilted (knp'hil'ted), *a.* Furnished with a cup-guard, as a sword. See *cup-guard*.

Cupid (kū'pid), *n.* [*L. Cupido*, personification of *cupido* (*cupidin-*), desire, passion, < *cupere*, desire: see *covet*.] In *Rom. myth.*, the god of love, identified with the Greek *Eros*, the son of *Hermes* (*Mercury*) and *Aphrodite* (*Venus*). He is generally represented as a beautiful boy with wings, carrying a bow and quiver of arrows, and is often spoken of as blind or blindfolded. The name is often given in art to figures of children, with or without wings, introduced, sometimes in considerable number, as a motive of decoration, and with little or no mythological allusion.



Cupid.—Vatican Museum, Rome.

The seal was *Cupid* bent above a scroll, And o'er his head Uranian *Venus* hung, And raised the blinding bandage from his eyes.

Tennyson, Princess, l.

To look for *Cupids* in the eyes. Same as to look babies, etc. (which see, under *baby*, *n.*, 3).

The Naiads, sitting near upon the aged rocks, Are busied with their combs, to braid his verdant locks, While in their crystal eyes he doth for *Cupids* look.

Drayton, Polyolbion, li. 362.

cupidity (kū-pid'i-ti), *n.* [*F. cupidité* = *Pr. cupiditas* = *It. cupidità*, < *L. cupiditas* (*-t-s*), desire, covetousness, < *cupidus*, desirous, < *cupere*, desire: see *covet*.] 1. An eager desire to possess something; inordinate desire; immoderate craving, especially for wealth or power; greed.

No property is secure when it becomes large enough to tempt the *cupidity* of indigent power.

Burke.

Many articles that might have aroused the *cupidity* of unambitious thieves.

Lathrop, Spanish Vistas, p. 193.

2. Specifically, sexual love. [Rare.]

Love, as it is called by boys and girls, shall ever be the subject of my ridicule, . . . villainous *cupidity*!

Richardson, Sir Charles Grandison, VI. 106.

=*Syn.* 1. *Covetousness*, *Cupidity*, etc. (see *avarice*), craving, hankering, grasping, lust for wealth, etc.

cupidone (kū'pi-dōn), *n.* [*F.*, < *Cupidon*, < *L. Cupido*, *Cupid*: see *Cupid*.] A flowering plant of gardens, *Catananche cœrulea*.

Cupidonia (kū-pi-dō'ni-ā), *n.* [*NL.* (*Reichenbach*, 1853), extended from *cupido*, the specific name of the bird, < *L. Cupido*, *Cupid*.] A genus of gallinaceous birds of the grouse family, *Tetraonidae*; the pinnated grouse. They have alulae or little wing-like tufts of feathers on the sides of the



Prairie-hen (*Cupidonia cupido*).

neck, which may have been fancifully likened to *Cupid's* wings; a short tail with broad feathers; the head somewhat crested; the tarsi partly feathered; and the plumage barred crosswise on the under parts. The genus is based upon the common prairie-hen of the United States, *Cupidonia cupido*. A second smaller kind is *C. pallidicincta*. Also called *Tympanuchus*.

cupidouist, *a.* [*L. cupidus*, desiring, desirous, longing, < *cupere*, desire, long for: see *covet*.] Full of *cupidity*. *Coles*, 1717.

Cupid's-wing (kū'pidz-wing), *n.* A piece of leather at the top of the check in a pianoforte-action. Sometimes called *fly*.

cupiscent (kū'pi-sent), *a.* [*LL. cupiscen* (*-t-s*), ppr. of *cupiscere*, wish, < *L. cupere*, desire: see *Cupid*, *covet*.] Same as *concupiscent*.

cup-land (kup'land), *n.* In British India, the depressed land along the rivers; the river-banks.

cup-leather (kup'lewh'ér), *n.* A piece of leather fastened around the plunger or bucket of a pump. For a bucket it is sleeve-shaped, and for a plunger it is made with a solid bottom. *E. H. Knight.*

cup-lichen (kup'li'ken), *n.* A lichen having a goblet-shaped podetium, as *Cladonia pyxidata*, or a cup-shaped or saucer-shaped apothecium, as *Lecanora tartarea*. Also called *cup-moss*. See cut under *cudbear*.

cupman (kup'man), *n.*; pl. *cupmen* (*-men*). [*Cup* + *man*.] A boon companion; a fellow-reveler. [Rare.]

"Oh, a friend of mine! a brother *cupman*," . . . said Burbo, carelessly. *Bulwer, Last Days of Pompeii, li. l.*

cupmeal, *adv.* [*ME. cupmel, cuppemele*; < *cup* + *meal*.] A cupful at a time; cup by cup.

A galoun [of ale] for a grote god wote, no lease; And gyt it cam in *cupmel*. *Piers Plowman* (B), v. 225.

cup-moss (kup'mōs), *n.* [*Cup* + *moss*¹.] Same as *cup-lichen*.

cup-mushroom (kup'mush'rōm), *n.* See *mushroom*.

cupola (kū'pō-lā), *n.* [= *F. coupole* = *Sp. cúpula* = *Pg. cupula*, *cupola* = *D. koepel* = *G. Dan. kuppel* = *Sw. kupol*, < *It. cupola*, a dome, < *LL. cupula*, dim. of *L. cupa*, a tub, cask, *ML. cupa*, *It. coppa*, etc., a cup: see *cup*.] 1. In *arch.*, a vault, either hemispherical or produced by the revolution about its axis of two curves intersecting at the apex, or by a semi-ellipse covering either upon four arches or upon solid walls. The Italian word signifies a hemispherical roof which covers a circular building, like the Pantheon at Rome or the temple of Vesta at Tivoli. Most modern cupolas are semi-elliptical, cut through their shortest diameter; but the greater number of ancient cupolas were hemispherical. In colloquial use, the cupola is often considered as a diminutive dome, or the name is specifically applied to a small structure rising above a roof and often having the character of a tower or lantern, and in no sense that of a dome.

2. The round top of any structure, as of a furnace; the structure itself. See *cupola-furnace*. Specifically—3. *Milit.*, a revolving shot-proof turret, formed of strong timbers, and armored with massive iron plates. In some systems of cupolas the tower is erected on a base which is made to turn on its center by means of steam-power. Within the turret heavy ordnance is placed, and fired through openings in the sides. *Farrar, Mil. Encyc.*

4. In *anat.*: (a) The summit of the cochlea. (b) The summit of an intestinal gland. *Frey.*

—5. In *conch.*, the so-called dorsal or visceral hump, made by the heap of viscera.

cupolad† (kū'pō-lād), *a.* [*Cupola* + *-ed*².] Having a cupola.

Here is also another rich ebony cabinet *cupola'd* with a tortoise-shell. *Evelyn, Diary, Oct. 22, 1644.*

Now hast thou chang'd thee, saint; and made Thyself a fane that's *cupola'd*. *Lovelace, Lucrece.*

cupola-furnace (kū'pō-lā-fēr'nās), *n.* In *metal.*, a shaft-furnace built more slightly than the ordinary blast-furnace, and usually of fire-brick, hooped or cased with iron. It is chiefly used for remelting cast-iron for foundry purposes.

cupulated† (kū'pō-lād), *a.* [*Cupola* + *-ate*² + *-ed*².] Having a cupola.

They shew'd us Virgil's sepulchre erected on a steepe rock, in forme of a small rotunda or *cupulated* columne. *Evelyn, Diary, Feb. 7, 1645.*

cuppa (kup'pā), *n.* [*ML.*, a cup: see *cup*.] A cup; specifically, *eccles.*, the bowl or cup of a chalice or of a ciborium.

cupped (kupt), *a.* [*Cup* + *-ed*².] Depressed at the center like a cup; dish-shaped; cup-shaped.

In the original machine (type-writer) the keys were of bone, slightly *cupped*, with letters in relief, so that the blind could use it. *Sci. Amer., N. S., LVI. 276.*

cupper (kup'ér), *n.* 1†. One who carries a cup; a cup-bearer.—2. One who applies a cupping-glass.

cupping (kup'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *cup*, *v.*] 1. In *surg.*, the application of the cupping-glass. There are two modes of cupping: one in which the part is scarified and some blood taken away to relieve congestion or inflammation of internal parts, called *wet cupping*, or more generally simply *cupping*; and a second, termed *dry cupping*, in which there is no scarification and no blood is abstracted.

2. A concavity in the end of a cylindrical casting, produced by the shrinkage of the metal.—3. A shallow countersink.

cupping-glass (kup'ing-glās), *n.* A glass vessel like a cup applied to the skin in the operation of cupping. The air within is rarefied by heat or otherwise, so that when applied to the skin a partial

vacuum is produced, and the part to which it is applied swells up into the glass. Where the object is blood-letting there is inside the cupping-glass an apparatus called a scarificator, furnished with fine lancets operated by a spring or trigger, by which the skin is cut, or the skin is cut by a similar instrument before the cupping-glass is used. Various forms of cupping-instruments are used.

Still at their books, they will not be pull'd off; They stick like *cupping-glasses*.

Fletcher (and others), Bloody Brother, iv. 2.

cupping-house† (kup'ing-hous), *n.* [*Cupping*, verbal *n.* (with reference to the *cup* that inebriates), + *house*.] A tavern.

How many of these madmen . . . lavish out their short times in . . . playing, dicing, drinking, feasting, beasting; a *cupping-house*, a vaulting-house, a gaming-house, share their means, lives, souls. *Rev. T. Adams, Works, l. 277.*

cupping-machine (kup'ing-mā-shēn'), *n.* The first machine used in the process of making metallic cartridge-cases. It consists of two stamps or dies, one working within the other. The outer one cuts the copper blank and the next pulls it into the shape of a cup, preparing it for drawing in other machines. *E. H. Knight.*

cupping-tool (kup'ing-tōl), *n.* A cup-shaped blacksmith's swage.

cup-plant (kup'plant), *n.* The *Silphium perfoliatum*, a tall, stout composite of the United States, with a square stem and large opposite leaves, the upper pairs connate at the base and forming a cup-like cavity. The flowers are large and yellow.

cuppules (kup'ulz), *n. pl.* In *her.*, *bars-gemel*. See *gemel*.

cup-purse (kup'pērs), *n.* A long netted purse one or both ends of which are wrought upon a cup-formed mold to give it shape.

cuppy (kup'i), *n.* [Appar. < *F. coupé*, cut: see *coupé*.] In *her.*, one of the furs composed of patches like potent, but arranged so that each is set against a patch of the same tincture, instead of alternated. It is always argent and azure unless otherwise blazoned. Also called *potent counter-potent*.

cuprate (kū'prāt), *n.* [*Cupr* (*ic*) + *-ate*¹.] A salt of cupric acid.

cuprea-bark (kū'prē-ā-bārk), *n.* [*LL. cupreus*, copper (< *cuprum*, copper), + *bark*².] The bark of *Remijia Purdieana* and *R. pedunculata*, trees of tropical South America, allied to *Cinchona*. It is of a copper-red color, and yields quinine and allied alkaloids.

cupreine (kū'prē-in), *n.* [*Cuprea* (*-bark*) + *-ine*².] An alkaloid obtained from the double alkaloid homoquinine, found in a variety of cuprea-bark, the product of *Remijia pedunculata*.

cupreous (kū'prē-us), *a.* [*LL. cupreus*, of copper, < *cuprum*, copper: see *copper*.] 1. Consisting of or containing copper; having the properties of copper.—2. Copper-colored; reddish-brown with a metallic luster.

I got a rare mess of golden and silver and bright cupreous fishes, which looked like a string of jewels.

Thoreau, Walden, p. 338.

Cupreous luster. See *luster*.

Cupressineæ (kū'pre-sin'ē-ā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Cupressus* + *-in-* + *-æ*.] A suborder of *Conifera*, of which the genus *Cupressus* is the type, with opposite or ternate, mostly scale-like, and adnate leaves. It includes also the genera *Juniperus*, *Chamaecyparis*, *Thuja*, *Libocedrus*, *Taxodium*, and others of the old world.

Cupressites (kū'pre-si'tēz), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Cupressus*, *q. v.*] A genus of fossil plants considered to be closely allied to, if not identical with, the recent genus *Cupressus* (which see). This genus is one of those found in connection with amber, and in various later geological formations, especially the lignitic group of northern Germany. The forms found in the Permian, and so characteristic of a part of that group, and which were formerly referred to *Cupressites*, are now put in the genus *Ulmannia*.

Cupressocrinidæ (kū'pres-ō-krin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Cupressocrinus* + *-idæ*.] A family of fossil crinoids or encrinites, named from the genus *Cupressocrinus*, having a cup-shaped calyx, ranging from the Devonian to the Carboniferous formation.

cupressocrinite (kū'pres-sok'ri-nit), *n.* [As *Cupressocrinus* + *-ite*².] An encrinite of the genus *Cupressocrinus*.

Cupressocrinus (kū'pres-sok'ri-nus), *n.* [*NL.*, < *L. cupressus*, cypress, + *Gr. κρίνον*, lily.] A genus of encrinites.

Cupressus (kū'pres'us), *n.* [*NL.*, < *L. cupressus*, rarely *cyparissus*, in *LL. cupressus*: see *cypress*.] A genus of coniferous trees having small, scale-like, appressed or spreading acute leaves, as in the junipers, and cones formed of a small number of peltate woody scales, with



Cupping-tools.

several small angular seeds to each scale; the cypress. The common cypress of the old world is *C. sempervirens*, a native of the East. The tree with erect appressed branches, having a slender pyramidal form, frequently planted in Mohammedan and other burying-grounds, is a variety of this species, besides which there are three or four others in the Mediterranean region and central Asia. In North America there are seven or eight species, in Mexico, Arizona, and California. The wood is fragrant, compact, and durable.



Cone of Cypress
(*Cupressus*).

cupric (kū'prik), *a.* [*< LL. cuprum*, copper, + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of copper; derived from copper: as, *cupric* oxid. Also *cuprous*.—**Cupric compound**, a compound into which the atom of copper enters with equivalence of two: for example, CuO , cupric oxid. In a cuprous compound two atoms of copper enter, forming a bivalent group: for example, Cu_2O , cuprous oxid.

cupriferous (kū-prif'ē-rus), *a.* [*< LL. cuprum*, copper, + *L. ferre*, = *E. bear*¹, + *-ous*.] Producing or containing copper; copper-bearing: as, *cupriferous* ore, or silver.

cuprite (kū'prīt), *n.* [*< LL. cuprum*, copper, + *-ite*².] The red oxid of copper; red copper ore; a common ore of copper, of a bright-red color, occurring in isometric crystals (cubes, octahedrons, etc.), and also massive. It is sometimes found in capillary forms, as in the variety *chalcotrichite*.

cupro-ammonium (kū'prō-a-mō'ni-um), *n.* Same as *cupperized ammonia* (which see, under *cupperize*).

cuproid (kū'proid), *n.* [*< LL. cuprum*, copper, + *Gr. εἶδος, form*.] In *crystal*, a solid related to a tetrahedron, and contained under twelve equal triangles. It is the hemihedral form of the tetragonal trisoctahedron or trapezohedron.

cupromagnesite (kū-prō-mag'ne-sīt), *n.* [*< LL. cuprum*, copper, + *NL. magnesium*, *q. v.*, + *-ite*².] A hydrous sulphate of copper and magnesium.

cuproscheelite (kū-prō-shē'lit), *n.* [*< LL. cuprum*, copper, + *scheelite*.] A variety of scheelite containing several per cent. of copper oxid.

cuprose (kup'rōz), *n.* [Also *coprose*; *< cop*¹ or *cup* + *rose*².] Same as *copper-rose*.

cuprous (kū'prus), *a.* [*< LL. cuprum*, copper, + *-ous*.] Same as *cupric*.

cupseed (kup'sēd), *n.* A tall, climbing, menispermaceous vine of the southern United States, *Calyocarpum Lyoni*, with large lobed, cordate leaves and small greenish-white flowers. The fruit is a large drupe containing a bony seed hollowed out on one side like a cup.

cup-shaped (kup'shāpt), *a.* Shaped like a cup.—**Cup-shaped organs**, specifically, in some *Hirudinea*, bundles of tactile setae embedded in depressions of the integument of the head and body.

cup-shrimp (kup'shrimp), *n.* A shrimp, *Palaeomon vulgaris*, when so small as to be sold by measure, not by counting. [Local, British.]

cup-sponge (kup'spunj), *n.* A kind of commercial sponge. The Turkey cup-sponge is *Spongia adriatica*, also called *Levanti toilet-sponge*.

cupula (kū'pū-lā), *n.*; pl. *cupulae* (-lē). [*NL.*, a little cup, etc., dim. of *ML. cupula*, a cup: see *cupola* and *cup*.] Same as *cupule*.

cupular (kū'pū-lār), *a.* [*< cupula* + *-ar*².] Cup-shaped; resembling a small cup.

cupulate (kū'pū-lāt), *a.* [*< NL. cupulatus*, *< cupula*, *q. v.*] Same as *cupular*.

cupule (kū'pūl), *n.* [*< NL. cupula*, *q. v.*] 1. A small cup-shaped depression, as in rock.

These *cupules* have not only various sizes in different stones, but even in the same stone differ considerably from one surface to another. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 112.

2. In *bot.*: (a) A form of involucre, occurring in the oak, beech, chestnut, and hazel, consisting of bracts in fruit cohere into a cup of cup. (b) In fungi, a receptacle shaped like the cup of an acorn, as in *Peziza*.—3. In *entom.*, a little cup-shaped organ; specifically, one of the sucking-disks on the lower surface of the tarsi of certain aquatic beetles.



Cupules.
a, cupule of acorn; b, cupule of fungus
(*Peziza*).

Also *cupula*.

Cupuliferæ (kū-pū-lif'ē-rē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, fem. pl. (sc. *L. plantæ*, plants) of *cupuliferus*: see

cupuliferous.] An important order of apetalous exogenous trees, including the oak, chestnut, beech, birch, etc. It is characterized by monocious flowers, of which the staminate are in aments and the pistillate have an inferior or naked 2- to 6-celled ovary, the cells having one or two ovules. The order is divided into three tribes, each of which has been ranked as a distinct order: viz., *Quercineæ* (the *Cupuliferae* of many authors), which have the fruit surrounded or inclosed in a scaly or spiny involucre or cup, as in the oak, chestnut, and beech; *Coryleæ*, with the bracts of the involucre foliaceous and more or less united, as in the hazel and hornbeam; and *Betuleæ*, which have the scale-like bracts imbricate in a spike and the nutlets small and flattened, as in the birch and alder. The 10 genera include about 400 species, distributed over the temperate regions of the northern hemisphere.

cupuliferous (kū-pū-lif'ē-rus), *a.* [*< NL. cupuliferus*, *< cupula*, *q. v.*, + *L. ferre* = *E. bear*¹.] In *bot.*, bearing cupules.

cupuliform (kū'pū-li-fōrm), *a.* [*< NL. cupula*, *q. v.*, + *L. forma*, shape.] Shaped like or resembling a cupule; cupular.

cup-valve (kup'valv), *n.* 1. A cup-shaped or conical valve which is guided by a stem to and from its flaring seat.—2. A valve placed like an inverted cup over an opening.—3. A form of balance-valve which opens simultaneously at the sides and top. *E. H. Knight*.



Cup-valve
(def. 1).

cur (kēr), *n.* [*< ME. kur, curre*; of LG. or Scand. origin: = MD. *korre*, a house-dog, watch-dog, = Sw. dial. *kurra*, a dog. Prob. so called from his growling; cf. MD. **korren*, in comp. *korrepot*, equiv. to D. *knorrepot* (= Dan. *knurrepotte*, a grumbler, snarler (cf. MD. D. *knorren* = G. *knurren* = Dan. *knurre*, grumble, snarl), = Icel. *kurra*, grumble, murmur, = Sw. *kurra*, croak, rumble, = Dan. *kurre*, coo, whirr; cf. E. dial. *curr*, cry as an owl, Sc. *curr*, coo as a dove, purr as a cat, *curdoo*, *curdoo*, *curroo*, coo as a dove, *currie-wirrie*, expressive of a noisy habitual growl. An imitative word: see *curr*, and cf. *chirr*, *churr*, *hurr*, *whirr*.] 1. A dog: usually in depreciation, a snarling, worthless, or outcast dog; a dog of low or degenerate breed.

They, . . . like to village *cur*,
Bark when their fellows do. *Shak.*, *Hen. VIII.*, II. 4.

Hang, hair, like hemp, or like the Isling *cur's*.
Fletcher (and another), *Queen of Corinth*, IV. 1.

Both mongrel, puppy, whelp, and hound,
And *cur*s of low degree.
Goldsmith, *Elegy on the Death of a Mad Dog*.

2. Figuratively, a surly, ill-bred man; a low, despicable, ill-natured fellow: used in contempt.

What would you have, you *cur*,
That like nor peace nor war? *Shak.*, *Cor.*, I. 1.

curability (kūr'a-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *curabilité* = It. *curabilità*, *< LL.* as if **curabilita(t)-s*, *< curabilis*: see *curable*.] The character of being curable; the fact of admitting of cure.

curable (kūr'a-bl), *a.* [= F. *curable* = Pr. Sp. *curable* = Pg. *curavel* = It. *curabile*, *< LL. curabilis*, *< L. curare*, cure: see *cure*, *v.*] 1. Capable of being healed or cured; admitting a remedy: as, a *curable* disease or patient; a *curable* evil.

There be some Distempers of the Mind that proceed from those of the Body, and so are *curable* by Drugs and Diet. *Howell*, *Letters*, I. vi. 53.

2. Capable of curing.

A *curable* vertue against all diseases.
Sandys, *Travallas*, III. 174.

curableness (kūr'a-bl-nes), *n.* Capability of being cured, healed, or remedied; curability.

The arguments which Helmont and others draw from the providence of God, for the *curableness* of all diseases. *Boyle*, *Works*, II. 110.

curaçao (kō-ra-sō'), *n.* [So named from the island of Curaçao, north of Venezuela. See *curassow*.] A cordial made of spirit sweetened and flavored with the peel of the bitter orange. Commonly written *curaçao*.

curaçao-bird (kō-ra-sō'bērd), *n.* An old name of the Guianan curassow or mituporanga, *Craz alector*; the crested curassow. *Browne*; *Brisson*, 1760.

curaçoa, *n.* Incorrect spelling of *curaçao*.

curacy (kūr'a-si), *n.*; pl. *curacies* (-siz). [*< curate*¹ + *-cy*; as if *< NL. *curatia*.] 1. The office or employment of a curate.

They get into orders as soon as they can, and if they be very fortunate, arrive in time to a *curacy* here in town. *Swift*.

2. The condition or office of a guardian; guardianship.

By way of *curacy* and protectorship.
Roger North, *Examen*, p. 260.

Perpetual curacy. See *perpetual curate*, under *curate*.

curari, **curara** (kō-rā'ri, -rā), *n.* [*S. Amer.*, also written *curare*, and in many variant forms, *curari*, *urari*, *woorara*, *woorali*, *wourali*, *wouraly*, *wouri*, *wourara*, etc.] A brown-black, shining, brittle, resinous substance, consisting of the aqueous extract of *Strychnos toxifera*, and various other species of the same genus, used by South American Indians for poisoning their arrows, especially the small arrows shot from the blow-gun. Curari may, except in very large doses, be introduced with impunity into the alimentary canal; but if introduced into a puncture of the skin so as to mix with the blood, the effect is instantly fatal. Its principal effect is paralysis of the terminations of the motor nerves, and it causes death by paralysis of the muscles of the chest, producing asphyxiation. The chief use of curari by the Indians is for the chase, animals killed by it being quite wholesome. It is largely used in physiological experiments, and to a small extent therapeutically in spasmodic affections, as tetanus, rabies, etc.

curarine (kō-rā'rin), *n.* [*< curari* + *-ine*².] An alkaloid extracted from curari, forming colorless prisms more poisonous than the curari which yields it. One hundredth of a gram introduced into the skin of a rabbit produces death in a short time.

curarization (kō-rā-ri-zā'shōn), *n.* [*< curarize* + *-ation*.] The act or operation of curarizing; the state of being curarized.

curarize (kō-rā'riz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *curarized*, ppr. *curarizing*. [*< curari* + *-ize*.] To administer curari to; destroy the motor without destroying the sensory function of the nervous system by the use of curari, as in vivisection, when the animal is rendered motionless and voiceless, but not insensible to pain.

curassow (kū-ras'ō), *n.* [*< curaçao* (*-bird*): see *curaçao*.] 1. One of the large gallinaceous South American birds of the genera *Craz* and *Pauzi*, and the subfamily *Craciinae*. There are in all upward of 12 species. The best-known, and that to which the name was first applied, is the *curaçao*-bird or crested *curassow*, *Craz alector*, of a greenish-black color with a white crest, inhabiting northerly parts of South America. The red *curassow* is *Craz rubra*; the galeated *curassow* or



Globose Curassow (*Craz globiceira*).

cuahew-bird is *Pauzi galeata*; the red-knobbed *curassow* is *Craz (Crossolerymus) carunculata* or *yarelli*. The *globose curassow*, *C. globiceira*, is notable as the northernmost species, and the only one found north of Panama; it ranges into Mexico. Several species of *curassows* are domesticated in their native country, and resemble the turkey in size and general character.

2. pl. The family *Craciidae*. Also spelled *carasow*, *carassow*, and also called *hocco*, *mituporanga*, and by other names.

curat¹, *n.* See *curate*¹.

curat², *n.* [Also *curate*, *curiet*, appar. based on *ML. curatia*, a cuirass: see *cuirass*, and cf. OF. *cuiet*, undressed leather, from same ult. source.] A cuirass.

Enchasing on their *curats* with my blade,
That none so fair as fair Angelica.
Greene, *Orlando Furioso*.

The mastiffs fierce that hunt the bristled boar
Are harnessed with *curats* light and strong.
John Denny (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 173).

curate¹ (kūr'rāt), *n.* [*< ME. curat* = OFries. *kurrit*, *< ML. curatus* (> It. *curato* = F. *curé*, a priest, *curate*, prop. adj., having to do with the cure of souls, *< L. cura*, cure, care: see *cure*, *n.*] 1. According to former use, one who has the cure of souls; a priest; a minister.

When thou shalt be shriven of thy *curat*, tell him eke
all the sinnes that thou hast don sith thou were laste
shriven. *Chaucer*, *Parson's Tale*.

Send down upon our Bishops, and Curates, and all Congregations committed to their charge, the healthful Spirit of thy grace.

Book of Common Prayer [Eng.], Prayer for Clergy and [People].

The various kinds of beneficed parochial clergy, such as rectors, vicars, and all other persons who are now styled in common parlance incumbents, and who in old times were generally known as *curates*, from their having cure of souls.

J. C. Jeaffreson, *Book about the Clergy*, I. 43.

2. In the Church of England, and in the Irish Roman Catholic Church, a clergyman employed under the incumbent (whether rector or vicar), either as assistant in the same church or in a chapel within the parish and connected with the church. The curate is the priest of lowest degree in the Church of England; he must be licensed by the bishop or ordinary. The term is now in use in the United States.

3†. A guardian; a protector.—*Perpetual curate*, in *Eng. eccles. law*, formerly, a curate of a parish in which there was neither rector nor vicar, and the benefice of which was in possession and control of a layman. Perpetual curacies have since 1868 been abolished, every incumbent of a church (not a rector) who is entitled to perform marriages, etc., and to appropriate the fees, being now deemed a vicar and his benefice a vicarage.—*Stipendiary curate*, in the *Church of England*, a curate who is hired by the rector or vicar to serve for him, and may be removed at pleasure.

*curate*², *n.* See *curat*².

curatelle (kū-rā-tel'), *n.* [F., < ML. *curatus*, care, < L. *curare*, care; see *cure*, *v.*] In *French law*, guardianship; committeship; tutorship. *curateship* (kū-rāt-ship), *n.* Same as *curacy*, *l.* *curatess* (kū-rāt-es), *n.* [*curate* + *-ess*.] The wife of a curate. [Rare.]

A very lowly curate I might perhaps essay to rule; but a *curatess* would be sure to get the better of me.

Trollope, *Barchester Towers*, xxi.

*curatation*¹, *n.* [= F. *curation* = Sp. *curacion* = Pg. *curação* = It. *curazione*, < L. *curatio*(*n*), cure, healing, < *curare*, pp. *curatus*, take care, cure; see *cure*, *v.*] Cure; healing.

But I may not endure that thou dwell
In so unskillful an opynyon,
That of thy wo is no *curacion*.

Chaucer, *Troilus*, I. 791.

The method of *curatation* lately delivered by David Buckharns was approved by the profession of Leyden.

Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Err.*

curative (kū-rā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *curatif* = Sp. Pg. It. *curativo*, < L. as if **curativus*, < *curare*, pp. *curatus*, cure; see *cure*, *v.*] *I. a.* 1. Relating to the cure of diseases.—2. Promoting cure; having the power or a tendency to cure.

II. n. That which cures or serves to cure; a remedy.

curatively (kū-rā-tiv-li), *adv.* In a curative manner; as a curative.

curator (kū-rā-tor), *n.* [= F. *curateur* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *curador* = It. *curatore*, < L. *curator*, one who has care of a thing, a manager, guardian, trustee, < *curare*, pp. *curatus*, take care of; see *cure*, *v.*] 1. In *Rom. law*, one appointed to manage the affairs of a person past the age of puberty when from any cause he has become unfit to manage them himself.—2. In *civil law*, a guardian; specifically, one who has the care of the estate of a minor or other incompetent person.—3. One who has the care and superintendence of something, as of a public museum, fine-art collection, or the like.

Seeing the above-mentioned strangers are like to continue here yet awhile, at the least some of them, the society shall much stand in need of a curator of experiments.

Boyle, *Works*, VI. 147.

curatorship (kū-rā-tor-ship), *n.* [*curator* + *-ship*.] The office of a curator.

curatory (kū-rā-tō-ri), *n.* [*ML. curatoria*, < L. *curator*, a curator.] In *Rom. law*, the office of a curator; curatorship; tutelage.

The curatory of minors above pupilarity was of much later date than the Tables.

Encyc. Brit., XX. 689.

curatrix (kū-rā-triks), *n.* [LL., fem. of L. *curator*; see *curator*.] 1. A woman, or anything regarded as feminine, that cures or heals. [Rare.]

That "nature" of Hippocrates that is the *curatrix* of diseases.

Cudworth, *Intellectual System*, p. 167.

2. A female superintendent or guardian.

Richardson.

curb (kərb), *a.* and *n.* 1. [*I. a.*: < ME. *courbe*, adj., < OF. *courbe*, corbe, mod. F. *courbe* = Pr. *corb* = Sp. Pg. It. *curvo*, < L. *curvus*, bent, crooked, curved; see *curve*, *a.*, of which *curb* is a doublet. *II. n.*: < F. *courbe* (= Sp. Pg. It. *curva*), a curve, bend, curb on a horse's leg; prop. fem. of the adj.] *I.† a.* Bent; curved; arched.

His shouldres high and *curbe*, and a grete bonche on his bakke be-hinde and a-nother be-fore a-gein the breste.

Mervin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 635.

II. n. 1. A hard and callous swelling on various parts of a horse's leg, as the hinder part of the hock, the inside of the hoof, beneath the elbow of the hoof, etc.

curb (kərb), *v.* [*ME. courben*, *kerben*, bend, bow, crouch, < OF. *courber*, *corber*, *curber*, F. *courber* = Pr. *corbar*, *curvar* = OSp. *corvar* (now *encorvar*) = Pg. *curvar* = It. *curvare*, < L. *curvare*, bend, curve, < *curvus*, bent, curved; see *curve*, *a.*, and *curve*, *v.*, of which *curb* is a doublet.] *I. trans.* 1†. To bend; to curve.

Do bondes softe and easy forte were
Theron, lest bondes harde it [the vine] *kerbe* or *tere*.
Palladius, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 72.

Crooked and *curbed* lines.

Holland, tr. of *Plutarch*, p. 678.

2. To bend to one's will; check; restrain; hold in check; control; keep in subjection: as, to curb the passions.

Monarchies need not fear any *curbing* of their absoluteness by mighty subjects, as long as by wisdom they keep the hearts of the people.

Bacon, *Advancement of Learning*, II. 145.

So is the will of a living daughter *curbed* by the will of a dead father.

Shak., *M. of V.*, I. 2.

The haughty nobility of Castile winced more than once at finding themselves *curbed* so tightly by their new masters.

Prescott, *Ferd. and Ism.*, I. 6.

He guides the force he gave; his hand restrains
And *curbs* it to the circle it must trace.

Bryant, *Order of Nature* (trans.).

3. To restrain or control with a curb; guide and manage with the reins.

Part *curb* their fiery steeds. *Milton*, *P. L.*, II. 531.

4. To strengthen or defend by a curb: as, to curb a well or a bank of earth.

II.† intrans. To bend; to crouch.

Thanne I *courbed* on my knees and cryed hir of grace.

Piers Plowman (B), I. 79.

Virtue itself of vice must pardon beg,
Yea, *curb* and woo, for leave to do him good.

Shak., *Hamlet*, III. 4.

curb (kərb), *n.* 2. [In some senses formerly also *kerb*; < *curb*, *v.*] 1. That which checks, restrains, or holds back; restraint; check; control.

This is a defence to the adjoining countrey; a safeguard and a curb to the city.

Sandys, *Travels*, p. 198.

Wild natures need wise curbs. *Tennyson*, *Princess*, v. Specifically.—2. A chain or strap attached to the upper ends of the branches of the bit of a bridle, and passing under the horse's lower jaw, used chiefly in controlling an unruly or high-spirited horse. The curb-rein is attached to the lower ends of the fauces, and when it is pulled the curb is pressed forward against the horse's jaw with a tendency to break it if the pressure is great. See *cut under harness*.

He that before ran in the pastures wild
Felt the stiff curb control his angry jaws.

Drayton, *Eclogues*, IV.

To stop the mouths of our adversaries, and to bridle them with their own curb. *Milton*, *Prelatical Episcopacy*.

3. A line of joined stones set upright at the outer edge of a walk, or at one of the edges of a street or road, forming the inner side of a gutter; a row of curbstones. [In this and related uses formerly also spelled *kerb*.]—4. In *mech.*: (a) A breast-wall or retaining-wall erected to support a bank of earth. (b) A casing of stone, wood, brick, or iron, built inside a well that is being sunk, or the framework above and around a well. (c) A boarded structure used to contain concrete until it hardens into a pier or foundation. (d) The outer casing of a turbine-wheel. (e) A curved shrouding which confines the water against the floats or buckets of a scoop-wheel or breast-wheel. (f) The wall-plate at the springing of a dome. (g) The wall-plate on the top of the permanent part of a windmill, on which the cap rotates as the wind veers. (h) An inclined circular plate placed round the edge of a kettle to prevent the contents from boiling over.

curba (kərb), *n.* An African measure of capacity, ranging at different places from 7½ to 18 gallons, used by the negroes in the sale of palm-oil, grain, pulse, etc. It may be a tub, a basket, or an earthen pot.

curbable (kərb-a-bl), *a.* [= F. *curbable*; as *curb* + *-able*.] Capable of being curbed or restrained. [Rare.]

curb-bit (kərb-bit), *n.* A form of bit for the bridle of a horse, which, by the exertion of slight effort, can be made to produce great pressure on the mouth, and thus control the animal. See *curb*, *n.* 2.

curb-chain (kərb-chān), *n.* A chain used as a check upon the motion of any moving piece of apparatus.

curb-key (kərb-kē), *n.* In *teleg.*, a peculiar key used in operating submarine cables, designed to prevent the prolongation and confusion of signals growing out of induction.

curbless (kərb-less), *a.* [*curb* + *-less*.] Having no curb or restraint.

curboul†, *n.* Same as *cuir-bouilli*. *Grose*, *Military Antiquities*.

curb-pin (kərb-pin), *n.* One of the pins on the lever of the regulator of a watch which embrace the hair-spring of the balance and regulate its vibrations. *E. H. Knight*.

curb-plate (kərb-plāt), *n.* 1. In *arch.*: (a) The wall-plate of a circular or elliptical dome or roof. *E. H. Knight*. (b) In a curb-roof, the plate which receives the feet of the upper rafters. (c) The plate of a skylight.—2. The cylindrical frame of a well; a well-curb. See *curb*, *n.* 2, 4 (b).

curb-roof (kərb-rōf), *n.* In *arch.*, a roof in which the rafters, instead of continuing straight

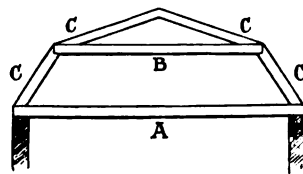
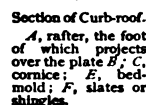


Diagram of Curb-roof.
A, tie-beam; B, collar-beam; C, C. rafters.

down from the ridge to the walls, are received at a given height on plates, which in their turn are supported by rafters less inclined to the horizon, whose bearing is directly on the walls. The roof thus presents a bent appearance, whence its name. The Mansard roof is a form of curb-roof in which the slope of the lower section usually approaches the perpendicular, while that of the upper section approaches the horizontal, the angle between the two sections thus being strongly marked.



Section of Curb-roof.
A, rafter, the foot of which projects over the plate B; C, cornice; E, bed-mold; F, slates or shingles.

curb-sender (kərb-sen'der), *n.* An automatic signaling apparatus invented by Sir W. Thomson of Glasgow and Prof. Fleeming Jenkin of Edinburgh, used in submarine telegraphy. The message is punched on a paper ribbon, which is then passed through the transmitting apparatus by clockwork. The name is due to the fact that when a current of one kind of electricity is sent by the instrument, another of the opposite kind is sent immediately after to curb the first, the effect of the second transmission being to make the indication produced by the first sharp and distinct, instead of slow and uncertain.

curbstone (kərb-stōn), *n.* 1. A stone placed against earth or brick- or stonework to prevent it from falling out or spreading.—2. Specifically, one of the stones set together on edge at the outer side of a sidewalk, forming a curb. Formerly also spelled *kerbstone*, *kurbstone*.

Curbstone broker. See *street broker*, under *broker*.

curch (kurch), *n.* [Sc., also *courche*, etc., another form of *kerch*, ME. *kerche*, short for *kerchief*, *kerchif*, *curcheff*, E. *kerchief*; see *kerch*, *kerchief*.] A kerchief; a covering for the head worn by women; an inner linen cap.

O is my basnet a widow's *curch*!

Kimmont Willie (Child's Ballads, VI. 60).

She snatched from her head the *curch* or cap, which had been disordered during her hysterical agony.

Scott, *Abbot*, xxi.

curcheff, *n.* An obsolete form of *kerchief*.

curchie (kur'chi), *n.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *curtsy*, *courtesy*.

Wi' a *curchie* low did stoop.

Burns, *Holy Fair*.

Curculio (kér-kū'li-ō), *n.* [NL., < L. *curculio*, also *gurgulio*, a corn-worm, a weevil.] 1. A Linnean genus of weevils or snout-beetles, formerly conterminous with the *Curculionidæ*, now greatly restricted or disused.—2. [*l. c.*] A weevil; particularly, one of the common fruit-weevils which work great destruction among plums, and which receive the colloquial name "little Turk" from the crescent-shaped mark left by their sting. See *cut under Conotrachelus*.

curculionid (kér-kū-li-on'id), *a.* and *n.* *I. a.* Of or pertaining to the *Curculionidæ*.

The American agriculturist may have to encounter still another enemy of his labors—a *curculionid* beetle—the *Phytonomus punctatus*. *Smithsonian Report*, 1881, p. 449.

II. n. A weevil or snout-beetle of the family *Curculionidæ*.

Curculionidæ (kér-kū-li-on'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Curculio*(*n*) + *-idæ*.] A family of rhynchophorous *Coleoptera* or beetles; the weevils or snout-beetles, one of the most extensive groups of

coleopterous insects. They have a strong fold on the inner face of each of the elytra, the pygidium divided in the males, the tarsi generally dilated, brush-like beneath, and no accessory mandibular piece. There are over 1,500 genera, all found on plants. About 10,000 species are described, in all of which the head is prolonged into a beak or snout, and furnished at the tip with a minute pair of sharp horizontal jaws which are used by the insect in depositing its eggs, generally in the kernel of some fruit. See cuts under *Anthonomus*, *bean-weevil*, and *Conotrachelus*.

curcuma (kér'kü-mä), *n.* [= It. and F. *curcuma* (NL. *curcuma*), < Ar. *kurkum*, saffron. See *crocus*.] 1. A plant of the genus *Curcuma*.—2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of plants, natural order *Scitamineae*. They have perennial tuberous roots and annual stems, and the flowers are in spikes with concave bracts. Some with bright-colored reddish or yellow flowers are found in hothouses. *C. Zedoaria* furnishes the zedoary of the shops. The colorless roots of *C. angustifolia* and *C. leucorrhiza* furnish a kind of starch sometimes called East Indian arrowroot. The root of *C. Amada* (mango-ginger), a native of Bengal, is used in the same way as ginger. *C. longa* yields turmeric, a mildly aromatic substance, employed medicinally in India, and forming an ingredient in the composition of curry-powder.

curcuma-paper (kér'kü-mä-pä-pér), *n.* Paper stained with a decoction of turmeric acid and used by chemists as a test of free alkali, by the action of which it is stained brown.

curcumin, curcumine (kér'kü-min), *n.* [*curcuma* + -in², -ine².] The coloring matter of turmeric.

curd (kér'd), *n.* [Sc. and E. dial. *crud*, < ME. *crud*, often *crud*, *crode*, usually in pl. *cruddes*, *croddes*, < Ir. *cruth*, also spelled *gruth*, *groth*, = Gael. *gruth*, curds; cf. Ir. *cruthaim*, I milk.] 1. The coagulated or thickened part of milk, which is formed into cheese, or eaten as food: often used in the plural.

Curds and cream, the flower of country fare.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's *Metamorph.*, viii. 96.

2. The coagulated part of any liquid.

It [the brass] is next dipped into a much stronger acid solution, where it remains until the curd appears.

Spons' Encyc. Manuf., p. 822.

curd (kér'd), *v.* [Sc. and E. dial. *crud*, < ME. *crud*, *cruden*, curd, coagulate; from the noun.] I. *trans.* To cause to coagulate; turn to curd; curdle; congeal; clot.

Alle fresche the mylk is *crodded* now to chese.
Palladius, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 154.

Chaste as the icicle
That's curdled by the frost from purest snow,
And hangs on Dian's temple. *Shak.*, Cor., v. 3.
God's mercy, maiden! does it curd thy blood
To say, I am thy mother? *Shak.*, All's Well, I. 3.

II. *intrans.* To become curdled or coagulated; become curd.

Being put into milke, it [mint] will not suffer it to turn
or soure, it keepeth it from qualling & curding.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xx. 14.

Curd (kér'd), *n.* See *Kurd*.

curd-cake (kér'd'kāk), *n.* A small fried cake, made of curds, eggs, and a very little flour, sweetened, and spiced with nutmeg.

curd-cutter (kér'd'kut'ér), *n.* An apparatus for cutting up cheese-curd to facilitate the separation of the whey.

curdiness (kér'di-nes), *n.* The state of being curdy.

curdle (kér'dl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *curdled*, ppr. *curdling*. [Sc. and E. dial. *cruddle*, *crudle*; freq. of *curd*, *crud*: see *curd*, *v.*] I. *trans.* To change into curd; cause to thicken or coagulate.

There is in the spirit of wine some acidity, by which
brandy curdles milk. *Floyer*.

II. *intrans.* To coagulate or thicken; become curd.

curd-mill (kér'd'mil), *n.* A curd-cutter.

cur-dog (kér'd'gog), *n.* [*cur*, < ME. *cur-dog*, *curre-dogge*; < *cur* + *dog*.] A cur; a worthless dog.

curdy (kér'di), *a.* [Also dial. *cruddy*; < *curd*, *crud*, + -y¹.] Like curd; full of or containing curd.

It differs from a vegetable emulsion by coagulating into
a curdy mass with acids. *Arbutnot*, Alliments.

cure (kür), *n.* [*cur*, < ME. *cure* (also *cury*, *q. v.*), < OF. *cure*, F. *cure* = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *cura* = MD. *kuere*, D. *kuur* = G. Dan. Sw. *kur*, < L. *cūra*, OL. **coera*, **coira*, care, heed, attention, anxiety, grief, prob. connected with *cavere*, pay heed, be cautious: see *caution*. Not related in any way to E. *care*. The medical senses are due in part to the verb.] 1. Care; concern; oversight; charge. [Obsolete or rare except in the specific sense, def. 2.]

Of studie took he most cure and most heede.
Chaucer, Gen. Prolog. to C. T., l. 808.

Nowe, faire lady, thynk, sithe it first began,
That love had sette myn herte vnder thy cure.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 70.

Cranmer had declared, in emphatic terms, that God had immediately committed to Christian princes the whole cure of all their subjects, as well concerning the administration of God's word for the cure of souls as concerning the administration of things political. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., I. Specifically—2. Spiritual charge; the employment or office of a curate or parish priest; curacy: as, the cure of souls (see below): ordinarily confined in use to the Roman Catholic and Anglican churches.

Other men that wer only contemplatiffe and were free from alle cures and prelaci, thei had fulle cherite to God and to hir evyne cristen.

Hampole, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 26.

A small cure of fifteen pounds a year was offered me in a distant neighbourhood.

Goldsmith, Vicar, iii.

3. The successful remedial treatment of a disease; the restoration of a sick person to health: as, to effect a cure.

I cast out devils, and I do cures. *Luke* xiii. 32.

She had done extraordinary cures since she was last in town.

Steele, Tatler, No. 248.

4. A method or course of remedial treatment for disease, whether successful or not: as, the water-cure.

Horace advises the Romans to seek a seat in some remote part, by way of a cure for the corruption of manners.

Swift.

Like some sick man declined,
And trusted any cure. *Tennyson*, Palace of Art.

5. A remedy for disease; a means of curing disease; that which heals: as, a cure for toothache.—*Cure of souls*, the spiritual oversight of parishioners, or of others holding a similar relation, by a priest or clergyman; specifically, in prelatial churches, an ecclesiastical charge in which parochial duties and the administration of sacraments are included, primarily vested in the bishop of the diocese, the clergy of each parish acting as his deputies.

A cure of souls is that portion of responsibility for the provision of sacraments and the adequate instruction of the Catholic faithful which devolves upon the parish priest of a particular district, in regard to the souls of all persons dwelling within the limits of that district.

Cath. Dict.

To do no cure, to take no care. *Chaucer*. (See also *grape-cure*, *movement-cure*, *water-cure*, etc.)

cure (kür), *v.*; pret. and pp. *cured*, ppr. *curing*. [*cur*, < ME. *curen*, < OF. *curer*, care for, etc., mod. F. *curer*, cleanse, = Sp. Pg. *curar* = It. *curare*, cure, = G. *curiren* = Dan. *kurere* = Sw. *kurera*, < L. *curare*, OL. *coerare*, *coirare*, take care of, attend to, care for as a physician, cure, < *cura*, care, etc.: see *cure*, *n.*] I. *trans.* 1†. To take care of; care for.

Men dredeful *curiden* or buriden *Stheuene*.

Wyclif, Deeds (Acts) viii. 2.

2. To restore to health or to a sound state; heal or make well: as, he was cured of a wound, or of a fever.

The child was cured from that very hour. *Mat.* xvii. 18.

I strive in vain to cure my wounded soul.

B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, I. 1.

3. To remove or put an end to by remedial means; heal, as a disease; remedy, as an evil of any kind; remove, as something objectionable.

Then he called his twelve disciples together and gave them power . . . to cure diseases. *Luke* ix. 1.

This way of setting off, by the by, was not likely to cure my uncle Toby's suspicions.

Sterne, Tristram Shandy, v. 3.

The only way to cure mistrust is by showing that trust, if given, would not be misplaced, would not be betrayed.

Gladstone, Might of Right, p. 269.

4. To prepare for preservation by drying, salting, etc.: as, to cure hay; to cure fish or beef.

Who has not seen a salt fish thoroughly cured for this world, so that nothing can spoil it, and putting the perseverance of the saints to the blush?

Thoreau, Walden, p. 181.

II. *intrans.* 1†. To care; take care; be careful.

In hillies is to cure

To set hem on the Southe if thai shall ure [burn].

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 91.

2. To effect a cure.

Whose smile and frown, like to Achilles' spear,

Is able with the change to kill and cure.

Shak., 2 Hen. VI., v. 1.

3†. To become well; be cured.

One desperate grief cures with another's languish.

Shak., R. and J., I. 2.

curé (kü-rä'), *n.* [F.: see *curate*.] A Roman Catholic parish priest in France or in a French country.

cure-all (kür'äl), *n.* [*cur*, *v.*, + obj. *all*; equiv. to *panacea*.] A remedy for all kinds of diseases; a panacea.

To exalt their nostrum to the rank of a cure-all.

The American, VII. 294.

cureless (kür'les), *a.* [*cur* + -less.] Without cure; incurable; not admitting of a remedy: as, a cureless disorder.

Whose cureless wounds, even now, most freshly bleed.
Sir P. Sidney (Arber's Eng. Garper, I. 527).

In bitter mockery of hate,
His cureless woes to aggravate.

Scott, Rokeby, iv. 27.

curer (kür'ér), *n.* 1. A physician; one who heals.—2. One who preserves provisions, as beef, fish, and the like, from putrefaction, by means of salt or in any other manner.

curette (kü-ret'äj), *n.* [*urette* + -age.] The application of the curette; the scraping away of granulations and the like with a curette.

curette (kü-ret'), *n.* [F., a scoop, scraper, < *curer*, clean, cleanse, prune, < L. *curare*, take care of: see *cure*, *v.*] A small surgical instrument for scooping or scraping away, or otherwise removing, substances which require removal, as ear-wax, a cataractous lens, stones in lithotomy, cysts, granulations, small polypi, and the like from the cavity of the uterus, or granulations and dried mucus from the throat. The curette may be spoon-, scoop-, or loop-shaped, with blunt or sharp edges, according to its special purpose. The name is also applied to a tubular suction-instrument used in the removal of soft catarrhs.

curette (kü-ret'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *curetted*, ppr. *curetting*. [*urette*, *n.*] To scrape with a curette.

curfew (kér'fü), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *curfeu*, *courfewe*, and corruptly *curfie*; < ME. *curfewe*, *courfewe*, *coursfewe*, *curfeu*, *corfu*, sometimes with final *r*, *curfur*, *corfour* (Sc. *curfewe*), < OF. *curfeu*, *corfeu*, and more corruptly *carfewe*, *cerfewe*, *carfeu* (F. dial. *carfou*), contr. from *cuevrefu*, *coevrefeu*, *covrefeu*, later *couvre-fu*, *curfew*, lit. 'cover-fire' (cf. the equiv. ML. *ignitegium* or *pyritegium*, < L. *ignis* or Gr. *πῦρ*, fire, + L. *tegere*, cover), < OF. *covrir*, F. *couvrir*, cover, + *feu*, fire, < L. *focus*, a hearth: see *cover* and *focus*, *fuel*.] 1. The ringing of a bell at an early hour (originally 8 o'clock) in the evening, as a signal to the inhabitants of a town or village to extinguish their fires and lights; the time of ringing the bell; the bell so rung, or its sound. This was a very common police regulation during the middle ages, as a protection against fires as well as against nocturnal disorders in the unlighted streets. The practice is commonly said to have been introduced into England from the continent by William the Conqueror, but it probably existed there before his time. The curfew-bell is still rung at 9 o'clock in some places, though it is several centuries since it was required by law.

About *curfew* tyme or litel more.

Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 459.

He begins at *curfew*, and walks till the first cock.

Shak., Lear, iii. 4.

I hear the far-off *curfew* sound,
Over some wide-water'd shore,
Swinging slow with sullen roar.

Milton, II Penseroso, l. 74.

The *curfew* tolls the knell of parting day. *Gray*, Elegy.

2. A cover, ornamented or plain, for a fire; a fire-plate; a blower.

Pots, pans, *curfewes*, counters,

and the like. *Bacon*.

curfew-bell (kér'fü-bel), *n.* The bell with which the curfew is rung.

The *curfew* bell hath rung;

'tis three o'clock.

Shak., R. and J., iv. 4.

Life's *curfew*-bell.

Longfellow. Curfew for Fire. (From Demmin's

"Encyclopédie des Beaux-Arts.")

curfish (kér'fish), *n.* One of the scyllioid sharks; a dogfish. [Local, Eng.]

curlet, curfut, *n.* See *curfew*.

curfuffle (kér'fuf'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *curfuffed*, ppr. *curfuffling*. [Origin obscure.] To disorder; ruffle; dishevel. Also *carfuffle*, *fuffle*. [Scotch.]

Dick *curfuffed* a' her hair. *A. Ross*, Helenore, p. 81.

curfuffle (kér'fuf'l), *n.* [*curfuffle*, *v.*] The state of being disordered or ruffled; agitation; perturbation. [Scotch.]

My lord mann be turned feel outright. . . . an' he puts

himself into sic a *curfuffle* for anything ye could bring

him, Edie. *Scott*, Antiquary, xxix.

curfurt, *n.* See *curfew*.

curia (kü-ri-ä), *n.*; pl. *curiæ* (-ä). [L.; senses 2 and 3 first in ML.] 1. In *Rom. antiq.*: (a) One of the divisions of the citizens of Rome, with reference to locality. The number of the curiæ is given as thirty, but the original number was smaller.



The *Curia* was a political and not a Gentile arrangement. . . . For the special relation of the *Curia* to the *Civitas*, a hint is found in the statement that Romulus gave each *Curia* one allotment.

W. E. Hearn, *Aryan Household*, p. 334.

(b) The building in which a *curia* met for worship or public deliberation. (c) The building in which the senate held its deliberations. (d) A title given to the senate of any one of the Italian cities, as distinguished from the Roman senate. — 2. In *medieval legal use*, a court, either judicial, administrative, or legislative; a court of justice. In the Norman period of English history the *Curia Regia* was an assembly which the king was bound to consult on important state matters, and whose consent was necessary for the enactment of laws, the imposition of extraordinary taxes, etc. It consisted nominally of the tenants in chief, but practically it was much more limited. Originally the *Curia Regis* and the Exchequer were composed of the same persons. From the *Curia Regis* there developed later the Ordinary Council or Privy Council, and the Courts of King's Bench and Common Pleas. Also *Aula Regia* or *Regis*.

The council, as it existed in the Norman period under the name of *curia regis*, . . . exercised judicial, legislative, and administrative functions.

Encyc. Brit., XIX, 765.

3. [*cap.*] Specifically, in modern use, the court of the papal see.

The collusion, so to call it, between the crown and the papacy, as to the observance of the statute of provisors, extended also to the other dealings with the *Curia*.

Stubbs, *Const. Hist.*, § 403.

Curia advisari vult, the court wishes to deliberate. It implies a postponement of decision after argument, and hence an adjournment or continuance of a cause pending consideration of what judgment should be resolved on. Abbreviated *cur. adv. vult.* — *Curia claudenda*, in early Eng. law, a writ requiring the making of a boundary wall or fence.

curial (kū'ri-āl), *a.* [= F. Sp. Pg. *curial* = It. *curiale*, < L. *curialis*, of the *curia*, ML. of a court, < *curia*, *curia*, ML. a court: see *curia*.] 1. Of or pertaining to the Roman *curia*: as, "*curial festivals*," *Encyc. Brit.*, XX, 732. — 2. Pertaining or relating to the Papal *Curia*.

curialism (kū'ri-āl-izm), *n.* [*< curial + -ism.*] The political system or policy of the Papal *Curia* or court.

The ancient principles of popular election and control . . . have by the constant aggressions of *Curialism* been in the main effaced.

Gladstone, *Vaticanism*, Harper's Weekly, Supp., XIX, 251.

curialistic (kū'ri-āl-ist'ik), *a.* [As *curial-ism + -istic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of curialism.

curiality (kū'ri-āl-i-ti), *n.* [*< ML. curialitas*, in sense of 'courtesy,' < *curialis*, of a court: see *curial*.] The privileges, prerogatives, or retinue of a court.

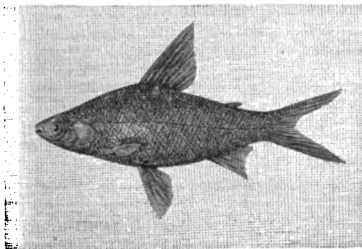
The court and curiality. Bacon, *Advice to Villiers*.

curiate (kū'ri-āt), *a.* [*< L. curiatus*, < *curia*: see *curia*.] Of or relating to the Roman *curia*; *curial*: as, "*curiate assemblies*," *Encyc. Brit.*, XX, 732.

curlet, *n.* Same as *curat*².

Curimatina (kū'ri-mā-ti'nā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Curimatus + -ina*².] In Günther's system of classification, a group of *Characinidae*, having an adipose fin, imperfect dentition, and a short dorsal fin. They are numerous in South America.

Curimatus (kū'ri-mā'tus), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier).]



Curimatus mivarti.

The typical genus of *Curimatina*. *C. mivarti* is an example.

curing-house (kūr'ing-hous), *n.* A building in which anything is cured; specifically, in the West Indies, a house wherein sugar is drained and dried.

curio (kū'ri-ō), *n.* [Appar. short for *curiosity*.] Originally, an object of virtu or article of bric-à-brac, such as a bronze, a piece of porcelain or lacquer-ware, etc., brought from China or the far East; now, any bronze, or piece of old china or of bric-à-brac in general, especially such as is rare or curious: as, a collection of *curios*.

curiologist, *a.* See *cyriologic*.

curiosi, *n.* Plural of *curiosus*.

curiosity (kū-ri-ōs'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *curiosities* (-tiz). [Early mod. E. *curiositie*, < ME. *curiosite*, *curioste*, *curiosity*, care, < OF. *curiosete*, *curiosite*, F. *curiosité* = Pr. *curiositat*, *curiozetat* = Sp. *curiosidad* = Pg. *curiosidade* = It. *curiosità*, < L. *curiositas*(-t)s, *curiosity*, < *curiosus*, curious: see *curious*.] 1†. Carefulness; nicety; delicacy; fastidiousness; scrupulous care.

When thou wast in thy gilt and thy perfume, they mocked thee for too much *curiosity*. Shak., T. of A., iv, 3.

God oftentimes takes from us that which with so much *curiosity* we would preserve.

Jer. Taylor, *Works* (ed. 1835), I, 690.

2. Accuracy; exactness; nice performance. [Rare.]

Curiosity in music; leave those crotchets
To men that get their living with a song.
Shirley, *Hyde Park*, iv, 3.

The *curiosity* of the workmanship of nature. Ray.

3†. Curious arrangement; singular or artful performance.

To folowen word by word the *curyosite*
Of Graunson.

Chaucer, *Complaint of Venus*, l. 81.

There hath been practised . . . a *curiosity*, to set a tree upon the north side of a wall, and at a little height, to draw it through the wall, &c. Bacon, *Nat. Hist.*

4†. Extravagantly minute investigation.

I intend not to proceed any further in this *curiositie* than to shew some small subtilitie that any other hath not yet done. Puttenham, *Arte of Eng. Poesie*, p. 91.

5. Fancifulness; extravagance; a curious or fanciful subject.

The exercise of right instructing was chang'd into the *curiosity* of impertinent fabling.

Milton, *Prelatical Episcopacy*.

6. The desire to see or learn something that is new, strange, or unknown; inquisitiveness.

Yet not so content, they mounted higher, and because their words served well thereto, they made feets of sixe times: but this proceeded more of *curiositie* then otherwise. Puttenham, *Arte of Eng. Poesie*, p. 56.

This feeling, according to circumstances, is denominated surprise, astonishment, admiration, wonder, and, when blended with the intellectual tendencies we have considered, it obtains the name of *curiosity*.

Sir W. Hamilton, *Metaphysics*, iii.

We speak of the monkey as marked by incessant *curiosity*. That is to say, he makes constant mental excursions beyond the range of his hereditary habits.

Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVIII, 333.

7. An object of interest or inquisitiveness; that which excites a desire of seeing or deserves to be seen, as novel or extraordinary; something rare or strange.

I met with a French Gentleman, who, amongst other *Curiosities* which he pleased to shew me up and down Paris, brought me to that Place where the late King was slain.

Howell, *Letters*, I, l. 18.

We took a ramble together to see the *curiosities* of this great town.

Addison, *Freeholder*.

=Syn. 7. Phenomenon, marvel, wonder, sight, rarity.

curiosity-shop (kū-ri-ōs'i-ti-shop), *n.* A place where curiosities are sold or kept.

curioso (kū-ri-ō'sō), *n.*; pl. *curiosi* (-si). [It., = E. *curious*, q. v.] A person curious in art; a virtuoso.

Dr. J. Wilkins, warden of Wadham College, the greatest *curioso* of his time, invited him and some of the musicians to his lodgings, purposely to have a consort.

Life of A. Wood, p. 112.

curious (kū'ri-us), *a.* [*< ME. curious, corious*, < OF. *curiosus, curios*, F. *curieux* = Sp. Pg. It. *curioso*, < L. *curiosus*, careful, diligent, thoughtful, inquisitive, curious, < *cura*, care, etc.: see *cure*.] 1†. Careful; nice; accurate; fastidious; precise; exacting; minute.

It was therefore of necessity that a more *curious* and particular description should be made of every manner of speech.

Puttenham, *Arte of Eng. Poesie*, p. 130.

Men were not *curious* what syllables and polities they used.

Hooker, *Eccles. Polity*.

For *curious* I cannot be with you,

Signior Baptista, of whom I hear so well.

Shak., T. of the S., iv, 4.

Your courtier is more *curious*

To set himself forth richly than his lady.

Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, iii, 2.

2. Wrought with or requiring care and art; neat; elaborate; finished: as, a *curious* work.

The *curious* girdle of the ephod. Ex. xxviii, 8.

Then Robin Hood gave him a mantle of green,

Broad arrows, and *curious* long bow.

Robin Hood and the Ranger (Child's Ballads, V, 211).

These *curious* locks so aptly twin'd,

Whose every hair a soul doth bind.

Carew, To A. L.

3. Exciting curiosity or surprise; awakening inquisitive interest; rare; singular; odd: as, a *curious* fact.

There was a king, an' a *curious* king,
An' a king o' royal fame.

Ladye Diamond (Child's Ballads, II, 382).

There are things in him (Diodorus) very *curious*, got out of better authorities now lost. Gray, *Works*, III, 53.

Man has the *curious* power of deceiving himself, when he cannot deceive others. J. F. Clarke, *Self-Culture*, p. 94.

4. Inquisitive; desirous of seeing or knowing; eager to learn; addicted to research or inquiry; sometimes, in a disparaging sense, prying: as, a man of a *curious* mind: followed by *after*, *of*, *in*, or *about*, or an infinitive.

Adrian . . . was the most *curious* man that lived, and the most universal inquirer.

Bacon, *Advancement of Learning*, I, 77.

There are some who have been *curious* in the comparison of Tongues, who believe that the Irish is but a Dialect of the ancient British.

Howell, *Letters*, II, 55.

Curious after things . . . elegant and beautiful.

Woodward.

Curious of antiquities.

Dryden, *Fables*.

Reader, if any *curious* stay
To ask my hated name,
Tell them the grave that hides my clay
Conceals me from my shame.

Wesley.

He was very *curious* to obtain information about America.

B. Taylor, *Lands of the Saracen*, p. 23.

Curious artist, magical arts.

Many of them (the Ephesians) also which used *curious arts* brought their books together, and burned them before all men. Acts xix, 19.

=Syn. 3. *Strange*, *Surprising*, etc. See *wonderful*. — 4. *Curious*, *Inquisitive*, *Prying*. *Curious* and *inquisitive* may be used in a good or a bad sense, but *inquisitive* is more often, and *prying* is only, found in the latter. *Curious* expresses only the desire to know; *inquisitive*, the effort to find out by inquiry; *prying*, the effort to find out secrets by looking and working in improper ways.

curious† (kū'ri-us), *v. t.* To work *curiously*; elaborate. Davies.

curiously (kū'ri-us-li), *adv.* [*< ME. curiosli, curioseliche*; < *curiosus + -ly*².] 1. Carefully; attentively; with nice inspection.

At first I thought there had been no light reflected from the water in that place; but observing it more *curiously*, I saw within it several smaller round spots, which appeared much blacker and darker than the rest.

Newton, *Opticks*.

The King's man saw that he was wroth,
And watched him *curiously*, till he had read
The letter thrice, but nought to him he said.
William Morris, *Earthly Paradise*, III, 146.

2. With nice care and art; exactly; neatly; elegantly.

There is without the Towne a faire Maill *curiously* planted.

Evelyn, *Diary*, Aug. 23, 1641.

A meadow, *curiously* beautified with lilies.

Bunyan, *Pilgrim's Progress*, p. 171.

Take thou my churl, and tend him *curiously*,

Like a king's heir, till all his hurts be whole.

Tennyson, *The Last Tournament*.

3. In a singular manner; fantastically; oddly. With its high-pitched roofs and its clusters of *curiously* twisted chimneys it (the Manor House) has served as a model for the architecture of the village.

Proude, *Sketches*, p. 233.

4. With curiosity; inquisitively.

We know we eat His Body and Blood; but it is our wisdom not *curiously* to ask how or whence.

J. H. Newman, *Parochial Sermons*, I, 277.

curiousness (kū'ri-us-nes), *n.* [*< ME. curiosnesse, coriounesne*; < *curiosus + -ness*.] 1†. Carefulness; painstaking; nicety; singular exactitude in any respect.

This, 'tis rumour'd,

Little agrees with the *curiousness* of honour.

Massinger, *Parliament of Love*, I, 4.

To the excellence of the metal, he may also add the *curiousness* of the figure.

South, *Sermons*, VIII, xi.

2. Singularity of appearance, action, contrivance, etc. — 3. Curiosity; inquisitiveness.

Ah! *curiousness*, first cause of all our ill,

And yet the plague which most torments us still.

Sir W. Alexander, *Hours*, I, 62.

4†. Cleverness; remarkableness.

Ya, sir, and of the *curiousness* of that karle ther is carp-
ing.

York Plays, p. 255.

curl (kərl), *n.* [First in ME. as adj., *crull*, *crulle*, *crolle*, < MD. *krul*, *krol* = Fries. *krull*, *kroll*, East Fries. *krul* = MHG. *krol*, G. dial. *kroll*, curled; the noun *curl* first in mod. E.; D. *krul* = G. dial. *kroll*, *kröll*, *krolle* = Dan. *krølle* = Sw. dial. *krulla* = Norw. *krull* and *kurle*, a curl (> D., etc., *krullig*, curly); prob. from a Teut. type **kruslo-*; cf. MHG. *krüs*, G. *kraus* = D. *kroes*, etc., crisp, curled: see *crouse*.] 1. A ringlet of hair.

Shakes his ambrosial curls, and gives the nod;
The stamp of fate, and sanction of the god.

Pope, *Iliad*, I, 684.

From the flaxen *curl* to the gray lock.

Tennyson, *Princess*, iv.

Hence — 2. Something having a similar spiral form; any undulation, sinuosity, or flexure.

Waves or *curls* (in glass) which usually arise from the sand-holes. *Newton, Opticks.*

3. Specifically, a winding or circling in the grain of wood.—4. A disease of peach-trees which causes great distortion of the leaves. It is caused by an ascomycetous fungus, *Taphrina deformans*. See *Taphrina*.—5. In *math.*, the vector part of the quaternion resulting from the performance of the operation $i, d/dx + j, d/dy + k, d/dz$ on any vector function $iX + jY + kZ$.—*Curl of the lip*, a slight sneering grimace of the lip.
curl (kér'l), *v.* [E. dial. *crule*; < ME. **crullen* = MD. *krollen*, D. *krullen* = East Fries. *krullen* = G. *krollen* = Dan. *krølle* = Sw. dial. *krulla*, *curl*; from the noun.] 1. *trans.* 1. To turn, bend, or form into ringlets, as the hair.

These mortal lullabies of pain
May bind a book, may line a box,
May serve to curl a maiden's locks.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxvii.

2. To dress or adorn with or as with curls; make up the hair of into curls.

So opposite to marriage, that she shunn'd
The wealthy curled darlings of our nation.
Shak., Othello, i. 2.

The snaky locks
That curl'd Megera.
Milton, P. L., x. 560.

3. To bring or form into the spiral shape of a ringlet or curl; in general, to make curves, turns, or undulations in or on.

I sooner will find out the beds of snakes,
Letting them *curl* themselves about my limbs.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy.

Seas would be pools, without the brushing air
To *curl* the waves.
Dryden, Flower and Leaf, l. 31.

II. *intrans.* 1. To take the form of curls or ringlets, as hair.

Sir And. Would that have mended my hair?
Sir To. Past question; for thou seest it will not *curl* by nature.
Shak., T. N., i. 3.

Ridley, a little of the stuffing. It'll make your hair *curl*.
Thackeray, Philip, xvi.

Hence—2. To assume any similar spiral shape; in general, to become curved, bent, or undulated: often with *up*.

Then round her slender waist he *curl'd*.
Dryden, Alexander's Feast.

Curling smokes from village-tops are seen.
Pope, Autumn, l. 63.

Gayly *curl* the waves before each dashing prow.
Byron.

The smoke of the incense *curling* lazily up past the baldachino to the frescoed dome.
T. B. Aldrich, Ponkapog to Peth, p. 30.

3†. To turn and twist about; writhe; squirm.

The very thinking it
Would make a citizen start: some politic tradesman
Curl with the caution of a constable.
B. Jonson, Fall of Mortimer, i. 1.

4. To play at curling. See *curling*. [Scotch.]

To *curl* on the ice does greatly please,
Being a manly Scottish exercise.
Pennecuik, Poems (ed. 1715), p. 59.

To *curl down*, to shrink; crouch; take a cowed recumbent posture: as, he *curled down* into a corner.

curl-cloud (kér'l'kloud), *n.* Same as *cirrus*, 3.

curledness (kér'led-nes), *n.* The state of being curled. [Rare.]

curled-pate (kérld'pát), *a.* Having curled hair; curly-pated. [Rare.]

Make *curl'd-pate* ruffians bald.
Shak., T. of A., iv. 3.

curler (kér'lér), *n.* 1. One who or that which curls.—2. One who engages in the amusement of curling. See *curling*.

When to the lochs the *curlers* flock
Wi' gleesome speed.
Burns, Tam Samson's Elegy.

curlew (kér'lü), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *curlew*; < ME. *curlewe*, *curliue*, *corlow*, *corolewe*, *corolu*, *kirlewe*, etc., < OF. *corlieu*, also *corlie*, *courlieu*, F. *courlieu* and *courlis*, dial. *corlu*, *corleru*, *querlu*, *kerlu*, etc., = It. *chiurlo* = Sp. dim. *chorlito*, a curlew. The word agrees in form in OF. with OF. *corlieu*, *courlieu*, *corliu*, *curliu*, etc., a messenger, but is prob. orig. imitative of the bird's cry (hence the free variation of form). Cf. It. *chiurlare*, howl like the horned owl; Sw. *kurra*, coo, murmur: see *curr*, *coo*.] 1. A bird of the genus *Numenius*. The name was originally applied to the common European species, *N. arquatus*, formerly called *numenius*, *arquatus*, and *corlinus*. There are upward of 12 species, of all parts of the world, having a long, very slender curved bill, with the upper mandible knobbed at the tip, and in other respects closely resembling the godwits and other species of the totanine division of the great family *Sclopacidae*. The plumage is much variegated. The total length varies from about 12 to about 24 inches; and the length of the bill from about 2 to 9 inches. The common curlew is also called the *whaup*. The lesser curlew or whimbrel of Eu-



Long-billed Curlew (*Numenius longirostris*).

rope is *N. phaeopus*. There are several species in the United States, as the long-billed curlew (*N. longirostris*), the Hudsonian or jack-curlew (*N. hudsonicus*), and the Eskimo curlew or dough-bird (*N. borealis*).

Ye *curlews* callin' thro' a clud.
Burns, On Capt. Matthew Henderson.

2. A name of several grallatorial birds with slender decurved bill, not of the genus *Numenius*.—**Pygmy curlew**, or **curlew-sandpiper**, *Tringa subarquata*, a small species resembling a curlew in the form of the bill and to some extent in coloration.—**Spanish curlew**, a local name in the United States of the white ibis (*Eudocimus albus*), a bird of a different order.

curlewberry (kér'lü-ber'i), *n.*; pl. *curlewberries* (-iz). The black crowberry, *Empetrum nigrum*: so called in Labrador.

curlew-jack (kér'lü-jak), *n.* The jack-curlew or lesser curlew of Europe; the whimbrel, *Numenius phaeopus*.

curlew-knot (kér'lü-not), *n.* [*Curlew* + *knot*², *q. v.*] Same as *curlew-jack*.

curlicue (kér'li-kü), *n.* [Sometimes written *curlique*, but better *curlicue*, i. e., curly *cue*, curly *Q*, in allusion to the curled or spiral forms of this letter (*Q*, *Q*, etc.): see *curly* and *cue*².] Something fantastically curled or twisted: as, to make a *curlicue* with the pen; to cut *curlicues* in skating. [Colloq.]

Curves, making curly-cues. *Sci. Amer., N. S., LIV. 145.*

curlewurle (kur'li-wur-li), *n.* [A loose compound of *curl* and *whirl*.] A fantastic circular ornament; a curlicue. [Scotch.]

Ah! it's a brave kirk—nane o' yer whig-maleeries and *curlewurles* and open-steek hems about it.
Scott, Rob Roy, xix.

curliness (kér'li-nes), *n.* The state of being curly.

curling (kér'ling), *n.* [Origin obscure; appar. the verbal *n.* of *curl*, *v.*, with ref. to the twisting, turning, or rolling of the stones.] A popular Scottish amusement on the ice, in which contending parties slide large smooth stones of a circular form from one mark to another, called the *tee*. The chief object of the player is to hurl his stone along the ice toward the tee with proper strength and precision; and on the skill displayed by the players in putting their own stones in favorable positions, or in driving rival stones out of favorable positions, depends the chief interest of the game.

curling-iron (kér'ling-i'ern), *n.* A rod of iron to be used when heated for curling the hair, which is twined around it: sometimes made hollow for the insertion of heating materials.

curling-stone (kér'ling-stón), *n.* The stone used in the game of curling. In shape it resembles a small convex cheese with a handle in the upper side.



Curling-stone.

The *curling-stone*
Slides murmuring o'er the icy plain.
Ramsay, Poems, II. 383.

Burnt curling-stone. See *burnt*.
curling-tongs (kér'ling-tongz), *n. pl.* An instrument for curling the hair, not unlike a crimping-iron, heated before being used. Also *curling-irons*.

curl-pate (kér'l'pát), *n.* Same as *curly-pate*.
curly (kér'li), *a.* [*Curly* + *-y*¹; = D. *krullig* = Sw. *krullig*. See *curl*.] Having curls; tending to curl; full of curves, twists, or ripples.

The general colours of it [certain hair] are black and brown, growing to a tolerable length, and very crisp and curly.
Cook, Voyages, IV. iii. 6.

curly-headed (kér'li-hed'ed), *a.* Having curly hair. Also *curly-pated*.

curly-pate (kér'li-pát), *n.* One who has curly hair; a curly-headed person.

What, to-day we're eight?

Seven and one's eight, I hope, old *curly-pate*!
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 64.

curly-pated (kér'li-pát'ed), *a.* Same as *curly-headed*.

curmi, *n.* See *courmi*.

curmudgeon (kér-muj'on), *n.* [First in this sense in the latter part of the 16th century, also spelled *curmudgin*; prob. a corruption (by assimilation of adjacent syllables) of *cornmudgin*, *cornemudgin*, popularly supposed to be a corruption of *corn-merchant*, but prop. (it seems) **cornmudging*, which means 'corn-hoarding': see *cornmudgin*. The word thus meant orig. 'one who withholds corn,' popularly regarded as the type of churlish avarice.] An avaricious, churlish fellow; a miser; a niggard; a churl.

A clownish *curmudgeon*.
Stanihurst, Description of Ireland, p. 103.

A penurious *curmudgeon*.
Locke.

curmudgeonly (kér-muj'on-li), *a.* [*Curmudgeon* + *-ly*¹.] Like a *curmudgeon*; avaricious; niggardly; churlish.

My *curmudgeonly* Mother won't allow me wherewithal to be Man of myself with.
Wycherley, Plain Dealer, iii. 1.

These *curmudgeonly* cits regard no ties.
Foote, The Bankrupt, i.

curmurring (kér-mur'ing), *n.* [Imitative. Cf. *cur*, *chirr*, and *murmur*.] A low, rumbling sound; hence, the motion in the bowels produced by flatulence, attended by such a sound; borborygmus. [Scotch.]

A glass of brandy to three glasses of wine prevents the *curmurring* in the stomach.
Scott, Old Mortality, viii.

corn (kérn), *n.* [Sc., also written *kurn*; a var. of *corn*: see *corn*¹.] 1. A grain; a corn.—2. A small quantity; an indefinite number.

Ane's nane, twa's some, three's a *corn*, and four's a pun.
Scotch nursery rime.

A drap mair lemon or a *corn* less sugar than just suits you.
Scott, Redgauntlet, ch. xiii.

corn², *n.* and *v.* Same as *quern*.

cornberry (kérn'ber'i), *n.*; pl. *cornberries* (-iz).

A currant. *Brockett. [Prov. Eng.]*

cornelt, *n.* An obsolete variant of *kernel*.

cornook (kér'núk), *n.* Same as *cranock*.

curpin (kér'pin), *n.* [Also written *curpon*, transposed from *F. croupion*, rump of a bird, etc., < *croupe*, rump, *croupe*: see *croup*² and *crupper*.] The rump of a fowl: often applied in a ludicrous sense to the buttocks of man; a crupper. [Scotch.]

curple (kér'pl), *n.* [Transposition of *crupper*, < *F. croupière*: see *crupper*.] The crupper; the buttocks. [Scotch.]

My hap (wrap, covering),
Douce binglin' owre my *curple*.
Burns, To the Guidwife of Wauchope House.

curr (kér), *v. i.* [*Sw. kurra* = Dan. *kurre*, coo, = MD. **korren*, growl, etc.; an imitative word: see *coo*, and cf. *cur*.] To cry as an owl, coo as a dove, or purr as a cat. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

The owlets hoot, the owlets *curr*.
Wordsworth, The Idiot Boy.

currach, **curragh** (kur'a-ach), *n.* [Sc., also written *currack*, *curroh*; < Gael. *curach*, a boat. See *coracle*.] 1. A coracle, or small skiff; a boat of wickerwork covered with hides or canvas.

A *curragh* or canoe costs little, consisting of tarred canvas stretched on a slender framework of wood.

Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XL. 424.

What little commerce they [southern Britons] undertook was carried on in the frail *currachs*, in which they were bold enough to cross the Irish Sea.

C. Elton, Origins of Eng. Hist., p. 237.

2. A small cart made of twigs.

The fuel was carried in creels, and the corns in *curracks*.

Statistical Account of Scotland.

currajong (kur'a-jong), *n.* [Australian.] The native name of *Plagianthus siddoides*, a malvaceous shrub or tree of Australia and Tasmania. Its strong fibrous bark is used to make cordage.

currant¹, *a.* and *n.* An obsolete spelling of *current*¹ and *courant*¹.

currant² (kur'ant), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *current* (also, rarely, *corint*, *corinth*), also *curran*, *coran*, *coren*, usually in pl. *currans*, *corans*, *corauns*, earlier, as in late ME., *raisins* (*raysyns*, *raysons*, etc.) of *corans* (*corauns*, *coraunce*, *corons*, etc.), after *F. raisins de Corinthe* (Pg. *passas de Corinthe*), raisins of Corinth: so called from the place of their origin, the Zante cur-rants being still regularly exported. Cf. D. *korenten*, LG. *carentken*, G. *korinthe*, Dan. *ko-render*, It. *corinthe*, pl., *currant*; of same origin.] 1. A very small kind of raisin or dried

grape imported from the Levant, chiefly from Zante and Cephalonia, and used in cookery.

We found there rype smalle raysons that we calle *reysens* of *Corana*, and they growe chiefly in Coryth, called now *Corona*, in Morea, to whom Seynt Poule wrote sundry epystolles. *Sir R. Guylforde*, *Fylgrymage*, p. 11.

Since we traded to Zante . . . the plant that beareth the *Coren* is also brought into this realme from thence. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 165.

The impost on tobacco from the royal colony of Virginia encountered no serious opposition, but another impost, upon *currants*, *currans*, *corinths*, or grapes of Corinth, had not such an uninterrupted course. *S. Doucell*, *Taxes in England*, I. 215.

2. The small round fruit (a berry) of several species of *Ribes*, natural order *Saxifragaceæ*; the plant producing this fruit: so called because the berries resemble in size the small grapes from the Levant. The red currant is *R. rubrum*, of which the white currant is a variety; the wild black currant, *R. floridum*; the buffalo or Missouri currant, *R. aureum*; the flowering currant, *R. sanguineum*, the berries of which are insipid, but not, as popularly supposed, poisonous. The red currant is sharply but pleasantly acid, and is much used in the form of jelly and jam. The white variety is milder and less common. The black currant is slightly musky and bitter, but makes an agreeable jam.

The barberry and currant must escape, Though her small clusters imitate the grape. *Tate*, *Cowley*.

3. In Australia and Tasmania, a species of *Leucopogon*, especially *L. Richei*.—4. A name for various melastomaceous species of tropical America, bearing edible berries, especially of the genera *Miconia* and *Clidemia*.—Indian currant, the coral-berry, *Symphoricarpos vulgaris*.

currant-borer (kur'ant-bör'ér), *n.* Same as currant-clearwing. [U. S.]

currant-clearwing (kur'ant-klér'wing), *n.* The popular name in England of a clear-winged moth, *Egeria tipuliformis*, the larva of which bores in currant-stems. It has been introduced into New Zealand and the United States, in which latter it is known as the currant-borer.

currant-gall (kur'ant-gál), *n.* A small round gall formed by the cynipid insect *Spathogaster baccharum* in the male flowers and upon the leaves of the oak: so called from the resemblance to an unripe currant. The insect occurs all over Europe, and the galls receive this name in Great Britain; but it is not found in North America, where there is no gall called by this name.

currant-moth (kur'ant-móth), *n.* 1. In Great Britain, *Abraxas grossulariata*. See *Abraxas*, 3.—2. In America, *Eufitheia ribearia*. See *Eufitheia*.

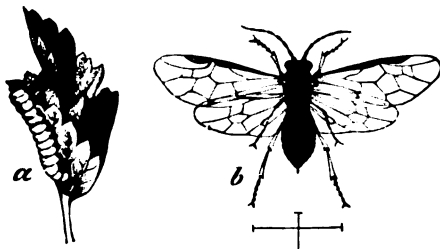
curranto¹, *n.* See *courant*².
curranto², *n.* See *courant*³.

New books every day, pamphlets, currantoes, stories, whole catalogues of volumes of all sorts.

Burton, *Anat. of Mel.*, p. 17.

currant-tree (kur'ant-tré), *n.* A name given in Jamaica to several shrubs bearing yellow drupes or berries of the size of currants, especially to *Jacquinia armillaris*, *Bourreria succulenta*, and *B. tomentosa*.

currant-worm (kur'ant-wér-m), *n.* A name of the larvæ of three species of insects. (a) The imported currant-worm, *Nematus ventricosus* (Klug), introduced into the United States from Europe about 1858. It is the larva of a saw-fly, and is the most destructive of



Native Currant-worm (*Pristiphora grossulariæ*).
a, larva; b, female fly (cross shows natural size).

the currant-worms. (b) The native currant-worm, *Pristiphora grossulariæ* (Walsh), also the larva of a saw-fly, and less common than the preceding. (c) The currant spanworm, the larva of a geometrid moth, *Eufitheia ribearia* (Fitch). The first two may be destroyed with powdered hellebore.

currency (kur'en-si), *n.* [*<* ML. *currentia*, a current (of a stream), lit. a running, *<* L. *currere* (*t-s*), running: see *current*¹.] 1. A flowing, running, or passing; a continued or uninterrupted course, like that of a stream. [Rare.]

The currency of time. *Aylife*, *Parergon*.

The seventh year of whose [Mary's] captivity in England was now in doleful currency. *Scott*, *Kenilworth*, xvii.

2. A continued course in public knowledge, opinion, or belief; the state or fact of being

communicated in speech or writing from person to person, or from age to age: as, a startling rumor gained *currency*.

It cannot . . . be too often repeated, line upon line, precept upon precept, until it comes into the currency of a proverb—To innovate is not to reform.

Burke, To a Noble Lord.

Unluckily, or luckily, it is as hard to create a new symbol as to obtain currency for a new word.

Leslie Stephen, *English Thought*, i. § 16.

3. A continual passing from hand to hand; circulation: as, the *currency* of coins or of bank-notes.

The *currency* of those half-pence would, in the universal opinion of our people, be utterly destructive to this kingdom. *Swift*.

4. Fluency; readiness of utterance. [Rare or obsolete.]—5. General estimation; the rate at which anything is generally valued.

He . . . takes greatness of kingdoms according to their bulk and *currency*, and not after intrinsic value. *Bacon*.

6. That which is current as a medium of exchange; that which is in general use as money or as a representative of value: as, the *currency* of a country.

It thus appears, that a depreciation of the *currency* does not affect the foreign trade of the country: this is carried on precisely as if the *currency* maintained its value.

J. S. Mill, *Pol. Econ.*, III. xxii. § 3.

Controller of the Currency. See *controller*, 2.—**Decimal currency**, a system of money the divisions or denominations of which proceed from its lowest unit of reckoning by ten or its multiples, or aliquot parts thereof, as the cent, dime, dollar, quarter-dollar, etc., of the United States and Canada.—**Fractional currency**, coins or paper money of a smaller denomination than the monetary unit; in the United States, half-dollars, quarters, dimes, and 5-cent, 3-cent, 2-cent, and 1-cent pieces. Fractional currency in paper has been largely used in several European countries, and is a part of the monetary system of Japan. Fractional notes have been used at different times in the United States, especially during the financial panic of 1837–38, and during and after the civil war of 1861–65, when specie was withdrawn from circulation. The former received the name of *shinplasters*. (See *shinplaster*.) On March 17th, 1862, Congress authorized an issue of circulating notes called *postage currency*, imitating in style the stamps that had previously been used at great inconvenience, in denominations of 5, 10, 25, and 50 cents. These were superseded by the fractional currency authorized March 3d, 1863, in denominations of 3, 5, 15, 25, and 50 cents. The issue of fractional notes was suspended by act of April 17th, 1876; but its renewal has since been proposed for convenience in remittance of small sums.—**Metallic currency**, the gold, silver, and copper in circulation as money.—**National Currency Acts**, statutes of the United States of 1863, 1864, and 1865, providing for a general and uniform bank-note currency guaranteed by the United States and secured by national bonds deposited in the Treasury.—**Paper currency**, notes issued by a government or by banks as a substitute for money, or as a representative of money. The paper currency of the United States is of three kinds: (1) notes issued by the government and called *demand treasury notes*, or more generally *legal-tenders*; (2) notes issued by national banks; and (3) certificates issued by the government upon either gold or silver. The smallest denomination of the first is \$20, and of the last \$1.—**Postage currency**. See *fractional currency*, above.—**The currency principle**, a phrase first employed in English banking to express the mode of issuing notes by the Bank of England. An amount fixed by law is issued, based on an equal amount of securities, mostly government obligations; and all notes issued in excess of that amount, which is called "the fixed issue," are based on an equal amount of specie.

current¹ (kur'ent), *a.* and *n.* [Now spelled to suit the Latin; early mod. E. also *currant*, *curraunt*, *courrant*, *<* ME. *currant*, *coraunt*, *<* OF. *currant*, *courant*, F. *courant* = Sp. *corriente* = Pg. It. *corrente*, *<* L. *current* (*t-s*), ppr. of *currere* (*>* It. *correre* = Sp. Pg. *correr* = F. *courir*), run, flow, hasten, fly; cf. Skt. *√ char*, move. Hence (from L. *currere*) ult. E. *course*¹ (and prob. *course*² = *coarse*), *curvise*, *concur*, *incur*, *recur*, etc., *concourse*, *discourse*, *excursion*, *excursus*, etc.] I. a. 1. Running; moving; flowing; passing. [Archaic.]

Ffontayne *coraunt* that neuer is full of no springes, holde thy pees. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), III. 427.

Still eyes the *current* stream. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 67.

Here we met, some ten or twelve of us, To chase a creature that was *current* then In these wild woods, the hart with golden horns.

Tennyson, *Merlin* and Vivien.

Hence—2. Passing from one to another; especially, widely circulated; publicly known, believed, or reported; common; general; prevalent: as, the *current* ideas of the day.

The news is *current* now, they mean to leave you, Leave their allegiance. *Fletcher*, *Loyal Subject*, v. 1.

As soon as an emperor had done anything remarkable, it was immediately stamped on a coin, and became *current* through his whole dominions.

Addison, *Ancient Medals*, iii.

When belief in the spirits of the dead becomes *current*, the medicine-man, professing ability to control them, and inspiring faith in his pretensions, is regarded with a fear which prompts obedience.

H. Spencer, *Prin. of Sociol.*, § 474.

3. Passing from hand to hand; circulating: as, *current* coin.

He ordained that the Money of his Father, though counted base by the People, should be *current*.

Baker, *Chronicles*, p. 113.

4. Established by common estimation or consent; generally received: as, the *current* value of coin.—5. Entitled to credit or recognition; fitted for general acceptance or circulation; authentic; genuine.

Thou canst make

No excuse *current*, but to hang thyself.

Shak., *Rich. III.*, i. 2.

6. Now passing; present in its course: as, the *current* month or year. [In such expressions as *6th current* (or *curr.*), *current* is really an adjective, the expression being short for 6th day of the *current* month.]—**Account current**. See *account*.—**Current coin**. See *coin*.—**Current electricity**. See *electricity*.—**To go current**, to go for *current*, to be or become generally known or believed.

A great while it *went* for *current* that it was a pleasant region. *Purchas*, *Pilgrimage*, p. 18.

To *pass current*, to have currency or recognition; be accepted as genuine, credible, or of full value: as, worn coins do not *pass current* at banks.

His manner would scarce have *passed current* in our day. *Lamb*, *Artificial Comedy*.

If a man is base metal, he may *pass current* with the old counterfeiters like himself; children will not touch him.

T. Winthrop, *Cecil Dreeme*, iv.

II. *n.* 1. A flowing; a flow; a stream; a passing by a continuous flux: used of fluids, as water, air, etc., or of supposed fluids, as electricity.

The Pontick sea,

Whose icy *current* and compulsive course

Ne'er keeps retreating ebb. *Shak.*, *Othello*, iii. 3.

It is not the tears of our own eyes only, but of our friends also, that do exhaust the *current* of our sorrows.

Sir T. Browne, *Religio Medici*, ii. 6.

2. Specifically, a portion of a large body of water or of air moving in a certain direction: as, ocean-currents. The *set* of a *current* is that point of the compass toward which the waters run; the *drift* of a *current* is the rate at which it runs. The principal ocean-currents are the Gulf Stream, the equatorial currents of the Atlantic, Pacific, and Indian oceans, and the Japanese, Peruvian, Brazilian, Labrador, Antarctic, and Australian currents.

3. Course in general; progressive movement or passage; connected series: as, the *current* of time.

Forbear me, sir,

And trouble not the *current* of my duty.

Ford, *Perkin Warbeck*, v. 3.

4. General or main course; general tendency: as, the *current* of opinion.

Till we unite and join in the same common *Current*, we have little Cause to hope for State of Peace and Tranquillity.

Stillington, *Sermons*, III. 3.

5. The amount of depression given to a roof to cause the water which falls upon it to flow in a given direction.—**Alternating current**, an electric current which flows alternately in opposite directions without interruption.—**A make-and-break current**, an intermittent electric current in a circuit which is rapidly made and broken, as by the vibrations of a sonorous disk.—**Amperian currents**. See *amperian*.—**Atmospheric currents**, movements of the air constituting winds, caused by regular or fortuitous disturbances of the atmosphere.—**Cable current**, when a submarine cable is broken, a steady current through it, produced by the exposed copper wire forming a battery with the iron sheathing.—**Current-sailing**. See *sailing*.—**Currents of action**, the electrical currents developed in a nerve or muscle by stimulation.—**Currents of rest**, the electrical currents which pass on connecting different points of an unstimulated piece of nerve or muscle.—**Earth-current**, a current flowing through a wire the extremities of which are grounded at points on the earth differing in electric potential. The earth-current is due to this difference, which is generally temporary and often large. If the earth-plates of a circuit are of different metals, as copper and zinc, an *earth-battery current* is set up which is feeble and tolerably constant.—**Electric current**, the passage of electricity through a conductor, as from one pole of a voltaic battery to the other—for example, in the telegraph. (See *electricity*.) A current is said to be *intermittent* when repeatedly interrupted, as by the breaking and making of the circuit, *pulsatory* when characterized by sudden changes of intensity, and *undulatory* when the intensity varies according to the same law as that governing the velocity of the air-particles in a sound-wave.—**Faradaic current**. See *faradaic*.—**Galvanic current**, an electric current generated by a galvanic battery, as distinguished from an induced current, or a current produced by a dynamo or other electrical machine.—**Induced current**. See *induction*.—**Interrupted current**, an electric current the flow of which is completely arrested at frequently recurring intervals. It is generally produced by means of a rapidly vibrating armature, a rotating disk, or a similar device.—**Inverse current**, the current induced in the secondary coil of an induction apparatus when the circuit of the primary is closed. It is contrary to the primary current in direction.—**Muscle-current**, the electrical current which passes on connecting different points of a muscle.—**Polyphase current**, a system combining two or more alternating currents differing in phase.—**Primary current**, the electric current which passes through the primary coil of an induction apparatus, in the secondary

coil of which the secondary or induced current is produced. — **Reverse current**, an electric current opposite in direction to the normal current. = *Syn.* 1 and 2. *Eddy*, etc. See *stream*.

current¹ (kur'ent), *v. t.* [*< current¹, a.*] To make current or common; establish in common estimation; render acceptable.

The uneven scale, that *currents* all things by the outward stamp of opinion.

Marston, Antonio and Melilla, Ind., p. 2.

current², *n.* An obsolete spelling of *current*².
current-breaker (kur'ent-brá'kér), *n.* Any device for breaking or interrupting the continuity of a circuit through which a current of electricity is passing.

currente calamo (ku-ren'tē kal'ā-mō), [*L.*, lit. with the pen running: *currente*, abl. of *current* (*-is*), ppr., running; *calamo*, abl. of *calamus*, a reed, a pen: see *current*¹ and *calamus*.] Offhand; rapidly; with no stop; with a ready pen: used of writing or composition.

currently (kur'ent-li), *adv.* In a current manner. (a) Flowingly; with even or flowing movement. (b) With currency; commonly; generally; with general acceptance.

Direct equilibration is that process *currently* known as adaptation. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 180.

current-meter (kur'ent-mē'tér), *n.* 1. An instrument or apparatus used for measuring the flow of liquids. In general, the flow is directed through channels of a given sectional area, and its velocity measured; from these two elements the quantity can be determined.

2. An instrument for measuring the strength of an electrical current, as an ammeter.

current-mill (kur'ent-mil), *n.* A mill of any kind employing a current-wheel as a motor.

currentness (kur'ent-nes), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *currantness*; *< current¹ + -ness*.] 1. Flowingness; flowing quality; rhythm.

For wanting the *currentness* of the Greeke and Latin fectes, in stead thereof we make in th' ends of our verses a certaine tunable sound: which anon after with another verse reasonably distant we accord together in the last fall or cadence. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 90.

2. Current or circulating quality; general acceptance or valuation, as of coin or paper money; currency.

Nummariam rem constituere, Cicero. Introduire ordonnance de la monnoye. To establish and set down an order for the valuation and *currentness* of money.

Nomenclator, quoted in Nares's Glossary.

current-regulator (kur'ent-reg'ū-lā-tér), *n.* 1. An arrangement for regulating the current of electricity given by a dynamo-electric machine.—2. In *teleg.*, a device for determining the intensity of the current allowed to pass a given point.

current-wheel (kur'ent-hwēl), *n.* A wheel driven by means of a natural current of water, as one attached to a moored boat and driven by the current of the stream.

curricule (kur'i-kl), *n.* [= It. *curricolo*, *< L. curriculum*, a running, a race, a course, a racing chariot (in last sense dim. of *currus*, a chariot), *< currere*, run: see *current*¹.] 1. A chaise or carriage with two wheels, drawn by two horses abreast.

A very short trial convinced her that a *curricule* was the prettiest equipage in the world.

Jane Austen, Northanger Abbey, p. 124.

The splendid carriage of the wealthier guest,
The ready chaise and driver manifestly dress'd;
Whiskies and gigs and *curricules* are there,
And high-fed prancers, many a raw-boned pair.

Crabbe.

2†. A short course.

Upon a *curricule* in this world depends a long course in the next, and upon a narrow scene here an endless expansion hereafter. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., iii. 23.

curricule (kur'i-kl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *curricled*, ppr. *curricling*. [*< curricule, n.*] To drive in a curricule. *Carlyle*.

curriculum (ku-rik'ū-lum), *n.*; pl. *curricula* (-lā). [*< L. curriculum*, a running, a course: see *curricule, n.*] A course; specifically, a fixed course of study in a university, college, or school: as, the *curriculum* of arts; the medical *curriculum*.

currie¹, *currie*², *n.* See *curry*¹, *curry*².

currier¹ (kur'i-ér), *n.* [(1) = *Sc. corrier*, *< ME. coriour*, *curiour*, *coryour*, *< OF. corier*, *corrier*, *< ML. coriarius*, a worker in leather, *L. a tanner*, *currier*, orig. adj., of or belonging to leather, *< corium*, a hide, skin, leather: see *cuirass*, *coriaceous*, *quarry*². This word has been confused in F. and E. with two other words of different origin: (2) *OF. courroier* (= It. *coreggiato*; *ML. corrigiarius*), a maker of straps, girdles, or purses, *< courroie*, *corroie*, a strap, girdle, purse,

F. courroie, a strap, = *Pr. correja* = *Sp. correa* = *Pg. correa*, *correia* = *Wall. curea* = *It. correggia*, *< L. corrigia*, a rein, shoe-tie, *ML. also a strap, girdle, purse, < L. corrigere*, make straight: see *correct*, *corrigible*. (3) *OF. corroier*, *convoier*, *conrou*, *conreuer*, *conreuer*, *F. corroyer*, a leather-dresser, *< OF. corroier*, *conreier*, *cunreier*, etc., *F. corroyer*, dress leather, *curry* (*> E. curry*¹), orig. prepare, get ready; a word of quite different origin from the two preceding. *Currier* is now regarded as the agent-noun of *curry*¹, q. v.] 1. One who dresses and colors leather after it is tanned.

Cokes, condlers, *coriours* of ledur.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1599.

Useless to the currier were their hides.

Dryden, tr. of Virgil's *Georgics*, iii.

2†. A very small musketoon with a swivel mounting. *Farrow*, Mil. Encyc.—**Curriers' beam**. See *beam*.—**Curriers' sumac**. See *Coriaria*.

currier², *n.* [A var. of *quarrier*², *quarier*, q. v.] A wax candle; a light used in catching birds. See *quarrier*².

The currier and the lime-rod are the death of the fowle.

Bretton, *Fantastics*, January.

curriery (kur'i-ér-i), *n.* [*< currier + -y*.] 1. The trade of a currier.—2. The place in which currying is carried on.

curriah (kér'ish), *a.* [*< cur + -ish*.] Like a cur; having the qualities of a cur; snappish; snarling; churlish; quarrelsome.

Yet would he not perswaded be for ought,
Ne from his *curriah* will a whit reclame.

Spenser, F. Q., VI. iii. 43.

Let them not be so . . . *curriah* to their loyal louers.

Lyly, *Euphues*, Anat. of Wit, p. 55.

This *curriah* Jew. *Shak.*, M. of V., iv. 1.

Thy *curriah* spirit govern'd a wolf. *Shak.*, M. of V., iv. 1.

curriahly (kér'ish-li), *adv.* In a curriah manner; like a cur.

Boner being restored againe, . . . *curriahly*, without all order of law or honesty, . . . wasted from them all the livings they had. *Foote*, Book of Martyrs (Ridley).

curriahness (kér'ish-nes), *n.* Curriah or snarling character or disposition; snappishness; churlishness.

Diogenes, though he had wit, by his *curriahness* got him the name of dog. *Feltham*, *Resolves*, ii. 69.

curritor, *curritour*, *n.* [Early mod. E. also *curror*; *< ME. courrou*, *corrou*, *< OF. coureor*, *coureor*, *F. coureur* = *Sp. Pg. corredor* = *It. corridore*, *corritore*, *< ML. *curritor*, a runner (cf. *curritor*, a courtier), equiv. to *cursor* and *L. cursor*, a runner, *< L. currere*, pp. *cursum*, run: see *current*¹. Cf. *courier* and *corridor*.] A runner; a messenger; a courier.

And thus anon hathe he hasty tydnyes of any thing,
that berethe charge, be his *Corroure*, that rennen so hasty,
thorhe out alle the Contree.

Mandeville, *Travels*, p. 243.

The golden-headed staffe as lightning flew,
And like the swiftest *curror* makes repayre
Whither 'twas sent. *Heywood*, *Troia Britannica*.

curruca (ku-rō'kā), *n.*; pl. *curruca* (-sē). [NL.; origin obscure. *ML. curruca* occurs as a var. of *curruca*, a vehicle, carriage.] An old name of some small European bird of the family *Sylviidae*, or more probably of several species of warblers indiscriminately, like *beccafico* or *ficedula*. In ornithology the name has been used in many different connections, both generic and specific: first formally made a genus of warblers by Brisson, 1760; applied to the nightingales by Bechstein, 1802; applied by Koch, 1816, to a group of warblers of which the blackcap, *Sylvia atricapilla*, is the type. [Now little used.]

curry¹ (kur'i), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *curried*, ppr. *currying*. [Early mod. E. also *currie*, *curray*, *cory*, etc.; *< ME. curreyen*, *currayen*, *corayen*, *coryen*, rub down a horse, dress leather, *< OF. correier*, *coreer*, earlier *conreer*, *cunreer*, *conraier*, *conrer*, put in order, prepare, make ready, treat, *curry*, later *courroyer*, *F. corroyer*, dress leather (= *Pr. conrear* = *It. corredare*, *< corroi*, *coroi*, *conroi*, *conroy*, *conroit*, *conrei*, *cunroi*, *cunrei*, etc., order, arrangement, apparatus, equipage, apparel, provisions, etc. (*> ME. curreye, n.*) (cf. *ML. corredium*, *conredium*, apparatus, etc.; also *corrodium*, *> corody*, q. v.), *< con + roi*, array, order, = *It. -redo* in *arredo*, array, *< ML. -redum*, *-redium* (in *arredium*, array, and *conredium*), of Teut. origin: cf. *Sw. reda* = *Dan. rede*, order, = *Icel. reidhi*, tackle, equipment, akin to *E. ready*, q. v.: see *array*. For the relation of *curry* to *currier*, see *currier*¹. Cf. *G. gerben*, *curry*, lit. prepare.] 1. To rub and clean (a horse) with a comb; groom: sometimes used in contempt, with reference to a person.

Thou art that fine foolish curious sawle Alexander,
that tendest to nothing but to combe and *curry* thy haire,
to pare thy nailes, to pick thy teeth and to perfume thy
selfe with sweet oyles, that no man may abide the sent of
thee. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie (ed. Arber), p. 273.

Your short horse is soon *curried*.

Fletcher, *Valentinian*, ii. 2.

Hence—2. To stroke as if to soothe; flatter.

Christ wot the sothe

Whou thet *curry* [var. *currey*, *curreth*] kynges and her bak
claweth. *Piers Plouman's Crede*, l. 726.

3. To dress or prepare (tanned hides) for use by soaking, skiving, shaving, scouring, coloring, graining, etc.—4. Figuratively, to beat; drub; thrash: as, to *curry* one's hide.

But one that never fought yet has so *curried*,

So bastinado'd them with manly carriage,

They stand like things Gorgon had turn'd to stone.

Fletcher (and another), *Elder Brother*, iv. 3.

By setting brother against brother,

To claw and *curry* one another.

S. Butler, *Hudibras*, i. l. 746.

To *curry* *fauvel*. [*< ME. curray*, *fauvel*, *cory*, *fauvel*, *cory*, a half translation of the *OF. estriller* *fauvel* (later *fauveau*) (the *OF. phrase* exactly corresponding to the *ME.*, namely, *correier* (conreer) *fauvel*, is not found), *flatter*, lit. (like the equiv. *G. den falben streichen*, or *den falben hengst streichen*, *flatter*, translated from the *OF.*) *curry* the chestnut horse: *OF. estriller*, equiv. to *correier*, *conreer*, *curry*; *fauvel*, *fauel*, later *fauveau*, a chestnut or dun horse, prop. adj., yellowish, dun, fallow, dim. of *fauve*, yellow, fallow, *< OHG. falo* (fallow) = *AS. fealu*, *E. fallow*: see *fauvel*², *fallow*. The word *fauvel* was also often used, apart from *estriller*, with an implication of falsehood or hypocrisy: so also *fauvain*, *fauvain* (equiv. to *estriller* (curry) or *chauchier* (ride) *fauvain* (equiv. to *estriller* (fauvel), use deceit; being connected in popular etymology with *fauve*, *fauz*, false. The notion of 'flattery' may have been due in part to association with *ME. fauel*, *< OF. faule*, *fatality*, *falshood*, *< faveler*, talk, tell a story, speak falsehood, *< L. fabulari*, talk, *< fabula*, fable: see *fauvel*¹ and *fable*.) To *flatter*; seek favor by officious show of kindness or courtesy, *flattery*, etc.: later corrupted to *to curry* *fauvel* (which see, below). Compare *curry-fauvel*, *n.*

Sche was a schrewe, as have y hele

There sche *curried* *fauvel* well.

How a Merchant did his Wyfe Betray (ed. Palmer), l. 203.

He that will in court dwell, must needs *currie* *fauvel*.
Ye shall understand that *fauvel* is an olde Englishe
worde and signified as much as favour doth now a dayes.

Taerner, *Proverbs or Adagies* (ed. Palmer), fol. 44.

To *curry* *fauvel* (a corruption of *to curry* *fauvel*, simulating *fauvel* (curry being apparently understood much as *claw*, v., *flatter*: compare def. 2, above), this form of the phrase appearing first in the end of the 16th century), to flatter; seek or gain favor by officious show of kindness or courtesy, *flattery*, etc. See *to curry* *fauvel*, above. Compare *curry-fauvel*, *n.*

Darius, to *curry* *fauvel* with the Egyptians, offered an hundred talents to him that could find out a succeeding *Apis*. *Purchas*, *Pilgrimage*, p. 575.

To *curry* a temporary *fauvel* he incurreth everlasting hatred. *Rev. T. Adams*, *Sermons*, i. 284.

This humour succeeded so with the puppy, that an ass would go the same way to work to *curry* *fauvel* for himself. *Sir R. L'Estrange*, *Fables*.

A well timed shrug, an admiring attitude, . . . are sufficient qualifications for men of low circumstances to *curry* *fauvel*. *Goldsmith*, *Citizen of the World*, xxiv.

[*Curry* has been used in this sense without *fauvel*.]

If I had a suit to master Shallow, I would humour him men; . . . if to his men, I would *curry* with master Shallow. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., v. 1.]

curry² (kur'i), *n.*; pl. *curries* (-iz). [Anglo-Ind., also written *currie*, repr. *Canarese kari* or *kadi* (cerebral *d*), *Malayalam kari* (a pron. nearly as *E. u*), boiled sour milk used with rice, a mixed dish; also bite, bit, morsel, chip, etc.] A kind of sauce or relish, made of meat, fish, fowl, fruit, eggs, or vegetables, cooked with bruised spices, such as cayenne-pepper, coriander-seed, ginger, garlic, etc., with turmeric, much used in India and elsewhere as a relish or flavoring for boiled rice. The article of food prepared with this sauce is said to be *curried*: as, *curried* rice, *curried* fowl, etc.

The unrivalled excellence of the Singalese in the preparation of their innumerable *curries*, each tempered by the delicate creamy juice expressed from the flesh of the coco-nut. *Sir J. E. Tennent*, *Ceylon*, i. 2.

curry³ (kur'i), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *curried*, ppr. *currying*. [*< curry*², *n.*] To flavor or prepare with *curry*.

curry-card (kur'i-kärd), *n.* A piece of leather or wood in which are inserted teeth like those of wool-cards. It is used for the same purposes as a *currycomb*.

currycomb (kur'i-kōm), *n.* 1. A comb used in grooming horses. It consists generally of several short-toothed metal combs placed parallel to one another, and secured perpendicularly to a metal plate, to which a short handle is fastened. A piece of leather armed with wire teeth is sometimes substituted for the metal combs.

2. In *entom.*, a name sometimes given to the strigilis, or organ on the front leg of a bee, used to clean the antennæ. See *strigilis*.

curry-favel (kur'i-fä'vel), *n.* [**< curry favel:** see this phrase, under *curry*¹.] 1. One who solicits favor by officious show of kindness or courtesy; a flatterer.

Curryfauell, a flatterer, estrille.

Palsgrave.

Whereby all the *curryfavel* that be next of the deputye is secrete counsaill dare not be so bolde to shew hym the grete jupardy and perell of his soule.

State Papers, II. 15.

2. An idle, lazy fellow. See the extract.

Cory fauell is he that wyl lie in his bed, and cory the bed bordes in which he lyeth in steed [stead] of his horse. This slouthful knaue wyl buskill and scratch when he is called in the morning for any hast.

The XXV. Orders of Knaues, 1575 (ed. Palmer).

3. A certain figure of rhetoric. See the extract.

If such moderation of words tend to flattery, or soothing, or excusing, it is by the figure *Paradiastole*, which therefore nothing improperly we call the *Curry-fauell*, as when we make the best of a bad thing, or turne a signification to the more plausible sense.

Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poese, p. 154.

curry-favor (kur'i-fä'vor), *n.* [**< curry favor:** see this phrase, under *curry*¹. Cf. *curry-favel*.] One who gains or tries to gain favor by flattery; a flatterer. See *curry-favel*.

currying (kur'i-ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *curry*¹, *v.*] 1. The art or operation of dressing tanned hides so as to fit them for use as leather, by giving them the necessary suppleness, smoothness, color, or luster.—2. The act of rubbing down a horse with a currycomb or other similar appliance.

We see that the very *currying* of horses doth make them fat and in good liking.

Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 58.

currying-glove (kur'i-ing-gluv), *n.* A glove made of a fabric woven in part with coir, and having therefore a rough surface, used for currying animals.

curry-leaf (kur'i-läf), *n.* The aromatic leaf of a rutaceous tree, *Murraya Kaniogi*, of India, used for flavoring curries.

curry-powder (kur'i-pou'dér), *n.* The condiment used for making curry-sauce, composed of turmeric, coriander-seed, ginger, and cayenne-pepper, to which salt, cloves, cardamoms, pounded cinnamon, onions, garlic, scraped coconut, etc., may be added. See *curry*².

curse¹ (kêrs), *n.* [**< ME. curs**, rarely *cors*, **< AS. curs** ("cors, in Benson and Lye, not authenticated), a curse; cf. *curse*¹, *v.* The AS. word is comparatively rare and late, and seems to be Northern. Origin unknown, possibly Scand. It has been supposed to be due to a particular use of an early form of the verb *cross*, make the sign of the cross, as in exorcism; but this verb appears much later than the AS. term.] 1. The expression of a wish of evil to another; an imprecation of evil; a malediction.

Shimei, . . . which cursed me with a grievous curse.

I Ki. II. 8.

They . . . entered into a curse, and into an oath.

Neh. x. 29.

2. Evil which has been solemnly invoked upon one.

The priest shall write these curses in a book.

Num. v. 23.

Promising great Blessings to their Nation upon obedience, and horrible Curses, such as would make ones ears tingle to hear them, upon their refractoriness and disobedience.

Stillingfleet, Sermons, II. iv.

3. That which brings or causes evil or severe affliction or trouble; a great evil; a bane; a scourge: the opposite of *blessing*: as, strong drink is a curse to millions.

I . . . will make this city a curse to all the nations of the earth.

Jer. xxvi. 6.

The common curse of mankind, folly and ignorance.

Shak., T. and C., II. 3.

And the curse of unpaid toll . . .

Like a fire shall burn and spoil.

Whittier, Texas.

Pessimists and optimists both start with the postulate that life is a blessing or a curse, according as the average consciousness accompanying it is pleasurable or painful.

H. Spencer, Data of Ethics, § 15.

4. Condemnation; sentence of evil or punishment. [Archaic.]

Christ hath redeemed us from the curse of the law.

Gal. III. 13.

O, my offence is rank, it smells to heaven;

It hath the primal eldest curse upon 't,

A brother's murder.

Shak., Hamlet, III. 3.

Curse of Canaan, negro slavery; hence, in a satirical use, negro slaves collectively: in allusion to the curse pronounced by Noah upon Canaan, the son (or the descendants) of Ham (Gen. ix. 25, 26), negroes being formerly regarded by many as the descendants of Canaan, and their slavery being justified as an accomplishment of the curse.

Her thirds wuz part in cotton lands, part in the cuss of Canaan.

Lowell, Biglow Papers.

Curse of Scotland, the nine of diamonds in playing-cards: so called probably from the resemblance of that card to the heraldic bearings of the Earls of Stair, one of whom was detested in Scotland as the principal author (while Master of Stair) of the massacre of Glencoe (1692). Other explanations have been proposed.—The curse, in *theol.*, the sentence pronounced upon Adam and Eve, and through them upon the human race (Gen. III. 16–19), in consequence of the sin of Adam, and its fulfillment in the history of mankind.—**Syn.** 1. *Execration, Anathema*, etc. See *malediction*.—2. Scourge, plague, affliction, ruin.

curse¹ (kêrs), *v.*; pret. and pp. *curst* (sometimes *curst*), ppr. *cursting*. [**< ME. cursien, cursen, corsen**, curse (intr., utter oaths; trans., imprecate evil upon, put under ecclesiastical ban), **< late AS. cursian** ("corsian, in Benson and Lye, not authenticated), also in comp. *for-cursian* (in pp. *for-curst*: see *curst*), curse; cf. *curse*, a curse: see *curse*, *n.* Cf. *accurse*.] **I. trans.** 1. To wish evil to; imprecate or invoke evil upon; call down calamity, injury, or destruction upon; execrate in speech.

Thou shalt not . . . curse the ruler of thy people.

Ex. xxii. 28.

Curse me this people, for they are too mighty for me.

Num. xxii. 6.

Couldst thou not curse him? I command thee curse him; Curse till the gods hear, and deliver him

To thy just wishes.

Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, IV. 1.

Your fair land shall be rent and torn,

Your people be of all forlorn,

And all men curse you for this thing.

William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 367.

Hence—2. To put under ecclesiastical ban or anathema; excommunicate; condemn or sentence to the disabilities of excommunication.

About this Time, at the Suit of the Lady Katharine Dowager, a Bull was sent from the Pope, which *curst* both the King and the Realm.

Baker, Chronicles, p. 282.

3. To bring or place a curse upon; blight or blast with a curse or malignant evils; vex, harass, or afflict with great calamities.

On impious realms and barbarous kings impose Thy plagues, and curse 'em with such sons as those.

Pope.

Sure some fell fiend has *curst* our line,

That coward should e'er be son of mine!

Scott, L. of L. M., IV. 11.

II. intrans. To utter imprecations; affirm or deny with imprecations of divine vengeance; use blasphemous or profane language; swear.

Then began he to curse and to swear.

Mat. xxvi. 74.

curse² (kêrs), *n.* [The same word, with sense, as now popularly understood, imported from *curse*¹ (and taken as equiv. to *damn* in similar uses), as *ME. kerse, kers, carse, cresse* (the plant), often used as a symbol of valuelessness, 'not worth a kerse (cress)', 'care not a kerse', like mod. colloq. 'not worth a straw', etc.] Literally, a cress: in popular use identified with *curse*¹, an imprecation, and used only as a symbol of utter worthlessness in certain negative expressions: as, "not worth a curse," "to care not a curse," etc.

Wydsom and wit now is nat worth a carse

Bote hit be carded with couetyse as clothers kembes wolle.

Piers Plowman (C), xli. 15.

To hasten is nought worth a kerse.

Gower, Conf. Amant, I. 334.

For anger gayneyt the not a cresse.

Aliterative Poems (ed. Morris), I. 343.

I counte hym nat at a cress.

Sir Degrevant (Thornton Rom., ed. Halliwell), I. 191.

curst (kêr'sed), *p. a.* [**< ME. curst**, **< AS. curst** (in comp. *for-curst*), pp. of *curstian*, curse: see *curse*¹, *v.* Cf. *curst*.] 1. Being under a curse; blasted by a curse; afflicted; vexed; tormented.

Let us fly this *curst* place.

Milton, Comus, I. 939.

2. Deserving a curse; execrable; hateful; detestable; abominable; wicked.

In that Contree there is a *curst* Custom: for thei eten more gladly mannes Flesche, than any other Flesche.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 179.

Merciful powers!

Restrain in me the *curst* thoughts that nature

Gives way to in repose!

Shak., Macbeth, II. 1.

3. Execrable; wretched: used as a hyperbolic epithet.

This *curst* quarrel.

Dryden.

Wounding thorns and *curst* thistles.

Prior, Solomon, III.

'Tis a *curst* thing to be in debt.

Sterne, Tristram Shandy, IX. 17.

Sincerely I begin to wish I had never made such a point of gaining so very good a character, for it has led me into so many *curst* rogueries that I doubt I shall be exposed at last.

Sheridan, School for Scandal, II. 2.

curstly (kêr'sed-li), *adv.* 1. As one under a curse; miserably.

O, let him die as he hath liv'd, dishonourably,

Basely and *curstly*!

Middleton and Rowley, Spanish Gypsy, III. 3.

2. Detestably; abominably; execrably: used in malediction.

This is a nation that is *curstly* afraid of being overrun with too much politeness.

Pope.

curstness (kêr'sed-nes), *n.* [**< ME. curstnesse, curstnesse**; **< curst** + *-ness*.] 1. The state of being under a curse, or of being doomed to execration or to evil.—2†. Blasphemous, profane, or evil speech; cursing.

His mouth is full of *curstness*,
Of fraud, deceit, and guile.
Old metrical version of Psalms.

3†. Shrewishness; maliciousness; contrariness.

My wyves *curstness*.

Chaucer, Prolog. to Merchant's Tale, I. 27.

cursement, *n.* [**< ME. corsement**, **< corsen, cursen**, curse, + *-ment*.] Cursing.

Enuye with heuy herte asked after shrifte,
And criede "mea culpa," corynge alle hus enemya.
Hus clothes were of corsement and of kene wordes.

Piers Plowman (C), vii. 65.

curst, *v. t.* Another spelling of *kerse*, variant of *christen*. See *christen*.

Nan. Do they speak as we do?
Madge. No, they never speak.

Nan. Are they *curst*?

Madge. No, they call them infidels; I know not what they are.

Beau. and Fl., Coxcomb, IV. 3.

curser (kêr'sér), *n.* One who curses or utters a curse.

Thy *Curser*, Jacob, shall twice *curst* be;
And he shall bless himself that blesses thee.

Cowley, Davidsa, I.

cursor (kêr'si-tor), *n.* [**< ML. cursor**, equiv. to *L. cursor*, a runner, **< currere**, run: see *cursor*.] 1. Formerly, in England, one of twenty-four officers or clerks in the Court of Chancery, also called *clerks of the course*, whose business it was to make out original writs, each for the county to which he was assigned.

Then is the recognition and value . . . carried by the *cursor* in Chancery for that shire where those lands do lie.

Bacon.

2†. A courier or runner.

Cursors to and fro.

Holland, tr. of Ammianus Marcellinus.

Cursor baron, an officer who administered oaths to sheriffs, bailiffs, functionaries of the customs, etc.

Cursor (kêr'si-tô-réz), *n. pl.* [**< NL.**, pl. of *ML. cursor*, a runner: see *cursor*.] In Macgillivray's system of classification, an order of birds, the runners, exemplified by the plovers.

cursive (kêr'siv), *a. and n.* [= *F. cursif* = *Sp. Pg. cursivo* = *It. corsivo*, **< ML. cursivus**, running (of writing), **< L. cursus**, a running, a course, **< currere**, run: see *current*¹.] **I. a.** Running; flowing, as writing or manuscript in which the letters are joined one to another, and are formed rapidly without raising the pen, pencil, or stylus; specifically, in *paleography*, modified from the capital or uncial form, so as to assume a form analogous to that used in modern running hand: as, the *cursive style*; *cursive letters*; *cursive manuscripts*. Greek cursive writing is found in papyri dating back to about 180 B.C., at first very similar to the lapidary and uncial characters of the same period, but gradually becoming more rounded in form and negligent in style. The epithet *cursive* is, however, most frequently applied to the later cursive or minuscule writing from the ninth century on. (See *minuscule*.) The beginning of a Latin cursive character is seen in some waxed tablets discovered in 1875 in the house of L. Caecilii Jucundus at Pompeii. Forms similar to these also occur in the dipinti and graffiti (characters painted on or incised in walls, earthenware, etc.) of the same place or period. The ancient Latin cursive character known to us in manuscripts from the fourth century on is, however, considerably different from this. In medieval manuscripts the cursive hand was employed from the Merovingian epoch, often in combination with the other contemporary styles; but from the ninth century it was replaced for all careful work by the so-called Caroline and Gothic characters, and continued in use up to the invention of printing only in degenerated form and for writings of small importance or hasty execution. (See *manuscript*.)

In the earliest examples of *cursive* writing we find the uncial character in use, and, as has been already remarked, many of the specimens fluctuate between the more formal or set book-hand and the *cursive*.

Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 149.

II. n. 1. A cursive letter or character: as, a manuscript written in *cursive*.

The old Roman *cursive*, the existence and nature of which is thus established, is, as we shall presently see, of immense historical importance in explaining the origin of modern scripts, several of our own minuscule letters being actually traceable to the Pompeian forms.

Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet, II. 169.

2. A manuscript written in cursive characters.

After a brief description of the Septuagint manuscripts which contain Ezekiel—four uncials, with a fragment of a fifth, and twenty-five *cursive*.

G. F. Moore, Andover Rev., VII. 96.

cursively (kér'siv-li), *adv.* In a running or flowing manner; in a cursive handwriting; in cursive characters.

Facsimiles of the *cursively* written papyri are found scattered in different works, some dealing specially with the subject. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 149.

cursor (kér'sor), *n.* [NL. and ML. use of *L. cursor*, a runner, < *currere*, pp. *cursor*, run: see *current*.] 1. Any part of a mathematical instrument that slides backward and forward upon another part, as the piece in an equinoctial ring-dial that slides to the day of the month, or the point that slides along a beam-compass, etc.—2. In medieval universities, a bachelor of theology appointed to assist a master by reading to the class the text of the sentences, with explanations of the meaning, sentence by sentence. See *bachelor*, 2.—3. [*cap.*] Same as *Cursorius*.

cursorary (kér'sō-rā-ri), *a.* [Extended form, capricious or mistaken, of *cursor*; only in Shakespeare as cited, with var. *cursorary*, *curse-lary*.] *Cursor*; hasty.

I have but with a *cursorary* eye
O'er-glan'd the articles. [A doubtful reading.]
Shak., *Hen. V.*, v. 2.

Cursorae (kér-sō-rēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *L. cursor*, a runner: see *cursor*.] 1. In ornith.: (a) An order of birds, the struthious or ratite birds, corresponding to the *Ratitae* of Merrem (1813), or the *Brevipennes* of Cuvier (1817): so called from the swift-footedness of most of these flightless birds. (b) In Sundevall's system of classification, the fourth cohort of *Grallatores*, composed of the plovers, bustards, cranes, rails, and all other wading birds not included in his *Limicola*, *Pelargi*, or *Herodii*. *Brevirostres* is a synonym. (c) In Illiger's system (1811), the fifth order of birds, uniting the struthious with the charadriomorphie birds: divided into *Proceri* (the struthious birds), *Campestris* (the bustards alone), and *Littorales* (the plovers and plover-like birds).—2. In entom., a group of spiders, such as the wolf-spiders (*Lycosidae*), which make no webs, but capture their prey by swift pursuit. See *Citigrada*.

Cursoria (kér-sō-ri-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *L. cursorius*, pertaining to running: see *cursor*. Cf. *Cursorae*.] 1. In Latreille's classification of insects, one of two prime divisions of *Orthoptera* (the other being *Saltatoria*), distinguished by their mode of progression, and by having tubular instead of vesicular tracheae. The division comprised the three leading types of *Forficula*, *Blatta*, and *Mantia*, being therefore equivalent to the modern *Cursoria* plus the *Gressoria* and *Euplexoptera*.

2. A suborder of *Orthoptera*, containing only the *Blattidae* or cockroaches; the *Dictyoptera* of Leach. In this restricted use of *Cursoria*, introduced by Westwood, the remainder of Latreille's *Cursoria* are called *Ambulatoria* (the *Phasmidae*) and *Raptoria* (the *Mantidae*).

cursorial (kér-sō-ri-āl), *a.* [Cf. *L. cursorius*, pertaining to running (see *cursor*), + *-al*.] 1. Fitted for running: as, the *cursorial* legs of a dog.—2. Having limbs adapted for walking or running, as distinguished from other modes of progression: as, a *cursorial* isopod; a *cursorial* orthopteran.—3. Habitually progressing by walking or running, as distinguished from hopping, leaping, etc.; gradient; gressorial; ambulatory. Specifically—4. Of or pertaining to the *Cursoria*, *Cursorae*, or *Cursitores*.

Cursoriinae (kér-sō-ri-i-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cursorius* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of plover-like birds, the *cursorae*, exemplified by the genus *Cursorius*. Also *Cursorinae*. G. R. Gray, 1840.

cursorily (kér'sō-ri-li), *adv.* In a running or hasty manner; slightly; hastily; without close attention or thoroughness: as, I read the paper *cursorily*.

cursoriness (kér'sō-ri-nes), *n.* The quality of being *cursor*; slowness or hastiness of view or examination.

cursorious (kér-sō-ri-us), *a.* [Cf. *L. cursorius*, of or pertaining to running, < *L. cursor*, a runner: see *cursor*, *cursor*.] In entom., adapted for running.—**Cursorious legs**, legs of an insect in which the tarsal joints are somewhat elongate, and generally devoid of spongy cushions or soles. The phrase is mainly limited to coleopterous insects, as the *Carabidae*.

Cursorius (kér-sō-ri-us), *n.* [NL. (Latham, 1790), < *L. cursorius*, pertaining to running: see *cursorious*.] The typical genus of plover-like birds of the subfamily *Cursoriinae*, the type of which is the cream-colored courser, *C. gallicus* or *isabellinus*, of Africa and Europe; the *cursorae* proper. There are several other species, chiefly African, as the black-bellied courser (*C. senegalensis*), the brazen-winged courser (*C. chalcopertus*), and the double-collared courser (*C. bicinctus*). Two Indian species are *C. coromandelicus* and *C. bitorquatus*. The tail is nearly even; the tarsi are scutellate; there is no hind toe; and the nostrils are in a short fossa, not a long groove. The *cursorae* are desert-birds, feed chiefly on insects, and lay rounded rather than pyriform eggs. The genus is also called *Cursor*, *Tachydromus*, *Hyaas*, *Macrotarsius*, *Rhinoptilus*, and *Hemmerodromus*.

cursor (kér'sō-ri), *a.* [Cf. *L. cursorius*, of or pertaining to running or to a race-course, < *L. cursor*, a runner, racer: see *cursor*.] 1. Running about; not stationary. Their *cursor* men. *Proceedings against Garnet*, sig. F (1806).

2. In entom., adapted for running, as the feet of many terrestrial beetles; *cursorial*. [Rare.]—3. Hasty; slight; superficial; careless; not exercising or receiving close attention: as, a *cursor* reader; a *cursor* view.

It is an advantage to all narrow wisdom and narrow morals, that their maxims have a plausible air, and, on a *cursor* view, appear equal to first principles. They are light and portable. *Burke*, *Present Discontents*.

Truth or reality is not that which lies on the surface of things and can be perceived by every *cursor* observer. *J. Caird*.

Cursor (kér'sō-ri), *a.* [Cf. *L. cursorius*, of or pertaining to running or to a race-course, < *L. cursor*, a runner, racer: see *cursor*.] 1. Running about; not stationary. Their *cursor* men. *Proceedings against Garnet*, sig. F (1806).

2. In entom., adapted for running, as the feet of many terrestrial beetles; *cursorial*. [Rare.]—3. Hasty; slight; superficial; careless; not exercising or receiving close attention: as, a *cursor* reader; a *cursor* view.

It is an advantage to all narrow wisdom and narrow morals, that their maxims have a plausible air, and, on a *cursor* view, appear equal to first principles. They are light and portable. *Burke*, *Present Discontents*.

Truth or reality is not that which lies on the surface of things and can be perceived by every *cursor* observer. *J. Caird*.

Cursor (kér'sō-ri), *a.* [Cf. *L. cursorius*, of or pertaining to running or to a race-course, < *L. cursor*, a runner, racer: see *cursor*.] 1. Running about; not stationary. Their *cursor* men. *Proceedings against Garnet*, sig. F (1806).

2. In entom., adapted for running, as the feet of many terrestrial beetles; *cursorial*. [Rare.]—3. Hasty; slight; superficial; careless; not exercising or receiving close attention: as, a *cursor* reader; a *cursor* view.

It is an advantage to all narrow wisdom and narrow morals, that their maxims have a plausible air, and, on a *cursor* view, appear equal to first principles. They are light and portable. *Burke*, *Present Discontents*.

Truth or reality is not that which lies on the surface of things and can be perceived by every *cursor* observer. *J. Caird*.

Cursor (kér'sō-ri), *a.* [Cf. *L. cursorius*, of or pertaining to running or to a race-course, < *L. cursor*, a runner, racer: see *cursor*.] 1. Running about; not stationary. Their *cursor* men. *Proceedings against Garnet*, sig. F (1806).

2. In entom., adapted for running, as the feet of many terrestrial beetles; *cursorial*. [Rare.]—3. Hasty; slight; superficial; careless; not exercising or receiving close attention: as, a *cursor* reader; a *cursor* view.

It is an advantage to all narrow wisdom and narrow morals, that their maxims have a plausible air, and, on a *cursor* view, appear equal to first principles. They are light and portable. *Burke*, *Present Discontents*.

Truth or reality is not that which lies on the surface of things and can be perceived by every *cursor* observer. *J. Caird*.

Cursor (kér'sō-ri), *a.* [Cf. *L. cursorius*, of or pertaining to running or to a race-course, < *L. cursor*, a runner, racer: see *cursor*.] 1. Running about; not stationary. Their *cursor* men. *Proceedings against Garnet*, sig. F (1806).

2. In entom., adapted for running, as the feet of many terrestrial beetles; *cursorial*. [Rare.]—3. Hasty; slight; superficial; careless; not exercising or receiving close attention: as, a *cursor* reader; a *cursor* view.

It is an advantage to all narrow wisdom and narrow morals, that their maxims have a plausible air, and, on a *cursor* view, appear equal to first principles. They are light and portable. *Burke*, *Present Discontents*.

Truth or reality is not that which lies on the surface of things and can be perceived by every *cursor* observer. *J. Caird*.

Cursor (kér'sō-ri), *a.* [Cf. *L. cursorius*, of or pertaining to running or to a race-course, < *L. cursor*, a runner, racer: see *cursor*.] 1. Running about; not stationary. Their *cursor* men. *Proceedings against Garnet*, sig. F (1806).

2. In entom., adapted for running, as the feet of many terrestrial beetles; *cursorial*. [Rare.]—3. Hasty; slight; superficial; careless; not exercising or receiving close attention: as, a *cursor* reader; a *cursor* view.

It is an advantage to all narrow wisdom and narrow morals, that their maxims have a plausible air, and, on a *cursor* view, appear equal to first principles. They are light and portable. *Burke*, *Present Discontents*.

Truth or reality is not that which lies on the surface of things and can be perceived by every *cursor* observer. *J. Caird*.

Cursor (kér'sō-ri), *a.* [Cf. *L. cursorius*, of or pertaining to running or to a race-course, < *L. cursor*, a runner, racer: see *cursor*.] 1. Running about; not stationary. Their *cursor* men. *Proceedings against Garnet*, sig. F (1806).

2. In entom., adapted for running, as the feet of many terrestrial beetles; *cursorial*. [Rare.]—3. Hasty; slight; superficial; careless; not exercising or receiving close attention: as, a *cursor* reader; a *cursor* view.

It is an advantage to all narrow wisdom and narrow morals, that their maxims have a plausible air, and, on a *cursor* view, appear equal to first principles. They are light and portable. *Burke*, *Present Discontents*.

Truth or reality is not that which lies on the surface of things and can be perceived by every *cursor* observer. *J. Caird*.

Cursor (kér'sō-ri), *a.* [Cf. *L. cursorius*, of or pertaining to running or to a race-course, < *L. cursor*, a runner, racer: see *cursor*.] 1. Running about; not stationary. Their *cursor* men. *Proceedings against Garnet*, sig. F (1806).

2. In entom., adapted for running, as the feet of many terrestrial beetles; *cursorial*. [Rare.]—3. Hasty; slight; superficial; careless; not exercising or receiving close attention: as, a *cursor* reader; a *cursor* view.

It is an advantage to all narrow wisdom and narrow morals, that their maxims have a plausible air, and, on a *cursor* view, appear equal to first principles. They are light and portable. *Burke*, *Present Discontents*.

Truth or reality is not that which lies on the surface of things and can be perceived by every *cursor* observer. *J. Caird*.

Cursor (kér'sō-ri), *a.* [Cf. *L. cursorius*, of or pertaining to running or to a race-course, < *L. cursor*, a runner, racer: see *cursor*.] 1. Running about; not stationary. Their *cursor* men. *Proceedings against Garnet*, sig. F (1806).

2. In entom., adapted for running, as the feet of many terrestrial beetles; *cursorial*. [Rare.]—3. Hasty; slight; superficial; careless; not exercising or receiving close attention: as, a *cursor* reader; a *cursor* view.

It is an advantage to all narrow wisdom and narrow morals, that their maxims have a plausible air, and, on a *cursor* view, appear equal to first principles. They are light and portable. *Burke*, *Present Discontents*.

Truth or reality is not that which lies on the surface of things and can be perceived by every *cursor* observer. *J. Caird*.

Cursor (kér'sō-ri), *a.* [Cf. *L. cursorius*, of or pertaining to running or to a race-course, < *L. cursor*, a runner, racer: see *cursor*.] 1. Running about; not stationary. Their *cursor* men. *Proceedings against Garnet*, sig. F (1806).

2. In entom., adapted for running, as the feet of many terrestrial beetles; *cursorial*. [Rare.]—3. Hasty; slight; superficial; careless; not exercising or receiving close attention: as, a *cursor* reader; a *cursor* view.

It is an advantage to all narrow wisdom and narrow morals, that their maxims have a plausible air, and, on a *cursor* view, appear equal to first principles. They are light and portable. *Burke*, *Present Discontents*.

Truth or reality is not that which lies on the surface of things and can be perceived by every *cursor* observer. *J. Caird*.

Cursor (kér'sō-ri), *a.* [Cf. *L. cursorius*, of or pertaining to running or to a race-course, < *L. cursor*, a runner, racer: see *cursor*.] 1. Running about; not stationary. Their *cursor* men. *Proceedings against Garnet*, sig. F (1806).

2. In entom., adapted for running, as the feet of many terrestrial beetles; *cursorial*. [Rare.]—3. Hasty; slight; superficial; careless; not exercising or receiving close attention: as, a *cursor* reader; a *cursor* view.

It is an advantage to all narrow wisdom and narrow morals, that their maxims have a plausible air, and, on a *cursor* view, appear equal to first principles. They are light and portable. *Burke*, *Present Discontents*.

Truth or reality is not that which lies on the surface of things and can be perceived by every *cursor* observer. *J. Caird*.

Cursor (kér'sō-ri), *a.* [Cf. *L. cursorius*, of or pertaining to running or to a race-course, < *L. cursor*, a runner, racer: see *cursor*.] 1. Running about; not stationary. Their *cursor* men. *Proceedings against Garnet*, sig. F (1806).

2. In entom., adapted for running, as the feet of many terrestrial beetles; *cursorial*. [Rare.]—3. Hasty; slight; superficial; careless; not exercising or receiving close attention: as, a *cursor* reader; a *cursor* view.

It is an advantage to all narrow wisdom and narrow morals, that their maxims have a plausible air, and, on a *cursor* view, appear equal to first principles. They are light and portable. *Burke*, *Present Discontents*.

Truth or reality is not that which lies on the surface of things and can be perceived by every *cursor* observer. *J. Caird*.

Cursor (kér'sō-ri), *a.* [Cf. *L. cursorius*, of or pertaining to running or to a race-course, < *L. cursor*, a runner, racer: see *cursor*.] 1. Running about; not stationary. Their *cursor* men. *Proceedings against Garnet*, sig. F (1806).

2. In entom., adapted for running, as the feet of many terrestrial beetles; *cursorial*. [Rare.]—3. Hasty; slight; superficial; careless; not exercising or receiving close attention: as, a *cursor* reader; a *cursor* view.

It is an advantage to all narrow wisdom and narrow morals, that their maxims have a plausible air, and, on a *cursor* view, appear equal to first principles. They are light and portable. *Burke*, *Present Discontents*.

Truth or reality is not that which lies on the surface of things and can be perceived by every *cursor* observer. *J. Caird*.

Cursor (kér'sō-ri), *a.* [Cf. *L. cursorius*, of or pertaining to running or to a race-course, < *L. cursor*, a runner, racer: see *cursor*.] 1. Running about; not stationary. Their *cursor* men. *Proceedings against Garnet*, sig. F (1806).

2. In entom., adapted for running, as the feet of many terrestrial beetles; *cursorial*. [Rare.]—3. Hasty; slight; superficial; careless; not exercising or receiving close attention: as, a *cursor* reader; a *cursor* view.

It is an advantage to all narrow wisdom and narrow morals, that their maxims have a plausible air, and, on a *cursor* view, appear equal to first principles. They are light and portable. *Burke*, *Present Discontents*.

Truth or reality is not that which lies on the surface of things and can be perceived by every *cursor* observer. *J. Caird*.



Double-collared Courser
(*Cursorius bicinctus*).

of daily prayer; the choir-offices or hours collectively; the divine office. See *office*.

curt (kért), *a.* [Cf. ME. **kurt*, *kyrt* = OS. *kurt* = OFries. *kort* = MD. *D. kort* = MLG. *L.G. kort* = OHG. *churz*, MHG. *G. kurz* = Icel. *kortr* = Sw. *Dan. kort* = OF. *cort*, *court*, F. *court* = Pr. *cort* = Sp. *corto* = Pg. *corto* = It. *corto*, short, curt, < *L. curtus*, docted, clipped, broken, mutilated, shortened; perhaps akin to E. *short*, whose place it has taken in the other Teut. languages: see *short*.] 1. Short; concise; compressed.

In Homer we find not a few of these sagacious *curt* sentences, into which men unaccustomed with books are fond of compressing their experience of human life.

Prof. Blackie.

2. Short and dry; tartly abrupt; brusque.

"I know what you are going to say," observed the gentleman in a *curt*, gruffish voice.

Dieraeli, *Young Duke*, v. 7.

"Do you want anything, neighbor?"

"Yes—to be let alone," was the *curt* reply, with a savage frown.

L. M. Alcott, *Hospital Sketches*, p. 297.

curt. A contraction of *current*: common in acct. *curt.*, account current.

curtail, *a. and n.* A corruption of *curtal*. Compare *curtail*, *v.*

curtail (kér-tāl'), *v. t.* [Cf. *curtail*, *a. and n.*; orig. *curtal*, the form *curtail* being a corruption due to association with E. *tail* (see *tail*) or F. *tailleur*, cut: see *tail*.] 1. To cut short; cut off the end or a part of; dock; diminish in extent or quantity: as, to *curtail* words.

Then why should we ourselves abridge,
And *curtail* our own privilege?

S. Butler, *Hudibras*.

The debts were paid, habits reformed,
Expense *curtailed*, the dowry set to grow.

Browning, *Ring and Book*, I. 160.

2. To deprive by excision or removal; abate by deprivation or negation: as, to *curtail* one of part of his allowance, or of his proper title.

I, that am *curtail'd* of this fair proportion,
Deform'd, unfinish'd.

Shak., *Rich. III.*, I. 1.

But which of us knows among the men he meets whom time will dignify by *curtailing* him of the "Mr.," and reducing him to a bare patronymic, as being a kind by himself?

Lovell, *Among my Books*, 1st ser., p. 253.

curtailedly (kér-tāl'-led-li), *adv.* In a curtailed manner. *Latham*.

curtailler (kér-tāl'-lér), *n.* One who curtails; one who cuts off or shortens anything.

To shew that the Latins had not been interpolators of the [Athanasian] creed, but that the Greeks had been *curtailers*.

Waterland, *Works*, IV. 290.

curtailment (kér-tāl'-ment), *n.* [Cf. *curtail* + *-ment*.] The act of cutting off or down; a shortening; decrease or diminution: as, the *curtailment* of expenses was demanded.

Know ye not that in the *curtailment* of time by indolence and sleep there is very great trouble?

E. W. Lane, *Modern Egyptians*, I. 102.

curtail-step (kér-tāl'-step), *n.* [For *curtal-step*, < *curtal*, *a.*, + *step*.] The first or bottom step of a stair, when it is finished in a curved line at its outer end, or the end furthest from the wall.

curtain (kér-tān), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *curtine*, *courtin*, *courtain*, *cortine*, *cortaine*; < ME. *curteyn*, *corteyn*, more correctly *curtyn*, *cortyn*, < OF. *curtine*, *cortine* = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *cortina*, a curtain, < ML. *cortina*, a small court, croft, curtain of a castle, a cloth screen, dim. of *cortis*, a court: see *court*, *n.*] 1. A hanging screen of a textile fabric (or rarely of leather) used to close an opening, as a doorway or an alcove, to shut out the light from a window, and for similar purposes. See *blind*, *shade*, *portière*, *lambrquin*; also *altar-curtain* and *hanging*. Specifically—(a) The large sheet of stuff used to inclose and conceal the stage in a theater. It is usually attached to a roller by its loose extremity, and is withdrawn by rolling it up from below. (b) Hangings of stuff used at the windows of inhabited rooms: sometimes fixed at top, and capable of being looped up below; sometimes secured at top to rings which run on a rod, and therefore capable of being withdrawn toward the sides.

But I look'd, and round, all round the house I beheld
The death-white curtain drawn; . . .
Knew that the death-white curtain meant but sleep,
Yet I shudder'd and thought like a fool of the sleep of death.

Tennyson, *Maud*, xiv. 4.

(c) Hangings used to shut in or screen a bedstead.

Her beddyng watg nolde,
Of cortynes of clene sylk, wyth cler golde hemmeg.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), I. 854.

Even such a man, so faint, so spiritless, . . .
Drew Priam's curtain in the dead of night,
And would have told him half his Troy was burn'd.

Shak., 2 *Hen. IV.*, I. 1.

Hence—2. Whatever covers or conceals like a curtain or hangings.

When day, expiring in the west,
The curtain draws o' nature's rest.

Burns, Dainty Davie.

3. One of the movable pieces of canvas or other material forming a tent.

Thou shalt make the tabernacle with ten curtains of fine twined linen. . . . And thou shalt make curtains of goats' hair to be a covering upon the tabernacle.

Ex. xxvi. 1, 7.

I saw the tents of Cushan in affliction: and the curtains of the land of Midian did tremble.

Hab. iii. 7.

4. In fort., that part of a rampart which is between the flanks of two bastions or between two towers or gates, and bordered with a parapet, behind which the soldiers stand to fire on the covered way and into the moat. See cuts under *bastion* and *crown-work*.

A rowling Towr against the Town doth rear,
And on the top (or highest stage) of it
A flying Bridge, to reach the Courtin fit,
With pulleys, poles.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II., The Decay.

5†. An ensign or flag.

Their ragged curtains poorly are let loose,
And our air shakes them passing scornfully.

Shak., Hen. V., iv. 2.

6. In mycology, same as *cortina*.—7. A plate in a lock designed to fall over the keyhole as a mask to prevent tampering with the lock.—8. The leaden plate which divides into compartments the large leaden chamber in which sulphuric acid is produced by the oxidation of sulphurous compounds in the ordinary process of manufacture.—Behind the curtain, in concealment; in secret.—Complement of the curtain. See *complement*.—The curtain falls, the scene closes; the play comes to an end.

Truly and beautifully has Scott said of Swift, "the stage darkened ere the curtain fell." Chambers's Encyc. of Lit.

The curtain rises, the play or scene opens.—To draw the curtain, to close it by drawing its parts together; hence, to conceal an object; refrain from exhibiting, describing, or descending on something: as, we draw the curtain over his failings.—To drop the curtain, to close the scene; end.—To raise the curtain, to open the play or scene; disclose something.

curtain (kér'tān), v. t. [Early mod. E. also *cortine*, *corten*; < ME. *cortinen*, *cortynen*, curtain; from the noun.] To inclose with or as with curtains; furnish or provide with curtains.

On the French kynge's right hand was another trauerre
cortened all of white satten.

Hall, Hen. VIII., an. 24.

Nature seems dead, and wicked dreams abuse
The curtain'd sleep.

Shak., Macbeth, II. 1.

Whose eye-lds curtain'd up their jewels dim.

Keats, Endymion, I.

As the smile of the sun breaks through
Chill gray clouds that curtain the blue.

Bryant, Song Sparrow.

curtain-angle (kér'tān-ang'gl), n. The angle included between the flank and the curtain of a fortification. See cut under *bastion*.

curtain-lecture (kér'tān-lek'tūr), n. A private admonition or chiding; a lecture or scolding, such as might be given behind the curtains or in bed by a wife to her husband.

What endless brawls by wives are bred!
The curtain-lecture makes a mournful bed.

Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires.

She ought, in such cases, to exert the authority of the curtain lecture, and if she finds him of a rebellious disposition, to tame him. Addison, The Ladies' Association.

curtainless (kér'tān-less), a. [< *curtain* + *-less*.] Without curtain or curtains: as, a curtainless bed.

curtain-of-mail (kér'tān-ov-māl'), n. 1. The camail.—2. The piece of chain-mail which hangs from the edge of a helmet of the Arabic type, used by Mussulmans throughout the middle ages, and down to a very recent date. See *helmet*.

curtain-wall (kér'tān-wāl), n. In fort., a curtain; the wall of a curtain.

Tamworth retains part of the curtain-wall remarkable for its herring-bone masonry.

G. T. Clark, Military Architecture, I. vi.

curtail (kér'tāl), a. and n. [Also written *curtail*, *curtoil*, *curtoil*, *curtold*, also *courtaut* (as F.); < OF. *courtaut*, later *courtout*, adj., short, as n. a curtail, a horse with docked tail (also a horse of a particular size), F. *courtaud*, short, thickest, dumpty, docked, crop-eared (= It. *cortaldo*, m., a curtail, a horse with a docked tail, *cortalda*, f., a short bombard or pot-gun), < *court* (= It. *corto*, short (see *court*), + *-ault*, alt. It. *-aldo*, E. *-ald*. By popular etymology, the adj. and noun (now obsolete) as well as the verb have been changed to *curtail*, q. v.] I. a. Short; cut short; abridged; brief; scant.

A curtail'd slipper.

Gascoigne.

89

Why hast thou marr'd my sword?

The pummel's well, the blade is curtail short.

Greene, Orlando Furioso.

In fruit-time, we had some sours cherries, . . . halfe a pound of figges, and now and then a whole pound, according to the number of those that sate at table, but in that minced and curtail manner that there was none of us so nimble-finger'd that we could come to vye it the second time.

Mabbe, The Rogue (ed. 1823), II. 274.

Matters of this moment, as they were not to be decided there by those Divines, so neither are they to be determin'd heer by Essays and curtail Aphorisma, but by solid proofs of Scripture.

Milton, Elkonoklastes, xliii.

Curtail dog (also written by corruption *curtail dog*), a dog whose tail was cut off, according to the old English forest-laws, to signify that its owner was hindered from coursing; in later usage, a common dog not meant for sport; a dog that has misused his game.

My curtail dog, that wont to have play'd,
Plays not at all, but seems afraid.

Shak., Passionate Pilgrim, xviii. 29.

The curtail dogs, so taught they were,
They kept the arrows in their mouth.

Robin Hood and the Curtail Fryer (Child's Ballads, V. 277).

Curtail friar, apparently, a friar wearing a short gown or habit.

Robin Hood lighted off his horse,
And tyed him to a thorne;

Carry me over the water, thou curtail fryer,
Or else thy life's forlorn.

Robin Hood and the Curtail Fryer (Child's Ballads, V. 273).

Who hath seen our chaplain? Where is our curtail-friar?

Scott, Ivanhoe, xxxii.

II. n. 1. A horse or dog with a docked tail: hence applied to a person mutilated in any way.

I am made a curtail; for the pillory hath eaten off both my ears.

Greene.

I'd give bay Curtail, and his furniture,
My mouth no more were broken than these boys'.

Shak., All's Well, II. 3.

And because I feared he would lay claim to my sorrel curtail in my stable, I ran to the smith to have him set on his mane again and his tail presently, that the commission-man might not think him a curtail.

Chapman, Gentleman Usher, I. 1.

2. A short cannon.—3. A musical instrument of the bassoon kind. Also written *courtal*, *cortel*, *corthal*, *cortand*, *courtant*.

I knew him by his hoarse voice, which sounded like the lowest note of a double curtail.

Tom Brown, Works (ed. 1780), II. 182.

curtail (kér'tāl), v. t. [< *curtail*, a. Now *curtail*, q. v.] To cut short; curtail.

curtail-ax, curtle-ax, n. [Also written *curtilax*, also *curtelacc*, *cortelas*, *curtelas*, etc., corrupt forms, simulating *curtail*, short, and *ax* (appar. by association with *battle-ax*), of *cullas*, *cut-lace*: see *cullas*.] A cutlas (which see).

But speare and curtaze both usd Priamond in field.

Spenser, F. Q., IV. II. 42.

A gallant curtle-axe upon my thigh.

Shak., As you Like it, I. 3.

There springs the Shrub three foot above the grass,
Which fears the keen edge of the Curtelace.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II., Eden.

curtald, curtail, a. and n. See *curtail*.

curtana, n. See *curtain*.

curtasy, n. An obsolete form of *courtesy*.

curtate (kér'tāt), a. [< L. *curtatus*, pp. of *curtare*, shorten, < *curtus*, shortened: see *curt*.] Shortened; reduced.—Curvate cycloid. See *cycloid*, 1.—Curvate distance of a planet, in astron., the distance between the sun or earth and that point where a perpendicular let fall from the planet meets the plane of the ecliptic.

curvation (kér-tā'shon), n. [< NL. **curvatio* (n-), < L. *curtare*, pp. *curtatus*, shorten: see *curtate*.] In astron., the difference between a planet's true distance from the sun and its curtate distance.

curtoin, curtana (kér-tān', -tā'nā), n. [AF. *curtein*, OF. *cortain*, *courtain*, ML. *curtana*, < L. *curtus*, broken, shortened: see *curt*. The name was orig. applied to the sword of Roland, of which, according to the tradition, the point was broken off in testing it.] The pointless sword carried before the kings of England at their coronation, and emblematically considered as the sword of mercy. It is also called the sword of Edward the Confessor.

Homage denied, to censures you proceed;
But when Curtana will not do the deed,
You lay that pointless clergy-weapon by,
And to the laws, your sword of justice, fly.

Dryden, Hind and Panther, II. 419.

curteist, a. A Middle English form of *courteous*.

curtel, n. Same as *kirtle*.

curtelast, curtelassel, n. Same as *curtal-ax* for *cullas*.

curtesy, n. See *courtesy*.

curtilage (kér'ti-lāj), n. [< OF. *cortillage*, *curtillage*, *curtilage*, *courtillage*, < *cortil*, *cortil*, *cur-*

til, a courtyard, < L. *cors* (*cort*-), ML. also *cortis*, a court: see *court*, n.] In law, the area of land occupied by a dwelling and its yard and outbuildings, and inclosed, or deemed as if inclosed, for their better use and enjoyment. At common law, breaking into an outbuilding is not technically housebreaking unless it is within the curtilage.

curtinet, n. An obsolete spelling of *curtain*.

curtilax, curtle-ax, n. See *curtal-ax*.

curtly (kér'tli), adv. In a curt manner. (a) Briefly; shortly.

Here Mr. Licentiat shew'd his art; and hath so curtly, succinctly, and concisely epitomiz'd the long story of the captive.

Gayton, Notes on Don Quixote, iv. 15.

(b) In a short and dry utterance; abruptly.

curtness (kér'tnes), n. Shortness; conciseness; tart abruptness, as of manner.

The sense must be curtailed and broken into parts, to make it square with the curtness of the melody.

Kames, Elem. of Criticism.

curtol, curtold, curtoll, a. and n. See *curtal*.

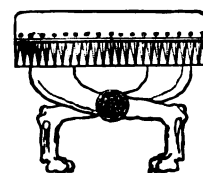
curtsy (kér'tsi), n. [Also written *curtesy*, *curtsey*; another form of *courtesy*.] Same as *courtesy*, 3.

curtsy (kér'tsi), v.; pret. and pp. *curtsied*, ppr. *curtysing*. Same as *courtesy*.

curuba (kér'ró-bā), n. [Corruption of native *culupa*.] The sweet calabash of the Antilles, the fruit of *Passiflora maliformis*.

curucui (kér'ró-kwi), n. [Braz.; prob. imitative.] The Brazilian name of a bird, the *Trogon curucui* (Linnaeus). In the form *Curucuius* it was made by Bonaparte in 1854 the generic name of the group of trogons to which the curucui pertains.

curule (kér'ról), a. [= F. *curule* = Sp. Pg. *curul* = It. *curule*, < L. *curulis*, prob. for *currulis* (sometimes so written), of or pertaining to a chariot (or to the *sella curulis*, the curule chair), < *currus* (*curru*-), a chariot, < *currere*, run, race: see *current*, *curricule*.] 1. Pertaining or belonging to a chariot.—2. Privileged to sit in a curule chair: as, the curule magistrates.—Curule chair or seat, among the Romans, the chair of state, the right to sit in which was reserved, under the republic, to consuls, pretors, curule ediles, censors, the flamen dialis, and the dictator and his deputies, when in office—all, hence, styled *curule magistrates*. Under the empire it was assumed by the emperor, and was granted to the priests of the imperial house, and perhaps to the prefect of the city. In form it long resembled a plain folding seat with carved legs



Curule Chair, from drawing found in Pompeii.

and no back, but is described as incrustated with ivory, etc.; and later it was ornamented in accordance with the prevalent taste for luxury.

There are remains at Lucca of an amphitheatre; . . . and in the town-house there is a fine relief of a curule chair.

Pococke, Description of the East, II. ii. 508.

curulet, n. [Appar. a mistake for *curvillet*.] A sort of plover. Crabb.

curval (kér'vāl), a. [< *curve* + *-al*.] In her., same as *curvant*.

curvant (kér'vant), a. [< *curve* + *-ant*.] In her., curved or bowed.

curvate, curvated (kér'vāt, -vā-ted), a. [< L. *curvatus*, pp. of *curvare*, make crooked or curved, < *curvus*, curved: see *curve*, a.] Curved; bent in a regular form.

curvation (kér-vā'shon), n. [< L. *curvatio* (n-), < *curvare*, pp. *curvatus*, bend, curve: see *curve*, v.] The act of bending or curving.

curvative (kér'vā-tiv), a. [< L. *curvatus*, pp., curved (see *curvate*), + *-ive*.] In bot., having the leaves slightly curved. [Rare.]

curvature (kér'vā-tūr), n. [= Sp. It. *curvatura* = Pg. *curvadura*, < L. *curvatura*, < *curvare*, pp. *curvatus*, bend, curve: see *curvate*, *curve*, v.]

1. Continuous bending; the essential character of a curve: applied primarily to lines, but also to surfaces. See phrases below.

In a curve, the curvature is the angle through which the tangent sweeps round per unit of length of the curve.

A. Daniell, Prin. of Physics, p. 74.

2. Any curving or bending; a flexure.—3. Something which is curved or bent.—Aberrancy of curvature. See *aberrancy*.—Absolute curvature

of a twisted curve, in geom., the reciprocal of the radius of the osculating circle.—Angle of curvature. See *angle*, 3.—Angular curvature of the spine, in pathol., abnormal and excessive curvature of the spine projecting backward, produced by caries of the bodies of the vertebrae, or Pott's disease. Also called *Pott's curvature*.—Anticlastic curvature, in geom., that kind of curvature which belongs to a surface cutting its tangent-plane in four real directions, as the inside part of an anchor-ring.

Anticlastic curvature is also called *hyperbolic curvature*, because a surface so curved has a hyperbola for its indicatrix.—Average curvature, the whole curvature divid-

ed by the length of the curve or the area of the surface. — **Center of curvature, of principal curvature, of spherical curvature.** See *center*. — **Chord of curvature.** See *chord*. — **Circle of curvature.** See *circle*. — **Curvature of concussion, in bot.,** curvature in a growing internode which follows upon a sharp blow, the curvature being concave on the side which receives the stroke: a phrase derived from Sachs. — **Curve of curvature.** See *curve*. — **Curve of double curvature.** See *curve*. — **Darwinian curvature,** the curvature observed by Darwin as occurring in roots in response to stimulation. It is peculiar in being convex on the side to which the stimulus is applied. — **Double curvature,** a term applied to the curvature of a line which twists, so that all the parts of it do not lie in the same plane, as the rhumb-line or loxodromic curve. — **Geodesic curvature,** the ratio of the angle between two successive geodesic tangents to a curve drawn upon a curved surface to the length of the infinitesimal arc between those tangents. — **Hyperbolic curvature.** See *antielastic curvature*. — **Indeterminate curvature,** the curvature of a curve or surface at a node, where the usual expression for the curvature becomes indeterminate. — **Integral curvature.** See *whole curvature*. — **Lateral curvature of the spine, in pathol.,** abnormal curvature of the spinal column in a lateral direction, caused by a relaxation of the ligaments and muscles which normally keep the spine erect. Also called *scoliois*. — **Line of curvature, in geom.,** a curve traced upon a surface so as to lie constantly in the plane of the section of maximum or of minimum curvature of the surface at the point. — **Measure of curvature, at any point of a curve or surface,** the average curvature in the immediate neighborhood of that point. Also simply *curvature*. — **Pott's curvature.** Same as *angular curvature of the spine*. — **Radius of curvature, the radius of the circle of curvature.** — **Second curvature, torsion;** the rate of rotation of the osculating plane of a curve, relatively to the increment of the arc. — **Spherical curvature of a twisted curve.** (a) The reciprocal of the radius of the osculating sphere. (b) Plane curvature existing in any part of a twisted curve; that kind of curvature which exists at any part of a surface where the osculating quadric surface reduces to a sphere. — **Synclastic curvature,** that kind of curvature which belongs to a surface not cutting its tangent-plane in a real locus. — **Whole, total, or integral curvature,** the angle between the normals at the extremities of an arc of a plane curve; as applied to a portion of a surface, the area on the surface of a unit-sphere described by a radius which moves parallel to the normal to the contour of the portion of surface whose curvature is spoken of; as applied to an arc of a twisted curve, the length of the curve described on the surface of a unit-sphere by a radius moving parallel to the normal to the curve.

curve (kérv), *a.* and *n.* [In earlier use *curb*, < ME. *courbe*, < OF. *courbe*, *corbe* (see *curb*), F. *courbe* = Pr. *corb* = Sp. Pg. *lt. curvo*, < L. *curvus*, bent, curved, = O Bulg. *kriuv*, bent, = Lith. *kreivas*, crooked, akin to Gr. *κυρτός*, bent, and prob. to *κρίκος*, *κίρκος*, L. *circus*, a ring, circle: see *circle*.] **I. a.** Bending; crooked; curved.

A curve line is that which is neither a straight line nor composed of straight lines. *Ogilvie*.

II. n. 1. A continuous bending; a flexure without angles; usually, as a concrete noun, a one-way geometrical locus which may be conceived as described by a point moving along a line round which as axis turns a plane, while the line rotates in the plane round the point. The curve is at the same time the envelop of the plane and of the line. Geometers understand a curve as something capable of being defined by an equation or equations, or otherwise described in general terms. It may thus have nodes, cusps, and other singularities, but must not be broken in a way which cannot be precisely defined without the use of special numbers. Curves are often employed in physics and statistics to represent graphically the changes in value of certain physical or statistical quantities: as, the energy curve of the solar spectrum; the isothermal line or curve; the curve of population.

Nor pastoral rivulet that swerves
To left and right thro' meadowy curves.

Tennyson, In Memoriam, c.

2. Anything continuously bent. — **3.** A draftsman's instrument for forming curved figures. — **4.** In *base-ball*, the course of a ball so pitched that it does not pass in a straight line from the pitcher to the catcher, but makes a deflection in the air other than the ordinary one caused by the force of gravity: as, it was difficult to gage the curves of the pitcher. An *in curve* is one that deflects from the straight line toward the batter; an *out curve*, away from the batter. A drop deflects downward, and a *rise or up curve* upward. — **Adiabatic curve.** See *adiabatic*. — **Algebraic curve,** a curve whose equations in linear coordinates contain only algebraic functions of the coordinates. — **Anaclastic curves, anallagmatic curves.** See the adjectives. — **Anticlinical and synclinal curves, in geol.,** terms applied to the elevations and depressions of undulating surfaces of strata. See *anticlinal* and *synclinal*. — **Asymptotical curves.** See *asymptotical*. — **Axis of a curve.** See *axis*. — **Bicursal curve,** a curve which cannot be described by the continuous motion of one point, even if it passes through infinity, but can be so described by two points. — **Bipartite curve, bitangential curve.** See the adjectives. — **Cartesian curve.** Same as *Cartesian*, *n. 2.* — **Catenary or catenarian curve.** See *catenary*. — **Causitic curve.** Same as *caustic*, *n. 3.* — **Center of a curve.** See *center*. — **Characteristic angle of a curve.** See *characteristic*. — **Class of a curve.** See *class*, *6.* — **Closed curve.** See *closed*. — **v. Contact of two curves.** See *contact*. — **Cubic curve,** a curve of the third order, cutting every plane (or else every line in the plane) in three points. A cubic curve in a plane is one which is cut by every line in the plane in three points, real or imagi-

nary. Such curves are of three genera: nodal cubics, which have either a crunode or an acnode; cuspidal cubics, which have a cusp; and non-angular cubics, which are bicursal, though one branch may be imaginary. — **Curve coordinates.** See *coordinate*. — **Curve of beauty,** a gentle curve of double or contrary flexure, in which it has been sought to trace the foundation of all beauty of form. Also called *line of beauty*. — **Curve of curvature,** a curve drawn upon a surface in such a manner that at every point normals to the surface at consecutive points of the curve intersect one another. — **Curve of double curvature,** a curve not contained in one plane. — **Curve of elastic resistance, in gun.,** a curve whose ordinates give the elastic resistance of a built-up gun at the different points along the bore. — **Curve of equal or equable approach.** See *approach*. — **Curve of probability,** a curve whose equation is

$$y = \frac{a}{\sqrt{\pi}} e^{-x^2/2},$$

representing the probabilities of different numbers of recurrences of an event. — **Curve of pursuit,** the curve described by a point representing a dog which runs with constant velocity toward another point representing a hare, this second point also moving, generally in a straight line, with constant velocity. After the dog passes the hare, he runs away from it according to the same law. — **Curve of sines, cosines, tangents, secants, etc.,** curves in which the abscissa is proportional to the angle, and the ordinate to a trigonometric function of the angle. — **Cuspidal curve,** a curve on a surface along which the surface so touches itself that on cutting the surface by an arbitrary plane at every intersection of this plane with the cuspidal curve the intersection of the plane with the surface has a cusp. — **Deficiency of an algebraical curve,** the number by which the number of its double points — nodes and cusps — falls short of the highest number which a curve of the same order can have. — **Dianodal curve.** See *dianodal*. — **Distribution of a curve, in geom.,** twice the number of double points increased by three times the number of cusps. — **Elastic curve,** the figure assumed by a thin elastic plate acted upon by a force and a couple. — **Equation to a curve.** See *equation*. — **Equitangential curve,** a curve upon whose tangents a fixed line (called the *directrix*) intercepts equal distances from the points of tangency. — **Exponential curve.** See *exponential*. — **Family of curves,** a singly infinite series of curves differing from one another only by the different values assumed by one constant. — **Flexure of a curve, in math.,** the bending of the curve toward or from a straight line. — **Focal curve, the locus of foci of a surface.** — **Foliate curve, Newton's 41st species of cubic curves,** a plane cubic having a crunode and a point of inflection at infinity, the inflectional tangent being an ordinary line. It is supposed to resemble a leaf. For a figure, see *ciassoid*. — **Geodesic curve.** See *geodesic*. — **Geometric curve.** See *geometric*. — **Harmonic curve,** a curve whose ordinates are a simple harmonic function of the abscissas; a curve of sines. — **Lemniscatic curve,** a plane curve whose polar equation is of the form $r = A \sin n\theta$. — **Lissajous's curves** (so named from the French physicist Jules Antoine Lissajous, who observed them first in 1855), figures produced by the composition of two simple harmonic motions, as the curve formed on a screen by a ray of light reflected first from a mirror attached to one vibrating tuning-fork, and then from a mirror on another fork which is placed, for example, at right angles to the first. The form of the curve traced out by the point of light depends upon the difference of pitch between the two forks, and also upon the difference of phase. — **Loxodromic curve.** See *loxodromic*. — **Magnetic curve.** See *magnetic*. — **Mechanical curve,** a curve of such a nature that the relation between the abscissa and the ordinate cannot be expressed by an algebraic equation. Such curves are now generally called *transcendental curves*: opposed to *algebraic curve*. — **Order of an algebraic curve,** the number of points, real or imaginary, in which it cuts every plane (or every line in that plane). — **Organic description of curves, in geom.,** the description of curves on a plane by means of instruments. — **Periodic curve,** a curve which represents a periodic function. — **Plane curve,** a curve lying in a plane. — **Quartic curve,** a curve of the fourth order. — **Radical curve,** a spiral having several branches through the origin. — **Range curve,** a curve employed to determine the approximate ranges for different angles of elevation of a projectile fired from a given piece with a given charge of powder. It is constructed by tracing a line through the points of intersection of the ordinates and abscissas representing respectively the angles of elevation given and the corresponding ranges obtained from practice. It gives a rapid method for interpolating intermediate ranges. The tabulation of these elevations with their corresponding ranges taken from the curve constitutes a range table. — **Rank of a curve.** See *rank*. — **Sextic curve,** a curve of the sixth order. — **Skew, twisted, or tortuous curve,** a curve not lying in a plane. — **Transcendental curve,** a curve whose equation contains transcendental functions of one or more of the coordinates. — **Twisted cubic curve.** Same as *twisted cubic* (which see, under *cubic*, *n.*).

curve (kérv), *v.*; pret. and pp. *curved*, ppr. *curving*. [In earlier use *curb* (now with deflected senses: see *curb*, *v.*), < OF. *curber*, *corber*, *courber*, F. *courber* = Pr. *corbar* = OSp. *corvar* (Sp. *encorvar*) = Pg. *curvar* = It. *curvare*, *corvare*, < L. *curvare*, bend, curve, < *curvus*, bent, curved: see *curve*, *a.*] **I. trans.** To bend; cause to take the shape of a curve; crook; infect.

And lissome Vivien . . .
 . . . curved an arm about his neck.

Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

Brunelleschi curved the dome which Michel Angelo hung in air on St. Peter's.

Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 2.

II. intrans. To have or assume a curved or flexed form: as, to curve inward.

Out again I curve and flow. *Tennyson, The Brook.*

Through the dewy meadow's breast, fringed with shade,
but touched on one side with the sun-smile, ran the crystal river, curving in its brightness, like diverted hope.

R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, xxxiii.

curvedness (kér'ved-nés), *n.* The state of being curved. [Rare.]

curvet (kér'vet or kër'vet'), *n.* [Formerly *corvet*, < It. *corvetta* (= F. *courbette*), a curvet, leap, bound, < *curvare*, *curvare*, bow, bend, stoop, < L. *curvare*, bend, curve: see *curve*, *v.*] **1.** In the *manège*, a leap of a horse in which both the fore legs are raised at once and equally advanced, the haunches lowered, and the hind legs brought forward, the horse springing as the fore legs are falling, so that all his legs are in the air at once.

The bound and high curvet
Of Mars's fiery steed. *Shak., All's Well, II. 3.*

2. Figuratively, a prank; a frolic. *Johnson.* **curvet** (kér'vet or kër'vet'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *curveted* or *curvetted*, ppr. *curvetting* or *curvetting*. [Formerly *corvet*; = It. *corettare* = F. *courbeter*; from the noun.] **I. intrans.** **1.** To leap in a curvet; prance.

Anon he rears upright, *curvetts* and leaps.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, I. 279.

He ruled his eager coursers' gait;
Forced him, with chastened fire, to prance,
And, high curvetting, slow advance.

Scott, L. of L. M., IV. 18.

The huge steed . . . plunged and *curveted*, with redoubled fury, down the long avenue. *Poe, Talea, I. 480.*

2. To leap and frisk.

Cry, holla! to the tongue, I prithee; it *curvetts* unseasonably.
Shak., As you Like it, III. 2.

A gang of merry rolistering devils, frisking and *curvetting* on a flat rock. *Irvine, Knickerbocker, p. 348.*

II. trans. To cause to make a curvet; cause to make an upward spring.

The upright leaden spout *curvetting* its liquid filament into it. *Landor.*

curvicaudate (kér-vi-ká'dät), *a.* [< L. *curvus*, curved, + *cauda*, tail: see *caudate*.] Having a curved or crooked tail.

curvicostate (kér-vi-kos'tät), *a.* [< L. *curvus*, curved, + *costa*, a rib: see *costate*.] Having small curved ribs.

curvidentate (kér-vi-den'tät), *a.* [< L. *curvus*, curved, + *den(t)-s* = E. *tooth*: see *dentate*.] Having curved teeth.

curvifoliate (kér-vi-fó'li-ät), *a.* [< L. *curvus*, curved, + *folium*, a leaf: see *foliate*.] Having curved leaves.

curviform (kér-vi-fórm), *a.* [< L. *curvus*, curved, + *forma*, shape.] Having a curved form.

curvilinear (kér-vi-lin'ê-ad), *n.* [As *curvilinear* + *-ad*.] An instrument for delineating curves.

curvilinear (kér-vi-lin'ê-är), *a.* [Also *curvilinear* (after *linear*, *lineal*); cf. F. *curviligne* = Sp. Pg. It. *curvilineo*; < L. *curvus*, bent, + *linea*, line: see *line*, *2.*] Having a curved line; consisting of or bounded by curved lines: as, a *curvilinear* figure. — **Curvilinear angle.** See *angle*, *3. 1.* — **Curvilinear coordinates.** See *coordinate*.

curvilinearly (kér-vi-lin'ê-är'i-ti), *n.* [< *curvilinear* + *-ity*.] The state of being curvilinear, or of consisting in curved lines.

curvilinearly (kér-vi-lin'ê-är-li), *adv.* In a curvilinear manner.

curvinervate (kér-vi-nér'vät), *a.* [< L. *curvus*, curved, + *nervus*, nerve: see *nervate*.] Having the veins or nervures curved.

curvinerved (kér-vi-nérvd), *a.* Same as *curvinervate*.

Curvirostra (kér-vi-ros'tră), *n.* [NL., < L. *curvus*, curved, + *rostrum*, beak.] A genus of birds; the crossbills: synonymous with *Loxia* (which see). *Scopoli, 1777.* Also called *Cru-cirostra*.

curvirostral (kér-vi-ros'tral), *a.* [< L. *curvus*, bent, + *rostrum*, a beak, + *-al*.] **1.** In general, having a decurved bill, as a curlew or creeper. — **2.** Specifically, having a crooked, cruciate bill, as the crossbills; metagnathous. See *cut* under *crossbill*.

Curvirostres (kér-vi-ros'trêz), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *curvus*, curved, + *rostrum*, a beak.] In *ornith.*, a group of laminiplantar oscine *Passeres*, nearly the same as the *Certhiomorphæ* of Sundevall. *Slater, 1880.*

curviserial (kér-vi-sê'ri-äl), *a.* [< L. *curvus*, curved, + *series*, series, + *-al*.] Arranged in curved or spiral ranks: in *bot.*, applied by Bravais to a theoretical form of leaf-arrangement in which the angle of divergence is incommensurable with the circumference, and conse-

quently no leaf can be exactly above any preceding one. The ordinary forms of phyllotaxy indicated by the fractions $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{2}{3}$, etc., approximate more and more closely to this, and the deviation in the $\frac{2}{3}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$ arrangements is inappreciable. Such forms, therefore, are sometimes so designated.

curvital (kér'vi-tal), *a.* [**< curve + -it + -al.**] Pertaining to curves in general.—**Curvital function**, *a* function expressing the length of the perpendicular from a fixed point of a curve upon a normal at a variable point, the length of the arc from the fixed to the variable point being the independent variable of the function.

curvity (kér'vī-ti), *n.* [= *F. curvité* = *Pr. curvitat* = *Sp. curvidad* = *Pg. curvidade* = *It. curvità*, *< LL. curvita* (*t*)-s, *< L. curvus*, curved; see *curve*, *a.*] The state of being curved; curvature.

curvograph (kér'vō-gráf), *n.* [**< L. curvus**, curved, + *Gr. γράφειν*, write.] An arcograph.

curvoust (kér'vus), *a.* [**< L. curvus**, curved; see *curve*, *a.*] Bent; crooked; curved. *Coles*, 1717.

curvulate (kér'vū-lāt), *a.* [**< NL. *curvulus**, dim. of *L. curvus*, curved, + *-ate*¹.] Slightly curved.

curwillet (kér-wil'et), *n.* [Origin obscure.] The sanderling, *Calidris arenaria*. *Montagu*.

curey, *n.* [**ME. curey**, var. of *cure*, *< L. cura*, care; see *cure*, *n.*] Art; device; invention.

Cookes with their new conceytes . . . Many new cures alle day they are contrivynge and fyndynge. *Babes Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 149.

Cusco bark. See *bark*².

Cusco china. Same as *Cusco bark* (which see, under *bark*²).

cusco-cinchonin (kus'kō-sin'kō-nin), *n.* Same as *cusconine*.

cusconidine (kus-kon'ī-din), *n.* [**< Cusco(n-)** (*bark*) + *-id*¹ + *-ine*².] An alkaloid of cinchona.

cusconine (kus'kō-nin), *n.* [**< Cusco(n-)** (*bark*) + *-ine*².] An alkaloid (C₂₃H₂₆N₂O₄ + 2H₂O) of cinchona. Also *cusco-cinchonin*.

Cuscus¹ (kus'kus), *n.* [**NL.**, of native origin.] A genus of marsupial quadrupeds of the Australian and Papuan islands, including opossum-like prehensile-tailed phalangiers, covered with dense woolly fur, having a small head and



Cuscus maculatus.

large eyes, living in trees, and characterized by slow movements. Their average size is about that of a domestic cat. There are several species, as *C. urinus*, *C. orientalis*, *C. maculatus*, and *C. vestitus*, the last inhabiting New Guinea.

cuscus² (kus'kus), *n.* [**< E. Ind. khushkus**.] The commercial name for the long fibrous aromatic root of cuscus-grass, which is used for making tatties or screens, ornamental baskets, etc.

cuscus-grass (kus'kus-grās), *n.* An aromatic grass of India, *Andropogon muricatus*. See *Andropogon* and *tattie*.



Dodder (Cuscuta).

Cuscuta (kus-kū'tā), *n.* [**NL.**, from the *Ar. name*.] A genus of parasitic plants, natural order *Convolvulaceae*; the dodders. They are slender, leafless, yellow or orange-colored twining plants, drawing their nourishment wholly from the herbaceous plants to which they fasten. The flowers are white and the embryo is without cotyledons. There are about 80 species, widely distributed, some of them noxious weeds, as *C. Epilinum* and *C. Trifolii*, which are very injurious in fields of flax and clover. See *dodder*¹.

cush (kush), *n.* [**Anglo-Ind.**] The commercial name in India for sorghum.

cushat (kūsh'at), *n.* [**E. dial.** also *cushot*, *cowshot*, *cowshut*, *cooscot*. *Sc.* also *kowschot*, also *cushie* (*cushie-dow*); **< ME.** *cowscot*, *couscot*, *< AS.* *cūscote*, *cūscote*, *cūscute*, a ring-dove, perhaps for **cuc-scote*, lit. quick-shooting, swift-flying, *< cucu*, contr. of *cuciu*, *civic*, quick, + *-scote*, *< sceotan*, shoot; see *shoot*, *shot*.] The ring-dove or wood-pigeon, *Columba palumbus*.

Far ben thy dark green planting's shade
The cushat croudes am'rously. *Tannahill*.

In this country the ringdove or wood-pigeon is also called the *cushat* and the *queest*. *Yarrell*, *British Birds*.

cushew-bird (kush'ē-bērd), *n.* [**< cushew**, prob. imitative, + *bird*¹.] A name of the galeated curassow. See *curassow*, 2.

cushie-doo (kūsh'ī-dō), *n.* [**Sc.**; also written *cushie-dow*; **< cushie**, = *cushat*, *q. v.*, + *doo*, *dow*, *E. dove*.] A Scotch name of the ring-dove or cushat, *Columba palumbus*. *Macgillivray*.

cushiest, *n. pl.* See *cushies*.

cushinet, *n.* See *cushion*.

cushinet, *n.* See *cushionet*.

cushion (kūsh'un), *n.* [**Early mod. E.** also *cushin*, *quishon*; **< ME.** *cushone*, *cuyshen*, *quyshen*, *cuyshun*, *< OF.* *cuisin*, *coessin*, *coissin*, *coussin*, *F. coussin* = *Pr. coisin*, *coissi* = *Sp. coxin*, now *cojin* = *Pg. corim* = *It. cuscino*, *coscino* = *OHG. chussin*, *MHG. kiussin*, *G. kiessen*, *kissen* = *MLG. D. kussen* (cf. *Sw. kudda*), *< ML. cussin*, cushion, modified, under Rom. influence, from **culcitum*, dim. of *L. culcita*, a cushion, pillow, feather bed, quilt; see *counterpoint*¹ and *quilt*.] 1. A bag-like case of cloth or leather, usually of moderate size, filled with feathers, wool, or other soft material, used to support or ease some part of the body in sitting or reclining, as on a chair or lounge. See *pillow*.

Upon which tyme of sitting, the servitors mooste diligently a-wayte to serve them of *quanyons*. *Babes Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 369.

In a shadowy saloon,
On silken cushions half reclined. *Tennyson*, *Eleonore*.

2. Something resembling a cushion in structure, softness, elasticity, use, or appearance; especially, something used to counteract a sudden shock, jar, or jolt, as in a piece of mechanism. Specifically—(a) An elastic pad of calfskin stuffed with wool, on which gold-leaf is placed and cut with a palette-knife into the forms or sizes needed by the finisher for the gilding of books. Also called *gold-cushion*. (b) A pillow used in lace-making. See *pillow*. (c) A pincushion (which see). (d) In *hair-dressing*, a pad used for supporting the hair and increasing its apparent mass.

The hair was arranged [in 1789] upon a cushion formed of wool, and covered with silk. *Fairholt*, *Costume*, II. 211.

(e) The rubber of an electrical machine. See *rubber*. (f) The padded side or rim of a billiard-table. (g) The head of a bit-stock. See *bracel*, 14. (h) In *mach.*, a body of air or steam which serves, under pressure, as an elastic check or buffer; specifically, steam left in the cylinder of an engine to serve as an elastic check for the piston. The cushion is made by closing the exhaust-outlet an instant before the end of the stroke, or by opening the inlet for live steam before the stroke is finished. (i) In *zool.*, a pulvillus. (j) In *bot.*, the enlargement at or beneath the insertion of many leaves, a special mobile organ. Also called *pulvinus*. (k) In *arch.*, the echinus of a capital.

3. The woollack.

[Chief Justice Hale] became the cushion exceedingly well. *Roger North*, *Lord Guilford*, I. 144.

Cushion style, in embroidery, formerly, the simplest stitch, like modern Berlin work or worsted work; so called because much used for cushions to kneel upon in church, etc.—To be beside the cushion¹, to miss the mark (literally or figuratively). *Nares*.—To hit or miss the cushion¹, to succeed or fail in an attempt; hit or miss a mark. *Nares*.

cushion (kūsh'un), *v.* [**< cushion, n.**] 1. *trans.* 1. To seat on or as on a cushion or cushions.

Many, who are cushioned upon thrones, would have remained in obscurity. *Bolingbroke*, *Parties*.

2. To cover or conceal with or as with a cushion; furnish with a cushion or cushions, in any sense of that word: as, to cushion a seat; to cushion a carriage.

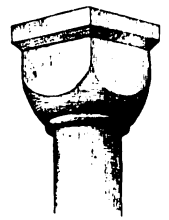
Further gain was also made by cushioning the bearings of the diaphragm on both sides with rings of paper. *G. B. Prescott*, *Elect. Invent.*, p. 24.

3†. To put aside or suppress.

The apothecary trotted into town, now in full possession of the vicar's motives for desiring to cushion his son's oratory. *M. W. Savage*, *R. Medlicott*, II. 10.

II. *intrans.* In billiards, to make the cue-ball hit the cushion, either before it touches any other ball or after contact with the object-ball.

cushion-capital (kūsh'un-kap'ī-tal), *n.* In *arch.*, a capital of such form as to appear like a cushion pressed upon by the weight of the entablature. It is of common occurrence in Indian buildings; and the name is specifically given to a form of Norman capital, consisting of a cube rounded off at its lower angles.



Cushion-capital (Norman).

cushion-carom (kūsh'un-kar'om), *n.* In billiards, a carom in which the cue-ball hits the cushion before striking the second object-ball.

cushion-dance (kūsh'un-dāns), *n.* An English and Scotch dance, especially popular among country people and at weddings. It is a sort of circular gallopade in single file, in which, at a certain regularly recurring stage in the music, each dancer in turn drops a cushion before one of the other sex; the two having knelt and kissed each other, the promenade is resumed. In Scotland it is called *bab at the bolster*, or *bob at the bolster*.

cushionet (kūsh'un-et), *n.* [Formerly also *cushinet* (= *It. cuscinetto*); as *cushion* + dim. -et.] A little cushion.

cushioning (kūsh'un-ing), *n.* [**< cushion** + -ing¹.] The act of providing with a cushion; a provision of cushions; in *mach.*, the effect produced by a cushion; a cushion or buffer.

If the small quantity [of air] necessary to supply the motor be confined, it will also be ample to provide all the cushioning that is desirable. *Sci. Amer. Supp.*, p. 882.

Preadmission, that is to say, admission before the end of the back stroke, which, together with the compression of steam left in the cylinder when the exhaust port closes, produces the mechanical effect of cushioning. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 501.

cushion-rafter (kūsh'un-ráf'tēr), *n.* An auxiliary rafter placed beneath a principal one, to relieve an unusual strain.

cushion-scale (kūsh'un-skāl), *n.* A very common scale-insect, *Icerya purchasi*, injurious to the orange and other fruits cultivated in California; so called from the large cushion-like, waxy, fluted ovisac attached to the bodies of the females. It is very active and hardy, is capable of being transported from one continent to another, infests many different cultivated trees and plants, and is a great pest. The female bug has three molts and the male two. Also called *cottony cushion-scale*, and also *white scale*, *fluted scale*, and *Australian bug*.

cushion-star (kūsh'un-stār), *n.* A kind of starfish of the genus *Goniaster* and family *Asterinidae*. *G. equestris*, the knotty cushion-star, is a British species.

cushion-stitch (kūsh'un-stich), *n.* In embroidery, a stitch by which the ground is covered with straight short lines formed by repeated short stitches. This stitch was much used to form the background of elaborate embroidery in the fifteenth and later centuries, sometimes imitating painting, the colors being mingled with great ingenuity so as to represent clouds, distant foliage, etc.

cushiony (kūsh'un-ī), *a.* [**< cushion** + -y¹.] Like a cushion; soft and yielding or elastic.

A bow-legged character with a flat and cushiony nose. *Dickens*, *Uncommercial Traveller*, x.

It was this turfy and grassy character of these mountains—I am tempted to say their cushiony character—that no reading or picture-viewing of mine had prepared me for. *The Century*, XXVII. 110.

Cushite (kūsh'it), *n.* and *a.* [**< Cush**, the son of Ham, + *-ite*².] 1. *n.* A descendant of Cush, the son of Ham; a member of a division of the Hamite family named from Cush, anciently occupying Ethiopia and perhaps parts of Arabia and Babylonia.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Cushites or their language.

cusk (kusk), *n.* A local name in Great Britain of the torak, a fish of the genus *Brosmius*, and in the United States of the burbot, *Lota maculosa*.

Telomachus caught a laker of thirteen pounds and a half, and I an overgrown cusk, which we threw away. *Lovell*, *Fireside Travels*, p. 151.

cuskin, *n.* A kind of drinking-cup.

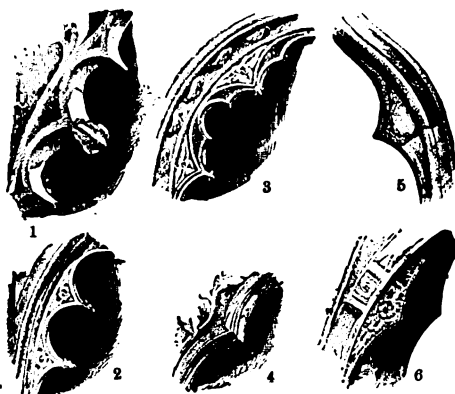
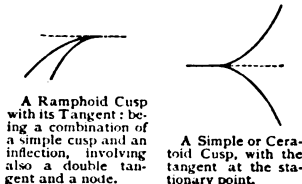
A cup, a cuskin. *Nomenclator*, p. 232. (*Hallivell*.)

cusp (kusp), *n.* [**< L. cuspis**, a point, spear, javelin, lance, string, etc.] 1. In *astron.*, the point or horn of a crescent, specifically of the crescent moon.—2. In *astrol.*, the beginning or first entrance of any house in the calculation of nativities.

No other planet hath so many dignities,
Either by himself, or in regard of the cusps.
Fletcher (and others), Bloody Brother, iv. 2.

The Cusp or very entrance of any house, or first beginning, is upon the line where you see the figures placed.
Lilly, Christian Astrology, etc. (ed. 1659), p. 33.

3. In *geom.*, a stationary point on a curve, where a point describing the curve has its motion precisely reversed.—
4. In *arch.*, an intersecting point of the small arcs or foliations decorating the internal curves of the trefoils, cinquefoils, etc., of medieval tracery; also, the



1. St. Ouen, Rouen, 15th century. 2. Tomb of Can Signorio della Scala, Verona, 14th century. 3. Notre Dame du Folgoat, Brittany, 16th century. 4. Cathedral of Reims, 13th century. 5. Ducal Palace, Venice. 6. Tomb of Can Mastino della Scala, Verona.

figure formed by the intersection of such area.—5. In *zool.* and *anat.*: (a) Any special prominence or protuberance of the crown of a tooth. A blunt conical cusp is called a *tubercle*; a sharp sectorial cusp is a *blade*; a low or lateral cusp is a *heel*. Teeth are sometimes named from the number of their cusps, as *bicuspid*, *tricuspid*. A canine tooth, the crown of which consists of a single cusp, is *cuspidate*. (b) A sharp tooth-like process on a margin or part.—6. In *bot.*, a sharp and rigid point, as of a leaf.—Cusp of the second kind, in *geom.*, a ramphoid cusp. See first figure, def. 3.—Deciduous cusps. See *deciduous*.

Cusparia bark. See *bark*².

cusparia (kus'pa-rin), *n.* [*Cusparia* (see def.) + *-in*².] A non-azotized crystallizable substance obtained from the bark of the true angostura, *Galipea Cusparia*. It is soluble in alcohol, and slightly so in water.

cusped (kus'pā-ted), *a.* [*Cusp* + *-ate*¹ + *-ed*². Cf. *cuspidate*.] Ending in a cusp or point; pointed; cuspidated.

cusped (kuspt), *a.* [*Cusp* + *-ed*².] Furnished with a cusp; cusp-shaped.

cuspidal (kus'pi-dal), *a.* [*L. cuspid* (*cuspid*-), a point, + *-al*.] 1. Ending in a point.—2. In *geom.*, having a cusp; relating to a cusp.—**Cuspidal cubic**, a plane cubic curve having a cusp. Such curves are of the third class, and have only one point of inflection and no node.—**Cuspidal curve**. See *curve*.—**Cuspidal edge**, of a developable surface, the locus of points where successive generators of the surface intersect. Also called *edge of regression*.—**Cuspidal locus**, the locus of cusps of a family of curves.

Cuspidaria (kus-pi-dā'ri-ā), *n.* [NL., < *L. cuspid* (*cuspid*-), a point, + *-aria*.] A genus of bivalves, typical of the family *Cuspidariidae*. Also called *Neæra*.

Cuspidariidae (kus'pi-dā-rī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cuspidaria* + *-idae*.] A family of bivalves with single branchiæ on each side very little developed or wanting, palpi also wanting, and with an inequivalve shell having a calcareous osselet in each valve and posterior lateral teeth. They are of small size, and inhabit almost all seas, generally at considerable depths. Also called *Neæridæ*.

cuspidate (kus'pi-dāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cuspidated*, ppr. *cuspidating*. [*L. cuspidatus*, pp. of *cuspidare*, make pointed, < *cuspid* (*cuspid*-), a point, a spear: see *culp*.] To make cuspidate or pointed; sharpen.

cuspidate, cuspidated (kus'pi-dāt, -dā-ted), *a.* [*L. cuspidatus*, pp.: see the verb.¹] 1. Furnished with or ending in a cusp or cusps: mucronate: as, *cuspidate* leaves (leaves tipped with a sharp rigid point or spine, as in thistles).

—2. Specifically, having a single cusp, as a canine tooth.

cuspidæ, n. Plural of *cuspidæ*.

cuspidine (kus'pi-din), *n.* [*L. cuspid* (*cuspid*-), a spear, + *-ine*².] A mineral occurring on Mt. Vesuvius in pale rose-red, spear-shaped crystals. It is probably a fluosilicate of calcium.

cuspidor, cuspidore (kus'pi-dôr, -dôr), *n.* [*Pg. cuspidor*, a spitter, a spittoon, < *cuspir*, *cospir*, spit, < *L. conspuere*, spit upon, < *con-* (intensive) + *spuere*, spit, = *E. spew*, *q. v.*] A spittoon.

cusps (kus'pis), *n.*; pl. *cuspidæ* (-pi-dēz). [*L. cuspid* (*cuspid*-), a point, spear, etc.: see *culp*.] In *zool.* and *anat.*, a cusp; a point, tip, or mucro.

cuss¹ (kus), *n.* [A vulgar pron. of *curse*: see *curse*¹, *curse*².] 1. A curse: used both in the proper sense, as an imprecation, and (as equivalent to *curse*²) as a symbol of worthlessness: see *curse*¹, *curse*².—2. [A particular use of the preceding, but perhaps in part associated with *customer*, somewhat similarly used.] A fellow; a perverse or refractory person: a general term of contempt or reproach (sometimes very slight or jocose): usually with an epithet: as, a hard *cuss*; a mean *cuss*; a little *cuss*. [Low or humorous, U. S.]

The concern is run by a lot of *cusses* who have failed in various branches of literature themselves.

The Century, XXVI. 285.

cuss¹ (kus), *v.* [A vulgar pron. of *curse*: see *curse*¹, *v.*] I. *trans.* To curse; swear at. [Low, U. S.]

II. *intrans.* To curse; swear; use profane language. [Low, U. S.]

cuss², *v. t.* An obsolete variant of *kiss*. *Chaucer*.

cussedness (kus'ed-nes), *n.* [A vulgar pron. of *cursedness*; used with some ref. also to *cuss*¹, *n.*, 2, a perverse or refractory person.] Cursedness; perverseness; cantankerousness. [Low or humorous, U. S.]

cusser (kus'er), *n.* [Also *cooser*, *couser*, assimilated forms of *cursor*, a stallion, steed, < ME. *corsour*, *coursur*, a coursor, a steed: see *coursur*¹.] A stallion. [Scotch.]

Then he rampaged and drew his sword—for ye ken a fle man and a *cusser* fears na the deil.

Scott, Guy Mannering, xi.

cussesst, n. pl. See *cushes*.

cusso (küs'ō), *n.* [Abyssinian.] The pistillate inflorescence of *Brayera anthelmintica*, a roseaceous tree of Abyssinia. It contains a bitter, acrid resin, and is an efficient tæniifuge. Also written *kooso*.

cuss-word (kus'wërd), *n.* An imprecation; a profane expletive; an oath. [Low, U. S.]

custard (kus'tärd), *n.* [A corruption of ME. *custade*, prop. and usually *crustade*, a pie, tart, < OF. *croustade*, *F. croustade*, a pie, tart, = Pr. *crustado* (Roquefort) = It. *crostata*, a pie, tart, also the crust of a pie, < *L. crustatus*, crusted, pp. of *crustare*, crust, < *crusta*, a crust: see *crust*, *crustate*.] A compound of eggs and milk, sweetened, and baked or boiled.

custard-apple (kus'tärd-ap'pl), *n.* The fruit of *Annona reticulata*, a native of the West Indies, but cultivated in all tropical countries. It is a large, dark-brown, roundish fruit, sometimes called *bullock's-heart* from its size and appearance.

custard-coffin (kus'tärd-kof'in), *n.* A piece of raised pastry, or the upper crust, which covers a custard.

It is a paltry cap.

A custard-coffin, a bauble, a silken pie.

Shak., T. of the S., iv. 8.

custard-cups (kus'tärd-kups), *n.* The willow-herb, *Epilobium hirsutum*.

custilt, custelt, n. [ME., < OF. *coustille*, *f.*, a two-edged sword, a poniard, *coustel*, *coutel*, later *couteau*, *couteau*, a knife, < *L. cultellus*, dim. of *cutter*, a knife: see *cutler* and *colter*.] A poniard; a dagger.

No manner of persons or persons go nor walke within this town of Bristowe, with no Glaythes, speerys, longe swerdis, longe daggers, *custils*, nother Bagelardes, by nyght nor by day, whereby the kinges peace in any manner wyse may be trobbelid, broken, or offendid.

English Gilda (E. E. T. S.), p. 427.

custock (kus'tok), *n.* [Also written *custoc*, *castock*, *castack*, prob. a corruption of **cole-stock*, *kail-stock* or *-stalk*, cabbage-stalk.] The pith or core of a cabbage or colewort; a cabbage-stalk. [Scotch.]

An' gif the *custoc*'s sweet or sour,

Wi' jotelegs they taste them.

Burns, Halloween.

custode (kus'töd), *n.* [*F. custode* = Pr. *custodi* = Sp. *Pg. custodio* = It. *custode*, *custodio*

(as if < *L. *custodius*), < *L. custos* (*custöd*-), a guardian, keeper.] 1. In law, one who has the custody or guardianship of anything; a custodian.—2. Same as *custodia*. *S. K. Inventory*, 1860, Nos. 182, 296.

custodee (kus-töd-ē'), *n.* [As *custode* + *-ee*¹.] A custodian.

custodes, n. Plural of *custos*.

custodia (kus-töd'i-di-ä), *n.*; pl. *custodiæ* (-ē). [ML. in these senses; *L. custodia*, keeping, watch, guard, a prison: see *custody*.] *Eccles.* any vessel or receptacle used to contain sacred objects. Specifically—(a) A shrine in which the sacrament was exposed to the people or carried in procession. See *monstrance* and *ostensorio*. (b) A reliquary. Also *custode*, *custodial*.

custodial¹ (kus-töd'i-di-al), *a.* [*Custody* + *-al*.] Relating to or of the nature of custody or guardianship.

custodial² (kus-töd'i-di-al), *n.* [*Custodia* + *-al*.] Same as *custodia*. *C. Reade*.

custodiam (kus-töd'i-di-am), *n.* [*L. custodiam* (acc. of *custodia*, custody: see *custody*), occurring in the *L.* form of the lease.] A lease from the crown under the seal of the Exchequer, by which the custody of lands, etc., seized into the king's hands, is demised or committed to some person as custodee or lessee thereof. *Tomlin*. Also called *custodiam lease*. [Eng.]

custodian (kus-töd'i-di-an), *n.* [*ML. *custodianus*, implied in *custodianatus*, the office of a custodian, < *L. custodia*, custody: see *custody*.] One who has the care or custody of anything, as of a library, a public building, a lunatic, etc.; a keeper or guardian.

custodianship (kus-töd'i-di-an-ship), *n.* [*Custodian* + *-ship*.] The office or duty of a custodian.

custodier (kus-töd'i-di-er), *n.* [*OF. *custodier*, < *LL. custodiarus*, a keeper, jailer, < *L. custodia*, keeping: see *custody*.] A keeper; a guardian; a custodian. [Archaic.]

But now he had become, he knew not why or wherefore, or to what extent, the *custodier*, as the Scottish phrase went, of some important state secret.

Scott, Abbot, xix.

custody (kus'töd-di), *n.* [= *F. custode*, a curtain, a pyx, a monstrance, = Sp. *Pg. It. custodia*, < *L. custodia*, a keeping, watch, guard, prison, < *custos* (*custod*-), a keeper, watchman, guard, akin to Gr. *κείτω*, hide, and prob. to *E. hide*: see *hide*¹.] 1. A keeping; a guarding; care, watch, inspection, or detention, for preservation or security: as, the prisoner was committed to the custody of the sheriff. It is often used to imply the power and duty of control and safe keeping of a thing, as distinguished from the legal possession, which is deemed to be in another person: thus, the goods of the master may be in his legal possession though in the custody of his servant.

Under the custody and charge of the sons of Merari shall be the boards of the tabernacle. *Num. iii. 36*.

I have all her Plate and Houshold stuff in my *Custody*, and unless I had gone as I did, much had been embezzled.

Howell, Letters, I. v. 23.

2. Restraint of liberty; confinement; imprisonment; incarceration.

He shall be apprehended . . . and committed to safe custody till he hath paid some fee for his ransom.

Coryat, Crudities, I. 5.

What peace will be given

To us enslaved, but *custody* severe.

And stripes, and arbitrary punishment?

Milton, P. L., ii. 333.

3. Safe-keeping against a foe; guarding; security. [Rare or obsolete.]

There was prepared a fleet of thirty ships for the custody of the narrow seas.

Bacon.

custom (kus'tum), *n.* and *a.* [*ME. custom*, *custome*, *custum*, *custume*, *costume*, *costome*, < OF. *costume*, *custume*, *costume*, *coustume*, *F. coutume* = Pr. *costuma* = Sp. *costumbre* = Pg. *costume* = It. *costuma* (> *F.* also *costume*, > *E. costume*², *q. v.*), *custom*, etc., < ML. *custuma*, *costuma*, *custum*, etc., a contraction and modification (as if through a form **consuetumen*, pl. *-tumina*) of *L. consuetudo* (*consuetudin*-), *custom*, *habit* (see *consuetude*), < *consuescere*, pp. *consuetus*, *accustom*, inchoative form of *consuere*, be accustomed, < *con-* (intensive) + *suere*, be accustomed, perhaps < *suus*, one's own, his own: see *consuetude*.] I. *n.* 1. The common use or practice, either of an individual or of a community, but especially of the latter; habitual repetition of the same act or procedure; established manner or way.

And we do not as *custome* is,

We are worth to be blamyd, i-wysse,

I wolde we dyd nothing amys

As God me speyd.

Fork Plays, p. 440.

The country *customs* maketh things decent in use, as in Asia for all men to wear long gowns both a foot and horsebacke. *Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 239.*

I know this *Custom* in you yet is but a light Disposition; it is no *Habit*, I hope. *Howell, Letters, I. v. 11.*

I may notice that habit is formed by the frequent repetition of the same action or passion, and that this repetition is called *consuetude*, or *custom*. The latter terms, which properly signify the cause, are not unfrequently abusively employed for habit, their effect.

Sir W. Hamilton, Metaph., x.

We are all living according to *custom*; we do as other people do, and shrink from an act of our own. *Emerson, Fortune of the Republic.*

2. In law, collectively, the settled habitudes of a community, such as are and have been for an indefinite time past generally recognized in it as the standards of what is just and right; ancient and general usage having the force of law. Some writers use the word without qualification, as meaning only *general customs*—that is, such as are prevalent throughout the nation; and some as meaning only *local or particular customs*, such as obtain only in a particular class, vocation, or place. In modern use, *custom* is more appropriate to immemorial habitudes, either general or characteristic of a particular district and having legal force, and *usage* to the habitudes of a particular vocation or trade. In the history of France the term *custom* is applied specifically to numerous systems of ancient usage which were judicially recognized as binding upon their respective communities before the revolution of 1789, or until the promulgation of the Code Napoléon: as, the *custom* of Normandy, of Brittany, of Orleans, etc. There were 60 general customs (each extending over a whole province) and 165 particular customs (those of cities, bishoprics, etc.) reduced to writing. The custom of Paris was established by the French as the law of Canada, and many of its provisions were embodied in the Code Napoléon.

The new tenant may not challenge any by *costome*, but [only] by sufferance of the ould tenants.

English Gilda (E. E. T. S.), p. 437.

The fraunchisez and free *customs* whiche beth gode in the saide tounne I shall meyntene.

English Gilda (E. E. T. S.), p. 416.

Customs within each country existed before statutes, and so observances come imperceptibly and control the conduct of a circle of nations.

Wooley, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 28.

3. The buying of goods or supplying of one's current needs; the practice of having recourse to some particular place, shop, manufactory, house of entertainment, etc., for the purpose of purchasing or giving orders.

It is much to be doubted, there will neither come *custom* nor any thing from thence to England within these few years. *Capt. John Smith, True Travels, II. 80.*

Let him have your *custom*, but not your votes. *Addison.*

4. Toll, tax, or duty; in the plural, specifically, the duties imposed by law on merchandise imported or exported. In the United States customs are by the Constitution confined to duties on imports (on which alone they are now levied in European countries generally), and are imposed by act of Congress. They have constituted more than half the receipts of the national government. Their management is intrusted to an officer of the Treasury Department called the Commissioner of Customs. See *tariff*.

Render therefore to all their dues: tribute to whom tribute is due; *custom* to whom *custom*; fear to whom fear. *Rom. xiii. 7.*

The *customs* and subsidy of wool, so fruitful of revenue in former times, were indeed abolished, in consequence of the prohibition, in 1647, of the exportation of wool. *S. Douell, Taxes in England, II. 6.*

Commissioner of Customs. See *commissioner*.—**Custom of merchants**, or *lex mercatoria*, the unwritten law relating to bills of exchange, mercantile contracts, sale, purchase, and barter of goods, freight, insurance, etc.—**Custom of war**, the unwritten military law derived from military usage; the common law of courts martial.—**General custom.** (a) In *Eng. law*, a custom which, though it may not be universal, prevails throughout the kingdom at large, as distinguished from one which is merely local. (b) In *old French law*, a system of customary law common to a whole province.—**Guardian by custom.** See *guardian*.

Heir by custom. See *heir*.—**Heriot custom.** See *heriot*.—**Syn. 1. Custom, Habit, Usage, Manner, Practice, Fashion, rule, wont.** *Custom* implies continued volition, the choice to keep doing what one has done; as compared with *manner* and *fashion*, it implies a good deal of permanence. *Habit* is a custom continued so steadily as to develop a tendency or inclination, physical or moral, to keep it up; as, the *habit* of early rising; the *habit* of smoking. *Habit* and *practice* apply more often to the acts of an individual; *fashion* and *usage* more often to many; the others indifferently to one or more. *Manner* ranges in meaning from *custom* to *habit*: as, it was the *manner* of the country. *Practice* is nearly equivalent to *custom*, but is somewhat more emphatically an act. *Fashion* is applied to those customs which go by caprice or fancy, with little basis in reason; it especially applies to trifling things, and those things which have little permanence; as, it is the *fashion* of the time; hence its application to the constantly changing styles of dress.

Ill *customs* by degrees to *habits* rise,
Ill *habits* soon become exalted vice.

Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Pythag. Phil., I. 682.

In some royal houses of Europe it was once a *custom* that every son, if not every daughter, should learn a trade. *De Quincey, Secret Societies, I.*

Right thinking in any matter depends very much on the *habit* of thought; and the *habit* of thought, partly nat-

ural, depends in part on the artificial influences to which the mind has been subjected.

H. Spencer, Study of Sociol., p. 314.

Usages, no matter of what kind, which circumstances have established . . . become sanctified.

H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 522.

To my mind, though I am native here,

And to the *manner* born, it is a *custom*

More honour'd in the breach than the observance.

Shak., Hamlet, I. 4.

It was once the *practice* of nations to slaughter prisoners of war; but even the Spirit of War recoils now from this bloody sacrifice.

Sumner, Orations, I. 50.

In words, as *fashions*, the same rule will hold,

Alike fantastic if too new or old.

Pope, Essay on Criticism, I. 333.

4. *Duty, Impost, etc.* See *tax, n.*

II. a. 1. Done or made for individual customers, or to order: as, *custom work*; *custom shoes*.—2. Engaged in doing custom work: as, a *custom tailor*.

custom (kus'tum), v. [*< ME. customen, < OF. costumer, costumer, customer, accustom, < costume, custume, custom: see custom, n., and cf. accustom, of which custom, v., is in part an abbreviated form.*] I. *trans.* 1. To make familiar; accustom.

And yat menn of craftes and all othir menn yat fyndes torches, yat yai come furth in array and in ye manere as it has been used and *customed* before yis time, noght haueyng wapen, careyng tapers of ye paygentz.

Proclamation by Mayor of York, 1394, quoted in (York Plays, Int., p. xxxiv.

2. To give custom to; supply with customers.

If a shoemaker should have no shoes in his shop, but only work as he is besoken, he should be weakly *customed*.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, II. 219.

3. To pay duty for at the custom-house.

He hath more or lesse stolen from him that day they *custom* the goods.

Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 237.

II. *intrans.* To be accustomed; be wont.

For on a Bridge he *custometh* to fight.

Spenser, F. Q., V. II. 7.

customable (kus'tum-a-bl), a. [*< ME. custumable, < OF. custumable, custumable, < costumer, customer, custom: see custom, v., and -able.*] 1. Common; habitual; customary.

Their trials and recoveries are . . . vpon *customable* law, which consisteth vpon laudable *customs*.

Lyly, Euphues and his England, p. 438.

They use the *customable* adornings of the country.

Artif. Handsomeness, p. 39.

2. Subject to the payment of the duties called customs; dutiable. [*Rare.*]

customableness (kus'tum-a-bl-nes), n. General use or practice; conformity to custom. [*Rare.*]

customably (kus'tum-a-bli), adv. According to custom; in a customary manner; habitually. [*Obsolete or rare.*]

Some sortes will *customably* lye, but from such flye thou must.

Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 101.

True and lively zeale is *customably* disparg'd with the ternie of indiscretion, bitterness, and cholier.

Milton, Apology for Smeectymnus.

customal (kus'tum-al), n. [*< custom + -al.*] A customary. Also spelled *custumal*.

A Latine *Custumall* of the towne of Hyde.

Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 19.

A close re-examination of the *Customals* or manuals of feudal rules, plentiful in French legal literature, led . . . to some highly interesting results.

Maine, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 6.

customarily (kus'tum-ā-ri-li), adv. In a customary manner; commonly; habitually.

He underwent those previous pains which *customarily* antecede that suffering. *Bp. Pearson, Expos. of Creed, iv.*

customariness (kus'tum-ā-ri-nes), n. The quality or state of being customary or usual; habitual use or practice.

A vice which for its guilt may justify the sharpest, and for its *customariness* the frequentest invectives which can be made against it.

Government of the Tongue.

customary (kus'tum-ā-ri), a. and n. [*< ME. custumere, custumere, < OF. costumier, coutumier, F. coutumier, < ML. custumarius, subject to tax (lit. pertaining to custom), < custodia, custom, etc.: see custom, n., and -ary.*] Cf. *customer*.] I. a. 1. According to custom, or to established or common usage; wonted; usual: as, a *customary* dress; *customary* compliments.

'Tis not alone my inky cloak, good mother,
Nor *customary* suits of solemn black.

Shak., Hamlet, I. 2.

It is *customary* to cover the hands in the presence of a person of high rank. *E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, I. 34.*

2. Consisting in or established on custom.

Take Hereford's rights away, and take from Time

His charters and his *customary* rights.

Shak., Rich. II., II. 1.

3. Habitual; in common practice: as, *customary* vices.

We should avoid the profane and irreverent use of God's name, by cursing or *customary* swearing.

Tillotson.

4. In *Eng. law*: (a) Holding by the custom of the manor: as, *customary* tenants, who are copyholders. (b) Held by the custom of the manor: as, a *customary* freehold.—**Customary court.** See *court*.—**Customary freehold.** A superior kind of copyhold, the tenant (who is called a *customary* tenant) holding, as it is expressed, by copy of court-roll, but not at the will of the lord.—**Customary law.** See *consuetudinary*.—**Syn. 1-3. Usual, Common, etc.** (see *habitual*); accustomed, ordinary, conventional.

II. n.; pl. *customaries* (-riz). [*ML. custumarius: see above.*] A book or document containing a statement or account of the legal customs and rights of a province, city, manor, etc.: as, the *customary* of Normandy. Formerly also written *customary, costumary*.

A trew copy of the *Costomary* of the mannor of Tettenhall Regis, copied out of one taken out of the Originall, the 22d of July 1604. *English Gilda (E. E. T. S.), p. 432.*

It was drawn from the old Germanic or Gothick *customary*, from feudal institutions which must be considered as an emanation from that *customary*.

Burke, A Regicide Peace, i.

customed (kus'tumd), a. [*< custom + -ed.* Cf. *accustomed*.] Customary; usual; common; accustomed. See *accustomed*. [*Rare.*]

No common wind, no *customed* event.

Shak., K. John, III. 4.

One morn I missed him on the *customed* hill.

Gray, Elegy.

customer (kus'tum-er), n. and a. [*< OF. costumier, coutumier, F. coutumier, < ML. custumarius, a toll-gatherer, tax-collector, lit. pertaining to custom or customs, < custodia, custom, tax, etc.: see custom. Cf. customary, which is a doublet of customer.*] I. n. 1. A collector of customs; a toll-gatherer; a tax-gatherer.

The said marchants doe allege that the *customers* & ballifs of the town of Southampton do compel them to pay for every last of herrings . . . more than the kings *custome*.

Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 173.

The *customer* received the duties; the comptroller (contrarotulator) enrolled the payments at the custom house, and thus raised a charge against the *customer*; while the searcher received from the *customer* and the comptroller the document authorising the landing of goods, which was termed the warrant, and, for exportation, the document authorising the shipment of goods, which was termed the cocket; and thereupon allowed the goods mentioned in the document he received to be landed or shipped.

S. Douell, Taxes in England, I. 138.

2. One who purchases goods or a supply for any current need from another; a purchaser; a buyer; a patron, as of a house of entertainment.

If you love yourselves, be you *customers* at this shop of heaven; buy the truth.

Bp. Hall, Best Bargain.

3. A prostitute.

I marry!—what? a *customer*!

Shak., Othello, IV. 1.

4. One who has special customs, as of the country or city.

And such a country *customer* I did meet with once.

Heylyn, Cosmographie, Pref.

5. Any one with whom a person has to deal; especially, one with whom dealing is difficult or disagreeable; hence, a fellow: as, a queer *customer*; a rough *customer*. [*Colloq.*]

Customer for you; rum *customer*, too.

Bulwer, Eugene Aram, I. 2.

He must have been a hard hitter if he boxed as he preached—what "The Fanny" would call "an ugly *customer*."

Dr. J. Brown, Rab, p. 6.

II. a. 1. Being a customer or customers; purchasing; buying.

Such must be her relation with the *customer* country in respect to the demand for each other's products. *J. S. Mill.*

2. Made to the order of or for a customer; specially ordered by a customer and made for him: opposed to *ready-made*, or made for the market generally: as, *customer* work. [*Used chiefly in Scotland.*]

custom-house (kus'tum-hous), n. 1. A governmental office located at a point of exportation and importation, as a seaport, for the collection of customs, the clearance of vessels, etc. Abbreviated *C. H.*

This is the building which acted at once in the characters of mint and *custom-house*, the second character being set forth by its name wrought in nails on the great door.

E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 252.

2. The whole governmental establishment by means of which the customs revenue is collected and its regulations are enforced.—**Custom-house broker**, a person who acts for importers and ship-owners in transacting their business at the custom-house.

customs-duty (kus'tumz-dū'ti), *n.* The tax levied on merchandise imported from or (in some countries) exported to a foreign country. See *custom*, *n.*, 4.

customs-union (kus'tumz-ū'nyon), *n.* A union of independent states or nations for the purpose of effecting common or similar arrangements for the collection of duties on imports, etc.; specifically, the Zollverein (which see).

Austria perceived that, after all, it would be impossible for her to create a *Customs-Union* that did not include Prussia. Love, Bismarck, I. 195.

custos (kus'tos), *n.*; pl. *custodes* (kus-tō'dēz). [*L.*, a keeper; see *custody*, *custode*.] 1. A keeper; a custodian.

On the 21st [of April] Gloucester was appointed lieutenant and *custos* of the kingdom. Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 336.

2. In music, the sign ~ or ~, at the end of a line or page, to show the position of the first note of the next.—*Custos brevis*, formerly, the principal clerk of the English Common Pleas.—*Custos Messium*, a constellation proposed by Lalande in 1775. It embraced parts of Cepheus, Cassiopeia, and Camelopardalis, and had a star of the fourth magnitude stolen from each of the last two constellations.—*Custos Rotulorum*, in England, the keeper of the rolls or records (of the session); the chief civil officer of a county. Abbreviated *C. R.*—*Custos Sigilli*, the keeper of the seal. Abbreviated *C. S.*

custrel† (kus'trel), *n.* [*OF.* *coustiller*, a soldier armed with a poniard, < *coustille*, a poniard, ult. < *L.* *cutellus*, a knife; see *cutil* and *coistril*.] A buckler-bearer or servant to a man-at-arms. See *cuttellarus*.

Every one had an archer, a demi-lance, and a *custrel*, . . . or servant pertaining to him. Lord Herbert, Hist. Hen. VIII., p. 9.

custrel‡, *custrit*‡, *n.* Same as *costrel*.

custumal, *n.* An obsolete form of *custom*.

custumal, *customary*†. See *customal*, *customary*.

cut (kut), *v.*; pret. and pp. *cut*, formerly sometimes *cutted*, ppr. *cutting*. [Early mod. E. also *cutte* (Sc. *kit*); < ME. *cutten*, *kutten*, also *kitten*, and rarely *ketten* (pret. *cutte*, *kutte*, *kutte*, *cut*, *kit*, pp. *cut*, also pret. *kittede*, pp. *cutted*, *kitted*), *cut*, a word of great frequency, first appearing about A. D. 1200, in pret. *cutte*, and taking the place as a more exact term of the more general words having this sense (*carve*, *hew*, *slay*, *snithe*); of Celtic origin: cf. W. *cutiau*, Gael. *cutaich*, shorten, dock, curtail; W. *cutia*, Corn. *cut*, Gael. Ir. *cutach*, short, docked; W. *cut* = Gael. Ir. *cut*, a tail, a bobtail; Gael. *cut*, Ir. *cot*, a piece, part.] I. *trans.* 1. To make, with an edged tool or instrument, an incision in; wound with something having a sharp edge; incise: as, to cut one's finger.

I think there is no nation under heaven That cut their enemies' throats with compliment, And such fine tricks, as we do. Beau. and Fl., Little French Lawyer, I. 2.

2. To penetrate or cleave, as a sharp or edged instrument does.

The pleasantest angling is to see the fish Cut with her golden oars the silver stream. Shak., Much Ado, III. 1.

Far on its rocky knoll described, Saint Michael's chapel cuts the sky. M. Arnold, Stanzas composed at Carnac.

No bird is safe that cuts the air From their ride or their snare. Emerson, Monadnoc.

3. To wound the sensibilities of; affect deeply.

The man was cut to the heart with these consolations. Addison.

4. To make incision in for the purpose of dividing or separating into two or more parts; sever or divide with a sharp instrument: used with *into* (sometimes *in*) before the parts or divisions, and sometimes with an intensive *up*: as, to cut a rope in two (that is, *into* two pieces or parts); to cut bread into slices; to cut up an ox into portions suitable for the market.

Thoghe gee *kutte* hem in never so many Gobettes or parties, overthwart or end longes, evermore gee schulle fynden in the myddes the figure of the Holy Cros of oure Lord Jesu. Manderüle, Travels, p. 49.

Hence—5. In *card-playing*, to divide or separate (a pack of cards) at random into two or more parts for the purpose of determining the deal, trumps, etc., or for the prevention of cheating in dealing, etc.

We sure in vain the Cards condemn: Ourselves both cut and shuffled them. Prior, Alma, II.

6. To sever by the application of a sharp or edged instrument, such as an ax, a saw, a sickle, etc., in order to facilitate removal. Specifically—(1) To hew or saw down; fell: as, to cut timber.

Thy servants can skill to cut timber in Lebanon. 2 Chron. II. 8.

(b) To reap; mow; harvest: as, to cut grain or hay.

The first wheat that I saw cut this year was at that postehouse. Coryat, Crudities, I. 141.

Hence—7. To remove or separate entirely and effectually by or as by a cutting instrument; sever completely. (a) To take away.

Cut from a man his hope in Christ for hereafter, and then the epicure's counsel will seem good, Let us eat and drink, for to-morrow we die.

Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I., Pref. to XI.

(b) With *away*: to sever, detach, or clear away, for the purpose of disencumbering or relieving: as, to cut away wreckage on a ship. (c) With *off*: (1) To separate from the other parts; remove by amputation or excision: as, to cut off a man's head, or one's finger.

An Australian cuts off the right thumb of a slain enemy, that the ghost may be unable to throw a spear.

H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 108.

Hence—(2) To extirpate or destroy; make an end of.

Jezebel cut off the prophets of the Lord. 1 Ki. xviii. 4.

Th' incurable cut off, the rest reform.

B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 3.

(3) To interrupt; stop; bring to an end: as, to cut off all communication.

This aqueduct could be of no service to Jerusalem in time of war, as the enemy would always cut off the communication. Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 43.

The junction of the Hanoverians cut off, and that of the Saxons put off. Walpole, Letters, II. 22.

(4) To bring to an end suddenly or by untimely means: as, cut off by pestilence.

Gallant men, who are cut off by the sword, move rather our veneration than our pity. Steele, Tatler, No. 181.

(5) To debar from access or intercourse, as by the interposition of distance or insurmountable obstacles: as, cut off from one's country or friends; cut off from all succor.

The Abyssinians . . . were cut off from the rest of the world by seas and deserts almost inaccessible. Bruce, Source of the Nile, II. 3.

(6) To intercept; deprive of means of return, as by the removal of a bridge, or by the intervention of a barrier or an opposing force: as, the troops were cut off from the ships. 8. To intersect; cross: as, one line cuts another at right angles; the ecliptic cuts the equator.

The Fosse cut the Watling Street at a place called High Cross in Leicestershire, the site of the Roman Venone. C. Elton, Origins of Eng. Hist., p. 340.

9. To castrate: as, to cut a horse.—10. To trim by clipping, shearing, paring, or pruning: as, to cut the hair or the nails.

To kytte a vyne is thinges II to attende.

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 6.

The Walls were well covered with Fruit Trees; he had not cut his Peaches; when I askt him the reason, he told me it was his way not to cut them till after flowering, which he found by Experience to improve the Fruit.

Liter, Journey to Paris, p. 187.

Religion in their garments, and their hair Cut shorter than their eyebrows!

B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, Ind.

11. To make or fashion by cutting. (a) To excavate; dig: as, to cut a drain or trench.

A canal having been cut across it (a neck of land) by the British troops. The Century, XXIV. 587.

(b) To form the parts of by cutting into shape: as, to cut a garment; to cut one's coat according to one's cloth.

A blue jacket cut and trimmed in what is known as "man-o'-war" style. The Century, XXIV. 587.

(c) To shape or model by superficial cutting; sculpture or carve.

Why should a man whose blood is warm within Sit like his grandsire cut in alabaster? Shak., M. of V., I. 1.

There are four very stately pillars of white free-stone, most curiously cut with sundry faire workes. Coryat, Crudities, I. 83.

I, tired out With cutting eights that day upon the pond. Tennyson, The Epic.

(d) To polish by grinding, etc.; finish or ornament by cutting facets on: as, to cut glass or precious stones.

12. To abridge or shorten by omitting a part: as, to cut a speech or a play.—13. To lower; reduce; diminish: as, to cut rates.

It certainly cannot be that those who make these faster times are as a body physically stronger than the first exponents of the art, for it is only during the present generation that the bicycle has been brought into use, and yet we find that "records" are week by week being cut. Nineteenth Century, XXI. 518.

14. To reduce the tone or intensity of (a color).

[Nitric acid] is used for a few colors in calico printing, and sometimes to cut madder pinks, that is, to reduce the red to a softer shade. O'Neill, Dyeing and Calico Printing, p. 359.

15. To dissolve or make miscible: as, to cut shellac with alcohol, or lampblack with vinegar.—16. To sever connection or relation with; have nothing to do with; give up; abandon; stay away from when one should attend: as, to cut acquaintance with a person; to cut a connection; to cut a recitation.

He swore that he would cut the service. Marryat.

I cut the Algebra and Trigonometry papers dead my first year, and came out seventh.

Bristed, English University, p. 51.

The weather was bad, and I could not go over to Brooklyn without too great fatigue, and so I cut that and some other calls I had intended to make.

S. Bowles, in Merriam, I. 340.

17. To meet or pass deliberately without recognition; avoid or turn away from intentionally; affect not to be acquainted with: as, to cut an acquaintance.

That he had cut me ever since my marriage, I had seen without surprise or resentment. Jane Austen, Sense and Sensibility, xlv.

18. In cricket, to strike and send off (a ball) in front of the batsman, and parallel to the wicket.—19. To carry forward (a heavy object) without rolling, by moving the ends alternately in the required direction: used by laborers, mechanics, etc., in relation to moving beams or the like.—To cut a caper or capers, to leap or dance in a frolicsome manner; frisk about.

In his ordinary gesture he discovers he can dance, though he does not cut capers. Steele, Spectator, No. 4.

My bosom underwent a glorious glow, And my internal spirit cut a caper.

Byron, Don Juan, x. 3.

To cut a dash, to make a display.

I knew that he thought he was cutting a dash,

As his steed went thundering by.

O. W. Holmes, Reflections of a Proud Pedestrian.

Lived on his means, cut no great dash,

And paid his debts in honest cash.

Lowell, Int. to Biglow Papers, 1st ser.

To cut a feather (*naut.*), to move so fast as to make the water foam under the bow: said of a ship.—To cut a figure, to make a striking appearance, or be conspicuous in any way, as in dress or manners, public position, influence, etc.

A tall gaunt creature . . . cutting a most ridiculous figure. Marryat, Sharpleyow, III. viii.

To cut a joke, to make a joke; crack a jest.

The King (George IV.) was in good looks and good spirits, and after dinner cut his jokes with all the coarse merriment which is his characteristic.

Greville, Memoirs, Dec. 18, 1821.

And jokes will be cut in the House of Lords, And throats in the County Kerry.

Praed, Twenty-Eight and Twenty-Nine.

To cut and carve, to hack at indiscriminately; change or modify.

Take away the Act which secures the use of the Liturgy as it is, and you set the clergy free to cut and carve it as they please. Contemporary Rev., I. 23.

To cut down. (a) To fell; cause to fall by lopping or hewing.

Ye shall . . . cut down their groves. Ex. xxxiv. 13.

(b) To slay; kill; disable, as by the sword.

Some of the soldiery were killed while sleeping, others were cut down almost without resistance. Irving, Granada, p. 31.

(c) To surpass; put to shame.

So great is his natural eloquence that he cuts down the finest orator. Addison, Count Tariff.

(d) To retrench; curtail: as, to cut down expenses.

The Chancellor of Exchequer, who selected the moment for cutting down the estimates for our naval and military defences when all Europe is bristling with arms. Edinburgh Rev., CLXV. 270.

(e) *Naut.*, to raze; reduce by cutting away a deck from, as a line-of-battle ship to convert it into a frigate, etc. (f) In racing slang: (1) To strike into the legs of a competing horse so as to injure him. (2) To take the lead decisively from an inferior animal that has previously been indulged with it. Krik's Guide.—To cut in, in whale-fishing, to cut up in pieces suitable for trying.

From the time a whale is discovered until the capture is made, and the animal cut in, the scene is one of laborious excitement. C. M. Scammon, Marine Mammals, p. 230.

To cut it too fat, to overdo a thing. [Low or vulgar, U. S.]

It's bad enough to be uncomfortable in your own house without knowing why; but to have a philosopher of the Sennar school show you why you are so, is cutting it rather too fat. G. W. Curtis, Potiphar Papers, p. 131.

To cut off with a shilling, to disinherit by bequeathing a shilling: a practice adopted by a testator dissatisfied with his heir, as a proof that the disinheritor was designed and not the result of neglect, and also from the notion that it was necessary to leave the heir at least a shilling to make a will valid.—To cut one's eye-teeth, or to have one's eye-teeth cut, to be old enough to understand things; be cunning or shrewd, and not easily imposed upon: because the eye-teeth are usually the last of the exposed teeth to appear. [Slang.]—To cut one's stick, to move off; be off at once. [Slang.]

Cut your stick, sir—come, mizzle!—be off with you!—go! Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 199.

To cut out. (a) To remove as by cutting or carving.

You know, sir, you gave them leave to cut out or omit whatever they found heavy or unnecessary to the plot. Sheridan, The Critic, II. 1.

(b) To shape or form by or as by cutting; fashion; adapt: as, to cut out a garment; to cut out a pattern; he is not cut out for an author.

As if she [Nature] haply had sat down, And cut out Cloaths for all the Town.

Prior, Alma, I.

A large forest cut out into walks. Addison.

I was in some grottoes *cut out* of the rock, in long narrow galleries running parallel to one another, and some also crossing them at right angles.

Pococke, Description of the East, I. 9.

Hence—(c) To contrive; prepare: as, to *cut out* work for another day.

Sufficient work . . . was *cut out* for the armies of England. Goldsmith, Seven Years' War, II.

(d) To debar.

I am *cut out* from anything but common acknowledgments, or common discourse. Pope.

(e) To take the preference or precedence of: as, to *cut out* a rival in love.

Doing his best

To perform the polite, and to *cut out* the rest.

Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 53.

(f) *Naut.*, to capture and carry off, as a vessel from a harbor or from under the guns of the enemy. (g) To separate, as a beast from the herd; drive apart from the drove: a term used on western ranches. [U. S.]

The headlong dash with which one of the cowboys will *cut out* a cow marked with his own brand from a herd of several hundred others. T. Roosevelt, Hunting Trips, p. 9.

To *cut short*. (a) To interrupt; bring to an abrupt or sudden pause.

Achilles *cut him short*.

Dryden, Æneid.

(b) To shorten; abridge: as, to *cut the matter short*.

And lest I should be weary'd, Madam,
To *cut things short*, come down to Adam.

Prior, Alma, II.

(c) To withhold from a person part of what is due.

The soldiers were *cut short* of their pay.

Johnson.

To *cut the gold*, in *archery*, to appear to drop across the gold or inner circle of the target, when falling short of the mark: said of the arrow.—To *cut the Gordian knot*. See *Gordian*.—To *cut the (or a) knot*, to take short measures with any difficulty; effect an object by the most direct and summary means. See *Gordian knot*, under *Gordian*.

Decision by a majority is a mode of *cutting a knot* that cannot be untied.

Sir G. C. Lewis, Authority in Matters of Opinion.

To *cut the mark*, in *archery*, to fly straight toward the mark, but fall below it: said of an arrow.—To *cut the sail*, to unfurl it and let it fall down.—To *cut the teeth*, to have the teeth grow through the gums, as an infant.—To *cut the volt, or the round*. See the nouns.—To *cut to pieces*, to cut, hew, or hack into fragments; disintegrate by cutting or slashing; specifically, in war, to destroy, or scatter with much slaughter, as a body of troops, by any mode of attack.

The Abyssinian horse, breaking through the covert, came swiftly upon them [the Moors], unable either to fight or to fly, and the whole body of them was *cut to pieces* without one man escaping.

Bruce, Source of the Nile, II. 28.

To *cut up*. (a) To cut in pieces: as, to *cut up* beef. (b) To break or destroy the continuity, unity, or uniformity of: as, a wall *cut up* with windows.

Making the great portal a semidome, and . . . *cutting it up* with ornaments and details.

J. Ferguson, Hist. Arch., I. 336.

(c) To eradicate: as, to *cut up* shrubs.

This doctrine *cuts up* all government by the roots. Locke.

(d) To criticize severely or incisively; censure: as, the work was terribly *cut up* by the reviewer.

A poem which was *cut up* by Mr. Rigby, with his usual urbanity.

Thackeray, Mrs. Perkins's Ball.

(e) To wound the feelings acutely; affect deeply: as, his wife's death *cut him up* terribly.

Poor fellow, he seems dreadfully *cut up*.

T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Oxford, xxxii.

II. *intrans.* 1. To make an incision: as, he *cuts* too deep.—2. To possess the incising, severing, or gashing properties of an edged tool or instrument, or perform its functions: as, the knife *cuts* well.—3. To admit of being incised, sliced, severed, or divided with a cutting instrument: as, stale bread *cuts* better than fresh.—4. To turn out (well or ill) in course of being fashioned by cutting: as, the cloth is too narrow to *cut* well (that is, with advantage, or without waste).—5. To grow or appear through the gums: said of the teeth.

When the teeth are ready to *cut*, the upper part is rubbed with hard substances.

Arbuthnot.

6. To strike the inner and lower part of the fetlock with the other foot; interfere: said of a horse.—7. To divide a pack of cards, for determining the deal, or for any other purpose.—8. To move off with directness and rapidity; make off: sometimes with an impersonal *it*. [Colloq. or slang.]

A ship appeared in sight with a flag aloft: which we *cut* after, and by eleven at night came up with her, and took her.

Retaking of the Island of Saint Helena (Arber's Eng. [Garner, I. 62].)

To *cut and come again*, take as much as you please and come back for more: used generally to denote abundance, profusion, or no lack.

Cut and come again was the order of the evening, . . . and I had no time to ask questions, but help meat and ladle gravy.

R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, xxix.

To *cut across*, to pass over or through in the most direct way: as, he *cut across* the common.—To *cut and run* (*naut.*), to cut the cable and set sail immediately, as in a

case of emergency; hence, to make off suddenly; be off; be gone; hurry away.

I might easily *cut and run*. Carlyle, in Froude, I. 116.

To *cut in*. (a) To divide the pack and turn a card, for determining who are to play. (b) To join in suddenly and unceremoniously.

"You think, then," said Lord Eskdale, *cutting in* before Rigby, "that the Reform Bill has done us no harm?"

Disraeli, Coningsby, iv. 11.

To *cut loose*. (a) To run away; escape from custody. (b) To separate one's self from anything; sever connection or relation: as, the army *cut loose* from all communications.

By moving against Jackson, I uncovered my own communication. So I finally decided to have none—to *cut loose* altogether from my base and move my whole force eastward.

U. S. Grant, Personal Memoirs, I. 499.

(c) In *shooting*, to discharge a firearm.—To *cut on*, to make haste forward; move on with speed and directness.—To *cut up*. (a) To turn out (well or ill) when divided into pieces or parts, as a carcass in the shambles: a butchers' phrase, figuratively used of the division or segregation of the parts of anything, and colloquially of a person as representing his estate: as, the sheep *cut up* to advantage; how does the old gentleman *cut up*?

The only question of their Legendre, or some other of their legislative butchers, will be, how he *cuts up*.

Burke.

(b) To be jolly, noisy, or riotous; behave badly. [Slang.]

Now, say, what's the use

Of all this abuse,

Of *cutting up*, and thus behaving rioty,

And acting with such awful impropriety?

C. G. Leland, Meister Karl's Sketch-Book, p. 265.

To *cut up rough*, to become quarrelsome or obstreperous; become dangerous. [Slang.]

cut (kut), *p. a.* [Pp. of *cut*, *v.*] 1. Gashed or wounded as with a sharp instrument: as, a *cut* finger.—2. In *bot.*, incised; cleft.—3. Hewn; chiseled; squared and dressed: as, *cut* stone.—4. Manufactured by being cut by machinery

from a rolled plate; not wrought or made by hand: as, *cut* nails.—5. Having the surface shaped or ornamented by grinding or polishing; polished or faceted: as, *cut* glass; gems *cut* and *uncut*.—6. Severed or separated from the root or plant: as, *cut* flowers: said (a) distinctively of flowers severed from the plant, as opposed to flowering plants growing in the ground or in pots; (b) of flowers not made up into bouquets or ornamental pieces—more properly, loose flowers, as distinguished from made-up flowers.—7. Castrated; gelded.—8. Tipsy; intoxicated; drunk. [Slang.]—*Cut and dry*; *cut and dried*, prepared for use by cutting and seasoning, as hewn timber: hence, fixed or settled in advance; ready for use or operation at a moment's notice: as, their plans were all *cut and dried* for the occasion.

Can ready compliments supply,

On all occasions *cut and dry*.

Swift.

The uniformity and simplicity of the *cut-and-dried* intermediate examination was too tempting a trap for him to avoid.

The Athenæum, Jan. 14, 1888, p. 52.

Cut and long tail, people of all kinds or ranks; literally, dogs with cut tails and dogs with long tails.

Shallow. He will maintain you like a gentlewoman.

Slender. Ay, that I will, come *cut and long-tail*, under the degree of a squire.

Shak., M. W. of W., III. 4.

Cut and mitered string. See *string*.—*Cut cavendish*. See *cavendish*.—*Cut glass*. See *glass*.—*Cut-in notes*, in *printing*, side-notes to a page coming within the lines of the space usually occupied by the text.—*Cut splice*. Same as *cont-splice*.—*Cut-under buggy*. See *buggy*.

cut (kut), *n.* [*ME. cut, cutt*, 'a lot' (the other senses being modern); from the verb.] 1. The opening made by an edged instrument, distinguished by its length from that made by perforation with a pointed instrument; a gash; a slash; a notch; a wound. Hence—2. A sharp stroke or gash as with an edged instrument or with a whip: as, a *smart cut*; a *clean cut*.

This was the most unkindest *cut* of all.

Shak., J. C., III. 2.

The General gives his near horse a *cut* with his whip, and the wagon passes them.

W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 70.

3. Anything that wounds one's feelings deeply, as a sarcasm, criticism, or act of ingratitude or discourtesy.—4. A slashing movement; specifically, in *saber-exercise*, a slashing stroke of the weapon, more forcible than a thrust, but less decisive in result: distinguished as *front cut*, *right cut*, etc., according to the direction of the movement.—5. In *cricket*, a stroke given by the batsman to the ball, by which the ball is sent out in front of the striker and parallel to his wickets.—6. In *lawn-tennis*, such a blow with the racket that the ball is made to whirl rapidly, and on striking the ground to bound off at an irregular angle; a ball thus struck.—7. A step in fancy dancing.—8. A channel, trench, or groove made by cutting or digging, as a ditch, a canal, or an excavation through rising ground for a railroad-bed or a road; a cutting.

This great *cut* or ditch Sesostris . . . purposed to have made a great deal wider and deeper.

Knolles, Hist. Turke.

9. In a pontoon bridge, the space or waterway between two pontoons.—10. A passage by which an angle is cut off: as, a *short cut*.

The remaining distance . . . might be considerably reduced by a *short cut* across fields.

Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, II.

11. A part cut off from the rest; a slice or division: as, a *good cut*; a *cut* of timber.

They wanted only the best *cuts*. He did not know what to do with the lower qualities of meat.

The Century, XXXV. 577.

12. Two hanks of yarn.—13. The block or stamp on which a picture is engraved or cut, and by which it is impressed; an engraving, especially an engraving upon wood; also, the impression from such a block. See *woodcut*.—14. A tally; one of several lots made by cutting sticks, pieces of paper or straw, etc., to different lengths: as, to draw *cuts*.

Wherefore I rede that *cut* among vs alle
Be drawe, and lat see wher the *cut* wol falle.

Chaucer, Pardoner's Tale, l. 331.

2d Child. Which *cut* shall speak it?

3d Child. The shortest.

1st Child. Agreed: draw.

B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, Ind.

15t. A gelding.

All the sound horses, whole horses, some horses, couriers, curials, jades, cuts, hacknies, and mares.

Greene and Lodge, Looking Glass for Lond. and Eng.

He's buy me a white *cut*, forth for to ride.

Fletcher (and another), Two Noble Kinsmen, III. 4.

16. A reduction: as, a *cut* in prices; a great *cut* in railroad-rates: often used as an adjective: as, *cut* rates; a *cut-rate* office.—17. The surface left by a *cut*: as, a smooth or clear *cut*.—18. The manner in which a thing is cut; form; shape; fashion: as, the *cut* of a garment.

The justice . . .

With eyes severe, and beard of formal *cut*.

Shak., As you Like It, II. 7.

Pursue the *cut*, the fashion of the age.

Marston, What you Will, II. 1.

There is the new *cut* of your doublet or slash, the fashion of your apparel, a quaint *cut*.

Shirley, Witty Fair One, II. 1.

A sailor has a peculiar *cut* to his clothes, and a way of wearing them which a green hand can never get.

R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 2.

19. Specifically, in *lapidary work*, the number and arrangement of the facets on a precious stone which has been polished or cut: as, the double-brilliant *cut*; the Lisbon *cut*; dental *cut*.—20. The act of deliberately passing an acquaintance without appearing to recognize him, or of avoiding him so as not to be accosted by him.

We met and gave each other the *cut* direct that night.

Thackeray, Book of Snobs, II.

21. Absence when one should be present; a staying away, or a refusal to attend: as, a *cut* from recitation.—Brilliant *cut*, half-brilliant *cut*, double-brilliant *cut*, Lisbon *cut*, Portuguese *cut*, single *cut*. See *brilliant, n.*—*Cut over point*, in *fencing*, a passing of the point of the weapon over that of the adversary in thrusting upon him. Rolando (ed. Forsyth).—*Degree cut*. Same as *trap cut*.—*Dental cut*, in *gem-cutting*, a style of ornamentation consisting of two rows of facets on the top of the stone.—*Rose cut*, in *gem-cutting*, a form of ornamentation in which the upper part of the stone has 24 triangular facets, and the back of the stone is flat. When the base is a duplicate of the upper side, the stone becomes a *double rose*. Rose-cut diamonds are usually set with foil at the back. See *brilliant*, fig. 7.—*Star cut*, in *diamond-cutting*, a form of brilliant-cutting in which the facets on the top and back are so arranged that they resemble a star.—*Step cut*. Same as *trap cut*.—*Table cut*, in *diamond-cutting*, a form of ornamentation in which the stone is usually flat, and is cut with long (technically called *table*) facets with beveled edges, or a border of small facets.—*The cut of one's jib*, the shape or general appearance of a person: as, I knew him by the *cut* of his jib. [Originally a sailors' phrase with reference to the characteristic form of a ship's jib.]

The young ladies liked to appear in nautical and lawn-tennis toilet, carried so far that one might refer to the *cut* of their jib.

C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 178.

To draw *cuts*, to draw lots, as of little sticks, straws, papers, etc., cut of unequal lengths.

I think it is best to draw *cuts* and avoid contention.

I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 86.

Trap cut, in *gem-cutting*, a form of ornamentation in which one row or more of long step-like facets is arranged on the top or crown of the stone, around the table, and three, six, or more rows of similar steps or degree facets on the back or pavilion; or the top may be brilliant *cut*, and only the back *trap cut*, or vice versa. This form of cut intensifies or darkens the color of a stone, and hence is used for the sapphire, emerald, ruby, etc. Also called *step cut* and *degree cut*.

cut-against (kut'a-genst'), *n.* In *bookbinding*:

(a) The cut made by a bookbinders' knife on

a book lying on or against a board, in contradistinction to a cut made on a book in the middle of a pile of other books. (b) The piece of wood which receives the edge of the knife.

cut-and-thrust (kut'and-thrust'), *a.* Designed for cutting and thrusting: as, a cut-and-thrust sword.

The word sword comprehended all descriptions, whether backsword or basket-hilt, cut-and-thrust or rapier, falchion or scymitar. Scott, Abbot, iv.

cutaneous (kū-tā'nē-us), *a.* [As cutane-ous + -al.] Same as cutaneous. Dunglison.

cutaneous (kū-tā'nē-us), *a.* [= F. cutané = Sp. cutáneo = Pg. It. cutaneo, < NL. *cutaneus, < L. cutis, skin: see cutis, cuticle.] 1. Pertaining to the skin; of the nature of or resembling skin; tegumentary: as, a cutaneous envelop.—2. Affecting the skin: as, a cutaneous eruption; a cutaneous disease.

Some sorts of cutaneous eruptions are occasioned by feeding much on acid unripe fruits. Arbuthnot, Aliments.

3. Attached to, acting upon, or situated immediately below the skin; subcutaneous: as, a cutaneous muscle.—Cutaneous absorption. See absorption.

cutaneously (kū-tā'nē-us-li), *adv.* By or through the skin: as, absorbed cutaneously.

cutaway (kut'a-wā), *a.* and *n.* [Cut, pp. of cut, v., + away.] 1. *a.* Cut back from the waist: as, a cutaway coat.

II. *n.* A single-breasted coat with the skirt cut back from the waist in a long slope or curve. See coat².

A green cut-away with brass buttons.

T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 6.

cutch¹ (kuch), *n.* [Also couch-, cooch-(grass); var. of quitch, q. v.] Same as quitch-grass, *Triticum repens*.

cutch² (kuch), *n.* [A technical name, perhaps ult. due to F. couche, a couch, bed, layer, stratum: see couch¹.] A block of paper or vellum, between the leaves of which gold-leaf is placed to be beaten.

cutch³ (kuch), *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] Catechu.

cutch⁴ (kuch), *n.* [Origin unknown.] Same as cutch.

cutcha, kutchā (kuch'ā), *a.* and *n.* [Anglo-Ind., < Hind. kachchā = Beng. kancha, etc., raw, unripe, immature, crude (lit. or fig.). A kachchā house is one built of unbaked bricks or mud.] I. *a.* In British India, temporary, makeshift, inferior, etc.: opposed to pukka (Hind. pakkā, pukka, ripe, cooked, mature), which implies stability or superiority: as, a cutcha roof; a cutcha seam in a coat.

In America, where they cannot get a pukka railway, they take a cutcha one instead. Lord Elgin, Letters.

II. *n.* A weak kind of lime used in inferior buildings.

cutcher (kuch'er), *n.* [Cf. cutch².] In a paper-machine, a cylinder about which an endless felt moves.

cutchery (kuch'e-ri), *n.* [Also written cutcherry, kachchhari, kachhari, < Hind. kachhari, a court, a court-house.] In British India, a court of justice or a collector's or any public office.

Constant dinners . . . [and] the labours of cutcherry . . . had their effect upon Waterloo Sedley.

Thackeray, Vanity Fair, lvii.

cut-chundoo (kut'chun'dō), *n.* A measure of capacity in Ceylon, equal to about half a pint.

cut-drop (kut'drop), *n.* A drop-scene in a theater which is cut away more or less to allow the scenery behind it to be seen through the opening.

cute (kūt), *a.* [An abbr. of acute.] Acute; clever; sharp; smart. [Colloq.]

What became of the particularly 'cute' Yankee child who left his home and native parish at the age of fifteen months, because he was given to understand that his parents intended to call him Caleb? Hawthorne.

Cap'n Tucker he was . . . so 'cute at dodgin' in and out all them little bays and creeks and places all 'long shore. Mrs. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 100.

cutely (kūt'li), *adv.* [Short for acutely.] Acutely; smartly. [Colloq.]

cuteness (kūt'nes), *n.* [Short for acuteness: see cute.] The quality of being cute; sharpness; smartness; cleverness; acuteness. [Colloq.]

Who could have thought so innocent a face could cover so much cuteness! Goldsmith, Good-natured Man, ii. 1.

With the 'cuteness' characteristic of their nation, the neighbours of the Massachusetts farmer imagined it would be an excellent thing if all his sheep were imbued with the stay-at-home tendencies enforced by Nature upon the newly arrived [Ancon] ram. Huxley, Lay Sermons, p. 287.

Outerebra (kū-te-reb'rā), *n.* Same as Cutitebra.

cut-grass (kut'grās), *n.* A kind of grass having very rough blades, which when drawn quickly through the hand inflict a cut.—Rice cut-grass, in the United States, the wild rice, *Leersia oryzoides*.

cuth, *a.* A Middle English form of couth.

cuth (kuth). An element in some proper names of Anglo-Saxon origin, being the same (with vowel shortened before two consonants) as couth, known (see couth): as, Cuthbert, Anglo-Saxon Cūth-berht, -briht (famous as a warrior); Cuthred, Anglo-Saxon Cūth-rēd (famous in counsel); Cuthwin, Anglo-Saxon Cūthwine (famous friend or fighter).

cuthbert (kuth'bert), *n.* [Formerly St. Cuthbert's duck (*Anas cuthberti*); cf. cuddly, prob. of same ult. origin.] The eider-duck, *Somateria mollissima*. Montagu.

cut-heal (kut'hēl), *n.* [Appar. < cut + heal; from supposed curative properties.] The valerian, *Valeriana officinalis*.

cuticle (kū'ti-kl), *n.* [= F. cuticule = Sp. cutícula = Pg. cutícula = It. cuticola, < L. cuticula, dim. of cutis, the skin: see cutis.] 1. In zool. and anat.: (a) The scarf-skin or epidermis; the outermost layer of the skin, forming the general superficial integument or covering of the body (see cut under skin); by extension, any kind of epidermal or cuticular growths, as nails, claws, hoofs, horns, hair, feathers, etc.

Veins and skin, and cuticle and nail.

Bentley, Sermons, iii.

(b) The outermost and very superficial integument in general, without reference to its exact nature; a pellicle; a skin, rind, or other investing structure. (c) Some thick, tough membrane lining an internal organ: as, the cuticle of a fowl's gizzard. (d) In infusorians, specifically, the cell-wall.—2. In bot., a continuous hyaline film covering the surface of a plant and formed of the cutinized outer surfaces of the epidermal cells. Sometimes used as equivalent to epidermis.—3. A thin skin formed on the surface of liquor; a film or pellicle.

When any saline liquor is evaporated to cuticle, the salt concretes in saline figures. Newton, Opticks.

cuticula (kū-tik'ū-lā), *n.*; pl. cuticulæ (-læ). [L., dim. of cutis, the skin: see cutis.] In zool. and anat.: (a) The cuticle proper; the epidermis; the ectoderm; the exoskeleton; the superficial investment of the body, in so far as this is formed by or derived from the epiblastic cells or epiblast of the embryo, whatever its ulterior modification. (b) In infusorians, a comparatively dense envelop to which the outer wall of the body gives rise. Also cuticulum. (c) In annelids, as the earthworm, a thin and transparent tough tough membrane, forming the outermost envelop of the body, and perforated by extremely minute vertical canals.

cuticular (kū-tik'ū-lār), *a.* [= F. cuticulaire = Sp. cuticular = It. cuticolare; as cuticula + -ar².] Pertaining to or consisting of cuticle, in a broad sense; epidermal.

The oral and gastric regions are armed with cuticular teeth in many Invertebrata. Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 56.

cuticularization (kū-tik'ū-lār-i-zā'shon), *n.* [Cuticularize + -ation.] Same as cutinization. Also spelled cuticularisation.

cuticularize (kū-tik'ū-lār-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. cuticularized, ppr. cuticularizing. [Cuticular + -ize.] To render cuticular; give the character, nature, or composition of the cuticle to. Also cuticularise, cutinize.

The rest of the epidermal cells of the tentacles have their exterior walls excessively cuticularized and resistant. W. Gardiner, Proc. Royal Soc., XXXIX, 229.

A cuticularized cell-wall is almost impermeable to water. Encyc. Brit., XIX, 44.

cuticulum (kū-tik'ū-lum), *n.* [NL., neut. dim. of L. cutis, skin: see cutis, cuticle.] Same as cuticula (b).

cutification (kū'ti-fī-kā'shon), *n.* [Cutify: see -fy and -ation.] Formation of epidermis or of skin.

cutify (kū'ti-fi), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. cutified, ppr. cutifying. [Cutis, skin, + -ficare, make: see cutis and -fy.] To form skin.

cutikins (kū'ti-kinz), *n. pl.* Spatterdashes. Also written cutikins. [Scotch.]

cutin (kū'tin), *n.* [L. cutis, the skin, + -in².] According to Frémy, a peculiar modification of cellulose contained in the epidermis of leaves, petals, and fruits, together with ordinary cellulose, and forming the cuticle or

cuticular layers. Cutin exhibits under the microscope the aspect of an amorphous perforated film.

cutinization (kū'ti-ni-zā'shon), *n.* [Cutinize + -ation.] In bot., a modification of cell-walls by which they become impermeable to water through the presence of cutin. Also called cuticularization.

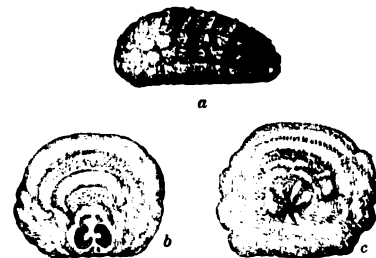
cutinize (kū'ti-niz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. cutinized, ppr. cutinizing. [Cutin + -ize.] Same as cuticularize.

cutipunctator (kū-ti-pungk'tor), *n.* [L. cutis, skin (see cutis), + NL. punctator, < L. pungere, pp. punctus, puncture: see puncture, point.] A surgical instrument for puncturing the skin. E. H. Knight.

cutis (kū'tis), *n.* [L., the skin, = E. hide², q. v.] 1. The skin in general; a skin.—2. The true skin, corium, or derma underlying the cuticle or scarf-skin. See cut under skin.—3. A firmer tissue of some fungi, forming an outer covering.—Cutis anserina, literally, goose-skin; goose-flesh; horripilation; a contracted, roughened state of the skin arising from cold, fright, etc. See anserine.—Cutis vera, the true skin, corium, or derma.

cutisector (kū-ti-sek'tor), *n.* [L. cutis, skin (see cutis), + sector, a cutter: see sector.] A knife, consisting of a pair of parallel adjustable blades, used for making thin sections in microscopy. E. H. Knight.

Outirebra (kū'ti-te-reb'rā), *n.* [NL. (Clark, 1815), also contr. Cuterebra, < L. cutis, skin, + terebra, a borer, < terere, bore.] A genus of botflies, of the family *Estridae*, the species of which



Larva of *Cutitebra cuniculi*.
a, side view, natural size; b, anal end, enlarged; c, head end, enlarged.

infest the male genitals of squirrels, rabbits, and other animals. C. emascuator is an example, so called from the effect it produces.

cutitis (kū'ti-tis), *n.* [L. cutis, skin, + -itis.] Cytitis. Dunglison.

cutlacer, *n.* See cutlas.

cutlas, cutlass (kut'las), *n.* [Formerly also cuttels, cuttace, cutless (also courtels, cuttle-ax, and curtal-ax, in simulation of curtal and arl, perhaps with some thought of a battle-ax), E. dial. also cutlass; < F. coutelas (= It. coltellaccio, dial. cortelazo), < OF. coutel, cuttel, F. couteau (> E. cutto) = It. coltello, a knife, dagger, < L. cutellus, a knife, dim. of culter, a knife, > AS. culter, E. colter, coulter, the knife of a plow, and (through cuttellus) E. culter, q. v. Not connected with cut.] A short sword or large knife, especially one used for cutting rather than thrusting; specifically, a curved basket-hilted sword of strong and simple make, used at sea, especially when boarding or repelling boarders.

cutlas-fish (kut'las-fish), *n.* 1. The thread-fish, *Trichiurus lepturus*. See hairtail.—2. A fish of the family *Gymnotidae*, *Carapus fasciatus*.

cutlash (kut'lash), *n.* See cutlas.

cutlass, *n.* See cutlas.

cutler (kut'lér), *n.* [ME. coteler, < AF. cotelier, OF. cotelier, mod. F. coutelier, < ML. cutellarius, a maker of knives, a soldier armed with a knife, prop. adj., < L. cutellus, a knife, dim. of culter, a knife: see cutlas. Not connected with cut.] 1. One whose occupation is the making of knives and other cutting instruments.

Like cutler's poetry
Upon a knife, "Love me, and leave me not."
Shak., M. of V., v. 1.

Their cutlers that make hilts are more exquisite in that art than any that I ever saw. Coryat, Crudities, I. 122.

2. One who sharpens or repairs cutlery; a knife-grinder.—Cutlers' greenstone. See greenstone.

Outleria (kut-lér-i-ā), *n.* [NL., named after M. Cutler, an American botanist (1742-1823).] The representative genus of *Cutleriaceae*. The frond is broad and flat, cut at the margin into narrow segments, as if composed of filaments lying side by side and in some places over one another. Antheridia and archegonia are borne on different fronds, both in groups, form-

ing plurilocular sporangia. Each antheridium produces two small reproductive bodies, and each archegonium one larger one; both escape as zoospores, but the female cells soon come to rest, and each assumes the form of an oosphere. *C. multifida* is a British species.

Outleria (kut-lê-ri-â-sê-ê), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Outleria* + *-acea*.] A small family of olive-colored algae forming a transition between *Phaeosporae* and *Pucciniae*. The genera are *Cutleria* and *Zanardinia*.

cutlery (kut-lê-ri), *n.* [*< cutler + -y.*] 1. The business of a cutler.—2. Edged or cutting instruments collectively.

As absurd to make laws fixing the price of money as to make laws fixing the price of cutlery or of broadcloth.

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xxi.

cutlet (kut-lê-t), *n.* [Mod. E., modified in simulation of *cut* (cf. *chop*), *n.*, in a similar sense]; = D. Dan. *kotelet* = G. *cotelette* = Sw. *kotelett*, < F. *côtelette*, OF. *costellette* = Pg. *costelleta*, a cutlet, lit. a little rib, dim. of *côte*, OF. *coste*, etc., < L. *costa*, a rib: see *coast*, *costa*.] A piece of meat, especially veal or mutton, cut horizontally from the upper part of the leg, for broiling or frying.

Mutton cutlets, prime of meat. Swift.

cutling (kut-ling), *n.* [Verbal *n.* from **cutle*, assumed from *cutler*, appar. regarded as *cutler*. Cf. *peddle* from *peddler*. Cf. also *cuttle*.] The art of cutlery. Milton.

cutlins (kut-linz), *n. pl.* [For **cutlings*, < *cut* + *-ling*.] In milling, half-ground fragments of grain.

cut-lips (kut-lips), *n.* 1. A cyprinoid fish of the subfamily *Exoglossinae*, *Exoglossum maxilligum*; a stone-toter.—2. The hare-lipped sucker. [Mississippi valley.] See *sucker*.

cut-lugged (kut-lugd), *a.* [Sc., < *cut* + *lug*, the ear, + *-ed*.] Crop-eared.

cut-mark (kut-märk), *n.* A mark put upon a set of warp-threads before they are placed on the warp-beam of a loom, to mark off a certain definite length. The mark shows in the woven fabric, and serves as a measure for cutting.

cutni (kut-ni), *n.* [Turk. *cutni* (*cutni*), < Ar. *qutn*, cotton: see *cotton*.] A grade of silk and cotton made in the neighborhood of Brusa and elsewhere in Asiatic Turkey, and also in Egypt.

cut-off (kut-ôf), *n.* 1. That which cuts off or shortens, as a short path or cross-cut. Specifically.—2. In steam-engines, a contrivance for cutting off the passage of steam from the steam-chest to the cylinder, when the piston has made a part of its stroke, leaving the rest of the stroke to be accomplished by the expansive force of the steam already in the cylinder. It economizes steam, and thus saves fuel. See *governor*.—3. A new and shorter channel formed for a river by the waters cutting off or across an angle or bend in its course. Cut-offs, sometimes of great extent, are continually forming in the Mississippi and other western rivers. [U. S.]

A second class [of lakes], large in numbers but small in area, is the result of cut-offs and other changes of channel in the Mississippi. *Encyc. Brit.*, XV. 20.

It occasionally happens that by this constant caving two bends approach each other, until the river cuts the narrow neck of land between them and forms a cut-off, which suddenly and materially reduces its length.

Gov. Report on Mississippi River, 1861 (rep. 1876), p. 96.

4. A slide in a delivery-spout in grain-elevators, etc., for shutting off the flow.—5. An arm on a reaper designed to support the falling grain while the platform is being cleared.—6. In plumbing, a connecting pipe.—Adjustable cut-off, a cut-off which can be adjusted to cut off steam at different positions of the piston in the stroke.—Automatic cut-off, a cut-off usually connected with and controlled by the governor of a steam-engine, to cut off steam at any point which will supply the requirements of the engine with reference to its varying duty.—Slider cut-off, a form of cut-off for a steam-valve, consisting of an independent plate sliding upon a back.

cutose (kü-tôse), *n.* [*< L. cutis*, skin (see *cutis*), + *-ose*.] In bot., a name applied by Frémy to the material composing the hyaline film or cuticle covering the aerial organs of plants.

cut-out (kut-out), *n.* A kind of switch employed to connect the electric wires passing through a telegraph-instrument, an electric light, etc., and cut out the instrument or the light from the circuit. A safety cut-out usually consists of a fusible wire included in the circuit and mounted upon non-combustible terminals.

cut-pile (kut-pil), *a.* Having a pile or nap composed of fibers or threads standing erect, produced by shaving the surface so as to cut the loops of thread: said of a textile fabric. The heavier Indian and Levantine rugs, Wilton and Axminster carpets, ordinary velvet, and velveteen are cut-pile goods.

cutpurse (kut-pêrs), *n.* [ME. *cutpurs*, *cutpurs*; < *cut*, *v.*, + *obj. purse*.] One who cuts purses for the sake of stealing their contents (a practice said to have been common when men wore purses at their girdles); hence, a pickpocket.

A cutpurse of the empire and the rule;
That from a shelf the precious diadem stole,
And put it in his pocket! *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 4.

cutra (kut-râ), *n.* A Turkish weight for indigo, equal to 138 pounds 15 ounces avoirdupois.

cutted (kut-ed), *p. a.* Obsolete or dialectal past participle of *cut*. Specifically—(a) Short in speech; curt; laconic.

Be your words made, good Sir! of Indian ware,
That you allow me them by so small rate?
Or do you cutted Spartans imitate?
Sir P. Sidney (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 549).

(b) Sharp in speech; tart; peevish; querulous.
She's grown so cutted, there's no speaking to her.
Middleton, Women Beware Women, iii. 1.

cuttelast, *n.* See *cutlas*.
cutter (kut-êr), *n.* [*< ME. cuttere*, a barber; < *cut* + *-er*.] 1. One who cuts or hews; one who shapes or forms anything by cutting.

A skilful cutter of diamonds and polisher of gems.
Boyle, Works, V. 36.

Specifically—(a) Formerly, an officer in the English exchequer whose office it was to provide wood for the tallies, and to cut on them the sums paid. See *tally*. (b) In tailoring, one who measures and cuts out cloth for garments, or cuts it according to measurements made by another. (c) A bully; a bravo; a swaggering fellow; a sharper; a robber. Also *cuttle*.

He's out of cash, and thou know'st by cutter's law we are bound to relieve one another. *Rowley*, Match at Midnight.

He with a crew went forth
Of lusty cutters stout and bold,
And robbed in the North.

True Tale of Robin Hood (Child's Ballads, V. 356).

Because thou art a misproud bird, and despoilst thine own natural lineage, and rustlest in unpaid silks and velvets, and keepest company with gallants and cutters, must we lose our memory for that? *Scott*, Monastery, xxvii.

2. That which cuts; an instrument or tool, or a part of one, that cuts; as, a straw-cutter; the cutters of a boring-machine.

Stewpans and saucupans, cutters and moulds, without which a cook of spirit . . . declares it utterly impossible that he can give you anything to eat.

Bulwer, Last Days of Pompeii, iv. 2.

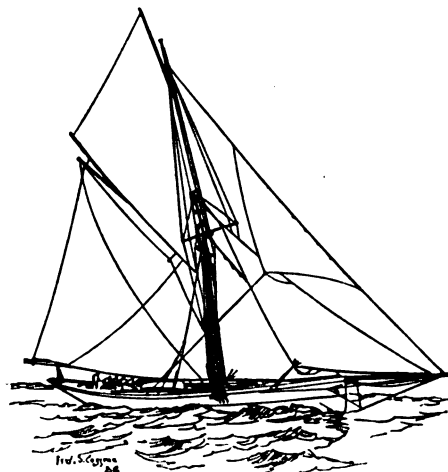
Specifically—(a) The broad chisel-edge of a center-bit, lying between the nicker, or outer knife-edge, and the center, or pin. (b) A knife or an indenting-tool used in testing the explosive pressure of powder in large guns. See *pressure-gage*. (c) In diamond-cutting, a wooden hand-tool in which that one of two diamonds undergoing cutting which is least advanced is cemented. The other stone is cemented in the setter, and the two are then rubbed together. (d) A wad-punch. *E. H. Knight*. (e) An upright chisel on an anvil; a hack-iron. *E. H. Knight*. (f) A file-chisel. *E. H. Knight*. (g) In agri., a colter. (h) A fore tooth that cuts, as distinguished from a grinder; an incisor.

The other teeth (the cutters and dog teeth) have usually but one root. *Boyle*, Works, V. 36.

3. Naut.: (a) A double-banked boat used by ships of war.

I hoisted out the cutter, and manned her with an officer and seven men. *Cook*, Voyages, III. ii. 9.

(b) A small vessel with a single mast, a mainsail, a forestaysail, and a jib set to bowsprit end. Cutter-yachts are sloop-rigged vessels, and the name is now generally applied to



Cutter-yacht.

sloops of considerable draft and comparatively small beam.—4. A small light sleigh, with a single seat for one or two persons, usually drawn by one horse. [U. S.]

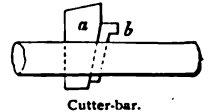
Sleighs are swarming up and down the street, of all sorts and sizes, from the huge omnibus with its thirty passengers to the light, gayly painted cutters, with their solitary, fur-capped tenants. *The Upper Ten Thousand*, p. 4.

5. In mining: (a) A joint or crack, generally one which intersects or crosses a better-defined system of cracks or joints in the same rock. (b) In coal-mining, the system of joint-planes in the coal which is of secondary importance, being not so well developed as another set called the *back*, *face*, or *cleat* of the coal: generally used in the plural: as, backs and cutters.—6. In mineral., a crack in the substance of a crystal, which destroys or greatly lessens its value as a lapidaries' stone.—7. A soft yellow malm-brick, used for face-work, from the facility with which it can be cut or rubbed down.—8. In a weavers' loom, the box which contains the quills.—Backs and cutters. See *back*.—Drunken cutter, an elliptical or oblong cutter-head, so placed on the shaft that it rotates in a circular path; a wabber. *E. H. Knight*.—Eccentric cutter. (a) A small instrument used by workers in ivory. It is formed like a drill-stock, and is moved by a bow. The cutting-point can be fixed at different distances from the center by means of a groove and screw. It can also be used on the mandrel of a lathe for ornamenting surfaces. (b) A cutting-tool for a lathe having an independent motion of its own on the slide-rest. It produces eccentric figures, but by a method that is the reverse of that of the *eccentric chuck* (which see, under *chuck*).—Hanging cutter, in some ploys, a colter which depends from the plow-beam.—Mill-board cutter. See *mill-board*.—Revenue cutter, a light-armed government vessel commissioned for the prevention of smuggling and the enforcement of the customs regulations. Formerly the vessels for the protection of the United States revenue were cutter-rigged, but now the name is applied indiscriminately, although almost all the revenue vessels are steamers, and the few remaining sailing vessels are schooner-rigged.—Rigging-cutter, an apparatus for cutting the rigging of sunken vessels, to remove the masts, etc., lest they should interfere with navigation.

cutter (kut-êr), *v.* [E. dial., appar. a var. of *quitter*, equiv. to *whither*, speak low, murmur: see *quitter*, *whither*.] I. *intrans.* To speak low; whisper; murmur, as a dove.

II. *trans.* To fondle. [Prov. Eng.]

cutter-bar (kut-êr-bâr), *n.* In mech.: (a) The bar of a boring-machine which carries the cutter *a* in a slot formed diametrically through the bar, the cutter being fixed by a key *b*, as shown in the figure. In the special form of boring-machine called *boring-mill*, two or more cutters are arranged around a traversing boring-block carried by the bar (in this instance called *boring-bar*), the block being moved by a screw parallel with the bar. (b) The reciprocating bar of a mowing-machine or harvester, carrying the knives or cutters.



Cutter-bar.

cutter-grinder (kut-êr-grin-dêr), *n.* A tool or machine adapted for grinding cutters of any kind, as the knives of mowing-machines, or the rotary cutters used in milling, gear-cutting, etc. It consists of a grindstone or emery-wheel, or a combination of such stones or wheels mounted on spindles, and driven by appropriate mechanism.

cutter-head (kut-êr-hed), *n.* A rotating head or stock, either shaped and ground to form a cutter, or so devised that bits or blades can be attached to it, used with planing-, grooving-, and molding-machines, etc.

cutter-stock (kut-êr-stok), *n.* A head or holder in which a cutting-tool is secured, as in a lathe.

cutthroat (kut-thrôt), *n. and a.* [*< cut*, *v.*, + *obj. throat*.] I. *n.* 1. A murderer; an assassin; a ruffian.

The wretched city was made a prey to robbers and cutthroats. *Froude*, Cæsar, p. 74.

2. The mustang grape of Texas, *Vitis candicans*: so called from its acrid taste. *Sportsman's Gazetteer*.—3. A dark lantern in which there is generally horn instead of glass, and so constructed that the light may be completely obscured. *Jamieson*. [Scotch.]—4. A piece of ordnance. *Jamieson*. [Scotch.]

II. *a.* Murderous; cruel; barbarous.

You call me misbeliever, cut-throat dog,
And spet upon my Jewish gaberdine,
And all for use of that which is mine own. *Shak.*, M. of V., I. 3.

Thou art a slave,
A cut-throat slave, a bloody, treacherous slave!
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, iii. 2.

cutthroat (kut-thrôt), *v. t.* [*< cutthroat*, *n.*] To cut the throat of. [Rare.]

Money, Arcanes,
Is now a god on earth:
Bribes justice, cut-throats honour, does what not?
Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, iv. 2.

cutting (kut-ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *cut*, *v.*] 1. Penetrating or dividing by a cut, as of an edged

tool; serving to penetrate or divide; sharp.—2. Wounding or deeply affecting the feelings, as with pain, shame, etc.; satirical; severe: applied to persons or things: as, he was very *cutting*; a *cutting* remark.

But he always smiled; and audacious, cool, and *cutting*, and very easy, he thoroughly despoiled mankind.

DIsraeli, Henrietta Temple, II. 15.

He [Sedley] was reprimanded by the court of King's Bench in the most *cutting* terms.

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., VI.

The collision duly took place. . . . An insulting sneer, a contemptuous taunt, met by a nonchalant but most *cutting* reply, were the signals.

Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, xxxiii.

3†. Thieving; swaggering; bullying.

Wherefore have I such a companie of *cutting* knaves to waite upon me? *Greene, Friar Bacon and Friar Bungay.*

Y. Love. He's turn'd gallant.

E. Love. Gallant!

Y. Love. Ay, gallant, and is now call'd

Cutting Morecraft.

Beau. and Fl., Scornful Lady, v. 4.

Cutting-down line, in ship-building, a curve in the sheer-draft corresponding to the upper surface of the throats of the floors amidships, and to the under side of the keelson.

cutting (kut'ing), *n.* [ME. *cuttyng*, *kitting*; verbal *n.* of *cut*, *v.*] 1. A piece cut off; a slip; a slice; a clipping. Specifically—(a) A small shoot or branch cut from a plant and placed in the earth, or in sand, etc., to root and form a new plant.

Propagation by *cuttings* has been long known, and is abundantly simple when applied to such free-growing hardy shrubs as the willow and the gooseberry.

Loudon, Encyc. of Gardening, p. 667.

(b) A section; a thin slice used for microscopical purposes. (c) A slip cut from a newspaper or other print containing a paragraph or an article which one wishes to use or preserve.

2. An excavation made through a hill or rising ground, in constructing a road, railway, canal, etc.: the opposite of a filling.—3. The action of a horse when he strikes the inner and lower part of the fetlock-joint with the opposite hoof while traveling.—4†. A caper; a curvet.

Changes, *cuttings*, turnings, and agitations of the body.

Florio, tr. of Montaigne's Essays, p. 228.

5. In coal-mining, work done in mining or getting coal so that it may be broken down. The holing or undercutting is parallel with the stratification and at the bottom of the mass; the cutting is at right angles to this, and the effect of the two operations is to isolate a certain quantity of coal, which is afterward broken down by powder or wedges. Sometimes called *carving*.

6. *pl.* The refuse obtained from the sieve of a hutch.—7. *pl.* Bruised groats, or oats prepared for gruel, porridge, etc.—8. See the extract.

When the goods show a bright orange colour they are lifted and winced in water. This process, the reduction of the reds and pinks to the depth of shade they are to have when finished, is called *cutting*.

W. Crookes, Dyeing and Calico-printing, p. 576.

cutting-board (kut'ing-bôrd), *n.* A board used on a bench or on the lap in cutting leather or cloth.

cutting-box (kut'ing-boks), *n.* 1. A machine in which hay, straw, corn-stalks, etc., are cut into short pieces as feed for cattle.—2. In diamond-cutting, a box into which the diamond-dust falls when the diamonds which are cemented into the cutter and setter are rubbed against each other.

cutting-compass (kut'ing-kum'pas), *n.* A compass one of the legs of which carries a cutter, used for making washers, wads, disks, etc. *E. H. Knight.*

cutting-engine (kut'ing-en'jin), *n.* In silk-manuf., a machine for cutting refuse or floss silk, after it has been disentangled and straightened, into short lengths that may be worked upon cotton-machinery.

cutting-file (kut'ing-fil), *n.* The toothed cutter of a gear-cutting engine. *E. H. Knight.*

cutting-gage (kut'ing-gāj), *n.* A tool having a lancet-shaped knife, for cutting veneers and thin wood.

cutting-line (kut'ing-lin), *n.* In bookbinding, a sketch-line drawn on a folded sheet of book-paper, showing where the cutting-knife will trim the margin.

cutting-lipper (kut'ing-lip'er), *n.* A cyprinoid fish of the tribe *Chondrostomi* or subfamily *Chondrostominae*, having trenchant jaws.

cuttingly (kut'ing-li), *adv.* In a cutting manner.

cutting-nippers (kut'ing-nip'erz), *n. pl.* A pair of nippers with sharp jaws especially adapted for cutting. The cutters may be placed either parallel to the axis or at various angles with it. Also *cutting-pliers*.

cutting-plane (kut'ing-plān), *n.* A carpenter's smoothing-plane. *E. H. Knight.*

cutting-pliers (kut'ing-pli'erz), *n. pl.* Same as *cutting-nippers*.

cutting-press (kut'ing-pres), *n.* 1. A screw-press or a fly-press used in cutting shapes or planchets from strips of metal.—2. In bookbinding, a wooden screw-press of small size to which is attached a knife sliding in grooved bearings, used for trimming single books. Also called *plow-press* or *plow and press*.

cutting-punch (kut'ing-punch), *n.* A punch with a circular face for cutting grommet-holes in sails, disks or wads from leather, cloth, metal, etc., tongue-holes in leather straps, and for various similar uses.

cutting-shoe (kut'ing-shō), *n.* A horseshoe having nails on one side only; a feather-edge shoe: used for horses that cut or interfere. *E. H. Knight.*

cutting-spade (kut'ing-spād), *n.* A sharp flat implement, resembling a broad thin chisel, fixed to a pole ten feet or more in length, used to cut the blubber from a whale. *C. M. Scammon, Marine Mammals.*

cutting-thrust (kut'ing-thrust), *n.* A tool for making grooves in the sides of boxes, etc.

cuttle (kut'l), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *cuttel*; < ME. *cotul*, *cotull*, *codull*, *codulle*, < AS. *cudele*, the cuttlefish (L. *sepia*); also called *wāse-scite*, lit. ooze-discharger, with reference to its discharge of sepia. The change to *cuttle* may have been due to association with *cuttle*², a knife, or with *cut*, with reference to the shape of the cuttlebone. Cf. W. *mörgylllell*, the cuttlefish, lit. sea-knife (< *mor*, sea, & *cyllell*, knife); F. dial. *couteau* (F. *couteau*) *de mer*, cuttlefish, lit. sea-knife.] 1. A cuttlefish.

It is somewhat strange, that . . . only the blood of the cuttle should be as black as ink. *Bacon.*

Shel-fish they eat, and the *cuttle*, whose blood, if I may so term it, is like ink: a delicate food, and in great request. *Sandys, Travels, p. 64.*

2. Cuttlebone.

cuttle² (kut'l), *n.* [< OF. *coutel*, *cuttel*, a knife: see *cuttel*, *cutter*, *cutlas*. Cf. *cutting*.] 1. A knife, especially one used by cutpurses or pickpockets.

Dismembering himself with a sharp *cuttle*.

Bp. Bale, English Votaries, II. 2.

2. Same as *cutter*¹, 1 (c).

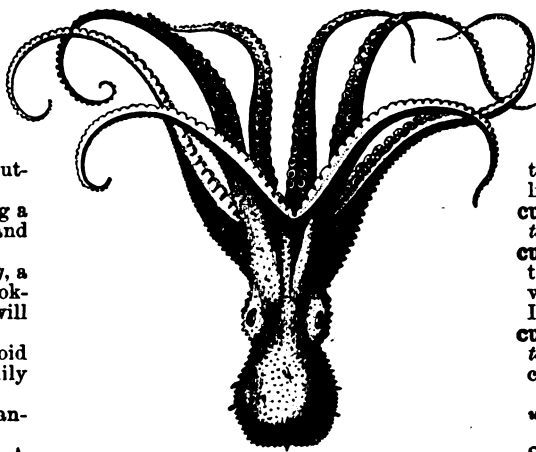
I'll thrust my knife in your mouldy chaps, if you play the saucy *cuttle* with me. *Shak., 2 Hen. IV., II. 4.*

cuttle³ (kut'l), *v. i.* [Var. of *cutter*², *q. v.*] To talk; chat.

I have been to town on purpose to wait on him, . . . recollecting how you used to *cuttle* over a bit of politics with the old Marquis. *Walpole, Letters, II. 55.*

cuttlebone (kut'l-bōn), *n.* The internal plate of *Sepia officinalis*, consisting of a friable calcareous substance, formerly much used in medicine as an absorbent, but now chiefly for polishing wood, paint, varnish, etc., and for pounce and tooth-powder. A cuttlebone is often hung in the cage of canaries, its slightly saline taste being relished by the birds and acting as a gentle stimulus to their appetite, and its substance affording lime for the shells of their eggs. Also called *sepiot*. See cut under *Dibranchiata*.

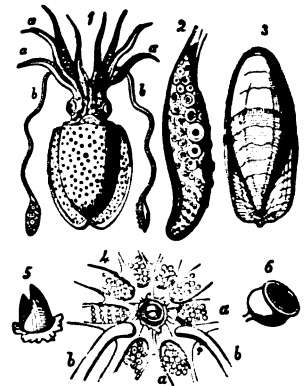
cuttlefish (kut'l-fish), *n.* [< *cuttle*¹ + *fish*¹; cf. D. *kuttelvisch* (Kilian; now *inkvisch*, inkfish),



Cuttlefish of the Octopod Type (*Octopus tuberculatus*).

G. *kuttelfisch*, both prob. of E. origin.] A cephalopod; specifically, a cephalopod of the genus *Sepia* and family *Sepiidae*; a dibranchiate

cephalopodous mollusk, with a depressed body, inclosed in a sac. The shorter arms or feet, eight in number, covered with four rows of raised disks or suckers, are arranged around the mouth, and from the midst of



1. Cuttlefish of the Decapod Type (*Sepia officinalis*); a, arms with suckers; b, tentacles with suckers, showing the suckers. 2. End of one of the tentacles, showing the suckers. 3. Cuttlebone (the interior shell). 4. Upper view of central part of animal, showing the mouth (c), arms (a, d), and tentacles (b, e). 5. The beak or mouth. 6. One of the suckers.

the power of ejecting a black, ink-like fluid, the sepia of artists (see *sepia*), from a bag or sac, so as to darken the water and conceal itself from pursuit. From this usage the term *cuttlefish* is extended not only to all the forms of *Sepiidae* and related decapod cephalopods, but also to the octopod members of the same class. When the octopods are called cuttlefishes, the decapods are commonly distinguished as *squids*. The two figures illustrate the two principal types. See *Decapoda*, *Octopoda*, and *Cephalopoda*, and cuts under *Dibranchiata*, *ink-bag*, and *Sepia*.

cuttlefish-bone (kut'l-fish-bōn), *n.* Same as *cuttlebone*.

cutto, **cuttoo** (kut'ō), *n.* [< F. *couteau*, a knife: see *cutlas*.] A large knife formerly used in New England. *Bartlett.*

There were no suits of knives and forks, and the family helped themselves on wooden plates, with *cuttoes*.

S. Judd, Margaret, I. 2.

cuttoo-plate (kut'ō-plāt), *n.* [< **cuttoo*, of unknown origin, + *plate*.] In a vehicle, a hood secured to the axle or bolster, and extending over the nave or hub, to protect the axle from mud.

cut-toothed (kut'tōthd), *a.* In *bot.*, toothed with deep incisions.

cutty (kut'i), *a.* and *n.* [Sc., also *cuttie*, etc., dim. from *cut*.] I. *a.* 1. Cut short; short: as, a *cutty* spoon.

Her *cutty* sark o' Paisley harn. *Burns, Tam o' Shanter.*

That was the only smoke permitted during the entertainment, George Warrington himself not being allowed to use his *cutty* pipe. *Thackeray, Newcomes, xxiii.*

2. Testy; hasty.

II. *n.*; *pl.* *cutties* (-iz). 1. A short spoon.

It is better to sup with a *cutty* than want a spoon.

Scottish proverb.

2. A short-stemmed tobacco-pipe.

I'm no sae scant o' clean pipes as to blow wi' a brunt *cutty*.

Scottish proverb.

3. A popgun. Also called *cutty-gun*.—4. The common hare, *Lepus timidus*.—5. A short, thick-set girl.—6. A slut; a worthless girl or woman; a wanton. Also *cutty-quean*.

cutty-gun (kut'i-gun), *n.* [Sc.] Same as *cutty*, 3.

cutty-quean (kut'i-kwēn), *n.* 1. Same as *cutty*, 6.—2. The cutty-wren. *Montagu.*

cutty-stool (kut'i-stōl), *n.* 1. A low stool.—2. A seat in old Scottish churches in which acknowledged female offenders against chastity were placed during three Sundays, and publicly rebuked by their minister.

cutty-wren (kut'i-ren), *n.* The wren. *Montagu.*

cutwal (kut'wāl), *n.* [< Hind. and Per. *kotwāl*, the chief officer of police, *Mahratta kotwār*, the village watchman and messenger.] In the East Indies, the chief police officer of a city.

cutwater (kut'wā'tēr), *n.* [< *cut*, *v.*, + *obj. water*.] 1. The fore part of a ship's prow, which cuts the water. Also called *false stem*.

It [a shot] struck against the head of a bolt in the cutwater of the Dartmouth ship, and went no further.

Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 239.

2. The lower portion of the pier of a bridge, formed with an angle or edge directed up the stream, so as more effectually to resist the action of the water, ice, etc.—3. The razorbill, or black skimmer, *Rhynchops nigra*.

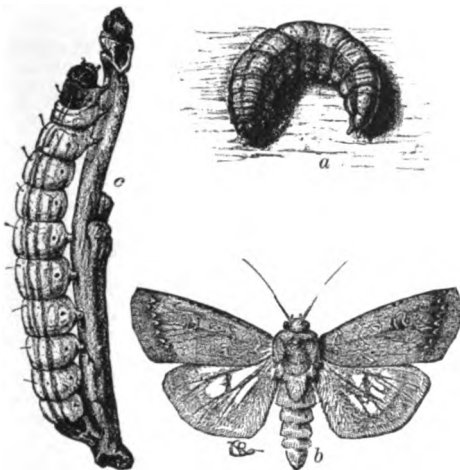
cutweed (kut'wēd), *n.* A name applied to various coarse marine algae, such as *Fucus vesiculosus*, *F. serratus*, and *Laminaria digitata*.
cut-work (kut'wērk), *n.* and *a.* 1. In embroidery, appliqué work: so called because the pattern is cut out and sewed upon the ground.—2. The earliest form of lace; fine needlework upon linen or silk from which a part of the background was cut away, leaving the design pierced. See *lace*.

This comes of wearing
 Scarlet, gold lace, and cutworks!
B. Jonson, Devil is an Ass, III. 1.

II. a. Made of cut-work.

It grazed on my shoulder, takes me away six purls of an Italian cut-work band I wore.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, IV. 4.

cutworm (kut'wērm), *n.* A name given to a large number of lepidopterous larvæ belonging to the family *Noctuidæ*. They hide during the day under some shelter or beneath the surface of the

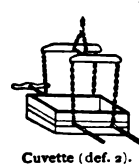


Cutworms.

a, larva of *Agrotis messoria*; b, c, moth and larva of *Agrotis scandens*. (All natural size.)

ground, and come forth at night to cut off, just above or just below the surface, all sorts of tender plants, but particularly maize, cabbage, and melons. Some, like *Agrotis scandens*, climb on vines and young trees and eat out the buds. *Agrotis messoria* is one of the commonest.

cuvet, cuvati, v. Obsolete spellings of *cuvet*.
cuvette (kū-vet'), *n.* [F., dim. of *cuve*, < L. *cupa*, a tub, ML. a cup, etc.: see *cup*.] 1. In decorative art, a portable basin of ornamental form in pottery or porcelain, etc., especially one of the flat-bottomed vessels commonly sold with an aiguière or water-pot: frequent in falience of the eighteenth century.—2. In glass-manuf., a basin for receiving the melted glass after refining, and decanting it on the table to be



Cuvette (def. a).

rolled into a plate. In casting, the cuvette is lifted by means of gripping-tongs, chains, and a crane, and the contents are poured upon the casting-table. *E. H. Knight*. 3. In fort., a trench dug in the middle of a large dry ditch; a cunette.

Cuvieria (kū-vi-ē'ri-ā), *n.* [NL., < Georges Cuvier, the celebrated French naturalist.] 1. A genus of the holothurians, having scales on the dorsal integument.—2. A genus of thecosomatous pteropods, resembling *Styliola*, but having the hinder part of the shell partitioned, the fore part swollen and subcylindric. *C. columella* is an example. Synonymous with *Cleodora*. Also *Cuviera*. Rang, 1827.—3. A genus of aculephs. Péron and Lesueur, 1807.—4. A genus of crustaceans. Desmarest, 1825.

Cuvierian (kū-vi-ē'ri-an), *a.* [Cuvier + -ian.] In nat. hist., relating or pertaining to or named after Georges Cuvier (1769–1832), or his system of classification.

The three Cuvierian subkingdoms of the Radiata, Articulata, and Mollusca. Dawson, Origin of World, p. 213.

Cuvierian organs, in echinoderms, certain appendages of the cloaca, simple or branched, containing a viscid or solid substance. Their function is uncertain.

Cuvieridæ (kū-vi-ē'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Cuvier + -idæ.] 1. A family of echinoderms.—2. A family of thecosomatous pteropods, typified by the genus *Cuvieria*: generally referred to the family *Hyalidæ* or *Cavolinidæ*.

cuvy (kū'vi), *n.*; *pl.* *cuvies* (-viz). A kind of seaweed, the devil's-apron, *Laminaria digitata*. [Orkney.]

The Orkney kelp-men have assigned peculiar names to each, calling the ordinary *Laminaria digitata* *cuvy*.
Harvey, Phycologia Britannica.

Cuzco bark, Cuzco china. Same as *Cusco bark* (which see, under *bark*²).

Cwmry, *n. pl.* Same as *Cymry*.

cwt. An abbreviation compounded of *c.* for Latin *centum*, hundred, and *wt.* for English *weight*, used for *hundredweight*.

Cy. The chemical symbol of *cyanogen*.

-cy. [(1) Of ult. L. origin: formerly also *-cie*, ME. *-cie*, OF. *-cie*, F. *-cie*, *-ce*, etc.; often an extension of *-ce*³ (q. v.), resting more directly upon the orig. L. *-tia* or *-cia*; as *innocence*, *innocency*, *convenience*, *conveniencey*, etc. (see *-ancy*, *-ency*); so *fallacy*, ME. *fallace*, < F. *fallace*, < L. *fallacia*, etc.; ult. or directly < L. *-tia*, or *-cia*, a termination of abstract nouns, < -t- (as *-tus*, pp. suffix, or *-t-s*, ppr. suffix), or *-c-*, + *-ia*, a fem. formative. From meaning 'condition,' the termination has now come to signify, in many newly formed words, 'office'; as in *captaincy*, *curacy*, *lieutenancy* (the final *t* is merged in *-cy* = *-tia*), *chaplaincy*, *cornetcy*, etc. (2) Of ult. Gr. origin: < F. *-sie*, etc., L. *-sia*, < Gr. *-sia*; as in *fancy*, Gr. *phantasia*; < F. *-tie* (pron. *-sie*), < Gr. *-tia*, as in *aristocracy*, *democracy*; < F. *-cie*, < Gr. *-reia*, as in *necromancy*; < Gr. *-reia*, as in *piracy*; etc.] A termination of nouns, chiefly abstract, of various origin, often associated with or derived from adjectives in *-ant*¹, *-ent*, or *-ate*¹. See the etymology.

cyamid (si'a-mid), *n.* A crustacean of the family *Cyamidæ*.

Cyamidæ (si-am'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cyamus* + -idæ.] A family of læmipedous, edriophthalmous crustaceans, formed for the reception of the genus *Cyamus*, the species of which are parasitic chiefly on whales, and are known as *whale-lice*.

Cyamus (si'a-mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κύαμος*, a bean.] The typical and only genus of læmipedous crustaceans of the family *Cyamidæ*; the whale-lice. *Cyamus ceti* has a broad flat body with a rudimentary abdomen.

cyan (si'an), *n.* Same as *cyanogen*.

Cyanea, *n.* [NL.] See *Cyanea*.

cyanamide (si-an'a-mid or -mid), *n.* [Cyan(ogen) + amide.] A white crystalline body (CN.NH₂) prepared by the action of ammonia on cyanogen chloride.

cyanate (si'a-nāt), *n.* [Cyan(ic) + -ate¹.] A salt of cyanic acid.

cyan-blue (si'an-blē), *n.* [Cyan(ogen) + blue, + E. blue.] A greenish-blue color; the color of the spectrum from .505 to .487 micron, or of such light mixed with white.

Cyanea (si-ā-nē-ā), *n.* [NL., fem. of L. *cyaneus*, dark-blue: see *cyaneous*.] The typical genus of the family *Cyaneidæ*.

The tentacles are bundled beneath the thick lobed disk; and there are 8 radial and as many intermediate gastric pouches, breaking up into small ramifications near the ends of the marginal lobes. *C. arctica* is the common large red jellyfish of the coast of the United States, attaining a diameter of a foot or more. It is capable of stinging severely. Also *Cyanea*.



Cyanea arctica.

sylvine birds related to the redstarts (*Erythra-cus*), containing the bluetheats, as *C. suecica* of

Europe, Asia, and North America. *C. L. Brehm*, 1828. See cut under *bluethroat*.

cyaneid (si-ā-nē-id), *n.* A jellyfish of the family *Cyaneidæ*.

Cyaneidæ (si-ā-nē-i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cyanea* + -idæ.] A family of *Discomedusæ*, typified by the genus *Cyanea*, with a simple cross-shaped mouth, surrounded by four adradial folded mouth-arms. The gastric cavity has 16 or 32 broad radial pouches and branched caecal flap-canals, with no ring-canals; there are 8 or 16 marginal bodies, and 8 or more long hollow tentacles. Also *Cyaneidæ*.

cyaneous (si-ā-nē-us), *a.* [Cyan(ogen) + -ous, < Gr. *κύανεος*, dark-blue, < *κύαμος*, a dark-blue substance (supposed to be blue steel), lapis-lazuli, the blue corn-flower, sea-water, etc., as adj. dark-blue.] Azure-blue; cerulean.

cyanhidrosis (si'an-hi-drō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κύανος*, dark-blue, + *ἰδρῶς*, sweat.] In *pathol.*, blue sweat. *Dunglison*.

cyanhydric (si-an-hi'drik), *a.* [Cyan(ic) + hydr(ogen) + -ic.] In *chem.*, hydrocyanic; prussic.

cyanic (si-an'ik), *a.* [Cyan(ogen) + -ic.] In second sense with ref. to *cyanogen*. 1. Blue: in *bot.*, applied to a series of colors in flowers, including all shades of blue, and passing through violet and purple to red. The *zanthic* series, on the other hand, passes from yellow through orange to red. The variations in color of any flower are in general confined to one of these series.

2. Pertaining to or containing cyanogen.—**Cyanic acid**, a compound of cyanogen and oxygen (CNHÖ), which is a strong acid, but unstable except at low temperatures.

Cyanidæ (si-an'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Cyaneidæ*.

cyanide (si'a-nid or -nid), *n.* [Cyan(ogen) + -ide¹.] In *chem.*, a combination of cyanogen with an element or a compound radicle capable of acting as an element. *Potassium cyanide* is the most important. It is a crystalline solid, permanent in dry air, but decomposed in moist air, giving off an odor of prussic or hydrocyanic acid. It has a bitter taste, and is extremely poisonous. It is extensively used in photography, electro-metallurgy, and as a laboratory reagent.—**Cyanide powder**, a salt of potassium, much used in electroplating.

cyanine (si'a-nin), *n.* [Cyan(ogen) + -ine².] The blue coloring matter of certain flowers, as the corn-flower, violet, and species of iris.—**Cyanine blue**. See *blue*.

cyanite (si'a-nit), *n.* [Cyan(ogen) + -ite³.] A silicate of aluminium, occurring in bladed to fibrous crystalline aggregates and in triclinic crystals. Its prevailing color is blue, whence its name, but varying from a fine Prussian blue to sky-blue or bluish-white; also green or gray. It has the same composition as andalusite and fibrolite. Also *kyanite* and *diathene*. See cut under *bladed*.

Cyanocephalus (si'a-nō-sef'a-lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κύανος*, dark-blue, + *κεφαλή*, head.] A notable genus of corvine birds of America, having a short square tail, long pointed wings, a peculiarly shaped bill, and naked nostrils. It contains but one species, the blue crow of North America, *C. viedii*, better known as *Gymnocitta cyanocephala*, or *Cyanocorax caurini*; also called *blue-headed jay* and *piñon jay*. It represents a type intermediate between crows and jays. The bird is abundant in the mountainous regions of the West, especially where the piñon pine grows.

cyanochoira (si'a-nō-krō'yā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κύανος*, dark-blue, + *χοιρά*, color.] In *pathol.*, a blue or livid color: same as *cyanosis*.

cyanochoiric (si'a-nō-krō'ik), *a.* [Cyanochroira + -ic.] Of a bluish color; affected with cyanochroira; cyanosed.

cyanochrous (si-a-nōk'rus), *a.* [Cyanochroira + -ous.] Same as *cyanochoiric*.

Cyanocitta (si'a-nō-sit'ā), *n.* [NL. (Strickland, 1845), < Gr. *κύανος*, dark-blue, + *κίττα*, Attic form of *κίσσα*, a chattering bird, the jay, or, according to others, the magpie.] A genus of American jays, of which blue is the chief color.

Blue Jay (*Cyanocitta cristata*).

The term is used with great latitude by different writers, sometimes covering all the American blue jays, and sometimes restricted to one or another group of the same, exchanging places with *Cyanocorax*, *Cyanogarrulus*, *Cyanolyca*, *Cyanurus*, etc. Its type is the common crested blue jay of the United States, *C. cristata*. *C. stelleri* is Steller's jay of western North America, which runs into several local races.

Cyanocorax (si'-a-nok'-ō-raks), n. [NL. (Boie, 1826), < Gr. *κίανος*, dark-blue, + *κόραξ*, raven, crow.] A genus of American blue jays. See *Cyanocitta*.

Cyanoderma (si'-a-nō-dēr'-mā), n. [NL., < Gr. *κίανος*, dark-blue, + *δέρμα*, skin.] In *pathol.*, same as *cyanosis*.

Cyanogarrulus (si'-a-nō-gar'-ō-lus), n. [NL. (Bonaparte, 1850), < Gr. *κίανος*, dark-blue, + *L. garrulus*, chattering.] A genus of American blue jays. See *Cyanocitta*.

Cyanogen (si'-an'-ō-jen), n. [< Gr. *κίανος*, dark-blue, + *-γενος*, producing: see *-gen*.] Chemical symbol Cy. A compound radical, CN, composed of one atom of nitrogen and one of carbon. This radical cannot exist free, but the double radical (C₂N₂) exists as a gas called *dicyanogen*. It is a gas of a strong and peculiar odor, resembling that of crushed peach-leaves, and burning with a rich purple flame. Under a pressure of between three and four atmospheres it becomes a limpid liquid; and it is highly poisonous and irrespirable. It is obtained by heating dry mercury cyanide. It unites with oxygen, hydrogen, and most other non-metallic elements, and also with the metals, forming cyanides. In combination with iron it forms pigments of a dark blue color, variously called Prussian blue, Chinese blue, Berlin blue, and Turnbull's blue. Also *cyan*.

Cyanometer (si'-a-nom'-ē-tēr), n. [< Gr. *κίανος*, dark-blue, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] A meteorological instrument contrived by Saussure for estimating or measuring degrees of blueness, as in the sky. It consists of a band of pasteboard divided into fifty-one numbered compartments, each of which is painted of a different shade of blue, beginning at one end with the deepest shade, formed by a mixture of black, and ending with the faintest, formed by a mixture of white. The hue of the object is measured by its correspondence with one of these shades.

Cyanometry (si'-a-nom'-ē-tri), n. [As *cyanometer* + *-y*.] The measurement of intensity of blue light, especially of the blue of the sky: as, "cyanometry and polarization of sky-light," *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 481.

Cyanopathy (si'-a-nop'-ā-thi), n. [< Gr. *κίανος*, dark-blue, + *πάθος*, suffering.] Same as *cyanosis*.

Cyanophycæ (si'-a-nō-fis'-ē-ē), n. pl. [NL., < Gr. *κίανος*, dark-blue, + *φυκος*, seaweed: see *Fucus*.] A name frequently used for *Cryptophyceæ*.

Cyanophyl, cyanophyll (si'-an'-ō-fil), n. [< Gr. *κίανος*, dark-blue, + *φύλλον* = *L. folium*, leaf. Cf. *chlorophyl*.] A name given by Frémy to a blue substance developed in the analysis of chlorophyl. See *chlorophyl*.

Cyanose (si'-a-nōs), n. [< Gr. *κίανος*, dark-blue.] Same as *cyanosite*.

Cyanosed (si'-a-nōsd), a. [< *cyanosis* + *-ed*.] In *pathol.*, exhibiting cyanosis; of a bluish color from defect of circulation.

Cyanosis (si'-a-nō-sis), n. [NL., < Gr. *κίανος*, dark-blue, + *-osis*.] In *pathol.*, a blue or more or less livid color of the surface of the body, due to imperfect circulation and oxygenation of the blood; the blue jaundice of the ancients. In its worst form it is due to a congenital malformation of the heart, in which the foramen between the right and left auricles remains open after birth instead of closing up. Also *cyanopathy*, *cyanoderma*, *cyanochoiria*, *blue-disease*.

Cyanosite (si'-an'-ō-sit), n. [< Gr. *κίανος*, dark-blue, + *-ite*.] Sulphate of copper, or blue vitriol. Also called *cyanose*, *chalcantith*.

Cyanospiza (si'-a-nō-spi'-zā), n. [NL. (S. F. Baird, 1858), < Gr. *κίανος*, dark-blue, + *σπίς*, a bird of the finch kind, perhaps the chaffinch.] A genus of American finches, of small size, with moderate bill, and blue or richly variegated coloration: now usually called *Passerina*. It contains the common indigo-bird of the United States (*C. cyanea*), the lazuli finch (*C. amæna*), the nonpareil, incomparable, or pape (*C. ciris*), etc. See cut under *indigo-bird*.

Cyanotic (si'-a-not'-ik), a. [< *cyanosis*: see *-otic*.] Pertaining to or resembling cyanosis; affected with cyanosis.

Cyanotis (si'-a-nō-tis), n. [NL. (Swainson, 1837), < Gr. *κίανος*, dark-blue, + *οὖς* (ōr-) = *E. ear*.] A genus of South American clamatorial flycatchers, of the family *Tyrannidae*, the only species of which is *C. rubrigastra*, of Chili.

Cyanotrichite (si'-a-not'-ri-kit), n. [< Gr. *κίανος*, dark-blue, + *τριχίτις* (trichitis), hair, + *-ite*.] A hydrous sulphate of copper and aluminium, occurring in velvety druses of a bright-blue color. Also called *lettomite*.

Cyanotype (si'-an'-ō-tip), n. [< *cyan* (ide) + *-type*.] A photographic picture obtained by the use of a cyanide.

cyanurate (si'-a-nū'-rāt), n. [< *cyanur* (ic) + *-ate*.] A salt of cyanuric acid.

cyanuret (si'-an'-ū-ret), n. [< *cyan* (ogen) + *-uret*.] A basic compound of cyanogen and some other element or compound; a cyanide.

cyanuric (si'-a-nū'-rik), a. [< *cyan* (ogen) + *-uric*.] In *chem.*, used only of an acid (C₃H₃N₃O₃), the product of the decomposition of the solid cyanogen chlorid by water, of the soluble cyanates by dilute acids, of urea by heat, of uric acid by destructive distillation, etc. It is colorless, inodorous, and has a slight taste. It is a tri-basic acid, and its salts are termed cyanurates.

Cyanurus (si'-a-nū'-rus), n. [NL. (Swainson, 1831), < Gr. *κίανος*, dark-blue, + *οὖρα*, tail.] A genus of American blue jays. The common crested blue jay is often called *C. cristatus*. See *Cyanocitta*. Also *Cyanura*.

Cyar (si'-ār), n. [NL., < Gr. *κίανος*, a hole.] The internal auditory meatus.

Cyathaxonia (si'-a-thak-sō'-ni-ā), n. [NL., < Gr. *κίανος*, a cup, + *ἄξων*, an axle, axis.] The typical genus of fossil stone-corals of the family *Cyathaxonidae*. *Michelin*, 1846.

Cyathaxonidæ (si'-a-thak-sō'-ni-ā-dē), n. pl. [NL., < *Cyathaxonia* + *-idæ*.] A family of rugose tetracoraline stone-corals, having a simple corallum, well-developed septa, and open interseptal spaces. It ranges from the Paleozoic to the present age. The corallum is simple, with a deep calice, exhibiting the tetramerous arrangement in the well-developed septa with open loculi lacking dissepiments or tabulae. They resemble the *Turbinolidae*, and comprise the only extant rugose corals.

Cyathæa (si'-ath-ē-ā), n. [NL., < Gr. *κίανος*, a cup, + *κύνειν*, *κύνειν*, contain.] A genus of arborescent ferns, order *Polypodiaceæ*. It is characterized by having the spores, which are borne on the back of the frond, inclosed in a cup-shaped indusium. There are many species scattered over the tropical regions of the world. Some have short stems, but in others they reach a height of 40 or 50 feet. The stems are crowned with a beautiful head of large fronds. *C. medullaris*, a fine bipinnate or tripinnate species of New Zealand and the Pacific islands, and known in gardens as a noble tree-fern of comparatively hardy character, furnishes in its native country a common article of food. The part eaten is the soft, pulpy, medullary substance which occupies the center of the trunk, and which has some resemblance to sago. Several species are cultivated in greenhouses for decorative purposes.

cyatheaceons (si'-ath-ē-ā'shius), a. [< *Cyathæa* + *-aceous*.] Resembling or pertaining to ferns of the genus *Cyathæa*.

cyathi, n. Plural of *cyathus*.

cyathia, n. Plural of *cyathium*.

cyathiform (si'-a-thi-fōrm), a. [= *F. cyathiforme*, < *L. cyathus* (see *cyathus*), a ladle, a cup, + *forma*, shape.] In the form of a cup or drinking-glass a little widened at the top. In *bot.*, applied to cup-shaped organs, as to the circular crown of the flower of *Narcissus*; also to cup-shaped organs in lower cryptogams. In *entom.*, applied to joints of the antennæ, etc., when they are more or less obconical, and hollowed at the ends.

cyathium (si'-ath-i-um), n.; pl. *cyathia* (-ā). [NL., < Gr. *κίανος*, a cup.] In *bot.*, a name occasionally given to the peculiar monœcious inflorescence of *Euphorbia*, consisting of a cup-like involucre inclosing several naked male flowers, each consisting of a single stamen, and a single naked pistillate flower.

Cyathocrinidæ (si'-a-thō-krin'-i-dē), n. pl. [NL., < *Cyathocrinus* + *-idæ*.] A family of crinoids, exemplified by the genus *Cyathocrinus*. It embraces fistulatus crinoids with a dicyclic base, globose calyx, radials with horseshoe-like lateral facets, supporting at least two brachials, but frequently several more, and the arms have no true pinnules, but branches in regular succession to their tips. The species lived in the Paleozoic seas.

cyathocrinite (si'-a-thok'-ri-nit), n. [< NL. *cyathocrinites*, < Gr. *κίανος*, a cup, + *κρίνον*, a lily, + *-ites*.] A crinoid of the family *Cyathocrinidæ*.

Cyathocrinus (si'-a-thok'-ri-nus), n. [NL., originally *Cyathocrinites*: see *cyathocrinite*.] A genus of fossil crinoids or encrinurites, ranging from the Silurian to the Permian, sometimes made type of a family *Cyathocrinidæ*.

cyathoid (si'-a-thoid), a. [< Gr. *κίανος*, a cup, + *-eidos*, form.] Cup-shaped; cyathiform.

cyatholith (si'-ath-ō-lith), n. [< Gr. *κίανος*, a cup, + *λίθος*, stone.] A form of coecolith.

When viewed sideways or obliquely, however, the *cyatholiths* are found to have a form somewhat resembling that of a shirt-stud. W. B. Carpenter, *Micros*, § 409.

Cyathophyllidæ (si'-a-thō-fil'-i-dē), n. pl. [NL., < *Cyathophyllum* + *-idæ*.] A family of Paleozoic stone-corals, of the group *Rugosa* or *Tetracoralla*, having symmetrically arranged septa

in groups of multiples of four. The species are known as *cup-corals*, and constitute the largest and most important family of the rugose corals. The corallum is simple or compound, with more or less interrupted septa which do not form complete laminae from top to bottom of the visceral chamber, and the loculi are more or less interrupted by dissepiments. Tabulae are always present. The genera are numerous, and all Paleozoic. The family is divided by Edwards and Halme into two subfamilies, *Cyathophyllinae* and *Zaphrentinae*.

Cyathophyllinae (si'-a-thō-fi-li-nē), n. pl. [NL., < *Cyathophyllum* + *-inae*.] The typical subfamily of cup-corals of the family *Cyathophyllidæ*.

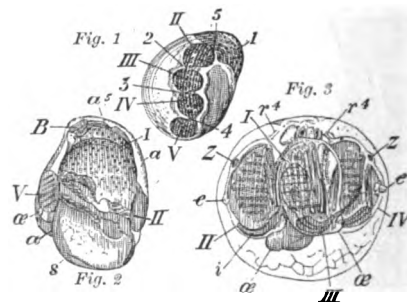
cyathophylline (si'-a-thō-fil'-in), a. Of or relating to the *Cyathophyllinae* or *Cyathophyllidæ*.

cyathophylloid (si'-a-thō-fil'-oid), a. [< *Cyathophyllum* + *-oid*.] Resembling the *Cyathophyllidæ*.

Corals (*cyathophylloid* forms, with *Favosites*, *Syringopora*, &c.), abound, especially in the Corniferous Limestone. *Geikie*, *Encyc. Brit.*, X. 345.

Cyathophyllum (si'-a-thō-fil'-um), n. [NL., < Gr. *κίανος*, a cup, + *φύλλον* = *L. folium*, a leaf.] The typical genus of fossil cup-corals, of the family *Cyathophyllidæ*. *Goldfuss*.

cyathozoid (si'-a-thō-zō'id), n. [< Gr. *κίανος*, a cup, + *ζωοειδής*, like an animal: see *zoid*.] In ascidians, an abortive first stage of the em-



Fetal *Pyrosoma giganteum*, a Compound Ascidian, highly magnified.

Fig. 1. The blastoderm divided into five segments, I, II, III, IV, V, of which the cyathozoid, I, is the largest; 2, 3, 4, 5, constrictions separating the other ascidizoids. Fig. 2. Fetus with the ascidizoids II, V half encircling the base of the cyathozoid, I; B, mouth of the cyathozoid. Fig. 3. Fetus more advanced, the remains of the cyathozoid, I, and ovicell hidden by the circle of ascidizoids II, III, IV, V. In figs. 2 and 3: a, test; a', cells of the embryonic test; c, oral aperture; d, endostyle; e, ocelloblast; f, stomodæum; s, ovicell; x, a ganglion.

bryo of certain compound ascidians, as of those of the genus *Pyrosoma*, serving only to found a colony by gemmation. See the extract.

The result [of the process of yolk-division] is the formation of an elongated flattened blastoderm, which occupies one pole of the egg, and is converted into what I termed the *cyathozoid*, which is . . . a sort of rudimentary ascidium. From this, a prolongation or stolon is given off, which becomes divided by lateral constrictions into four portions, each of which gives rise to a complete ascidizoid. As these increase in size, they coil themselves round the *cyathozoid*, with their oral openings outwards and their cloacal openings inwards, and thus lay the foundation of a new ascidiarium. The *cyathozoid* eventually disappears, and its place is occupied by the central cloacal cavity. *Huxley*, *Anat. Invert.*, p. 528.

cyathus (si'-a-thus), n.; pl. *cyathi* (-thi). [L., a cup or ladle, < Gr. *κίανος*, a cup or ladle: see *def.*] 1. In *Gr. antiqu.*, a form of vase with a long handle, used especially for dipping, as for taking wine from the crater to pour into the oinochoë or directly into the cup. It was often made in the form of a ladle.

—2. An ancient liquid measure, equivalent to $\frac{1}{16}$ of a xestes, or $\frac{1}{8}$ of a cotyle. It is usually taken as 4.56 cubic centimeters. As a weight, it was 14 ounces, but is often taken loosely as 1 ounce.

3. In *bot.*, a name sometimes given to a small conical or cup-shaped organ or cavity, as one of the receptacles on the frond of *Marchantia*.

4. [*cap.*] A genus of fungi belonging to the *Nidulariaceæ*. The peridium is at first closed by a veil, then widely open, like an inverted bell. It contains from 10 to 18 disk-shaped

peridia, which are attached beneath to the walls of the peridium by peduncles.



verted bell. It contains from 10 to 18 disk-shaped peridia, which are attached beneath to the walls of the peridium by peduncles.

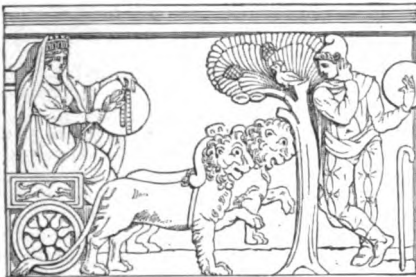


Flower of *Narcissus*, with cyathiform crown.



Black-figured *Cyathus*.

Cybele (sib'e-lē), *n.* [L., < Gr. *Κυβέλη*, also written *Κυβήθη*, *L. Cybēte*.] 1. In classical myth., an earth-goddess, of Phrygian and Cretan origin, but identified by the Greeks with Rhea, daughter of Uranus and Ge, or Heaven and



Cybele and Attis.—Roman relief, 3d century A. D.

Earth, wife of Cronus or Saturn, and mother of Zeus or Jupiter—hence called the Mother of the Gods, or the Great Mother. In art, Cybele usually wears the mural crown and a veil, and is seated on a throne with her sacred lions at her feet.

2. [NL.] In zool., a genus of trilobites. *Lovén*, 1845.

Cybium (sib'i-um), *n.* [NL., < L. *cybium*, a tunny-fish, a dish made of tunny-fish salted in pieces, < Gr. *κῦβιον*, the flesh of the tunny salted in (square) pieces (< *κύβος*, a cube, a piece of salt fish); cf. *κυβέλας*, a kind of tunny.] A genus of fishes, of the family *Scombridae*. A number of species are natives of the seas of the East Indies, and some are much esteemed for the table. One species, *C. commersoni*, is used in a dried as well as in a fresh state.

cycad (si'kad), *n.* One of the *Cycadaceae*.

Cycadaceae (sik-a-dā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [*Cycas* (*Cycad*) + *-aceae*.] A very peculiar natural order of gymnospermous plants, in many particulars having affinities with the ferns, though some of the genera resemble palms in their general appearance. They are long-lived and of slow growth. The stem is rarely branched, is elongated by a terminal bud, and bears a crown of large pinnate leaves, which are circinate in vernation. The flowers are dioecious, the male flowers in terminal cones formed of scales bearing numerous one-celled anthers on the dorsal surface. The seeds are borne on the margins of altered leaves in the genus *Cycas*, and on the inner surface of the petiole scales of a cone in the other genera. The wood is without resin,



Cycadaceae.

a. *Encephalartos*. b. *Macrozamia*. c. Inflorescence of *Cycas*.

and the pith large. The plants of this order inhabit India, Australia, the Cape of Good Hope, and tropical America. There are about 60 species, in 9 genera, of which the chief are *Cycas*, *Zamia*, *Macrozamia*, *Encephalartos*, and *Dion*. The farinaceous pith of various species is used for food, and they are frequently cultivated in hothouses for ornament or because of their curious habit. The *Cycadaceae* are found in the various geological formations, beginning with the Permian. They are exceedingly abundant in the Mesozoic, and especially in the earlier stages of that series. (See *Mesozoic*.) On this account the Mesozoic formations are sometimes classed together as representing the "age of cycads." See *Pterophyllum*, *Zamites*, *Otozamites*, *Pterozamites*, *Podozamites*.

cycadaceous (sik-a-dā'shius), *a.* In bot., belonging to or resembling the natural order *Cycadaceae*.

cycadiform (si-kad'i-fōrm), *a.* [*Cycas* (*Cycad*) + *L. forma*, shape.] Resembling in form the cycads.

Cycas (si'kas), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κύκας*, orig. applied to the African cocoa-palm.] 1. A genus of plants, natural order *Cycadaceae*, natives of Asia, Polynesia, and Australia. They are trees with simple stems, bearing a crown of crowded pinnate leaves with numerous narrow leaflets. The pollen is contained in valvate anthers on the under surface of scales, which are united into large cones. The seeds are

borne on the edges of greatly altered leaves, produced in the regular series of the ordinary leaves. The seeds of several species are made into flour for bread, and the pith of the trunk yields a coarse sago, whence the com-



Cycas circinalis.

(From Le Maout and Decaisne's "Traité général de Botanique.")

mon but incorrect name of *sago-palm*. The species frequently cultivated in hothouses are *C. revoluta*, from China and Japan, and *C. circinalis*, of the East Indies. The seeds of the latter are known as madu-nuts.

2. [l. c.] A plant of the genus *Cycas*.

Cychla, **cychlid**, etc. See *Cichla*, etc.

Cycladidae (si-klad'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cyclas* (*Cycad*) + *-idae*.] A family of siphonate bivalve mollusks, taking name from the genus *Cyclas*: now called *Sphaeriidae* (which see).

Cyclamen (sik'la-men), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κυκλάμιος*, also *κυκλαμῖς*, cyclamen, appar. < *κύκλος*, a circle, referring, it is said, to the corm or bulb-like root.] 1. A small genus of bulbous primulaeaceae plants, natives of southern Europe and western Asia. They are low herbs with very handsome flowers, and are favorite greenhouse-plants. The fleshy tubers, though acrid, are greedily sought after by swine; hence the vulgar name *soubread*.

2. [l. c.] A plant of the genus *Cyclamen*.

Those wayside shrines of sunny Italy where . . . gilly-flower and cyclamen are renewed with every morning.
H. B. Stowe, *Agnes of Sorrento*, I.

cyclamin (sik'la-min), *n.* [*Cyclamen* + *-in*.] A vegetable principle found in the root of species of *Cyclamen*. It is white, amorphous, or in minute crystals, and has a bitter, acrid taste.

cyclamon (sik'la-mon), *n.* [*Cyclamen* + *-on*.] In *ceram.*, a purplish-red tint of modern introduction.

Cyclanthus (sik-lan'thus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κύκλος*, a circle, + *άνθος*, a flower.] A small genus of palm-like plants, type of the natural order *Cyclanthaceae*, which is allied to the *Pandanaceae* and includes one other genus, *Carludovicia*.

The species inhabit tropical America. They have fan-shaped leaves, and unisexual flowers arranged in spiral bands around the spadix.



Inflorescence and Leaf of *Cyclanthus bipartitus*.

Cyclarhis (sik'la-ris), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1824); also written *Cyclaris*, *Cychtaris*, more correctly *Cyclorhis*, and strictly *Cyclorhis*; < Gr. *κύκλος*, a circle, + *ῥίς*, nose.] A genus of American oscine passerine birds, of the family *Vireonidae*, or greenlets, with rounded nostrils. *C. guianensis* is an example. There are some 10 species, ranging from Mexico to Paraguay.

cyclarthrodial (sik-lär-thrō'di-al), *a.* [*Cycas*, a circle, + *άρθρωδία*, a particular kind of articulation, < *άρθρῶς*, articulated: see *arthrodia*.] Having the character of a rotatory diarthrosis or lateral ginglymus; of or pertaining to a cyclarthrosis: as, *cyclarthrodial* articulation; *cyclarthrodial* movement.

cyclarthrosis (sik-lär-thrō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κύκλος*, a circle, + *άρθρωσις*, articulation.] In

anat., a circular or rotatory articulation, as that by means of which the head of the radius turns on the ulna, and the atlas rolls on the pivot of the axis. In the former case a circle represented by the head of the bone turns through nearly 180° upon its own center, a segment of its circumference gliding in the lesser sigmoid cavity of the ulna. In the atlaxoid cyclarthrosis a ring swings back and forth upon a pivot at one point inside the circumference. Also called *rotatory diarthrosis* and *lateral ginglymus*.

cyclas (sik'las), *n.* [L., < Gr. *κύκλος*, prop. adj., round (sc. *ἱσθῆς*, garment), < *κύκλος*, round. Cf. *ciclaton*.] 1. An upper tunic of ornamental character worn by women under the Roman empire, and assumed by some emperors considered effeminate, as Caligula. It was made of fine material, and had its name from the border embroidered in purple and gold which surrounded it at the bottom.

2. An outer garment similar to the surcoat, apparently circular in form, worn in the fourteenth century, especially by women. When worn by knights over their armor, it was longer behind than before, and not very close-fitting; in this use it preceded the *Jupon*.

This . . . *cyclas* was in fashion . . . only in the early half of the fourteenth century, and the effigies . . . with it are far from numerous.

Blotz, *Archæol. Jour.*, XXXV. 250.

3. [*cap.*] [NL.] The typical genus of mollusks of the family *Cycladidae*, or *Sphaeriidae*, having the shell equivalent, thin, ventricose, with external ligament and thick horny epidermis. The species are numerous in fresh water. Also called *Sphaerium*.

cycle (si'kl), *n.* [= F. *cycle* = Sp. It. *ciclo* = Pg. *ciclo*, < LL. *cyclus*, < Gr. *κύκλος*, a ring, circle, wheel, disk, orb, orbit, revolution, period of time, collection of poems, etc., prob. contr. from **κεκλος* = AS. *hweogl*, contr. *hweol* (> E. *wheel*, q. v.), = Skt. *chakra*, a wheel, disk, circle; prob. redupl. from a root **kar*, **kal* seen in Gr. *κύλιεν*, roll (> ult. E. *cylinder*, q. v.).] 1. An imaginary circle or orbit in the heavens.

The sphere
With centric and eccentric scribbled o'er,
Cycle and *epicycle*, orb in orb.
Milton, P. L., viii. 84.

2. A round of years or a recurring period of time used as a larger unit in reckoning time; especially, a period in which certain astronomical phenomena go through a series of changes which recur in the corresponding parts of the next period.—3. Any long period of years; an age.

The cycle of a change sublime
Still sweeping through.

Whittier, *The Reformer*.

Things exist just so long as conditions exist, whether that be a moment or a cycle.

G. H. Lewes, *Probs. of Life and Mind*, 1st ser., VI. ii. § 10.

4. Any round of operations or events; a series which returns upon itself; specifically, in *physics*, a series of operations by which a substance is finally brought back to the initial state.—5. In *literature*, the aggregate of legendary or traditional matter accumulated round some mythical or heroic event or character, as the siege of Troy and the Argonautic expedition of antiquity, or the Round Table, the Cid, and the Nibelungs of medieval times, and embodied in epic or narrative poetry or in romantic prose narrative.

Their superstition has more of interior belief and less of ornamental machinery than those to which Amadis de Gaul and other heroes of the later cycles of romance furnished a model. *Hallam*, *Introduct. Lit. of Europe*, I. ii. § 57.

It is a well-known fact that many of the most popular traditional ballads, such as those of the Arthurian cycle, "Hynd Horn," and others, were simply abridgments of older metrical romances. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., II. 421.

6. In bot.: (a) In the theory of spiral leaf-arrangement, a complete turn of the spire which is assumed to exist. (b) A closed circle or whorl of leaves.—7. In corals, a set of septa of equal length. See *septum*.

The cycles are numbered according to the lengths of the septa, the longest being counted as the first. In the young, six equal septa constitute the first cycle.

Huxley, *Anat. Invert.*, p. 147.

8. As used by the old medical sect of Methodists, an aggregate of curative means continued during a certain number of days, usually nine. *Dunglison*.—9. [Partly as an inclusive abbreviation of *bicycle* and *tricycle*, but with ref. also to the orig. Gr. *κύκλος*, a wheel.] A bicycle or tricycle; a "wheel." [Recent.]

All the many wagons and carriages and cycles we saw above us on the modern road were being led, not driven.
J. and E. R. Pennell, *Canterbury Pilgrimage*.

Carnot's cycle, the succession of operations undergone by the substance in the interior of Carnot's imaginary engine: namely, the piston is first forced down without the escape of any heat by conduction; next, heat is communicated to the contents of the cylinder, but pressure is

removed from the piston, so that there is no change of temperature; third, the conduction of heat being stopped, further pressure is removed, so that the piston rises still further; finally, heat is removed from the contents of the cylinder, but pressure is put on to the piston so as to preserve the temperature unchanged until the body in the cylinder is brought back to its original condition; or all these operations are reversed. — **Chinese cycle.** See *seesawing cycle*. — **Cycle of indiction,** an arbitrary period of 15 years used in Roman and ecclesiastical history. The year A. D. 313 is taken as the first year of the first cycle. — **Cycle of the saros, or Chaldean cycle,** a period of very nearly 6,585 days, in which eclipses recur nearly in the same way. — **Hebdomadal or heptal cycle,** a period of seven days or years, which was supposed, either in its multiple or submultiple, to govern many phenomena of animal life. *Dunlop.* — **Metonic cycle,** the lunar-solar cycle, established by the Greek astronomer Meton, the first year of the first cycle beginning 432 B. C., June 27. It contained 19 years, of which 12 consisted of 12 lunations, and the other 7 — that is to say, the 3d, 6th, 8th, 11th, 14th, 16th, and 19th — consisted of 13 lunations. At the end of the cycle the sun was in about the same position as at the beginning; in fact, 19 tropical years are 6,939.60 days, while 235 lunations are 6,939.60 days, so that there is a difference of only about 2 hours between the two. This cycle is used in ecclesiastical computations in determining the date of Easter. See *golden number*, under *golden*. — **Paschal cycle,** a period of 532 years, after which Easter falls on the same day of the year. — **Sexagenary cycle,** a cycle of 60 (years, days, hours, etc.) in use throughout the Chinese empire and the countries receiving their literature and civilization from China. It is said to have been contrived by the Emperor Hwang-te, 2637 B. C. Frequently called the *Chinese cycle*. — **Solar cycle, or cycle of Sundays,** a period of 28 years, after which the days of the week, according to the old style or Julian calendar, recur on the same days of the month. — **Sothic cycle or period,** the canicular year, *annus magnus*, or *annus vagus*, a period of 1,461 years, used in ancient Egypt. — **The epic cycle, in ancient Greek literature,** a series of epics collected and arranged by grammarians of the Alexandrine period, so as to present a continuous mythic history from the marriage of the first divine pair, Uranus and Ge (Heaven and Earth), to the death of Odysseus (Ulysses). With the exception of the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey*, only a few short passages from the poems included in this cycle have come down to us.

cycle¹ (sī'kl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *cycled*, ppr. *cycling*. [*< cycle*¹, *n.*] 1. To occur or recur in cycles.

It may be that no life is found,
Which only to one engine bound
Falls off, but *cycles* always round.

Tennyson, Two Voices.

2. [See *cycle*¹, *n.*, 9.] To ride or take exercise on a bicycle or tricycle. [Recent.]

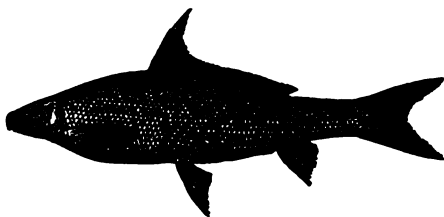
It was a mistake to suppose that *cycling* was only suitable for the young and active; people of all ages and conditions might enjoy the benefits of the wheel.

Nature, XXXIII. 130.

The *cycling* excursion may be of too extended a nature.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVIII. 858.

cycle², *n.* A false spelling of *sickle*. *Fuller*.
Cycleptine (sik-lep-tī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Cycleptus* + *-ina*.] A subfamily of catostomid fishes, typified by the genus *Cycleptus*, with a long dorsal fin, elongated body, and no interparietal fontanel.

Cycleptus (si-klep'tus), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. κύκλος, a circle, + λεπτός, thin, fine.*] The typical and only known genus of *Cycleptine*. There is but one



Black-horse (*Cycleptus elongatus*).
(From Report of U. S. Fish Commission, 1884.)

species, *C. elongatus*, growing to a length of 2½ feet, common in the Mississippi valley, and popularly known as the black-horse, sucker, gourd-mouth, gourdseed-sucker, sucker, and Missouri sucker.

cycler (sī'klēr), *n.* Same as *cyclist*, 2.

cycli, *n.* Plural of *cyclus*, 1.

cyclian (sik'li-an), *a.* [*< L. cyclus, a cycle, + -ian.*] Same as *cyclic*.

The *Cyclian* poets, who formed the introduction and continuation to the *Iliad*, were therein as much drawn upon as Homer himself.

C. O. Müller, Manual of Archæol. (trans.), § 415.

cyclic (sik'lik), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. cyclicus* = *Sp. ciclico* = *Pg. cyclico* = *It. ciclico*, *< L. cyclicus*, *< Gr. κύκλος, a circle*: see *cycle*.] 1. A. Pertaining to or moving in a cycle or circle; specifically, governed by a regular law of variation, according to which the final and initial terms of the series of changes or states are identical.

All the *cyclic* heavens around me spun.

Mrs. Browning, Dramas of Exile.

2. Connected with a literary cycle: specifically applied to certain ancient Greek poets (some

times inclusive of Homer) who wrote on the Trojan war and the adventures of the heroes connected with it. See *cycle*, 5.

The *cyclic* aspect of a nation's literary history has been so frequently observed that any reference to it involves a truism.
Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 238.

3. In *anc. metrics*, delivered more rapidly than usual, so as to occupy only three times or more instead of four: used to note certain dactyls and anapests. Thus, a *cyclic dactyl* is equivalent in time to a trochee, and a *cyclic anapest* to an iambus. — **Cyclic axis of a cone of the second order**, a line through the vertex perpendicular to the circular section of the cone. *Booth, 1852.* — **Cyclic chorus.** See *chorus*. — **Cyclic dyadic.** See *dyadic*. — **Cyclic flower**, a flower in which the parts are arranged in distinct whorls. — **Cyclic planes of a cone of the second order**, the two planes through one of the axes which are parallel to the planes of the circular section of the cone. — **Cyclic region, in geom.**, a region within which a closed line can be drawn in such a manner that it cannot shrink indefinitely without passing out of the region.

II. *n.* A cyclic poem.

The whole multitudinous people, divine and human, of the whole Greek *cyclic*, seem to me as if sculptured in a half relief upon the black marble wall of their fate.

S. Lanier, The English Novel, p. 88.

Cyclica (sik'li-kā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *L. cyclicus*, *< Gr. κύκλος, circular*: see *cyclic*.] In Latreille's system of classification, the sixth family of tetramerous *Coleoptera*; a group of phytophagous terrestrial beetles with mostly rounded bodies, whence the name, belonging to the modern group *Phytophaga*, and to such families as *Cassididae*, *Hispidae*, *Chrysomelidae*, etc. The *Cyclica* were divided into three tribes, *Cassidiaria*, *Chrysomelina*, and *Galerucita*.

cyclical (sik'li-kāl), *a.* [*< cyclic* + *-al*.] 1. Pertaining to a cycle; cyclic.

Time, *cyclical* time, was their abstraction of the Delty.
Coleridge.

2. In *bot.*: (a) Rolled up circularly, as many embryos. (b) Arranged in cycles or whorls; verticillate. — 3. In *zool.*, recurrent in successive circles; serially circular; spiral; whorled.

We find in the nautiloid spire a tendency to pass into the *cyclical* mode of growth.
W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 457.

Cyclical relation, in *logic*, a relation such that, in passing from a term to its correlate, and again to the correlate of that correlate, and so on, the original term is again reached. — **Cyclical square or cube**, in *alg.*, a square or cube which is congruent to its base, especially with a modulus of ten.

Cyclidæ (sik'li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Cyclos*, 2, + *-idæ*.] A family of xiphosurous merostomatus crustaceans, represented by the genus *Cyclidæ*. The body is discoid and orbicular; the abdomen has three segments scarcely differentiated from the cephalic shield; and the cephalic limbs are nearly as in the larval stage of species of *Limulus*. It is of Carboniferous age.

cyclide (sik'li-d), *n.* [*< F. cyclide*, *< Gr. κύκλος, a circle*: see *cycle*¹, *n.*] In *geom.*, the envelop of a sphere touching three fixed spheres.

Cyclidina (sik'li-din'i-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., as *Cyclidium* + *-ina*.] In Ehrenberg's system (1836), a family of illoricate, ciliated, enterodolous infusorians. See *Cyclodinea*.

Cyclidium (sik'li-d'i-um), *n.* [NL. (Müller, 1786), *< Gr. κύκλος, a circle, + dim. -idium*.] A genus of holotrichous infusorians, now referred to the *Pleuronemidae*, inhabiting both fresh and salt water, as *C. glaucoma*. This is one of the first animalcules to appear in hay-infusions, in which it often swarms in countless numbers. They are extremely minute, requiring the higher powers of the compound microscope for their examination.

Cyclifera (si-klif'e-rā), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Gr. κύκλος, circle, + ferre* = *E. bear*.] An order of fishes comprising ganoids with subcircular or cycloid scales: same as *Cycloganoidei*.

cyclifying (sik'li-fī-ing), *a.* [Ppr. of **cyclify*, *< L. cyclus, a circle, + -fy*.] In *geom.*, reducing to a circular form. — **Cyclifying line**, the generator of a cyclifying surface. — **Cyclifying plane**, a tangent plane to a cyclifying surface. — **Cyclifying surface**, a developable surface in which a twisted curve lies, and which, being developed into a plane, transforms the curve into a circle.

Cyclinea (si-klīn'ē-ā), *n. pl.* [NL. (Dana, 1852), *< Gr. κύκλος, circle, + -inea*.] A primary division or "legion" of cyclometopous crabs, proposed for the genus *Acanthocyclus*.

cyclist (si'klist), *n.* [*< cycle*¹, *n.*, + *-ist*.] 1. One who reckons by cycles, or believes in the cyclic recurrence of certain classes of events; specifically, one who believes in the cyclic character of meteorologic phenomena, and of political and commercial crises, and endeavors to connect them with the cyclic changes of the sun's spots. — 2. [Partly as an inclusive abbreviation of *bicyclist* and *tricyclist*: see *cycle*¹, *n.*, 9.] One who rides a bicycle or a tricycle. Also *cyclor*.

cyclitis (si-klī'tis), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. κύκλος, a circle, any circular body, + -itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the ciliary body.

cyclo- [NL., etc., *cyclo-*, *< Gr. κύκλος, circle, ring*: see *cycle*.] An element in words of Greek origin, meaning 'circle.'

Cyclobranchia (si-klō-brang'ki-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Gr. κύκλος, a circle, + βράγχια, gills*.] Same as *Cyclobranchiata*.

cyclobranchian (si-klō-brang'ki-an), *n.* [*< Cyclobranchia* + *-an*.] One of the *Cyclobranchiata*.

Cyclobranchiata (si-klō-brang'ki-ā'tā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *cyclobranchiatus*: see *cyclobranchiate*.] 1. In De Blainville's system of classification, an order of gastropodous mollusks, characterized by the circular disposition of the gills, represented by the chitons and limpets. The group as thus constituted is not now generally adopted. — 2. A suborder of prosobranchiate gastropods, modified from the original group by the exclusion of the chitons or polyplacophorous mollusks, and consisting only of the limpets or docoglossate gastropods. They are prosobranchiate gastropods with flat, lamellar, foliaceous gills circularly disposed around the foot, under the edge of the mantle; a lingual armature consisting of horny toothed plates (whence the name *Docoglossa*, applied by Trochel); two kidneys; no external copulatory organs; the foot large and strong, and usually flat and broad; and sometimes a dextral cervical gill. The functional gills are not modified tentacles, the true tentacles of limpets being reduced to mere papillae. See *Docoglossa*, *Limpetidae*.

Also *Cyclobranchia*.

cyclobranchiate (si-klō-brang'ki-āt), *a.* [*< NL. cyclobranchiatus*, *< Gr. κύκλος, a circle, + βράγχια, gills*.] Having a circle of plaited gills, as a limpet; specifically, having the characters of the *Cyclobranchiata*.

cyclocephali, *n.* Plural of *cyclocephalus*.

cyclocephalic (si'klō-se-fal'ik or -sef'-a-lik), *a.* [*< cyclocephalus* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or resembling a cyclocephalus.

cyclocephalus (si-klō-sef'-a-lus), *n.*; pl. *cyclocephali* (-li). [NL., *< Gr. κύκλος, a circle, + κεφαλή, head*.] 1. In *teratol.*, a monster whose eyes are in contact or united in one. — 2. The head of one suffering from hydrocephalus. *Dunlop.*

Cycloclipeina (si-klō-klip-ē-i-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Cycloclipeus* + *-ina*.] A group of foraminifera, typified by the genus *Cycloclipeus*. The test is complanate or lenticular, having a disk of chamberlets disposed in concentric rings or acervuline layers (with more or less lateral thickening), double septa, and a system of interseptal canals.

Cycloclipeines (si-klō-klip-ē-i-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Cycloclipeus* + *-ina*.] A subfamily of *Nummulinidae*. See *Cycloclipeina*.

Cycloclipeus (si-klō-klip-ē-us), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. κύκλος, a circle, + L. clipeus, clipeus, a shield*.] The typical genus of *Cycloclipeina*.

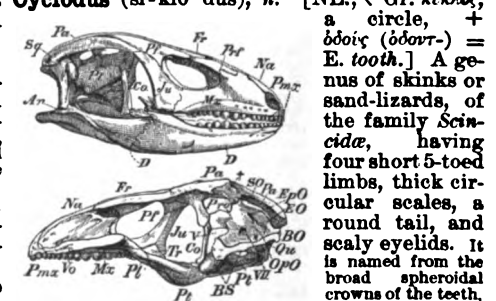
cyclocalic (si-klō-sē'lik), *a.* [*< Gr. κύκλος, a circle, + καλῖα, the belly, the intestines, + -ic*.] Arranged in coils; coiled: applied to the intestines of birds when thus disposed, in distinction from *orthocalic*.

cyclode (si'klōd), *n.* [*< Gr. κύκλος, a circle, + ὁδός, way, path*.] Invented by Silvester, 1868.] In *geom.*, the *n*th involute of a circle.

Cyclodinea (si-klō-din'ē-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Gr. κύκλος, circular* (see *cycloid*), + *-inea*.] In Stein's system of classification (1878), a family of peritrichous infusorians, represented by the genera *Mesodinium*, *Didinium*, and *Urocen-trum*.

cyclodinean (si-klō-din'ē-an), *a.* [*< Cyclodinea* + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to the *Cyclodinea*.

Cyclodus (si-klō'dus), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. κύκλος, a circle, + ὁδός, way, path*.] Invented by Silvester, 1868.]



Skull of a Member of *Cyclodus*, entire and hemisected.

Ar, articular bone; *BO*, basioccipital; *BS*, basisphenoid; *Co*, columella; *D*, dentary; *EO*, exoccipital; *EPO*, epiotic; *Fr*, frontal; *Ju*, jugal; *Mx*, maxilla; *Na*, nasal; *OpO*, opisthotic; *Pa*, parietal; *Pf*, postfrontal; *Pl*, palatine; *Pmx*, premaxilla; *Pof*, prefrontal; *Pro*, probic; *Pr*, pterygoid; *Qu*, quadrate; *Sq*, squamosal; *SO*, supraoccipital; *Tr*, transverse bone; *V*, vomer; *VII*, exit of trigeminal and facial nerves.

ed columella cranii, as shown in the figure. *C. gigas* is a large Australian species. See *shink*.

cycloganoid (si-klo-gan'oid), *a.* and *n.* [*I. a.* Of or relating to the *Cycloganoidae*.]

II. n. A fish of the order *Cycloganoidei*.

Cycloganoidei (si-klo-ga-noi'dē-i), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < Gr. *κύκλος*, a circle, + *NL. Ganoidei*, q. v.] An order of osseous ganoid fishes, with well-developed branchiostegal rays, the bones of the head nearly as in the teleosts, and the scales thin and generally rounded or cycloid. The species are mostly extinct, but one family, *Amiidae*, still survives in the fresh waters of North America. See cut under *Amiidae*.

cyclogen (si-klo-jen), *n.* [*Gr. κύκλος*, a circle, ring, + *-γενος*, producing: see *-gen*.] A dicotyledonous plant with concentric woody circles; an exogen.

cyclograph (si-klo-gráf), *n.* [*Gr. κυκλογραφειν*, describe a circle, < *κύκλος*, a circle, + *γράφειν*, describe, write.] An instrument for describing arcs of circles. It consists of two wheels of unequal diameter adjustable upon a common rod, to which the describing pencil is attached. A greater or less curvature is given by moving the small wheel from or toward the larger.

cycloid (si-kloid), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. cycloide* = *Sp. cicloide* = *Pg. cicloide* = *It. cicloide*, < *Gr. κυκλοειδής*, contr. *κυκλωδής*, like a circle, < *κύκλος*, a circle, + *ειδός*, form.] *I. a.* 1. Resembling a circle; having a circular form. Specifically—*2.* In *ichth.*: (a) More or less circular, with concentric striations: applied to the scales of certain fishes. See cut under *scale*. (b) Having somewhat circular scales, as a fish; specifically, pertaining to the *Cycloidei*.

II. n. 1. A curve generated by a point in the circumference or on a radius of a circle when the circle is rolled along a straight line and kept always in the same plane. When the point is in the circumference of the generating circle the curve is the common cycloid; when it is within the circle the curve is a prolate cycloid; and when it is on a radius produced beyond the circle the curve is a curtate cycloid. The cycloid is of great importance in relation to the theory of wave-motion.

2. In *ichth.*, a cycloid fish; a fish with cycloid scales, or one of the *Cycloidei*.—*Companion to the cycloid*, a curve described by the intersection of a vertical line from the point of contact of a wheel rolling on a horizontal rail with a horizontal line from a fixed point on the circumference of the wheel.

cycloidal (si-kloi'dal), *a.* [*Gr. κυκλοειδής*, < *κύκλος*, a circle, + *-ειδής*, like a circle, + *-αλ*.] 1. Same as *cycloid*.—*2.* Of or pertaining to a cycloid; of the nature of a cycloid: as, the *cycloidal* space (that is, the space contained between the cycloid and its base).

It is doubtful whether, at three years old, La Place could count much beyond ten; and if, at six, he was acquainted with any other *cycloidal* curves than those generated by the trundling of his hoop, he was a prodigy indeed. Everett, *Orations*, I. 418.

Cycloidal engine, paddle-wheel, pendulum. See the nouns.

cycloidean (si-kloi'dē-an), *a.* and *n.* [*Gr. κυκλοειδής*, < *κύκλος*, a circle, + *-ειδής*, like a circle, + *-αν*.] *I. a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Cycloidei*.

II. n. One of the *Cycloidei*.

Cycloidei (si-kloi'dē-i), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. κυκλοειδής*, circular: see *cycloid*.] In L. Agassiz's system of classification, the fourth order of fishes, including those with cycloid scales—that is, scales of the usual type, marked with concentric rings and not enameled or pectinated. It was contrasted with the orders *Ctenoidei*, *Ganoidei*, and *Placoidae*. It has proved to be an artificial assemblage of forms, embracing most of the malacopterygian fishes of Cuvier, but also many of his acanthopterygians, and is not now in use.

cyclolmer (si-kloi-mér), *n.* [*Gr. κύκλος*, circle; 2d element not obvious.] In *geom.*, a curve drawn on the surface of a right cylinder so that when the cylinder is developed the curve becomes a circle.

Cyclolabridae (si-klo-lab'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. κύκλος*, circle (component of *Cycloidei*, q. v.), + *NL. Labridae*, q. v.] The family *Labridae*, distinguished by having cycloid scales, and thus contrasted with the *Ctenolabridae* or *Pomacentridae*, long supposed to be closely related to them.

Cyclolites (si-klo-li'téz), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. κύκλος*, a circle, + *λίθος*, a stone.] A genus of fossil corals, of the family *Fungidae*. Lamarck, 1801.

cyclometer (si-klo-mē'tēr), *n.* [*Gr. κύκλος*, circle, + *μετρον*, a measure.] *I.* An instru-

ment for recording the revolutions of a wheel or the distance traversed by a vehicle; an odometer.—*2.* A circle-squarer.

Cyclometopa (si-klo-mē-tō'pā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. κύκλος*, a circle, + *μετρον*, front, face.] A superfamily group of brachyurous decapod crustaceans. Its technical characters are: a short, broad carapace, rounded anteriorly and laterally produced, without a projecting rostrum; 9 pairs of gills; and the male genital opening on the basal joint of the last pair of thoracic legs. It contains such genera as *Cancer*, *Carcinus*, *Portunus*, *Xantho*, etc., and corresponds to the more modern group *Cancroidea*. In De Blainville's system of classification the *Cyclometopa* were characterized as having the carapace very large, arched in front, and narrowed behind; the legs moderately long; and the epistoma very short and transverse. It included the families *Canceridae*, *Portunidae*, and *Pilumnidae* of Leach. It has also been called *Cancroidea*, and divided into the "legions" *Cancrineae*, *Cyclineae*, *Corystoidea*, and *Thelphusinae*. It includes the principal edible crabs of the northern seas.

Cyclometopita (si-klo-mē-top'i-tā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*] Same as *Cyclometopa*. *Imp. Dict.*

cyclometopous (si-klo-mē-tō'pus), *a.* [*Gr. Cyclometopa* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Cyclometopa*.

cyclometric (si-klo-met'rik), *a.* [= *F. cyclométrique*; as *cyclometry* + *-ic*.] In *geom.*, relating to the division of a circumference into equal parts.

cyclometry (si-klo-mē'tri), *n.* [= *F. cyclométrie* = *Sp. ciclometría*, < *Gr. κύκλος*, a circle, + *μετρον*, a measure.] *1.* The art of measuring circles; specifically, the attempt to square the circle.

I must tell you, that Sir H. Saville has confuted Joseph Scaliger's *cyclometry*.

Wallis, *Due Correction of Hobbes*, p. 116.

2. The theory of circular functions.

Cyclomyaria (si-klo-mi-ā'ri-ā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. κύκλος*, a circle, + *μύς*, muscle, lit. a mouse, = *E. mouse*. Cf. *muscle*.] In Claus's classification, an order of free-swimming tunicates or *Thaliacea*, containing only the family *Doliolidae*. Their technical characters are: a caak-shaped body, the mouth and atrial opening surrounded by lobes, the mantle delicate, the muscles arranged in closed rings, the dorsal wall of the pharyngeal cavity formed by a branchial lamella pierced with numerous slits, the digestive canal not compressed into a nucleus, the testes and ovaries maturing simultaneously, and development accomplished by a complicated alternation of generations. In the first asexual generation there is a large auditory vesicle on the left side. Claus, *Zoology* (trans.), II. 109.

cyclomyarian (si-klo-mi-ā'ri-an), *a.* [*Gr. Cyclomyaria* + *-an*.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Cyclomyaria*.

cyclonal (si-klo-nal), *a.* [= *F. cyclonal*; as *cyclone* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a cyclone; cyclonic.

The cyclonal curvature of the wind orbit is accompanied by a stronger gradient and greater angular deviation than is the anti-cyclonal curvature.

Smithsonian Report, 1881, p. 295.

cyclone (si-k'lōn), *n.* [= *F. cyclone* = *Sp. ciclón*, < *Gr. κύκλων*, whirling round, ppr. of *κυκλῶν*, *κυκλῶν*, go round, whirl round, as wind or water, move in a circle, surround, < *κύκλος*, a circle: see *cycle*.] *1.* The term introduced into meteorology by Piddington, in 1840, as a general name for the class of extensive storms at sea that were at that time supposed to be characterized by the revolution of air in circles about a calm center.—*2.* Any atmospheric movement, gentle or rapid, general or local, on land or at sea, in which the wind blows spirally around and in toward a center. In the northern hemisphere the cyclonic motion is usually counter-clockwise, and in the southern hemisphere it is clockwise. Cyclones generally develop into cyclonic storms. See *anticyclone*.

Cyclones occur at all hours of the day and night, whereas whirlwinds and tornadoes show a diurnal period as distinctly marked as any in meteorology. Finally, cyclones take place under conditions which involve unequal atmospheric pressures or densities at the same heights of the atmosphere, due to inequalities in the geographical distribution of temperature and humidity; but whirlwinds occur where for the time the air is unusually warm or moist, and where, consequently, temperature and humidity diminish with height at an abnormally rapid rate. Cyclones are thus phenomena resulting from a disturbance of the equilibrium of the atmosphere considered horizontally, but whirlwinds and tornadoes have their origin in a vertical disturbance of atmospheric equilibrium.

Encyc. Brit., XVI. 129.

3. Popularly, a tornado (such as occur in the Western States), or any destructive storm. See *tornado*, *waterspout*, and *whirlwind*. [U. S.]

cyclone-pit (si-k'lōn-pit), *n.* On the prairies and plains of the western United States, a pit or underground room made for refuge from a tornado or cyclone.

Cycloneura (si-klo-nū'rā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. κύκλος*, circle, + *νεύρον*, nerve.] A division of

Hydrozoa, corresponding to *Hydromedusae*: opposed to *Toponeura*. Eimer.

cycloneural (si-klo-nū'ral), *a.* [*Gr. Cycloneura* + *-al*.] Having a complete nerve-ring, as a hydromedusan; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Cycloneura*; not toponeural.

cyclonic (si-klo-n'ik), *a.* [*Gr. cyclone* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to or of the nature of a cyclone: as, a *cyclonic* area; *cyclonic* action; "the *cyclonic* motion in sun-spots," Young.

cyclonically (si-klo-n'i-kal-i), *adv.* In the manner of a cyclone; like a cyclone.

cyclonoscope (si-klo-nō-skōp), *n.* [*Gr. κύκλος*, a circle (see *cyclone*), + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] A hurricane-indicator; an apparatus (devised by Padre Viñes, S. J., Havana) consisting of an outer card with compass-points and an inner movable card with lines, to show the direction of motion of the various atmospheric currents constituting the circulation of a tropical hurricane. The apparatus, when properly oriented and adjusted, aids an observer in detecting the existence of a hurricane in his vicinity and the bearing of its center.

Cyclopacea (si-klo-pā'sē-ā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Cyclops*, 2, + *-acea*.] A superfamily group of entomostracous crustaceans, taking name from the genus *Cyclops*: an inexact synonym of *Copepoda*.

cyclopædia, cyclopædic, etc. See *cyclopaedia, etc.*

cyclope (si-klop), *a.* [*L. Cyclopeus*: see *cyclopean*.] Having or using a single eye; cyclopean. [Poetical.]

Even as the patient watchers of the night,—

The cyclope gleaners of the fruitful skies,—

Show the wide misty way where heaven is white

All paved with suns that daze our wondering eyes.

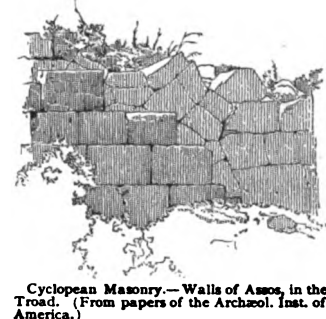
O. W. Holmes, To Christian Gottfried Ehrenberg.

cyclopean (si-klopē-an), *a.* [= *F. cyclopéen*, < *L. Cyclopeus*, < *Gr. Κυκλωπῆος*, Cyclopean (architecture), < *Κύκλωψ*, Cyclops.] Of or pertaining to, or exhibiting the characteristics of, any of the legendary Cyclopes. [Commonly with a capital when used with direct reference to these beings: as, *Cyclopean* architecture. See below.] Specifically—(a) Having a single eye in the middle of the forehead; in *zool.*, having a median and apparently or actually single eye. This state may be normal and permanent, as in some of the crustaceans; or normal and marking a stage of development; or monstrosity, from defect of growth in the parts concerned, whereby the eyes are not separated. It occurs, for example, occasionally in the pig. (b) Single and situated in the middle of the forehead, as an eye.

A true, mean, cyclopean eye would be slightly to the right of the median line.

Mind, IX. 93.

(c) Vast; gigantic: applied to an early style of masonry, sometimes imitated in later ages, constructed of stones either unhewn or more or less irregularly shaped and fitted together, usually polygonal, but in some more recent examples approaching regular horizontal courses, and often presenting joints of very perfect workmanship. Such



Cyclopean masonry.—Walls of Asso, in the Troas. (From papers of the Archæol. Inst. of America.)

consist of three courses, of which the stones, measuring from 6 to 9 feet long, from 3 to 4 feet wide, and from 2 to 3 feet deep, are rudely shaped, irregular masses piled on one another. Examples of Cyclopean work occur in Greece, Italy, Asia Minor, and elsewhere. The more primitive Cyclopean masonry in Greece, roughly built of stones entirely unhewn, the spaces between the larger stones being filled with smaller ones, is often termed *Pelasgic*.

cyclopedet (si-klopēd), *n.* [*Gr. cyclopedia*.] A cyclopaedia.

Peter Lombard's scholastic *cyclopede* of divinity.

T. Warton, *Hist. Eng. Poetry*, II. 450.

cyclopaedia, cyclopædia (si-klopē-di-ā), *n.* [Short form of *encyclopedia*, *encyclopædia*, q. v.]

1. A book containing accounts of the principal subjects in one branch of science, art, or learning in general: as, a *cyclopaedia* of botany; a *cyclopaedia* of mechanics.—*2.* In a broader sense, a book comprising accounts of all branches of learning; an encyclopedia. See *encyclopedia*.

cyclopedic, cyclopædic (si-klopē-dik or -ped'ik), *a.* [*Gr. cyclopedia*, *cyclopædia*, + *-ic*.] *1.* Of or pertaining to a cyclopaedia.—*2.* Resembling

a cyclopedia in character or contents; exhaustive: as, *cyclopedic* treatment of a subject.

cyclopedical, cyclopedical (si-klop'ē-di-kal or -ped'i-kal), *a.* Same as *cyclopedic*.

Cyclopes, *n.* Plural of *Cyclops*, 1.

Cyclophis (si'klō-fis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κύκλος, a circle, + φής, a serpent.] A genus of serpents,



Green-snake (*Cyclophis vernalis*).

of the family *Colubridae*, containing the familiar and beautiful green-snake of the United States, *C. vernalis*. See *green-snake*.

Cyclophoridae (si-klop-for'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cyclophorus* + *-idae*.] A family of operculate gastropodous mollusks, typified by the genus *Cyclophorus*, related to and often merged in *Cyclostomidae*. They have a depressed shell with circular aperture and a plurispiral operculum. Leading genera are *Cyclophorus*, *Cyclostus*, *Pomatius*, *Diplommatina*, and *Pupina*. Also called *Cyclotidae*.

Cyclophorus (si-klop'ō-rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κύκλος, moving in a circle, < κύκλος, a circle, + φός, < φέρειν = *E. bear*.] A genus of gastropodous mollusks, typical of the family *Cyclophoridae*, or referred to the family *Cyclostomidae*.



Cyclophorus involutus.

cyclopia (si-klop'pi-ā), *n.* [NL., < L. *Cyclops*, < Gr. Κύκλωψ, *Cyclops*: see *Cyclops*.] In *teratol.*, a malformation in which the orbits form a single continuous cavity. Also called *synophthalmia*.

cycloptic (si-klop'ik), *a.* [< *Cyclops* + *-ic*.] [*Cap.* or *l. c.*, according to use.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling the Cyclopes; cyclopean. Specifically—(a) One-eyed; cyclopean (which see). Hence—(b) Seeing only one part of a subject; one-sided. (c) Gigantic.

Sending a bill of defiance to all physicians, surgeons, and apothecaries, as so many bold giants, or cycloptic monsters, who daily seek to fight against Heaven by their rebellious drugs and doses! *Artif. Handsomeness.*

cyclopid (si'klō-pid), *n.* A member of the *Cyclopidae*.

Cyclopidae (si-klop'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cyclops*, 2, + *-idae*.] A family of minute entomostracous crustaceans, of the gnathostomatous section of *Copepoda*; so called from their simple single eye. They are mostly fresh-water forms, without any heart, the second pair of antennae 4-jointed and not biramous, the anterior antennae of the male prehensile, and the fifth pair of feet rudimentary. They are extremely prolific, and it is estimated that in one summer a female may become the progenitrix of more than four million descendants. They undergo many transformations before attaining maturity. See cut under *Cyclops*.

cyclopine (si'klō-pin), *n.* [NL., < NL. *Cyclopia*, a genus of plants (< Gr. κύκλος, a circle, + πούς (πόδ-) = *E. foot*), + *-ine*.] An alkaloid obtained from plants of the genus *Cyclopia*.

cyclopite (si'klō-pit), *n.* [< *Cyclopean* + *-ite*.] A crystallized variety of anorthite, occurring in geodes in the dolerite of the Cyclopean isles or rocks on the coast of Sicily, opposite Acireale.

cycloplegia (si-klop-plē'ji-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κύκλος, a circle, + πλῆγῃ, a stroke.] Paralysis of the ciliary muscle of the eye.

Cyclops (si'klops), *n.* [= *F. Cyclope* = *Sp. Cyclope* = *It. Ciclope* = *Pg. Cyclope* = *D. G. Cyclope* = *Dan. Sw. Cyclop*, < L. *Cyclops*, pl. *Cyclopes*, < Gr. Κύκλωψ, pl. *Κύκλωπες*, *Cyclopes*, lit. round-eyed, < κύκλος, a circle, + ὤψ, eye.] 1. Pl. *Cyclopes* (si-klop'pēz) or *Cyclops*. In *Gr. myth.* and *legend*: (a) A giant with but one eye, which was circular and in the middle of the forehead. According to the Hesiodic legend, there were three Cyclopes of the race of Titans, sons of Uranus and Ge, who forged the thunderbolts of Zeus, Pluto's helmet, and Poseidon's trident, and were considered the primeval patrons of all smiths. Their workshops were afterward said to be under Mount Etna.

The *Cyclops* here, which labour at the Trade, Are Jealousie, Fear, Sadness, and Despair. *Cowley, The Mistress, Monopoly.*

(b) In the *Odyssey*, one of a race of gigantic, lawless cannibal shepherds in Sicily, under the

one-eyed chief Polyphemus. (c) One of a Thracian tribe of giants, named from a king Cyclops, who, expelled from their country, were fabled to have built in their wanderings the great prehistoric walls and fortresses of Greece. See *cyclopean*.—2. [NL.] In *zool.*, a genus of minute fresh-water copepods, typical of the family *Cyclopidae*, having a greatly enlarged pair of antennules (the appendages of the second somite of the head), by the vigorous strokes of which they dart through the water as if propelled by oars. In the front of the head there is a beady black median eye, really double, but appearing single, whence the name of the genus. *Cyclops quadricornis* is a common water-flea of fresh-water ponds and ditches. See *Copepoda*.

3. [*l. c.*] A copepod of the genus *Cyclops*.

cyclopterid (si-klop'tē-rid), *n.* A fish of the family *Cyclopteridae*.

Cyclopteridae (si-klop-ter'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cyclopterus* + *-idae*.] A family of fishes, represented by the genus *Cyclopterus*, and adopted by various authors with different limits. See cut under *Cyclopterus*. (a) In the old systems it embraced the true *Cyclopteridae* as well as *Liparidae* and *Gobioidae*. (b) In Günther's system it includes the true *Cyclopteridae* and also *Liparidae*. (c) By Gill and American writers generally it is restricted to *Cyclopteroidea* of a short ventricose form, with short posterior and opposite dorsal and anal fins and a distinct spinous dorsal. The species inhabit the cold seas of the northern hemisphere.

Cyclopterina (si-klop-tē-ri-nā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cyclopterus* + *-ina*.] In Günther's system of classification, the first group of his family *Discoboli*, having two separate dorsal fins, and 12 abdominal and 16 caudal vertebrae.

cyclopteryne (si-klop'tē-rin), *a. and n.* 1. *a.* Of or relating to the *Cyclopterina* or restricted *Cyclopteridae*.

2. *n.* One of the *Cyclopterina*.

cyclopteroid (si-klop'tē-roid), *a. and n.* 1. *a.* Of or relating to the *Cyclopteridae*.

2. *n.* A fish of the family *Cyclopteridae* or superfamily *Cyclopteroidea*.

Cyclopteroidea (si-klop-tē-roi'dē-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cyclopterus* + *-oidea*.] A superfamily of acanthopterygian fishes, distinguished by the development of a sucltorial disk resulting from the union of the ventral fins and the fixture of their rays to the pelvic bones. It includes the families *Cyclopteridae* and *Liparidae*.

Cyclopterus (si-klop'tē-rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κύκλος, a circle, + πτερόν, wing.] A genus of fishes, typical of the family *Cyclopteridae*. By the

older authors it was made to include all forms with an imperfectly ossified skeleton and the ventral fins united in a broad sucltorial disk; by later authors it is restricted to the lump-fish (*C. lumpus*) and closely related species.

cyclorama (si-klop-rā'mā), *n.* [< Gr. κύκλος, a circle, + ὅραμα, a view, < ὁράω, see.] A representation of a landscape, battle, or other scene, arranged on the walls of a room of cylindrical shape, and so executed as to appear in natural perspective, the spectators occupying a position in the center; a circular panorama.

It is only within a generation that *cycloramas* have been painted and constructed with a satisfactory degree of mechanical perfection. *Appleton's Ann. Cyc.*, 1886, p. 278.

cycloramic (si-klop-ram'ik), *a.* [< *cyclorama* + *-ic*.] Relating to or of the nature of a *cyclorama*.

The laws of *cycloramic* perspective have been understood for two or three centuries.

Cyclorhapha (si-klor'a-fā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *cyclorhaphus*: see *cyclorhaphous*.] A prime division of dipterous insects, containing those in which the pupa-case opens curvilinearly: opposed to *Orthorhapha*, in which the case splits straight. *Brauer*.

cyclorhaphous (si-klor'a-fus), *a.* [< NL. *cyclorhaphus*, < Gr. κύκλος, a circle, + ῥαφή, a suture, < ῥάπτειν, sew.] Having the pupa-case opening curvilinearly; specifically, pertaining to or having the characters of the *Cyclorhapha*.

Cyclosaura (si-klop-sā'rā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. κύκλος, a circle, + σαύρος, lizard.] A division of lacertilians or lizards. They have a short thick tongue, scarcely extensible; a round pupil; a long tail with the anus not terminal; 2 or 4 short feet, or none; the body either lacertiform or serpentiform; the back with large scales; and the belly with scales not overlapping and arranged in cross-bands. The division contains the *Chalcidæ*, *Zonuridæ*, and *Eublepharidæ* (to which some add the *Monitors*, etc.). The group is by some made a family, *Ptycholeura*, of a suborder *Breclingua*.

cyclosaurian (si-klop-sā'ri-an), *a. and n.* [< *Cyclosaura* + *-ian*.] 1. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Cyclosaura*.

2. *n.* One of the *Cyclosaura*.

cycloscope (si'klō-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. κύκλος, a circle, + σκοπεῖν, view.] An apparatus invented by McLeod and Clarke for measuring velocities of revolution at a given instant. It consists essentially of a revolving ruled cylinder that may be examined through an opening partially closed by a tuning-fork vibrating at a known rate. The observation depends on the persistence of vision, and when the intermittent appearance of the ruled lines, seen past the vibrating fork, becomes continuous, an index shows upon a scale the rate of the revolution of the cylinder.

cyclosis (si-klop'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κύκλωσις, a surrounding, < κύκλουν, surround, move around, < κύκλος, a circle: see *cycle*, *n.*] In *zool.*, *physiol.*, and *bot.*, circulation, as of blood or other fluid: in *zool.*, especially applied to the currents in which circulate the finely granular protoplasmic substances in *Protozoa*, *Infusoria*, etc., as within the body of members of the genus *Paramecium*, and the pseudopods of foraminifers; in *botany*, originally, to the movement occasionally observable in the latex of plants, now to the streaming movement of protoplasm within the cell.

It is by the contractility of the protoplasmic layer that the curious *cyclosis* . . . is carried on within the Plant-cell. *W. B. Carpenter, Micros.*, § 224.

cyclosporous (si-klop-spēr'us), *a.* [< Gr. κύκλος, a circle, + σπέρμα, seed, + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, having the embryo coiled about the central albumen, as the seeds of *Caryophyllaceae*.

Cyclostoma (si-klop'tō-mā), *n.* [NL., fem. sing. (in sense 2 neut. pl.) of *cyclostomus*: see *cyclostomous*.] 1. The typical genus of the family *Cyclostomidae*: so called from the circular aperture of the shell. Very different limits have been given to it, the old writers including not only all the true *Cyclostomidae*, but also the *Cyclophoridae* and *Pomatidae*, while by most modern writers it is limited to those with a calcareous paucispiral operculum flattened and having an eccentric nucleus. The species are numerous; they live in damp places. *C. elegans* is an example. See cut under *Cyclostomidae*. Also *Cyclostomus*.

2. [Used as a plural.] The cyclostomatous vertebrates, or myzonts.

Cyclostomata (si-klop-stō'mā-tā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *cyclostomatus*: see *cyclostomatous*.] 1. A division of gymnomelamorous polyzoans having tubular cells, partially free or entirely connate, a terminal opening with a movable lip, and no avicularia nor vibracula: opposed to *Chilostomata* and *Ctenostomata*. It is subdivided into *Articulata* or *Radicata* (family *Crinidae*), and *Inarticulata* or *Incrustata*, containing the rest of the families. 2. In Günther's system of classification, a subclass of fishes having the following technical characters: the skeleton cartilaginous and notochordal, without ribs and without real jaws; skull not separate from the vertebral column; no limbs; gills in the form of fixed sacs without branchial arches, 6 or 7 in number on each side; one nasal aperture only; mouth circular or sucker-like; and heart without bulbous arteriosus. Also called *Cyclostomi*, *Cyclostomia*, *Marsipobranchii*, and *Monorhina*.

cyclostomate (si-klop'tō-māt), *a.* [< NL. *cyclostomatus*: see *cyclostomatous*.] Same as *cyclostomous*.

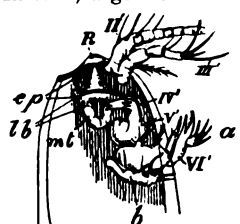
Of the thirty-three *cyclostomate* forms, thirteen had previously been known in a fossil state. *Science*, IX. 350.

cyclostomatous (si-klop-stōm'ā-tus), *a.* [< NL. *cyclostomatus*, < Gr. κύκλος, a circle, + στόμα(τ-), mouth.] Having a circular oral aperture, or round mouth. Specifically—(a) Pertaining to the polyzoan *Cyclostomata*. (b) Pertaining to the round-mouthed fishes, the lampreys and hags. The usual form in ichthyology is *cyclostomus*.

cyclostome (si'klō-stōm), *a. and n.* [< NL. *cyclostomus*: see *cyclostomatous*.] 1. *a.* Same as *cyclostomous*.

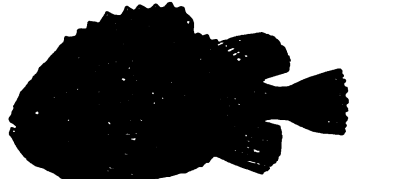
The *cyclostome* Fishes, possessed of cerebral ganglia that are tolerably manifest, lead us to the ordinary fishes, in which these ganglia, individually much larger, form a cluster of masses, or rudimentary brain.

H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 8.



Head of *Cyclops*, a Fresh-water Copepod, under view, highly magnified.

mt, metastoma; *ep*, epistoma; *lb*, labrum; *R*, rostrum; *II*, antennule; *III*, antenna; *IV*, mandible; *V*, first maxilla; *VI*, second maxilla, bearing *a*, outer division or exopodite, and *b*, inner division or endopodite.



Lump-fish (*Cyclopterus lumpus*).

II. n. 1. A fish of the order *Cyclostomi*; a marsipobranch; a monorhine; a lamprey or hag.—2. A gastropod of the family *Cyclostomidae*.

Cyclostomi (si-klos'tō-mī), *n. pl.* [NL., *pl. of cyclostomus*; see *cyclostomous*.] In Cuvier's system of classification, the second family of his second order, *Chondropterygii branchii fixis*, with the mouth formed into a sucker, containing the lampreys and hags, or the cyclostomous, monorhine, or marsipobranchiate fishes: a synonym of *Marsipobranchii*.

cyclostomid (si-klos'tō-mid), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Cyclostomidae*.

Cyclostomidae (si-klos'tō-mī-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cyclostoma* + *-idae*.] A family of tænioglossate gastropods to which different limits have been assigned. (a) By the old writers it was extended to all the operculate land-shells. (b) Later it was limited to those with a circular aperture to the shell. (c) By most modern conchologists it is restricted to forms with comparatively narrow lateral teeth bearing several cusps, broad marginal teeth having serrated or pectiniform crowns, a spiral shell with a subcircular aperture, and a paucispiral operculum. The species are numerous in tropical and subtropical countries, and a few, as *Cyclostoma elegans*, extend into temperate regions. They are chiefly found in forests and damp places. The under surface of the foot is impressed by a longitudinal groove, and the sides are alternately mired in progression, while the long rostrum is used for pulling forward.



Cyclostoma elegans.

Cyclostominae (si-klos'tō-mī-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cyclostoma* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of *Cyclostomidae*, containing the typical species, and contrasting with the subfamilies *Cistulinae*, *Liciniinae*, and *Realinae*.

cyclostomous (si-klos'tō-mus), *a.* [< NL. *cyclostomus*, < Gr. κύκλος, a circle, + στόμα, mouth.] Having a round mouth, as a lamprey, or a round aperture of the shell, as a cyclostomid; specifically, in *ichth.*, pertaining to the *Cyclostomi*. Also *cyclostomate*, *cyclostome*.

Cyclostomus (si-klos'tō-mus), *n.* [NL.: see *cyclostomous*.] Same as *Cyclostoma*, 1.

Cyclostrema (si-klos'trē-mā), *n.* [NL., *improp.* for *Cyclostrema*, < Gr. κύκλος, circle, + τρήμα, hole.] A genus of gastropods, typical of the family *Cyclostremidae*.

Cyclostremidae (si-klos'trēm-i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cyclostrema* + *-idae*.] A family of rhipidoglossate gastropods, typified by the genus *Cyclostrema*. They have ciliated filiform tentacles, lateral cirrus appendages, wide median tooth and four narrow teeth on each side, and marginal teeth with denticulated borders; the shell is depressed, umbilicated, non-nacreous, and white. The species are of small size and found in almost all seas.

cyclostylar (si-klos'tī-lār), *a.* [< Gr. κύκλος, a circle, + στύλος, a pillar, style, + *-ar*.] In *arch.*, consisting of a circular range of columns; monopteral.

cyclostyle (si-klos'tīl), *n.* [< Gr. κύκλος, a circle, + στύλος, a pen.] An apparatus for making duplicate copies of letters, circulars, etc., written on sensitized paper with a pen of peculiar make, or with a typewriter. The first copy is used as an impression-plate, and inked with an inking-roller to produce subsequent copies.

cyclostystem (si-klos'tī-sis'tem), *n.* [< Gr. κύκλος, a circle, + σύστημα, system.] The circular arrangement of the pores of certain hydrocoral-line aculephs (the stylasterids), simulating the calicular systems of anthozoan corals in appearance. *Moseley*, 1881.

cyclothure (si-klos'thūr), *n.* An animal of the genus *Cyclothurus*; a two-toed ant-eater.



Two-toed Ant-eater (*Cyclothurus didactylus*).

Cyclothurinae (si-klos'thū-rī-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cyclothurus* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of South American arboricole ant-eaters, of the family *Myrmecophagidae*; the two-toed ant-eaters of the single genus *Cyclothurus*. The first, fourth, and fifth digits of the fore paws are so reduced that only two are visible externally, and the inner digit of the hind foot is likewise rudimentary. These ant-eaters live in trees and resemble sloths.

cyclothurine (si-klos'thū-rin), *a. and n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to the subfamily *Cyclothurinae*.

II. *n.* One of the *Cyclothurinae*; a cyclothure. Also written *cyclothurine*.

Cyclothurus (si-klos'thū-rus), *n.* [NL., for *Cyclothurus*, < Gr. κυκλωτός, round (see *Cyclothus*), + οὐρά, a tail.] The typical and only genus of the subfamily *Cyclothurinae*, containing the little two-toed ant-eater of Brazil, *C. didactylus*, and a species of Costa Rica, *C. dorsalis*. See *Cyclothurinae*.

cyclotid (si-klot'id), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Cyclotidae*.

Cyclotidae (si-klot'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cyclotus* + *-idae*.] A family of phaneropneumonous tænioglossate gastropods. The eyes are situated at the outer bases of the tentacles; the outer lateral teeth of the radula are little differentiated from the others; there are 10 jaws; and the shell is spiral with a circular aperture, closable by a multispiral operculum. Same as *Cyclophoridae*.

cyclotomic (si-klos'tōm'ik), *a.* [< Gr. κύκλος, circle, + τομή, a cutting, + *-ic*.] In *geom.*, pertaining to the theory of the division of the circumference of a circle into aliquot parts.—**Cyclotomic divisor**. See *divisor*.

cycloturine, **Cycloturus**. See *cyclothurine*, *Cyclothurus*.

Cyclotus (si-klos'tus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κυκλωτός, rounded, < κυκλόν, make round, < κύκλος, a circle.] A genus of gastropodous mollusks, of the family *Cyclophoridae*, or giving the name *Cyclotidae* to the same group.

Cyclura (si-klos'trā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κύκλος, a circle, + οὐρά, tail.] A genus of lizards, of the



Spine-tailed Lizard (*Cyclura acanthura*).

family *Iguanidae*. *C. lophoma* is the great iguana of Jamaica, with a long serrate dorsal crest. *C. acanthura* is the spine-tailed lizard of Lower California. *C. teres*, of the same region, is the smooth-backed lizard.

cyclus (si'klus), *n.* [LL., < Gr. κύκλος, a circle; see *cycle*.] 1. *Pl. cycli* (si'kli). Same as *cycle*, 5.

Gonzalo de Córdoba, "the Great Captain," . . . produced an impression on the Spanish nation hardly equalled since the earlier days of that great Moorish contest, the *cyclus* of whose heroes Gonzalo seems appropriately to close up. *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., I. 181.

2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of fossil crustaceans of uncertain character.

cydariform (si-dar'i-fōrm), *a.* [< L. *cydarium* (< Gr. κύδαρος), a kind of ship, + *forma*, shape.] In *entom.*, approaching the form of a globe, but truncated on two opposite ends: applied to joints of the palpi, etc.

cydery, *n.* See *cider*.

Cydippe (si-dip'ē), *n.* [NL., < L. *Cydippe*, < Gr. Κυδippe, in myth, a fem. name, a Nereid, etc.; appar. < κύδος, glory, renown, + ἵππος, fem. ἵππη, horse.] 1. In *zool.*, the typical genus of ctenophorans of the family *Cydidippidae*, having retractile filiform fringed tentacles, and a transparent colorless gelatinous body, divided radially into eight parts by the ctenophores. One member of the genus, *C. pileus*, is a very beautiful object, and is common in the seas around Great Britain. The body is globular in shape, and adorned with eight bands of cilia, serving as its means of locomotion and presenting brilliant rainbow hues. From the body are pendent two long filaments, to which are attached numerous shorter threads, and which can be protruded and retracted at will. Also called *Pleurobrachia*, and formerly referred to a family *Callianiridae*. See cut under *Ctenophora*.

2. A genus of spiders. *Rev. O. P. Cambridge*, 1840.—3. In *entom.*, a genus of beetles.

cydippid (si-dip'id), *n.* A ctenophoran of the family *Cydidippidae*.

Cydidippidae (si-dip'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cydippe*, 1, + *-idae*.] A family of saccate ctenophorans, typified by the genus *Cydippe*.

Cydonia (si-dō-ni-ā), *n.* [NL., < L. *cydonia*, a quince (> ult. E. *coīn*?, quince, q. v.), prop. pl. (*sc. mala*, apples) of *Cydonius*, adj.; < Gr. κυδώνιον (*sc. μήλον*, apple), a quince, *κυδωνία*, a quince-tree, neut. and fem. of *κυδωνιος*, adj., pertaining to *Κυδωνία*, L. *Cydonia*, a town of Crete, now Canea.] 1. A rosaceous genus of plants, including the quince, etc., now referred to *Pyrus*.

—2. In *entom.*, a genus of ladybirds, family *Coccinellidae*. *Mulsant*.

cydonin (si-dō-nin), *n.* [< *Cydonia*, 1, + *-in*.] The mucilage of quince-seeds.

cydonium (si-dō-ni-um), *n.* [See *Cydonia*.] Quince-seed.

cyesioagnosis (si-ē'si-og-nō'sis), *n.* [< Gr. κύσις, pregnancy, + γνώσις, knowledge.] Diagnosis of pregnancy. *Dunghison*.

cyesiology (si-ē-si-ol'ō-jī), *n.* [< Gr. κύσις, pregnancy (see *cyesis*), + *-λογία*, < λέγειν, say: see *-ology*.] In *physiol.*, the science which treats of gestation or pregnancy.

cyesis (si-ē'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κύσις, pregnancy, < κείν, be pregnant.] Pregnancy; conception. *Dunghison*.

cygneous (sig'nē-us), *a.* [< L. *cygnus*, *cygnus*, a swan: see *cygnet*.] In *bryology*, curved like a swan's neck. *Braithwaite*.

cygnet (sig'net), *n.* [Formerly *cignet*, < OF. *cignet*, equiv. to **cignel*, *cigneau*, dim. of *cigne*, F. *cygne* = Pr. *cigne* = It. *cigno*, a swan (cf. OF. *cisne* = Sp. *pg. cisne*, OP. *cirne* = Olt. *cecino*, It. *cecero*, a swan, < ML. *cecinius*, *cicinus*, a corruption of L. *cygnus*), < L. *cygnus*, often written *cygnus*, < Gr. κύκνος, a swan, prob. redupl. from √ *κυ*, **kav*, sound, = L. *canere*, sing. From the same root come L. *ciconia*, a stork, and E. *hen*. See *cant*, *chant*, *hen*.] A young swan; specifically, in *her.*, a small swan. Swans, when more than one are borne, are commonly called *cygnets*, though the representation is exactly the same as that of the swan so called.

So doth the swan her downy cygnets save,
Keeping them prisoner underneath her wings.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 3.

Cygnets royal, in *her.*, a term for a bearing more properly blazoned *swan argent, ducally gorged and chained or*—that is, having a duke's coronet around its neck and a chain attached thereto. *Hugh Clark*.

Cygninae (sig'nī-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cygnus*, 1, + *-inae*.] A subfamily of lamellirostral natatorial birds, of the duck family, *Anatidae*; the swans. They have the longest neck of any birds of this family, the vertebrae being very numerous (up to 26); the tail is short and many-feathered; the tarsus is reticulate; the lores are naked; the bill is high at the base, and sometimes tuberculate, with median nostrils; the feet are large; the middle toe and claw are longer than the tarsus; and the hallux is simple. The legs are set far back, so that the gait is constrained, but in the water the swans are proverbially elegant and graceful. There are 8 or 10 species, of various countries, chiefly of the genus *Cygnus*. See *swan*.

cygnine (sig'nin), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Cygninae*.

Cygnopsis (sig-nop'sis), *n.* [NL. (Brandt, 1836), < L. *cygnus*, a swan, + Gr. *opsis*, view, appearance.] A genus of geese, of the subfamily *Anserinae* and family *Anatidae*: so called from their



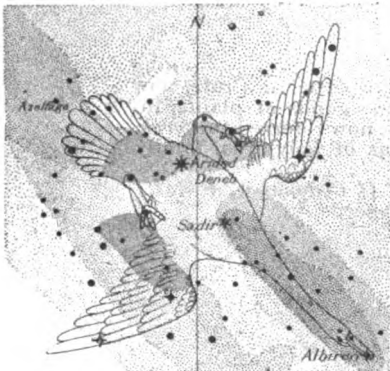
Chinese Goose (*Cygnopsis cygnoides*).

swan-like appearance. The type and only species is the Chinese goose, *C. cygnoides*, common in domestication.

Cygnus (sig'nus), *n.* [NL., < L. *cygnus*, prop. *cygnus*, a swan: see *cygnet*.] 1. The typical genus of the subfamily *Cygninae*, formerly conterminous with it, but now including all the white swans, or even restricted to those which

have a tubercle on the bill, as the mute swan of Europe, *Cygnus olor*. *C. musicus* is the European whooping swan, or hooper. It belongs to the subgenus *Olor*, as do the two American swans, the whistler, *Cygnus (Olor) columbianus*, and the trumpeter, *Cygnus (Olor) buccinator*. See swan.

2. An ancient northern constellation repre-



The Constellation Cygnus.—From Ptolemy's description.

senting a bird called a swan by Ovid and others, and now always so considered.

Cylicchna (si-lik'nā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κίλκνη*, a small cup, < *κύλις* (*κύλικ-*), a cup.] A genus of tectibranchiate opisthobranchiate gastropods, of the family *Tor-natellidae* or *Bullidae*, or made type of a family *Cylichnidae*, having a strong cylindrical shell, with narrow aperture. There are numerous species.



Cylicchna
Glinadracea.

cylichnid (si-lik'nid), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Cylichnidae*.

Cylichnidae (si-lik'ni-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cylicchna* + *-idae*.] A family of gastropods, of which the genus *Cylicchna* is typical. The radula has multiserial teeth, of which the central are small, the lateral large and unciform, and the marginal small and unciform.

Cylicomastiges (sil'i-kō-mas'ti-jēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κύλις* (*κύλικ-*), a cup, + *μάστιγ*, *pl. μάστιγες*, a whip, scourge.] A group of choanoflagellate infusorians or collar-bearing monads, with a well-marked collar around the base of the flagellum, including such genera as *Salpin-gaea* and *Codonosiga*. Bütschli.

cylicotomy (sil-i-kot'ō-mi), *n.* [*Gr. κύλις* (*κύλικ-*), a cup, + *τομή*, cutting, < *τέμνειν*, cut.] In *swg.*, division of the ciliary muscle, as in glaucoma. *Dunghison*.

Cylicozoa (sil'i-kō-zō'g), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κύλις* (*κύλικ-*), a cup, + *ζῷον*, animal.] Same as *Calycozoa*.

cylinder (sil'in-dēr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *cilinder*, *cilindre*; in ME. in form *chilindre*, a cylindrical sun-dial; < OF. *cilindre*, F. *cylindre* = Sp. It. *cilindro* = Pg. *cylindro*, < L. *cylindrus*, a cylinder, a roller, a leveler, < Gr. *κύλινδρος*, a cylinder, a roller, roll, < *κύλινδρεν*, roll, *κύλιν*, roll: see *cycle*. Doublet of *calender*¹, q. v.] 1. In *geom.*: (a) A solid which may be conceived as generated by the revolution of a rectangle about one of its sides: specifically called a *right cylinder*. The side of the generating rectangle forms the axis of the cylinder, and the adjacent sides generate circles which form the bases of the cylinder. (b) By extension, any surface generated by a right line moving parallel to itself.



Right
Cylinder.

A cylindrical surface is a curved surface generated by a moving straight line which continually touches a given curve, and in all of its positions is parallel to a given fixed straight line not in the plane of the curve. A solid bounded by a cylindrical surface and two parallel planes is called a *cylinder*. *Chauvenet*.

2. In *mech.*: (a) That chamber of a steam-engine in which the force of steam is exerted on the piston. See *steam-engine*. (b) The barrel of an air-pump. (c) A hollow metallic roller forming part of certain printing-machines. In cylinder-presses the cylinder is used only for giving the impression. See *cylinder-press*. In type-revolving presses there are type-cylinders and impression-cylinders; the former, on which the forms of type or stereotype plates are secured, revolve against the latter in the opposite direction. (d) The bore of a gun. (e) That part of a revolver which contains the chambers for the cartridges. (f) The central well around which a winding staircase is carried. (g) The body of a pump. (h) In a loom, a revolving part which receives the cards. In the Jacquard loom it is a square prism revolving on a horizontal axis. (i) In a carding-machine, a clothed barrel larger than an urchin or a doffer. See

cut under *carding-machine*. (j) In an electrical machine, a barrel of glass. (k) In *ordnance*, a wooden bucket in which a cartridge is carried from the magazine to the gun. *E. H. Knight*. (l) A garden- or field-roller. *E. H. Knight*.—3. In *antiq.*, a cylindrical or somewhat barrel-shaped stone, bearing a cuneiform inscription or a carved design, worn by the Babylonians, Assyrians, and kindred peoples as a seal and amulet. Great numbers of such cylinders have been found, and also of Phœnician imitations of them.—4. An old portable timepiece of the class of sun-dials.

By my *chilindre* it is prime of deye.

Chaucer, Shipman's Tale, l. 206.

5. [cap.] In *conch.*, a genus of gastropods: same as *Oliva*. *Fabricius*, 1823.—**Charge-cylinder**, the part of the bore of a cannon occupied by the charge.—**Double-acting cylinder**, an engine-cylinder in which the stroke of the piston is effective in each direction, instead of only in one direction, as in the *single-action cylinder*.—**Forming-cylinder**, in a paper-making machine, the cylinder on which the pulp is collected and formed into a soft web preparatory to drying and hardening.—**Oblique cylinder**. See *oblique*.—**Oscillating cylinder**, an engine-cylinder which rocks on trunnions, and the piston-rod of which connects directly to the crank.—**Vacant cylinder**, the portion of the bore of a cannon left free in front of the charge.

cylinder-bit (sil'in-dēr-bit), *n.* See *half-round bit*, under *bit*.

cylinder-bore (sil'in-dēr-bōr), *n.* A gun the bore of which is of a uniform diameter throughout.

cylinder-bore (sil'in-dēr-bōr), *r. t. and i.*; pret. and pp. *cylinder-bored*, ppr. *cylinder-boring*. To bore, as a gun-barrel, in such a manner that the diameter of the bore is uniform throughout.

cylinder-car (sil'in-dēr-kār), *n.* A hollow cylinder for carrying freight, with wheel-ends adapted to run on a railroad-track. The cylinder rolls with its load, thus doing away with the use of axles. *E. H. Knight*.

cylinder-cock (sil'in-dēr-kok), *n.* A cock at the end of a steam-cylinder, through which water of condensation may be blown out, or through which steam may be blown in for warming up the cylinder. For the first purpose it is sometimes made automatic, and often called a *safety cylinder-cock*.

cylinder-cover (sil'in-dēr-kuv'er), *n.* 1. A jacket or bagging placed about a steam-cylinder, to prevent radiation of heat.—2. In steam-engines, the cover secured by bolts to a flange round the top of a cylinder, so as to make it steam-tight.

cylinder-desk (sil'in-dēr-desk), *n.* A writing-desk with a top somewhat cylindrical in shape, which can be pushed back to allow the desk to be used, or brought forward and locked. Also called a *roll-top desk*.

cylinder-engine (sil'in-dēr-en'jin), *n.* In *paper-making*, a machine in which the pulp is formed in a sheet upon a cylinder and delivered as a web to the dryers.

cylinder-escapement (sil'in-dēr-es-kāp'ment), *n.* An escapement for watches invented by Graham, corresponding to the dead-beat escapement in clocks.

cylinder-face (sil'in-dēr-fās), *n.* In *engin.*, the flat part of a steam-cylinder on which a slide-valve moves.

cylinder-gage (sil'in-dēr-gāj), *n.* A cast-iron hollow cylinder, from 3 to 5 calibers in length, accurately turned on the exterior, and used to verify the accuracy of the finished bore of a gun.

cylinder-glass (sil'in-dēr-glās), *n.* Glass blown into the form of a cylinder, then split, and flattened into a sheet. The quality is superior to that of crown-glass. See *broad glass*, under *broad*.

cylinder-grinder (sil'in-dēr-grin'dēr), *n.* A machine-tool with automatic traverse-feed for finishing cylindrical gages, such as those of gun-bores. *E. H. Knight*.

cylinder-mill (sil'in-dēr-mil), *n.* A grinding-mill in which the action of rollers is substituted for that of face-stones. *E. H. Knight*.

cylinder-milling (sil'in-dēr-mil'ing), *n.* See *milling*.

cylinder-port (sil'in-dēr-pōrt), *n.* One of the openings through which steam passes into the cylinder of a steam-engine.

cylinder-powder (sil'in-dēr-pou'dēr), *n.* Gunpowder the charcoal for which is prepared by distillation in cylindrical iron retorts.

cylinder-press (sil'in-dēr-pres), *n.* A printing-machine in which impression is made by a

cylinder rotating over a sliding flat bed-plate which contains the form of types or plates. In the *drum-cylinder press* there is one cylinder of large size, making but one revolution to the forward and backward movement of the bed-plate; in other forms the cylinder makes two or more revolutions for each impression. In the *stop-cylinder press* the cylinder stops its rotation soon after the impression is taken. The *double-cylinder press* has two cylinders, and prints an impression on the backward as well as the forward movement of the bed-plate. The name *cylinder-press* is technically applied only to presses or machines in which the impression-cylinder prints upon a flat surface. Printing-machines that are constructed to print from plates or types fastened on a cylinder are known distinctively as *type-revolving presses*, and specifically as *rotary*, *web*, or *sun-and-planet presses*.

cylinder-snail (sil'in-dēr-snāl), *n.* A snail of the genus *Cylindrella*; a *cylindrellid*.

cylinder-snake (sil'in-dēr-snāk), *n.* An ophidian of the family *Cylindrophidae* or *Uropeltidae*.

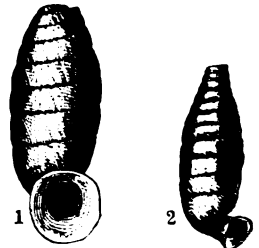
cylinder-staff (sil'in-dēr-stáf), *n.* An instrument used in the inspection of ordnance to measure the length of the bore. *Farrow*, *Mil. Encey.*

cylinder-tape (sil'in-dēr-tāp), *n.* In a cylinder printing-press, a tape running on the impression-cylinder, beneath the edge of the paper, to remove the sheet from the cylinder after impression. *E. H. Knight*.

cylinder-wrench (sil'in-dēr-rench), *n.* A form of wrench adapted to grasp cylindrical rods or tubes; a pipe-wrench. *E. H. Knight*.

cylindraceous (sil'in-drā'shius), *a.* [= F. *cylindracé*; as *cylinder* + *-aceous*.] Somewhat or nearly cylindrical.

Cylindrella (sil-in-drel'g), *n.* [NL., < L. *cylindrus*, cylinder, + dim. *-ella*.] A genus of geophilous gastropods, of the family *Cylindrellidae*, called cylinder-snails from the cylindrical shape of the shell. There are many species, of the warmer parts of America. *Pfeiffer*, 1840.



1. *Cylindrella brevis*. 2. *Cylindrella elegans*. (About twice natural size.)

cylindrellid (sil-in-drel'id), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Cylindrellidae*.

Cylindrellidae (sil-in-drel'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cylindrella* + *-idae*.] An American family of pulmonate gastropods, typified by the genus *Cylindrella*; the cylinder-snails. The shell is cylindrical and many-whorled, the last whorl usually detached from the rest and having a circular mouth. The animal has a thin jaw with oblique folds, and the teeth of the radula are peculiar, the central being very narrow, the lateral having the internal and median cusps confluent, and the marginal resembling the lateral in miniature, or rudimentary. Over 200 species are known, most of which are inhabitants of the West Indian islands.

cylindrenchyma (sil-in-dreng'ki-mā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κύλινδρος*, a cylinder, + *ἐχχυμα*, an infusion, < *ἐχχειν*, infuse, < *ἐν*, in, + *χεῖν*, pour.] In *bot.*, tissue composed of cylindrical cells, such as that of plants of the genus *Conferia*, and of many hairs, etc.

cylindric, cylindrical (si-lin'drik, -dri-kal), *a.* [= F. *cylindrique* = Sp. *cilindrico* = Pg. *cylindrico* = It. *cilindrico*, < NL. **cylindricus*, < Gr. *κύλινδρος*, cylindrical, < *κύλινδρος*, cylinder.] Having the form of a cylinder, or partaking of its properties.—**Cylindrical boiler**, a steam-boiler made in the shape of a cylinder, simple in construction, and admitting of greater resistance to the lateral action of the causes of displacement than most others, although more expensive in the matter of fuel.—**Cylindrical bone**, in *anat.*, a long bone, as a thigh-bone or humerus, with a more or less cylindrical hollow shaft of compact tissue, inclosing a medullary cavity, and having cancellous tissue at each end.—**Cylindrical lens or mirror**, a lens or mirror having one or two cylindrical surfaces. Cylindrical lenses are used in spectacles for the correction of astigmatism.—**Cylindrical saw**, a saw in the form of a cylinder, with the edge of the open end cut in saw-teeth; a crown-saw: used for cutting staves, felled, etc., and in surgery. Also called *barrel-saw*, *drum-saw*, *tub-saw*. See cut under *crown-saw*.—**Cylindrical surface**, a surface generated by a right line moving parallel to itself.—**Cylindrical valve**, a valve of cylindrical form on an oscillating axis, serving to open and close ports in the cylindrical case which forms its seat. *E. H. Knight*.—**Cylindrical vaulting** (properly *semi-cylindrical vaulting*), in *arch.*, the most ancient mode of true vaulting. Also called a *vaquin*, *barrel*, *tunnel*, or *cradle-vault*. It is a plain half-cylinder, without either groins or ribs, or divided into bays by arcs doubleaux, which are usually of square or semicircular section.

cylindrically (si-lin'dri-kal-i), *adv.* In the manner or shape of a cylinder.

cylindricity (sil-in-dris'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *cylindricité*; as *cylindric* + *-ity*.] The character or state of being cylindric; cylindrical form: as, imperfect *cylindricity*.

cylindricule (si-lin'dri-kül), *n.* [*< NL. as if cylindriculus, dim. of L. cylindrus, a cylinder: see cylinder.*] A small cylinder. *Owen.*

cylindriciform (si-lin'dri-förm), *a.* [= *F. cylindriciforme*; *< L. cylindrus, a cylinder, + forma, shape.*] Having the form of a cylinder; shaped like a cylinder.

Cylindrirostris (si-lin-dri-ros'trëz), *n. pl.* [*NL., < L. cylindrus, a cylinder, + rostrum, beak.*] In Blyth's system of classification (1849), a superfamily of his *Halcyonidae*, constituted by the kingfishers, rollers, and bee-eaters, or the families *Alcyonidae* (or *Alcedinidae*), *Coraciidae*, and *Meropidae*.

cylindrocephalic (si-lin'drö-se-fal'ik or si-lin'drö-sef'a-lik), *a.* [*< cylindrocephaly + -ic.*] Exhibiting or pertaining to cylindrocephaly.

cylindrocephaly (si-lin'drö-sef'a-li), [*< Gr. κύλινδρος, cylinder, + κεφαλή, head.*] A long cylindrical configuration of the skull.

cylindroconic, cylindroconical (si-lin'drö-kon'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [*< cylindric + conic, -al.*] Shaped like a cylinder terminated by a cone.

cylindroconoidal (si-lin'drö-kö-noi'dal), *a.* [*< cylindric + conoidal.*] Shaped like a cylinder having a conoidal termination.

cylindrocylindrical (si-lin'drö-si-lin'dri-kal), *a.* [*< cylindric + cylindrical.*] In *arch.*, formed by the intersection of one cylindrical vault with another of greater span and height, springing from the same level: said of an arch. See *cross-vaulting*.

cylindroid (sil'in-droid), *n. and a.* [= *F. cylindroide* = *Pg. cylindroide*, *< Gr. κύλινδρος, a cylinder, + εἶδος, form.*] 1. *n.* 1. A solid body bounded by a cylindrical surface cut orthogonally by elliptical bases.—2. A conoidal cubic surface whose equation is $z(x^2 + y^2) - 2axy = 0$. [So named by Cayley and Ball, 1871.]

II. *a.* Having the form of a cylinder with equal and parallel elliptical bases.

cylindroidal (sil'in-droi'dal), *a.* [*< cylindroid + -al.*] Resembling a cylinder; cylindroid.

During the embryonic condition of all vertebrates, the centre of the partition (between the cerebrospinal and visceral tubes) is occupied by an elongated, cellular, *cylindroidal* mass—the notochord, or chorda dorsalis. *Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 8.*

cylindroma (sil'in-drö'mä), *n.*; *pl. cylindromata* (-mä-tä). [*NL., < Gr. κύλινδρος, a cylinder, + -oma.*] In *pathol.*, a name given to several kinds of tumors. (a) *Sarcoma myxomatodes*, a sarcoma in which the sarcoma-cells have undergone in greater or less part mucous degeneration. (b) *Angiosarcoma myxomatodes*, a sarcoma in which the mucous degeneration affects the walls of the vessels and the tissue immediately about them. (c) *Myxosarcoma*, a simple combination of myxomatous and sarcomatous tissue. (d) *Cylindroma carcinomatodes*, a very rare carcinoma, characterized by the presence of homogeneous hyaline spherules in the cell-nests. See *carcinoma, myxoma, sarcoma*.

cylindromatous (sil'in-drom'a-tus), *a.* [*< cylindroma(-t) + -ous.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of a cylindroma.

cylindrometric (si-lin'drö-met'rik), *a.* [*< Gr. κύλινδρος, a cylinder, + μέτρον, a measure.*] Pertaining to a scale used in measuring cylinders.

cylindro-ogival (si-lin'drö-ö-j'i-val), *a.* [= *F. cylindro-ogival*; as *cylindric + ogival.*] Having the form of a cylindrical body with an ogival head.

Cylindrophidæ (sil'in-drof'i-dë), *n. pl.* [*NL., short for Cylindrophididae, < Cylindrophis (-drophid-) + -idæ.*] A family of harmless ophiidians or reptiles, typified by the genus *Cylindrophis*, without poison-fangs, with a very small head, the mouth not distensible, and the tail short and conical. They have a rudimentary pelvis, and a pair of anal spurs formed by the condensed epidermis of the rudimentary hind limbs; the teeth are small, and there are palatine teeth; the quadrate bone is fixed, and there is no distinct mastoid. Besides *Cylindrophis*, the family contains the genus *Ilyria* or *Tortrix*, whence it is sometimes named *Tortricidae*. With the family *Uropeltidae* it constitutes a suborder *Angiostomata*, or is brought under *Ophiderontia* with *Tuphiopidae*.

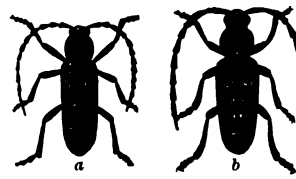
Cylindrophis (si-lin'drö-fis), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. κύλινδρος, cylinder, + φῆς, serpent.*] A genus of serpents, giving name to the family *Cylindrophidæ*. *C. rufa* is a Japanese species.

cyliz, *n.* See *kyliz*.

Cyllocoraria (sil'e-kö-rä-ri-ä), *n. pl.* [*NL.*] One of the many divisions of the heteropterous family *Phytocoridae*, containing such genera as *Hyaliodes*.

Cyllene (si-lë'në), *n.* [*NL., < L. Cyllene, < Gr. Κυλλήνη, the name of a mountain in Arcadia, Greece.*] A genus of longicorn beetles, of

the family *Cerambycidae*, which in the form of the body and the style of the markings have



a. *Cyllene pictus*. b. *Cyllene robinia*. (Natural size.)

(Drury) and *C. robinia* (Forst.), have a black body, banded with narrow transverse or oblique yellow lines, and red legs. The former lives in the hickory and appears in spring, while the latter infests the locust-tree and appears in autumn. Both species are, in the larval state, very destructive to the trees they inhabit. *Harris, Ins. Inj. to Veg., p. 103.*

cyma (si'mä), *n.*; *pl. cymæ* (-më). [*NL. (cf. L. cyma, cyma, a sprout, a hollow sphere), < Gr. κύμα, a wave, a swell, billow, a waved ogee or molding, < κύειν, be pregnant, lit. contain. See cyme.*] 1. In *arch.*, a member or molding of the cornice, of which the profile is an ogee, or curve of contrary flexure. Of this molding there are two kinds: *cyma recta*, or *Doric cyma* (sometimes called *beak-molding*), which is concave at the top and convex at the bottom; and *cyma reversa*, or *Lesbian cyma*, which is convex at the top and concave at the bottom. Both kinds of the cyma are also called *ogee*. Also written *cyme, cima*. 2. In *bot.*, same as *cyme*.—3. [*cap.*] [*NL.*] Same as *Cuma*, 2.



1. *Cyma recta*; 2. *Cyma reversa*.

cymagraph (si'mä-gräf), *n.* [*< Gr. κύμα, a waved molding, + γράφειν, write.*] A form of sculpture-copier or pantograph for tracing the outlines of objects in relief, particularly adapted for taking profiles of architectural moldings.

cymaphen (si'mä-fen), *n.* [*Irreg. < Gr. κύμα, a wave, + φαίνειν, show.*] An apparatus in a telephone for receiving transmitted electric waves.

cymar, *n.* See *simar*.

cymatium (si-mä'shi-um), *n.*; *pl. cymatia* (-ä). [*L., < Gr. κυμάτιον, a waved molding, < κύμα(-t), a wave, etc.: see cyma.*] In *arch.*, a cyma; a molding composed of the cyma.

Most of the capitals here are of the Corinthian order; and I took notice of the capitals of some pilasters, consisting of a cymatium, two lists, and flutes about a foot long, and under them a quarter round, adorned with eggs and darts. *Pococke, Description of the East, II. ii. 88.*

Cymatogaster (si'mä-tö-gas'tër), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. κύμα(-t), fetus, + γαστήρ, belly.*] A genus of surf-fishes, of the family *Embiotocidae*. *C. aggregatus* is an abundant fish of the Pacific coast of the United States, known as the *shiner*, *minny*, and *sparada*.

cymatolite (si-mat'ö-lit), *n.* [*< Gr. κύμα(-t), wave, + λίθος, stone.*] A mineral substance produced by the alteration of spodumene, appearing in white masses with a delicate wavy, fibrous structure. It is an intimate mixture of muscovite and albite.

cymba (sim'bä), *n.* [*NL., < L. cymba, < Gr. κύμβη, a boat: see cymbal, Cymbium.*] 1. *Pl. cymbæ* (-bë). In the nomenclature of sponge-spicules, a boat-shaped microscelere or flesh-spicule. The cymba resembles in profile the letter C. The back or curve is called the *keel* or *tropis*; the points are the *proræ* or *proræ*. The proræ when lobed or alate are termed *pteres*. Two varieties of the cymba are known as the *ptercymba* and *oöcymba*. See these words.

2. [*cap.*] In *conch.*, same as *Cymbium*, 1.

cymbæform (sim'bë-förm), *a.* Same as *cymbiform*.

cymbal (sim'bal), *n.* [*< ME. cimbale, cymbale, < OF. cimbale, F. cymbale = Sp. címbalo = Pg. cymbalo = It. címbalo, cembalo = D. címbaal = G. Dan. cymbel = Sw. cymbal, < L. cymbalum, < Gr. κύμβαλον, a cymbal, < κύμβος, κύμβη, the hollow of a vessel, bowl, basin, cup, boat, knapsack, etc., = Skt. kumbhā, kumbhi, a pot, jar: see comb2. Cf. chime1.*] 1. One of a pair of concave plates of brass or bronze which, when struck together, produce a sharp, ringing sound: usually in the plural. Their size varies from little metallic castanets or finger-cymbals to large orchestral cymbals made to be used with the large or long drum. Instruments of the cymbal family are known from the earliest historic times. They are especially useful for rhythmic effect, though some experiments have been made with plates so shaped and used as to give tones of definite pitch.

I am become as sounding brass, or a tinkling cymbal. 1 Cor. xiii. 1.

In vain with cymbals' ring They call the gaily king, In dismal dance about the furnace blue. Milton, Nativity, l. 208.

2. In *organ-building*, a mixture-stop of very high pitch.—3. A musical instrument made of a piece of steel wire, in a triangular form, on which are passed several rings, which are touched and shifted along the triangle with an iron rod held in the right hand, while the cymbal is supported in the left by a cord. Also spelled *symbal*. *Imp. Dict.*

cymbal-doctor (sim'bal-dok'tör), *n.* A teacher whose instruction is like the tinkling of a cymbal. Compare 1 Cor. xiii. 1. [Rare.]

These petty glosses, . . . so like the quibbles of a court sermon that we may safely reckon . . . that the hand of some household priest foisted them in, lest the world should forget how much he was a disciple of those cymbal-doctors. Milton, Eikonoklastes, vii.

cymbaled, cymballed (sim'bal'd), *a.* [*< cymbal + -ed2.*] Furnished with cymbals. [Rare.]

And highest among the statues, statue-like, Between a cymbal'd Miriam and a Jael, With Psyche's babe, was Ida watching us. Tennyson, Princess, v.

cymbaler, cymballer (sim'bal-ër), *n.* [*< cymbal + -er1.*] One who performs on a cymbal; a cymbalist. *Fallows.*

cymbalist (sim'bal-ist), *n.* [*< cymbal + -ist.*] One who plays the cymbals.

cymballed, cymballer. See *cymbaled, cymbaler*.

cymbate (sim'bät), *a.* [*< L. cymba, a boat (see cymba), + -ate1.*] Boat-shaped, as that form of sponge-spicule called a cymba. *Sollas.*

cymbecephalic (sim'bë-se-fal'ik or sim'bë-sef'a-lik), *a.* [*< Gr. κύμβη, a hollow, + κεφαλή, head, + -ic.*] Same as *cymbocephalic*. *Dunglison.*

Cymbidium (sim-bid'i-um), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. κύμβος, κύμβη, a hollow, a cup, boat (see cymbal), + dim. -idium.*] A genus of tropical terrestrial orchids, often having spikes of beautiful flowers, on which account several of them are favorites in the greenhouse. There are about 30 species, natives of eastern Asia, Australia, and Africa.

cymbiform (sim'bi-förm), *a.* [*< L. cymba, a boat, + forma, shape.*] Boat-shaped; longer than broad, convex, and keeled like the bottom of a boat: applied to the elytra and other parts of insects, to seeds and leaves of plants, diatoms, and spores of fungi, and also to a bone of the foot usually called the scaphoid bone. See *scaphoid*. Also *cymbeform*.

Cymbirhynchus (sim-bi-ring'kus), *n.* [*NL. (N. A. Vigors, 1831), also written Cymbrhynchus, and more correctly Cymborhynchus; < Gr. κύμβη, κύμβος, a cup, + ῥύνχος, snout, beak.*] A notable genus of coecygomorphic birds, of the family *Eurylemidae*: so called from the size and shape of the bill. The type is *C. macrorhynchus*, the blue-billed gaper, of Borneo, Sumatra, Java, etc.

Cymbium (sim'bi-um), *n.* [*NL., < L. cymba, also cymba, a boat or skiff, < Gr. κύμβη, the hollow of a vessel, a boat, a knapsack: see cymbal and comb2.*] 1. A genus of gastropods, of the family *Volutidae*. The shell is obovate, tumid, ventricose, and covered with a strong epidermis, and the pillar four-plaited. They are found on the African coast, and known as boat-shells. *C. æthiopica* and *C. proboecidae* are examples. Also *Cymba*.

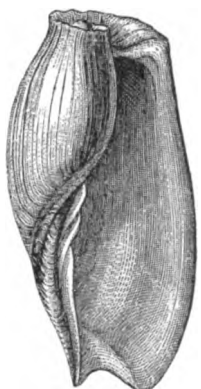
2. In *entom.*, a genus of beetles, of the family *Trogositidae*. *Seidlitz, 1873.*—3. [*l. c.*] In *Gr. antiq.*, a form of vase of deep and upright shape, without foot or handles; a bowl.

cymbin, cymbling (sim'blin, -bling), *n.* Same as *simlin*.

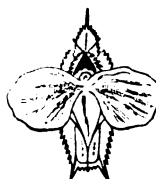
cymbocephaly (sim'bë-se-fal'ik or sim'bë-sef'a-lik), *a.* [*As cymbocephaly + -ic.*] Shaped like a bowl or cup; round; specifically, pertaining to or exhibiting cymbocephaly.

cymbocephaly (sim'bë-sef'a-li), *n.* [*< Gr. κύμβη, bowl, + κεφαλή, head.*] In *craniol.*, a bilobed form of the skull.

Cymbulla (sim-bü'li-ä), *n.* [*NL., < L. cymbula, a small boat, dim. of cymba, boat: see cymbal, and cf. cymba.*] The typical genus of the family *Cymbulidae*, having a slipper-shaped shell pointed



Boat-shell (*Cymbium proboecidae*).



Cymbulla proboecidae, slightly enlarged.

in front and square behind. *C. proboscidea* is an example.

Cymbulifida (sim-bū-li'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cymbulia* + *-ida*.] A family of thecosomatous pteropods. The animal is oval and has very large rounded fins, and there are three radular teeth in each transverse row, the median very wide and the lateral moderately wide and unicuspid; the shell has the form of a sandal, and is cartilaginous and mostly internal. Genera of this family are *Cymbulia*, *Tiedemannia*, and *Halopsyche*.

The *Cymbulifida* are noticeable for their comparatively large size and the very peculiar shell which they secrete. In early life . . . they have a small, spiral, horny shell; but this becomes lost, and in its place the animal secretes a cartilaginous slipper-shaped shell, apparently possessing no more consistency than ordinary gelatine jelly. In this thick, transparent, flexible shell sits the mollusc, like the old woman in her shoe, paddling about by the large oval wings.

Stand. Nat. Hist., I. 358.

cyme (sim), *n.* [Also, as NL., *cyma*; < Gr. *kūpa* (> *L. cyma*), a young sprout, etc., same as *kūpa* a wave, swell, etc.: see *cyma*.]



a. Cyme of houseleek; b. of forget-me-not. (From Le Maout and Decaisne's "Traité général de Botanique.")

1. In bot.: (a) An inflorescence of the definite or determinate class; any form of inflorescence in which the primary axis bears a single terminal flower which develops first, the inflorescence being continued by secondary, tertiary, and other axes. The secondary and other axes may be given off on both sides of the primary axis (a dichotomous or biparous cyme or dichasium), or in such a way as to cause the inflorescence to assume a helicoid or scorpioid form (as in the forget-me-not). The term is applied especially to a broad and flattened compound form. (b) A panicle, the elongation of all the ramifications of which is arrested so that it has the appearance of an umbel.—2. In arch., same as *cyma*.

Also *cima*.
cymulet (sim'let), *n.* [< *cyme* + *-let*.] Same as *cymule*.
cymene (si'mēn), *n.* [< *cym(inum)* + *-ene*.] A hydrocarbon (C₁₀H₁₄) occurring in the volatile oil of Roman cummin, in camphor, in the oil of thyme, etc., and prepared by treating oil of turpentine with oil of vitriol. It is a colorless, strongly refracting liquid, and has a pleasant odor of lemons. Also *cymol* and *camphogen*.
cymic (si'mik), *a.* [< *cym(inum)* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or derived from cymium or cummin.—*Cymic acid*, C₁₀H₁₂O₂, a monobasic acid forming prismatic crystals insoluble in water.
cymiferous (si-mif'e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *cyma*, a cyme, + *L. ferre* = *E. bear*.] In bot., producing cymes.
Cymindis (si-min'dis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *kūmōdis*, an unidentified bird, described by Aristotle as haunting the mountains, black, of the size of a small hawk, long and slender in form.] 1. In entom., a genus of adephagous beetles, of the family *Carabidae*. Latreille, 1806.—2. In ornith., a genus of American hawks of small size, related to the kites. The tarsus is bare below; the nostrils are linear and oblique; the lores are bare; the bill

cymobotrys (si-mō-bot'ris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *kūpa*, a young sprout (see *cyma*), + *βότρυς*, a cluster of grapes.] In bot., same as *thyrsus*.
cymogene (si'mō-jēn), *n.* [< Gr. *kūpa* (vov), cummin, + *-γενής*, producing: see *cumin* and *-gen*.] A mixture of very volatile hydrocarbons found in crude petroleum. When the crude petroleum is distilled, cymogene passes off as a gas at the usual temperature of the condenser, but by low temperature and compression it is reduced to a very volatile liquid having a specific gravity of .603–.578. It is used as a freezing-mixture.

cymoid (si'moid), *a.* [< *cyme* + *-oid*.] Having the form of a cyme.
cymol (si'mol), *n.* [< *L. cym(inum)* + *-ol*.] Same as *cymene*.
cymophane (si'mō-fān), *n.* [< F. *cymophane*, < Gr. *kūpa*, a wave, + *-φανής*, < *φαίνω*, show.] Chrysoberyl.

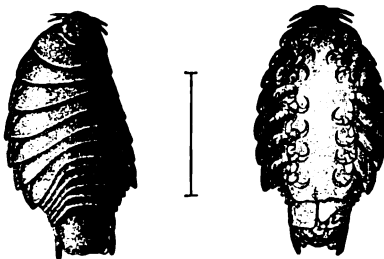
Her white arm, that wore a twisted chain
Clasped with an opal-shenny cymophane.
O. W. Holmes, The Mysterious Illness.

cymophanous (si-mof'a-nus), *a.* [As *cymophane* + *-ous*.] Having a wavy floating light; opalescent; chatoyant.

cymose, **cymous** (si'mōs, si'mus), *a.* [< *L. cymosus*, full of shoots, < *cyma*, a shoot, sprout: see *cyme*.] Bearing a cyme; composed of cymes; pertaining to or resembling a cyme.

cymosely (si'mōs-li), *adv.* In a cymose manner: as, "branching cymosely," Farlow, Marine Algæ, p. 103.

Cymothoa (si-moth'ō-ā), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1798), < Gr. *kūpa*, anything swollen, a wave, etc.,



Cymothoa ocellis, upper and under views. (Line shows natural size.)

+ *θοός*, quick, also pointed.] The typical genus of the family *Cymothoidae*. *C. aetrum* is a common kind of fish-louse, parasitic upon many fishes, to which it clings tightly by means of its hooked legs.

Cymothoidae (si-mō-thō'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cymothoa* + *-idae*.] A family of isopod crustaceans, of the group *Euisopoda*, typified by the genus *Cymothoa*, mostly parasitic on fish. The technical characters are a broad abdomen, with short segments and a scutellate caudal plate, the posterior maxillipeds operculate, and the mouth-parts formed for biting or sucking. There are several genera besides *Cymothoa*, as *Serolis*, *Ega*, *Eurydice*, *Cirolana*, and *Ceratothoa*. Also written *Cymothoadae*.
cymous, *a.* See *cymose*.
Cymri, *n. pl.* See *Cymry*.

Cymric, **Kymric** (kim'rik), *a. and n.* [With accom. term. -ic, < W. *Cymraeg*, Welsh, *Cymreig*, the Welsh language, < *Cymro*, pl. *Cymry*, a Welshman, *Cymru*, Wales: see *Cymry*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Cymry and their kindred, the Cornishmen and Bretons.

He (Monsieur Edwards) . . . finds abundant traces of the physical type which he has established as the Cymric still subsisting in our population, and having descended from the old British possessors of our soil before the Saxon conquest. M. Arnold, Study of Celtic Literature, iii.

II. *n.* The language of the Cymry, or of the Cymric division of the Celtic race of Britain.

Cymry, **Kymry** (kim'ri), *n. pl.* [W. *Cymry*, pl. of *Cymro*, a Welshman; cf. *Cymru*, ML. *Cambria*, Wales. The origin of the name is unknown; some connect it with W. *cymmer*, a confluence of waters; cf. *aber*, *inver*.] The name given to themselves by the Welsh. In its wider application the term is often applied to that division of the Celtic race which is more nearly akin with the Welsh, including also the Cornishmen and the Bretons or Armorians, as distinguished from the Gadhelic division. Also written *Cymri*, *Cumry*.

Physical marks, such as the square head of the German, the round head of the Gael, the oval head of the Cymri, which determine the type of a people.

M. Arnold, Study of Celtic Literature, iii.

cymule (si'mul), *n.* [< NL. *cymula* (cf. *L. cymula*, a tender sprout, dim. of *cyma*: see *cyma*, *cyme*).] In bot., a simple or diminutive cyme, by itself or forming part of a compound cyme. Also *cymelet*.
cymulose (si'mū-lōs), *a.* [< *cymule* + *-ose*.] Bearing or composed of cymules; pertaining to or resembling a cymule.

Cynælurinae (si'nē-lū-rī-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cynælurus* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of *Felidae*, represented by the genus *Cynælurus*: a synonym of *Guepardinae* (which see). Also written *Cynailurinae*.

Cynælurus (si'nē-lū-rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κύων* (kūv-), a dog, + *αἰλουρος*, a cat.] A genus of dog-like cats, containing the cheetah or hunting leopard of India, *C. jubata*: a synonym of *Gueparda* (which see). Also written *Cynailurus*. Wagler, 1830.

cynanche (si-nang'kē), *n.* [LL. (> ult. E. *equinancy*, *quinsy*, q. v.), < Gr. *κυνάγχη*, dog-quinsy, a kind of sore throat, also a dog-collar, < *κύων* (kūv-), a dog (= E. *hound* = *L. canis*, a dog), + *ἀγχειν*, choke, suffocate.] A name of various diseases of the throat or windpipe, attended with inflammation, swelling, and difficulty of breathing and swallowing, as *cynanche parotidæ*, *tonsillaris*, *trachealis*, etc.—**Cynanche maligna**. Same as *angina maligna* (which see, under *angina*).

Cynanchum (si-nang'kum), *n.* [NL., < LL. *cynanche*, in reference to its poisonous qualities: see *cynanche*.] An asclepiadaceous genus of climbing plants, of the Mediterranean region and Australia, of about 20 species. The root of the European *C. Vincetoxicum* is emetic and purgative, and *C. acutum* is said to afford French or Montpellier scammony. See *swallowwort*, 1, and *scammony*.

cynanthropy (si-nan'thrō-pi), *n.* [= F. *cynanthropie*, < Gr. *κυνάνθρωπια*, < *κυνάνθρωπος*, of a dog-man, < *κύων* (kūv-), a dog, + *άνθρωπος*, man. Cf. *lycanthropy*.] A kind of madness in which the afflicted person imagines himself to be a dog, and imitates its voice and actions.

Cynara (sin'a-rā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κυνάρα*, a plant not determined, supposed to be either the dog-thorn (< *κύων* (kūv-), a dog) or *κινάρα*, the artichoke.] A small genus of composites, of the Mediterranean region, in many respects like the thistle, but having an involucre composed of thick, fleshy, spiny scales, and a remarkably thick, fleshy receptacle covered with numerous bristles. The two best-known species are the artichoke (*C. Scolymus*) and the cardoon (*C. Cardunculus*), cultivated as vegetables. The other species are troublesome weeds, now widely naturalized upon the plains of extratropical South America. See cut under *artichoke*.

Cynaraceae (sin-a-rā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cynara* + *-aceae*.] Same as *Cynaroideae*.

cynaraceous (sin-a-rā'shi-us), *a.* [< *Cynara* + *-aceous*.] Belonging to or resembling the *Cynaraceae* or *Cynaroideae*.

cynarctomachy (sin-ark-tom'a-ki), *n.* [< Gr. *κύων* (kūv-), a dog, + *άρκτος*, a bear, + *μάχη*, a fight.] Bear-baiting with a dog: a humorous word invented by Butler.

Some occult design doth lie
In bloody cynarctomachy.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. i. 752.

cynareous (si-nā-rē-us), *a.* [< *Cynara* + *-eous*.] *Cynaraceous*.

cynaroid (sin'a-rōid), *a.* [< *Cynara* + *-oid*.] Same as *cynaraceous*.

Cynaroideae (sin-a-rōi'dē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cynara* + *-oideae*.] A tribe of the natural order *Compositae*, of which the genus *Cynara* is the type, distinguished by having the anthers conspicuously caudate, the flowers all hermaphrodite with tubular corollas and setose pappus, and the leaves usually prickly. The largest genera are *Cnicus* and *Centaurea*. Also *Cynaraceae*. See *Cynara*.

cynebot (A.-S. pron. kū'ne-bōt), *n.* [AS., < *cync* (in comp.), king, + *bōt*, fine, boot: see *king* and *boot*.] In Anglo-Saxon law, that part of the fine imposed on the murderer of a king which was paid to the community, as distinguished from the wergild paid to the king's kin.

By the Mercian law it [wergild payable to the king's kin on his violent death] was 7200 shillings. . . . A fine of equal amount, the *cynebot*, was at the same time due to his people. Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 59.

cynegetic (sin-ē-jet'ik), *a.* [= F. *cynégétique* = Sp. *cinegético*, < Gr. *κυνηγετικός*, pertaining to hunting, < *κυνήτης*, a hunter, < *κύων* (kūv-), a dog, + *ἡγεῖσθαι*, lead.] Concerning or having to do with hunting or cynegetics. [Rare.]

Jacques du Fouilloux, the celebrated veneur and cynegetic writer of the sixteenth century.

N. and Q., 7th ser., IV. 65.

cynegetics (sin-ē-jet'iks), *n.* [< *L. cynegetica*, < Gr. *κυνηγετικά*, neut. pl. of *κυνηγετικός*, pertaining to hunting: see *cynegetic* and *-ics*.] The art of hunting with dogs. [Rare.]

There are extant . . . in Greek four books on *cynegetics*, or venation.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., I. 8.



Cayenne Hawk (*Cymindis cayennensis*).

is slender and much hooked at the end; the tail is rounded; and the wings are short. The genus was based by Cuvier, 1817, on the Cayenne hawk, *C. cayennensis*.

cyminum (si-mi'nūm), *n.* [L., also *cuminum*, < *cumin*, q. v.] Same as *cumin*.

cymilin, *n.* See *similin*.

cymobotryose (si-mō-bot'ri-ōs), *a.* [As *cymobotrys* + *-ose*.] In bot., same as *thyrsoid*.

cynhyena (sin-hi-ē'nā), *n.* [**<** NL. *cynhyena*, **<** Gr. *κυν* (*kyn*), dog, + *hyena*, hyena.] A book-name of the painted hyena or hyena-dog of Africa, *Lycaon pictus*, translating one of its generic names, *Cynhyena*, which is not in use. See *Lycaon*.

cynic (sin'ik), *a.* and *n.* [Earlier also *cynick*; = D. *cinick* = F. *cynique* = Sp. *cinico* = Pg. *cynico* = It. *cinico* (cf. G. *cynisch* = Dan. *cynisk*, adj., G. Dan. *cyniker*, D. *ciniker*, *n.*), chiefly in the philosophical sense, **<** L. *cynicus*, cynic, a Cynic (also lit. in *spasmus cynicus*, cynic spasm), **<** Gr. *κυνικός*, dog-like, also cynic, a Cynic, so called, as popularly understood, in allusion to the coarse mode of life or the surly disposition of these philosophers, but perhaps orig., without this implication, in ref. to the Cynosarges, *Κυνσαργεῖς*, a gymnasium outside of Athens, where Antisthenes, the founder of the sect, taught. The literal sense 'dog-like' is thought of in E., apart from the bookish use in *cynic spasm* and *cynic year*, only as an etymological explanation of the philosophical term.] **I. a.** 1. Of or pertaining to a dog; dog-like; as, *cynic spasm*.—2. Of or pertaining to the dog-star: as, the *cynic year*.—3. Belonging to the sect of philosophers called Cynics; resembling the doctrines of the Cynics.

O foolishness of men! that lend their ears
To those budge doctors of the Stoick fur,
And fetch their precepts from the *Cynick* tub,
Praising the lean and sallow abstinence!

Milton, Comus, l. 708.

4. Having the character or qualities of a cynic; cynical.—**Cynic spasm**, a kind of convulsive spasm of the muscles of one side of the face, distorting the mouth, nose, etc., into the appearance of a grin.—**Cynic year**, the Sothic year, or calender year. See *Sothic*.

II. n. 1. [*cap.*] One of a sect of Greek philosophers founded by Antisthenes of Athens (born about 444 B. C.), who sought to develop the ethical teachings of Socrates, whose pupil he was. The chief doctrines of the Cynics were that virtue is the only good, that the essence of virtue is self-control, and that pleasure is an evil if sought for its own sake. They were accordingly characterized by an ostentatious contempt of riches, arts, science, and amusements. The most famous Cynic was Diogenes of Sinope, a pupil of Antisthenes, who carried the doctrines of the school to an extreme and ridiculous asceticism, and is improbably said to have slept in a tub which he carried about with him. **2.** A person of a cynical temper; a sneering faultfinder.

A cynic might suggest as the motto of modern life this simple legend—"Just as good as the real."

C. D. Warner, Backlog Studies, p. 4.

cynical (sin'i-kəl), *a.* [**<** *cynic* + *-al*.] 1. Same as *cynic*, 3.

Whether the bulk of our Irish natives are not kept from thriving, by that cynical content in dirt and beggary, which they possess to a degree beyond any other people.

Bp. Berkeley, Querist.

2. Having or showing a disposition to disbelieve in or doubt the sincerity or value of social usages or of personal character, motives, or doings, and to express or intimate the disbelief or doubt by sarcasm, satire, sneers, or other indirection; captious; carping; sarcastic; satirical: as, a cynical remark; a cynical smile.

I hope it is no very cynical asperity not to confess obligations, where no benefit has been received.

Johnson, To Chesterfield.

= *Syn.* *Pessimistic*, etc. (see *misanthropic*), morose, sarcastic, satirical, carping, censorious, snappish, waspish.

cynically (sin'i-kəl-i), *adv.* In a cynical, sarcastic, or sneering manner.

Rather in a satire and cynically, than seriously and wisely.

Bacon, Works, I. 176 (Ord MS.).

cynicalness (sin'i-kəl-nes), *n.* The quality of being cynical; a cynical disposition or character; tendency to despise or disregard the common amenities of life.

cynicism (sin'i-sizm), *n.* [**<** *cynic* + *-ism*. Cf. LL. *cynismus*, **<** Gr. *κυνισμός*, cynicism, **<** *κυνίζειν*, be a cynic, **<** *κυνικός*, a cynic: see *cynic*.] 1. The body of doctrine inculcated and practised by the Cynics; indifference to pleasure; stoicism pushed to austerity, asceticism, or acerbity.—2. The character or state of being cynical; cynicalness.

This cynicism is for the most part affected, and serves only as an excuse for some caustic remarks on human nature in general.

Hallam, Introd. Lit. of Europe.

A charitable and good-tempered world it is, notwithstanding its reputation for cynicism and detraction.

C. D. Warner, Backlog Studies, p. 54.

Cynictidinae (si-nik-ti-dī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., **<** *Cynictis* (*-tid-*) + *-inae*.] A subfamily of carnivorous quadrupeds, of the family *Viverridae*, belonging to the cynopodous or dog-footed division of that family. The technical characters are:

lengthened, blunt, non-retractile claws; a short ventricose head; a flat, bald, and grooved nose; a flattened bushy tail; and 38 teeth. There is but one genus, *Cynictis*.

Cynictis (si-nik'tis), *n.* [NL., **<** Gr. *κύν* (*kyn*), a dog, + *ικτίς*, a kind of weasel, the yellow-breasted marten.] A genus of carnivorous



African Meerkat (*Cynictis penicillata*).

quadrupeds, constituting the subfamily *Cynictidinae*. *C. penicillata*, of South Africa, is an example. *Ogilby*.

cynipid (sin'i-pid), *n.* and *a.* **I. n.** An insect of the family *Cynipidae*.

II. a. Of or pertaining to the family *Cynipidae*. **Cynipidae** (si-nip'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., **<** *Cynips* + *-idae*.] A family of hymenopterous insects; the gall-flies. By means of their ovipositors they puncture plants, depositing their eggs along it, it is believed, with some irritant fluid which produces tumors commonly called galls or nut-galls. Besides the true gall-flies, the *Cynipidae* include certain inquiline and parasitic forms. The anterior wings lack a complete costal nerve and stigma (except in *Ibalia*); the abdomen is generally compressed-ovate or ovate, rarely cultriform; and the ovipositor is subspirally. Nearly 400 European cynipids have been described, and about 200 from North America, many of which latter are known only by their galls. The family is divided into five subfamilies, *Cynipinae*, *Ibalinae*, *Inquilinae*, *Allotriinae*, and *Figitinae*. It was called by Leach *Diplotopidae*. The name of the family is also written *Cynipides*, *Cynipites*, *Cyniphidae*, and *Cynipseae*. The terms *Cynipera* of Latreille and *Cynipidae* or *Cynipsides* of Leach are synonyms of *Chalcididae*, not of the present family. See *gall*.

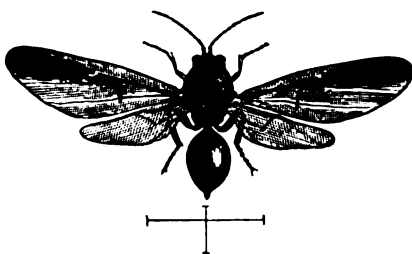
cynipideous (sin-i-pid'ē-us), *a.* Same as *cynipidous*.

The galls of Cynips and its allies are inhabited by members of other cynipideous genera, as *Synexerus*, *Amblynotus*, and *Synophrus*.

Encyc. Brit., X. 46.

cynipidous (si-nip'i-dus), *a.* [**<** *Cynips* (*Cynipidae*) + *-ous*.] 1. Pertaining to or resembling the *Cynipidae* or gall-flies.—2. Produced or affected by gall-flies: as, *cynipidous* galls. *Osten-Sacken*.

Cynips (si'nips), *n.* [NL., altered from LL. *cyniphes*, *cynifcs*, *ciniphes*, *cinifes*, *pl.*, a kind of stinging insect, corrupt forms of Gr. *κύνιψ*, *pl. κύνιπες*, varying with *κύνιψ*, *pl. κύνιφες*, applied to several kinds of insects, esp. such as live under the bark of trees.] The typical genus of the gall-making hymenopterous insects of the family *Cynipidae*, founded by Linnæus in 1748.



Cynips quercus-prunus. (Cross shows natural size.)

It was formerly a genus of large extent, but has been recently much subdivided. Its species in the main form galls on oak, in which their larvae develop.

cynocephalic (si'nō-se-fal'ik or si'nō-sef'a-lik), *a.* [As *cynocephalus* + *-ic*.] 1. Of or pertaining to a cynocephalus.—2. In myth., etc., having a dog's head, or a head like that of a dog.

Hermes (Thoth) in temple holding caduceus and purse or caduceus and cynocephalic ape.

B. V. Head, Historia Numorum, p. 723.

cynocephalous (si'nō-sef'a-lus), *a.* [**<** L. *cynocephalus*, adj.: see *Cynocephalus*.] Dog-headed, as a baboon; cynocephalic.

Cynocephalus (si'nō-sef'a-lus), *n.* [NL., **<** L. *cynocephalus*, **<** Gr. *κυνόκεφαλος*, dog-headed, the dog-faced baboon, **<** *κύν* (*kyn*), a dog, + *κεφαλή*, head, akin to E. *head*.] 1. A genus of baboons, of the family *Cynopithecidae*. It formerly included all those baboons to which the term "dog-faced"

was applied, from the extremely prognathous jaws, giving a canine physiognomy; but it is now restricted to exclude the drill, mandrill, etc. The common baboon is *C. babuin*, inhabiting northerly parts of Africa, where it lives in troops in rocky places. In this species the tail is about one third the whole length. Closely related are the chacma, *C. porciarius*, of South Africa, and the sphinx baboon, *C. sphinx*, of West Africa. The hebe or hamadryad, *C. hamadryas*, of Abyssinia, differs in having long hair on the head and shoulders, and a shorter tail, only about one fourth of the total length. *Cynocephalus* is nearly a synonym of *Papio*, of prior date.

2. [*l. c.*] A dog-faced baboon.

Cynodia (si'nō-di-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., **<** Gr. *κυνόδιος*, contr. of *κυνόειδος*, dog-like, **<** *κύν* (*kyn*), dog, + *είδος*, form.] In Blyth's classification of mammals, a term proposed instead of *Carnivora*, and covering the *Feræ* of modern naturalists, or the *Carnivora* proper as distinguished from the *Insectivora* and from those *Marsupialia* which are also carnivorous. It was divided by Blyth into *Digitigrada*, *Subplantigrada*, *Plantigrada*, and *Pinnigrada*. The last of these subdivisions corresponds to the *Feræ pinnipedia* of modern naturalists, the other three to the *Feræ fissipedia*.

Cynodon (si'nō-don), *n.* [NL., **<** Gr. *κυνόδων*, *κυνόδων*, the canine tooth, **<** *κύν* (*kyn*), dog, + *ὀδός* (*ódov-*) = E. *tooth*. Cf. F. *chiendent*, quitch-grass.] 1. A small genus of grasses, low creeping perennials, with digitate, one-sided spikes; so named from its sharp-pointed underground shoots. The chief species is *C. Dactylon*, the well-known and widely distributed Bermuda grass.—2. In *zool.*, a genus of apparently canine fossil mammals, of uncertain position.

Cynodonta (si'nō-don'tā), *n.* [NL. (Schumacher, 1817), **<** Gr. *κυνόδων* (*-ódov-*): see *Cynodon*.] The typical genus of *Cynodontinae*.

Cynodontinae (si'nō-don-tī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., **<** *Cynodonta* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of turbineloid gastropods with an obconic shell and several transverse ridges about the middle of the columella. The species are inhabitants of tropical seas. Also called *Vasine* and *Vasina*.

Cynogale (si-nog'a-lē), *n.* [NL., **<** Gr. *κύν* (*kyn*), dog, + *γαλήνη*, *γαλήνη*, a weasel.] A genus



Mampalon (*Cynogale bennetti*).

of *Viverridae*, typical of the subfamily *Cynogalinae*, containing a species, *Cynogale bennetti*, found in Borneo, Malacca, and Sumatra, called in Borneo *mampalon*. It is the most aquatic representative of the family, being partly web-footed, with soft, thick fur like an otter's. It inhabits damp places along the banks of rivers.

Cynogalinae (si'nō-ga-li'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., **<** *Cynogale* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of carnivorous quadrupeds, of the family *Viverridae*, belonging to the viverrine or aeluropodous division of that family, and represented only by the genus *Cynogale*. The nose is hairy and ungrooved; the sectorial tooth has a large tubercular ledge; the claws are retractile to some extent; and the toes are partially webbed.

Cynoglossum (si'nō-glos'um), *n.* [NL. (L. *cynoglossus*, Pliny), **<** Gr. *κυνόγλωσσος*, hound's-tongue, neut. of *κυνόγλωσσος*, dog-tongued, **<** *κύν* (*kyn*), a dog, + *γλῶσσα*, tongue.] A genus of plants, natural order *Boraginaceae*, consisting of about 60 herbaceous species, of temperate regions and the mountains of the tropics. There are 6 species in North America. The hound's-tongue, *C. officinale*, is a weed of the old world, naturalized in the United States, with a disagreeable smell like that of mice. It was at one time used as a remedy for scrofula.

cynography (si-nog'ra-fi), *n.* [**<** Gr. *κύν* (*kyn*), a dog, + *γραφία*, *γράφειν*, write.] A history of the dog; a treatise on the dog. [Rare.]

cynoid (si'noid), *a.* [**<** Gr. *κυνόειδος*, also contr. *κυνόδης*, dog-like, **<** *κύν* (*kyn*), a dog, + *είδος*, form.] Dog-like; canine; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Cynoidea*.

Cynoidea (si-noi'dē-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., **<** Gr. *κυνόειδος*, dog-like: see *cynoid*, and cf. *Cynodia*.] One of three divisions of the fissiped or terrestrial carnivorous mammals, consisting of the canine as distinguished from the feline and ursine members of the *Feræ fissipedia*, the other cor-

responding divisions being *Eluroidea* and *Arctoidea*. The *Cynoidea* agree most nearly with the *Eluroidea*, but have a well-developed carotid canal opening into the foramen lacernum posterior, a distinct condyloid foramen, an open glenoid foramen, undeveloped Cowper's glands, and a large os penis. There is but one family, the *Canidae*, including the dogs, wolves, foxes, etc. See *Canidae*.

The Dogs (including the Wolves, Jackals, and Foxes under this head) form the most central group of the *Carnivora*, which may be termed the *Cynoidea*.

Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 358.

cynolyssa (si-nō-lis'ā), n. [NL., < NGr. κυνολύσσα, canine madness (cf. Gr. κυνολύσσοις, mad from the bite of a dog), < Gr. κύων (kuv-), a dog, + λύσσα, madness.] Canine madness. See *rabies*.

Cynomorium (si-nō-mō'ri-um), n. [NL. (L. *cynomorium*, Pliny), < Gr. κυνόμοριον, a name of the *οροβάγγη* (prob. broom-rape, orobanche), < κύων (kuv-), a dog, + μόριον, a part, prop. dim. of μέρος (a part), lot, destiny; cf. μέρος, a part.] A genus of plants belonging to the natural order

Balanophoraceae.

The only species, *C. coccineum*, is a red, fleshy, herbaceous plant, covered with scales instead of leaves, and is a native of northern Africa, Malta, and the Levant. It was known to the old herbalists as *fungus Melitensis*, and was valued as an astringent and styptic in cases of dysentery and hemorrhage; it



Cynomorium coccineum.
a, cluster of male and female flowers; b, section of fruit.

was held in such esteem by the Knights of Malta that it was carefully deposited in stores, from which the grand master sent it in presents to sovereigns, hospitals, etc.

Cynomorpha, **Cynomorphæ** (si-nō-mōr'fā, -fē), n. pl. [NL., < Gr. κύων (kuv-), a dog, + μορφή, form.] A division of catarrhine monkeys, including the baboons and other lower monkeys, as distinguished from the anthropoid apes, or *Anthropomorpha*.

cynomorphic (si-nō-mōr'fik), a. [*Cynomorpha* + -ic.] Pertaining to the *Cynomorpha*; cynopithecoïd.

Cynomyonax (si-nō-mī'ō-naks), n. [NL. (Coues, 1877), < *Cynomys* + Gr. ἀναξ, king.] A genus of ferrets, of the family *Mustelidae* and subfamily *Mustelinae*, related to *Putorius*. The



Black-footed Ferret (*Cynomyonax nigripes*).

type is the black-footed ferret of North America, *C. nigripes*, found in the towns of the prairie-dog (*Cynomys*), whence the name.

Cynomys (si-nō-mis), n. [NL. (Rafinesque, 1817), < Gr. κύων (kuv-), a dog, + μῦς = E. mouse.] A genus of rodent quadrupeds, of the spermophile division of the family *Sciuridae*, approaching the marmots proper (*Arctomys*) in the stout, thick-set body and short, bushy tail. The pelage is close and harsh; the nail of the thumb is well marked; the outer ears are rudimentary; the cheek-pouches are small; the skull is massive, short, and broad, with wide zygomatic arches and large postorbital processes; and the dentition is very strong and heavy. The genus contains the well-known prairie-dogs or barking squirrels of western North America, which live in extensive underground burrows, in colonies often of immense extent, in the sterile regions of the West. There are two species, *C. ludovicianus*, the common prairie-dog, whose range in general is from the plains to the Rocky Mountains, and *C. columbianus*, extending thence westward. See cut under *prairie-dog*.

Cynonycteris (si-nō-nik'te-ris), n. [NL., < Gr. κύων (kuv-), a dog, + νυκτερίς, a bat; see *Nycteris*.] A genus of fruit-bats, of the family *Pteropodidae*, differing from *Pteropus* in having a tail, though a short one, and the fur of the neck not woolly. There are about 8 species, extending from the Malay peninsula into Africa. *C. egyptiaca* haunts the chambers of the pyramids, and is probably the species often represented in Egyptian paintings and sculptures. *C. collaris* is the collared fruit-bat of Africa.

cynophrenology (si-nō-frē-nol'ō-jī), n. [*C. Gr.* κύων (kuv-), a dog, + φρενολογία.] The phrenology of the dog's brain. Wilder.

Cynopithecidae (si-nō-pi-thē'si-dē), n. pl. [NL., < *Cynopithecus* + -idae.] The lower one of the two great families into which the catar-

rhine quadrumanous quadrupeds are divided, containing all excepting the anthropoid apes of the family *Simiidae*. It is divided into two subfamilies: (1) *Semnopithecinae*, with complex stomach and no cheek-pouches, containing the genera *Nasalis*, *Semnopithecus*, *Colobus*, etc.; and (2) *Cynopithecinae*, with simple stomach and cheek-pouches. The characters of the family are chiefly comparative or negative, being those in which the general structure recedes from the man-like type presented by the higher simians. The gradation from the highest semnopithecoid to the lowest cynopithecoid is a gentle one, though the difference between these extremes is great.

Cynopithecinae (si-nō-pi-thē-si-nē), n. pl. [NL., < *Cynopithecus* + -inae.] The lower one of the two subfamilies into which the *Cynopithecidae* are divisible, including all kinds of cynopithecoïd apes, monkeys, and baboons which have a simple stomach and cheek-pouches. The leading forms are *Cercopithecus*, or ordinary long-tailed monkeys; *Macacus*, the macaques; and some short-tailed forms closely related to the latter, as *Inuus* and *Cynopithecus*, commonly called apes, with *Papio* or *Cynocephalus* and *Mandrilla* or *Mormon*, the dog-faced and pig-faced baboons. See *Cynopithecus*.

cynopithecoïd (si-nō-pi-thē'koid), a. and n. [*C. Gr.* < *Cynopithecus* + -oid.] I. a. Pertaining to the lower series of catarrhine monkeys; not simian or anthropoid; cynomorphous: specifically applied to the *Cynopithecidae*.

II. n. One of the *Cynopithecidae*; a cynopithecoïd ape, monkey, or baboon.

Cynopithecus (si-nō-pi-thē'kus), n. [NL., < Gr. κύων (kuv-), a dog, + πίθηκος, an ape.] A genus of catarrhine monkeys, of the family Cy-



Black Ape of Celebes (*Cynopithecus niger*).

nopithecidae, and giving name to the subfamily *Cynopithecinae*. The type and only species is *C. niger*, of Borneo. It is a large, black, tailless monkey, commonly called an ape on account of its general aspect. It is an isolated and peculiar form, not well representing the subfamily to which it gives name except in standing midway in the general series, and connecting the cercopithecoïds and macaques with the baboons.

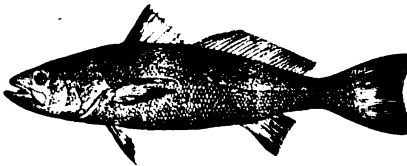
Cynopoda (si-nop'ō-dā), n. pl. [NL., neut. pl. of *cynopodus*; see *cynopodous*.] In zool., a name given by J. E. Gray to the herpetine or ichneumon division of the family *Viverridae*, the species of this division being cynopodous. The term is contrasted with *Eluropoda*.

cynopodous (si-nop'ō-dus), a. [*C. Gr.* < NL. *cynopodus*, < Gr. κύων (kuv-), a dog, + ποῦς (pod-) = E. foot.] Dog-footed; having feet like a dog's, or with blunt, non-retractile claws: opposed to *eluropodous*, or cat-footed; specifically, pertaining to or having the characters of the *Cynopoda*.

Cynopteris (si-nop'te-ris), n. [NL. (Cuvier), < Gr. κύων (kuv-), a dog, + πτερόν = E. wing.] A genus of Oriental fruit-bats, of the family *Pteropodidae*, externally resembling *Cynonycteris*. *C. marginatus*, a common Indian species, is very destructive to fruit; an individual of the species has been known to devour two ounces of banana in three hours, yet to weigh but one ounce when killed next morning. Its dental formula is: i. 4 or 5; c. 1; pm. 3; m. 3.

cynorexia (si-nō-rek'si-ā), n. [NL., < Gr. κύων (kuv-), a dog, + ὄρεξις, appetite, desire, < ὀρέγειν, reach after, grasp at, desire.] In *pathol.*, an insatiable, voracious appetite, like that of a dog; bulimia.

cynorrhodon, **cynorrhodium** (si-nor'ō-don, si-no-rō'di-um), n. [NL., < L. *cynorrhodon*, the dogrose, < Gr. κυνόρῳδον, the dogrose, < κύων (kuv-), a dog, + ῥόδον, a rose.] In *bot.*, a fruit like that of the rose, fleshy and hollow, inclosing the achenes.



Common Weakfish or Squeteague (*Cynoscion regalis*).

Cynoscion (si-nos'i-on), n. [NL. (Gill, 1861), < Gr. κύων (kuv-), a dog, + (1) σκίασμα, a sea-fish: see *Sciæna*.] A genus of sciaenoid fishes, of which there are several well-known and important species. *C. regalis* is the common weakfish or squeteague; *C. maculatus* is the spotted weakfish; two Californian species are *C. paripinnis* and *C. nobilis*. See *weakfish*.

cynosural, n. See *Cynosure*.

cynosural (si-nō- or sin'ō-gūr-āl), a. [*C. Gr.* < *cynosure* + -al.] Relating to or of the nature of a *cynosure*; attracting attention, as a *cynosure*.

Had either, Madam, of that *cynosural* triad [Raleigh, Sidney, and Spenser] been within call of my most humble importunities, your ears had been delectate with far nobler melody. Kingale, Westward Ho, p. 35.

cynosure (si-nō- or sin'ō-gūr), n. [At first in L. form *cynosura*; = F. *cynosura* = Pg. *cynosura* = Sp. It. *cinosura*, < L. *Cynosura*, < Gr. Κυνόσουρα, the constellation of the Little Bear, containing the star which is now but was not then the pole-star (which forms the tip of the tail), and thus often the object to which the eyes of mariners were directed, lit. the dog's tail, < κύων, dog's (gen. of κύων, dog), + οὐρά, tail.] Something that strongly attracts attention; a center of attraction.

Where perhaps some beauty lies,
The *Cynosure* of neighbouring eyes.

Milton, L'Allegro, l. 50.

Let the fundamentals of faith be your *cynosura*, your great light to walk by. Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 124.

The Chevalier Bayard, the *cynosure* of Chivalry.

Sumner, True Grandeur of Nations.

Cynosurus (si-nō-sū'rus), n. [NL., < Gr. Κυνόσουρα, dog's tail: see *cynosure*.] A genus of grasses with the flower-spikelets forming a unilateral spike. There are but three or four species, of the Mediterranean region, of which *C. cristatus* is considered a good pasture-grass.

Cynthia (sin'thi-ā), n. [L. (sc. *dea*), Diana (Artemis), the Cynthian (goddess), fem. of *Cynthus*, adj. of *Cynthus*, < Gr. Κύνθος, a mountain in Delos, birthplace of Apollo and Artemis (Diana).] 1. In *myth.*, one of the names given to Artemis (Diana), from her reputed birthplace, Mount Cynthus in the island of Delos. Hence — 2. In poetry, a name of the moon, the emblem of Diana.

You gray is not the morning's eye,

'Tis but the pale reflex of Cynthia's brow.

Shak., R. and J., III. 5.

3. In zool.: (a) A genus of nymphalid butterflies, containing such as the painted-lady, *C. cardui*. *Fabricius*, 1808. (b) A genus of simple sessile tunicaries, of the family *Ascididae*, with coriaceous body-wall and four-lobed oral and atrial orifices. *Savigny*, 1827. (c) A genus of crustaceans. *Thompson*, 1829. (d) A genus of *Coleoptera*. *Latreille*, 1829. (e) A genus of *Diptera*. *Desvoidy*, 1863.

cyon¹, n. An obsolete form of *scion*.

Cyon² (si'on), n. [NL., < Gr. κύων (kuv-) = L. *canis* = E. hound, a dog: see *Canis* and *hound*.] A genus of wild dogs of southeastern Asia, differing from *Canis* in lacking the small last lower molar. It contains such forms as *C. primæus*, the buanuah, regarded by some as a primitive type of the domestic dog; *C. dukhunensis*, the buanuah, whole, or wild dog of the Deccan, India; and *C. sumatrensis*, of Sumatra. The genus was established by Hodgson. Also written *Cuon* and *Kuon*. See cut under *buanuah*.

cyophoria (si-ō-fō'ri-ā), n. [NL., < Gr. κυοφορία, pregnancy, < κυοφόρος, pregnant, < κύος, fetus, + φέρω, -bearing, < φέρειν = E. bear¹.] In *med.*, the time of gestation, or of carrying the fetus; the period of pregnancy.

Cyperaceæ (si-pe-rā'sē-ē), n. pl. [NL., < *Cyperus* + -aceæ.] The sedge family, a natural order of monocotyledonous plants nearly allied to the grasses, including 60 genera and between 2,000 and 3,000 species. The plants of this order are grassy or rush-like and generally perennial herbs, with solid and often triangular stems, and leaves with closed sheaths. The small flowers are borne in spikelets and are solitary in the axils of the glumaceous bracts. The fruit is a small coriaceous achene. The plants are found in all climates, and are often abundant, but are little eaten by cattle. Some club-rushes are used for making mats, chair-bottoms, etc. The papyrus of Egypt was made from the stems of *Cyperus Papyrus*. The principal genera are *Carex*, *Cyperus*, *Fimbristylis*, *Scirpus*, *Rhynchospora*, and *Scleria*.

cyperaceous (si-pe-rā'shi-us), a. Belonging to or resembling plants of the family *Cyperaceæ* — that is, sedges and their congeners.

cyperographer (si-pe-rog'ra-fēr), n. [*C. Gr.* < NL. *Cyperus*, q. v., + Gr. γράφειν, write, + -er¹.] A writer on the *Cyperaceæ*. *Bentham*, Notes on *Cyperaceæ*, p. 361.

cyperologist (si-pe-ro-l'ō-jist), n. [*C. Gr.* < NL. *Cyperus*, q. v., + Gr. -λογία (see -ology) + -ist.]

In bot., a writer or an authority upon the genus *Cyperus*.

Cyperus (si-pé'rus), n. [NL. (L. *cyperos*, *cyperum*), < Gr. κύπερος (Herodotus), an aromatic plant used in embalming, prob. same word as κύπερος, name of a sweet-smelling marsh-plant, also sedge, gladiolus. The L. name appears in F. as *cypere*, and in E. as *cypress* (Gerard), *cypresse* (Cotgrave): see *cypress*.] A genus of plants, natural order *Cyperaceae*, of about 700 species, very widely distributed, but especially abundant in tropical and subtropical regions. There are about 50 species in the United States. They are annuals or perennials, with triangular naked culms usually bearing an irregular umbel of flattened spikelets. A few of the species, as *C. esculentus* and *C. bulbosus*, have tuberous roots which are used for food. *C. rotundus*, known as nutgrass, and *C. phymatodes* multiply rapidly by slender tuberiferous rootstocks, and become pests in cultivated fields. The tubers of the former yield an oil, which is much used in upper India as a perfume.

cyphel (si-fel'), n. Same as *cyphella*, 1.

cyphella (si-fel'ä), n. [NL., < Gr. κύπελλα, the hollow of the ear, akin to κύπελλον, a drinking-vessel, < κύμω, the hollow of a vessel: see *cymbal*.] 1. Pl. *cyphellæ* (-ë). A cup-like pit or depression on the under surface of the thallus in certain lichens. The color is usually white or yellow. Also *cyphel*.—2. [cap.] A genus of hymenomycetous fungi, belonging to the family *Auricularini*. The hymenium is inferior and confluent with the pileus, and the latter is somewhat cup-shaped and frequently pendulous.

cyphellaform (si-fel'ë-form), a. [*Cyphella*, q. v., + L. *forma*, shape.] Cup-shaped.

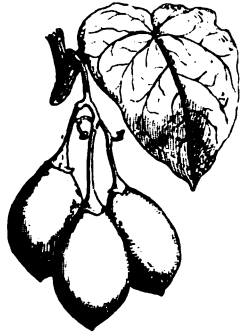
cyphellate (si-fel'ät), a. [*cyphella* + -ate.]

In bot., provided with cyphellæ.

cypher, n. and v. See *cipher*.

cyphi, n. Plural of *cyphus*.²

Cyphomandra (si-fö-man'dră), n. [NL. (so called from the thickened and curved connective), < Gr. κύψωμα, hump, + άνήρ, man (mod. bot. stamen).] A solanaceous genus, of South America, closely allied to *Solanum*, comprising about 20 species of small trees or shrubs.



Fruiting Branch of *Cyphomandra betacea*.

phus.] A genus of beetles, of the family *Dacilidae*, or giving name to a family *Cyphonidae*. Paykull, 1798.

cyphonautes (si-fö-nä'töz), n.; pl. *cyphonautes*. [NL., < Gr. κύψω, bent, stooping, + ναυτης, sailor.] The larva of a gymnomelatomatous polyzoon of the genus *Membranipora*: formerly mistaken for a distinct organism, and referred to a special genus of rotifers by Ehrenberg.

Other larval forms [of *Polyzoa*], which are apparently of a very different structure, . . . e. g., *Cyphonautes*, a larva which is found in all seas, and is, according to Schneider, the larva of *Membranipora pilosa*.

Claus, Zoology (trans.), II. 76.

Cyphonidae (si-fon'i-dë), n. pl. [NL., < *Cyphon* + -idae.] A family of sericorn malacodermatous *Coleoptera* or beetles, related to the *Cebri-onidae*. They are of small size, with rather soft, depressed, hemispherical or ovate bodies, and fuscate labial palps. They are beetles of dull colors, found on plants in damp situations, flying and running with agility. The family is also called *Dacilidae*.

cyphonism (si-fö-nizm), n. [*Cyphonismus*, < κύφωσις, < κύψω, a pillory in which slaves and criminals were fastened by the neck.] A form of punishment practised in antiquity, supposed by some to have consisted in besmearing the criminal with honey, and then exposing him to insects, and by others to have been identical with the Chinese cangue. See *cangue*.

Cyphophthalmidae (si-föf-thal'mi-dë), n. pl. [NL., < *Cyphophthalmus* + -idae.] A family of tracheate arachnidans, named from the genus *Cyphophthalmus*, having stalked eyes: synonymous with *Sironidae* (which see).

Cyphophthalmus (si-föf-thal'mus), n. [NL., < Gr. κύψω, bent, + ὄφθαλμός, eye.] A genus of harvest-spiders: a synonym of *Siro*.

cyphosis (si-fö'sis), n. [NL., < Gr. κύφωσις, a being humpbacked, < κύφωσθαι, be humpbacked,

< κύφω, humpbacked, bent forward, < κύπτειν, bend.] In *pathol.*, a curvature of the spine, convex backward. Usually written *kyphosis*.

Cyphus (si-fus), n. [NL., appar. < Gr. κύφω, bent, curved, < κύπτειν, bend.] 1. A genus of weevils, of the family *Curculionidae*. Schönherr, 1826.—2. A genus of South American barbets. The type is *C. macrodactylus*. Also *Cyphos*. Spix, 1824.

cyphus, n. See *scyphus*.

Cypræa (si-prë'ä), n. [NL., with allusion to *Cypria*, Venus: see *Cyprian*.] A genus of gastropods, type of the family *Cypræidae*; the cowries. *Cypræa moneta* is the money-cowry, used in many parts of the world as a circulating medium. *C. annulus* is used by the Pacific Islanders for barter, ornament, and other purposes. *C. tigris* is a handsome species, a frequent mantle-ornament. See *cowry*. Also *Cypræa*.

cypræid (si-prë'id), n. A gastropod of the family *Cypræidae*.

Cypræidae (si-prë'i-dë), n. pl. [NL., < *Cypræa* + -idae.] A family of gastropodous mollusks, the cowries. They have a ventricose, convoluted, enameled shell, with concealed spire and a long and narrow aperture with crenulated lips, canalliculate at each end; no operculum; a broad foot; and a lobate mantle. The leading genera are *Cypræa* (to which the family is now often restricted), *Orulium* (or *Orula*), and *Pedicularia*. Also *Cyprææ*, *Cypræadæ*, *Cypræidæ*, *Cypridæ*.

cypræiform (si-prë'i-form), a. [*Cypræa*, q. v., + L. *forma*, form.] Having the form or characters of *Cypræa*.

cypræoid (si-prë'oid), a. and n. [*Cypræa* + -oid.] 1. a. Of or relating to the *Cypræidae*.

II. n. A cypræid.

cy-pres (së-prä'), [OF., so near, as near: *cy*, *ci* (see *ci-devant*); *pres*, mod. F. *près* = It. *presso*, near, < L. *pressus*, pressed (close): see *press*.] In *lav.*, as near as practicable.—**Doc-**

trine of cy-pres, an equitable doctrine (applicable only to cases of trusts or charities) which, in place of an illegal or impossible condition, limitation, or object, allows the nearest practicable one to be substituted. Thus, in some of the United States, when a charity necessarily ceases through the lapse of its object—as, for instance, one for the emancipation of slaves—the courts turn the property over to a similar charity rather than that it should revert to the heirs.

cypress (si'pres), n. and a. [Early mod. E. also *cypresse*, *cypresse*; < ME. *cipres*, *cypresse*, *cypresse*, *cypresse*, < OF. *cypres*, F. *cypres* = Pr. *cypres* = Sp. *ciprés* = Pg. *cypreste* = It. *cipresso* = D. *cipres* = G. *cypresse* = Dan. *cypres* = Sw. *cypress*, < LL. *cypressus*, classical L. *cypressus*, rarely *cyparissus*, < Gr. κυπάρισσος, Attic κυπάριττος, the cypress-tree, common in Greece. A different word and tree from *cypripis*, a tree of Cyprus, though formerly confused with it; ME. *cypyr-tree*, later *cypyrus* (Cotgrave), *cypress*, in form < L. *cyprius*: see *cypripis*.] 1. n. 1. In bot.: (a) The popular name of coniferous trees of the genus *Cupressus*. The common cypress of southern Europe is *C. sempervirens*, of which there are two forms, one with upright appressed branches like a Lombardy poplar, the other a flat-topped tree with horizontal branches. The wood is much used in carpentry. *C. macrocarpa*, the Monterey cypress of California, is a fine ornamental tree, and is frequently cultivated.

(b) A name given to other coniferous trees nearly allied to the true cypresses. Such are Lawson's cypress, *Chamaecyparis Lawsoniana*, and the yellow or Sitka cypress, *C. Nutkaensis*, of the Pacific coast of North America, both valuable timber-trees and largely cultivated for ornament; the bald, deciduous, black, swamp, red, or white cypress, of the Atlantic States, *Taxodium distichum*, a large timber-tree of which the wood varies much in color; the desert-cypress of Australia, *Frenela robusta*; and the golden cypress, *Biota orientalis*, of Japan, with yellow foliage. (c) One of various plants so named from a fancied resemblance to the true cypress, as the standing cypress, *Gilia coronopifolia*, a

He heweth him down cedars, and taketh the cypress and the oak. Isa. xlv. 14.

(b) A name given to other coniferous trees nearly allied to the true cypresses. Such are Lawson's cypress, *Chamaecyparis Lawsoniana*, and the yellow or Sitka cypress, *C. Nutkaensis*, of the Pacific coast of North America, both valuable timber-trees and largely cultivated for ornament; the bald, deciduous, black, swamp, red, or white cypress, of the Atlantic States, *Taxodium distichum*, a large timber-tree of which the wood varies much in color; the desert-cypress of Australia, *Frenela robusta*; and the golden cypress, *Biota orientalis*, of Japan, with yellow foliage. (c) One of various plants so named from a fancied resemblance to the true cypress, as the standing cypress, *Gilia coronopifolia*, a

Cypress (*Cupressus sempervirens*, var. *fastigiata*).

golden cypress, *Biota orientalis*, of Japan, with yellow foliage. (c) One of various plants so named from a fancied resemblance to the true cypress, as the standing cypress, *Gilia coronopifolia*, a

tall, slender, polemoniaceous herb, with divided leaves and scarlet flowers, and the Belvedere, broom-, or summer cypress, a tall chenopodiaceous plant, *Kochia scoparia*, sometimes cultivated.—2. An emblem of mourning for the dead, cypress-branches having been anciently used at funerals.

Bind you my brows with mourning cyparissæ.

Bp. Hall, Elegy on Dr. Whitaker.

Instead of Bays, Crown with sad *Cypress* me;

Cypress which Tombs does Beautifie.

Cowley, Death of Mr. Wm. Harvey.

Had success attended the Americans, the death of Warren would have been sufficient to damp the joys of victory, and the cypress would have been united with the laurel.

Eliot's Biography.

II. a. Belonging to or made of cypress.

In Ivory coffers I have stuff'd my crowns;

In cypress chests my arras. Shak., T. of the S., II. 1.

Within the navel of this hideous wood,

Immu'd in cypress shades, a sorcerer dwells.

Milton, Comus, l. 521.

cypress (si'pres), n. and a. [First in Shakespeare's time, spelled *cypresse*, *cypresse*, *cypresse*, *cypres*, *cyprius*; origin unknown; possibly (since it is a book-word) from some misreading of OF. *crepe*, cypress, crape: see *crape* and *crisp*.] 1. n. A thin transparent black or white stuff; a kind of crape.

Shadow their glory, as a milliner's wife does her wrought stomacher, with a smoky lawn, or a black *cypress*!

B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, I. 2.

A beauty, artificially covered with a thin cloud of *Cyprius*, transmits its excellency to the eye, made more greedy and apprehensive by that imperfect and weak restraint.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 21.

II. a. Made of or resembling cypress.—**Cypress cat**, a tabby cat.

While discussing the merits of a new kitten recently with a lady from Norwich, she described its colour as *Cyprius*—dark grey, with black stripes and markings. I took an opportunity of asking a gentleman who had lived in Norfolk as to the colour of the kitten, and his reply was, "In Norfolk we should call it *Cyprius*."

N. and Q., 7th ser., IV. 239.

Cypress damask, a rich silk cloth made in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries with cypress gold.—**Cypress gold**, gold thread so made that the surface of the metal is brilliant like metal wire. See *cypress damask*, and *gold thread*, under *thread*. Rock, Textile Fabrics.—**Cypress lawn**. Same as 1.

Sable stole of *Cyprius lawn*

Over thy decent shoulders drawn.

Milton, II Penseroso, l. 35.

cypress (si'pres), n. [Also spelled *cypresse*, *cypres*, altered, by confusion with *cypripis*, from L. *cyperos*, galingale: see *Cyperus*.] The English galingale, *Cyperus longus*: called *sweet cypress* from its aromatic roots. Also *cypress-root*.

cypress-knee (si'pres-në), n. One of the large, hollow, conical excrescences which rise from the roots of the swamp-cypress, *Taxodium distichum*. The cause or reason of their growth is unknown. They are frequently used as beehives by the negroes.

cypress-moss (si'pres-môs), n. The club-moss, *Lycopodium alpinum*.

cypress-root (si'pres-rôt), n. Same as *cypress*.³

cypress-vine (si'pres-vin), n. A Mexican convolvulaceous climber, *Ipomœa quamoclit*, with finely parted leaves and bright-scarlet or white flowers. It is frequently cultivated.

Cyprian (sip'ri-an), a. and n. [*Cyprus*, < Gr. Κύπριος, pertaining to Κύπρος, L. *Cyprus*, famous for its worship of Venus (Aphrodite); hence fem., L. *Cypria* (also *Cypriis*, < Gr. Κύπρις), Venus (Aphrodite): see *cypripis*.] 1. a. 1. Same as *Cypriote*.—2. Pertaining to Aphrodite or Venus; hence, lewd; wanton.

Is this that jolly god, whose Cyprian bow

Has shot so many flaming darts?

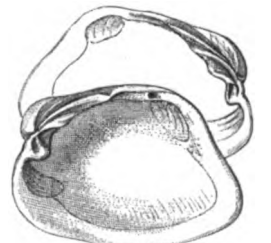
Quarles, Emblems, II. 9.

II. n. 1. Same as *Cypriote*.—2. A lewd woman; a courtesan; a strumpet.

Cypricardia (sip-ri-kär'di-ä), n. [NL., as *Cyprina*, q. v., + Gr. *καρδιά* = E. heart.]

A genus of conchiferous or lamelli-branch mollusks, of the family *Cyprinidae*, having an oblong shell, with two cardinal teeth and a lateral tooth on each side of the hinge.

Cypridacea (sip-ri-dä'së-ä), n. pl. [NL., < *Cypris* (Cyprid-) + -acea.] A group of ostracoid crustaceans: synonymous with *Ostracoda* (which see).



Cypricardia obesa.

Cypridae¹ (sip'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] A less correct form of *Cyprididae*.

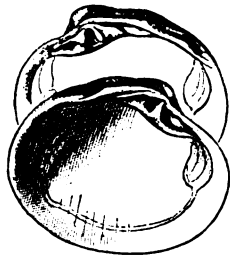
Cypridae² (sip'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] A less correct form of *Cyprididae*.

Cyprididae (si-prid'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cypris* (*Cyprid-* + *-idae*)] A family of ostracoid entomostracous crustaceans, of the order *Ostracoda*. The technical characters are: a double median eye; no heart; a pair of light, strong valves or shells, not indented for the passage of the antennae; the anterior antennae usually 7-jointed and beset with long setae; the posterior antennae usually 6-jointed, simple, and pediform; two pairs of legs; and the abdomen furcate, with hooked setae. The second pair of antennae serve as locomotory and prehensile organs. There are several genera, chiefly fresh-water forms, as *Cypris*, *Notodromus*, *Bairdia*, etc.

Cypridina (sip-ri-di'nā), *n.* [NL., < *Cypris* (*Cyprid-* + *-ina*)] The typical genus of ostracoid crustaceans of the family *Cyprididae*. *C. mediterranea* is an example.

Cypridinidae (sip-ri-di'n'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cypridina* + *-idae*.] A family of ostracoid entomostracous crustaceans, of the order *Ostracoda*. The technical characters are: a heart with dorsal aspect; large paired, lateral, compound, stalked eyes; the shells or valves beaked, and deeply indented for the passage of the antennae; the anterior antennae bent and setose; the posterior antennae biramous, serving as swimming-organs; the manducatory apparatus abortive; the palp long, pediform, and 5-jointed; and the abdomen ending in a lamella armed with spines and hooks. They are exclusively marine organisms. *Cypridina* and *Asterops* are the principal genera.

Cyprina (si-pri'nā), *n.* [NL. Cf. *Cyprinus*.] A genus of siphonate bivalve mollusks, of the family *Isocardiidae*, or typical of a family *Cyprinidae*, having two cardinal teeth and a lateral tooth on each valve. *C. islandica* is a large species of the North Atlantic. Also *Cyprine*.



Cyprina islandica.

Cyprinacea (sip-ri-nā'sē-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cyprina* + *-acea*.] A superfamily of mollusks, represented by the *Cyprinidae* and related families. See *Cyprinidae*².

cyprinacean (sip-ri-nā'sē-an), *a. and n.* [Cf. *Cyprinacea* + *-an*.] *I. a.* Of or pertaining to the *Cyprinacea*.

II. n. One of the *Cyprinacea*.

cyprine¹ (sip'rin), *a.* [Cf. *Cyprinus*.] In *ichth.*, cyprinoid; carp-like; pertaining to fishes of the genus *Cyprinus* or family *Cyprinidae*.

cyprine² (sip'rin), *a.* [Short for *Cyprissine*, < LL. *cyprissinus*, L. *cyprissinus*, < Gr. *κυπρίσιος*, of the cypress, < *κυπάρισσος*, cypress: see *cypress*.] Of or belonging to the cypress.

cyprine³ (sip'rin), *n.* [Cf. LL. *cyprinus*, *cuprinus*, of copper, < *cuprum*, copper: see *copper*.] A variety of vesuvianite or idocrase, of a blue tint, which is supposed to be due to the presence of copper.

cyprinid¹ (sip'ri-nid), *n.* [Cf. *Cyprinidae*¹.] A fish of the family *Cyprinidae*.

cyprinid² (sip'ri-nid), *n.* [Cf. *Cyprinidae*².] A mollusk of the family *Cyprinidae*.

Cyprinidae¹ (si-prin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cyprinus* + *-idae*.] A family of fresh-water fishes, typified by the genus *Cyprinus* (the carp), of varying limits with different authors. (a) In Cuvier's system, the first family of *Malacopecterygii* *abdominales*, having a slightly cleft mouth with weak and generally toothless jaws, the border of the mouth being formed by the intermaxillaries, and the trifling armature of the jaws consisting of the deeply indented pharyngeals; a small number of branchial rays; the body scaly; and no adipose dorsal fin. (b) In Günther's system, a family of physostomous fishes, with body generally covered with scales; head naked; margin of upper jaw formed by the intermaxillaries; mouth toothless; lower pharyngeal bones well developed, falciform and parallel with the branchial arches, and provided with teeth in two or three series; air-bladder large, divided into an anterior and a posterior portion by a constriction, or into a right and a left portion enclosed in an osseous capsule (absent in *Hemloptera*); and ovarian sacs closed. (c) In Gill's system, a family of eventroganathous fishes, with the margin of the upper jaw formed by the intermaxillaries alone, the pharyngeal teeth few, and three basal branchial rays. Even with its narrowest limits, it is the largest family of fishes, containing nearly 1,000 species, which by some are referred to more than 200 genera, but by others to much fewer. Very numerous representatives occur in the fresh waters of North America, Europe, and Asia, and fewer in those of Africa, where they have apparently found their way in later Tertiary times. They are absent from the streams of South America, Australia, and all the islands of the Pacific ocean except those of the East Indian archipelago. About 250 species have been found in the United States, most of which are very small. In Europe and Asia species contribute largely to the food-supply of the people, but in America few are of any economical importance. The most

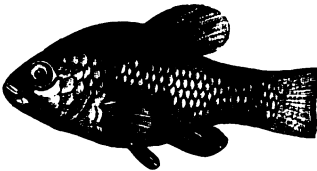
valuable is the true carp, *Cyprinus carpio*, which has been introduced and is now largely cultivated in the United States. Another species widely dispersed is the ornamental goldfish, *Carassius* (or *Cyprinus*) *auratus*. *Dace*, *roach*, *chub*, *shiner*, and *minnow* are names applied to various species. See cuts under *carp*² and *goldfish*.

Cyprinidae² (si-prin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cyprina* + *-idae*.] In *conch.*, a family of siphonate bivalve mollusks, taking name from the genus *Cyprina*. The technical characters are: a regular, equi-valve, oval shell, with thick, strong epidermis; 1-3 principal cardinal teeth; a simple pallial line; and the edges of the mantle fused to form two siphonal openings. Also called *Isocardiidae*. See cut under *Cyprina*.

cypriniform (si-prin'i-fōrm), *a.* [Cf. NL. *Cyprinus*, *q. v.*, + L. *forma*, shape.] In form resembling a cyprinoid fish; carp-like.

Cyprinina (sip-ri-ni'nā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cyprinus* + *-ina*.] In Günther's system, the second group of *Cyprinidae*. The technical characters are: an air-bladder divided into an anterior and a posterior portion (not enclosed in an osseous capsule); pharyngeal teeth in single, double, or triple series, and few in number, the outer series not containing more than 7; the anal fin very short, with 5 or 6, exceptionally 7, branched rays; a lateral line running along the middle of the tail; and the dorsal fin opposite to the ventrals.

Cyprinodon (si-prin'ō-don), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κυπρίνος*, a carp, + *ὄδων*, Ionic form of *ὀδόντις* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] The typical genus of the family *Cyprinodontidae*.



Cyprinodon variegatus.

taining to or having the characters of the *Cyprinodontidae*.

II. n. Same as *cyprinodontid*.

cyprinodontid (si-prin'ō-don'tid), *n.* A fish of the family *Cyprinodontidae*.

Cyprinodontidae (si-prin'ō-don'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cyprinodon* (*-t*) + *-idae*.] A family of haplous fishes, typified by the genus *Cyprinodon*. The head and body are covered with scales; the margin of the upper jaws is formed by the intermaxillaries only; there are teeth in both jaws; the upper and lower pharyngeals have cardiform teeth; the dorsal fin is situated on the hinder half of the body; the stomach is without a blind sac; and the pyloric appendages are absent. Many of them are known as *kiddies*, *minnowfishes*, etc. — **Cyprinodontidae carnivorae**, in Günther's classification of fishes, the first group of *Cyprinodontidae*, characterized by the bones of each mandibular being firmly united, and the intestinal tract short or but little convoluted. — **Cyprinodontidae limnophages**, in Günther's classification of fishes, a group of *Cyprinodontidae*, characterized by the bones of each mandibular not being united (the dentary being movable), and the intestinal canal with numerous convolutions. The sexes are differentiated.

Cyprinodontina (si-prin'ō-don-ti'nā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cyprinodon* (*-t*) + *-ina*.] In Günther's classification of fishes, a subgroup of *Cyprinodontidae carnivorae*, in which the anal fin of the male is not modified into an intromittent organ, and the teeth are incisor-like and notched.

cyprinodontoid (si-prin'ō-don'toid), *a. and n.* [Cf. *Cyprinodon* (*-t*) + *-oid*.] *I. a.* Same as *cyprinodont*.

II. n. Same as *cyprinodontid*.

cyprinoid (sip'ri-noid), *a. and n.* *I. a.* Carp-like; cyprine; pertaining to or having the characters of the *Cyprinoidea*.

II. n. A carp or carp-like fish; a fish of cyprinoid character; one of the *Cyprinoidea*.

Cyprinoidea (sip-ri-noi'dē-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cyprinus* + *-oidea*.] A superfamily of plectospondylous fishes, embracing the families *Cyprinidae* (carps, etc.), *Hemlopteriidae* (East Indian fishes), *Catostomidae* (suckers), and *Cobitiidae* (loaches).

cyprinodean (sip-ri-noi'dē-an), *a. and n.* [Cf. *Cyprinoidea* + *-an*.] *I. a.* Of cyprinoid character; cyprinoid.

II. n. One of the *Cyprinoidea*.

Cyprinus (si-pri'nus), *n.* [NL., < L. *cyprinus*, < Gr. *κυπρίνος*, a carp.] The typical genus of the family *Cyprinidae*; the carps proper. The genus has varied within wide limits. By Linnaeus and the old authors all the eventroganathous fishes, as cyprinids, catostomids, and cobitids, with some others, were included. It gradually underwent delimitation by many zoologists, and is now generally restricted to the carp. The common cultivated carp is *C. carpio*, of which there are many varieties. *C. auratus* is the common goldfish, but it belongs properly to a very distinct genus, *Carassius*. See *carp*².

Cypriot (sip'ri-ot), *n.* See *Cypriote*.

Cypriote (sip'ri-ot), *n. and a.* [= F. *Cypriot*, *Chypriot* = It. *Cipriotto*, < L. *Cyprus*, Cyprian, < *Cyprus*, Cyprus.] *I. n.* 1. An inhabitant of

Cyprus, a large island lying in the eastern part of the Mediterranean, and forming part of the Turkish empire, though occupied and administered by Great Britain since 1878; specifically, one of the primitive race of inhabitants, Greek in language and affinity. — 2. The Greek dialect of Cyprus.

II. a. Of or belonging to the island of Cyprus. — **Cypriote alphabet**, a syllabic character, of disputed origin, used anciently for writing the Cypriote Greek dialect. — **Cypriote pottery**, a class of pottery found in the island of Cyprus; specifically, the ancient vessels, of a somewhat coarse baked clay, found generally in tombs,



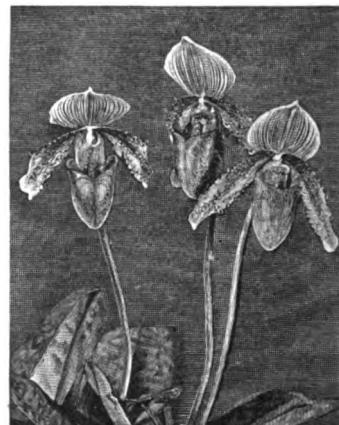
Cypriote Pottery.

and showing in their form and in their decoration, whether geometric or derived from animal or vegetable types, etc., a close affiliation to important series of pottery made on the mainland of Greece and Asia, and in other islands, as Rhodes and Thera. This pottery is important for the tracing of connecting-links between the art of Greece and that of other lands, as, for instance, in its exhibition of the gradual modification and Hellenization of the Egyptian lotus as a decorative motive.

Also *Cyprian*.

cyripedin (sip-ri-pē'din), *n.* [Cf. *Cyripedium* + *-in*.] The precipitate formed when water is added to a strong tincture prepared from the roots of plants of the genus *Cyripedium*.

Cyripedium (sip-ri-pē'di-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κύρις*, Aphrodite (see *Cyprian*), + *πέδιον*, a plain, < *πέδον*, the ground, akin to *ποις* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] A genus of orchids, remarkable for having the two lateral anthers perfect, while the third forms a dilated fleshy appendage above the stigma. The lip is large and saccate or somewhat slipper-shaped, whence the common names *lady's-slipper* and (in the United States) *noctasin-flower*. There are



Cyripedium Vetchii.

about 40 species, ranging from the tropics to the colder temperate regions of the northern hemisphere. A single species, *C. Calceolus*, is rarely found in Great Britain; 10 species occur in the United States; but the larger number belong to the tropics of America. The tropical species generally have thick, veinless leaves; and several of them are in frequent cultivation in greenhouses, where their forms have been largely increased in number by hybridization.

Cypris (si'pris), *n.* [NL., < L. *Cypris*, < Gr. *κύρις*, Venus (Aphrodite): see *Cyprian*.] The typical genus of ostracodes, of the family *Cyprididae*. The species are among the numerous and varied forms of minute fresh-water crustaceans known as water-fleas, swarming in ditches, pools, and other stagnant waters. Their shells abound in a fossil state, in fresh-water strata, from the Carboniferous formation upward.

cyprus¹ (si'prus), *n.* [L., < Gr. *κύπρος*, a tree growing in Cyprus, supposed to be the same as the Heb. *gopher*, < *קִיפְרוֹס*, Cyprus. A different word and tree from *cypress*¹ (L. *cypressus*), with which in E. it has been confused: see *cypress*¹.] The Latin name of a tree, *Lausonia alba*, the common henna, growing in Cyprus and Egypt, yielding a fragrant oil.

cyprus² (si'prus), *n.* Same as *cypress*².



A Species of *Cypris*, highly magnified.

A, *I*, *II*, antennules and antennae; *M*, *I*, *II*, *III*, mandibles and maxillae; *B*, maxillary appendage; *P*, *I*, *II*, thoracic members; *P*, *I*, *II*, mandibular palpi; *C*, caudal end, eye.

cyprus-bird (si'prus-bêrd), *n.* The blackcap, or European black-capped warbler, *Sylvia* or *Curruca atricapilla*.

cyprusite (si'prus-it), *n.* [Irreg. < *Cyprus* + *-ite*.] An iron sulphate occurring in yellow incrustations in western Cyprus.

Cyprus turpentine. See *Chian turpentine*, under *Chian*.

cypselæ (sip'se-lä), *n.*; pl. *cypselæ* (-læ). [NL., < Gr. *κύψηλα*, any hollow vessel, the hollow of the ear (cf. *cyphella*), prob. akin to *κύπελλον*, a cup: see *cup*.] In bot., an achene with an adnate calyx, as in the *Compositæ*.

Cypseli (sip'se-li), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *L. cypselus*, a swift: see *Cypselus*.] A superfamily group of picarian birds, approximately equal to the *Macrochires* of Nitzsch, and now usually consisting of the three families *Cypselidæ*, *Trochilidæ*, and *Caprimulgidæ*: same as *Cypseloides*, *Cypseliformes*, or *Cypselomorphæ*.

Cypselidæ (sip'sel-i-dê), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cypselus* + *-idæ*.] A family of fissirostral macrochiran non-passerine birds; the swifts. The technical characters are: a very small, deeply cleft, unbristled bill, with exposed nostrils; extremely long pointed wings, with graduated primaries and short secondaries; small weak feet, unfitted for progression, frequently with an abnormal ratio of the phalanges; enormously developed salivary glands; the sternum entire behind; the furculum U-shaped; no caeca; the leg-muscles anomalognathous; and several narrowly oval, white eggs. The swifts are a well-marked family of from 6 to 8 genera and about 50 species, resembling swallows, and often so mis-called. They are divided into two subfamilies, *Cypselinae* and *Chaeturinae*. See cuts under *Chaetura* and *Cypselus*.

cypseliform (sip'se-li-fôrm), *a.* [NL., < *Cypselus* + *-formis*, < *L. cypselus*, a swift, + *forma*, shape.] Having the form or structure of a swift; resembling the *Cypselidæ*. Also *cypselomorph*.

Cypseliformes (sip'se-li-fôr'mêz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *cypseliformis*: see *cypseliform*.] A superfamily of macrochiran non-passerine birds, containing the swifts, goatsuckers, and humming-birds; the long-handed series of picarian birds: nearly the same as the *Macrochires*, and the same as the *Cypseloides* of Blyth and *Cypselomorphæ* of Huxley. The syrinx has not more than one pair of intrinsic muscles; the palate is ægithognathous; the oil-gland is nude; the legs are anomalognathous; the sternum is broad, deeply keeled, entire or notched behind; the tail has 10 rectrices; the distal segments of the wing are greatly elongated in comparison with the proximal one, and the pinnion bears 10 rapidly graduated flight-feathers, producing a long, pointed wing; the feet are small, scarcely serviceable for progression, with variously modified digits, sometimes of abnormal ratio of phalanges, but neither syndactyl nor zygodactyl; and the hind toe is elevated or reversed in some forms, in which also the front toes may be semi-palmate. The bill shows two diverse types, being tenuirostral in the humming-birds and fissirostral in the swifts and goatsuckers. The group is contrasted among picarian birds with the *Cuculiformes* and the *Piciformes*.

Cypselinae (sip'se-li-nê), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cypselus* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of *Cypselidæ*; the typical swifts. The ratio of the phalanges is abnormal, all the front toes being 3-jointed, with very short basal phalanges; the hallux is reversed or lateral; and the feet are more or less completely feathered. It contains about 25 species, chiefly of the genus *Cypselus*, and mostly of the old world. *Panyptila* is the leading American form. See cut under *Cypselus*.

cypseline (sip'se-lin), *a.* [NL., < *Cypselus* + *-ine*.] Swift-like; having the characters of a swift; pertaining to the family *Cypselidæ* or genus *Cypselus*.

cypseloid (sip'se-loid), *a.* [NL., < *Cypseloides*, < Gr. *κύψηλος*, a swift, + *εἶδος*, form.] Resembling a swift; cypseliform; specifically, pertaining to the superfamily *Cypseloides*.

Cypseloides (sip'se-loi'dêz), *n.* [NL.: see *cypseloid*.] 1. A genus of swifts, of the family *Cypselidæ* and subfamily *Chaeturinae*, having the phalanges of the toes normal, the tarsi naked, and the tail forked, its feathers not mucronate. —2. [Used as a plural.] In Blyth's classification of birds (1849), a series or superfamily of his *Streptopores heterodactyli*, consisting of the podargues and moth-hunters, or *Podargidæ* and *Caprimulgidæ*, grouped together under the name *Parvirostræ*, and of the swifts and humming-birds, *Cypselidæ* and *Trochilidæ*, grouped together under the name *Tenuirostræ*.

cypselomorph (sip'se-lô-môrf), *n.* One of the *Cypselomorphæ*.

Cypselomorphæ (sip'se-lô-môrf'ê), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κύψηλος*, a swift, + *μορφή*, form.] In Huxley's system of classification (1867), a group of ægithognathous birds, the same as *Cypseli*, *Cypseloides*, or *Cypseliformes*, considered as connecting the *Coracomorphæ* and the *Coccygomorphæ*. The technical characters are: a broad, deeply carinate sternum, entire or singly or doubly notched behind, without a furcate manubrium; a rudimentary hypo-

clidum or none; no expanded scapular end of the clavicle; and not more than one pair of intrinsic syringeal muscles.

cypselomorphæ (sip'se-lô-môrf'êk), *a.* [As *Cypselomorphæ* + *-ic*.] Same as *cypseliform*.

Cypselus (sip'se-lus), *n.* [NL., < *L. cypselus*, < Gr. *κύψηλος*, the swift.] The typical genus of swifts, of the family *Cypselidæ* and subfamily



Common European Swift (*Cypselus apus*).

Cypselinae, having the hind toe versatile and the tarsi feathered. There are numerous species, chiefly of the old world. *C. apus* is the common swift of Europe.

Cyrena (si-rê-nâ), *n.* [NL., < *L. Cyrene*, Gr. *Κυρήνη*, a name of several nymphs.] The typical genus of mollusks of the family *Cyrenidæ*. Lamarck, 1806.

Cyrenaic (si-rê-nâ'ik), *a. and n.* [NL., < *L. Cyrenai-cus*, < Gr. *Κυρηναῖος*, < *Κυρήνη*, *L. Cyrene*.] 1. *a.* 1. Pertaining to Cyrene, an ancient Greek city, capital of Cyrenaica, on the north coast of Africa. —2. Pertaining to or belonging to the Greek school of hedonistic philosophy established by Aristippus of Cyrene, a disciple of Socrates. According to Aristippus, pleasure is the only rational aim, and the relative values of different pleasures are to be determined by their relative intensities and durations. He maintained also that cognition is limited to sensation.

There is not that sect of Philosophers among the heathen so dissolute, no, not Epicurus, nor Aristippus, with all his *Cyrenaic* rout, but would shut his school doors against such greasy sophisters.

Milton, Church-Government, ii., Concl.

Also *Cyrenian*.

II. *n.* One of the Cyrenaic school of philosophers. See I., 2.

Cyrenaicism (si-rê-nâ'i-sizm), *n.* [NL., < *Cyrenaic* + *-ism*.] The doctrines of the Cyrenaic philosophers. See *Cyrenaic*, *a.*, 2.

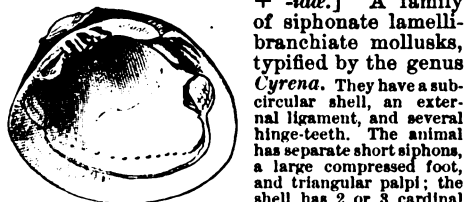
Cyrenian (si-rê-ni-an), *a. and n.* [NL., < *Cyrena* + *-ian*; *L. Cyrenæus*, *Cyrenaicus*, etc.: see *Cyrenaic*.] 1. *a.* Same as *Cyrenaic*.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Cyrene. See *Cyrenaic*.

They laid hold upon one Simon, a *Cyrenian*, coming out of the country, and on him they laid the cross. Luke xlii. 26.

cyrenid (si-ren'id), *n.* A bivalve mollusk of the family *Cyrenidæ*.

Cyrenidæ (si-ren'i-dê), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cyrena* + *-idæ*.] A family



Right Valve of *Cyrena cyrenoides*.

of siphonate lamellibranchiate mollusks, typified by the genus *Cyrena*. They have a sub-circular shell, an external ligament, and several hinge-teeth. The animal has separate short siphons, a large compressed foot, and triangular palpi; the shell has 2 or 3 cardinal teeth and anterior as well as posterior ones, and an external upraised ligament. The species are inhabitants of fresh or brackish waters. By many conchologists the species are associated in one family with the *Cycladidæ* or *Sphaeriidæ*. Also *Corbiculidæ*.

In fresh waters the world over occurs a group of usually small bivalve shells, covered with an amber or brown epidermis, while in the brackish waters of warmer countries occur some larger forms. The family under which these are assembled is variously known as *Cycladidæ* or *Cyrenidæ*, the latter name being preferable.

Stand. Nat. Hist., I. 275.

Cyrtillacæ (sir-i-lâ'sê-ê), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cyrtilla*, the typical genus (prob. < *Cyrtillus*, *Cyrtill*), + *-acæ*.] A natural order of small evergreen

dicotyledonous trees or shrubs, of uncertain relationship, but now placed among the polypetalous orders, near the *Illicineæ*. There are about 6 known species, constituting 4 genera, all natives of North or tropical America. *Cyrtilla*, *Cliftonia*, and *Elliottia*, each of a single species, are found in the southern United States, with fragrant white flowers in racemes, and heavy and compact wood, whence the common name of *ironwood*.

Cyrillic (si-ri'lik), *a.* [LL. *Cyryllus*, < Gr. *Κυρίλλος*, a proper name, *Cyrril*.] Of or pertaining to St. Cyril; specifically, noting an alphabet adopted by the Slavic peoples belonging to the Eastern Church, invented by Cyril and Methodius, the apostles of the Slavs, in the ninth century. It is believed to have superseded the Glagolitic as being easier both for the copyist to write and for the foreigner to acquire. Some of its signs are modified from the Glagolitic, but those which Greek and Slavic have in common are taken from the Greek. It was brought into general use by St. Cyril's pupil, Clement, first bishop of Bulgaria. The Russian alphabet is a slight modification of it.

cyriologic (sir'i-ô-loj'ik), *a.* [Also formerly *curiologic*; < Gr. *κυριολογικός*, speaking literally (applied to hieroglyphics which consist of simple pictures, not symbols, of the things meant), < *κύριος*, authorized, legitimate, proper, vernacular, lit. having power (see *church*), + *-λογικός*, < *λέγειν*, speak.] 1. Relating to hieroglyphics of a certain sort (see *etymology*). —2. Relating or pertaining to capital letters.

Cyrtellaria (sêr-te-lâ'ri-â), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κυρτός*, curved, arched, + *dim. -ella* + *-aria*.] A family or an order of nassellarian radiolarians, having a complete lattice-shell enveloping the central capsule. It is divided into the suborders *Spyroidea*, *Botryodea*, and *Cyrtioidea*.

Cyrtida (sêr'ti-dâ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κυρτός*, curved, arched, + *-ida*.] A family of monopylæan radiolarians, having a silicious skeleton in the form of a monaxon or triradial test. See *Eucyrtididæ*. *Haecel*.

cyrtoceran (sêr-tos'e-ran), *a.* [Irreg. < *Cyrtoceras* + *-an*.] Same as *cyrtoceratitic*.

Cyrtoceras (sêr'tos'e-ras), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κυρτός*, curved, arched, + *κέρας*, horn.] A genus of fossil cephalopods having the shell bent or bowed. Also *Curtocera*, *Cyrtocera*, *Cyrtocerus*, *Cyrthocerus*, and *Cyrtoceratites*.

cyrtoceratid (sêr-tô-ser'a-tid), *n.* A cephalopod of the family *Cyrtoceratidæ*.

Cyrtoceratidæ (sêr'tô-se-rat'i-dê), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cyrtoceras* (-cerat-) + *-idæ*.] A family of nautiloid cephalopods, typified by the genus *Cyrtoceras*. The shell is arched, the siphon small and subcentral or submarginal, and the aperture simple. Numerous species inhabited the Paleozoic seas. Generally aggregated with the *Nautilidæ*.

cyrtoceratite (sêr-tô-ser'a-tit), *n.* [NL., < *Cyrtoceras* (-cerat-) + *-ite*.] A fossil cephalopod of the genus *Cyrtoceras*.

cyrtoceratitic (sêr-tô-ser'a-tit'ik), *a.* [NL., < *cyrtoceratite* + *-ic*.] Having the character of a cyrtoceratite; bent or bowed, as certain fossil cephalopods: opposed to *orthoceratitic*. Also *cyrtoceran*.

cyrtolite (sêr'tô-lit), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κυρτός*, curved, + *λίθος*, stone.] A mineral related to zircon in form and composition, but hydrous, and perhaps resulting from its alteration. The faces of the crystals are commonly convex, whence the name.

cyrtometer (sêr-tom'e-têr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κυρτός*, curved, bent, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument for ascertaining the size and shape of the chest.

The *cyrtometer* is used for delineating the external contour of the chest and for exact comparison of one side with the other. Pop. Sci. Mo., XXV. 193.

Cyrtonyx (sêr'tô-niks), *n.* [NL. (J. Gould, 1845), < Gr. *κυρτός*, curved, arched, + *ὄνυξ*, nail.]



Massena Quail or Partridge (*Cyrtonyx massena*).

A genus of American partridges or quails, the harlequin quails, of the family *Tetraonidae* and subfamily *Odontophorinae* or *Ortyginae*: so called from the large curved claws. The bill is very stout; the head crested; the tail so short that the rectrices are almost hidden by the coverts; and the wing-coverts and inner secondaries elongated, covering the primaries when the wing is closed. The type is the Massena quail or partridge of the southwestern United States and Mexico, *C. massena*, a handsome species, the male of which has the face curiously striped with black and white, the under parts being velvety-black and mahogany-brown, crowded with circular white spots.

Cyrtophyllum (sēr-tō-fil'um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κῦρτος*, curved, arched, + *φύλλον*, leaf.] A genus of orthopterous insects, of the family *Locustidae*, of large size, green color, broad foliaceous wings, and arboreal habits; the katydids. There are a dozen species in the United States. *C. concavus* is the common katydid. Also *Cyrtophyllus*. Burmeister, 1838. See cut under *katydid*.

cyst (sist), *n.* [< NL. *cystis*, < Gr. *κίστις*, the bladder, a bag, pouch, < *κίεив*, conceive, be pregnant, orig. hold, contain. Cf. *cyma*.] 1. In anat., a bladder; a large vesicle.—2. In pathol., a bladder-like bag or vesicle in animal bodies which includes morbid matter.

The larval form of tape-worm which is commonly developed in cysts of the liver of the mouse and the rat. Owen, Anat., v.

3. In zool., a hydatid; a cystic worm, or encysted state of a tapeworm.—4. In *cryptogamic bot.*, a cell or cavity, usually inclosing other cells or reproductive bodies, as an envelop inclosing a group of diatoms or desmids, or a cell containing an antherozoid; in certain algæ, a spore-case. See *coniocyst*.

Sometimes, improperly, *cist*.

Dermoid cyst. See *dermoid*.—**Ovarian cyst**. See *ovarian*.

cystadenoma (sis'ta-de-nō-mā), *n.*; pl. *cystadenomata* (-mā-tā). [NL., < *cystis*, cyst, + *adenoma*.] An adenoma in which cysts are formed.

cystalgia (sis-tal'ji-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κίστις*, bladder, + *ἀλγος*, pain.] In pathol., pain in the urinary bladder: especially applied to pain coming in paroxysms.

cystatrophia (sis-ta-trō-fī-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κίστις*, bladder, + *ἀτροφία*, atrophy.] In pathol., atrophy of the bladder. *Dunglison*.

cystectomy (sis-tek'ta-si), *n.* [< Gr. *κίστις*, bladder, + *ἐκτομή*, extension, < *ἐκτείνω*, extend: see *extend*.] 1. Dilatation of the bladder.—2. In surg., a form of lithotomy in which a dilator is introduced through an incision in the membranous portion of the urethra, and forcibly dilates the prostatic portion to an extent sufficient to allow of the extraction of the stone. Also called *lithectomy*.

cysted (sis'ted), *a.* [< *cyst* + *-ed*.] Inclosed in a cyst; encysted.

cystelminth (sis'tel-minth), *n.* [< Gr. *κίστις*, a bladder (see *cyst*), + *ἐλμινθ* (*ἐλμινθ*), a worm.] A cystic worm.

cystenchnyma, **cystenchnyme** (sis-teng'ki-mā, -kim), *n.* [NL. *cystenchnyma*, < Gr. *κίστις*, a bladder (see *cyst*), + *ἐκχυμα*, an infusion.] A kind of connective tissue occurring in some sponges, in some respects resembling certain kinds of vegetable parenchyma, consisting of closely adjacent oval cells of large size with thin walls and fluid contents.

Cystenchnyme very commonly forms a layer just below the skin of some Geodinidae: . . . and as, on teasing the cortex, . . . a large number of refringent fluid globules immiscible with water are set free, it is just possible it is sometimes a fatty tissue. *Sollas*, *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 419.

cystenchnymatous (sis-teng-kim'a-tus), *a.* [< *cystenchnyma* (-t) + *-ous*.] Having the character or quality of cystenchnyma; containing or consisting of cystenchnyma.

cystenchnyme, *n.* See *cystenchnyma*.

Cystoidea (sis-tē-oi'dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Cystoidea*.

cystic (sis'tik), *a.* [= *F. cystique* = *Sp. cístico* = *Pg. cystico* = *It. cistico*, < NL. *cysticus*, < *cystis*, a cyst: see *cyst*.] 1. In anat., pertaining to a cyst, in any sense. Specifically—(a) Pertaining to the hepatic cyst or gall-bladder: as, the *cystic* duct (conveying gall into the gall-bladder); the *cystic* artery (a branch of the hepatic artery going to the gall-bladder); the *cystic* plexus of nerves; a *cystic* concretion; a *cystic* remedy. (b) Pertaining to the urinary bladder.

2. Resembling a cyst; cystoid; vesicular; bladdery.—3. Having a cyst or cysts: full of cysts: cystose: as, a *cystic* tumor.—4. In zool., encysted; cysticercoid; hydatid: specifically applied to the encysted or hydatid state of any tapeworm (*Tenia*): opposed to *cestoid* (which see).

Also, improperly, *cistic*.

Cystic worm, or **bladder-worm**, a hydatid or scolex of a tapeworm, which may be a cysticercus with one *tænia*-head, or a cœnure or echinococcus with several such heads. See these words, and cut under *tænia*.

cystic (sis'tik), *a.* [< *cyst* (in) + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or derived from cystin.—**Cystic acid**, *C₂H₃NO₂S*, a substance occurring in rare cases in urinary calculi which have a crystalline structure and are insoluble in water, alcohol, and ether: same as *cystin*.

Cysticat (sis'ti-kā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *cysticus*: see *cystic*.] An old name of cystic worms, hydatids, or cysticerci, collectively, given when these were supposed to be a natural group of mature organisms. *Rudolphi*.

cysticercoid (sis-ti-sēr'koid), *a. and n.* [< *cysticercus* + *-oid*.] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to a cysticercus or other larva of a tapeworm; hydatid.

2. *n.* The hydatid or encysted state of the larva of any tapeworm.

The dog devours the louse, and the *cysticercoid* becomes a *Tænia cucumerina* in his intestine. *Huxley*, *Anat. Invert.*, p. 187.

cysticercus (sis-ti-sēr'kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κίστις*, bladder (see *cyst*), + *κέρκος*, tail.] A cystic worm or bladder-worm; a hydatid; an encysted scolex or *tænia*-head; the encysted state of the larva of a tapeworm. The name was originally given as a generic term, under the impression that the so-called *Medicococcus cellulose* was a distinct genus and species of a parasite. It is the larva of the *Tænia solium*, found in nearly pork, and developing in man into the tapeworm. It has but one *tænia*-head in the cyst, and the term *cysticercus* is retained as a convenient designation of such larvæ.

Thus, the cysticercus of the ox becomes in man *Tænia medicocanellata*; the *Cysticercus pisiformis* of the rabbit becomes *Tænia serrata* of the dog, wolf, or fox; the *Cysticercus fasciolaris* of the rat and mouse develops in the cat as *Tænia crassicolis*. The cystic worm of *Tænia cœnurus* of the dog has many heads, and is known as a cœnure; and the *Cœnurus cerebralis* is found in the brain of sheep. Another form of many-headed cystic worm, complicated by proliferation, is the larva of *Tænia echinococcus* of the dog, known as an echinococcus, *Echinococcus veterinorum* being found in the liver of man as well as of various domestic animals. See *tænia*, *cœnure*, *echinococcus*, and *scolex*.

cysticle (sis'ti-kl), *n.* [< NL. **cysticula*, dim. of *cystis*, a cyst: see *cyst*.] A small cyst.

In some Acalephæ the *cysticles* are not complicated with pigment cells. *Owen*, *Anat.*, ix.

cystid (sis'tid), *n.* [< Gr. *κίστις*, a bladder (a sac, cyst): see *cyst*.] In *Polysia*: (a) The sac-like, planuliform, ciliated embryo, from one end of which one or more polypids are developed from thickenings of the wall of the sac.

The *cystid* is comparable to a vesicular mornia.

Huxley, *Anat. Invert.*, p. 396.

(b) The cell in which the body of the mature individual is contained, as distinguished from the polypid itself.

The body and tentacular apparatus has been incorrectly regarded as a kind of individual, and opposed to the cell or *cystid* in which it is placed, as the polypid.

Claus, *Zoology* (trans.), II. 73.

cystide (sis'tid or -tid), *n.* [< *cystidium*.] 1. Same as *cystidium*.—2. In fungi of the family *Uredineæ*, same as *paraphysis*.

Cystidea, **Cystideæ** (sis-tid'ē-ā, -ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] An order of fossil erinoids: synonymous with *Cystoidea* (which see).

cystidean (sis-tid'ē-an), *n.* [< *Cystidea* + *-an*.] A cystic erinoid; an erininite of the order *Cystidea*.

cystides, *n.* Plural of *cystis*.

cystidia, *n.* Plural of *cystidium*.

cystidolculus (sis-tid'ō-lus), *a.* [Irreg. < Gr. *κυστις* (κυστις, κυστις), a bladder (see *cyst*), + *Λολη*, inhabit.] Inhabiting a cyst, as a cystic worm.

cystidium (sis-tid'i-um), *n.*; pl. *cystidia* (-ā). [NL., < Gr. *κίστις*, bladder, + dim. *-ιδιον*.] In hymenomycetous fungi, a large spherical or ovoid cell which originates among the basidia and paraphyses, and projects beyond them. It is considered to be a sterile basidium. Also *cystide*.

cystidoparalysis (sis'ti-dō-pa-ral'i-sis), *n.* [NL.] See *cystoparalysis*.

cystidoplegia (sis'ti-dō-plē'ji-ā), *n.* [NL.] See *cystoplegia*.

cystifelleotomy (sis-ti-fel-ē-ōt'ō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *κίστις*, bladder, + *Λ. fel* (fell) (= Gr. *χολή*), gall, + Gr. *τομή*, a cutting: see *anatomy*.] Same as *cholecystotomy*.

cystiferous (sis-tif'e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *cystis*, bladder (see *cyst*), + *Λ. ferre* = *F. bear*.] Having or producing cysts; cystogenous.

cystiform (sis'ti-fōrm), *a.* [< NL. *cystis*, bladder (see *cyst*), + *Λ. forma*, shape.] 1. Having the form or character of a cyst; cystic in form.—2. Encysted; hydatid; cysticercoid: as, a *cystiform* worm.

cystignathid (sis-tig'nā-thid), *n.* A toad-like amphibian of the family *Cystignathidae*.

Cystignathidæ (sis-tig-nath'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cystignathus* + *-idæ*.] A family of arcticiferous salient amphibians, typified by the genus *Cystignathus*, with toothed upper jaw and subcylindric or little dilated sacral diapophyses. It is



Cystignathus ocellatus.

one of the largest families of the order, with 26 genera and 160 species, representing great diversity in mode of life, some being terrestrial or arboreal and others aquatic. It is represented only in the Australian and Neotropical regions.

Cystignathus (sis-tig'nā-thus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κίστις*, bladder (see *cyst*), + *γνάθος*, jaw.] The typical genus of toads of the family *Cystignathidae*. *C. ocellatus* is an example. Also *Cysteognathus*. *Wagler*, 1830.

cystin (sis'tin), *n.* [< Gr. *κίστις*, bladder, + *-in*.] A substance (*C₂H₃NO₂S*) crystallizing in colorless six-sided plates, and constituting a rare kind of urinary calculus.

Cystiphyllidæ (sis-ti-fil'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cystiphyllum* + *-idæ*.] A family of Paleozoic rugose stone-corals, of the order *Sclerodermata* and group *Rugosa*. The corallum is simple, rarely compound; the septa are very rudimentary; and the visceral chamber is filled with little vesicles formed by combined tabulae and dissepiments. *Edwards and Haime*, 1850.

Cystiphyllum (sis-ti-fil'um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κίστις*, bladder, + *φύλλον*, leaf.] The typical genus of fossil stone-corals of the family *Cystiphyllidæ*. *Murchison*, 1839. Also *Cystiphyllum*. *Dana*, 1846.

cystirrhagia (sis-ti-rā'ji-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κίστις*, bladder, + *-ραγία*, < *ρηννίσις*, break.] In pathol.: (a) Hemorrhage from the bladder. (b) *Cystirrhæa*.

cystirrhæa, **cystirrhœa** (sis-ti-rē-ā), *n.* [NL. *cystirrhæa*, < Gr. *κίστις*, the bladder, + *ρῆα*, a flowing, < *ρεῖν*, flow.] In pathol., a discharge of mucus from the bladder; vesical catarrh. Also *cystorrhæa*, *cystorrhœa*.

cystis (sis'tis), *n.*; pl. *cystides* (-ti-dēz). [NL.: see *cyst*.] Same as *cyst*.

Cystiscidæ (sis-tis'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cystiscus* + *-idæ*.] A family of pectinibranchiate gastropods, typified by the genus *Cystiscus*. The shell is undistinguishable from that of a marginellid, but the teeth of the radula are peculiar, being in one row, transverse, multicuspid, and with three cusps longer than the others. The species are of small size and inhabitants of various seas.

Cystiscus (sis-tis'kus), *n.* [NL. (Stimpson, 1865), dim. of Gr. *κίστις*, bladder: see *cyst*.] The typical genus of *Cystiscidæ*.

cystitis (sis-ti'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κίστις*, the bladder, + *-itis*.] In pathol., inflammation of the bladder.

cystitome (sis'ti-tōm), *n.* [< NL. *cystis*, Gr. *κίστις*, cyst (with reference to the *cystis* or capsule of the crystalline lens), + *τομή*, cutting. Cf. *cystotome*.] In surg., an instrument for opening the capsule of the crystalline lens.

cystobubonocoele (sis'tō-bū-bō'nō-sēl), *n.* [< Gr. *κίστις*, bladder, + *βουβών*, the groin, + *κύστη*, tumor.] In surg., a rare kind of hernia, in which the urinary bladder protrudes through the inguinal opening.

cystocarp (sis'tō-kārp), *n.* [< Gr. *κίστις*, bladder, + *καρπός*, fruit.] The sexual fruit of algæ of the order *Floridæ*, consisting of spores either without a special membranous envelop or contained within a conceptacle or pericarp. Also *cryptocarp*, *sporocarp*.

cystocarpic (sis-tō-kār'pik), *a.* [< *cystocarp* + *-ic*.] Consisting of cystocarps; having the character of a cystocarp.

In Nemalion the *cystocarpic* fruit is a globular mass of spores. *Farlow*, *Marine Algae*, p. 20.

Cystocarpic spore, a carpospore.

cystocoele (sis'tō-sēl), *n.* [< Gr. *κίστις*, bladder, + *κύστη*, tumor.] A hernia or rupture formed by the protrusion of the urinary bladder.

cystococcoid (sis-tō-kok'oid), *a.* [< *Cystococcus* + *-oid*.] Resembling algæ of the genus *Cystococcus*.

Cystococcus (sis-tō-kok'us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κύστις, bladder, + κόκκος, berry.] A genus of the lowest chlorophyll-green fresh-water algae, consisting of spherical cells, single or united in small families. They are common on damp earth, bark of trees, etc., and are thought to constitute the gonidia of some lichens.

cystocyte (sis-tō-sit'), *n.* [< Gr. κύστις, a bladder (see *cyst*), + κύτος, a hollow, a cavity (cell).] In sponges, one of the large cyst-like cells of cystenchyma, filled with fluid, and containing a nucleus with its included nucleolus supported in the fluid contents by fine protoplasmic threads which extend to the inner surface of the cell-wall and there spread out in a film.

cystodynia (sis-tō-din'i-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κύστις, bladder, + ὄδυνη, pain.] In *pathol.*, pain in the bladder.

cystofibroma (sis-tō-fī-brō'mā), *n.*; *pl.* *cystofibromata* (-mā-tā). [NL., < *cystis* + *fibroma*.] A fibroma containing cysts.

cystogenesis (sis-tō-jen'e-sis), *n.* [< Gr. κύστις, bladder (see *cyst*), + γένεσις, origin.] Same as *cytogenesis*.

cystogenous (sis-toj'e-nus), *a.* [< Gr. κύστις, bladder (see *cyst*), + -γενής, producing: see -genous.] Producing or bearing cells; cystiferous.

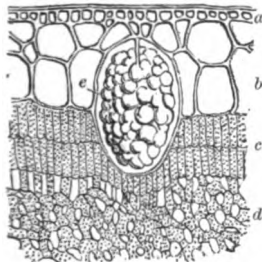
cystoid (sis'toid), *a.* [< *cyst* + -oid.] 1. Presenting the appearance of a cyst; cystiform.—2. Pertaining to the *Cystoidea*; cystoidean.

Cystoidea (sis-toi'dē-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. κύστις, bladder, + εἶδος, form.] An order of fossil crinoids, encrinurites or stone-lilies, having a rounded body inclosed in many pentagonal sutured plates, a jointed stalk, and a lateral orifice closed by a pyramid of jointed plates. The order is correlated with *Blastoidea* and *Crinoidea*. See *Crinoidea*, 2. Also *Cystoidea*, *Cystidea*, *Cystidae*.

cystoidean (sis-toi'dē-an), *a. and n.* I. *a.* Having the character of a cystoid crinoid; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Cystoidea*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Cystoidea*.

cystolith (sis'tō-lith), *n.* [< Gr. κύστις, bladder, + λίθος, stone.] A



Section of Leaf of *Ficus elastica*, highly magnified. *a*, epidermis; *b*, hypodermis; *c*, palisade cells; *d*, spongy parenchyma; *e*, cystolith.

of the cell-wall occur, at the extremity of which small crystals of carbonate of lime are deposited; to these the name *cystoliths* has been applied. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 89.

cystolithiasis (sis'tō-li-thī-ā-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κύστις, bladder, + λίθος, stone, + -ιασις, in *pathol.*, the presence of a stone in the urinary bladder.

cystolithic (sis-tō-lith'ik), *a.* [< Gr. κύστις, a bladder, + λίθος, a stone (see *cystolith* and *cystolithiasis*), + -ic.] In *med.*, relating to stone in the bladder.

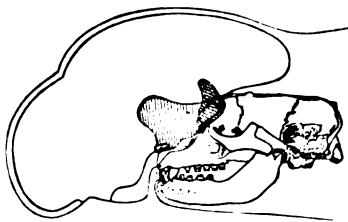
cystoma (sis-tō-mā), *n.*; *pl.* *cystomata* (-mā-tā). [NL., < *cystis*, a cyst, + -oma.] A tumor containing cysts.

cystomorphous (sis-tō-mōr'fus), *a.* [< Gr. κύστις, bladder (see *cyst*), + μορφή, form, + -ous.] Cyst-like; cystiform; cystoid.

cystoparalysis (sis'tō-pa-ral'i-sis), *n.* [NL., also less prop. *cystidoparalysis*; < Gr. κύστις (κυστι-, κυστε-, not *κυστιδ-), bladder, + παράλυσις, paralysis.] In *pathol.*, paralysis of the bladder.

Cystophora (sis-tof'ō-rā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κύστις, bladder, + φόρος, < φέρω = *E. bear*.] The typical genus of the subfamily *Cystophorinae*, containing only the hooded or bladder-nosed seal of the northern seas, *Cystophora cristata*.

Cystophorinae (sis'tō-fō-rī-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cystophora* + -inae.] A subfamily of *Phocidae*, or ordinary earless seals, containing the bottle-nosed, bladder-nosed, and elephant seals. They have an inflatable proboscis-like cyst on the snout, accompanied by modifications of the nasal and intermaxillary bones, and 4 incisors in each half of the upper and 2 in each half of the lower jaw. The group consists of the genera *Cystophora* and *Macrorhinus*, containing respectively the arctic bladder-nosed and the antarctic bottle-nosed seals. See also cut under *seal*.



Hood of Hooded Seal (*Cystophora cristata*), showing relation of the inflatable proboscis to the skull. (From "Science.")

cystoplast (sis'tō-plast), *n.* A nucleated cell having an envelop.

cystoplastic (sis-tō-plas'tik), *a.* [< *cystoplasty* + -ic.] Pertaining to or of the nature of cystoplasty.

cystoplasty (sis'tō-plas-ti), *n.* [< Gr. κύστις, bladder, + πλαστικός, verbal adj. of πλάσσειν, form.] A surgical operation for repair of the bladder, as the operation for vesico-vaginal fistula.

cystoplegia (sis-tō-plē'ji-ā), *n.* [NL., also imp. *cystidoplegia*; < Gr. κύστις, bladder, + πλῆξις, a blow, stroke, < πλάσσειν, strike. Cf. *cystoparalysis*.] In *pathol.*, paralysis of the bladder.

cystoplegic (sis-tō-plē'jik), *a.* [< *cystoplegia* + -ic.] Pertaining to or resembling cystoplegia.

cystoplexia (sis-tō-plek'si-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κύστις, bladder, + πλῆξις, a blow, stroke, < πλάσσειν, strike.] Same as *cystoplegia*.

Cystopteris (sis-top'te-ris), *n.* [NL. (so called from its bladder-like indusium), < Gr. κύστις, bladder, + πτερίς, a fern.] A genus of delicate flaccid polypodiaceous ferns having the sori borne on the back of the leaf on the middle of a vein and covered with a membranaceous indusium attached only by the base; the bladder-ferns. They are found in cool, damp localities. There are 5 species, of which *C. fragilis* (the brittle fern) is found from within the arctic circle to Chili, South Africa, and Tasmania. See also cut under *bladder-fern*.



Segment of a Frond of *Cystopteris*, bearing a sori on the back of a vein; partly reflexed indusium attached to the side of the sori toward the base of the segment. (From Le Maout and Decaisne's "Traité général de Botanique.")

cystoptosis (sis-top-tō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κύστις, bladder, + πτῶσις, a falling, < πίπτειν, fall.] In *pathol.*, prolapse of the mucous membrane of the bladder into the urethra.

Cystopus (sis-tō'pus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κύστις, bladder, + ὤψ (ὥπ-), face, appearance.] A genus of parasitic fungi, belonging to the family *Peronosporaceae*, and characterized by conidia produced in chains on very short conidiophores, forming compact sori upon the supporting leaf. *C. candidus* is injurious to the cabbage, radish, and other cruciferous plants.

cystorrhoea, cystorrhœa (sis-tō-rē-ā), *n.* [NL.] Same as *cystirrhœa*.

cystose (sis'tōs), *a.* [< *cyst* + -ose.] Containing cysts; full of cysts; cystic; bladder; vesicular.

cystospastic (sis-tō-spas'tik), *a.* [< Gr. κύστις, bladder, + σπαστικός, *σπαστός, verbal adj. of σπᾶν, draw back, > σπασμός, spasm: see *spasm*.] In *pathol.*, pertaining to spasm of the bladder.

cystotania (sis-tō-tē-ni-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κύστις, bladder, + τάνια, a tapeworm: see *tania*.] 1. A tapeworm: so called from the formation of the cysts characteristic of its larval state.—2. [cap.] Same as *Tania*.

cystotome (sis'tō-tōm), *n.* [= F. *cystotome* = Pg. *cystotomo*, < Gr. κύστις, bladder, + τομή, cutting, < τέμνειν, cut. Cf. *cystitome*.] A surgical instrument for cutting the bladder. Sometimes improperly called a *lithotome*.

cystotomy (sis-tōt'ō-mi), *n.* [= F. *cystotomie* = Sp. *cistotomía* = Pg. *cystotomia* = It. *cistotomia*, < NL. *cystotomia*, < Gr. κύστις, bladder, + τομή, cutting, < τέμνειν, cut. Cf. *cystotome*.] In *surg.*, the operation of opening encysted tumors for the discharge of morbid matter; specifically, the operation of cutting into the urinary bladder for the extraction of a stone or for any other purpose.

cystous (sis'tus), *a.* [< *cyst* + -ous.] Cystic. *Dunglison*.

cystula (sis'tū-lā), *n.*; *pl.* *cystulae* (-lā). [NL., dim. of *cystis*, a cyst: see *cyst*.] In *bot.*, a round closed apothecium in lichens. The term is also applied to the little open cups on the upper surface of the fronds in plants of the genus *Marchantia*.

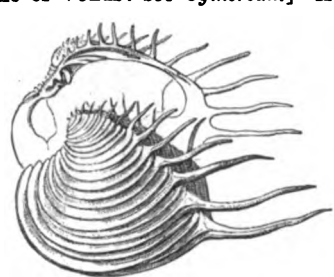
cyte (sit), *n.* [< Gr. κύτος, a hollow, a cavity, as the hold of a vessel, < κίεω, conceive, orig. contain, cf. *cyst*, *cyme*.] In *biol.*, a cell; a cy-

tode; especially, a nucleated cell, of whatever character, regarded as the fundamental form-element of all tissues. The word alone is rare, but common in composition, as *leucocyte*, and regularly in the histology of sponges, as *choanocyte*, *collencyte*, *desmacyte*, *myocyte*, etc.

cyternet, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *cithern*.

Cythere (si-thē'rē), *n.* [NL., < L. *Cythere*, *Cytherea*, < Gr. Κυθήρα, Aphrodite (Venus): see *Cytherean*.] The typical genus of marine ostracodes of the family *Cythereidae*. Müller, 1785.

Cytherea (sith-e-rē-ā), *n.* [NL., after L. *Cytherea*, a name of Venus: see *Cytherean*.] A genus of si-



Cytherea diene.

phonate bivalve mollusks, of the family *Veneridae*, founded by Lamarck in 1806. It is distinguished from *Venus* by an anterior left lateral tooth. There are numerous species, mostly of the warmer seas.

Cytherean (sith-e-rē-an), *a.* [< L. *Cythereus*, pertaining to *Cytherea*, Venus, < Gr. Κυθήρα, Aphrodite: so named from Κυθήρα, L. *Cythera*, now *Cerigo*, an island south of Greece, near the coast of which Aphrodite was fabled to have risen from the sea, and where she was specially worshipped.] 1. In *myth.*, pertaining to the goddess Aphrodite (Venus).—2. In *astron.*, pertaining to the planet Venus.

Not only is the apparent movement of Venus across the sun extremely slow, . . . but three distinct atmospheres—the solar, terrestrial, and *cytherean*—combine to deform outlines and mask the geometrical relations which it is desired to connect with a strict count of time.

A. M. Clerke, *Astron.* in 19th Cent., p. 284.

Cythereidae, Cytheridæ (sith-e-rē-i-dē, sith-er'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cythere* + -idae.] A family of marine ostracoid entomostracous crustaceans, typified by the genus *Cythere*. They are characterized by the absence of a heart; by having the anterior antennae setose and bent at the base, and the posterior antennae largely developed and hooked; by legs in three pairs; by a furcate abdomen; and by small and lobate forks. There are several genera besides *Cythere*.



A Species of *Cythere*. *a*, antennule; *b*, antenna; *c*, mandible; *d*, first maxilla; *e*, *e*, *e*, second maxilla and two thoracic members; *f*, caudal end; *g*, eye.

cytheromania (sith-e-rō-mā-ni-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. Κυθήρα, Aphrodite (see *Cytherean*), + μανία, madness.] Nymphomania. *Dunglison*.

Cytinaceae (sit-i-nā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cytinus* + -aceae.] A small natural order of apetalous, parasitic, fleshy, leafless or scaly plants, allied to the *Aristolochiaceae* and to *Nepenthes*. It includes the East Indian genus *Rafflesia*, remarkable for its gigantic flowers.

Cytinus (sit'i-nus), *n.* [NL. (from the form and color of the plant), < Gr. κύτινος, the calyx of the pomegranate, < κύτος, a hollow.] A small genus of parasitic plants, the type of the *Cytinaceae*. *C. Hypocistis*, of the Mediterranean region, is of a rich yellow or orange-red color, and has been used as an astringent. The other species belong to South Africa and Mexico.

cytioblast (sit'i-ō-blāst), *n.* [< Gr. κύτιον, assumed dim. of κύτος, a hollow (cell), + βλαστός, a germ.] The protoplasmic nucleus of a cell: used with reference to certain fresh-water algae. Also *cytioblast*.



Cytinus Hypocistis.

A central cytioblast wrapped up in generally radiating protoplasm. H. C. Wood, *Fresh-Water Algae*, p. 159.

cytioblast (sit'i-ō-blāst), *n.* [< Gr. κύτιον, assumed dim. of κύτος, a hollow (cell), + βλαστός, a germ.] The protoplasmic nucleus of a cell: used with reference to certain fresh-water algae. Also *cytioblast*.

A central cytioblast wrapped up in generally radiating protoplasm. H. C. Wood, *Fresh-Water Algae*, p. 159.

cytioblast (sit'i-ō-blāst), *n.* [< Gr. κύτιον, assumed dim. of κύτος, a hollow (cell), + βλαστός, a germ.] The protoplasmic nucleus of a cell: used chiefly with reference to diatoms and desmids.

cytioplasm (sit'i-ō-plāzm), *n.* [< Gr. κύτιον, assumed dim. of κύτος, a hollow (a cell), + πλάσμα, anything formed or molded.] In *biol.*, same as *protoplasm*: used chiefly with reference to diatoms and desmids. Also *cytoplasm*.

cytisin (sit'i-sin), *n.* [< *Cytisus* + -in².] A bitter principle detected in the seeds of the *Laburnum vulgare* (*Cytisus Laburnum*) and other

plants. It is of a nauseous taste, emetic, and poisonous.

Cytisus (sit'i-sus), *n.* [NL., < L. *cytissus*, a shrubby kind of clover, prob. *Medicago arborea* (Linnaeus).] A genus of hardy leguminous papilionaceous shrubs, natives almost exclusively of the countries bordering on the Mediterranean.

The leaves are usually composed of three leaflets, but some species are leafless. The large flowers are yellow, purple, or white. One species, *C. scoparius* (broom), is an extremely common shrub on uncultivated grounds, heaths, etc., of most parts of Great Britain. Some exotic species are common garden and shrubby plants, as *C. purpureus*, an elegant procumbent shrub used in rock-work, *C. alpinus*, etc. See broom!



Broom (*Cytisus scoparius*).
a, flowering branch; b, flower, natural size.
(From Le Maout and Decaisne's "Traité général de Botanique.")

cytitis (si-ti'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κίτος*, skin (see *cutis*), + *-itis*.] Same as *dermatitis*.

cytoblast (si'tō-blást), *n.* [< Gr. *κύτος*, a hollow, a cavity (a cell), + *βλαστός*, a sprout, germ.] 1. Same as *cytoblast*.—2. One of the amoebiform cells or cell-elements of the cytoblastemous of sponges; a cytode of a sponge.

cytoblastema (si'tō-blas-tē-mā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κύτος*, a hollow (a cell), + *βλαστήμα*, a sprout, germ.] 1. The protoplasm or viscid fluid in which animal and vegetable cells are produced. Hence—2. The blastema or germinal or formative material of a cytode; protoplasmic cell-substance: specifically used of the common gelatinous matrix of protozoans, as sponges.

cytoblastematus, **cytoblastemic** (si'tō-blas-tēm-a-tus, -ik), *a.* Same as *cytoblastemous*.

cytoblastemous (si'tō-blas-tē-mus), *a.* [< *cytoblastema* + *-ous*.] Of or pertaining to cytoblastema.

cytococcus (si-tō-kok'us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κύτος*, a hollow (a cell), + *κόκκος*, a berry.] The kernel of a parent cell; the nucleus of a cytula. A cytococcus differs from the nucleus of an ordinary cell in that it is supposed to include in itself some of the substance of the spermatozoa by which the female ovum is fecundated and made to become a cytula. Also *cytulo-coccus*. Haeckel.

cytode (si'tōd), *n.* [< Gr. as if **κυτώδης*, contr. of **κυτοειδής*, like a hollow, < *κύτος*, a hollow (a cell), + *ειδής*, form, shape.] In *biol.*: (a) A term applied by Haeckel to a unicellular organism or element which has the value of a simple cell, but possesses no distinct nucleus.

It is, nevertheless, a deeply significant fact, that the building stones of the bodies of higher animals are never represented by *cytodes*, but always by cells.

Frey, *Histol. and Histochem.* (trans.), p. 64.

(b) A cell in general.

I shall, therefore, assume provisionally that the primary form of every animal is a nucleated protoplasmic body, *cytode*, or cell, in the most general acceptance of the latter term. Huxley, *Anat. Invert.*, p. 583.

cytogenesis (si-tō-jen'e-sis), *n.* [< Gr. *κύτος*, a hollow (a cell), + *γενεσις*, generation.] Cell-formation; the genesis or development of cells in animal and vegetable organisms: originally used in vegetable physiology. Also *cystogenesis*, *cytogeny*.

cytogenetic (si'tō-jē-net'ik), *a.* [< *cytogenesis*, after *genetic*.] Generating or developing cells; cytogenous; relating to cytogenesis.

cytogenous (si-toj'e-nus), *a.* [< Gr. *κύτος*, a hollow (a cell), + *-γενής*, producing: see *-genous*.] Producing cells; cytogenetic: specifically applied by Kölliker to retiform, reticular, areolar, or ordinary cellular tissue, but properly predicable only of cells themselves, as all other organic structures arise from cells.

cytogeny (si-toj'e-ni), *n.* Same as *cytogenesis*.
cytoid (si'tōid), *a.* [< *cyte* + *-oid*.] Cell-like: a term applied by Henle to corpuscles, as of lymph, chyle, etc., which seem to resemble

each other essentially in their chemical and microscopical characters. *Dunglison*.

Cytophora (si-tof'ō-rā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κύτος*, a hollow (a cell), + *-φόρος*, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*.] A class of protozoans: same as *Radiolaria*.

cytoplasm (si'tō-plazm), *n.* [< Gr. *κύτος*, a hollow (a cell), + *πλάσμα*, anything formed. Cf. *cytioplasm*.] Same as *protoplasm*.

It (protoplasm) has also received from Beale, Kölliker, and Dujardin respectively, the names *bioplasm*, *cytoplasm*, and *sarcodē*. Frey, *Histol. and Histochem.* (trans.), p. 66.

cytoplasmic (si'tō-plaz'mik), *a.* [< *cytoplasm* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to cytoplasm.

Strasburger refers these phenomena to the necessity of securing for the differentiating reproductive nucleus a definite cytoplasmic medium. *Micros. Science*, XXVI. 601.

cytopogee (si'tō-pi'jē), *n.*; *pl. cytopogee*. [NL., < Gr. *κύτος*, a hollow (a cell), + *πυγή*, the rump.] The so-called excretory or anal aperture of unicellular animals. *Haeckel*.

cytostome (si'tō-stōm), *n.* [< Gr. *κύτος*, a hollow (a cell), + *στόμα*, mouth.] The mouth of a single-celled animal; the oral aperture or orifice of ingestion of unicellular organisms.

cytostomous (si-tos'tō-mus), *a.* [< *cytostome* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to a cytostome.

cytotheca (si'tō-thē-kā), *n.*; *pl. cytothecae* (-sē). [NL., < Gr. *κύτος*, a hollow (thorax), + *θήκη*, case.] Same as *thoracotheca*.

Cytosoa (si'tō-zō'ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κύτος*, a hollow (a cell), + *ζῶον*, animal.] Same as *Sporozoa* or *Gregarinida*. See the extract.

With few (if any) exceptions, the falciform young (gregarine or sporozoan) . . . penetrates a cell of some tissue of its host and there undergoes the first stages of its growth (hence called *Cytosoa*). *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 852.

cyttid (sit'id), *n.* A fish of the family *Cyttidae*.
Cyttidae (sit'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cyttus* + *-idae*.] In Günther's classification of fishes, a family of *Acanthopterygii cotto-scombriformes*, with no bony stay for the preoperculum, an elevated body, two indistinct divisions of the dorsal fin, and an increased number of vertebrae: synonymous with *Zenidae*.

Cyttina (si-ti'nā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cyttus* + *-ina*.] In Günther's classification of fishes, the third group of *Scombridae*. It is characterized by a distinct division of the dorsal fin into two, the spinous being less developed than the soft part, an elevated body, and very small or rudimentary scales. The group was later raised to the rank of a family, *Cyttidae*.

cyttoid (sit'oid), *n.* [< *Cyttus* + *-oid*.] A fish of the family *Cyttidae*.

Cyttus (sit'us), *n.* [NL. (Günther, 1860), < Gr. *κύτος*, an unknown fish referred to by Athenæus in the *Deipnosophistæ*.] A genus of scombroid fishes, giving name to the family *Cyttidae*.

cytula (sit'ū-lā), *n.*; *pl. cytulae* (-lē). [NL., dim. of Gr. *κύτος*, a hollow, a cavity (a cell).] In *biol.*, a fertilized egg-cell; an impregnated ovum; the parent cell of any organism. It is the ovum of the female, which is fecundated by becoming united with the substance of one spermatozoon, or more, of the male.

The parent-cell (*cytula*), which was formerly regarded as merely the fertilized egg-cell, differs very essentially, therefore, both in point of form (morphologically), and in point of composition (chemically), and lastly also in point of vital qualities (physiologically). Its origin is partly paternal, partly maternal; and we need not, therefore, be surprised when we see that the child which develops from this parent-cell inherits individual qualities from both parents. *Haeckel, Evol. of Man* (trans.), I. 182.

cytulococcus (sit'ū-lō-kok'us), *n.* [NL., < *cytula*, *q. v.*, + Gr. *κόκκος*, berry. Cf. *cytococcus*.] Same as *cytococcus*. *Haeckel*.

cytuloplasm (sit'ū-lō-plazm), *n.* [< NL. *cytula*, *q. v.*, + Gr. *πλάσμα*, anything formed, < *πλάσσειν*, form, mold.] The protoplasmic substance of a cytula or fecundated ovule, resulting from the mingling of spermoplasm with ovoplasm.

cyvar (kē'vār), *n.* [W. *cyfar*, lit. joint plowing, < *cyf*, *cy*, together (= L. *com-*, *co-*), + *aru*, plow; cf. *ar*, plowed land.] A Welsh measure of land, from one half to two thirds of an acre.

cyvelin (kē've-lin), *n.* [W. *cyffelin*, a cubit, half a yard, < *cyf*, *cy*, together, + *elin*, elbow: see *ell*, *elbow*.] A Welsh measure of cloth, equal to 9 feet.

Cyzicene (siz'i-sēn), *a.* [< L. *Cyzicenus*, < *Cyzicus*, *Cyzicum*, < Gr. *Κύζικος*.] Pertaining to the ancient Greek city of Cyzicus in Mysia, Asia Minor.

czar, **tsar** (zār, tsār), *n.* [Also written sometimes *tzar*; prop., according to the Russ. form, *tsar*, but in E. first and still more usually *czar*; = D. *czar* = Dan. Sw. *czar* = Sp. *czar*, *zar* = Pg. *czar*, *tsar* = It. *czar*, after F. *czar*, also *tsar*, *tzar*, through G. *tsar*, also *zar*, through OPol. *czar*, < Russ. *tsar*, more exactly *tsari* or *tsare* (the first letter being *ts*, the 23d letter of the Russ. alphabet, pron. *ts*, and the last being *ri* (mute final *i* or *e*), the 29th), = Pol. *car* (pron. *tsar*), formerly spelled *czar*, = Bohem. Serv. Bulg. *car* (*tsar*), the name and title of the Emperor of Russia, also applied to the Sultan of Turkey; in fuller form Russ. *tsarski*, *tsesari* = Pol. *cesarz* = Bohem. *csarzh* = Serv. *cesar* = Croatian *cesar* = Slov. *česar* = OBulg. *tsesari*, emperor, *Česar*; derived, prob. through the OHG. *keisar* (MHG. *keiser*, G. *kaiser*: see *kaiser*, *Cesar*), from L. *Cesar*, emperor, orig. the cognomen of Caius Julius *Cesar*: see *Cesar*, and cf. *kaiser*, with which *czar*, *tsar* is ult. identical.] 1. An emperor; a king; specifically, the common title of the Emperor of Russia. In old Russian annals the Mongol princes of Russia from the twelfth century are called *czars*; the first independent Russian prince to assume the title was Ivan IV., the Terrible, who in 1547 was crowned *Czar* of Moscow. The title *czar*, though historically equivalent, like its original *Cesar*, to emperor, was not recognized as involving imperial rank at the time of its assumption by Ivan; and Peter the Great's assumption of such rank under the title of *imperator*, in addition to that of *czar*, was long contested by other powers.

2. An article of dress, apparently a cravat, in use in the early part of the eighteenth century: probably named in compliment to Peter the Great, who visited England in 1698.

czardas (zār'das; Hung. pron. *čar' dosh*), *n.* [Hung.] A Hungarian national dance.

czarevitch, **tsarevitch** (zār'-, tsār'e-ritch), *n.* [= F. *czarowitz*, *tsarevitch* = G. *tsarevitch*, < Russ. *tsarevichū* (the last two letters being *che* (*ch*), the 24th, and *erū* (silent *e*) the 27th, of the Russ. alphabet), prince, < *tsari*, emperor: see *czar*, *tsar*. Another Russ. form is *tsesarevichū*, > G. *Cäsarevitch*, F. *Césarevitch*, E. *Cesarevitch* or *Cesarevitch*.] A Russian prince (imperial): formerly applied to any son of the Emperor of Russia, now specifically to the eldest son. Also *czarevitch*, *tsarevitch*, *czarowitch*, *czarowitz*, and (in another form) *cesarevitch*, *cesarevitch*.

czarevna, **tsarevna** (zār-, tsār'ev'nā), *n.* [Russ. *tsarevna*, princess (imperial), < *tsari*, emperor: see *czar*, *tsar*. Another Russ. form is *tsesarevna*, > G. *Cäsarevna*, F. *Césarevna*, E. *Cesarevna*.] A Russian princess (imperial): formerly applied to any daughter of the czar, now only to the wife of the czarevitch.

czarina, **tsarina** (zār-, tsār'ē-nā), *n.* [= F. *czarine*, *tsarine* = Sp. *czarina*, *zarina* = Pg. *czarina*, *zarina* = It. *czarina* = G. *czarin*, *zarin*; < *czar*, *tsar*, + fem. term., F. *-ine*, etc., G. *-in*. The Russ. term is *tsaritsa*: see *czaritsa*.] An empress of Russia; the wife of the Czar of Russia, or a Russian empress regnant. Also *czaritsa*, *tsaritsa*, *zaritsa*.

czarish (zār'ish), *a.* [< *czar* + *-ish*.] Pertaining to the Czar of Russia.

His *czarish* majesty despatched an express to General Goltz with an account of these particulars.

Tatler, No. 55

czaritsa, **tsaritsa** (zār-, tsār'it'zā), *n.* [Also *zaritsa*, < Russ. *tsaritsa*, empress, < *tsari*, emperor: see *czar*, *tsar*.] Same as *czarina*.

czarowitch, **czarowitz**, *n.* See *czarevitch*.

Ozech (chek; more accurately, *chech*), *n.* [Also written *Czech*, *Tsch*, *Tsch* (prop., according to the orig. **Chekh*), < Bohem. (Czech) *Chekh* (the first letter being *ch* (also written *č*), pron. *ch*, and the last *kh*, pron. *č*) = Russ. *Chekhū* = Slov. *Cheh* = Upper Sorbian *Chekh*, Lower Sorbian *Tsch* (> Hung. *Csch*), a Czech.] 1. A member of the most westerly branch of the great Slavic family of races, the term including the Bohemians, or Czechs proper, the Moravians, and the Slovaks. They number nearly 7,000,000, and live chiefly in Bohemia, Moravia, and northern Hungary.—2. The language of the Czechs, usually called *Bohemian*. It is closely allied to the Polish. See *Bohemian*, *n.*, 5.

Ozechic (chek'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Czech + *-ic*.] 1. *a.* Of or belonging to the Czechs.

To reunite . . . Bohemia, Moravia, and Austrian Silesia into one Czechic realm. *The Nation*, XXXVI. 546.

II. *n.* Same as *Czech*, 2.



the scheme of corresponding characters (compare the preceding letters) is as follows:



The sound which the character has from the beginning been used to represent is the sonant or voiced mute (or check, stop, contact sound) corresponding to *t* as *surd* or *breathed*, and to *n* as *nasal*. (See the terms used and the letters referred to.) It is generally called a "dental," but with only a conventional propriety, since the teeth bear no part in its production. It involves a closure of the tip of the tongue against the roof of the mouth at a point near to, or even touching, the upper front teeth (while an intoned or voiced current of air is driven during the closure into the cavity of the mouth, as in the case of the other sonant mutes); it is, then, rather a tongue-tip sound, or a front lingual. Sounds closely akin to it are made with different parts of the front tongue against different parts of the forward palate; hence the *d* is somewhat variously colored in various languages, and in some there are two diverse *d*'s, or even more than two. The *d*, as belonging to the fundamental or Germanic part of our language, has taken the place of a more original aspirate, namely, Sanskrit *dh*, Greek *θ*, Latin *th* oftenest *f*: thus, English *door* = Sanskrit *dhura* = Greek *thura* = Latin *foras*. Its regular correspondent in German is *t*: thus, *tor* (usually written *thor*) = English *door*; but, under special conditions, also a *d*: thus, German *ende* = English *end*; German *gold* = English *gold*. The German *d* regularly corresponds to English *th*. (See *th*.) Our *d* has no variety of values; it is, however, not seldom made *surd*, or pronounced as *t*, as in *pick-ed*, *tipped*, *kissed*, and the like, being in older words of this kind a substitute, for mechanical uniformity of spelling, for earlier *t*: *missed* being formerly *mist*, *miſte*, Anglo-Saxon *miſte*; *kissed*, formerly *kist*, *kiste*, Anglo-Saxon *cyste*, etc. See *-d* = *-ed*, *-d* = *-ed*.

2. As a numeral, in the Roman system, *D* stands for 500; when a dash or stroke is placed over it, as *D*, it stands for 5,000.—3. As a symbol: (a) In *music*: (1) The second tone, or *re*, of the scale of *C*. The ratio between the vibration-numbers of these two tones, when in the relation of *do* and *re*, is $\frac{9}{8}$. The tone above *bass C* is represented by *D*, the octave above by *d*, etc. See *C*, 3. (2) A note which represents this tone. On the treble staff *D* stands on the first added space below, or on the fourth line (*a*); and on the bass staff it stands on the third line, or on the second added space above (*b*). When other clefs are used, the position of *D* is different. See *clef*. (3) The key-note of the key of two sharps (*c*). (4) On the keyboard of the organ or pianoforte, the white key or digital included in each group of two black keys. (5) The string in a stringed instrument that is tuned to the tone *D*, as the third string of the violin, etc. (*b*) In *chem.*, *D* is the symbol of *didymium*. (*c*) In *math.*, *d* is the sign of differentiation, ∂ of partial differentiation, δ of variation, *D* of derivation (commonly in the sense of taking the differential coefficient), Δ of differencing, and ∇ of the Hamiltonian operator. Many analysts avoid the use of the letter in other senses than these. A letter subjected to any of these signs of operation shows what is taken as the independent variable, and exponents show the number of times the operations are to be performed. Differentiation (especially when relative to the time) was formerly indicated in England by a dot over the sign of the quantity to be differentiated, this being the notation of Newton's fluxional calculus. (*d*) In the mnemonic words of logic, the sign of reduction to *darii*.—4. As an abbreviation: (a) In *Eng. reckoning* (*d* or *d.*), an abbreviation of *denarius*, the original name for the English penny: as, £ *s. d.*, pounds, shillings, and pence; 2*s.* 1*d.*, two shillings and one penny. (*b*) Before a date (*d.*), an abbreviation of *died*. (*c*) In dental formulas, an abbreviation of *deciduous*, prefixed without

a period to the letters *i*, *c*, and *m*: thus, *di.*, deciduous incisor; *dc.*, deciduous canine; *dm.*, deciduous molar: all being teeth of the milk-dentition of a diphyodont mammal. Thus, the milk- or deciduous dentition of a child is expressed by the formula

$$di. \frac{2-2}{2-2} \quad dc. \frac{1-1}{1-1} \quad dm. \frac{2-2}{2-2} = \frac{10}{10};$$

or, more simply, taking one half of each jaw only, *di.* $\frac{1}{2}$, *dc.* $\frac{1}{2}$, *dm.* $\frac{1}{2}$ $\times 2 = 20$. In either case the numbers above the line are those of the upper teeth, and those below the line of the under teeth. See *dental*. (*d*) In *anat.* and *ichth.* (*d* or *D.*), an abbreviation of *dorsal* (vertebra or fin, respectively). (*e*) In a ship's log-book (*d.*), an abbreviation of *drizzling*.

*-d*¹, *-d*². [(1) ME. *-d*, *-de*, *-ed*, *-ode*, etc.: see *-ed*¹. (2) ME. *-d*, *-ed*: see *-ed*².] A form of *-ed*¹, *-ed*², in certain words. See *-ed*¹, *-ed*².

dat, *n.* A Middle English form of *doel*.

daalder (dāl'dér), *n.* [*D.*: see *dollar*.] A former Dutch silver coin and money of account; a dollar.

*dab*¹ (dab), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dabbed*, ppr. *dabbing*. [*<* ME. *dabben*, strike, = MD. *dabben*, pinch, knead, fumble, dabble, = G. *tappen*, fumble, grope; connected with the noun, ME. *dabbe*, a stroke, blow, = MHG. **tappe*, *täpe*, a paw, an awkward man, G. dial. *tappe*, *tapp*, a paw, fist, a blow, kick. From G. *tappen* comes F. *taper*, whence E. *tap*², strike lightly. Hence freq. *dabble*, *q. v.* The sense of striking with a soft or moist substance is prob. due to confusion with *daub*, *q. v.*] I. *trans.* 1. To strike.

The Flemmishe hem *dabbeth* o the het bare.

Flemish Insurrection (Child's Ballads, VI. 272).

2. To strike gently with the hand; slap softly; pat.—3. To pat or tap gently with some soft or moist substance; specifically, in *etching*, *china-painting*, etc., to pat or rub gently with a dabber, so as to diffuse or spread evenly a groundwork of color, etc.; smear.

A sore should never be wiped by drawing a piece of tow or rag over it, but only by *dabbing* it with fine lint. Sharpe, Surgery.

4. To strike with a pointed or sharp weapon; prick; stab.

There was given hym the aungell of Sathan, the pricke of the flesh, to *dabbe* him in the necke.

Sir T. More, Works, p. 551.

5. To dabble. [Prov. Eng.]—6*t*. To deceive. Til like the parish bull he serves them still, And *dabbes* their husbands clean against their will.

The Time's Whistle (E. T. S.), I. 2402.

7. In *stone-working*, to pick holes in with a pointed tool; fret.—To *dab nebs*, to kiss.

Dab nebs with her now and then.

The Coalman's Courtship, p. 6.

II. *intrans.* 1*t*. To prick.

The thorn that *dabs* I'll cut it down,

Though fair the rose may be.

R. Jamieson's Pop. Ballads, I. 87.

2. To peck, as birds. [Scotch.]

Weel *daubit*, Robin! there's some mair,

Beath groats an' barley, dinna spare.

Rev. J. Nicol, Poems, I. 43.

3. To use a dabber.—4*t*. To fall down loosely. Encombr'd in my clothes that *dabbing* down from me did droppe.

Phaer, Æneid, VI.

*dab*¹ (dab), *n.* [*<* ME. *dabbe*, a stroke, blow: see the verb.] 1. A quick or sudden blow.

As he was recovering, I gave him a *dab* in the mouth with my broken sword.

Swift, Mem. of Capt. Creighton, p. 82.

2. A gentle blow or pat with the hand or some soft substance.—3. A dig; a peck, as from the beak of a bird.—4. A first or imperfect impression on the metal in making a die.—5. A small lump or mass of something soft or moist; a small quantity: as, a *dab* of mortar; a *dab* of butter.—6*t*. A trifle; a slight, insignificant thing or person: in contempt.

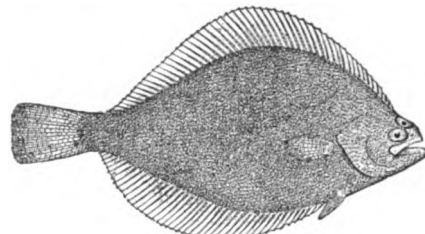
Cutting the leaves of a new *dab* called Anecdotes of Polite Literature. Walpole, Letters, II. 337.

7. *pl.* Refuse foots of sugar. Simmonds.—8. A pinafore.

Reckon with my washerwoman, making her allow for old shirts, socks, *dabbs* and markees, which she bought of me.

Hue and Cry after Dr. Swift (2d ed.), p. 9.

*dab*² (dab), *n.* [Perhaps a particular use of *dab*¹, *n.*, 5.] The salt-water flounder or fluke, *Limanda limanda*. The teeth are compressed and truncated, and the lateral line is simple and arched above the pectoral; the dorsal has 70 to 76 rays and the anal 52 to 57;



Dab (*Limanda limanda*).

the color is brownish, sometimes relieved by yellowish spots. The dab is a common fish on the sandy parts of the British coast, living in deeper water than the true flounder, and not entering the mouths of rivers. It seldom exceeds 12 inches in length, and is preferred to the flounder for the table.

Almost immediately he had a basket of *dabs* and whit-ling.

Froude, Sketches, p. 75.

*dab*³ (dab), *n.* and *a.* [Origin uncertain; perhaps connected with *dab*¹ and *dabble*. Usually supposed to be a 'corruption' of *adept*.] I. *n.* An expert; a knowing or skilful man; a dabbler. [Colloq.]

I am no *dab* at your fine sayings.

Sterne, Tristram Shandy, IV. 15.

One writer . . . excels at . . . a title-page, another works away at the body of the book, and a third is a *dab* at an index.

Goldsmith, The Bee, No. 1.

II. *a.* Clever; skilled: as, a *dab* hand at a thing. [Colloq.]

da ballo (dā bāl'lo). [It.: *da*, *<* L. *de*, of, from; *ballo*, ball: see *ball*².] In *music*, in the style of a dance; in a light and spirited manner.

*dabber*¹ (dab'ér), *n.* One who or that which dabs. Specifically.—(a) In *printing*, same as *ball*¹, 9. (b) An instrument consisting of a mass of cotton-wool sewed or tied in silk or leather and with or without a wooden handle, used by etchers to spread and unite grounds laid on metal plates; by copperplate- and wood-engravers to ink the surface of wood blocks and engraved plates, in order to take impressions from them; and by painters on china to produce smooth backgrounds in color.

An agate burnisher, and a *dabber*, which are used for taking proof-impressions of the wood-cut.

Workshop Receipts, 1st ser.,

[p. 149.]



Etchers' Dabber.

(c) In *stereotyping*, a hard hair brush used in the papier-maché process for dabbing the back of the damp paper, and so driving it into the interstices of the type. (d) A camel-hair brush used for cleaning picture-frames and for various purposes in photography.

*dabber*² (dab'ér), *v.* [Sc.; cf. *jabber*.] I. *trans.* To confound or stupefy by rapid talking.

II. *intrans.* To jar; wrangle.

dabbing (dab'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *dab*¹, *v.*] 1. In *stone-working*, the process of covering the surface of a stone, after it has been made uniform, with small indentations, by means of a pick-shaped tool, or a hammer indented so as to form a series of points. Also called *daubing* and *picking*.—2. See the extract.

This way of fishing we call *daping*, *dabbing*, or *dibbling*: wherein you are always to have your line flying before you up or down the river, as the wind serves, and to angle as near as you can to the bank of the same side whereon you stand.

Cotton, in I. Walton's Complete Angler, II. 241.

dabbing-machine (dab'ing-mā-shēn'), *n.* In *type-founding*, a machine for casting large metal types.

dabble (dab'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dabbled*, ppr. *dabbling*. [Early mod. E. also *dable*; = MD. *dabbelen*, pinch, knead, fumble, dabble, = Icel. *dafla*, dabble; freq. and dim. of *dabl*, *v.*] **I.** *trans.* To dip a little and often; hence, to wet; moisten; spatter; sprinkle.

Then came wandering by
A shadow like an angel, with bright hair
Dabbled in blood.

The lively Liquor-God
With dabbled heels hath swelling clusters trod.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, l. 4.

II. intrans. 1. To play in water, as with the hands; splash or play, as in water.

The good housewives of those days were a kind of amphibious animal, delighting exceedingly to be dabbling in water.

Where the duck dabbles 'mid the rustling sedge.
Wordsworth, Evening Walk.

2. To do anything in a slight or superficial manner; touch or try here and there; dip into anything; with *in*: as, to dabble in railway shares; to dabble in literature.

On the old frame remain these lines, probably written by the painter (Lucas de Heere) himself, who, we have seen, dabbled in poetry! Walpole, Anecdotes of Painting, I. vii.

I had dabbled a little in the Universal History.
Lamb, My First Play.

3. To tamper; meddle.

You, I think, have been dabbling . . . with the text.
Bp. Atterbury, To Pope.

dabbler (dab'lér), *n.* 1. One who dabbles or plays in water, or as in water.—2. One who dabbles in or dips slightly into some pursuit, business, or study; a superficial worker or thinker.

In matters of science he [Jefferson] was rather a dabbler than a philosopher.

Theodore Parker, Historic Americans, p. 283.

dabblingly (dab'ling-li), *adv.* In a dabbling manner; as a dabbler.

dabby (dab'i), *a.* [*< dabl + -y*.] Moist; soft; adhesive. [Local.]

dabchick (dab'chik), *n.* [A var. of *dobchick*, *dobchick*.] 1. A newly hatched or unfledged chick.

As when a dab-chick waddles through the copse
On feet and wings, and flies, and wades, and hops.
Pope, Dunciad, ii. 63.

Hence—2. A delectable morsel; a childish, tender, delicate person.

She is a delicate dabchick! I must have her.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, iv. 1.

3. A small grebe; a water-bird of the family *Podicipedidae*: especially applied in Europe to the *Podiceps minor*, the little grebe, and in the United States to the *Podilymbus podiceps*, the Carolina or pied-billed grebe. Also *dop-chicken*.

daberlack (dab'er-lak), *n.* [Sc.] 1. The seaweed *Alaria esculenta*: same as *badderlocks*.—2. Any wet, dirty strip of cloth or leather.—3. The hair of the head hanging in lank, tangled, and separate locks.

dabitis (dab'i-tis), *n.* The mnemonic name given by Petrus Hispanus to that indirect mood of the first figure of syllogism in which the major premise is universal and affirmative, and the minor premise and conclusion are particular and affirmative. These distinctions of quantity and quality are indicated by the three vowels of the word, *a, i, i*. The letter *s* at the end shows that the mood is reduced to direct reasoning by simply converting the conclusion, while the letter *d* at the beginning shows that the mood to which this reduction leads is *darii*.

daboya (da-boi'ä), *n.* [E. Ind.] A venomous



Daboia russelli.

Indian serpent of the genus *Daboia*, especially *D. russelli*.

dabster (dab'stér), *n.* [*< dab + -ster*.] 1. One who is skilled; one who is expert; a master of his business; a dab. [Colloq.]—2. A dabbler; a bungler. [Colloq. and rare.]

The work of some hired dabster in all the misinformation that can be extorted from the statistics of national wealth and progress.

N. A. Rev., CXXVI. 160.

dabuhl, *n.* [Appar. repr. Ar. *dhab*, a hyena.] An old name of the mandrill, *Papio maimon*.

The second kinde of hyena, called papio or dabuh.
Topsel (1658).

dab-wash (dab'wosh), *n.* A small wash, done after the regular family wash. [Prov. Eng.]

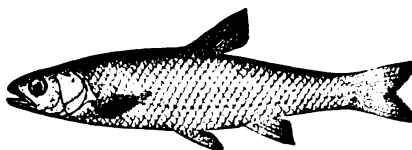
That great room itself was sure to have clothes hanging to dry at the fire, whatever day of the week it was: some one of the large irregular family having had what was called in the district a *dab-wash* of a few articles forgotten on the regular day.

Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, vi.

da capella (dä kä-pel'lä), [It.: *da*, *< L. de*, of, from; *capella*, a chapel: see *chapel*, *n.*] In music, a direction to play a piece or passage in church style—that is, with solemnity; in a stately manner.

da capo (dä kä'pō), [It., from the beginning: *da*, *< L. de*, of, from; *capo*, *< L. caput* = *E. head*: see *cape*.] In music, a direction to repeat from the beginning: usually abbreviated to *D. C.* The end of the repeat is generally indicated by the word *fine*.—**Da capo al fine**, a direction to repeat from the beginning to the sign *fine*.—**Da capo al segno**, a direction to repeat from the beginning to the sign *♯*.

dace (däs), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *darce*, *darse*; *< ME. darce*, *darse*, *< OF. dars*, a dace, same as *dart*, *darz*, a dart (ML. nom. *dardus*); *F. dard*, a dace, ML. acc. *dardum*, whence also *E. dar*, *dare*, a dace; so called from its swiftness: see *dart*.] For the changes, cf. *bass*, formerly *barse*, *bace*.] 1. A small fresh-water cyprinoid fish of Europe, *Leuciscus vulgaris* or *Squa-*



Dace (*Leuciscus vulgaris*).

lius leuciscus, resembling and closely related to the roach and chub. It has a stout fusiform shape, pharyngeal teeth in two rows, and a complete lateral line. It chiefly inhabits the deep and clear waters of quiet streams in Italy, France, Germany, etc., and some of the rivers of England. It is gregarious and swims in shoals. It seldom exceeds a pound in weight, but from its activity affords the angler good sport. Also called *dar*, *dare*, and *dart*.

Let me live harmlessly, and near the brink
Of Trent or Avon have a dwelling-place,
Where I may see my quill or cork down sink,
With eager bite of perch, or bleak, or dace.
J. Davors, quoted in I. Walton's Complete Angler, l. 1.

2. A name of sundry similar or related fishes. (a) In some parts of the United States, a cyprinoid fish of the genus *Rhinichthys*, distinguished by the projection and blackish color of the prenasal region. (b) The redfin, *Mimulus cornutus*.

Dacelo (da-sē'lō), *n.* [NL. (W. E. Leach, 1816), a transposition of *L. alcedo*, a kingfisher: see *Alcedo*.] The typical genus of birds of the sub-



Laughing Kingfisher (*Dacelo gigas*).

family *Daceloninae*. *D. gigas* is the large Australian species known as the laughing-jackass.

Daceloninae (da-sē-lō-ni'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Dacelo* (n-) + *-inae*.] One of the two subfamilies of *Alcedinidae*, having the bill more or less depressed, with smooth, rounded, or sulcate culmen; the insectivorous, as distinguished from the piscivorous kingfishers. There are about 14 genera and upward of 80 species, which feed for the most part upon insects, reptiles, and land-mollusks, instead of fish. All are old-world birds; some are African and

Asiatic, but most inhabit the Australian, Papuan, and Oceanic regions. Leading genera are *Dacelo*, *Halcyon*, *Tanyptera*, and *Ceyx*.

dacey (dä'si), *n.* The usual name in Bengal, and in sericultural works, of a race of silkworms of which there are eight annual generations.

The silkworm yielding eight crops is found in Bengal, and is there called dacey.

L. P. Brockett, Silk-weaving, p. 13.

da chiesa (dä kiä'sä), [It.: *da*, *< L. de*, of, from; *chiesa*, *< L. ecclesia*, *< Gr. ἐκκλησία*, church: see *ecclesia*.] In music, for the church; in church style.

dachshund (G. pron. daks'hönt), *n.* [G., *< dachs*, badger, + *hund* = *E. hound*.] The German badger-dog; a breed of short-legged, long-bodied dogs used to draw or bait badgers.

Dacian (dä'sian), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. Dacia*, the province so called, *< Daci* = *Gr. Δάκαιοι*. The *L. adj.* was *Dacus* or *Dacicus*, rarely *Dacius*.] **I. a.** Pertaining or belonging to the Daci, an ancient barbarian people, or to their country, Dacia, made a Roman province after their conquest by Trajan (A. D. 104), comprising part of Hungary, Transylvania, nearly all of Rumania, and some adjacent districts.

There were his young barbarians all at play,
There was their Dacian mother; he, their sire,
Butchered to make a Roman holiday!
Byron, Child Harold, iv. 141.

II. n. One of the Daci; a native of Dacia.

In the time of Trajan were executed the reliefs which represent his victory over the Dacians.
C. O. Müller, Manual of Archæol. (trans.), § 202.

dacite (dä'sit), *n.* [*< Dacia* (see *Dacian*) + *-ite*.] A name first used by Fr. Von Hauer and Stache, in 1863, in describing the geology of Transylvania, to include the varieties of greenstone-trachyte which contain quartz. Dacite consists essentially of plagioclase and quartz, together with one or more minerals belonging to the biotite, hornblende, and pyroxene families. The ground-mass is very variable in structure and character. Dacite rarely occurs except in a more or less altered form, and is especially interesting as being one of the rocks associated with occurrences of the precious metals and their ores in Transylvania and the Cordilleran regions of North and South America. It is a rock the composition and classification of which has been the cause of much discussion among geologists. See *rhyolite*.

dacity (das'i-ti), *n.* A contraction of *audacity*.

I have plaid a major in my time with as good dacity as ere a hobby-horse on 'em all. Sampson, Vow Breaker.

dacker, daker (dak'ér, dā'kér), *v.* [E. dial. and Sc. (Sc. usually spelled *daiker*), also *docker*, *dooker*; origin obscure; cf. OFlem. *daeckeren*, move quickly, move to and fro, vibrate.] **I. intrans.** 1. To go about in a careless, aimless, or feeble manner; loiter; saunter.

I'en daiker on wi' the family frae year's end to year's end.
Scott, Rob Roy, vi.

I'll pay your thousan' pund Scots . . . gin ye'll . . . just daiker up the gate wi' this Sassenach.
Scott, Rob Roy, xxiii.

2. To labor after the regular hours.—3. To traffic; truck.—4. To engage; grapple.

I dacker'd wi' him by myself.
Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 7.

5. To search, as for stolen or smuggled goods.

The Sevilians will but doubt be here,
To dacker for her as for robbed gear.
A. Ross, Helenore, p. 91.

II. trans. To search; examine; search for (stolen or smuggled goods): as, to dacker a house.

dacker, daker (dak'ér, dā'kér), *n.* [*< dacker*, *daker*, *v.*] A dispute; a struggle.

Dacne (dak'nē), *n.* [NL., irreg. *< Gr. δάκνω*, bite, sting.] 1. A genus of clavicorn beetles. In its original application it was nearly the same as the modern family *Cryptophagidae*; in a restricted sense it includes those *Cryptophagidae* which have the antennæ ending in a large orbicular or ovoid and compressed mass. 2. A genus of tetramerous beetles, of the family *Erotylidae*: same as *Engis*.

Dacnidae (dak-nid'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Dacnis* (-nid-), 1, + *-idae*.] A family of birds, typified by the genus *Dacnis*: synonymous with *Carebidae*. Cabanis, 1850.

Dacninae (dak-ni-di'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Dacnis* (-nid-), 1, + *-inae*.] A subfamily of *Carebidae*, typified by the genus *Dacnis*, containing pitpits with a straight and acute bill and mandibles of equal length. It contains the genera *Dacnis*, *Certhidea*, *Hemidacnis*, *Xenodacnis*, *Coinirostrum*, and *Oromonanes*.

dacnidine (dak'ni-din), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Dacninae*.

Dacnis (dak'nis), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1817), irreg. < Gr. *daknē*, bite, sting.] 1. A genus of birds conterminous in Cuvier's classification with the modern family *Dacnidae* or *Cerebidae*; the pitpits or honey-creepers. It is now restricted to a section of that family having as typical species *Certhia cayana* and *C. spiza* of Linnaeus, containing upward of 15 species, of which blue is the prevailing color, all inhabiting tropical continental America.

2. A genus of North American worm-eating warblers, of the family *Mniotiltidae*. *Benaparte*, 1828.

dacoit, dacoitage, etc. See *dakoit*, etc.

dacret, n. See *dicker*².

dacryd (dak'rid), *n.* A tree of the genus *Dacrydium*.

Dacrydium (dak-rid'i-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *dakrydion* (dim. of *dakruv* = *E. tear*²), applied to a kind of scammony; in NL. use referring to the resinous drops exuded by the plants.] A genus of evergreen gymnospermous trees, belonging to the natural order *Taxaceae*. There are about 10 species, natives of the Malay archipelago, Tasmania, and New Zealand, some of which are valuable timber-trees, as *D. Franklinii*, the Huon pine of Tasmania, and *D. cupressinum*, the rimu or red pine of New Zealand. *D. taziifolium* of New Zealand is also a large tree.

dacrygelosis (dak'ri-jē-lō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *dakruv* (> *daknē*, weep), = *E. tear*², + *γέλως*, laughter, < *γέλω*, laugh.] In *pathol.*, alternate laughing and weeping.

dacryo-adenitis (dak'ri-ō-ad-e-ni'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *dakruv*, = *E. tear*², + *ἀδην*, gland, + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of a lacrymal gland.

dacryocystitis (dak'ri-ō-sis-ti'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *dakruv*, = *E. tear*², + *κυστίς*, vessel (cyst), + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the lacrymal sac.

dacryolite, dacryolith (dak'ri-ō-lit, -lith), *n.* [< Gr. *dakruv*, = *E. tear*², + *λίθος*, a stone.] A lacrymal calculus; a concretion in the lacrymal canal or tear-duct.

dacryolithiasis (dak'ri-ō-li-thi'a-sis), *n.* [NL., < *dacryolith* + *-iasis*.] In *pathol.*, the morbid condition in which dacryoliths are produced.

dacryoma (dak-ri-ō-mā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *dakruv*, = *E. tear*², + *-oma*.] In *pathol.*, the stoppage or obstruction in one or both of the puncta lacrymalia (tear-passages), by which the tears are prevented from passing into the nose, and in consequence run down over the lower eyelid.

dacryon (dak'ri-on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *dakruv*, ppr. of *daknē*, weep, < *dakruv*, *dakruv*, a tear (cf. *dakruv* = *L. lacruma*, *lacrima*, a tear), = *E. tear*², q. v.] The point where the frontal, lacrymal, and superior maxillary bones of the human skull meet. See *craniometry*.

dacryops (dak'ri-ops), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *dakruv*, = *E. tear*², + *ὄψ*, eye, face.] In *pathol.*: (a) A cystiform dilatation of one of the ducts of the lacrymal gland. (b) A watery eye.

dactyl, dactyle (dak'til), *n.* [< L. *dactylus*, < Gr. *daktylos*, a finger, a dactyl, a date (whence ult. *E. date*³, q. v.), akin to *L. digitus*, a finger (see *digit*), and *E. toe*, q. v. The dactyl appears to have been so called because, like a finger, it consists of one long and two short members.] 1. A unit of linear measure; a finger-breadth; a digit: used in reference to Greek, Egyptian, and Babylonian measures. The Egyptian dactyl was precisely one fourth of a palm, and was equal to 0.74 inch, or 18.7 millimeters. The Babylonian and Assyrian dactyls are by some authors considered as the fifth part, by others as the sixth part, of the corresponding palms. The ordinary Greek dactyl was one fourth of a palm, and its value in Athens is variously calculated to be from 1.85 to 1.93 centimeters.

2. In *pros.*, a foot of three syllables, the first long, the second and third short. The dactyl of modern or accentual versification is simply an accented syllable followed by two which are unaccented, and is accounted a dactyl without regard to the relative time taken in pronouncing the several syllables. Thus, the words *cheerily*, *verily*, *violate*, and *edify*, which on the principles of ancient metrics would be called respectively a dactyl (— — —), a tribrach (— — —), a Cretic (— — —), and an anapest (— — —), are all alike regarded as dactyls. The quantitative dactyl of Greek and Latin poetry is tetrasyllabic—that is, has a magnitude of four morae (see *mora*); and as two of these constitute the thesis (in the Greek sense) and two the arsis, the dactyl, like its inverse, the anapest (— — —), belongs to the equal (isorhythmic) class of feet. The true or normal dactyl has the ictus or metrical stress on the first syllable (— — —). Its most frequent equivalent or substitute is the dactylic spondee (— — —), in which the two short times are contracted into one long. Resolution of the long syllable (— — —) is rare.

If ye use too many *dactyls* together ye make your musike too light and of no solemne grauitie, such as the amorous Elegies in court naturally require.

Puttenham, *Arte of Eng. Poesie*, p. 106.

From long to long in solemne sort
Slow spondee stalks; strong foot! yet ill able
Ever to come up with *Dactyl* tri-syllable.
Coleridge, *Metrical Feet*.

3. In *anat.*: (a) A digit, whether of the hand or foot; a finger or a toe. (b) A toe or digit of the hind foot only, when the word *digit* is restricted to a finger.—4. In *zool.*, a dactylus.—5. The piddock, *Pholus dactylus*. See *dactylus* (c).—6. *Zoic dactyls*, a series of cyclic dactyls with a trochee in the first place. See *logædæic*.—Anapestic dactyl, a dactyl substituted for an anapest, and consequently taking the ictus on its second syllable (— — — for — — —).—Cyclic dactyl. See *cyclic*, 3.

dactyl (dak'til), *v. i.* [< *dactyl*, *n.*; in allusion to the rapid movement of dactylic verse.] To move nimbly; leap; bound. *B. Jonson*.

dactylar (dak'til-är), *a.* [< *dactyl* + *-ar*².] Pertaining to a dactyl; dactylic.

dactyle, n. See *dactyl*.

dactylet (dak'til-et), *n.* [< *dactyl* + dim. *-et*.] A little or false dactyl.

How handsomely besets
Dull spondee with the English *dactylet*!
Sp. Hall, *Satires*, I. vi. 14.

Dactylethra (dak-ti-lē'thrā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *daktylēthra* (also *daktylēthron*), a finger-sheath, a thumb-screw, < *daktylos*, a finger: see *dactyl*, *n.*] A genus of tailless amphibians, constituting the family *Dactylethridæ*. *D. capensis* inhabits South Africa.

Dactylethridæ (dak-ti-leth'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dactylethra* + *-idæ*.] A family of aglossal, anurous, salient amphibians, represented by the single genus *Dactylethra*. It contains African frogs without a tongue, with a concealed tympanic membrane, maxillary and premaxillary teeth, webbed hind feet, and claws on the three inner toes, from which latter character the name of the genus is derived. The sacral diapophyses are dilated, and the coracoids and precoracoids are subequal, strongly divergent, and connected by a broad, double, not overlapping cartilage. Also called *Xenopodidae*.

Dactyli (dak'ti-li), *n. pl.* [L., < Gr. *daktyloi* (*Idæoi*, of Ida, in Crete): see *def.* Cf. *dactyl*, *n.*] In *classical antiq.*, a class of mythical beings, guardians of the infant Zeus, inhabiting Mount Ida in Phrygia or in Crete, to whom the discovery of iron and the art of working it were ascribed. They were servants or priests of Cybele, and are sometimes confounded with the Curetes, the Cabiri, and the Corybantes. The traditions about them and their place of abode vary.

dactyl², n. Plural of *dactylus*.

dactylic (dak-til'ik), *a. and n.* [< L. *dactylicus*, < Gr. *daktylikos*, < *daktylos*, a dactyl: see *dactyl*.] 1. *a. In pros.*, constituting or equivalent to a dactyl; pertaining to or characteristic of a dactyl or dactyls; consisting of dactyls: as, a dactylic foot; a dactylic spondee; dactylic rhythm or meter; dactylic verses. The dactylic rhythm in classical poetry was regarded as especially majestic and dignified; a continuous sequence of dactyls, however, produced a relatively lighter and more animated effect, an admixture of spondees giving a more or less heavy or retarded movement to the verse. The most frequent dactylic meter is the hexameter. Other dactylic meters were used in Greek lyric poetry, and in the drama, especially in the earlier period, or in passages expressing lamentation (monodies and commatias). See *hexameter* and *elegiac*.

This at least was the power of the spondee and dactylic harmony. *Johnson*, *Rambler*, No. 94.

Inspired by the dactylic beat of the horses' hoofs, I essayed to repeat the opening lines of Evangeline.
Lowell, *Fireside Travels*, p. 105.

Dactylic class (of feet), **dactylic foot**. See *isorhythmic*.—**Dactylic flute**, a flute characterized by unequal intervals.—**Dactylic spondee**. See *dactyl*, 2.

II. *n.* 1. A line consisting chiefly or wholly of dactyls.—2. *pl.* Meters which consist of a repetition of dactyls or of equivalent feet.

Dactylobranchia, Dactylobranchiata (dak-ti'ō-brang'ki-ā, -brang-ki-ā'tā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *daktylos*, a finger-ring, + *βράχια*, gills.] An order of tunicates with a branchial sac of two gills girt anteriorly by a membranous ring and open posteriorly. It is represented by the *Pyrosomatidae*, or fire-bodies. Also, erroneously, *Dactylobranchia*.

dactyloglyph (dak-til'ō-glif), *n.* [< Gr. *daktyloglyphos*, an engraver of gems, < *daktylos*, a finger-ring (< *daktylos*, finger: see *dactyl*), + *γλύφειν*, cut, engrave.] An engraver of finger-rings, or of fine stones such as those used for rings. Also *dactyloglyphist*.

dactyloglyphic (dak-til'ō-glif'ik), *a.* [< *dactyloglyphy* + *-ic*.] Having relation to or of the nature of dactyloglyphy. Also *dactyloglyphic*.

dactyloglyphist (dak-til-ō-glif'ist), *n.* [< *dactyloglyphy* + *-ist*.] Same as *dactyloglyph*.

dactyloglyphy (dak-til-ō-glif'i-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *daktyloglyphia*, < *daktyloglyphos*: see *dactyloglyph*.] The art of engraving rings, and hence of engrav-

ing fine stones like those used for finger-rings. See *dactyloglyph*.

dactyloglyptic (dak-til'ō-glif'tik), *a.* [< Gr. *daktylos*, a finger-ring, + *γλυπτός*, verbal adj. of *γλύφειν*, cast, carve, + *-ic*.] Same as *dactyloglyphic*.

dactylographer (dak-til-ō-glif'ra-fēr), *n.* [< Gr. *daktylos*, a finger-ring, + *γράφειν*, write, + *-er*¹.] One who studies or describes finger-rings; hence, by extension, one who describes engraved stones.

dactylographic (dak-til'ō-glif'ik), *a.* [< *dactylography* + *-ic*.] Relating to or of the nature of dactylography.

dactylography (dak-til-ō-glif'ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *daktylos*, a finger-ring, + *γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] The science or study of finger-rings; a description of or an essay upon finger-rings, or, by extension, upon engraved gems.

dactyliology (dak-til-ō-lō'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *daktylos*, a finger-ring, + *λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] Same as *dactylography*.

dactyliomancy (dak-til'ō-man-si), *n.* [< Gr. *daktylos*, a finger-ring, + *μαντεία*, divination.] Divination by means of a finger-ring. There are many modes, some in use in parts of Europe to this day; in all either a magic ring is used, or an ordinary finger-ring, in which some part of the spirit of the wearer is supposed to linger, and the movements of which are supposed to indicate his feelings or future actions.

The classical *dactyliomancy*, of which so curious an account is given in the trial of the conspirators *Patrius* and *Hilarius*, who worked it to find out who was to supplant the emperor *Valens*. A round table was marked at the edge with the letters of the alphabet, and with prayers and mystic ceremonies a ring was held suspended over it by a thread, and by swinging or stopping towards certain letters gave the responsive words of the oracle.

E. B. Tylor, *Prim. Culture*, I. 115.

dactylon (dak-til'ō-n), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *daktylion*, neut. of *daktylos*, prop. adj. (*n.*, a finger-ring), < *daktylos*, finger: see *dactyl*.] 1. In *surg.*, cohesion between two fingers, either congenital or as a consequence of burning, ulceration, etc.—2. A chiroplast or finger-gymnasium invented in 1835 by *Henri Herz*, for the use of pianoforte-players.

dactylitheca (dak-til'ō-thē'kā), *n.*; *pl. dactylithecae* (-sē). [NL., < Gr. *daktyliothēka*, a collection of gems, < *daktylos*, a finger-ring, + *θήκη*, case, repository.] A collection of finger-rings, kept for their interest or rarity, or of engraved gems similar to those of rings, especially of Greek and Roman origin.

Dactylis (dak'ti-lis), *n.* [NL., < L. *dactylis* (also *dactylus*), a sort of grape (cf. *dactylus*, a sort of grass), < Gr. *daktylis*, a sort of grape (cf. *daktylitis*, a kind of plant), < *daktylos*, finger: see *dactyl*.] A genus of grasses, of about a dozen species, growing in the cooler temperate regions of the old world. *D. glomerata* is a valuable meadow-grass of Europe and the United States, known as *orchard-grass* from its growing well in the shade, and as *cockfoot-grass* from the one-sided arrangement of its dense spikelets. It is a tall and rather stout perennial, with a tendency to form tussocks, yielding excellent hay, and making fine pasture when grown with other grasses.

dactylist (dak'ti-list), *n.* [< *dactyl* + *-ist*.] One who writes dactylic verse.

May is certainly a sonorous dactylist.
T. Warton, Pref. to *Milton's* *Smaller Poems*.

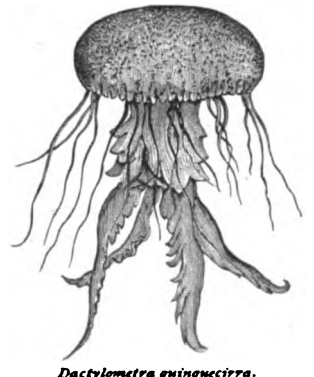
dactylitis (dak-ti-li'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *daktylos*, finger, toe, + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of a finger or toe.

dactylodochme (dak'ti-lō-dok'mē), *n.* [Gr. *daktylodōchmē*, four fingers' breadth, < *daktylos*, finger, + *δόχμη*, hand-breadth.] An Athenian measure of length: same as *palæste*.

Dactylognatha (dak-ti-log'nā-thā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *daktylos*, finger, + *γνάθος*, jaw.] A group of arachnidans.

dactyloid (dak'ti-loid), *a.* [< Gr. *daktyloides*, like a finger, < *daktylos*, finger, + *εἶδος*, form.] In *bot.*, finger-like in form or arrangement. Also *dactylose*.

dactylology (dak-ti-lō'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *daktylos*, finger, + *λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The art of communicating ideas or conversing by the fingers; the



Dactylometra quinquecirra.

language of the deaf and dumb. See *deaf-mute*.

Dactylometra (dak'ti-lō-met'rā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *dáktulos*, a finger, + *metron*, a measure.] A genus of jellyfishes, of the family *Pelagiidae* and order *Discophora*, related to *Pelagia*, but with more numerous tentacles. See cut on preceding page.

Dactylomys (dak-til'ō-mis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *dáktulos*, finger, + *mys*, mouse.] A genus of hystricomorphic rodents, of the family *Octo-*



Hedgehog-rat (*Dactylomys typus*).

dontidae and subfamily *Echinomyinae*, peculiar to South America. *D. typus*, the leading species, has a long scaly tail, and lacks the spines in the pelage which most of this group of hedgehog-rats possess.

dactylonomy (dak-ti-lon'ō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *dáktulos*, finger, + *nomia*, < *νέμειν*, rule; cf. *νόμος*, law: see *nome*.] The art of counting or numbering on the fingers.

dactylopodite (dak-ti-lōp'ō-dit), *n.* [< Gr. *dáktulos*, a finger or toe, + *πῶς* (pod-), = *E. foot*, + *-ite*.] In crustaceans, the seventh and last (distal) segment of a limb; a dactylus. It is the last segment of a developed endopodite, succeeding the propodite, forming in a chelate limb, as of the lobster, with a process of the propodite, the nippers or pincers of the claw. See cut under *endopodite*.

Dactylopora (dak-ti-lōp'ō-rā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *dáktulos*, finger, + *πόρος*, passage.] The typical genus of the family *Dactyloporidae*.

dactylopore (dak'ti-lō-pōr), *n.* [< Gr. *dáktulos*, finger, + *πόρος*, passage, pore.] In *zoöl.*: (a) The pore or opening of a dactylozooid in the hydrocoralline hydrozoans, as millepore coral. *Moseley*, 1881. (b) A foraminifer of the family *Dactyloporidae*.

dactyloporic (dak'ti-lō-pōr'ik), *a.* [< *dactylopore* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to a dactylopore.

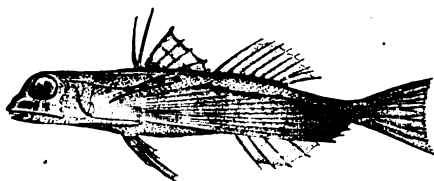
Dactyloporidae (dak'ti-lō-pōr'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dactylopora* + *-idae*.] A family of imperforate milioline foraminifers.

Dactylopteridae (dak'ti-lōp'ter'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dactylopterus* + *-idae*.] A family of mail-cheeked fishes, typified by the genus *Dactylopterus*. They have a distinct short spinous dorsal and a short soft dorsal and anal; and the pectorals are divided into a small upper and very long major portion, and are expandible in a horizontal direction. The species are capable of long flying leaps from the water. *Cephalacanthidae* is a synonym.

dactylopteroid (dak-ti-lōp'tē-roid), *a.* [< *Dactylopterus* + *-oid*.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Dactylopteridae*.

dactylopteron (dak-ti-lōp'tē-rus), *a.* [< NL. *dactylopterus*, < Gr. *dáktulos*, finger, + *πτερόν*, wing, = *E. feather*.] In *ichth.*, having several inferior rays of the pectoral fin free, in part or entirely; specifically, pertaining to or having the characters of the genus *Dactylopterus*.

Dactylopterus (dak-ti-lōp'tē-rus), *n.* [NL.: see *dactylopteron*.] A genus of acanthopterygian fishes, typical of the family *Dactylopteridae*,



Flying Gurnard (*Dactylopterus volitans*).

having the pectoral fins enormously enlarged and wing-like, and divided into two portions. *D. volitans* is the flying gurnard, also called *flying-fish*, a name shared by the members of another family, *Exocoetidae*. *Cephalacanthus* is a synonym.

dactylorhiza (dak'ti-lō-rī-zā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *dáktulos*, finger, + *ρίζα*, root.] Finger-and-toe, a disease of the roots of turnips, causing them

to divide and become hard and useless. It is believed to be due to the nature of the soil, and is distinct from anbury, which is caused by the attacks of insects.

Dactyloscopidae (dak'ti-lōs-kop'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dactyloscopus* + *-idae*.] A family of fishes, represented by the genus *Dactyloscopus*. They have an elongated antroform body, cuboid or sub-cuboid head, fringed opercles, very wide branchial apertures, a long single dorsal with its anterior portion spinigerous, and approximated ventrals with a spine and 3 rays each. The species are of small size, and inhabitants of the warm American seas.

Dactyloscopus (dak-ti-lōs'kō-pus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *dáktulos*, finger, + *σκοπεῖν*, view; cf. *Uranoscopus*.] A genus of fishes, typical of the family *Dactyloscopidae*, and distinguished by finger-like or inarticulate ventral rays.

dactylose (dak'ti-lōs), *a.* [< NL. *dactylosus*, < Gr. *dáktulos*, finger: see *dactyl*.] In *bot.*, same as *dactyloid*.

dactylothea (dak'ti-lō-thē'kā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *dáktulos*, finger, + *θήκη*, a case: see *thea*.] In *ornith.*, the integument of the toes of a bird; the horny, leathery, or feathered covering of the toes. [Little used.]

dactylus (dak'ti-lus), *a.* [As *dactylose*.] In *zoöl.*, and *anat.*, of or pertaining to a dactyl.

dactylozooid (dak'ti-lō-zō'oid), *n.* [< Gr. *dáktulos*, finger, + *zoōid*.] In *zoöl.*, an occasional elongated appendage of hydrozoans, devoid of a mouth and gastric cavity, and having a simple tentacular function: so called from its shape.

Besides the constant nutritive polyps and medusoid gonophores, there are inconstant modified polypoids or medusoids. These are the mouthless worm-like *dactylozooids* which . . . are provided with a tentacle, which . . . has no lateral branches or aggregations of nematocytes. *Claus*, *Zoology* (trans.), I. 246.

dactylus (dak'ti-lus), *n.*; *pl. dactyli* (-lī). [NL., < Gr. *dáktulos*, finger, toe: see *dactyl*.] 1. In *zoöl.*: (a) In *Crustacea*, the last segment of the normally 7-jointed leg; a dactylopodite. It is the movable claw of the two that make the nipper or chelate claw. (b) In *entom.*, one or all of the tarsal joints which follow the first one in any insect, when, as in a bee, for example, the first joint is much larger than the rest and known as the *metatarsus* or *planta*. In bees this first joint is different in structure as well as size from the rest, and is specifically called the *scopula*. When the large first joint is called the *planta*, the dactylus is known as *digitus*, as in Kirby and Spence's nomenclature. The use of *dactylus* in this sense is by Burmeister and his followers. (c) In *conch.*, a piddock, *Pholas dactylus*.

It is the property of the *dactylus* (a fish so called from its strong resemblance to the human nail) to shine brightly in the dark. *Pliny*, *Nat. Hist.* (trans.), ix. 87.

2. In *anat.* See *digitus*, 1.

Dacus (dā'kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *dákos*, an animal of which the bite is dangerous, < *δάκνειν*, bite.] A genus of dipterous insects, of the family *Muscidae*, or flies. *D. oleæ* is a species injurious to the olive.

dad¹ (dad), *n.* [Not in literary use except in delineations of rustic speech; early mod. E. also *dadde* (and *dadda*; cf. dim. *daddy*); < late ME. *dadd*, *daddē*; perhaps of Celtic origin: < Ir. *daid* = Gael. *daidein* = W. *tad* = Corn. *tat* = Bret. *tad*, *tat*, father; appar. imitative of childish speech, the word being found in various other languages; cf. L. *tata*, dim. *tatula*, father, papa, = Gr. *tāta*, *tēta*, father (used by youths to their elders), = Skt. *tata*, father, *tāta*, friend, = Hind. *dada*, Gypsy *dad*, *dada*, = Bohem. *tata* = Lapp. *dadda*, father. Cf. *papa*, similarly imitative. Hence dim. *daddy*.] A father; papa. [Rustic or childish.]

Zounds! I was never so bethump'd with words,
Since I first called my brother's father *dad*.
Shak., K. John, II. 2.

dad² (dad), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dadded*, ppr. *dadding*. [E. dial., = Sc. *dau*; origin obscure.] I. *trans.* 1. To dash; throw; scatter.

Nervous system all *dadded* about by coach travel.
Carlyle, In Froude, II. 9.

2. In *coal-mining*, to mix (fire-damp) with atmospheric air to such an extent that it becomes incapable of exploding. [North. Eng.]

II. *intrans.* To fall forcibly.

dad³ (dad), *n.* [< *dad*², *v.*] A lump; a large piece: as, a *dad* of bread. [Prov. Eng.]

dadda (dad'ā), *n.* Same as *dad*¹ and *daddy*.

daddie, *n.* See *daddy*.

daddle¹ (dad'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *daddled*, ppr. *dadding*. [Sc., also *daidle*; freq. of *dade*, *q. v.*] To walk with tottering steps, like a child or an old man; waddle. [Rare.]

daddle² (dad'l), *n.* [Sc., also written *daidle*, and dim. *daddie*, *daidle*, < *daddle*, *daidle*, *v.*] A large bib or pinafore.

daddle² (dad'l), *n.* The hand. [Slang and prov. Eng.]

Werry unexpected pleasure; tip us your *daddle*.
Kingsley, *Alton Locke*, xxi.

daddock (dad'ok), *n.* [Origin unknown.] The heart or body of a tree thoroughly rotten. [Rare.]

The great red *daddocks* lay in the green pastures where they had lain year after year, crumbling away, and sending forth innumerable new and pleasant forms.
S. Judd, *Margaret*, II. 1.

daddocky (dad'ok-i), *a.* [< *daddock* + *-y*.] Rotten, like a decayed tree. [Prov. Eng.]

daddy, **daddie** (dad'i), *n.*; *pl. daddies* (-iz). [Formerly also *dadda*; dim. of *dad*¹, *q. v.*] A father; papa: diminutive of *dad*¹.

I'll follow you through frost and snow,
I'll stay no longer wif' my *daddie*.
Glasgow Peggy (Child's Ballads, IV. 77).

daddy-long-legs (dad'i-lōng'legz), *n.* 1. In Great Britain, a name of tipularian dipterous insects, or crane-flies, of the family *Tipulidae*. Also called *father-long-legs* and *Harry-long-legs*. — 2. In America, a popular name of the opilone or phalangidean arachnids or harvestmen, spider-like creatures with small rounded bodies and extremely long, slender legs. Also called *grandfather-long-legs* and *granddaddy-long-legs*. See *Phalangium*.

daddy-sculpin (dad'i-skul'pin), *n.* A cottoid fish, *Cottus grandlandicus*. See *sculpin*.

dade (dād), *v.*; pret. and pp. *daded*, ppr. *dadding*. [Origin obscure; cf. the freq. *daddle*.] Hardly connected with *toddle*. I. *intrans.* To walk slowly and hesitatingly, like a child in leading-strings; hence, to flow gently. [Rare.]

No sooner taught to *dade*, but from their mother trip,
And, in their speedy course, strive others to outstrip.
Drayton, *Polyblion*, I. 295.

But easily from her source as Isis gently *dades*.
Drayton, *Polyblion*, xiv. 289.

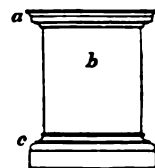
II. *trans.* To hold up by leading-strings. [Rare.]

The little children when they learn to go,
By painful mothers *daded* to and fro.
Drayton, *Earl of Surrey* to Lady Geraldine.

dadge (daj), *v.* A dialectal variant of *dodge*.

dadian (dā-di-an), *n.* [Mingrelian.] The title borne by the governor or prince of Mingrelia. See *Mingrelian*.

dado (dā'dō), *n.* [< It. Sp. *dado*, a die, a cube, = *E. die*: see *die*.] In *arch.*: (a) That part of a pedestal between the base and the cornice; the die. (b) The finishing of the lower part of the walls in the interior of a house, made somewhat to represent the dado of a pedestal, and consisting frequently of a skirting of wood about 3 feet high. The dado is also sometimes represented by wallpaper, India matting, or some textile fabric, or by painting.



Pedestal.
a, surbase or cornice;
b, dado or die; *c*, base.

The walls of the drawing-room are covered with a tapestry of yellow and white, the figure being scrolls of yellow on a cream-white ground. A *dado* forty inches high is of velvet, chocolate brown in color. *Art Age*, V. 48.

dado (dā'dō), *v. t.* [< *dado*, *n.*] 1. To groove. — 2. To insert in a groove, as the end of a shelf into its upright.

dado-plane (dā'dō-plān), *n.* A plane with projecting blade used for cutting grooves.

Dadoxylon (da-dok'si-lon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δαξ* (*daξ*), Attic contr. of *δαίς* (*daid*), a torch (< *δαίειν*, kindle), + *ξύλον*, wood.] The generic name given by Endlicher to certain fossil trees not uncommon in the coal-measures of Great Britain and of other countries. The wood of this tree is generally recognized as being similar in some respects to that of many recent conifers. Grand'Eury, however, considers *Dadoxylon* as belonging to the cycadaceous genus *Cordaites*, while Kraus allies it with the araucarias, and puts it as a subdivision of the genus *Araucarioxylon*.

dædal, *a.* See *dedal*.

Dædalea (dē-dā'lē-ā), *n.* [NL. (with ref. to their labyrinthiform pores), < Gr. *δαίδαλος*, the builder of the labyrinth of Crete, < *δαίδαλος*, skilfully wrought: see *dedal*.] A genus of hymenomycetous fungi, belonging to the family *Polyporei*, having the pores firm and, when mature, sinuous and labyrinthiform. The species are indurated in texture, and grow on dead wood. There are 13 species known in Europe, and over 20 are said to occur in North America, some being common to both continents.

dædalenchyma (dē-dā-leng'ki-mā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δαίδαλος*, skilfully wrought, + *ἐχ्यूμα*, in-

fusion.] In *bot.*, a name of entangled cells, as in some fungi. [Not now in use.]

dædalian, *a.* See *dædalian*.

dædaloid (dæ'da-loid), *a.* [*< Dædalea + -oid.*] Resembling *Dædalea*; labyrinthiform.

dædalous, *a.* See *dædalous*.

dæmon, *dæmonic*, etc. See *demon*, etc.

dæsmian, *n.* See *dæsmian*.

daff¹ (dáf), *n.* [*< ME. daf, daffe, appar. < Icel. daufr = Sw. döf = Dan. döv, deaf, stupid, = E. deaf: see deaf.*] A fool; an idiot; a block-head.

I sal ben holde a daf, a cokenay.

Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 288.

"Thow doted daffe," quod she, "dulle arne thi wittes; To litel latyn thow lernedest lede, in thi zouthne."

Piers Plowman (B), l. 138.

daff¹ (dáf), *v. i.* [*< daff¹, n.*] To be foolish; make sport; play; toy. [Scotch.]

We'll hauld our court 'mid the roaring lins,
And daff in the lashan' tide.

Mermaid of Clyde, Edinburgh Mag., May, 1820.

Come yont the green an' daff wi' me,
My charming dainty Davy.

Picken, Poems, l. 175.

daff² (dáf), *v. t.* [A var. of *doff*, *q. v.*] 1. To toss aside; put off; doff.

The nimble-footed madcap, Prince of Wales,
And his comrades, that daff'd the world aside
And bid it pass. Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 1.

There my white stole of chastity I daff'd.

Shak., Lover's Complaint, l. 297.

2. To turn (one) aside.

And daff'd me to a cabin hang'd with care,
To descant on the doubts of my decay.

Shak., Pass. Pilgrim, xiv.

daffadilly, **daffadowndilly**, *n.* See *daffodil*.

daffing (dáf'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *daff*¹, *v.*] 1. Thoughtless gaiety; foolery. [Scotch.]

Until wi' daffin' weary grown,
Upon a knowe they sat them down.

Burns, The Two Dogs.

2. Insanity.

Going to France, there he falls into a phrenzie and daff-fine which kept him to his death. Melville, MS., p. 58.

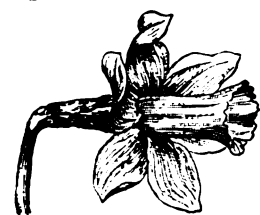
daffish (dáf'ish), *a.* [*< daff¹ + -ish¹.*] Shy; foolish; bashful. [Scotch.]

daffie (dáf'i), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *daffed*, ppr. *daffing*. [Freq. of *daff*¹, *v.*] To become foolish, or feeble in memory, as by reason of age. [Prov. Eng.]

daffier (dáf'ier), *n.* An old foolish person. [Prov. Eng.]

daffock (dáf'ok), *n.* [Appar. *< daff*¹, *n.*, + *-ock*.] A dirty slattern. [Prov. Eng.]

daffodil (dáf'ô-dil), *n.* [There are many fanciful variations of this name: *daffodilly*, *daffadilly*, *daffodowndilly*, *daffadowndilly*, *daffydowndilly*, *daffy*, formerly also *affodilly*, etc., the last-mentioned pointing to the earlier form *affodil*, *affodill*, *< ME. affodylle*, *affadyll* (the prosthetic *d*, like the other variations, being prob. due to caprice), *< ML. affodillus* (> *OF. affrodille*, *aphrodille*), *< L. asphodilus* (> *OF. asphodile*, prop. *asphodelus*, *< Gr. ἀσφοδελός*, > *E. asphodel*: see *asphodel*. The name has been transferred in Eng. to the narcissus.] The popular name of the *Narcissus Pseudo-Narcissus*, natural order *Amaryllidaceæ*, of which there are many varieties in cultivation. The solitary nodding flowers, upon a flattened scape, are of a bright primrose-yellow color, with a cylindrical crown longer than the funnel-shaped tube. The hoop-petticoat daffodil, *N. Bulbocodium*, has solitary erect yellow flowers. The rush daffodil is another species, *N. triandrus*, having a short crown and a slender drooping tube.



Flower of Daffodil (*Narcissus Pseudo-Narcissus*).

O wondrous skill! and sweet wit of the man
That her in daffodillies sleeping made.

Spenser, F. Q., III. xl. 32.

Daffodils,

That come before the swallow dares, and take
The winds of March with beauty. Shak., W. T., iv. 3.

A rosy blonde, and in a college gown,
That clad her like an April daffodilly.

Tennyson, Princess, li.

Checked daffodil, the fritillary, *Fritillaria Melagris*. — **Peruvian daffodil**, an amaryllidaceous plant, *Imene Amancaes*, resembling a pancratium. (See also *sea-daffodil*.)

daffodilly, **daffodowndilly**, *n.* See *daffodil*.

daffy (dáf'i), *n.* A short form for *daffodil*.

Dafila (daf'i-lä), *n.* [NL. (W. E. Leach, 1824); a nonsense word.] A genus of fresh-water or river ducks, of the subfamily *Anatinæ*. They have a trim and elegant form, with a long slim neck; and the adult male has a narrow cuneate tail, the two middle feathers of which are long-exserted, linear-acute, and



Pintail (*Dafila acuta*).

nearly as long as the wing from the carpal joint to the end of the first primary. The type of the genus is the well-known pintail or sprigtail duck, *Dafila acuta*, widely distributed in Europe, Asia, and America. There are 5 other species, all American. The genus is also called *Trachelonetta*, *Pacilonetta*, and *Phasianurus*.

daft (dáf't), *a.* [Sc. and E. dial., *< ME. daft*, var. of *deft*, stupid, foolish, mild, simple: see *deft*.] 1. Simple; stupid; foolish; weak-minded; silly: applied to persons or things.

You are the daftest donnet I ever saw on two legs.

Cornhill Mag.

That his honour, Monkbarrow, would hae dune sic a daft-like thing, as to gie grund weel worth fifty shillings an acre for a malling that would be dear o' a pund Scots.

Scott, Antiquary, iv.

Let us think no more of this daft business.

Scott.

2. Insane.—3. Playful; frolicsome.—**Daft days**, the Christmas holidays: so called from the merriment indulged in at that season.—**To go daft**, or **clean daft**, to lose one's wits or common sense; become foolish or insane; act as if crazy.

daftly (dáf'tli), *adv.* In a daft manner; foolishly; insanely.

daftness (dáf'tnes), *n.* The quality of being daft. [Scotch.]

Can you tell us of any instance of his daftness?

Galt, The Entail, II. 175.

dag¹ (dag), *n.* [*< Sw. dagg = Icel. dögg (dagg-) = Dan. dug = E. dew¹, q. v.*] In parts of Scotland, a thin or gentle rain, a thick fog or mist, or a heavy shower. Jamieson.

dag¹ (dag), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dagged*, ppr. *dagging*. [*< Sw. dagg (= Icel. döggva)*, bedew, *< dagg = Icel. dögg, dew: see dag¹, n.* Cf. *dew¹, v.* Hence the freq. *daggle*, *q. v.*] I. *trans.* To bedew; dabble.

II. *intrans.* 1. To rain gently; drizzle: as, it daggd.—2. To run thick. [Prov. Eng.]

dag² (dag), *n.* [Also written *dagge*; = MD. D. *dagge* = MLG. *dagge*, *< OF. dague*, F. *dague* = Sp. *daga* = Pg. *daga*, *adaga* = It. *daga*; of Celtic origin: cf. OGael. *daga*, a dagger, a pistol, = Bret. *daga*, a dagger. See further under *dagger*¹ and *dag*³.] 1. A dagger (which see). Johnson.

Dags and Pistols!

To bite his thumb at me!

Randolph, Muses Looking-glass.

2. A pistol; a long, heavy pistol, with the handle only slightly curved, formerly in use. Also called, especially in Scotland, *tack*. Planché.

He killed one of the theebes horses with his caliver, and shot a Turke thorow both cheeks with a dag.

Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 424.

3. [From the verb.] A stab or thrust with a dagger. Minshew, 1617.

dag² (dag), *v. t.* [*< ME. daggen (= MD. daggen, pierce, stab), < OF. daguer, stab with a dagger; from the noun.*] 1. To pierce or stab with a dagger.

Dartes the Duche-mene daltene azaynes,
With derfe dynttez of dede, dagges thurgh scheldez.

Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2102.

I am told it was one Ross of Lancaster . . . half drew a dagger he wore instead of a sword, and swore any man who uttered such sentiments ought to be *dagged*.

Gallatin, in Stevens, p. 95.

2. To cut into slips.—3. To cut out a pattern on (the edge of a garment).—4. To cut off the skirts of, as the fleece of sheep. Kersey.

dag³ (dag), *n.* [*< ME. dagge, an ornamental point or slit on the edge of garments, a latchet; a particular use of dag², a dagger, not found in that sense in ME.*] A loose pendent end; a pointed strip or extremity. Specifically—(a) A leather strap; a shoe-latchet, or the like.

Highe shoos knopped with dagges.

Rom. of the Rose, l. 7258.

(b) An ornamental pointed form, one of many into which the edge of a garment was cut, producing an effect something like a fringe: used especially in the second half of the fourteenth century. Also spelled *dagge*.

Wolde they blame the burnes
that brougte newe gysls,
And dryue out the dagges and
all the Duche cotis.

Richard the Redeless, iii. 193.

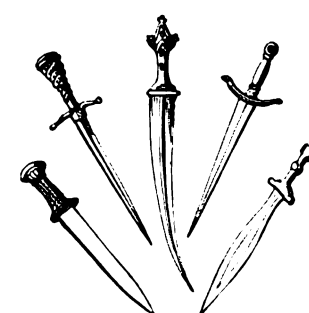
dagger (dag'ér), *n.* [Cf. *dagger*¹.] A local English name of one of the scyllid sharks.

dagget, *v.* and *n.* Same as *dag*², *dag*³.

dagged (dag'ed), *p. a.* [Pp. of *dag*², *v.*] Pointed.

They schot speiris and daggit arrowes quhair the cum-pauels war thickest. Knox, Hist. Reformation, p. 30.

dagger¹ (dag'ér), *n.* [*< ME. dagger = Icel. daggardr = Dan. daggert; of Celtic origin: < W. dagr = Ir. daigear = Bret. dager, a dagger; cf. Bret. dag = OGael. daga, a dagger: see dag², n.*] 1. An edged and pointed weapon for thrusting, shorter than a sword, and used, commonly in connection with the rapier, by swordsmen in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, held in the left hand to parry the thrust of an adversary's rapier. The dagger was also the common weapon of private combat. For the dagger of the middle ages, see *misericorde*.



Daggers.

Thou must wear thy sword by thy side,
And thy dagger handsomely at thy back.
The longer thou livest the more fool, etc. (1570).

Is this a dagger which I see before me,
The handle toward my hand?

Shak., Macbeth, II. 1.

2. Any straight stabbing-weapon, as the dirk, poniard, stiletto, etc.—3. In printing, an obelisk.



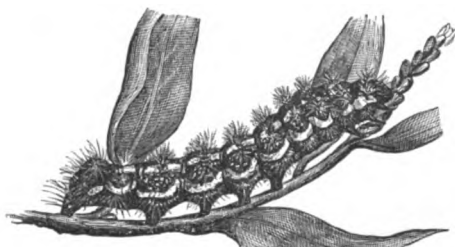
Caterpillar and Moth of Poplar- or Cottonwood-dagger (*Acronycta populi*), natural size.



Caterpillar and Moth of Poplar- or Cottonwood-dagger (*Acronycta populi*), natural size.

link; a mark of reference in the form of a dagger, thus: †. It is the second mark of reference used when a page has more than one, following the asterisk or star (*). See *obelisk*.

4. In *entom.*, the popular name of several noctuid moths of the genus *Acronycta*: so called from a black dagger-like mark near the inner angle of the fore wings. The poplar-dagger, *A. populi*, feeds in the larval state on cottonwood-leaves. The caterpillar is closely covered with long yellow hairs, and carries five long black tufts. See cut on preceding page. The smeared dagger, *A. oblitivita*, feeds in the larval



Caterpillar of Smeared Dagger (*Acronycta oblitivita*), natural size.

state on many plants, as asparagus, cotton, and smartweed; it is black, with a bright-yellow band at the side and a cross-row of crimson warts and stiff yellowish or rust-red bristles across each joint.

5. In Sollas's nomenclature of sponge-spicules, a form of the sexradiate spicule resulting from reduction of the distal ray and great development of the proximal ray.—6. *pl. in bot.*: (a) The sword-grass, *Phalaris arundinacea*, or perhaps *Poa aquatica*. (b) The yellow flag, *Iris pseudacorus*.—At daggers drawn, with daggers ready to strike; hence, in a state of hostility; mutually antagonistic.

They have been at daggers drawn ever since, and Setton has revenged himself by a thousand jokes at the King's expense. *Greville, Memoirs, June 24, 1829.*

Dagger of lath, the weapon given to the Vice in the old plays called moralities: often used figuratively of any weak or insufficient means of attack or defense.

Like to the old Vice, . . .
Who with dagger of lath,
In his rage and his wrath,
Cries, Ah, ha! to the devil.
Shak., T. N., iv. 2 (song).

If I do not beat thee out of thy kingdom with a dagger of lath, and drive all thy subjects afore thee like a flock of wild geese, I'll never wear hair on my face more.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4.

Double dagger, in printing, a reference-mark (†) used next in order after the dagger. Also called *diésis*.—**Spanish dagger**. See *dagger-plant*.—**To look or speak daggers**, to look or speak fiercely or savagely.

I will speak daggers to her, but use none.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2.

As you have spoke daggers to him, you may justly dread the use of them against your own breast.
Junius, Letters, xxvi.

dagger¹ (dag'ér), *v. t.* [*ME. daggeren* (in def. 2); < *dagger¹*, *n.*] 1. To pierce with a dagger; stab.

How many gallants have drank healths to me
Out of their dagger'd arms? *Dekker, Honest Whore.*

2†. To provide with a dagger.

Thel known not how to ben clothed; now long, now short, . . . now awerded, now daggered.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 137.

To dagger armst. See *arm¹*.
dagger² (dag'ér), *n.* [Supposed to be a corruption of *diagonal*.] In ship-building, any timber lying diagonally.

dagger-ale¹, *n.* A kind of ale much spoken of in the sixteenth and early part of the seventeenth century, sold at the Dagger, a celebrated public house in Holborn. *Nares.*

But we must have March beere, dooble dooble beere,
dagger-ale, Rhenish.
Gascogne, Delicate Diet for Droonkardes.

dagger-cheap¹ (dag'ér-chēp), *a.* [*ME. dagger¹* (said to allude also to the name of a public house in Holborn: see *dagger-ale*) + *cheap*.] Dirt-cheap.

We set our wares at a very easy price; he [the devil] may buy us even dagger-cheap, as we say.
Ep. Andrews, Sermons, V. 546.

dagger-fiber (dag'ér-fi'bér), *n.* The fiber of the dagger-plant.

dagger-knee (dag'ér-nē), *n.* [*ME. dagger²* + *knee*.] In ship-building, a knee that is inclined from the perpendicular.

dagger-knife (dag'ér-nif), *n.* A dirk-knife. *Scott.*

dagger-money¹ (dag'ér-mun'i), *n.* A sum of money formerly paid in England to the justices

of assize on the northern circuit to provide arms against marauders.

dagger-plant (dag'ér-plant), *n.* A name of several cultivated species of yucca. The fiber of this plant is known as *dagger-fiber*. Also called *Spanish dagger*. See *yucca*.

daggers-drawing¹ (dag'érz-drā'ing), *n.* Readiness to fight, or a state of contest, as or as if with daggers.

They are at daggers-drawing among themselves.
Holland, tr. of Ammianus Marcellinus (1609).

They always are at daggers-drawing,
And one another clapperclawing.
S. Butler, Hudibras, II. ii. 79.

daggessweyn¹, *n.* See *dagswain*.

daggett (dag'et), *n.* A dark red-brown tar obtained by the dry distillation of the wood and bark of species of birch. It has a strong and persistent odor, like that of Russia leather.

daggle (dag'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *daggled*, ppr. *dagglings*. [*Freq. of dag¹*, *v.*] *I. trans.* To drizzle; trail through mud or water, as a garment. [Obsolete or rare.]

Prithce go see if in that
Croud of daggl'd Gowns there, thou canst find her.
Wycheley, Plain Dealer, iii.

The warrior's very plume, I say,
Was daggl'd by the dashing spray.
Scott, L. of L. M., i. 29.

II.† intrans. 1. To run through mud and water.

Nor, like a puppy, daggl'd through the town,
To fetch and carry sing-song up and down.
Pope, Prolog. to Satires, l. 225.

2. To run about like a child; toddle. *Grose.*

Like a dutiful son you may daggle about with your mother and sell paint.
Vanbrugh, Confederacy, i.

daggletail¹ (dag'l-tāl), *n.* and *a.* [*< daggle* + *obj. tail¹*.] *I. n.* One whose garments trail on the wet ground; a slattern; a draggletail.

II. a. Having the lower ends or skirts of one's garments defiled with mud. Also *dag-tailed*.

The gentlemen of wit and pleasure are apt to be choaked at the sight of so many daggle-tail parsons that happen to fall in their way.
Swift.

daggly (dag'li), *a.* [*< daggle* + *-y¹*.] Wet; showery. [*Prov. Eng.*]

daghesh (dag'esh), *n.* [Also written *dagesh*, repr. Heb. *dāghesh*.] In Heb. gram., a point placed in the bosom of a letter, to indicate its degree of hardness. *Daghesh lene* (Latin *lene*, soft), when used with the consonants *bh, gh, dh, kh, ph*, and *th*, removes the *h*-sound, thus: *3, bh, 2, b; daghesh forte* (Latin *forte*, hard) doubles the letter in which it is placed. The latter is always preceded by a vowel; the former never.

dag-lock (dag'lok), *n.* [*< dagl¹* + *lock²*. Cf. *dew-lap*.] A lock of wool on a sheep that hangs and drags in the wet. [*Scotch.*]

Dago (dā'gō), *n.* [Said to be a corruption by American and English sailors of the frequent Sp. name *Diego* (= *E. Jack, James*, ult. < *LL. Jacobus*): applied from its frequency to the whole class of Spaniards.] Originally, one born of Spanish parents, especially in Louisiana: used as a proper name, and now extended to Spaniards, Portuguese, and Italians in general. [*U. S.*]

dagoba (dag'ō-bā), *n.* In Buddhist countries, a monumental structure containing relics of Buddha or of some Buddhist saint. It is constructed of brick or stone, in a dome-like form, sometimes of great



Ceylonese Dagoba.

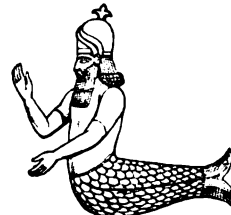
height, and is erected on a natural or artificial mound. The dagoba is included under the generic term *stupa*, and is sometimes confounded with the *stupa*. See *stupa* and *tope*.

All kinds and forms are to be found, . . . the bell-shaped pyramid of dead brickwork in all its varieties, . . . the bluff knob-like dome of the Ceylon *Dagobas*.
Fule, Mission to Ava.

dagon¹, *n.* [*ME.*, also *dagoun*, an extension of *dagge*: see *dag³*.] A slip or piece.

Yeve us . . .
A dagon of your blanket, levee dame.
Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, l. 43.

Dagon² (dā'gon), *n.* [*L. Dagon*, Gr. *Δαγών*, < Heb. *dag*, a fish.] The national god of the Philistines, represented as



Dagon of the Assyrians.—Bas-relief from Khorsabad.

formed of the upper part of a man and the lower part of a fish. His most famous temples were at Gaza and Ashdod. He had a female correlative among the Syrians, called Atargatis or Derceto. In Babylonian or Assyrian mythology, the name Dagon is given to a fish-like being who rose from the waters of the Red Sea as one of the great benefactors of men.

Dagon his name; sea-monster, upward man
And downward fish.
Milton, P. L., l. 462.

Dagonal (dā'gon-əl), *n.* [*< Dagon²* + *-al*, as in *Lupercal*.] A feast in honor of Dagon. [*Rare.*]

A banquet worse than Job's children's, or the *Dagonals* of the Philistines (like the Bacchanals of the Mænades), when for the shutting up of their stomachs the house fell down and broke their necks.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, l. 160.

dagswain¹ (dag'swān), *n.* [*< ME. daggysweyne, dagnwayne*; of obscure origin, but prob. connected with *dag³*, *q. v.*] A kind of carpet; a rough or coarse covering for a bed.

Payntede clothys,
Iche a pece by pece prykyde tylle other,
Dubbyde with dagnwaynes dowblede they seme.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 3610.

Under coverlets made of *dagnwain*.
Harrison, Descrip. of Britain (Holinshed's Chron.).

dag-tailed¹ (dag'tāld), *a.* Same as *daggletail¹*.

Would it not vex thee, where thy sires did keep,
To see the dunged folds of *dag-tayl'd* sheep?
Bp. Hall, Satires, V. l. 116.

dague (dāg), *n.* [*F.*: see *dag²*.] 1†. A dagger.—2. A spike-horn, or unbranched antler.

Its deer, which are few, include those which never produce more than the *dague*, or the first horn of the northern Cervus.
E. D. Cope, Origin of the Fittest, p. 115.

Dague à roellet, a dagger which has a disk-shaped guard and pommel.

Daguerrean (da-ger'ē-an), *a.* Pertaining to Daguerre, or to his invention of the daguerreotype.

daguerreotype (da-ger'ō-tīp), *n.* and *a.* [*< F. daguerreotype*; < *Daguerre* + *-type*.] *I. n.* 1. One of the earliest processes of photography, the invention of L. J. M. Daguerre of Paris, first published in 1839, by which the lights and shadows of a landscape or a figure are fixed on a prepared metallic plate by the action of actinic light-rays. A plate of copper, thinly coated with silver, is subjected in a close box in a dark room to the action of the vapor of iodine; and when it has assumed a yellow color it is placed in the chamber of a camera obscura, and an image of the object to be reproduced is projected upon it by means of a lens. The plate is then withdrawn and exposed to vapor of mercury to bring out the impression distinctly; after which it is plunged into a solution of sodium hyposulphite, and lastly washed in distilled water. See *photography*.

2. A picture produced by the above process.

II. a. Relating to or produced by daguerreotype.

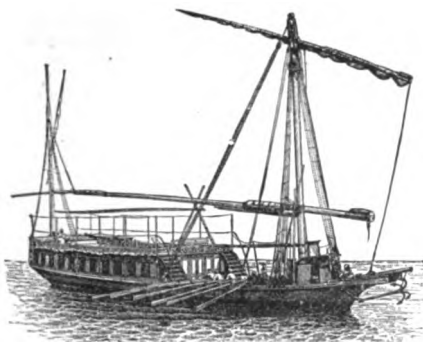
daguerreotype (da-ger'ō-tīp), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *daguerreotyped*, ppr. *daguerreotyping*. [*< daguerreotype, n.*] To produce by the daguerreotype process, as a picture.

daguerreotyp¹, **daguerreotypist** (da-ger'ō-tī-pér, -pist), *n.* One who takes daguerreotype pictures.

daguerreotypic, **daguerreotypical** (da-ger'ō-tīp'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [*< daguerreotype* + *-ic, -ical*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a daguerreotype.

daguerreotypy (da-ger'ō-tī-pi), *n.* [As *daguerreotype* + *-y*.] The art of producing photographic pictures by the method introduced by Daguerre.

dahabiyeh, **dahabieh** (dā-hā-bē'e), *n.* [Also *dahabeeyah*, repr. Ar. *dahabiya, dahebiya*.] A kind of boat used on the Nile. It is of considerable breadth at the stern, which is rounded, but narrows toward the prow, which terminates in a sharp, gracefully curving outwater. It has one or two masts, each furnished with a yard supporting a triangular or lateen sail. Dahabiyehs are of various sizes, and afford good accommodation for passengers. There is a deck fore and aft, on the center of which are seats for rowers when oars are needed to propel the boat. On the fore part of the deck is the kitchen, and on the after part there is a large raised cabin, which contains a sitting-room and sleeping-apart-



Dahabiyeh.

ment. The top of this cabin affords an open-air promenade, and is often shaded by an awning.

A little later we find every one inditing rhapsodies about, and descriptions of, his or her *dahabiyeh* (barge) on the canal. R. F. Burton, *El-Medinah*, p. 41.

dahil, *n.* Same as *dayal*.

Dahlia (dā'hī-lā), *n.* [NL., < *dahil*.] Same as *Copsichus*. Hodgson.

Dahlgren gun. See *gun*.

Dahlia (dā'liā), *n.* [NL., < *Dahl*, a Swedish botanist.] 1. A genus of plants, natural order *Compositae*, of which several species are known, all natives of Mexico and Central America. It is nearly allied to the northern genus *Bidens*. *D. variabilis* was introduced into Europe from Mexico early in this century. In its native state the flowers are single, with a yellow disk and dull scarlet rays. Under cultivation there have been developed a multitude of forms, varying in height, in foliage, and especially in the beautiful colors and forms of the flowers. The plant is unable to endure frost, and is perpetuated by its tuberous roots, which are taken up for the winter. Two or three other species are sometimes cultivated.

2. [L. c.] A plant of the genus *Dahlia*.

Thousands of bouquets, principally of *dahlias*, then [1837] a fashionable and costly flower, were used in the decoration of the balconies of the houses. *First Year of a Sûken Reign*, p. 57.

Flower of *Dahlia variabilis*.

3. [L. c.] In dyeing, a violet coal-tar color consisting of the ethyl and methyl derivatives of rosaniline. It is often called *Hofmann's violet*, and *primula*. Its application is limited, as it fades when exposed to light.

dahlin (dā'lin), *n.* [< *Dahlia* + *-in*.] Same as *insulin*.

dahoon (da-hōn'), *n.* A small evergreen tree, *Ilex Dahoon*, of the southern United States, allied to the holly, and sometimes called the *dahoon holly*. The wood is white and soft, but close-grained.

dait, *n.* An obsolete form of *day*.

daichy (dā'chi), *a.* A Scotch form of *doughy*. **daidle**¹ (dā'dl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *daided*, ppr. *daidling*. [Sc., appar. a form of *daddle*: see *daddle*¹, *dawdle*.] To be slow in motion or action; dawdle.

daidle² (dā'dl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *daided*, ppr. *daidling*. [Sc., a form of **daddle*, a variation of *daggle*.] To drizzle; bemire.

daidle³ (dā'dl), *n.* Same as *daddle*¹.

daidling (dā'dling), *p. a.* [Sc.] Feeble; mean-spirited; pusillanimous.

He's but a coward body, after a'; he's but a *daidling* coward body. Scott, *Old Mortality*, iv.

daigh (dāch), *n.* A Scotch form of *dough*.

daighness (dā'chi-nes), *n.* A Scotch form of *doughiness*.

daighy (dā'chi), *a.* A Scotch form of *doughy*.

daiker¹ (dā'kēr), *v.* See *dacker*.

daiker² (dā'kēr), *v. t.* [Origin obscure; perhaps another use of *daiker*¹ = *dacker*, *daker*, *q. v.* Otherwise referred to F. *décorer*, *decorate*: see *decorate*.] To arrange in an orderly manner: with out.

If she blinn as dink and as lady-like a corse as ye ever looked upon, say Madge Mackittrick's skill has failed her in *daiker*ing out a dead dame's flesh. *Blackwood's Mag.*, Sept., 1820, p. 652.

daiker³ (dā'kēr), *n.* Same as *dicker*¹.

dailiness (dā'li-nes), *n.* [< *daily* + *-ness*.] The character of being daily or of happening every day; daily occurrence. [Rare.]

daily (dā'li), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. *dailie*, *dayly*, *daylie*, < ME. *dayly*, < AS. *daglic* (= D. *dagelijc*-sch = MLG. *dagelik*, *degelik*, *deilik*, *delik* = OHG. *tagalih*, *tagelih*, MHG. *tagelich*, *tegelich*, G. *täglich* = Icel. *dagligr* = Sw. Dan. *daglig*), *daily*, < *dæg*, *day*, + *-lic*: see *day* and *-ly*.] 1. *a.* Happening or being every day; pertaining to each successive day; diurnal: as, *daily* labor; a *daily* allowance; a *daily* newspaper.

Give us this day our *daily* bread. Mat. vi. 11.

Swiftly his *daily* Journey he goes,
And treads his annual with a statelier Pace.
Cowley, *The Mistress, Love and Life*.

II. *n.*; pl. *dailies* (-liz). A newspaper or other periodical published each day, or each day except Sunday: in distinction from one published semi-weekly, weekly, or at longer intervals. See *journal*, *semi-weekly*, *weekly*, *monthly*, *quarterly*, *annual*, as nouns.

Publishers of country weeklies used to fish with considerable anxiety in a shallow sea for matter sufficient to fill their sheets, while *dailies* only dreamed of an existence in the larger cities. S. Bowles, in Merriam, I. 98.

daily (dā'li), *adv.* [= D. *dagelijks* = MLG. *dagelikes*, *dageliken* = OHG. *tagalihhin*, MHG. *tegelichen*, G. *täglich* = Icel. *dagliga* = Sw. *dagligen* = Dan. *daglig*, *adv.*; from the adj.] Every day; day by day.

He continued to offer his advice *daily*, and had the mortification to find it *daily* rejected.

Macaulay, *Hist. Eng.*, vi.

daimen (dā'men), *a.* Rare; occasional. [Scotch.]

A *daimen* licker [ear of grain] in a thrave
'S a sma' request. Burns, *To a Mouse*.

daimio (dā'myō), *n.* [Chino-Jap., < *dai*, great, + *miō*, name.] The title of the chief feudal barons or territorial nobles of Japan, vassals of the mikado: distinguished from the *shomio* ('little name'), the title given to the hatamoto, or vassals of the shogun. See *shogun*. Though exercising independent authority in their own domains, the *daimios* acknowledged the mikado as the legitimate ruler of the whole country. During the Tokugawa shogunate (1603-1868) the *daimios* gradually became subject to the shoguns, who compelled them to live in Yedo, with their families and a certain number of their retainers, for six months of every year, and on their departure for their own provinces to leave their families as hostages. The number of *daimios* differed at different times, according to the fortunes of war and the caprice of the shoguns. Just before the abolition of the shogunate there were 255, arranged in five classes, with incomes ranging from 10,000 to 1,027,000 koku of rice per annum. In 1871 the *daimios* surrendered their lands and privileges to the mikado, who granted pensions proportioned to their respective revenues, and relieved them of the support of the samurai, their military retainers. These pensions have since been commuted into active bonds, redeemable by government within thirty years from date of issue. The title has been abolished, and that of *kuwazoku* bestowed upon court and territorial nobles alike. See *kuwazoku*.

daimon (dā'mon), *n.* [A direct transliteration of Gr. *δαίμων*: see *dæmon*, *demon*.] Same as *dæmon*. **daimonian**, **daimonography**, etc. Same as *dæmonian*, etc.

dain¹, *v. t.* [See *deign*, and cf. *dain*², *disdain*, *dainty*.] An obsolete spelling of *deign*.

dain², *v. t.* [By aphesis from *disdain*, *q. v.*] To disdain.

dain³, *n.* [By aphesis from *disdain*, *q. v.*] 1. *Disdain*.—2. Noisome effluvia; stink. [Prov. Eng.]

From dainty beds of downe to bed of strawe full fayne;
From bowres of heavenly hewe to dennes of daine.

Mir. for Mags.

dain⁴, *v. t.* [By aphesis from *ordain*.] To ordain.

The mighty gods did *daine*
For Philomele, that thoughte hir tonge were cutte,
Yet should she sing a pleasant note sometimes.
Gascoigne, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), p. 53.

dain⁵, *n.* An itinerary unit of Burma, equal to 2.43 statute miles.

dainous, *a.* [ME., also *deignous*, *deynous*, etc., by aphesis from *disdainous*, *q. v.*] *Disdainful*: same as *disdainous*.

His name was hoote *deynous* Simekin.
Chaucer, *Reeve's Tale*, l. 21.

daint (dānt), *n.* and *a.* [Short for *dainty*, *q. v.*] 1. *n.* A dainty.

Excess or *daints* my lowly roof maintains not.
P. Fletcher, *Piscatory Eclogues*, vii. 37.

II. *a.* Dainty.

To cherish him with diets *daint*. Spenser, *F. Q.*, I. x. 2.

dainteous (dāntē-us), *a.* An obsolete form of *dainty*.

daintification (dānti-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [< *daintify*: see *-fy* and *-ation*.] The state of being dainty or nice; affectation; dandyism. [Rare.]

He seems a mighty delicate gentleman; looks to be painted, and is all *daintification* in manner, speech and dress. Mme. D'Arblay, *Diary*, I. 327.

daintiful, *a.* [ME. *deinteful*, < *deinte*, *dainty*, + *-ful*.] Dainty; costly.

There is no lust so *deinteful*.

Gower, *Conf. Amant.*, III. 28.

daintify (dānti-fi), *v. t.* [< *dainty* + *-fy*.] To make dainty; weaken by over-refinement. [Rare.]

My father charges me to give you his kindest love, and not to *daintify* his affection into respects or compliments. Mme. D'Arblay, *Diary*, I. 414.

daintihood (dānti-hūd), *n.* [< *dainty* + *-hood*.] Daintiness. [Rare.]

daintily (dānti-li), *adv.* [< *dainty* + *-ly*. Cf. *daintly*.] In a dainty manner. (a) Nicely; elegantly; with delicate or exquisite taste: as, a pattern *daintily* designed.

From head to foot clad *daintily*.

William Morris, *Earthly Paradise*, II. 75.

(b) Fastidiously; delicately; with nice regard to what is pleasing, especially to the palate: as, to eat *daintily*. (c) Ceremoniously; with nice or weak caution; weakly.

I do not wish to treat friendships *daintily*, but with roughest courage. Emerson, *Friendship*.

daintiness (dānti-nes), *n.* [< *dainty*, *a.*, + *-ness*.] The character or quality of being dainty. (a) Elegance; neatness; the exhibition or possession of delicate beauty or of exquisite taste or skill.

The duke exceeded in the *daintiness* of his leg and foot. Sir H. Wotton.

There is to me

A *daintiness* about these early flowers,
That touches me like poetry. N. P. Willis.

(b) Deliciousness; delicacy as regards taste: applied to food.

More notorious for the *daintiness* of the provision . . . than for the massiveness of the dish. Haverhill, *Apology*.

He [the trout] may justly contend with all fresh-water fish, as the Mullet may with all sea fish, for precedence and *daintiness* of taste. I. Walton, *Complete Angler*, p. 7.

(c) Nicety as regards matters of behavior and decorum; ceremoniousness; fastidiousness in conduct; hence, sensitiveness; softness; effeminacy; weakness of character. The *daintiness* and niceness of our captives.

Hakluyt's *Voyages*, I. 250.

The people, saith Malmesbury, learnt of the outlandish Saxons rudeness, of the Flemish *daintiness* and softness. Milton, *Hist. Eng.*, v.

daintith (dānti'th), *n.* A Scotch and obsolete English form of *dainty*.

The board . . . bedight with *daintiths*.

Fergusson, *Poems*, II. 97.

daintly (dāntli), *adv.* [< *daint*, *a.*, + *-ly*. Cf. *daintily*.] Daintily.

As on the which full *daintly* would he fare.

Sackville, *Ind. to Mir. for Mags.*

daintrel (dānt'rel), *n.* [Also *daintrell*; < ME. *deintrelle*, appar., with additional dim. term. *-el*, *-elle*, < OF. *daintier*, *dentier*, a choice bit, a dainty, < *daintie*, a dainty: see *dainty*.] A dainty.

Long after *deintrelles* hard to be come by.

Bullinger, *Sermons*, p. 249.

dainty (dānti), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *daintie*, and abbr. *daint* (*q. v.*); < ME. *daynte*, *deyntee*, *deyntie* (also *dayntithe*, *deintithe*, whence Sc. *daintith*, *dainteth*), etc., honor, worth, a thing valued, pleasure, < OF. *daintie*, *deintie*, *daintiet*, *dointie*, *deintiet* = Pr. *dentat*, *dintat*, pleasure, agreeableness, < L. *dignitas* (-*is*, worth, dignity: see *dignity*, of which *dainty* is thus a doublet. Cf. *dis-dain*, and *dain*¹, old spelling of *deign*, from the same ult. source.) I. *n.* 1. Worth; value; excellence.—2. A matter of joy or gratification; special regard or pleasure.

Every wight hath *deyntee* to chaffare

With hem, and eek to sellen hem her ware.

Chaucer, *Man of Law's Tale*, l. 41.

3. Pl. *dainties* (dānt'iz). Something delicate to the taste; something delicious; a delicacy.

Derly at that day with *deyntees* were thei served.

William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 1421.

Be not desirous of his *dainties*: for they are deceitful meat.

Prov. xxiii. 3.

That precious nectar may renew the taste

Of Eden's *dainties*, by our parents lost.

Sir J. Beaumont, *Spiritual Comfort*.

4. *Darling*: a term of fondness. [Rare.]

There's a fortune coming

Towards you, *dainty*. B. Jonson, *Catiline*, II. 1.

= *syn.* 3. *Tidbit*, etc. See *delicacy*.

II. *a.* 1. Valuable; costly.

Ful many a *deyntee* hors hadde he in stable.

Chaucer, *Gen. Prolog.* to C. T., l. 168.

2. Exhibiting or possessing delicate beauty, or exquisite taste or skill; elegant; beautiful; neat; trim.

No *daintie* flowre or herbe that growes on grownd.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, II. vi. 12.

I would be the girdle
About her dainty dainty waist.

Tennyson, *Miller's Daughter*.

3. Pleasing to the palate; toothsome; delicious: as, *dainty food*.

His life abhorreth bread, and his soul *dainty* meat.
Job xxxiii. 20.

4. Of acute sensibility or nice discrimination; sensitive.

The hand of little employment hath the *daintier* sense.
Shak., *Hamlet*, v. 1.

Especially—5. Of nice discrimination as regards taste; nice or over-nice in selecting what is preferred in any class of things, as food, clothing, etc.; hence, squeamish: as, a *dainty* taste or palate; *dainty* people.

And never found . . .
A daintier lip for syrup. *Præd.*

It was time for them . . . to take the heat they could get; for when men were starving they could not afford to be *dainty*.
Motley, *Dutch Republic*, III. 521.

6. Nice as regards behavior, decorum, intercourse, etc.; fastidious; hence, affectedly fine; effeminate; weak.

Let us not be *dainty* of leave-taking,
But shift away. *Shak.*, *Macbeth*, II. 3.

Your *dainty* speakers have the curse
To plead bad causes down to worse.

Prior, *Alma*, II.

I am somewhat *dainty* in making a Resolution.
Congreve, *Way of the World*, III. 15.

To make *dainty*, to affect to be dainty or delicate; scruple.

Ah ha, my mistresses! which of you all
Will now deny to dance? she that *makes dainty*, she,
I'll swear, hath corns. *Shak.*, *K. and J.*, I. v.

= *Syn.* 2. Pretty.—3. Savory, luscious, toothsome.—5 and 6. Nice, Fastidious, etc. See nice.

dairé, *n.* [*Turk.* *da'ire*, a circle, a tambourine, = *Pers.* *dārah*, a circle, orbit, < *Ar.* *dāyira*, a circle, < *dūr*, go round, *daur*, circuit.] A kind of tambourine or cymbal.

dairédt, *n.* See *dayred*.

dairi (*dī'ri*), *n.* [*Chino-Jap.*, < *dai*, great, + *ri*, within.] The palace of the mikado of Japan; the court: a respectful term used by the Japanese in speaking of the mikado or emperor, who was considered too august and sacred to be spoken of by his own name.

dairi-sama (*dī'ri-sā'mā*), *n.* [*Chino-Jap.*, < *dairi*, the palace, + *sama*, lord: see *dairi*.] The mikado or emperor: one of many metonymic phrases used by the Japanese in speaking of their sovereign.

dairous, *a.* [*< dair*, for *dare*¹, + *-ous*.] Bold.
[*Prov. Eng.*]

dairt, *n.* [*Ir.*, a calf, heifer.] A yearling calf.
What has the law laid down as the fine of a pledged needle? Answer—It is a *dairt* (or yearling calf) that is paid as the fine for it.
O'Curry, *Anc. Irish*, II. xxiv.

dairy (*dā'ri*), *n.*; pl. *dairies* (*-riz*). [*Early mod. E.* also *dairie*; < *ME.* *deyery*, *deyrye* (> *ML.* *duyria*, *daeria*), < *deye*, *deie*, *daie* (*Sc. dey*), a female servant, esp. a dairymaid: see *dey* and *-ry*.] 1. That branch of farming which is concerned with the production of milk, and its conversion into butter and cheese.

Grounds were turned much in England either to feeding or dairy; and this advanced the trade of English butter.
Temple.

2. A house or room where milk and cream are kept and made into butter and cheese.

The coarse and country fairy
That doth haunt the hearth or dairy. *B. Jonson*.

3. A shop where milk, butter, etc., are sold.—4. A dairy-farm. [*Rare.*]

dairy-farm (*dā'ri-fārm*), *n.* A farm the principal business of which is the production of milk and the manufacture of butter or cheese.

dairying (*dā'ri-ing*), *n.* [*< dairy* + *-ing*¹.] The occupation or business of a dairy-farmer or dairymaid: also attributively: as, a rich *dairying* country.

Grain-raising and dairying combined, however, work to the best advantage, not only financially, but also in the production of manure.
Encyc. Amer., I. 99.

dairymaid (*dā'ri-mād*), *n.* A female servant whose business is to milk cows and work in the dairy.

Come up quickly, or we shall conclude that thou art in love with one of Sir Roger's dairymaids.
Addison, *Spectator*.

dairymen (*dā'ri-mān*), *n.*; pl. *dairymen* (*-men*). One who keeps cows for the production of milk and butter, and sometimes cheese, or one who attends to the sale of dairy produce.

dais (*dā'is*), *n.* [*< ME.* *deis*, *deys*, *des*, *dees*, in oblique cases *dese*, *dece*, etc., < *OF.* *deis*, also *dois*, later *dais*, *daiz*, a high table in a hall, *F.*

dais, a canopy, < *ML.* *discus*, a table, in *L.* a plate, platter, quoit, discus, whence also *E.* *dish*, *disk*, and *desk*: see these words.] 1. A platform or raised floor at one end or one side of a reception-room or hall, upon which seats



Dais.—Throne-room, Windsor Castle, England.

for distinguished persons are placed; especially, such a platform covered with a canopy: formerly often called specifically *high dais*.

Wel semede ech of hem a fair burgeys,
To sitten in a yeldehalle on a *dais*.
Chaucer, *Gen. Prol.* to C. T., I. 370.

Arn peres with the apostles this pardoun Piers sheweth,
And at the day of dome atte *heigh deys* to sytte.
Piers Plowman (B), vii. 17.

I sall saye, syttande at the *dasse*,
I take thi speche byyonde the see.
Thomas of Braxeldoune (Child's Ballads, I. 105).

With choice paintings of wise men I hung
The royal *dais* round. Tennyson, *Palace of Art*.

Hence—2. Any similar raised portion of the floor of an apartment, used as the place at which the most distinguished guests at a feast are seated, as a platform for a lecturer, etc.

As a lecturer he was not brilliant; he appeared shy and nervous when on the *dais*.
Nature, XXXVII. 299.

3. A canopy or covering.—4. (a) A long board, seat, or settle erected against a wall, and sometimes so constructed as to serve for both a settee and a table; also, a seat on the outer side of a country-house or cottage, frequently formed of turf. (b) A pew in a church. [*Scotch.*]

When she came to Mary-kirk,
And sat down in the *dais*,
The light that came frae fair Annie
Enlighten'd a' the place.
Sweet Willie and Fair Annie (Child's Ballads, II. 136).

daise, *v.* See *daze*.

daisied (*dā'zid*), *a.* [*< daisy* + *-ed*².] Full of daisies; set or adorned with daisies.

Let us
Find out the prettiest *daisied* plot we can.
Shak., *Cymbeline*, iv. 4.

daising (*dā'zing*), *n.* [*Sc.* (= *E.* as if **dazing*), verbal *n.* of *daise*, *dase*, *stupefy*, make or become numb, wither, = *E.* *daze*, *q. v.*] A disease of sheep; the rot.

daisieret, *n.* An obsolete form of *day-star*.

daisy (*dā'zi*), *n.* and *a.* [*Early mod. E.* also *daisie*, *daysie*, etc.; < *ME.* *daysie*, *daysy*, *daysey*, *dayesye*, *daiscie*, *daiscyghe*, etc., < *AS.* *daiges edge*, that is, 'day's eye,' so called in allusion to the form of the flower: see *day* and *eye*¹.] 1. *n.*; pl. *daisies* (*-ziz*). 1. A common plant, *Bellis perennis*, natural order *Compositae*, one of the most familiar wild plants of Europe, found in all pastures and meadows, and growing at a considerable height on mountains. The daisy is a great favorite, and several varieties are cultivated in gardens. In Scotland the field-daisy is called *gowan*. See *gowan*.

The *dayesye* or elles the eye of day,
The emperice and flour of floures alle.
Chaucer, *Good Women*, l. 184.

Daisies pied and violets blue. *Shak.*, *L. L. L.*, v. 2 (song).

2. One of various plants of other genera to which the name is popularly applied. The wild plant generally known in the United States as the daisy is the *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*. (See *oxeye daisy*, below.) In Australia the name *daisy* is given to several *Compositae*, especially to species of *Vitadenia* and to *Brachycome iberidifolia* of the Swan River region, which is occasionally cultivated; in New Zealand, to species of *Lagenophora*. See phrases below.

3. Something pretty, fine, charming, or nice: as, she is a *daisy*. [*Colloq.* or *slang.*]—**African daisy**, *Lonas inodora*, of northern Africa, formerly culti-

vated for ornament.—**Blue or globe daisy**, the *Globularia vulgaris*.—**Butter-daisy**, a name of species of *Ranunculus*.—**Cabbage-daisy**, the globe-flower, *Trollius Europæus*.—**Christmas daisy**, in England, a name of several cultivated species of aster: other species are called *Michaelmas daisies*.—**French daisy**, the *Chrysanthemum frutescens*.—**Hen-and-chickens daisy**, a profliferous variety of *Bellis perennis*, in which the flower-head branches and forms several smaller ones.—**Michaelmas daisy**, a name applied in England to various species of aster, commonly cultivated in flower-borders and blooming about Michaelmas.—**Oxeye daisy**, the *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*. Also called *bull*, *devil's*, *dog*, *golden*, *great*, *midsummer*, *moon*, and *horse-daisy*, and *whiteweed*, but in the United States most commonly *daisy* alone. (See also *sea-daisy*.)

II. a. Pretty; fine; charming; nice. [*Colloq.* or *slang.*]

Cap. I am to request, and you are to command.

Mrs. Cad. Oh, *daisy*! that's charming.

Footle, *The Author*, II. (1757).

daisy-bush (*dā'zi-būsh*), *n.* A New Zealand name for several species of the genus *Oleria*, shrubby composites nearly allied to the aster, but with terete achenes and the anther-cells more shortly caudate.

daisy-cutter (*dā'zi-kut'ér*), *n.* 1. A trotting horse; specifically, in recent use, a horse that in trotting lifts its feet only a little way from the ground.

The trot is the true pace for a hackney; and, were we near a town, I should like to try that *daisy-cutter* of yours upon a piece of level road.
Scott, *Rob Roy*, III.

2. In *base-ball*, a ball batted so that it skims or bounds along the ground.

dajaksch (*dī'aksh*), *n.* The arrow-poison of Borneo, of unknown origin, but thought to be distinct from the Java arrow-poison. *U. S. Dispensatory*.

dak, **dawk**² (*dāk*), *n.* [Also written *dauk*; < *Hind.* *dāk*, post, post-office, a relay of men.] In the East Indies, the post; a relay of men, as for carrying letters, despatches, etc., or travelers in palanquins. The route is divided into stages, and each bearer or set of bearers serves only for a single stage. In some places there are horse-daks, or mounted runners.—**Dak-bungalow**, **dawk-bungalow**. See *bungalow*.—**To lay a dak**, to station a relay of men, or men and horses.—**To travel dak**, to journey in palanquins carried by relays of men or by government post-wagons.

daker¹, *v.* See *dacker*.

daker² (*dā'kér*), *n.* Same as *dicker*¹.

daker-hen (*dā'kér-hen*), *n.* The corn-crake or land-rail, *Crex patrisis*. See *crake*², *Crex*.

dakoit, **dacoit** (*da-koi't*), *n.* [Also written *decoit*; < *Hind.* *dākāit*, a robber, one of a gang of robbers, < *dākā*, an attack by robbers, esp. armed and in a gang.] One of a class of robbers in India and Burma who plunder in bands. The term was also applied to the pirates who infested the rivers between Calcutta and Burhampore, but who are now suppressed.

The country [India] was then full of freebooters, thugs, or professional murderers, and *dacoits*, or professional robbers, whose trade was to live by plunder.

Contemporary Rev., XLIX. 810.

dakoitage, **dacoitage** (*da-koi'tāj*), *n.* [*< dakoit*, *dacoit*, + *-age*.] Same as *dakoity*.

We may expect soon to hear that *Dacoitage* has begun with as much vigor as ever, and our missionary stations will again be compelled to defend themselves with the rifle.
New York Examiner, May 12, 1887.

dakoitee, **dacoitee** (*da-koi-tē'*), *n.* [*< dakoit*, *dacoit*, + *-ee*¹.] One who is robbed by a dakoit. [*Rare.*]

It may be a pleasant game to play the dakoit than the dacoitee, to go out . . . and harry your neighbours than to stay at home and run the chance of being robbed and murdered yourself.
Edinburgh Rev., CLXV. 499.

dakoity, **dacoity** (*da-koi'ti*), *n.* [Also written *decoity*; < *Hind.* *Beng.*, etc., *dākāit*, or *dākā-ti*, gang-robbery, < *dākāit*, dakoit: see *dakoit*.] The system of robbing in bands practised by the dakoits.

Dacoity, in the language of the Indian Penal Code, is robbery committed or attempted by five or more persons conjointly.
Edinburgh Rev., CLXV. 498.

Dakosaurus (*dak-ō-sā'rus*), *n.* [*NL.*, for **Dacosaurus*, < *Gr.* *dákos*, an animal whose bite is dangerous (see *Dacus*), + *sauros*, a lizard.] A genus of extinct Mesozoic crocodiles with amphibious vertebræ.

Dakotan (*da-kō'tan*), *a.* and *n.* [*< Dakota* + *-an*.] 1. *a.* 1. Belonging or relating to the Dakotas or Sioux, an Indian people of the north-western United States.—2. *Of* or pertaining to Dakota, a former Territory in the northern part of the United States, or to North Dakota or South Dakota, into which it was divided by act of February 22d, 1889. The same act provided for the admission of these two parts as States into the Union.

II. *n.* An inhabitant of Dakota, or of North or South Dakota.

Dakrums (dăk'ŕŏ-mă), *n.* [NL. (Grote, 1878).] A genus of small moths, of the family *Phycidae*.

The larva of *D. convolutella* is the gooseberry fruit-worm.

dal (dal), *n.* [Also written *dol* and *dhal*, prop. *dāl*, repr. Hind. *dāl*, a kind of pulse (*Phaseolus Mungo*), but applied also to other kinds.] A sort of vetch, *Cytisus Cajan*, extensively cultivated in the East Indies.

dalag (dā'lag), *n.* A walking-fish, *Ophiocephalus vagus*, highly esteemed for food in the East Indies. See *Ophiocephalus*.

dalai (da-lī'), *n.* Same as *dalai-lama*.

dalai-lama (da-lī'lä-mä), *n.* [Tibetan, lit. the 'ocean-priest,' or priest as wide as the ocean: see *lama*.] One of the two lama-popes of Tibet and Mongolia (his fellow-pope being the tesho-lama), each supreme in his own district. Although nominally coequal in rank and authority, the dalai, from possessing a much larger territory, is in reality the more powerful. When he dies he is succeeded by a boy, generally four or five years old, into whom the soul of the deceased dalai is supposed to have entered. The dalai resides at Potala, near Lhasa, in Tibet.

Dalbergia (dal-bēr'jī-ä), *n.* [NL., named after Nicholas Dalberg, a Swedish botanist.] A large genus of fine tropical forest-trees and climbing shrubs, natural order *Leguminosae*, some species of which yield most excellent timber. *D. latifolia*, the blackwood, or East Indian rosewood, is a magnificent tree, furnishing one of the most valuable furniture-woods, and is largely used for carving and ornamental work. *D. sissoo*, which is much planted as an avenue-tree throughout India, gives a hard durable wood, called sissoo or sissum, which, besides its use in house-building, is much employed in India for railway-sleepers and as crooked timbers and knees in ship-building. The best rosewoods of Brazil and Central America are afforded by species of this genus, which, however, are very imperfectly known.

Dalby's carminative. See *carminative*.

dale¹ (dāl), *n.* [ME. *dale*, < AS. *dæl*, pl. *dalu*, = OS. *dæl* = OFries. *del*, *deil* = D. *dal* = MLG. *LG. dal* = OHG. *MHG. tal*, G. *thal* = Icel. *dāl* = Sw. Dan. *dal* = Goth. *dāl*, a dale, a valley; = OBulg. *dolŭ*, Bulg. *dol* = Bohem. *dul* = Pol. *dol* (barred l), pit, hole, bottom, ground, = Little Russ. *dol* (barred l), bottom, ground, = Russ. *dolŭ*, dale, valley. Hence derivs. *dell*¹ (which is nearly the same word) and *dalk*², q. v.] 1. A vale; specifically, a space of level or gently sloping or undulating ground between hills of no great height, with a stream flowing through it.

The children geds to Tune,
Bi dales and bi dune.

King Horn (E. E. T. S.), l. 154.

High over hills, and lowe adowne the dale.
Spenser, F. Q., l. vii. 28.

2. *Naut.*, a trough or spout to carry off water, usually named from the office it has to perform: as, a *pump-dale*, etc.—3t. A hole.

Ther thay stonde a dale
Do make, and drenchen hem therein.
Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 204.

= *syn.* 1. *Vale*, *Glen*, etc. See *valley*.

dale² (dāl), *n.* A dialectal variant (and earlier form) of *dole*¹.

Dalea (dāl'le-ä), *n.* [NL., named after Samuel Dale, an English physician (died 1739).] A large leguminous genus of glandular-punctate herbs or small shrubs, allied to *Psoralea*. There are over 100 species, chiefly Mexican, but many are found in the drier western portions of the United States.

Dalecarlian (dal-e-kär'li-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Dalecarlia*, a foreign (ML. NL.) name for the Swedish province called in Sw. *Dalen* or *Dalarna*, 'the valley' or 'the valleys,' < *dal-karl*, an inhabitant of this province, i. e., 'valley-man,' lit. 'dale-carl,' < *dāl*, = E. *dale*, + *karl* = E. *carl*: see *dale*¹ and *carl*.] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to Dalecarlia.—**Dalecarlian lace**, a lace made by the peasants of Dalecarlia for their own use. Its patterns are ancient and traditional. *Diet. of Needlework*.

II. *n.* An inhabitant of the old Swedish province of Dalecarlia or Dalarna, whose people were famous for bravery and patriotism.

dale-land (dāl'land), *n.* [= Icel. *dalland*.] Low-lying land.

dale-lander (dāl'lan' dēr), *n.* A dalesman. [Scotch.]

dalesman (dälz'man), *n.*; pl. *dalesmen* (-men). [< *dale*'s, poss. of *dale*¹, + *man*.] One living in a dale or valley; specifically, a dweller in the dales of the English and Scottish borders.

Even after the accession of George the Third, the path over the fells from Borrowdale to Ravenglas was still a secret carefully kept by the *dalesmen*.

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., iii.



Cocoon and Moth of *Dakrums convolutella*, natural size.

The *dalesmen* were a primitive and hardy race who kept alive the traditions and often the habits of a more picturesque time. Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 205.

dalf. An obsolete strong preterit of *delve*.

dali (dä'li), *n.* [Also *dari*; native name.] A large tree, *Myristica sebifera*, growing in Demerara, British Guiana. The wood is light, splits freely, and is used for staves and heads of casks. Candles are made of a kind of wax obtained from the seeds.

daliancet, *n.* An obsolete form of *dalliance*.

dalliet, *v.* An obsolete form of *dally*.

dalk¹, *n.* [ME. *dalk*, *dalke*, < AS. *dalc*, *dole* (= Icel. *dälkr*), a pin, brooch, clasp.] A pin; brooch; clasp.

A *dalk* (or a *tache*), firmaculum, firmatorium, monile. Cath. Anglicum, p. 89.

dalk², *n.* [E. dial. *delk*; ME. *dalk*, appar., with dim. suffix -k (cf. *stale*, a handle, with *stalk*), < *dāl*, *dale*, a hollow, dale: see *dale*¹.] A hollow; a hole; a depression.

Brason scrapes oute of everie *dalk*
Hem scrape.

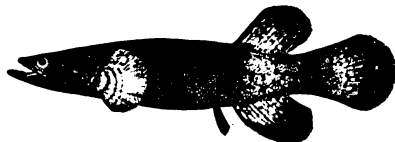
Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 125.

A *dalk* in the nekke [tr. OF. *au cool triveret la fosse*]. AS. and O. E. Vocab. (ed. Wright), p. 146.

Dalk, vallis (supra in *dale*). Prompt. Parv., p. 112.

dalle (dal), *n.* [F., a flagstone, slab, slice; origin uncertain.] 1. A slab or large tile of stone, marble, baked clay, or the like; specifically, in decorative art, a tile of which the surface is incised or otherwise ornamented, such as the medieval sepulchral slabs set in the pavement and walls of churches.—2. *pl.* [*cap.*] The name originally given by the French employees of the Hudson's Bay Company, and still current, to certain localities in the valley of the Mississippi and west as far as the Columbia, where the rivers flow with a rapid fall over broad, flat rock-surfaces. The best-known Dalles are those of the Columbia river, and this name is not only that of the locality, but also of the town (The Dalles) near which they are situated.

Dallia (dal'i-ä), *n.* [NL., after W. H. Dall, an American naturalist.] The typical and only



Alaskan Blackfish (*Dallia pectoralis*).

genus of the family *Dallidae*, containing one species, *D. pectoralis*, the blackfish of Alaska and Siberia, where it is an important food-fish.

dalliance (dal'i-ans), *n.* [ME. *dalliance*, *dalliance*, *dalliauns*, < *dallien*, dally, + *-ance*.] 1t. Familiar and easy conversation; idle talk; chat; gossip.

In *dalliance* they riden forth hir weye.
Chaucer, Friar's Tale, l. 106.

Of honest myrth latt be thy *dalliance*.
Babes Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 28.

2. A trifling away of time; delay; idle loitering. My business cannot brook this *dalliance*.
Shak., C. of E., iv. 1.

3. Play; sport; frolic; toying, as in the exchange of caresses; wantonness.

Like a puff'd and reckless libertine,
Himself the primrose path of *dalliance* treads.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 3.

And my fair son here, . . . the dear pledge
Of *dalliance* had with thee in heaven.
Milton, P. L., ii. 819.

The child, in his earliest *dalliance* on a parent's knee.
Sumner, Fame and Glory.

O my life
In Egypt! O the *dalliance* and the wit,
The flattery and the strife!
Tennyson, Fair Women.

4t. The act of trifling, as with something tempting.

By this sly *dalliance* of the crafty bait
Hoping what she could not subdue, to cheat.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, l. 157.

dallier (dal'i-ër), *n.* One who dallies; one who trifles; a trifter.

The daylie *dalliers* with such pleasant wordes, with such smiling and sweet countenances.
Aecham, The Scholemaster.

Dallidae (da-li'i-dē), *n.* *pl.* [NL., < *Dallia* + *-idae*.] The only family of fishes of the suborder *Xenomi*, typified by the genus *Dallia*, and characterized by the structure of the pectoral limbs. The body is fusiform, and covered with small embedded cycloid scales: the head flatfish; the dorsal fin short and behind the middle; and the anal fin opposite the dorsal. The pectoral fins have very numerous (30-36) rays, and

the ventrals few (3). Only one species is known, named *blackfish* and *dogfish*; it reaches a length of about 8 inches, and inhabits fresh-water ponds and mud-holes in the arctic region in Siberia and Alaska. See cut under *Dallia*.

dallop, dollop (dal'-, dol'op), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] 1. A tuft, bunch, or small patch of grass, grain, or weeds.—2. A patch of ground among corn that has escaped the plow. [Prov. Eng.]

dally (dal'i), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dallied*, ppr. *dallying*. [Early mod. E. also *dallie*; < ME. *dalyen*, play, talk idly (cf. E. dial. *duallee*, talk incoherently), prob. < AS. *dælian*, *dwolian*, commonly *dwelian*, *dweligan*, ONorth. *duoliga*, *dwoliga*, err, be foolish, = D. *dwalen*, err, wander, be mistaken, = Icel. *dvala*, delay; connected with *dwell* and *dull*, q. v. The supposed connection with OHG. *dahlen*, *dallen*, *dalen*, G. dial. *tallen*, trifle, toy, speak childishly, has not been made out.] I. *intrans.* 1t. To talk idly or foolishly; pass the time in idle or frivolous chat.

Dallyn or *talkyn*, . . . fabulor, confabulor, colloquor. Prompt. Parv., p. 112.

They dronken and *dayleden*, . . . thise lordes and ladies.
Sir Gauwayne and the Green Knight, l. 1114.

2. To trifle away time in any manner, as in vague employment or in mere idleness; linger; loiter; delay.

For he was not the man to *dally* about anything.
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, p. 544.

Mr. Lincoln *dallied* with his decision [on emancipation] perhaps longer than seemed needful to those on whom its awful responsibility was not to rest.

Lowell, Study Windows, p. 168.

3. To play, sport, frolic, toy, as in exchanging caresses; wanton.

Our airy buildeth in the cedar's top,
And *dallies* with the wind.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 3.

Dallying with a brace of courtizans.
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 7.

The Poets do faine that Jupiter *dallied* with Europa under this kinde of tree.
Coryat, Crudities, l. 183.

The small waves that *dallied* with the sedge.
Bryant, Rhode Island Coal.

II. *trans.* To delay; defer; put off. [Rare.]

Not by the hazard of one set battle, but by *dallying* off the time with often skirmishes. Knolles, Hist. Turks.

dallyingly (dal'i-ing-li), *adv.* In a trifling or dallying manner.

Wher as he doth but *dallyingly* perswade, they may enforce & compel. Bp. Bale, Image of the Two Churches, ii.

dalmahoy (dal'ma-hoi), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A kind of bushy bob-wig worn by tradesmen in the eighteenth century, especially by chemists.

Dalmatian (dal-mā'shian), *a.* and *n.* [< *Dalmatia* + *-an*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to Dalmatia, a crownland of the Austrian empire, on the eastern coast of the Adriatic sea.—**Dalmatian cap**, an old name for the tulip.—**Dalmatian dog**. See *dog*.—**Dalmatian pelican**, the great tufted pelican, *Pelecanus crispus*: so called from having been first brought to notice through a specimen killed in Dalmatia in 1828. A. E. Brehm.—**Dalmatian regulus**, the yellow-browed warbler of Europe, *Regulus reguloides*, or *Phylloscopus superciliosus*.

II. *n.* 1. An inhabitant of Dalmatia; specifically, a member of the primitive Slavic race of Dalmatia (including the Morlaks of the coast), akin to the Servians, and constituting most of the population.—2. A Dalmatian dog (which see, under *dog*).

dalmatic (dal-mat'ik), *n.* [Also *dalmatica* and, as F., *dalmatique*; = F. *dalmatique* = Sp. *dalmática* = Pg. It. *dalmatica*, < ML. *dalmatica* (sc. L. *vestis*, garment), fem. of L. *Dalmaticus*, adj., < *Dalmatia*: see *def.*] A loose-fitting ecclesiastical vestment with wide sleeves, provided with an opening for the passage of the head, divided or left partly open at the sides, and reaching to or below the knee. It is worn in the Western Church by the deacon at the celebration of the mass or holy communion and on some other occasions, and is put on over the alb. Bishops also use the dalmatic, wearing it over the tunicle and under the chasuble. The earliest records of the dalmatic as a secular garment seem to date from the latter part of the second century, at which time it is also alluded to as the "sleeved tunic of the Dalmatians (chiridota Dalmatarum)." It afterward came to be especially worn by senators and other persons of high station. The first mention of its use by a bishop is in the case of St. Cyprian, martyred A. D. 258.

But one or two . . . bent their knee to Sister Magdalen, by which name they saluted her—kissed her hand, or even the hem of her *dalmatique*. Scott, Abbot, xiii.

dalripa (dal'ri-pä), *n.* [< Norw. *dalrjupa* (= Dan. *dalrype*; cf. equiv. Sw. *snörjupa* = Sw. E. *snorl*), a kind of ptarmigan, < *dāl* (= Sw. Dan. *dāl* = E. *dale*¹), a valley, + *rjupa* = Icel. *rjupa* = Dan. *rype*, a ptarmigan.] The Norwegian ptarmigan.

dal segno (dál sá'nyō). [It., from the sign: *dal* for *da il*, from the (*da*, < L. *de*, from; *il*, < L. *ille*, this); *segno*, < L. *signum*, sign: see *sign*.] In music, a direction to go back to the sign *S*, and repeat thence to the close, or to a point indicated by the word *fine*. Abbreviated *D. S.*

dalt¹ (dált), *n.* [Sc., < Gael. *dalta* = Ir. *dalta*, *daltan*, a foster-child, a pet, disciple, ward.] A foster-child.

It is false of thy father's child; false of thy mother's son; falsest of my *dalt*. Scott, Fair Maid of Perth, xlix.

dalt², *n.* An obsolete preterit of *deal*¹.

Daltonian (dál-tō'ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [*< Dalton* (see *daltonism*) + *-ian*.] *I. a.* Relating to or discovered by John Dalton, a noted English chemist (1766-1844).—*Daltonian atomic theory*, the theory, first enunciated by John Dalton, that, while the atoms of the different elements have not the same weights, the combining weights of these elements express the relation between their atomic weights. His theory regarded chemical combination as a union of different atoms in definite quantitative proportions.

II. n. [*cap.* or *l. c.*] One affected by color-blindness. See *daltonism*.

They have since experimented with four *Daltonians*, or color-blind persons. Pop. Sci. Mo., XX, 143.

daltonism (dál'ton-izm), *n.* [From John Dalton, the chemist, who suffered from this defect.] Color-blindness.

In those persons who are troubled with *Daltonism*, or colour-blindness, luminous undulations so different as those of red and green awaken feelings that are identical. J. Fiske, Cosmic Philos., I, 17.

Dalton's law. See *law*.

daly, *n.* 1. A die. Dalties were not precisely like modern dice, but in some examples had letters on the six sides.—2. *pl.* A game played with such dice.

dam¹ (dam), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *damme*; < ME. *dam*, *damme*, a dam, a body of water hemmed in, < AS. **damm* (not recorded, but no doubt existent, as the source of the verb, *q. v.*) = OFries. *dam*, *dom* = D. *dam* = MLG. *Lg. dam* = MHG. *tam*, G. *damm* (after D.), a dike, = Icel. *dammr* = Sw. *dam* = Dan. *dam* = Goth. **damma*, a dam, inferred from the verb *faur-dammjan*: see *dam*¹, *v.*] 1. A mole, bank, or mound of earth, or a wall, or a frame of wood, constructed across a stream of water to obstruct its flow and thus raise its level, in order to make it available as a motive power, as for driving a mill-wheel; such an obstruction built for any purpose, as to form a reservoir, to protect a tract of land from overflow, etc.; in law, an artificial boundary or means of confinement of running water, or of water which would otherwise flow away.

No more *dams* I'll make for fish. Shak., Tempest, II, 2.

The sleepy pool above the dam,
The pool beneath it never still.

Tennyson, Miller's Daughter.

2. In mining, any underground wall or stopping, constructed of masonry, clay, or timber, for the purpose of holding back water, air, or gas.—3. In dentistry, a guard of soft rubber placed round a tooth to keep it free from saliva while being prepared for filling.—4. *pl.* The body of water confined by a dam.

Hoc starnum, a *damme*.

AS. and O. E. Vocab. (2d ed. Wright), col. 736, l. 29.

Floating dam, a caisson forming a gate to a dry dock.—**Movable dam**. Same as *barrage*. (See also *crib-dam*.)

dam¹ (dam), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dammed*, ppr. *damm*. [Early mod. E. also *damme*; < ME. **dammen* (found only with change of vowel, *demen*, used passively, be hemmed in, < AS. **deman*, only in once-occurring comp. *for-demman* = Goth. *faur-dammjan*, stop up) = MD. D. *dammen* = MLG. *dammen* = G. *dämmen* = Icel. *demma* = Sw. *dämma* = Dan. *dæmme*, dam; all from the noun.] 1. To obstruct or restrain the flow of by a dam; confine or raise the level of by constructing a dam, as a stream of water: often with *in*, *up*.

When you *dam up* a stream of water, as soon as the dam is full as much water must run over the dam-head as if there was no dam at all.

Adam Smith, Wealth of Nations, IV, 5.

2. To confine or restrain as if with a dam; stop or shut up or in; obstruct: with *up*.

You that would *dam up* your ears and harden your heart as iron against the unresistible cries of supplicants calling upon you for mercy, . . . should first imagine yourself in their case.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 61.

Dam up your mouths,
And no words of it.

Massinger, Virgin-Martyr, II, 3.

To dam out, to prevent from entering, as water, by means of a dam.

dam² (dam), *n.* [*< ME. damme*, usually *dame*, the mother of a beast; merely a particular use of *dame*, a woman: see *dame*¹. Cf. a like use of *sire*.] A female parent: used of beasts, particularly of quadrupeds, and sometimes (now usually in a slighting sense) of women.

Faithless! forsworn! no goddess was thy *dam*!
Surrey, Æneid, IV, 477.

What, all my pretty chickens, and their *dam*,
At one fell swoop? Shak., Macbeth, IV, 3.

This brat is none of mine; . . .
Hence with it, and, together with the *dam*,
Commit them to the fire. Shak., W. T., II, 3.

The lost lamb at her feet
Sent out a bitter bleating for its *dam*.

Tennyson, Princess, IV.

dam³ (dam), *n.* [See *dams*.] A crowned man in the game of draughts or checkers. [Local, Eng.]

Dama (dā'mā), *n.* [NL., < L. *dāma*, *damma*, a fallow-deer.] A genus or subgenus of deer;



Fallow-deer (*Dama platyceros*).

the fallow-deer. The common European species is *Cervus dama*, also known as *Dama platyceros*.

damage (dam'āj), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *damage*; < ME. *damage*, < OF. *damage*, *domage*, F. *domage*, harm, = Pr. *damnatje*, *dampnatje*, *damnatge* = It. *dannaggio*, < ML. **damnaticum*, harm (cf. adj. *damnaticus*, condemned to the mines), < L. *damnum*, loss, injury: see *damn*.] 1. *Harm*; mischance; injury in general.

Therefore yef ye do wisely sendeth after hem, for but yef the be departed ther shall some be deed, and that were grete *damage* and pite. Merlin (E. E. T. S.), III, 563.

2. Hurt or loss to person, character, or estate; injury to a person or thing by violence or wrongful treatment, or by adverse natural forces; deterioration of value or reputation.

Galashin . . . hadde gode corage, and gode will to be a-venge of his *damage* yef he myght come in place.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), III, 397.

To the utmost of our ability we ought to repair any *damage* we have done. Beattie, Moral Science, III, 1.

No human being can arbitrarily dominate over another without grievous *damage* to his own nature.

Huxley, Lay Sermons, p. 21.

3. *pl.* In law, the value in money of what is lost or withheld; the estimated money equivalent for detriment or injury sustained; that which is given or adjudged to repair a loss.—4. Cost; expense. [Colloq.]

Many thanks, but I must pay the *damage*, and will thank you to tell me the amount of the engraving. Byron.

Amenity damages. See *amenity*.—**Civil damage act.** See *civil*.—**Compensatory damages, consequential damages.** See the adjectives.—**Damage feasant**, in law, doing injury; inflicting damage; trespassing, as cattle: applied to a stranger's beasts found in another person's ground without his leave or license, and there doing damage, by feeding or otherwise, to the grass, corn, wood, etc.—**Exemplary, punitive, or vindictive damages**, such damages as are fixed upon, not as a mere reimbursement of pecuniary loss, but as a good round compensation and an adequate recompense for the entire injury sustained, and as may serve for a wholesome example to others in like cases. See *compensatory damages*, under *compensatory*.—**Parting damages**, in Eng. law, nominal as opposed to substantial damages.—**Liquidated or stipulated damages**, damages which are fixed in amount by the nature or terms of a contract.—**Nominal damages**, a trifling sum, such as six cents, awarded to vindicate a plaintiff's right, when no serious injury has been suffered, in contradistinction to substantial damages.—**Special damages**, damages which would not necessarily follow the commission of the alleged breach of contract or wrong, and therefore need to be specially alleged in the complaint or declaration.—**Unliquidated damages**, damages which require determination by the estimate of a jury or court. = *Syn.* *Detriment*, *Harm*, etc. (See *injury*.) *Waste*, etc. See *loss*.

damage (dam'āj), *v.*; pret. and pp. *damaged*, ppr. *damaging*. [Early mod. E. also *dammage*; < OF. *damagier*, *domagier*, damage, harm; from the noun: see *damage*, *n.*] *I. trans.* To cause damage to; hurt; harm; injure; lessen the value or injure the interests or reputation of.

When bothe the armyes were approachyng to the other, the audience shot so terribly and with such a violence that it sore *damaged* and encombred bothe the parties. Hall, Hen. VII., an. 3.

It stands me much upon
To stop all hopes whose growth may *damage* me.
Shak., Rich. III., IV, 2.

II. intrans. To receive damage or injury; be injured or impaired in soundness or value: as, a freshly cut crop will *damage* in a mow or stack. **damageable** (dam'āj-a-bl), *a.* [*< OF. damageable*, *domageable*, F. *domageable*, < *damagier*, damage: see *damage*, *v.*, and *-able*.] 1. Hurtful; pernicious; damaging. [Rare.]

The other denied it, because it would be *damageable* and prejudicial to the Spaniard.

Camden, Elizabeth, an. 1583.

2. That may be injured or impaired; susceptible of damage: as, *damageable* goods.

damage-cleert, *n.* [ML. *damna clericorum*, damages of the clerks: see *damnum* and *cleric*, *clerk*.] In Eng. law, a fee formerly paid in the Courts of Common Pleas, King's Bench, and Exchequer, in certain cases where damages were recovered in those courts.

damagement (dam'āj-ment), *n.* [*< damage* + *-ment*.] Damage; injury.

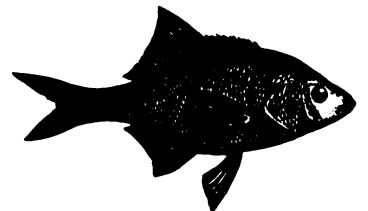
And the more base and brutish pleasures bee, . . .
The more's the soule and bodie's *damagement*.

Davies, Microcosmos, p. 44.

damageous, *a.* [*< OF. damageous*, *damajos*, *domageus*, *domageus*, *dommageus*, etc., < *damage*, damage: see *damage* and *-ous*.] Hurtful; damaging. Minsheu, 1617.

damajavag, *n.* A trade-name for the extract of the wood and bark of the chestnut-tree, used in place of gall-nuts for dyeing black and for tanning. O'Neill, Dict. of Dyeing, p. 130.

Damalichthys (dam-a-lik'this), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δαμαλῖς*, a young cow, heifer, + *ἰχθύς*, a fish.]



Damalichthys vacca.

A genus of surf-fishes, of the family *Holoconotidae*. *D. vacca* is a species of the Pacific coast of the United States, locally known as *porgy* and *perch*; it is a food-fish, attaining a weight of from 2 to 3 pounds.

Damalis (dam'a-lis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δαμαλῖς*, a young cow, a heifer, prob. < *δαμ-άειν*, tame, = L. *dom-are* = E. *tame*.] 1. A genus of dipterous insects. Fabricius, 1805.—2. A genus of lepidopterous insects. Hübner, 1816.—3. A genus of antelope ruminant quadrupeds, containing a number of African antelopes related to those of the genus *Alcelaphus*, in which they are sometimes included. Species of the genus are the sassaby or bastard hartbeest (*D. lunata*), the korrigum (*D. senegalensis*), the bontebok (*D. pygargia*), and the blesbok (*D. albibrona*). They are large animals with sub-cylindrical divergent horns, small naked muffle, and, in the females, two teats; they belong to the group of bubaline antelopes. H. Smith, 1827. See cut under *blesbok*. 4. A genus of bivalve mollusks. J. E. Gray, 1847.

daman (dam'an), *n.* [Syrian.] The Syrian hyrax, *Hyrax syriacus*; the cony of the Bible. See *cony* and *Hyrax*. Also written *damon*.

damar (dam'ār), *n.* Same as *dammar-resin*.

Damara (dam'a-rā), *n.* Same as *Dammara*, 1.

damareteion (dam'a-re-ti'on), *n.*; *pl.* *damareteia* (-ē). [Gr. *δαμαρέτιον* (sc. νόμισμα, coin), neut. of *δαμαρέτιος*, of *Demarete* or *Demarete*, < *δαμαρῆτιν*, *Δημαρῆτιν*, the wife of Gelon. The coin was first struck in commemoration of the gold crown



Obverse.



Reverse.
Damareteion, British Museum. (Size of the original.)

though in fact the coins fall short of that standard, and weigh about 43 grams. Also *damareteion*.

damar-resin, *n.* See *dammar-resin*.

Damascene (dam'-sēn), *a.* and *n.* [ME. *Damascene*, def. II, 2; = F. *damascène* = Sp. Pg. It. *damasceno* = G. *damascēnē*, < L. *Damascenus*, < Gr. *Δαμασκηνός*, of Damascus, < *Δαμασκός*, L. *Damascus*, Damascus: see *damask*. From the same adj., in its OF. form *damaisin*, comes E. *damson*, *q. v.* Cf. *damaskeen*.] I. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the city of Damascus, anciently and still the capital of Syria, and under the Omniad califs capital of the Mohammedan empire, long celebrated for its works in steel. See *damascus*.—2. [*l. c.*] Of or pertaining to the art of damaskeening, or to something made by that process.

Damascene workers, chiefly for ornamenting arms.

G. C. M. Birdwood, *Indian Arts*, I. 141.

Damascene lace, an imitation of Honiton lace, sometimes made by uniting sprigs of real Honiton lace with brides or other filling of needlework.—**Damascene work**. (a) Same as *damaskeening*, 1. (b) The style of work displayed in the artistic watered-steel blades for which the city of Damascus is celebrated. The variegated color of these blades is due to the crystallization of cast-steel highly charged with carbon, an effect produced by a careful process of cooling. The phrase is also applied to ornaments slightly etched on a steel surface, and also to other surfaces of similar appearance, as, for example, to an etched surface of metallic iron.

II. *n.* 1. An inhabitant or a native of the city of Damascus.

In Damascus the governor under Aretas the king kept the city of the *Damascenes* with a garrison. 2 Cor. xi. 32.

2†. [*L. Damascena*, < Gr. *Δαμασκηνή*, the region about Damascus, prop. fem. of the adj.] The district in which Damascus is situated.

Lo, Adam, in the felds of *Damascene*,
With Goddess own finger wrought was he.

Chaucer, *Monk's Tale*, I. 17.

3. [*l. c.*] Same as *damson*.

damascene (dam'-sēn), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *damascened*, ppr. *damascening*. [*damascene*, *a.*; var. of *damaskeen*.] Same as *damaskeen*.

Sumptuous Greek furniture, during the last two centuries B. C., was made of bronze, *damascened* with gold and silver. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 848.

damascening (dam'-sē-nīng), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *damascene*, *v.*] Same as *damaskeening*.

damascus (da-mas'-kus), *n.* [*L. Damascus*, < Gr. *Δαμασκός*, < Heb. *Damaseq*, Ar. *Damashq*, Damascus. This city gave name to several fabrics of steel and iron, and of silk, and to a plum: see below, and see *damask*, *damascene*, *damson*.] Steel or iron resembling that of a Damascus blade.—**Damascus blade**, a sword or similar presenting upon its surface a variegated appearance of watering, as white, silvery, or black veins, in fine lines or fillets, fibrous, crossed, interlaced, or parallel, etc., formerly brought from the East, being fabricated chiefly at Damascus in Syria. (See *damascene work* (b), under *Damascene*, *a.*) The excellent quality of Damascus blades has become proverbial.—**Damascus iron**, a combination of iron and steel, so called because of its resemblance to Damascus steel. Scrap-iron and scrap-steel are cut into small pieces and welded together, and then rolled out. The surface presents a beautiful variegated appearance.—**Damascus steel**. See *damascene work* (b), under *Damascene*, *a.*—**Damascus twist**, a gun-barrel made by drawing Damascus iron into a ribbon about half an inch wide, twisting it round a mandrel, and welding it.—**Stub damascus**, a rod of Damascus iron, twisted and flattened into a ribbon, for making a gun-barrel.

damaseet, **damasin**, *n.* Obsolete variants of *damson*.

Pers and apyll, bothe rype thay were,
The date, and als the *damasee*.

Thomas of Erceledoune (Child's Ballads, I. 103).

damask (dam'-ask), *n.* and *a.* [*ME. damaske* = MD. *damasc*, *damast*, D. *damast* = MLG. *damask* = late MHG. *damasch*, *dammas*, G. *damast*, now *damast* = Sw. Dan. *damask*, Dan. also *damast* (the form *damast*, in D., G., etc., being from the It. *damasto*) = OF. F. *damas* = Sp. Pg. *damasco* = It. *damasco*, also *damasto*, < ML. *damascus* (also *damacius* and *damasticus*; sc. L. *pannus*), *damask*, so called from the city of Damascus, where the fabric was orig. made: see

damascus, and cf. *damaskeen*, *damascene*. As an adj., def. 3, directly < *Damascus*.] I. *n.* 1. A textile fabric woven in elaborate patterns. (a) A rich fabric of coarse silk threads woven in figures of many colors: a manufacture which has been long established in Syria, and has frequently been imitated in Europe. (b) A modern material, used chiefly for furniture-covering, made of silk and wool or silk and cotton, and usually in elaborate designs. (c) An inferior quality of the preceding, made of worsted only, employed also for furniture. (d) A fine twilled linen fabric, used especially for table-linen. It is generally ornamented with a pattern shown by opposite reflections of light from the surface without contrast of color. (e) A cotton fabric made for curtains, table-covers, etc., usually in different shades of red.

2. A pink color like that of the damask rose; a highly luminous crimson red reduced in chroma, and not appearing to incline to either orange or purple.

Just the difference

Between the constant red and mingled damask.

Shak., As you Like It, III. 5.

3. Same as *damaskeening*, 2.—4. Wavy lines shown on metal, formed by damaskeening.—**Capha damask**, a material mentioned in the sixteenth century, perhaps named from the seaport of Caffa or Kaffa, anciently called Theodosia, on the southern coast of the Crimea.—**Cotton damask**. See *cotton*, *a.*—**Cypress damask**. See *cypress*, 2.

II. *a.* 1. Woven with figures, like damask: used of textile fabrics, usually linen: as, *damask table-cloths*. See I., 1.

A damask napkin wrought with horse and hound.

Tennyson, *Audley Court*.

2. Of a pink color like that of the damask rose.

She never told her love,

But let concealment, like a worm in the bud,

Feed on her damask cheek. Shak., T. N., II. 4.

While, dreaming on your damask cheek,

The dewy sister-eyelids lay.

Tennyson, *Day-Dream*, Prol.

3. Of, pertaining to, or originating in Damascus: as, the *damask plum*, rose, steel, violet: see below.—**Damask plum**, a small plum, the damson.—**Damask rose**, a species of pink rose, *Rosa damascena*, a native of Damascus.

Gloves, as sweet as damask roses.

Shak., W. T., IV. 3 (song).

Damask roses have not been known in England above one hundred years, and now are so common. Bacon, *Nat. Hist.*

Damask steel, *Damascus steel*. See *Damascus blade*, under *damascus*.—**Damask stitch**, a stitch in embroidery by which a soft, unbroken surface is produced, consisting of threads laid parallel and close together.—**Damask violet**. Same as *dame-violet*.

damask (dam'-ask), *v. t.* [= MLG. *damasken* = G. *damasten* = F. *damasser* = Sp. Pg. *damascar* (in pp. *damascado*) = It. *damascare*, *damask*; from the noun. Cf. *damaskeen*.] 1. To ornament (a metal) with flowers or patterns on the surface, especially by the application of another metal. See *damaskeen*.

Mingled metal damask'd o'er with gold.

Dryden, *Æneid*, XI. 736.

2. To variegate; diversify.

If you could pick out more of these play-particles, and, as occasion shall salute you, embroider or damask your discourse with them.

B. Jonson, *Cynthia's Revels*, III. 3.

On the soft downy bank damask'd with flowers.

Milton, *P. L.*, IV. 334.

damasked (dam'-askt), *p. a.* [Pp. of *damask*, *v.*] 1. Having a running figure covering the surface, as in damask or damaskeened metal.

This place (Damascus) is likewise famous for cutlery ware, which . . . is made of the old iron that is found in ancient buildings; . . . the blades made of it appear damasked or watered.

Pococke, *Description of the East*, II. 1. 125.

Bréant, of Paris, employed cast steel and carburized steel, and he got a damasked blade after acidulated washing.

N. and Q., 6th ser., XI. 352.

2. In *her*, decorated with an ornamental pattern, as the field or an ordinary. [Rare.]

damaskeen (dam-as-kēn'), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *damaskin*; = MD. *damaskeneren*, < F. *damasquiner*, *damask*, flourish, carve, engrave or otherwise ornament damaskwise, < *damasquin*, of damask (= Sp. Pg. *damasquino* = It. *damascino*, *damaschino*, of damask, formerly also as a noun, *damask*, *damask-work*), < *damas* (= It. *damasco*, etc., < ML. *damascus*), *damask*. *Damaskeen* (not used as an adj. in E.) thus ult. represents F. *damasquin*, formed anew as an adj. from *damas* (in E. as if < *damask* + *-ine*) and meaning 'relating to damask.' It has been confused in part with *damascene*, which is of much older origin and means 'relating to Damascus.' To ornament (metal, as steel), by inlaying or otherwise, in such a way as to produce an effect compared (originally) with that of damask; ornament with flowers or patterns on the surface; damask.

Cuppes of fine Corinthian latten, gilded and damaskined.

Purchase, *Pilgrimage*, p. 307.

damaskeening (dam-as-kē-nīng), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *damaskeen*, *v.*] 1. The art of ornamenting a surface of one metal by inlaying with another. A surface of iron, steel, or bronze is first engraved with lines and figures, the incisions being more or less undercut—that is, broader at the bottom than at the surface. The metal used for the ornamental pattern is then usually inlaid in the form of a narrow ribbon or strip, which is driven into its place by blows of a mallet; the whole surface is then polished. Also called *damascene work*.

2. An effect produced by repeatedly welding, drawing out, and doubling up a bar composed of a mixture of iron and steel, the surface of which is afterward treated with an acid. The surface of the iron under this treatment retains its metallic luster, while that of the steel is left with a black, firmly adhesive coating of carbon. Roscoe and Schorlemmer. Also *damask*, *damasking*.

damaskint, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *damaskeen*.

damaskint, *n.* [Var. of *damascene*, after *damaskin*, *v.*] A Damascus blade; a damaskeened blade.

No old Toledo blades or damaskins.

Howell, *Poem to Charles I.*, Jan., 1641.

damasking (dam'-as-king), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *damask*, *v.*] 1. Same as *damaskeening*.—2. Adornment with figures.

An opinion that no clothing so adorned them as their painting and damasking of their bodies.

Speed, *Ancient Britains*, V. vii. 7.

3. Wavy lines formed on metal by damaskeening, or lines similar in appearance.

But above all conspicuous for these works and damaskings is the maple.

Evelyn, *To Dr. Wilkins*.

damasqueener† (dam-as-kē-ne-ri), *n.* [*damaskeen* + *-ery*, after F. *damasquinerie*.] The art of damaskeening; steel-work damaskeened. *Ash*.

damassé (da-ma-sā'), *a.* [F., pp. of *damasser*, *damask*: see *damask*, *n.* and *v.*] 1. Woven with a rich pattern, as of flowers: said of certain silks used for women's wear.—2. In *ceram.*, applied to a decoration white on white—that is, painted in white enamel on a white ground, so that the pattern is relieved by only very slight differences of tint, and chiefly by the contrast of surfaces.

damassin (dam'-a-sin), *n.* [*F. damasser*, *damask*: see *damask*, *v.*] 1. A kind of damask with gold and silver flowers woven in the warp and woof.—2. An ornamental woven or textile fabric of which the surface is wholly, or almost wholly, gold or silver, or a combination of both. The fabric is submitted to heavy pressure to make the surface uniform and brilliantly metallic.

damboard (dam'-bōrd), *n.* [Sc.] Same as *dam-brod*.

dambonite (dam'-bōn-it), *n.* [*cf. n'dambo*, native name for the tree, + *-ite*.] A white crystalline substance existing to the extent of 0.5 per cent. in caoutchouc, obtained from an unknown tree growing near the Gaboon in western Africa. It is very readily soluble in water and in aqueous, but not in absolute, alcohol.

dambose (dam'-bōs), *n.* Same as *dambonite*.

dambrod (dam'-brōd), *n.* [Sc., also (acc. to E. board) *damboard*; < Sw. *dambråde* (= Dan. *dambræt*), checker-board, < Dan. (= Dan. *dam*), checkers (see *dams*), + *bråde* = Dan. *bræt*, board: see *board*.] A chess- or checker-board.—**Dambrod pattern**, a large pattern, resembling the squares on a checker-board.

dame (dām), *n.* [*ME. dame*, often *Dam*, a lady, a woman, a dam (see *dam*), = D. G. Dan. *dame* = Sw. *dam*, < OF. *dame*, F. *dame* = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *dama* (see also *donna*, *doña*), < L. *domina*, a lady, fem. of *dominus*, lord: see *dominus*, *domino*, *don*.] 2. See also *damsel*, *madam*, etc.] 1†. A mother.

I folwed ay my *dames* lore.

Chaucer, *Prologue to Wife of Bath's Tale*, l. 583.

Sovran of creatures, universal dame!

Milton, *P. L.*, IX. 612.

2†. A dam: said of beasts.

As any kyd or calf folwyng his *dame*.

Chaucer, *Miller's Tale*, l. 74.

3. A woman of rank, high social position, or culture; a lady; specifically, in Great Britain, the legal title of the wife or widow of a knight or baronet.

Not all these lords do vex me half so much

As that proud *dame*, the lord protector's wife.

Shak., 2 Hen. VI., I. 3.

4. A woman in general; particularly, a woman of mature years, a married woman, or the mistress of a household: formerly often used (like the modern *Mrs.*) as a title, before either the surname or the Christian name.

Where shall we find leash or band,
For dame that loves to rove?

Scott, *Marmion*, l. 17.

One old dame

Came suddenly on the Queen with the sharp news.
Tennyson, *Lancelot and Elaine*.

5. The mistress of an elementary school.

He bewailed his sinful course of life, his disobedience to his parents, his slighting and despising their instructions and the instructions of his *dame*, and other means of grace God had offered him.

Winthrop, *Hist. New England*, II. 60.

Like many others born in villages, he [Robert Hall] received his first regular instruction at a *dame's* school—that of *Dame* Scotton.

O. Gregory.

6. In Eton, England, a woman with whom the boys board, and who has a certain care over them; sometimes, also, a man who occupies the same position.

Eton is less symmetrical than the other two, in so far as she retains *Dames'* houses, cheaper than tutors' houses. About one hundred and thirty boys board with *Dames*.
Sydney Smith, in C. A. Bristed's *English University*, p. 338.

Dame Joan ground. See *ground* 1.

dameisel, *n.* An obsolete form of *damsel* 1.

damenization (dā-mē-ni-zā'shōn), *n.* [Also written *damenisation*; < *da* + *me* + *ni* + (-i)ze + -ation.] In music, the use of the syllables *da*, *me*, *ni*, *po*, *tu*, *la*, *be*, to indicate the successive tones of the scale, or the singing of a melody by the help of these syllables: advocated by the composer Graun about 1750. See *solmization*, *bobization*, etc.

damer (dā'mēr), *n.* A darning-needle. [Obsolete or provincial.]

dame-school (dām'skōl), *n.* An elementary private school taught by a woman.

His [Mr. Odger's] boyish education was limited to the rustic *dame-school* of his native hamlet.

R. J. Hinton, *Eng. Radical Leaders*, p. 330.

dame's-violet (dānz'vi'ō-let), *n.* An English popular name of the plant *Hesperis matronalis*. Also called *damask violet*. See *rocket*.

damiana (dam-i-an'ā), *n.* A drug consisting of the leaves of certain Mexican plants, species of *Turnera*, chiefly *T. microphylla* and *T. diffusa*, and *Bigelovia veneta*, supposed to have tonic and stimulant properties.

Damianist (dā'mi-an-ist), *n.* [*< Damian* + -ist.] Same as *Damianite*.

Damianite (dā'mi-an-it), *n.* [*< Damian* + -ite².] *Eccles.*, a follower of Damianus, a Monophysite patriarch of Alexandria in the sixth century, who denied the separate Godhead of the persons of the Trinity, teaching that Father, Son, and Holy Spirit are God only when united.

damier, *n.* The Cape pigeon, *Daption capense*.

dammar (dam'ār), *n.* [Also *damar*; < *Hind. damar*, resin, pitch: see *dammar-resin*.] Same as *dammar-resin*.

Dammara (dam'ā-rā), *n.* [NL., also *Damara*; < *dammar*, *q. v.*] 1. A genus of large dioecious coniferous trees to which the earlier name *Agathis* has been restored. They are natives of the East Indian islands, New Guinea, and New Zealand, have large lanceolate leathery leaves, and bear ovate or globular cones with a single laterally winged seed under each scale. There are 8 or 10 species. *D. orientalis* is a tall tree, attaining on the mountains of Amboyna a height of from 80 to 100 feet. Its light timber is of little value, but it yields the well-known dammar-resin. Another species is *D. australis*, the kauri-pine of New Zealand, which is sometimes 200 feet high, and affords a very strong and durable wood, highly esteemed for masts and the planking of vessels and for house-building, and often richly mottled. It yields a large quantity of resin, which is also found buried in large masses on sites where the tree no longer grows. Other useful species are *D. obtusa* of the New Hebrides, *D. Moorii* of New Caledonia, etc.

2. [*l. c.*] Same as *dammar-resin*.

dammarel, *n.* [Appar. a var. of *dameret*, < OF. *dameret*, a lady's man, a carpet-knight, < *dame*, lady: see *dame*.] An effeminate person; a lady's man.

The lawyer here may learn divinity,
The divine, lawes or faire astrology,
The *dammarel* respectively to flight,
The duellist to court a mistress right.

Beloe's Anecdotes of Literature, VI. 51.

dammar-gum (dam'ār-gum), *n.* Same as *dammar-resin*.

dammaric (dam'ā-rik), *a.* [*< Dammara* + -ic.] Relating to or derived from trees of the genus *Dammara*.—**Dammaric acid**, the part of dammar-resin which is soluble in alcohol and has acid properties.

dammarin (dam'ā-rin), *n.* [*< dammar* + -in².] Same as *dammar-resin*.

dammar-pitch (dam'ār-pich), *n.* White dammar-resin.

dammar-resin (dam'ār-rez'in), *n.* A gum or resin resembling copal, produced by various species of *Dammara*. The East Indian or cat's-eye

resin is obtained from *D. orientalis*, and when mixed with powdered bamboo-bark and a little chalk is used for calking ships. Another variety, the kauri-gum, is obtained from *D. australis* of New Zealand; it is colorless or pale-yellow, hard and brittle, and has a faint odor and resinous taste. Both gums are used for colorless varnish, for which purpose they are dissolved in turpentine. Also *dammar-resin*, *dammar-gum*, *dammarā*, *dammarin*, *dammar*, *damar*, *dammer*.—**Black dammar-resin**, of southern India, a product of *Canarium strictum*, of the natural order *Burseraceae*.—**White dammar-resin**, a product of *Vateria Indica*, used in varnish on the Malabar coast in India. Also called *Indian copal* or *pinny resin*.

damme (dam'e), *interj.* A coalesced form of *damn me*, used as an oath.

Come, now; shall I begin with an oath? Do, Sir Lucius, let me begin with a *damme*. *Sheridan*, *The Rivals*, III. 4.

dammer¹ (dam'ēr), *n.* One who dams up water, or who builds dams.

dammer² (dam'ēr), *n.* Same as *dammar-resin*.
damn (dam), *v.* [*< ME. damnen*, usually *dampnen*, < OF. *dampnen*, *danner*, *daner*, *dennet*, often *dampner*, *dempner*, F. *damner* = Pr. *dampnar* = OSp. *dannar*, *dañar* = Pg. *dannar* = It. *dannare*, condemn, *damn* (cf. OHG. *firdamnōn*, MHG. *verdammēn*, G. *verdammēn*, *damn*), < L. *dannare*, condemn, fine, < *dannum*, loss, harm, fine, penalty: see *damage*, and cf. *condemn*.] 1. *trans.* 1†. To condemn; affirm to be guilty, or worthy of punishment; sentence judicially.

He that doubteth is *damned* if he eat. *Rom.* xiv. 23.

Lifting the Good up to high Honours seat,
And the Evil *damning* evermore to dy.
Spenser, *To G. Harvey*.

In some part of the land these serving-men (for so be these *damned* persons called) do no common work; but as every private man needeth labours, so he cometh into the market-place, and there hireth some of them for meat and drink.

Sir T. More, *Utopia*, tr. by Robinson, i.

2†. To assign to a certain fate; doom.

Dampnyd was he to deye in that prison.
Chaucer, *Monk's Tale*, l. 425.

The youngest *dame* to forrests fled,
And there is *dampe* to dwell.
Gascoigne, *Philomene* (ed. Arber), p. 110.

Specifically—3. In *theol.*, to doom to punishment in a future state; condemn to hell. [For this word, as used in this sense in the authorized version of the Bible, the word *condemn* has been substituted in the revised version. See *damnation*.]

He that believeth not shall be *damned*. *Mark* xvi. 16.

That which he continues ignorant of, having done the utmost lying in his power that he might not be ignorant of it, shall not *damn* him. *South*, *Sermons*.

Hence—4. In the imperative, used profanely in emphatic oburgation or contempt of the object, and more vulgarly in certain arbitrary phrases (as *damn your* or *his eyes*!) in general reprehension or defiance of a person.

Ay, ay, it's all very true; but, hark'ee, Rowley, while I have, by heaven I'll give; so *damn* your economy.
Sheridan, *School for Scandal*, IV. 1.

5. To address with the oburgation "*damn!*"; swear at.

He scarcely spoke to me during the whole of the brief drive, only opening his lips at intervals to *damn* his horse.
Charlotte Brontë, *The Professor*, II.

6. To adjudge or pronounce to be bad; condemn as a failure; hence, to ruin by expressed disapproval: as, to *damn* a play. [Chiefly in literary use.]

For the great dons of wit,
Phœbus gives them full privilege alone
To *damn* all others, and cry up their own.
Dryden, *Indian Emperor*.

Damn with faint praise, assent with civil leer,
And without sneering teach the rest to sneer.
Pope, *Prol.* to *Satires*, l. 201.

To *damn* a bond or a deed†, to cancel it.

II. *intrans.* To use the oburgation "*damn!*"; swear.

damn (dam), *n.* The verb *damn* used as a profane word; a curse; an oath.

Ay, ay, the best terms will grow obsolete. *Damns* have had their day.
Sheridan, *The Rivals*, II. 1.

Not to care a *damn*, to be totally indifferent. [*Slang*. Cf. *curse*².]—*Tinker's damn*, *trooper's damn*, something absolutely worthless. [*Slang*. Cf. *curse*².]

damna, *n.* Plural of *damnum*.

damnability (dam-nā-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*< ML. damnabilitas* (-i)s, < LL. *damnabilis*: see *damnable*.] The state or quality of deserving damnation; damnableness.

The deadlyness, or, as men might say, . . . the *damnability* belonging to the mortal offence.

Sir T. More, *Works*, p. 438.

damnable (dam'na-bl), *a.* [*< ME. dampnable*, < OF. *damnable*, F. *damnable* = Pr. *dampnable* = OSp. *dannable*, *dañable* = It. *dannabile*, < LL. *damnabilis*, worthy of condemnation, < L. *dannare*, condemn: see *damn*.] 1†. To be condemned; worthy of condemnation; productive of harm, loss, or injury.

And yf thl way be foule, it is *dampnable*,
And neither pleasant, neither profitable.

Palladius, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 8.

2. Worthy of damnation.

O thou *damnable* fellow! did not I pluck thee by the nose for thy speeches? *Shak.*, *M. for M.*, v. 1.

A creature unprepar'd, unmeet for death;
And to transport him in the mind he is
Were *damnable*. *Shak.*, *M. for M.*, IV. 3.

Doctrines which once were *damnable* are now fashionable, and heresies are appropriated as aids to faith.
G. H. Lewes, *Probs. of Life and Mind*, I. i. § 1.

3. Entailing damnation; damning.

The mercy of God, if it be rightly applied, there is nothing more comfortable; if it be abused, as an occasion to the flesh, there is nothing more *damnable*.

Hieron, *Works* (ed. 1624), I. 185.

4. Odious; detestable; abominable; outrageous. [Regarded as profane.]

Now shall we have *damnable* ballads out against us,
Most wicked madrigals.
Fletcher, *Humorous Lieutenant*, II. 2.

damnableness (dam'na-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being *damnable*, or of deserving condemnation. The question being of the *damnableness* of error.

Chillingworth, *Religion of Protestants*.

damnably (dam'na-bli), *adv.* 1. In a manner to incur severe censure, condemnation, or damnation.

They do cursedly and *damnably* ayenst Crist.
Chaucer, *Parson's Tale*.

2. Odiously; detestably; abominably. [Regarded as profane.]

I'll let thee plainly know, I am cheated *damnably*.
Fletcher, *Rule a Wife*, v. 2.

damnation (dam-nā'shōn), *n.* [*< ME. damnacion*, -oun, *dampnacion*, < OF. *damnation*, *damnacion*, *dannaison*, etc., F. *damnation* = Pr. *dampnatio* = OSp. *dannacion*, *dañacion* = Pg. *dannação* = It. *dannazione*, < L. *damnatio* (-n)-, condemnation, < *dannare*, pp. *dannatus*, condemn, *damn*: see *damn*, and cf. *condemnation*.] 1. Condemnation; adverse judgment; judicial sentence; doom.

Woe unto you, scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites! for ye devour widows' houses, and for a pretence make long prayer: therefore ye shall receive the greater *damnation*.
Mat. xxiii. 14.

And shall come forth: they that have done good, unto the resurrection of life; and they that have done evil, unto the resurrection of *damnation*. *John* v. 28.

In the commonly misunderstood sentence in the Communion Office, taken from 1 Cor. xi. 29, eat and drink our own *damnation*, the latter word is used in its simple sense of judgment.

Bible Word Book.

[This is the sense in which the word is used in the authorized version of the New Testament: in the revised version, in some passages *condemnation* (*Mat.* xxiii. 14; *Mark* xii. 40), in others *judgment* (*Mat.* xxiii. 33; *John* v. 29; 1 Cor. xi. 29), is substituted for it.]

Specifically—2. In *theol.*, condemnation to punishment in the future state; sentence to eternal punishment.

He that hath been affrighted with the fears of hell, or remembers how often he hath been spared from an horrible *damnation*, will not be ready to strangle his brother for a trifle.
Jer. Taylor, *Worthy Communicant*.

3. Something meriting eternal punishment.

Besides, this Duncan
Hath borne his faculties so meek, hath been
So clear in his great office, that his virtues
Will plead like angels, trumpet-tongued, against
The deep *damnation* of his taking-off.
Shak., *Macbeth*, i. 7.

4. The act of censuring or condemning by open disapproval, as by hissing or other expression of disapproval.

Don't lay the *damnation* of your play to my account.
Fielding, *Joseph Andrews*.

5. Used as a profane expletive. [Low.]

damnatory (dam'nā-tō-ri), *a.* [*< ML. *damnatorius*, < L. *damnatus*, pp. of *dannare*, *damn*: see *damn*.] Containing a sentence of condemnation; assigning to damnation; condemnatory; damning: as, the *damnatory* clauses of the Athanasian creed.

Boniface was in the power of a prince who made light of his *damnatory* invectives. *Hallam*, *Middle Ages*, vii. 2.

damned (damd), *p. a.* [*Pp. of damn*, *v.*] 1. Condemned; judicially sentenced; specifically, (reputed to be) sentenced to punishment in a future state; consigned to perdition.

But although all *damnd* persons at the great day will be confounded and ashamed, yet none will be more ridiculously miserable than such who go to Hell for fashion's sake.
Stillingfleet, *Sermons*, I. xii.

2. Hateful; detestable; abominable: a profane oburgation, also used adverbially to express more or less intense dislike: as an adverb also simply intensive, equivalent to 'very,' 'exceedingly,' employed to strengthen an adjective used in either reprobation or approbation,

and in sound often shortened to *dam*. In literary use often printed *d—d*.

What a *damned* Epicurean rascal is this!

Shak., M. W. of W., II. 2.

dam-nific (dam-nif'ik), *a.* [= OF. *damnificus*, < L. *damnificus*, < *damnum*, harm, loss, damage, + *facere*, do, make. Cf. *damnify*.] Procuring or causing loss or injury; mischievous.

dam-nificable (dam-nif'ik-a-bl), *a.* [*< damnify* (cf. *dam-nific*) + *-able*.] Same as *dam-nific*.

God and nature gave men and beasts these natural instincts or inclinations to provide for themselves all those things that are profitable and to avoid all those things which are *dam-nificable*.

T. Wright, *Passions of the Mind*, II. 5.

dam-nification (dam-ni-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [*< damnify*: see *-fy* and *-ation*.] Damage inflicted; that which causes damage or loss.

dam-nify (dam-ni-fi), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dam-nified*, ppr. *dam-nifying*. [*< OF. damnifier, dam-nifier* = It. *dannificare*, < LL. *damnificare*, injure, harm, < L. *damnificus*, doing injury: see *dam-nific*.] To cause loss or damage to; hurt in person, estate, or interest; injure; endamage; impair. [Now rare except in legal use.]

This citie hath bene very much *dam-nified* at two severall times: first by Attila, . . . who destroyed it; secondly by Egilolphus.

Coryat, *Cruities*, I. 339.

If such an one be not our neighbor, then we have no relation to him by any command of the second table, for that requires us to love our neighbor only, and then we may deceive, beat, and otherwise *dam-nify* him, and not sin.

Winthrop, *Hist. New England*, II. 136.

They acknowledge the power of the Englishman's God . . . because they could never yet have power . . . to *dam-nify* the English either in body or goods.

Boyle, *Works*, III. 320.

dam-ning (dam'ning), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *damn*, *v.*] That condemns or exposes to condemnation or damnation: as, *dam-ning* proof; *dam-ning* criticism.

dam-ningness (dam'ning-ness), *n.* Tendency to bring damnation.

He may vow never to return to those sins which he hath had such experience of, for the emptiness and *dam-ningness* of them, and so think himself a complete penitent.

Hammond, *Works*, I. 20.

dam-nose (dam'nōs), *a.* [*< L. damnosus*, full of injury, injurious, also passively, injured, < *damnum*, injury.] Hurtful; harmful. *Bailey*, 1727.

dam-nosity (dam-nos'i-ti), *n.* [*< damnose* + *-ity*.] Hurtfulness. *Bailey*, 1727.

dam-num (dam'num), *n.*; pl. *dam-na* (-nā). [*L.*: see *damage*.] In law, a loss, damage, or harm, irrespective of whether the cause is a legal wrong or not.—*Damnum absque injuria*, damage without wrong, as the harm caused by an accident for which no one is legally responsible.

Damoclean (dam-ō-klē'an), *a.* Relating to Damocles, a flatterer, who, having extolled the happiness of Dionysius, tyrant of Syracuse, was placed by the latter at a magnificent banquet, with a sword suspended over his head by a single hair, to show him the perilous nature of that happiness: hence applied to any condition, especially one of eminence, threatened with extreme danger.

damoiselle, *n.* See *damself*.

damon, *n.* Same as *damon*.

damonico (dā-mō-nē'kō), *n.* A pigment consisting of a compound of burnt sienna and Roman ochre. It is more russet in color than Mars orange, is quite transparent, and is durable. Also called *monicon*. *Weale*.

damosel, *n.* See *damself*.

damouch (da-mōch'), *n.* The Arab name for *Nitraria tridentata*, believed by some to be the lotus-tree of the ancients.

damourite (da-mōr'it), *n.* [After a French chemist, *Damour*.] A variety of muscovite or potash mica, containing considerable combined water, which is given off upon ignition. See *mica*.

damozel, *n.* See *damself*.

damp (damp), *n.* [*< ME. *damp* (inferred from the verb) = D. *damp* = MLG. *LG. damp*, vapor, smoke, steam, = MHG. *tampf*, *dampf*, vapor, smoke, G. *dampf*, vapor, steam, = Dan. *damp*, vapor, = Sw. dial. *damp-en*, *damp*, Sw. *dam* (for **damp*), dust (Icel. *dampur*, *dampur*, steam, is mod. and borrowed); akin to Icel. *dumba* = Norw. *dumba*, mist, fog, = Sw. *dimma*, formerly *dimba*, mist, haze; also to G. *dampf*, *dampf*, damp, dull, (of sound) low, heavy, muffled, D. *dompig*, damp, hazy, misty; all from the verb repr. by MHG. *dimpfen* (pret. *dampf*), reek, smoke, = Sw. dial. *dimba*, reek, steam. Cf. Gr. *τιφειν*, smoke, *τιφος*, smoke, vapor, *τιφω*, a storm, Skt. *dhūpa*, incense.] 1. Moist air; humidity; moisture.

It is evident that a *dampe* being but a breath or vapour, and not to be discerned by the eye, ought not to have this epithete (darke). *Puttenham*, *Arte of Eng. Poesie*, p. 214.

Night . . . with black air

Accompanied; with *dampe* and dreadful gloom.

Milton, *P. L.*, x. 548.

2. A poisonous vapor; specifically, in mining, a stifling or poisonous gas. See *black-damp*, *fire-damp*.

Look not upon me, as ye love your honours!

I am so cold a coward, my infection

Will choke your virtues like a *damp* else.

Fletcher, *Bonduca*, iv. 3.

3. A fog.

And, when a *damp*

Fell round the path of Milton, in his hand

The Thing became a trumpet; whence he blew

Soul-animating strains—alas! too few.

Wordsworth, *Misc. Sonnets*, II. 1.

4. A check; a discouragement.

This made a *dampe* in ye business, and caused some distraction.

Bradford, *Plymouth Plantation*, p. 29.

To have owned any fixed scheme of religious principles, would have been a mighty *damp* to their [scorners'] imaginations.

Bp. Atterbury, *Sermons*, I. v.

5. Depression of spirits; dejection.

The disappointments which naturally attend the great promises we make ourselves in expected enjoyments strike no *damp* upon such men.

Steele, *Tatler*, No. 211.

The damps, dampness.

My Lady Yarmouth is forced to keep a constant fire in her room against the *damps*.

Walpole, *Letters*, II. 177.

damp (damp), *a.* [*< damp*, *n.*; cf. G. *dampf*, D. *dampf*, damp, under the noun.] 1. Moist; humid; moderately wet: as, a *damp* cloth; *damp* air.

Wide anarchy of Chaos *damp* and dark.

Milton, *P. L.*, x. 233.

In some of the *damp*est ravines tree-ferns flourished in an extraordinary manner. *Darwin*, *Voyage of Beagle*, II. 238.

The air is *damp*, and hush'd, and close. *Tennyson*, *Song*.

2. Clammy.

She said no more: the trembling Trojans hear,

O'erspread with a *damp* sweat and holy fear.

Dryden, *Æneid*, vi. 85.

3. Dejected; depressed. [Rare.]

All these and more came flocking, but with looks

Downcast and *damp*.

Milton, *P. L.*, I. 523.

=Syn. 1. *Humid*, *Dank*, etc. See *moist*.

damp (damp), *v.* [(a) In more lit. sense 'moisten' first in mod. E. (= D. *dampen* = G. *dampfen* = Dan. *dampe*, reek, smoke); from the noun. (b) < ME. *dampen*, extinguish (= D. *dampen* = MLG. *dampen*, *dampen* = MHG. *dempfen*, G. *dämpfen* = Dan. *dampe* = Sw. *dämpa*, extinguish, smother, deaden), a secondary verb, causal of the orig. verb whence the noun *damp* is derived: see *damp*, *n.* Cf. *damp-en*.] 1. *trans.* 1. To moisten; make humid or moderately wet; dampen.

In vain the Clouds combine to *damp* the sky,

If thou thy Face's sunshine dost display.

J. Beaumont, *Psyche*, I. 180.

He died, the sword in his malled hand,

On the holiest spot of the Blessed Land,

Where the cross was *damp*ed with his dying breath.

Hallock, *Alnwick Castle*.

2. To extinguish; smother; suffocate.

Al watz *damp*ed & don, & drowned by thenne.

Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), II. 969.

3. To suffocate with damp or foul air in a mine. [Eng.]—4. To check or retard the force or action of: as, to *damp* a fire by covering it with ashes; especially, to diminish the range or amplitude of vibrations in, as a piano-string, by causing a resistance to the motions of the vibrating body. Both the vibrations and the vibrating body are said to be *damp*ed. Usually applied to acoustic vibrations, but also to slower oscillations.

5. To make dull or weak and indistinct, as a sound or a light; obscure; deaden.

Another Nymph with fatal Pow'r may rise,

To *damp* the sinking Beams of Celia's Eyes.

Prior, *Celia to Damon*.

6. To depress; deject; discourage; deaden; check; weaken.

Those of yours who are now full of courage and forwardness would be much *damp*ed, and so less able to undergo so great a burden.

Winthrop, quoted in Bradford's *Plymouth Plantation*, (p. 354.)

I do not mean to wake the gloomy form

Of superstition dressed in wisdom's garb

To *damp* your tender hopes.

Akenside.

Shall I own to you that my joy at hearing of your health and arrival here, by your neighbour Acres, was somewhat *damp*ed by his dwelling much on the high spirits you had enjoyed in Devonshire.

Sheridan, *The Rivals*, III. 2.

The want of confidence in the public councils *damp*s every useful undertaking, the success and profit of which may depend on a continuance of existing arrangements.

A. Hamilton, *Federalist*, No. 62.

Specifically—7. To diminish or destroy the oscillation of (a metallic body in motion in a

magnetic field). When a conductor is moved in a magnetic field, or when a magnet is moved in the vicinity of a conductor, there will be, in general, an induced current generated which will oppose the motion to which it is due. The moving body will act as if immersed in a viscous liquid, and will more quickly come to rest. Advantage is taken of this fact in stilling the vibrations of a magnetic needle in a galvanometer or a compass by placing masses of conducting metal near the vibrating body. Damping is also accomplished by attaching to the needle a disk, cylinder, or vane, which swings in a liquid or in air.

[*Dampen* is now more common in the literal sense, and is sometimes used in the derived senses.]

=Syn. 6. To moderate, allay, dispirit.

II. intrans. In hort., to rot or waste away, as the stems and leaves of seedlings and other tender plants, when the soil and atmosphere in which they are vegetating are too wet or cold: with *off*: as, flower-seedlings in hotbeds are especially liable to *damp off*.

dampen (damp'en), *v.* [*< damp* + *-en*. Cf. *damp*.]

I. trans. 1. To make damp or humid; apply moisture to; wet slightly; damp: as, the grass was *damp*ed by a slight shower; to *damp*en clothes for ironing.—2. To put a check or damper upon; make weak or dull; dim; deaden. See *damp*.

In midst himself *damp*ens the smiling day.

P. Fletcher, *Purple Island*, VII.

II. intrans. To become damp.

dampener (damp'nēr), *n.* One who or that which dampens; a damper.

The copper block acts as a *dampener*.

Sci. Amer., N. S., LVII. 290.

damp-er (damp'ēr), *n.* [*< damp* + *-er*; = D. *demper*, etc.] 1. One who or that which dampens.

(a) A mechanical device for checking action in something with which it is connected. (1) A metal plate pivoted at the center or sliding in guides in the flue of a stove, range, or furnace of any kind, and used to control combustion by regulating the draft. Some forms of dampers are designed to be controlled by automatic regulators, which are operated either by the heat of the fire directly (by contraction or expansion of a metal) or, when connected with a steam-boiler, by the pressure of the steam. (2) In the pianoforte, a small piece of wood or wire thickly covered with felt, which rests upon the strings belonging to each key of the keyboard. When the key is struck the damper is drawn away from the strings, but the instant the key is released the damper returns and checks the vibrations of the strings. The dampers of all the keys can be raised by pressing the damper-pedal (which see), so that the vibration of the strings can be prolonged after the finger has left the key. (3) The mute of a brass instrument, as a horn. (4) An arrangement for arresting the vibrations of a magnetic needle. See *damp*, *v. t.*, 7. (b) One who or that which depresses, dejects, discourages, or checks. [Colloq.]

Sussex is a great *damp-er* of curiosity.

Walpole, *Letters*, II. 179.

This . . . was rather a *damp-er* to my ardour in his behalf.

T. Hook, Gilbert Gurney, I. 1.

2. A kind of unfermented bread, made of flour and water, and generally baked on a stone. [Australian.]

The table upon which their meal of mutton and *damp-er* is partaken is also formed of bark.

Colonial and Indian Exhibition (1886), p. 61.

damp-er-pedal (damp'ēr-ped'al), *n.* In the pianoforte, the pedal which raises all the dampers from the strings, so that the vibration of the strings can be prolonged after the finger has left the key, and so that other strings besides those struck may be drawn into sympathetic vibration. Sometimes called *loud pedal*.

damp-ing (damp'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *damp*, *v.*] 1. In *bleaching*, a process by which a certain amount of moisture is added to a fabric after starching, to prepare it for finishing. *Spon*, *Encyc. Manuf.*, p. 497.—2. The process or method of retarding or stopping the action of a vibrating or oscillating body, as a magnetic needle. See *damp*, *v. t.*, 7.—**Damp-ing-roller**, in *lithog.*, a roller covered with felt and cotton cloth, used to dampen the stone in lithographic printing.

dampishness (damp'ish-ness), *n.* A moderate degree of dampness or moistness; slight humidity.

damp-plate (damp'plāt), *n.* In a blast-furnace, the cast-iron plate which supports the dam or dam-stone in front.

damply (damp'li), *adv.* In a damp manner; with dampness.

dampnet, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *damn*.

dampness (damp'ness), *n.* Moisture; moistness; moderate humidity: as, the *dampness* of a fog, of the ground, or of a cloth.

dampy (damp'pi), *a.* [*< damp*, *n.*, + *-y*.] 1. Somewhat damp; moist: as, "*dampy* shade." *Drayton*.—2. Dejected; sorrowful: as, "*dampy* thoughts." *Sir J. Hayward*.—3. In coal-mining, said of air when it is mixed with choke-damp to such an extent that candles will no longer burn in it. [Eng.]

dams (damz), *n. pl.* [Also written *dames*, *pl.* (in sing. *dam*, a crowned piece: see *dam³*), < Sw. and Dan. *dam* (also Sw. *damspel* = Dan. *damspil*; Sw. *spel* = Dan. *spil*, play) = D. *dam* (*damspel*) = G. *dame* (*damspiel*, *damenspiel*) = F. (*jeu de*) *dames* = Sp. (*juego de*) *damas* = Pg. (*jogo do zadrre e das*) *damos* = It. *dama*, lit. game of ladies: see *dame*.] A Scotch name for the game of checkers or draughts.

damsel¹ (dam'zel), *n.* [Also, more or less archaically, *damosel*, *damozel*, *damozell*, etc.; < ME. *damesele*, *damisele*, *damezele*, *damoisel*, -elle, etc., < OF. *dameisele*, *damoisele*, *damoiselle*, etc., F. *demoiselle* = Pr. Sp. *damisela* = It. *damigella*; OF. also *dansele*, *danzele*, *dancele*, *doncelle* = Pr. *donzella* = Sp. *doncella* = Pg. *donzella* = It. *donzella*; < ML. *domicella*, a young lady, a girl, contr. of **domicella*, dim. of L. *domina*, a lady, *dame*: see *dame*. Cf. *damsel*².] 1. A young unmarried woman; especially, in former use, a maiden of gentle birth.

And streight did enterpris
Th' adventure of the Errant damzell.

Spenser, F. Q., II. i. 19.

Then Boaz said, Whose damsel is this? Ruth II. 5.

A damsel with a dulcimer
In a vision once I saw.

Coleridge, Kubla Khan.

The blessed damozel leaned out
From the gold bar of heaven.

D. G. Rossetti, The Blessed Damozel.

2†. A contrivance put into a bed to warm the feet of old or sick persons. *Bailey*.—3. A projection on a millstone-spindle for shaking the shoe. *E. H. Knight*.

damsel² (dam'zel), *n.* [Not found in ME., being used only as in OF. titles; < OF. *damoisel*, *damaisel*, *damaseal*, etc., F. *damoiseau*, OF. also *dansel*, *danzel*, *dancel*, *doncel*, *danzel*, *doncel*, etc., = Pr. *donzel* = Sp. *doncel* = Pg. *donzel* = It. *donzello* = E. *donzel* (q. v.), < ML. *domicellus*, a young gentleman, a page, contr. of *domicellus*, dim. of *dominus*, master, lord: see *dan*¹, *don*², *dominus*. Cf. *damsel*¹, the corresponding feminine.] A titular designation of a young gentleman; a young man of gentle or noble birth: as, *damsel Pepin*; *damsel Richard*, Prince of Wales.

damsel-fly (dam'zel-fi), *n.* A dragon-fly or devil's darning-needle: so called after the French name of these insects, *demoiselle*.

The beautiful blue damselflies.

Moore, Paradise and the Peri.

damson (dam'zn), *n.* [Earlier *damisin*, *damasin*, < ME. *damasyn*, *damysyn*, < OF. *damaisine*, f., *damson*, prop. fem. of *damaisin*, < L. *Damasceus*, of *Damasceus*, neut. *Damasceum* (sc. *prunum*, plum), a *Damasceus* plum, < *Damasceus*, *Damasceus*: see *damsceus*, n., and *damask*.] The fruit of *Prunus communis*, variety *damascena*, a small black, dark-bluish, or purple plum. The finest variety of this plum is the Shropshire damson, which is extensively used for preserves. Formerly also *damascene*.

In his chapter of prunes and *Damysens*, Andrew Borde says, *Syx or seuen Damysens eaten before dyner be good to prouoke a mannes appetyde*.

Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 207.

The *damascens* are much commended if they be sweete and ripe, and they are called *damascens* of the citie of Damascus of Syria. *Benveniste*, *Passenger's Dialogues* (1612).

Bitter or mountain damson, the *Simariba amara* of Guiana and the West Indies.—**Damson cheese**, a conserve of fresh damsons, pressed into the shape of a cheese.

dam-stone (dam'ston), *n.* The wall of fire-brick or stone closing the front of the hearth in a blast-furnace.

dan¹ (dan), *n.* [ME. *dan*, *daun*, *danz*; < OF. *dan*, *dam*, *dant*, *damp*, *domp* (nom. *dan*, *dans*) = Pr. Sp. *don* = Pg. *dom*, < L. *dominus*, master: see *dominus*, *don*², and cf. *dame* = *dam*² = *damsel*¹, *damsel*².] A title of honor equivalent to *master*, *don*, or *sir*, formerly common, now only archaic.

"Ha! dan Abbot," toke hym to say an hy,
"Abbot, for why haue ye made folyly?"

My brother a monke in thys said Abbay?"

Rom. of Parthenay, l. 3259.

Dan Chaucer, well of English undefyled,
On Fame's eternal beadroll worthe to be filed.

Spenser, F. Q., IV. ii. 32.

This wimplid, whining, purblind, wayward boy;
This senior-junior, giant-dwarf, Dan Cupid.

Shak., L. L. L., iii. 1.

dan² (dan), *n.* [Origin obscure.] In mining: (a) A small box for carrying coal or attle in a mine. (b) In the midland counties of England, a tub or barrel in which water is carried to the pump or raised to the surface. It may or may not be mounted on wheels.

danaid (dā'na-id), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Danaides* or *Danais*.

danaide (dā'na-id), *n.* [See *Danaidean*.] A tub-wheel. See *water-wheel*.

Danaidean (dā'na-id'-ē-an), *a.* [< L. *Danaides*, < Gr. *Davaideg*, in Gr. myth. the fifty daughters of Danaüs, king of Argos. See def. 1.] 1. Relating or pertaining to the fifty Danaides, daughters of Danaüs, king of Argos, who married the fifty sons of his twin brother Ægyptus, king of Arabia and Egypt, and all but one of whom killed their husbands by command of their father on their wedding-night. They were condemned in Hades to pour water everlastingly into sieves, or into a vessel without a bottom. Hence—2. Ineffective; laborious and useless; unending.

The water [in a leaky ship] is pumped back to its source, and the crew are worn out with their Danaidean task.

The Century, XXVII. 704.

Danaides, *n. pl.* [F.] Same as *Danaïnae*. *Boisduval*, 1832.

Danaïnae (dā'na-i'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Danaïs*, *Danaüs*, 1, + *-inae*.] A subfamily of nymphalid butterflies, typified by the genus *Danaïs*, and including also *Euplaea*. They have the head broad, with distant palpi, the discal cell of the fore wing open, that of the hind wing closed. The larvae are cylindrical and have two fleshy dorsal appendages near the anus.

Danaïs, **Danaüs** (dā'na-is, -us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *Davaig*, sing. of *Davaideg*, the daughters of Danaüs.] 1. The typical genus of *Danaïnae*. These butterflies are large stout species of a reddish-brown or brown color, with a strong bad odor. There are about 20 species, mostly tropical. *D. archippus* is very common, and cosmopolitan; in the United States its larva feeds on milkweed (*Aclepias*). Its flight is powerful, and it often migrates in flocks. Specimens have occasionally been captured at sea several hundred miles from land. *Latreille*, 1819.

2. [f. c.] A nymphalid butterfly of the genus *Danaïs*.

The coppery danaïs flitted at ease about the shrubs.

P. Robinson, Under the Sun, p. 94.

danaite (dā'na-it), *n.* [After J. F. Dana, an American chemist (1793–1827).] A variety of the mineral arsenopyrite or mispickel (arsenical pyrites), peculiar in containing 6 per cent. of cobalt. It is found at Franconia, New Hampshire.

danalite (dā'na-lit), *n.* [After J. D. Dana, an American mineralogist and geologist (born 1813).] A rare mineral, a silicate of iron, zinc, manganese, and glucinum, containing about 6 per cent. of sulphur, found in eastern Massachusetts, in grains and isometric crystals in granite.

Danaus, *n.* See *Danaïs*.

danburyite (dan'ber-it), *n.* [< Danbury (see def.) + *-ite*.] A borosilicate of calcium, of a white to yellowish color, occurring in indistinct embedded crystals at Danbury in Connecticut; also in fine crystals resembling topaz at Russell in St. Lawrence county, New York, and in Switzerland.

dance (dāns), *v.*; pret. and pp. *danced*, ppr. *dancing*. [Early mod. E. also *daunce*; < ME. *dauncen*, *daunsen* (= D. *dans* = MLG. LG. *danz* = Dan. *dandse* = Sw. *dansa* = Icel. *danza*, mod. *dansa*; also, of earlier date, MHG. and G. *tanz*), < OF. *dancer*, *danser*, F. *danser* = Pr. *dansar* = Sp. *danzar* = Pg. *danzar* = It. *danzare*, < ML. *dansare*, *dance*, prob. < OHG. *dansōn*, MHG. *dansen*, draw, draw along, trail, a secondary verb, prob. < OHG. *dinsan*, MHG. *dinsen* = OS. *thinsan* = Goth. **thinsan*, in comp. *at-thinsan*, draw, drag, akin to *uf-thanzjan*, stretch after, etc.: see *thin*. Older Teut. terms for *dance* were: AS. *tumbian* (> ult. E. *tumble*: see *tumble*, *tumbler*); *hoppian* (> E. *hop*: see *hop*¹); *sealtian* = OHG. *salzōn*, < L. *saltare* (see *saltatio*); OS. OHG. *spilōn* (= G. *spielen*, play: see *spell*²); Goth. *laikan*, lit. play (see *lark*²); Goth. *plinsjan*, < OBulg. *plensati*, *dance*.] I. *intrans.* 1. To leap or spring with regular or irregular steps, as an expression of some emotion; move or act quiveringly from excitement: as, *he danced with joy*.

I have tremor cordis on me: my heart dances;
But not for joy. Shak., W. T., i. 2.

All my blood danced in me, and I knew
That I should light upon the Holy Grail.

Tennyson, Holy Grail.

2. To move nimbly or quickly with an irregular leaping motion; bound up and down: as, the blow he gave the table made the dishes *dance*; the mote *dancing* in the sunbeam.

He made the bishop to dance in his boots,

And glad he could so get away.
Robin Hood and the Bishop of Hereford (Child's Ballads, [V. 297].

One red leaf, the last of its clan,
That dances as often as dance it can,
Hanging so light and hanging so high,
On the topmost twig that looks up at the sky.

Coleridge, Christabel, l.

Bobbins sometimes *dance* and cause bad winding, and consequently strain roving.

P. Wilson, Cotton Carder's Companion, p. 107.

3. To move the body or the feet rhythmically to music, either by one's self or with a partner or in a set; perform the series of cadenced steps and rhythmic movements which constitute a dance; engage or take part in a dance.

Pray, good shepherd, what fair swain is this
Which dances with your daughter?

Shak., W. T., iv. 3.

Still unaccomplish'd may the Maid be thought,
Who gracefully to Dance was never taught.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

II. *trans.* 1. To give a dancing motion to; cause to move up and down with a jerky, irregular motion; dandle.

Thy grandsire lov'd thee well;
Many a time he danc'd thee on his knee.

Shak., Tit. And., v. 3.

2. To perform or take part in as a dancer; execute, or take part in executing, the cadenced steps or regulated movements which constitute (some particular dance): as, to *dance* a quadrille or a hornpipe.

Is there nae ane among you a'

Will dance this daunce for me?

Sweet Willie and Fair Maury (Child's Ballads, II. 336).

3. To lead or conduct with a tripping, dancing movement.

Let the torrent dance thee down

To find him in the valley.

Tennyson, Princess, vii.

To *dance* a bear, to exhibit a performing bear; hence, to play the showman.

What though I am obligated to *dance* a bear, a man may be a gentleman for all that.

Goldsmith, She Stoops to Conquer, l. 2.

To *dance* attendance, to wait with obsequiousness; strive to please and gain favor by assiduous attentions and officious civilities.

A man of his place, and so near our favour,

To *dance* attendance on their lordships' pleasures.

Shak., Hen. VIII., v. 2.

Hee will waite vpon your Staires a whole Afternoone, and *dance* attendance with more patience then a Gentleman-Ysher.

Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Vniuersitie Dunne.

To *dance* the hay. See *hay*².

dance (dāns), *n.* [Early mod. E. *daunce*; < ME. *daunce*, *daunce* (= D. *dans* = MLG. *danz*, *dans*, LG. *danz* = Dan. *dands* = Sw. *dans* = Icel. *danz*, mod. *dans*; also, of earlier date, MHG. and G. *tanz*), < OF. *dance*, *danse*, F. *danse* = Pr. *dansa* = Sp. It. *danza* = Pg. *dança*; from the verb.] 1. A succession of more or less regularly ordered steps and movements of the body, commonly guided by the rhythmical intervals of a musical accompaniment; any leaping or gliding movement with more or less regular steps and turnings, expressive of or designed to awaken some emotion. The dance is perhaps the earliest and most spontaneous mode of expressing emotion and dramatic feeling; it exists in a great variety of forms, and is among some people connected with religious belief and practice, as among the Mohammedans and Hindus. Modern dances include the jig, hornpipe, etc., step-dances executed by one person; the waltz, polka, schottische, etc., danced by pairs, and usually called round dances; the reel, quadrille, etc., usually called square dances, danced by an even number of pairs; the country-dance, in which any number of pairs may take part; and the cotillion or german, consisting of many intricate figures, in the execution of which the waltz-movement predominates.

For thei fonde a medowe that was closed a-boute with wode, and fonde with-yne the feirst *daunces* of the worlde of ladies, and of maydenes, and knyghtes, the feirste that euer hadde thei seyn in her lyve.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 361.

Meanwhile welcome joy and feast, . . .
Topsy dance and jollity. Milton, Comus, l. 104.

On with the dance! let joy be unconfined.

Byron, Child Harold, iii. 22.

2. A tune by which dancing is regulated, as the minuet, the waltz, the cotillion, etc.—3. A dancing-party; a ball; a "hop."

It was not till the evening of the *dance* at Netherfield that I had any apprehension of his feeling a serious attachment. Jane Austen, Pride and Prejudice, p. 169.

A dinner and then a dance

For the maids and marriage-makers.

Tennyson, Maud, xx.

4. Figuratively, progressive or strenuous movement of any kind; a striving or struggling motion: often used by old writers in a sarcastic sense, especially in the phrases *the new daunces*, *the old daunce*.

He may gon in the daunce

Of hem that Love list febelly for to auance.

Chaucer, Troilus, l. 517.

Dance of death, in allegorical painting and sculp., a subject illustrative of the universal power of death, in which a skeleton or a figure representing death is a prominent feature, very frequently met with in ancient buildings, stained glass, and decorations of manuscripts.—**Dance upon nothing**, a euphemism for being hanged.

Just as the felon, condemned to die, . . .
From his gloomy cell in a vision elopes,
To caper on sunny greens and slopes,
Instead of the dance upon nothing.

Hood, *Miss Kilmansegg*.

St. Vitus's dance, chorea.—To lead one a dance, figuratively, to lead one hither and thither in a perplexing way and with final disappointment; delude, as with false hopes; put one to much trouble.

You know very well my passion for Mrs. Martha, and what a dance she has led me. Addison, *Demurrers in Love*.

To lead the dance, to take the lead.

In feeble [many] mischeues sche makith to falle,

Of al sorowe sche dooth the dance leede.

Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 93.

dance-music (dāns' mū' zik), *n.* 1. Music rhythmically fitted and specially intended as an accompaniment for dancing.—2. Music rhythmically suitable for dancing, but not set to any particular kind of dance, as the mazurkas of Chopin.

dancer (dān'sēr), *n.* [Early mod. E. *dauncer*, < ME. *dauncere* (= D. *danzer* = MHG. *tanzer*, *tenzer*, G. *tänzer* = Dan. *danser* = Sw. *dansare*); < dance, *v.*, + -er.] 1. One who dances, or takes part in a dance; specifically, one who practises dancing as a profession, as on the stage.

And aftyr that ther cam Dauncers and some of them Disgysd in women clothes that Daunsyd a gret while.

Torkington, *Diarie of Eng. Travell*, p. 13.

2. [cap.] Eccles., one of a sect of enthusiasts who appeared in Europe on the lower Rhine in 1374, first at Aix-la-Chapelle, and indulged in wild dances in honor of St. John, but professed no definite tenets. The sect disappeared almost entirely within twenty-five years.—3. *pl.* Stairs. [Thieves' slang.]

Come, my Hebe, track the dancers, that is, go up the stairs. Butler, *What will he do with it?* lll. 16.

Merry dancers, a name given in northern countries to the aurora.

In Shetland, where they [auroras] are very frequent, and in the north of Scotland, they are known as the *merry dancers* (perhaps the ancient *capre saltantes*).

Encyc. Brit., III. 90.

Some of our [auroral] displays were grand and magnificent in the extreme, but in general they were lances of white light, having perhaps a faint tinge of golden or citrine color, which appeared as moving shafts or spears under the formation known as *merry dancers*.

A. W. Greely, *Arctic Service*, p. 158.

danceress (dān'sēr-es), *n.* [*<* ME. *daunceresse* (= D. *danseres*); < dancer + -ess.] A female dancer. [Rare.]

What doth this danceress? She most impudently uncovers her head. Prynne, *Histrio-Mastix*, vi. 12.

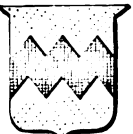
dancette (dan-set'), *n.* [F. (in her.), irreg. and ult. < L. *den(t)-s* (> OF. *dent*, *dant*) = E. *tooth*, *q. v.* Cf. *danché*.] 1. In her., a fesse dancetté on both sides, so that it is practically reduced to a row of fusils.—2. In arch., the chevron or



Dancette.—West door, Cathedral of Lincoln, England.

zigzag molding frequent in medieval buildings, particularly in the Romanesque style.

dancetté (dan-set-ā'), *a.* [As *dancette* + -é. Cf. *danché*.] In her., having the edge or outline broken into large and wide zigzags: same as *indented*, except that the notches are deeper and wider. Thus, a fesse dancetté has each of its edges broken into three or four large teeth or zigzags.—**Dancetté coupé**, in her., dancetté and cut off at each end, so as not to reach the sides of the field: said of an ordinary. Thus, a fesse dancetté coupé is like a W.



Fesse Dancetté.

dancetty (dan-set'i), *a.* Same as *dancetté*.

danché (dan-shā'), *a.* [F., more commonly *danché*, indented, < ML. as if **denticulus*, < L. *den(t)-s* (> OF. *dent*, *dant*) = E. *tooth*.] In her.: (a) Same as *dancetté*. (b) Same as *indented*. It is, however, asserted by some heralds that it denotes a smaller toothing or nothing even than *indented*.

dancing-disease (dān'sing-di-zēz'), *n.* Same as *tarantismus*.

dancing-girl (dān'sing-gēr'l), *n.* 1. A female professional dancer. See *alma*, *ghawazee*, *nautch-girl*, etc.—2. *pl.* [Used as a singular.] The *Mantisia saltatoria*, a greenhouse-plant of the natural order *Zingiberaceae*, a native of the East Indies. Its singular purple and yellow flowers have some resemblance to a ballet-dancer.

dancing-master (dān'sing-mās'tēr), *n.* A teacher of dancing.

The legs of a dancing-master, and the fingers of a musician, fall, as it were, naturally, without thought or pains, into regular and admirable motions.

Locke, *Human Understanding*, § 4.

dancing-pipe (dān'sing-pīp), *n.* A musical instrument, probably a flute, on which accompaniments to a dance were played.

Dawencyng-pype, Carola.

Prompt. Parv.

dancing-room (dān'sing-rōm), *n.* A room for dancing; a ball-room; specifically, in Great Britain, a public room licensed for music and dancing.

dancy (dān'si), *a.* Same as *danché*. Cotgrave.

danda (dān'dā), *n.* [Skt. *danda*, a rod.] An East Indian long measure, equal to the English fathom, or 6 feet.

dandelion (dan'dē-li-on), *n.* [Formerly *dente-de-lion*, < F. *dent de lion* (= Sp. *diente de leon* = Pg. *dente de leão* = It. *dente di leone*), lit. lion's tooth (with allusion to the form of the leaves): *dent*, < L. *den(t)-s* = E. *tooth*; *de*, < L. *de*, of; *lion*, < L. *leo(n)-*, a lion: see *lion*. Cf. equiv. D. *leeuwentand* = G. *löwenzahn* = Dan. *løvetand* = Sw. *lejonband*; and see *lion's-tooth* and *Leontodon*.] A well-known plant, *Taraxacum officinale*, natural order *Compositae*, having a naked fistulous scape with one large bright-yellow flower, and a tapering, milky, perennial root. It is found under several forms over the whole of Europe, central and northern Asia, and North America. The root has been used as a substitute for coffee. It acts as an aperient and tonic, and is esteemed in affections of the liver. The seed of the plant is furnished with a white pappus, and is transported far and wide by the wind. The flowers open in the morning between 5 and 6 o'clock, and close between 8 and 9 in the evening; hence this was one of the plants chosen by Linnaeus for his floral clock.—**Dwarf dandelion**, of the United States, *Knigia virginica*.—**Fall dandelion**, the *Leontodon autumnale*.—**False dandelion**, a branching composite of the southern United States, *Pyrrophappus Carolinianus*, with dandelion-like heads.

dander¹ (dan'dēr), *v. i.* [Sc. and E. dial.; also *daunder* and *dauner*; connected with *dandle*, *q. v.*] 1. To wander about aimlessly; saunter.

Allane throw flow'ry hows I dander.

Ramsay, *Poems*, II. 263.

2. To talk incoherently; maunder; hence, to make a loud buzzing or reverberating sound.

The armies met, the trumpet sounds,
The dandering drums aloud did touk.

Battle of Harlaw (Child's Ballads, VII. 186).

dander² (dan'dēr), *n.* [Corrupted from *dandruff*, *q. v.*] 1. Dandruff; scurf.—2. Anger; passion. [Vulgar.]

When his dander is up.

Quarterly Rev.

To get one's dander up, or to have one's dander raised, to get into a passion. [Vulgar.]

What will get your dander riz?

Lovell, Biglow Papers, I. 10.

dander³ (dan'dēr), *n.* [Sc.; origin obscure.] A cinder; specifically, in the plural, the refuse of a furnace.

dandering (dan'dēr-ing), *p. a.* [Sc., also written *daundering*, *dauner*, etc., ppr. of *dander*¹, *daunder*, etc.] Sauntering; loitering; going about aimlessly.

dandiacal (dan'di-a-kal), *a.* [Improp. < *dandy* + -ac + -al.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling a dandy or dandies; dandified. [Humorous.]

To my own surmise, it appears as if this *Dandiacal* Sect were but a new modification, adapted to the new time, of that primeval superstition, self-worship.

Carlyle, Sartor Resartus, p. 191.

dandify (dan'di-fi), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dandified*, ppr. *dandifying*. [*<* *dandy* + -fy.] To make or form like a dandy; give the character or style of a dandy to.

Clive, whose prosperity offended them, and whose dandified manners . . . gave umbrage to these elderly apprentices.

Thackeray, *Newcomes*, xviii.

Eccentricity and dandified bearing.

The American, VI. 313.

What if, after all, Tolstol's power came from his conscience, which made it as impossible for him to caricature or dandify any feature of life as to lie or cheat?

Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 430.

dandily (dan'di-li), *adv.* In the manner or style of a dandy; as a dandy; foppishly; daintily. [Rare.]

dandiprat, **dandyprat** (dan'di-prat), *n.* [First in 16th century; formerly also *dandieprat*, *dandepprat*; origin obscure. Cf. *dandy*¹.] 1. A little fellow; an urchin; a dwarf: a word of fondness or contempt.

The smug dandiprat smells us out.

Massinger, *Virgin-Martyr*, II. 1.

"It is even so, my little dandie-prat—but who the devil could teach it thee?"

"Do not thou care about that," said Flibbertigibbet.

Scott, *Kenilworth*, xxvi.

2. A small silver coin formerly current in England, equal to three halfpence.

3 half-pence maketh 1 Dandiprat.

T. Hille, *Arithmetick* (1600), I. 13.

Shall I make a Frenchman cry O! before the fall of the leaf? not I, by the cross of this Dandyprat.

Middleton, *Blurt, Master-Constable*, II. 1.

Dandiprat or *doekin*, so called because it is as little among other money as a dandiprat or dwarf among other men.

Minsheu, 1617.

King Henry [VII.] is also said to have stamped a small coin called *Dandy-Prate*, but what sort of money this was we are not informed.

Leake, *Account of English Money* (1793), p. 181.

dandle (dan'dl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dandled*, ppr. *dandling*. [Cf. Sc. *dandill*, go about idly; Sc. and E. dial. *dander*, *daunder*, *dauner* (see *dander*¹), wander about, talk incoherently, etc. Cf. G. *tändeln*, toy, trifle, play; MD. *dantinnen*, trifle (whence prob. F. *dandiner*, swing, waddle). These appear to be freq. verbs, from a base seen in MD. *danten*, do foolish things, trifle, MHG. *tant*, G. *tand* (> Dan. *tant*), a trifle, toy, empty prattle. Cf. OIt. *dandolare*, *dondolare*, dandle, play, *dandola*, *dondola*, a doll, a kind of ball-play; mod. *dondolare*, swing, toss, loiter, *dondolo*, a swing, jest, sport; prob. of Teut. origin.] 1. To shake or move up and down in the arms or on the knee, as a nurse tosses or trots an infant; amuse by play.

Then shall ye . . . be dandled upon her knees.

Isa. lxvi. 12.

I have dandled you, and kiss'd you, and play'd with you, A hundred and a hundred times, and danc'd you, And swung you in my bell-ropes.

Fletcher, *Spanish Curate*, II. 1.

Sporting the lion rafter, and in his paw

Dandled the kid. Milton, *P. L.*, IV. 344.

Now, when the winds were gathered home, when the deep was dandling itself back into its summer slumber, . . . the voice of these tide-breakers was still raised for havoc.

R. L. Stevenson, *The Merry Men*.

Hence—2†. To fondle or make much of; treat as a child; pet; amuse.

Like English Gallants, that in Youth doo go To visit Rhine, Sein, Ister, Arn, and Po; Where though their Sense be dandled, Dayes and Nights, In sweetest choice of changeable Delights, They never can forget their Mother-Soyl.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, I. 5.

They have put me in a silk gown and gaudy fool's cap; I am ashamed to be dandled thus.

Addison.

3†. To play or trifle with; put off with cajolery or trifling excuses; wheedle; cajole.

King Henries ambassadors, . . . hauling beene dandled by the French during these delusive practises, returned without other fruit of their labours.

Speed, *Hen. VII.*, IX. xx. § 23.

4†. To defer or protract by trifles.

They doe soe dandle theyr doings, and dallye in the service to them committed, as yf they would not have the Enemye subdued.

Spenser, *State of Ireland*.

dandler (dan'dlēr), *n.* One who dandles or fondles.

dandraffet, *n.* See *dandruff*.

dandruff, **dandriff** (dan'druf, -drif), *n.* [Formerly also *dandraffe* (dial. *dander*: see *dander*²); spelled *danruffe* in Levins (A. D. 1570); hardly found earlier. Origin unknown.] A scurf which forms on the scalp or skin of the head, and comes off in small scales or dust. It is the cuticle or scurf-skin of the scalp, quite like that which desquamates from other parts of the body, but caught and held in the hair instead of being continually rubbed away by the friction of the clothes.

The dandruffe or unseemly scales within the haire of the head or beard.

Holland, tr. of Pliny, xx. 8.

dandy¹ (dan'di), *n.* and *a.* [Perhaps a popular accommodation of F. *dandin*, a ninny, booby, connected with *dandiner*, look foolish, gape ill-favoredly (Cotgrave), mod. swing, sway, jog; see *dandle*. Cf. *dandiprat*.] I. *n.*; *pl.* *dandies* (-diz). 1. A man who attracts attention by the unusual finery of his dress and a corresponding fastidiousness or display of manner; a man of excessive neatness and primness in his attire and action; an exquisite; a fop.

Your men of fashion, your "Muscadins" of Paris, and your *dandies* of London.

Disraeli.

The introduction of the modern slang word *dandy* as applied, half in admiration and half in derision, to a fop

dates from 1816. After 1825 its meaning gradually changed; it ceased to mean a man ridiculous and contemptible by his effeminate eccentricities, and came to be applied to those who were trim, neat, and careful in dressing according to the fashion of the day.

E. Solly, N. and Q., 6th ser., IX. 35.

Skobeleff, although himself a dandy who went into action scented like a popinjay, did not believe in "fancy" soldiers for his subordinates.

Arch. Forbes, Souvenirs of some Continents, p. 29.

2. Something very neat or dainty. [Slang.] — **3.** An accessory and diminutive appendix or attachment to a machine.

A chamber or dandy in which the pig-iron is first placed for preliminary heating.

W. H. Greenwood, Steel and Iron, p. 276.

4. In tin-plate manuf., a running-out fire for melting pig-iron, the stack being built upon an open framework of iron, so that the melter has access to his fire from all sides. = *syn.* 1. *Fop, Beau, etc. See coxcomb.*

II. a. 1. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a dandy or fop; foppish: as, dandy manners. — **2.** Neat; dainty; trim; gay. [Slang.]

He had not been seated there very long, before he felt an arm thrust under his, and a dandy little hand in a kid glove squeezing his arm.

Thackeray, Vanity Fair.

White muslin covers for dressing-tables, with dandy pink trimmings.

The Century, XXVII. 919.

dandy² (dan'di), *n.*; pl. *dandies* (-diz). A small glass: as, a dandy of punch. [Irish.]

dandy³ (dan'di), *n.*; pl. *dandies* (-diz). [*Hind. dāndī*, a boatman, a rower, < *dānd, dand, danda*, an oar, a staff, stick, < *Skt. danda*, a staff, stick, rod; cf. *Gr. δένδρον*, a tree.] **1.** A boatman of the Ganges. [Anglo-Indian.] Also spelled *dandie* and *dandee*. — **2.** A conveyance used in India, consisting of a strong cloth slung like a hammock to a bamboo staff, and carried by two or more men. The traveler can either sit sideways or lie on his back. *Yule and Burnell.*

The Ranee came out to meet us on a dandy or ray, with his vakeel and a small following.

W. H. Russell, Diary in India, II. 201.

dandy⁴ (dan'di), *n.*; pl. *dandies* (-diz). [Origin obscure.] *Naut.*, a vessel rigged as a sloop, and having also a jigger-mast.

dandy⁵ (dan'di), *n.*; pl. *dandies* (-diz). [Origin obscure.] Same as *dandy-roller*.

dandy⁶, *n.* See *dengue*.

dandy-brush (dan'di-brush), *n.* A hard whalebone-bristle brush. *E. H. Knight.*

dandy-cock (dan'di-kok), *n.* A bantam cock. [Local, Eng.]

dandy-fever (dan'di-fē'vēr), *n.* Same as *dengue*.

dandy-hen (dan'di-hen), *n.* A bantam hen. [Local, Eng.]

dandy-horse (dan'di-hōrs), *n.* [*< dandy¹ + horse*.] A velocipede. *E. H. Knight.*

dandyish (dan'di-ish), *a.* [*< dandy¹ + -ish¹*.] Like a dandy; of dandy appearance.

A smart dandyish landlord. *Carlyle.*

dandyism (dan'di-izm), *n.* [*< dandy¹ + -ism*; hence *F. Dandysme*.] The manners and dress of a dandy; foppishness.

I had a touch of dandyism in my minority.

Byron, Diary, 1821.

Dandyism as yet affects to look down on Drudgism; but perhaps the hour of trial, when it will be practically seen which ought to look down, and which up, is not so distant.

Carlyle, Sartor Resartus, p. 198.

dandyize (dan'di-iz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dandized*, ppr. *dandyizing*. [*< dandy¹ + -ize*.] **I.** trans. To form like a dandy; dandify.

II. intrans. To be or become a dandy; act like a dandy. [Rare in both uses.]

dandyling (dan'di-ling), *n.* [*< dandy¹ + dim. -ling*.] A little dandy; a ridiculous fop.

dandy-note (dan'di-nōt), *n.* [*< dandy* (uncertain) + *note*.] A document issued by the customs authorities of Great Britain, authorizing the removal of goods from the warehouse; a delivery-note.

dandyprat, *n.* See *dandiprat*.

dandy-roller (dan'di-rō'lēr), *n.* In paper-manuf., a cylinder of wire gauze beneath which the web of paper-pulp is passed, in order to compact it and drain it partially of water. The wires of the roller may be so disposed as to form any desired pattern or water-mark in the paper. *E. H. Knight.*

Also called *dandy*.

Dane (dān), *n.* [*< ME. Dane* (after *ML. Dani*, etc.), *Dene*, < *AS. Dene*, pl., = *D. Deen* = *G. Däne*, etc., = *Icel. Danir*, pl., = *Dan. Dane*, pl. *Daner*, also *Dan-sk* = *Sw. Dan-sk*; first in *LL. Dani*, pl.; ult. origin unknown.] A native or an inhabitant of Denmark, a kingdom of northern Europe.

I am more an antique Roman than a Dane.

Shak., Hamlet, v. 2.

Danebrog (dan'e-brog), *n.* [*Dan. Danebrog*, the Danish national flag, a Danish order of knighthood, < *Dane*, *Dane*, + *ODan. brog*, cloth.] The second in importance of the Danish orders of knighthood, originally instituted in 1219, revived in 1671, regulated by royal statutes in 1693 and 1808, and several times modified since. It now consists of four classes, besides a fifth class wearing the silver cross of the order without being regular members of it, the silver cross being awarded for some meritorious act or distinguished service. The order may be bestowed on foreigners. Also *Dannebrog*.

dane-flower (dān'flou'ēr), *n.* The pasque-flower, *Anemone Pulsatilla*.

Danegeld (dān'gēld), *n.* [*ME. Danegeld, Dan-gild, Danegilt* (ML. *Danigeldum, Danegeldum*), < *AS. *Denegild, -geld* (cf. *Dan. danegjeld*), < *Denc, Danes, + gild, geld*, a payment, < *gildan*, pay, yield: see *yield*.] In *Eng. hist.*, an annual tax first imposed in 991 on the decree of the witan in order to obtain funds for the maintenance of forces to oppose the Danes, or for furnishing tribute to procure peace. It was continued under the Danish kings (1017-42) and later for other purposes. The tax was abolished by Edward the Confessor, revived by William the Conqueror, and increased in 1084 from two shillings for every hide of land to six; it finally disappeared in name in the twelfth century. Also *Danegelt*.

The ship-levy and the Danegeld were the first beginnings of a national taxation.

J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng., p. 389.

Danelaget, *n.* Same as *Danelaw*.

Danelaw (dān'lā), *n.* [Also *Danelagh, Danelage*, etc., after *ME. or ML. transcriptions* of the *AS.*; *AS. Dena lagu*, law of the Danes: *Dena*, gen. of *Dene*, the Danes; *lagu*, law.] **1.** The body of laws in force in that part of England which was settled in the ninth century by the Danes, at first as an independent body. — **2.** The fifteen counties of England, extending from the Tees to the Thames, and from Watling street to the German ocean, formerly occupied by the Danes, and in which Danish law was enforced.

Lincolnshire passed permanently into the hands of the Danes about 877, and was included within the boundary of the *Danelage* of Danish jurisdiction as settled by the treaty of 878.

Encyc. Brit., XIV. 656.

daneq (dā'nek), *n.* [*Ar.*] An Arabian weight, one sixth of a derham. In the second century of the hejira the monetary daneq was $\frac{7}{8}$ grains Troy, and the ponderal daneq was nine tenths of that. See *derham*.

danesblood (dānz'blud), *n.* A name applied in England to three very different plants, in connection with the legend that they sprang originally from the blood of Danes slain in battle. They are the dwarf elder, *Sambucus Ebulus*; the pasque-flower, *Anemone Pulsatilla*; and the *Cam. panula glomerata*.

daneweed (dān'wēd), *n.* **1.** Same as *danewort*. — **2.** The plant *Eryngium campestre*.

danewort (dān'wērt), *n.* The popular name of *Sambucus Ebulus*, the dwarf elder of Europe. See *danesblood*.

The juice of the root of *danewort* doth make the hair blacke.

Gerarde, Herball, p. 1420.

dang¹ (dang), *Preterit of ding.* [Scotch.]

dang¹ (dang), *v. t.* [*Var. of ding*.] To beat; throw; dash; force.

Till she, o'ercome with anguish, shame, and rage, Danged down to hell her loathsome carriage.

Marlowe (and Chapman), Hero and Leander.

dang² (dang), *v. t.* A minced form of *damn* in its profane use. Also *ding*. See *dinged*.

Dang thy bits! Here, Sylvie! Sylvie!

Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, v.

danger (dān'jēr), *n.* [*< ME. daunger, daungere*, < *OF. danger, dangier, dengier, dongier, doingier*, absolute power, irresponsible authority, mod. *F. danger*, danger, = *Pr. dangier*, prob. < *ML. *dominiarium*, an extension of *dominium*, absolute power (in feudal sense), < *L. dominium*, right of ownership, paramount ownership, eminent domain (> *E. domain*, *q. v.*), < *L. dominus*, lord, master: see *domain*, *dominion*, *demesne*, *donz*, *dominie*, *domino*. Similar phonetic changes have taken place in *dungeon* (= *donjon*, *q. v.*), from the same source.] **1.** Power; jurisdiction; domain; hence, ability to mulet or injure: as, to come within his danger. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Narcissus was a bachelere That Love had caught in his daungere.

Rom. of the Rose, l. 1470.

Ye cannot dispute except ye have a man in your own danger, to do him bodily harm.

Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 186.

You stand within his danger, do you not?

Shak., M. of V., iv. 1.

Some debt or other delinquency by which the writer had placed himself within the danger of the editors of the Monthly Review.

N. and Q., 7th ser., II. 123.

2. Peril; risk; hazard; exposure to injury, loss, pain, or other evil: as, there is no danger.

Our craft is in danger to be set at nought. *Acts xix. 27.*

I take my part Of danger on the roaring sea.

Tennyson, Sailor-Boy.

3t. Reserve; doubt; hesitation; difficulty; resistance.

So lat youre daunger sucred ben alyte, That of his deth ye be nought for to wyte.

Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 384.

4t. Chariness; sparingness; stint.

With daunger oute we al oure chaffare; Greet prees at market maketh deere ware.

Chaucer, Prolog. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 521.

5t. Injury; harm; damage.

We put a sting in him, That at his will he may do danger with.

Shak., J. C., ii. 1.

6t. In *old forest-law*, a duty paid by a tenant to a lord for leave to plow and sow in the time of pannage or mast-feeding. Also *leave-silver*. — In *danger of*, liable to; exposed to.

Whosoever is angry with his brother without a cause shall be in danger of the judgment. *Mat. v. 22.*

He that is but half a philosopher is in danger of being an atheist.

Ep. Atterbury, Sermons, I. v.

To make danger off, to be afraid of; hesitate about.

I made danger of it awhile at first.

Maitland, Reformation, p. 17.

= *syn.* 2. *Danger, Peril, Jeopardy, insecurity.* *Danger* is the generic word, and is freely used for exposure of all degrees of seriousness: as, to be in danger of catching cold or of being killed. *Peril* represents a serious matter, a great and imminent danger. *Jeopardy* is less common; it has essentially the same meaning as *peril*. See *risk, n.*

The danger now is, not that men may believe too much, but that they may believe too little. *N. A. Rev., XL. 317.*

We gat our bread with the peril of our lives because of the sword of the wilderness. *Lam. v. 9.*

A man may be buoyed up by the affliction of his wild desires to brave any imaginable peril.

G. H. Leves, Spanish Drama, ii.

Why stand we in jeopardy every hour? *1 Cor. xv. 30.*

We are not to wait till great public mischiefs come, till the Government is overthrown, or liberty itself put in jeopardy.

D. Webster, Speech, Senate, May 7th, 1834.

danger† (dān'jēr), *v. t.* [*< danger, n.*] To put in hazard; expose to loss or injury; endanger.

Who, high in name and power, Higher than both in blood and life, stands up For the main soldier; whose quality, going on, The sides o' the world may danger.

Shak., A. and C., i. 2.

If you refuse these graces, you may pull Perils on him you seem to tender so, And danger your own safety.

Beau. and Fl. (?), Faithful Friends, ii. 2.

dangerful (dān'jēr-fūl), *a.* [*< danger + -ful, 1.*] Full of danger; dangerous; perilous. [Rare.]

Lion, Scorpion, Bear, and Bull, And other things less dangerful.

T. Ward, England's Reformation, p. 172.

dangerfully (dān'jēr-fūl-i), *adv.* In a manner to expose to danger; dangerously. [Rare.]

There were certain Jewes present standing by, whose solles ye spirite of Satan did more daungerfully possesse then that same vncleane spirite had possessed the body of this man.

J. Udall, On Luke xi.

dangerless (dān'jēr-less), *a.* [*< danger + -less*.] Without danger or risk. [Rare.]

His vertue is excellent in the dangerlesse Academie of Plato, but mine sheweth forth her honourable face, in the battailes of Marathon, Pharsalia, Poitiers, and Agincourt.

Sir P. Sidney, Apol. for Poetrie.

dangerous (dān'jēr-us), *a.* [*< ME. daungerous, dangerus*, < *OF. dangeros, dangerous, dangerous, dangerous, donjereus, F. dangereux*, < *danger, danger, + -eux, E. -ous*.] **1.** Involving or exposing to danger; perilous; hazardous; unsafe; full of risk: as, a dangerous voyage; a dangerous experiment; in a dangerous condition.

To drive infection from the dangerous year!

Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 508.

It is dangerous to assert a negative.

Macaulay.

2. Liable to inflict injury or harm; baneful in disposition or tendency: as, a dangerous man; a dangerous illness.

What's my offence? what have these years committed, That may be dangerous to the Duke or state?

Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, v. 5.

You are not safe whilst I live; I am dangerous, Troubled extremely, even to mischief, Junius.

An enemy to all good men. *Fletcher, Bonduca, v. 4.*

3. In danger, as from illness; in a perilous condition: as, he is not dangerous. [Colloq., and now only vulgar.]

Reg. Sure,
His mind is dangerous.
Dru. The good gods cure it!
Fletcher, Bonduca, iv. 3.

4. Reserved; difficult; disdainful; haughty.

He was to sinful men not dispoisous,
Ne of his speche dangerous.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 517.
I wol yow telle a litel thing in prose,
That oughte lyken you, as I suppose,
Or elles, certes ye ben to dangerous.
Chaucer, Prol. to Tale of Melibeu, l. 21.
If she be rechelesse, I will be redy;
If she be dangerous, I will hyr pray.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 155.

Dangerous space. See *space*. = *Syn. 1.* Insecure, risky.
dangerously (dān'jēr-us-ly), *adv.* With danger;
with risk of harm; with exposure to injury or
ruin; hazardously; perilously: as, to be dan-
gerously sick; dangerously situated.

A Satyr (satire) as it was borne out of a Tragedy, so ought
to resemble his parentage, to strike high, and adventure
dangerously at the most eminent vices among the greatest
persons.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

dangerousness (dān'jēr-us-nes), *n.* Danger;
hazard; peril; the state of being exposed to
harm: as, the dangerousness of a situation or a
disease.

Judging of the dangerousness of diseases by the noble-
ness of the part affected.
Boyle.

danger-signal (dān'jēr-sig-nal), *n.* A signal
used to indicate some danger to be avoided.
On railroads danger is commonly indicated by certain po-
sitions and colors of the movable arms of a semaphore, or
by a red flag during the day and a red light at night.

When he gives up the profitable application of his time,
it is then that, in railway language, "the danger-signal
is turned on."
Gladstone.

dangle (dang'gl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dangled*, ppr.
dangling. [*< Dan. dangle, dangle, bob, = Sw. dial. dängla, swing, = North Fries. dangeln; a secondary verb, from Dan. dingle = Sw. dinglu = Icel. dingly, dangle, swing about; cf. Sw. danka, saunter about; perhaps freq. of dingl, q. v.*] **I. intrans.** 1. To hang loosely; be suspended so as to be swayed by the wind or any slight force.
He'd rather on a gibbet dangle. *S. Butler, Hudibras.*
Caterpillars, dangling under trees
By slender threads, and swinging in the breeze.
Cowper, Tirocinium.

They [peasant women] wear broad straw hats, and dan-
gling ear-rings of yellow gold. *Hovella, Venetian Life, vi.*
Hence—2. To dance attendance; hover long-
ingly or importunately, as for notice or favors:
used of persons, with *about* or *after*: as, to dan-
gle about a woman; to dangle after a great man.

The Presbyterians, and other fanatics that dangle after
them, are well inclined to pull down the present establish-
ment.
Swift.

II. trans. To carry suspended so as to swing;
hold up with a swaying motion.

Maud with her sweet purse-mouth when my father dan-
gled the grapes.
Tennyson, Maud, l. 18.
The fate of Vanini was dangled before his [Descartes']
eyes.
Huxley, Lay Sermons, p. 343.

dangleberry (dang'gl-ber'i), *n.*; pl. *dangleber-
ries* (-iz). [*< dangle + berry*.] Same as *blue-
tangle*.

danglement (dang'gl-mēt), *n.* [*< dangle +
-ment*.] The state of dangling or of being dan-
gled.

The very suspension and danglement of any puddings
whatsoever right over his ingle-nook.
Bulwer, Caxtons, vii. 1.

dangler (dang'glēr), *n.* One who or that which
dangles or hangs; one who dangles about an-
other.

Danglers at toilets.
Burke, To a Member of National Assembly.
He was no dangler, in the common acceptation of the
word, after women.
Lamb, Modern Gallantry.

Danicism (dā'nī-sizm), *n.* [*< *Danic (LL. Danicus), Danish, + -ism*.] An idiom or pecu-
liarity of or derived from the Danish language.
The intercourse [of Iceland] with Denmark began to
leave its mark in loan-words and Danicisms.
Encyc. Brit., XII. 628.

Danielite (dan'iel-it), *n.* Same as *Khlistie*.

Daniella (dan-i-el'ā), *n.* [NL., named from a
Dr. Daniell, by whom the species was first col-
lected.] A leguminous genus of tropical Africa,
of a single species, *D. thurifera*. In Sierra Leone
it is known as the bungo-tree, and yields a fragrant gum
which is used as frankincense.

Daniell battery, cell. See *cell*, 8.

Daniell hygrometer. See *hygrometer*.

Danio (dan-i-ō), *n.* [NL.; from a native E. Ind.
name.] A genus of cyprinoid fishes, typical of
the group *Danionina*, inhabiting India.

Danionina (dan-i-ō-nī'nā), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Da-
nio(n-) + -ina*.] In Günther's classification

of fishes, the tenth group of *Cyprinidae*. It is
characterized by an anal fin of moderate length or elon-
gate, with not fewer than 8 branched rays, and generally
more; a lateral line running along the lower half of the
tail; abdomen not trenchant; and pharyngeal teeth in
a triple or double series. It embraces about 50 species,
inhabiting the fresh waters of southern Asia and eastern
Africa.

Danish (dā'nish), *a. and n.* [*< ME. Danish, De-
nisch, < AS. Denisc (= D. Deensch = G. Dänisch
= Dan. Dansk = Sw. Danska = Icel. Danskr, etc.); as Dane + -ish*.] **I. a.** Of or pertaining
to Denmark or the Danes.

Go, captain, from me greet the Danish king.
Shak., Hamlet, iv. 4.

Danish ax, a battle-ax of peculiar form, having no spike
or beak on the opposite side, but an
extremely elongated blade.

Then the Danish ax burst in his
hand first,
That a sur weapon he thought should
be.

*Ballad of King Arthur (Child's Bal-
lads, l. 239).*

Danish balance. See *balance*.

Danish dog. Same as *Dalmatian
dog* (which see, under *dog*).—**Danish
embroidery.** (a) A name given to
the embroidery commonly put
upon borders of pocket-handkerchiefs, etc., white on
white, and in patterns more or less imitating lace. (b) A
kind of coarse needlework used to fill up open spaces in
crochet-work, the threads being twisted and platted to-
gether in crosses, wheels, etc.

II. n. The language of the Danes: a Scandi-
navian dialect, akin to Norwegian, Icelandic,
and Swedish.

Danisk (dā'nisk), *a.* [A variant of *Danish*,
after *Dan. Dansk*.] Danish.

Strange was her tyre; for on her head a crowne
She wore, much like unto a Danish hood.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. x. 31.

Danicism (dā'nizm), *n.* [*< Dane + -ism*.] An
idiom or peculiarity of the Danish language; a
Danicism.

We find a decided tendency to exterminate *Danicisms*
[in early Modern Swedish texts] and reintroduce native
and partially antiquated forms. *Encyc. Brit., XXI. 372.*

danism (dā'nizm), *n.* [*< Gr. δάνεισμα, a loan,
< δάειν, lend, < δάω, a gift, loan*.] The lend-
ing of money upon usury. *Wharton.*

Dante (dan'it), *n.* [*< Dan, one of the sons of
Jacob and head of one of the tribes of Israel*:
in allusion to Gen. xlix. 16, "Dan shall judge
his people, as one of the tribes of Israel," or to
the next verse, "Dan shall be a serpent by the
way, an adder in the path." A member of an
alleged secret order of the Mormons, supposed to
have arisen in the early history of that sect,
and to have been guilty of various atrocious
crimes. The Mormons themselves deny the ex-
istence of this order.

If the enemies of the Mormons are to be trusted, they
have a secret battalion of *Dantes*, serpents in the path,
destroying angels, who are banded for any deed of daring
and assassination.
N. A. Rev., July, 1862.

dank (dangk), *a. and n.* [E. dial. var. *donk*;
*< ME. dank, adj. and n.; prob. < Sw. dial. dank, a moist place in a field, a marshy piece of ground, = Icel. dökk (for *danku), a pit, pool.* The Scand. word is by some supposed to be a nasalized form of Sw. *dagg* = Icel. *dögg* (> E. dial. *dagl*), dew; but the relation is improb-
able, and the usual occurrence of the ME. word
in connection with *dew* is prob. due to allitera-
tion: see *dagl*, *deu*. The Icel. *dökk*, dark, is
of another root. There appears to be no con-
nection with *damp*.] **I. a.** Damp; moist; sat-
urated with cold moisture.

No more dowte [fear] the dynte of theire derfe wapyns,
Than the dewe that es *dannke*, whene that it doune falles.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 311.

My lips were wet, my throat was cold,
My garments all were dank.
Coleridge, Ancient Mariner.

Let him hie him away through the dank river fog.
Whittier, Mogg Megone, i.

= *Syn. Damp, Humid, etc.* See *moist*.

II. n. 1. Cold moisture; unpleasant humid-
ity.

The rawish dank of . . . winter.
Marston, Antonio and Mellida, Prol.

2. Water, in general. [Rare or obsolete in
both uses.]

Yet oft they quit
The dank, and, rising on stiff pennons, tower
The mid aerial sky.
Milton, P. L., vii. 441.

dankt (dangk), *v. t.* [*< ME. danken, donken*;
< dank, a.] To make dank; moisten.

Achilles was anget angardly sore;
Wrathet at his wordes, warnyt in yre;
Chauget his chere, chauffyt with hete,
That the droupes, as a dew, *dankt* his fas.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 796.

dankish (dang'kish), *a.* [*< dank + -ish*.] Some-
what dank; moist.

A dark and *dankish* vault. *Shak., C. of E., v. 1.*

dankness (dangk'nes), *n.* Dampness; humid-
ity.

The roof supported with four massie pillars of white
marble, which were ever moist through the *dankness* of
the place.
Sandys, Travels, p. 131.

danks (dangk), *n.* In coal-mining, black car-
bonaceous shale.

Dannebrog, n. See *Danebrog*.
dannemorite (dan'e-mō-rīt), *n.* [*< Dannemora*,
a parish in Sweden, + *-ite*.] A variety of
amphibole.

danse (dāns), *n.* In her., same as *dancette*, 1.
danseuse (don'sēz'), *n.* [F., fem. of *danseur*,
a dancer, *< danser, dance*.] A female dancer;
specifically, a ballet-dancer.

Dansker (dāns'kēr), *n.* [*< Dan. Dansker, a
Dane, < Dansk, Danish*.] A Dane.

Inquire me first what *Danskers* are in Paris.
Shak., Hamlet, ii. 1.

Danskerman (dāns'kēr-mān), *n.*; pl. *Danskerman* (-men). A *Dansker* or Dane.

Kings and jarls of the Norse or *Danskermen* had sailed
up the Seine, and spread the terror of their plunderings
and slaughters through France.
Sir E. Creasy, Eng. Const., p. 57.

dant (dant), *v. t.* [E. dial., var. of *daunt*, q. v.]
1. To tame; daunt (which see).—2. To reduce
metals to a lower temper. [Prov. Eng.]

dant (dant), *n.* [*< dant, v.*] 1. In coal-mining,
coal which is so much disintegrated as to be of
no value. [North. Eng.]—2. A heavy metal
weight, of from 30 to 40 pounds, used to press
down layers of provisions that are being packed
in casks.

Dantean (dan'tē-an), *a.* [*< Dante + -an*.] Same
as *Dantesque*.

dantellé (dan-tel-ā'), *a.* [*< F. dentelé, toothed,
< dent, < L. den(t)-s = E. tooth*.] In her., same
as *dancetté*.

Dantescan (dan-tes'kan), *a.* [As *Dantesque +
-an*.] Same as *Dantesque*. [Rare.]

Dantescan commentators and scholars.
Encyc. Brit., V. 291.

Dantesque (dan-tesk'), *a.* [= F. *dantesque*, *< It. dantesco, < Dante*.] Having the character-
istics of the poet Dante or his works; resem-
bling Dante or his style; more especially, char-
acterized by a lofty and impressive sublimity,
with profound sadness. Also *Dantean*.

To him [Dante], longing with an intensity which only
the word *Dantesque* will express to realize an ideal upon
earth, and continually baffled and misunderstood, the far
greater part of his mature life must have been labor and
sorrow.
Lovell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 19.

Dantist (dan'tist), *n.* [= It. *dantista*; as *Dante
+ -ist*.] A person especially interested or
versed in the works of Dante and the literature
concerning him.

danton (dān'ton), *v. t.* [Sc., a form of E.
daunt.] 1. To subdue.
To danton rebels and conspirators against him.
Pitcottie, Chron. of Scotland, p. 87.

2. To tame or break in (a horse).
It becometh a prince best of any man to be a faire and
good horseman: use, therefore, to ride and danton great
and courageous horses.
Quoted in Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, p. 17.

3. To intimidate; daunt.

Mischanter fa'me
If aught of thee, or of thy manny,
Shall ever danton me, or awe me.
Burns.

Dantonian (dan-tō-ni-an), *a.* [*< Danton +
-ian*.] Of or pertaining to G. J. Danton. See
Dantonist.

Dantonist (dan-ton-ist), *n.* [*< Danton + -ist*.]
An adherent of Georges Jacques Danton (1759-
94), one of the principal leaders in the French
revolution.

Dantophilist (dan-tof'i-list), *n.* [*< Dante +
Gr. φίλος, love, + -ist*.] A lover of Dante or
of his writings.

The veneration of *Dantophilists* for their master is that
of disciples for their saint.
Lovell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 23.

Dantzic beer, water, etc. See the nouns.

Danubian (da-nū'bi-an), *a.* [*< LL. Danubius*,
L. *Danuvius*, Gr. *Δανούβιος* (G. *Donau*, etc.), the
Danube.] Pertaining to or bordering on the
Danube, a large river of Europe flowing into
the Black Sea.—**Danubian principalities**, a former
designation of the principalities of Moldavia and Walla-
chia, on the lower Danube, forming part of the Turkish
empire, now united to form the kingdom of Rumania.

dap (dap), *v. i.* [Also *dape*; a form of *dab* or
dop.] In angling, to drop or let fall the bait
gently into the water.

With these—and a short line I shewed to angle for chub—you may dape or dap.

I. Walton, Complete Angler, l. 5.

dapatical (da-pat'i-kal), *a.* [*< LL. dapaticus* (rare), sumptuous, *< L. daps*, a feast.] Sumptuous in cheer. Bailey.

dapet (dāp), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *daped*, ppr. *dapping*. Same as *dap*.

daphnad (daf'nad), *n.* One of the *Thymeleaceae*. Lindley.

daphnal (daf'nal), *a.* [*< Daphne + -al.*] In bot., of, pertaining to, or related to the daphnads: as, the *daphnal* alliance (the daphnads and the laurels). See *Daphne*.

Daphne (daf'nē), *n.* [NL., *< L. daphne*, *< Gr. δάφνη*, the laurel, or rather the bay-tree (in myth, a nymph beloved of Apollo and metamorphosed into a laurel), also, later, δάφνος, dial. λάφνη, also δαίχνη, δαυχνός, prob. orig. *δαφνη = (with var. term.) *L. laurus*, laurel: see *Laurus*, laurel.] 1. In bot., a genus of small erect or trailing shrubs of the natural order *Thymeleaceae*, including about 40 species of the temperate regions of Europe and Asia. Some of the species are cultivated in gardens for their beauty or fragrance, others are of medicinal importance, and a few are employed in the manufacture of hemp and paper from the tough stringy bark. The most generally known species are the daphne-spurge-laurel, *D. Laureola*, with evergreen leaves and green axillary flowers; the mezereon, *D. Mezereum*, with very fragrant flowers; the spurge-flax, *D. Genkwa*; and *D. Cneorum*, a trailing shrub with a profusion of bright rose-colored and exquisitely fragrant flowers. The bark and the fruit of the mezereon and some other species have strongly acrid properties, and have been used for various purposes in medicine.

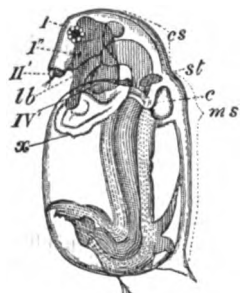


Flowering Branch of Mezereon (*Daphne Mezereum*).

2. [*i. c.*] A plant of this genus.

daphnetin (daf'net-in), *n.* [*< Daphne + -et + -in.*] A crystalline substance derived from daphnin, having the formula $C_{10}H_8O_4 + H_2O$.

Daphnia (daf'ni-ä), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. δάφνη*: see *Daphne*.] A genus of minute fresh-water cladoceros entomostracous crustaceans, the type of the family *Daphniidae*, and representative of the whole order *Daphniacea* or *Cladocera*. The species are among the many small crustaceans known as water-fleas. The best-known species is *D. pulex*, the "branch-horned" water-flea, which is a favorite microscopic object. The head is prolonged into a snout, and is provided with a single central compound eye; it is also furnished with antennae which act as oars, propelling it through the water by a series of short springs or jerks. These animals are very abundant in many ponds and ditches; and as they assume a reddish color in summer, the swarms which abound in stagnant water impart to it the appearance of blood.



Side View of Water-flea (*Daphnia*), one of the cladoceros *Branchiopoda*, highly magnified: the appendages not figured excepting *II*, antennule; *IP*, mandible; *I*, compound eye; *I'*, simple eye; *s*, shell gland; *cs*, cephalostegite, separated at *st*, cervical depression, from *ms*, omotegite; *lb*, labrum; *c*, heart.

Daphniacea (daf-ni-ä'sē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Daphnia + -acea*.] The water-fleas as a superfamily: same as *Cladocera*.

daphniaceous (daf-ni-ä'shius), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Daphniacea*.

daphniad (daf'ni-ad), *n.* [*< Daphnia + -ad.*] One of the *Daphniidae* or *Daphniacea*; a cladoceros crustacean; a water-flea.

daphniid (daf'ni-id), *n.* [*< Daphnia + -id.*] Same as *daphniad*.

Daphniidae (daf-ni-ä-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Daphnia + -idae*.] The family of water-fleas, typified by the genus *Daphnia*. It is sometimes conterminous with the order *Cladocera*, and is then identical with *Daphniacea*; but it is usually much restricted, as one of about six families into which the daphnids are divided. Also *Daphniadae*, *Daphniæa*, *Daphniidæ*, *Daphniides*, *Daphnioides*.

daphnin (daf'nin), *n.* [*< Daphne + -in.*] A glucoside found in the bark and flowers of plants of the genus *Daphne*. It forms prismatic transparent crystals, having a bitter taste. It has received the formula $C_{15}H_{16}O_9 + 2H_2O$.

daphnioid (daf'ni-oid), *a. and n.* [*< Daphnia + -oid.*] 1. *a.* Resembling or pertaining to the *Daphniacea*; cladoceros, as a water-flea.

2. *n.* A cladoceros crustacean.

daphnoid (daf'noid), *a.* Same as *daphnioid*. Encyc. Brit.

daphnomancy (daf'nō-man-si), *n.* [*< Gr. δάφνη*, the laurel-tree, + *μαντεία*, divination.] Sooth-saying by means of the laurel.

dapifer (dap'i-fēr), *n.* [L., *< daps*, a feast, + *ferre* = *E. bear*.] A court official corresponding to the steward of an ordinary household. Sometimes called *discthegn*.

dapper (dap'ēr), *a.* [*< ME. daper*, pretty, neat, *< D. dapper*, brave, valiant, = MLG. LG. *dapper*, heavy, weighty, strong, brave, = OHG. *tapfar*, heavy, weighty, MHG. *tapfer*, *dapfer*, *tapfel*, heavy, firm, brave, G. *tapfer*, brave (cf. Dan. and Sw. *tapper*, brave, prob. of D. or G. origin).] 1. Pretty; elegant; neat; trim.

The dapper ditties that I wont devise
To feede youthes fancies, and the flocking fry,
Delighten much. Spenser, Shep. Cal., October.

A spirit of dapper intellectual dandyism, of which elegant verbiage and a dainty and debilitating spiritualism are the outward shows and covering, infects too much of the popular verse. Whipple, Ess. and Rev., l. 47.

2. Small and active; nimble; brisk; lively.

A little dapper man. Milton, Hist. Eng., v.

On the tawny sands and shelves,
Trip the pert faeries and the dapper elves.
Milton, Comus, l. 118.

We [mankind] are dapper little busybodies, and run this way and that way superserviceably.
Emerson, Civilization.

[Now only sarcastic or contemptuous in both senses.]

dapperling (dap'ēr-ling), *n.* [*< dapper + dim. -ling.*] A dwarf; a little fellow.

dapperpy (dap'ēr-pi), *a.* Of diapered and variegated woolen cloth. [Scotch.]

O he has pou'd aff his dapperpy coat,
The silver buttons glanced bonny.
Annan Water (Child's Ballads, II. 189).

dapple (dap'l), *n. and a.* [*< ME. *dappel, *dappul* (in comp. *dappul-gray*: see *dapple-gray*), a spot, *< Icel. depill* (for **dapill*), a spot, a dot (hence *depill*, a dog with spots over his eyes) (= Norw. *depel*, a pool, a splash of water or other liquid, a puddle, mud), *< dapi* = Norw. *dape* = Sw. dial. *depp*, a pool; cf. Dan. dial. *duppe*, a hole where water collects; MD. *dobbe*, a pit, pool, = E. dial. *dub*, a pool: see *dub*.] 1. *n.* 1. A spot; a dot; one of a number of various spots, as on an animal's skin or coat.

He had . . . as many eyes on his body as my gray mare hath dapples. Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, II. 271.

2. A dappled horse.

II. *a.* Marked with spots; spotted; variegated with spots of different colors or shades of color: as, a *dapple* horse.

Some dapple mists still floated along the peaks of the hills. Scott.

dapple (dap'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dappled*, ppr. *dapping*. [*< dapple, n.*] To spot; variegated with spots.

The gentle day . . .
Dapples the drowy east with spots of gray.
Shak., Much Ado, v. 3.

A surface dappled o'er with shadows flung
From many a brooding cloud. Wordsworth.

It is summer, and the flickering shadows of forest-leaves dapple the roof of the little porch.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 240.

dapple-bay (dap'l-bā'), *a.* [*< dapple + bay*: see *dapple-gray*.] Of a bay color variegated by dapples, or spots of a different color or shade.

dappled (dap'ld), *a.* [*< dapple, n., + -ed.*] Spotted; variegated with spots of different colors or shades.

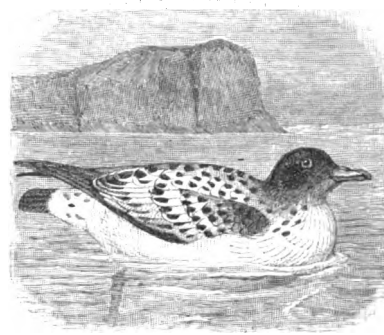
Dappled Flanders mares.
Pope, Epistle to Miss Blount, l. 50.

The sky-lark shakes his dappled wing.
J. R. Drake, Culprit Fay, p. 62.

dapple-gray (dap'l-grā'), *a.* [*< ME. dapple-, dappul-gray, < *dappel, *dappul*, a spot (see *dapple*), + *gray*.] Of a gray color variegated by spots of a different color or shade.

His steede was al dappel-gray.
Chaucer, Sir Thopas, l. 173.

Daption (dap'ti-on), *n.* [NL. (Stephens, 1825); also written *Daptium*, and *Dapties*; *< Gr. δάπτω*, an eater, *< δάπτειν*, devour.] A notable genus of petrels, of the family *Procellariidae* and section *Estrelateae*. They have the bill comparatively dilated, with a wide and partly naked interramal space, oblique sulci on the edge of the upper mandible, a small weak unguit, and long nasal tubes; a short, rounded tail; and plumage spotted on the upper parts with black and white. They are birds of moderate size. The type and only species is *D. capense*, the damier, Cape pigeon, or pintado petrel. *Calopetes* (Sundevall, 1873) is a synonym. See cut in next column.



Cape Pigeon (*Daption capense*).

Daptrius (dap'tri-us), *n.* [NL. (Vieillot, 1816), *< Gr. δάπτω*, fem. to δάπτω, an eater: see *Daption*.] A genus of South American hawks, the type of which is *D. ater*. They have circular nostrils with a central tubercle; the plumage of the adult



South American Hawk (*Daptrius ater*).

is black with a white basal bar on the tail; the produced cere and naked sides of the head are reddish. The length of the adult is about 16½ inches.

dar¹, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *dare*¹.

dar² (där), *n.* Same as *dace*, 1.

darapti (da-rap'ti), *n.* The mnemonic name given by Petrus Hispanus to that mood of the third figure of syllogism in which the two premises are universal and affirmative and the conclusion is particular and affirmative. These distinctions of quantity and quality are indicated by the three vowels of the word, *a-a-i*. The letter *p* indicates that the reduction to direct reasoning is to be performed by converting by accident the minor premise, and the initial *d* shows that the direct mood so reached is *darri*. The following is an example of a syllogism in *darapti*: All griffins breathe fire; but all griffins are animals; therefore, some animals breathe fire. Some logicians deny the validity of this mood.

darbar, *n.* See *darbar*.

darbha (där'bä), *n.* [Skt. *darbha*.] A coarse grass, the *Poa cynosuroides*, much venerated by the Hindus, and employed by the Brahmans in their religious ceremonies.

darby (där'bi), *n.*; pl. *darbies* (-biz). [Appar. from the personal name *Darby* or *Derby*. The phrase "father Derbies bands" for handcuffs occurs in Gascoigne's "Steele Glas" (1576).] 1. pl. Handcuffs. [Slang.]

Hark ye! Jem Clink will fetch you the darbies.
Scott, Peveril of the Peak, xxxiii.

2. A plasterers' tool consisting of a thin strip of wood about 3 or 3½ feet long and 7 inches broad, with two handles at the back, used for floating a ceiling.

Darbyites (där'bi-its), *n. pl.* See *Plymouth Brethren*, under *brother*.

darce (därs), *n.* [Also *darse*; *< ME. darce*, *darse*: see *dace*.] An earlier form of *dace*.

Rooche, *darce*, Makerelle.
Babes Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 156.

Dardan (där'dan), *a. and n.* [*< L. Dardanus*, adj., *< Dardanus*, Gr. δάρδανος: see *def.*] 1. *a.* Pertaining or relating to Dardanus or Dardania, an ancient city near the later Troy in Asia Minor, or to its people, the Dardani, named from a mythical founder, Dardanus, ancestor of Priam, king of Troy; hence, in poetical use, Trojan.

2. *n.* An inhabitant of Dardanus or Dardania; poetically, a Trojan.

Dardanian (där-dä'ni-än), *a. and n.* [*< L. Dardanius* = *Dardanus*: see *Dardan*.] Same as *Dardan*.

dardanium (där-dä'ni-um), *n.* [Neut. of *L. Dardanius*: see *Dardanian*.] A bracelet.

A golden ring that shines upon thy thumb,
About thy wrist the rich *Dardanium*.

Herrick, Hesperides, p. 28.

dardy-line (där'di-lin), *n.* [*< *dardy* (*< F. darder*, dart, shoot, harpoon, spear, *< dard*, *E. dart*, *q. v.*) + *line*.] A kind of rigging of lines used to catch herrings. A piece of lead about 1½ pounds in weight is attached to a line, which carries at short intervals transverse pieces of whalebone or cane having unbaited hooks at either end. *Day, British Fishes*. [Local, Eng.]

dare¹ (där), *v. t.*; pret. *dared* or *durst*, pp. *dared*, ppr. *daring*. [A form orig. indicative, *< ME. 1st (and 3d) pers. sing. dar, der, dear*, *< AS. deor, dearr* (for **dears*) = *OS. gi-dar* = *OFries. dor*, *dur*, also by confusion *thor*, *thur*, = *MLG. dar* = *OHG. gi-tar*, *MHG. tar*, *gi-tar* = *Dan. tör* = *Sw. tör* = *Goth. ga-dars*, I dare, an old preterit present, with new inf., *ME. durren*, *durn* (also by conformation *daren*, *darn*), *< AS. duran* = *OS. gi-durran* = *OFries. *dura*, **dora*, also by confusion **thura*, **thora*, = *MLG. doren* = *OHG. gi-turran* = *Icel. thora* = *Sw. töra* = *Dan. turde* = *Goth. ga-dauran* (with new weak preterit, *E. durst*, *< ME. durste*, *dorste* (two syllables), *< AS. dorste* (for **dors-de*) = *OS. gi-dorsta* = *OFries. dorste*, *thorste* = *MLG. dorste* = *OHG. *gi-torsta*, *MHG. torste* = *Icel. thordhi* = *Sw. torde* = *Dan. turde* = *Goth. ga-daursta*, *dare*, = *Gr. θάρσιν*, *θάρσειν*, be bold, *dare* (*θάρσις*, *θάρσις*, bold), = *OBulg. drázati*, *dare*, = *Skt. dharsah*, *dare*. In some forms, as the *ME.*, *Fries.*, and *Scand.*, there is confusion with a different preterit verb, *ME. tharf*, also *darf*, *< AS. thearf*, inf. *thurfan*, = *OFries. tharf*, inf. **thurva*, = *OHG. durfan* = *Icel. thurf* = *Goth. thaurban*, have need, which in *D. durven* = *G. dürfen*, *dare*, has completely displaced the form corresponding to *E. dare*: see *darf*, *tharf*.] 1. To be bold enough (to do something); have courage, strength of mind, or hardihood (to undertake some action or project); not to be afraid; venture: followed by an infinitive (with or without *to*) as object, or sometimes, by ellipsis, used absolutely.

I dare do all that may become a man;
Who dares do more, is none.

Shak., Macbeth, l. 7.

And what they dare to dream of dare to do.

Lowell, Comm. Ode.

[Originally and still often used in the third person of the present tense without a personal termination, and in such case always followed by the infinitive without *to*: as, he dare not do it.

Lo, Conscience dooth chide!

For loose of catel he dar not figt.

Hymns to Virgin, etc. (*E. E. T. S.*), p. 66.

One daves not light a large candle, except company's coming in.

Steele, Lying Lover, iv. 2.

2. To venture on; attempt boldly to perform.

But this thing dare not.

Shak., Tempest, iii. 2.

3. To challenge; provoke to action, especially by asserting or implying that one lacks courage to accept the challenge; defy: as, to dare a man to fight.

I taught him how to manage arms, to dare

An enemy, to court both death and dangers.

Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, v. 1.

I whipt him for robbing an orchard once when he was but a child—

"The farmer dared me to do it," he said; he was always so wild.

Tennyson, Ritzpah.

4. To arouse; rouse. [*Prov. Eng.*]—I dare say, I suppose or believe; I presume; I think likely: a weak affirmation, generally implying some degree of indifference in assertion or assent.

Joseph S. O, yes, I find great use in that screen.

Sir Peter T. I dare say you must, certainly.

Sheridan, School for Scandal, iv. 3.

dare¹ (där), *n.* [*< dare*¹, *v.*] 1. The quality of being daring; venturesomeness; boldness; dash; spirit.

It lends a lustre, and more great opinion,

A larger dare to your great enterprise.

Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 1.

2. A challenge; defiance.

Sextus Pompeius

Hath given the dare to Cæsar.

Shak., A. and C., i. 2.

To take a dare, to receive a challenge without accepting it. [*Colloq.*]

It was not consonant with the honor of such a man as Bob to take a dare; so against first one and then another aspiring hero he had fought, until at length there was none that ventured any more to "give a dare" to the victor of so many battles.

E. Eggleston, The Graysons, x.

dare² (där), *v.* [*< ME. daren*, *darien*, *dayren*, be or lie in fear, tremble; cf. *Sw. darra*, tremble, shiver, = *Dan. dirre*, tremble, quiver, vibrate, = *LG. bedaren*, become still, = *D. be-*

daren, abate, become calm, compose. Perhaps ult. a secondary form of *ME. dasen*, be stupefied, tr. stupefy, daze: see *daze*.] I. *intrans.* 1. To be in fear; tremble with fear; be stupefied or dazed with fear. Specifically—2. To lie still in fear; lurk in dread; especially, lie or squat close to the ground, like a frightened bird or hare; look anxiously around, as such a lurking creature.

These weddid men that lye and dare,

As in a forme lith a very hare.

Chaucer, Shipman's Tale, l. 103.

3. To droop; languish.

II. *trans.* 1. To strike with fear; terrify; daunt; dismay.

Now me bus, as a beggar, my bread for to thigge

At doris vpon dayes, that dayes me full sore:

Till I come to my kyth, can I non othir.

Destruction of Troy (*E. E. T. S.*), l. 13550.

For I have done those follies, those mad mischiefs,

Would dare a woman.

Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, iv. 1.

2. To terrify and catch (larks), as by means of a mirror or a piece of red cloth, or by walking round with a hawk on the fist where they are crouching, and then throwing a net over them.

Enclow'd the bush about, and there him tooke,

Like darred Larks. *Spenser, F. Q.*, VII. vi. 47.

If we live thus tamely,

To be thus jaded by a piece of scarlet,

Farwell nobility: let his grace go forward,

And dare us with his cap, like larks.

Shak., Hen. VIII., iii. 2.

dare² (där), *n.* [*< dare*², *v.*] A mirror for daring larks.

The dare for larks, or mirrors surrounded by smaller ones, over the mantel-piece, which exercised many commentators on the print, appears in the picture.

The Athenæum, Jan. 28, 1888, p. 122.

dare³ (där), *n.* [Also written *dar* (*ME.*), *< F. dard* (pron. där), and in older form *dar* (and in another form *darse*, *darce*, *> E. dace*); all ult. identical with *dart*, a missile: see *dace* and *dart*.] Same as *dace*, 1. [Local, Eng.]

dare⁴, *n.* A Middle English form of *deer*.

daredevil (där'dev'l), *n.* and *a.* [*< dare*, *v.*, + obj. *devil*.] I. *n.* One who fears nothing and will attempt anything; a reckless fellow; a desperado.

A humorous dare-devil—the very man to suit my purpose.

Bulwer.

II. *a.* Characteristic of or appropriate to a daredevil; reckless; inconsiderately rash and venturesome.

I doubt if Rebecca, whom we have seen piously praying for consola, would have exchanged her poverty and the dare-devil excitement and chances of her life for Osborne's money and the humdrum gloom which enveloped him.

Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xlii.

daredevilism (där'dev'l-izm), *n.* [*< daredevil* + *-ism*.] Same as *daredeviltry*.

daredeviltry (där'dev'l-tri), *n.* [*< daredevil* + *-try*, for *-ry*, as in *deviltry*.] The character or conduct of a daredevil; recklessness; venturesomeness.

His rude guardian addressed himself to the modification of this facial expression; it had not enough of modesty in it, for instance, or of *daredeviltry*.

G. W. Cable, Old Creole Days, p. 8.

dare-doing, *der-doing*, *a.* [Found only in the second spelling, used by Spenser, as if ppr. of *dare* do taken as a single verb in the passage from Chaucer cited under *daring-do*. See *daring-do*.] Daring; bold.

Me ill besits, that in *der-doing* armes

And honours suit my vowed dales do spend.

Spenser, F. Q., II. vii. 10.

dareful (där'fúl), *a.* [*< dare*¹ + *-ful*.] Full of defiance.

We might have met them *dareful*, beard to beard,

And beat them backward home. *Shak., Macbeth*, v. 5.

darer (där'ér), *n.* One who dares or defies; a challenger.

Don Michael, Leon; another *darer* come.

Fletcher, Rule a Wife, iii. 1.

darft, *v.* See *tharf*.

darg (därg), *n.* [*Sc.*, sometimes spelled *dargue*, formerly *darg*, a contr. of *dawerk*, *daywerk*, *day-work* = *day-work*: see *day-work*.] 1. A day's work; a task for a day. It is sometimes redundantly called *day's darg*.

I can do as gude a *day's darg* as ever I did in my life.

Scott, Monastery, lii.

They [the tenants] are subject also to a *darg* (or day's work) for every acre.

Statist. Acc. of Scot., VIII. 602.

Hence—2. A certain task of work, whether more or less than the measure of a day.

He never wrought a good *dark*, that went grumbling about.

Kelly, Scotch Proverbs, p. 143.

darg (därg), *v. i.* [*Sc.*, *< darg*, *n.*] To be employed at day-work.

Glad to fa' to wark that's killing,

To common *darguing*.

R. Gallaway, Poems, p. 119.

darger (där'gér), *n.* [*As darg* + *-er*¹; ult. a contr. of *day-worker*.] A day-worker. [*Scotch.*]

The croonin' klie the byre drew nigh,

The *darger* left his thrift.

Border Minstrelsy, III. 357.

dargie (där'gi), *n.* [*E. dial.*; origin obscure. Cf. *dargs*.] A local English name of the coal-fish.

dargs (därgz), *n.* [*Cf. dargie*.] A local Scotch name of the whitening.

daric (dar'ik), *n.* [*< NL. daricus*, *< Gr. δαρείκος* (sc. *στάρη*, stater), said to have been first coined by Darius I., king of Persia, and hence derived *< Δαρείος*, *OPers. Daryavush*, Darius, but prob. of other origin, perhaps *< dariku*, a Babylonian word, said to mean 'a weight' or 'measure'.] A gold coin current in antiquity throughout the Persian empire, and also in Greece. It was of very pure gold, was of small diameter but very thick, and weighed rather more than an English sovereign. It has no inscription; the obverse type is the king of Persia represented as an archer or bearing a spear; the reverse, usually an irregular oblong incuse. Double darics were issued after the conquest of Persia by Alexander the Great, with Greek letters, most of the known specimens of which have been found in the Panjab.—*Silver daric*, the principal silver coin of ancient Persia, closely resembling the gold daric, and specifically called the *siglos*, but also known by the name *daric* in ancient as well as modern times.



Obverse. Reverse.
Daric, in the British Museum. (Size of the original.)

daril (där'i-l), *n.* The mnemonic name given by Petrus Hispanus to that direct mood of the first figure of syllogism in which the major premise is universal and affirmative, and the minor premise and conclusion are particular and affirmative. These distinctions of quantity and quality are indicated by the three vowels of the word, *a-i-i*. The following is an example of a syllogism in daril: All virtues are laudable; but some habits are virtues; therefore, some habits are laudable.

daring (där'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *dare*¹, *v.*] Adventurous courage; intrepidity; boldness; adventurousness.

daring (där'ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *dare*¹, *v.*] 1. Possessing or springing from adventurous courage; bold; fearless; adventurous; reckless.

He knew these absolute, and full in soldier,

Daring beyond all dangers. *Fletcher, Bonduca*, v. 4.

To this day we may discern in many parts of our financial and commercial system the marks of that vigorous intellect and *daring* spirit.

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xx.

2. Audacious; impudent.

Is there none

Will tell the King I love him tho' so late?

Now—ere he goes to the great Battle? none:

Myself must tell him in that purty life.

But now it were too *daring*. *Tennyson, Guinevere*.

=*Syn.* 1. Dauntless, undaunted, heroic.

daring-do, **derring-do**, *n.* [A phrase adopted by Spenser, in the erroneous spelling *derring do* (which through him and his imitators has become familiar in literature), from Chaucer: *ME. dorryng don*, *duryng do*, etc., a syntactic sequence, consisting of *dorryng*, *duryng*, etc., mod. *daring*, verbal *n.* of *dorren*, *durren*, mod. *dare*¹, with inf. *do*, followed by that ('that which'), etc. The associated phrase to *dorre do*, in the last line of the passage from Chaucer, consists of the inf. *do*, depending on the inf. *dorre*, *durre*, *dare*. The passage in Chaucer is as follows:

And certainly in storrye it is founde

That Troilus was never unto no wight,

As in his tyme, in no degre secounde,

In *dorryng-don* [var. *duryng do*, *dorynge to do*, 16th

cent. ed. *daring do*] that longeth to a Knight;

Al myghte a geaunt parzen hym of myght,

His herte ay with the firste and with the beste

Stod paragal, to dorre don [var. *durre to do*, *dore don*,

16th cent. ed. *dare don*] that hym leste.

Chaucer, Troilus, v. 237.]

Daring deeds; daring action. [An intended "archaism": see *etym.*]

For ever, who in *derring-doe* were dreade,

The loftie verse of hehn was loved aye.

Spenser, Shep. Cal., October.

daring-doer, **derring-doer**, *n.* [See *daring-do*.] A daring and bold doer.

All mightie men and dreadfull *derring-doers*.

Spenser, F. Q., IV. ii. 33.

daring-glass (där'ing-glās), *n.* A mirror used for daring larks. *Bp. Gauden*.

daring-hardy (där'ing-här'di), *a.* Foolhardy; audacious. *Shak., Rich. II.*, i. 3.

daringly (där'ing-li), *adv.* 1. With boldness or audacity; boldly; courageously; fearlessly.

Your brother, fired with success,
Too daringly upon the foe did press.
Lord Halifax, On Prince of Denmark's Marriage.

2. Defiantly.

Some of the great principles of religion are every day openly and daringly attacked from the press.
Bp. Atterbury.

daringness (där'ing-nes), *n.* Boldness; courageousness; audaciousness.

The greatness and daringness of our crimes.
Bp. Atterbury, Works, IV. iv.

dark¹ (därk), *a. and n.* [*< ME. dark, derk, deork, a. and n., < AS. deorc, a., dark. Connections uncertain.*] 1. *a.* 1. Without light; marked by the absence of light; unilluminated; shadowy: as, a dark night; a dark room.

And afire thei maken the night so derk that no man may see no thing.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 237.

2. Not radiating or reflecting light; wholly or partially black or gray in appearance; having the quality opposite to light or white: as, a dark object; a dark color.

The sun to me is dark,
And silent as the moon.
Milton, S. A., l. 86.

Lovely in your strength, as is the light
Of a dark eye in woman!
Byron, Child Harold, iii. 92.

A dusky barge,
Dark as a funeral scarf from stem to stern.
Tennyson, Morte d'Arthur.

3. Not fair: applied to the complexion: as, the dark-skinned races.

And round about the keel with faces pale,
Dark faces pale against that rosy flame,
The mild-eyed melancholy Lotos-eaters came.
Tennyson, Lotos-Eaters.

Differing only as sisters may differ, as when one is of lighter and another of darker complexion.
Gladstone, quoted in S. Dowell's Taxes in England, II. 343.

4. Lacking in light or brightness; shaded; obscure: as, a dark day; the dark recesses of a forest. Hence—5. Characterized by or producing gloom; dreary; cheerless: as, a dark time in the affairs of the country.

So dark a mind within me dwells.
Tennyson, Maud, xv.

There is, in every true woman's heart, a spark of heavenly fire, which . . . beams and blazes in the dark hour of adversity.
Irvine, Sketch-Book, p. 39.

Alone, in that dark sorrow, hour after hour crept by.
Whittier, Cassandra Southwick.

6. Threatening; frowning; gloomy; morose: as, a dark scowl.

All men of dark tempers, according to their degree of melancholy or enthusiasm, may find convents fitted to their humours.
Addison, Travels in Italy.

So all in wrath he got to horse and went;
While Arthur to the banquet, dark in mood,
Fast, thinking "Is it Lancelot who hath come?"
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

7. Obscure; not easily perceived or understood; difficult to interpret or explain: as, a dark saying; a dark passage in an author.

What may seem dark at the first will afterward be found more plain.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, l. 1.

What's your dark meaning, mouse, of this light word?
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2.

Wise philosophers hold all writings to be fruitful in the proportion they are dark.
Swift, Tale of a Tub, x.

Hence—8. Concealed; secret; mysterious; inscrutable: as, keep it dark.

Day, mark'd as with some hideous crime,
When the dark hand struck down thro' time,
And cancell'd nature's best.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxii.

Precisely what is to be the manner and measure of our knowledge, in this fuller and more glorious revelation of the future, is not clear to us now, for that is one of the dark things, or mysteries, of our present state.
Bushnell, Sermons for New Life, p. 159.

9†. Blind; sightless.

I, dark in light, exposed
To daily fraud, contempt, abuse, and wrong.
Milton, S. A., l. 75.

Dr. Heylin (author of *ye Geography*) preach'd at ye Abbey. . . . He was, I think, at this time quite dark, and so had been for some years.
Evelyn, Diary, March 29, 1661.

Thou wretched daughter of a dark old man,
Conduct my weary steps.
Dryden and Lee, (Edipus.

10. Unenlightened, either mentally or spiritually; characterized by backwardness in learning, art, science, or religion; destitute of knowledge or culture; ignorant; uninstructed; rude; uncivilized: as, the dark places of the earth; the dark ages.

How many waste places are left as *darke* as Galile of the Gentiles, sitting in the region and shadow of death; without preaching Minister, without light!
Milton, Apology for Smectynnuus.

The age wherein he [Homer] liv'd was dark; but he Could not want sight who taught the world to see.
Sir J. Denham, Progress of Learning.

There are dark regions of the earth where we do not expect to find a righteous man.
Bibliotheca Sacra, XLIII. 430.

11. Morally black; atrocious; wicked; sinister.

Fit vessel, fittest imp of fraud, in whom
To enter, and his dark suggestions hide.
Milton, P. L., ix. 90.

Shame from our hearts
Unworthy arts,
The fraud designed, the purpose dark.
Whittier, Eve of Election.

Dark ages. See *age*.—**Dark days**, specifically, days on which the sun is so completely obscured by clouds or dry mists that artificial lights have to be used for one or more days continuously, and day seems literally turned into night. Such a day was May 19th, 1780, in New England; and others of less extent were August 9th, 1732, and October 21st, 1816. The most remarkable case on record is the dry fog of 1783, when the sun was obscured by a bluish haze for many days in the summer, throughout Europe, northern Africa, and to some extent in Asia and North America.—**Dark heat**, the heat due to the invisible ultra-red heat-rays of the spectrum. See *spectrum*.—**Dark horse**. See *horse*.—**Dark moon**. See *moon*.—**Dark room**, in *photog.*, a room from which all actinic rays of light have been excluded, used in the processes connected with the sensitizing of plates for exposure, for placing the plates in and taking them from the plate-holders or dark slides in which they are transported and exposed in the camera, and for the development of the picture after exposure.

It is most essential in all photographic processes to employ what is termed a dark room. . . . This dark room is not without light, but its light is of a quality such as in no way affects the plate.
Spon, Encyc. Manuf., p. 1536.

To keep dark, to be quiet, silent, or secret concerning a matter.

II. *n.* 1. The absence of light; darkness.

Till the derke was don, & the day sprange,
And the sun in his sercle set vppo lofte.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 6062.

I believe that men are generally still a little afraid of the dark.
Thoreau, Walden, p. 142.

Morn broaden'd on the borders of the dark.
Tennyson, Fair Women.

2. A dark place.

So I wilt in the wod and the wilde holts,
fer fro my feres, and no freike herde,
Till I drogh to a derke, and the dere lost.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 2361.

It is not the shallow mystery of those small darks which are enclosed by caves and crumbling dungeons; it is the unfathomable mystery of the sunlight and the sun.
S. Lanier, The English Novel, p. 47.

3. A dark hue; a dark spot or part.

Some darks had been discovered.
Shirley.

With the small touches, efface the edges, reinforce the darks, and work the whole delicately together.
Ruskin, Elements of Drawing, p. 61.

4. A state of concealment; secrecy: as, things done in the dark.

I am in the dark to all the world, and my nearest friends behold me but in a cloud.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, ii. 4.

5. An obscured or unenlightened state or condition; obscurity; a state of ignorance: as, I am still in the dark regarding his intentions.

While men are in the dark they will be always quarrelling.
Stillington, Sermons, l. iii.

As to its [the city of Quinam's] distance from the Sea, its bigness, strength, riches, &c., I am yet in the dark.
Dampier, Voyages, II. i. 7.

We are . . . in the dark respecting the office of the large viscus called the spleen.
Huxley and Youmans, Physiol., § 156.

Dark of the moon. See *moon*.

dark¹ (därk), *adv.* [*< dark¹, a.*] In the dark; without light.

I see no more in you
Than without candle may go dark to bed.
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 5.

dark¹ (därk), *v.* [*< ME. darken, derken, < AS. *deorcan, in comp. *ā-deorcan (Somner), make dark, < deorc, dark: see dark¹, a.*] I. *intrans.*

1. To grow or become dark; darken.

The sonne darked & withdrew his lyght.
Joseph of Arimathea (E. E. T. S.), p. 40.

2. To remain in the dark; lurk; lie hidden or concealed.

And ther she syt and darketh wonder stille.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 816.

All day the bestes darked in here den stille.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2723.

II. *trans.* To make dark; darken; obscure.

Fair when that cloud of pride, which oft doth dark
Her goodly light, with smiles she drives away.
Spenser.

Pagan Poets that audaciously
Hane sought to dark the ever Memory
Of gods great works.
Sylvestre, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., Eden.

Dark thy clear glass with old Falernian wine.
B. Jonson, tr. of Martial's Epigrams, viii. 77.

dark² (därk), *n.* [The more orig. form of *darg*, ult. a contr. of *day-work*: see *darg*.] An obsolete form of *darg*.

dark-apostrophe (därk'ā-pos'trō-fē), *n.* See *apostrophe*¹, 2.

dark-arches (därk'är'chēz), *n.* A British noctuid moth, *Hadena monoglypha*.

darkemon, *n.* Same as *adarkon*.

darken (där'kn), *v.* [*< dark¹ + -en¹. Cf. dark¹, v.*] I. *intrans.* 1. To grow dark or darker.

Some little of this marvel he too saw,
Returning o'er the plain that then began
To darken under Camelot.
Tennyson, Holy Grail.

The autumnal evening darkens round.
M. Arnold, The Grande Chartreuse.

2. To grow less white or clear; assume a darker hue or appearance: as, white paper darkens with age.

II. *trans.* 1. To deprive of light; make dark or darker: as, to darken a room by closing the shutters.

They [the locusts] covered the face of the whole earth, so that the land was darkened.
Ex. x. 15.

Whether the darken'd room to muse invite,
Or whiten'd wall provoke the skewer to write.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 97.

Returned to London, she [Mrs. Browning] began the life which she continued for so many years, confined to one large and commodious, but darkened chamber.
Pen Portraits of Literary Women, II. 101.

2. To obscure or shut out the light of.

It blows also sometimes very hard from the south west; and when these winds are high, it raises the sand in such a manner that it darkens the sun, and one cannot see the distance of a quarter of a mile.

Pococke, Description of the East, I. 195.

Mr. Bucket came out again, exhorting the others to be vigilant, darkened his lantern, and once more took his seat.

Dickens, Bleak House, lvii.

3. To render less white or clear; impart a darker hue to: as, exposure to the sun darkens the complexion.

A picture of his little cousin, truthfully painted, her face, darkened by the sun, contrasting strongly with the clear white of her dress, veil, and garland.
St. Nicholas, XV. 10.

4. To obscure or cloud the meaning or intelligence of; perplex; render vague or uncertain.

Who is this that darkeneth counsel by words without knowledge?
Job xxxviii. 2.

Love is the tyrant of the heart: it darkens Reason, confounds discretion.
Ford, Lover's Melancholy, iii. 3.

Such was his wisdom, that his confidence did seldom darken his foresight, especially in things near hand.
Bacon, Hist. Hen. VII.

5. To render gloomy; sadden.

All joy is darkened, the mirth of the land is gone.
Isa. xxiv. 11.

Calvin, whose life was darkened by disease, had a morbid and gloomy element in his theology.
J. F. Clarke, Self-Culture, p. 54.

6. To deprive of vision; strike with blindness.

Let their eyes be darkened, that they may not see.
Rom. xi. 19.

Hence—7. To deprive of intellectual or spiritual light; sink in darkness or ignorance.

Their foolish heart was darkened.
Rom. i. 21.

8. To sully; make foul; make less bright or lustrous.

I must not think there are
Evils enow to darken all his goodness.
Shak., A. and C., i. 4.

You are darken'd in this action, sir,
Even by your own.
Shak., Cor., iv. 7.

9. To hide; conceal.

The veil that darkened from our sidelong glance
The inexorable face.
Lowell, Agassiz, i. 1.

To darken one's door, to enter one's house or room as a visitor: generally or always with an implication that the visit is unwelcome.

Oh, pity me then, when, day by day,
The stout fiend darkens my parlor door.
Whittier, Demon of the Study.

darkener (där'kn-ēr), *n.* One who or that which darkens.

He [Sumner] was no darkener of counsel by words without knowledge.
N. A. Rev., CXXVI. 23.

darken, *n.* See *darky*.

darkful (därk'fūl), *a.* [*ME. derkful; < dark¹, n., + -ful, l.*] Full of darkness.

All thy body shall be darkful.
Wyclif, Luke xi. 31.

darkhead, *n.* [*ME. deorkhede, derkhede, durkhede; < dark¹ + -head.*] Darkness.

Al o tide of the dai we were in durkhede.
St. Brandan, p. 2.

dark-houset, *n.* A mad-house.

Love is merely a madness, and, I tell you, deserves as well a dark house and a whip as madmen do.

Shak., As you Like it, iii. 2.

darkle (där'kl), *v. i.*: pret. and pp. *darkled*, ppr. *darkling*. [Assumed from *darkling*, *adv.*, regarded as a ppr.] 1. To appear dark; show indistinctly.

To the right towers Arthur's lofty seat; . . . to the left
darkles the castle. *Blackwood's Mag.*

2. To become dark or gloomy.

His honest brows *darkling* as he looked towards me.
Thackeray, Newcomes, lxi.

darkling (därk'ling), *adv.* [= *Sc. darklins*; <
darkl + *dim. -ling*]. 1. In the dark.

As the wakeful bird
Sings *darkling*, and in shadiest covert hid,
Tunes her nocturnal note. *Milton, P. L., lli. 39.*
That though I wrestle *darkling* with the fiend,
I shall o'ercome it. *J. Baillie.*

Hence—2. Blindly; uncertainly.

Do nations float *darkling* down the stream of the ages,
... swaying with every wind, and ignorant whither they
are drifting? *Bancroft, Hist. Const., II. 3.*

darkling (därk'ling), *a.* [*Ppr. of darkle, v.*]
1. Dark; obscure; gloomy.

And down the *darkling* precipice
Are dash'd into the deep abyss.
Moore, Fire Worshippers.
What storms our *darkling* pathway swept!
Whittier, Psean.

2. Blinded.

The falconer started up, and *darkling* as he was—for
his eyes watered too fast to permit his seeing anything—he
would soon have been at close grips with his insolent
adversary. *Scott, Abbot, xix.*

3. Rendering dark; obscuring.

As many poets with their rhymes
Oblivion's *darkling* dust o'erwhelms.
Lovell, To Holmes.

darkling-beetle (därk'ling-bē'tl), *n.* A name
of the *Blaps mortisaga*, a black beetle of the
family *Tenebrionidae*. It is about an inch long,
and is found in cellars, caverns, and other dark
places. See cut under *Blaps*.

darklings (därk'lingz), *adv.* [*Sc. darklins*; <
E. darkling + adverbial suffix -s.]. In the dark.

Thou wouldest fain persuade me to do like some idle
wanton servants, who play and talk out their candle-light,
and then go *darklings* to bed. *Bp. Hall, Works, VII. 344.*

She through the yard the nearest tak's
An' to the kiln she goes then,
An' *darklins* graipit (groped) for the bauks,
An' in the blue-clue throws then.
Burns, Halloween.

darkly (därk'li), *adv.* [*< ME. derkly, derkliche,*
AS. *deorlice*, < *deorc*, *E. darkl*, + *-lice, E. -ly*].

1. In a dark manner; so as to appear dark; as
a dark object or spot.

Vainly the fowler's eye
Might mark thy distant flight to do thee wrong,
As, *darkly* seen against the crimson sky,
Thy figure floats along.
Bryant, To a Waterfowl.
What forms were those which *darkly* stood
Just on the margin of the wood?
Whittier, Pentucket.

2. Blindly; as one deprived of sight; with un-
certainty.

The spere lete don, ren the hed, be-forn lete goo;
After my fewed, *derkly*, as man blynd.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), I. 4476.

3. Dimly; obscurely; faintly; imperfectly.

For now we see through a glass, *darkly*; but then face
to face. *I Cor. xlii. 12.*

In other great disputes it answers dubiously and *darkly*
to the common reader. *Milton, Arcopagitica, p. 19.*

4. Mysteriously; with sinister vagueness: as,
it was *darkly* hinted that murder had been
committed.

How *darkly*, and how deadly, dost thou speak!
Your eyes do menace me. *Shak., Rich. III., I. 4.*

darkness (därk'nes), *n.* [*< ME. derknesse, dark-
ness*; < *darkl* + *-ness*]. 1. The absolute or com-
parative absence of light, or the modification
of visual sensation produced by such absence;
gloom. It may be due either (a) to a deficient illumina-
tion, or (b) to a low degree of luminosity or transparency
in the dark object.

Darkness was upon the face of the deep. *Gen. I. 2.*

A Province of the Contree, that hathe wel in circuyt 3
iorneyes, that men clepen Hanyson, is alle covered with
Derknesse, with outen any brightnesse or light; so that
no man may see ne here, ne no man dar enter in to hem.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 260.

Darkness might then be defined as ether at rest; light
as ether in motion. But in reality the ether is never at
rest, for in the absence of light-waves we have heat-waves
always speeding through it. *Tyndall, Radiation, § 2.*

2. Secrecy; concealment; privacy.

What I tell you in *darkness*, that speak ye in light.
Mat. x. 27.

Though lately we intended
To keep in *darkness* what occasion now
Reveals. *Shak., T. N., v. 1.*

3. The state of being blind physically; blind-
ness.

His eyes, before they had their will,
Were shrivell'd into *darkness* in his head.
Tennyson, Godiva.

Hence—4. Mental or spiritual blindness; lack
of knowledge or enlightenment, especially in
religion and morality: as, heathen *darkness*.

Men loved *darkness* rather than light, because their
deeds were evil. *John iii. 19.*

The Barbary States, after the decline of the Arabian
power, were enveloped in *darkness*, rendered more palpa-
ble by the increasing light among the Christian nations.
Sumner, Orations, I. 219.

Ring out the *darkness* of the land,
Ring in the Christ that is to be.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, cvi.

5. The kingdom of the evil one; hell: as, the
powers of *darkness*.

Descend to *darkness* and the burning lake:
False fiend, avoid! *Shak., 2 Hen. VI., I. 4.*

6. The gloom and obscurity of the grave; death.

If I must die,
I will encounter *darkness* as a bride,
And hug it in mine arms.
Shak., M. for M., lli. 1.

7. Obscurity of meaning; lack of clearness or
intelligibility.

The use of old wordes is not the greatest cause of Sal-
ustes roughnes and *darknesse*.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 156.

Let others therefore dread and shun the Scriptures for
their *darknesse*. I shall wish I may deserve to be reckoned
among those who admire and dwell upon them for their
clearnesse. *Milton, Church-Government, Pref.*

The prince of *darkness*, the devil; Satan. = *Syn. Dark-
ness, Obscurity, Dimness, Gloom.* *Darkness* is the opposite
of light, physical or mental, and indicates the complete,
or approximately complete, absence of it. *Obscurity* is
the state of being overclouded or concealed through the
intervention of something which obstructs or shuts out
the light, causing objects to be imperfectly illuminated:
as, the *obscurity* of a landscape; the style of this author
is full of *obscurity*. *Dimness* is indistinctness caused by
the intervention of an imperfectly transparent medium,
or by imperfection in the eye of the person looking; it
is specifically applied to the sight itself: as, *dimness* of
vision. *Gloom* is deep shade, approaching absolute dark-
ness, but is now much less often used in that sense, or in
the sense of a corresponding darkness of mind, than to ex-
press a state of feeling akin to darkness; the lack of abil-
ity to see light ahead; deep despondency; lack of hope or
joy: as, he lived in constant *gloom*.

Yet from those flames
No light, but rather *darkness* visible.
Milton, P. L., I. 62.

Obscurity of expression generally springs from confu-
sion of ideas.
Macaulay, Machiavelli.

The stores had a twilight of *dimness*; the air was spily
with mingled odors. *G. W. Curtis, Prue and I, p. 68.*

A change comes over me like that which befalls the
traveller when clouds overspread the sky, . . . and *gloom*
settles down upon his uncertain way, till he is lost.
Channing, Perfect Life, p. 94.

darksome (därk'sum), *a.* [*< darkl* + *-some*].
Somewhat dark; gloomy; shadowy: as, a *dark-
some* house; a *darksome* cloud. [Poetical.]

A *darksome* way, which no man could decry,
That deep descended through the hollow ground.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vii. 20.

The *darksome* plues that o'er yon rocks reclind.
Pope, Eloisa to Abelard, l. 155.

They crouched then close in the *darksome* shade,
They quaked all o'er with awe and fear.
J. R. Drake, Culprit Fay, p. 45.

darky (där'ki), *n.*; pl. *darkies* (-kiz). [Also
written, less prop., *darkey*; < *darkl* + *dim. -y*].

1. A negro; a colored person. [Colloq.]

The manners of a cornfield *darky*.
The Century, XXVII. 132.

2. A policeman's lantern; a bull's-eye. *Dick-
ens.* [Slang.]

darling (där'ling), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. *E.*
also *derling* and *dearling*; < *ME. derling, durling,*
deorling, < *AS. deorling*, a favorite, < *deor*, dear,
+ *dim. -ling*.] 1. *n.* One who is very dear;
one much beloved; a special favorite.

The *darlings* of delight. *Spenser, F. Q., VI. viii. 43.*
And can do nought but wall her *darling's* loss.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., lli. 1.

Any man who puts his life in peril in a cause which is
esteemed becomes the *darling* of all men.
Emerson, Courage.

II. *a.* Very dear; peculiarly beloved; favor-
ite; regarded with great affection and tender-
ness; lovingly cherished: as, a *darling* child.

Some *darling* science. *Watts, Improvement of Mind.*

The love of their country is still, I hope, one of their
darling virtues. *Goldsmith, Essays, Asen.*

darlingness (där'ling-nes), *n.* Dearness. *Brown-
ing.* [Rare.]

Darlingtonia (där-ling-tō'ni-ä), *n.* [NL.,
named after Dr. William Darlington, a botanist
of Philadelphia (1782-1863).] A remarkable
genus of American pitcher-plants, natural or-
der *Sarraceniacæ*. A single species is known, *D.*
californica, from the mountain swamps of northern Cal-
ifornia. The leaves are trumpet-shaped, sometimes 3 feet

long, with a vaulted, dilated hood, which terminates in a
large forked appendage above the contracted orifice. The

under side of the
leaf is winged, and
a sweet secretion
is found along this
wing and about the
orifice. The tube
within is beset with
rigid hairs directed
downward, and the
bottom is filled
with a liquid which
has a digestive ef-
fect upon the nu-
merous insects that
are entrapped.

darn (därn), *v. t.* [*Prob. of Cel-
tic origin*: < *W. darnio*, piece,
also break in
pieces, tear (= *Bret. darnaoui*,
divide into
pieces), < *darn*,
a piece, frag-
ment, patch, =
Corn. and *Bret. darn*, a frag-
ment, piece.

whence prob. *F. darne*, a slice (of some fishes).]
To mend by filling in a rent or hole with yarn
or thread (usually like that of the fabric) by
means of a needle; repair by interweaving with
yarn or thread.

He spent every day ten hours in his closet, in *darning*
his stockings, which he perform'd to admiration. *Swift.*
To *darn up*, to patch up; repair.

To *darn up* the rents of schism by calling a council.
Milton.

darn (därn), *n.* [*< darn*, *v.*] A darned
patch.

darn (därn), *v. t.* [A minced form of *damn*.]
To damn (when used as a colloquial oath):
commonly used as an exclamation. [Low.]

"My boy," said another, "was lost in a typhoon in the
China sea; *darn* they lousy typhoons."
H. Kingsley, Ravenshoe, vi.

darn (därn), *a.* and *v.* Same as *darn* 1.

darnation (där-nä'shōn), *interj.* A minced form
of *damnation*, used as an excla-
mation. [Low.]

darnel (där'nel), *n.* and *a.* [*< ME. darnel, dernel* (taking the
place of the earlier *cockle*), < *F. dial. (Rouchi) darnelle*, darnel,
prob. so named from its (sup-
posed) stupefying or intoxicat-
ing qualities; cf. *OF. darne*, stu-
pefied; *Sw. dår-repe*, also simply
repe, darnel, the first syllable
repr. *dåra*, infatuate, cf. *dåre* =
Dan. daare, a fool.] 1. *n.* The
popular name of *Lolium temulen-
tum*, one of the few reputed dele-
terious grasses. It is sometimes
frequent in the wheat-fields of Europe,
and the grains when ground with
wheat have been believed to produce
narcotic and stupefying effects upon the
system. Recent investigations tend to
prove this belief to be erroneous. The
name was used by the early herbalists to include all kinds
of corn-field weeds.

He [the devil] every day laboureth to sow cockle and
darnel. *Latimer, Sermon of the Plough.*

Darnel, and all the idle weeds that grow
In our sustaining corn. *Shak., Lear, iv. 4.*

II. *a.* Like darnel. [Poetical.]

No *darnel* fancy
Might choke one useful blade in Puritan fields.
Lovell, Under the Willows.

Darnell's case. See *case* 1.

darn (där'nér), *n.* 1. One who mends by
darning.—2. A darning-needle. *Dict. of Needle-
work.*

darnest, darnict, n. Same as *dornick*.

With a fair *darnex* carpet of my own.
Fletcher (and another), Noble Gentleman, v. 1.

darning (där'ning), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *darn* 1, *v.*]
1. The act of mending by imitation of texture.

Supposing those stockings of Sir John's endured with
some degree of consciousness at every particular *darning*.
Martinus Scriblerus.

2. Articles to be darned: as, the week's *darn-
ing* lay on the table.

darning-ball (där'ning-bäl), *n.* A spherical or
egg-shaped piece of wood, ivory, glass, or other
hard substance, over which an article to be
darned is drawn smooth.

darning-needle (där'ning-nē'dl), *n.* 1. A long
needle with a large eye, used in *darning*.—2.



Darlingtonia californica.



Darnel (Lolium temulentum).

The dragon-fly; the devil's darning-needle. See *dragon-fly*. [U. S.]

darning-stitch (där'ning-stich), *n.* A stitch used in darning, imitating more or less closely the texture of the fabric darned. It is used both in mending and in decorative work.

Darnis (där'nis), *n.* [NL.] 1. A genus of homopterous hemipterous insects, of the family *Membracidae*, or referred to the family *Cercopidae*.—2. A genus of butterflies, of the family *Erycinidae*.

darnixt, *n.* Same as *dornick*.

daroo-tree (da-rö'trē), *n.* The *Ficus Sycomorus*, or Egyptian sycamore.

darra (dar'ä), *n.* Same as *durra*.

darraignt, darraint, *v. t.* Same as *deraign*.

darrein (dar'an), *a.* [OF. *darrain*, *derrain*, *dererain*, F. dial. (Rouchi) *darrain* = Pr. *dererain*, last, < ML. as if **deretranus* (cf. F. *dernier*, < ML. as if **deretranarius*), < L. *de*, from, + *retro*, back: see *retro-* and *dernier*.] In old law, last: as, *darrein* continuance; *darrein* presentment.

The great charter of John likewise retains the three recognitions of Novel disseisin, Mort d'ancestor, and *Darrein* presentment, to be heard in the quarterly county courts by the justices and four chosen knights. Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 164.

darriba (dar'i-bä), *n.* A modern dry measure of Egypt, equal to about 16 Winchester bushels.

darsis (där'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *däpäs*, excoriation, < *däpēv*, skin, flay, = AS. *teran*, E. *tear*, *q. v.* Cf. *derma*, etc.] The removal of the skin from the subjacent tissues; an abrasion of the skin.

dart (därt), *n.* [ME. *dart*, < OF. *dart*, also *dard*, *dar*, F. *dard* = Pr. *dart* = Sp. Pg. It. *dardo* = Wall. *darde* = Hung. *darda*, < ML. *dardus*, *dartus*, a dart; of Teut. origin: AS. *daroth*, *darath*, *dareth* = OHG. *tart*, a dart, javelin, = Icel. *darradr*, a dart, javelin, peg (also in simpler form *darr*, pl. *dörr*, neut., mod. *dör*, m., a dart), = Sw. *dart*, a dagger.] 1. A pointed missile weapon thrown or thrust by the hand; a small and light spear or javelin, sometimes hurled by the aid of a strap or thong.

And he [Joab] took three darts in his hand, and thrust them through the heart of Absalom. 2 Sam. xviii. 14.

Death! ere thou hast slain another,
Learn'd, and fair, and good as she,
Time shall throw a dart at thee.

B. Jonson, Epitaph on the Countess of Pembroke.

2. A kind of eel-spear. [Eng.]

The dart is made of a cross-piece with barbed spikes set in like the teeth of a rake.

Day, Fishes of Great Britain and Ireland, II. 246.

3t. A spear set up as a prize for victory in running or other athletic contests.

The dart is set up of virginities.

Cæche whoso may, who renneth best, let se.

Chaucer, Prolog. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 75.

4. Anything like a dart in shape, use, or effect. Specifically—(a) The missile or arrow of a blow-gun when made with a point. (b) In *entom.*, the sting of an aculeate hymenopterous insect; in a more restricted sense, the spicula or lancet-like instrument forming the central part of the sting.

Until recently the latter [*Zonites nitidus*] was supposed to be the sole member of its genus which possessed a dart; now the former [*Z. excavatus*] keeps it company.

Science, III. 342.

(c) In *conch.*, a love-dart, or spiculum amoris. (d) One of various moths, so called by British collectors. (e) A seam uniting two edges of stuff from between which a gore has been cut away: designed to shape a garment to the figure.

(f) Figuratively, a piercing look or utterance.

If there be such a dart in princes' frowns,

How durst thy tongue move anger to our face?

Shak., Pericles, l. 2.

It is certain that a good many fallacies and prejudices are limping about with one of his light darts sticking to them.

H. James, Jr., Matthew Arnold.

5. A sudden swift movement.—*Egg and dart*. See *egg*.

dart (därt), *v.* [ME. *darten*; from the noun.]

I. trans. 1. To throw with a sudden thrust, as a pointed instrument.

Th' invaders dart their jav'lins from afar.

Dryden, Æneid.

2. To throw or thrust suddenly or rapidly; emit; shoot: as, the sun darts forth his beams.

With Skill her Eyes dart ev'ry Glance.

Congreve, Amoret.

The moon was darting through the lattices

Its yellow light warm as the beams of day.

Shelley, Revolt of Islam, iv. 3.

3t. To pierce; spear; transfix.

The wylde hole bigynnyth sprynge

Now here, now there, idarted to the herte.

Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 240.

But they of Accawmacke vse staues like vnto Iauelins headed with bone. With these they dart fish swimming in the water. Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 133.

A black lion rampant, sore that bled
With a field arrow darted through the head.
Drayton, Agincourt.

II. intrans. 1. To have the piercing movement or effect of a dart; move swiftly, like a dart.

Right thro' his manful breast darted the pang.

Tennyson, Geraint.

And watch the airy swallows as they darted round the eaves.

T. B. Aldrich, Kathie Morris.

2. To spring or start suddenly and run swiftly: as, the deer darted from the thicket.

In the evening of the seventeenth of June, Rupert darted out of Oxford with his cavalry on a predatory expedition.

Macaulay, Nugent's Hampden.

dart² (därt), *n.* [Same as *dare*, *dar*, and *dace*, all ult. identical with *dart*¹; so called from its swift movements.] Same as *dace*, 1.

dartars (där'tärz), *n. pl.* [F. *dartre*, *tetter*.] A scab or ulceration under the skin of a lamb. Also called *chin-scab*.

darter (där'tër), *n.* 1. One who throws a dart.

They of Rhene and Leuce, cunning darters,
And Sequana that well could manage steeds.

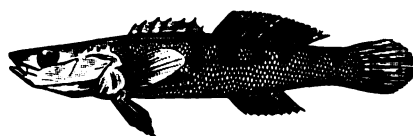
Marlowe, tr. of Lucan, l.

2. One who or that which springs or darts forward.

Oft from out it leaps

The finny darter with the glittering scales. Byron.

3. In *zool.*: (a) In *ichth.*: (1) The archer-fish, *Toxotes jaculator*. (2) One of the fresh-



Darter (*Etheostoma flabellare*).

water fishes of the United States constituting the subfamily *Etheostominae* of the family *Pericideæ*. All are of small size, and in general resemble the common yellow perch. The name is due to the fact that when disturbed they dart from their retreats, where they usually remain quiescent, on or near the bottom of streams.

(3) A fresh-water fish of the genus *Uranidea* and family *Cottidae*. [Local, U. S.] (b) In *ornith.*: (1) A bird of the genus *Plotus* and family *Plotidae*. *P. aninga* is the black-bellied darter, snake-bird, or water-turkey: so called from the way it darts upon its prey on the wing. See *snake-bird*, *Plotus*, and *cut under aninga*. (2) pl. The *Plotidae* or snake-birds.

darter-fish (där'tër-fish), *n.* Same as *archer-fish*.

Dartford warbler. See *warbler*.

dartingly (där'ting-li), *adv.* Rapidly; like a dart.

dartle (där'tl), *v. t. or i.*; pret. and pp. *dartled*, ppr. *dartling*. [Freq. of *dart*¹, *v.*] To dart; shoot out. [Rare.]

My star that dartles the red and the blue.

Brotening, My Star.

dart-moth (därt'môth), *n.* A noctuid moth of the genus *Agrotis* (which see). The larvae are among those known as cutworms.

Dartmouth College case. See *case*.

dartoid (där'toid), *a. and n.* [cf. *dartos* + *-oid*.]

I. a. In *anat.*, pertaining to, resembling, or consisting of *dartos*; having slow involuntary contractility, excitable by cold or mechanical stimulus, as the *dartos*.—**Dartoid tissue**, in *anat.*, tissue resembling that of the *dartos*.

II. n. The dartoid tissue or tunic; the *dartos*. **dartos** (där'tos), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *däpätōs*, verbal adj. of *däpēv*, skin, flay: see *darsis*.] A layer of connective tissue containing unstriated muscular fiber, situated immediately beneath the skin of the scrotum.

dartre (där'tr), *n.* [F.: see *dartars*.] Herpes: used to designate almost all cutaneous diseases.

dartrous (där'trus), *a.* [F. *dartreux*, < *dartre*: see *dartre* and *-ous*.] Relating or subject to *dartre*; herpetic.

dart-sac (där'tsak), *n.* In pulmonate gastropods, the sac which secretes and contains the love-dart, or spiculum amoris; a thick-walled eversible appendage of the generative apparatus of the snail, in which the love-darts are molded as calcareous concretions, and from which they are ejected.

Close to them [the digitate accessory glands] is the remarkable *dart-sac*, a thick-walled sac, in the lumen of

which a crystalline four-fluted rod or dart consisting of carbonate of lime is found.

E. R. Lankester, Encyc. Brit., XVI. 661.

dart-snake (därt'snāk), *n.* A book-name of the serpent-like lizards of the genus *Acontias*,



Dart-snake (*Acontias meleagris*).

translating the generic term: so called from the manner in which it darts upon its prey. See *Acontidae*.

darweesh (där'wēsh), *n.* Same as *derwish*.

Darwinella (där-wi-nel'ä), *n.* [NL., named after Charles Darwin, + dim. *-ella*.] A genus of ceratose sponges, typical of the family *Darwinellidae*.

darwinellid (där-wi-nel'id), *n.* A sponge of the family *Darwinellidae*.

Darwinellidae (där-wi-nel'id-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Darwinella* + *-idae*.] A family of ceratose sponges. They have large pouch-shaped flagellated chambers, communicating by means of numerous pores in their walls with inhalant cavities, and by means of one wide mouth with exhalant cavities. The ground-mass is without granules and transparent, and the axis of the fibers is thick.

Darwinian (där-win'i-an), *a. and n.* [cf. *Darwin* + *-ian*.] **I. a.** Of or pertaining to Charles Darwin, the celebrated English naturalist, or to the theory of development propounded by him. See *Darwinism*.

Our artists are so generally convinced of the truth of the *Darwinian* theory that they do not always think it necessary to show any difference between the foliage of an elm and an oak. Ruskin, Lectures on Art, p. 106.

That struggle for existence against adverse external conditions, which . . . has been harped upon too exclusively by the *Darwinian* school. Dawson, Origin of World, p. 228.

Darwinian curvature. See *curvature*.

II. n. One who favors or accepts the theory of development or evolution propounded by Darwin. See *evolution*.

Darwinianism (där-win'i-an-izm), *n.* [cf. *Darwinian* + *-ism*.] Same as *Darwinism*.

Darwinical (där-win'i-kal), *a.* [cf. *Darwin* + *-ical*.] Same as *Darwinian*. [Rare.]

Darwinically (där-win'i-kal-i), *adv.* After the manner of Darwin; as a *Darwinian*; in accordance with the *Darwinian* doctrine of development. [Rare.]

It is one thing to say, *Darwinically*, that every detail observed in an animal's structure is of use to it, or has been of use to its ancestors; and quite another to affirm, teleologically, that every detail of an animal's structure has been created for its benefit. Huxley, Lay Sermons, p. 304.

Darwinism (där-win-izm), *n.* [cf. *Darwin* (see *def.*) + *-ism*.] 1. The body of biological doctrine propounded and defended by the English naturalist Charles (Charles Robert) Darwin (1809–1882), especially in his works "The Origin of Species" (1859) and "The Descent of Man" (1871), respecting the origin of species.

It is, in general, the theory that all forms of living organisms, including man, have been derived or evolved by descent, with modification or variation, from a few primitive forms of life or from one, during the struggle for existence of individual organisms, which results, through natural selection, in the survival of those least exposed, by reason of their organization or situation, to destruction. It is not to be confounded with the general views of the development or evolution of the visible order of nature which have been entertained by philosophers from the earliest times. (See *evolution*.) That which is specially and properly *Darwinian* in the general theory of evolution relates to the manner, or methods, or means by which living organisms are developed or evolved from one another: namely, the inherent susceptibility and tendency to variation according to conditions of environment; the preservation and perfection of organs best suited to the needs of the individual in its struggle for existence; the perpetuation of the more favorably organized beings, and the destruction of those less fitted to survive; the operation of natural selection, in which sexual selection is an important factor; and the general proposition that at any given time any given organism represents the result of the foregoing factors, acting in opposition to the hereditary tendency to adhere to the type, or "breed true." See *selection* and *survival*.

2. Belief in and support of Darwin's theory.

Also *Darwinianism*.

Darwinist (där'win-ist), *n.* [*< Darwin + -ist.*] A believer in Darwinism; a Darwinian.

Darwinistic (där-wi-nis'tik), *a.* [*< Darwinist + -ic.*] Same as *Darwinian*.

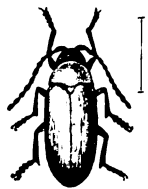
Darwinize (där'win-iz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *Darwinized*, pp. *Darwinizing*. [*< Darwin + -ize.*] To accept the biological theories of Charles Darwin.

The last word of the scientific theory of evolution is that very terrifying word, anarchy, so eloquently anathematized "ex cathedra" by Darwinizing sociologists and so many others. *Contemporary Rec.*, L. 435.

darwish, n. See *derrish*.

Dascillidae (da-sil'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Dascillus + -idae.*] A family of sericicorn pentamerous beetles, typified by the genus *Dascillus*. They have the ventral segments free, the first of which is not elongate; the head not constricted behind; the eyes granulated; the mesothoracic epimera reaching the coxae, of which the front pair is transverse and the hind pair sulcate for reception of the femora; and the tarsi 5-jointed. Same as *Cyphonidae*.

Dascillus (da-sil'us), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. δάκιλλος*, the name of a fish; cf. *δάκτυλος*, thick-shaded, bushy, *< da-*, an intensive prefix, + *ακά*, shade, shadow.] 1. The typical genus of beetles of the family *Dascillidae*. *D. cerinus* is an example. Also *Dascylus*. Latreille, 1796.—2. In *isch.*, a genus of pomacentroid fishes. Also *Dascyllus*. Currier, 1829. Also called *Tetradrachmum*.



Dascillus cerinus.
(Line shows natural size.)

dasot, dasowet, v. See *daze*.

dash (dash), *v.* [*< ME. daschen, dassen*, rush with violence, strike with violence, *< Dan. dask = Sw. daska*, slap, strike, beat. Cf. *dush.*] 1. To strike suddenly and violently; give a sudden blow to.

With that she dash'd her on the lips,
So dyed double red.
Hard was the heart that gave that blow,
Soft were the lips that bled.

Warner, Queen Eleanor and Fair Rosamond.

2. To cause to strike suddenly and with violence; throw or thrust violently or suddenly; as, to dash one stone against another; to dash water on the face.

They shall bear thee up, lest at any time thou dash thy foot against a stone. *Mat. iv. 6.*

A foot more light, a step more true,
Ne'er from the heath-flower dashed the dew.

Scott, L. of the L., l. 18.

3. To break by collision or by strokes; shatter.

For er he departed his shell'd was all to dash't that the thriddle part ne left not hooll, and his hauberke dismayed and his helme perced. *Martin (E. E. T. S.)*, iii. 443.

A brave vessel . . .

Dash'd all to pieces. *Shak.*, Tempest, l. 2.

4. To scatter or sprinkle something over; bespatter; sprinkle; splash; suffuse.

Vast basins of marble dashed with perpetual cascades.

Walpole, Modern Gardening.

And all his greaves and cuises dash'd with drops
Of onset. *Tennyson*, Morte d'Arthur.

Dashed with blushes for her alighted love.

Addison, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph.

5. To place, make, mark, sketch, etc., in a hasty manner.

Then came a postscript dash'd across the rest.

Tennyson, Princess, v.

6. To throw something into so as to produce a mixture; mingle; mix; adulterate; as, to dash wine with water; the story is dashed with fables; to dash fire-damp with pure air (said in coal-mining: see *dad*²).

Learn to know the great desire that hypocrites have to find one craft or other to dash the truth with.

Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 282.
He had sent up wine so heavily dash'd that those poor men of the city who were not so much accustomed to drink as those of his retinue were extremely intoxicated.

Comical Hist. of Francion.

Notable virtues are sometimes dashed with notorious vices.

Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., l. 28

His cheerfulness [is] dashed with apprehension.

Goldsmith, The Bee, No. 1.

7. To cast down; thrust out or aside; impede; frustrate; abate; lower.

I see, this hath a little dash'd thy spirits.

Shak., Othello, iii. 3.

What luck is this, that our revels are dash'd!

B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iv. 1.

Could make the worse appear

The better reason, to perplex and dash

Maturest counsels. *Milton*, P. L., li. 114.

8. To confound; confuse; put to shame; abash; as, he was dashed at the appearance of the judge.

Dash the proud gamester in his gilded car.

Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. l. 107.

To dash in, to paint or write rapidly; as, to dash in the color or the details. — To dash off, to form or sketch out hastily; write with great rapidity; as, to dash off an article for a newspaper. — To dash out, (a) To knock out by dashing against something; as, to dash out one's brains against a wall. (b) To erase at a stroke; strike out; blot out or obliterate; as, to dash out a line or a word. (c) To strike out or form at a blow; produce suddenly.

Never was dash'd out, at one lucky hit,

A fool so just a copy of a wit;

So like, that critics said, and courtiers swore,

A wit it was, and called the phantom more.

Pope, Dunciad, ii. 47.

= *Syn.* Dash, Smash, Shatter, Shiver, Crush, Mash. That which is dashed does not necessarily go to pieces: if it is broken, the fact is commonly expressed. That which is smashed, shattered, or shivered is dashed to pieces suddenly, with violence, at a blow or in a collision. Smashing is the roughest and most violent of the three acts; the word expresses the most complete disruption or ruin: as, the drunken soldier smashed (shattered, shivered) the mirror with the butt of his musket. The use of smash or mash for crush (as, his head was smashed, I mashed my finger) is colloquial. Shatter and shiver differ in that shatter suggests rather the flying of the parts, and shiver the breaking of the substance; and the pieces are more numerous or smaller with shiver. That which is crushed or mashed is broken down under pressure; that which is dashed becomes a shapeless mass: sugar and rock are crushed into powder, small particles, or bits; apples are crushed or mashed into pulp in making cider; boiled potatoes are mashed, not crushed, in preparing them for the table.

They that stand high have many blasts to shake them;
And, if they fall, they dash themselves to pieces.

Shak., Rich. III., l. 3.

A voice cried aloud, "Ay, ay, devil, all's right! We've smashed 'em" [machines]. *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, ii. You may break, you may shatter the vase if you will, But the scent of the roses will hang round it still.

Moore, Farewell! but whenever, etc.

All the ground

With shiver'd armour strown.

Milton, P. L., vi. 389.

The ostrich . . . leaveth her eggs in the earth . . . and forgetteth that the foot may crush them. *Job xxxix. 13-15.*

To break the claw of a crab or a lobster, clap it between the sides of the dining-room door; . . . thus you can do it gradually without mashing the meat.

Swift, Advice to Servants, The Footman.

II. intrans. 1. To rush with violence; move rapidly and vehemently.

All the long-pest stream of life

Dash'd downward in a cataract.

Tennyson, Day-Dream, The Revival.

On the 4th his [Johnston's] cavalry dashed down and captured a small picket-guard of six or seven men.

U. S. Grant, Personal Memoirs, I. 333.

2. To use rapidity in performance, so as to display force seemingly without care, as in painting or writing.

With just, bold lines he dashes here and there,

Showing great mastery with little care.

Rochester, Allusion to Horace.

dash (dash), *n.* [*< dash, v.*] 1. A violent striking together of two bodies; collision.

The dash of clouds.

Thomson, Summer, l. 1114.

2. A sudden check; frustration; abashment; as, his hopes met with a dash.

Though it were Knox himself, the Reformer of a Kingdom, that spake it, they will not pardon him their dash.

Milton, Areopagitica, p. 32.

3. An impetuous movement; a quick stroke or blow; a sudden onset; as, to make a dash upon the enemy.

This jumping upon things at first dash will destroy all.

Selden, Table-Talk, p. 23.

The dash of the brook from the alder-glen.

Bryant, Two Graves.

I feared it was possible that [the enemy] might make a rapid dash upon Crump's and destroy our transports and stores.

U. S. Grant, Personal Memoirs, I. 334.

4. A small infusion or admixture; something mingled with something else, especially to qualify or adulterate it; as, the wine has a dash of water.

Innocence when it has in it a dash of folly.

Addison, Spectator, No. 245.

A morose ruffian with a dash of the pirate in him.

Emerson, Compensation.

5. The capacity for unhesitating, prompt action, as against an enemy; vigor in attack; as, the corps was distinguished for dash.

The hunting of Taher Sherrif and his brothers was superlatively beautiful: with an immense amount of dash there was a cool, sportsman-like manner in their mode of attack.

Sir S. W. Baker, Heart of Africa, p. 137.

Their troops outnumbered ours more than two to one, and fought with considerable dash.

N. A. Rev., CXLIII. 46.

6. A flourish; an ostentatious parade.

She was a first-rate ship, the old Victor was, though I suppose she wouldn't cut much of a dash now 'longside of some of the new clippers. *S. O. Jewett*, Deephaven, p. 154.

7. (a) In writing and printing, a horizontal stroke or line of varying length, used as a mark of punctuation and for other purposes; specifically, in printing, a type the face of which consists of such a line. The dashes regularly furnished in a font of type are called respectively the *em dash* (—, a square of the size of the font), the *en dash* (—, half a square), the *two-em dash* (—, two squares), and the *three-em dash* (—, three squares). In punctuation, the *em dash* is used to note a sudden transition or break of continuity in a sentence, more marked than that indicated by a comma, and also at the beginning and end of a parenthetical clause—properly of one more directly related to the general sense than a true parenthesis. (See *parenthesis*.) The *em* or the *en dash* is often used to indicate the omission of the intermediate terms of a series which are to be supplied in reading, being thus often equivalent to "to . . . inclusive"; thus, Mark iv. 3—20, or 3—20 (that is, verses 3 to 20, inclusive); the years 1880—88 (that is, 1880 to 1888). As a mark of hiatus or suppression, the dash—usually one of the longer ones—stands for something omitted, as a name or part of a name, the concluding words of an unfinished sentence, or the connecting words of a series of broken sentences. Various other more or less arbitrary uses are made of dashes, as in place of *do*, (*ditto*) to indicate repetition of names in a catalogue or the like, as a dividing line between sections, articles, or other portions of matter, etc.

Observe well the dash too, at the end of this Name.

Wycherley, Plain Dealer, v. 1.

(b) In printing, also, a line (variously modified in form) used for the separation of distinct portions of matter, as the parallel dash (—), the double dash (—), the diamond or swell dash (—), etc. (c) Any short mark or line.

— 8. In music: (a) The short stroke placed over or under a note by which a staccato effect is indicated. See *staccato*. (b) The line or stroke drawn through a figure in thorough-bass which indicates that the tone signified by the figure is to be chromatically raised a semitone. (c) In harpsichord-music, a coulé (which see).— 9. In *zool.*, a longitudinal mark, generally rounded and clearly defined at one end, and tapering or gradually becoming indistinct at the other, as if produced by a drop of colored liquid dashed obliquely against the surface, or by the rough stroke of a pen. Such marks are very common on the wings of the *Lepidoptera*.— 10. A present made by a trader to a chief on the western coast of Africa to secure permission to traffic with the natives.— 11. Same as *dash-board*.— 12. In *sporting*, a short race decided in one attempt, not in heats: as, a hundred-yard dash.— To cut a dash.

dash-board (dash'börd), *n.* 1. A board or leathern apron placed on the fore part of a chaise, gig, or other vehicle, to prevent water, mud, etc., from being thrown upon those in the vehicle by the heels of the horses.— 2. The float of a paddle-wheel.— 3. A screen placed at the bow of a steam-launch to throw off the spray; a spray-board.

dashed (dash't), *a.* [*< dash + -ed*².] 1. Composed of, inclosed by, or abounding with dashes: as, a dashed line; a dashed clause; a dashed poem.— 2. Abashed; confused. See *dash*, v., 8.

Before her you looked dashed, and kept bowing to the ground, and talked, for all the world, as if you were before a justice of peace. *Goldsmith*, She Stoops to Conquer, iii.

3. A euphemism for *damned*, from the form *d—d*, often used to represent that word.

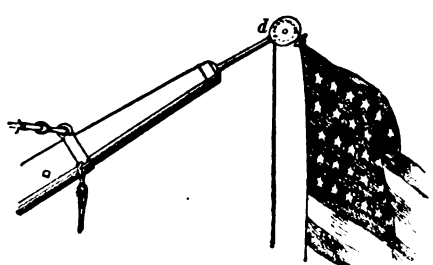
dasher (dash'ér), *n.* 1. One who or that which dashes or agitates, as the float of a paddle-wheel, the plunger of a churn, and the like.— 2. A dash-board.— 3. One who makes an ostentatious parade; a bold, showy, ostentatious man or woman. [Colloq.]

She was astonished to find in high life a degree of vulgarity of which her country companions would have been ashamed; but all such things in high life go under the general term dashing. These young ladies were dashers. Alas! perhaps foreigners and future generations may not know the meaning of the term.

Miss Edgeworth, Almeria, p. 292.

Dashers! who once a month assemble,
Make creditors and coachmen tremble,
And dress'd in colours vastly fine,
Drive to some public-house to dine.

W. Combe, Dr. Syntax's Tours, l. 18.



d. Dasher-block.

dasher-block (dash'ér-blok), *n.* *Naut.*, a small block at the extremity of the spanker-gaff, for reeving the ensign-halyards. See cut on preceding page.

dash-guard (dash'gärd), *n.* A metal plate which protects the platform of a street-car from the mud or snow which might be thrown upon it by the horses.

dashing (dash'ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *dash*, *v.*] 1. Performed with or at a dash; impetuous; spirited: as, a *dashing* charge.

On the 4th Van Dorn made a *dashing* attack, hoping, no doubt, to capture Rosecrans before his reinforcements could come up. *U. S. Grant, Personal Memoirs*, I. 416.

2. Showy; brilliant: as, a *dashing* fellow.

"But the society is very good still, is it not?" "Oh, very genteel," said the man, "but not so *dashing* as it used to be." *Bulwer, Pelham*.

3. Ostentatious; bold; *dashy*.

dashingly (dash'ing-li), *adv.* In a *dashing* manner; with dash.

dashism (dash'izm), *n.* [*< dash + -ism.*] The character or state of being *dashing*; the state of being a *dasher*. [Rare.]

He must fight a duel before his claims to . . . *dashism* can be universally allowed. *V. Knöz, Winter Evenings*, xxviii.

dash-lamp (dash'lamp), *n.* A small lantern with a reflector, designed to be hung upon the dash-board of a carriage.

dash-pot (dash'pot), *n.* 1. A cylinder containing a loosely fitted piston, and partly filled with fluid, designed to check sudden movements in a piece of mechanism to which it is attached.—2. A device sometimes used for controlling the motion of an arc-lamp, and in other electrical instruments. It generally consists of a closed chamber filled with a viscous liquid, in which a piston moves. The resistance offered by the liquid prevents a sudden movement of the part to which the piston is attached.

dash-rule (dash'röl), *n.* In printing, a metallic rule having on it a line or lines shorter than the width of the column in a newspaper or the page in a book, used to separate one subject from another. See *rule*.

dash-wheel (dash'hwél), *n.* In cotton-manuf., a wheel with compartments, partly submerged in a cistern, in which it revolves. It serves by its rotation to wash and rinse calico in the piece, by alternately dipping it in the water and dashing it from side to side of the compartment. *E. H. Knight*.

dashy (dash'i), *a.* [*< dash + -y.*] Calculated to attract attention; showy; stylish; *dashing*.

It was a *dashy* barouche, drawn by a glossy-black span. *J. T. Troubridge, Coupon Bonds*, p. 68.

I saw his *dashy* wife arranging a row of Johannesburg bottles. *National Baptist*, XIX. 15.

dasiberd, dasyberd, *n.* [ME., also *daysberd*, *doesberd*, *dosiberde*, *dosciberde*; appar. *< *dasy* or **dosy* (*< Icel. dasinn*, lazy, *dasi*, a lazy fellow; cf. Sw. *dasig*, idle, Dan. *dösigt* (= LG. *dösigt*), drowsy; see *daze, doze*) + *berd, beard*. Cf. *dastard*.] A dullard; a simpleton; a fool.

Duribuccus, that neuer openeth his mouth, a *dasiberde*. *Medulla*, in *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 114, note.

Ther is a *dasiberd* I woulde dere,
That walkes abroad wilde were. *Chester Plays*, i. 201.

Dasmia (das'mi-ä), *n.* [NL.; also and prop. *Desmia*; *< Gr. δασμια*, bound, *< δασμός*, a band, bond.] The typical genus of corals of the family *Dasmiidae*.

Dasmiidae (das-mi'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Dasmia + -idae*.] A family of aporose corals. See *Pseudoturbiniidae*.

Dasornis (da-sör'nis), *n.* [NL. for **Dasypornis*, *< Gr. δασ*, thick, dense, hairy (= L. *densus*, dense), + *ὄρνις*, a bird.] A genus of fossil Eocene birds of large size combining dinornithic and struthion characters, based by R. Owen upon a fragmentary skull from the island of Sheppey in England.

das¹ (das), *n.* See *dess*.

das² (das), *n.* [A var. of *dais*.] A small landing-place. [Scotch.]

They soon reached a little *das* in the middle of . . . a small landing place. *Hogg, Brownie*, ii. 61.

dassy (das'i), *n.*; *pl. dassies* (-iz). [Native name.] The southern hyrax or rock-rabbit of the Cape of Good Hope, *Hyrax capensis*.

dastard (das'tärd), *n. and a.* [*< ME. dastard*, a dullard, prob. formed with suffix *-ard*, from a Scand. base repr. by Icel. *dæstr*, exhausted, breathless (= Sw. dial. *däst*, weary), pp. of *dasa*, groan, lose breath from exhaustion; Icel. *dasadr*, exhausted, pp. of *dasask*, become exhausted, reflexive of **dasa* = Sw. *dasa*, lie idle, whence E. *daze*, *q. v.* Cf. OD. *dasaert*, *dastard*, a fool, prob. of same origin. See also *dasiberd*.] *I. n. 1.* A dullard; a simpleton. *Daffe, or dastard*, or he that spekythe not yn tyme, oridurus. . . . *Dastard*, or dullarde, duribuctus. *Prompt. Parv.* *Palgrave*.

2. A base coward; a poltroon; one who meanly shrinks from danger, or who performs malicious actions in a cowardly, sneaking manner.

This *dastard*, at the battle of Patay, . . . Before we met, or that a stroke was given, Like to a trusty squire did run away. *Shak.*, I Hen. VI., iv. 1.

But ill the *dastard* kept his oath,
Whose cowardice hath undone us both. *Scott, Marmion*, ii. 92.

= *Syn. 2. Poltroon, Craven*, etc. See *coward*.

II. a. Characterized by base cowardice; meanly shrinking from danger, or from the consequences of malicious acts.

Curse on their *dastard* souls! *Addison*.

At this paltry price did the *dastard* prince consent to stay his arm at the only moment when it could be used effectively for his country. *Prescott, Ferd. and Isa.*, i. 13.

dastard (das'tärd), *v. t.* [*< dastard, n.*] 1. To make *dastard*; intimidate; dispirit.

There is another man within me, that's angry with me, rebukes, commands, and *dastards* me. *Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici*, ii. 7.

Dastards manly souls with hope and fear. *Dryden, Indian Emperor*, ii. 2.

2. To call one *dastard* or coward. [Rare in both uses.]

dastardice (das'tär-dis), *n.* [*< dastard + -ice*, after *cowardice*.] Cowardice; *dastardliness*.

I was upbraided with ingratitude, *dastardice*, and all my difficulties with my angel charged upon myself, for want of following my blows. *Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe*, vi. 49.

dastardize (das'tär-diz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dastardized*, ppr. *dastardizing*. [*< dastard + -ize*.] To make *dastard*; cow. [Rare.]

I believe it is not in the Power of Flouden to *dastardize* or cow your Spirits until you have overcome him. *Howell, Letters*, I. i. 9.

For if he liv'd, and we were conquerors,
He had such things to urge against our marriage
As, now declar'd, would blunt my sword in battle,
And *dastardize* my courage. *Dryden, Don Sebastian*, ii. 2.

dastardliness (das'tärd-li-nes), *n.* Cowardiness.

dastardly (das'tärd-li), *a.* Characterized by gross cowardice; meanly timid; base; sneaking.

Brawl and clamour is so arrant a mark of a *dastardly* wretch that he does as good as call himself so that uses it. *Sir R. L'Estrange*.

If Dryden is never *dastardly*, as Pope often was, so also he never wrote anything so maliciously depreciatory as Pope's unprovoked attack on Addison.

dastardness (das'tärd-nes), *n.* The character of a *dastard*; base timidity. [Rare.]

dastardy (das'tär-di), *n.* [*< dastard + -y.*] *Dastardliness*; base cowardice. [Rare.]

dasturi (das-tö'ri), *n.* [*< Hind. dasturi*, perquisites, commission, *< dastür*, custom, usage, customary fee, *< Pers. dastür*, a custom.] The commission, gratuity, or bribe surreptitiously paid by native dealers and others in India to agents, servants, and employees, in order to secure the custom of their masters. Also spelled *dustoori*.

No doubt presents were received from native contractors, and *dustoori* or commission from native dealers and manufacturers. *J. T. Wheeler, Short Hist. India*, p. 327.

daswei, *v.* See *daze*.

Dasya (das'i-ä), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. δασ*, thick, dense, shaggy, hairy, rough, = L. *densus*, thick; see *dense*.] A genus of marine algæ, belonging to the order *Florideæ*. The fronds are bright-red, filiform or compressed, branching, and polysiphonous. The genus is especially characterized by the monosiphonous filaments which clothe the frond or its upper parts, and in which the tetraspores are borne in regular rows. There are about 70 species, mostly tropical, many occurring on the coast of Australia. *Dasya elegans* is a beautiful species, common in the United States, from Cape Cod southward, and in the Adriatic sea; it is called *chenille*.

dasiberd, *n.* See *dasiberd*.

Dasygastræ (das-i-gas'træ), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Gr. δασ*, shaggy, hairy, + *γαστήρ*, belly.] In Latreille's system of classification, a group of *Apiaræ* or bees, having the under side of the abdomen of the female hairy, as in the genera *Megachile*, *Anthidium*, etc. The mason-bees and leaf-cutter bees belong to this group. Also written *Dasygastræ*, *Dasygastræ*.

Dasyllirion (das-i-lir'i-on), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. δασ*, thick, dense, + *λεῖρον*, a lily. The plants are

lily-like, with numerous crowded leaves.] A liliaceous genus of Mexico and adjacent parts of the United States, allied to *Yucca*, with a dense rosette of rigid, linear, often spinosely toothed leaves, and a tall stem bearing a panicle of small white flowers. There are nearly 20 species, some of which are occasionally cultivated for ornament.

dasymeter (da-sim'e-tër), *n.* [*< Gr. δασ*, thick, dense, + *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument designed for testing the density of gases. See *manometer*.

Dasypornis (das-i-ör'nis), *n.* [NL. (Vigors and Horsfield, 1826), *< Gr. δασ*, shaggy, hairy, + *ὄρνις*, a bird.] A genus of dentostratial oscine passerine birds of the malurine group, inhabiting Australia, New Zealand, Africa, etc. The species composing the genus as originally proposed are now distributed in the genera *Sphenura* and *Megaturus* (or *Sphenæacus*).

Dasypodes (das-i-pé'déz), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. δασ*, rough, hairy, + *παις*, pl. *παῖδες*, child. Coined by Sundevall in 1873 as an alternative to *Ptilopodes*, this being liable to confusion with *Ptilopodes*.] Same as *Ptilopodes*.

dasypædic (das-i-pé'dik), *a.* [As *Dasypodes + -ic*.] Same as *ptilopædic*.

Dasypeltidae (das-i-pel'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Dasypeltis + -idae*.] The *Dasypeltinae* regarded as a separate family: same as *Rhachiodontidae*.

Dasypeltinae (das-i-pel'ti-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Dasypeltis + -inae*.] A subfamily of *Colubridæ*, typified by the genus *Dasypeltis*, having the body slender, the maxillary teeth few and rudimentary, and the hypapophyses of several vertebrae piercing the throat and capped with enamel, thus forming a series of esophageal teeth. From this remarkable structure the group is also called *Rhachiodontidae*, after the genus *Rhachiodon*, one of the several synonyms of *Dasypeltis*. Besides *Dasypeltis*, the subfamily includes the genus *Elachistodon*.

Dasypeltis (das-i-pel'tis), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. δασ*, thick, dense, + *πύλη*, a light shield.] The typical genus of the family *Dasypeltidae*. *D. scabra* is an African species. Also *Anodon*, *Diodon*, and *Rhachiodon* (which see).

dasyphyllous (das-i-fil'us), *a.* [*< Gr. δασ*, hairy, + *φύλλον* = L. *folium*, leaf.] In bot., having woolly or hairy leaves.

Dasypidae (da-sip'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Dasypodidae*.

dasypode (das-i-pōd), *n.* [*< Dasypus* (*Dasypod*); see *Dasypus*.] An animal of the family *Dasypodidae*; an armadillo. Also *dasypide*.

dasypodid (da-sip'ō-did), *n.* An edentate of the family *Dasypodidae*.

Dasypodidae (das-i-pōd'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Dasypus* (*-pod-*) + *-idae*.] A South American family of loricate edentate quadrupeds; the armadillos. It was formerly continuous with the suborder *Loricata* of *Edentata*; it is now, by the exclusion of *Tatusiidae* and *Chlamyphoridae*, restricted to the typical armadillos, having the fore toes variously modified and disproportionate in length to one another, the second being the longest, the third, fourth, and fifth variously shortened; the head broad behind; and the ears far apart. There are four subfamilies: *Dasypodinae* (the encouberts), *Xenurinae* (the kabassous), *Prionodontinae* (the kabalasous), and *Tolypeutinae* (the apars). Also *Dasypide*.

Dasypodinae (das-i-pō-di-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Dasypus* (*-pod-*) + *-inae*.] The typical subfamily of the *Dasypodidae*, containing the encoubert, peludo, etc. They have the anterior and posterior divisions of the carapace well marked: the tail with a zonal sheath; the teeth moderate in number (9 or 10 on each side above and below); and the first to the third metacarpal regularly graduated in length, the third being the longest, and the fourth and fifth much shortened. The genera are *Dasypus* and *Euphractus*. See cuts under *apar* and *armadillo*.

dasypodine (da-sip'ō-din), *a. and n. I. a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Dasypodinae*.

II. n. One of the *Dasypodinae*, as the peludo, *Dasypus villosus*.

Dasypoprocta (das-i-prok'tä), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. δασ*, hairy, with hairy buttocks, *< δασ*, hairy, + *πρωκτός*, the buttocks.] The typical genus of the family *Dasypodidae*. It includes the whole of the family except the paca, and is characterized by having only 3 developed toes on the hind feet. It comprehends all the agoutis and the acouchy, as the yellow-rumped agouti (*D. agouti*), Azara's agouti (*D. azarae*), and the acouchy (*D. acouchy*). *D. acouchy* inhabits some of the West Indies as well as South America; the other species of the genus are confined to South America. See cuts under *acouchy* and *agouti*.

dasyproctid (das-i-prok'tid), *n.* A rodent of the family *Dasypodidae*.

Dasypodidae (das-i-prok'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Dasypod + -idae*.] A family of simioid rodents, of the hystricine series, consisting of the two genera *Caologenys* and *Dasypod*.

the former of which contains the paca alone (*C. paca*), the latter the agoutis. The nails of the feet are hoof-like; the fore feet are 5-toed; the hind feet have also 5 toes (paca), or only 3 (agoutis); the tail is rudimentary or very short; the ears are low; and the upper lip is not cleft. Contrary to the rule in the hystricine series of rodents, the clavicles are rudimentary; and the molar teeth are semi-rooted, and the incisors long. The *Dasyproctidae* are related to the cavies and chinchillas (see *cavy* and *chinchilla*); they are confined to the Neotropical region, inhabiting parts of Mexico, some of the West Indies, and the greater part of South America, especially wooded and watered localities. See cuts under *agouti* and *Celogenys*.

Dasypus (das'i-pus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δασιπους*, hairy- or rough-footed; used only as a noun, a hare, rabbit; < *δασις*, hairy, rough, + *πους* (*pod-*) = E. *foot*.] A genus of armadillos, formerly conterminous with the family *Dasypodidae*, now restricted to certain species of the subfamily *Dasypodinae* (which see). See also cut under *armadillo*.

Dasyrhynchus (das-i-ran'fus), *n.* [NL. (Hombron and Jacquinot, 1846), < Gr. *δασις*, shaggy, hairy, + *ῥαγχος*, beak, snout.] A genus of penguins, of the family *Spheniscidae*; so called from having the bill extensively feathered. The only species is *D. adeliae*, of the antarctic seas.

dasytes (das'i-tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δασύτης*, hairiness, roughness, < *δασις*, hairy, rough: see *Dasya*.] 1. In *zool.*, hairiness; hirsuteness; a growth of hair on some part not usually hairy. —2. [cap.] In *entom.*, a genus of beetles, of the family *Cleridae*.

dasyure (das'i-ūr), *n.* [*Dasypus*.] An animal of the subfamily *Dasypodinae*. —**Thylacine dasyure**. See *Thylacinus* and *thylacine*, *n.* —**Ursine dasyure**, the Tasmanian devil. See *Sarcophilus*.

Dasyuridae (das-i-ū'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dasyurus* + *-idae*.] A family of polyprotodont marsupial mammals. They have 4 incisors in each half of the upper and 3 in each half of the lower jaw; the canines well developed; the hind feet with the clawless hallux small and rudimentary, rarely apposeable; the limbs of proportionate length; the stomach simple; and no caecum. They are predatory carnivorous or insectivorous marsupials of Australia, Tasmania, New Guinea, and some other islands. They are divided into the two subfamilies *Dasypodinae* and *Myrmecobiinae*. These animals are sometimes known indiscriminately as brush-tailed opossums.

Dasyurinae (das'i-ū'ri-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dasyurus* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of *Dasyuridae*; the *dasyures*. The tongue is not specially extensible, and the premolars and molars are not more than 7 in number; in these respects the subfamily is contrasted with *Myrmecobiinae* (which see). The leading genera are *Dasyurus*, *Sarcophilus*, and *Thylacinus*, or the true, the ursine, and the thylacine dasyures, and *Phascogale*; the last is properly made the type of a different subfamily, *Phascogalinae*.

dasyurine (das-i-ū'rin), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Dasyurinae* or *Dasyuridae*.

Dasyurus (das-i-ū'rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δασις*, hairy, rough, + *οὐρά*, tail.] The typical genus of the subfamily *Dasyurinae*, formerly coextensive with the subfamily, now restricted by the exclusion of *Thylacinus* and *Sarcophilus*. The true dasyures of the restricted genus mostly inhabit Australia and Tasmania, where they replace the smaller pred-



Spotted Dasyure (*Dasyurus maculatus*).

atory carnivorous quadrupeds of other countries, such as cats and mustelins and viverrines. There are several species. The dental formula is: 4 incisors in each half of the upper and 3 in each half of the lower jaw; 1 canine, 2 premolars, and 4 molars in each half jaw. The vertebral formula is: cervical, 1; dorsal, 13; lumbar, 6; sacral, 2; caudal, 18 or more. The fore feet are 5-toed, but the hallux is absent from the hind feet.

dat. An abbreviation of *datative*.

data, *n.* Plural of *datum*.

datable (dā'ta-bl), *a.* [*date*], *v.*, + *-able*.] Capable of being dated. Also spelled *dateable*.

The earliest dateable coins are from Sicily, the varying fortunes of the Sicilian wars making possible certain chronological inferences.

Isaac Taylor, *The Alphabet*, I. 228.

dataler (dā'ta-lēr), *n.* [E. dial., also written *daytaler*: see *daytaler*.] Same as *daytaler*.

datary (dā'ta-ri), *n.*; *pl.* *dataries* (-riz). [= F. *datarie* = Sp. Pg. It. *datario*, < ML. *datarius*,

a datary (see *def.*), lit. a dater (so called because he dates and despatches official documents), prop. adj., relating to dates, < *data*, *datum*, a date: see *date*], *n.*] An officer of the chancery at Rome, who directly represents the pope in all matters relating to grants, dispensations, etc. All petitions pass through his hands; he has the right of granting benefices not exceeding an annual value of 24 ducats; and with him solely rests the duty of registering and dating all bulls and other documents issued from the Vatican. He is generally a bishop, and is assisted by a subdatary, who is also in holy orders. When a cardinal is elected to the office of datary he bears the title of *prodatary*. See *datary*.

datary (dā'ta-ri), *n.* [= F. *daterie* = Sp. *dataria* = Pg. *dataria* = It. *dataria*, *dateria*, < ML. *dataria*, the office or business of a datary, prop. fem. of adj. *datarius*: see *datary*.] The office or duty of dating and despatching papal documents; specifically, a branch of the Curia at Rome, established about the end of the thirteenth century by Pope Boniface VIII., for the purpose of dating, registering, and despatching all bulls and documents issued by the pope, examining and reporting upon petitions, etc., and granting favors and dispensations under certain conditions and limitations. See *datary*.

For riches, besides the temporal dominions, he [Pius V.] hath in all the countries before-named the *datary* or dispatching of Bulls. Howell, *Letters*, I. i. 38.

date (dāt), *n.* [*ME. date*, < *OF. date*, F. *date* = Sp. Pg. It. *data*, < ML. *data*, *f.*, also *datum*, neut. (> D. G. Dan. Sw. *datum*), date, note of time and place, so called from L. *datum*, given, the first word of the customary note in letters or documents giving the place and time of writing or issue, as *datum Romæ*, given at Rome (on such a day); fem. or neut. of L. *datus*, given (= Gr. *δοτός*), pp. of *dare* = Gr. *δίδωμι*, 2d aor. *δίδωμι* (*δίδωμι*, I give) = O Bulg. *dati* = Slov. Serv. *dati* = Pol. *dat* = Russ. *dati*, *davati* = Lith. *dati* = Lett. *dāt* = Skt. *√ dā*, give (*dadāmi*, I give). From L. *dare*, pp. *datus*, come also E. *date*, *datum*, *dado*, and *die* (doublets of *date*), *datary*, *dation*, *dative*, and from the same root (from L. *donare*) *donate*, *donative*, *condone*, etc.] 1. That part of a writing or an inscription which purports to specify the time when, and usually the place where, it was executed. A full date includes the place, day, month, and year; but in some cases the date may consist of only one or two of these particulars, as the year on a coin. In letters the date is inserted to indicate the time when they are written or sent; in deeds, contracts, wills, and other papers, to indicate the time of execution, and usually the time from which they are to take effect on the rights of the parties; but the written date does not exclude evidence of the real time of execution or delivery, and consequent taking effect. In documents the date is usually placed at the end, but may be at the beginning, as it is now generally in letters.

This Deed may bear an elder *Date* than what you have obtain'd from your Lady. Congreve, *Way of the World*, v. 13.

2. The time, with more or less particularity, when some event has happened or is to happen: as, the *date* of a battle; the *dates* of birth and death on a monument; the *date* of Easter varies from year to year, or is variable. —3. Point or period of time in general: as, at that early *date*. —4. A season or allotted period of time.

Then ever shall, while *dates* of times remain,
The heavens thy soul, the earth thy fame contain. Ford, *Fame's Memorial*.

Your *Date* of Deliberation, Madam, is expir'd. Congreve, *Way of the World*, v. 10.

When your *date* is over,
Peacefully ye fade. R. T. Cooke, *Daisies*.

5. Age; number of years.

When his *date*
Doubled her own, for want of playmates, he . . .
Had tost his ball, and flown his kite, and roll'd
His hoop to pleasure Edith. Tennyson, *Aylmer's Field*.

6. Duration; continuance.

Ages of endless *date*. Milton, P. L., xii. 549.
We say that Learning's endless, and blame Fate
For not allowing Life a longer *Date*. Cowley, *Death of Sir Henry Wootton*.

7. End; conclusion. [Rare.]

"Why stande ge ydel" he sayde to thos,
Ne knowe ge of this day no *date*! Alliterative Poems (E. E. T. S.), i. 515.

Yet hath the longest day his *date*. Taming of a Shrew (Child's Ballads, VIII. 185).

What time would spare, from steel receives its *date*. Pope, R. of the L. i. 171.

8. A day-book, journal, or diary. *Minshew*. — *Date certaine*, in French law, the date fixed when the instrument has been subject to the formality of registration, after which the parties to the deed cannot by mutual consent change the date. — *Down to date*, up to *date*, to the present time.

So of Solomon in reference to Rehoboam, and of every father in reference to every son, up to *date*. W. M. Baker, *New Timothy*, p. 136.

Out of date, no longer in use or in vogue; obsolete; out of season; old-fashioned.

In Parliament his [Burke's] eloquence was *out of date*. A young generation, which knew him not, had filled the House. Macaulay, *Warren Hastings*.

No flower-girls in the market,
For flowers are *out of date*. R. H. Stoddard, *Persian Songs*.

To bear date. See *bear*. — **To make dates**, to make appointments. (a) For the performances of a theatrical company. (b) For secret meetings, especially for an immoral purpose; make assignments.

date (dāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dated*, ppr. *dating*. [= F. *dater* = Sp. Pg. *datar* = It. *datare*, < ML. *datare*, note the date, < *data*, *datum*, date: see *date*, *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To mark with a date, as a letter or other writing. See *date*, *n.*, 1.

They say that women and music should never be *dated*. Goldsmith, *She Stoops to Conquer*, iii.

A letter was received from him, . . . *dated* at a small Dutch village on the banks of the Hudson. Irving, *Knickerbocker*, p. 22.

2. To note or fix the time of, as of an event or transaction; assign a date or time of occurrence to: as, to *date* an event in ancient history.

I *date* from this era the corrupt method of education among us. Swift, *Modern Education*.

II. *intrans.* 1. To have a date: as, the letter *dates* from Rome. See I., 1. — 2. To have beginning; derive origin.

The Batavian republic *dates* from the successes of the French arms. E. Everett.

3. To use a date in reckoning; reckon from some point in time.

We . . . *date* from the late era of about six thousand years. Bentley.

date (dāt), *n.* [*ME. date*, < *OF. date* = Sp. *dado*, *m.*, = Pg. *dada*, *f.*, = It. *dato*, *m.*, < L. *datum* (= Gr. *δοτός*), neut., usually in pl., also *data*, fem., a grant, allowance, gift, tribute, lit. a thing given, neut. and fem. of L. *datus*, given: see *date*, *n.*, and *datum*, of which *date* is a doublet.] A grant; concession; gift.

Hys fadres sepulture for to prouyde;
Entered in Abbay of the Monte-serrat,
That place augmented passingly that *dat*,
And rendit gretly to the house encresse. Rom. of Parthenay (E. E. T. S.), i. 5299.

date (dāt), *n.* [*ME. date*, < *OF. date*, also *datil*, *datille*, F. *datte* = Pr. *datil*, *dactil* = Sp. *dttil* = Pg. *datile* = It. *datillo*, *dattero* (cf. D. *dadel* = G. *dattel* = Dan. *daddel* = Sw. *dadel*, from OF. or It.) = Pol. Bohem. *daktyl*, < L. *dactylus* (NL. also, after Rom., *datalus*), < Gr. *δάκτυλος*, a date, so called from its shape, lit. a finger, also a dactyl: see *dactyl*, a doublet of *date*.] The fruit of the date-palm, *Phoenix dactylifera*, used extensively as an article of food by the natives of northern Africa and of some countries of Asia. It is an oblong drupe, which contains a single seed, consisting of a hard horny albumen deeply grooved on one side. See *date-palm*.

Dates capt with mynced gynger, . . . they ben agreeable. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 280.

They call for *dates* and quinces in the pastry. Shak., *R. and J.*, iv. 4.

dateable, *a.* See *datable*.

da teatro (dā tā-ā'trō). [It.: *da*, < L. *de*, of; *teatro*, < L. *theatrum*, theater.] In music, a direction signifying that a piece is to be played or performed in a theatrical style.

dateless (dāt'les), *a.* [*date*], + *-less*.] 1. Having no date; bearing nothing to indicate its date. — 2. Not distinguishable or divisible by dates; without incident; eventless.

Then can I drown an eye, unused to flow,
For precious friends hid in death's *dateless* night. Shak., *Sonnets*, xxx.

To divide our otherwise *dateless*, monotonous, stale life into refreshing changes of chapters, paragraphs, verses, and clauses. Boardman, *Creative Week*, p. 149.

3. So old or far distant in time as to be undatable; of indefinitely long duration.

In the primeval age a *dateless* while
The vacant shepherd wander'd with his flock. Coleridge, *Religious Musings*.

The *dateless* hills, which it needed earthquakes to lift and deluges to mould. Ruskin.

date-line (dāt'lin), *n.* The boundary-line between neighboring regions where the calendar day is different. This line runs through the Pacific ocean, and is supposed to coincide with the meridian of 12 hours or 180° from Greenwich; but it practically follows a somewhat devious course, and is sometimes confused. Thus the Sundays of the Russian and of the American settlers in Alaska formerly fell upon different days. On the east of the date-line the nominal date is one day earlier than on the west of it; so that the American Sunday in Alaska coincides with the former Russian Monday.

date-mark (dāt'märk), *n.* A special mark stamped on an article of gold or silver to indicate the year of manufacture. Thus, in the London Goldsmiths' Company, during the twenty years from 1856 to 1875 this mark was a letter of the alphabet in small Old English character; for the next twenty years, beginning in 1876 and ending in 1895, Roman capitals were adopted.

date-palm (dāt'pām'), *n.* The common name of *Phoenix dactylifera*, the palm-tree of Scripture: also called *date-tree*. Next to the coconut-tree, the date is unquestionably the most interesting and useful of the palm tribe. As with the coconut-tree, nearly every part is applied to some useful purpose, and the fruit not only affords the principal food of the inhabitants of various countries, but is a source of a large part of their traffic. It is cultivated in immense numbers all over the northern part of Africa as well as in southwestern Asia, and is found through southern Europe, though rarely productive there. Its stem shoots up to the height of from 60 to 80 feet, without branch or division, and is of nearly the same thickness throughout its length. From the summit it throws out a magnificent crown of large feather-shaped leaves, and a number of spadices, each of which in the female plant bears a bunch of from 180 to 200 dates, each bunch weighing from 20 to 25 pounds. The fruit is eaten fresh or dried. The best dates of commerce are obtained from the coasts of the Persian gulf, where the tree is cultivated with great care, and where over 100 varieties are known. The date-palm was probably originally derived from the wild date-palm, *P. sylvestris*, which is found throughout India, and is planted very extensively in Bengal, chiefly for the production of toddy and sugar. See *Phoenix*.



Date-palm (*Phoenix dactylifera*).

date-plum (dāt'plum), *n.* A name for the edible fruit of several species of the genus *Diospyros*, and also for the trees. See *Diospyros*.

dater (dāt'tēr), *n.* 1. One who dates.—2*st.* A datary. See *datary* 1.

Dataire (F.), a dater of writings; and (more particularly) the dater or despatcher of the Pope's bulls. *Cotgrave*.

date-shell (dāt'shel), *n.* [*< date + shell*.] A mussel-shell of the stone-boring genus *Lithodomus* (or *Lithophagus*), of the family *Mytilidae*,



Date-shell (*Lithodomus lithophagus*).

as the Mediterranean *L. dactylus*, abounding in the subaqueous columns of the temple of Serapis at Pozzuoli, near Naples; so called from its shape or appearance. See *Lithodomus*.

date-sugar (dāt'shūg'är), *n.* Sugar produced from the sap of the date-palm, and from some other species of the same genus.

date-tree (dāt'trē), *n.* The date-palm.

The *date-trees* of El-Medinah merit their celebrity. Their stately columnar stems here seem higher than in other lands, and their lower fronds are allowed to tremble in the breeze without mutilation.

R. F. Burton, El-Medinah, p. 245.

date-wine (dāt'win), *n.* The fermented sap of the date-palm.

datholite (dath'ō-lit), *n.* See *datolite*.

dation (dā'shōn), *n.* [*< L. datio(n)-, < dare*, pp. *datus*, give: see *date* 1, *date* 2.] In civil law, the act of giving: as, the *dation* of an office: distinguished from *donation* or *gift* in that it does not imply beneficence or liberality in the giver.

da tirarsi (dā tē-rär'si). [It., to be drawn out: *da*, < *L. de*, of (to); *tirar*, < *F. tirer*, draw; *si*, < *L. se*, refl. pron., itself, themselves: see *tear* 1 and *se*.] In music, when following the name of instruments, a term denoting that they are furnished with slides: as, *trombi da tirarsi*, corni da tirarsi, trumpets or horns with slides.

Datisca (da-tis'kä), *n.* [NL.] A genus of exogenous herbs, type of the order *Datisceae*. It includes two species, one of which is found in southern California, and the other, *D. cannabina*, an herbaceous diocious perennial, is a native of the southern parts of

Europe, where it is used as a substitute for Peruvian bark, as a yellow dye, and in the manufacture of cordage.

Datisceae (dat-is-kä'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Datisca* + *-aceae*.] A small natural order of plants, with apetalous flowers, but having closer affinities with the *Cucurbitaceae* and *Begoniaceae* than with any of the apetalous orders, and united by Baillon with the *Saxifragaceae*. There are only three genera, of which *Datisca* is the best-known.

datiscin (da-tis'in), *n.* [*< Datisca* + *-in* 2.] A substance (C₂₁H₃₂O₁₉) having the appearance of grape-sugar, first extracted by Braconnot from the leaves of *Datisca cannabina*. It has been used as a yellow dye.

datisi (da-ti'si), *n.* The mnemonic name given by Petrus Hispanus to that mood of the third figure of syllogism in which the major premise is universal and affirmative, and the minor premise and conclusion are particular and affirmative. These distinctions of quantity and quality are indicated by the vowels of the word, *a-i-i*. The letter *s* after the second vowel shows that the mood is reduced to direct reasoning by the simple conversion of the minor, and the initial *d* shows that the resulting mood is *daril*. The following is an example of a syllogism in *datisi*: All men irrationally prejudiced have weak minds; but some men irrationally prejudiced are learned; hence, some learned men have weak minds.

dativ (dā'tiv), *a. and n.* [= *F. datif* = *Pr. datiu* = *Sp. Pg. It. dativo* = *D. datief* = *G. Dan. Sw. dativ*, < *L. datus*, of or belonging to giving (in lit. sense, apart from grammar, first in LL.); *casus datus* (tr. Gr. πῶς δοτικῇ), or simply *datus*, the dative case; < *datus*, pp. of *dare*, give: see *date* 1, *date* 2.] I. *a. 1.* In gram., noting one of the cases of nouns and pronouns and adjectives in Indo-European languages, and in some others, used most commonly to denote the indirect or remoter object of the action of a verb, that to or for which anything is done. This case is found in all the ancient languages of our family, and is widely preserved even among the later. Though nowhere distinguished in form from the accusative or objective in modern English, it is really present in such expressions as, give him his due; show this man the way; and him, whom, them, and (in part) her are historically datives, retaining a dative termination. The precise value of the original Indo-European dative is a matter of doubt and dispute. Abbreviated *dat*.

2. In law: (a) Noting that which may be given or disposed of at pleasure; being in one's gift. (b) Removable, in distinction from *perpetual*: said of an officer. (c) Given or appointed by a magistrate or a court of justice, in distinction from what is given by law or by a testator: as, an executor *dative* in Scots law (equivalent to an administrator).—Decree *dative*, executor *dative*. See *decree*, *executor*.

II. *n.* The dative case. See I., 1.—Ethical *dative*. See *ethical*.

datively (dā'tiv-li), *adv.* In the manner of the dative case; as a dative.

The pronoun of the first or second person, used *datively*. *The Century*, XXXII. 898.

datolite (dat'ō-lit), *n.* [So called from its tendency to divide into granular portions; < Gr. *datēidai*, divide, + *λίθος*, stone.] A borosilicate of calcium, occurring most commonly in brilliant glassy crystals, which are colorless or of a pale-green tint, white, grayish, or red; also in a white, opaque, massive form, looking like porcelain, and in radiated columnar form with botryoidal surface (the variety *botryolite*). It is found in Norway, the Tyrol, and Italy, and in fine crystals in New Jersey, Connecticut, and the Lake Superior mining-region. Haytorite is a pseudomorph of chalcodony after datolite. Also *datolite*, *humboldtite*.

dattock (dat'ok), *n.* The wood of a leguminous tree of western Africa, *Detarium Senegalense*. It is hard and dense, and resembles mahogany in color.

datum (dā'tum), *n.*; pl. *data* (-tā). [*< L. datum*, a gift, present, ML. also an allowance, concession, tribute (also in fem. *data*), prop. neut. of *datus*, pp. of *dare*, give: see *date* 1, *date* 2.] 1. A fact given; originally, one of the quantities stated, or one of the geometrical figures supposed constructed, in a mathematical problem, and from which the required magnitude or figure is to be determined. But Euclid uses the corresponding Greek term (διδόμενον) in a second sense, as meaning any magnitude or figure which we know how to determine. 2. A fact either indubitably known or treated as such for the purposes of a particular discussion; a premise.—3. A position of reference, by which other positions are defined.

As a general datum, in philosophical chronology, Cumberland came about a century after Bacon, and about ninety years before Adam Smith. *Bibliotheca Sacra*, XLIII. 528.

Data of consciousness, the original convictions of the mind; propositions that must be believed but cannot be proved.

Many philosophers have attempted to establish on the principles of common sense propositions which are not original *data of consciousness*; while the original *data of consciousness*, from which their propositions were derived, and to which they owed their whole necessity and truth—these *data* the same philosophers were (strange to say) not disposed to admit. *Sir W. Hamilton*.

Datum-line, in *engin.* and *surveying*, the base-line of a section, from which all the heights and depths are measured in the plans of a railway, etc.

datum-plane (dā'tum-plān), *n.* In *craniom.*, a given horizontal plane from which measurements of skulls proceed, or to which the dimensions of skulls are referred.

The horizontal *datum-plane* adopted by German craniologists. *Science*, V. 499.

Datura (dā-tū'rā), *n.* [NL., < Hind. *dhatūrā*, a plant (*Datura fastuosa*).] A genus of solanaceous plants, with angular-toothed leaves, large funnel-shaped flowers, and prickly, globular, 4-valved pods. There are several species, all of them possessing poisonous properties and a disagreeable odor. *D. Stramonium* is the thorn-apple, all parts of which have strong narcotic properties. It is sometimes employed as a remedy for neuralgia, convulsions, etc., and the leaves and root are smoked for asthma. The plant is supposed to be a native of western Asia, but is now found as a weed of cultivation in almost all the temperate and warmer regions of the globe. In some parts of the United States it is called the *Jimson* (which see). *D. fastuosa* and *D. Metel* of India possess qualities similar to *D. Stramonium*. *D. arborea*, also known as *Brugmansia suaveolens*, a native of South America, is a shrubby plant with very large fragrant white blossoms, and is sometimes found in greenhouses.



Thorn-apple (*Datura Stramonium*), with cross-section of seed-vessel.

daturine (dā-tū'rin), *n.* [*< Datura* + *-ine* 2.] A poisonous alkaloid found in the thorn-apple. See *Datura*. Same as *atropin*.

daub (dāb), *v. t.* [Also formerly *daub*, < ME. *dauben*, *dauben*, < OF. *dauber*, whiten, whitewash, also, in deflected senses, furnish, also (with var. *dober*) beat, swinge, plaster, < *L. dealbare*, whiten, whitewash, plaster, parget, LL. also purify (see *dealbate*), < *de* (intensive) + *albare*, whiten, < *albus*, white; cf. *aube* = *alb* 1, < *L. alba*. The resemblance to Celtic forms seems to be accidental: W. *dwb* = Ir. *dob* = Gael. *dob*, plaster; W. *dwbio* = Ir. *dobaim* = Gael. **dob*, v., plaster. Cf. *adobe*.] 1. To smear with soft adhesive matter; plaster; cover or coat with mud, slime, or other soft substance.

She took for him an ark of bulrushes, and *daubed* it with slime and with pitch. *Ex. ii. 3*.

So will I break down the wall that ye have *daubed* with untempered mortar. *Ezek. xlii. 14*.

2. To soil; defile; besmear.

Multitudes of horses and other cattle that are always *daubing* the streets. *B. Manderville*, Fable of the Bees, Pref.

He's honest, though *daubed* with the dust of the mill. *A. Cunningham*, The Miller.

Hence—3. To paint ignorantly, coarsely, or badly.

If a picture is *daubed* with many bright colours, the vulgar admire it. *Watts*.

4. To give a specious appearance to; patch up; disguise; conceal.

So smooth he *daub'd* his vice with show of virtue. *Shak.*, Rich. III., iii. 5.

Faith is necessary to the susception of baptism; and themselves confess it, by striving to find out new kinds of faith to *daub* the matter up. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 394.

She is all Truth, and hates the lying, masking, *daubing* World, as I do. *Wycherley*, Plain Dealer, i. 1.

5. To dress or adorn without taste; deck vulgarly or ostentatiously; load as with finery.

Yet since princes will have such things, it is better they should be graced with elegance than *daubed* with cost. *Bacon*, Essays.

Let him be *daub'd* with lace. *Dryden*, tr. of Juvenal's Satires.

daub (dāb), *n.* [*< daub*, *v.*] 1. A cheap kind of mortar; plaster made of mud.

A square house of wattle and *daub*. *D. Livingstone*, Missionary Travels (ed. 1858), p. 409.

2. A viscous, adhesive application; a smear.—3. A daubing or smearing stroke. [*Scotch*.]

Many a time have I gotten a wipe with a towel; but never a *daub* with a dishcloth before. *Scotch proverb*.

4. A coarse, inartistic painting.

Did you step in to take a look at the grand picture on your way back?—Tis a melancholy daub, my lord!

Sterne, Tristram Shandy, iii. 12.

Daubentonia (dā-ben-tō-ni-ā), *n.* [NL., named after the distinguished French naturalist L. J. Daubenton (1716–1800), noted as a collaborator of Buffon.] The proper name of the genus more commonly called *Chiromys* (which see), containing the aye-aye, *D. madagascariensis*, and having priority over the others. See cut under aye-aye.

Daubentonidae (dā-ben-tō-ni-i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Daubentonia* + *-idae*.] A family of prosimians, typified by the genus *Daubentonia*; generally called *Chiromyidae* (which see).

Daubentonioides (dā-ben-tō-ni-oi-dē-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Daubentonia* + *-oides*.] A superfamily of lemuroids or prosimians, distinguished by the gliriform incisors and want of canines in the adult; the *Daubentoniidae* considered as a suborder. *Gill*, 1872.

dauber (dā-bēr), *n.* One who or that which daubs. Specifically—(a) One who builds walls with clay or mud mixed with straw.

I am a younger brother, . . . of mean parentage, a durt dauber's sonne; am I therefore to be blamed?

Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 320.

(b) A coarse, ignorant painter.

But how should any sign-post dauber know
The worth of Titian or of Angelo?

Dryden, Epistle iv., To Mr. Lee.

(c) A low and gross flatterer. (d) A copperplate-printer's pad, consisting of rags firmly tied together and covered over with a piece of canvas, for inking plates. (e) A mud-wasp: from the way in which it daubs mud in building its nest. (f) The brush used to spread blacking upon shoes, as distinguished from the polisher, or brush used for polishing; they are sometimes combined in one.

daubery (dā-bēr-i), *n.* [Also formerly *daubry*, *dawbry*; < *daub* + *-ery*.] 1. A daubing.—2f. A crudely artful device.

She works by charms, by spells, by the figure, and such daubery as this is.

Shak., *M. W. of W.*, iv. 2.

daubing (dā-bing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *daub*, *v.*] 1. Something which is applied by daubing, especially plaster or mortar; specifically, in recent use, a rough coat of mortar applied to a wall to give it the appearance of stone. See *chinking*, 1.

Lo, when the wall is fallen, shall it not be said unto you, Where is the daubing wherewith ye have daubed it?

Ezek. xlii. 12.

2. The process of forming walls by means of hardened earth: extensively employed in the sixteenth century.—3. A mixture of tallow and oil used to soften leather and render it more or less water-proof.—4. Coarse, inartistic painting.

She is still most splendidly, gallantly ugly, and looks like an ill Piece of *Daubing* in a rich Frame.

Wycherley, Plain Dealer, ii. 1.

5. Gross flattery. *Bp. Burnet*.

My Lord, if you examine it over again, it is far from being a gross piece of daubing, as some dedications are.

Sterne, Tristram Shandy, i. 9.

daubreelite (dā-brē-lit), *n.* [See *daubreite*.] Native chromium sesquisulphid, a rare mineral known to occur only in certain meteoric irons. It has a black color, metallic luster, and is associated with troilite.

daubreite (dā-brē-it), *n.* [After the French mineralogist G. A. Daubrée (born 1814).] Native bismuth oxichloride, occurring in compact or earthy masses of a yellowish color in Chili.

daubry, *n.* An obsolete form of *daubery*.

dauby (dā-bi), *a.* [< *daub* + *-y*.] 1. Viscous; glutinous; slimy; adhesive.

And therefore not in vain th' industrious kind
With dauby wax and flow'rs the chinks have lin'd.

Dryden, tr. of Virgil's *Georgics*, iv. 54.

2. Made by daubing; appearing like a daub: as, a dauby picture.

Daucus (dā-kus), *n.* [NL., < L. *daucus*, *daucum*, < Gr. *δαῦκος*, also neut. *δαῦκον*, a plant of the carrot kind, growing in Crete. See *dauke*.] A genus of umbelliferous plants, roughly hispid, with finely divided leaves and small ovate or oblong fruit covered with barbed prickles. There are about 30 species belonging to the northern temperate regions of the old world, and one indigenous in America. The only important species is the cultivated carrot, *D. Carota*, which is also widely naturalized as a noxious weed. See *carrot*. See cut in next column.

daud (dād), *v. t.* [Sc., a var. of *dad*.] To knock or thump; pelt with something soft and heavy.

He'll clap a shangan on her tail,
And set the bairns to daud her
Wi' dirt this day.

Burns, The Ordination.



Carrot (*Daucus Carota*). a, flowering branch; b, fruit.

daud (dād), *n.* [Sc.; a var. of *dad*.] A large piece, as of bread, cheese, etc. Also spelled *dawd*.

An' cheese an' bread, frae women's laps,

Was dealt about in hunches

An' dawds that day. *Burns, Holy Fair*.

daugh¹ (dāch), *n.* [Sc., = E. *dough*, *q. v.*] In coal-mining, under-clay, or the soft material which is removed in holing.

daugh² (dāch), *n.* [Sc., contr. of earlier *daw-ache*, *davoch*, *davach*, said to be < Gael. *damh*, pl. *daimh*, ox, + *achadh* (not *ach*), a field.] An old Scotch division of land, capable of producing 48 bolls. It occasionally forms and enters into the names of farms in Scotland: as, the Great and Little Daugh of Ruthven; *Edin-daugh*. Also written *davach*.

daughter (dā'tēr, formerly sometimes dāf'tēr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *doughter*; < ME. *dough-ter*, *douhter*, *doghter*, *douter*, *dohler*, etc., < AS. *dohtor*, pl. *dohtor*, *dohttra*, *dohttra*, = OS. *dohtar* = OFries. *dochter* = OD. *D. dochter* = MLG. *L.G. dochter* = OHG. *tohtar*, MHG. *tohter*, G. *tochter* = Icel. *dóttir* = OSw. *dóttir*, *dóttir*, Sw. *dóttir* = Dan. *datter* = Gr. *θυγάτηρ* (not in L., where *filia*, daughter, fem. of *filius*, son: see *filial*) = OBulg. *dúshiti* (gen. *dúshtere*), Bulg. *dúshterya* = Serv. *shći, kći*, *cer* = Bohem. *dcí, cera* = Pol. *cora* = Little Russ. *dochka* = Russ. *dshcheri*, *dohsi* = Lith. *duktė* = Ir. *dear*, etc., = Skt. *duhitar* = Zend *dughdar*, daughter. Ulterior origin unknown; appar. 'milkier,' or 'suckler,' < √ **dhugh*, Skt. √ *duh*, milk.] 1. A female child, considered with reference to her parents.

The first time at the looking-glass
The mother sets her daughter,
The image strikes the smiling lass
With self-love ever after.

Gay, Beggar's Opera.

2. A female descendant, in any degree.

Ought not this woman, being a daughter of Abraham,
... be loosed from this bond on the sabbath day?

Luke xlii. 16.

3. A woman viewed as standing in an analogous relationship, as to the parents of her husband (daughter-in-law), to her native country, the church, a guardian or elderly adviser, etc.

Dinah . . . went out to see the daughters of the land.

Gen. xxxiv. 1.

And Naomi said unto her two daughters-in-law, . . .

Turn again, my daughters.

Ruth i. 8. 11.

But Jesus turned him about, and when he saw her, he said, *Daughter*, be of good comfort; thy faith hath made thee whole.

Mat. ix. 22.

Jul. Are you at leisure, holy father, now;

Or shall I come to you at evening mass?

Fri. My leisure serves me, pensive daughter, now.

Shak., *R. and J.*, iv. 1.

4. Anything (regarded as of the feminine gender) considered with respect to its source, origin, or function: as, the Romance tongues are the daughters of the Latin language.

Stern daughter of the Voice of God,
O Duty! if that name thou love.

Wordsworth, Duty.

In this country, at this time, other interests than religion and patriotism are predominant, and the arts, the daughters of enthusiasm, do not flourish.

Emerson, Art.
Duke of Exeter's daughter. See *brake*³, 12.—**Eve's daughters**, women.—**Scavenger's daughter**. See *scavenger*.

daughter-cell (dā'tēr-sel), *n.* See *cell*.

daughter-in-law (dā'tēr-in-lā'), *n.* A son's wife: correlative to *mother-in-law* and *father-in-law*.

I am come to set . . . the daughter-in-law against her mother-in-law.

Mat. x. 35.

daughterless (dā'tēr-less), *a.* [< ME. *doughterless*; < *daughter* + *-less*.] Without daughters.

Ye shull for me be doughterles.

Gower, Conf. Amant., III. 305.

daughterliness (dā'tēr-li-nes), *n.* Conduct becoming a daughter; dutifulness. *Dr. H. More*.

daughterling (dā'tēr-ling), *n.* [< *daughter* + *dim. -ling*.] A little daughter. [Rare.]

What am I to do with this daughter or daughterling of mine? She neither grows in wisdom nor in stature.

Charlotte Brontë, Vilette, xxv.

daughterly (dā'tēr-li), *a.* [< *daughter* + *-ly*.] Becoming a daughter; filial; dutiful.

For Christian charitie, and naturall loue, & youre very daughterlye dealing . . . both bynde me and straine me thereto.

Sir T. More, Works, p. 1449.

dauk, *n.* See *dak*.

dauke (dāk), *n.* [< L. *daucum*, *daucum*, *daucus*, < Gr. *δαῦκος*, a parsnip or carrot: see *Daucus*.] The wild variety of the common carrot, *Daucus Carota*.

daukin, *n.* See *dawkin*.

Daulias (dā-li-as), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δαυλίος*, epithet of Philomela, in Greek legend, who was changed into a nightingale, lit. a woman of *δαυλίος*, L. *Daulis*, a city of Phocis.] A genus of birds which contains only the two kinds of nightingales, *D. philomela* and *D. lusciniæ*. See *nightingale*.

daunt, *n.* An obsolete form of *dan*¹.

daunder (dān'dēr), *v. i.* [Sc.] See *dander*¹.

daundering (dān'dēr-ing), *p. a.* [Sc.] See *dandering*.

dauner (dā'nēr), *v. t.* [Sc.] See *dander*¹.

daunering (dā'nēr-ing), *p. a.* [Sc.] See *dandering*.

daunt (dānt or dānt), *v. t.* [E. dial. also *dant* (and *daunt*, *danton*, *q. v.*); < ME. *daunten*, *dawnten*, < OF. *danter*, *donter*, *dompter*, F. *dompter* = It. *domitare*, *daunt*, subdue, tame, < L. *domitare*, tame, freq. of *domare*, pp. *domitus*, tame, = E. tame: see *tame*, *v.*] 1f. To tame.

In-to Surre he sougte and thowr his sotill wittes

Daunted a dowue [dove] and day and nyghte hir feede.

Piers Plowman (B), xv. 393.

2f. To subdue; conquer; overcome.

Elde daunteth daunger atte laste.

Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 399.

3. To subdue the courage of; cause to quail; check by fear of danger; intimidate; discourage.

The Nightingale, whose happy noble hart

No dole can daunt, nor fearful force affright.

Gaucygne, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), p. 49.

What daunts thee now?—what shakes thee so?

Whittier, My Soul and I.

4. To cast down through fear or apprehension; cow down.

Rest on my word, and let not discontent

Daunt all your hopes.

Shak., *Tit. And.*, i. 2.

I find not anything therein able to daunt the courage

of a man, much less a well resolved Christian.

Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 38.

daunt, *n.* [ME. *daunt*; from the verb.] A

fright; a check.

Til the crosses dunt [dunt] gaf him a daunt.

Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 145.

daunter (dān'- or dān'tēr), *n.* One who daunts.

dauntingness (dān'- or dān'ting-nes), *n.* The quality of being terrifying.

As one who well knew . . . how the first euentz are

those which incusse a *dauntingness* or *daring*, [Scapula]

implyed all means to make his expeditious soaine, and

his executions cruell.

Daniel, Hist. Eng., p. 4.

dauntless (dānt'- or dānt'les), *a.* [< *daunt* + *-less*.] Incapable of being daunted; bold; fearless; intrepid.

The dauntless spirit of resolution.

Shak., *K. John*, v. 1.

Dauntless he rose and to the fight returned.

Dryden, Æneid.

If yet some desperate action rests behind,

That asks high conduct and a dauntless mind.

Dryden, Ajax and Ulysses, l. 582.

She visited every part of the works in person, cheering

her defenders by her presence and dauntless resolution.

Prescott, Ferri. and Isa., i. 2.

dauntlessly (dānt'- or dānt'les-li), *adv.* In a bold, fearless manner.

dauntlessness (dānt'- or dānt'les-nes), *n.* Fearlessness; intrepidity.

daunton (dā'n'ton), *v. t.* [Sc., also dial. *daunton*; an extension of *daunt*, *q. v.*] 1. To daunt; intimidate; subdue.

To *daunton* rebels and conspirators against him.

Piscotie, Chron. of Scotland, p. 87.

2. To dare; seek to daunt.

It's for the like o' them, an' maybe no even sae muckle worth, folk *daunton* God to His face and burn in muckle hell.

R. L. Stevenson, The Merry Men.

3†. To break in or tame (a horse).

A tame and dantoned horse. *Quon. Attach.*, xlviii, § 11.

dauphin (dā'fin), *n.* [Formerly *daulphin* and *dolphin*; < OF. **dalphin*, *dauphin*, later *daulphin*, mod. F. *dauphin* = Pr. *dalfin*; orig. the surname of the lords of the province hence called *Dauphiné*, Dauphiny, who bore on their crest three dolphins, in allusion to the origin of their name, < OF. **dalphin*, *dauphin*, *doffin*, F. *dauphin* (E. *dolphin*). Pr. *dalfin*, < L. *delphinus*, a dolphin; hence ML. *Delphinus*, *dauphin*: see *delphin*¹, *dolphin*.] The distinctive title (originally *Dauphin* of Viennois) of the eldest son of the king of France, from 1349 till the revolution of 1830. When the reigning king had no son or lineal male descendant, the title was in abeyance, as no other heir to the throne could hold it. The title had been borne since the eleventh or twelfth century by the counts of Viennois as lords of the domain hence called *le Dauphiné* (the Dauphinat, or Dauphiny), the last of whom ceded his lordship to the king, on condition that the title should be always maintained. The lords of Auvergne also used the title *dauphin*.

The *dauphin* Charles is crowned king in Rheims.

Shak., 1 Hen. VI., l. 1.

The *Dolphin* was expected at the masse.

Coryat, Crudities, I. 45.

dauphine (dā'fēn), *n.* [F., fem. of *dauphin*.]

The wife of a *dauphin*.

dauphiness (dā'fin-es), *n.* [< *dauphin* + -ess.] Same as *dauphine*.

It is now sixteen or seventeen years since I saw the Queen of France, then the *dauphiness*, at Versailles; and surely never lighted on this orb, which she hardly seemed to touch, a more delightful vision. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

daur (dār), *v. t.* A Scotch form of *dare*¹.

daut, *v. t.* See *dawt*.

daww (dā), *n.* [South African D. form of the native name.] The native name of Burchell's zebra, *Equus burchelli*, a very beautiful animal,



Daww (*Equus burchelli*).

resembling the quagga in some respects, but having the coloring of a zebra. Also called *bonte-quagga*.

Davallia (da-val'i-ā), *n.* [NL., named after Edmond Davall, a Swiss botanist.] A genus of polypodiaceous ferns, having scaly creeping rhizomes, whence the name hare's-foot fern applied to *D. Canariensis*. The fronds are sometimes pinnate, but more frequently pinnately decouped, being elegantly cut into numerous small divisions. The sori are borne close to the margin. The indusium which covers each is attached by its base to the end of a vein, and is free at the opposite side. The number of species slightly exceeds 100, and they are most numerous in the tropics of the old world. Some of the species are among the most elegant ferns in cultivation.

davenport (dav'n-pōrt), *n.* [Also *devonport*; from the surname *Davenport*: compare *Devonport*, since 1824 the name of a town in England.] A kind of small writing-desk.

David, *n.* An obsolete form of *darit*.

Davidic, Davidical (dā-vid'ik, -i-kāl), *a.* [< *David* + -ic, -ical.] Of, pertaining to, or derived from David, king of Israel.

We cannot well stop short of the admission that the Psalter must contain *Davidic* psalms, some of which at least may be identified by judicious criticism.

Encyc. Brit., VI. 841.

Davidist (dā'vid-ist), *n.* [< *David* (see defs.) + -ist.] 1. One of the followers of David of Dinant in Belgium (hence called *Dinanto*), who taught extreme pantheistic doctrines. His treatise "Quaternum" was burned by a synod at Paris in 1200, and the sect was stamped out by persecution.

2. One of a fanatical sect which existed for more than a century after the death in 1556 of its founder, a Dutch Anabaptist, David George, or Joris. His followers were also called *Davidians*, *David-Georgians*, and *Familists*. See *Familist*.

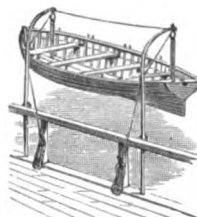
Davidsonite (dā'vid-son-it), *n.* [From the discoverer, Dr. Davidson.] A variety of beryl discovered in the granite quarry of Rubislaw, near Aberdeen, Scotland. See *beryl*.

David's-root (dā'vidz-rōt), *n.* The *cahinea-root*.

David's staff. See *staff*.

daviet (dā'vi), *n.* Same as *darit*.

davit (dav'it), *n.* [Also *davit*, and formerly *dauid* ("the Davids' end," Capt. John Smith, Treat. on Eng. Sea Terms, 1626). Cf. F. *darier*, forceps, a cramp-iron, *davit*; supposed by Littré to stand for **dariet*, a dim. of *David*, it being customary to give proper names to implements (e. g., E. *betty*, *billy*, *jack*, etc.).] *Naut.*, one of a pair of projecting pieces of wood or iron on the side or stern of a vessel, used for suspending or lowering and hoisting a boat, by means of sheaves and pulleys. They are set so as to admit of being shipped and unshipped at pleasure, and commonly turn on their axes, so that the boat can be swung in on deck, or vice versa.



Davits.

davite (dā'vit), *n.* [After the English chemist Sir Humphry Davy (1778-1829).] A sulphate of aluminium found in a warm spring near Bogotá in the United States of Colombia. It occurs massive, is of a fine fibrous structure, white color and silky luster, and is very soluble.

davreuxite (da-vrē zit), *n.* [After the Belgian chemist Charles Davreux.] A silicate of aluminium occurring in fibrous crystalline aggregates resembling asbestos.

davy¹ (dā'vi), *n.*; pl. *davies* (-viz). [After Sir H. Davy.] The safety-lamp invented for the protection of coal-miners by Sir H. Davy. It consists of a metallic cistern for the oil, and a cylinder of wire gauze about 14 inches in diameter and 8 inches in height. Fire cannot be communicated through the gauze to gas outside the cylinder.

davy² (dā'vi), *n.*; pl. *davies* (-viz). [A corruption of *affidavit*.] An affidavit. [Slang.]

Davy Jones (dā'vi jōnz), *n.* [A humorous name, at the origin of which many guesses have been made.] *Naut.*, the spirit of the sea; a sea-devil.

This same *Davy Jones*, according to the mythology of sailors, is the fiend that presides over all the evil spirits of the deep, and is seen in various shapes warning the devoted wretch of death and woe. *Smollett*.

Davy Jones's locker, the ocean; specifically, the ocean regarded as the grave of all who perish at sea.

Davy lamp, Davy's lamp. See *davy*¹.

davyne (dā'vin), *n.* [Better *davine*, < NL. *davina*.] A Vesuvian mineral related to cancrinite: in part, perhaps, identical with microsommitte.

davyum (dā'vi-um), *n.* [NL., better **darium*; so called after Sir H. Davy: see *darite*.] A metal of the platinum group, whose discovery was announced in 1877 by Kern of St. Petersburg. He found it associated with the metals rhodium and iridium in some platinum ores, and described it as a hard silvery metal, slightly ductile, extremely infusible, and having a density of 9.385 at 25° C. Its existence as an element has not been established.

daw¹ (dā), *v. t.* [< ME. *dawen*, *dagen* (also *daien*, *dagen*: see *day*¹, *v.*) = AS. *dagian* (= D. *dagen* = MLG. *Lg. dagen* = G. *tagen* = Icel. *daga* = Sw. *dagas* = Dan. *dages*), become day, < *dæg*, *day*: see *day*¹, and cf. *dawen*.] To become day; dawn.

Tyl the day *dawede* these damespace daunsede, That men rang to the resurreccoun; and with that ich awakede. *Piers Plowman* (C), xxi. 471.

The cock doth crow, the day doth *daw*.

The Wife of Usher's Well (Child's Ballads, I. 216).

daw² (dā), *n.* [< ME. *dawc* = OHG. *tāha*, MHG. *tāhe*, with dim. *tāhele*, *tāle*, *talle*, also *tul*, *tole*, *dole*, *G. dohle*, a daw; cf. ML. *tacula*, It. *taccola*, a daw, from MHG. The same word appears as the second element of *caddow*, *q. v.*] 1. A jack-daw. See *dawcock*.

The windy clamour of the *daws*. *Tennyson*, Geraint.

2. A foolish, empty fellow. [Prov. Eng.]

At thi tabull nether crache ne claw,

Than men wyll se thou arte a daw.

Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 25.

To hear the prattling of any such Jack Straw, For when hee hath all done, I compte him but a very daw. *R. Edwards*, Damon and Pythias.

3. A sluggard; a slattern. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

I will not be an *daw*, I wyl not sleip.

Gavin Douglas, tr. of Virgil, p. 452.

But I see that but [without] spinning I'll never be *braw*, But gae by the name of a dilt or a da.

A. Ross, Helenore, p. 135.

daw³ (dā), *v.* [Sc. and E. dial.; a var. of *daw*, *do*², *q. v.*] I. *intrans.* To thrive; prosper; recover health or spirits.

II. *trans.* To cause to recover one's spirits; hearten; encourage; cheer.

Tyll with good rapps

And heum clappes

He *dawde* him up again.

Sir T. More, Four Things.

Daw thou her up, and I will fetch thee forth

Potions of comfort, to repress her pain.

Greene, James IV., v.

daw⁴ (dā), *v. t.* [See *adaw*².] To daunt; frighten.

She thought to *daw* her now as she had done of old.

Romeus and Juliet, Malone's Suppl. to Shak., I. 333.

dawbt, *v.* and *n.* See *daub*.

dawcock¹ (dā'kok), *n.* A male daw; a jack-daw; hence, figuratively, an empty, chattering fellow.

The doonel *dawcock* comes dropping among the doctors.

Withals, Dict., p. 558.

dawd, *n.* See *daud*.

dawdle (dā'dl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dawdled*, ppr. *dawdling*. [A colloq. word, appar. a var. of *dad-dle*.] I. *intrans.* To idle; waste time; trifle; loiter.

Mrs. Bennet, having *dawdled* about in the vestibule to watch for the end of the conference, . . . entered the breakfast-room. *Jane Austen*, Pride and Prejudice, p. 85.

Next to the youth who has no calling, he is most to be pitied who toils without heart, and is therefore forever *dawdling*—loitering and lingering, instead of striking with all his might.

W. Mathews, Getting on in the World, p. 165.

II. *trans.* To waste by trifling; with away: as, to *dawdle away* a whole forenoon.

dawdle (dā'dl), *n.* [< *dawdle*, *v.*] A trifter; a dawdler. [Rare.]

Where is this *dawdle* of a housekeeper?

Colman and Garrick, Clandestine Marriage, l. 2.

dawdler (dā'dlēr), *n.* One who dawdles; a trifter; an idler.

dawdling (dā'dling), *p. a.* Sauntering; idling.

There is the man whose rapid strides indicate his excitement, and the slow and *dawdling* walk indicative of purposeless aim. *F. Warner*, Physical Expression, p. 56.

daw-dressing (dā'dres'ing), *n.* The assumption of qualities one is not entitled to; the assumption of the achievements or claims of another as one's own: in allusion to the fable of the daw that dressed itself with peacock's feathers. [Rare.]

They would deem themselves disgraced had they been guilty, even in thought, of a simulation similar to this—howbeit not in danger of being ignominiously plucked for so contemptible a *daw-dressing*. *Sir W. Hamilton*.

dawdy (dā'di), *n.* and *a.* Same as *dowdy*.

dawet, *n.* A Middle English form (in oblique cases) of *day*¹.—Of *dawet*, of *dawest*, of *life-dawet*, out of life: with *do* or *bring*. See *adaw*², etymology.

Alle that nolde turne to God he *brougt* hem some of *dawet*. *Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 53.

daw-fish (dā'fish), *n.* [Appar. a corruption of *dog-fish*.] The lesser dog-fish, one of the scyllioid sharks. [Orkneys.]

dawing (dā'ing), *n.* [< ME. *dawing*, *dawinge* *dawunge*, < AS. *dagung*, dawn, verbal *n.* of *dagian*, become day, dawn: see *day*¹, and cf. *dawn ing*.] The first appearance of day; dawn dawning. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

And ek the sonne, Titan, gan he childe,

And seyde, "O fol, wel may men the despiele,

That hast the *Dawing* al nyght by thi side."

Chaucer, Troilus, iiii. 1466.

Late at e'en, drinking the wine,

And ere they paid the lawing

They set a combat them between,

To fight it in the *dawing*.

Old ballad.

dawish (dā'ish), *a.* [< *daw*² + -ish¹.] Like a daw.

dawk¹ (dāk), *n.* [E. dial.; a var. of *dalk*², *q. v.*] A hollow or an incision, as in timber.

Observe if any hollow or *dawks* be in the length.

J. Mozon, Mechanical Exercises.

dawk¹ (dāk), *v. t.* [Also written *dauk*; < *dawk*¹, *n.*] To cut or mark with an incision.

Should they apply that side of the tool the edge lies on, the swift coming about of the work would . . . jobb the edge into the stuff, and so *dawk* it.

J. Mozon, Mechanical Exercises.

dawk², *n.* See *dak*.

dawkin, *n.* [Also *daikin*; < ME. *Dawkin* (also, as in mod. E., *Dawkin* and *Dawkins*, as surnames), a dim. of *Daw*, *Dawe*, a reduced form of *David*.] A fool; a simpleton.

dawn (dām), *n.* [Also written *daum*, repr. Hind. *dām*.] An East Indian copper coin of the value of one fortieth of a rupee.

dawn (dān), *v. i.* [< ME. *dawnen* (late and rare), substituted, through influence of earlier noun *dawninge* (see *dawning*), for reg. *dawen*, *dagen*, *daien*, *dayen*, *dawn*: see *daw*, *day*.] 1. To become day; begin to grow light in the morning; grow light: as, the morning *dawns*.

It began to dawn toward the first day of the week.
Mat. xxviii. 1.

2. To begin to open or expand; begin to show intellectual light or power: as, his genius *dawned*.

Whether thy hand strike out some free design,
Where life awakes and *dawns* at ev'ry line.
Pope, To Mr. Jarvis.

3. To begin to become visible in consequence of an increase of light or enlightenment, literally or figuratively; begin to open or appear: as, the truth *dawns* upon him.

Brightest and best of the sons of the morning!
Dawn on our darkness and lend us thine aid.
Bp. Heber, Hymn.

I waited underneath the *dawning* hills.
Tennyson, *Enone*.

There has been gradually *dawning* upon those who think the conviction that a state-church is not so much a religious as a political institution.

H. Spencer, *Social Statics*, p. 338.

dawn (dān), *n.* [< *dawn*, *v.* The older nouns are *dawing* and *dawning*.] 1. The first appearance of daylight in the morning.

Fairest of stars, last in the train of night,
If better thou belong not to the *dawn*.
Milton, P. L., v. 187.

Full oft they met, as *dawn* and twilight meet
In northern clime.
Lowell, *Legend of Brittany*, ii. 5.

2. First opening or expansion; beginning; rise; first appearance: as, the *dawn* of intellect; the *dawn* of a new era.

Such as creation's *dawn* beheld, thou rollest now.
Byron, *Childe Harold*, iv. 182.

But no cloud could overcast the *dawn* of so much genius and so much ambition.
Macaulay, *Warren Hastings*.

High dawn, the first indications of daylight seen above a bank of clouds. *Qualtrough*, *Boat Sailer's Manual*, p. 224. — **Low dawn**, daybreak on or near the horizon, the first streaks of light being low down. *Qualtrough*, *Boat Sailer's Manual*, p. 224.

dawnering (dā'nér-ing), *p. a.* Same as *dander-ing*.

I lead a strange *dawnering* life at present; in general not a little relieved and quieted.

Carlyle, in *Froude*, I. 108.

dawning (dā'ning), *n.* [< ME. *dawninge*, *dawen-ynge*, *daigening*, *daiening*, *daining*, etc., an alteration, through the influence of Sw. Dan. *dagning*, *dawn*, Icel. *dagan*, *dögun*, *dawn*, = D. *dagende* (cf. Icel. *dagn*, *dögn* = Sw. *dygn* = Dan. *dögn*, day and night, 24 hours), of the reg. ME. *dawinge*, *dawunge*, < AS. *dagung*, *dawn*, < *dagian*, *dawn*, become day: see *dawn* and *daw*.] 1. The first appearance of light in the morning; daybreak; dawn.

On the morrow, in the *dawenynge*, the tidings come in to the town that the Duke was dede.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 77.

Alas poor Harry of England, he longs not for the *dawning* as we do.
Shak., *Hen. V.*, iii. 7.

2. First advent or appearance; beginning.

Moreover always in my mind I hear
A cry from out the *dawning* of my life.
Tennyson, *Coming of Arthur*.

dawpate (dā'pāt), *n.* [< *daw* + *pate*.] A simpleton.

dawsonite (dā'son-it), *n.* [After J. W. Dawson of Montreal (born 1820).] A hydrous carbonate of sodium and aluminium, occurring in white-bladed crystals at Montreal, and in the province of Siena in Italy.

dawt, **daut** (dāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dawted* or *dawtit*, ppr. *dawting*. [Sc.; hardly the same as *dote*, *q. v.*] To regard or treat with affection; pet; caress; fondle.

I'll set thee on a chair of gold,
And *daut* thee kindly on my knee.
Lord Jamie Douglas (Child's Ballads, IV. 139).
Much *dawted* by the gods is he,
Wha' to the Indian plain
Successful ploughs the wally sea,
And safe returns again.
Ramsay, *The Poet's Wish*.

dawtle, **dawty** (dā'ti), *n.* [Sc., dim. from *dawt*.] A beloved child; a darling; a child

much fondled through affection: frequently used as a term of endearment.

It's ten to ane ye're nae their *dawty*.
Shirref, *Poems*, p. 333.

day¹ (dā), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *daye*, *daie*; < ME. *day*, *dai*, *dei*, *dage*, *dawe*, *dage*, etc., < AS. *dæg*, pl. *dagas*, = OS. *dag* = OFries. *dei*, *dē* = MLG. *dach*, LG. *dag* = D. *dag* = OHG. *tac*, MHG. *tac*, G. *tag* = Icel. *dagr* = Sw. Dan. *dag* = Goth. *dags*, *day*; akin to AS. (poet.) *dōgr* = Icel. *dōgr*, *day*. Possibly ult. < Ind.-Eur. √ *dhagh, Skt. √ *dah*, burn. Not connected with L. *dies*, *day* (see *dial*). Hence *daw*¹ and *dawn*.] 1. The period during which the sun is above the horizon, or shines continuously on any given portion of the earth's surface; the interval of light, in contradistinction to that of darkness, or to night; the period between the rising and the setting of the sun, of varying length, and called by astronomers the *artificial day*.

And God called the light *Day*, and the darkness he called Night.
Gen. i. 5.

And always, night and *day*, he was in the mountains.
Mark v. 5.

It was the middle of the *day*.
Ever the weary wind went on.
Tennyson, *Dying Swan*.

Hence — 2. Light; sunshine.

Let us walk honestly, as in the *day*.
Rom. xiii. 13.

It is directly in your way, we have *day* enough to perform our journey, and, as you like your entertainment, you may there repose yourself a day or two.

While the *day*,
Descending, struck athwart the hall, and shot
A flying splendour out of brass and steel.
Tennyson, *Princess*, vi.

3. The whole time or period of one revolution of the earth on its axis, or the space of twenty-four hours; specifically, the interval of time which elapses between two consecutive returns of the same terrestrial meridian to the sun. In this latter specific sense it is called the *natural*, *solar*, or *astronomical day*. Since the length of this day is continually varying, owing to the eccentricity of the earth's orbit and the obliquity of the ecliptic, a *mean solar day* (the *civil day*) is employed, which is the average period of one revolution of the earth on its axis relative to the sun's position considered as fixed. The day of twenty-four hours may be reckoned from noon to noon, as in the *astronomical* or *nautical day*, or from midnight to midnight, as in the *civil day* recognized in the United States, throughout the British empire, and in most of the countries of Europe. The Babylonians reckoned the *civil day* from sunrise to sunrise; the Umbrians, from noon to noon; the Athenians and Hebrews, from sunset to sunset; and the Romans, from midnight to midnight.

And the evening and the morning were the first *day*.
Gen. i. 5.

My lord, I cannot be so soon provided;
Please you, deliberate a *day* or two.
Shak., *T. G. of V.*, i. 3.

4. A particular or regularly recurring period of twenty-four hours, assigned to the doing of some specified thing, or connected with some event or observance: as, settling-day; bill-day.

Knipp's maid comes to me, to tell me that the women's *day* at the playhouse is to-day, and that therefore I must be there, to increase their profit. *Pepys*, *Diary*, IV. 29. Specifically—(a) An anniversary; the particular day on which some event is commemorated: as, St. Bartholomew's *day*; a *birthday*; New Year's *day*. (b) The regularly recurring period in each week set apart for some particular purpose, as for receiving calls, etc.

Mr. Gayman, your servant; you'll be at my Aunt Susan's this afternoon; 'tis her *Day*, you know.

Southern, *Maid's Last Prayer*, I.
You have been at my Lady Whifler's upon her *Day*, Madam?
Congreve, *Double-Dealer*, iii. 9.

Ladies, however, have their *days*, and afternoon tea is as much an institution in Australia as at home.
Arch. Forbes, *Souvenirs of some Continents*, p. 75.

5. Time. (a) Specified interval or space of time: as, three years' *day* to do something; he was absent for a year's *day*. (b) Time to pay; credit. [Time is now used in this sense.]

Faith, then, I'll pray you, 'cause he is my neighbour,
To take a hundred pound, and give him *day*.
B. Jonson, *Tale of a Tub*, iv. 1.

(c) Period of time.
At twenty-one, in a *day* of gloom and terror, he was placed at the head of the administration.
Macaulay, *Hist. Eng.*, vii.

(d) Appointed time; set period; appointment.
After long waiting, & large expences, though he kept not *day* with them, yet he came at length & took them in, in y^e night. *Bradford*, *Plymouth Plantation*, p. 12.

If my debtors do not keep their *day*.
Dryden.

(e) Definite time of existence, activity, or influence; allotted or actual term of life, usefulness, or glory: as, his *day* is over.

The cat will mew, and dog will have his *day*.
Shak., *Hamlet*, v. 1.

Lady Snerr. Why, truly, Mrs. Clackitt has a very pretty talent, and a great deal of industry.
Snake. True, madam, and has been tolerably successful in her *day*.
Sheridan, *School for Scandal*, i. 1.

Our little systems have their *day*:
They have their *day* and cease to be.
Tennyson, *In Memoriam*, Prolog.

(f) A time or period, as distinguished from other times or periods; age: commonly used in the plural: as, bygone *days*; the *days* of our fathers.

Much cruelty did the Patavines suffer in this mans *daies*.
Coryat, *Crudities*, I. 158.

In *days* of old there liv'd, of mighty fame,
A valiant prince, and Theseus was his name.
Dryden, *Pal. and Arc.*, i. 1.

6. A distance which may be accomplished in a day; a day's journey. See phrase below.

"Sire Dowel dwelleth," quod Wit, "not a day hennes."
Piers Plowman (A), x. 1.

Beyond this Ile is the maine land and the great ruer Ocean, on which standeth a Towne called Pomeiock, and six *dayes* higher, their City Skioack.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's True Travels*, I. 84.

7. The contest of a day; a battle or combat with reference to its issue or results: as, to carry the *day*.

The trumpets sound retreat, the *day* is ours.
Shak., *1 Hen. IV.*, v. 4.

His name struck fear, his conduct won the *day*.
Roccomon, *To the Duke of York*.

All Fools' day, **All Saints' day**, **All Souls' day**. See *fool*, *saint*, *soul*. — **Ancient day**. See *ancient*. — **Anniversary day**. See *anniversary*. — **Arbor day**. See *arbor-day*. — **Ascension day**. See *ascension*. — **A year and a day**. (a) A full year and an extra day of grace: an old law term denoting the period beyond which certain rights ceased. See *year*. (b) A long while; time of uncertain length. (Humorous.) — **Banish day**. See *banish*. — **Barnaby day**, the day of St. Barnabas. See *Barnaby-rattle*.

That man that is blind, or that will wink, shall see no more sun upon St. *Barnabie's day* than upon St. *Lucie's*; no more in the summer than in the winter solstice.
Donne, *Sermons*, vii.

Bartholomew day, the 24th day of August, on which is held a festival in honor of St. Bartholomew, one of the twelve apostles, and which is noted in history as—(1) the day in 1572 on which the great massacre of French Protestants (called the St. Bartholomew massacre) was begun in Paris by order of the king, which order was executed in other towns on its receipt, last in Bordeaux on October 3d; (2) the day in 1662 on which the penalties of the English Act of Uniformity came into force; (3) the day on which a great fair (called Bartholomew fair) was held annually at Smithfield in London, from 1133 to 1855, whence the name Bartholomew attached to the names of many articles sold there, as Bartholomew baby, Bartholomew pig, Bartholomew ware, etc.—**Bill day**, in the United States House of Representatives, a day (usually Monday of each week) set apart for the introduction of bills by members. — **Black-letter day**. See *black-letter*. — **Break of day**. See *break*. — **Calendar days**. See *calendar*. — **Childermas day**. See *Childermas*. — **Civil day**, the mean solar day as recognized by the state in civil or legal and business transactions. See definition 3, above. — **Cleaning days**, **clear days**. See the adjectives. — **Commemoration day**, **commencement day**, **commission day**, **contango day**. See the qualifying words. — **Continuation of days**. See *continuation*. — **Costs of the day**. See *cost*. — **Daft days**. See *daft*. — **Dark days**. See *dark*. — **Day about**. (a) On alternate days; every other day. (b) A day in turn; a fixed recurrent day.

"Husband," quoth scho, "content am I
To tak the pluche my *day about*."
Wif of Auchtirmuchty (Child's Ballads, VIII. 117).

Day by day, daily; every day; each day in succession; continually; without intermission of a day.

Day by day the zere gon passe,
The pope for-gate neuer his masse.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 88.

Withynne his brest he kept it *day by day*.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), I. 228.

Day by day we magnify thee.
Book of Common Prayer, Te Deum.

Eating the Lotos *day by day*. Tennyson, *Lotos-Eaters*.

Day of abstinence. See *abstinence*. — **Day of Brahma**, in Hindu myth., 1,000 mahāyugas or great ages, each equal to 4,320,000 years. — **Day of doom**, the judgment-day. — **Day of grace**. See *grace*. — **Day of trow**, a diet or meeting to treat of a truce or to settle disputes.

With letters to diuers persons on the Bordouris, for the *day of trow* to be haldin eftir the diete of Anwic.
Accounts of Lord High Treasurer (1478).

Days in banc, in *Eng. law*, days set apart by statute or by order of the court when writs are to be returned, or when the party shall appear upon the writ served. — **Days in court**, opportunity for appearance to contest a case. — **Day's journey**, a somewhat loose mode of measuring distance, especially in the East. The day's journey of a man on foot may be estimated at about 20 to 24 English miles, but if the journey is for many days, at about 17. A day's journey on horseback may be taken at about 26 to 30 miles. In a caravan journey with camels the day's journey is about 30 miles for a short distance, but on an extended line somewhat less. The mean rate of the daily march of an army is about 14 miles in a line of from eight to ten marches; but for a single march, or even two or three, the distance may be a mile or two longer, or for a forced march twice

as long or more. The ancient Assyrian day's journey (yom) was 6 parasangs; the marhala of Arabia, 8 parasangs. In many other countries the day's journey is a recognized unit.—**Day's work.** (a) The work of one day. (b) *Naut.*, the account or reckoning of a ship's course for twenty-four hours, from noon to noon.—**Decoration day, Derby day, Dominion day, Easter day.** See the qualifying words.—**Eating days,** days on which the eating of meat was allowed in the Anglican Church before the Reformation.

Upon *eatynge dayes* at dynner by eleven of the clocke, a first dynner in the tyme of high masse for carvers.
Rules of the House of Princess Cecill (Edw. III.).

Enneatecal days. See *enneatecal*.—**Evacuation day.** See *evacuation*.—**Fast day.** See *fast-day*.—**Forever and a day.** See *ever*.—**Good day.** See *good*.—**Grand days,** in old Eng. law, holidays in the terms of court, solemnly kept in the inns of court and chancery: viz., Candlemas day, Ascension day, St. John Baptist's day, and All Saints' day. Also called *dies non juridici*.—**Ground-hog day.** See *woodchuck day*, under *woodchuck*.—**Halcyon days.** See *halcyon*.—**High day.** See *high*.—**Holy-Cross day,** a festival observed in the Greek and Roman Catholic churches on September 14th, in commemoration of the exaltation of the alleged cross of Christ after its recovery from the Persians, A. D. 628. Also called *Holyrood day*. See *Exaltation of the Cross*, under *cross*.—**Holy days,** days set apart by the church in especial commemoration of certain sacred persons or events.—**Inauguration day,** March 4th, the day when the President elect of the United States takes the oath of office. [U. S.]—**Independence day,** the day on which the Congress of the North American colonies of Great Britain (afterward the United States) passed the Declaration of Independence (July 4th, 1776). Its anniversary is observed as a national holiday. [U. S.]—**Innocent's day.** See *innocent*.—**In one's born day.** See *born*.—**Intercalary day.** See *bissextus*.—**Lawful day,** a day on which any legal act may be performed; a week-day, as distinguished from Sunday or a legal holiday.—**May day.** See *May*.—**Memorial day.** Same as *Decoration day* (which see, under *decoration*).—**Midsummer day, name day.** See the qualifying words.—**New Year's day,** the first day of a new year.

And also *Newyears Day*, sumtyme bakward, sumtyme forward, both Day and nyght, in gret fer be the coste of Turkey.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 59.

Nine days' wonder. See *wonder*.—**Offering day.** See *offering*.—**Officer of the day.** See *officer*.—**One day.** (a) On a certain or particular day, referring to time past.

One day when Phoebe fair
With all her band was following the chase.
Spenser.

(b) At an indefinite future time; on some day in the future.

I hope to see you one day fitted with a husband.
Shak., *Much Ado*, II. 1.
Heaven waxeth old, and all the spheres above
Shall one day faint.
Sir J. Davies.

One of these days, on some day not far distant; within a short time: as, I will attend to it one of these days.—**Order of the day.** See *order*.—**Rainy day.** See *rainy*.—**Red-letter day.** See *red-letter*.—**St. Andrew's day,** a festival observed on November 30th in honor of St. Andrew, the patron saint of Scotland.—**St. Crispin's day.** See *Crispin*.—**St. David's day,** a festival observed by the Welsh on March 1st in honor of their patron saint, St. David, bishop of St. David's in Pembrokeshire, who flourished in the fifth and sixth centuries, and is said to have lived to the age of 110.—**St. George's day,** April 23d, the day observed in honor of St. George, the patron saint of England.—**St. Nicholas's day,** December 6th, the day observed in honor of St. Nicholas, the patron saint of sailors, merchants, travelers, and captives, and of several countries, especially in medieval times, and revered especially by the Dutch (under the name of Santa Claus, made familiar in America by the Dutch settlers) as the guardian of children.—**St. Patrick's day,** March 17th, the day observed by the Irish in honor of St. Patrick, the apostle and patron saint of Ireland, who is supposed to have died about 460.—**St. Swithin's day,** July 15th, a festival in honor of St. Swithin, bishop of Winchester, 852–862. When he was canonized within the next century, the monks desired to transfer his remains from the churchyard at Winchester, where he had at his own request been buried, to the cathedral, and selected July 15th as the date. Heavy rains lasting for forty days delayed the transfer: hence the popular saying that, if rain falls on St. Swithin's day, it is sure to rain continuously for forty days.—**St. Valentine's day,** February 14th. See *valentine*.—**Sidereal day,** the interval of time beginning and ending with the passage over the meridian of the vernal equinox. It is uniformly equal to 23 hours, 56 minutes, 4.099 seconds, or 3 minutes, 55.901 seconds less than the mean solar day.—**Still days,** a name given by the Anglo-Saxons to Maundy Thursday, Good Friday, and Holy Saturday.—**Thanksgiving day.** See *thanksgiving*.—**The day.** (a) The period or time spoken of; time then (or now) present. Looks freshest in the fashion of the day.
Tennyson, The Epic.

(b) To-day: as, how are ye the day? [Scotch.]
But we maun a' live the day, and have our dinner.
Scott, Waverley, xlii.

The day before (or after) the fair, too early (or too late).—**The days of creation,** the periods of creative energy into which the first chapter of Genesis divides the creation or formation of the world. The nature of these days cannot be determined from the language of the chapter, the literal meaning of which is, there was evening (the close of a period of light), and there was morning (the close of a period of darkness), one day.—**The Great Day of Expiation.** See *expiation*.—**The other day,** lately; recently; not long ago.

Celia and I, the other Day,
Walk'd o'er the Sand-Hills to the Sea.
Prior, Lady's Looking-Glass.

The time of day, a greeting: as, to pass the time of day.
Not worth the time of day.
Shak., *Pericles*, IV. 4.

Hence—**To give one the time of day,** to salute or greet in passing.—**This day week or month,** the day of next week or next month which corresponds to this day.

Ere this-day-month come and gang,
My wedded wife ye'se be.

Blanchefleur and Jellyflower (Child's Ballads, IV. 298).

To carry the day. See *carry*.—**To have seen the day,** to have lived in or witnessed the time when such and such a thing or circumstance was different from what it is now.

An old woman is one that hath seen the day, and is commonly ten years younger or ten years older by her owne confession than the people know she is.

J. Stephens, Essays (1615).

Oh Tibbie, I ha'e seen the day
Ye wad na been sae shy.

Burns, Tibbie, I ha'e seen the day.

To name the day, to fix the date of a marriage.—**Without day,** for an indefinite or undetermined time; without naming any particular day; sine die: as, the committee adjourned without day.—**Woodchuck day.** See *woodchuck*.

day¹ (dā), v. [*ME. dayen, daien*, var. of *dawen*, *dagen*, < *AS. dagian*, become day, < *dæg*, day: see *daw¹*, v.] **I. intrans.** To become day; dawn: same as *daw¹*.

II. trans. To put off from day to day; adjourn. See *daying*.

day² (dā), n. [Supposed to be a corruption of *bay²*.] One of the compartments of a mulioned window.

day³, n. Same as *dey¹*.

Dayak, Dayakker, n. Same as *Dyak*.

dayal (dā'yāl), n. [Native name; also written *dahil*, q. v.] A magpie-robin; a bird of the genus *Copsichus* (which see).

day-bed¹ (dā'bed), n. A bed used for rest during the day; a lounge or sofa.

Having come from a day-bed, where I have left Olivia sleeping.
Shak., *T. N.*, II. 5.

Marg. Is the great coach up the Duke of Medina sent?
Altea. 'Tis up and ready.

Marg. And day-beds in all chambers?
Fletcher, Rule a Wife, III. 1.

dayberry (dā'ber'i), n.; pl. dayberries (-iz). [Also dial. *deberry*; < *day* (day¹)? + *berry¹*.] An English name for the wild gooseberry.

day-blindness (dā'blind'nes), n. The common name for the visual defect by which objects are seen distinctly only by a dim light: the opposite of *daysight*. Also called *night-sight*, *nocturnal sight*, and by medical writers either *hemeralopia* or *nyctalopia*, according to their definition of these words.

day-book (dā'būk), n. [= *D. dagboek* = *G. tagebuch* = *Dan. dagbog* = *Sw. dagbok*, a diary.] 1. A diary or chronicle.

Diarium [L.] . . . *Registre journal* [F.] . . . A *daie booke*, containing such acts, deeds, and matters as are daillie done.
Nomenclator.

The many rarities, riches and monuments of that sacred building, the deceased benefactors whereof our day-books make mention.
Lansdowne MS. (1634), 213.

2. *Naut.*, a log-book.—3. In *bookkeeping*, a book in which the transactions of the day are entered in the order of their occurrence; a book of original entries, or first record of sales and purchases, receipts, disbursements, etc.

Primary records, or day-books, for each distinct branch of business.
Waterston, Cyc. of Commerce.

daybreak (dā'brāk), n. [*CF. Dan. dagbrækning* = *Sw. dagbräckning*.] The dawn or first appearance of light in the morning.

I watch'd the early glories of her eyes,
As men for daybreak watch the eastern skies.
Dryden.

day-coal (dā'kōl), n. A name given by miners to the upper stratum of coal, as being nearest the light or surface.

day-dream (dā'drēm), n. A reverie; a castle in the air; a visionary fancy, especially of wishes gratified or hopes fulfilled, indulged in when awake; an extravagant conceit of the fancy or imagination.

The vain and unprincipled Belle-Isle, whose whole life was one wild day-dream of conquest and spoliation.
Macaulay, Frederic the Great.

day-dreamer (dā'drē'mēr), n. One who indulges in day-dreams; a fanciful, sanguine schemer; one given to indulging in reveries or to building castles in the air.

day-dreaming (dā'drē'ming), n. Indulgence in reveries or in fanciful and sanguine schemes.

To one given to day-dreaming, and fond of losing himself in reveries, a sea voyage is full of subjects for meditation.
Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 18.

day-dreamy (dā'drē'mi), a. Relating to or abounding in day-dreams; given to building castles in the air. [Rare.]

day-feeder (dā'fē'dēr), n. An animal that feeds by day. *W. H. Flower.*

day-fever¹ (dā'fē'vēr), n. The sweating-sickness. *Davies.*

day-flier (dā'fī'ēr), n. An animal that flies by day.

day-flower (dā'fīou'ēr), n. The popular name of plants of the genus *Commelina*.

day-fly (dā'fī), n. [= *D. dagliege* = *Dan. døgnflue* = *Sw. dagfluga*; cf. *G. Eintagsfliege*, 'one-day-fly.'] A May-fly: a popular name of the neuropterous insects of the family *Ephemera*.



Day-fly (*Ephemera (Potamanthus) marginatus*), natural size.

ridæ: so called because, however long they may live in the larval state, in their perfect form they exist only from a few hours to a few days, taking no food, but only propagating and then dying. See *Ephemera*.

day-hole (dā'hōl), n. In coal-mining, any heading or level communicating with the surface.

day-house (dā'hous), n. In *astrol.*, the house ruled by a planet by day. Thus, Aries is the day-house of Mars, Gemini of Mercury, Libra of Venus, Sagittarius of Jupiter, and Aquarius of Saturn.

dayhouse (dā'hous), n. See *deyhouse*.

daying¹ (dā'ing), n. [Verbal n. of *day¹*, v.] A putting off from day to day; procrastination.

I will intreat him for his daughter to my sonne in marriage; and if I doe obtaine her, why should I make any more daying for the matter, but marrie them out of the way?
Terence in English (1614).

day-labor (dā'lā'bor), n. Labor hired or performed by the day; stated or fixed labor.

Doth God exact day-labour, light denied?
Milton, Sonnets, xiv.

day-laborer (dā'lā'bor-ēr), n. One who works by the day.

In one night, ere glimpses of morn,
His shadowy flail hath thresh'd the corn,
That ten day-labourers could not end.
Milton, L'Allegro, l. 109.

daylight (dā'līt), n. [*ME. daylight, dailiht*, etc.; < *day¹* + *light¹*.] 1. The light of day; the direct light of the sun, as distinguished from night and twilight, or from artificial light.

Or make that morn, from his cold crown
And crystal silence creeping down,
Flood with full daylight glebe and town?
Tennyson, Two Voices.

2. Daytime as opposed to night-time; the time when the light of day appears; early morning.

Vysytynge the holy place aforesayd, seying and heryng masses vnto tyme it was day light.
Sir R. Guyforde, Pylgrymage, p. 33.

3. The space left in a wine-glass between the liquor and the brim, and not allowed when bumpers are drunk, the toast-master calling out, "No daylight!" [Slang.]—4. *pl.* The eyes. [Slang.]

If the lady says such another word to me, d—n me, I will darken her daylight.
Felding, Amelia, l. 10.

5. A name of the American spotted turbot, *Lophopsetta maculata*, a fish so thin as to be almost transparent, whence the name. Also called *window-pane*.—**To burn daylight.** See *burn*.—**daylighted (dā'li'ted), a.** [*< daylight* + *-ed²*.] Light; open. [Rare.]

He who had chosen the broad, daylighted unencumbered paths of universal skepticism, found himself still the bondsman of honor.

R. L. Stevenson, The Dynamiter, p. 215.

day-lily (dā'li'lī), n. A familiar garden-plant of the genus *Heemerocallis*: so called because the beauty of its flowers rarely lasts over one day.

day-long (dā'lōng), a. [*ME. *daylong*, < *AS. dæglang*, < *dæg*, day, + *lang*, long.] Lasting all day.

All about the fields you caught
His weary daylong chirping.

Tennyson, *The Brook*.

daylyt, *a.* An obsolete form of *daily*.

daymaid, **deymaid** (dā'mād), *n.* [*< day*, = *deyl*, + *maid*.] A dairymaid.

dayman (dā'man), *n.*; pl. *daymen* (-men). A day-laborer; one hired by the day.

daymare (dā'mār), *n.* [*< day* + *mare*²; cf. *nightmare*.] A feeling resembling that experienced in nightmare, but felt while awake.

The daymare, Spleen, by whose false pleas
Men prove mere suicides of ease.

Green, *The Spleen*.

A monstrous load that I was obliged to bear, a daymare that there was no possibility of breaking in, a weight that brooded on my wits, and blunted them!

Dickens, *David Copperfield*, viii.

day-net (dā'net), *n.* A net for catching small birds, as larks, martins, etc. *Davies*.

As larks come down to a day-net, many vain readers will tarry and stand gazing like silly passengers at an antic picture in a painter's shop.

Burton, *Anst. of Mel.*, To the Reader, p. 18.

day-nurse (dā'nērs), *n.* A woman or girl who takes care of children during the day.

day-nursery (dā'nēr'se-ri), *n.* A place where poor women may leave their children to be taken care of during the day, while the mothers are at work.

The day-nurseries which benevolence has established for the care of these little ones are truly a blessing to the poor mothers.

Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVIII, 686.

day-owl (dā'oul), *n.* An owl that flies abroad by day; specifically, the hawk-owl, *Surnia ulula*, one of the least nocturnal of its tribe.

day-peep (dā'pēp), *n.* The dawn of day; dawn.

The honest Gardener, that ever since the day-peeps, till now the Sunne was grown somewhat ranke, had wrought painfully about his banks and seed-plots.

Milton, *On Def. of Humb. Remonst.*

day-rawet, *n.* [ME., also *dayrewe*, *< day* + *rawe*, *rewe*, row, in ref. to the line of the horizon at dawn: see *day*¹ and *row*².] The dawn.

The engles in the daye-rewe bloweth heore beme [trumpets].

Old Eng. Miscellany (ed. Morris), p. 163.

Qwen the day-rawe rase, he rysis belyte.

King Alisaunder, p. 14.

day-room (dā'rōm), *n.* A ward of a prison in which the prisoners are kept during the day.

day-rule, **day-writ** (dā'rōl, -rit), *n.* In *Eng. law*, formerly, a rule or order of court permitting a prisoner in the King's Bench prison, etc., to go without the bounds of the prison for one day.

day-scholar (dā'skol'ār), *n.* 1. A scholar or pupil attending a day-school.—2. A scholar who attends a boarding-school, but who boards at home.

day-school (dā'skōl), *n.* 1. A school the sessions of which are held during the day: opposed to *night-school*.—2. A school in which the pupils are not boarded: distinguished from *boarding-school*.

dayshine (dā'shīn), *n.* Daylight. [Rare.]

Wherefore waits the madman there
Naked in open dayshine?

Tennyson, *Gareth and Lynette*.

daysight (dā'sīt), *n.* Same as *night-blindness*.

daysman (dāz'man), *n.*; pl. *daysmen* (-men). [*< day*s, poss. of *day*¹, + *man*; that is, one who appoints a day for hearing a cause.] 1. An umpire or arbiter; a mediator.

If neighbours were at variance, they ran not streight to law,
Daysmen took up the matter, and cost them not a straw.

New Customs, l. 280.

Neither is there any daysman betwixt us.

Job ix. 33.

2. A day-laborer; a dayman.

He is a good day's-man, or journeyman, or tasker.

S. Ward, *Sermons*, p. 106.

dayspring (dā'spring), *n.* The dawn; the beginning of the day, or first appearance of light.

The dayspring from on high hath visited us.

Luke i. 78.

So all ere dayspring, under conscious night,

Secret they finish'd.

Milton, *P. L.*, vi. 521.

day-star (dā'stār), *n.* [*< ME. daysterre*, *daisterre* (also *daistern*, *daystarne*, after *Scand.*), *< AS. dagsteorra*, the morning star, *< dag*, day, + *steorra*, star.] 1. The morning star. See *star*.

I meant the daystar should not brighter rise.

B. Jonson.

2. The sun, as the orb of day.

So sinks the day-star in the ocean bed.

Milton, *Lycidas*, l. 168.

day-tale (dā'tāl), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* The amount of work done during the day; work done by a day-laborer. See *daytaler*.

II. *a.* Hired by the day. *Sterne*.—**Day-tale**

pace, a slow pace. [Prov. Eng.]

daytaleman (dā'tāl'man), *n.* Same as *daytaler*.

daytaler (dā'tāl'ēr), *n.* [E. dial. also *daytaler*, *daytler*; *< daytale* + *-er*.] A day-laborer; a laborer, not one of the regular hands, who works by the day. [Prov. Eng.]

daytime (dā'tīm), *n.* That part of the day during which the sun is above the horizon; the time from the first appearance to the total disappearance of the sun.

In the daytime she [Fame] sitteth in a watch-tower, and fieth most by night.

Bacon, *Fragment of an Essay on Fame*.

daywoman (dā'wūm'an), *n.*; pl. *daywomen* (-wim'en). [*< day*, = *deyl*, + *woman*.] A dairymaid. [Rare.]

For this damsel, I must keep her at the park: she is allowed for the day-woman.

Shak., *L. L. L.*, i. 2.

day-work (dā'wērk), *n.* [= *Sc. darg*, *darg* (see *darg*), *< ME. *daiwerk*, *< AS. dagweorc*, *< dag*, day, + *weorc*, work.] 1. Work by the day; day-labor.

True labourer in the vineyard of thy lord,
Ere prime thou hast th' imposed day-work done.

Fairfax, *tr. of Tasso*.

2. Work done during the day, as distinguished from that done during the night.—**3.** An old superficial measure of land, equal to four perches.

day-writ, *n.* See *day-rule*.

daze (dāz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dazed*, ppr. *dazing*. [Early mod. E. also *dase*, *Sc.* also spelled *daise*, *daize*; *< ME. dasen*, stupefy, intr. be stupefied

(different from, but appar. in part confused with, *daswen*, *dasewen*, become dark or dim), *< Icel. *dasa*, reflex. *dasask*, become weary or exhausted, lit. daze one's self, = *Dan. dase* = *Sw. dasa*, lie idle. Connection with *doze* doubtful: see *doze*. See also *dare*². Hence freq. *dazzle*. Cf. *dasiberd*, *dastard*.] I. *trans.* 1. To stun or stupefy, as with a blow or strong drink; blind, as by excess of light; confuse or bewilder, as by a shock.

For he was dazed of the dint and half dede him semyd.

King Alisaunder, p. 136.

Some extasye

Assotted had his sence, or dazed was his eye.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, III. viii. 22.

Some flush'd and others dazed, as one who wakes

Half-blinded at the coming of a light.

Tennyson, *Coming of Arthur*.

2. To spoil, as bread or meat when badly baked or roasted. [Prov. Eng.]

II. *intrans.* 1. To be stunned or stupefied; look confused.

Thin eyen dasen. Chaucer, *Prol. to Manciple's Tale*, l. 31.

2. To be blinded or confused, as by excess of light.

Whose more than eagle-eyes

Can view the glorious flames of gold, and gaze

On glittering beams of honor, and not daze.

Quarles, *Emblems*, iii., Entertainment.

3. To wither; become rotten.

daze (dāz), *n.* 1. The state of being stunned, stupefied, or confused.

As Mrs. Gaylord continued to look from her to Bartley in her daze, Marcia added, simply, "We're engaged, mother."

Hovells, *Modern Instance*, iv.

2. In *mining*, a glittering stone.

dazed (dāzd), *p. a.* 1. Stunned; stupefied.

"Let us go," said the one, with a sullen dazed gloom in his face.

Miss De la Ramée (Ouida).

2. Dull; sickly.—**3.** Spoiled, as ill-roasted meat.—**4.** Raw and cold.—**5.** Cold; benumbed with cold.—**6.** Of a dun color. [In the last five senses prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

dazedly (dā'zed-lī), *adv.* In a dazed, bewildered, or stupid manner.

dazedness (dā'zed-nes), *n.* The state of being dazed, stunned, or confused.

dazeg (dā'zeg), *n.* A dialectal form of *daisy*.

daziet, **daziedt**. Obsolete spellings of *daisy*, *daisied*.

dazy (dā'zi), *a.* [Sc. also *daisy*, *daisie*, etc.; *< daze* + *-y*.] Cold; raw; as, a dazy day. [Scotch.]

dazzle (daz'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dazzled*, ppr. *dazzling*. [Freq. of *daze*.] I. *trans.* 1. To overpower with light; hinder distinct vision of by intense light; dim, as the sight, by excess of light.

Dark with excessive bright thy skirts appear,
Yet dazzle heaven: that brightest seraphim
Approach not, but with both wings veil their eyes.

Milton, *P. L.*, iii. 381.

Then did the glorious light of the Gospel shine forth,
and dazzle the eyes even of those who were thought to see best and furthest.

Bp. Atterbury, *Sermons*, I. iii.

2. Figuratively, to overpower or confound by splendor or brilliancy, or with show or display of any kind.

His sparkling eyes, replete with wrathful fire,
More dazzled and drove back his enemies
Than mid-day sun, fierce bent against their faces.

Shak., *1 Hen. VI.*, l. 1.

II. *intrans.* 1. To be stupefied; be mentally confused.

Sure, I dazzle:
There cannot be a faith in that foul woman,
That knows no god more mighty than her mischiefs.

Beau. and Fl., *Mald's Tragedy*, iv. 1.

2. To be overpowered by light; become unsteady or waver, as the sight.

I dare not trust these eyes;
They dance in mists, and dazzle with surprise.

Dryden.

3. To be overpoweringly or blindingly bright.—**4.** Figuratively, to excite admiration by brilliancy or showy qualities which overbear criticism.

Ah, friend! to dazzle let the vain design.

Pope, *Moral Essays*, ii. 249.

dazzle (daz'l), *n.* [*< dazzle*, *v.*] 1. Brightness; splendor; excess of light.

The arena swam in a dazzle of light.

L. Wallace, *Ben-Hur*, p. 359.

2. Meretricious display; brilliancy. *Moore*.

dazzlement (daz'l-ment), *n.* [*< dazzle* + *-ment*.] 1. The act or power of dazzling; dazzling effect.

It beat back the sight with a dazzlement.

Donne, *Hist. Septuagint*, p. 55.

2. That which dazzles.

Many holes, drilled in the conical turret-roof of this vagabond Pharos [a hand-lantern], let up spouts of dazzlement into the bearer's eyes . . . as he paced forth in the ghostly darkness.

R. L. Stevenson, *A Plea for Gas Lamps*.

dazzler (daz'lēr), *n.* One who or that which dazzles; specifically, one who produces an effect by gaudy or meretricious display. [Chiefly colloq.]

Mr. Lumbey shook his head with great solemnity, as though to imply that he supposed she must have been rather a dazzler.

Dickens, *Nicholas Nickleby*, xxvi.

dazzlingly (daz'ling-lī), *adv.* In a dazzling or blinding manner; confusingly; astonishingly.

Pompey's success had been dazzlingly rapid.

Froude, *Cæsar*, p. 131.

dbk. In *com.*, a common contraction for *draw-back*.

D-block (dē'blok), *n.* [*< D* (from the shape) + *block*¹.] A block formerly bolted to a ship's side in the channels, and through which the lifts were rove.

D. O. In *music*, an abbreviation of *da capo*.

D. O. L. An abbreviation of Latin *doctor civilis legis*, Doctor of Civil Law.

D. D. An abbreviation of Latin (ML.) *divinitatis doctor*, Doctor of Divinity.

d/d. An abbreviation of *days' date* (days after date) used in commercial writings: as, to make out a bill payable 30 d/d (30 days after date).

D. D. S. An abbreviation of *Doctor of Dental Surgery*, a degree conferred upon the graduates of a dental college.

de¹ (dē), *n.* [Also written *dee*, *< ME. de*, *< AS. de*, *< L. de*, the name of the fourth letter, *< d*, its proper sound, + *-e*, a vowel used with consonants to assist their utterance.] The fourth letter of the Latin and English alphabets. It is rarely spelled out, being usually represented by the simple character. See *D*, 1.

de², *prep.* [(1) *ME. de*, *< OF. de*, *F. de* = *Sp. Pg. de* = *It. di*, *< L. de*, from, of, etc.: see *de*. (2) *< L. de*: see *de*¹.] 1. A French preposition, found in English only in some French phrases, as *couleur de rose*, or in proper names, as in *Simon de Montfort*, *Cœur de Lion*, *De Vere*, etc., either of Middle English origin, or modern and mere French.

Its use in such names, following the name proper, and preceding what was originally, in most cases, the name of an estate, led to its acceptance as evidence of noble or gentle descent, corresponding in this to the German *von* and the Dutch *van*. But as the particle in proper names often originated without any such implication, and has also been often assumed without authority, it is in itself of no value as such evidence.

2. A Latin preposition, meaning 'from' or 'of,' occurring in certain phrases often used in English: as, *de novo*, anew; *de facto*, of fact; *de jure*, of right.

de-. [(1) *ME. de-*, *< OF. de-*, often written *des-*, *def-*, *F. de-*, *de-* = *Sp. Pg. de-* = *It. de-*, *di-*, *< L. de-*, prefix, *de*, prep., from, away from, down from, out of, of, etc. (2) *ME. de-*, *def-*, *< OF. def-*, *des-*, *de-*, mod. *F. de-*, *< L. dif-*, *dis-*: see

dis-, dif-. 1. A verb-prefix of Latin origin, expressing in Latin, and hence with modifications in modern speech, various phases of the original meaning 'from, away from, down from.' (1) Separative, denoting departure or removal—'off, from off, away, down, out,' or cessation or removal of the fundamental idea: *de-* privative, equivalent to *un-* or *dis-* privative. (2) Completive—'through, out, to the end,' etc. (3) Intensive: a force often lost in English. (See examples following.) In some words the separative or privative force of this prefix is felt in English, as in *decompose*, *demote*, being in such meaning often used as an English prefix (*de-* privative), as in *decentralize*, *de-Saxonize*, *derail*, etc. It is less distinctly felt in words like *depress*, *detract*, etc.; and in many words, where it has in Latin the completive or intensive force, its force is not felt in English, as in *deride*, *denote*, etc.

2. In some words a reduced form of the original Latin prefix *dis-*, Latin *de-* and *dis-* being in Old French and Middle English more or less merged in form and meaning (see *dis-*). See *deser²*, *deface*, *defame*, *decry*, etc.

de- A form of *-d-*, *-d²*, or *-ed¹*, *-ed²* in older English, as in *solde*, *tolde*, *fledde*, etc., now extant only in *made*, the (contracted) preterit and past participle of *make*. See *-ed¹*, *-ed²*.

deab, n. A kind of dog, the ekia (which see).

deacidification (dē'a-sid'i-fi-kā'shon), n. [*de-* priv. + *acidification*.] The removal or neutralization of an acid or of acidity.

deacon (dē'kn), n. [Early mod. E. also *deken*; < ME. *deken*, *dekyn*, *decon*, *deacon*, *diacne*, *deakne*, < AS. *deadcon*, *diakon* = D. *deken*, *diaken* = MLG. *diaken* = G. *diakon*, *diaconus* = Icel. *djākn*, *djākn*, a deacon, = Dan. *degn*, a parish clerk, = Sw. *djekne*, a scholar (Dan. Sw. *diakon*, *deacon*), = OF. *diacne*, *diacre*, F. *diacre* = Pr. *diacre*, *diague* = Sp. *diácono* = Pg. It. *diacono*, < LL. *diaconus* = Goth. *diakaunus*, a deacon, < Gr. *diákonos*, a servant, waitingman, messenger, eccles. a deacon; of uncertain origin; perhaps related to *diáknein*, pursue, cause to run. The Teut. forms appear to have been in part confused with the forms belonging to L. *decanus*, a dean (see *dean²*), and with those belonging with G. *degen*, etc., AS. *thegn*, E. *thane* (see *thane*).] 1. Eccles., one of a body of men, either forming an order of the ministry or serving merely as elected officers of individual churches, whose chief duty is to assist a presbyter, priest, or other clergyman, especially in administering the eucharist and in the care of the poor. (a) In the apostolic church, one of an order of ministers or church-officers, inferior to apostles and presbyters, whose duty it was to serve at the Lord's Supper, or agape, and to minister alms to the poor. It is generally believed that the institution of this office is recorded in Acts vi. 1-6, where, although the word *deacon* (*διάκονος*, minister) is not used of the seven persons appointed, the corresponding words "to minister or serve" (*διακονεῖν*) and "ministration" (*διακονία*) are employed. By an analogy with the Mosaic hierarchy, St. Clement of Rome in the apostolic age called the deacons *Levites*, and this use of the word *Levite* long remained frequent. (b) In the early Christian church, one of the third order of the ministry, of lower rank than bishops and presbyters. The deacons applied complete unction to men in preparation for baptism, but anointed women on the forehead only, assisted the celebrant at the eucharist, read the gospel and made proclamations during the liturgy, maintained order in the congregation, and cared for the poor and sick. Those attached to episcopal sees acted as the bishop's adjutants, messengers, and representatives, and when belonging to a great patriarchal or metropolitan see possessed much influence. Hence—(c) In the Greek church, one of the third order of the ministry, similar in rank and duties to the officer of the same name in the early church. (d) In the Roman Catholic Church, a member of the third order of the ministry. He assists the priest throughout the celebration of the eucharist or mass, and reads the gospel. The principal assistant to the celebrant at a solemn celebration is called the *deacon*, and vested accordingly, whether in deacon's, priest's, or bishop's orders. (e) In the Anglican Church, a member of the third order of the ministry. His duties are to assist the priest in divine service, especially at the holy communion, help in distributing the elements to the people, read the Scriptures, especially the eucharistic gospel, catechize, baptize infants in the absence of the priest, preach if licensed by the bishop, and seek out the sick and poor and make their wants known to the curate. Deacons cannot consecrate the eucharist, pronounce absolution, or give benediction. The bishop, priest, or deacon who acts as principal assistant at the holy communion is called the *deacon* or *gospel-er*. (f) In the Methodist Episcopal Church, a member of an order of the ministry next below that of elder. The deacons are elected by the annual conference, are ordained by the bishop, and are authorized to assist in the administration of the eucharist, to administer the rites of baptism and marriage, and to perform the duties of a traveling preacher. (g) In the Baptist and Congregational churches, one of two or more officers elected by each church to distribute the elements in the communion after they have been consecrated by the minister, and to act as the advisers of the pastor and as the almoners of the charities of the church. (h) In the Presbyterian Church, one of a number of officers elected by a congregation and ordained by the minister to assist the session in the care of the poor and in the general management of the secular affairs of the church. Deacons are not always appointed, their place being sometimes supplied by the elders. (i) In the Lutheran Church in the United States, one of a number of laymen chosen to at-

tend to the charities and temporalities of a congregation. With an equal number of elders and the pastor, the deacons constitute the council of each church to manage its temporal and spiritual affairs. (j) In the Mormon Church, a subordinate official who acts as an assistant to the teacher, but has no authority to baptize or administer the sacrament. *Mormon Catechism*, xvii.

2. In Scotland, the president of an incorporated trade, who is the chairman of its meetings and signs its records. Before the passing of the Burgh Reform Act the deacons of the crafts or incorporated trades in royal burghs formed a constituent part of the town council, and were understood to represent the trades, as distinguished from the merchants and guild brethren. The deacon-convenor of the trades in Edinburgh and Glasgow still continues to be a constituent member of the town council.

3. [Allusion not clear.] A green salted hide or skin weighing less than 8 pounds.—**Cardinal deacon.** See *cardinal*.—**Deacons' seat**, in New England, a pew formerly made in the front of the pulpit for deacons to occupy.—**Reginary deacon**, in the early church, a deacon attached to one of the seven ecclesiastical regions into which Rome was divided from very early times. There was one deacon for each region.

deacon (dē'kn), v. t. [*deacon*, n.] 1. To make or ordain deacon.—2. To read out, as a line of a psalm or hymn, before singing it; sometimes with *off*: from an ancient custom of reading the hymn one or two lines at a time, the congregation singing the lines as read. This office was frequently performed by a deacon. The custom is nearly as old as the Reformation, and was made necessary by the lack of hymn-books when congregational singing was introduced. See *line*, v. t.

A prayer was made, and the chorister deaconed the first two lines. *Goodrich, Reminiscences*, I. 77.

3. To arrange so as to present a specious and attractive appearance; present the best and largest specimens (of fruit or vegetables) to view and conceal the defective ones: as, to *deacon* strawberries or apples. [Slang, U. S.] [This sense contains a humorous allusion to the thrifty habits ascribed to the rural New England deacons.] Hence—4. To sophisticate; adulterate; "doctor": as, to *deacon* wine or other liquor. [Slang.]—**Deaconed veal**, veal unfit for use, as when killed too young. [Connecticut.]

deaconess (dē'kn-es), n. [Formerly also *deaconisse*; = D. *diakoness* = G. *diakoniss-in* = Dan. *diakonisse* = F. *diaconesse*, *diaconisse* = Sp. Pg. *diaconisa* = It. *diaconessa*, < ML. *diaconissa*, fem. of *diaconus*, deacon: see *deacon* and *-ess*.] 1. One of an ecclesiastical order of women in the early church, who discharged for members of their own sex those parts of the diaconal office which could not conveniently or fitly be performed by men. They acted as doorkeepers and kept order on the women's side of the congregation, assisted at the baptism of women and administered the unction before baptism except the anointing of the forehead, instructed female catechumens, took charge of sick and poor women, and were present at interviews of the clergy with women. Such an order was especially needed in those Christian countries where Oriental seclusion of women prevailed. Deaconesses were required to remain unmarried, and were generally selected from the consecrated virgins or from the order of widows. In the Eastern Church the order continued into the middle ages, but it is not certain when it became extinct. In the Western Church it was abolished by successive decrees of councils during the fifth and succeeding centuries, and became finally extinct about the tenth. Abbesses were sometimes called deaconesses after the order became obsolete.

And Rom. xvi. I commend vnto you Phoebe, the deaconess of the church of Cenchria. *Tyndale, Works*, p. 250. So Epiphanius: There is an order of deaconesses in the church, but not to meddle, or to attempt any of the holy offices. *Jer. Taylor, Office Ministerial*. 2. A member of an order of women more or less fully established in recent times in several Protestant churches, with duties similar to the preceding; also, a member of the Institution of Deaconesses first established by Pastor Fliedner, of the United Evangelical Church of Prussia, at Kaiserswerth in 1836. The latter are wholly devoted, by engagements for fixed periods, to charitable work, as the nursing of the sick, etc. They reside in special houses, which have been established in many parts of the world.

deaconhood (dē'kn-hūd), n. [*deacon* + *-hood*.] 1. The office or ministry of a deacon; deaconship.—2. A body of deacons taken collectively.

deaconry (dē'kn-ri), n. [*deacon* + *-ry*.] Deaconship.

The deacons of all those churches should make up a common *deaconry*, and be deacons in common unto all those churches in an ordinary way, as the other elders. *Goodwin, Works*, IV. iv. 188.

deacon-seat (dē'kn-sēt), n. A long settee used by lumbermen in camp. It is hewn from a single log, is usually a foot wide and five or six inches thick, and is raised about eighteen inches from the floor. [U. S. and Canada.]

deaconship (dē'kn-ship), n. [*deacon* + *-ship*.] The office, dignity, or ministry of a deacon or deaconess.

Even the apostolate itself [was] called a *deaconship*. *Jer. Taylor, Works* (ed. 1835), II. 31.

dead (ded), a. and n. [Early mod. E. also *ded*; < ME. *ded*, *deed*, *dyad*, < AS. *deadd* = OS. *dōd* = OFries. *dād*, *dāth* = MD. D. *dood* = MLG. *dōt*, *dōd*, LG. *dod* = OHG. MHG. *tōt*, G. *tot*, *tot²* = Dan. *dōd* = Sw. *dōd* = Icel. *dauðr* = Goth. *dauþa*, *dead*; orig. a pp. (with suffix *-d*, *-th*, etc.: see *-ed²* and *-d²*) of the strong verb represented by Goth. **diwan* (pret. **daw*, pp. *diwans*) = Icel. *deyja* (pret. *dō*, pp. *dáinn*), die: see *die¹*. *Dead* is thus nearly equiv. to *died*, pp. of *die*. Cf. *death*.] I. a. 1. Having ceased to live; being deprived of life, as an animal or vegetable organism; in that state in which all the functions of life or vital powers have ceased to act; lifeless.

The men are dead which sought thy life. Ex. iv. 19.

Old Lord Dartmouth is dead of age.

Walpole, Letters, II. 234.

Hence—2. Having ceased from action or activity; deprived of animating or moving force; brought to a stop or cessation, final or temporary: as, *dead* machinery; *dead* affections.

All hopes of Virginia thus abandoned, it lay *dead* and obscured from 1590, till this year 1602, that Captaine Gosnoll, with 32, and himselfe in a small Barke, set sayle from Dartmouth vpon the 28. of March.

Quoted in Capt. John Smith's True Travels, I. 105.

The crackling embers on the hearth are dead.

H. Coleridge, Night.

The winds were dead for heat.

Tennyson, Tiresias.

3. Not endowed with life; destitute of life; inanimate: as, *dead* matter.—4. Void of sensation or perception; insensible; numb: as, he was *dead* with sleep; *dead* to all sense of shame.

The messenger of so unhappy newes

Would faine have dyde: *dead* was his hart within.

Spenser, F. Q., I. vii. 21.

Everything.

Yes, even pain, was *dead* a little space.

William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 357.

That white dome of St. Mark's had uttered in the *dead* ear of Venice "Know thou that for all these God will bring thee into judgment."

Ruskin.

5†. Having the appearance of being lifeless, as in a swoon.

Sir J. Minnes fell sick at Church, and going down the gallery stairs, fell down *dead*, but came to himself again, and is pretty well.

Pepys, Diary, II. 166.

I presently fell *dead* on the floor, and it was with great difficulty I was brought back to life.

Fielding, Amelia, I. 9.

6. Resembling death; still; motionless; deep: as, a *dead* sleep; a *dead* calm.

But in the *dead* time of the night,

They set the field on fire.

The Boyne Water (Child's Ballads, VII. 256)

In the *dead* waste and middle of the night.

Shak., Hamlet, I. 2.

Her hand shook, and we heard

In the *dead* hush the papers that she held

Rustle.

Tennyson, Princess, iv.

Slowly down the narrow canal, in that *dead* stillness which reigns in Venice, swept the sombre flotilla, bearing its unconscious burden to the Campo Santo.

T. B. Aldrich, Ponkapog to Pesh, p. 30.

7. Utter; entire; complete; full: as, a *dead* stop.

I was at a *dead* Stand in the Course of my Fortunes, when it pleased God to provide me lately an Employment to Spain, whence I hope there may arise both Repute and Profit.

Howell, Letters, I. iii. 6.

8. Unvarying; unbroken by projections or irregularities.

For every *dead* wall is covered with their names, their abilities, their amazing cures, and places of abode.

Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, lxxviii.

The long *dead* level of the marsh between

A coloring of unreal beauty wore.

Whittier, Bridal of Pennacook, v.

9. Unemployed; useless; unprofitable: as, *dead* capital or stock (such as produces no profit).

Our people, having plied their business hard, had almost knit themselves out of work; and now caps were become a very *dead* commodity, which were the chief stay they had heretofore to trust to.

R. Knox (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 390).

10. Dull; inactive: as, a *dead* market.

All trades

Have their *dead* time, we see.

Middleton (and others), The Widow, iv. 2.

They came away, and brought all their substance in tobacco, which came at so *dead* a market as they could not get above two pence the pound.

Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 10.

11. Producing no reverberation; without resonance; dull; heavy: as, a *dead* sound.

The bell seemed to sound more *dead* than it did when, just before, it sounded in the open air.

Boyle.

12. Tasteless; vapid; spiritless; flat: said of liquors.—13. Without spiritual life: as, *dead works*; *dead faith*.

And you hath he quickened, who were *dead* in trespasses and sins. Eph. ii. 1.

14. Fixed; sure; unerring: as, a *dead certainty*.

The author . . . been out with thousands of sportsmen, but he never yet saw a *dead shot*—one who can kill every time.

R. B. Roosevelt, *Game Water-Birds*, p. 401.

15. Being in the state of civil death; cut off from the rights of a citizen; deprived of the power of enjoying the rights of property, as one sentenced to imprisonment for life for crime, or, formerly, one who was banished or became a monk.—16. Not communicating motion or power: as, *dead steam*; the *dead spindle* of a lathe.—17. Not glossy or brilliant: said of a color or a surface.—18. Out of the game; out of play: said of a ball or a player: as, a *dead ball*; he is *dead*.—19. In golf, said of a ball when it falls without rolling.—*Absolution for the dead*. See *absolution*.—*Baptism for the dead*. See *baptism*.—*Dead-alive*, or *dead-and-alive*, dull; inactive; moping. [Colloq.]

If a man is alive, there is always danger that he may die, though the danger must be allowed to be less in proportion as he is *dead-and-alive* to begin with.

Thoreau, *Walden*, p. 168.

Dead angle, in fort. See *angle*.—*Dead as a door-nail*, utterly, completely dead.

As *dead as dornayl* to demer the sothe.

William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), i. 3396.

Dead axle, *beat*, *block*, *calm*, *copy*, *escapement*, *file*, *force*, *gold*, etc. See the nouns.—*Dead cotton*, unripe cotton fibers which will not take dye.—*Dead floor*, a floor so constructed as to absorb or prevent the passage of sounds.—*Dead freight*, in maritime law, the amount paid by agreement, by a charterer, for that part of a vessel which he does not occupy.—*Dead ground*. Same as *dead angle*.—*Dead heat*. See *heat*.—*Dead hedge*, a hedge made with the prunings of trees, or with the tops of old hedges which have been cut down.—*Dead holes*. See *hole*.—*Dead language*, *lift matter*. See the nouns.

Dead letter. (a) A letter which lies unclaimed for a certain time at a post-office, or which for any reason, a defect of address, cannot be delivered, and is sent to the dead-letter office. (b) A law, ordinance, or legal instrument which, through long-continued and uninterrupted disuse or disregard, has lost its actual although not its formal authority.—*Dead-letter office*, a department of a general post-office where dead letters are examined and returned to the writers when an address is found within, or, if the address is not given, destroyed after a fixed time. In the United States this department is called the Division of Dead Letters, and is under the supervision of the Third Assistant Postmaster-General.—*Dead men*. (a) Bottles emptied at a banquet, carouse, etc. [Slang.]

Lord Sm. Come, John, bring us a fresh bottle.

Col. Ay, my lord, and pray let him carry off the *dead men*, as we say in the army (meaning the empty bottles).

Swift, *Polite Conversation*, ii.

(b) *Naut.*, an old name for the reef- or gasket-ends carelessly left dangling under the yard when the sail is furled, instead of being tucked in. [Rare].—*Dead men's shoes*, a situation or possession formerly held by a person who has died.

'Tis tedious waiting *dead men's shoes*.

Fletcher, *Poems*, p. 256.

And ye're e'en come back to Libberton to wait for *dead men's shoes*.

Scott, *Heart of Mid-Lothian*, v.

Dead on end (*naut.*), said of the wind when it blows in direct opposition to a ship's course.—*Dead pallet*, in clock- and watch-making. See *dead beat* (b), under *beat*.—*Dead pull*. See *pull*.—*Dead space*. Same as *dead angle*.—*Dead weight*. See *weight*.—*Dead wire*, in telegraph, a wire or line to which there is no instrument attached and which is not in use.—*Dead wools*. See *fleece*.—*Mass for the dead*. See *mass*.—*To be dead*! [with reference to the act, be being equivalent to become; cf. *l. mortuus est*, he died, *lit.* he is dead], to die.

Dampned was this Knight for to be *dead*.

Chaucer, *Wife of Bath's Tale*, l. 35.

If righteousness come by the law, then Christ is *dead* in vain.

Gal. ii. 21.

Was pitted of Macbeth:—marry, he was *dead*.

Shak., *Macbeth*, iii. 6.

To flog a dead horse, to pay for a *dead horse*, to pull the *dead horse*. See *horse*.

II. n. 1. The culminating point, as of the cold of winter, or of the darkness or stillness of the night.

What saucy groom knocks at this *dead* of night?

Beau. and Fl., *Phyllaster*, ii. 4.

2. *pl.* Material thrown out in digging; specifically, in mining, worthless rock; attle: same as *gob* in coal-mining. Also (dialectal) *deeds*.—3. [Prop. a var. of *death*; cf. *deadly* = *deathly*, *dead-day* = *death-day*, etc.] *Death*.

The date a thousand right a hundredth & fifty,
That Steuen to *deed* was dight.

Robert of Brunne.

Although he were my ae brither,

An ill *dead* shall he die.

Bonny Baby Livingston (Child's Ballads, IV. 42).

4. A complete failure in recitation. [School slang.]

dead (ded), *v.* [ME. *deden*, < AS. *dýdan*, also in comp. *adydan*, kill (cf. *adeddian*, become dead, mortify) (= D. *dooden* = MLG. *doden* = OHG. *toden*, MHG. *töten*, G. *töten*, *töten* = Dan. *døde* = Sw. *döda* = Goth. *dauþjan*, kill), < *dead*, *dead*: see *dead*, *a*. Cf. *dead*.] I. *intrans.* 1. To become dead; lose life or force.

Al my felynge gan to *dede*.

Chaucer, *House of Fame*, l. 552.

So iron, as soon as it is out of the fire, *deadeth* straightway.

Bacon, *Nat. Hist.*, § 774.

2. To make a complete failure in recitation. [School slang.]

II. *trans.* 1. To make dead; deprive of life, consciousness, force, or vigor; dull; deaden.

When Calidore these ruefull newes had raught,
His hart quite *deaded* was with anguish great.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, VI. xi. 33.

A sad course I lue now; heauen's sterne decree
With many an ill hath numbed and *deaded* me.

Chapman, *Odyssey*, xviii.

Why lose you not your powers, and become
Dulled if you *deaded*, with this spectacle?

B. Jonson, *Every Man out of his Humour*, i. 1.

2. To cause to fail in recitation: said of a teacher who puzzles a scholar. [School slang.]

dead (ded), *adv.* [< *dead*, *a*.] 1. In a dead or dull manner.—2. To a degree approaching death; deathly; to the last degree: as, to be *dead sleepy*; he was *dead drunk*.

Their weeping mothers,

Following the *dead-cold* ashes of their sons,
Shall never curse my cruelty.

Fletcher (and another), *Two Noble Kinsmen*, iv. 2.

3. Entirely; completely: as, he was *dead sure* that he was right. [Colloq.]

I aim

At a most rich success strikes all *dead sure*.
Middleton, *Changeling*, v. 1.

4. Directly; exactly; diametrically: as, the wind was *dead ahead*.—*Dead beat*. See *beat*, *pp.*—*To be dead set against*, to be wholly and resolutely opposed to. [Colloq.]—*To be dead up to*, to know or understand thoroughly; to be expert in. [Thieves' slang.]—*To lie dead*, in golf, to lie so near the hole that a player is certain to put it in with his next stroke: said of a ball.

dead-beat (ded'bēt'), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Making successive movements with intervals of rest and no recoil; free from oscillatory movement.—*Dead-beat escapement*, etc. See the nouns.

II. n. 1. A *dead-beat escapement*.—2. See *dead beat* (a), under *beat*, *1*.

dead-bell (ded'bel'), *n.* Same as *death-bell*.
And every jow that the *dead-bell* geid,
It cry'd, *Woe* to Barbara Allan!

Herd's Collection, I. 20.

dead-born (ded'börn), *a.* [AS. *deadboren*.] Still-born.

All, all but truth, drops *dead-born* from the press,
Like the last gazette, or the last address.

Pope, *Epil. to Satires*, ii. 226.

dead-center (ded'sen'tēr), *n.* In *mech.*, that position of the arms of a link-motion in which they coincide with the line of centers—that is, when the links are in the same straight line. Thus, when the crank and connecting-rod of a steam-engine are in a straight line, the situation is expressed by saying that the engine is on its (upper or lower) *dead-center*, or that the crank is at its (long or short) *dead-point*.

dead-clothes (ded'klōzhez), *n. pl.* Clothes in which to bury the dead.

Once in the woods the men set themselves to dig out actual catacombs, while the women made *dead-clothes*.

Contemporary Rev., LIII. 409.

dead-coloring (ded'kul'or-ing), *n.* In *painting*, the first broad outlines of a picture. See *extract*.

Dead colouring is the first, or preparatory painting: it is so called because the colours are laid on in a dead or cold manner—to form as it were the ground for the subsequent processes—resembling in some degree the work known amongst house-painters as "priming," the future effects being rather indicated and provided for than really attained.

Field's Grammar of Colouring (ed. Davidson), p. 170.

dead-day, *n.* See *death-day*.

dead-dipping (ded'dip'ing), *n.* The process of giving, by the action of an acid, a dead pale-yellow color to brass. *Weale*.

dead-doing (ded'dō'ing), *a.* Causing or inflicting death; deadly.

Hold, O deare Lord! hold your *dead-doing* hand.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, II. iii. 8.

Stay thy *dead-doing* hand; he must not die yet.

Beau. and Fl., *Scornful Lady*, ii. 2.

dead-door (ded'dör), *n.* In *ship-building*, a door fitted to the outside of the quarter of a ship, to keep out the sea in case the quarter-gallery should be carried away.

dead (ded), *v. t.* [< *dead* + *-en*. Cf. *dead*, *r.*] 1. To make dead (in a figurative sense);

render less sensitive, active, energetic, or forcible; impair the sensitiveness or the strength of; dull; weaken: as, to *deaden* sound; to *deaden* the force of a ball; to *deaden* the sensibilities.

There is a vital energy in the human soul, which vice, however it may *deaden*, cannot destroy.

Channing, *Perfect Life*, p. 76.

2. To retard; hinder; lessen the velocity or momentum of: as, to *deaden* a ship's way (that is, to retard her progress).—3. To make impervious to sound, as a floor.—4. To make insipid, flat, or stale: said of wine or beer.—5. To deprive of gloss or brilliancy: as, to *deaden* gilding by a coat of size.

The sunbeams sought the Court of Guard,
And, struggling with the smoky air,
Deaden'd the torches' yellow glare.

Scott, *L. of the L.*, vi. 2.

Oilly marrow *deaden's* the whiteness of the tissue.

Owen, *Anat.*, ii.

6. To kill; especially, to kill (trees) by girdling. [Western U. S.]

deadener (ded'n-ēr), *n.* A person or thing that deadens, dulls, checks, or represses.

Incumbrances and *deadeners* of the harmony. *Landor*.

deadening (ded'n-ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *deaden*, *v.* Cf. D. *doodening*.] 1. A device or material employed to deaden or render dull. Specifically—(a) A device preventing the transmission of sound, as from one part of a building to another. (b) A thin wash of glue spread over gilding to reduce the specular reflection, or any roughening of a decorative surface to destroy the reflection of light.

When the *deadening* is laid on the glass, the figures must be engraved or etched with a pointed instrument made of wood, bone, or ivory.

Workshop Receipts, 1st ser., p. 57.

2. A tract of land on which the trees have been killed by girdling. [Western U. S.]

deadeye (ded'ē), *n.* *Naut.*, a round, laterally flattened wooden block, encircled by a rope or an iron band, and pierced with three holes to receive the lanyard, used to extend the shrouds and stays, and for other purposes.

deadfall (ded'fāl), *n.* 1. A trap in which a weight is arranged to fall upon and crush the prey, used for large game. It is commonly formed of two heavy logs, one lying on the ground, and the other rising in a sloping direction, and upheld in this position by a contrivance of insecure props. The game, in order to get at the bait, has to pass under the sloping log, and in doing so is compelled to knock away the props, when the raised log falls and secures it.

2. A smaller trap for rats, etc., in which the fall is a loaded board.—3. A tangled mass of fallen trees and underbrush.

Deadfalls of trees thrown over, under, or astraddle of each other by gales or avalanches.

The Century, XXIX. 195.

4. A low drinking- or gaming-place. [Western U. S.]

dead-file (ded'fil), *n.* A file in which the cuts are so close and fine that its action is practically noiseless.

dead-flat (ded'fat), *n.* In *ship-building*, the greatest transverse section of a ship. Also called *midship bend*.

dead-ground (ded'ground), *n.* In *mining*, unproductive ground; country-rock; any rock adjacent to a metalliferous deposit or vein, through which work has to be carried to develop a mine, but which itself contains no ore.

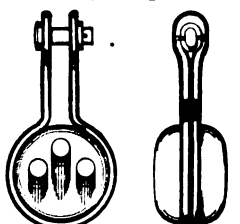
dead-hand (ded'hand), *n.* [Trans. of *mortmain*, *q. v.*] Same as *mortmain*.

Forty thousand serfs in the gorges of the Jura . . . were held in *dead-hand* by the Bishop of St. Claude.

J. Morley, *Burke*, p. 160.

dead-head (ded'hed), *n.* 1. In *founding*: (a) The extra length of metal given to a cast gun. It serves to receive the dross, which rises to the surface of the liquid metal, and would be, were it not for the *dead-head*, at the muzzle of the gun. When cooled and solidified, the *dead-head* is cut off. Also called *sinking-head* or *sprie*. (b) That piece on a casting which fills the ingate at which the metal enters the mold. E. H. Knight.—2. The tailstock of a lathe. It contains the *dead-spindle* and *back-center*, while the live-head or headstock contains the live-spindle.—3. *Naut.*, a rough block of wood used as an anchor-buoy.

deadhead (ded'hed), *n.* [Cf. ODan. *döðthored*, a fool.] One who is allowed to ride in a public conveyance, to attend a theater or other place of



Front and Side Views of Deadeye.

entertainment, or to obtain any privilege having its public price, without payment. [U. S.] **deadhead** (ded'hed), *v.* **I.** *trans.* To provide free passage, admission, etc., for; pass or admit without payment, as on a railroad or into a theater: as, to **deadhead** a passenger, or a guest at a hotel.

II. *intrans.* To travel on a train, steamboat, etc., or gain admission to a theater or similar place, without payment.

deadheadism (ded'hed'izm), *n.* [**<** *deadhead* + *-ism*.] The practice of traveling, etc., as a deadhead.

dead-house (ded'hous), *n.* An apartment in a hospital or other institution, or a separate building, where dead bodies are kept for a time; a morgue.

deadening (ded'ing), *n.* [**<** *dead* + *-ing*.] In a steam-engine, a jacket inclosing the pipes or cylinder of a steam-boiler, to prevent radiation of the heat. Also called *cladding* and *lagging*.

dead-latch (ded'lach), *n.* A latch which is held in its place by a catch, or of which the bolt may be so locked by a detent that it cannot be raised by the latch-key from the outside, nor by the handle from within. *E. H. Knight.*

dead-light (ded'lit), *n.* 1. *Naut.*, a strong wooden or iron shutter fastened over a cabin-window or port-hole in rough weather to prevent water from entering.—2. A luminous appearance sometimes observed over putrescent animal bodies. [Scotch.]

At length it was suggested to the old man that there were always *dead lights* hovering over a corpse by night, if the body was left exposed to the air.

Blackwood's Mag., March, 1823, p. 318.

deadlihood (ded'li-hüd), *n.* [**<** *deadly* + *-hood*.] The state of the dead.

Christ, after expiration, was in the state or condition of the dead, in *deadlihood*. *Bp. Pearson*, *Expos. of Creed*, v.

dead-line (ded'lin), *n.* A line drawn around the inside or outside of a military prison, which no prisoner can cross without incurring the penalty of being immediately shot down: used during the American civil war especially with reference to open-air inclosures or stockades for prisoners.

Should he some day escape alive across the *dead-line* of Winchester, he will be hunted with bloodhounds.

Contemporary Rev., LIII. 449.

deadliness (ded'li-nes), *n.* [**<** *ME. dedlinesse*, *dedelynesse*, *<* *AS. deddlicnes*, mortality, *<* *deddlic*, mortal, *deadly*: see *deadly*, *a.*] The quality of being deadly; the character of being extremely destructive of life.

As for my relapses, I . . . know their danger and . . . their *deadliness*.

Bp. Hall, *Satan's Fiery Darts Quenched*, ii.

dead-lock (ded'lok), *n.* 1. A lock worked on one side by a handle and on the other side by a key. *E. H. Knight.*—2. A complete stoppage, stand-still, or entanglement; a state of affairs in which further progress or a decision is for the time impossible, as if from an inextricable locking up: as, a *dead-lock* in a legislature where parties are evenly balanced. [Often written *deadlock*.]

There's situation for you! there's an heroic group!—You see the ladies can't stab Whiskerandos—he durst not strike them, for fear of their uncles—the uncles durst not kill him, because of their nieces—I have them all at a *dead lock*!—for every one of them is afraid to let go first. *Sheridan*, *The Critic*, iii. 1.

The opposition were not convinced, and the parties came to a *dead-lock*. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXIII. 127.

deadly (ded'li), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *dedly*, *<* *ME. dedly*, *dedli*, *dedely*, *-lich*, fatal, dead, mortal, *<* *AS. deddlic* (= *OFries. dādlik*, *dādēlik* = *D. doodelijk* = *MHG. tödtlich*, *G. tödtlich* = *Icel. dauðhligr* = *Dan. dødelig* = *Sw. dödlig*), fatal, mortal, *<* *dedd*, *dead*, + *-lic*, *E. -lyl*. Cf. *deathly*.] 1†. Mortal; liable to death; being in danger of death.

The image of a *deadly* man. *Wyclif*, *Rom.* i. 23.

Hip. How does the patient?

Clod.

You may inquire

Of more than one; for two are sick and *deadly*.

Beau. and Fl., Custom of the Country, v. 4.

2. Occasioning or capable of causing death, physical or spiritual; mortal; fatal; destructive: as, a *deadly* blow or wound.

The ankers brak, and the topmasts lap,

It was sic a *deadly* storm.

Sir Patrick Spens (Child's Ballads, III. 154).

He mounted . . . and set out . . . on the errand which, neither to him nor to Perdita, seemed to involve any *deadly* peril.

J. Hawthorne, *Dust*, p. 195.

3. Mortal; implacable; aiming or tending to kill or destroy: as, a *deadly* enemy; *deadly* malice; a *deadly* feud.

Thy assailant is quick, skillful, and *deadly*.

Shak., *T. N.*, iii. 4.

Deadlier emphasis of curse. *Scott*, *L. of the L.*, iii. 4. In England every preparation was made for a *deadly* struggle.

Lecky, *Eng. in 18th Cent.*, iii.

4. Adapted for producing death or great bodily injury: as, a *deadly* weapon; a *deadly* drug.

He drew his *deadly* sword.

Duel of Wharton and Stuart (Child's Ballads, VIII. 263).

Shot from the *deadly* level of a gun.

Shak., *R. and J.*, iii. 3.

5. *Dead*. [Rare.]

And great lords bear you clothed with funeral things,

And your crown girded over *deadly* brows.

Swinburne, *Chastelard*, iii. 1.

6. Very great; excessive. [Colloq.]

To the privy seal, where I signed a *deadly* number of pardons, which do trouble me to get nothing by.

Pepys, *Diary*, I. 129.

Deadly carrot. See *carrot*.—**Deadly** nightshade. See *nightshade*.—**Deadly** sins. See *sin*.—**Syn.** 2. *Deadly*, *Deathly*. *Deadly* is applied to that which inflicts death; *deathly*, to that which resembles death. We properly speak of a *deadly* poison, and of *deathly* paleness. *A. S. Hill*, *Rhetoric*, p. 50.

Anointed let me be with *deadly* venom;

And die, ere men can say—God save the queen!

Shak., *Rich.* III., iv. 1.

Her hands had turned to a *deathly* coldness.

George Eliot, *Felix Holt*, xlv.

deadly (ded'li), *adv.* [Early mod. E. also *dedly*, *<* *ME. dedly*, *dedely*, *-liche*, *<* *AS. deddlice*, *adv.*, *<* *deddlic*, *deadly*: see *deadly*, *a.*] 1†. Mortally.

He shall groan before him with the groanings of a *deadly* wounded man.

Ezek. xxx. 24.

2. Implacably; destructively.

Ffor though that I haue hated yow neuer so *dedly*, ye haue here soche children that haue do me soche service that I may haue no will to do yow noon euell.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 478.

3. In a manner resembling death; deathly: as, *deadly* pale or wan.

Such is the aspect of this shore;

'Tis Greece, but living Greece no more!

So coldly sweet, so *deadly* fair,

We start, for soul is wanting there.

Byron, *The Giaour*, l. 92.

4. Extremely; excessively. [Colloq.]

deadly-handed (ded'li-han'ded), *a.* Sanguinary; disposed to kill. [Rare.]

The *deadly-handed* Clifford slew my steed.

Shak., 2 *Hen.* VI., v. 2.

deadly-lively (ded'li-liv'li), *a.* Blending the aspect or effect of gloom and liveliness: as, a *deadly-lively* party. [Eng.]

Even her black dress assumed something of a *deadly-lively* air from the jaunty style in which it was worn.

Dickens, *Nicholas Nickleby*, xli.

dead-man's-hand (ded'manz-hand'), *n.* 1. A name of the male fern, *Nephrodium Filix-mas*, and of some other ferns, from the fact that the young fronds before they begin to unroll resemble a closed fist.—2. The devil's-apron, *Laminaria digitata*. Also called *dead-man's-toe*.

dead-march (ded'märch), *n.* A piece of solemn music played in funeral processions, especially at military funerals: as, the *dead-march* in Handel's oratorio of Saul.

Hush, the *Dead-March* wails in a people's ears:

The dark crowd moves, and there are sobs and tears:

The black earth yawns: the mortal disappears.

Tennyson, *Death of Wellington*.

dead-men's-bells (ded'menz-belz'), *n.* The foxglove, *Digitalis purpurea*.

dead-men's-fingers

(ded'menz-fing'-

gèrz), *n.* 1. The

hand-orchis, *Orchis*

maculata: so called

from its pale hand-

like tubers. The

name is also given

to other species of

Orchis and to some

other plants.

Our cold maids do *dead*

men's fingers call

them.

Shak., *Hamlet*, iv. 7.

2. An alcyonarian

or halcyonoid polyp

of the order *Alcyo-*

nacea, family *Alcyo-*

niidae, and genus *Al-*

cyonium, as *A. digi-*

tatum. Also called

cov-paps and *mermaid's-glove*. See *Alcyonium*.



Dead-men's-fingers (*Alcyonium digitatum*).

dead-men's-lines (ded'menz-linz'), *n.* An alga, *Chorda filum*, having cord-like fronds about one fourth of an inch in diameter and sometimes 12 feet long.

dead-neap (ded'nēp), *n.* The lowest stage of the tide.

deadness (ded'nes), *n.* The state of being dead. (a) Want of life or vital power in a once animated body, as an animal or a plant, or in a part of it.

When he seemed to show his weakness in seeking fruit upon that fig-tree that had none, he manifested his power by cursing it to *deadness* with a word.

South, *Works*, VII. i.

(b) The state of being by nature without life; inanimateness. (c) A state resembling that of death: as, the *deadness* of a fainting-fit. (d) Want of activity or sensitiveness: lack of force or susceptibility; dullness; coldness; frigidity; indifference: as, *deadness* of the affections.

The most curious phenomenon in all Venetian history is the vitality of religion in private life, and its *deadness* in public policy.

Ruskin.

This appeared to be no news to Sylvia, and yet the words came on her with a great shock; but for all that she could not cry; she was surprised herself at her own *deadness* of feeling.

Mrs. Gaskell, *Sylvia's Lovers*, xxxv.

(e) Flatness; want of spirit: as, the *deadness* of liquors.

Deadness or flatness in cyder is often occasioned by the too free admission of air into the vessels.

Mortimer, *Husbandry*.

dead-nettle (ded'net'l), *n.* The common name of labiate plants of the genus *Lamium*, the leaves of which resemble those of the nettle, though they do not sting. There are several species found in Great Britain, as the white *dead-nettle* (*L. album*), the red (*L. purpureum*), and the yellow (*L. Galeobdolon*).

dead-oil (ded'oil), *n.* A name given in the arts to those products, consisting of carbolic acid, naphthalin, etc., obtained in the distillation of coal-tar, which are heavier than water and which come off at a temperature of about 340° F. or over. Also called *heavy oil*.

dead-pay (ded'pā), *n.* Continued pay dishonestly drawn for soldiers and sailors actually dead; a person in whose name pay is so drawn. [Eng.]

O you commanders

That, like me, have no *dead-pays*.

Massinger, *Unnatural Combat*, iv. 2.

dead-plate (ded'plāt), *n.* A flat iron plate sometimes fitted before the bars of a furnace, for the purpose of causing bituminous coal to assume the character of coke before it is thrust back into the fire.

dead-pledge (ded'plej), *n.* A mortgage or pawning of lands or goods, or the thing pawned.

dead-point (ded'point), *n.* See *dead-center*.

dead-reckoning (ded'rek'n-ing), *n.* *Naut.*, the calculation of a ship's place at sea, independently of observations of the heavenly bodies, and simply from the distance she has run by the log and the courses steered by the compass, this being rectified by due allowances for drift, leeway, etc.

dead-rise (ded'rīz), *n.* In *ship-building*, the distance between a horizontal line joining the top of the floor-timbers amidships and the top of the keel.

dead-rising (ded'rī'zing), *n.* Same as *dead-rise*.

dead-rope (ded'rōp), *n.* *Naut.*, a rope which does not run in any block. [Rare.]

Dead Sea apple. See *apple*.

Dead-set (ded'set'), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* 1. The fixed position of a dog in pointing game.—2. A determined effort or attempt; a pointed attack: as, to make a *dead-set* in a game.—3. Opposition; resolute antagonism; hostility: as, it was a *dead-set* between them. *Bartlett*.—4. A concocted scheme to defraud a person in gaming. *Grose*, *Slang Dict.* [Slang.]

II. *a.* Extremely desirous of, or determined to get or to do, something: generally with *on* or *upon*.

dead-sheave (ded'shēv), *n.* *Naut.*, a score in the heel of a topmast to receive an additional mast-rope as a preventer.

dead-shore (ded'shōr), *n.* A piece of wood built up vertically in a wall which has been broken through for the purpose of making alterations in a building.

dead-small (ded'smāl), *n.* In *coal-mining*, the smallest coal which passes through the screens. [North. Eng.]

dead's-part (dedz'pärt), *n.* In *Scots law*, that part of a man's movable succession which he is entitled to dispose of by testament, or that which remains of the movables over and above what is due to the wife and children. Sometimes *dead man's part*.

dead-spindle (ded'spín'dl), *n.* The spindle in the tail-stock or dead-head of a lathe, which does not rotate.

dead-stroke (ded'strók), *a.* Delivering a blow without recoil: as, a *dead-stroke* hammer. See *drop-press*.

dead-thraw (ded'thrá), *n.* [Scotch form of *death-throe*.] The death-throe.

Who ever heard of a door being barred when a man was in the *dead-thraw*? How d'ye think the spirit was to get awa through bolts and bars like thae?

Scott, Guy Mannering, xxvii.

dead-tongue (ded'tung), *n.* The water-hem-lock, *Ceanothe crocata*: so called from its paralyzing effects upon the organs of speech.

dead-water (ded'wá'tér), *n.* *Naut.*, the water which eddies about a ship's stern during her progress. Also called *eddy-water*.

dead-weight (ded'wát), *n.* 1. A heavy or oppressive burden; a weight or burden that has to be borne without aid or without compensatory advantage.

The fact is, fine thoughts, enshrined in appropriate language, are *dead-weights* upon the stage, unless they are struck like sparks from the action of the fable.

Cornhill Mag.

The gentlest of Nature's growths or motions will, in time, burst asunder or wear away the proudest *dead-weight* man can heap upon them.

W. Phillips, Speeches, p. 42.

2. A name given to an advance by the Bank of England to the government on account of half-pay and pensions to retired officers of the army and navy.—3. *Naut.*, the lading of a vessel when it consists of heavy goods; that part of the cargo, as coal, iron, etc., which pays freight according to its weight, and not to its bulk.

dead-well (ded'wel), *n.* Same as *absorbing-well*. See *absorb*.

dead-wind (ded'wind), *n.* *Naut.*, an old term for a wind dead ahead, or blowing directly from the point toward which a ship is sailing.

dead-wood (ded'wúd), *n.* 1. In *shipbuilding*, a body of timber built up on top of the keel at either end, to afford a firm fastening for the cant timbers.—2. A buffer-block.—3. In *ten-pins* and *pin-pool*, the pins which have been knocked down. Hence—4. Useless material.

The commissioner [of patents] has made some effort—though not so strenuous as might be—to cut the *dead-wood* out of the examining and clerical forces left him as a legacy by his predecessor.

Sci. Amer., N. S., LVII. 209.

To get the *dead-wood* on one, to have one entirely at a disadvantage or in one's power; secure advantage over one.

dead-wool (ded'wúl), *n.* Wool taken from the skins of sheep which have been slaughtered or have died.

dead-work (ded'wérk), *n.* Work which is in itself unprofitable, but is necessary to, and leads up to, that which is profitable or productive; specifically, in *mining*, that work which is done in the way of opening a mine, or preparing to remove the ore in a mine, but is not accompanied by any production of ore, or is almost non-remunerative.

To describe *dead-work* is to narrate all those portions of our work which consume the most time, give the most trouble, require the greatest patience and endurance, and seem to produce the most insignificant results.

Science, VI. 174.

dead-works (ded'wérks), *n. pl.* *Naut.*, the parts of a ship which are above the surface of the water when she is balanced for a voyage: now generally called *upper works*.

de-aërate (dē-ā'e-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *de-aërated*, ppr. *de-aërating*. [*< de-priv. + aërate.*] To expel the air from; free from air. [Rare.]

Dr. Meyer states that the gases employed in this research were obtained from the coals by introducing two to four hundred grains into a flask, which was immediately filled up with hot *de-aërated* water.

Ure, Dict., IV. 240.

deaf (def or dāf), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *deef*; *< ME. def, deaf, defe, deaf, etc.*, *< AS. deaf*; *< OE. dof = OFries. dof = D. doof = MLG. döf, LG. döw = OHG. MHG. touf, G. taub, deaf, dull, stupid, etc.*, = Icel. *dauf* = Sw. *dof* = Dan. *dov* = Goth. *daubs*, *deaf*; prob. akin to Gr. *ῥωβός*, blind, and to E. *dumb*, q. v.] 1. Lacking the sense of hearing; insensible to sounds.

Blind are their eyes, their ears are *deaf*,
Nor hear when mortals pray;
Mortals that wait for their relief
Are blind and *deaf* as they.

Watts.

2. Unable to hear, or to hear clearly, in consequence of some defect or obstruction in the organs of hearing; defective in ability to per-

ceive or discriminate sounds; dull of hearing: as, a *deaf* man; to be *deaf* in one ear.

Fal. Boy, tell him I am *deaf*.

Page. You must speak louder, my master is *deaf*.

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., i. 2.

And many of hem becamen blynde, and many *deaf*, for the noyse of the water.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 306.

Deaf with the noise, I took my hasty flight.

Dryden.

3. Refusing to listen or to hear; unwilling to regard or give heed; unmoved or unpersuaded; insensible: as, *deaf* to entreaty; *deaf* to all argument or reason.

For God is *def* now a dayes and deyneth nouht ous to huyre.

Piers Plowman (C), xii. 61.

To counsel this lady was *deaf*,

To judgment she was blind.

Margaret of Craignagat (Child's Ballads, VIII. 252).

Oh, the millions of *deaf* hearts, *deaf* to everything really impassioned in music, that pretend to admire Mozart!

De Quincey, Secret Societies, II.

They might as well have blest her; she was *deaf*

To blessing or to cursing save from one.

Tennyson, Geraint.

4. Lacking sharpness or clearness; dull; stifled; obscurely heard; confused. [Rare.]

Nor silence is within, nor voice express,

But a *deaf* noise of sounds that never cease.

Dryden.

5†. Numb.

Tórpido is a fishe, but who-so handeleth hym shal be lame & *defe* of lymmes that he shal fele no thynge.

Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 239.

6. Barren; sterile; blasted: as, *deaf* land; *deaf* corn.

Every day, it seems, was separately a blank day, yielding absolutely nothing—what children call a *deaf* nut, offering no kernel.

De Quincey, Autobiog. Sketches, I. 91.

Deaf and dumb. See *deaf-mute*.—*Deaf* as a door, post, or stone, exceedingly *deaf*.

deaf, *v. t.* [Also *deave*, early mod. E. also *deve*; *< ME. *defen, *deren, < AS. *deafian*, in comp. *ādeafian*, become *deaf* (= OFries. *dava* = D. *dooven*, tarnish, *verdooven*, deafen, = OHG. *touben*, MHG. *touben*, G. *betäuben*, deafen, stun, = Icel. *deyfa* = Dan. *døve* = Sw. *döfra*, *< deaf*, *deaf*: see *deaf*, a. Cf. *deafen*.] To make *deaf*; deprive of hearing; deafen; stun with noise.

Thou *deafest* me with thy crying so loud.

Palegrave, sig. B III., fol. 206.

And lest their lamentable shrieks should sad the hearts of their Parents, the Priests of Molech did *deaf* their ears with the continuall clangs of trumpets and timbrels.

Sandys, Travels, p. 145.

An obstinate sinner . . . still *deaf* himself to the cry of his own conscience, that he may live the more licentiously.

Rev. T. Adams, Works, II. 41.

deaf-adder (def'ad'ér), *n.* A popular name in the United States of sundry serpents reputed to be venomous.

deaf-dumbness (def'dum'nes), *n.* Dumbness or aphony arising from deafness, whether congenital or occurring during infancy.

Deafness, resulting from functional or nervous derangement, from actual disease, or from *deaf-dumbness*.

B. W. Richardson, Prevent. Med., p. 198.

deafen (def'n), *v. t.* [*< deaf + -en*]. Cf. *deaf*, v.] 1. To make *deaf*; deprive of the power of hearing.—2. To stun; render incapable of perceiving or discriminating sounds distinctly: as, to be *deafened* with clamor or tumult.

And all the host of hell

With *deafening* shout return'd them loud acclaim.

Milton, P. L., II. 520.

Dazzled by the livid-flickering fork,

And *deafen'd* with the stammering cracks and vivas

That follow'd.

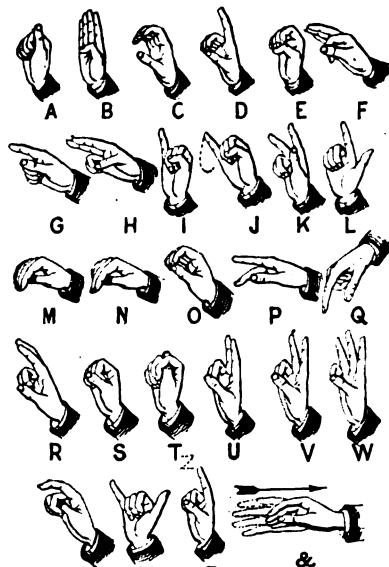
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

3. In *arch.*, to render impervious to sound (as a door or a partition) by means of sound-boarding or pugging.

deafening (def'n-ing), *n.* In *arch.*, the pugging used to prevent the passage of sound through floors, partitions, and the like. Also called *sound-boarding*.

deafly (def'li), *adv.* Without sense of sounds; obscurely heard.

deaf-mute (def'müt), *n.* [*< deaf + mute*]. 1. A person who is both deaf and dumb, the dumbness resulting from deafness which has existed either from birth or from a very early period of the person's life. Deaf-mutes communicate their thoughts by means either of significant or arbitrary signs or motions, or of a manual alphabet formed by positions of the fingers of one or both hands. The accompanying illustration shows a form of the single-hand alphabet now universally taught to deaf-mutes in the United States. The two-hand alphabet, invented about the close of the eighteenth century, is somewhat more complicated, and is in limited use in other countries. Deaf-mutes are taught in many cases to understand spoken language by observing the motions of the speaker's lips, and to use articulate speech themselves, sometimes very distinctly.



Manual Alphabet for Deaf-mutes.

2. A subject for dissection. [Med. slang.]

deaf-muteness (def'müt'nes), *n.* [*< deaf-mute + -ness*.] Deaf-dumbness.

Physiological accidents, more painful and not less incurable than those of *deaf-muteness* and blindness.

O. W. Holmes, Old Vol. of Life, p. 358.

deaf-mutism (def'müt'izm), *n.* [*< deaf-mute + -ism*.] The condition of being a *deaf-mute*.

Deaf-mutism may give no actual indication of disease, though the organ of hearing itself is, probably, always defective and of imperfect development.

B. W. Richardson, Prevent. Med., p. 194.

deafness (def'nes), *n.* [*< ME. defnes, < def, deaf, + -ness*.] 1. Incapacity of perceiving or distinguishing sounds, in consequence of the impairment of the organs of hearing; that state of the organs which prevents the reception of the impressions that constitute hearing; want of the sense of hearing. Deafness occurs in every degree, from that which merely impairs the accuracy of the ear in distinguishing faint or similar sounds, to that state in which there is no more sensation produced by sounds in this organ than in any other part of the body. Dumbness is the usual concomitant of complete deafness, but in general results rather from the absence of incitement by the sense of hearing than from any natural defect in the organs of speech. See *deaf-mute*.

He answered that it was impossible for him to hear a man three yards off, by reason of *deafness* that had held him fourteen years.

State Trials, Earl of Strafford, an. 1640.

2. Unwillingness to hear; voluntary rejection of what is addressed to the ear or to the understanding.

I found such a *deafness* that no declaration from the bishops could take place.

Eikon Basilike.

Boiler-makers' deafness, deafness due to occupation in the midst of loud and continuous noises, as in the case of a boiler-maker. It is marked by catarrh of the middle ear, with more or less nervous exhaustion.

deal (dēl), *n.* [*< ME. deel, del, dāl, < AS. dāl*, mutated form (after the verb) of the reg. but less common *dāl* (whence ME. *dāl, döl, E. dole*, q. v.) = OFries. *del* = OS. *dēl* = D. *deel* = MLG. *dēl, deil, LG. deel* = OHG. MHG. *teil, G. teil, theil* = Icel. *deil-d, deil-dh* = Sw. *del* = Dan. *del* = Goth. *dails*, m., *daila*, f., a part, share, portion, = OBulg. *dielū*, Bulg. *diel* = Serv. *diyel* = Bohem. *dil* = Pol. *dział* (barred l) = Russ. *diel*, a part, also OBulg. *dola* = Pol. *dola* = Russ. *dolya*, a part, portion, share, lot. Hence *deal*, v. *Deal*, *n.*, in senses 3 and 4, is from the verb.] 1†. A part; portion; share.

Of poynant sauce hire needede never a *deal*.

Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 14.

Take hit every *dele*;

That thou hit have, me lyklythe wele.

Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 141.

This erthe it trembelys for this tree, and dyns [resounds] ilk *dele*.

York Plays, p. 32.

A tenth *deal* of flour mingled with the fourth part of an hin of beaten oil.

Ex. xxix. 40.

Hence—2. An indefinite quantity, degree, or extent: as, a *deal* of time and trouble; a *deal* of snow; a *deal* of money. In this sense usually qualified with *great* or *good*: as, a *great deal* of labor; a *good deal* of one's time.

Gratiano speaks an *infinite deal* of nothing.

Shak., M. of V., l. 1

A very little thief of occasion will rob you of a great deal of patience. *Shak., Cor., II. 1.*

3. The division or distribution of cards in playing; the act or practice of dealing; the right or privilege of distributing the cards; a single round, during which all the cards dealt at one time are played.

How can the muse her aid impart,
Unskill'd in all the terms of art,
Or in harmonious numbers put
The deal, the shuffle, and the cut? *Swift.*

4. Hence, a bargain or arrangement among a number of persons for mutual advantage as against others; a secret commercial or political transaction for the exclusive benefit of those engaged in it: as, a deal in wheat or cotton; they made a deal for the division of the offices. [U. S.]

The President had definitely abandoned the maxims and practices of a local manager of Machine politics in New York, with the shifts and expedients and deals which had illustrated his rise to political prominence.

The Nation, XXXV. 411.

deal¹ (dēl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dealt*, ppr. *dealing*. [*ME. delen* (pret. *delde*, *delle*, *dalle*, *dulle*), < *AS. dēlan* = *OS. dēlan* = *OFries. dela* = *D. deelen* = *MLG. dēlen*, *deilen*, *LG. delen* = *OHG. teilan*, *teilen*, *MHG. teilen*, *G. teilen*, *theilen* = *Icel. deila* = *Dan. dele* = *Sw. dela* = *Goth. dailjan*, divide, share (cf. *OBulg. deliti*, divide); from the noun: see *deal*¹, *n.*] *I. trans.* 1. To divide; part; separate; hence, to divide in portions; apportion; distribute, as, in card-playing, to give to each player the proper number of cards: often followed by *out*.

Dele to me my destiny, & do hit out of honde.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), I. 2235.

These two louses in me were *dalt*.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 143.

The day ye *deal* at Annie's burial
The bread but and the wine;
Before the morn at twall o'clock,
They'll *deal* the same at mine.

Sweet Willie and Fair Annie (Child's Ballads, II. 139).

Is it not to *deal* thy bread to the hungry? *Isa. lviii. 7.*
And Rome *deals* out her blessings and her gold.

Tickell.

Hast thou yet *dealt* him, O life, thy full measure?
M. Arnold, A Modern Sappho.

2†. To distribute to.

God's word witnesseth we shuln glue and *dele* oure enemys,
And alle men that am nedy, as pore men and such.

Piers Plowman (A), xi. 237.

3. To scatter; hurl; throw about; deliver: as, to *deal* out blows.

Hissing through the skies, the feathery deaths were *dealt*.
Dryden.

He continued, when worse days were come,
To *deal* about his sparkling eloquence.

Wordsworth.

Such blow no other hand could *deal*,
Though gauntleted in glove of steel.

Scott, L. of the L., v. 25.

II. intrans. 1. To engage in mutual intercourse or transactions of any kind; have to do with a person or thing, or be concerned in a matter: absolutely or with *with* or *in*.

He turn'd his face unto the wall,
And death was *with* him *dealing*
Bonny Barbara Allan (Child's Ballads, II. 156).

I will *deal* with you as one should *deal* with his Confessor.
Howell, Letters, I. vi. 60.

The Chutes and I *deal* extremely together.
Walpole, Letters, II. 67.

Gad, I shall never be able to *deal* with her alone.
Sheridan, The Duenna, II. 1.

Specifically—2. To negotiate or make bargains; traffic or trade: with a person, in articles: as, he *deals* in pig-iron.

Perle prayed is prys, ther perre is schewed,
Thaz hym not derrest be demed to *dele* for penies.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), II. 1118.

The King [of Tonguin] buys great Guns, and some pieces of Broad cloth: but his pay is so bad, that Merchants care not to *deal* with him, could they avoid it.
Dampier, Voyages, II. i. 65.

Ye shall not steal, neither *deal* falsely. *Lev. xix. 11.*
They buy and sell, they *deal* and traffic.

South.

3. To negotiate corruptly; make a secret agreement; conspire: with *with*.

Fourteen Years after, Morton, going to execution, confessed That Bothwell *dealt* with him to consent to the Murder of the King.
Baker, Chronicle, p. 337.

Now have they *dealt* with my potheary to poison me.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, IV. 2.

Therefore they employ their Agents to *deal* privately with one of his Disciples who might be fittest for their design, and to work upon his covetous humour by the promise of a reward.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. vi.

4. To intervene as a mediator or middleman.

Sometimes he that *deals* between man and man raiseth his own credit with both by pretending greater interest than he hath in either.
Bacon, Essays.

5. To act; behave: in a matter, with, by, or toward a person or thing.

I mean therefore so to *deal* in it, as I make wip awake that opinion of either uncertainty for confusion.
Quoted in *Babes Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. lix.

Such one *deals* not fairly by his own mind. *Locke.*

deal² (dēl), *n.* [*MD. dele*, *D. deel*, a board, plank, threshing-floor, = *MLG. dele*, *LG. dele*, a board, plank, floor of a room, also, in form *dale*, a threshing-floor, = *OHG. dil*, *dilo*, *MHG. dil*, *dille*, *G. diele*, a board, plank, floor of boards, = *Icel. thilja* = *Dan. tilje* = *Sw. tilja* = *AS. thel*, a plank, *thille*, a board (cf. *breda thiling*, translating *L. area*, a threshing-floor) (cf. *Slov. dila* = *Pol. dyl* = *Little Russ. dyle*, a board, *deal*—prob. < *OHG.*), = *OBulg. dilo* = *Skt. tala*, ground (cf. *L. tellus*, the earth). The *AS.* word has suffered a similar restriction of meaning, being now *E. thill*, the shaft or pole of a cart, etc. Thus *deal*² is a doublet of *thill*: see *thill*. The word *deal*² is usually identified with *deal*¹, a part, with the accommodated definition "the division of a piece of timber made by sawing." 1. A board or plank. The name *deal* is applied chiefly to planks of pine or fir above 7 inches in width and of various lengths exceeding 6 feet. If 7 inches or less wide, they are called *battens*; and when under 6 feet long they are called *deal-ends*. The usual thickness is 3 inches, and width 9 inches. The standard size, to which other sizes may be reduced, is 2½ inches thick, 11 inches broad, and 12 feet long. A whole *deal* is a *deal* which is 1½ inches thick; a *slit deal*, one of half that thickness. The word is little used in the United States.

I had little furniture, so I bought a cart-load of *deals*; took a carpenter . . . into my service; established him in a barn, and said, "Jack, furnish my house."
Sydney Smith, in Lady Holland, vii.

2. Wood of fir or pine, such as *deals* are made from: as, a floor of *deal*.

A piece of *deal*, far thicker than one would easily imagine, being purposely interposed betwixt my eye placed in a room, and the clearer daylight, . . . appeared quite through a lovely red.
Boyle, Colours.

Red deal, the wood of the Scotch pine, *Pinus sylvestris*, a highly valuable and durable timber.

dealbate (dē-al'bāt), *v. t.* [*L. dealbatus*, pp. of *dealbare*, whiten, whitewash, plaster, parget, < *de* (intensive) + *albare*, whiten, < *albus*, white. See *daub*, which is from the same source.] To whiten.

dealbate (dē-al'bāt), *a.* [*L. dealbatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Whiten; especially, in bot., covered with a very white opaque powder.

dealbation (dē-al-bā'shōn), *n.* [*LL. *dealbatio* (n-), < *dealbare*, whiten: see *dealbate*.] The act of bleaching; a whitening. *Sir T. Browne.*

She hath made this cheek
By much too pale, and hath forgot to whiten
The natural redness of my nose; she knows not
What 'tis wants *dealbation*.
Randolph, Muses Looking-glass, IV. 1.

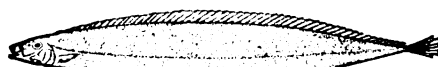
dealer (dē'lēr), *n.* [*ME. *delere*, *delare*, < *AS. dēlere*, a divider, distributor, < *dēlan*, divide, *deal*: see *deal*¹, *v.*] 1. One who deals; one who has to do or has concern with others; specifically, a trader; one whose business is to buy and sell, as a merchant, shopkeeper, or broker: as, a *dealer* in general merchandise or in stocks; a picture-dealer. *In law*, a dealer is one who buys and sells the same articles in the same condition: thus, a butcher is not a dealer, because he buys animals whole, and sells them in a different state.

These small *dealers* in wit and learning. *Swift.*

The license to spirit merchants was termed a *dealer's* license, *dealer* meaning, in excise language, a person selling a certain statutory quantity at any one time.
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, IV. 237.

2. In card-playing, the player who distributes the cards.

deal-fish (dēl'fish), *n.* An English name of the *Trachypterus arcticus*, a fish of the family Tra-



Deal-fish (*Trachypterus arcticus*).

chypteridae, from the resemblance of its dead body to a *deal*. It is found occasionally on the coasts of Orkney and Shetland.

deal-frame (dēl'frām), *n.* A gang-saw for slitting *deals* or balks of pine timber. *E. H. Knight.*

dealing (dē'ling), *n.* [*ME. delinge*, < *AS. *dēlung* (= *D. decling* = *OHG. teilunga*, *MHG. teilung*, *G. theilung* = *Icel. deiling* = *Dan. deling*; cf. *Sw. delning*), < *dēlan*, *deal*: see *deal*¹, *v.*] 1. Practice; doings; conduct; behavior.

Concerning the *dealings* of men who administer government, . . . they have their judge who sitteth in heaven.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, II.

Let's use the peace of honour, that's fair *dealing*.
But in our ends our swords. *Fletcher, Bonduca, I. 1.*

2. Conduct in relation to others; treatment: as, the *dealings* of a father with his children; God's *dealings* with men: usually in the plural.

It is to be wished that men would promote the happiness of one another, in all their private *dealings*, among those who lie within their influence. *Addison.*

Inevitably the established code of conduct in the *dealings* of Governments with citizens must be allied to their code of conduct in their *dealings* with one another.
H. Spencer, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXV. 2.

3. Intercourse in buying and selling; traffic; business: as, New York merchants have extensive *dealings* with all the world.

He was in his *dealings* as punctual as a tradesman, and as generous as a gentleman. *Steele, Spectator, No. 109.*

4. Intercourse of business or friendship; communication.

How is it that thou, being a Jew, askest drink of me? . . . for the Jews have no *dealings* with the Samaritans.
John iv. 9.

dealt (delt). Preterit and past participle of *deal*¹.

dealth (delth), *n.* [*deal*¹ + *-th*; cf. *heal*, *n.*, *health*, and *weal*, *n.*, *wealth*.] A dealing out; portion or division. *Nares.*

Then know, Bellama, since thou aimst at wealth,
Where Fortune has bestowed her largest *dealth*.
Albino and Bellama (1638).

deal-tree (dēl'trē), *n.* The fir-tree: so called because *deals* are commonly made from it.

Deal-wine, *n.* See *Dele-wine*.

deambulate (dē-am'bū-lāt), *v. i.* [*L. deambulus*, pp. of *deambulare*, walk abroad, < *de* + *ambulare*, walk: see *ambulate*, *amble*.] To walk abroad.

deambulation (dē-am'bū-lā'shōn), *n.* [*L. deambulatio* (n-), < *deambulare*: see *deambulate*.] The act of walking abroad or about.

Deambulations or moderate walkynges.

Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, I. 15.

deambulatory (dē-am'bū-lā-tō-ri), *n.* and *a.* [*LL. deambulatorium*, a gallery for walking, < *L. deambulare*, walk about: see *deambulate*.] 1. *n.* A covered place to walk in; specifically, the aisles of a church, or, more properly, an aisle carried around the apse and surrounding the choir on three sides; a cloister or the like.

Cloisters . . . called *deambulatories*, for the accommodation of the citizens in all weather.

T. Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry, II. 93.

II. a. Strolling.

The *deambulatory* actors used to have their quietus east.
Bp. Morton, Episcopacy Asserted, p. 142.

dean¹ (dēn), *n.* [Also *denel*; < *ME. dene*, < *AS. denu*, a valley: see *den*².] A small valley.

dean² (dēn), *n.* [*ME. deen*, *dene*, *den*, < *OF. deien*, mod. *doyen* = *Fr. degua*, *dega* = *OSP. dean*, Sp. *decano* = *Pr. deão* = *It. decano* (G. *dekan*, *dechant* = *D. deken*), < *LL. decanus*, one set over ten (soldiers, monks, etc.), < *L. decem* = *E. ten*: see *decimal*, *ten*.] 1. An ecclesiastical title in the Roman Catholic and Anglican churches, which has had several applications. Civil officials so called were known to the Roman law, and are mentioned in the codes of Theodosius and Justinian. The title was thence adopted for Christian use. In the monasteries, for every ten monks a decanus or dean was nominated, who had the charge of their discipline. The senior dean, in the absence of the abbot and provost, governed the monastery; and, since monks had the charge of many cathedral churches, the office of dean was thus introduced into them. Custom gradually determined that there should be only one dean in a cathedral, and he eventually assumed the chief charge of its ecclesiastical and ritual concerns, especially in regard to the choir. He became also general assistant to the bishop. In the Roman Catholic Church, assistants of the bishop, termed *rural deans*, in France in former times often possessed, and in Germany in certain cases still possess, large powers of visitation, administration, and jurisdiction, so that their authority is almost equal to that of bishops. In the Church of England there are, besides the deans of the cathedrals, called *deans of chapters*, whose authority is next that of the bishop, *rural deans*, who are in effect assistants to the bishop, and whose duty it is to visit certain parishes in the diocese, and report on their condition to the bishop. Their functions at one time became almost obsolete, but they have been revived to some extent in recent times. The word is also applied in England to the chief officers of certain peculiar churches or chapels: as, the *dean of the king's chapel*. In the Episcopal Church in America the presiding presbyter of the semi-official body known as a convocation, and of the division of a diocese represented by this body, which division is also called a convocation and is in some respects analogous to the English rural deanery, is called a dean (the dean of convocation).

To save a bishop, may I name a *dean*?
Pope, Epil. to Satires, II. 33.

2. In universities, originally, the head of a faculty (and most historical writers consider a

dean as essential to the existence of a faculty). The office was at first directly or indirectly elective for one or two years, while commonly filled by the eldest master regent. But the faculties, having in Great Britain and America lost their early more independent corporate existence, are now usually presided over by the head of the university, and the office of dean has sunk to that of a mere registrar or secretary, or has ceased to exist. In English colleges the dean presides in chapel, looks after the moral and religious welfare of the scholars, and is charged with the preservation of discipline. The office is commonly united with one of the tutorships. The office of dean of a college or school is evidently a mere adaptation of that of dean of a monastery, and as such dates from far earlier times than that of dean of a faculty, although the faculties long preceded the colleges.

Certain censors, or *deanes*, appointed to look to the behaviour and manner of the Students there [at Cambridge]. *Holinshed, Chronicles.*

He long'd at college, only long'd,
All else was well, for she-society. . .
They lost their weeks; they vex the souls of deans.
Tennyson, Princess, Prol.

3. The oldest member in length of service of a constituted body, or a body of persons of equal rank, of whom he is the prescriptive leader in all joint action: as, the *dean* of the diplomatic corps; the *dean* of the French Academy; the *dean* of the Sacred College (the oldest of the cardinals, who possesses high authority by right of his seniority).—4. The president for the time being of an incorporation of barristers or law practitioners.—*Dean and chapter*, a bishop's council, consisting of the dean and his prebendaries, whose duties consist in aiding the bishop with their advice in affairs of religion and in the temporal concerns of his see.—*Dean of Arches*, the chief judicial officer of the Archbishop of Canterbury, dean of the Court of Arches, but not really a dean in the modern sense of the word.—*Dean of Faculty*, the president of the Faculty of Advocates in Scotland.—*Dean of guild*. (a) The chief officer of a medieval trade-gild, and of some existing gilds in Europe.

They represented that it had been customary to consult, after the city magistracies, only the captains of companies and the *deans of guilds* in matters of government.
Motley, Dutch Republic, III. 20.

(b) In Scotland, the elected head of the merchant company or gildry of a royal burgh, who is a magistrate of the burgh for the supervision of all matters relating to the erection and character of buildings. The office in the full sense now exists only in Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen, and Perth, its duties in other burghs being performed by an officer bearing the same title, elected by the town council.—*Dean of gild court*, in Scotland, a court presided over by the dean of gild, the jurisdiction of which is confined to the regulation of buildings, to such matters of police as have any connection with buildings, and to the regulation of weights and measures.—*Dean of peculiars*. See *peculiar*.—*Dean of the chapel royal*, a title bestowed on six clergymen of the Church of Scotland, who receive from the crown a portion of the revenues which formerly belonged to the chapel royal in Scotland.—*Dean of the province of Canterbury*, the Bishop of London, to whom, when a convocation is to be assembled, the archbishop sends his mandate for summoning the bishops of the province.

deanery (dē-nē-ri), *n.*; pl. *deaneries* (-riz). [*dean* + *-ery*. Cf. *ML. decanaria*, a deanery.]

1. The office or the revenue of a dean.
When he could no longer keep the deanery of the chapel-royal, he made him his successor in that near attendance upon the king. *Clarendon, Great Rebellion.*

2. The house of a dean.
Take her by the hand, away with her to the deanery, and dispatch it quickly. *Shak., M. W. of W., v. 3.*

3. The jurisdiction of a dean.
Each archdeaconry is divided into rural deaneries, and each deanery is divided into parishes. *Blackstone.*

Rural deanery, in England, the circuit of jurisdiction of a rural dean. Every rural deanery is divided into parishes. The duties of rural deans are now generally discharged by archdeacons, though the deaneries still subsist as an ecclesiastical division of the diocese or archdeaconry. See *dean* 2.

deanness (dē-nes), *n.* [*dean* 2 + *-ness*.] The wife of a dean. *Sterne.*

deanimalize (dē-an'i-mal-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deanimalized*, ppr. *deanimalizing*. [*de-priv.* + *animalize*.] To free from animality or animal qualities: as, to *deanimalize* wool-fiber. [Rare.]

deanship (dēn'ship), *n.* [*dean* 2 + *-ship*.] The office, dignity, or title of a dean.

Because I don't value your deanship a straw. *Swift.*

deanthropomorphism (dē-an'thrō-pō-mōr'-fizm), *n.* [*deanthropomorphize* + *-ism*.] The process of getting rid of anthropomorphic notions.

Hence, as Mr. Fiske has shown in detail, so soon as anthropomorphism has assumed its highest state of development, it begins to be replaced by a continuous growth of *deanthropomorphism*, which, passing through polytheism into monotheism, eventually ends in a progressive "purification" of theism—by which is meant a progressive metamorphosis of the theistic conception, tending to remove from the Deity the attributes of Humanity.

Contemporary Rev., L. 52.

deanthropomorphization (dē-an'thrō-pō-mōr'-fī-zā'shon), *n.* [*deanthropomorphize* + *-ation*.]

The act of freeing from anthropomorphic attributes or conceptions.

There is one continuous process [of knowing], which (if I may be allowed to invent a rather formidable word in imitation of Coleridge) is best described as a continuous process of *deanthropomorphization*, or the stripping off of the anthropomorphic attributes with which primeval philosophy clothed the unknown Power which is manifested in phenomena. *J. Fiske, Cosmic Philos., I. 176.*

deanthropomorphize (dē-an'thrō-pō-mōr'-fiz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deanthropomorphized*, ppr. *deanthropomorphizing*. [*de-priv.* + *anthropomorphize*.] To free from anthropomorphic attributes or notions.

We may proceed to gather our illustrations of the *deanthropomorphizing* process. *J. Fiske, Cosmic Philos., I. 177.*

dear 1 (dēr), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *deere*, *dere*, < ME. *deere*, *dere*, < AS. *deore*, mutated *dýre*, beloved, precious, of great value, = OS. *diuri* = OFries. *diore*, *diure* = D. *dier*, *duur* = OHG. *tiuri*, MHG. *tiure*, G. *theuer* = Icel. *dýrr* = Sw. Dan. *dýr*, *dear*; not found in Goth.; root unknown.] 1. *a.* Precious; of great value; highly esteemed or valued.

But none of these things move me, neither count I my life dear unto myself. *Acts xx. 24.*

Some dear cause
Will in concealment wrap me up awhile.
Shak., Lear, iv. 3.

2. Costly; high in price; expensive, either absolutely, or as compared with the cost of other similar things, or of the same thing at other times or places: opposed to *cheap*.

The cheapest of us is ten groats too dear.
Shak., Rich II., v. 5.

The Hackneys and Chairs . . . are the most nasty and miserable Voiture that can be; and yet near as dear again as in London. *Lister, Journey to Paris, p. 13.*

And am I to blame, Sir Peter, because flowers are dear in cold weather? *Sheridan, School for Scandal, II. 1.*

Each . . . hemlock
Wore ermine too dear for an earl.
Lovel, First Snow-Fall.

Beauty, I suppose, must always be a dear purchase in this world. *C. D. Warner, Roundabout Journey, p. 104.*

3. Characterized by high prices in consequence of scarcity or dearth: as, a *dear* season.

What if a dear year come, or dearth, or some loss?
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 178.

4. Charging high prices: as, a *dear* tailor.—5. Held in tender affection or esteem; loved; beloved: as, a *dear* child; a *dear* friend. [In this sense much used in the introductory address of letters between persons on terms of affection or of polite intercourse: as, *dear* Lucy; *dear* Doctor; *dear* Sir.]

Be ye . . . followers of God, as dear children. *Eph. v. 1.*
And the last joy was dearer than the rest. *Pope.*

Will not man one day open his eyes and see how dear he is to the soul of Nature—how near it is to him?
Emerson, Domestic Life.

Each to other seems more dear
Than all the world else.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 61.

6. Intense; deep; keen; being of a high degree.
With piercing point
Of pitty dears his hart was thrilled sore.
Spenser, F. Q., I. viii. 39.

Towards York shall bend you, with your dearest speed.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. 5.
Never was woman's grief for loss of lord
Dearer than mine to me. *Middleton, Witch, iv. 1.*

7. Coming from the heart; heartfelt; earnest; passionate.

What foolish boldness brought thee to their mercies,
Whom thou, in terms so bloody, and so dear,
Hast made thine enemies? *Shak., T. N., v. 1.*

8. Dangerous; deadly.
Let us return,
And strain what other means is left unto us
In our dear peril. *Shak., T. of A., v. 2.*
Would I had met my dearest foe in heaven,
Ere I had ever seen that day. *Shak., Hamlet, I. 2.*
[Obsolete or archaic in senses 6, 7, and 8.]

II. *n.* A darling: a word denoting tender affection or endearment, most commonly used in direct address: as, my *dear*.

From that day forth Duessa was his dear.
Spenser, F. Q., I. vii. 16.

I carried from thee, dear. *Shak., Cor., v. 3.*
But why, my dear, hast thou lock'd up thy speech
In so much silent sadness? *Ford, Lady's Trial, I. 1.*
I could not love thee, dear, so much,
Loved I not honour more. *Lovelace, To Lucrezia.*

dear 1 (dēr), *a.* [*ME. dere*, *deore*, etc., < AS. *deore* = OHG. *tiuro*, MHG. *tiure*, G. *theuer* (= Dan. Sw. *dýrt*), adv.; from the adj.] 1. Dearly; very tenderly.

So dear I lov'd the man. *Shak., Rich. III., III. 5.*

Those lines that I before have writ do lie,
Even those that said I could not love you dearer.
Shak., Sonnets, xiv.

2. At a dear rate; at a high price.
If thou attempt it, it will cost thee dear.
Shak., Othello, v. 2.
Thou shall dear aby this blow. *Greene, George-a-Greene.*

My dinner at Calais was superb; I never ate so good a dinner, nor was in so good a hotel; but I paid dear.
Sydney Smith, To Mrs. Sydney Smith.

To buy the bargain dear. See *bargain*.—To cost dear. See *cost* 2.

dear 1 (dēr), *interj.* [See *dear* 1, *a.*] An exclamation indicating surprise, pity, or other emotion: used absolutely or in connection with *oh* or *me*: as, *oh dear!* I am so tired; *dear me!* where have you been? [*Dear* me is often regarded as a corruption of the Italian *Dio mio*, my God; but for this there is no external evidence.]

And dear, but she was sorry.
Gight's Lady (Child's Ballads, VIII. 287).

dear 1 (dēr), *v. t.* [*dear*, *a.* Cf. *endear*.] To make dear; endear.

Nor should a Sonne his Sire loue for reward,
But for he is his Sire, in nature dear d.
Davies, Microcosmos, p. 64.

dear 2, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *deer*.
dearborn (dēr'börn), *n.* [So called from its inventor, named *Dearborn*.] A light four-wheeled country vehicle used in the United States.

dear-bought (dēr'bāt), *a.* Purchased at a high price: as, *dear-bought* experience; "*dear-bought* blessings." *Dryden, Fables.*

deare 1, *a.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *dear* 1.
deare 2, *n.* See *deer*.

dearie, *n.* See *deary*.
dearling, *n.* An obsolete form of *darling*. *Spenser.*

dearly (dēr'li), *a.* [*dear* 1 + *-ly*.] Much loved; darling.

I had a nurse, and she was fair;
She was a dearly nurse to me.
Lord Jamie Douglas (Child's Ballads, IV. 138).

dearly (dēr'li), *adv.* [*dear* 1 + *-ly* 2.] 1. At a dear rate; at a high price.

He has done another crime,
For which he will pay dearly.
Gight's Lady (Child's Ballads, VIII. 288).

He buys his mistress dearly with his throne. *Dryden.*
The victory remained with the King; but it had been dearly purchased. Whole columns of his bravest warriors had fallen. *Macaulay, Frederic the Great.*

2. Richly; choicely.
Man, how dearly ever parted [gifted],
How much in having, or without, or in,
Cannot make boast to have that which he hath . . .
But by reflection. *Shak., T. and C., III. 3.*

3. With great fondness; fondly; affectionately: as, we love our children *dearly*; *dearly* beloved brethren.

That thou hast her, it is not all my grief,
And yet it may be said I loved her dearly.
Shak., Sonnets, xlii.

4. Earnestly; strongly; heartily.
And [he] made Merlyn come be-fore hym, and praid hym *dearly* to tell hym the signification of his dreame.
Martin (E. E. T. S.), III. 644.

For my father hated his father dearly.
Shak., As you Like it, I. 3.
de-arm (dē-ärm'), *v. t.* [*de-priv.* + *arm*.] To disarm. *Bailey, 1727.*

dearn 1, *a.* Same as *dern* 1.
dearn 2 (dērn), *n.* [Origin unknown.] In arch., a door-post or threshold. Also spelled *dern*.

I just put my eye between the wall and the dern of the gate. *Kingsley, Westward Ho, xiv.*

deariness (dēr'nes), *n.* [*dear* 1 + *-ness*.] 1. Costliness; high price, or a higher price than the customary one.

The deariness of corn. *Swift.*
You admit temporary deariness, compensated by advantages. *The American, VIII. 349.*

2. Fondness; nearness to the heart or affections; great value in esteem and confidence; tender love.

The great deariness of friendship. *Bacon, Friendship.*
The child too clothes the father with a deariness not his due. *Tennyson, Locksley Hall.*

dearnful, *a.* Same as *dernful*.
dearly, *adv.* Same as *dernly*.

dearsenicize (dē-är-sen'i-siz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dearsenicized*, ppr. *dearsenicizing*. [*de-priv.* + *arsenic* + *-ize*.] To free from arsenic. Also spelled *dearsenicise*.

dearth (dērth), *n.* [*ME. derth, derthe*, scarcity, preciousness (not in AS.) (= OS. *diurida* = OHG. *tiurida*, MHG. *tiurde*, *türde* = Icel. *dýrth*); < *dear* + *-th*, formative of abstract nouns.] 1. Dearthness; costliness; high price.

His infusion of such dearth and rareness.

Shak., Hamlet, v. 2.

2. A condition of dearth or costliness from scarcity; hence, failure of production or supply; famine from failure or loss of crops.

And the seven years of dearth began to come, according as Joseph had said: and the dearth was in all lands.

Gen. xli. 54.

In times of dearth it drained much coin out of the kingdom, to furnish us with corn from foreign parts.

Bacon, Advice to Villiers.

In this King's (Edward the Confessor's) Time such abundance of Snow fell in January, continuing till the middle of March following, that almost all Cattell and Fowl perished, and therewith an excessive Dearth followed.

Baker, Chronicles, p. 18.

3. Absence; lack; barrenness; poverty: as, a dearth of love; a dearth of honest men.

Pity the dearth that I have pined in,
By longing for that food so long a time.

Shak., T. G. of V., ii. 7.

In the general dearth of admiration for the right thing, even a chance bray of applause falling exactly in time is rather fortifying.

George Eliot, Middlemarch, II. 39.

=Syn. 2. Famine, etc. See scarcity.

dearth (dérth), *v. t.* [*< dearth, n.*] To cause a dearth or scarcity in; hence, to raise the price of.

dearthful (dérth'fúl), *a.* [= *Icel. dýrthar-fullr*, full of glory] *< dearth + -ful.* Expensive; costly; very dear. [*Scotch.*]

Ye Scots, wha wish auld Scotland well, . . .
It sets you ill,
Wi' bitter dearthfu' wines to mell.

Burns, Scotch Drink.

dearticulate (dê-är-tik'ü-lät), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dearticulated*, ppr. *dearticulating*. [*< L. de, from, + articulatus, pp. of articulare, joint, articulate.*] To disjoint or disarticulate.

dearticulation (dê-är-tik'ü-lä'shon), *n.* [*< de + articulation.*] Same as *abarticulation*.

dearworth, *a.* [*ME. derewurth, derwurth, derowurth, etc., < AS. deorwurthe, deorwurthe, < deore, dear, + weorthe, worth.*] 1. Costly; precious.

Mani on other dirowurthe ston
That the [I] nu nempne [name] he can.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 59.

2. Worthy of being loved; dearly beloved.

This is my derowurth sone. *Wyclif*, Mat. xvii. 5.

dearworthly, *adv.* [*ME. deoreworthliche; as deawurth + -ly.*] Dearly; with fondness or affection.

That heo with the wolle of bote deoreworthliche dele.
Spec. of Lyric Poetry (ed. Wright), p. 54.

deary, dearie (dêr'i), *n.*; pl. *dearies* (-iz). [*Dim. of deary.*] One who is dear; a dear; a darling: a familiar word of endearment.

She sought it up, she sought it down,
Till she was wet and weary;
And in the middle part o' it,
There she got her deary.

Willie's Drowned in Gamery (Child's Ballads, II. 184).

Wilt thou be my dearie? *Burns*.

deast (dê'as), *n.* An obsolete spelling of *dais*.

deasil (dê'shêl), *n.* [*Sc.*, also written *deasoil*, *deishéal*, *deasiul*, repr. Gael. *deiseil*, *deiseal*, toward the south, taken in sense of 'toward the right,' *< deas* (= *Ir. deas*, *Olir. dess*, *des* = *W. dehau* = *L. dexter*, right, = *Skt. dakshina*, right, south), south, right, right-hand, + *tuil*, direction, guidance.] Motion according to the apparent course of the sun. See *withershins*.

deaspirate (dê-as'pi-rät), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deaspirated*, ppr. *deaspirating*. [*< de-priv. + aspirate.*] To omit or remove the aspirate from.

deaspiration (dê-as'pi-rä'shon), *n.* [*< deaspirate + -ion.*] The removal, elision, or omission of the aspirate from an aspirated word or syllable.

death (deth), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *deth* (dial. also *dead*, *deid*, etc.), *< ME. deth, deeth*, often *dead*, *dede*, *< AS. deth* = *OFries. dāth*, *dād* = *OS. dōth*, *dōd* = *D. dood* = *MLG. dode* = *L.G. dod* = *OHG. tōd*, *tōt*, *MHG. tōt*, *G. tod* = *Icel. dauðr* = *Sw. dan. dōd* = *Goth. dautus*, death; from the strong verb represented by *Goth. *diwan* (pret. **dau*), die, seen also in *Goth. dautus*, etc., *E. dead*, with suffix -*th* (orig. -*thu*, *L. -tu-s*), formative of nouns: see *dead* and *die*.] 1. Cessation of life; that state of a being, animal or vegetable, in which there is a total and permanent cessation of all the vital functions. (a) In the abstract.

Death is euer, as y trowe,
The moost certeyn thing that is,
And no thing is so vncerteyn to knowe,
As is the tyme of death y-wis.

Babes Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 52.

Of the Fruit of Knowledge if thou feed,
Death, dreadful Death shall plague Thee and Thy Seed.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii, Eden.

Death ceased to be terrible when it was regarded rather as a remedy than as a sentence.

Lecky, Europ. Morals, I. 235.

(b) Actual.

Than scholde alle the Lond make Sorwe for his Dethe,
and else nought.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 89.

So the dead which he [Samson] slew at his death were more than they which he slew in his life. *Judges* xvi. 30.

There is not, perhaps, to a mind well instructed, a more painful occurrence than the death of one whom we have injured without reparation. *Johnson*, Rambler, No. 54.

(c) Figurative or poetical.

Sleep, that knits up the ravel'd sleeve of care,
The death of each day's life. *Shak.*, Macbeth, ii. 2.
The year smiles as it draws near its death.

Bryant, October.

(In poetry and poetical prose death is often personified.

O death, where is thy sting? *1 Cor.* xv. 55.

How wonderful is Death—
Death, and his brother Sleep!

Shelley, Queen Mab, i.

Love paced the thymy plots of Paradise,
And all about him roll'd his lustrous eyes;
When, turning round a cassia, full in view,
Death, walking all alone beneath a yew,
And talking to himself, first met his sight.

Tennyson, Love and Death, i.

2. A general mortality; a deadly plague; a fatal epidemic: as, the black death (which see, below).

Trevisa calls the Great Plague of 1349 "the grete deth."
S. H. Carpenter, Eng. in the XIVth Century, p. 164.

3. The cessation of life in a particular part of an organic body, as a bone.

The death is seen to extend about an inch from the end of each fragment, and from the living bone in the immediate vicinity an abundant effusion of callus was thrown in a ferule-like form, bridging over the space occupied by the sequestra. *Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences*, V. 127.

4. A skeleton, or the figure of a skeleton, as the symbol of mortality: as, a death's head.

Strains that might create a soul
Under the ribs of death.

Milton, Comus, l. 561.

A gray and gap-tooth'd man as lean as death.

Tennyson, Vision of Sin.

5. A cause, agent, or instrument of death.

O thou man of God, there is death in the pot.

2 Kl. iv. 40.

In this place [hell]
Dwell many thousand thousand sundry sorts
Of never-dying deaths. *Ford*, 'Tis Pity, etc., iii. 6.
It was one who should be the death of both his parents.

Milton.

The bright death quiver'd at the victim's throat;
Touch'd; and I knew no more.

Tennyson, Fair Women.

6. Imminent deadly peril.

Hadst thou lov'd me, and had my way been stuck
With deaths as thick as frosty nights with stars,
I would have ventur'd.

Fletcher, Wife for a Month, iv. 3.

7. A capital offense; an offense punishable with death.

I would make it death
For any male thing but to peep at us.

Tennyson, Princess, Prolog.

8. The state or place of the dead.

The gates of death. *Job* xxxviii. 17.

9. The mode or manner of dying.

Let me die the death of the righteous. *Num.* xxiii. 10.
Thou shalt die the deaths of them that are slain in the midst of the seas. *Ezek.* xxviii. 8.

10. Something as dreadful as death.

It was death to them to think of entertaining such doctrines.

Bp. Atterbury.

11. In Scripture: (a) The reverse of spiritual life; the mere physical and sensuous life, without any activity of the spiritual or religious nature.

To be carnally minded is death. *Rom.* viii. 6.

(b) After physical death, the final doom of those who have lived and died in separation from God and the divine life.

If His [God's] favor be forfeited, the inevitable consequences are the death of the soul, that is, its loss of spiritual life, and unending sinfulness and misery.

Dr. Hodge, Systematic Theology, II. vi.

Death when spoken of as the penal destiny of the wicked undoubtedly carries with it in all cases associations of sin and suffering as its consequences, suffering leading to destruction.

Edward White, Life in Christ, p. 108.

12†. A slaughtering or killing.—A man of death, a murderer.

Not to suffer a man of death to live. *Bacon*.

Civil death, the separation of a man from civil society, or from the enjoyment of civil rights, as by banishment, abjuration of the realm, entering into a monastery, etc. In the United States, only imprisonment for life entails civil death.

This banishment is a kind of civil death.

Fletcher, Spanish Curate, iv. 1.

Dance of death. See *dance*.—Death camass. See *camass*.—Death's door, gates of death, jaws of death, expressions for a near approach to death: as, he lay at death's door, or at the gates of death; he was snatched from the jaws of death.

Like one that hopeless was depriv'd
From death's dore at which he lately lay.

Spenser, F. Q., V. iv. 55.

Into the jaws of Death,
Into the mouth of Hell
Rode the six hundred.
Tennyson, Charge of the Light Brigade.

In the article of death. See *article*.—Second death, in *theol.*, the state of lost souls after physical death; eternal punishment.

The fearful . . . and all liars shall have their part in the lake which burneth with fire and brimstone; which is the second death. *Rev.* xxi. 8.

The black death, the name given to a very destructive plague which, originating in eastern or central Asia, spread over Asia and Europe in the fourteenth century, attaining its height about 1348, characterized by inflammatory boils and black spots or petechiae of the skin, indicating putrid decomposition. Also called the *black disease* and the *great death*.—To be death on. (a) To be a capital hand at; be an adept in (the doing of anything): as, the old doctor was death on fits. (b) To be passionately fond of; have a great liking or capacity for: as, he was death on the sherry. [*Vulgar* in both uses.]

Women, I believe, are born with certain natural tastes. Sally was death on lace. *Sam Slick*, p. 225.

To be in at the death, in fox-hunting, to come up with the game before it has been killed by the hounds; hence, to be present at the finale or end of anything, as the defeat of an opponent.—To death, to the point of being thoroughly exhausted; excessively: as, tired to death.

We are worked to death in the House of Commons, and we are henceforth to sit on Saturdays.
Macaulay, Life and Letters, I. 235.

To die the death. See *die*.—To do to death, to kill; slay; put to death, especially by repeated attacks or blows.

Better it were ther to drowne hym-self than the Iuge sholde hym shamfully do hym to deth before the peple.
Martin (E. E. T. S.), i. 21.

Done to death by slanderous tongues
Was the Hero that here lies.

Shak., Much Ado, v. 3.

To put to death, to kill; execute; order or compass the death of.

And I may not be byleved, wherfore I most with grete wronge be put to deth. *Martin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 15.

God not permitting so base a people to put to death so holy a Prophet did assume him into heaven.

Sandys, Travels, p. 43.

To the death. (a) Till death; while life lasts. These shall the love and serve euer to the deth. *Martin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 122.

(b) Mortally; to death.

Upon a time sore sicke she fell,
Yea to the very death.

Gentleman in Thracia (Child's Ballads, VIII. 160).

=Syn. 1. Death, Decease, Demise. See *decease*.

death-a-cold (deth'ä-köld), *a.* Deadly cold. [*Colloq.* and rare, New Eng.]

Her feet and hands, especially, had never seemed so death-a-cold as now. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, p. 287.

death-adder (deth'ad'er), *n.* A venomous serpent of Australia, *Acanthophis antarctica*. See *Acanthophis*.

death-agony (deth'ag'ö-ni), *n.* The agony or struggle which sometimes immediately precedes death.

death-bed (deth'bed), *n.* and *a.* [*< ME. *deth-bedde*, *< AS. deth-bedd* (= *D. doodbed* = *G. todtenbett*), *< death*, death, + *bedd*, bed.] 1. The bed on which a person dies or is confined in his last sickness.

Sweet soul, take heed,
Take heed of perjury; thou'rt on thy death-bed.

Shak., Othello, v. 2.

Hence—2. A person's last sickness; sickness ending in death.

A death-bed's a detector of the heart.
Young, Night Thoughts, ii. 641.

II. a. Of or pertaining to a death-bed, or to the circumstances of a person's death.

A death-bed repentance ought not indeed to be neglected, because it is the last thing that we can do.

Bp. Atterbury, Sermons.

Death-bed expenses, in *Scots law*, expenses connected with a person's last sickness.

death-bell (deth'bel), *n.* 1. The bell that announces a death; the passing-bell.—2. A sound in the ears like that of a tolling bell, supposed by the superstitious to presage death.

O lady, 'tis dark, an' I heard the death-bell,
An' darena gae yonder for gowd nor fee.

Hogg, Mountain Bard.

Also, rarely, *dead-bell*.

death-bill† (deth'bil), *n.* A list of dead. See the extract.

The *death-bill*, called by some the mortuary roll or brief, which was a list of its dead sent by one house to be remembered in the prayers and sacrifices of the other with which it was in fellowship. *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, II, 381.

death-bird (deth'berd), *n.* 1. A small owl of North America, *Nyctala richardsoni*.—2. The death's-head moth.

death-blow (deth'blō), *n.* 1. A blow causing death; a mortal blow.

Whose *death-blow* struck the dateless doom of kings.
Her [Lucretia]
Tennyson, *Lucretius*.

2. Figuratively, something which destroys, extinguishes, or blights.

By the *death-blow* of my hope,
My memory immortal grew.
Byron, Lines written beneath a Picture.

death-cord (deth'kōrd), *n.* A rope for hanging; the gallows-rope.

Have I done well to give this hoary vet'ran,
Who has for thirty years fought in our wars,
To the *death-cord* unheard?
J. Baillie.

death-damp (deth'damp), *n.* The cold, clammy sweat which sometimes precedes death.

death-dance (deth'dāns), *n.* The dance of death (which see, under *dance*, *n.*). *Burke*.

death-day (deth'dā), *n.* [Formerly also *dead-day*; < ME. *dehday*, *dedday*; < *death* + *day*.] The day on which one dies.

Al-so at the *dead day* of a brother, every couple to geuyn
ilj. peny.
English Gids (E. E. T. S.), p. 121.

They esteeme this life as mans conception, but his *death-day* to be his birth-day vnto that true and happy life.
Purchas, *Pilgrimage*, p. 453.

death-fire (deth'fir), *n.* A luminous appearance or flame, as the ignis fatuus, supposed by the superstitious to presage death.

About, about, in reel and rout,
The *death-fires* danced at night.
Coleridge, Ancient Mariner, II.

deathful (deth'fūl), *a.* [< *death* + *-ful*.] 1. Full of slaughter; murderous; destructive.

These eyes behold
The *deathful* scene.
Pope, *Odysey*.
Thou who, amidst the *deathful* field,
By godlike chiefs alone beheld,
Of thy bosom bare art found.
Coltins, To Mercy.

Oh! *deathful* stabs were dealt apace,
The battle deepen'd in its place.
Tennyson, *Oriana*.

2†. Cruel; painful, as death.

Your cruelty was such as you would spare his life for many *deathful* torments.
Sir P. Sidney, *Arcadia*, II.

3. Liable to death; mortal.

The *deathless* gods, and *deathful* earth. *Chapman*.

deathfulness (deth'fūl-nes), *n.* An appearance of death or as of death; the state of being suggestive of or associated with death. *Jcr. Taylor*.

The whole picture [Turner's *Slave-ship*] is dedicated to the most sublime of subjects and impressions, . . . the power, majesty, and *deathfulness* of the open, deep, illimitable sea.
Ruskin.

death-hunter (deth'hun'tēr), *n.* One who follows in the rear of an army, in order to strip and rob the bodies of the dead after an engagement.

deathify (deth'i-fi), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deathified*, ppr. *deathifying*. [Improp. < *death* + *-ify*.] To make dead; kill. *Coleridge*. [Rare.]

deathiness (deth'i-nes), *n.* [< *deathy* + *-ness*.] Deathfulness; death-producing influence; peril of death. [Rare.]

Look! it burns clear; but with the air around
Its dead ingredients mingle *deathiness*.
Southey, *Thalaba*, v.

deathless (deth'les), *a.* [< *death* + *-less*.] 1. Not subject to death or destruction; immortal: as, *deathless* beings.

Gods there are, and *deathless*.
Tennyson, *Lucretius*.
2. Unceasing; unending; perpetual: as, *deathless* fame.

Ne'er shall oblivion's murky cloud
Obscure his *deathless* praise.
Sir W. Jones.

deathlessness (deth'les-nes), *n.* [< *deathless* + *-ness*.] The state of being deathless; freedom from death; immortality: as, the *deathlessness* of the soul.

He [man] is immortal, not because he was created so, but because he has become so, deriving his *deathlessness* from Him who alone hath immortality.
Boardman, *Creative Week*, p. 216.

deathliness (deth'li-nes), *n.* The quality of being deathly; resemblance to death in its aspects or phenomena.

Not a blade of grass, not a flower, not even the hardest lichen, springs up to relieve the utter *deathliness* of the scene.
H. B. Stowe, *Agnes of Sorrento*, xviii.

deathling (deth'ling), *n.* [< *death* + *-ling*.] One subject to death; a child of death. *Sylvester*.

deathly (deth'li), *a.* [< ME. *dedly*, *dedli*, etc. (same as *deadly*, *q. v.*), < AS. *deadhlic*, also *deaddlic*, < *death*, *death*, or *deadd*, *dead*, + *-lic*, E. *-ly*.] 1. Like or characteristic of death; partaking of the nature or appearance of death: as, a *deathly* swoon; *deathly* pallor.—2. Threatening death; fatal; mortal; deadly. [Rare.]

Unwholesome and *deathly*.
J. Udall, *On 2 Cor. II*.
=Syn. See *deadly*.

deathly (deth'li), *adv.* [< ME. *dedely*, etc. (same as *deadly*, *adv.*, *q. v.*), < AS. *deaddlice*, < *deaddlic*, *adj.*: see *deadly*, *a.*] So as to resemble a dead person, or death.

I saw Lucy standing before me, alone, *deathly* pale.
Dickens.

death-mask (deth'māsk), *n.* A mask, usually of plaster, taken from a person's face after death.

death-point (deth'point), *n.* The limit of the time during which an animal organism can live in a certain degree of heat; specifically, the point of time, from the beginning of the immersion, when an organism is killed by water at a temperature of 212° F.

death-rate (deth'rāt), *n.* The proportion of deaths among the inhabitants of a town, country, etc., in a given period of time, usually reckoned at so many in a thousand per annum.

death-rattle (deth'rat'l), *n.* A rattling sound sometimes heard in the last labored breathing of a dying person.

There was a sound in her convulsed throat like the *death-rattle*.
J. Wilson, *Lights and Shadows of Scottish Life*, p. 194.

death-ruckle (deth'ruk'l), *n.* Same as *death-rattle*. [Scotch.]

death's-head (deths'hed), *n.* 1. The skull of a human skeleton, or a figure or painting representing such a skull.

I had rather to be married to a *death's head* with a bone in his mouth.
Shak., *M. of V.*, I, 2.

2†. Specifically, in the sixteenth century, a ring with a *death's-head* on it.

Sell some of my cloaths to buy thee a *death's head*, and put upon thy middle finger.
Middleton, *Massey*, and Rowley, *Old Law*, IV, 1.

These are all rings, *death's-heads*, and such mementoes, Her grandmother and worm-eaten aunts left to her, To tell her what her beauty must arrive at.
Fletcher, *Wife for a Month*, I, 2.

3. A name of one of the saimiri or titi monkeys of South America, *Chrysothrix sciurus*.—*Death's-head moth*, or *death's-head hawk-moth*, *Acherontia atropos*, the largest species of lepidopterous insects found in Great Britain. The markings on the back of the thorax very closely resemble a skull or *death's-head*;



Death's-head Moth (*Acherontia atropos*), about one half natural size.

hence the English name. It measures from 4 to 5 inches in expanse of the wings. It emits peculiar sounds, somewhat resembling the squeaking of a mouse, but how these sounds are produced naturalists have not been able satisfactorily to explain. It attacks beehives, pillages the honey, and disperses the bees. It is regarded by the superstitious as the forerunner of death or some other calamity. Also called *death-bird*.

death's-herb (deths'ərb), *n.* The deadly nightshade, *Atropa Belladonna*.

deathsmān (deths'mān), *n.*; pl. *deathsmen* (-men). An executioner; a hangman; one who executes the extreme penalty of the law; one who kills.

He's dead; I am only sorry
He had no other *death's-man*.
Shak., *Lear*, IV, 6.

Far more expressive than our term of executioner is their [the ancient writers'] solemn one of *deathsmān*.
Distracti.

death-sough (deth'sūch), *n.* The last heavy breathings or sighings of a dying person. [Scotch.]

Heard na ye the lang-drawn *death-sough*? The *death-sough* of the Morisons is as hollow as a groan frae the grave.
Blackwood's *Mag.*, Sept., 1820, p. 652.

death-stroke (deth'strōk), *n.* A death-blow. *Coleridge*.

death-struck (deth'struk), *a.* Mortally wounded, or ill with some fatal disease.

death-throe (deth'thrō), *n.* [< ME. *deh-throwe*; < *death* + *throe*.] The struggle which in some cases accompanies death.

death-tick (deth'tik), *n.* The common death-watch, *Anobium tessellatum*. *Darwin*.

death-token (deth'tō'kn), *n.* That which indicates approaching death.

He is so plaguy proud, that the *death-tokens* of it
Cry—"No recovery."
Shak., *T. and C.*, II, 3.

death-trance (deth'trans), *n.* A condition of apparent death, the action of the heart and lungs, the temperature, and other signs of life being so reduced as to produce the semblance of death.

death-trap (deth'trap), *n.* A structure or situation involving imminent risk of death; a place dangerous to life.

A wooden man-of-war is now as worthless as an egg-shell; more so, for it is a *death-trap*.
New York Tribune, March 13, 1862.

deathward (deth'wārd), *adv.* [< *death* + *-ward*.] Toward death.

Alas, the sting of conscience
To *deathward* for our faults.
Fletcher (and another), *Love's Pilgrimage*, IV, 3.

death-warrant (deth'wor'ant), *n.* 1. In law, an order from the proper authority for the execution of a criminal.—2. Figuratively, anything which puts an end to hope or expectation.

death-watch (deth'woch), *n.* 1. A vigil beside a dying person.—2. A guard set over a condemned criminal for some time prior to his execution.—3. The popular name of several small beetles which make a ticking or clicking sound, supposed by superstitious persons to be ominous of death. (a) Some species of the genus *Anobium*, or serricorn beetles, of the family *Ptinidae*, as *A. domesticum*, *A. tessellatum*, and *A. striatum*. These insects abound in old houses, where they get into the wood by boring, and make a clicking sound by standing up on their hind legs and knocking their heads against the wood quickly and forcibly several times in succession, the number of distinct strokes being in general from seven to eleven. This is the call of the sexes.

Few ears have escaped the noise of the *death-watch*: that is, the little clicking sound heard often in many rooms, somewhat resembling that of a watch; and this is conceived to be of an evil omen or prediction of some person's death. . . . This noise is made by a little sheath-winged grey insect, found often in wainscot benches.
Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Err.*, II, 7.
"Alas! the poor gentleman will never get from hence," said the landlady to me—"for I heard the *death-watch* all night long."
Sterne, *Tristram Shandy*, VI, 6.

(b) A minute, wingless, pseudoneuropterous insect, *Atropos pulsatorius*, of the family *Pocidae*, a great pest in botanical and entomological collections. It also makes a ticking sound.

death-wound (deth'wōnd), *n.* A wound causing death.

deathy (deth'i), *adv.* [< *death* + *-y*.] So as to resemble death; deathly. [Rare.]

The cheeks were *deathy* dark,
Dark the dead skin upon the hairless skull.
Southey, *Thalaba*, II.

deaurate (dē-ā-rāt), *v. t.* [< LL. *deauratus*, pp. of *deaurare*, gild, < L. *de*, down, + *aurare*, overlay with gold, gild, < *aurum*, gold: see *aurate*.] To gild. *Bailey*. [Rare.]

deaurate (dē-ā-rāt), *a.* [ME. *deaurat*, < LL. *deauratus*, pp.: see the verb.] 1†. Golden; gilded. [Rare.]

Of so eye-bewitching a *deaurate* riddle dy is the skin-coat of this landgrave.
Nashe, *Lenten Stuffe* (Harl. Misc., VI, 164).

2. In *entom.*, having a dull metallic-golden luster resembling worn gilding.

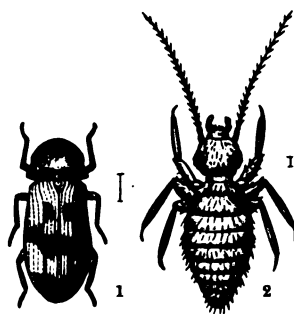
deauration (dē-ā-rā'shon), *n.* [= F. *déauration*; < *deaurate* + *-ion*.] The act of gilding.

deave (dēv), *v.*; pret. and pp. *deaved*, ppr. *deaving*. [Another form of *deaf*, *v.*] I. *trans.* To render deaf; deafen; stun with noise. [Scotch and prov. Eng.]

If mair they *deave* us wi' their din,
Or patronage intrusion.

Burns, *The Ordination*.
"You know my name; how is that?" . . . "Foolish boy, was it not cried at the gate loud enough to *deave* one?"
C. Reade, *Cloister and Hearth*, II.

II. *intrans.* To become deaf.



Death-watch.

1. *Anobium tessellatum*. 2. *Atropos pulsatorius*. (Lines show natural sizes.)

deawarren, *v. t.* [*< de-priv. + *awarren for warren. Cf. diswarren.*] To diswarren. *E. D.*

Deawarrend is when a warren is diswarrened or broke up and laid in common.

W. Nelson, Laws Concerning Game (1727), p. 32.

debacchate (dē-bak'āt), *v. i.* [*< L. debacchatus, pp. of debacchari, rave like the Bacchantes, < de- + bacchari, rave, revel: see bacchant.*] To rave as a bacchanal.

debacchatio (dē-ba-kā'shōn), *n.* [*< LL. debacchatio(n-), < L. debacchari, rave: see debacchate.*] Bacchanalian holiday.

Such . . . who defile their holiday with most foolish vanities, most impure pollutions, most wicked debacchations.

Prynne, Histrio-Mastix, I. vi. 12.

debacle (dē-bak'l), *n.* [*< F. débâcle, a break-up, overthrow, < débâcle, break up, as ice does, unbar, < dé-priv. (< L. dis-, apart) + bâcle, bar, shut, < Pr. baclar, bar, < L. baculus, a stick, staff: see baculus.*] 1. Specifically, the breaking up of ice in a river in consequence of a rise of the water. Sometimes used by English writers on geology for a rush of water carrying with it debris of various kinds, as by Lyell in describing the effect of the glacial way of an ice-barrier in the valley of Bagnes, Valais, Switzerland, in 1818.

Abnormal floods and debacles, such as occur in all river valleys occasionally. *Dawson, Origin of World, p. 313.*

2. A confused rout; an uncontrollable rush; a stampede.

debar (dē-bār'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *debarred*, ppr. *debaring*. [*< OF. debarrer, desbarrer, desbarer, bar out, < de-, des-, priv., + barrer, bar: see bar¹, v., and cf. disbar.*] To bar out; shut out; preclude; exclude; prevent from entering; deny right of access to; hinder from approach, entry, use, etc.

An inconvenience which will intrude itself, if it be not debarred. *Bacon, Advancement of Learning, II. 178.*

From this court I debarre all rough and violent exercises. *Quoted in Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, p. 10.*

She was expiring; and yet I was debarred the small comfort of weeping by her. *Goldsmith, Vicar, xxviii.*

Men were debarred from books, but accustomed from childhood to contemplate the admirable works of art which, even in the thirteenth century, Italy began to produce. *Macaulay, Petrarch.*

= *Syn.* To interdict, prohibit, prevent, restrain.

debarb (dē-bār'b), *v. t.* [*< ML. debarbare, cut off (the beard), < L. de-, off, + barba = E. beard: see barb¹.*] To deprive of the beard.

debare, *a.* [*< de- + bare¹.*] Bare; stripped. *E. D.*

As wooddes are made debare of leaves.

Drant, tr. of Horace's Art of Poetry.

debark (dē-bār'k), *v.* [*< F. débarquer, formerly desbarquer, < des-, de-, from, + barque, a ship, bark: see bark³, and cf. disbark, a doublet of debark.*] 1. *trans.* To land from a ship or boat; bring to land from a vessel; disembark: as, to debark artillery.

Sherman debarked his troops and started out to accomplish the object of the expedition.

U. S. Grant, Personal Memoirs, I. 331.

II. *intrans.* To leave a ship or boat, and go ashore; disembark: as, the troops debarked at four o'clock.

debarkation (dē-bār-kā'shōn), *n.* [*< debark + -ation.*] The act of debarking.

Cæsar seems to have hardly stirred from the first place of his debarkation. *Barrington.*

debarkment (dē-bār'k'ment), *n.* [*< F. débarquement, < débarquer, debark: see debark and -ment.*] Debarkation: as, a place of debarkment. [*Rare.*]

Our troops ought not to have shut themselves up in the Goleta, but have met the enemy in the open field at the place of debarkment. *Jarvis, tr. of Don Quixote, I. iv. 12.*

debarment (dē-bār'ment), *n.* [*< debar + -ment.*] The act of debarring or excluding; hindrance from approach; exclusion.

I groaned within myself . . . at thinking of my sad debarment from the sight of Lorna.

R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, p. 287.

debarrass (dē-bār'as), *v. t.* [*< F. débarrasser, clear up, disentangle, < de-, from, + *barrasser in embarrasser, entangle, embarrass, < barre, a bar: see embarrass.*] To free from embarrassment or entanglement; disembarass; disencumber.

"But though we could not seize his person," said the captain, "we have debarrassed ourselves t'nt a fait from his pursuit."

Mme. D'Arbly, Cecilia, vii. 5.

Clement had time to debarrass himself of his boots and his hat before the light streamed in upon him.

C. Reade, Cloister and Hearth, lxxxiv.

debase (dē-bās'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *debased*, ppr. *debasing*. [*< L. de-, down, + E. basel.*]

1. To reduce in quality or state; impair the purity, worth, or credit of; vitiate; adulterate: as, to debase gold or silver by alloy.

Many an elegant Phrase becomes Improper for a Poet or an Orator when it has been debased by common use.

Addison, Spectator, No. 285.

They cheated their creditors by debasing the coinage.

H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 463.

2. To lower or impair morally; degrade.

Whether it be not a kind of taking God's name in vain to debase religion with such frivolous disputes, a sin to bestow time and labour about them.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 30.

= *Syn.* Debase, Degradate, etc. (see *abase*), lower, deteriorate, dishonor, alloy, taint, corrupt, defile. See list under *degrade*.

debased (dē-bās't), *p. a.* 1. Reduced in quality or state; lowered in purity or fineness; adulterated.

Silver coins of debased Macedonian weight.

B. V. Head, Historia Numorum, p. 207.

2. Lowered morally; degraded; despicable. — 3. In *her.*, reversed.

debasement (dē-bās'ment), *n.* [*< debase + -ment.*] The act of debasing, or the state of being debased. (a) Impairment of purity, fineness, or value; adulteration. (b) Degradation.

A state of continual dependence on the generosity of others is a life of gradual debasement.

Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, c.

debaser (dē-bās'sér), *n.* One who or that which debases or lowers in estimation or in value; one who or that which degrades or renders mean.

A debaser of the character of our nation.

Major Cartwright, State of the Nation, p. 53.

debashed (dē-basht'), *a.* [*< de- + bash + -ed², after abashed.*] Abashed; confounded; confused. *Nares.*

Fell prostrate down, debash'd with reverent shame.

Niccola, England's Eliza, Ind.

debasingly (dē-bā'sing-li), *adv.* So as to debase.

debatable (dē-bā'ta-bl), *a.* [*< OF. debatable, debatable, F. débattable (ML. debatabilis), < debatre, debate, + -able.*] Admitting of debate or argument; disputable; subject to controversy or contention; questionable: as, a debatable question; debatable claims.

No one thinks of discrediting scientific method because the particular conclusions of the physicist or biologist are often debatable and sometimes false.

G. H. Lewes, Proba. of Life and Mind, I. i. § 11.

Debatable land, land (or, by extension, a subject) in dispute or controversy; specifically, a tract of land between the rivers Esk and Sark, formerly claimed by both England and Scotland, which was the haunt of thieves and vagabonds.

debate (dē-bāt'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *debated*, ppr. *debating*. [*< ME. debaten, < OF. debatre, debatre, debatre, desbatre, fight, contend, debate (also lit. beat down, beat: see debate²), F. débattre, contend, debate, = Sp. debatir = Pg. debater = It. dibattere, < ML. *debaterē (debatere, after Rom.), fight, contend, argue, debate, < L. de-, down, + batere, ML. batere, battere, beat: see abate and bate¹. Hence by aphoresis bate³. Cf. debate².] I. *intrans.* 1. To engage in combat; fight; do battle. [*Archaic.*]*

His cote-armour

As whyte as is a lily flour,

In which he wol debate.

Chaucer, Sir Thopas, l. 157.

Well could he tourney, and in lists debate.

Spenser, F. Q., II. i. 6.

It seem'd they would debate with angry swords.

Shak., Lucrece, l. 1421.

2. To dispute; contend.

'Tis no hour now for anger,

No wisdom to debate with fruitless choler.

Fletcher (and another), False One, iii. 1.

3. To deliberate together; discuss or argue; also, reflect; consider.

II. *trans.* 1. To fight or contend for; battle for, as with arms. [*Archaic.*]

The cause of religion was debated with the same ardour in Spain as on the plains of Palestine. *Prescott.*

2. To contend about in argument; argue for or against; discuss; dispute: as, the question was debated till a late hour.

Debate thy cause with thy neighbour himself.

Prov. xxv. 9.

The Civilians meete together at the Palace for the debating of matters of controversie. *Coryat, Crudities, I. 40.*

He could not debate anything without some commotion, even when the argument was not of moment. *Clarendon.*

3. To reflect upon; consider; think.

Long time she stood debating what to do.

William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 234.

Debating society, a society for the purpose of improvement in extemporaneous discussion. = *Syn.* 2. *Argue, Dispute, Debate, etc.* See *argue*.

debate (dē-bāt'), *n.* [*< ME. debate, < OF. debat, desbat, F. debat = Sp. Pg. debate = It. dibatto (ML. debatum), debate; from the verb. Hence*

by aphoresis *bate*³.] 1. Strife; contention; contest; fight; quarrel. [*Archaic.*]

Behold, ye fast for strife and debate.

Isa. lviii. 4.

On the day of the Trinitie next suynge was a gret debate. . . & in that murder there were sleye . . . lili skore.

Robert of Gloucester, p. 630.

But question fierce and proud reply

Gave signal soon of dire debate.

Scott.

2. Contention by argument; discussion; dispute; controversy: as, forensic debates.

Of all his wordes he remembryd wele,

And with hym self he was helle atte debate.

Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 1663.

The matter in debate was, whether the late French king was most Augustus Cæsar or Nero.

Addison, Coffee House Politicians.

3. Subject of discussion.

Statutes and edicts concerning this debate. *Milton.*

debate (dē-bāt'), *v.* [*< OF. debatre, debatre, desbatre, debatre, beat down, beat, strike (also, in deflected sense, fight, contend, debate: see debatel), < L. de-, down, + batere, ML. batere, battere, beat: see abate and bate¹. Cf. debate¹.] I. *trans.* To abate; lower.*

The same wyse thir Rutullanis, as he wald,

Gan at command debat thare voce and celce,

To here the Kyngis mynd, and hald thare peace.

Gavin Douglas, tr. of Virgil, p. 450.

II. *intrans.* To abate; fall off.

Artes, . . . when they are at the full perfection, doo debate and decrease againe. *W. Webbe, Eng. Poetry, p. 94.*

debate (dē-bāt'), *n.* [*ME.; from the verb.*] Debase-ment; degradation.

Yf a lady doo soo grete outrage

To shewe pyte, and cause hir owen debate,

Of such pyte cometh dispetuous rage,

And of the love also right dedly hate.

Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 67.

debateful (dē-bāt'fūl), *a.* [*< debate + -ful.*] Abounding in or inclined to debate; quarrelsome.

Debatefull strife, and cruell enmity,

The famous name of knighthood fowly shend.

Spenser, F. Q., II. vi. 33.

If ye be so debateful and contentious.

J. Udal, On 1 Cor. vi.

debatefully (dē-bāt'fūl-i), *adv.* With contention.

debatement (dē-bāt'ment), *n.* [*< OF. debatement, debatement, < debatre, debate: see debatel and -ment.*] Controversy; deliberation; discussion.

Without debatement further, more or less,

He should the bearers put to sudden death.

Shak., Hamlet, v. 2.

debater (dē-bāt'tér), *n.* [*< debate + -er¹; cf. OF. debateur, debateur, disputant.*] 1. One who strives or contends; a fighter; a quarrelor. — 2. One who debates; a disputant; a wrangler.

debatingly (dē-bā'ting-li), *adv.* In the manner of debate.

debatous, *a.* [*ME., < debate + -ous.*] Quarrelsome; contentious.

Debatous: contensiosus, contumeliosus, dissidiosus.

Catholicum Anglicum.

debauch (dē-bāch'), *v.* [*Formerly also debosh, debosh; < OF. desbaucher, F. débaucher, corrupt, seduce, mislead, appar. a fig. use of OF. desbaucher, hew away, chip, rough-hew, as a piece of timber, < des-priv., away, off, + haucher, hew, chip, rough-hew, square, as a piece of timber, < bauch, bauc, balc, m., a beam, log, bauche, f., a beam, later also a row or course of stones in masonry (cf. bauche, bauge, a hut); of Teut. origin: OD. balke, D. balk = MLG. balke = OHG. balcho, balco, MHG. balke, G. balke, balken = Icel. bálkr = Sw. Norw. Dan. balk, a beam, balk: see balk¹, n.] I. *trans.* 1. To corrupt the morals or principles of; entice into improper conduct, as excessive indulgence, treason, etc.; lead astray, as from morality, duty, or allegiance: as, to debauch a youth by evil instruction and example; to debauch an army.*

This it is to counsel things that are unjust; first, to debauch a king to break his laws, and then to seek protection.

Dryden, Spanish Friar.

These rogues, whom I had picked up, debauched my other men, and they all formed a conspiracy to seize the ship.

Swift, Gulliver's Travels, iv. 1.

2. Specifically, to corrupt with lewdness; bring to be guilty of unchastity; deprave; seduce: as, to debauch a woman. — 3. To lower or impair in quality; corrupt or vitiate; pervert.

Natural taste is apt to be seduced and debauched by vicious precept and bad example. *Goldsmith, Taste.*

4t. Figuratively, to spoil; dismantle; render unserviceable.

Last year his barks and galleys were *deposhed*.

J. Fisher, Fulmus Troes, vii. 503.

II. *intrans.* To riot; revel.

debauch (dē-bāch'), *n.* [*< F. débauche, > It. deboscia; from the verb.*] 1. Excess in eating or drinking; intemperance; drunkenness; gluttony; lewdness.

The first physicians by *debauch* were made;
Excess began, and sloth sustains the trade.

Dryden.

2. An act or a period of debauchery. = *syn. Revel, Orgy, etc.* See *carousal*.

debauched (dē-bācht'), *p. a.* [Formerly *deboshed, debosh'd, debost*: see *debauch, v.*] 1. Corrupt; vitiated in morals or purity of character; given to debauchery; profligate.

They should stand in more fear of their lives & souls
(in short time) from this wicked & *deboste* crew, then from
y^e salvages them selves.

Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 240.

What pity 'tis, so civil a young man should haunt this
debauched company! B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, ii. 1.

2. Characterized by or characteristic of debauchery: as, a *debauched* look; a man of *debauched* principles.

debauchedly (dē-bā'ched-li), *adv.* In a profligate manner.

debauchedness (dē-bā'ched-nes), *n.* The state of being debauched; gross intemperance.

Cromwell, in a letter to General Fortescue (November, 1655), speaks sharply of the disorders and *debauchedness*, profaneness and wickedness, commonly practised amongst the army sent out to the West Indies.

Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 257.

debauchee (deb-ō-shē'), *n.* [*< F. débauché (> It. debosciato*, prop. pp. of *debaucher*, *debauch*: see *debauch*.] One addicted to intemperance or bacchanalian excesses; a habitually lewd or profligate person.

Could we but prevail with the greatest *debauchees*
among us to change their lives, we should find it no very
hard matter to change their judgments.

South, Sermons, I. vi.

debaucher (dē-bā'chér), *n.* [= *F. débaucheur*.] One who debauches or corrupts others; a seducer to lewdness or to any dereliction of duty.

If we may say it, he [Wolsey] was the first *Debaucher*
of King Henry.

You can make a story of the simple victim and the rustic
debaucher.

Lamb.

debauchery (dē-bā'chér-i), *n.* [*< debauch + -ery*.] 1. Excessive indulgence in sensual pleasures of any kind; gluttony; intemperance; sexual immorality; unlawful indulgence of lust.

Oppose . . . *debauchery* by temperance.

Ep. Sprat, Sermons.

2. Corruption of morality or fidelity; seduction from duty or allegiance.

The republic of Paris will endeavour to complete the
debauchery of the army.

Burke.

debauchment (dē-bāch'ment), *n.* [*F. débauchement, < débaucher, debauch*.] 1. The act of debauching or corrupting; the act of seducing from virtue or duty.

The ravishment of chaste maidens, or the *debauchment*
of nations.

Jer. Taylor, Holy Living, ii. 5.

2. Debauchery; debauch.

Your nose is Roman, which your next *debauchment*
At tavern, with the help of . . . a candlestick,
May turn to Indian, flat.

Shirley, Hyde Park, iii. 2.

debauchness (dē-bāch'nes), *n.* The state of being debauched. *Bp. Gauden.*

debelt (dē-bel'), *v. t.* [*< F. débeller = Sp. debellar = Pg. debellar = It. debellare, < L. debellare, subdue, < de, from, + bellare, carry on war.*] To subdue; expel by force of arms.

Whom Hercules from out his realm *debelted*.

Warner, Albion's England, ii. 8.

Him long of old

Thou didst *debelt*, and down from heaven cast.

Milton, P. R., iv. 605.

debellate (dē-bel'āt), *v. t.* [*< L. debellatus, pp. of debellare*: see *debelt*.] Same as *debelt*.

debellation (deb-el'ā'shon), *n.* [= *Sp. debellacion = Pg. debellacão = It. debellazione, < ML. debellatio(n)-, < L. debellare, subdue*: see *debelt*.] The act of conquering or expelling by force of arms.

But now being thus, between the said Michaelmas and
Halowe'entide next ensuing, in this *debellation* vanquished, they be fed hence and vanquished, and are become two towns again. Sir T. More, Salem and Bizance.

debellish, *v. t.* [*< de-priv. + -bellish, as in embellish, q. v.*] To mar the beauty of; disfigure. *E. D.*

What blast hath thus his flowers *debellished*!

G. Fletcher, Christ's Triumph.

de bene esse (dē bē'nē es'ē). [*Law L., for what it is worth, as if valid; lit., for being well: de, of, for; bene, well; esse, be, inf. as a noun, being.*] In law, for what it is worth; conditionally: as, to take an order or testimony *de bene esse* (that is, to take or allow it for the present, but subject to be suppressed or disallowed on a further or full examination).

debenture (dē-ben'tūr), *n.* [*< ME. debentur, a receipt; so called because such receipts formerly began with the Latin words debentur mihi, there are owing to me: L. debentur, 3d pers. pl. pres. ind. pass. of debere, owe: see debet, debt.*] 1. A writing acknowledging a debt; a writing or certificate signed by a public officer or corporation as evidence of debt; specifically, an instrument, generally under seal, for the repayment of money lent: usually if not exclusively used of obligations of corporations or large moneyed copartnerships, issued in a form convenient to be bought and sold as investments. Sometimes a specific fund or property is pledged by the debenture, in which case they are usually termed *mortgage debentures*.

2. In the customs, a certificate of drawback; a writing which states that a person is entitled to a certain sum from the government on the reexportation of specified goods, the duties on which have been paid.—3. In some government departments, a bond or bill by which the government is charged to pay a creditor or his assigns the money due on auditing his account.—**Debenture bond**, formerly, a corporate bond or obligation not secured by mortgage.

debentured (dē-ben'tūrd), *a.* Entitled to drawback or debenture; secured by debenture.—**Debentured goods**, goods for which a debenture has been given as being entitled to drawback.

deberry (dē'ber'i), *n.* Same as *dayberry*.

debile (deb'il), *a.* [*< OF. debile, F. débile = Sp. débil = Pg. débil = It. debile, debole, < L. debilis, weak, < de-priv. + habilis, able*: see *able*.] Relaxed; weak; feeble; languid; faint.

For that I have not wash'd

My nose that bled, or foil'd some *debile* wretch, . . .

You shout me forth

In exclamations hyperbolical.

Shak., Cor., I. 9.

A very old, small, *debile*, and tragically fortune'd man,
whom he sincerely pitied.

R. L. Stevenson, The Dynamiter, p. 197.

debilirostris (deb'i-li-ros'trēz), *n. pl.* [*NL., < L. debilis, weak, + rostrum, a beak.*] In Sundevall's classification of birds, a synonym of his *Limicolæ* (which see).

debilitant (dē-bil'i-tānt), *a. and n.* [= *F. débilitant, < L. debilitant(-s), ppr. of debilitare, weaken*: see *debilitate*.] I. *a.* Debilitating; weakening.

II. *n.* In *med.*, a remedy administered for the purpose of reducing excitement.

debilitate (dē-bil'i-tāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *debilitated*, ppr. *debilitating*. [*< L. debilitatus, pp. of debilitare (> It. debilitare = Sp. Pg. debilitar = F. débilitier, weaken, < debilis, weak*: see *debile*.] To weaken; impair the strength of; enfeeble; make inactive or languid: as, intemperance *debilitates* the organs of digestion.

Providence seems kindly our friend in this particular,
thus to *debilitate* the understanding where the heart is corrupt.

Goldsmith, Vicar, xv.

= *syn.* To enervate, exhaust.

debilitate (dē-bil'i-tāt), *a.* [*< L. debilitatus, pp.: see the verb.*] Weak; feeble.

debilitation (dē-bil-i-tā'shon), *n.* [= *F. débilitation = Sp. debilitacion = Pg. debilitação = It. debilitazione, < L. debilitatio(n)-, a weakening, laming, < debilitare, weaken*: see *debilitate*.] The act of weakening; the state of being weakened or enfeebled.

If the crown upon his head be so heavy as to oppress the
whole body, . . . a necessary *debilitation* must follow.

Milton, Eikonoklastes.

debilitude (dē-bil'i-tūd), *n.* [See *debility* and *-tude*.] Debility; weakness. *Bailey, 1727.*

debility (dē-bil'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *debilities* (-tiz). [*< ME. debylite, < OF. debilitie, F. débilité = Sp. debilidad = Pg. debilidade = It. debilità, < L. debilita(t)-s, weakness, < debilis, weak*: see *debile*.] 1. The state of being weak or feeble; feebleness; lack of strength or vigor.

Debility of an enmye is no sure peace, but truce for a
season.

Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 30.

Metaphis I am partaker of thy passion,
And in thy case do glass my own *debility*.

Sir P. Sidney.

Among the *debilities* of the government of the Confederation, none was more distinguished or more distressing
than the utter impossibility of obtaining from the States

the monies necessary for the payment of debts, or even
for the ordinary expenses of the government.

Jefferson, Autobiog., p. 67.

Specifically—2. In *med.*, that condition of the body, or of any of its organs, in which the vital functions are discharged with less than normal vigor, the amount of power and activity displayed being reduced.—3. In *astrol.*, a weakness of a planet, due to its position: the reverse of a *dignity*. = *syn.* *Debility, Infirmitas, Imbecility*, all express a want of strength. *Debility* is rarely used except of physical weakness; *infirmitas* applies to both bodily and mental weakness; *imbecility* has passed from bodily weakness to mental, so as to be obsolete in application to the former. *Debility* is a general insufficiency of strength; *infirmitas*, whether physical or mental, is local or special: as, his *infirmitas* is lameness; he has various mental *infirmitas*. *Imbecility* is general, and may amount to idocy. See *Disease and illness*.

It was not one of those periods of overstrained and convulsive exertion which necessarily produce *debility* and languor.

Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

Men with natural *infirmitas*, when they attempt things
those very *infirmitas* have rendered them incapable of
executing, are fit objects for satire.

Jon Bee, Essay on Samuel Foote.

That incomparable diary of Laud's, which we never see
without forgetting the vices of his heart in the *imbecility*
of his intellect.

Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

debit (deb'it), *n.* [*< L. debitum, what is owed, a debt, neut. pp. of debere, owe*: see *debt*.] 1. That which is entered in an account as a debt; a recorded item of debt: as, the *debts* exceed the credits.

[The English, in France, may be permitted] to be their
brokers and factors, and to be employed in casting up
their *debts* and credits.

Burke, A Regicide Peace, iv.

2. That part of another's account in which one enters any article of goods furnished or money paid to or on account of that other: as, place that to my *debit*.—**Debit side**, the left-hand page of the ledger, to which are carried all the articles supplied or money paid in the course of an account, or that are charged to that account.

debit (deb'it), *v. t.* [*< debit, n.*] 1. To charge with as a debt: as, to *debit* a purchaser the amount of goods sold.

We may consider the provisions of heaven as an universal bank, wherein accounts are regularly kept, and every man *debited* or credited for the last farthing he takes out or brings in.

A. Tucker, Light of Nature, II. xlviii.

A country must not alone be credited with her emigrants, who furnish a real and active proof of the vitality of her population; she must likewise be *debited* with the foreigners who live within her borders.

Nineteenth Century, XX. 554.

2. To enter on the debtor side of a book: as, to *debit* the sum or amount of goods sold.

debitor (deb'i-tor), *n.* [*L., a debtor*: see *debtor*.] A debtor.—**Debitor and creditor**, an account-keeper; an account-book.

O, the charity of a penny cord! It sums up thousands
in a trice: you have no true *debitor* and *creditor* but it;
of what's past, is, and to come, the discharge.

Shak., Cymbeline, v. 4.

debituminization (dē-bi-tū'mi-ni-zā'shon), *n.* [*< debitumize + -ation*.] The act of freeing from bitumen.

debituminize (dē-bi-tū'mi-niz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *debituminized*, ppr. *debituminizing*. [= *F. débituminiser, < L. de, away, + bitumen (-mīn) + E. -ize*.] To deprive of bitumen.

déblai (dā-blā'), *n.* [*F., < déblayer, desbleer, desblair, OF. desblayer (cf. desblaver, F. dial. déblaver, reap and clear away, as grain, remove), clear away, remove, < ML. debladare, clear away (grain), < de, away, + bladum, grain (carried off the field), < L. ablatum, neut. pp. of auferre, carry off*: see *ablation*.] In *fort.*, the quantity of earth excavated from a ditch to form a parapet. See *remblai*.

deblaterate, *v. i.* [*< L. deblateratus, pp. of deblaterare, prate of, < de + blaterare, prate*: see *blaterate*.] To babble. *Cockeram.*

deboiset, deboisht, *v.* Obsolete forms of *debauch*.

debonair (deb-ō-nā'r'), *a.* [*< ME. debonaire, debonere, < OF. de bon aire, F. debonnaire = Pr. de bon aire = Olt. di bon aire, di buona aria, It. dibonaire, dibonare, dibonario, courteous, gentle, lit. of good mien: de, < L. de, of; bon, < L. bonus, good; aire, mien: see air².*] Of gentle mien; of pleasant manners; courteous; affable; attractive; gay; light-hearted.

And so ledde Gonnore hir cousin that was feire, and
debonaire, and amiable to alle peple.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), III. 472.

So buxom, blithe, and *debonair*. Milton, L'Allegro, l. 24.

He [Charles II.] was a Prince of many virtues, and many
great imperfections; *debonaire*, easy of access.

Evelyn, Diary, Feb., 1685.

debonairity, debonairty (deb-ō-nār'i-ti, -nār'ti), *n.* [*ME. debonairtye, debonerete, < OF.*

debonairete (F. *débonnaireté* = It. *dibonarietà*), < *de bon aire*, *debonair*: see *debonair*.] Gentleness; courtesy; debonairness. *Chaucer*.

Moche she hym loved for the grete *debonerte* that she hadde in hym founden. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 612.

debonairly (deb-ō-nār'li), *adv.* Courteously; graciously; elegantly; with a genteel air.

Arthur answerde to the barouns full *debonerly*, and selde he wolde do their requate, or any thinge that thei wolde of hym desire. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 105.

Your apparel sits about you most *debonairly*.

Ford, Love's Sacrifice, ii. 1.

I received Father Ambrose *debonairly*, and suffered him to steal a word now and then with . . . *Roland Graeme*.

Scott, Abbot, vi.

debonairness (deb-ō-nār'nes), *n.* Courtesy; gentleness; kindness; elegance.

I will go to the Duke, by heaven! with all the gaiety and *debonairness* in the world.

Sterne, Sentimental Journey, p. 75.

debonairty, *n.* See *debonairity*.

debosh, **deboshment**, *etc.* See *debauch*, *etc.*

debouch (de-bōsh'), *v. i.* [*F. déboucher* (= It. *diboccare*), emerge from, issue, pass out, tr. open, uncork, < *dé*, from, + *boucher*, stop up, < *bouche*, mouth, < *L. bucca*, cheek.] To emerge or pass out; issue. (a) To issue or march out of a narrow place, or from a defile, as troops.

From its summit he could descry the movements of the Spaniards, and their battalions *debouching* on the plain, with scarcely any opposition from the French. *Prescott*.

It is hardly to be supposed that the . . . travellers (whom we have called *Pelagians*) . . . found the lands into which they *debouched* quite bare of inhabitants.

Keary, Prim. Belief, p. 167.

(b) In *phys. geog.*, to issue from a mountain: said of a river which enters a plain from an elevated region. [Rare.] (c) In *anat.*, to open out; empty or pour contents, as into a duct or other vessel: as, the ureter *debouches* into the bladder.

débouché (de-bō-shā'), *n.* [*F.*, < *déboucher*, open: see *debouch*.] An opening. Specifically—(a) An opening for trade; a market; demand. (b) *Milit.*, an opening in works for the passage of troops.

Orders were given to make all preparations for assault on the 6th of July. The *débouchés* were ordered widened to afford easy egress, while the approaches were also to be widened to admit the troops to march through four abreast. *U. S. Grant, Personal Memoirs*, i. 555.

debouchment (de-bōsh'ment), *n.* [*F. débouchement*, < *déboucher*, *debouch*.] 1. The act of debouching.

Although differences of opinion exist as to its relations and manner of *debouchment*, we believe that it [the piamatral envelop of the cerebral arteries] terminates by funnel-shaped openings into the spaces which exist over the sulci. *E. C. Mann, Psychol. Med.*, p. 146.

2. An outlet.

debout, *v. t.* [*OF. debouter*, *debouter*, *debouter*, put, thrust, or drive from, expel, depose, < *de*, away, + *bouter*, *bouter*, put, thrust, push: see *but*.] To put or thrust from.

The abbots of the hermitage, who were not able enough to *debout* them out of their possessions.

Time's Storehouse, 208, 2. (*Latham*.)

debridement (F. pron. dā-brēd'mōn), *n.* [*F.*, < *débrider*, unbridle, < *dé*, priv. + *bride*, bridle: see *bride*.] In *surg.*, a loosening or unbridling by cutting the soft parts, as around a wound or an abscess, to permit the passage of pus, or for the removal of a stricture or an obstacle of any kind.

debris (de-brēs'), *n. sing. and pl.* [*F. débris*, fragments, < *OF. desbriser*, break apart: see *debruis*, and cf. *breeze*.] 1. Fragments; rubbish; ruins.

Your grace is now disposing of the *debris* of two bishop-ricks, among which is the deanery of Ferns.

Swift, To Dorset.

The road was bounded by heavy fences, there were three wagons abreast of each other hopelessly broken down, and a battery of horse-artillery tangled up in the *debris*.

Arch. Forbes, Souvenirs of some Continents, p. 60.

2. In *geol.*, a mass of rocky fragments irregularly accumulated at any one spot: as, the *debris* at the base of a cliff: used as both a singular and a plural by French and English writers. See *drift*, *detritus*, and *scree*.

They [the moraines] consist of the *debris* which have been brought in by lateral glaciers. *Lyell*.

debruiset, *v.* [*ME. debrusen*, *debrisen*, break apart, < *OF. debruisier*, *debruisier*, *debruisier*, *debruisier*, break, break open, bruiser, < *de*, des-, apart, + *bruiser*, *bruisier*, *briser*, *briser*, break: see *de* and *bruiser*. Cf. *debris*.] 1. *trans.* To break; bruise.

Our givres [Jews] *debruisede* al is bones.

Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 40.

II. *intrans.* To be bruised or hurt.

Hil ladde him vpe the tour & hei, & made him huppe to grounde:

He huppte & *debruisede*, & diede in a stounde.

Robert of Gloucester, p. 587.

debruised (dē-brōzd'), *p. a.* [*PP. of debruiser*, *v.*] In *her.*, surmounted or partly covered by one of the ordinaries: said of an ordinary or other bearing, especially of a representation of a beast, as a lion.



Bearing debruised by a bendlet.

debt (det), *n.* [The *b* was ignorantly "restored" in E. and F. in the latter part of the 16th century; it is not found in earlier E. Early mod. E. and ME.

det, usually *dette*, < *OF. dette*, *dete*, later sometimes spelled *debt*, mod. F. *dette* = Pr. *deute* = Sp. *deuda* = Pg. *divida* = It. *detta*, f., < *ML. debita*, f. (orig. neut. pl.) (cf. *OF. det* = *OSp. deudo* = It. *debito*, m., = E. *debit*, q. v.), < *L. debitum*, neut., what is owed, a debt, a duty, neut. pp. of *debere*, owe, contr. of **dehibere*, lit. have from, < *de*, from, + *habere* = E. *have*. From the same source are *debit*, a doublet, and *due*, nearly a doublet, of *debt*; also *debtor*, *indebted*, etc.] 1. That which is due from one person to another, whether money, goods, or services, and whether payable at present or at a future time; that which one person is bound to pay to or perform for another; what one is obliged to do or to suffer; a due; a duty; an obligation.

This curtesy he claymes as for clere *det*.

Destruction of Troy, l. 534.

Thowghe I deye to-daye my *dettes* ar quite.

Piers Plowman (B), vi. 100.

Your son, my lord, has paid a soldier's *debt*.

Shak., Macbeth, v. 7.

My deep *debt* for life preserved.

A better meed had well deserved. *Scott*.

2. The state of being under obligation to make payment, as of money or services, to another; figuratively, the state of being under obligation in general.

There was one that died greatly in *debt*: well, says one, if he be gone, then he hath carried five hundred ducats of mine with him into the other world.

Bacon, Apophthegms. (*Latham*.)

When you run in *debt*, you give to another power over your liberty.

Franklin.

She considered men in general as so much in the *debt* of the opposite sex that any individual woman had an unlimited credit with them.

The Century, XXX. 257.

3. An offense requiring reparation or expiation; default of duty; a trespass; a sin.

Forgive us our *debts*.

Mat. vi. 12.

Action of debt, in *law*, an action to recover a fixed sum of money alleged to be due on contract.—**Active debt**, a debt due to one.—**Alimentary debt**. See *alimentary*.

Bill of debt. See *bill*.—**Bonded debt**. See *bonded*.—**Crown debt**. See *crown*.—**Debt of honor**, a debt not recognized by law, but resting for its validity on the honor of the debtor; especially, a debt incurred in gambling or betting.

Debt of nature, the necessity of dying; death.—**Fiduciary debt**, a debt incurred by transactions had in a relation involving special trust in the integrity and fidelity of the person incurring the obligation, as that of an executor or an attorney.—**Floating debt**, the unfunded debt of a government or corporation; all miscellaneous debts, such as Exchequer and Treasury bills (in the case of a government), promissory notes, drafts, etc., maturing at different dates, and requiring to be liquidated or renewed, as distinguished from *funded debt*.—**Funded debt**, floating debt which has been converted into perpetual annuities, as in the case of British consols, or into annuities which have a considerable time to run, or into stock or bonds, redeemable at the option of the debtor after a specified date, as in the case of the United States funded loans of 1831, 1861, and 1907.—**Hypothecary debt**, a debt which is a lien on an estate.—**In one's debt**, under a pecuniary or moral obligation to one.

If my efforts to serve you had not succeeded, you would have been in my *debt* for the attempt.

Sheridan, School for Scandal, v. 3.

Judgment debt, a debt which is evidenced by legal record.—**Liquid debt**, a debt which is due immediately and unconditionally.—**National debt**, a sum which is owing by a government to individuals who have advanced money to it for public purposes, either in the anticipation of the produce of particular branches of the revenue, or on credit of the general power which the government possesses of levying the amount necessary to pay interest for the money borrowed or to repay the principal.—**Passive debt**, a debt which one owes.—**Privileged debt**, a debt which is to be paid before others if the debtor should become insolvent. The privilege may result from the character of the creditor, as when the debt is due to the government; or from the nature of the debt, as funeral expenses.—**Small-debt court**, a court for the recovery of small debts: in England, a county court; in Scotland, a sheriff court.—**Small debts**, in *law*, in England, such debts as are usually sued for in the county courts; in Scotland, debts under £12, recoverable by summary process in the sheriff court.

debt-book (det'būk), *n.* A ledger. *Nares*.

debtéd (det'ed), *p. a.* [*ME. dettid*, owed: see *debt*.] Indebted; obliged; bounden.

I stand *debtéd* to this gentleman. *Shak., C. of E.*, iv. 1.

She whose love is but derived from me,

Is got before me in my *debtéd* duty.

Middleton, Massinger, and Rowley, Old Law, i. 1.

debtee (de-tē'), *n.* [*debt* + *-ee*.] In *law*, a creditor; one to whom a debt is due.

debtless (det'les), *a.* [*ME. detteles*, < *dette*. E. *debt*, + *-less*.] Free from debt or obligation.

To make him lyve by his propre good,

In honour *detteles*.

Chaucer, Gen. Prolog. to C. T. (ed. Morris), l. 582.

debtor (det'gr), *n.* [Early mod. E. *dettur*; < *ME. dettur*, *dettour*, < *OF. detour*, *dettour*, mod. F. *dettur* = Pr. *deutor* = Sp. *deudor* = Pg. *devedor* = It. *debitore* = D. *debiteur* = G. Sw. Dan. *debtor*, < *L. debitor*, a debtor, lit. an ower, < *debere*, owe: see *debt*.] One who owes another money, goods, or services; one who is in debt; hence, one under obligations to another for advantages received, or to do reparation for an injury committed; one who has received from another an advantage of any kind. Abbreviated *Dr.*

I am *debtor* both to the Greeks and to the Barbarians. *Rom. i. 14*.

He is a *debtor* to do the whole law.

Gal. v. 3.

In Athens an insolvent *debtor* became slave to his creditor.

Mitford.

Debtor exchanges. See *clearing-house*.—**Debtors' Act**, an English statute of 1869 (32 and 33 Vict., c. 62) abolishing imprisonment for debt, with certain exceptions, and punishing fraudulent debtors. It was extended to Ireland in 1872 (35 and 36 Vict., c. 57), and to Scotland in 1880 (43 and 44 Vict., c. 34). Such a statute in the United States is commonly called an insolvent law or a poor-law act.—**Debtor side of an account**, the part of an account in which debts are charged. See *debit*.—**Judgment debtor**, a debtor by force of a judgment; one who has been adjudged to be indebted to another by a recovery in favor of the latter; one whose indebtedness has been sued on, and established by a judgment.—**Poor debtor**, one who, imprisoned in a civil action for debt, is entitled under the laws of several States to be discharged, after a short period, on proof of poverty, etc.—**Poor debtor's oath**, the oath of poverty, etc., taken to secure a discharge when imprisoned for debt.

deburse (dē-bērs'), *v.* [*F. déboursier*, disburse, < *OF. desboursier*, whence the older E. form *disburse*, q. v.] 1. *trans.* To pay out; disburse.

A certain sum was promised to be paid to the Earl of Ormond in consideration of what he had *debursed* for the army.

Ludlow, Memoirs, i. 193.

II. *intrans.* To pay money; make disbursement.

But if so chance thou get nought of the man,

The widow may for all thy charge *deburse*.

Wyatt, How to Use the Court.

debuscope (dē'bus-kōp), *n.* [*M. Debus*, the inventor, + *-scope*, < *Gr. skopeiv*, view.] A double mirror, composed of two polished surfaces placed at an angle of 70°, used like a kaleidoscope to repeat a pattern or other object.

It was invented by M. Debus, a French optician, and is used in preparing geometrical decorative designs. Also called *chroméidoscope*.

début (dā-bū'), *n.* [*F.*, the lead, first throw or stroke, first appearance, < *débouter*, lead, play first, have the first throw or stroke, < *dé*, from, off, + *bouter*, throw at a mark, aim at, < *but*, a mark, goal: see *butt*.] Beginning; first attempt or appearance; first step: used specifically of a first appearance in society, or before the public, as that of an actor or an actress on the stage.

débutant (dā-bū-ton'), *n.* [*F.*, ppr. of *débouter*, make one's first appearance: see *debut*.] One who makes a *début*; a man who makes his first appearance before the public.

débutante (dā-bū-ton'), *n.* [*F.*, fem. of *débutant*.] A woman appearing for the first time before the public or in society; specifically, an actress or a singer making her first appearance in public, or a young woman during her first season in society.

Floral offerings pour in from relatives, and from family friends who have acquired an acquaintance with the *débutante*. *Arch. Forbes, Souvenirs of some Continents*, p. 164.

debutment, *n.* [*debut* + *-ment*.] *Début*.

The reader is doubtless aware of William Shakespeare's *debutment*, and that of twenty others, on the stage of life.

Jon Bee, Essay on Samuel Foote, p. xxii.

debyllet, *n.* An obsolete form of *dibble*.

dec. An abbreviation (a) [cap.] of *December*; (b) of *decani*; (c) of *decrecendo*.

deca- [*L.*, etc., *deca-*, < *Gr. déka*, for **dékav* = *L. decem* = E. *ten*: see *decimal* and *ten*.] An element in words of Greek origin, meaning 'ten.'

Decacera (de-kas'e-rā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, neut. pl. of *decaceros*, ten-horned: see *decaceros*.] The ten-armed cephalopods: contrasted with *Octocera*.

The name is given as an alternative of *Decapoda*, on the view that the arms or rays of cephalopods are not to be regarded as feet, or because *Decapoda* is preoccupied for crustaceans. Also *Decacera*.

decaceros (de-kas'e-rus), *a.* [*NL. decaceros*, < *Gr. déka*, = E. *ten*, + *képas*, horn.] Having ten horns, or ten tentacles, arms, or other processes likened to horns; specifically, pertaining to the *Decacera*; decapodous, as a cephalopod.

decachord (dek'-a-kôrd), *n.* [*L.L. decachordum*, < *Gr. dekáxopos*, prop. neut. of *dekáxopos*, ten-stringed, < *deka*, = *E. ten*, + *xopos*, a string, cord, chord.] 1. A musical instrument with ten strings; specifically, an obsolete French musical instrument of the guitar class having ten strings.

Thou City of the Lord!
Whose everlasting music
Is the glorious decachord!

J. M. Neale, tr. of Bernard of Cluny's *Horse Novissimas*.

2†. Something consisting of ten parts; a bundle consisting of ten things bound, as it were, together.

decachordon (dek'-a-kôrd'on), *n.* [*Gr. dekáxopos*, neut. of *dekáxopos*, ten-stringed: see *decachord*.] Same as *decachord*, 2.

A *decachordon* of ten quodlibetical questions concerning religion and state. *Bp. Watson*, *Quodlibets of Religion*.

Decacrenidia (dek'-a-kren-id'-i-ä), *n. pl.* [*N.L.*, < *Gr. deka*, = *E. ten*, + *krenidion*, dim. of *krenn*, fountain.] A group of pneumonophorous holothurians, constituted by the genus *Rhopalodina* (which see). *Bronn*.

decacuminated (dek'-ka-kû'mi-nâ-ted), *a.* [*L. decacuminatus*, pp. of *decacumino*, cut the top off, < *de*, from, + *cacumen*, a point.] Having the top cut off.

decad, **decade** (dek'-ad, -äd), *n.* [*F. década* = *Sp. década* = *Pg. década* = *It. decade*, < *L. decas* (*decad-*), < *Gr. dekas* (*dekad-*), the number ten, a company of ten, < *deka* = *E. ten*.] 1. The number ten; in a Pythagorean or cabalistic sense, as an element of the universe, the tetractys or quaternary number. In this sense the form *decad* is exclusively used. The *decad* was considered significant as being the base of numeration and potentially embracing all numbers, and thus representing the cosmos or its source. It was further considered as highly significant that the *decad* is 1 + 2 + 3 + 4, for four naturally suggests organic perfection, since melodies and other compositions are best divided into four parts, and for other reasons; so that the greatness of Pythagoras as a philosopher was summed up in his title of "revealer of the quaternary number." By cabalists it is considered important as being the number of the commandments.

All numbers and all powers of numbers appeared to them [the Pythagoreans] to be comprehended in the *decad*, which is therefore called by Philolaus great, all-powerful, and all-producing, the beginning and the guide of the divine and heavenly, as of the terrestrial life.

Zeller, *Presocratic Phil.*, tr. by Alleyne, I. 427.

2. A set of ten objects; ten considered as a whole or unit. Specifically—3. A period of ten consecutive years. [In this sense the form *decade* is more common.]

So-sleeping, so aroused from sleep,
Thro sunny *decade* new and strange,
Or gay quinquennials, would we reap
The flower and quintessence of change.

Tennyson, *Day-Dream*, *L'Envoi*.

Decade, which began with denoting any "aggregate of ten," has now come to mean "decennium" or "space of ten years."

F. Hall, *Mod. Eng.*, p. 304.

4. In *music*, a group of ten tones, having precise acoustical relations with one another, arranged so as to explain and correct problems in harmony and modulation. It consists of two complete trines, the first based on the root or assumed starting-tone, and the second a perfect fifth above the first, together with two incomplete trines, one above and the other below the complete. It contains two heptads, which have a common cell (or fundamental group of tones). Compare *duodeca*.

5. A division of a literary work containing ten parts or books.

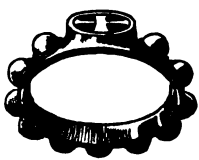
The best part of the thyrd *Decade* in Liule, is in a manner translated out of the thyrd and rest of Polibius.

Aescham, *The Scholemaster*, p. 130.

6. Same as *decad ring*.—**Decad ring**, a ring having knobs or bosses on the circumference, usually ten of one form for the aves, one for the pater, and sometimes a twelfth for the credo: used like a rosary in numbering. Also called *rosary ring*.

decadal (dek'-a-dal), *a.* [*F. decadal* = *Sp. decadal* = *Pg. decadal* = *It. decadal*, < *L. decadal*, < *Gr. deka*, = *E. ten*.] Pertaining to or comprising ten; consisting of tens.

decadation (dek'-a-dä'-shon), *n.* [*F. decadation* = *Sp. Pg. decadencia* = *It. decadanza*, < *ML. decadentia*, decay, < *ML. decaden(t)-s*, ppr. of **decadere*, decay: see *decadent*, and cf. *cadence*.] A falling off or away; the act or process of falling into an inferior condition or state; the process or state of decay; deterioration.



Decad Ring, with ten knobs for the aves, one for the pater, and the seal for the credo.

We have already seen that one remarkable feature of the intellectual movement that preceded Christianity was the gradual *decadence* of patriotism.

Lecky, *Europ. Morals*, II. 148.

The *Decadence*, specifically, the last centuries of the Roman empire.

decadency (dē-kä'den-si), *n.* Same as *decadence*. [Rare.]

decadent (dē-kä'dent), *a. and n.* [= *Sp. Pg. It. decadente*, < *ML. *decaden(t)-s*, ppr. of **decadere*, decay: see *decay*.] 1. *a.* Falling away; decaying; deteriorating.

In the classical language [Sanskrit], the aorist is a decadent formation. *Whitney*, *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, V. 285.

2. *n.* One who or that which exhibits decadence or deterioration; specifically, one whose literary or artistic work is supposed to show the marks of decadence: applied especially to a certain group of French writers and artists.

decadianome (dek'-a-di'-a-nōm), *n.* [*Gr. deka*, = *E. ten*, + *diavonē*, distribution, < *diavēvō*, distribute, < *diā*, through, + *vēvō*, distribute.] In *math.*, a quartic surface (a dianome) having ten conical points.

decadist (dek'-a-dist), *n.* [*decad* + *-ist*.] One who writes a work in ten parts.

decadrachm, *n.* See *dekadrachm*.

decagon (dek'-a-gon), *n.* [= *F. décagone* = *Sp. decágono* = *Pg. It. decagono*, < *Gr. deka*, = *E. ten*, + *gōnia*, an angle.] In *geom.*, a plane figure having ten sides and ten angles. When all the sides and angles are equal, it is a *regular decagon*.

decagonal (de-kag'-ō-nal), *a.* [= *F. décagonal*; as *decagon* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or being a decagon; having ten sides.

decagram, **decagramme** (dek'-a-gram), *n.* [*F. decagramme* = *Sp. decágramo*, < *Gr. deka*, = *E. ten*, + *grámma*, a certain weight, > *F. gramme*, gram: see *gram*.] In the *metric system*, a weight of 10 grams, equal to 154.32349 grains. It is 0.353 ounce avoirdupois, or 0.3215 ounce troy. Also *dekagram*.

decagyn (dek'-a-jin), *n.* [= *F. décagyn* = *Sp. decágino* = *Pg. decagyno*, < *Gr. deka*, = *E. ten*, + *gynē*, a female.] In *bot.*, a plant having ten pistils.

Decagynia (dek'-a-jin'-i-ä), *n. pl.* [*N.L.*: see *decagyn*.] The name given by Linnæus to the tenth order in the first thirteen classes of his vegetable system, characterized by the presence of ten styles.

decagynian (dek'-a-jin'-i-an), *a.* Same as *decagynous*.

decagynous (de-kaj'-i-nus), *a.* [As *decagyn* + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, having ten pistils.

decahedron (dek'-a-hē'dron), *n.* [*Gr. deka*, = *E. ten*, + *hēdron*, a seat, base, = *E. settle*, a seat: see *settle*, *seat*, *sit*.] In *geom.*, a solid having ten faces.

decadit, *v. i.* [*ML. *decadere*, decay: see *decay*.] To fall away; decay. [Scotch.]

Decalmea (de-kä'-nē-ä or de-käs'-nē-ä), *n.* [*N.L.*, after Joseph Decaisne, a French botanist (1807-82).] A genus of plants, natural order *Berberidaceæ*, discovered on the Himalaya, 7,000 feet above the sea. There is but one species, *D. insignis*. It sends up several erect stalks like walking-sticks, bearing leaves 2 feet long. Its fruit, which resembles a short cucumber, is palatable, and is eaten by the Lepchas of Sikkim.

decalcification (dē-kal'-si-fi-kä'shon), *n.* [*decalcify* + *-ation*: see *-fy*.] The removal of calcareous matter, as from bones; specifically, in *dentistry*, the removal of the hardening element of the teeth by chemical agency.

decalcify (dē-kal'-si-fi), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *decalcified*, ppr. *decalcifying*. [*de-* priv. + *calcify*.] To deprive of lime, as bones or teeth of their calcareous matter.

If dentine has been *decalcified* at any place by the action of acids, it undergoes putrefaction under the influence of bacteria which do not seem to belong to any specific species. *Nature*, XXX. 140.

decalcomania (dē-kal-kō-mä'-ni-ä), *n.* [*F. décalcomanie*, < *décalquer*, counter-trace, + *Gr. mania*, madness.] The practice or process of transferring pictures to marble, porcelain, glass, wood, and the like. It consists usually in simply gumming a film bearing a colored print to the object, and then removing the paper backing of the film by aid of warm water, the colored image remaining fixed.

decalet (dek'-a-let), *n.* [*Gr. deka*, = *E. ten*, + *dim.-let*.] A stanza of ten lines. [Humorous.]

decaliter, **decalitre** (de-kä'-lê-tër), *n.* [*F. décalitre* = *Sp. decálitro* = *Pg. It. decalitro*, < *Gr.*

deka, = *E. ten*, + *F. litre*: see *liter*.] In the *metric system*, a measure of capacity, containing 10 liters, or 610.2 cubic inches, almost exactly equal to 2½ imperial gallons, or 2.64 United States (wine) gallons. Also *dekaliter*.

decalitron (dek'-ä-lit'-ron), *n.*; pl. *decalitra* (-râ). [*Gr. dekalitron*, a coin worth ten *litrai*, neut. of *dekalitros*, worth ten *litrai*, < *deka*, = *E. ten*, + *litra*, a silver coin of Sicily: see *liter*, *litra*.] In *anc. numismatics*, the Syracusan name of the didrachm of the Attic standard.

decalogist (de-kal'-ō-jist), *n.* [As *decalogue* + *-ist*.] One who explains or comments on the decalogue.

Through which [languages] he miraculously travelled, without any guide, except Mr. Dod, the *decalogist*.

Preface to J. Gregory's Posthuma (1650).

decalogue (dek'-a-log), *n.* [Formerly also *decaloge*, < *ME. decaloge*; < *F. décalogue* = *Sp. decálogo* = *Pg. It. decalogo*, < *L.L. decalogus*, < *Gr. dekalogos*, the decalogue, < *deka*, = *E. ten*, + *logos*, a word, speech, < *legein*, say, speak.] The ten commandments or precepts given, according to the account in Exodus, by God to Moses on Mount Sinai, and originally written on two tables of stone.

The grossest kind of slander is that which in the *decalogue* is called bearing false testimony against our neighbour.

Barrow, *Sermons*, I. xvii.

Men who can hear the *Decalogue*, and feel

No self-reproach.

Wordsworth, *Old Cumberland Beggar*.

decamalee, *n.* See *dikamali*.

Decameron (de-kam'-e-rōn'-ik), *a.* [*Decameron* (< *It. Decamerone*) + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or imitating the Decameron, a celebrated collection of tales by Boccaccio.

decamerous (de-kam'-e-rus), *a.* [*Gr. deka*, = *E. ten*, + *meros*, part.] In *bot.*, having the parts of the flower in tens. Sometimes written *10-merous*.

decameter, **decametre** (dek'-a-mē-tēr), *n.* [*F. décamètre* = *Sp. decámetro* = *Pg. It. decámetro*, a length of ten meters (cf. *Gr. dekámetros*, of ten (poetical) meters), < *Gr. deka*, = *E. ten*, + *metron*, a measure, meter, > *F. mètre*, *E. meter*.] In the *metric system*, a measure of length, consisting of 10 meters, and equal to 393.7 English inches, or 32.8 feet. Also *dekameter*.

decamp (dē-kamp'), *v. i.* [*F. décamper*, formerly *descamper* (> *E. discamp*) (= *Sp. Pg. decampar*), < *L. de-*, away, + *campus*, camp.] 1. To depart from a camp or camping-ground; break camp; march off: as, the army *decamped* at six o'clock.

The army of the King of Portugal was at Elvas on the 22nd of the last month, and was to *decamp* on the 24th.

Taiter, No. 11.

2. In a general sense, to depart quickly, secretly, or unceremoniously; take one's self off; run away: as, he *decamped* suddenly.

My Uncle Toby and Trim had privately *decamped* from my father's house in town. *Sterne*, *Tristram Shandy*, vi. 6.

The fathers were ordered to *decamp*, and the house was once again converted into a tavern. *Goldsmith*, *Essays*, v.

3. To camp. [Rare.]

The first part of the ascent [of the mountain] is steep, covered with chestnut, hazel, and beech; it leads to a plain spot on the side of the hill where the Uruks were *decamping*.

Poocke, *Description of the East*, II. ii. 120.

decampment (dē-kamp'-ment), *n.* [*F. décampement* (= *Sp. Pg. decampamento*), < *decamper*, *decamp*: see *decamp*.] Departure from a camp; a marching off. [Rare.]

decanal (dek'-a-nal), *a.* [*L.L. decanus*, a dean: see *dean*.] 1. Pertaining to a dean or a deanery.

In his rectorial as well as *decanal* residence, he would be near his friend.

Churton, *A. Nowell*, p. 78.

2. Same as *decani*.

The pall-bearers and executors in the seats on the *decanal* side; the other noblemen and gentlemen on the cantorial side.

Malone, *Sir J. Reynolds*.

decanate (dek'-a-nät), *n.* [*ML. decanatus*, the office or dignity of a *decanus*, a chief of ten: see *dean*.] In *astrology*, a third part, or ten degrees, of a zodiacal sign assigned to a planet, in which it has the least possible essential dignity.

decander (de-kan'-dër), *n.* [*F. décandre*, etc., < *Gr. deka*, = *E. ten*, + *andros* (*ándros*), a man, male.] In *bot.*, a plant having ten stamens.

Decandria (de-kan'-dri-ä), *n. pl.* [*N.L.*: see *decander*.] The tenth class of plants in the artificial system of Linnæus, characterized by

the presence of ten equal and distinct stamens and one or more pistils. It included the genera *Di-anthus*, *Lychnis*, *Cerastium*, *Saxifraga*, *Sedum*, *Oxalis*, etc.

decandrous, decandrian (de-kan'drus, dri-an), *a.* In bot., having ten stamens.

decane (dek'an), *n.* [*Gr. déka*, = *E. ten*, + *-ane*.] A hydrocarbon ($C_{10}H_{22}$) which may be regarded as a polymer of amyl (C_5H_{11}), and the only form in which this radical can be made to exist in the free state. It is a paraffin found in coal-tar. See *amyl*².

decangular (de-kan'gü-lär), *a.* [*Gr. déka*, = *E. ten*, + *L. angulus*, an angle.] Having ten angles.

decani (dē-kā'nī), *a.* [*L.*, gen. of *decanus*, a dean.] *Ecclēs.*, of or pertaining to the dean: as, the *decani* stall of the choir. Also *decanal*. Abbreviated *dec.*—**Decani side**, the south side, or the side on the right of one facing the altar: opposed to the *cantoris side*: so called because in a cathedral the dean's stall is on that side. Now used in reference to the chancel of any church.

decant (dē-kan't), *v. t.* [*F. décanter* = *Sp. Pg. decantar* = *It. decantare*, < *NL. decantare* (in chem.), decant, prob. < *L. de*, down, + *ML. cantus*, canthus, a side, corner: see *cant*¹.] To pour off gently, as liquor from its sediment; pour from one vessel into another.

They attend him daily as their chief,
Decant his wine, and carve his beef. *Swift.*

The excess of acid was decanted, and the crystals dried on a plate of porous porcelain.

Amer. Jour. Sci., 3d ser., XXIX. 401.

decantate¹ (dē-kan'tāt), *v. t.* [*NL. decantatus*, pp. of *decantare*, decant: see *decant*.] To decant.

decantate² (dē-kan'tāt), *v. t.* [*L. decantatus*, pp. of *decantare*, chant, chant much, *L.* repeat a charm, repeat anything often, also leave off singing, < *de-* + *cantare*, sing: see *chant*, *cant*².] To chant; celebrate in song.

Yet were we not able sufficiently to decantate, sing, and set forth His praises.

Becon, Works (ed. Parker Soc.), I. 182.

It [Lombardy] seemeth to me to be the very Elysian fields, so much decanted . . . by the verses of Poets. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 113.

decantation (dē-kan-tā'shon), *n.* [*decant* + *-ation*; = *F. decantation*, etc.] The act of pouring liquor gently from its lees or sediment, or from one vessel into another.

The fluid was allowed to stand in a decantation glass protected from dust by a glass shade, for a couple of hours. *Proc. Roy. Soc.*, XXXVIII. 454.

decanter (dē-kan'tēr), *n.* [*decant* + *-er*¹.] 1. A vessel used for receiving decanted liquors; especially, a glass bottle, more or less ornamental in character, into which wine or other liquor is poured for use on the table.—2. One who decants liquors.

decapetalous (dek-a-pet'a-lus), *a.* [*Gr. déka*, = *E. ten*, + *πέταλον*, leaf (mod. petal).] In bot., having ten petals.

decaphyllous (dek-a-fil'us), *a.* [*Gr. déka*, = *E. ten*, + *φύλλον* = *L. folium*, leaf.] In bot., having ten leaves.

decapitalize (dē-kap'i-tā-liz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *decapitalized*, ppr. *decapitalizing*. [*de-* priv. + *capitalize*.] To reduce from the rank or position of a capital city, or from a position of central importance.

If Rome could not be decapitalized without war. *Daily Telegraph* (London), Jan. 13, 1882.

decapitate (dē-kap'i-tāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *decapitated*, ppr. *decapitating*. [*ML. decapitatus*, pp. of *decapitare* (> *F. décapiter* = *Pr. decapitar*, *decapitar* = *Sp. Pg. decapitar* = *It. decapitare*), behead, < *L. de*, off, + *caput* (capit), head.] 1. To behead; cut off the head of.

Decapitate Laocöon, and his knotted muscles will still express the same dreadful suffering and resistance.

B. Taylor, *Lands of the Saracen*, p. 167.

In Germanic nations, as is well known, culprits were decapitated by means of the heavy-bladed broad two-handed sword.

N. and Q., 7th ser., IV. 202.

2. To remove from office summarily. [*Slang*, U. S.]

decapitation (dē-kap-i-tā'shon), *n.* [= *F. décapitation* = *Sp. decapitación* = *Pg. decapitação* =



Decandrous Flower of *Cerastium aquaticum*.

It. decapitazione, < *ML. decapitatio(n)*, < *decapitare*, behead: see *decapitate*.] 1. The act of beheading.—2. Summary removal from office. [*Slang*, U. S.]

decapité (de-kap-i-tā'), *a.* [*F. décapité*, pp. of *decapiter*, decapitate.] In her., having the head cut off smoothly: said of an animal used as a bearing. Also *deffait*. Compare *couped*.

decapod (dek'a-pod), *a.* and *n.* [*NL. decapus* (neut. pl. *decapoda*), < *Gr. δέκαπους*, having ten feet (used only in sense of 'ten feet long'), *deka*, = *E. ten*, + *πούς* (pod-) = *E. foot*.] 1. *a.* Having ten feet, as a crustacean, or ten rays or arms, as a cephalopod; pertaining to the *Decapoda* in either sense. Also *decapodal*, *decapodous*.

II. *n.* 1. In *Crustacea*, a decapodous or ten-footed crustacean, as a crab, lobster, shrimp, or prawn; one of the *Decapoda*.—2. In *Mollusca*, a decaceros or ten-armed cephalopod; one of the *Decapoda*.

Also, rarely, *decapode*.

Decapoda (de-kap'ō-dä), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, neut. pl. of *decapus*, having ten feet: see *decapod*.]

1. The ten-footed crustaceans; those *Crustacea* which have five pairs of legs or ambulatory appendages, at least one pair of which is chelate; an order of podophthalmic or stalk-eyed *Crustacea*. See cuts under *Podophthalmia* and *stalk-eyed*. They have the branchiae inclosed in special lateral thoracic receptacles; a large dorsal carapace or cephalothoracic shield, formed by fusion of the cephalic and thoracic somites, and usually prolonged in front as a beak or rostrum; gnaethites or mouth-parts consisting of a pair of mandibles, two pairs of maxillae, and three pairs of maxillipeds or foot-jaws; and five pairs of ambulatory legs, the first pair of which is usually enlarged, and otherwise modified into great pincer-like claws or chelipeds. The shell is regularly shed, annually or oftener, as long as the animal continues to grow. The order presents two extremes of form, according to the development and construction of the abdominal segments or "tail." In the long-tailed or macrurous *Decapoda*, as the lobster, shrimp, prawn, and crawfish, the abdomen is protruded, jointed, and flexible. In the short-tailed or brachyurous *Decapoda*, as the crabs, it is reduced and folded under the thorax, forming the apron. Various intermediate conditions are also found, as in the hermit-crabs. In consequence, the *Decapoda* are divided into *Macrura* and *Brachyura*, with or without an intermediate group *Anomura*. See these words.

2. The ten-armed cephalopods; a division of the dibranchiate or acetabuliferous *Cephalopoda*, as distinguished from *Octopoda*, having two long tentacles or cephalic processes (besides the eight arms or rays), bearing suckers only at their ends: also called *Decacera*. The division includes all except the *Octopodidae* and *Argonautidae*, or the cuttles, calamaries, squid, etc., of such families as *Spirulidae*, *Belemnitidae*, *Sepiidae*, *Sepiolidae*, *Loligidae*, *Chiroteuthidae*, *Loligopidae*, and *Cranchiidae*. See second cut under *cuttle*.

decapodal (de-kap'ō-dal), *a.* [*decapod* + *-al*.] Same as *decapod*.

decapode (dek'a-pōd), *a.* and *n.* Same as *decapod*. [*Rare*.]

decapodiform (dek-a-pod'i-fōrm), *a.* [*NL. decapus* (-pod-), *decapod*, + *L. forma*, shape.]

In entom., similar in form to a lobster or crawfish: applied to certain aquatic, carnivorous, hexapod larvae with elongate tapering bodies, and swimming-laminae on the tail. The young of the coleopterous *Dytiscus* and the neuropterous *Agrion* are examples of this form.

decapodous (de-kap'ō-dus), *a.* [*decapod* + *-ous*.] Same as *decapod*.

Decapterygil (de-kap-te-rij'i-i), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. déka*, = *E. ten*, + *πτερυγία* (pterygia), a fin.] An order of fishes, containing those with ten fins. *Bloch* and *Schneider*.

decarbonate (dē-kär'bo-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *decarbonated*, ppr. *decarbonating*. [= *F. décarbonater*; as *de-* priv. + *carbonate*, *v.*] To deprive of carbon.

decarbonization (dē-kär'bo-ni-zā'shon), *n.* [*decarbonize* + *-ation*.] Same as *decarburization*.

decarbonize (dē-kär'bo-niz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *decarbonized*, ppr. *decarbonizing*. [= *F. décarboniser*; as *de-* priv. + *carbonize*.] Same as *decarburize*.

decarburization (dē-kär'bū-ri-zā'shon), *n.* [= *F. décarburisation*; as *decarburize* + *-ation*.]

The process of depriving of carbon: as, the *decarburization* of cast-iron (a process resorted to in order to convert cast-iron into steel, or to reduce it to the state of malleable iron). Also *decarburisation*, *decarbonization*.

decarburize (dē-kär'bū-riz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *decarburized*, ppr. *decarburizing*. [*de-* priv. + *carburize*. Cf. *F. décarburer*.] To deprive wholly or in part of carbon: the opposite of *carburize*. Thus, cast-iron is partly decarburized in making steel; pig-iron is decarburized by cementation. See *cementation*. Also *decarburise*, *decarbonize*.

decardt (dē-kärd'), *v. t.* [*de-* + *card*¹. See *discard*.] To discard.

Pedro. I would not task those sins to me committed.

Rod. You cannot, sir; you have cast those by, *decarded*.

Fletcher, *Pilgrim*, iv. 2.

decardinalize (dē-kär'di-nāl-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *decardinalized*, ppr. *decardinalizing*. [= *F. decardinaliser*; as *de-* priv. + *cardinal* + *-ize*.] To depose from the rank of cardinal. [*Rare*.]

He [the Cardinal of Guise] is but young, and they speak of a Bull that is to come from Rome to decardinalize him. *Howell*, *Letters*, I. ii. 19.

decare (de-kär'), *n.* [*F. décare*, < *Gr. déka*, = *E. ten*, + *F. are*: see *are*².] In the metric system, a superficial measure, equal to ten times the are—that is, a thousand square meters, or very nearly a quarter of an English acre.

decarnation (dē-kär-nā'shon), *n.* [*de-* priv. + *carnation*, after *incarnation*.] The putting off or laying aside of carnality or fleshly lusts.

For God's incarnation inableneth man for his own decarnation, as I may say, and deventure of carnality. *W. Montague*, *Devoute Essays*, ii. 1.

decasemic (dek-a-sē'mik), *a.* [*Gr. δέκασημος*, < *deka*, ten, + *σημα*, a sign, σημειον, a sign, mark, note, unit of metrical measurement, mora.] In *anc. pros.*, consisting of ten units of metrical measurement: as, a *decasemic* colon.

decasepalous (dek-a-sep'a-lus), *a.* [*Gr. déka*, = *E. ten*, + *NL. sepalum*, sepal.] In bot., having ten sepals.

decastere (dek'a-stēr), *n.* [*F. décastère*, < *Gr. δέκα στερε*, < *deka*, = *E. ten*, + *F. stère*, < *Gr. στερεός*, solid: see *stere*.] In the metric system, a solid measure, ten times the stère or cubic meter, and nearly equal to 13.08 cubic yards. Also spelled *dekastere*.

decastich (dek'a-stik), *n.* [*Gr. déka*, = *E. ten*, + *στιχος*, a verse.] A poem consisting of ten lines.

decastyle (dek'a-stil), *a.* [= *F. décastyle* = *Sp. decastilo* = *Pg. decastilo* = *It. decastilo*, < *Gr. δέκα στύλος*, < *deka*, = *E. ten*, + *στύλος*, a column: see *style*².] Having ten columns in front, or consisting of ten columns: as, a *decastyle* temple or portico.

decasyllabic (dek'a-si-lab'ik), *a.* [= *F. décasyllabique*; < *Gr. déka*, = *E. ten*, + *σύνλλαβη*, a syllable.] Having ten syllables: as, a *decasyllabic* verse.

decation (de-kā'shon), *n.* [*Gr. δέκατος* = *E. tenth*, < *deka* = *E. ten*; with term. adapted to *-ation*.] The state of being tenth.

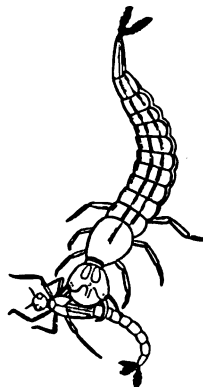
Decatoma (de-kat'ō-mā), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. déka*, = *E. ten*, + *-τομος*, < *τέμνειν*, *raimiv*, cut.] 1. A genus of chalcid hymenopterous insects, of the subfamily *Eurytominae*, of great extent, the species of which uniformly inhabit cynipidous galls, whether asinquilines or parasites. *Syn-nola*, 1811.—2. A genus of blister-beetles: same as *Mylabris*.—3. [Used as a plural.] In Latreille's system, a section of notacanthine *Diptera*, corresponding to the modern family *Beridæ*.

decaudate (dē-kā'dāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *decaudated*, ppr. *decaudating*. [*L. de-* priv. + *cauda*, tail: see *caudate*.] To cut off the tail of: deprive of the tail.

I plead the fox who, having lost his tail—as I my head—was for decaudating the vulpine species directly.

C. Reade, *Harper's Weekly*, May 6, 1876, p. 370.

decay (dē-kā'), *v.* [Early mod. *E. decaye*, *decate*; < *OF. decair*, *decaoir*, *dequeoir*, assimilated *dechair*, *dechaier*, *dechaoir*, *decheoir*, *descheoir*, mod. *dechoir* = *Pr. dechazer*, *decazer* = *Sp. decaer* = *Pg. decair* = *It. decadere* (= *Sc. decaid*, *q. v.*), fall away, decay, decline, < *ML. *decadere*, restored form of *L. decidere* (with modified radical vowel), fall away, fail, sink, perish (whence ult. *E. deciduous*, *q. v.*), < *de*, down, + *cadere*, fall, whence ult. *E. cadence*, *chance*, *case*, etc.: see these words, and cf. *decadent*, *decadence*.] I. *intrans.* To pass gradually from a sound or perfect state to a less perfect state, or toward weakness or dissolution; fall into an



Decapodiform larva (*Dytiscus marginalis*) devouring an ephemeropterid larva.

inferior condition or state; specifically, become decomposed or corrupted; rot.

So order the matter that preaching may not decay.
Latimer, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

Has age but melted the rough parts away,
As winter fruits grow mild ere they decay?
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. II. 319.

Ill fares the land, to hastening ills a prey,
Where wealth accumulates and men decay.
Goldsmith, *Des. Vill.*, I. 52.

The woods decay, the woods decay and fall.
Tennyson, *Tithonus*.

=*Syn.* Putrefy, Corrupt, etc. See rot.

II. trans. To cause to become unsound or impaired; cause to deteriorate; impair; bring to a worse state. [Now rare or colloq.]

It hath been all his study to decay this office.
Latimer, 6th Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

Infirmity, that decays the wise, doth ever make the better fool.
Shak., *T. N.*, I. 5.

They . . . thought it a persecution more undermining and secretly decaying the Church than the open cruelty of Decius or Dioclesian.
Milton, *Areopagitica*, p. 14.

decay (dē-kā'), *n.* [*< decay, v.*] 1. Gradual loss of soundness or perfection; a falling by degrees into an impaired condition or state; impairment in general; loss of strength, health, intellect, etc.

And the seyd Church with all the places falleth in gret decay.
Torkington, *Diario*, of Eng. Travell, p. 49.

I, wofull wight,
Against my conscience heere did fight,
And brought my followers all unto decay.
Thomas Stukely (Child's Ballads, VII. 311).

He who hath bent him o'er the dead
Ere the first day of death is fled, . . .
Before Decay's effacing fingers
Have swept the lines where beauty lingers.
Byron, *The Giaour*, I. 72.

His [Johnson's] failure was not to be ascribed to intellectual decay.
Macaulay.

Specifically—2. Decomposition; putrefaction; rot.—3†. Death; dissolution.

Grit labour was for his decay,
That saw unhappy slain.
Battle of Harlaw (Child's Ballads, VII. 188).

She forth was brought in sorrowful dismay
For to receive the doom of her decay.
Spenser, *F. Q.*, V. xii. 12.

4†. A disease; especially, consumption.

Dr. Middleton is dead—not killed by Mr. Ashton—but of a decay that came upon him at once.
Walpole, *Letters*, II. 217.

5†. A cause of decay.

He that plots to be the only figure among ciphers is the decay of the whole age.
Bacon.

6. Loss of fortune or property; misfortune; ruin: applied to persons. [Obsolete or archaic.]

If thy brother be waxen poor, and fallen in decay with thee.
Lev. xxv. 35.

Then, if he thrive, and I be cast away,
The worst was this,—my love was my decay.
Shak., *Sonnets*, lxxx.

A merchant of Plymouth in England (whose father had been mayor there), called [blank] Martin, being fallen into decay, came to Casco Bay.
Winthrop, *Hist. New England*, II. 368.

7†. *pl.* Ruins.

As far beyond are the decays of a Church: which stood in the place where the Patriarch Jacob inhabited.
Sandys, *Travels*, p. 137.

=*Syn.* 1. Decline, decadence, deterioration, degeneracy, withering.

decayable (dē-kā'-bl), *a.* [*< decay + -able*. Cf. *OF. decheable, descheable, decheable*.] Capable of or liable to decay. [Rare.]

Were His strength decayable with time there might be some hope in reluctance; but never did or shall man contest against God without coming short home.
Rev. T. Adams, *Works*, III. 111.

decayedness (dē-kād'-nes), *n.* The state of being impaired; a decayed state.

decayer (dē-kā'-er), *n.* That which causes decay.

Your water is a sore decayer of your whorson dead body.
Shak., *Hamlet*, v. 1.

decease (dē-sēs'), *n.* [*< ME. deces, deses, decesse*, *< OF. deces, F. décès = Sp. deceso*, *< L. decessus*, death, lit. departure, *< decedere*, pp. *decessus*, depart, go away: see *decade*.] Departure from life; death.

Moses and Elias, who appeared in glory, and spake of his decease which he should accomplish at Jerusalem.
Luke ix. 30, 31.

=*Syn.* Death, Decease, Demise. Death is the common term for the ending of life. Decease is slightly euphemistic; it is less forcible and harsh than death. Demise applies primarily to a sovereign, who at death sends down or transmits his title, etc. (see quotation from Blackstone, under *demise*), and hence to others with reference to the transmission of their possessions. The use of *demise* for death apart from this idea is figurative, euphemistic, or stilted.

Among the Lepchas, the house where there has been a death is almost always forsaken by the surviving inmates.
H. Spencer, *Prin. of Sociol.*, § 110.

She had the care of Lady Ida's youth,
And from the Queen's decease she brought her up.
Tennyson, *Princess*, III.

There is such a difference between dying in a sonnet with a cambric handkerchief at one's eyes, and the prosaic reality of *demise* certified in the parish register.
Lowell, *Among my Books*, 1st ser., p. 367.

decease (dē-sēs'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *deceased*, ppr. *deceasing*. [*< ME. decesen, discesen*; from the noun.] To depart from life; die.

It is ordained, that when any Brother or Sister of this Gilde is deceased out of this worlde, then, within the xxx. dayes of that Brother or Sister, in the Chirch of Seynt Poules, ye Steward of this Gilde shall doo Rynge for hym.
English Gilde (E. E. T. S.), p. 190.

Your brother's dead; this morning he deceas'd.
Fletcher, *Wife for a Month*, v. 3.

=*Syn.* Expire, etc. See die.

deceased (dē-sēs't'), *p. a.* Departed from life; dead.

These poor rude lines of thy deceased lover.
Shak., *Sonnets*, xxxii.

Deceased wife's sister bill. See bill.

decader (dē-sēd'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *decaded*, ppr. *decading*. [= *F. déceider* = *It. decedere*, *< L. decedere*, depart, go away, depart from life, die, *< de-*, away, + *cedere*, go. See *decendent*.] To go away; depart; secede.

The scandal of schisme, to shew that they had, 1. Just cause for which . . . they decaded from Rome.
Fuller, *Ch. Hist.*, V. III. 25.

decendent (dē-sē'dent), *a. and n.* [*< L. decedent(-t)s*, ppr. of *decedere*, depart: see *decease*.] 1.† *a.* Going away; departing; seceding.

II. *n.* A deceased person. [U. S., used chiefly in law.]

deceit (dē-sēt'), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *deceite*, *deceyte*, *deceite*, *deceit*, etc.; *< ME. deceite*, *deceyte*, *deceit*, *disceyte*, *dissayte*, *dessayte*, etc., *< OF. deceite*, *deceyte*, *degoite*, *degoitte*, *dechoite*, *decepte*, *t.*, *deceit*, *desait*, *decept*, *m.*, *deceit*, *< L. deceptus*, *deceit*, *< decipere*, deceive: see *deceive*, *deception*. Cf. *conceit*, *receipt*.] 1. The quality of being false or misleading; falseness; falsehood; deception; deceptiveness.

O, that deceit should dwell
In such a gorgeous palace! *Shak.*, *R. and J.*, III. 2.

2. The act or practice of deceiving; concealment or perversion of the truth for the purpose of misleading; fraud; cheating.

And thus often tyme he was revenged of his enemyes, be his sotylye *disceytes* and false Cautelles.
Manderlyle, *Travels*, p. 280.

3. That which deceives; action or speech designed to mislead or beguile; a guileful artifice.

My lips shall not speak wickedness, nor my tongue utter deceit.
Job xvii. 4.

They . . . imagine *deceits* all the day long.
Ps. xxxviii. 12.

4. In law, any trick, device, craft, collusion, false representation, or underhand practice, used to defraud another: now more commonly called *fraud* or *misrepresentation*. = *Syn.* 1 and 2. *Deceit*, *Deception*, *Fraud*, craft, cunning, duplicity, double-dealing, guile, trickery, williness, treachery, flimsiness, imposture. *Deceit* is a shorter and more energetic word for *deceitfulness*, indicating the quality; it is also, but more rarely, used to express the act or manner of deceiving. The reverse is true of *deception*, which is properly the act or course by which one deceives, and not properly the quality; it may express the state of being deceived. *Fraud* is an act or a series of acts of deceit by which one attempts to benefit himself at the expense of others. It is generally a breaking of law; the others are not. See *artifice* and *deceptive*.

Perhaps, as a child of deceit,
She might by a true descent be untrue.
Tennyson, *Maud*, xlii. 3.

And fall into deception unaware. *Milton*, *P. L.*, ix. 362.

Behold, the hire of the labourers who have reaped down your fields, which is of you kept back by *fraud*, crieth.
Jas. v. 4.

deceitful (dē-sēt'fūl), *a.* [*< deceit + -ful*.] Full of deceit; tending to mislead, deceive, or insnare; tricky; fraudulent; cheating.

His hardest labour is his tongue, as if he were loath to use so *deceitful* an Organ.
Bp. Earle, *Micro-cosmographie*, A Child.

The smiles of joy, the tears of woe,
Deceitful shine, *deceitful* flow.—
There's nothing true but Heaven.
Moore, *This world is all a fleeting show*.

=*Syn.* Deceptive, Deceitful, etc. (see *deceptive*), delusive, fallacious, insincere, hypocritical, false, hollow.

deceitfully (dē-sēt'fūl-i), *adv.* In a deceitful manner; fraudulently; with deceit; in a manner or with a view to deceive.

The sons of Jacob answered Shechem and Hamor his father *deceitfully*.
Gen. xxxiv. 13.

deceitfulness (dē-sēt'fūl-nes), *n.* Disposition or tendency to deceive or mislead; the quality of being deceitful.

But what kind of *deceitfulness* is this in sin, that the best and wisest men are so much caution'd against it?
Stillingfleet, *Sermons*, II. III.

deceitless (dē-sēt'les), *a.* [*< deceit + -less*.] Free from deceit. [Rare.]

As if that were an epithet in favour, which is intended to aggravation! So he that should call Satan an unclean devil, should imply that some devil is not unclean; or conceivable lusts, some lusts *deceitless*!
Bp. Hall, *Old Religion*, § 2.

deceivable (dē-sē'-vā-bl), *a. and n.* [Early mod. E. also *deceavable*, *deceevable*; *< ME. deceivable*, *desayvabel*, etc., only in sense of 'deceitful,' *< OF. decevable* (F. *decevable*), *deceitful*, *< deceiver*, deceive: see *deceive*.] I. *a.* 1. That may be deceived; subject to deceit or imposition; capable of being misled or entrapped; exposed to imposture.

Blind, and thereby
Deceivable in most things as a child.
Milton, *S. A.*, I. 942.

2†. Producing error or deception; deceptive.

How false and *deceivable* that common saying is, which is so much reli'd upon, that the Christian Magistrate is custos utriusque tabulæ, keeper of both tables.
Milton, *Civil Power*.

II.† *n.* Capability of being deceived; deceiveableness.

If thou semyst fayr, thy nature maketh nat that, but the *deceivable* or the feebleness of the eye that loketh.
Chaucer, *Boethius*, III. prose 8.

deceivableness (dē-sē'-vā-bl-nes), *n.* 1. Liability to be deceived.—2†. Liability to deceive; deceitfulness.

All *deceivableness* of unrighteousness. 2 *Thes. ii. 10.*

deceivably (dē-sē'-vā-bli), *adv.* In a deceivable manner.

deceivancel, *n.* [*ME. deceyvanche*, *desceyvanche*, *< OF. decevanche* (F. *decevanche*), *< deceiver*, deceive: see *deceive*.] Deceit; deception.

Here of a *deceyvance* thel conseld him to do.
Robert of Brunne, p. 133.

deceivanti, *a.* [*ME. *deceyvant*, *disceyvaunt*, *< OF. decevant* (F. *decevant*), ppr. of *decever*, deceive: see *deceive*.] Deceitful.

Alle the wordes that I spake thel ben trewe, for by woman is many a man *disceyved*, and therefore I cleped hir *disceyvaunt*, for by woman ben many townes sonken and brent.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), III. 432.

deceive (dē-sēv'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deceived*, ppr. *deceiving*. [Early mod. E. also *deceave*, *deceere*; *< ME. deceyven*, *desayven*, *dissayven*, etc., *< OF. decever*, *deceveir*, etc., F. *decevoir* = Pr. *decebre* = OSp. *decebir*, *< L. decipere*, deceive, beguile, entrap, *< de*, from, + *capere*, take: see *captive*. Cf. *conceive*, *perceive*, *receive*.] 1. To mislead by a false appearance or statement; cause to believe what is false, or to disbelieve what is true; delude.

Take heed that no man *deceive* you. *Mat. xxiv. 4.*
King Richard, who had *deceived* many in his Time, was at this Time *deceived* by many. *Baker*, *Chronicles*, p. 233.

Wooden work
Painted like porphyry to *deceive* the eye.
Browning, *Ring and Book*, I. 54.

2. To cause to fail in fulfilment or realization; frustrate or disappoint.

I now believed
The happy day approach'd,
Nor are my hopes *deceived*. *Dryden*.

3†. To take from; rob stealthily.

The borders wherein you plant your fruit-trees [should] be fair, . . . and set with fine flowers, but thin and sparingly, lest they *deceive* the trees. *Bacon*, *Gardens*.

4. To cause to pass; while away. [Poetic and rare.]

These occupations oftentimes *deceived* the listless hour.
Wordsworth.

=*Syn.* 1. To beguile, cheat, overreach, circumvent, dupe, fool, gull, cozen, hoodwink.

deceiver (dē-sē'-vēr), *n.* One who deceives; one who leads into error; a cheat; an impostor.

My father peradventure will feel me, and I shall seem to him as a *deceiver*; and I shall bring a curse upon me, and not a blessing. *Gen. xxvii. 12.*

Hence with thy brew'd enchantments, foul *deceiver*!
Hast thou betray'd my credulous innocence
With visor'd falsehood and base forgery?
Milton, *Comus*, I. 606.

December (dē-sem'bēr), *n.* [= *F. décembre* = Sp. *diciembre* = Pg. *dezembro* = *It. dicembre* = D. G. Dan. Sw. *december*, *< L. december*, the tenth month (see def.), *< decem* = E. *ten*: see *decimal*.] That month of the year in which

the sun touches the tropic of Capricorn at the winter solstice, being then at his greatest distance south of the equator; the twelfth and last month according to the modern mode of reckoning time, having thirty-one days. In the Roman calendar it was the tenth month, reckoning from March. Abbreviated *Dec.*

Men are April when they woo, and December when they wed.
Shak., As you like it, iv. 1.

Decemberly (dē-sem'ber-li), *a.* [*< December + -ly.*] Like December; wintry; cold.

The many bleak and decemberly nights of a seven years' widowhood.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, V. 208.

Decembrist (dē-sem'brist), *n.* [= *F. Décebriste*; *< December + -ist.* Cf. *Dekabrist.*] A participant in or supporter of an event happening in the month of December; specifically, in *Russian hist.*, a participant in the conspiracy and insurrection against the Emperor Nicholas on his accession, December, 1825. Also called *Dekabrist*.

Those of the Decembrists who were still alive were pardoned.
D. M. Wallace, Russia, p. 450.

decemcostate (dē-sem-kos'tāt), *a.* [*< L. decem, = E. ten, + costa, rib, + -ate¹: see costate.*] In *bot.*, having ten ribs or elevated ridges, as certain fruits, etc. Also written 10-costate.

decemdentate (dē-sem-den'tāt), *a.* [*< L. decem, = E. ten, + den(t)-s, = E. tooth, + -ate¹ = -ed².*] Having ten points or teeth.

decemfid (dē-sem'fid), *a.* [*< L. decem, = E. ten, + fidus, cleft, < findere (fid-), cleave, divide, = E. bite.*] Divided into ten parts; specifically, in *bot.*, divided at least to the middle into ten segments or lobes. Also written 10-fid.

decemlocular (dē-sem-lok'ū-lār), *a.* [*< L. decem, = E. ten, + locus, dim. of locus, a place.*] In *bot.*, having ten cells: applied to ovaries, etc.

decempedal (dē-sem-ped'al), *a.* [*< LL. decempedalis, having ten feet (in length), < decem-pes (-ped-), being ten feet: see decempede.*] 1. Having ten feet; decapod.—2. Ten feet in length. *Bailey.*

decempedet, *n.* [*ME. decempede = F. décempède, a., < LL. decem-pes (-ped-), being ten feet (square), < L. decem, = E. ten, + pes (-ped-) = E. foot.*] A square of ten feet.

This number what the liketh to pastyne
Diseneth alle decempedes xviii.
Remember hem, but tynes twyos nyde (nyne)
Decempedes, thereof ther shall be seen
CCC lili & iii and xlviii (v. ccccxi).

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 48.

Decempedes (dē-sem'pe-dēz), *n. pl.* [*NL., pl. of decempe (see decempede), < L. decem (= Gr. deka = E. ten) + Gr. ποῦς (pod-) = L. pes (-ped-) = E. foot.*] A division of amphipods, including those which have only ten feet. Also, erroneously, *Decempoda*.

Decempennate (dē-sem-pe-nā'tē), *n. pl.* [*NL., fem. pl. of decempennatus: see decempennate.*] In *Sundevall's* classification, a group of conirostral oscine passerine birds of the old world, represented by the weavers (*Ploceinae*), whydah-birds (*Viduae*), and hedge-sparrows (*Acrocephalus*), as collectively distinguished from other fringilline birds by the possession of ten instead of only nine primaries.

decempennate (dē-sem-pen'āt), *a.* [*< NL. decempennatus, < L. decem, = E. ten, + penna, wing: see pennate.*] In *ornith.*, having ten primaries or flight-feathers upon the pinion-bone or manus.

decemvir (dē-sem'vēr), *n.*; *pl. decemvirs, decemviri (-vēr-z, -vī-rī).* [*L. decemvir, pl., with later sing. decemvir, < decem, = E. ten, + vir = AS. wer, a man: see virile and vergild.*] 1. One of the ten men, or decemviri, the title of four differently constituted bodies in ancient Rome. (a) A body of magistrates elected in 451 B. C. for one year to prepare a system of written laws (*decemviri legibus scribendis*), with absolute powers of government, and succeeded by another for a second year, who ruled tyrannically under their leader Appius Claudius, and aimed to perpetuate their power, but were overthrown in 449. The decemvirs of the first year completed ten, and those of the second year the remaining two, of the celebrated twelve tables, forming both a political constitution and a legal code. (b) A court of justice (*decemviri litibus iudicandis*), of ancient but uncertain origin, which took cognizance of civil, and under the empire also of capital, cases. (c) An ecclesiastical college (*decemviri sacris faciundis*, or *decemviri sacrorum*), elected for life from about 367 B. C. for the care and inspection of the Sibylline books, etc.; increased to fifteen (*quindemviri*) in the first century B. C. (d) A body of land-commissioners (*decemviri agris dividendis*) occasionally appointed to apportion public lands among citizens.

2. By extension, one of any official body of men, ten in number, as the old Council of Ten in Venice.—*Laws of the decemviri.* See *Twelve Tables*, under *table*.
decemviral (dē-sem'vi-rāl), *a.* [= *F. décevmiral = Sp. decemviral = Pg. decemviral = It. decemvirale, < L. decemviralis, < decemviri: see decemvir.*] Pertaining to the decemvirs.
Before they went out of the cittle, the decemvirall lawes (which now are knowne by the name of the twelve Tables) they set up openly to be seene, engraven in brasse.
Holland, tr. of Livy, p. 127.
decemvirate (dē-sem'vi-rāt), *n.* [= *F. décevmirat = Sp. decemvirato = Pg. It. decemvirato, < L. decemviratus, < decemviri: see decemviral.*] 1. The office or term of office of a body of decemvirs.—2. A body of ten men in authority.
If such a decemvirate should ever attempt to restore our constitutional liberty by constitutional means, I would exert in their cause such talents as I have.
Sir W. Jones, To Lord Althorp.
decemviri, *n.* Latin plural of *decemvir*.
decemvirship (dē-sem'ver-ship), *n.* [*< decemvir + -ship.*] The office or dignity of decemvir.
The decemvirship and the conditions of his colleagues together had so greatly changed.
Holland, tr. of Livy, p. 115.
decencet (dē'sens), *n.* [*< OF. decence: see decency.*] Decency.
What with more decence were in silence kept. *Dryden.*
decency (dē'sen-si), *n.*; *pl. decencies (-siz).* [Formerly also *decence*; *< OF. decence, F. décence = Sp. Pg. decencia = It. decenza, < L. decencia, comeliness, < decen(t)-s, comely, decent.*] 1. The state or quality of being decent, fit, suitable, or becoming; propriety of action, speech, dress, etc.; proper formality; becoming ceremony; modesty; specifically, freedom from ribaldry or obscenity.
The Greeks call this good grace of every thing in his kinde, το σπουδον, the Latines (decorum), we in our vulgar call it by a scholasticall terme (decencie).
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 219.
Sentiments which raise Laughter can very seldom be admitted with any decency into an Heroic Poem.
Addison, Spectator, No. 279.
The consideration immediately subsequent to the being of a thing is what agrees or disagrees with that thing; what is suitable or unsuitable to it; and from this springs the notion of decency or indecency, that which becomes or misbecomes. *South.*
Immodest words admit of no defence,
For want of decency is want of sense.
Roccomon, On Translated Verse, l. 114.
2. That which is decent or becoming.
The external decencies of worship. *Bp. Atterbury.*
He became careless of the decencies which were expected from a man so highly distinguished in the literary and political world.
Macaulay, Machiavelli.
= *Syn. 1.* Decorum, suitableness, neatness, purity, delicacy.
decenna (dē-sen'ā), *n.* Same as *decennary*.
decennary¹ (dē-sen'a-ri), *n.*; *pl. decennaries (-riz).* [= *F. décennaire = Sp. decenario = Pg. It. decennario, < L. decennis, adj., of ten years: see decennial.*] A period of ten years.
decennary² (dē-sen'a-ri), *a. and n.* [*Prop. *decenary, < ML. *decennarius, decennarius, < decenum, decena, decenna, a titthing (ten families), < L. *decenus, in pl. contr. deni, distrib. adj., ten each, by tens, < decem, ten: see decimal.*] 1. *a.* Consisting of or involving ten each; relating to a titthing.
To prevent idle persons wandering from place to place . . . was one great point of the decennary constitution.
Fielding, Causes of the Increase of Robbers, § 5.
II. *n.* In *old Eng. law*, a titthing consisting of ten freeholders and their families.
decennier, *n.* [*Also decennier, deciner; < OF. dizenier, dizenier, < ML. *decennarius, decennarius: see decennary.*] One of the ten freeholders forming a decennary.
Deciners, alias decenniers, alias Doiners. Decennarii cometh of the French Dizene, i. e., Decas, Ten. It signifieth in the ancient monuments of our Law such as were wont to have oversight and check of Ten Friburghs for the maintenance of the King's Peace; and the limits or compass of their Jurisdiction was called Decenna.
Cowell, Dict. and Interpreter.
In case of the default of appearance in a decenner, his nine pledges had one and thirty days to bring the delinquent forth to justice.
Fielding, Causes of the Increase of Robbers, § 5.
decennial (dē-sen'i-āl), *a. and n.* [*< L. as if *decennialis, prop. decennalis (> F. décennal = Sp. decenal = Pg. decennal = It. decennale, of ten years), < decem, = E. ten, + annus, a year.*] 1. *a.* Continuing for ten years; consisting of ten years: as, a decennial period.—2. Occurring every ten years: as, decennial games.
This shows an average decennial increase of 36.40 per cent. in population through the seventy years, from our first to our last census yet taken.
Lincoln, in Raymond, p. 323.

II. *n.* 1. A decennial anniversary.—2. A celebration of a decennial anniversary.

decenniert, *n.* Same as *decenner*.

decennium (dē-sen'i-um), *n.* [*L., < decem, = E. ten, + annus, a year.*] A period of ten years.

These are the only monuments of early typography acknowledged to come within the present decennium.

Hallam, Introduct. to Lit. of Europe, I. iii. § 25.

decennoval (dē-sen'ō-vāl), *a.* [*< LL. decennovalis, of nineteen years, < L. decem, = E. ten, + novem = E. nine.*] Pertaining to the number nineteen; designating a period or cycle of nineteen years. See *Metonic cycle*, under *cycle*. [Rare.]

Meton, of old, in the time of the Peloponnesian war, constituted a decennoval circle, or of nineteen years: the same which we now call the golden number. *Holder.*

decennovary (dē-sen'ō-vā-ri), *a.* Same as *decennoval*. *Holder.*

decent (dē'sent), *a.* [*< F. décent = Sp. Pg. It. decen(t)-s, comely, fitting, ppr. of decere, become, befit, akin to decus, honor, fame, whence ult. decorate, q. v.*] 1. Becoming, fit, or suitable in words, behavior, dress, etc.; proper; seemly; decorous.
God teacheth what honor is decent for the king, and for all other men according unto their vocations.
Latimer, 1st Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.
That which he doth well and commendably is euer decent, and the contrary vndecent.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 231.
But since there must be ornaments both in painting and poetry, if they are not necessary, they must at least be decent: that is, in their due place, and but moderately used.
Dryden, Parallel of Poetry and Painting.

A decent behaviour and appearance in church is what charms me. *Goldsmith, Vicar, x.*

Specifically—2. Proper with regard to modesty; free from indelicacy; conformable to some standard of modesty.

The Eunomians seem to have been of opinion . . . that it was not decent for them to be stripped at the performance of this religious rite.
Jortin, Remarks on Eccles. Hist.

3. Moderate; respectable; fair; tolerable; passable; good enough: as, a decent fortune; he made a very decent appearance.

Even at this day, a decent prose style is the rarest of accomplishments in Germany. *De Quincy, Rhetoric.*

It was only as an inspired and irresponsible person that he (Milton) could live on decent terms with his own self-confident individuality.

Lovell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 273.

Salona the parent and Spalato the child are names which never can become meaningless to any one who has a decent knowledge of the history of the world.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 176.

decently (dē'sent-li), *adv.* 1. In a decent or becoming manner; with propriety of behavior or speech; with modesty.

Past hope of safety, 'twas his latest care,
Like falling Caesar, decently to die. *Dryden.*

Pho! pho! do the thing decently, and like a Christian.
Sheridan, The Rivals, iii. 4.

2. Tolerably; passably; fairly. [Colloq.]

The greater part of the pieces it contains may be said to be very decently written. *Edinburgh Rev., I. 426.*

decetness (dē'sent-nes), *n.* Decency.

decentralization (dē-sen'tral-i-zā'shon), *n.* [= *F. décentralisation; as decentralize + -ation.*] The act of decentralizing, or the state of being decentralized; specifically, in *politics*, the act or principle of removing local or special functions of government from the immediate direction or control of the central authority: opposed to *centralization*.

In France, as the feudal life ran its course, everything gradually tended to unity, monarchy, centralization: in Germany, the spirit of locality, separation, decentralization prevailed. *Stille, Stud. Med. Hist., p. 160.*

decentralize (dē-sen'tral-iz), *v. t.*; *pret. and pp. decentralized, ppr. decentralizing.* [= *F. décentraliser; as de-priv. + centralize.*] To distribute or take away from a center, or a central situation or authority; disperse, as what has been brought together, concentrated, or centralized.

Our population and wealth have increased and become more and more decentralized. *Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 434.*

But in large societies that become predominantly industrial, there is added a decentralizing regulating system for the industrial structures.

H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 270.

decephalization (dē-sef'ā-li-zā'shon), *n.* [*< decephalize + -ation.*] In *zool.*, simplification or degradation of cephalic parts; reduction of the head in complexity or specialization of its parts; the process of decephalizing, or the state of being decephalized: opposed to *cephalization*.

decephalize (dê-séf'a-liz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *decephalized*, ppr. *decephalizing*. [*< de-priv. + Gr. κεφαλή, head, + -ize.*] In *zool.*, to cause or effect decephalization in or of; reduce, degrade, or simplify the parts of the head of; remove weight or force of cephalic parts backward: opposed to *cephalize*.

deceptibility (dê-sép-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*< deceptible: see -bility.*] Capability or liability of being deceived; deceivability.

The *deceptibility* of our decayed natures.

Glanville, *Vanity of Dogmatizing*, viii.

deceptible (dê-sép'ti-bl), *a.* [*< OF. deceptibilis (also deceptibilis), < L. as if *deceptibilis, < deceptus, pp. of decipere, deceive: see deceive.*] Capable of being deceived; deceivable.

Popular errors . . . are more nearly founded upon an erroneous inclination of the people, as being the most *deceptible* part of mankind, and ready with open arms to receive the encroachments of error.

Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Err.*, i. 3.

deception (dê-sép'shon), *n.* [*< ME. deceptioun, < OF. deceptio, F. deceptio = Pr. deceptio = Sp. deceptio = It. deceptio, < LL. deceptio(n), < decipere, deceive: see deceive.*] 1. The act of deceiving or misleading.

All *deception* is a misapplying of those signs which, by compact or institution, were made the means of men's signifying or conveying their thoughts.

South.

2. The state of being deceived or misled.

We cannot unite the incompatible advantages of reality and *deception*, the clear discernment of truth and the exquisite enjoyment of fiction.

Macaulay.

3. That which deceives; artifice; cheat: as, the scheme is all a *deception*. = *syn.* 1 and 3. *Decrit, Deception, Fraud.* See *deceit*. — 3. Trick, imposition, ruse, wile.

deceptious (dê-sép'shus), *a.* [*< OF. deceptieux, deceptieux, < ML. deceptiosus, deceitful, < LL. deceptio(n), deception: see deception.*] Tending to deceive; deceitful.

Yet there is a credence in my heart,
An esperance so obstinately strong,
That doth invert the attest of eyes and ears,
As if those organs had *deceptious* functions,
Created only to calumniate.

Shak., T. and C., v. 2.

deceptitious (dê-sép-tish'us), *a.* [*< L. deceptus, pp. of decipere, deceive, + -itious.*] Tending to deceive. [Rare.]

Arrangements competent to the process of investigation are in every case necessary, to preserve the aggregate mass of evidence from being untrustworthy and *deceptitious* on the score of incompleteness.

Bentham, *Prin. of Judicial Evidence*, ii. 3.

deceptive (dê-sép'tiv), *a.* [*< OF. deceptif, F. deceptif = Pr. deceptiu = Sp. deceptivo, < L. as if *deceptivus, < deceptus, pp. of decipere, deceive: see deceive.*] Tending to deceive; apt or having power to mislead or impress false opinions: as, a *deceptive* countenance or appearance. — **Deceptive cadence**, in music. See *interrupted cadence*, under *cadence*. = *syn.* *Deceptive, Deceitful, Fraudulent*, delusive, fallacious, false, misleading. Essentially, the same distinction holds among the first three words as among *deception*, *deceit*, and *fraud* (see *deceit*). *Deceptive* does not necessarily imply intent to deceive; *deceitful* always does. *Fraudulent* is much stronger, implying that the intention is criminal. See *fallacious*.

The word "fishes" can be used in two senses, one of which has a *deceptive* appearance of adjustability to the "Mosaic" account.

Huxley, in *Nineteenth Century*, XIX. 196.

Woman!

Destructive, damnable, *deceitful* woman!

Otway, *Orphan*, iii. 1.

One writer gravely assures us that Maurice of Saxony learned all his *fraudulent* policy from that execrable volume (Machiavelli's "Prince").

Macaulay, *Machiavelli*.

deceptively (dê-sép'tiv-li), *adv.* In a manner to deceive.

deceptiveness (dê-sép'tiv-nes), *n.* The power of deceiving; tendency or aptness to deceive.

deceptivity (dê-sép-tiv'i-ti), *n.* [*< deceptive + -ity.*] 1. The quality of being deceptive. — 2. Something deceptive; a sham. *Carlyle*. [Rare.]

deceptor (dê-sép'tô-ri), *a.* [*< OF. deceptorius = Sp. Pg. deceptorio, < LL. deceptorius, < deceptor, a deceiver, < L. decipere, deceive: see deceive.*] Tending to deceive; containing qualities or means adapted to mislead. [Rare.]

decerebrize (dê-ser'ê-briz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *decerebrized*, ppr. *decerebrizing*. [*< de-priv. + cerebrum + -ize.*] To deprive of the cerebrum; remove the cerebrum from. [Rare.]

decern (dê-sérn'), *v.* [*< OF. decerner, discernere, discernere, F. decerner = Pr. decernir = Sp. discernir = It. discernere, < L. discernere, pp. de-cretus, decide, determine, judge, decree, < de- from, + cernere, separate, distinguish, discern: see concern, discern, and cf. decree.*] The word

decern in E. and Rom. has been in part merged in *discern*.] 1. *trans.* 1. In *Scots law*, to decree; judge; adjudge.

The lords *decerned* him to give Frendraught a new tack of the said teinds.

Spalding, *Hist. Troubles in Scotland*, i. 51.

2. To discern; discriminate.

They can see nothing, nor *decern* what maketh for them, nor what against them. *Cranmer*, *Sacraments*, fol. 83.

II. *intrans.* In *Scots law*, to decree; pass judgment: an essential word in all decrees and interlocutors.

The said lords and estates of parliament find, *decern*, and declare that the said Francis, sometime earl of Bothwell, has committed and done open treason.

Scottish Acts, Jas. I., 1503.

decerner (dê-sér'nér), *n.* One who gives a judgment or an opinion.

Those slight and vulgar *decerners*.

Glanville, *Lux Orientalis*, Pref.

decerniture (dê-sér'ni-tür), *n.* [*< decern + -iture.*] In *Scots law*, a decree or sentence of a court: as, he resolved to appeal against the *decerniture* of the judge.

decernment, *n.* [*< decern + -ment; var. of discernment.*] Discernment.

A yet more refined elective discretion or *decernment*.

Goodwin, *Works*, III. 488.

decerp (dê-sérp'), *v. t.* [*< L. decerpere, pp. decerpis, pluck off, < de, off, + carpere, pluck: see carp.*] To pluck off; crop; tear; rend.

O what misery was the people then in! O howe this most noble isle of the worlde was *decert* and rent to pieces!

Sir T. Elyot, *The Governour*, i. 2.

deceptible (dê-sép'ti-bl), *a.* [*< L. deceptus, pp., + E. -ible.*] That may be plucked.

deception (dê-sép'shon), *n.* [*< L. deceptus, pp.: see decerp.*] 1. The act of pulling or plucking off; a cropping. — 2. That which is pulled off or separated; a fragment.

If our souls are but particles and *deceptions* of our parents, then I must be guilty of all the sins that ever were committed by my progenitors ever since Adam.

Glanville, *Pre-existence of Souls*, iii.

decertation (dê-sér-tā'shon), *n.* [*< L. decertatio(n), < decertare, contend, < de + certare, fight, contend.*] Strife; contest for mastery.

A *decertation* betweene the disease and nature.

Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Err.*

de certificando (dê sér'ti-f'i-kan'dō), [*ML. : L. de, of, to; ML. certificando, abl. of certificandus, ger. of certificare, certify: see certify.*] In *early Eng. law*, the short name of a writ requiring an officer to certify to the court something within his cognizance.

decessor, *n.* A Middle English form of *decease*. **decession** (dê-sesh'on), *n.* [= *OF. decessio* = *Sp. (obs.) decesion, < L. decessio(n), a departure, < decedere, pp. decessus, depart: see decede, de-cease.*] Departure; decrease; diminution.

(Implying the necessity of a bishop to govern in their absence or *decession* any ways) they ordained St. James the first bishop of Jerusalem.

Jer. Taylor, *Works* (ed. 1835), II. 166.

Blindness, dumbness, deafness, silence, death,
All which are neither natures by themselves
Nor substances, but mere decays of form,
And absolute *decessions* of nature.

Chapman, *Byron's Conspiracy*, i. 1.

The accession and *decession* of the matter.

W. Scott, *Essay on Drapery*, p. 7.

decessor (dê-ses'or), *n.* [*< L. decessor, a retiring officer, LL. a predecessor, < decedere, pp. decessus, depart, retire: see decede, de-cease.*] A predecessor.

David . . . humbled himself for the sins of his ancestors and *decessors*.

Jer. Taylor, *Works* (ed. 1835), I. 777.

decharm (dê-chärm'), *v. t.* [*< OF. descharmer, decharmer, F. décharmer, < des-, de-, priv., + charmer, charm: see charm.*] To remove the spell or enchantment of; disenchant.

Notwithstanding the help of physick, he was suddenly cured by *decharming* the witchcraft.

Harvey.

déchaussé (dâ-shô-sâ'), *a.* [*F., pp. of déchausser, take off one's shoes, make bare, < dé-, from, away, + chausser, shoe, < chausse, a shoe, < L. calceus, a shoe.*] In *her.*: (a) Dismembered and the different parts represented as separated from one another by a little distance: said of an animal used as a bearing: as, a lion *déchaussé*. (b) Without claws: said of an animal used as a bearing: a term of French heraldry, sometimes used in English.

Also *demenbered*.

decheerful (dê-chér'fûl), *a.* [*Irreg. < de-priv. + cheerful.*] Not cheerful; sad; depressed; gloomy.

When didst thou ever come to me but with thy head hanging down? O *decheerful* prentice, uncomfortable servant!

Middleton, *Your Five Gallants*, iv. 7.

dechenite (dech'en-î), *n.* [Named after the German geologist E. H. K. von Dechen (1800–1889).] A native vanadate of lead, occurring massive, with botryoidal structure, and of yellowish- or brownish-red color.

dechlorometer (dê-klô-rom'e-tér), *n.* Same as *chlorometer* (with unnecessary prefix).

dechristianize (dê-kris'ti-an-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dechristianized*, ppr. *dechristianizing*. [= *F. déchristianiser; as de-priv. + christianize.*] To turn from Christianity; banish Christian belief and principles from; paganize. Also spelled *dechristianise*.

deci-. [Short for *decimi-*, < *L. decimus*, tenth: see *decimal*.] An element, meaning 'tenth', in the nomenclature of the metric system, as in *decimeter*, the tenth of a meter, *decigram*, the tenth of a gram, etc.

deciare (des-iär'), *n.* [*< F. déciare, < L. decimus*, tenth, + *F. are, are: see are*.] In the *metric system*, a unit of superficial measure, the tenth part of an are, or 107.6 square feet, English measure.

decidable (dê-si'da-bl), *a.* [*< decide + -able.*] That may be decided.

decide (dê-sid'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *decided*, ppr. *deciding*. [*< ME. deciden, < OF. decider, F. décider = Sp. Pg. decidir = It. decidere, < L. decidere, decide, also lit. cut off, < de, off, + cadere, cut. Cf. decise, and concise, incise, etc.*] 1. *trans.* 1. To cut off; separate.

Our seat denies us traffick here;

The sea, too near, *decides* us from the rest.

Fuller, *Holy State*, ii. 20.

2. To determine, as a question, controversy, or struggle, by some mode of arbitrament; settle by giving the victory to one side or the other; determine the issue or result of; adjust; conclude; end: as, the court *decided* the case in favor of the plaintiff; the umpire *decided* the contest; the fate of the bill is *decided*.

The quarrel toucheth none but us alone;

Betwixt ourselves let us *decide* it then.

Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv. 1.

They [the Greeks] were the first . . . to decide questions of war and policy by the free vote of the people fairly taken.

E. A. Freeman, *Amer. Lects.*, p. 256.

They fought with unabated ardour; and the victory was only *decided* by their almost total extermination.

R. W. Dixon, *Hist. Church of Eng.*, xv.

3. To resolve; determine in the mind: as, he *decided* to go.

Who *decided*

What our gifts, and what our wants should be?

M. Arnold, *Self-Deception*.

II. *intrans.* To determine; form a definite opinion; come to a conclusion; pronounce a judgment: as, the court *decided* in favor of the defendant; to *decide* upon one's course.

Who shall *decide* when doctors disagree?

Pope, *Moral Essays*, iii. 1.

Shall I wait a day ere I *decide*

On doing or not doing justice here?

Browning, *Ring and Book*, i. 17.

decided (dê-si'ded), *a.* [*Cf. F. décidé = Sp. Pg. decidido, pp., used in the same way.*] 1. Free from ambiguity or uncertainty; unmistakable; unquestionable: as, a *decided* improvement.

I find much cause to reproach myself that I have lived so long, and have given no *decided* and public proofs of my being a Christian.

P. Henry, in *Wirt's Sketches*.

2. Resolute; determined; free from hesitation or wavering: as, a *decided* character.

A politic caution, a guarded circumspection, were among the ruling principles of our forefathers in their most *decided* conduct.

Burke.

= *syn.* 1. *Decided, Decisive*, indisputable, undeniable, certain, positive, absolute. *Decided* and *decisive* are sometimes confounded, but are distinct, *decided* being passive and *decisive* active. A *decided* victory is a real, unmistakable victory; a *decisive* victory is one that decides the issue of the campaign. The battle of Bull Run ended in a *decided* victory, but not a *decisive* one; the victory at Waterloo was both *decided* and *decisive*. Compare a *decided* answer with a *decisive* one. The difference is the same as between *definite* and *definitive*. See *definite*.

He had marked preferences, and . . . his opinions were as *decided* as his prejudices.

Edinburgh Rev.

The sentence of superior judges is final, *decisive*, and irrevocable.

Blackstone

All the most eminent men, . . . Hampden excepted, were inclined to half measures. They dreaded a *decisive* victory almost as much as a *decisive* overthrow.

Macaulay, *Hallam's Const. Hist.*

2. Unhesitating. **decidedly** (dê-si'ded-li), *adv.* In a decided or determined manner; clearly; indisputably; in a manner to preclude doubt.

While tasting something *decidedly* bitter, sweetness cannot be thought of.

H. Spencer, *Prin. of Psychol.*, § 98.

decidedness (dê-sî'ded-nes), *n.* The state of being decided.

decide (dê-sîd'ment), *n.* [*< decide + -ment.*] The act of deciding; decision.

*He, signor! there be times, and terms of honour
To argue these things in, decidements able
To speak ye noble gentlemen, ways punctual,
And to the life of credit; you're too rugged.*
Fletcher (and another), Love's Pilgrimage, II. 1.

decidence (des'i-dens), *n.* [*< L. deciden(t)-is, ppr. of decidere, fall off, fall down, < de- + cadere, fall: see cadence and decay.*] A falling off.

Men observing the *decidence* of the thorn do fall upon the conceit that it annually rotteth away, and successively reneweth again.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.

decider (dê-sî'dér), *n.* One who decides; one who or that which determines a cause or contest.

I dare not take vpon me to be umpire and decider of those many altercations among Chronologers.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 71.

decidingly (dê-sî'ding-li), *adv.* In a deciding manner; decisively.

But Herodotus who wrote his [Homer's] life hath cleared this point: . . . and so *decidingly* concludeth, etc.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., VII. 13.

decidua (dê-sîd'ū-ā), *n.* [NL., *sc. membrana*, the membrane that falls off, *fem. of L. deciduus*, that falls down: see *deciduous*.] In *physiol.*, a membrane arising from alteration of the upper layer of the mucous membrane of the uterus, after the reception into the latter of the impregnated ovum, the name being given to it because it is discharged at parturition. At an early stage of the development of the human ovum the decidua exhibits a threefold division: a layer immediately lining the uterine cavity, called the *decidua vera* (true decidua); a second layer, immediately investing the embryo, called the *decidua reflexa* (turned-back decidua); and a third layer, or rather a special development of part of the *decidua vera*, called the *decidua serotina* (late decidua).

decidual (dê-sîd'ū-ā), *a.* [*< decidua + -al.*] Of or pertaining to the decidua.

deciduary (dê-sîd'ū-ā-ri), *a.* [*< L. deciduus (see deciduous) + E. -ary.*] Falling off; dropping away; deciduous. [Rare.]

The shedding of the *deciduary* margins may be compared with the shedding by very young birds of their down.

Darwin, Descent of Man, II. 77.

Deciduata (dê-sîd'ū-ā-tā), *n. pl.* [NL., *neut. pl. of deciduatus*: see *deciduate*.] One of the two major divisions (the other being *Non-deciduata*) into which monodelphous mammals have been divided. See the extract.

In the *Deciduata* . . . the superficial layer of the mucous membrane of the uterus undergoes a special modification, and unites . . . with the villi developed from the chorion of the fetus; and, at birth, this decidua and maternal part of the placenta is thrown off along with the fetus, the mucous membrane of the uterus . . . being regenerated during, and after, each pregnancy.
Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 282.

deciduate (dê-sîd'ū-āt), *a.* [*< NL. deciduatus, having a decidua, < decidua, a decidua: see decidua.*] 1. Having a decidua or a deciduous placenta; pertaining to or having the characters of the *Deciduata*.—2. Being deciduous, as a placenta.

deciduity (des-i-dū'i-ti), *n.* [*< deciduous + -ity.*] Deciduousness. *Keith.* [Rare.]

deciduous (dê-sîd'ū-us), *a.* [= F. *decidu* = Sp. *deciduo*, < L. *deciduus*, that falls down, < *decidere*, fall down, < *de*, down, + *cadere*, fall: see *decay*.] Falling or liable to fall, especially after a definite period of time; not perennial or permanent.

There is much that is *deciduous* in books, but all that gives them a title to rank as literature in the highest sense is perennial.

Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 177.

Deciduous institutions imply *deciduous* sentiments.

H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 458.

Specifically—(a) In bot.: (1) Falling off at maturity or at the end of the season, as petals, leaves, fruit, etc.: in distinction from *fugacious* or *caducous* organs, which fall soon after their appearance, and from *persistent* or *permanent*, or, as applied to leaves, from *evergreen*. (2) Losing the foliage every year: as, *deciduous* trees. (b) In zool.: (1) Falling off at a certain stage of an animal's existence, as the hair, horns, and teeth of certain animals. (2) Losing certain parts regularly and periodically, or at certain stages or ages: as, a *deciduous* insect.—**Deciduous** *cusps* or *pieces* of the mandibles, in *entom.*, appendages, one on the outer side or end of each mandible, which are generally lost soon after the insect attains the imago state, leaving scars. They are found in a single family of rhynchophorous *Coleoptera*, the *Otiiorhynchidae*.—**Deciduous** *dentition*. See *dentition*.—**Deciduous** *insects*, those insects that cast off the wings after copulation, as the females of ants and termites.—**Deciduous** *membrane*. See *decidua*.

deciduousness (dê-sîd'ū-us-nes), *n.* The quality of being deciduous.

decigram, decigramme (des'i-gram), *n.* [*< F. décigramme = Sp. decigramo = Pg. decigrammo = It. decigramma, < L. deci(mus), tenth, + NL. gramma, gram.*] In the *metric system*, a weight of one tenth of a gram, equal to 1.54 grains troy.

decil, decile (des'il), *n.* [= F. *décil* = It. *decile*, irreg. < L. *decimus*, tenth, < *decem* = E. *ten*.] An aspect or position of two planets when they are a tenth part of the zodiac (36°) distant from each other.

deciliter, decilitre (des'i-lê-têr), *n.* [*< F. décilitre = Sp. decilitro = Pg. It. decilitro, < L. decimus, tenth, + NL. litra, liter: see liter.*] In the *metric system*, a measure of capacity equal to one tenth of a liter, or 3.52 English fluidounces, or 3.38 United States fluidounces.

decillion (dê-sîl'yôn), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *decem*, ten, + E. (m)illion.] 1. According to English notation, a million involved to the tenth power, being a unit with sixty ciphers annexed.—2. According to the modern French notation, which is also used in the United States, a thousand involved to the eleventh power, being a unit with thirty-three ciphers annexed. (Owing to the ambiguity resulting from the partial adoption of the second meaning, this and similar words (except *million*) are practically disused.)

decillionth (dê-sîl'yonth), *a. and n.* [*< decillion + -th.*] 1. *a.* Pertaining to a decillion; having the magnitude or position of one of a decillion equal parts.

II. *n.* The quotient of unity divided by a decillion; one of a decillion equal parts.

decima (des'i-mā), *n.*; *pl. decimæ* (-mê). [*< L. decimus, tenth: see decimal.*] 1. In *music*: (a) An interval of ten diatonic degrees, being an octave and a third. (b) An organ-stop whose pipes sound a tenth above the keys struck.—2. A Spanish money: the tenth of a real vellon, or about 5 cents in United States money.

decimal (des'i-mal), *a. and n.* [*< OF. decimal, F. decimal = Sp. Pg. decimal = It. decimale = D. decimaal = G. Dan. Sw. decimal, < ML. decimālis, < L. decimus, tenth, < decem = E. ten: see ten.*] 1. *a.* 1. Pertaining to the tenth or to tens; proceeding by tens.—2. Relating to tithes.

Regulating the jurisdiction of Ecclesiastical Courts in causes testamentary, decimal, and matrimonial.
Heylin, Hist. Presbyterians, p. 460.

Decimal arithmetic, the ordinary method of arithmetical calculation by the Arabic notation. The term is sometimes restricted to the calculation with decimals.—**Decimal currency**. See *currency*.—**Decimal fraction**, a fraction whose denominator is a power of 10. So long as the quantity is conceived as having a power of 10 for its denominator it is properly and usually called a decimal fraction, however it may be written. The ordinary method of writing it is by prefixing to the numerator (used alone) a dot (the decimal point) with a number of zeros sufficient to make the number of places in the numerator equal to that in the denominator, less one. Thus, $\frac{1}{10} = .1$, $\frac{1}{100} = .01$, $\frac{1}{1000} = .001$, etc.; $2\frac{1}{10} = 2.00$, etc. See II.—**Decimal measure**, any measure belonging to a decimal system.—**Decimal notation**, a system of writing numbers depending on powers of 10, especially the ordinary system by means of nine digits and a cipher. The system in an imperfect form, wanting the 0 (the places being preserved by ruled columns), is believed to have been invented in India, and is explained in the Latin geometry of Boethius (died about A. D. 525). The genuineness both of the passage and of the entire work has been much disputed, but is now more usually conceded. The system was, however, entirely disused in Europe until (having been completed by the invention of the 0) it was reintroduced through the Arabians (by whom it is called the *Indian notation*), being first systematically explained in the work of Leonardo da Pisa, about 1200. The extension of the system to fractions was accomplished much later. See II.—**Decimal numeration**, any system of naming numbers by taking them in multiples and powers of 10. Such systems have generally prevailed in all languages, being founded on the use of the ten fingers as helps to count.—**Decimal place**, the position of a figure in decimal notation.—**Decimal point**, a dot separating the whole part from the fractional part of an expression in decimal notation. The decimal point appears to have been first used by Napier (*Constructio*, 1619); the writing of it above the line by Newton. See II.—**Decimal system**, any system of measurement or of counting whose units are powers of 10; especially, the metric system (which see, under *metric*).

II. *n.* An expression denoting a decimal fraction by an extension of the decimal notation. A dot, called the *decimal point*, being placed to the right of the units' place, figures are written to the right of it, the first place in passing to the right being appropriated to tenths, the second to hundredths, etc. Thus, 199320.3 is the same as 199320 $\frac{3}{10}$; 19932.03 is the same as 19932 $\frac{3}{100}$; and 1.993203 is the same as 1 $\frac{993203}{1000000}$. (See *decimal fraction*, above.) The invention of decimals is usually attributed to Stevinus (1582). In his notation a mixed number, for example 1993 $\frac{3}{10}$, which is now written 1993.303, would have been written 1993(0)2(1)(0)2(3)(3). The decimal point may be placed above the line (a common practice) or on the line.—**Recurring decimal**, a decimal in which after a certain point the digits are continually repeated. If there is but one recurring figure, the expression is called a *repeating decimal*; if there are more than one, the ex-

pression is called a *circulating decimal*. But these distinctions are not commonly observed with strictness. A circulating decimal is denoted by means of dots over the first and last figures of the recurring period. Thus, $\frac{1}{7}$ is 0.0135, that is, 0.0135135135, etc.

decimalism (des'i-mal-izm), *n.* [*< decimal + -ism.*] The theory or system of a decimal notation or division, as of numbers, currency, weights, etc.

decimalist (des'i-mal-ist), *n.* [*< decimal + -ist.*] One who employs or advocates computation or numeration by tens.

Of course all these fifteens and sixties were objectionable to the pure decimalist.
The Engineer, LXV. 83.

decimalization (des'i-mal-i-zā'shon), *n.* The act of reducing or causing to conform to the decimal system.

When the decimalization of English money was first proposed, the notion of international money had never been seriously entertained, and hardly indeed conceived.
Jevons, Money and Mech. of Exchange, p. 178.

decimalize (des'i-mal-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *decimalized*, ppr. *decimalizing*. [*< decimal + -ize.*] To reduce to the decimal system: as, to decimalize currency, weights, measures, etc.

decimally (des'i-mal-i), *adv.* By tens; by means of decimals.

decimate (des'i-māt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *decimated*, ppr. *decimating*. [*< L. decimatus, pp. of decimare (> F. décimer = Sp. (obs.) Pg. decimar = It. decimare = D. decimeren = G. decimiren = Dan. decimere = Sw. decimera*), select the tenth by lot (for punishment), pay tithes, < *decimus*, tenth: see *decimal*.] 1. To take the tenth part of or from; tithe.

I have heard you are as poor as a *decimated* Cavalier [referring to Cromwell's 10 per cent. income-tax on Cavaliers], and had not one foot of land in all the world.
Dryden, Wild Gallant, II. 2.

2. To select by lot and put to death every tenth man of: as, to decimate a captured army or a body of prisoners or mutineers (a barbarity occasionally practised in antiquity).

God sometimes decimates or tithes delinquent persons, and they die for a common crime, according as God hath cast their lot in the decrees of predestination.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 280.

3. Loosely, to destroy a great but indefinite number or proportion of: as, the inhabitants were decimated by fever; the troops were decimated by the enemy's fire.

It [England] had decimated itself for a question which involved no principle, and led to no result.
Froude, Hist. Eng.

decimation (des-i-mā'shon), *n.* [= F. *décimation* = Pg. *decimação* = It. *decimazione, < L. decimatio(n)-, < decimare, decimate: see decimal.*] 1. A tithe; specifically, an income-tax of 10 per cent. levied on the Cavaliers by Cromwell.—2. A selection of every tenth by lot, as for punishment, etc.

By decimation, and a tithed death,
... take thou the destin'd tenth.
Shak., T. of A., v. 5.

And the whole army had cause to enquire into their own rebellions, when they saw the Lord of Hosts, with a dreadful decimation, taking off so many of our brethren by the worst of executioners. *C. Mather, Mag. Chris., v. 9.*

3. The destruction of a great but indefinite number or proportion of people, as of an army or of the inhabitants of a country; a heavy loss of life.

decimator (des'i-mā-tôr), *n.* [= F. *décimateur* = It. *decimatore*; as *decimate* + *-or*.] One who or that which decimates.

decime (de-sêm'), *n.* [= F. *décime*, a tenth, tithe, decime (in older form *disme, dime, > D. dime*), < L. *decimus*, tenth: see *decimal* and *dime*.] A French coin, the tenth of a franc, or about 2 United States cents.

decimestrial (des-i-mes'tri-āl), *a.* [*< L. decem, = E. ten, + -mestris, adj. form in comp. of mensis, a month, q. v. Cf. semester.*] Consisting of or containing ten months. [Rare.]

The decimestrial year still survived long after regal government had ceased.
W. Smith, Dict. Greek and Rom. Antiq., p. 192.

decimeter (des'i-mê-têr), *n.* [*< F. décimètre (> Sp. decímetro = Pg. decímetro, < L. deci-mus, tenth, + F. mètre = E. meter.*] In the *metric system*, a measure of length equal to the tenth part of a meter, or 3.937 inches. A square decimeter is equal to 15.5 square inches, and a decimeter cube, or liter, is 61 cubic inches, equal to 0.83 imperial quart or 1.056 United States (wine) quarts.

decimo (des'i-mô; Sp. pron. *dá-thê-mô*), *n.* [Sp. < L. *decimus*, tenth: see *decimal*.] In Spanish reckoning: (a) The tenth part of a peso or dollar. (b) The tenth part of an oncia or ounce.

decimole (des-i-môl), *n.* [*< L. decem, ten.*] In music, a group of ten notes which are to be played in the time of eight or of four notes, marked by a phrase-mark or curve inclosing the notes and including the figure 10. Also called *decuplet*.

decimo-sexto (des-i-mô-seks'tô), *n.* See *sexto-decimo*.

decinert, *n.* Same as *decenner*.

decipher (dê-si'fêr), *v. t.* [After OF. *dechiffrer*, F. *déchiffrer* = Sp. *descifrar* = Pg. *decifrar* = It. *decifrare*, *deciferare*, *dicifrare*, *diciferare*, < ML. *dechiffare* (after F.), **decifrare*, *decipher*, < *de-* + *cifra*, cipher: see *cipher*.] 1. To interpret by the use of a key, as something written in cipher; make out by discovering the key to.

Zelma, that had the character in her heart, could easily decipher it. Sir P. Sidney.

The virtues of them [ciphers], whereby they are to be preferred, are three: that they be not laborious to write and read; that they be impossible to decipher; and in some cases, that they be without suspicion.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning (original English ed.), [Works, III. 402.]

2. To succeed in reading, as what is written in obscure, partially obliterated, or badly formed characters.

They [Wycherley's manuscripts] were so full of erasures and interlineations that no printer could decipher them. Macaulay, Leigh Hunt.

3. To discover or explain the meaning of, as of something that is obscure or difficult to be traced or understood.

I could not help deciphering something in his face above his condition. Sterne, Tristram Shandy.

All races which have long wandered and fought have become composite to a degree past deciphering. J. Fiske, Evolutionist, p. 103.

4. To describe or delineate.

Could I give you a lively representation of guilt and horror on this hand, and paint out eternal wrath and decipher eternal vengeance on the other, then might I shew you the condition of a sinner hearing himself denied by Christ. South.

5. To find out; detect; discover; reveal.

What's the news?— That you are both decipher'd, that's the news. For villains mark'd with rape. Shak., Tit. And., iv. 2.

I have spoke with her, and we have a way-word, how to know one another. I come to her in white and cry "mum"; she cries "budget"; and by that we know one another. . . . But what needs either your "mum," or her "budget"? the white will decipher her well enough. Shak., M. W. of W., v. 2.

6. To write in cipher; conceal by means of a cipher or other disguise. [Rare.]

To be plain with you, I am the very man deciphered in his book, under the name of Venator. Cotton, in Walton's Angler, II. 225.

=Syn. 1-3. To interpret, make out, unravel.

decipherer (dê-si'fêr), *n.* [*< decipher, v.*] A description.

He was a Lord Chancellor of France, whose decipher agrees exactly with this great prelate, sometime Lord Keeper of the Great Seal.

Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, II. 220.

decipherable (dê-si'fêr-a-bl), *a.* [= F. *déchiffrable* = Sp. *descifrable*; as *decipher* + *-able*.] Capable of being deciphered or interpreted.

Some of the letters seized at Mr. Coleman's are not decipherable by all or any of the keys found. Preface to Letters on Popish Plot.

decipherer (dê-si'fêr-er), *n.* One who interprets what is written in ciphers, or reads what is written obscurely.

Suppose that ciphers were well managed, there be multitudes of them that exclude the decipherer.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning (original English ed.), [Works, III. 402.]

There are a sort of those narrow-eyed decipherers . . . that will extort strange and abstruse meanings out of any subject. B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour.

decipherment (dê-si'fêr-ment), *n.* [= F. *déchiffrement*; as *decipher* + *-ment*.] The act of deciphering; interpretation.

They [the Assyrian tablets exhumed by Layard and Smith] are now among the collections of the British Museum, and their decipherment is throwing a new and strange light on the cosmogony and religions of the early East. Dawson, Origin of World, p. 19.

decipia (dê-sip'i-ä), *n.* [NL., < *decipium*, q. v.] The oxid of decipium. Its formula is doubtful, being either DpO or Dp_2O_3 . Its properties are not yet fully ascertained.

decipium (dê-sip'i-um), *n.* [NL., irreg. < L. *decipere*, deceive: see *deceive*.] Chemical symbol, Dp ; atomic weight, 106 if the oxid is DpO , or 171 if, as is likely, the oxid is Dp_2O_3 . A substance found in the samarskite of North Carolina, and said to be a metallic element intermediate in character between the metals of the cerium and yttrium groups. Its salts are colorless. The acetate crystallizes easily.

deciset, *v. t.* [*< L. decisus*, pp. of *decidere*, decide: see *decide*, and cf. *concise*, *incise*, etc.] To decide; settle; determine.

No man more profoundly discusseth or more finely decisseth the use of ceremonies. J. Udall, Pref. to Matthew.

decision (dê-sizh'on), *n.* [*< OF. decision*, F. *décision* = Sp. *decision* = Pg. *decisão* = It. *decisione*, < L. *decisio* (n-), < *decidere*, cut off, decide: see *decide*.] 1. The act of separating or cutting off; detachment of a part; excision.

The essence of God is incorporeal, spiritual, and indivisible; and therefore his nature is really communicated, not by derivation or decision, but by a total and plenary communication. Bp. Pearson, Expos. of Creed, II.

2. Determination, as of a contest or an event; end, as of a struggle; arbitrament: as, the decision of a battle by arms.

When the Contract is broken, and there is no third Person to judge, then the Decision is by Arms.

Selden, Table-Talk, p. 115.

Their arms are to the last decision bent, And fortune labours with the vast intent. Dryden.

3. Determination, as of a question or a doubt; final judgment or opinion in a case which has been under deliberation or discussion: as, the decision of the Supreme Court.

What shall finally be done with Spain respecting the Mississippi? becomes an interesting question, and one pressing on us for a decision.

Monroe, in Bancroft's Hist. Const., I. 510.

Her clear and bared limbs O'erthwarted with the brazen-headed spear Upon her pearly shoulder leaning cold, The while, above, her full and earnest eye Over her snow-cold breast and angry cheek Kept watch, waiting decision. Tennyson, Ænone.

4. A resolution; a fixing of a purpose in the mind.—5. The quality of being decided; ability to form a settled purpose; prompt determination: as, a man of decision.—Fifty Decisions, the final disposition by Justinian of fifty questions concerning which the authorities on Roman law were not agreed. They were made A. D. 529-30, and were embodied in the new (or revised) Code of Justinian.—Syn. 2 and 3. *Decision*, *Verdict*, *Report*, *Judgment*, *Decree*, *Order*, *Adjudication*. In law the following distinctions are usual: A *decision* is the determination of an issue by a judge or court; a *verdict*, by a jury; a *report*, one submitted to the court by a referee, master, or auditor; a *judgment*, *decree*, or *order*, the formal entry or document embodying the determination; *adjudication* is generally used in connection with the effect of a judgment, decree, or order in settling the question.—6. *Decision*, *Determination*, *Resolution*. *Decision* is the quality of being able to make up one's mind promptly, clearly, and firmly as to what shall be done and the way to do it. *Determination* is the settling upon some line of action with a fixed purpose to stick to it; it is somewhat nearer than the others to doggedness, and sometimes approaches obstinacy. *Determination* may be negative, as not to do a thing, but *resolution* is generally positive or active; it often implies more courage than the others, and is otherwise more high-minded. But these words are often used interchangeably.

Unity, secrecy, *decision* are the qualities which military arrangements require. Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

When the force of habit is added, the determination becomes invincible, and seems to assume rank with the great laws of nature. Foster, Decision of Character, II.

We cannot willingly admit that those gentle affections are totally incompatible with the most impregnable resolution and vigor. Foster, Decision of Character, v.

decisional (dê-sizh'on-al), *a.* [*< decision* + *-al*.] Pertaining or relating to a decision; authoritative. [Rare.]

These opinions of the minority can have no decisional effect. Encyc. Brit., XVI. 503.

decisive (dê-si'siv), *a.* and *n.* [*< OF. decisif*, F. *décisif* = Sp. Pg. It. *decisivo*, < L. *decisus*, pp. of *decidere*, decide: see *decide*.] 1. Having the power or quality of determining a question, doubt, contest, event, etc.; final; conclusive; putting an end to controversy: as, the opinion of the court is *decisive* on the question.

He is inclined to substitute rapid movements and decisive engagements for the languid and dilatory operations of his countrymen. Macaulay, Machiavelli.

In each new threat of faction the ballot has been, beyond expectation, right and decisive.

Emerson, Fortune of the Republic.

Only when a revolution in circumstances is at once both marked and permanent, does a decisive alteration of character follow. H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 432.

2. Marked by decision or prompt determination.

Strong and decisive the reply I gave. Crabbe, Works, VII. 92.

Decisive abstraction. See *abstraction*. = Syn. *Decided*, *Decisive*. See *decided*.

II. *n.* A decisive thing. [Rare.]

It was evidently the conduct of the Spaniards, not their armies, which was the *decisive* here.

Etelyn, Enc. between the French and Spanish Ambassadors.

decisively (dê-si'siv-li), *adv.* In a conclusive manner; in a manner to end deliberation, controversy, doubt, or contest.

decisiveness (dê-si'siv-ness), *n.* 1. The quality of ending doubt, controversy, or the like; conclusiveness.—2. The state of being marked by decision or prompt determination: as, *decisiveness* of character.

decisory (dê-si'sô-ri), *a.* [*< F. décisoire* = Sp. Pg. *decisorio*, < L. *decisus*, pp. of *decidere*, decide: see *decide*.] Decisive. [Rare.]

decistère (des-i-stâr'), *n.* [*< F. décistère*, < L. *decimus*, tenth, + F. *stère*: see *stère*.] In the metric system, a cubic measure, equal to the tenth part of a stère, or 3.532 cubic feet.

decitizenize (dê-si'ti-zn-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *decitizenized*, ppr. *decitizenizing*. [*< de-* priv. + *citizen* + *-ize*.] To deprive of citizenship; disfranchise.

decivilize (dê-siv'i-liz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *decivilized*, ppr. *decivilizing*. [= F. *déciviliser*; as *de-* priv. + *civilize*.] To reduce or degrade from a civilized to a wilder or more savage state.

We have but to imagine ourselves *de-civilized*—to suppose faculty decreased, knowledge lost, language vague, criticism and skepticism absent, to understand how inevitably the primitive man conceives as real the dream-personages we know to be ideal.

H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 71.

deck (dek), *v. t.* [*< ME. decken* (rare), < MD. *decken*, D. *deken* = MLG. *decken*, LG. *decken* = OHG. *deccan*, MHG. G. *decken* = OFries. *thekka* = Dan. *dække* (after LG.), prop. *tække* = Sw. *täcka* = Icel. *thekkja* = AS. *theccan*, E. *thatch*, dial. *thack*, *thead*, cover: see *thatch*, v. *Deck* is thus a doublet, derived from the D. and LG., of the native E. *thatch*. The alleged AS. **deccan*, **ge-deccan*, to which *deck* is generally referred, are misreadings for *theccan*, *ge-theccan*. Cf. *deck*, *n.*] 1. To cover; overspread; invest; especially, to array or clothe with something resplendent or ornamental; adorn; embellish; set out: as, to *deck* one's self for a wedding; she was *decked* with jewels.

They *deck* it [an image] with silver and gold. Jer. x. 4.

Whether to *deck* with clouds the uncoloured sky, Or wet the thirsty earth with falling showers. Milton, P. L., v. 189.

The dew with spangles *decked* the ground. Dryden.

When, with new force, she aids her conquering eyes, And beauty decks with all that beauty buys. Crabbe.

2. *Naut.*, to furnish with or as with a deck, as a vessel.

At last it was concluded to *deck* their long boat with their ship hatches.

Quoted in Capt. John Smith's True Travels, II. 122.

3. In mining, to load or unload (the cars or tubs) upon the cage.—4. [Cf. *deck*, *n.*, 5.] To discard. *Grose*. = Syn. 1. Ornament, Decorate, etc. See *adorn*. See also list under *decorate*.

deck (dek), *n.* [*< MD. decke*, D. *dek*, cover, *deck*, = OFries. *thekke* = LG. *decke* = OHG. *decchi*, *decki*, also *decha*, MHG. G. *decke*, cover, G. *deck*, *deck*, = Sw. *däck* = Dan. *dæk* (after LG.), *deck*; from the verb: see *deck*, v., and cf. *thatch*, *n.*] 1. A covering; anything that serves as a sheltering cover.

Being well refreshed, we vntyed our Targets that couered vs as a Deck.

Quoted in Capt. John Smith's True Travels, I. 188.

2. An approximately horizontal platform or floor extending from side to side of a ship or of a part of a ship, as of a deck-house, and supported by beams and carlines. In wooden ships the deck is formed of planks about three inches wide and three inches thick, spiked to the beams and carlines; in iron ships it is formed of iron plating riveted to the beams and girders and generally covered with wooden planking. An armored deck is protected by iron or steel plating. The *spar-deck* is the upper deck of those which extend from stem to stern; the *main deck* is the deck immediately below the *spar-deck* in a double-decked ship; the *quarter-deck* is that part of the *spar-deck* which is abaft the mainmast; the *topgallant fore-castle-deck* is a short deck above the *spar-deck* in the forward part of the ship, generally extending as far aft as the foremast. In a man-of-war the *berth-deck* is the deck below the gun-deck, where the mess-lockers and tables are placed, and where the hammocks are slung. The *gun-deck* is the deck of a man-of-war where the battery is carried; in old line-of-battle ships, where guns were carried on three decks below the *spar-deck*, they were called respectively the upper, middle, and lower gun-deck. A *flush deck* is a *spar-deck* clear from stem to stern of houses or other encumbrances. The term *half-deck* was formerly applied to the after part of the deck next below the *spar-deck*, and forward of the cabin bulkhead. The *hurricane-deck* is the upper light deck of side-wheel passenger-steamers. The *orlop-deck* is below the *berth-deck*, and is where the cables were formerly stowed. The *poop-deck* is the after part of the ship, over the cabin, when the cabin is on the *spar-deck*. The *turtle-deck* or *turtle-backed deck* is so called from its resemblance to the back of a turtle, and is a convex deck extending a short distance aft from the stem of an ocean steamer to shed the water in a head sea; in many iron steamships of recent model there is a similar arrangement on the stern. In river-steamers in the United

States the boiler-deck is the deck on which the boilers are carried. A cambered deck is a deck arched so as to be higher in the middle than at the stem or stern—the opposite of the usual practice.

I boarded the king's ship: now on the beak,
Now in the waist, the deck, in every cabin,
I flam'd amazement. *Shak.*, *Tempest*, I. 2.

3. In *mining*, the platform of the cage; that part of the cage on which the cars stand or the men ride. Cages are sometimes built with as many as four decks.—4†. A pile of things laid one upon another; a heap; a store; a file, as of cards or papers.

And for a song I have
A paper-blurrier, who, on all occasions,
For all times and all seasons, hath such trinkets
Ready in the deck. *Massinger*, *Guardian*, III. 3.

5. A pack of cards containing only those necessary to play any given game: as, a euchre deck; a bezique deck.

Well, if I chance but once to get the deck,
To deal about and shuffle as I would.
Solimus, *Emperour of the Turks* (1638).

6. That part of a pack which remains after the deal, and from which cards may be drawn during the course of the game.

Whiles he thought to steal the single ten,
The king was slyly finger'd from the deck.
Shak., 3 *Hen. VI.*, v. 1.

Cold deck, a pack of cards assorted or arranged in a known way. (Gamblers' slang.)—**Officer of the deck**. See *officer*.—**On deck**, on hand; ready for action or duty; hence, in *base-ball*, next at the bat; having the right or privilege of batting next.—**Protective deck**, in a warship, a steel deck several inches in maximum thickness, extending throughout the length of the ship below the water-line.—**To clear the decks**, to prepare a ship of war for action.—**To sweep the deck or the decks**. (a) To dash violently over or along the deck of a vessel, as a great wave or the fire of an enemy's guns, carrying everything before it. (b) To command every part of the deck, as with small arms, from the tops of an attacking vessel. (c) To take off or carry away all the stakes on a card-table; hence, generally, to gain everything.

deck-beam (dek'bēm), *n.* A strong transverse beam of timber or iron stretching across a ship from side to side, in order to support the deck and retain the sides at their proper distance.

deck-bridge (dek'brij), *n.* A bridge in which the roadway is laid upon the top of the truss: opposed to *bottom-road* or *through bridge*. Also called *top-road bridge*.

deck-cargo (dek'kār'gō), *n.* Cargo stowed on the deck of a vessel; a deck-load.

deck-cleat (dek'klēt), *n.* A cleat fastened to a deck.

deck-collar (dek'kol'ār), *n.* The collar or ring which lines the hole in the roof of a railroad-car, through which the stove-pipe passes.

decked (dekt), *p. a.* 1. Dressed; adorned.—2. Furnished with a deck or decks: as, a three-decked ship.—3. In *her.*, edged or purfled with another color: thus, the feathers of a bird of one tincture are *decked* of another tincture. Also *marguetté*.

deckel, *n.* See *deckle*.

decker (dek'ēr), *n.* [= *D. dekker* (*tafeldekker*, *driedekker*) = *G. dekker* = *Dan. dækker* (in comp. *taffeldækker*, *tredækker*) = *Sw. täckare*; as *deck + -er*. Cf. *thatcher*.] 1. One who or that which decks or adorns; a coverer: as, a table-decker.—2. A vessel that has a deck or decks: as, a two-decker. [Only in composition.]

deck-feather (dek'fēw'ēr), *n.* See *feather*.

deck-flat (dek'fat), *n.* See *flat*.

deck-hand (dek'hānd), *n.* A person regularly employed as a laborer on the deck of a vessel.

deck-head (dek'hed), *n.* A slipper limpet, or species of *Crepidula*.

deck-hook (dek'hūk), *n.* A heavy knee-shaped timber in the extreme end of a ship, either bow or stern, serving to support the deck and to strengthen the frame. See *cut under stem*.

deck-house (dek'hous), *n.* A small house erected on the deck of a ship for any purpose.

decking (dek'ing), *n.* 1. The act of adorning.—2. Ornament; embellishment.

Such glorious deckings of the temple.
Homilies, II., *Against Idolatry*.

No decking sets forth anything so much as affection.
Sir P. Sidney.

deckle (dek'l), *n.* [Also written *dekke*, *deckel*; = *Sw. dekle* = *Russ. dekele*, < *LG. dekkel* = *G. deckel* (cf. *D. deksel* = *Dan. dækset*), a cover, lid, tympan, dim. of *decke*, cover, covering, *deck*, *deck*: see *deck*.] In *paper-making*: (a) In hand paper-making, a rectangular frame laid upon the wire mold on which the paper-pulp is placed, to confine it within the limits of the required size of sheet; in machine paper-making,

a belt of linen and caoutchouc placed on either side of the apron, to keep the pulp from spreading out laterally and making the paper wider than is desired. (b) The rough or raw edge of paper; specifically, the ragged edge of hand-made paper, produced by the deckle.

deckle-edged (dek'l-ējd), *a.* See the *extract*.

Deckle-edged.—This term has lately been adopted in the advertisements of books to indicate that the edges of the paper have not been cut or trimmed, so that it is equivalent to the more common designation, "rough-edged."
N. and Q., 7th ser., V. 227.

deckle-strap (dek'l-strap), *n.* A strap used on paper-making machines to confine the flow of the pulp and to determine the width of the sheet.

deck-load (dek'lōd), *n.* Same as *deck-cargo*.

deck-passage (dek'pas'āj), *n.* Conveyance of a passenger on the deck of a vessel.

deck-passenger (dek'pas'en-jēr), *n.* A passenger who pays for accommodation on the deck of a vessel.

deck-pipe (dek'pip), *n.* An iron pipe through which the chain-cable is paid into the chain-locker.

deck-planking (dek'plang'king), *n.* Planking cut suitably for forming the deck of a vessel.

deck-plate (dek'plāt), *n.* A metallic plate placed about the smoke-stack or the furnace of a marine engine, to protect the wood of the deck.

deck-pump (dek'pump), *n.* A hand-pump used for washing decks.

deck-sheet (dek'shēt), *n.* The sheet of a stud-sail leading directly to the deck, by which it is steadied until set.

deck-stopper (dek'stop'ēr), *n.* A strong stopper used for securing the cable.

deck-tackle (dek'tak'l), *n.* A heavy tackle used for hauling in cable, or for other purposes.

deck-transom (dek'tran'sum), *n.* See *transom*.

decl. An abbreviation of *declension*.
declaim (dē-klām'), *v.* [*ME. declamen* = *OF. declamer*, *F. déclamer* (> *D. declameren* = *G. declamiren* = *Dan. deklamera* = *Sw. deklamera*) = *Sp. Pg. declamar* = *It. declamare*, < *L. declamare*, cry aloud, make a speech, < *de-* (intensive) + *clamare*, cry, shout: see *claim*, < *clamor*.] *I. intrans.* 1. To make a formal speech or oration; harangue.

With what impatience he declaim'd!
Swift, *Death of Dr. Swift*.

It is usual for masters to make their boys declaim on both sides of the argument.
Swift.

To declaim on the temporal advantages . . . [the poor] enjoy, is only repeating what none either believe or practise.
Goldsmith, *Vicar*, xxix.

2. To speak or write for rhetorical effect; speak or write pompously or elaborately, without earnestness of purpose, sincerity, or sound argument; rant.

It is not enough in general to declaim against our sins, but we must search out particularly those predominant vices which by their boldness and frequency have provoked God thus to punish us.
Stillington, *Sermons*, I. 1.

The Rogue has (with all the Wit he could muster up) been declaiming against Wit.
Congreve, *Love for Love*, I. 2.

At least he [Milton] does not declaim. *J. A. St. John*.

The preacher declaimed most furiously, for an hour, against luxury, although . . . there were not three pairs of shoes in the whole congregation.
R. Choate, *Addresses*, p. 21.

3. To repeat a select piece of prose or poetry in public, as an exercise in oratory or to exhibit skill in elocution.

The undergraduates shall in their course declaim publicly in the hall, in one of the three learned languages.
Laws of Harvard Univ. (1734), in *Pelce's Hist. Harv. Univ.*, App., p. 129.

II. trans. 1. To utter or deliver in public in a rhetorical or oratorical manner.—2. To speak as an exercise in elocution: as, he declaimed Mark Antony's speech.—3†. To maintain or advocate oratorically.

Makes himself the devil's orator, and declaims his cause.
South, *Sermons*, VIII. 82.

4†. To speak against; cry down; decry.

This banquet then . . . is at once declared and declaimed, spoken of and forbidden.
Rev. T. Adams, *Works*, I. 175.

declamant (dē-klā'mant), *n.* [*declaim + -ant*, after *L. declaman(t)-s*, ppr. of *declamare*, declaim: see *declaim*.] Same as *declaimer*. [Rare.]

declaimer (dē-klā'mēr), *n.* One who declaims; one who speaks for rhetorical effect or as an exercise in elocution; one who attempts to convince by a harangue.

Loud declaimers on the part
Of liberty, themselves the slaves of lust. *Conquer*.

I have little sympathy with declaimers about the Pilgrim Fathers, who look upon them all as men of grand conceptions and superhuman foresight.

Lovell, *Among my Books*, 1st ser., p. 289.

declamando (dek-lā-man'dō), [*It.*, ppr. of *declamare*, < *L. declamare*, declaim: see *declaim*.] In music, in a declamatory style. *E. D.*

declamation (dek-lā-mā'shon), *n.* [= *D. declamatio* = *G. declamation* = *Dan. Sw. deklamation*, < *F. déclamation* = *Sp. declamacion* = *Pg. declamação* = *It. declamazione*, < *L. declamatio(n)-*, < *declamare*, declaim: see *declaim*.] 1. The act or art of declaiming or making rhetorical harangues in public; especially, the delivery of a speech or an exercise in oratory or elocution, as by a student of a college, etc.: as, a public declamation; the art of declamation.

The public listened with little emotion . . . to five acts of monotonous declamation.
Macaulay.

Then crush'd by rules and weaken'd as refin'd,
For years the power of tragedy declin'd;
From bard to bard the frigid caution crept
Till declamation roar'd, while passion slept.
Johnson, *Drury Lane*, *Prol.*

Specifically.—2. In *vocal music*, the proper rhetorical enunciation of the words, especially in recitative and in dramatic music.—3. A public harangue or set speech; an oration.

The declamations of the pulpit described the sufferings of the saved souls in purgatory as incalculably greater than were endured by the most wretched mortals upon earth.
Lecky, *Europ. Morals*, II. 247.

4. Pompous, high-sounding verbiage in speech or writing; stilted oratory.

Many of the finest passages in his [Milton's] controversial writings are sometimes spoken of, even by favourable judges, as *declamation*.
J. A. St. John.

Loose declamation may deceive the crowd.
Story, *Advice to a Young Lawyer*.

declamator (dek'lā-mā-tor), *n.* [= *F. déclamateur* = *Sp. Pg. declamador* = *It. declamatore*, < *L. declamator*, < *declamare*, declaim.] A declaimer.

Who could, I say, hear this generous declamator without being fir'd at his noble zeal? *Steele*, *Tatler*, No. 56.

declamatory (dē-klām'a-tō-ri), *a.* [= *F. déclaratoire* = *Sp. Pg. It. declamatorio*, < *L. declamatorius*, declamatory, < *declamare*, declaim: see *declaim*.] 1. Pertaining to the practice of declaiming in oratory or music; having the character of declamation.

The public will enter no protest if the gaps between them are filled up with the declamatory odds and ends, provided something on the stage be more or less occupying their attention.

Wagner and Wagnerism, *Nineteenth Century*, March, 1883.

2. Merely rhetorical; stilted; straining after effect: as, a declamatory style.

That perfection of tone which can be eloquent without being declamatory. *Lovell*, *New Princeton Rev.*, I. 155.

declarable (dē-klār'a-bl), *a.* [= *F. déclarable*; < *declare + -able*.] Capable of being declared or proved.

What slender opinions the ancients held of the efficacy of this star is declarable from their compute.
Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Err.*, IV. 13.

declarant (dē-klār'ant), *n.* [*F. déclarant*, < *L. declaran(t)-s*, ppr. of *declare*: see *declare*.] One who makes a declaration; specifically, in law, one whose admission or statement, made in writing or orally at some former time, is sought to be offered in evidence. Such declarations, even though made by a stranger to the litigation, are received in several classes of cases: as, for instance, to prove a fact of pedigree, or when made in the course of duty by a person since deceased, or against the interest of the declarant.

The acknowledgment of payment was held to be "against the declarant's interest," and rendered the whole statement admissible.
Encyc. Brit., VIII. 741.

declaration (dek-lā-rā'shon), *n.* [*ME. declaracion* = *D. declaratio* = *G. declaration* = *Dan. deklARATION*, < *OF. declaration*, *F. déclaration* = *Sp. declaración* = *Pg. declaração* = *It. dichiarazione, dichiarazione*, < *L. declaratio(n)-*, a declaration, < *declare*, declare: see *declare*.] 1†. A clearing up; that which makes plain; explanation.

Of this forseide skale, fro the croos-lyne vnto the verre angle, is cleped vmbra versa, and the nether partie is cleped the vmbra recta. And for the more declaration, loo here the figure.
Chaucer.

2. A positive or formal statement in regard to anything; affirmation; explicit assertion; avowal; publication; proclamation.

His promises are nothing else but declarations what God will do for the good of man.
Hooker, *Eccles. Polity*.

To set forth in order a *declaration* of those things which are most surely believed among us. Luke i. 1.

3. That which is proclaimed or declared; specifically, the document or instrument by which an announcement or assertion is formally made: as, the *Declaration of Independence*.

Vereſſe I wold the *declaration*.

Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 6592.

4. In law: (a) At common law, the pleading in which the plaintiff formally presents the allegations on which he bases his claim for relief in a civil action: now more commonly called *complaint*. (b) In the criminal law of Scotland, the account which a prisoner who has been apprehended on suspicion of having committed a crime gives of himself, to be taken down in writing, on his examination.—5. A confession of faith or doctrine: as, the *Auburn Declaration*; the *Savoy Declaration*, etc.—

Declaration de faillite, in French law, an adjudication in bankruptcy.—*Declaration of Independence*, in U. S. hist., the public act by which the Continental Congress, on July 4th, 1776, declared the colonies to be free and independent of Great Britain: often called by eminence the *Declaration*.—*Declaration of intention*, in law, a declaration made in court by an alien of his intent to become a citizen of the United States: required in some States as a condition of acquiring land.—*Declaration of rights*. See *Bill of Rights*, under *bill*.—*Declaration of Title Act*, an English statute of 1863 providing means to establish and quiet land-titles.—*Declaration of trust*, an avowal of holding specified property in trust for another person.—

Declaration of war, an announcement or proclamation of war by the sovereign authority of a country against another country. It was formerly customary to send a declaration of warlike purpose to the menaced power before beginning hostilities; but a declaration of war is now more commonly merely an announcement of the actual existence of a state of war. In most countries the power of declaring or formally beginning war rests with the sovereign or executive; but the Constitution of the United States confines this power to Congress.—*Dying declaration*, in law, a declaration made by a person on his death-bed. Such declarations, when relating to the cause of death, are admitted as evidence in a prosecution for homicide where it can be proved that the declarant knew he was about to die and had given up all hope of recovery.—

Explicit declaration. See *explicit*.—*Judicial declaration*, in Scots law, in civil causes, the statement taken down in writing of a party when judicially examined as to the particular facts on which a case rests.—*Savoy Declaration*, a "declaration of the faith and order owned and practised in the Congregational churches in England," agreed upon at a meeting in the Savoy palace, London, in 1668. Doctrinally, it is a modification of the Westminster Assembly's Confession of Faith. It is no longer regarded as authoritative among the churches of the Congregational faith and order. Also called *Savoy Confession*.—To *emit a declaration*. See *emit*.

declarative (dē-klār'a-tiv), a. [= F. *déclaratif* = Sp. Pg. *declarativo* = It. *dichiarativo*, < LL. *declarativus*, < L. *declarare*, declare: see *declare*.] 1. Making declaration, proclamation, or publication; exhibiting or manifesting; declaratory; explanatory.

We but rarely find examples of this imperfect subjunctive in the independent declarative form.

Amer. Jour. Philol., VIII. 52.

2. As declared, set forth, or made known: in contrast to *essential*: as, the *declarative* glory of God.

declaratively (dē-klār'a-tiv-li), adv. In a declarative manner; by distinct assertion, and not impliedly; by proclamation.

Christ was not primarily but *declaratively* invested with all power in heaven and on earth after he had finished his work and risen from the dead.

Bibliotheca Sacra, XLV. 652.

declarator (dē-klār'a-tor), n. [< F. *déclaratoire*, < L. as if **declaratorius*, declaratory: see *declaratory*.] In Scots law, a declaratory action; a form of action in the Court of Session, the object of which is to have a fact declared judicially, leaving the legal consequences of it to follow as a matter of course: as, a *declarator of marriage*, etc.—*Declarator of bastardy*. See *bastardy*.

declaratorily (dē-klār'a-tō-ri-li), adv. By declaration or exhibition.

Andreas Alciatus, the civilian, and Franciscus de Cordua, have both *declaratorily* confirmed the same.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.

declaratory (dē-klār'a-tō-ri), a. [= F. *déclaratoire* = Sp. Pg. It. *declaratorio*, < L. as if **declaratorius*, < *declarator*, a declarer, < *declarare*, declare: see *declare*.] Making declaration, clear manifestation, or exhibition; affirmative; declarative.

This [act] is of a *declaratory* nature, and recites that they are already contrary to the ancient and fundamental laws of the realm.

Hallam, Const. Hist., vi.

Declaratory act or statute, an act or statute intended not to make new law, but to put an end to doubt by restating or explaining some former act or common-law rule.—*Declaratory action*, in Scots law, same as *declarator*.—*Declaratory decree* or *judgment*, a decree or

judgment which simply declares the rights of the parties or expresses the opinion of the court on a question of law, without ordering anything to be done. *Rapalje and Lawrence*.

declare (dē-klār'), v.; pret. and pp. *declared*, ppr. *declaring*. [< ME. *declaren*, < OF. *declarer*, *declerer*, *declairier*, *desclairier*, etc., F. *déclarer* = Sp. Pg. *declarar* = It. *dichiarare*, *dichiarare*, < L. *declarare*, make clear, manifest, show, declare, < *de* + *clarus*, clear: see *clear*, *clarify*.] I. *trans.* 1†. To make clear; clear up; free from obscurity; make plain.

To declare this a little, we must assume that the surfaces of such bodies are exactly smooth.

Boyle.

2. To make known by words; assert explicitly; manifest or communicate plainly in any way; publish; proclaim; tell.

For a story of gallant bold Robin Hood

Unto you I will declare.

Robin Hood and the Shepherd (Child's Ballads, V. 238).

The heavens declare the glory of God. Ps. xix. 1.

I will declare what he hath done for my soul. Ps. lxxvi. 16.

Who shall then declare

The date of thy deep-founded strength?

Bryant, The Ages, xxxv.

3. To proclaim; announce.

I return'd in the evening with Sr Joseph Williamson, now declar'd Secretary of State.

Evelyn, Diary, July 22, 1674.

4. To assert; affirm: as, he *declares* the story to be false.

He says some of the best things in the world—and *declareth* that wit is his aversion.

Lamb, My Relations.

5. In law, to solemnly assert a fact before witnesses: as, he *declared* a paper signed by him to be his last will and testament.—6. To make a full statement of, as of goods on which duty is to be paid at the custom-house.

A merchant of that guild cannot *declare* at the custom-house merchandise brought in one ship-load or land-conveyance of higher value than £2000.

Brougham.

To *declare a dividend*. See *dividend*.—To *declare one's self*, to throw off reserve and avow one's opinions; show openly what one thinks, or which side one espouses.

We are a considerable body, who, upon a proper occasion, would not fail to *declare ourselves*.

Addison.

To *declare war*, to make a declaration of war (which see, under *declaration*).—Syn. 2-4. *Proclaim*, *publish*, etc. (see *announce*); *affirm*, *avow*, etc. (see *assert*); state, protest, utter, promulgate.

II. *intrans.* 1. To make known one's thoughts or opinions; proclaim or avow some opinion, purpose, or resolution in favor or in opposition; make known explicitly some determination; make a declaration; come out: with *for* or *against*: as, the prince *declared for* the allies; victory had not *declared for* either party; the allied powers *declared against* France.

The internal faculties of will and understanding decreeing and *declaring against* them.

Jer. Taylor.

Like fawning courtiers, for success they wait;

And then come smiling, and *declare for* fate.

Dryden.

Specifically—2. To express a formal decision; make a decision known by official proclamation or notice.

The Office did attend the King and Cabal, to discourse of the further quantity of victuals fit to be *declared for*, which was 2000 men for six months.

Pepys, Diary, IV. 144.

3. In law, to make a declaration or complaint; set forth formally in pleading the cause for relief against the defendant: as, the plaintiff *declared on* a promissory note.—4. In the game of bezique, to lay on the table, face up, any counting-cards or combinations of cards; show cards for the purpose of scoring.—To *declare off*. (a) To refuse to cooperate in any undertaking; break off one's engagements, etc. (b) To decide against continuing a habit or practice; break away from a custom: as, to *declare off* from smoking. [Colloq.]

declared (dē-klārd'), p. a. Avowed; proclaimed; open; professed: as, a *declared* enemy.

declaredly (dē-klār'ed-li), adv. Avowedly; openly; explicitly.

The French were, from the very first, most *declaredly* averse from treating.

Sir Wm. Temple, Memoirs.

declaredness (dē-klār'ed-nes), n. The state of being declared.

declaration (dē-klār'ment), n. [< OF. *declaration*, *declairement* = Sp. *declaramiento* = Pg. *declaramento* = It. *dichiaramento*, < ML. as if **declaramentum*, < L. *declarare*, declare: see *declare*.] A declaration.

A *declaration* of very different parts.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., II. 1.

declarer (dē-klār'ér), n. One who makes known, proclaims, or publishes; one who or that which exhibits or explains.

An open *declarer* of God's goodness.

J. Udall, On Luke xviii.

The *declarer* of some true facts or sincere passions.

Ruskin, Lectures on Art.

déclassé (dā-klā-sā'), a. [F.: see *declassified*.] Same as *declassified*.

It is only the *déclassé*, the ne'er-do-well, or the really unfortunate, who has nothing to call his own.

Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLII. 227.

declassified (dē-klāst'), a. [< *de-* + *class* + *-ed*, after F. *déclassé* (also used in E. as a noun).] Fallen or put out of one's proper class or place or any definite and recognized position or rank in the social system: applied to persons who by misfortune or their own fault have lost social or business standing, and are not counted as part of any recognized class of society.

declension (dē-klēn'shon), n. [An accom. form (term. after *extension*, etc.) of OF. *declinaison* (F. *déclinaison*), the same word as *declinaison*, *declinacion*, F. *déclination*, E. *declination*, < L. *declinatio*(n-), a bending aside, inflection, declension, < *declinare*, bend, decline: see *decline* and *declination*.] 1. A sloping downward; a declination; a descent; a slope; a declivity.

The *declension* of the land from that place to the sea.

T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.

2. A sinking or falling into a lower or inferior state; deterioration; decline.

In the latter date and *declension* of his drooping years.

South, Sermons.

We never read that Jesus laughed, and but once that he rejoiced in spirit; but the *declensions* of our natures cannot bear the weight of a perpetual grave department.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 24.

States and empires have their periods of *declension*.

Sterne, Sentimental Journey, p. 79.

But the fall, the rapid and total *declension*, of Wilkes's fame, the utter oblivion into which his very name has passed for all purposes save the remembrance of his vices, . . . this affords also a salutary lesson to the followers of the multitude.

Brougham, John Wilkes.

3. Refusal; non-acceptance.

Declension is improperly used to signify the act of declining. It is a good word to express a state of decline or the process of decline. But we cannot say, "He sent in his *declension* of the office." . . . I do not find it (in this sense) in the works of the first class of English authors. We need a word to express the act in question; we have none but the participle "declining." . . . "Declinature" may yet make its way into reputable use.

Phelps, Eng. Style, p. 362.

4. In gram.: (a) The inflection of nouns, pronouns, and adjectives; strictly, the deviation of other forms of such a word from that of its nominative case; in general, the formation of the various cases from the stem, or from the nominative singular as representing it: thus, in English, *man*, *man's*, *men*, *men's*; in Latin, *rex*, *regis*, *regi*, *regem*, *rege*, in the singular, and *reges*, *regum*, *regibus*, in the plural. (b) The rehearsing of a word as declined; the act of declining a word, as a noun. (c) A class of nouns declined on the same type: as, first or second *declension*; the five Latin *declensions*. Abbreviated *decl.*—*Declension of the needle*. See *declination*.

declensional (dē-klēn'shon-al), a. [< *declension* + *-al*.] In gram., pertaining to or of the nature of declension.

It strenuously avoids the *declensional* and verbal pabulum usually administered to students.

Pop. Sci. Mo., XXX. 278.

declericalize (dē-klēr'i-kal-iz), v. t.; pret. and pp. *declericalized*, ppr. *declericalizing*. [< *de-*priv. + *clerical* + *-ize*.] To deprive of the clerical character; withdraw from clerical influence; secularize. [Rare.]

declinable (dē-klī'na-bl), a. [= F. *déclinable* = Sp. *declinable* = Pg. *declinavel* = It. *declinabile*, < LL. *declinabilis*, < *declinare*, decline: see *decline*.] Capable of being declined; specifically, in gram., capable of changing its termination in the oblique cases: as, a *declinable* noun.

In inflected languages, *declinable* words . . . usually have endings which not only determine their grammatical class and category, but are also characteristic of the language to which they belong.

G. P. Marsh, Lects. on Eng. Lang., vii.

declinal (dē-klī'nal), a. [< *decline* + *-al*.] 1. Bending downward; declining.—2. In geol., sloping from an axis, as strata of rocks. See *acclinal*.

declinant (dek'li-nant), a. [< F. *déclinant* = Sp. Pg. It. *declinante*, < L. *declinan(t)-s*, ppr. of *declinare*, decline: see *decline*.] In her., having the tail hanging vertically downward: said of a serpent used as a bearing. Also *declivant*.

declinate (dek'li-nāt), *a.* [*< L. declinatus*, pp. of *declinare*: see *decline*.] 1. In *bot.*, bending or bent downward; declining: applied to stamens when they are thrown to one side of a flower, as in *Amaryllis*; also applied to mosses. Also *declined* and *declinous*.—2. In *zool.*, declined; bending or sloping downward; declivous: opposed to *acclinate*.

declination (dek-li-nā'shōn), *n.* [*< ME. declination, declinacioun = OF. declination, declination, declinaison, F. déclinaison and déclination = Sp. declinacion = Pg. declinação = It. declinazione = D. declinatie = G. declination = Dan. Sw. deklination, < L. declinatio(n)-, a bending aside, deflection, inflection, declension, < declinare, bend, decline: see decline. Cf. declension.*] 1. A bending or sloping downward; a sloping or bending from a higher to a lower level; subsidence: as, the *declination* of the shore.

Like the sun in his evening *declination*.

Johnson, Rambler.

2. A falling to a lower or inferior condition; deterioration; decline: as, *declination* in or of vigor, virtue, morals, etc.

Your manhood and courage is alwayes in increase; but our force groweth in *declination*.

J. Brende, tr. of Quintus Curtius, ix.

In our *declinations* now, every accident is accompanied with heavy clouds of melancholy; and in our youth we never admitted any.

Donne, Letters, lxi.

Many brave men, finding their fortune grow faint, and feeling its *declination*, have timely withdrawn themselves from great attempts. Sir T. Browne, *Christ. Mor.*, ii. 10.

3. Deviation from a right line; oblique motion.

The *declination* of atoms in their descent. Bentley.

4. Deviation from the right path or course of conduct: as, a *declination* from duty.

The *declinations* from religion, besides the privative, which is athelism, and the branches thereof, are three: heresies, idolatry, and witchcraft.

Bacon, *Advancement of Learning*, ii. 379.

5t. Aversion; disinclination.

The returne of sundry letters into Fraunce, signifying the queen's *declination* from marriage, and the people's unwillingness, to match that way.

Stow, *Queen Elizabeth*, an. 1581.

6. The act of declining, refusing, or shunning; refusal: as, a *declination* of an office. [U. S.]—7. In *astron.*, the distance of a heavenly body from the celestial equator, measured on a great circle passing through the pole and also through the body. It is equal to the complement of the polar distance of the body, and is said to be north or south according as the body is north or south of the equator. Great circles passing through the poles, and cutting the equator at right angles, are called *circles of declination*. Small circles parallel to the celestial equator are termed *parallels of declination*.

He was that tyme in Geminis, as I gesse,
But litel fro his *declinacioun*
Of Cancer. Chaucer, *Merchant's Tale*, l. 979.

8. The angle between the magnetic meridian and the geographical meridian of a place.—9. In *dialing*, the arc of the horizon contained between the vertical plane and the prime vertical circle, if reckoned from east or west, or between the meridian and the plane, if reckoned from north or south.—10t. In *gram.*, declension; the inflection of a noun through its various terminations.—**Apparent declination**. See *apparent*.—**Declination of atoms, or declination of principles** (ML. *clinamen principiorum*), the slight uncaused swerving aside of atoms from their vertical paths, which was supposed by the ancient Epicureans for the sake of explaining free will and the variety of nature.—**Declination of the compass or needle, or magnetic declination**, the variation of the magnetic needle from the true meridian of a place. The amount of this variation is found by a *declination needle* or *declinometer* (which see). In the northeastern part of the United States the needle points west of north (about 8° W. at New York city in 1885), while in the southern and western portions it points east of north. Further, the declination is now westerly in Europe and Africa and over the Atlantic ocean, while it is easterly for the larger part of North America, South America, the Pacific ocean, and most of Asia. The declination is subject to large secular changes (20° to 40°), embracing a cycle of several centuries; it has been increasing in the eastern United States since the early part of the nineteenth century. See *agonic* and *isogonic*.

declinational (dek-li-nā'shōn-əl), *a.* [*< declination + -al.*] Of or pertaining to declination.—**Declinational tide**, a tide produced by the moon's changes of declination.

declinator (dek'li-nā-tōr), *n.* [= F. *declinateur* = Pg. *declinator* = It. *declinatore*, < NL. *declinator*, < L. *declinare*, decline: see *decline* and *declination*.] 1. An instrument used in ascertaining the declination, as in dialing, of a plane, and in astronomy, of the stars. Also *declinator*.—2t. One who declines to join or agree with another; a dissentient.

The votes of the *declinators* could not be heard for the noise.

Bp. Hacket, *Abp. Williams*, ii. 65.

declinatory (dē-kli'na-tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *declinatoire* = Sp. Pg. It. *declinatorio*, < ML. *declinatorius*, < L. *declinare*, decline: see *decline*.] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to declination; characterized by declining; intimating refusal.—**Declinatory plea**, in *old Eng. law*, a plea before trial or conviction, intended to show that the party was not liable to the penalty of the law, or was specially exempted from the jurisdiction of the court, such as the plea of benefit of clergy.

II. *n.*; pl. *declinatories* (-riz). 1. Same as *declinator*, 1.—2t. An excuse or plea for declining.

This matter came not to the judges to give any opinion; and if it had, they had a *declinatory*, of course, viz., that matters of Parliament were too high for them.

Roger North, *Lord Guilford*, II. 10.

declinature (dē-kli'na-tūr), *n.* [*< L. as if "declinatura," < declinare: see decline.*] 1. The act of declining or refusing; declension. See *extract* under *declension*, 3.

The *declinature* of that office is no less graceful.

The Scotsman (newspaper).

Specifically—2. In *Scots law*, the privilege which a party has, in certain circumstances, to decline judicially the jurisdiction of the judge before whom he is cited.

decline (dē-klin'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *declined*, ppr. *declining*. [*< ME. declinen, declynen* (= D. *declinieren* = G. *declinieren* = Dan. *dekliniere* = Sw. *deklnera*), < OF. *decliner*, F. *decliner* = Sp. Pg. *declinar* = It. *declinare*, *declinare*, *declinare*, < L. *declinare*, bend, turn aside, deflect, inflect, decline, < de, down, + *clinare, bend, incline, = E. *lean*: see *cline* and *lean*.] I. *trans.* 1. To cause to bend or slope; bend down; incline; cause to assume an inclined position; depress.

In their familiar salutations they lay their hands on their bosoms, and a little *decline* their bodies.

Sandys, *Travels*, p. 50.

In melancholy deep, with head *declin'd*.

Thomson.

2t. To lower; degrade; debase.

To *decline* the conscience in compliment to the senses.

Boyle.

How would it sound in song, that a great monarch had *declined* his affections upon the daughter of a baker?

Lamb, *Decay of Beggars*.

3t. To decrease; diminish; reduce.

You have *declined* his means.

Beau. and Fl.

4t. To cause to deviate from a straight or right course; turn aside; deflect.

I were no man, if I could look on beauty
Distress'd, without some pity; but no king,
If any superficial glass of feature
Could work me to *decline* the course of justice.

Fletcher (and Massinger?), *Lovers' Progress*, v. 3.

I would not stain your honour for the empire,
Nor any way *decline* you to discredit.

Beau. and Fl., *Valentinian*, iii. 1.

5. To turn aside from; deviate from. [Archaic.]

Your servants: who *declining*
Their way, not able, for the throng, to follow,
Slipt down the Gemonies, and brake their necks!

B. Jonson, *Sejanus*, v. 1.

The right-hand path they now *decline*,
And trace against the stream the Tyne.

Scott, *Marmion*, iv. 9.

6. To avoid by moving out of the way; shun; avoid in general. [Archaic.]

Him she loves most, she will seem to hate eagerliest,
To *decline* your jealousy.

B. Jonson, *Epicene*, ii. 1.

He [the Baptist] exhorted the people to works of mercy; the publicans to do justice and to *decline* oppression.

Jer. Taylor, *Works* (ed. 1835), i. 83.

7. To refuse; refuse or withhold consent to do, accept, or enter upon: as, to *decline* a contest; to *decline* an offer.

Melissa . . . gained the victory by *declining* the contest.

Johnson.

As the squire said they could not decently *decline* his visit, he was shown up stairs.

Smollett, *Humphrey Clinker*.

The gospel can never be effectually defended by a policy which *declines* to acknowledge the high place assigned to liberty in the counsels of Providence.

Gladstone, *Might of Right*, p. 271.

8. In *gram.*, to inflect, as a noun or an adjective; give the case-forms of a noun or an adjective in their order: as, *dominus, domini, domino, dominum, domine*.—Syn. 7. See *refuse*.

II. *intrans.* 1. To bend or slant down; assume an inclined position; hang down; slope or trend downward; descend: as, the sun *declines* toward the west.

The beholder would expect it to fall, being built exceedingly *declining*, by a rare address of the architect.

Evelyn, *Diary*, Oct. 19, 1644.

Green cowcubers, that on their stalks *decline*.

Stanley, *Anacreon* (1851), p. 82.

The coast-line is diversified, however, by numerous water-worn headlands, which on reaching Cape Hatherton *decline* into rolling hills. Kane, *Sec. Grinn. Exp.*, I. 221.

2t. To deviate from a right line; specifically, to deviate from a line passing through the north and south points.

The latitudes of planets ben comunly reckned fro the Ecliptic, because that non of hem *declineth* but few degrees owt fro the brede of the zodiak.

Chaucer, *Astrolabe*, ii. 19.

3. To deviate from a course or an object; turn aside; fall away; wander.

Sundry persons, who in fauour of the sayd Sc. Q. *declining* from her Maiestie, sought to interrupt the quiet of the Realme by many euill and vndutifull practizes.

Puttenham, *Arte of Eng. Poesie*, p. 207.

Here we began to *decline* from the Sea Coast, upon which we had travelled so many days before, and to draw off more Easterly, crossing obliquely over the Plain.

Maundrell, *Aleppo to Jerusalem*, p. 57.

4. To sink to a lower level; sink down; hence, figuratively, to fall into an inferior or impaired condition; lose strength, vigor, character, or value; fall off; deteriorate.

My brother Wellbred, sir, I know not how,
Of late is much *declined* in what he was.

B. Jonson, *Every Man in his Humour*, ii. 1.

Rather would I instantly *decline*
To the traditinary sympathies
Of a most rustic ignorance.

Wordsworth, *Excursion*, iv.

5. To stoop, as to an unworthy object; lower one's self; condescend.

From me . . . to *decline*
Upon a wretch whose natural gifts were poor
To those of mine.

Shak., *Hamlet*, i. 5.

Is it well to wish thee happy?—having known me, to *decline*

On a range of lower feelings, and a narrower heart than mine?

Tennyson, *Locksley Hall*.

6. To refuse; express refusal: as, he was invited, but *declined*. [Properly transitive, with the object implied or understood.]—7. To approach or draw toward the close.

The voice of God they heard,
Now walking in the garden, by soft winds
Brought to their ears while day *declined*.

Milton, *P. L.*, x. 99.

8t. To incline; tend.

The purple lustre . . . *declineth* in the end to the colour of wine.

Holland.

9t. To incline morally; be favorably disposed.

Your weeping sister is no wife of mine,
Nor to her bed no homage do I owe;
Far more, far more, to you do I *decline*.

Shak., *C. of E.*, iii. 2.

Declining dial. See *dial*.—Syn. 4. To droop, languish; degenerate, deteriorate.—7. To wane.

decline (dē-klin'), *n.* [*< declinare, v.*] 1. A bending or sloping downward; a slope; declivity; incline. [Rare.]—2. A descending; progress downward or toward a close.

At the *decline* of day,
Winding above the mountain's snowy term,
New banners shone. Shelley, *Revolt of Islam*, vi. 18.

Like a lily which the sun
Looks thro' in his sad *decline*.

Tennyson, *Adeline*.

3. A failing or deterioration; a sinking into an impaired or inferior condition; falling off; loss of strength, character, or value; decay.

Their fathers lived in the *decline* of literature. Swift.

We are in danger of being persuaded that the *decline* of our own tongue has not only commenced, but has already advanced too far to be averted or even arrested.

G. P. Marsh, *Lects. on Eng. Lang.*, Int., p. 3.

4. In *med.*: (a) That stage of a disease when the characteristic symptoms begin to abate in violence. (b) A popular term for any chronic disease in which the strength and plumpness of the body gradually diminish, until the patient dies: as, he is in a *decline*. (c) The time of life when the physical and mental powers are failing. Quain. = Syn. 3. Degeneracy, falling off, drooping.

declined (dē-klind'), *p. a.* In *bot.*, same as *declinate*, 1.

decliner (dē-kli'nēr), *n.* 1. One who declines.

He was a studious *decliner* of honours and titles.

Evelyn, *Diary*, p. 4.

2. Same as *declining dial* (which see, under *dial*).

declinograph (dē-kli'nō-gráf), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *declinare*, decline, + Gr. *γράφειν*, write.] An arrangement for recording automatically the observation of declination with a filar micrometer.

declinometer (dek-li-nom'e-tēr), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *declinare*, decline, + Gr. *μέτρον*, a measure.]

An instrument for measuring the declination of the magnetic needle, and for observing its variations. In magnetic observatories there are permanent instruments of this kind, and they are commonly made self-registering by photographic means. It is the object of such instruments to register the small hourly and annual variations in declination, and also the variations due to magnetic storms.

declinuous (dē-kli'nu-s), *a.* [*< L. declinis, adj. (< declinare, bend down: see decline), + E. -ous.*] In *bot.*, same as *declinate*, 1.

declivant (dek'li-vant), *a.* [*As declive + -ant.*] Same as *declinant*.

declivate (dek'li-vāt), *a.* [*< declive + -ate.*] In *entom.*, gently sloping; forming an angle of less than 45° with some surface.

declive (dē-kli-v'), *a. and n.* [*< F. décline, < L. declivis, sloping: see declivity.*] *I. a.* Inclining downward: in *surg.*, applied to the most dependent portion of a tumor or abscess.

II. n. In *anat.*, the posterior portion of the motticulus of the vermis superior of the cerebellum.

declivent (dek'li-vent), *a.* [*Var. of declivant.*] Bent downward; sloping gently away from the general surface or the part behind: specifically used in entomology: as, the sides of the elytra are *declivent*.

declivitous (dē-kli-v'i-tus), *a.* [*< declivit-y + -ous.*] Same as *declivitous*.

declivity (dē-kli-v'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *declivities* (-tiz). [*< F. déclivité = Sp. declividad = Pg. declividade = It. declività, < L. declivita(-s), a slope, declivity, < declivis, sloping, < de, down, + clivus, a slope, hill, < *cli-nare, slope, bend down: see decline. Cf. acclivity, proclivity.*] A downward slope. Specifically—(a) The portion of a hill or range of mountains lying on one side or the other of the crest or axis.

It (the Ural) consists, along its western declivity, of the older paleozoic rocks. *Sir J. Herschel.*

The Pyrenees made then, as they make now, no very serious difference between the languages spoken on their opposite declivities. *Ticknor, Span. Lit., I. 277.*

(b) In *entom.*, a part gently sloping away from the general plane of a surface.—**Declivity of the metathorax**, a sloping or perpendicular portion of the metathorax over the base of the abdomen.

declivous (dē-kli-v'us), *a.* [*< L. declivis, sloping (see declivity), + E. -ous.*] Sloping downward; having the character of a declivity; declivate: specifically, in *zool.*, said of parts which slope gently downward: as, a *declivous* mesosternum. Also, rarely, *declivitous*.

decoct (dē-kok't), *v. t.* [*< ME. decoctien, < L. decoctus, pp. of decoquere, boil down, < de, down, + coquere, cook: see cook.*] 1. To prepare by boiling; digest in hot or boiling water; extract the strength or flavor of by boiling.

Holy thistle decocted in clear posset drink was heretofore much used at the beginnings of agues. *Boyle, Works, VI. 371.*

2. To digest in the stomach.

There she decocts, and doth the food prepare;
Then she distributes it to every vein;
Then she expels what she may fitly spare.

Sir J. Davies, Immortal of Soul.

3†. To warm as if by boiling; heat up; excite.

Can sodden water,
A drench for sur-rein'd jades, their barley-broth,
Decoct their cold blood to such valiant heat?

Shak., Hen. V., III. 5.

4. To concoct; devise.

What villanie are they decocting now?

Marston, Antonio and Melinda, II., iv. 3.

decoct† (dē-kok't), *a.* [*ME., < L. decoctus, pp.: see the verb.*] Cooked; digested.

Barly seede, or pulis decoct and colde.

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 24.

decoctible (dē-kok'ti-bl), *a.* [*< decoct + -ible.*] That may be boiled or digested.

decoction (dē-kok'shon), *n.* [*< ME. decoccioun, < OF. decoction, F. décoction = Sp. decocción = Pg. decoção = It. decozione, < L. decoctio(-n), a decoction, a boiling down, < decoctus, pp. of decoquere: see decoct.*] 1. The act of boiling in water, in order to extract the peculiar properties or virtues.

If after a decoction of hearbes in a winter-night we expose the liquor to the frigid air, we may observe in the morning under a crust of ice the perfect appearance . . . of the plants that were taken from it.

Glanville, Vanity of Dogmatizing, v.

2. The liquor in which an animal or a vegetable substance has been boiled; water impregnated by boiling with the properties of such a substance: as, a *decoction* of Peruvian bark.

If a plant be boiled in water, the strained liquor is called the *decoction* of the plant. *Arbuthnot.*

decoctive (dē-kok'tiv), *a.* Having power to decoct. [*Rare.*]

decocture (dē-kok'tūr), *n.* [*< L. as if *decoctura, < decoctus, pp.: see decoct.*] A substance prepared by decoction. [*Rare.*]

decoit (de-koi't), *n.* An erroneous spelling of *dekoiit*.

decollt, *v. t.* [*< OF. decoller, F. décoller = Sp. degollar = Pg. degolar = It. decollare, < L. decollare, behead, < de, from, + collum, neck: see collar.*] To behead.

A speedy public dethroning and decolling of the king. *Parliamentary Hist., an. 1648.*

decolate (dē-kol'at), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *decolated*, ppr. *decollating*. [*< L. decollatus, pp. of decollare, behead: see decoll.*] To behead.

He brought forth a statue with three heads: two of them were quite beat off, and the third was much bruised, but not decollated.

Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels (1635), p. 474.

All five to-day have suffered death
With no distinction save in dying—he
Decollated by way of privilege.
The rest hanged decently and in order.

Browning, Ring and Book, II. 314.

decolated (dē-kol'at), *p. a.* Beheaded; specifically, in *conch.*, applied to those univalve shells which have the apex worn off in the progress of growth. This happens constantly with some shells, such as a species of *Bulimus*, which is called in consequence *B. decollatus*.

decolation (dē-kol'ā-shon), *n.* [*< ME. decollacion, < OF. decollation, F. décollation = Sp. degollacion, decollacion = Pg. degolação = It. decollazione, < L. decollatio(-n), < decollare, behead: see decoll, decollate.*] 1. The act of beheading; decapitation; the state of one beheaded.

Their decollations and flagellations are quite sickening in detail, and distinguished from the tidy, decorous executions of the early Italians. *Contemporary Rev., LI. 523.*

Specifically—2. In *surg.*, the removal of the head of the child in cases of difficult parturition.—**Decollation of St. John the Baptist**, a festival celebrated on the 29th day of August in both the Eastern and the Western Church, in memory of the decapitation of St. John the Baptist. It is entered under the same date in the calendar of the English prayer-book in the words, "St. John the Baptist, beheaded."

decolleté (dē-kol'et-ā'), *a.* [*F., pp. of décolleter, bare one's neck and shoulders, < de-, < L. de, off, down, + cou, col, < L. collum, neck.*] (a) Low-necked: said of a dress-waist so shaped as to leave the neck and shoulders exposed. (b) [*Fem. décolletée.*] By extension, having the neck and shoulders exposed: said of a woman the waist of whose dress is cut low in the neck.

decolor, **decolour** (dē-kul'or), *v. t.* [*= F. décolorer, < L. decolorare, deprive of color, < de, from, + color, color: see color, and cf. discolor.*] To deprive of color; bleach.

The antiputrescent and decoloring properties of charcoal. *Ure, Dict., I. 415.*

decolorant (dē-kul'or-ant), *a. and n.* [*< L. decoloran(-t)s, ppr. of decolorare: see decolor.*] *I. a.* Having the property of removing color; bleaching.

Alcohol . . . is volatile, inflammable, and decolorant. *Wilder and Gage, Anat. Tech., p. 113.*

II. n. A substance which bleaches or removes color.

decolorate (dē-kul'or-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *decolorated*, ppr. *decolorating*. [*< L. decoloratus, pp. of decolorare, deprive of color: see decolor.*] To deprive of color; decolor; bleach; blanch.

decolorate (dē-kul'or-āt), *a.* [*< L. decoloratus, pp.: see the verb.*] Deprived of color; bleached.

decoloration (dē-kul'or-ā-shon), *n.* [*= F. décoloration = Sp. decoloracion = Pg. decoloração, < L. decoloratio(-n), < decolorare, deprive of color: see decolor.*] 1. The act or process of decoloring or depriving of color.—2. Absence of color; colorlessness.

Decoloration, a term . . . signifying blanching or loss of the natural colour of any object. *Hooper, Med. Dict.*

decolorimeter (dē-kul'or-i-mē-tēr), *n.* [*= F. décolorimètre, < L. decolor, adj., deprived of color, + Gr. μέτρον, measure.*] 1. An instrument for measuring the effects of bleaching-powder.—2. A graduated tube containing a solution of indigo and molasses, used to test the power of charcoal in a divided state in decolorizing solutions.

decolorization (dē-kul'or-i-zā-shon), *n.* [*< decolorize + -ation.*] The act or process of depriving of color; the process of bleaching or bleaching. Also spelled *decolorisation, decolorization, decolourisation*.

decolorize (dē-kul'or-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *decolorized*, ppr. *decolorizing*. [*< de- priv. + color + -ize. Cf. decolorate.*] To deprive of color; bleach. Also spelled *decolorise, decolorize, decolourise*.

The syrup is then whitened or decolorized by filtering it through a bed of coarsely powdered animal charcoal.

J. R. Nichols, Fireside Science, p. 99.

decolorizer (dē-kul'or-i-zēr), *n.* That which decolorizes.

The different coloring-matters are retained in different degrees of intensity in the tissues or cell-elements, in the presence of the individual groups of decolorizers, such as alcohol, acetic acid, and glycerine.

Hueppe, Bacteriological Investigations (trans.), p. 46.

decolour, **decolourization**, etc. See *decolor*, etc.

decomplex (dē-kom-pleks), *a.* [*< de- + complex.*] Repeatedly compound; made up of complex constituents.

Now the plethoric form of period, this monster model of sentence, bloated with decomplex intercalations, . . . is the prevailing model in newspaper eloquence.

De Quincey, Style, I.

Decomplex idea. See *idea*.
decomposability (dē-kom-pō-zā-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*< decomposable: see -bility.*] Capability of being decomposed; the quality of being decomposable.

The ready decomposability of vermilion . . . cannot be removed by boiling in potash. *Ure, Dict., IV. 931.*

decomposable (dē-kom-pō-zā-bl), *a.* [*= F. décomposable; as décomposer + -able.*] Capable of being decomposed or resolved into constituent primary elements.

Manifestly decomposable states of consciousness cannot exist before the states of consciousness out of which they are composed. *H. Spencer, Education, p. 130.*

decompose (dē-kom-pōs'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *decomposed*, ppr. *decomposing*. [*= F. décomposer; as de- priv. + composer; cf. decompose.*] *I. trans.* To separate into its constituent parts; resolve into its original elements; specifically, to reduce (an organic body) to a state of dissolution by a process of natural decay.

In some preliminary experiments it was found difficult to completely decompose cuprous oxide after it had been dried. *Amer. Jour. Sci., Whole No. cxxx. p. 56.*

Whatever be the origin of the electricity, the quantity of water decomposed is proportional to the quantity of electricity which passes.

Atkinson, tr. of Mascart and Joubert, I. 262.

Decomposing furnace. See *furnace*.

II. intrans. To become resolved into constituent elements; specifically, to decay; rot; putrefy.—*Syn. Decay, Putrefy, etc.* See *rot*.

decomposed (dē-kom-pōzd'), *p. a.* 1. In a state of decomposition.—2. In *ornith.*, separated: specifically said of a feather the web of which is decomposed by disconnection of the barbs, or of a bundle of feathers, as those of the crest, which stand or fall apart from one another: used like *decomposed* in botany.

decomposer (dē-kom-pō-zēr), *n.* That which decomposes.

The cinnamon may be brought into intimate contact with its decomposer. *Ure, Dict., III. 235.*

decomposite (dē-kom-pōz'it), *a. and n.* [*< LL. decompositus, formed from a compound, < de- + compositus, compound, composite: see composite.*] *I. a.* 1. Compounded a second time; compounded with things already composite.—2. In *bot.*, same as *decompound*.

II. n. Anything compounded of composite things.

Decomposites of three metals, or more, are too long to inquire of. *Bacon, Questions touching Metals.*

Compounds wherein one element is compound are called *decomposites*. . . . The decomposite character of such words (as *midshipman, gentlemanlike*) is often concealed or disguised. *Latham, Eng. Lang., § 423.*

decomposition (dē-kom-pō-zish'on), *n.* [*< F. décomposition = Sp. descomposicion = Pg. decomposição = It. decomposizione, < NL. decompositio(-n), < decomponere, decompose: see decompound, decompose.*] 1. The act or process of separating the constituent elements of a compound body or substance; analysis; resolution; specifically, the process of reducing an organic body to a state of decay or putrefaction.

Having obtained oxygen and hydrogen by the decomposition of water, it may naturally be inquired whether these substances cannot in turn be decomposed. To this question it can be simply replied that the most skillful chemists have hitherto failed to effect such decomposition.

Huxley, Physiology, p. 105.

2. The state of being decomposed or resolved; release from previous combinations; disintegration; specifically, decay of an organic body.

The new continents are built out of the ruins of an old planet; the new races fed out of the decomposition of the foregoing.

Emerson, *Essays*, 1st ser., p. 274.

The latter half of the nineteenth century will be known to the future historian as especially the era of the decomposition of orthodoxies.

J. Fiske, *Evolutionist*, p. 269.

3. [With ref. to *decomposite*, q. v.] The act of compounding together things which are themselves compound; a combination of compounds.

A dexterous decomposition of two or three words together.

Instruct. Concerning Oratory.

Chemical decomposition. See *chemical*.—Decomposition of forces, in *mech.*, same as resolution of forces (which see, under *force*).—Decomposition of light, the separation of a beam of light into its prismatic colors.

decompound (dē-kōm-pōund'), *v. t.* [= Pg. *decompore* = It. *decomporre*, < NL. **decomponere*, < L. *de-priv.* (in def. 2, *de-* intensive) + *componere*, put together, compound; see *de-* and *compound*¹, and cf. *decompose*.] 1. To decompose. [Rare.]

It divides and decomposes objects into a thousand curious parts.

Hazlitt.

2. To compound a second time; compound or form out of that which is already compound; form by a second composition.

All our complex ideas whatsoever, . . . however compounded and decomposed, may at last be resolv'd into simple ideas.

Locke, *Human Understanding*, il. 22.

decompound (dē-kōm-pōund'), *a.* [*< de-* + *compound*, *a.*: see *compound*, and cf. *decomposite*.] 1.

Composed of things which are themselves compound; compounded a second time.

—2. In bot., divided into a number of compound divisions, as a leaf or panicle; repeatedly cleft or cut into an indefinite number of unequal segments. A decompound leaf is one in which the primary petiole gives off subsidiary petioles, each supporting a compound leaf. Also *decomposite*.

decompound (dē-kōm-pōund'), *n.* A decomposite (which see).

decompoundable (dē-kōm-pōund'ā-bl), *a.* [*< decompound* + *-able*.] Capable of being decompounded.

decompoundly (dē-kōm-pōund'li), *adv.* In a decompound manner.

decompt, *n.* [*< OF. descompt*, account, back reckoning, < *descompter*, account for, account back: see *discount* and *count*¹.] Deduction or percentage held as security.

deconcentrate (dē-kōn-sen'trāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deconcentrated*, ppr. *deconcentrating*. [*< de-priv.* + *concentrate*.] To spread or scatter from a point or center; destroy the concentration of, as of bodies of troops. *Times* (London).

deconcentration (dē-kōn-sen-trā'shōn), *n.* [*< deconcentrate* + *-ion*.] The act of deconcentrating, or of dispersing whatever has been concentrated in one place or point: the opposite of concentration.

deconcoct (dē-kōn-kōkt'), *v. t.* [*< de-priv.* + *concoct*.] To decompose or resolve.

Since these Benedictines have had their crudities decocted.

Fuller, *Ch. Hist.*, VI. 267.

deconsecrate (dē-kōn-sē-k'rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deconsecrated*, ppr. *deconsecrating*. [*< de-priv.* + *consecrate*. Cf. *F. déconsecrer*.] To deprive of the character conferred by consecration; secularize.

Though it was possible to sweep the idols out of the Kaaba, it was not so easy to deconsecrate the spot, but far more convenient to give it a new sanction.

Encyc. Brit., XIX. 93.

deconsecration (dē-kōn-sē-k'rā'shōn), *n.* [*< deconsecrate* + *-ion*.] The act of deconsecrating or of depriving of sacred character; specifically, the ceremony employed in deconsecrating or rendering secular anything consecrated, as a church or a cemetery. The forms to be observed do not appear in the prayer-book, and the ceremony is of very rare occurrence.

decontumace capiendō (dē kōn-tū-mā'sē kapi-en'dō). [L. (NL.): L. *de*, of; *contumace*, abl. of *contumax*, contumacious; *capiendō*, abl. ger. of *capere*, take: see *capacious*, *capias*, etc.] In

Eng. law, a writ issuing out of chancery, on the suggestion of an ecclesiastical court, to attach a party to a proceeding in the latter court for contempt of its authority: a procedure substituted by the act of 53 Geo. III., c. 127, for the *de excommunicato capiendō*.

decopet, *p. a.* [ME. pp. of **decopen*, < OF. *decoper*, *decupper*, F. *decouper*, cut, slash, < *de-* + *couper*, cut: see *coup*¹.] Slashed; cut in figures.

Shode he was with grete malistris

With shoon decoped, and with laas [lace].

Rom. of the Rose, l. 843.

decopperization (dē-kōp-ēr-i-zā'shōn), *n.* [*< decopperize* + *-ation*.] The process of removing copper or freeing from copper.

decopperize (dē-kōp-ēr-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *decopperized*, ppr. *decopperizing*. [*< L. de*, of, from, + *copper* + *-ize*.] To free from copper.

The zinc remaining in the decopperized lead is oxidized in a reverberatory furnace.

Ure, *Dict.*, III. 71.

decorament (dek'ō-rā-ment), *n.* [*< LL. decoramentum*: see *decorément*.] Same as *decorément*.

decorate (dek'ō-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *decorated*, ppr. *decorating*. [*< L. decoratus*, pp. of *decorare* (> F. *décorer* = Sp. Pg. *decorar* = It. *decorare* = D. *decoreren* = G. *decoriren* = Dan. *dekore* = Sw. *dekorera*), adorn, distinguish, honor, < *decus* (*decōr-*), ornament, grace, dignity, honor, akin to *decor*, elegance, grace, beauty, ornament, < *decere*, become, befit, whence ult. *decent*, q. v.] 1. To distinguish; grace; honor.

My harte was fully sette, and my minde deliberately determined to have decorated this realm with wholesome lawes, statutes, and audinaunces.

Hall, *Edw. IV.*, an. 23.

2. To deck with something becoming or ornamental; adorn; beautify; embellish: as, to decorate the person; to decorate an edifice.

A grave and forcible argument, decorated by the most brilliant wit and fancy.

Macaulay, *Warren Hastings*.

With lupin and with lavender,

To decorate the fading year.

D. M. Moir, *Birth of the Flowers*.

3. To confer distinction upon by means of a badge or medal of honor: as, to decorate an artist with the cross of the Legion of Honor. = Syn. 2. *Adorn*, *Ornament*, *Decorate*, etc. (see *adorn*), *bedizen*, *glid*, *trick out*, *emblazon*.

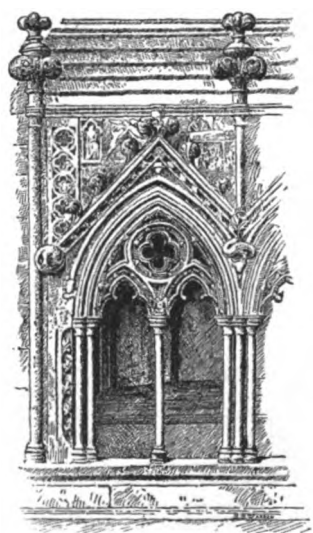
decorated (dek'ō-rā-ted), *p. a.* Adorned; ornamented; embellished.—*Decorated style*, in arch., the second style of English Pointed architecture, in use from the end of the thirteenth to the beginning of the fifteenth century, when it degenerated into the Perpendicular.

It is distinguished from the earlier Pointed style, from which it was developed, by the more flowing lines of its tracery, especially of its windows, by the more intricate and less conventional combinations of its foliage, by the greater elaboration of its capitals, moldings, finials, etc., and generally by a style of ornamentation more naturalistic and as a rule less in accordance with true artistic principles. The Decorated style has been divided into two periods: namely, the *Early* or *Geometric Decorated* period, in which the ornament consists especially of simple curves and lines and combinations of them; and the *Decorated style* proper, in which the peculiar characteristics of the style are most emphasized, and meager or involved arrangement of lines in ornament takes the place of the broad treatment of masses which characterizes earlier medieval work.

decoration (dek'ō-rā'shōn), *n.* [= F. *décoration* = Sp. *decoración* = Pg. *decoração* = It. *decorazione* = D. *decoratie* = G. *dekoration* = Dan. *dekoration*, < ML. *decoratio(n)-*, < L. *decorare*, decorate: see *decorate*.] 1. The act of decorating or adorning with something becoming or ornamental; the art of adorning, ornamenting, or embellishing.

We know that decoration is not architectural decoration unless it emphasizes construction.

The Century, XXXI. 554.



Decorated Architecture of the period of transition to the later Decorated style.—Tomb of Bishop Bridport, Salisbury Cathedral, England.

2. The conferring of a badge, as of an order, or a medal of honor; hence, the badge or medal conferred.—3. That which embellishes; anything which decorates or adorns; an ornament.

Our church did even then exceed the Romish in ceremonies and decorations.

Marvell, *Works*, II. 206.

It is a rule, without any exception, in all kinds of composition, that the principal idea, the predominant feeling, should never be confounded with the accompanying decorations.

Macaulay, *Petrarch*.

4. In music, a general term for the various melodic embellishments, as the trill, the appoggiatura, etc.—5. In pyrotechny, the compositions placed in port-fires, rockets, paper shells, etc., to make a brilliant display when the case is exploded.—*Castellan decoration*, in *ceram.*, the system of decoration by means of a point producing scratches through an exterior thin layer of color, revealing the color of the body beneath: so called from the asserted origin of this decoration at Città di Castello, in Umbria, Italy. Compare *graffito*.—*Decoration day*, the day set apart in the United States for observance in memory of the soldiers and sailors who fell in the civil war of 1861–65: originally called *Memorial day*. The day is observed by processions and orations in honor of the dead, and particularly by decorating their graves with flowers. Originally different days were selected for this purpose in the different States; but usage has now settled upon May 30th, which has been made a legal holiday in most of the States. The custom is observed both in the North and in the South.—*Embroidery decoration*, in *ceram.*, a name given to a surface-decoration similar to that called lace-decoration, but more massive, and usually in white on a dark ground.—*Porcellana decoration*, in *ceram.*, decoration by means of blue leafage, scrolls, and the like, on a white ground, as if in imitation of Oriental porcelain: especially applied to Italian majolica so decorated.—*Trophy decoration*, decoration by means of groups of arms, musical instruments, scrolls, tools of painting and sculpture, and the like, or what may by extension be called trophies, especially in Italian decorative art. = Syn. 3. *Embellishment*, *garniture*, *trapping*.

decorative (dek'ō-rā-tiv), *a.* [*< decorate* + *-ive*.] 1. Of or pertaining to decoration; concerned with decoration: as, *decorative art*.

Small objects which are attractive in colour and shape will naturally be used by the savage for decorative purposes.

H. Spencer, *Prin. of Sociol.*, § 413.

2. Of an ornamental nature; decorating; embellishing.

The great choir-window of Lichfield is the noblest glass-work I remember to have seen. I have met nowhere colors so chaste and grave, and yet so rich and true, or a cluster of designs so piously decorative, and yet so pictorial.

H. James, Jr., *Trans. Sketches*, p. 24.

Decorative art. See art 2.—**Decorative notes**, in music, short notes added to the essential notes of a melody by way of embellishment.

decorativeness (dek'ō-rā-tiv-nes), *n.* The quality of being decorative.

decorator (dek'ō-rā-tor), *n.* [*< F. décorateur* = Sp. Pg. *decorador* = D. *decorateur* = Dan. *dekoratør*, < ML. *decorator*, < L. *decorare*, decorate: see *decorate*.] One who decorates or embellishes; specifically, one whose business is the decoration of dwellings or public edifices.

They are careful decorators of their persons.

Sir S. Rafles, *Hist. Java*.

decorer (dē-kōr'), *v. t.* [*< OF. decorer*, F. *décorer*, < L. *decorare*, decorate: see *decorate*.] To decorate; adorn; distinguish.

This made me to esteeme of her the more, Her name and rareness did her so decorer.

K. James VI., *Chron. S. P.*, ill. 479. (*Jamieson*.)

To decorer and beautifie the house of God.

Hall, *Hen. V.*, an. 2.

decoirement (dē-kōr'ment), *n.* [*< Sc. decoirment*, < OF. *décoirment*, F. *décoirement*, < LL. *decoirmentum*, ornament, < L. *decorare*, decorate. Cf. *decoirement*.] Decoration.

The police and decoirement of this realm.

Acts James VI., 1587 (ed. 1814), p. 508.

These decoirements which beautify and adorn her.

Heywood, *Description of a Ship*, p. 29.

decorous (dē-kō' or dek'ō-rus), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *decoroso* (also *decoro*), < L. *decorus*, seemly, becoming, befitting, < *decor* (*decōr-*), seemliness, grace, etc.: see *decorate* and *decorum*.] Characterized by or conspicuous for decorum; proper; decent; especially (of persons), formally polite and proper in speech and conduct.

There is no duenna so rigidly prudent, and inexorably decorous, as a superannuated coquette.

Irrving, *Sketch-Book*, p. 192.

He recited a list of complaints against his majesty, . . . all of them fabricated or exaggerated for the occasion, and none of them furnishing even a decorous pretext for the war which was now formally declared.

Motley, *Dutch Republic*, I. 100.

He (Sir Robert Peel) was uniformly decorous, and had a high sense of dignity and propriety.

W. R. Greg, *Misc. Essays*, 2d ser., p. 219.

= Syn. Fit, seemly, comely, orderly, appropriate.

decorously (dē-kō' or dek'ō-rus-li), *adv.* In a decorous manner; with decorum.

Salisbury's Countess, she would not die,
As a proud dame should, *decorously*;
Lifting my axe, I split her skull
And the edge since then has been notched and dull.
Trials of Charles I. and the Regicides, N. and Q., 7th ser.,
[IV. 446.]

decorousness (dē-kō'- or dek'ō-rus-nes), *n.* Decency or propriety of behavior.

decorticate (dē-kōr'ti-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *decorticated*, ppr. *decorticating*. [*L. decorticiatus*, pp. of *decorticare* (> *Pg. decorticare* = *F. decortiquer*; cf. *It. scorticare, discorticare*, with prefix *dis-*, and *Sp. descortezar* = *Pg. descortigar* = *Olt. discorzare*, from a deriv. form of the noun), strip the bark off, < *de*, from, + *cortex* (*cortic-*), bark, whence ult. *E. cork*: see *cork*, *corticate*.] To remove the bark from; in general, to deprive of the cortex, in any sense of that word; strip off the exterior coat of.

Great barley, dried and *decorticated*.

Arbutnot, Ancient Coins.

decorticate (dē-kōr'ti-kāt), *a.* [*L. decorticiatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Destitute of a cortex or cortical layer: used specifically in lichenology.

decortication (dē-kōr-ti-kā'shon), *n.* [= *F. decortication* = *Sp. decortication*, < *L. decorticiatio* (*n.*), < *decorticare*, decorticate: see *decorticate*.] The act of removing the cortex or outer layer; removal of the bark or husk.

decorticator (dē-kōr'ti-kā-tor), *n.* A tool for stripping off bark.

decorum (dē-kō-rum), *n.* [= *F. decorum* = *Sp. Pg. It. decoro*, < *L. decorum*, fitness, propriety, decorum, neut. of *decorus*, fit, proper: see *decorous*.] 1. Propriety of speech, behavior, or dress; formal politeness; orderliness; seemliness; decency.

The true Measure of *Decorum* . . . is that which is most serviceable to the principal End.

Stillingfleet, Sermons, III. ix.

He kept with princes due *decorum*,
Yet never stood in awe before 'em. Swift.

Where there is any dependency among one another, they observe a great *decorum*, all rising up when a superior comes in. *Pococke*, Description of the East, I. 132.

A first-rate beauty never studied the *decorums* of dress with more assiduity.

Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, civ.

2. In general, fitness, suitableness, or propriety of anything, with respect to occasion, purpose, or use.

découplé (dā-kō-plā'), *a.* [*F.*, pp. of *découpler*, uncouple, < *dé-priv.* + *coupler*, couple.] In *her.*, uncoupled; parted into two: said especially of a chevron when the two rafters are separated by a slight space.

decours (de-kōrz'), *a.* and *n.* [*OF. decours*, a running down, course, wane, decree, *F. décours*, wane, decrease, < *L. decursus*, a running down, descent, < *decurrere*, run down: see *decur*.] In *her.*, same as *decrecent* (*a.*).

decourt (dē-kōrt'), *v. t.* [*de-priv.* + *court*.] To drive or dismiss from court; deprive of court influence.

decoy (dē-koi'), *v.* [*de-* + *coy*¹, *v.*, entice, allure: see *de-* and *coy*¹, *v.* The birds decoyed and the decoying birds being commonly ducks, the word *decoy*, esp. as a noun, was soon turned by popular etymology into *duckoy*. Hence the spelling *duckoy*, and finally the compound *duck-coy*, which, though thus developed from *decoy*, may be considered as made up of *duck* + *coy*¹, *n.*, also used in sense of *decoy*. The *D.* words, *eenden-kooi*, formerly *eende-kooi*, a 'duck-coy' (*D. eend* = *AS. ened*, a duck: see *drake* and *anas*), *kooi-eend*, a 'coy-duck', *kooi-man*, a decoy-man, *vogel-kooi*, a bird-cage, a decoy, are compounded with *D. kooi*, a cage, a bird-cage, a fold, hive (the source of *E. coy*², *q. v.*, but not connected with *E. coy*¹ or *decoy*), either independently of the accidentally similar *E.* words, or in imitation of them.] *I. trans.* 1. To lure into a snare; entrap by some allurements or deception: as, to decoy ducks within gunshot; troops may be decoyed into an ambush.

I have heard of barbarians who, when tempests drive ships upon their coasts, decoy them to the rocks that they may plunder their lading. Johnson.

2. To allure, attract, or entice, without notion of entrapping.

The king might be decoyed from thence.

Clarendon, Civil War, III. 232.

= *Syn. Allure, Lure, Entice* (see *allure*¹); to snare, inamare, mislead.

II. intrans. To be deceived by a decoy; fall into a snare.

They (ducks) are quite unsuspecting of man, and, decoying well, are shot in extraordinary numbers.

Sportsman's Gazetteer, p. 201.

decoy (dē-koi'), *n.* [*decoy*, *v.*] 1. A lure employed to entice game into a snare or within the range of a weapon; specifically, an image of a bird, as a duck, or a trained living bird or animal, used to lure wild birds or animals into the power of man; hence, also, a person similarly employed with respect to other persons. Hence—2. Anything intended to lead into a snare; any lure or allurements that deceives and misleads into evil, danger, or the power of an enemy; a stratagem employed to mislead or lead into danger.—3. A place, as a pond, furnished with an arrangement for luring wild fowl into it. Several channels or pipes of a curved form, covered with light hooped network, lead from the pond in various directions. The wild fowl are enticed to enter the wide mouth of the channel by tamed ducks trained for the purpose, or by grain scattered on the water. When they are well within the covered channel they are driven up into the funnel-net at the far end, where they are easily caught.

decoy-bird (dē-koi'bērd), *n.* A bird, or an imitation of one, used as a lure to entice others into a net or within gunshot.

decoy-duck (dē-koi'duk), *n.* 1. In fowling, a duck, or an imitation of one, used as a decoy.—2. A person acting as a decoy for other persons.

Admit no . . . *Decoy-Duck* to wheedle you a fop-scrambling to the Play in a Mask.

Congreve, Way of the World, iv. 5.

decrassify (dē-kras'i-fi), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *decrassified*, ppr. *decrassifying*. [*L. de-priv.* + *crassus*, thick, & -fy.] To make less crass.

I might at least
Eliminate, *decrassify* my faith,
Since I adopt it; keeping what I must,
And leaving what I can.

Browning, Bishop Blougram's Apology.

decrease (dē-krēs'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *decreased*, ppr. *decreasing*. [*ME. decresen, decrecen*, < *OF. decresser, decrestre, decreistre, decreistre*, *F. décroître* = *Sp. decrecer* = *Pg. decrecer* = *It. decrescere* (cf., with altered prefix, *ME. decresen*, < *OF. decreistre, decreistre* = *Pr. decreisser* = *Sp. decrecer* = *It. decrescere*, < *ML. decrescere*), < *L. decrescere*, decrease, become less, wane, < *de*, from, away, + *crecere*, grow: see *crecent*. Cf. *crease*², *accrease*, *increase*.] *I. intrans.* To become less; lessen; be diminished gradually in extent, bulk, quantity, or amount, or in strength, influence, or excellence: as, the days decrease in length from June to December.

Olyves nowe and oth'r treen Ichone
Do dounge hem in *decreasinge* of the moone.

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 79.

He must increase, but I must decrease. John iii. 30.

Decreasing series. See *progression*.—*Syn. Decrease, Diminish, Diminute, Contract*: to lessen, abate, ebb, subside, fall off, fall away, shrink. The first three all mean a becoming less by degrees. *Decrease* more often implies that the causes are imperceptible or not necessarily perceptible, acting, it may be, from within the object itself: as, the swelling decreases daily. *Diminish* generally implies the action of some external cause which is more or less in the mind of those concerned: as, his fortune diminishes daily through extravagance; the troops diminish steadily under disease and conflict. *Decrease* is the appropriate word for reduction of bulk or volume, *diminish* for reduction of number. These distinctions are not always observed. To *diminute* is to become small in size, amount, or number by slow and imperceptible degrees, the reduction being always undesirable and the result a sort of attenuation: as, the army dwindled to a few thousands; the child dwindled to a mere skeleton. To *contract* is to become less by shrinkage or a drawing together of parts or elements; it implies loss of size, bulk, or extent, without the loss of constituent substance or parts usually expressed by the other words.

So many wives, who have yet their husbands in their arms; so many parents, who have not the number of their children lessened; so many villages, towns, and cities, whose inhabitants are not decreased, their property violated, or their wealth diminished, are yet owing to the sober conduct and happy results of your advice.

Dryden, King Arthur, Ded.

If the activities of a living body involve an expenditure not made good by nutrition, *diminishing* follows.

H. Spencer, Data of Ethics, § 63.

The anatomical structure of the eye is such that a moderately contracted pupil is in contact with the lens-surface.

Quain, Med. Dict., p. 480.

II. trans. To make less; lessen; make smaller in dimensions, amount, quality, excellence, etc.; reduce gradually or by small deductions.

Nor cherish'd they relations poor,
That might decrease their present store. Prior.

decrease (dē-krēs' or dē'krēs), *n.* [*ME. decrees*, < *OF. decreis, decreois, decreois, decrece*, decrease; from the verb.] 1. A becoming less; diminution; wane (as applied to the moon); decay: as, a rapid decrease of revenue or of strength.

See in what time the seeds set in the increase of the moon come to a certain height, and how they differ from those that are set in the decrease of the moon.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

2. The amount by which something is lessened; extent of loss or decrement: as, a great decrease in production or of income.

decreasingly (dē-krēs'ing-li), *adv.* In a decreasing manner; by decrease.

decreation (dē-krē-ā'shon), *n.* [*de-priv.* + *creation*.] The undoing of an act of creation. [Rare.]

Especially the continual *decreation* and annihilation of the souls of the brutes.

Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 45.

decree (dē-krēs'), *n.* [*ME. decre* (cf. *Sc. decreet*), < *OF. decret*, *F. décret* = *Sp. Pg. It. decreto* = *D. dekreet* = *G. decret* = *Dan. Sw. dekret*, < *L. decretum*, a decree, ordinance, decision, neut. of *decretus*, pp. of *decernere*, decree, decide (> *E. decern*): see *decern*.] 1. A special ordinance or regulation promulgated by civil or other authority; an authoritative decision having the force of law.

He made a decree for the rain. Job xxviii. 28.

And statesmen at her council met
Who knew the seasons when to take
Occasion by the hand, and make
The bounds of freedom wider yet
By shaping some august decree.

Tennyson, To the Queen.

On December 7, 1866, the Emperor of Brazil issued a decree which opened the Amazon . . . to the commerce of all the world from and after September 7, 1867.

E. Schuyler, Amer. Diplomacy, p. 342.

Specifically—2. In *Rom. law*, a determination or judgment of the emperor on a suit between parties. Among the Romans, when all legislative power was centered in the emperors, it became the custom to ask for their opinion and decision in disputed cases. Their decisions were called decrees, and formed part of the imperial constitutions.

3. An edict or a law made by an ecclesiastical council for regulating business within its jurisdiction. The term is used in ecclesiastical history chiefly as a designation of certain dogmatic and authoritative decisions on disputed points in theology and discipline in the Roman Catholic Church: as, the *Decrees* of the Council of Trent; the *Decree* of Auricular Confession by the Fourth Lateran Council.

4. A judicial decision or determination of a litigated cause; specifically, the sentence or order of a court of chancery, or of a court of admiralty or of probate, after a hearing or submission of the cause. The word *judgment* is now used in reference to the decisions of courts having both common law and equity powers. See also *act*, *article*, *bill*, *charter*, *code*, *constitution*, *edict*, *law*, *ordinance*, *provision*, *statute*.

5. In *theol.*, one of the eternal purposes of God, whereby for his own glory he has foreordained whatsoever comes to pass. Whether these decrees are absolute or conditional—that is, whether they are according to the counsel of his own will, "without any foresight of faith or good works, or any other thing in the creature, as conditions or causes moving him thereto" (*West. Conf. of Faith*, iii.), or are based upon his foreknowledge of the character and course of his free creatures—is a contested question, the Calvinists taking the former view, the Arminians the latter.

By the decree of God for the manifestation of his glory, some men and angels are predestinated unto everlasting life and others foreordained to everlasting death.

West. Conf. of Faith, iii. § 3.

6. The judgment or award of an umpire in a case submitted to him.—*Absolute decree*, a decision that something shall be done with no condition attached to it.—*Berlin decree*, *Milan decree*, two decrees of Napoleon I. against Great Britain, enforcing his continental system. The first, issued at Berlin November 21st, 1806, closed against British commerce all continental ports under the control of France (including those of Italy, Spain, Holland, and Germany), confiscated all British merchandise wherever found, forbade correspondence with Great Britain, and ordered that all British subjects found within the jurisdiction of France or its allies should be made prisoners of war. The second decree, issued at Milan December 17th, 1807, declared all neutral vessels connected in any way with British commerce or intercourse to be thereby denationalized, and ordered that they should be treated as English.—*Declaratory decree*. See *declaratory*.—*Decree arbitral*, in *Scots law*, an award by one or more arbiters.—*Decree condemnatory*. See *decree of absolver*, under *absolver*.—*Decree dative*, in *Scots law*, a decree of a commissary conferring on an executor (not being an executor nominate) the office of executor.—*Decree in absence*, in *Scots law*, a decree pronounced against a defender who has not appeared or pleaded on the merits of the cause: the same as *judgment by default* in English common law.—*Decree nisi* (decree unless), in *Eng. law*, a decree conditioned on some future event, usually the default of the adverse party to show cause or to perform a condition.—*Decree of absolver*. See *absolver*.—*Decree of constitution*. See *constitution*.—*Decree of locality*, in *Scots law*, a decree of the teind court allocating the modified stipend on the different heritors, in the proportions in which they are to pay it.—*Decree of modification*, in *Scots law*, a decree of the teind court modifying a stipend to the clergyman, but not allocating it upon the different heritors.—*Decree of registration*, in *Scots law*, a decree obtained, without an

action, for payment of money secured by a bond or deed containing a clause of consent to registration for execution.—**Decree of valuation of tithes**, in *Scots law*, a decree of the tithing court determining the extent and value of a heritor's tithes.—**Syn.** 1 and 3. *Edict, Statute*, etc. See *law*.—4 and 6. *Judgment, Order*, etc. (see *decision*); proclamation, fiat, mandate.

decree (dē-kre'), *v.* [*Cf.* *F. décréter* = *Sp. Pg. decretar* = *It. decretare* = *D. dekretieren* = *G. dekretieren* = *Dan. dekretere* = *Sw. dekretera*, < *ML. decretare*, decree; from the noun: see *decree*, *n.*] **I. trans.** 1. To order or promulgate with authority; issue as an edict or ordinance.

Thou shalt also decree a thing, and it shall be established. *Job* xxii. 28.

He [William I.] decreed there should be Sheriffs in every Shire, and Justices of Peace for Punishment of Malefactors. *Baker, Chronicles*, p. 27.

Wherefore fatalists that hold the necessity of all human actions and events may be reduced to these three heads: First, such as, asserting the Deity, suppose it irrespectively to decree and determine all things, and thereby make all actions necessary to us.

Cudworth, Intellectual System, i. 1.

In the autumn of 1535 Cromwell and his agents effected a visitation of the monasteries, the report of which insured their condemnation; and, in the last session of the Long Parliament in 1536, the dissolution of the smaller houses was decreed. *Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist.*, p. 258.

2. To determine judicially; resolve by sentence; adjudge: as, the court decreed a restoration of the property.

Theirs be the laurel-wreath decreed,
Who both write well, and write full speed.

Cowper, To Robert Lloyd.

3. To determine or resolve legislatively; determine or decide on.

They themselves decreed

Their own revolt, not I. *Milton, P. L.*, iii. 116.
= *Syn.* To order, ordain, command, enact.

II. intrans. To determine; predetermine immutably; constitute or appoint by edict.

All hast thou spoken as my thoughts are, all
As my eternal purpose hath decreed.

Milton, P. L., iii. 172.

decreeable (dē-kre'-a-bl), *a.* [*<* *decree* + *-able*.] Capable of being decreed.

decree-ment (dē-kre'-ment), *n.* [*<* *decree* + *-ment*.] The act of decreeing; decree.

This unjust decree-ment. *Poets, Martyrs.*

decree-er (dē-kre'-er), *n.* [*<* *decree* + *-er*.] One who decrees.

In thy book it is written of me, says Christ, that I should do this will; he is not willing only, but the first decreer of it; it is written of me. *Goodwin, Works*, i. iii. 103.

decreet (dē-kre't), *n.* [*<* *OF. decret*, < *L. decretum*, a decree: see *decree*.] In *Scots law*, a decree. See *decree*, *n.*, 1.

Freudraught . . . obtained a decreet against him for 200,000 merks. *Spalding, Hist. Troubles in Scotland*, i. 51.

decrement (dek-rē-ment), *n.* [= *Sp. Pg. It. decremento*, < *LL. decrementum*, a decrease, < *L. decrescere*, decrease: see *decrease*.] 1. The act or state of decreasing; the becoming gradually less; lessening; waste.

I do not believe the understanding part of man received any natural decrement or diminution.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), i. 723.

Rocks, mountains, and the other elevations of the earth suffer a continual decrement. *Woodward.*

2. The quantity lost by gradual diminution or waste; specifically, in *math.*, the small part by which a variable quantity becomes less and less.

The increments in time are proportional to the decrements in pressure. *Frankland, Chemistry*, iii. 1. 830.

Each increment of evolution entails a decrement of reproduction that is not accurately proportionate, but somewhat less than proportionate.

H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 364.

3. In *her.*, the condition of waning: said of the moon. It is represented by turning the horns of the crescent toward the sinister side. Also called *detriment*.—4. In *crystal.*, a successive diminution of the layers of molecules applied to the faces of the primitive form, by which the secondary forms are hypothetically produced.—**Equal decrement of life**, in the doctrine of annuities of insurance companies, the theory that in a given number of lives there should be an equal annual decrease within a given period.

decrepit (dē-krep'it), *a.* [*<* *OF. decrepit*, *F. décrépit* = *Sp. decrepito* = *Pg. It. decrepito*, < *L. decrepitus*, an adj. applied to old men and old animals, and usually translated 'very old': lit. meaning uncertain; usually explained as 'noiseless' (because "old people creep about quietly" or "like shadows"), otherwise as 'broken'; < *de-priv.* + *crepitus*, pp. of *crepare*, make a noise, rattle, break with a crash: see *crepitare*.] Broken down in health, physical or mental, especially from age; wasted or worn by infirmities; weakened, especially by age.

An old decrepit wretch
That has no sense, no sinew.

B. Jonson, Volpone, iii. 6.

He was already decrepit with premature old age. *Motley, Dutch Republic*, i. 102.

[Sometimes incorrectly spelled *decrepid*.]

Last, winter comes, decrepid, old, and dull. *Jennys, An Ode.*

decrepitate (dē-krep'i-tāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *decrepitated*, ppr. *decrepitating*. [*<* *NL.* as if **decrepitatus*, pp. of **decrepitare* (> *F. décrépit* = *Sp. Pg. decrepitar* = *It. decrepitare*), < *L. de- + crepitatus*, pp. of *crepitare*, crackle, break with a noise: see *crepitare*.] **I. intrans.** To crackle, as salt when roasting.

II. trans. To roast or calcine in a strong heat, so as to cause a continual bursting or crackling of the substance: as, to decrepitate salt.

So will it come to pass in a pot of salt, although decrepitated. *Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.*

decrepitation (dē-krep-i-tā'shon), *n.* [= *F. décrépitation* = *Sp. decrepitation* = *Pg. decrepitação* = *It. decrepitatione*, < *NL.* as if **decrepitatio*(n-), < **decrepitare*: see *decrepitare*.] The act of snapping or bursting with a crackling noise on being heated, or the crackling noise, accompanying the flying asunder of their parts, made by various salts and minerals when heated. It is caused by the unequal sudden expansion of their substance by the heat, or by the expansion and volatilization of water or other liquid held mechanically within them.

decrepity (dē-krep'i-ti), *adv.* In a decrepit manner; as one broken down by infirmities.

And she rose up decrepity
For a last dim look at earth and sea.

Lovell, Vision of Sir Launfal, ii. 1.

decrepitness (dē-krep'i-ti-nes), *n.* *Decrepitude.* **decrepitude** (dē-krep'i-tūd), *n.* [*<* *F. décrépitude* = *Sp. decrepitud* = *Pg. decrepitude*, < *L. as if *decrepitude*, < *decrepitus*, decrepit: see *decrepit*.] The state of being broken down by infirmities, physical or mental, especially infirmities of age.

Many seem to pass on from youth to decrepitude without any reflection on the end of life.

Johnson, Rambler, No. 78.

decrepity (dē-krep'i-ti), *n.* [*<* *ML. decrepita*(t)-s, < *L. decrepitis*, decrepit: see *decrepit*.] *Decrepitude.*

Honest Credulity

Is a true loadstone to draw on Decrepity!

Chapman, All Fools, iv. 1.

decrecendo (It. pron. dā-kre-shen'dō), *n.* [*It.*, ppr. of *decrescere*, < *L. decrescere*, decrease: see *decrease*.] In *music*, a gradual diminution of force; a passing from loud to soft: opposed to *crescendo*, and the same as *diminuendo*: often indicated by *decres.*, *dec.*, or the sign >.

decrescent (dē-kres'ent), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. décroissant*, etc., < *L. decrescen*(t)-s, ppr. of *decrecere*, decrease: see *decrease*, and cf. *crescent*.] **I. a.** Decreasing; becoming gradually less; waning, as the moon.

Saddening in her childless castle, sent,
Between the in-crescent and de-crescent moon,
Arms for her son, and loosed him from his vow.

Tennyson, Gareth and Lynette.

Specifically—(a) In *her.*, decreasing or waning: said of the moon when represented with the points toward the sinister side. Also *decours*. (b) In *bot.*, diminishing gradually from below upward.

II. n. In *her.*, the moon in her decrement: used as a bearing. See *decrement*, 3.

decrescent-pinnate (dē-kres'ent-pin'āt), *a.* In *bot.*, pinnate with leaflets gradually decreasing in size from the base.

decreti, *n.* See *decreet*, *decree*.

decretal (dē-kre'tal), *a.* and *n.* [*<* *ML. decretalis*, < *L. decretum*, a decree: see *decree*.] **I. a.** 1. Pertaining to or of the nature of a decree; containing a decree or decrees.

When any sentence of a father is cited, and inserted into a decretal epistle of a pope, or any part of the canon law, that sentence is thereby made authentic.

Donne, Sermons, xxii.

2†. Done according to a decree; decreed; fatal. [Rare.]

So here's a most decretal end of me.

Chapman, Byron's Tragedy, v. 1.

II. n. [= *F. décrétale* = *Sp. Pg. decretal* = *It. decretale*, < *ML. decretale*, a decree, neut. of adj. *decretalis*: see above.] 1. An authoritative order or decree; specifically, a letter of the pope determining some point or question in ecclesiastical law.

What principle . . . had they then to judge of heresies, besides the single dictates or decretals of private bishops? *Jer. Taylor, Works* (ed. 1835), ii. 315.

This is not a process of reasoning, but an act of will—a decretal enveloped in a scientific nimbus.

J. Martineau, Materialism, p. 107.

2. A book of decrees or edicts; a body of laws; specifically [*cap.*], in the plural, the second part of the canon law: so called because it contains the decrees of sundry popes determining points of ecclesiastical law.

Ac in canon ne in the decretales I can nougte rede a lyne. *Piers Plowman* (B), v. 428.

In the year 1230 Gregory IX. had approved of the five books of *Decretals* codified by Raymond of Pennafort from the Extravagants of the recent Popes.

Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 307.

False Decretals, a collection of canon law, of the ninth century, purporting to have been made by one Isidorus Mercator, and unquestioned till the fifteenth century, but since proved to consist largely of spurious or forged papal decretals. Also called *Pseudo-Isidorian Decretals*, to distinguish them from the collection dating from the seventh century, attributed to Isidore of Seville, and consisting of genuine documents.

decretion (dē-kre'shon), *n.* [*<* *LL. decretio*(n-), decrease, < *L. decretus*, pp. of *decrecere*: see *decrease*.] A decreasing.

Nor can we now perceive that the world becomes more or less than it was, by which *decretion* we might guess at a former increase. *Bp. Pearson, Expos. of Creed*, i.

decretist (dē-kre'stist), *n.* [= *OF. decretiste* (also *decretistre*: see *decretist*), *F. décretiste* = *Sp. Pg. decretista* (cf. *It. decretalista*), < *ML. decretista*, < *L. decretum*, decree: see *decree*, *decretal*. Cf. *decretist*.] In medieval universities, a student in the faculty of law; specifically, a student of the decretals.

decretist, *n.* [*ME. decretist*, < *OF. decretistre*, *discretistre*, var. of *decretiste*: see *decretist*.] A decretist.

Ac this doctor and diuinour and decretist of canon. *Piers Plowman* (C), xvi. 85.

decretive (dē-kre'tiv), *a.* [*<* *L. decret-um*, decree, + *-ive*.] Having the force of a decree; pertaining to a decree.

decretorial (dek-rē-tō-ri-āl), *a.* [*<* *decretory* + *-al*.] Decretory; authoritative; critical.

Besides the usual or calendarly month, there are but four considerable, that is, the month of peragrations, of apparition, of consecration, and the medical or decretorial month. *Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.*, iv. 2.

decretorily (dek-rē-tō-ri-ly), *adv.* In a definitive manner; as decreed.

decretory (dek-rē-tō-ri), *a.* [= *F. décrétatoire* = *Sp. Pg. It. decretorio*, < *L. decretorius*, < *decretum*, a decree: see *decree*.] 1. Pertaining to or following a decree; established by a decree; judicial; definitive.

They that . . . are too decretory and enunciative of speedy judgments to their enemies, turn their religion into revenge. *Jer. Taylor, Works* (ed. 1835), i. 519.

Sirs, you are not sure that when the decretory hour of death overtakes you, you shall have one minute of an hour allowed you to commit your spirits into the hand of the Lord Jesus Christ. *C. Mather, Mag. Christ.*, iv. 7.

2†. Critical; determining; in which there is some definitive event.

The main considerations, which most set off this number, are observations drawn from the motions of the moon, supposed to be measured by sevens, and the critical or decretory dates dependent on that number.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iv. 12.

decrow (dē-kro'), *v. t.* [For **decru* (as *acrew* for *accru*), < *OF. decru*, *F. décré*, pp. of *decreistre*, *decroistre*, *F. décroître*, decrease: see *decrease*.] To decrease.

Sir Arthegall renewed
His strength still more, but she still more decreed.

Spenser, F. Q., iv. vi. 18.

decral (dē-kri'al), *n.* [*<* *decry* + *-al*.] A crying down; a clamorous censure; condemnation by censure.

Forward wits . . . can on no account afterwards submit to a decral or disparagement of those raw works to which they ow'd their early character and distinction. *Shaftesbury, Misc. Reflections*, v. ii.

decrier (dē-kri'er), *n.* [*<* *decry* + *-er*.] One who decries or traduces clamorously.

The late fanatic decryers of the necessity of human learning. *South, Sermons*, vii. ii.

decrown (dē-kroun'), *v. t.* [*<* *F. découronner*, decrown: see *discrown*.] To deprive of a crown; discrown. [Rare.]

Dethroning and decrowning princes with his foot, as it pleases him [the pope].

Hakewill, Ans. to Dr. Carrier (1616), p. 37.

He holds it to be no more sin the decrowning of kings than our puritans do the suppression of bishops.

Sir T. Overbury, Characters.

decrustation (dē-krus-tā'shon), *n.* [*<* *de-priv.* + *crustation*.] The act of removing a crust.

decry (dē-kri'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *decried*, ppr. *decrying*. [*<* *F. décrier*, *OF. descrier*, cry down,

discredit, disparage, < *des-* (L. *dis-*) + *crier*, cry: see *cry*.] 1. To cry down; speak disparagingly of; censure as faulty or worthless; clamor against: as, to *decry* a poem.

For small errors they whole plays decry.

Dryden.

Far be it from me to *decry* moral virtue, which even heathens have granted to be a reward to itself.

Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. Pref. to xl.

Dear, charming nymph, neglected and decry'd,
My shame in crowds, my solitary pride.

Goldsmith, Des. VII., l. 411.

2†. To deprive of credit officially.

The king may at any time *decry*, or cry down, any coin of the kingdom, and make it no longer current.

Blackstone, Com., I. 278.

=Syn. 1. Decry, Depreciate, Detract from, Derogate from, Disparage, run down, discredit. These words agree in expressing an effort to lower the esteem in which a person or thing is held. If the effort is unjust, the injustice is not so conspicuous as in the words compared under *aspere*. *Decry*, to cry down, clamor against, implies activity and publicity; it is hardly applicable to persons. *Depreciate*, primarily to lower the value of, is less forcible than *decry*, and may apply to persons. *Detract from* and *derogate from* have almost precisely the same meaning—to take from or diminish reputation, as by caviling, ascribing success to accident, good conduct to low motives, etc. *Disparage*, to make a thing unequal to what it was in repute; under-rate. The last four need not have a personal subject: as, it would *derogate* very much from his standing; it would *disparage* him in public estimation if it were known.

The Administration and its friends have been attempting to circumscribe, and to *decry*, the powers belonging to other branches.

D. Webster, Speech, Oct. 1st, 1832.

Our vulgar luxury depreciates objects not fitted to adorn our dwellings.

If a man is honest, it *detracts* nothing from his merits to say he had the wit to see that honesty is the best policy.

E. Dicey, Victor Emmanuel, p. 112.

By intermingling a subject's speech with the king's message, he [the secretary] seemed to *derogate* from the honor and majesty of a king.

J. B. Israeli, Curios. of Lit., IV. 308.

Why should we make it a point with our false modesty to *disparage* that man we are, and that form of being assigned to us?

Emerson, Spiritual Laws.

decrytallization (dē-kris'ta-li-zā'shon), *n.* [*< *decrytallize (< de-priv. + crytallize) + -ation.*] The act or process of losing the crystalline structure. [Rare.]

These beautiful forms [ice-flowers] . . . may indeed be called "negative" or "inverse" crystals, developed by the breaking-down or *decrytallization* of the ice.

Huxley, Physiography, p. 62.

decubation (dē-kū-bā'shon), *n.* [*< L. as if *decubare* (equiv. to *decumbere*: see *decumbent*), *lie down, < de, down, + cubare, lie.* Cf. *L. decubare*, *lie away from, < de, away, + cubare, lie.*] The act of lying down.

decubital (dē-kū'bi-tal), *a.* [*< decubitus + -al.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of a bed-sore or decubitus.

decubitus (dē-kū'bi-tus), *n.* [NL., *< L. decumbere*, pp. **decubitus*, *lie down*: see *decumbent*.] 1. The attitude assumed by a sick person when lying down in bed. See *anaclysis*.—2. Same as *bed-sore*.

decula (dek'ū-lā), *n.* A kind of antelope found in Abyssinia.

déculassement (F. pron. dā-kū-las'mon), *n.* [F., *< *deculer*, unbreech, *< dé-priv. + cul*, breech.] In *gun.*, the unbreeching of a cannon; any serious damage to one of the essential parts of the fermature or breech-closing mechanism of a breech-loading gun.

decuman (dek'ū-man), *a. and n.* [Also *decumane*; = Sp. Pg. It. *decumano*, *< L. decumanus*, *decimanus*, of or belonging to the tenth part (pl. *decumani*, the tenth cohort, *porta decumana*, the decuman gate), also considerable, large, immense (applied to eggs and waves, appar. from the notion that every tenth egg or wave in a series is the largest), *< decumus*, *decimus*, tenth: see *decimal*.] I. *a.* 1. In *Rom. milit. antiq.*, an epithet applied to a gate of the Roman camp near which the tenth cohorts of the legions were encamped. The decuman gate was the principal entrance to the camp, and was that furthest from the enemy.

Pompey, finding the enemy in his camp, rode out of the decuman gate.

Amer. Jour. Philol., VI. 182.

2. Large; immense: used especially of waves.

Overwhelmed and quite sunk by such *decumane* billows.

Bp. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 30.

That same *decumane* wave that took us fore and aft somewhat altered my pulse.

Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, iv. 23.

II. *n.* 1. In *astrol.*, one of the ten divisions of the ecliptic.—2. A large wave.

Shocks of surf that clomb and fell

Spume-sliding down the baffled decuman.

Lowell, Cathedral.

decumbence, decumbency (dē-kum'bens, -bens-i), *n.* [*< decumbent*: see *-ence, -ency*.] The state of being decumbent or of lying down; the posture of lying down.

decumbent (dē-kum'bent), *a.* [*< L. decumbere* (t-s), pp. of *decumbere*, *lie down, < de, down, + *cumbere*, nasalized form (in comp.) of *cubare*, *lie*: see *cumbent*.] 1. Lying down; reclining; prostrate; recumbent.

Underneath is the decumbent portraiture of a woman resting on a death's head.

Ashmole, Berkshire, l. 2.

Specifically—2. In *bot.*, having the base reclining upon the ground, as an ascending stem the lower part of which rests upon the earth.

decumbently (dē-kum'bent-li), *adv.* In a decumbent manner.

decumbiture (dē-kum'bi-tūr), *n.* [Irreg. *< L. decumbere*, *lie down, + -i-ture*.] 1. The time at which a sick person takes to his bed, or during which he is confined to it by disease. [Rare.]

During his *decumbiture* he was visited by his most dear friend.

Life of Firmin (1698), p. 82.

2. In *astrol.*, the figure of the heavens erected for the time of a person's first taking to his bed from illness. Prognostics of recovery or death were derived from this figure.

decuple (dek'ū-pl), *a. and n.* [= Sp. *decuplo* = Pg. *decuplo* = It. *decuplo*, *< L. decuplus*, tenfold, *< decem*, = E. *ten*, + *-plus*, akin to E. *-fold*.] I. *a.* Tenfold; containing ten times as many.

II. *n.* A number ten times repeated.

decuple (dek'ū-pl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *decupled*, pp. *decupling*. [= Sp. Pg. *decuplar*; from the adj.] To increase tenfold.

decuplet (dek'ū-plet), *n.* [*< decuple + -et*.] Same as *decimole*.

decurl, *v. i.* [ME. *decourren*, *decorren*, *< OF. decorre*, *decourre*, *decorre* = Fr. *decorre* = OSp. *decorrer*, *< L. decurrere*, run down, flow, move down, run over, run through, *< de, down, + currere*, run: see *current*.] To run or flow away; leave; depart; be wanting.

Of pompe and of pride the parchemyn *decorreth*,
And principliche of alle peple but thei be pore of herte.

Piers Plowman (B), xiv. 193.

decursion (dē-kū'ri-on), *n.* [= F. *decursion* = Sp. *decursion* = Pg. *decursão* = It. *decursione*, *< L. decurio* (n-), *< decuria*, a company of ten: see *decury*.] 1. An officer in the Roman army who commanded a decury, or a body of ten soldiers.

A decursion with his command of ten horsemen approached Nazareth from the South.

L. Wallace, Ben-Hur, p. 123.

2. Any commander or overseer of ten; specifically, a tithing-man.

He instituted *decursions* through both these colonies: that is, one over every ten families.

Sir W. Temple, Heroic Virtue.

decursionate (dē-kū'ri-on-āt), *n.* [*< L. decursionatus*, *< decurio* (n-), a decursion: see *decursion*.] The dignity or office of a decursion.

decurrence (dē-kur'ens), *n.* [*< ML. decurrentia*, a current, lit. a running down, *< L. decurre* (t-s), pp. of *decurre*, run down: see *decurrent*.] Lapse; effluxion.

The erratas which by long *decurrence* of time, through many men's hands, have befallen it, are easily corrected.

Bp. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 536.

decurrency (dē-kur'en-si), *n.* [As *decurrence*: see *-cy*.] In *bot.*, the prolongation of a leaf below the place of insertion on the stem.

decurrent (dē-kur'ent), *a.* [*< L. decurren* (t-s), pp. of *decurre*, run down: see *decur*.] In *bot.*, extending downward beyond the place of insertion: as, a *decurrent* leaf (that is, a sessile leaf having its base extending downward along the stem). Also *decurring*.

decurrently (dē-kur'ent-li), *adv.* In a decurrent manner.

decurring (dē-kur'ing), *a.* [Ppr. of **decur*, *v.*; *< L. decurrere*, run down: see *decurrent*.] Same as *decurrent*.

decursion† (dē-kér'shon), *n.* [*< L. decursio* (n-), *< decurrere*, run down, flow: see *decur*.]

1. The act of running down, as a stream.—2. In *Rom. antiq.*, a military maneuver or evolution; a march; also, a parade under arms, as at a military funeral or other solemnity.

Decursions, lectisterniums, and a thousand other antiquated names and ceremonies, that we should not have had so just a notion of were they not still preserved on coins.

Adden, Ancient Medals, l.

decursive (dē-kér'siv), *a.* [= F. *décursif*, *< NL. as if *decursivus*, *< L. decursus*, pp. of *decurrere*, run down: see *decur*.] Running down; decurrent. Loudon.

decursively (dē-kér'siv-li), *adv.* In a decursive manner; decurrently.—**Decursively pinnate**, in *bot.*, applied to a pinnate leaf having the leaflets decurrent or running along the petiole.

de cursu (dē kër'sū), [L.: *de, of, from; cursu*, abl. of *cursus*, *> E. course*, q. v.] In *Eng. law*, of course; in ordinary course; specifically, a writ of those classes which were issuable by the cursor on application of the party, and without special authority in each case.

decurt (dē-kért'), *v. t.* [*< L. decurtare*, cut off, *< de, off, + curtare*, cut short, *< curtus*, short: see *curt*.] To shorten by cutting off; abridge.

Your *decurt*ed or headless clause, Angelorum enim cet., is thus Englished.

Bp. Balg, Apology, fol. 147.

decurtate (dē-kér'tāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *decurtated*, pp. *decurtating*. [*< L. decurtatus*, pp. of *decurtare*, cut short: see *decurt*.] 1. To cut short; abridge. [Rare.]—2†. To cut off or trim the hair or beard of.

He sends for his barber to depure, *decurtate*, and *spunge* him.

Nashe, Lenten Stuffe.

decurtate (dē-kér'tāt), *a.* [*< L. decurtatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Cut short; abridged.—**Decurtate syllogism**, a syllogism with one of the premises unexpressed.

decurtation (dē-kér-tā'shon), *n.* [= F. *décuration*, *< LL. decurtatio* (n-), *< L. decurtare*, cut short: see *decurt*.] The act of shortening or cutting short; abridgment. [Rare.]

decurvation (dē-kér-vā'shon), *n.* [*< decurve + -ation*.] The process or result of decurving; the state of being curved downward: opposed to *recurvation*.

There are Trochilidae which possess almost every gradation of decurvation of the bill.

Encyc. Brit., XII. 358.

decurvature (dē-kér-vā'tūr), *n.* [*< decurve + -ature*.] Same as *decurvation*.

Constant jarring on the lower extremity of a hollow cylinder with soft (medullary) contents and flexible end walls would tend to a *decurvature* of both inferior and superior adjacent end walls.

E. D. Cope, Origin of the Fittest, p. 376.

decurve (dē-kérv'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *decurved*, pp. *decurving*. [*< L. de, down, + curvare*, curve, bend. Cf. *decurved*.] To curve downward.

decurved (dē-kérvd'), *p. a.* [*< decurve + -ed*, after *L. decurvatus*, curved back.] Curved downward; gradually turned down: opposed to *recurred*: as, the *decurved* beak of a bird.

Towards the end of May a few short-billed or Jack curlew (Numenius Hudsonicus, Lath.) may be seen, like their congeneric relative with the long *decurved* rostrum.

Shore Birds, p. 9.

decury (dek'ū-ri), *n.*; pl. *decuries* (-riz). [*< OF. decurie*, F. *décurie* = Sp. Pg. It. *decuria*, *< L. decuria*, a company of ten, *< decem* = E. *ten*. Cf. *century*.] A body of ten men under a decursion; the office or authority of a decursion.

The fathers or senators, who at the first were an hundred, parted themselves into tens or *decuries*, and governed successively by the space of five days, one *decury* after another in order.

Raleigh, Hist. World, V. lib. § 7.

decussato (dē-kus'āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *decussated*, pp. *decussating*. [*< L. decussatus*, pp. of *decussare*, cross, divide crosswise, mark with an X, *< decussis*, the number ten (marked X), hence also an X, an intersection (also a ten-as piece: see *decussis*), *< decem*, = E. *ten*, + *as* (ass-), a unit, an ace, an as: see *ace* and *as*.] To intersect; cross, as lines, rays of light, leaves, or fibers of nerves.

Sometimes nearly all, and in rare cases almost none, of the pyramidal fibres *decussate*, great individual variation being observed.

Mind, IX. 99.

decussate, decussated (dē-kus'āt, -ā-ted), *a.* [= Sp. *decusado*, *< L. decussatus*, pp.: see the verb.] 1. Crossed; intersected: specifically applied, in *bot.*, to bodies which are arranged in pairs alternately crossing each other at regular angles.—2. In *rhet.*, arranged in two pairs of repeated, contrasted, or parallelized words or phrases, the second pair reversing the order of the first; characterized by or constituting such an arrangement; chiasmic. See *chiasmus*.—**Decussate antennae**, in *entom.*, antennae in which the joints have lateral processes or branches which alternately cross each other.

decussately (dē-kus'āt-li), *adv.* In a decussate manner.



Decurrent Leaf. Thistle.



Decussate Leaves.

decussation (dē-kū-sā'shən), *n.* [= F. *décussation* = Sp. *decusación* = Pg. *decussação*, < L. *decussatio* (-n-), < *decussare*, cross: see *decussate*.] 1. The act of crossing or intersecting; an intersection; the crossing of two lines, rays, fibers of nerves, etc.

Though there be *decussation* of the rays in the pupil of the eye, and so the image of the object in the retina . . . be inverted. Ray, *Works of Creation*.

2. The state of being decussated, or that which decussates; a chiasm.

decussative (dē-kus'ā-tiv), *a.* [= F. *décussatif*; as *decussate* + -ive.] Intersecting; crossing.

Decussative diametals, quincuncial lines and angles. Sir T. Browne, *Garden of Cyrus*, I.

decussatively (dē-kus'ā-tiv-li), *adv.* Crosswise; in the form of an X.

decussis (dē-kus'is), *n.*; pl. *decusses* (-ēz). [L., < *decem*, = *ten*, + *as* (ass-), a copper coin, as *as*: see *as*. Cf. *decussate*.] A large ancient copper coin, now very rare, of ten times the value of the *as*. See *as*, and *as grave*, under *as*. It was current, in the third century B. C., in parts of Italy (apparently not in Rome) where the *as* was the monetary unit. The obverse type was a helmeted female head; the reverse, the prow of a vessel.

decussorium (dē-kū-sō'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *decussoria* (-i). [NL., < L. *decussare*, divide crosswise: see *decussate*.] In *surg.*, an instrument used for depressing the dura mater after trephining, to facilitate the exit of substances effused on or under it.

decypher, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *decipher*. **dedain**¹, *v.* [ME. *dedainen*, *dedaynen*, *dedeinen*, *dedeynen*, var. of *dedainen*, *disdainen*, *disdain*: see *disdain*.] I. *trans.* To disdain.

And we were faire and bright,
Therefore me thought that he
The kynde of vs tane myght,
And ther-at dedeyned me.

York Plays, p. 22.

II. *intrans.* To be disdainful; be displeased.

The princis of prestis and scribis, seeyng the marvellouse things that he hilde, . . . *dedeyned*.

Wyclif, Mat. xxi. 15.

dedain¹, *n.* [ME., also *dedayn*, *dedein*, *dedeyn*, var. of *dedain*, *disdain*: see *disdain*.] Disdain. Hee [read him] was *dedaine* on his dede "Madame" to seege

To any Ladie in lond, for lordlich hee karpes.

Alisaundre of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), I. 584.

dedain², *v. t.* [ME. *dedeynen*, by confusion for *deynen*, design: see *deign*, *dedain*¹.] To design. Thou art the way of oure redempcion, For Crist of the *dedeynynt* [so two MSS.; one MS. has *hath dedeyned*] for to take Bothe flesche and blood. Chaucer, *Mother of God*, I. 51.

dedal, **dedal** (dē'dal), *a.* [= F. *dédale*, *n.*, = It. *dedalo*, *a.*, < L. *dedalus*, < Gr. *δαίδαλος*, also *δαίδαλος*, skillfully wrought (as a proper name *Δαίδαλος*, L. *Dædalus*, a mythical artist), < *δαίδαλιν*, work skillfully, embellish.] 1. Displaying artistic skill; ingenious; characterized by artistic qualities or treatment.

Here ancient Art her *dedal* fancies play'd. T. Warton, *Odes*, III.

Pour forth heaven's wine, Idean Ganymede,
And let it fill the *dedal* cups like fire.

Shelley, *Prometheus Unbound*, III. 1.

2. Artful; changing; inconstant; insincere.

By truth's own tongue,
I have no *dedale* heart: why is it wrung
To desperation? Keats, *Endymion*, IV.

3. Skillful; cunning.

All were it Zeuxis or Praxiteles,
His *dedale* hand would faine and greatly faynt,
And her perfections with his error taynt. Spenser, *F. Q.*, Prol. to III.

Also *dedale*.

dedalian, **dedalian** (dē-dā'lian), *a.* [< *dedal*, *dedal*, + -ian.] Same as *dedal*.

From time to time in various sort

Dedalian Nature seems her to disport.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II., The Ark.

Our bodies decked in our *dedalian* arma. Chapman.

dedalous, **dedalous** (dē-dā-lus), *a.* [< L. *dædalus*: see *dedal*.] Same as *dedal*.

dede¹, *n.* A Middle English form of *deed*.

dede², *a.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *dead*.

dede³, *A* Middle English form of *did*, preterit of *do*.

dedecorate (dē-dēk'ō-rāt), *v. t.* [< L. *dedecoratus*, pp. of *dedecorare* (> Pg. *dedecorar*), disgrace, dishonor, < *de*-priv. + *decorare*, honor: see *decorate*.] To dishonor; disgrace.

Why lett'st weake Wormes Thy head *dedecorate*
With worthless briers, and flesh-transpiercing thornes? Davies, *Holy Roode*, p. 13.

dedecoration (dē-dēk'ō-rā'shən), *n.* [< OF. *dedecoration*, < LL. *dedecoratio* (-n-), < L. *dedecorare*: see *dedecorate*.] A disgracing or dishonoring. Bailey.

dedecorous (dē-dēk'ō-rus), *a.* [< L. *dedecorus*, LL. also *dedecoratus*, dishonorable, disgraceful, < *de*-priv. + *decorus*, honorable: see *decorous*.] Disgraceful; unbecoming. Bailey.

dedein, **dedeyn**, *v.* See *dedain*¹.

dedentition (dē-dēn-tish'ən), *n.* [< *de*-priv. + *dentition*.] The shedding of teeth.

Dedentition or falling of teeth.

Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Err.*, IV. 12.

dedes (dē'des), *n.* [Javanese.] An odoriferous substance procured from the rasse.

dedicator (dēd'i-kant), *n.* [< L. *dedicator* (-t-), pp. of *dedicare*, dedicate.] One who dedicates.

The proper form of the dedication, the simple dative of the name of a divinity, . . . is shown on the very primitive altars, . . . also the name of the *dedicator*.

Encyc. Brit., XIII. 127.

dedicate (dēd'i-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dedicated*, pp. *dedicating*. [< L. *dedicatus*, pp. of *dedicare*, consecrate, declare, proclaim, devote (> It. *dedicare* = Sp. Pg. *dedicar* = F. *dédier* = Dan. *dedicere* = Sw. *dedicera*), < *de*- + *dicare*, declare, proclaim, akin to *dicere*, say, tell, appoint: see *diction*.] 1. To set apart and consecrate to a deity or to a sacred purpose; devote to a sacred use by a solemn act or by religious ceremonies.

Joram brought . . . vessels of brass; which also king David did *dedicate* unto the Lord. 2 Sam. viii. 10, 11.

2. To devote with solemnity or earnest purpose, as to some person or end; hence, to devote, apply, or set apart in general.

The bud bit with an envious worm,
Ere he can spread his sweet leaves to the air,
Or *dedicate* his beauty to the sun. Shak., R. and J., I. 1.

To the face of perill

Myself I'll *dedicate*. Shak., Cymbeline, v. 1.

Many famous men have studied here, and *dedicated* themselves to the Muses. Coryat, *Cruddies*, I. 129.

We shall make no apology for *dedicating* a few pages to the discussion of that interesting and most important question. Macaulay.

3. To inscribe or address (a literary or musical composition) to a patron, friend, or public character, in testimony of respect or affection, or to recommend the work to his protection and favor: as, to *dedicate* a book.

The ancient custom was to *dedicate* them [books] only to private and equal friends.

Bacon, *Advancement of Learning*, I. 36.

These to His Memory—since he held them dear— . . .

I *dedicate*, I consecrate with tears—

These Idylls. Tennyson, *Idylls of the King*, Ded.

4. In law, to devote (property, as land) to public use, = *syn.* See *devote*.

dedicate (dēd'i-kāt), *a.* [ME. *dedicat*, < L. *dedicatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Consecrated; devoted; appropriated. [Archaic or poetical.]

Let no soldier fly:

He that is truly *dedicate* to war

Hath no self-love. Shak., 2 Hen. VI., v. 2.

My praise shall be *dedicate* to the mind itself.

Bacon, in *Speeding*, I. 123.

A thing *dedicate* and appropriate unto God. Spelman.

dedicatee (dēd'i-kā-tē), *n.* [< *dedicate* + -ee¹.] One to whom a thing is dedicated. [Rare.]

As every dedication meant a present proportioned to the circumstances of the *dedicatee*, there was a natural temptation to be lavish of them. Encyc. Brit., VIII. 514.

dedication (dēd-i-kā'shən), *n.* [< OF. *dedication*, *dedicacion* (also *dedicace*, F. *dédicace*) = Sp. *dedicacion* = Pg. *dedicacão* = It. *dedicazione* = D. *dedicatie* = Dan. Sw. *dedikation*, < L. *dedicatio* (-n-), dedication, < *dedicare*, dedicate: see *dedicate*.] 1. The act of consecrating to a deity or to a sacred use with appropriate solemnities; a solemn appropriation or setting apart: as, the *dedication* of a church.

And the children of Israel . . . kept the *dedication* of this house of God with joy. Ezra vi. 16.

2. The act of devoting with solemnity or earnestness of feeling to any purpose.—3. The act of inscribing or addressing a literary or an artistic work to a patron, friend, or public character.

Neither is the modern *dedication* of books and writings, as to patrons, to be commended.

Bacon, *Advancement of Learning*, I. 36.

4. An address prefixed to a literary or musical composition, inscribed to a patron, as a means of recommending the work to his protection and favor, or, as now usually, to a private friend or to a public character, as a mark of affection or respect.

Proud as Apollo on his forked hill,
Sate full-blown Bufo, puff'd by sorry quill;
Fed by soft *dedication* all day long,
Horace and he went hand in hand in song.

Pope, Prol. to *Satires*, I. 233.

5. In law, a voluntary surrender or abandonment of property by the owner to public use, as of land, by consenting to the making of a highway upon it, or of an invention, by neglect to patent it.—*Feast of the Dedication*, a feast instituted at the liberation of Jerusalem from the Syrians by Judas Maccabeus, about 165 B. C., in commemoration of the purification of the Temple and dedication of a new altar, after the pollution of the Temple and former altar by Antiochus Epiphanes. See 1 Mac. iv. 48-50; 2 Mac. I. 18, x. 3-8. Also called the *Encenia*. = *syn.* 1 and 2. Consecration, devotion.—3 and 4. Inscription.

dedicator (dēd'i-kā-tor), *n.* [= It. *dedicatore*, < LL. *dedicator*, < L. *dedicare*, dedicate: see *dedicate*.] One who dedicates; specifically, one who inscribes a book to a patron, friend, or public character.

Leave dangerous truths to unsuccessful satires,

And flattery to fulsome *dedicators*.

Pope, *Essay on Criticism*, I. 593.

dedicatorial (dēd'i-kā-tō'ri-al), *a.* [< *dedicator* + -al.] Same as *dedicatory*.

dedicatory (dēd'i-kā-tō'ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *dédicatoire*; as *dedicate* + -ory.] I. *a.* Of the nature of a dedication; serving as a dedication.

An *epistle dedicatory*.

Dryden, *Love's Triumph*, Ep. Ded.

II. *n.* A dedication.

Neere a kin to him who set forth a passion sermon, with a formal *dedicatory* in great letters to our Saviour.

Milton, *Apology for Smectymnua*.

dedicature (dēd'i-kā-tūr), *n.* [< *dedicate* + -ure.] The act of dedicating; dedication.

dedimus (dēd'i-mus), *n.* [< L. *dedimus*, we have given, 1st pers. pl. perf. ind. act. of *dare*, give: see *date*¹.] In law, a writ to commission one who is not a judge to do some act in place of a judge, as to examine a witness, etc. The Latin form of the writ began "Dedimus potestatem," we have given power.

dedit (dē-dē'), *n.* [F.] In *French and French-Canadian law*, the sum stipulated as a penalty for breach of contract.

dedition (dē-dish'ən), *n.* [< L. *deditio* (-n-), < *dedere*, give up, surrender, devote, < *de*, away, + *dare*, give: see *date*¹.] The act of yielding anything; surrender.

It was not a complete conquest, but rather a *dedition* upon terms and capitulations agreed between the conqueror and the conquered.

Sir M. Hale, *Hist. Com. Law of Eng.*

deditionancy (dēd-i-tish'ian-si), *n.* [< L. *deditionis*, *deditionis*, belonging to a surrender, as *n.*, a captive (< *dedere*, pp. *deditus*, give up, surrender: see *dedition*), + -ancy.] In *early Rom. law*, the condition or status of the lowest class of freedmen, who were not admitted to full citizenship because of misconduct during their condition of slavery.

dedly, *a.* and *adv.* An obsolete spelling of *deadly*.

dedo (dā'dō), *n.* [Sp. Pg., a finger, finger-breadth, < L. *digitus*, a finger: see *digit*.] A Spanish and Portuguese long measure; a finger-breadth. The Spanish measure is about $\frac{1}{16}$ of an English inch; the Portuguese measure equals $\frac{1}{16}$ of an English inch.

dedolation (dēd'ō-lā'shən), *n.* [= F. *dédolation*, < NL. *dedolatio* (-n-), < L. *dedolare*, hew away, < *de*, away, + *dolare*, hew, chip with an ax.] The action by which a cutting instrument divides obliquely any part of the body and produces a wound accompanied by loss of substance. Wounds by *dedolation* most frequently occur on the head. Dunglison.

dedolent (dēd'ō-lənt), *a.* [< L. *dedolens* (-t-), pp. of *dedolere*, cease to grieve, < *de*-priv. + *dolere*, grieve: see *dole*².] Feeling no sorrow or compunction.

When once the criterion or perceptive faculty has lost its tenderness and sensibility, and the mind becomes reprobate, then darkness and light, good and evil, . . . are all one. Then . . . men are *dedolent* and past feeling.

Halliday, *Saving of Souls*, p. 114.

No men [are] so accursed with indelible infamie and *dedolent* impenitency as Authors of Heresie.

N. Ward, *Simple Cobler*, p. 22.

de domo reparando (dē dō'mō rep-a-ran'dō), [L., for the repairing of a building: *de*, of; *domo*, abl. of *domus*, a house, building; *reparando*, abl. ger. of *reparare*, repair: see *repair*¹.] A writ issued at common law at the suit of an owner against his neighbor whose house he fears will fall, to the damage of his own, or against his co-tenant to compel him to share

the expense of repairing property held in common.

deducation (ded-ŭ-kā'shon), *n.* A misleading; a turning in the wrong direction.

Let any one think of the amount of *deducation* attempted about the Repeal of the Corn Laws.

Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), Pref., p. vii.

deduce (dē-dūs'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deduced*, ppr. *deducing*. [= F. *dédûir* = Sp. *deducir* = Pg. *deduzir* = It. *dedurre*, < L. *deducere*, lead away, bring down, draw away, derive, < *de*, down, away, + *ducere*, lead; see *duct*, *duke*. Cf. *adduce*, *conduce*, etc., and see *deduct*.] 1†. To lead forth or away; conduct.

He should hither *deduce* a colony.

Selden, Illustrations of Drayton, xvii.

2†. To trace the course of; describe from first to last.

I will *deduce* him from his cradle, till he was swallowed up in the gulf of fatality. *Sir H. Wotton*.

The greatest News we now have here is a notable naval Fight that was lately betwixt the Spaniard and Hollander, in the Downs; but to make it more intelligible, I will *deduce* the Business from the Beginning.

Howell, Letters, I. vi. 40.

3. To draw; derive; trace.

My boast is not that I *deduce* my birth From Iolus enthron'd.

Cowper, My Mother's Picture.

O goddess, say, shall I *deduce* my rhymes From the dire nation in its early times? *Pope*.

The Toryism of Scott sprang from love of the past; that of Carlyle is far more dangerously infectious, for it is logically *deduced* from a deep disdain of human nature.

Lowell, Study Windows, p. 141.

4. To derive or conclude as a result of a known principle; draw as a necessary conclusion; infer from what is known or believed. See *deduction*, and *deductive reasoning*, under *deductive*.

Reason is nothing but the faculty of *deducing* unknown truths from principles already known. *Locke*.

No just Heroic Poem ever was or can be made, from whence one great Moral may not be *deduced*.

Addison, Spectator, No. 309.

Certain propensities of human nature are assumed; and from these premises the whole science of politics is synthetically *deduced*.

Macaulay, Mill on Government.

5†. To bring before a court of justice for decision. *Bacon*.—6†. To deduct.

A matter of four hundred

To be *deduced* upon the payment. *B. Jonson*.

deducement (dē-dūs'ment), *n.* [*< deduce + -ment*.] A deduced proposition; the conclusion of a logical deduction.

What other *deducements* or analogies are cited out of St. Paul, to prove a likeness between the ministers of the Old and New Testament? *Milton*, Church-Government.

deducibility (dē-dū-si-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*< deducible: see -bility*.] The quality of being deducible; deducibleness. *Coleridge*.

deducible (dē-dū-si-bl), *a.* [*< deduce + -ible*.] 1†. Capable of being brought down.

As if . . . God [were] *deducible* to human imbecility.

State Trials, Lt.-Col. Lilburne, an. 1649.

2. Capable of being derived by reasoning from known principles or facts; inferable by deduction.

All properties of a triangle . . . are *deducible* from the complex idea of three lines including a space. *Locke*.

I will add no more to the length of this sermon than by two or three short and independent rules *deducible* from it.

Sterne, Tristram Shandy, II. 17.

deducibleness (dē-dū-si-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being deducible.

deductive (dē-dū'siv), *a.* [*< deduce + -ive*.] Performing an act of deduction. [Rare.]

deduct (dē-duk't'), *v. t.* [*< L. deductus*, pp. of *deducere*, lead away, draw away, subtract, etc.: see *deduce*.] 1†. To lead forth or away; deduce; conduct.

The Philipians, . . . a people *deducted* out of the citie of Philippos.

J. Udall, Pref. to Philipians.

2†. To trace out; set forth.

For divers great and importunate considerations, which were here too long to be *deducted*.

Mary, Queen of Scots, Letter to Babington (1586), [in Howell's State Trials.]

3†. To bring down; reduce.

Clerk. Why, sir? alas, 'tis nothing; 'tis but so many months, so many weeks, so many—

Gnatho. Do not *deduct* it to days, 'twill be the more tedious; and to measure it by hourglasses were intolerable. *Middleton*, *Massinger*, and *Rowley*, Old Law, III. 1.

4. To take away, separate, or remove in numbering, estimating, or calculating; subtract, as a counterbalancing item or particular: as, to *deduct* losses from the total receipts; from the amount of profits *deduct* the freight-charges.

The late king had also agreed that two and a half per cent should be *deducted* out of the pay of the foreign troops.

Bp. Burnet, Hist. Own Times, an. 1711.

=Syn. 4. *Deduct*, *Subtract*. These words cannot properly be used interchangeably. *Deduct* is to lead away, set aside, in a general or distributive sense; *subtract*, to draw off, remove, in a literal or collective sense. In settling a mercantile account, certain items, as charges, losses, etc., are *deducted* by being added together and their total subtracted from the grand total of the transaction. From a parcel of goods of known value or number articles are *subtracted* or literally taken away as required; the value or number of the remainder at any time may be ascertained by *deducting* the value or number of those taken from the original package; and this again is effected by *subtracting* the figures representing the smaller amount from those representing the larger.

deductible (dē-duk'ti-bl), *a.* [*< deduct + -ible*.]

1. Capable of being deducted or withdrawn.—2†. Deducible.

deduction (dē-duk'shi-ō), *n.* [L.: see *deduction*.]

Deduction; specifically, in music, the regular succession of notes in the hexachords of the musical system introduced by Guido d'Arezzo, about A. D. 1024. Hence, *deductio prima*, the notes of the first hexachord; *deductio secunda*, the notes of the second hexachord; and so on to *deductio septima*.—*Deductio ad impossibile* (Latin translation of Greek ἀναγωγὴ εἰς τὸ ἀδύνατον, deduction to the impossible), in logic, the proof of the falsity of a hypothesis by showing that it leads to a conclusion known to be false.

deduction (dē-duk'shon), *n.* [*< ME. deducciuon*, < OF. *deduction*, F. *deduction* = Sp. *deduccion* = Pg. *deducao* = It. *deduzione*, < L. *deductio(n)*], deduction, < *deducere*, lead or take away, deduce, deduct: see *deduce* and *deduct*.] 1†. A drawing or tracing out and setting forth.

A complete *deduction* of the progress of navigation and commerce, from its first principle, to its present age.

Evelyn, To my Lord Treasurer.

2†. The act of deriving; derivation.

To them [vowels], as is well known to etymologists, little regard is to be shewn in the *deduction* of one language from another.

Johnson, Eng. Dict., Pref.

3. In logic, derivation as a result from a known principle; necessary inference; also, the result itself, as so concluded. As a term of logic, it is a translation of Aristotle's ἀναγωγή (translated *deductio* by Boethius), and properly signifies an illative descent from a general principle to the result of that principle in a special case; it is especially used by Aristotle when there is a doubt whether the case truly comes under the principle. By the older logicians it is little used, and not with any exact signification. In modern times it has been chiefly employed by those who hold that all reasoning is either a descent from generals to particulars (*deduction*) or an ascent from particulars to generals (*induction*). See *deductive reasoning*, under *deductive*.

Probation may be either a process of *deduction*—that is, the leading of proof out of one higher or more general proposition—or a process of *induction*—that is, the leading of proof out of a plurality of lower or less general judgments.

Sir W. Hamilton.

Deduction . . . is the inverse process of inferring a particular case from a law of cases assumed to be of like nature. *G. H. Leves*, Prob. of Life and Mind, 1st ser., III. iv. § 47.

It is astonishing how little of the real life of the time we learn from the Troubadours except by way of inference and *deduction*.

Lowell, Study Windows, p. 236.

4. The act of deducting or taking away; subtraction; abatement: as, the *deduction* of the subtrahend from the minuend; prompt payment will insure a large *deduction*.—5†. A payment; a statement of payments.

The other Curate, of Luddington, payde by the Warden, as apperteyn the above in the *deduccions* of the same Colledge.

English Guilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 222.

Deduction for new, in mercantile law, the allowance, usually one third, made to one who is required to reimburse or to advance the cost of repairing a damage to a vessel caused by the perils of navigation, the presumption being that the renewed part is better than the old.

Deduction of a claim, in law, the proof of a right by showing that it results from principles of law or equity.—**Deduction of a concept**, in Kantian philos., the proof that the concept has a meaning—that is, refers to an object.—**Transcendental deduction**, in Kantian metaph., the proof of the objective validity of any concept.—Syn. 3. *Conclusion*, *Corollary*, etc. See *inference*.—4. *Subtraction*, *diminution*, *discount*, *tare*.

deductive (dē-duk'tiv), *a.* [= F. *deductif* = Sp. Pg. *deductivo*, < LL. *deductivus*, < L. *deducere*, deduce, deduct: see *deduce* and *deduct*.] 1. Consisting of deduction; of the nature of or based on inference from accepted principles.

We ought therefore to be fully aware of the modes and degree in which the forms of *deductive* reasoning are affected by the theory of probability, and many persons might be surprised at the results which must be admitted.

Jeavons.

Before *deductive* interpretation of the general truths, there must be some inductive establishment of them.

H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 211.

2. Deduced; derived as a conclusion from accepted principles; relating to inference from a principle to the results of that principle in any special case.

He labours to introduce a secondary and *deductive* Atheism: that although men concede there is a God, yet they should deny his providence.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., I. 10.

Deductive method, in the logical system of J. S. Mill, that mode of investigation by which the law of an effect is ascertained from the consideration of the laws of the different tendencies of which it is the joint result. This method consists of three kinds of operation, the first direct induction, the second ratiocination, the third verification.

To the *deductive method*, thus characterized in its three constituent parts of induction, ratiocination, and verification, the human mind is indebted for its most conspicuous triumphs in the investigation of nature.

Mill, Logic, III. xl. § 6.

Deductive reasoning is commonly opposed to *inductive*, and is meant to include all necessary reasoning (even mathematical induction), together with those probable reasonings which predict results as true in the long run, but excluding those inferences which are regarded as being open to correction in the long run. Thus, if, from counting the letters on a single page, one concludes the proportions of the different letters which will generally be needed in a font of type, the reasoning is *inductive*; but if, knowing what the proportions generally are, one concludes what will be needed in printing a particular book or page, the reasoning is *deductive*.

deductively (dē-duk'tiv-li), *adv.* By deduction; in consequence of a general principle.

There is scarce a popular error rampant in our days, which is not either directly expressed or *deductively* contained in this work (Pliny's Natural History).

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., I. 8.

deduit, *n.* [ME., also *dedute* and shortened *dute*, < OF. *deduit*, *desduit* = Pr. *deduch*, < ML. *deductus*, diversion, pleasure, lit. (in L.) a drawing away, < L. *deducere*, draw away: see *deduct*, *deduction*. For the meaning, cf. *diversion*.] Pleasure; sport; pastime.

Upon his hond he bar for his *deduyt*

An egie tane, as enylylle whyt.

Chaucer, Knight's Tale (ed. Morris), l. 1319.

Than drue thei forth the day in *dedut* & in murthe.

William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 4998.

deduplication (dē-dū-pli-kā'shon), *n.* [= F. *déduplication*, < NL. **deduplicatio(n)*, < **deduplicare* (F. *dédoubler*), divide into two, < L. *de-* + *duplicare*, duplicate, double: see *duplicate*.] In bot., same as *chorisis*.

dee¹ (dē), *v. i.* [Sc., = E. *die*¹.] To die.

And for bonnie Annie Lawrie

I'd lay me down and *dee*. *Scotch song*.

dee² (dē), *n.* [Sc., = *dey*¹.] A dairymaid. See *dey*¹.

deed (dēd), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *deede*; < ME. *deed*, *dede*, < AS. *dēd* (= OS. *dād* = OFries. *dēde* = D. *daad* = OHG. MHG. *tāt*, G. *tat*, that = Icel. *dādh* = Sw. *dād* = Dan. *daad* = Goth. *ga-dēds*), deed, a thing done, with formative -d (orig. pp. suffix: see -d², -ed²), < *dōn* (√ **dā*), do: see *do*¹.] 1. That which is done, acted, performed, or accomplished; a doing; an act: a word of extensive application, including whatever is done, good or bad, great or small.

And alle the gode *dedis* a man doth by his lyve is litill a-vaille but yef he haue gode ende.

Martin (E. E. T. S.), l. 93.

Ther dide Arthur mervellouse *dedes* of armes, that gretly he be-holden, bothe on that oon part and on the tother.

Martin (E. E. T. S.), l. 117.

The altering of religion, the making of ecclesiastical laws, with other the like actions belonging unto the power of dominion, are still termed the *deeds* of the king.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, viii. 1.

And Joseph said unto them, What *deed* is this that ye have done?

Gen. xlv. 15.

Words are women, *deeds* are men.

G. Herbert, Jacula Prudentum.

Arthur yet had done no *deed* of arms.

Tennyson, Coming of Arthur.

The motives of the Inquisitors were, we may presume, good, but their *deeds* were diabolical.

Pop. Sci. Mo., XXII. 148.

2. Power of action; agency; performance.

Both will and *deed* created free. *Milton*, P. L., v. 549.

3. In law, a writing on parchment or paper, authenticated by the seal of the person whose mind it purports to declare; more specifically, such a writing made for the purpose of conveying real estate. See *indenture*, and *deed poll*, below.

Inquire the Jew's house out, give him this *deed*,

And let him sign it. *Shak.*, M. of V., iv. 2.

Receive this scroll,

A *deed* of gift, of body, and of soul.

Marlowe, Doctor Faustus, II. 1.

Bond for a deed. See *bond*¹.—**Commissioner of deeds**. See *commissioner*.—**Composition deed**. See *composition*.—**Deed of accession**, **deed of assumption**. See *accession*, *assumption*.—**Deed of bargain and sale**. See *bargain and sale*, under *bargain*.—**Deed of saying**, the

executing what has been said or promised; performance of what has been undertaken.

In the plainer and simpler kind of people,
The deed of saying is quite out of use.

Shak., T. of A., v. 1.

Deed of trust, a conveyance to one party of property, to be by him held in trust for others. Specifically, a conveyance by or on behalf of a debtor, to a third person, of real or personal property, or both, in trust to secure payment of creditors or to indemnify sureties.—**Deed poll** [*deed* + *poll* for *polled*, pp. of *poll*], shave, shear), a deed made by one party only: so called because the paper or parchment is cut even and not indented. See *indenture*.—**Estoppel by deed**. See *estoppel*.—**Gratuitous deed**. See *gratuitous conveyance*, under *conveyance*.—**In deed**, in fact; in reality: used chiefly in the phrases *in very deed*, *in deed and in truth*. See *indeed*.

One . . . wrote certain pretty verses of the Emperor Maximinus, to warn him that he should not glory too much in his own strength, for so he did in *very deed*.
Puttenham, *Arte of Eng. Poetrie*, p. 206.

Let us not love in word, neither in tongue, but in deed and in truth.
John iii. 18.

Narrative of a deed. See *narrative*.—**To acknowledge a deed**, to damn a deed, to extend a deed. See the verbs.—**Syn. 1.** *Action, Act, Deed*. (See *action*.) *Exploit*, etc. See *feat*!

deed (dēd), *v. t.* [*< deed*, *n.*] To convey or transfer by deed: as, he *deeded* all his estate to his eldest son.

deed-box (dēd'boks), *n.* A box for keeping deeds and other valuable papers, and often adapted to the common size of folded papers, usual in lawyers' offices, etc.

deed-doer (dēd'dō'er), *n.* A doer; a perpetrator.

The deed-doers Matrevers and Gourney . . . durst not abide the trial.
Daniel, *Hist. Eng.*, p. 185.

deedful (dēd'fūl), *a.* [*< deed* + *-ful*.] Characterized or marked by deeds or exploits; full of deeds; stirring.

You have made the wiser choice,
A life that moves to gracious ends
Thro' troops of unrecording friends,
A deedful life.
Tennyson, *To —*.

deedily (dē'di-li), *adv.* [*< deedily* + *-ly*.] In a deedly manner; actively; busily. [Rare.]

Frank Churchill at a table near her, most deedily occupied about her spectacles.
Jane Austen, *Emma*, II. 1.

deedless (dēd'les), *a.* [(= *G. thatenlos* = *Icel. dādlauss* = *Dan. daadløs*) *< deed* + *-less*.] Inactive; unmarked by deeds or exploits.

Speaking in deeds, and deedless in his tongue.

Shak., T. and C., iv. 5.

deeds (dēdz), *n. pl.* [*E. dial. and Sc.*, = *deads*.] Earth, gravel, etc., thrown out in digging; specifically, in coal-mining, refuse rock; attle thrown upon the dump, burrow, or spoil-bank. Also *deads*. See *dead*, *n.*, 2. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

What is taken out of the ditch (vernacularly the *deeds*) thrown behind this facing to support it.
Agric. Surv. Feeb., p. 131. (Jamieson.)

deedy¹ (dē'di), *a.* [(= *G. thätig*, active) *< deed* + *-y*.] Industrious; active. [Rare.]

Who praiseth a horse that feeds well but is not *deedy* for the race or travel, speed or length?

S. Ward, *Sermons*, p. 165.

In a messenger sent is required celerity, sincerity, constancy; that he be speedy, that he be heedful, and as we say, that he be *deedy*.
Rev. T. Adams, *Works*, II. 111.

There were grim silent depths in Nic's character; a small *deedy* spark in his eye, as it caught Christine's, was all that showed his consciousness of her.

T. Hardy, *The Waiting Supper*, iii.

deedy² (dē'di), *n.*; *pl. deedies* (-diz). A chicken or young fowl. [Southern U. S.]

They disputed about the best methods of tending the newly hatched *deedies*, that had chipped the shell so late in the fall as to be embarrassed by the frosts and the coming cold weather.

C. E. Craddock, *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 67.

deem¹ (dēm), *v.* [*< ME. demen*, *< AS. dēman* (= *ONorth. doema* = *OS. ā-dōmian* = *OFries. dēma* = *D. doemen* = *MLG. dōmen* = *OHG. tuomen*, *MHG. tuemen* = *Icel. dēma* = *Sw. dōmma* = *Dan. dōmme* = *Goth. gadōmjan*), judge, deem, *< dōm*, judgment, doom: see *doom*, *n.*, and *cf. doom*, *v.*] **I. trans.** 1. To think, judge, or hold as an opinion; decide or believe on consideration; suppose: as, he *deemed* it prudent to be silent.

And in the field he left hym liggeng,

Deming non other butt that he was dede.

Generydes (E. E. T. S.), I. 3028.

I deem I have half a guess of you; your name is Old Honesty.

And, listening to thy murmur, he shall deem

He hears the rustling leaf and running stream.

Bryant, *Evening Wind*.

And the men of Parga *deemed*, though they were mistaken in the thought, that to the mission of Corinth and Venice England had succeeded.

E. A. Freeman, *Venice*, p. 334.

2. To hold in belief or estimation; adjudge as a conclusion; regard as being; account: as, Shakspeare is *deemed* the greatest of poets.

For never can I deem him less than god.

Dryden, tr. of Virgil's *Eclogues*, I.

Yet he who saw this Geraldine

Had deem'd her sure a thing divine.

Coleridge, *Christabel*, II.

That what was *deemed* wisdom in former times, is not necessarily folly in ours. *Story*, Cambridge, Aug. 31, 1826.

The provincial writers of Latin devoted themselves with a dreary assiduity to the imitation of models which they *deemed* classical.

Lowell, *Study Windows*, p. 239.

3†. To judge; pass judgment on; sentence; doom.

He badde vs preche and bere wittenesse

That he schulde deme bothe quike and dede.

York Plays, p. 466.

The Sowdon doth vs wrong, as thinkth me,

To make vs deme a man withoute lawe.

Generydes (E. E. T. S.), I. 1614.

Six judges were dispos'd

To view and deme the deedes of armes that day.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, IV. iii. 4.

4†. To adjudge; decree.

If ye *deme* me death for loving one

That loves not me.

Spenser.

5†. To dispense (justice); administer (law).

By leel men and lyf-holy my lawe shal be demyd.

Piers Plowman (C), v. 175.

II. intrans. To have an opinion; judge; think.

I would not willingly be suspected of *deeming* too lightly of this drama.

Gifford, *Int. to Ford's Plays*, p. xi.

deem¹ (dēm), *n.* [*< deem*¹, *v.*] Opinion; judgment; surmise.

How now? what wicked *deem* is this?

Shak., T. and C., iv. 4.

deem², **deemet**, *n.* [Variants of *dime*, *disme*, *q. v.*] A tithe; a tenth.

There was graunted vnto him halfe a *deem* of the spiritualitie, and halfe a *deeme* of the temporalitie.

Grafton, *Rich. II.*, an. 10.

deemert, *n.* A judge; an adjudicator.

deemster, **dempster** (dēm'-ster), *n.*

[Formerly also *demster*; *< ME. demester*, *demister*, *dempster*, a judge, *< demen*, judge: see *deem*¹ and *-ster*. A parallel form is *doomster*.] A judge; one who pronounces sentence or doom; specifically, the title of two judges in the Isle of Man who act as the chief justices of the island, the one presiding over the northern, the other over the southern, division. Compare *doomster*.

deemet, *n.* See *din*.

deep (dēp), *a. and n.* [Early mod. E. *deepe*; *< ME. deep*, *depe*, *< AS. dēop* = *OS. diop*, *diap* = *OFries. diap*, *diep* = *D. diep* = *MLG. diep* = *OHG. tiuf*, *MHG. G. tief* = *Icel. djúpr* = *Sw. djup* = *Dan. dyb* = *Goth. diups*, *deep*; akin to *dip*, *dop*, and prob. to *dive*, *dub*², *q. v.* Hence *depth*, etc.] **I. a.** 1. Having considerable or great extension downward, or in a direction viewed as analogous with downward. (a) Especially, as measured from the surface or top downward: extending far downward; profound: opposed to *shallow*: as, *deep* water; a *deep* mine; a *deep* well; a *deep* valley.

This city [Jerusalem] stands at the south-end of a large plain, . . . and has valleys on the other three sides, which to the east and south are very deep.

Pococke, *Description of the East*, II. 1. 7.

You may think long over those few words without exhausting the *deep* wells of feeling and thought contained in them.

Ruskin.

(b) As measured from the point of view: extending far above; lofty: as, a *deep* sky. (c) As measured from without inward: extending or entering far within; situated far within or toward the center.

Ector to the ertth egurly light,

The gay armur to get of the gode hew,

That he duly dessirit in his *depe* hert.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 6415.

Than he smytethe himself, and makethe grete woundes and *depe* here and there, till he falle doun ded.

Mandeville, *Travels*, p. 177.

I think she loves me, but I fear another

Is *deeper* in her heart.

Beau. and Fl., King and No King, iv. 2.

The Fangs of a Bear, and the Tusks of a wild Boar, do not bite worse, and make *deeper* Gashes, than a Goose-quill, sometimes.

Howell, *Letters*, ii. 2.

(d) As measured from the front backward: long: as, a *deep* house; a *deep* lot.

Impaled

On every side with shadowing squadrons *deep*,

To hide the fraud.

Milton, *P. L.*, vi. 554.

2. Having (a certain) extension as measured from the surface downward or from the front backward: as, a mine 1,000 feet *deep*; a case 12 inches long and 3 inches *deep*; a house 40 feet *deep*; a file of soldiers six *deep*.—3. Immersed; absorbed; engrossed; wholly occupied: as, *deep* in figures.

Let him be judge how *deep* I am in love.

Shak., As you Like it, iv. 1.

I was in the Coffee-House very *deep* in advertisements.

Gray, *Letters*, I. 131.

4. Closely involved or implicated.

It appeared that the Duke of Marlborough was *deep* in the schemes of St. Germain's. *Walpole, Letters*, II. 252.

5. Hard to get to the bottom or foundation of; difficult to penetrate or understand; not easily fathomed; profound; abstruse.

O Lord, . . . thy thoughts are very *deep*. *Ps. xcii. 5.*

A people of a *deeper* speech than thou canst perceive.

Isa. xxxiii. 19.

The blindness of Cupid contains a *deep* allegory.

Bacon, *Physical Fables*, viii., Expl.

Deep as are the truths that matter is indestructible and motion continuous, there is a yet *deeper* truth implied by these two.

J. Fiske, *Cosmic Philoa.*, I. 251.

The *deep* mind of dauntless infancy.

Tennyson, *Ode to Memory*.

6. Sagacious; penetrating; profound: as, a man of *deep* insight.

The worthy, to that wegh, that was of wit noble,

Depe of discrecioun, in drole thof who were,

Sho herket hym full hyndly, & with hert gode.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 9237.

Deep clerks she dumba. *Shak.*, Pericles, v. (Gower).

Rules (Roccommon's) whose *deep* sense and heavenly numbers show

The best of critics, and of poets too.

Addison, *The Greatest English Poets*.

7. Artful; contriving; plotting; insidious; designing: as, he is a *deep* schemer.

Keep the Irish fellow

Safe, as you love your life, for he, I fear,

Has a *deep* hand in this.

Beau. and Fl., Coxcomb, iii. 1.

In the way of Trade, we still suspect the smoothest Dealers of the *deepest* Designs.

Congreve, *Old Batchelor*, iv. 3.

8. Grave in sound; low in pitch: as, the *deep* tones of an organ.

The fine and *deep* tones of Pasta's voice had not yet lost their brilliancy, and her acting was as unrivalled as ever.

First Year of a Silken Reign, p. 188.

9. Great in degree; intense; extreme; profound: as, *deep* silence; *deep* darkness; *deep* grief; a *deep* black.

The Lord God caused a *deep* sleep to fall upon Adam.

Gen. ii. 21.

I understand with a *deep* Sense of Sorrow of the Indisposition of your Son.

Howell, *Letters*, ii. 51.

On the day I quitted Sarasilab, my guide killed one (a tarantula) of a beautifully silvery white, with *deep* orange longitudinal stripes.

O'Donovan, *Merv*, xii.

10. Muddy; boggy; having much loose sand or soil: applied to roads.

The ways in that vale were very *deep*.

Clarendon, *Great Rebellion*.

At last, after much fatigue, through *deep* roads, and bad weather, we came, with no small difficulty, to our journey's end.

Whately, *Rhetoric*, III. ii. § 12.

11. Heartfelt; earnest; affecting.

O God! if my *deep* prayers cannot appease thee, . . .

Yet execute thy wrath on me alone.

Shak., *Rich. III.*, I. 4.

Whilst I was speaking, the glorious power of the Lord wonderfully rose, yet, after an awful manner, and had a *deep* entrance upon their spirits.

Pein, *Travels in Holland*, etc.

12. Profound; thorough.

Will any one disgrace himself by doubting the necessity of *deep* and continued studies, and various and thorough attainments to the bench? *R. Choate, Addresses*, p. 360.

13†. Late; advanced in time.

I marle how forward the day is. . . 'Slight, 'tis *deeper* than I took it, past five! *B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels*, iv. 1.

14. In logic, signifying much; having many predicates. See *depth*, 9.—**Syn. 5.** *Difficult*, knotty, mysterious.—7. *Shrewd*, crafty, cunning.

II. n. [*< ME. deepe*, *depe*, *< AS. dýpe*, *f.* (= *MLG. diupi*, *diopi*, *düpi* = *OHG. tiufi*, *tiēfi*, *MHG. tiufe*, *tiefe*, *G. tiefe*, *dial. teufe*, *f.*, = *Icel. djýpi*, *neut.*), also *dēop*, *neut.* (= *D. diep* = *G. tief* = *Icel. djup* = *Sw. djup* = *Dan. dyb*), the *deep* (sea); from the adj.: see *deep*, *a.* *Cf. depth*, 1. That which is of great depth. Specifically—(a) The sea; the abyss of waters; the ocean; any great body of water.

He maketh the *deep* to boil like a pot.

Job xli. 31.

(b) *pl.* A deep channel near a town: as, *Memel Deep*, Prussia; *Boston Deep*, near Boston, England. (c) A name given by geographers to well-marked depressions in the ocean-bed greater than two thousand fathoms. (d) The sky; the unclouded heavens.

The blue *deep*,

Where stars their perfect courses keep.

Emerson, *Monadnoc*.

(e) In coal-mining, the lowest part of the mine, especially the portion lower than the bottom of the shaft, or the levels extending therefrom. (f) Any abyss.

Deep calleth unto deep at the noise of thy waterspouts; all thy waves and thy billows are gone over me. Ps. xlii. 7.

2. Naut., the distance in fathoms between two successive marks on a lead-line: used in announcing soundings when the depth is greater than the mark under water and less than the one above it: as, by the *deep* 4. See *lead-line*. — **3.** That which is too profound or vast to be fathomed or comprehended; a profound mystery.

Thy judgments are a great *deep*. Ps. xxxvi. 6.
A great free glance into the very *deeps* of thought. Carlyle.

4. Depth; distance downward or outward.

Immeasurable *deeps* of space crushed me. T. Winthrop, Cecil Dreeme, xiv.

5. The middle point; the point of greatest intensity; the culmination.

The *deep* of night is crept upon our talk. Shak., J. C., iv. 3.

In his *deeps* of sickness
He is so charitable. Heywood, If you Know not Me, ii.

deep (dēp), *adv.* [*< ME. deepe, depe, < AS. deōpe (= OS. diopo, diapo = D. diep = OHG. tiefo, MHG. tiefe, tief, G. tief; cf. Dan. dybt = Sw. djupt), adv., deep, < deōp, deep: see deep, a.*] Deeply.

Now seith the booke that the kynge Arthur was so *depe* paste in to the batelle, that they wiste not where he was be-come. Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 407.

Deep versed in books, and shallow in himself. Milton, P. L., iv. 327.

A little learning is a dangerous thing;
Drink *deep*, or taste not the Pierian spring. Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 216.

Methodism is more fashionable than anything but brag; the women play very *deep* at both. Walpole, Letters, II. 149.

deep, *v. i.* [*< ME. *depen, deopen (= OFries. diupa = D. diepen = MHG. tiefen, teufen, G. tiefen, ver-tiefen = Goth. *diupjan, in comp. ga-diupjan, make deep); from the adj.: see deep, a., and cf. deepen and dip.*] 1. To become deep; deepen.

When you come vpon any coast, or doe finde any sholde banke in the sea, you are then to vse your leade oftener, as you shal thinke it requisite, noting diligently the order of your depth, and the *deeping* and sholding. Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 436.

2. To go deep; sink.

Theonne . . . ther waxeth wunde & *deopeth* into the soule. Ancren Riwle, p. 238.

deep-browed (dēp'broud), *a.* Having a high and broad brow; hence, of large mental endowments; of great intellectual capacity.

Of one wide expanse had I been told,
That *deep-brow'd* Homer ruled as his demesne. Keats, On First Looking into Chapman's Homer.

deep-drawing (dēp'drā'ing), *a.* Requiring considerable depth of water to float in; sinking deep in the water.

The *deep-drawing* barks do there disgorge
Their warlike freightage. Shak., T. and C., Prol.

deepen (dē'pn), *v.* [*< deep + -en. Cf. deep, v.*] **I. intrans.** To become deep or deeper, in any sense; increase in depth.

The water *deepened* and sholdned so very gently, that in heaving five or six times we could scarce have a foot difference. Dampier, Voyage to New Holland, an. 1699.

Lo! where the giant on the mountain stands,
His blood-red tresses *deep'ning* in the sun. Byron, Child Harold, l. 39.

Ay me, the sorrow *deepens* down. Tennyson, In Memoriam, xlix.

II. trans. To make deep or deeper, in any sense.

He made forts and barricados, heightened the ditches, *deepened* the trenches. Stow, Queen Elizabeth, an. 1601.

Deepens the murmur of the falling floods. Pope, Eloisa to Abelard, l. 169.

The full autumn sun brought out the ruddy color of the tiled gables, and *deepened* the shadows in the narrow streets. Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, ii.

But the charm of the place [Haddon Hall] is so much less that of grandeur than that of melancholy, that it is rather *deepened* than diminished by this attitude of obvious survival and decay.

H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 27.
Deepening thy voice with the deepening of the night. Tennyson, Valley of Caunteretz.

deep-fet (dēp'fet), *a.* Fetched or drawn from or as if from a depth.

A rabble that rejoice
To see my tears, and hear my *deep-fet* groans. Shak., 2 Hen. VI., ii. 4.

deeping (dē'ping), *n.* [*< deep + -ing.*] See the extract.

They [twine drift-nets] are . . . netted by hand, and are made in narrower pieces called *deepings*, which are laced together one below the other to make up the required depth. Encyc. Brit., IX. 251.

deep-laid (dēp'lād), *a.* Formed with elaborate artifice: as, a *deep-laid* plot.

deeply (dēp'li), *adv.* [*< ME. deplike, deopliche, < AS. deōplice, deeply, < deōpic, adj., deep, < deōp, deep: see deep, a.*] 1. At or to a great depth; far below the surface.

I have spoke this, to know if thy affiance
Were *deeply* rooted. Shak., Cymbeline, I. 7.

The lines were *deeply* ploughed upon his face. R. L. Stevenson, The Merry Men.

2. Profoundly; thoroughly; to a great degree: as, he was *deeply* versed in ethics.

They have *deeply* corrupted themselves. Hos. ix. 2.

3. Intensely.

The *deeply* red juice of buckthorn berries. Boyle.
Blue, darkly, *deeply*, beautifully blue. Southey, Madoc in Wales, v.

No writer is more *deeply* imbued with the spirit of Wordsworth than Emerson. O. W. Holmes, Emerson, iv.

4. With strong feeling, passion, or appetite; eagerly; immoderately; passionately.

She's ta'en out a Bible braid,
And *deeply* has she sworn. Sweet Willie and Fair Mairry (Child's Ballads, II. 336).

Deeply he drank, and fiercely fed. Scott, Rokeby, l. 6.

5. With profound sorrow; with deep feeling.

He sighed *deeply* in his spirit. Mark viii. 12.
Deeply mourn'd the Lord of Burleigh. Tennyson, Lord of Burleigh.

6. With low or deep pitch: as, a *deeply* toned instrument. — **7. With elaborate artifice**; with deep purpose: as, a *deeply* laid plot or intrigue.

Either you love too dearly,
Or *deeply* you dissemble, sir. Beau. and Fl., Valentinian, v. 6.

deepest (dēp'mōst), *a. superl.* [*< deep + -most.*] Deepest; of utmost or greatest depth. [Rare.]

Loud should Clan-Alpine then
Ring from her *deepest* glen. Scott, L. of the L., ii. 19.

deep-mouthed (dēp'mouth), *a.* Having a deep, sonorous voice; sonorous, deep, and strong, as the baying of a hound.

'Tis sweet to hear the watch-dog's honest bark
Bay *deep-mouthed* welcome as we draw near home. Byron, Don Juan, l. 123.

deepness (dēp'nes), *n.* [*< ME. depenes, depnes, depnesse, < AS. deōpnes, diopnes, -nis, -nys, < deōp, deep: see deep and -ness.*] The state of being deep, in any sense; depth.

And double deep for treen in *depnesse* gage. Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 8.

And forthwith they sprung up, because they had no *deepness* of earth. Mat. xlii. 5.

deep-piled (dēp'pild), *a.* Having a pile composed of long threads, as velvet, Oriental carpets, and similar fabrics.

deep-sea (dēp'sē), *a.* Of or pertaining to the deeper parts of the ocean: as, *deep-sea* dredging.

The crews of English and American vessels engaged in what used to be termed *deep-sea* voyages are made up of much the same material. Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 436.

Deep-sea lead-line, a line used for soundings from 20 to 200 fathoms, marked at every 5 fathoms and used with a lead ranging from 60 to 150 pounds in weight. — **Deep-sea sounding-machine**, the combination of mechanical contrivances by the aid of which soundings may be made to great depths, with a close approach to accuracy. This result has been attained by a combination of improvements, in which great ingenuity has been displayed, and in which the inventive genius of Sir William Thomson has been particularly conspicuous. The principal features of the most perfect sounding-machine are: (1) the sinker, which is a cannon-ball, through which passes a cylinder provided with a valve to collect and retain a specimen of the bottom, the cylinder being, by an ingenious mechanical arrangement, detached from the shot, which remains at the bottom; (2) the line, made of steel wire, weighing about 144 pounds to the nautical mile; (3) machinery for regulating the lowering of the sinker and for reeling in the wire with the cylinder attached in such a manner that the irregular strain due to the motion of the ship may be guarded against and the danger of breakage thus reduced to a minimum. In the deepest accurate sounding yet made the bottom was reached at the depth of 4,655 fathoms, but owing to the breaking of the wire no specimen was obtained. This sounding was made on the "Tuscarora" by Commander G. E. Belknap, U. S. N., in north latitude 44° 55', east longitude 152° 25'. The deepest sounding yet made in which a specimen of the bottom was brought up was that of the United States Coast Survey steamer "Blake," off Porto Rico, the depth there reached being 4,561 fathoms.

deep-seated (dēp'sē'ted), *a.* Far removed from the surface; deeply rooted or lodged;

firmly implanted: as, a *deep-seated* disease; *deep-seated* prejudice.

His grief was too *deep-seated* for outward manifestation. Barham, Ingoldby Legends, I. 257.

deep-set (dēp'set), *a.* Set deeply; fixed far downward or inward, as the eyes in their sockets.

His *deep-set* eyes,
Bright 'mid his wrinkles, made him seem right wise. William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 334.

deepsomet (dēp'sum), *a.* [*< deep + -some.*] Deep, or somewhat deep.

This said, he [Proteus] diu'd the *deepsome* wat'rie heapes. Chapman, Odyssey, iv.

deep-waisted (dēp'wās'ted), *a.* Having a deep waist, as a ship when the quarter-deck and fore-castle are raised higher than usual above the level of the spar-deck.

deer (dēr), *n. sing. and pl.* [Early mod. E. also *deere*, and often *dear*, *deare*; *< ME. der, deer, < AS. deor, a wild animal, often in combination, wild deor, wildeor, wilder* (whence ult. E. *wilderness*, q. v.), = OS. *dier* = OFries. *diar* = D. *dier* = LG. *deer, deert* = OHG. *tior, MHG. tier, G. tier, thier* = Icel. *dýr* = Sw. *djur* = Dan. *dýr* = Goth. *dius*, a wild animal. Origin uncertain; perhaps orig. an adj., meaning 'wild,' identical with AS. *deor*, bold, brave, vehement, OHG. *tiorlih*, wild. (The AS. *deor*, bold, brave, vehement, was merged later with *deore*, E. *dear*: see *dear*.) Not connected with Gr. *thēr*, Æolic *phēr*, a wild beast, or with L. *fērus*, wild, fem. *fēra* (sc. *bestia*), a wild beast (whence ult. E. *fierce, ferocious*). The restricted (but not exclusive) use of the word (for *Cervus*) appears in ME., Icel., Sw., Dan., and G. (in hunters' language), and now prevails in mod. E. It is due to the importance of this animal in the chase. Similarly, in Iceland, *dýr* is applied esp. to the fox, as the only beast of prey. In some parts of the United States the horse, as the most important of a general class, is called simply *beast* or *critter* (*creature*); 'a critter company' is a cavalry company (Prov., U. S.).] 1. Any wild quadruped.

But mice, and rats, and such small *deer*,
Have been Tom's food for seven long year. Shak., Lear, iii. 4.

2. The general name of the solid-horned ruminants of the family Cervidae, and especially of the genus *Cervus*. See these words. Most of the deer have solid deciduous horns, of the kind called antlers, in the male only; but in the reindeer they are present in both sexes; in the musk-deer (*Moschus*) they are wanting. The largest living deer are the elk of Europe and the moose of America; the smallest are the muntjacs and musk-deer, which are further distinguished by the large tusk-like canine teeth of the males. The term *deer* being so comprehensive, and the animals being so conspicuous, the leading kinds have mostly received distinctive names, as the reindeer, roe-deer, musk-deer, etc. (See these words, and also *brocket*, *elk*, *moose*, *roe*, *stag*, *vapiti*, *caribou*, *black-tail*.) Deer are found fossil as far back as the Pliocene period. The best-known extinct species is the Irish elk, *Cervus megaloceros*. The leading genera of living deer are *Alces*, *Rangifer*, *Dama*, *Cervus* (with many subgenera), *Capreolus*, *Cervulus*, *Moschus*, and *Hydropotes*. The species are numerous, and are found in most continental parts of the world, excepting southern Africa and Australia. The common deer of the United States is *Cariacus virginianus*. See *Cariacus*.

3. A term loosely applied to the chevrotains, of the family Tragulidae (which see), from their resemblance to musk-deer. — **Axis-deer**, *Cervus axis*. — **Barasingha deer**, *Cervus duvaucelli*, of the Himalayas. — **Barbary deer**, *Cervus barbarus*, the only true deer of Africa, found along the Mediterranean coast, from Tunis to the slopes of the Atlas range. — **Cashmere deer**, *Cervus cashmirianus*. — **Fallow-deer**, See *Dama*. The Mesopotamian fallow-deer is *Dama mesopotamica*. — **Formosan deer**, *Cervus taivanus*. — **Gemul deer**, *Furcifer chinesis*. — **Japanese deer**, *Cervus sika*. — **Manchurian deer**, *Cervus manchuricus*. — **Molucca deer**, *Cervus moluccensis*. — **Pampus deer**, *Cariacus campestris*, of South America. — **Panolia deer**, *Cervus eldi*. — **Persian deer**, *Cervus maral*. — **Philippine deer**, *Cervus philippinus*. — **Pudu deer**, *Pudua humilis*, of South America. — **Red deer**, the common stag, *Cervus elaphus*, a native of the forests of Europe and Asia where the climate is temperate. Red deer were in former times very abundant in the forests of England, and were special objects of the chase. They are still plentiful in the Highlands of Scotland, and care is taken in rearing them in the deer-parks throughout England. See *stag*. — **Rusa deer**, *Cervus hippelaphus*. See *Rusa*. — **Sambur deer**, *Cervus aristotelia*. — **Spotted deer**. Same as *axis*? 1. — **Timor deer**, *Cervus timoriensis*. (See also *hog-deer*, *mule-deer*, *water-deer*.)

deerberry (dēr'ber'i), *n.*; pl. *deerberries* (-iz).

1. The aromatic wintergreen of America, *Gaultheria procumbens*. — **2. The squaw-huckleberry**, *Vaccinium stamineum*. — **3. The partridge-berry**, *Mitchella repens*.

deer-fold (dēr'fōld), *n.* [*< ME. *derfold, < AS. deor-fald, an inclosure for animals, < deor, an animal, + fald, a fold: see fold.*] A fold or park for deer.

deer-grass (dër'gräs), *n.* Species of *Rhexia*, especially the common meadow-beauty, *R. virginica*.

deer-hair, deer's-hair (dër'-, dërz'här), *n.* Heath club-rush, *Scirpus cespitosus*: so called from its tufts of short slender culms, resembling coarse hair.

Moss, lichen, and deer-hair are fast covering those stones, to cleanse which had been the business of his life.
Scott, Old Mortality, l.

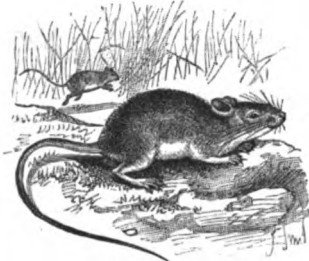
deer-herd (dër'hërd), *n.* One who tends deer; a keeper; a forester.

deer-hound (dër'hound), *n.* A hound for hunting deer; a stag-hound.

deerlet (dër'let), *n.* [*< deer + dim. -let.*] A little deer; a pygmy musk-deer or chevrotain; a kanchil.

deer-lick (dër'lik), *n.* A spot of ground, naturally or artificially salt, which is resorted to by deer to nibble or lick the earth.

deer-mouse (dër'mous), *n.* 1. A common name of the American jumping-mouse, *Zapus hudsonius*, the only member of the family *Zapodidae* (which see): so called from its agility. It is a species about 4 inches long, with a longer scaly tail and enlarged hind quarters and hind feet, by means of which it clears several feet at a bound. The color is yellowish brown, darker on the back and paler below. It is generally distributed



Deer-mouse, or Jumping-mouse (*Zapus hudsonius*).

in woodland of the United States and British America.

2. A popular name of several species of true mice indigenous to North America, of the family *Muridae* and genus *Hesperomys*. It is especially applied to the common white-footed mouse (*H. leucopus*), which is of a grayish or yellowish-brown color above, with snow-white under parts and paws, and the tail bicolored. It is about 3½ inches long, the tail less, and is very generally distributed in North America.



Deer-mouse, or White-footed Mouse (*Hesperomys leucopus*).

deer-neck (dër'nek), *n.* A thin, ill-formed neck, as of a horse.

deer-reever (dër'rëv), *n.* One of two officers annually chosen by Massachusetts towns in the colonial period to execute the game-laws respecting deer.

deer's-hair, n. See *deer-hair*.

deerskin (dër'skin), *n.* The hide of a deer, or leather made from such a hide.

deer-stalker (dër'stāk'ër), *n.* One who practises deer-stalking.

deer-stalking (dër'stāk'ing), *n.* The method or practice of hunting deer by stealing upon them unawares; still-hunting.

deer's-tongue (dërz'tung), *n.* A composite plant, *Trilisa odoratissima*, of the United States, with rather fleshy leaves which are pleasantly fragrant when dry.

deer-tiger (dër'ti'gër), *n.* The cougar or puma, *Felis concolor*: so called from its tawny or fawn color.

dees¹, *n.* An obsolete variant of *dais*. *Chaucer*.
dees², *n. pl.* An obsolete variant of *dice*, plural of *die*.

deesse (dë'ses), *n.* [*< OF. deesse, F. deesse = Pr. deussa, diussa = It. deessa, diessa, a goddess; with fem. term., F. -esse, < ML. -issa (in Sp. diosa = Pg. deosa, with simple fem. term. -a), < L. deus, > F. dieu = Pr. deus = Sp. dios = Pg. deos = It. dio, a god: see deity.*] A goddess. *Croft*.

deest (dët), *v. t.* [*E. dial. form of dight.*] To dress or make clean; hence, to winnow (corn). *Brockett*.

deev (dëv), *n.* Same as *dev*.

deevil (dë'vil), *n.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *devil*.—*Deevil's* buckle. See *buckle*.

def-t. See *def-* and *de-*.

deface (dë-fās'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *defaced*, ppr. *defacing*. [*< ME. defacen, defusen, diffacen, < OF. defacier, defaccier, defaccier, defaccier = It. sfacciare (Florio), deface, < L. dis-priv. + facies, face: see face.*] 1. To mar the face or

surface of; disfigure; spoil the appearance of: as, to deface a monument.

Their groves he feld; their gardins did deface.

Spenser, F. Q., II. xii. 88.

Still pilfers wretched plans, and makes them worse; Like gypsies, lest the stolen brat be known,

Defacing first, then claiming for his own.

Churchill, Apology, l. 233.

Though he [Byron] had assisted his contemporaries in building their grotesque and barbarous edifices, he had never joined them in *defacing* the remains of a chaster and more graceful architecture.

Macaulay, Moore's Byron.

2. To impair or efface; blot or blot out; erase; obliterate; cancel: as, to deface an inscription; to deface a record.

Pay him six thousand, and deface the bond.

Shak., M. of V., iii. 2.

A letter, ever the best and most powerful agent to a mistress; it almost always persuades, 'tis always renewing little impressions that possibly otherwise absence would deface.

Mrs. Behn, Lover's Watch.

Defaced coin. See *coin*.—*Syn. 2. Cancel, Obliterate, etc. See efface.*

defacement (dë-fās'ment), *n.* [*< deface + -ment.*] 1. The act of defacing or disfiguring; injury to the surface or exterior; disfigurement; obliteration.—2. That which disfigures or mars appearance.

The image of God is purity and the defacement sin.

Bacon.

The defacements of vice are the results of adverse surroundings.

The American, VI. 410.

defacer (dë-fā'sër), *n.* One who or that which defaces; one who impairs, mars, or disfigures.

Defacers of a public peace.

Shak., Hen. VIII, v. 2.

defacingly (dë-fā'sing-li), *adv.* In a defacing manner.

de facto (dë fak'tō), [*L., of or in fact: de, of, from; facto, abl. of factum, fact: see de² and fact.*] In fact; in reality; actually existing, whether with or without legal or moral right: as, a government or a governor *de facto*. The phrase usually implies a question as to whether the thing existing *de facto* exists also *de jure*, or by right.

In every international question that could arise, he had his option between the *de facto* ground and the *de jure* ground.

Macaulay, Warren Hastings.

The Irish National League—the *de facto* government of Ireland—of which Mr. Parnell is president, has practically absorbed the I. R. B., or home organisation.

Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XL. 123.

defadet, v. i. [*ME. defaden, diffaden, < de-, dif-, away, + faden, fade.*] To fade away.

Thei wene heore honoure and heore hele,

Schal ever last and neuer difade.

Early Eng. Poems (ed. Furnivall), p. 133.

Now es my face defadide, and toule es me hapsede,
Flor I am fallene fro ferre, and frendles byleyde!

Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 3306.

defacate, defacation, etc. See *defecate, etc.*

defail, v. [*ME. defailen, < OF. defaillir, defailir, defair, F. defaillir, fail, faint, swoon, < ML. *defallere, fail, < L. de-, away, + fallere, deceive (ML. fail): see fail. Cf. deriv. default.*] I. *intrans.* To fail.

It failles the fiesche may noghte of his vertu noghte defaile.

Hampole, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 2.

II. *trans.* To fail; leave in the lurch; disappoint.

And if all othir for-sake the,

I schall neuere fayntely defaile the.

York Plays, p. 246.

defallance (dë-fā'lans), *n.* [*< OF. defaillance, a failing, defect, a fainting, F. defaillance, a fainting, a swoon, = Pr. defaillensa, defalensa, < ML. defallentia, < *defallere, fail: see defail.*] Failure; miscarriage.

Our life is full of defallances, and all our endeavours can never make us such as Christ made us.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 179.

The affections were the authors of that unhappy defaillance.

Glanville.

defailement, n. [*< OF. defailement, defaillment, failure, < defaillir, fail: see defail.*] Failure.

A great part of such like are the Planters of Virginia, and partly the occasion of those defailements.

Quoted in Capt. John Smith's True Travels, II. 96.

defailure (dë-fā'lūr), *n.* [*Less prop. spelled defailure; < defail + -ure. Cf. failure.*] Defaillance; failure.

A defaileur of jurisdiction.

Barrow, On the Pope's Supremacy.

defaisancet, n. See *defaisance*.

defaitet, v. A Middle English form of *defeat*. *Chaucer*.

defalcato (dë-fal'kāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *defalcated*, ppr. *defalcating*. [*< ML. defalcatus, pp. of defalcare, cut away, abate, deduct: see defalk.*] I. *trans.* To cut off; take away or de-

duct a part of; curtail: used chiefly of money, accounts, rents, income, etc. [*Rare.*]

The natural method . . . would be to take the present existing estimates as they stand, and then to show what may be practicably and safely defalcated from them.

Burke, Late State of Nation.

II. *intrans.* To be guilty of defalcation; default in one's accounts.

defalcate, *a.* [*< ML. defalcatus, pp.: see the verb.*] Curtailed.

Defalcate of their condigne praises.

Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, II. 6.

defalcation (dë-fal-kā'shon), *n.* [= *F. défalca-tion = It. defalcatione, < ML. defalcatio(n)-*, deduction: see *defalk, defalcate*.] 1. The act of cutting off or deducting a part; abatement; curtailment; specifically, in law, the reduction of a claim or demand on contract by the amount of a counter-claim.

When it [divine justice] comes to call the world to an account of their actions, [it] will make no defalcations at all for the power of custom, or common practice of the world.

Stillington, Sermons, I. ii.

The tea-table is set forth with its customary bill of fare, and without any manner of defalcation.

Addison.

Defalcation is setting off another account or another contract—perhaps total want of consideration founded on fraud, imposition, or falsehood, is not defalcation: though, being relieved in the same way, they are blended.

Charles Huston, J., 1830, Houk v. Foley, 2 Pen. & W. (Pa.), 250.

2. That which is cut off; deficit.—3. A deficiency through breach of trust by one who has the management or charge of funds belonging to others; a fraudulent deficiency in money matters.

He was charged with large pecuniary defalcations.

Saturday Rev., May 6, 1865.

defalcator (dëf'al-kā-tor), *n.* [*< defalcate.*] One guilty of breach of trust or misappropriation in money matters; a defaulter.

defalk (dë-fālk'), *v. t.* [*Early mod. E. also defalk; < OF. defalquer, defalquer, F. défalquer = Sp. defalcar, defalcar = Pg. defalcar = It. defalcare, < ML. defalcare, also defalcare, difalcare, cut off, abate, deduct, < L. de- or dis-, away, + ML. falcare, cut with a sickle, < L. falx (falc-), a sickle: see falcate, defalcate.*] To defalcate; subtract; deduct.

They should be allowed 9,500, to be defalked in nine and a half years out of their rent.

State Trials: Lord Naas; Middlesex, an. 1824. (E. D.)

Justin Martyr justified it to Tryphon, that the Jews had defalked many sayings from the books of the old prophets.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 326.

The question is whether the damages sustained can be defalked against the demand in this action.

Justice Sterrett, in Gunnis v. Cluff (Pa.), 1836.

default, n. and v. An obsolete variant of *default*.

defamator (dëf'a-māt), *v. t.* [*< LL. L. defamatus (as adj.), diffamatus, pp. of diffamare, defame: see defame.*] To defame; slander.

defamation (dëf-a-mā'shon), *n.* [*< ME. diffamacioun, < OF. diffamation, F. diffamation = Pr. difamacio = Sp. difamacion = Pg. difamação = It. diffamazione, < LL. diffamatio(n)-, < L. diffamare, defame: see defame.*] The act of defaming; the wrong of injuring another's reputation without good reason or justification; aspersions.

Thus others we with defamations wound,

While they stab us; and so the just goes round.

Dryden, tr. of Persius's Satires, iv. 99.

It is a certain sign of an ill heart to be inclined to defamation.

Dr. Dodd.

[Formerly *defamation* was used more with reference to slander or spoken words. In modern use *slander* is spoken defamation and *libel* is published defamation. Both are subjects for civil action for damages. Libel alone is usually punishable criminally, the common test of criminality being that it tends to a breach of the peace.]—*Syn.* Detraction, aspersion, backbiting, scandal, libel.

defamator (dëf'a-mā-tor), *n.* [= *F. diffamateur = Sp. difamador = Pg. difamador = It. diffamatore, < LL. as if *diffamator, < L. diffamare, defame: see defame.*] A defamer; a slanderer; a calumniator.

We should keep in pay a brigade of hunters to ferret out defamators, and to clear the nation of this noxious vermin, as once we did of wolves.

Gentleman Instructed, p. 66.

defamatory (dë-fam'a-tō-ri), *a.* [= *F. diffamatoire = Sp. difamatorio = Pg. It. diffamatorio, < ML. diffamatorius, < L. diffamare, defame: see defame.*] Containing defamation; calumnious; slanderous; libelous; injurious to reputation: as, defamatory words or writings.

The most eminent sin is the spreading of defamatory reports.

Government of the Tongue.

Abuse is still much more convenient than argument, and the most effective form of abuse in a civilized age is a *defamatory* nickname. *H. N. Ozenham, Short Studies, p. 5.*

defame (dē-fām'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *defamed*, ppr. *defaming*. [*ME. defamen, diffamen, OF. defamer, defamer, desfamer, diffamer, F. diffamer = Pr. Pg. diffamar = Sp. difamar = It. diffamare, < L. diffamare, spread abroad a report, esp. an ill report, defame, malign, < dis-priv. + fama, a report: see fame. The prefix is thus for L. dis-; but cf. LL. defamatus, dishonored, defamis, infamous.*] 1. To slander or calumniate, as by uttering or publishing maliciously something which tends to injure the reputation or interests of; speak evil of; dishonor by false reports.

Being *defamed*, we intreat. 1 Cor. iv. 13.
If you are unjustly *defamed* and reproached, consider what countenances and disgraces the Son of God underwent for you. *Stillington, Sermons, I. vi.*

And who unknown *defame* me, let them be
Scribblers or peers, alike are mob to me.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 130.

2. To charge; accuse; especially, to accuse falsely. [*Archaic.*]

Rebecca . . . is . . . *defamed* of sorcery practised on the person of a noble knight. *Scott, Ivanhoe, xxviii.*

3. To degrade; bring into disrepute; make infamous.

The grand old name of gentleman,
Defamed by every charlatan.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, cxi.

=*Syn.* 1. Calumniate, Slander, etc. See *aspere*.
defamēt (dē-fām'), *n.* [*ME. defame, also dif-fame, n., < OF. diffame (also defamie, < LL. diffamia), infamy; from the verb.*] Infamy; disgrace.

So ought all faytours that true knighthood shame . . .
From all brave knights be banished with *defame*.
Spenser, F. Q., V. iii. 38.

defamed (dē-fāmd'), *p. a.* 1. Slandered or libeled.—2. In *her.*, deprived of its tail: said of a beast used as a bearing. Also *defamed*.
defamer (dē-fā'mēr), *n.* A slanderer; libeler; detractor; calumniator.

The scandalous inclination of *defamers*.
Fielding, Joseph Andrews.

defaming (dē-fā'ming'), *n.* The practice of defamation; slander; calumny.

They feed upon opinions, errors, dreams,
And make 'em truths; they draw a nourishment
Out of *defamings*, grow upon disgraces.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, iii. 2.

defamingly (dē-fā'ming-li), *adv.* In a slanderous manner.

defamoust (dē-fā'mus), *a.* [*LL. defamis, infamous, < de-priv. + fama, fame: see defame, and cf. infamous.*] Conveying defamation; slanderous.

Defamous words. *Holiness, Chron., II. sig. Kk 1.*

defatigable (dē-fat'i-ga-bl), *a.* [*L. as if *defatigabilis, < defatigare, tire out: see defatigate.*] Liable to be wearied.

We were all made on set purpose *defatigable*, so that all degrees of life might have their existence.
Glennville, Pre-existence of Souls.

defatigatē (dē-fat'i-gāt), *v. t.* [*L. defatigatus, pp. of defatigare (> It. defatigare), tire out, weary, < de + fatigare, tire, fatigue: see fatigue.*] To weary or tire.

Which *defatigating* hill. *Sir T. Herbert, Travels, p. 200.*

defatigation (dē-fat-i-gā'shon), *n.* Weariness; faint-heartedness.

Another reprehension of this colour is in respect of *defatigation*, which makes perseverance of greater dignity than Inception. *Bacon, Colours of Good and Evil, II.*

default (dē-fālt'), *n.* [Early mod. *E.* also *defaut, defeute*; < *ME. defaulte, prop. and usually defeute, < OF. defeute, defeaute, defalte, defeulte, defaulte, F. défaut = Pr. defauta = It. diffalta, < ML. defalta, for *diffallita, a deficiency, failure, prop. fem. pp. of *diffallire, *defallere (> ult. *E.* *defail*), fail, < *L. dis- or de-, away, + fallere, fail: see fail, and cf. fault.*] 1. A failing or failure; an omission of that which ought to be done; neglect to do what duty, obligation, or law requires; specifically, in *law*, a failure to perform a required act in a lawsuit within the required time, as to plead or appear in court, or omission to meet a pecuniary obligation when due.*

And yf he fynde zow in *defaute* and with the false holde,
Hit shal sitte zoure soules ful soure at the laste.
Piers Plowman (C), III. 153.

Let patrons take heed, for they shall answer for all the souls that perish through their *default*.
Latimer, 5th Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

To admit the boy's claim without enquiry was impossible; and those who called themselves his parents had made enquiry impossible. Judgment must therefore go against him by *default*.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., x.

The only question left for us of the North was, whether we should suffer the cause of the Nation to go by *default*, or maintain its existence by the argument of cannon and musket.
O. W. Holmes, Essays, p. 94.

2. Lack; want; failure; defect.

Alle these fill by stroke of spere for *defaute* of horse.
Martin (E. E. T. S.), II. 220.

Cooks could make artificial birds . . . In *default* of the real ones.
Arbuthnot, Anc. Coins.

3. A fault; an offense; a misdeed; a wrong act.

Never shal he more his wyf mistruste,
Though he the soth of hir *defaute* wiste.
Chaucer, Prolog. to Pardoner's Tale, l. 84.

And pardon crav'd for his so rash *default*.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. iii. 21.

Thine own *defaults* did urge
This two-fold punishment: the mill, the scourge.
Quarles, Emblems, iii. 4.

4. In *hunting*, a lost scent.

The houndes hadde overshot hym alle,
And were on a *defaute* yfalle.
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 384.

Judgment by *default*, a judgment against one by reason of his failure to plead, or to appear in court. He is then said to *suffer default*, or to be in *default*.

default (dē-fālt'), *v.* [*ME. defaulten, fail, be exhausted, < defeute, n.: see default, n.*] I. *intrans.* 1. To fail in fulfilling or satisfying an engagement, claim, or obligation; especially, to fail in meeting a legal or pecuniary obligation at the proper time, as appearance in court, the payment of a debt, or the accounting for funds intrusted to one's care: as, a *defaulting* defendant or debtor; he has *defaulted* on his bond, or in his trust.

"Now then!" Mr. Pancks would say to a *defaulting* lodger. "Pay up! Come on!"
Dickens, Little Dorrit, II. xiii.

2. To fail in duty; offend.

Pardon crav'd . . .
That he gainst courtesie so lowly did *default*.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. iii. 21.

But if in due prevention you *default*,
How blind are you that were forewarn'd before!
Greene, James IV., iii.

3. To omit; neglect.

Defaulting, unnecessary, and partial discourses.
Hales, Sermon on Rom. xiv. 1.

II. *trans.* 1. To fail in the performance of.
What they have *defaulted* toward him.
Milton, Tenure of Kings and Magistrates.

2. In *law*, to declare (a defendant) in default and enter judgment against (him).

defaulter (dē-fāl'tēr), *n.* One who makes default; one who fails to fulfil an obligation or a duty of any kind; especially, one who fails to appear in court when required, or to pay a debt when due, or to make proper returns of funds intrusted to his care.

The day hath been wholly taken up in calling the house over. The *defaulters* are to be called over again this day se'nnight, and then they, and all who shall absent themselves in the mean time, are to be proceeded against.
Marvell, Works, I. 67.

"Pay up! Come on!" "I haven't got it," Mr. Pancks's *defaulter* would reply.
Dickens, Little Dorrit, II. xiii.

defaultive, *a.* [*ME. defaultif, < OF. defaultif, < defeulte, default.*] Defective; imperfect.

Y am . . . *defaultif* in lippla. *Wychit, Ex. vi. 12.*

defaultless, *a.* [*ME. defaultles; < default + -less.*] Free from fault, failing, or imperfection; perfect.

Alle sayrnes of this lyfe here . . .
That any man myght ordayne *defaultles*.
Hampele, Prick of Conscience, l. 8007.

defaulture, *n.* [*< default + -ure.*] Failure.

To admit some other person or persons to have the share of such *defaulture*.
The Great Level (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 817).

defaultet, *n.* An obsolete form of *default*.

defet, *a.* An obsolete form of *defeat*.

defeasance (dē-fē'zans), *n.* [Formerly also *defeizance*; < *OF. defeisance, a rendering void, < defeisant, defaisant, desfaisant, ppr. of defaire, defaire, F. defaire, render void, undo: see defeat.*] 1. An undoing; ruin; defeat; overthrow.

Being arrived where that champion stout
After his foes *defeasance* did remaine.
Spenser, F. Q., I. xii. 12.

2. A rendering null and void.—3. In *law*, a condition relating to a deed or other instrument, on performance of which the instrument is to be defeated or rendered void; or a collateral deed (in full, a *deed of defeasance*), made at the same time with a conveyance, containing conditions on the performance of which the estate created may be defeated.

defeasanced (dē-fē'zans), *a.* Liable to be forfeited; subject to defeasance.

defeaset (dē-fēz'), *v. t.* [*ME. defesen, defeisen, evolved from defeasance, defeasance, defeasance: see defeasance. Cf. defeat.*] 1. To forfeit.

Twenty shillings Scots he be *defeased* to the defender.
Newbyth, Supp., Dec., p. 498. (Jamieson.)

2. To discharge; free from; acquit of.

He has charteris to *defese* him tharof.
Act Dom. Conc., A. 1478, p. 22. (Jamieson.)

defeasible (dē-fē'zi-bl), *a.* [*AF. defeasible; as defease + -ible.*] That may be abrogated or annulled.

He came to the crown by a *defeasible* title.
Sir J. Davies, State of Ireland.

defeasibleness (dē-fē'zi-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being defeasible.

defeat (dē-fēt'), *v. t.* [*ME. defeten, defeten, defaiten (pp. *defeted, defetted, also defet, as adj., after OF.: see first quot.), < AF. defeter, defeater, annul, undo, < AF. defet, OF. defait, defait, defait, desfeit (ML. defactus, diffactus, disfactus), pp. of defaire, defaire, desfaire, F. défaire = Sp. deshacer = Pg. desfazer, < ML. defacere, diffacere, disfacere, undo, annul, defeat, ruin, destroy, < L. de- or dis-priv. + facere, do; being of the same ult. formation as L. deficere, fail: see deficient, and cf. defeat, n., which, as compared with defect, n., connects the notions of 'undoing' and 'failure.' Cf. also defease, defeasance.] 1. To undo; do away with; deprive of vigor, prosperity, health, life, or value; ruin; destroy.*

And of hymself ymagyned he ofte
To be *defet* and pale and waxen lesse
Than he was wont. *Chaucer, Troilus, v. 618.*

Pindarus maketh an observation, that great and sudden fortune for the most part *defeateth* men.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, II. 291.

His unkindness may *defeat* my life.
Shak., Othello, iv. 2.

Defeat thy favour with an usurped beard.
Shak., Othello, I. 3.

[In the last extract there is perhaps an allusion to *defeat-ure*, 2.]

Specifically—2. In *law*, to annul; render null and void: as, to *defeat* a title to an estate. See *defeasance*, 3.—3. To deprive of something expected, desired, or striven for, by some antagonistic action or influence: applied to persons.

The escheators *defeated* the right heir of his succession.
Hallam.

4. To frustrate; prevent the success of; make of no effect; thwart: applied to things.

Then mayest thou for me *defeat* the counsel of Ahithophel.
2 Sam. xv. 34.

A man who commits a crime *defeats* the end of his existence.
Emerson, Misc., p. 223.

5. To overcome in a contest of any kind, as a battle, fight, game, debate, competition, or election; vanquish; conquer; overthrow; rout; beat: as, to *defeat* an army; to *defeat* an opposing candidate; to *defeat* one's opponent at chess.

For to draw the Kling on, it was given out that the Pope had *defeated* all Manfred's Forces. *Baker, Chronicles, p. 85.*
=*Syn.* 5. Beat, Overpower, Overwhelm, Defeat, Discomfit, Rout, Overthrow, conquer. Beat is a general, somewhat indefinite, but vigorous word, covering the others. Overpower and overwhelm are the least discreditable to the one that loses in the struggle; overpower is least permanent in its effects. To overpower is to overcome by superiority of strength or numbers, but the disadvantage may be changed by the arrival of reinforcements. To overwhelm is to bear down utterly, to sweep clear away by superior strength. Defeat is to overcome or get the better of in some kind of contest, and implies less discredit, but generally greater disaster, to the defeated party than beat: as, that army is considered *beaten* which withdraws from the field. Defeat implies a serious disadvantage, because it applies more often to large numbers engaged. Discomfit has fallen into comparative disuse, except in its secondary sense of flogging, etc.; in that it expresses a comparatively complete and mortifying defeat. Rout is to defeat and drive off the field in confusion. Overthrow is the most decisive and final of these words; it naturally applies only to great persons, concerns, armies, etc. See conquer.

And though mine arms should conquer twenty worlds,
There's a lean fellow *beats* all conquerors.
Dekker, Old Fortunatus.

Our Conquerour whom I now
Of force believe almighty, since no less
Than such could have o'erpower'd such force as ours.
Milton, P. L., I. 145.

There the companions of his fall, o'erwhelm'd
With floods and whirlwinds of tempestuous fire,
He soon discerns.
Milton, P. L., I. 76.

The earl of Northumberland and Hotspur *defeated* the Scots at Homildon, . . . and in that victory crowned the series of their services to Henry IV.

Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 307.

Did the *discomfited* champions of Freedom fail?

Sumner, Speech against the Slave Power.

The armies of Charles were everywhere *routed*, his fastnesses stormed, his party humbled and subjugated.
Macaulay, Const. Hist.

I have never yet been overthrown,
And thou hast overthrown me, and my pride
Is broken down, for Enid sees my fall.

Tennyson, *Gerald*.

defeat (dē-fē't), *n.* [*< defeat, v.* Cf. *F. défaite, OF. defeatte, defaite, defaite, defaite, desfaite, f., defeat, ruin, deprivation, defeat, defaict, defaict, m., evil, misfortune, < L. defectus, failure, want, defect, ML. also defeat, ruin, < L. deficere, pp. defectus, fail: see defect, n., and defeat, v.* Defeat, *n.*, is thus ult. nearly the same as *defect*; but in *E.* it depends directly upon the verb.] 1. An undoing; ruin; destruction.

And made defeat of her virginity.

Shak., *Much Ado*, iv. 1.

2. In law, the act of annulling, or of rendering null and void; annulment: as, the defeat of a title.—3. The act of depriving a person of something expected, desired, or striven for, by some antagonistic action or influence.

So may a thousand actions, once afoot,
End in one purpose, and be all well borne
Without defeat. Shak., *Hen. V.*, i. 2.

4. The act or result of overcoming in a contest, viewed with reference to the person overcome; overthrow; vanquishment; rout: as, to inflict a severe defeat upon the enemy.

Losing he wins, because his name will be
Ennobled by defeat, who durst contend with me.
Dryden, *Ajax and Ulysses*, l. 28.

A defeat like that of Culloden.

Bancroft.

defeature (dē-fē'tūr), *n.* [*< OF. defaiture, defaiture, defaiture, ruin, destruction, disguise, < defaite, defaite, defeat, ruin, destruction: see defeat and -ure, and cf. feature, to which defeature, n., 2, and defeature, v., are now referred.*] 1. Overthrow; defeat.

The inequality of our powers will yield me
Nothing but loss in their defeature.

Beau. and Fl., *Thierry and Theodoret*, l. 2.

The king of Parthia,
Famous in his defeature of the Crassus,
Offer'd him his protection.

Fletcher (and another), *False One*, l. 1.

2. Disfigurement; disguise.

Careful hours, with Time's deformed hand,
Have written strange defeatures in my face.
Shak., *C. of E.*, v. 1.

defeature (dē-fē'tūr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *defeatured*, ppr. *defeaturing*. [*< OF. defaiture, defaiture, defaiture, disfigure, disguise, < defaiture, disfigurement, disguise: see defeature, n.*] To disfigure; deform; distort; disguise.

Events defeatured by exaggeration.

Fennell, *Proceedings at Paris*.

Features, when defeatured in the way I have described.
De Quincey.

defecate (def-ē-kāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *defecated*, ppr. *defecating*. [*< L. defecatus, pp. of defecare (> F. déféquer = Sp. Pg. defecar = It. deficare), cleanse from dregs, purify, refine, < de, away, + fæc (fæc-), dregs, lees, sediment: see fæces, fecal.*] 1. To purify; clarify; clear from dregs or impurities; refine.

To defecate the dark and muddy oil of amber.
Boyle, *Hist. Firmness*.

2. To purify from admixture; clear; purge of extraneous matter.

All perfections of the Creatures are in the Creator more
defecated and perfect. Purchas, *Pilgrimage*, p. 3.

It is the advantage of this select company of ancients
(Classics) that their works are defecated of all turbid mixture
of contemporaneousness, and have become to us pure
literature. Lowell, *Among my Books*, 1st ser., p. 177.

II. intrans. 1. To become clear or freed from impurities; clarify.

It [the air] soon began to defecate, and to depose these
particles. Goldsmith.

2. To void excrement.

defecate (def-ē-kāt), *a.* [*< L. defecatus, pp.: see the verb.*] Purged from dregs; clarified; defecated.

Prayer elevated and made intense by a defecate and pure
spirit, not laden with the burden of meat and vapours.

Jer. Taylor, *Works* (ed. 1835), i. 235.

This liquor was very defecate, and of a pleasing golden
colour. Boyle, *Spring of the Air*.

defecation (def-ē-kā'shon), *n.* [= *F. défécation = Sp. defecación = Pg. defecação = It. defecazione, < L. defecatio(n-), < defecare, defecate: see defecate.*] 1. The act or process of separating from lees or dregs; a cleansing from impurities or foreign matter; clarification.

The spleen and liver are obstructed in their offices of
defecation, whence vicious and druggish blood.

Harvey, *Consumptions*.

2. The act of discharging the fæces; the act of evacuating the bowels.—3. Figuratively, purification from what is gross or low.

He was afterwards an hungry (said the Evangelist), and
his abstinence from meat might be a defecation of his
faculties, and an opportunity of prayer.

Jer. Taylor, *Great Exemplar*, i. § 9.

defecator (def-ē-kā-tor), *n.* One who or that which cleanses, clarifies, or purifies; specifically, in *sugar-manuf.*, an apparatus for purifying the raw syrup. Steam-heated pans or filters, or apparatus in which a spray of the liquid is exposed to the fumes of sulphurous-acid gas, are employed for this purpose.

defect (dē-fekt'), *n.* [*< ME. defaict (< OF. defaict, defaict, defaict: see defeat, n.), also defect, defect = Sp. defecto = Pg. defeito = It. difetto, difetto = D. G. Dan. Sw. defect, < L. defectus, a failure, lack, < deficere, pp. defectus, fail, lack, orig. trans., undo (cf. OF. defaire, undo, defeat: see defeat), < de- priv. + facere, do. Hence (from L. deficere) deficit, deficient, etc.*] Want or lack of anything; especially, the lack of something which is essential to perfection or completeness; a fault; a blemish; an imperfection: as, a defect in timber; a defect in the organs of hearing or seeing; a defect of memory or judgment.

An hidde defaict is sumtyme in nature
Under covert, and thereof thus thowe lere.

Palladius, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 3.

A complete self-sufficient Country, where there is rather
a Superfluity than Defect of any thing.

Howell, *Letters*, i. l. 15.

Trust not yourself; but, your defects to know,
Make use of every friend—and every foe.

Pope, *Essay on Criticism*, l. 213.

Is half itself, and in true marriage lies
Nor equal, nor unequal; each fulfils
Defect in each. Tennyson, *Princess*, vii.

=*syn.* Deficiency, lack, insufficiency, failure, error, flaw.
defect (dē-fekt'), *v.* [*< L. defectus, pp. of deficere, fail: see defeat, n.*] 1. Intrans. 1. To be or become deficient; fail. [Rare.]

I look on this [the death of the Archbishop of York] as a
greatest stroke to y^e poore Church of England, now in this
defecting period. Evelyn, *Diary*, April 15, 1686.

2. To desert; revolt. [Rare.]

The native troops and gunners defected; he was obliged
to make a painful and disastrous retreat.
W. H. Russell, *Diary in India*, i. 280.

II. trans. To affect injuriously; hurt; impair; spoil.

None can my life defect.

Troubles of Queen Elizabeth (1639).

Defected honour never more
Is to be got againe.

Warner, *Albion's England*, v. 28.

defect (dē-fekt'), *a.* [*< L. defectus, pp. of deficere, fail: see defeat, n.*] Defective.

Their service was defect and lame. Taylor, 1630.

defectibility (dē-fek-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= *Pg. defectibilidade; as defectible + -ity: see -bility.*] Deficiency; imperfection. [Rare.]

Point a moral with the defectibility of certitude.
J. H. Newman, *Gram. of Assent*, p. 338.

defectible (dē-fek'ti-bl), *a.* [= *Sp. defectible = Pg. defectível, < ML. as *defectibilis, < L. defectus, pp. of deficere, fail (see defect, v.), + E. -ible.*] Lacking; deficient; needy. [Rare.]

The extraordinary persons thus highly favoured were
for a great part of their lives in a defectible condition.

Sir M. Hale, *Orig. of Mankind*.

defection (dē-fek'shon), *n.* [= *F. défécation = Sp. defecación = Pg. defecação = It. defezione, < L. defecatio(n-), lack, failure, desertion, < deficere, pp. defectus, lack, fail: see defect.*] 1. A lack; a failure; especially, failure in the performance of duty or obligation.—2. The act of abandoning a person or a cause to which one is bound by allegiance or duty, or to which one has attached himself; a falling away; apostasy; backsliding.

I am ashamed at the rabbinical interpretation of the
Jews upon the Old Testament, as much as their defection
from the New. Sir T. Browne, *Religio Medici*, l. 25.

All who have been true to Him in times of trial and defection
will have their portion for ever in the Church triumphant. Bp. Chr. Wordsworth, *Church of Ireland*, p. 323.

Boscan preferred to write in the Castilian; and his defection
from his native dialect became, in some sort, the seal of its fate. Ticknor, *Span. Lit.*, i. 438.

defectionist (dē-fek'shon-ist), *n.* [*< defection + -ist.*] One who practises or advocates defection. *Imp. Dict.* [Rare.]

defectionist (dē-fek'shus), *a.* [*< defection + -ous.*] Having defects; defective; imperfect; faulty.

Perchance in some one defection's pece we may find a
blemish. Sir P. Sidney, *Apol. for Poetrie*.

defective (dē-fek'tiv), *a.* and *n.* [*< OF. defectif, defectif, F. déféctif = Sp. Pg. defectivo = It. difettivo, difettivo, < LL. defectivus, imperfect, < L. defectus, pp. of deficere, lack, fail: see defect.*] 1. *a.* 1. Having defect or flaw of any kind; imperfect; incomplete; lacking; faulty.

To be naturally defective in those faculties which are
essential and necessary to that work which is under our
hand, is a great discouragement. Donne, *Sermons*, v.

Our tragedy writers have been notoriously defective in
giving proper sentiments to the persons they introduce.
Addison.

All human systems are necessarily defective. They partake
of the limits of the human mind.

Channing, *Perfect Life*, p. 6.

The machinery by which ideas are to be conveyed from
one person to another is as yet rude and defective.

Macaulay, *Dryden*.

Specifically—2. In *gram.*, wanting some of the usual forms of declension or conjugation: as, a defective noun or verb.—**Defective fifth**, in music, an interval containing a semitone less than the perfect fifth.—**Defective hyperbola**. Same as *deficient hyperbola* (which see, under *deficient*).—**Defective syllogism**, in logic, a syllogism in the statement of which one of the premises of the conclusion is omitted.—**Syn. 1. Deficient**, Defective, incomplete, inadequate, insufficient. In the separation of the first two words, defective generally takes the sense of lacking some important or essential quality; deficient, that of lacking in quantity: as, defective teeth, timber, character; deficient supplies, means, intellect. The same difference is found between deficiency and defectiveness.

They who are defective in matter endeavour to make
amends with words.

Montaigne, *Essays*, tr. by Cotton, 3d ed., xxv.

Deficient as was, in many respects, the education imparted by Charles Albert to his children, they were brought up to be brave, honest, and truthful.

E. Dicey, *Victor Emmanuel*, p. 52.

II. n. A person who is characterized by some special mental, moral, or physical defect; specifically, one who is deficient in one or more of the physical senses or powers.

She [Laura Bridgman] is not apt, like many defectives,
to fall asleep if left alone or unemployed.

G. S. Hall, *German Culture*, p. 267.

The psychology of the criminal and other classes of defectives. Science, vi. 413.

defectively (dē-fek'tiv-li), *adv.* In a defective manner; imperfectly.

Fabius Maximus is reprehended by Polybius for defectively writing the Punlicke warres. Speed, *The Proeme*.

defectiveness (dē-fek'tiv-nes), *n.* The state of being defective; imperfection; faultiness.

The unfitness and defectiveness of an unconjugal mind. Milton, *Divorce*, i.

defectless (dē-fekt'les), *a.* [*< defect + -less.*] Without defect; perfect.

An absolutely defectless memory. S. L. Clemens, *Life on the Mississippi*, p. 485.

defectuousity (dē-fek-tū-os'i-ti), *n.* [= *F. defectuosité (= Pr. defectuositat = It. difettuosità), < L. as if *defectuosita(t)-s, < defectuosus, defective: see defectuosus.*] Defectiveness; faultiness. W. Montague.

defectuous (dē-fek'tū-us), *a.* [= *F. déféctueux = Pr. defectuosus = Sp. Pg. defectuosus = It. difettuosus, < L. as if *defectuosus, < defectus (defectu-), defect: see defect, n.*] Full of defects.

Nothing in Nature, or in Providence, that is scant or defectuous, can be stable or lasting. Barrow, *Works*, II. xv.

defedation (def-ē-dā'shon), *n.* [*< ML. defedatio(n-), < LL. defedare, defile, < de- + fædare, fowl, < fædus, fowl.*] Pollution; the act of making filthy. Bentley.

defence, defenceless, etc. See *defense*, etc.

defend (dē-fend'), *v.* [*< ME. defenden, also difenden, < OF. defendre, desfendre, F. défendre, defend, forbid, interdict, = Sp. Pg. defender = It. difendere, difendere, < L. defendere, ward off, repel, avert, defend, < de, down, away, + *fendere, strike, only in comp. defendere and offendere; cf. Gr. θείω, strike. Cf. fend, spheretic form of defend and offend.*] 1. *trans.* 1. To drive off or away; thrust back; fend or ward off; repel. [Now only Scotch.]

To saue man saules he sall be send
And all fals trowth he sall defende.
Holy Rood (ed. Morris), p. 67.

And all the margent round about was sett
With shady Laurell trees, thence to defend
The sunny beames. Spenser, *F. Q.*, II. xii. 63.

2. To forbid; prohibit; forefend. [Now rare.]

Oure Lord defended hem, that thei scholde not telle
that Avilaoun, til that he were rysen from Deth to Lyf.
Mandeville, *Travels*, p. 114.

The use of wine in some places is defended by customs
or laws. Sir W. Temple.

The plague is much in Amsterdam, and we in fear of it here, which God defend. *Pepys, Diary, II. 53.*

The beggars were numerous (spite of notice-boards defending all mendicancy). *Fraser's Mag.*

3. To ward off attack from; guard against assault or injury; shield: as, to defend a fortress.

How shouldest thou not keep them that stonden thus to defenden treuhte?

Wyclif, Select Works (ed. Arnold), I. 406.

I pray yow, and requyre be the feith that ye me owen, that ye helpe me to defende my londe yet he me assawte with werre. *Martin (E. E. T. S.), I. 69.*

I haue seene one (saith our Author) take a man aliue, and defend himselfe with this his prisoner, as it were with a Target. *Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 840.*

There arose to defend Israel Tola the son of Puah. *Judges x. 1.*

4. To vindicate; uphold; maintain by force, argument, or evidence: as, to defend one's rights and privileges; to defend a cause or claim at law.

Noble patricians, patrons of my right,
Defend the justice of my cause with arms. *Shak., Tit. And., I. 1.*

We use alsoe, almost at the end of everie word, to wryte an idle e. This sum defend not to be idle, because it affectes the vowe before the consonant.

A. Hume, Orthographie (E. E. T. S.), p. 21.

But for the execution of King Charles in particular, I will not now undertake to defend it.

Macaulay, Conversation between Cowley and Milton.

Thou might'st defend
The thesis which thy words intend—
That to begin implies to end. *Tennyson, Two Voices.*

= *Syn. 3. Protect, Shelter, etc. (see keep), guard, shield.*—
4. Maintain, Vindicate, etc. See assert.

II. *intrans.* In law, to make opposition; enter or make defense: as, the party comes into court, defends, and says.

When the Marquise Desmoines received . . . a letter announcing that the defendants in the case of Desmoines vs. Lancaster declined to defend, she uttered a sharp cry and dropped the letter. *J. Hawthorne, Dust, p. 387.*

defendable (dē-fen'da-bl), a. [*< defend + -able.*] Capable of being defended.

defendant (dē-fen'dant), a. and n. [*< OF. defendant, defendant, F. défendeur, pp. of défendre, defend: see defend and -ant.*] I. a. 1†. Defensive; proper for defense.

To line and new repair our towns of war,
With men of courage, and with means defendant. *Shak., Hen. V., II. 4.*

2. In law, making defense; being in the attitude of a defendant: as, the party defendant.

Now growling, spluttering, wauling, such a clutter,
'Tis just like puss defendant in a gutter. *Dryden, King and Queen, Epil.*

II. n. 1†. One who defends against an assailant, or against the approach of evil or danger; a defender.

This is the day appointed for the combat,
And ready are the appellant and defendant. *Shak., 2 Hen. VI., II. 3.*

High towers, out of which the Romans might more conveniently fight with the defendants on the wall. *Bp. Wilkins, Mathematical Magic.*

2. In law, a party sued in a court of law, whether in a civil or a criminal proceeding; one who is summoned into court, that he may have opportunity to defend, deny, or oppose the demand or charge, and maintain his own right.

defendee (dē-fen-dē'), n. [*< defend + -ee.*] One who is defended. [*Rare.*]

defender (dē-fen'der), n. [*< ME. defendour, defensor, < OF. defendeur, défendeur, F. défendeur (= Pr. defensor) = OSp. Pg. defensor = It. difensore, defender, < défendre, defend: see defend.*] 1. One who defends; one who protects from injury; a champion.

Men always knew that when force and injury was offered, they might be defenders of themselves. *Hooker, Eccles. Polity, I. 10.*

2. One who maintains, supports, or vindicates by force or argument.—3. In *Scots law*, the defendant; the party against whom the conclusions of a process or action are directed.—*Defender of the Faith* (translation of Latin *Fidei Defensor*), a title peculiar to the sovereigns of England, conferred by Pope Leo X. on Henry VIII. in 1521, as a reward for writing against Luther, confirmed by Pope Clement VII. and withdrawn later, but restored by Parliament, and used by the sovereigns of England ever since. Abbreviated *D. F.* and (for the Latin form *Fidei Defensor*) *F. D.*

defendress (dē-fen'dres), n. [*< OF. defenderesse, defenderesse, < defendeur, defender: see defender and -ess.*] A female defender.

The Queen's maiesties vsuall stitle of England, France, and Ireland, defendresse of the faith, &c. *Stow, Queen Elizabeth, an. 1586.*

defendu (dē-fen'dū), a. [*< OF. pp. of défendre, defendu.*] In *her.*, having defenses: used when

these are of a different tincture: as, a boar's head sable, defendu or. See *horned, tusked, armed.*

defensablet, a. An obsolete form of *defensible*.
defensive (dē-fen'si-tiv), n. [*< L. defensivus, pp. of defensare, freq. of defendere, defend (see defense, v. t.), + E. -ive.*] That which serves to defend or protect; a protection; a guard; a defense.

A very unsafe defensive it is against the fury of the lion . . . which Pilny doth place in cock-broth. *Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.*

This is that part of prudence which is the defensive or guard of a christian. *Jer. Taylor (ed. 1835), I. 873.*

defense, defence (dē-fens'), n. [*< ME. defense, defens, defence, diffense, < OF. defense, defense, f., defens, deffens, defens, m., mod. F. défense, f., = Pr. Sp. Pg. defensa = It. difesa, < LL. defensa, defense, < L. defendere, pp. defensus, defend: see defend.* The spelling with *-ce*, *defense*, is rather more common than the etymologically correct spelling *defence*, and in the aphoretic form *fence* (q. v.) it is now used exclusively: see *-ce*.] 1. The act of shielding or guarding from attack or injury; the act of resisting an attack or assault.

Hernaud Leillo was slaine in defense of a fort. *Coryat, Crudities, I. 22.*

On Saturday night they made their approaches, open'd trenches, rais'd batteries, took the countercarp and ravelin after a stout defence. *Evelyn, Diary, Aug. 21, 1674.*

2. The act of maintaining, supporting, or vindicating by force or argument.

And it was but a dream, yet it lighten'd my despair
When I thought that a war would arise in defence of the right. *Tennyson, Maud, xxviii. 2.*

3. Something that repels or guards against attack, violence, danger, or injury; a protection; a safeguard; a security; a fortification.

Because of his strength will I wait upon thee: for God is my defence. *Ps. lix. 9.*

4. A speech or writing intended to reply or disprove a charge or an accusation; a vindication; an apology.

Men, brethren, and fathers, hear ye my defence. *Acts xxii. 1.*

The defence of the Long Parliament is comprised in the dying words of its victim. *Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.*

5. In law: (a) The method adopted by a person against whom legal proceedings have been taken for defending himself against them. More specifically—(b) The opposing or denial of the charge or cause of action, or of some essential element in it, as distinguished from opposition by a counter-claim.

Defence, in its true legal sense, signifies not a justification, protection, or guard, which is now its popular signification; but merely an opposing or denial (from the French verb, *defendre*) of the truth or validity of the complaint. *Blackstone, Com., III. 20.*

6†. Defiance; resistance; offense.

What defence has thou done to our dere goddess?
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 2692.

7†. A prohibition.

Severe defences may be made against wearing any linen under a certain breadth. *Sir W. Temple.*

8. The science of defending against attack by force of arms; skill in defending from danger by means of weapons or of the fists; specifically, fencing or boxing.

"He is," (said he) "a man of great defence,
Expert in battel and in deedes of armes." *Spenser, F. Q., V. II. 5.*

Henry VIII. made the professors of this art a company, or corporation, by letters patent, wherein the art is intitled the Noble Science of Defence. *The Third University of England, quoted in Strutt's [Sports and Pastimes, p. 355.]*

9. *pl.* In *her.*, the natural weapons of an animal used as a bearing, as the tusks of a boar, or the like.—*Angle of defense.* See *angle*.—*Coat of defense.* See *coat*.—*Council of defense.* See *council*.—*Defense en droit, in French-Canadian law*, a defense on the law; a demurrer; a denial that the plaintiff's allegations are sufficient to show a cause of action.—*Defense en fait, in French-Canadian law*, a defense on the facts; a general denial of the allegations of the plaintiff's complaint, or a specific denial of some of them.—*Defense au fond en fait, in French-Canadian law*, a general defense of the allegations of plaintiff's complaint.—*Defense month.* Same as *fence-month*.—*Dermal defenses.* See *dermal*.—*Dilatory defense, equitable defense, etc.* See the adjectives.—*Dutch defense.* See *Dutch*.—*Line of defense.* (a) *Milit.*: (1) A continuous fortified line, or a succession of fortified points. (2) The distance from the salient of a bastion to the opposite flank. (b) A method or course to be pursued in conducting a defense of any kind.—*To be in a posture of defense*, to be prepared to resist an opponent or an enemy with all the means of defense in one's power.

defenset, defencet (dē-fens'), v. t. [*< ME. defensen, < OF. defensor, defensor, defensor = Pr.*

Osp. *defensar = It. difensare, < L. defensare, freq. of defendere, defend: see defend.*] 1. To defend; protect; guard; shield; fortify.

Wert thou defended with circular fire, more subtle
Than the [herce] lightning, . . . yet I should
Neglect the danger. *Shirley, The Wedding, II. 2.*

Human invention
Could not instruct me to dispose her where
She could be more defended from all men's eyes. *Shirley, Bird in a Cage, v. 1.*

2. To defend; vindicate; maintain.

This Gossell with invincible courage, with rare constancy, with hote zeale, she hath maintained in her owne countries without change, and defended against all kingdomes that sought change. *Lilly, Euphues and his England.*

defenseless, defenceless (dē-fens'les), a. [*< defense, defence, + -less.*] Being without defense; without means of repelling assault or injury.

Defenseless and unarmed, expose my Life.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

defenselessly, defencelessly (dē-fens'les-li), adv. In a defenseless or unprotected manner.
defenselessness, defencelessness (dē-fens'les-nes), n. The state of being defenseless or without protection: as, the defenselessness of a man's condition.

defenser, defencet, n. A defender.

If I may know any of their factors, comforters, counselors, or defencers. *Foote, Martyrs, p. 591.*

defensibility (dē-fen-si-bil'i-ti), n. [*< defensibil: see -bility.*] Capability of being defended; defensibility.

defensible (dē-fen'si-bl), a. [Formerly also *defensible* (= *ME. defensible, < OF. defensible, defensible, < ML. defensibilis*); = *Sp. defensible* = *Pg. defensível* = *It. defensibile, < LL. defensibilis, < L. defensus, pp. of defendere, defend: see defend.*] 1. Capable of being defended: as, a defensible city.

Making the place which nature had already fortified, much more by art defensible. *Speed, Henry II., IX. vi. § 56.*

This part of the palace
Is yet defensible; we may make it good
Till your powers rescue us. *Fletcher (and another), False One, v. 1.*

2. That may be vindicated, maintained, or justified: as, a defensible cause.

The two latter . . . have been writers of prose, before whom the poet takes precedence, by inherited and defensible prerogative. *Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 121.*

3†. Contributing to defense; capable of defending; prepared to defend.

Come ageyn to ther seruice,
And euery man in defensible wise. *Generydes (E. E. T. S.), I. 1888.*

And that euery citezen or other wryn the cite haue defensible wepyn wyn hym say, for keypynge of the pease. *English Gids (E. E. T. S.), p. 388.*

Where nothing but the sound of Hotapur's name
Did seem defensible. *Shak., 2 Hen. IV., II. 3.*

defensible casemate. See *casemate*.
defensibleness (dē-fen'si-bl-nes), n. Defensibility.

The defensibleness of religion. *Priestley.*

defensibly, adv. [*ME.; < defensible.*] With arms of defense.

Eche of you in your owne persones defensibly araled. *Panton Letters, II. 422.*

defension†, n. [Early mod. E. also *defencion*; < *OF. defension, defension = Sp. defension = Pg. defensão = It. defensione, difensione, < ML. defensio(n)-, defense, < L. defendere, pp. defensus, defend: see defend, defense.*] A defense.

No defencion could take place, but all went by tyrannical and meere extortion. *Foote, Martyrs, p. 159.*

defensive (dē-fen'siv), a. and n. [*< OF. defensif, F. défensif = Pr. defensiu = Sp. Pg. defensivo = It. difensivo, difensivo, < ML. *defensivus (fem. defensiva, > OF. defensiva, a fortification), < L. defendere, pp. defensus, defend: see defend, defense.*] I. a. 1. Serving to defend; proper for defense: as, defensive armor.

The houses which are built are as warme and defensive against wind and weather as if they were tiled and slated. *Quoted in Capt. John Smith's True Travels, II. 5.*

Defensive arms lay by, as useless here,
Where massy balls the neighboring rocks do tear. *Waller.*

2. Of the nature of defense; consisting in resisting attack or aggression: as, defensive war, in distinction from offensive war, which is aggressive.

Since, therefore, we cannot win by an offensive war, at least a land-war, the model of our government seems naturally contrived for the defensive part. *Dryden, Ded. of All for Love.*

3. In a state or posture to defend: as, a defensive attitude.—*Defensive allegation.* See *allegation*.

II. n. That which defends or serves for defense; a safeguard; a security.

Containing a resolution politique, touchinge the femine government in monarchye; with a *defensive* of her Maties. honour and constancy.

Puttenham, Partheniades, xiii.

Wars preventive, upon just fears, are true *defensives*. Bacon.

The *defensive*, the state or attitude of defense; the state of being ready to meet or ward off attack.

Under these circumstances, the *defensive*, for the present, must be your only care. Lincoln, in Raymond, p. 256.

To be on the *defensive*, or to stand on the *defensive*, to be or stand in a state or posture of defense or resistance, in opposition to aggression or attack.

From that time [the battle of Metaurus], for four more years, Hannibal could but stand on the *defensive* in the southernmost corner of the Italian peninsula.

Encyc. Brit., XI. 444.

defensively (dē-fen'siv-lī), *adv.* In a defensive manner; on the defensive; in defense.

Camalodunum, where the Romans had seated themselves to dwell pleasantly, rather than *defensively*, was not fortified. Milton, Hist. Eng., II.

defensor (dē-fen'sor), *n.* [*L.*, < *defendere*, pp. *defensus*, defend: see *defend*.] One who defends. Hence—(a) In *Rom. law*, a local magistrate of minor jurisdiction charged with the duty, among others, of appointing curators or guardians for infants having inconsiderable estates. The name has also been applied to one who volunteered to represent in defense an absentee or incapable person. (b) In *civil law*: (1) A defendant. (2) One who took up the defense, and assumed the liability, of a defendant. (3) An advocate, patron, procurator, or cognitor. (4) A curator or guardian. (c) In *canon law*, the counsel and custodian of the property of a church.—*Fidel Defensor*. See *Defender of the Faith*, under *defender*.

defensory (dē-fen'sō-ri), *a.* [= *OF. defensorio*, *defensorio*, < *ML. *defensorius* (neut. *defensorium*, a defense), < *L. defendere*, defend: see *defend*.] Tending to defend; defensive. Johnson.

defer¹ (dē-fēr'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *deferred*, ppr. *deferring*. [*OF. deferer*, *F. déferer* = *Sp. Pg. deferir* = *It. deferire*, charge, accuse, intr. give way, < *L. deferre* (pp. *delatus*), bring down, bring before, give, grant, also (with acc. *nomen* = *E. name*) charge, accuse, < *de*, down, + *ferre* = *E. bear¹*. Cf. *deleat¹*.] *I. trans.* 1. To offer; render; assign: as, to *defer* the command of an army.

The worship *deferred* to the Virgin. Brevint.

2. To refer; leave to another's judgment and determination.

The commissioners . . . *deferred* the matter unto the Earl of Northumberland. Bacon, Hist. Hen. VII., p. 67.

II. intrans. To yield to another's opinion; submit in opinion: with *to*.

They not only *deferred* to his counsels in public assemblies, but he was moreover the umpire of domestic matters. Spence, tr. of Varilla's Hist. House of Medici (1686), p. 306.

You—whose stupidity and insolence

I must *defer* to, soothe at every turn.

Browning, Ring and Book, II. 278.

defer² (dē-fēr'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *deferred*, ppr. *deferring*. [An alteration, after *defer¹*, of *differ*, < *ME. differren* (rare), put off, < *OF. differer*, *F. différrer* = *Sp. differir* = *Pg. differir* = *It. differire*, *differire*, defer, delay, < *L. differre* (pp. *dilatus*), carry different ways, scatter, put off, defer (intr. *differ*, be different, whence directly *E. differ*), < *dis-*, apart, away, + *ferre*, carry, = *E. bear¹*: see *differ*, *dilate*, *delay¹*.] *I. trans.* 1. To delay; put off; postpone to a future time: as, to *defer* the execution of a design.

Soldiers, *defer* the spoil of the city until night.

Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 7.

Nothing more certain, will not long *defer*
To vindicate the glory of his name.

Milton, S. A., I. 474.

Why should we *defer* our joys?

B. Jonson, Volpone, III. 6.

2. To cause to wait; remand; put off: applied to persons.

[There was a] reason why he did not *defer* him at first for his answer, till some more of the magistrates and deputies might have been assembled.

Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 138.

Deferred annuity. See *annuity*.—**Deferred bonds.** Bonds issued by a government or company, entitling the holder to a gradually increasing rate of interest up to a specified rate, when they are converted into or classed as active bonds. *Bitwell*, Counting-House Dict.—**Deferred pay.** An allowance of twopence per day paid to soldiers and non-commissioned officers serving in the British army on discharge, or payable on death. A similar allowance of twopence per day is paid annually to all men in the army reserve, any sum earned by a man dying during the year being paid to his representatives.—**Deferred shares.** Shares issued by a company which do not entitle the holder to share in the profits until the expiration of a specified

time or the occurrence of some event, as, for instance, when the ordinary shares are in the enjoyment of a given annual percentage of profit. *Bitwell*.

II. intrans. To wait; delay; procrastinate.

Defer not till to-morrow to be wise;

To-morrow's sun to thee may never rise.

Congreve, To Cobham.

deference (dē-fēr-ens), *n.* [*F. déférence* = *Sp. Pg. deferencia* = *It. deferenza*, < *L.* as if **deferentia*, < *deferent(t)s*, ppr. of *deferre*, defer: see *defer¹*.] A yielding in opinion; submission to the opinion, judgment, or wish of another; hence, regard, respect, or submission in general: as, a blind *deference* to authority.

A natural roughness makes a man uncomplaisant to others; so that he has no *deference* for their inclinations, tempers, or conditions. Locke.

Adam's Speech, at parting with the Angel, has in it a *Deference* and Gratitude agreeable to an Interior Nature. Addison, Spectator, No. 346.

It would be much more difficult to produce examples of injury to a state from the too speedy termination of hostilities in *deference* to the public voice. Brougham.

When personal inquiry has been thorough, unbiased, and entire, it seems a violation of natural law to say that the inquirer should put it aside in *deference* to others, even of presumably superior qualification.

Gladstone, Might of Right, p. 199.

deferent (dē-fēr-ent), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. déferent* = *Sp. Pg. It. deferente*, < *L. deferent(t)s*, ppr. of *deferre*, carry down: see *defer¹*.] *I. a.* Bearing off or away; carrying off; conveying away; specifically, in *anat.* and *physiol.*, efferent: opposed to *afferent*: as, the *deferent* duct of the testes.

The figures of pipes, or canals, through which sounds pass, or the other bodies *deferent*, conduce to the variety and alteration of the sounds. Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 220.

Deferent canal. The tube by which the seminal fluid of a male animal is conveyed from the testicles to the external sexual organs. Also called the *efferent duct*, or *vas deferens*.

II. n. 1. That which carries or conveys; a conductor.

Hard bodies refuse not altogether to be mediums of sounds. But all of them are dull and unapt *deferents*. Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 217.

Specifically—2. A vessel or duct in the human body for the conveyance of fluids.—**Deferent of the epicycle**, or simply the *deferent* (also called the *orbit*), in the Ptolemaic system of astronomy, a circle upon the circumference of which another circle was supposed to move, this second circle being called the *epicycle*, and carrying the body of the planet.

It was in this simple and convincing manner that Copernicus accounted for the second inequalities of the planets, by substituting the orbit of the earth for the three epicycles of the superior planets and the two *deferents* of the inferior. Small.

deferential (dē-fēr-ēn'shal), *a.* [= *F. déferentiel*, < *L.* as if **deferentialis*, < **deferentia*, < *deferent(t)s*, ppr. of *deferre*: see *deferent*, *deference*.] 1. Expressing or characterized by deference; respectful in manner.

Their guilt is wrapped in *deferential* names.

Lowell, Tempora Mutantur.

2. In *anat.*, conveying away or carrying off; specifically, pertaining to the *vas deferens*, or *deferent duct* of the testes.

The *deferential* end of the testicular tube opens into a sac close to the anus. Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 548.

deferentially (dē-fēr-ēn'shal-i), *adv.* In a deferential manner; with deference.

And did Sir Aylmer *deferentially*

With nearing chair and lower'd accent think—

For people talk'd—that it was wholly wise?

Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

deferment (dē-fēr'ment), *n.* [*< defer²* + *-ment*.] A putting off; postponement.

But, sir, my grief, joined with the instant business,
Begs a *deferment*. Sir J. Suckling.

deferter (dē-fēr'ēr), *n.* [*< defer²* + *-er*.] One who postpones or puts off; a procrastinator.

A great *deferter*, long in hope, grown numb

With sloth, yet greedy still of what's to come.

B. Jonson, tr. of Horace's Art of Poetry.

deserve¹, *v. t.* [*ME.*, < *L. deservere*, boil down, boil thoroughly, < *de*, down, + *fervere*, boil: see *fervent*.] To boil down.

Defrut, carene, and sape in oon manere

Of must is made. Defrut of *deserving*

Til thicke.

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 204.

deservescence, deservescency (dē-fēr-ves'ens, -en-si), *n.* [*< L. deservescen(t)s*, ppr. of *deservescere*, cease boiling, cool down, abate, < *de*, off, + *ferescere*, inceptive of *fervere*, boil: see *fervent*.] 1. Abatement of heat; the state

of growing cool; coolness; lukewarmness. [Rare.]

Young beginners are . . . not so easily tempted to a recession, till after a long time, by a revolution of affections, they are abated by a *deservescency* in holy actions. Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1836), I. 108.

2. In *pathol.*, abatement or decrease of fever or feverish symptoms.

All goes well, though slowly; and as completeness is more precious than rapidity of cure, we must be content to mark time and watch gratefully the process of *deservescence*, which is proceeding satisfactorily.

London Times.

defeudalize (dē-fū'dal-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *defeudalized*, ppr. *defeudalizing*. [*< de-priv.* + *feudalize*.] To deprive of feudal character or form.

defait, *a.* [*OF.*, pp. of *defaire*, *deffaire*, undo, defeat: see *defeat*.] In *her.*, same as *decapité*.

defi¹ (dē-fī'), *adv.* A corrupt form of *deflity*. They dauncen *defly*, and singen soote. Spenser, Shep. Cal., April.

defiablet, *a.* [*ME. dyffiyable*; < *defy* + *-able*.] Digestible.

And he must drawe him to places of swete ayre and hungry; and ete nourishable meetes and *dyffiyable* also. Juliana Berners, Treatise of Fysshynge wyth an Angle, [fol. 1, back.]

defiance (dē-fī'ans), *n.* [*< ME. defyaunce*, < *OF. defiance*, *defiance*, *defiance*, *F. défiance* (= *Pr. desfiansa* = *OSP. desfianza* = *It. disfidanza*, *disfidanza*, *disfidanza*, < *ML. disfidencia*, *disfidantia*, lack of faith, distrust, defiance, < *L. disfidens(t)s*, ppr. of *disfidere*, *ML.* also *disfidare*, distrust, defy: see *defiant*, *diffident*, and cf. *diffidence*, ult. a doublet of *defiance*.] 1. Suspicion; mistrust.

Major Holmes, who I perceive would fain get to be free and friends with my wife, but I shall prevent it, and she herself hath also a *defiance* against him.

Pepys, Diary, I. 245.

2. The act of one who defies; a challenge to fight; an invitation to combat; a call to an adversary to fight if he dare.

As two contentious Kings, that, on each little jar,
Defiances send forth, proclaiming open war.

Drayton, Polyolbion, III. 100.

He then commanded his trumpeter to sound a *defiance* to his challengers.

Scott.

3. A challenge to meet in any contest; a call upon one to make good any assertion or charge; an invitation to maintain any cause or point.—4. Contempt of opposition or danger; a daring or resistance that implies contempt of an adversary, or disregard of any opposing force: as, he pressed forward in *defiance* of the storm.

Pride in their port, *defiance* in their eye,

I see the lords of human kind pass by.

Goldsmith, Traveller, I. 327.

Their towers that looked *defiance* at the sky,
Fallen by their own vast weight, in fragments lie.

Bryant, Ruins of Ithaca.

It is one thing to like *defiance*, and another thing to like its consequences.

George Eliot, Middlemarch, II. 41.

To bid *defiance* to, or to set at *defiance*, to defy; brave: as, to bid *defiance* to ridicule or criticism; to set public opinion at *defiance*.

He bids *defiance* to the gaping crowd.

Granville.

defiant (dē-fī'ant), *a.* [*< OF. defiant*, *defiant*, *F. défiant* = *Pr. desfiant* = *OSP. desfiant* = *It. disfidente*, *disfidante*, < *L. disfidens(t)s*, distrustful, defiant, ppr. of *disfidere*, distrust, *ML.* also *disfidare*, distrust, defy, > *OF. defier*, *F. défier*, defy: see *defy*, *disfide*, and cf. *diffident*, ult. a doublet of *defiant*.] Characterized by defiance, or bold opposition or antagonism; challenging.

He spoke first to Mary Stuart, who, half frightened, half *defiant*, found herself on the edge of a conflict to which her own resources were manifestly inadequate.

Froude, Hist. Eng., Reign of Elizabeth, ix.

defiantly (dē-fī'ant-li), *adv.* In a defiant manner; with defiance.

defiantness (dē-fī'ant-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being defiant.

He answered, not raising his voice, but speaking with quick *defiantness*.

George Eliot, Middlemarch, Ixi.

defiatory (dē-fī'a-tō-ri), *a.* [*Improp.* < *defy* + *-at-ory*.] Bidding or bearing defiance.

Letters *defiatory*.

Shelford, Learned Discourses (1632), p. 276.

defibrinate (dē-fī'bri-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *defibrinated*, ppr. *defibrinating*. [*< de-priv.* + *fibrin* + *-ate*.] To defibrinize.

defibrination (dē-fī'bri-nā'shōn), *n.* The act or process of defibrinizing, or depriving of fibrin.

defibrinize (dē-fī'bri-niz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *defibrinized*, ppr. *defibrinizing*. [*< de-priv.* + *fibrin* + *-ize*.] To deprive of fibrin: specif-

definite (def'i-nit), *a.* and *n.* [= OF. *definit*, F. *defini* = Sp. *definido* = Pg. It. *definito*, < L. *definitus*, limited, definite, pp. of *definire*, limit, define: see *define*.] I. *a.* 1. Having fixed limits; bounded with precision; determinate: as, *definite* dimensions; *definite* measure.

In the Bible, the highest heaven is certainly a *definite* place, where God's presence is specially manifested, although at the same time it pervades the whole universe. *Dawson*, *Nature and the Bible*, p. 69.

2. Expressly or precisely prescribed, fixed, or established.

It was too much the habit of English politicians to take it for granted that there was in India a known and *definite* constitution by which questions of this kind were to be decided. *Macaulay*, *Warren Hastings*.

Before any *definite* agency for social control is developed, there exists a control arising partly from the public opinion of the living, and more largely from the public opinion of the dead. *H. Spencer*, *Prin. of Sociol.*, § 467.

3. Having clear limits in signification; determinate; certain; precise: as, a *definite* word, term, or expression.—4. Fixed; determinate; exact.

Some certain and *definite* time. *Ayliffe*, *Parergon*.

A jar of water, if you shake it, has a perfectly *definite* time in which it oscillates, and that is very easily measured. *W. K. Clifford*, *Lectures*, I. 201.

5. In *gram.*, defining; limiting: applied to the article *the* and its correspondents in other languages.—6. In *bot.*: (a) Of a constant number, not exceeding twenty: as, stamens *definite*. (b) Limited in development: as, a *definite* inflorescence. See *centrifugal inflorescence*, under *centrifugal*.—*Definite proportions*, in *chem.*, the relative quantities in which bodies unite to form compounds. Also called *combining proportions*, *chemical equivalents*, or *equivalents*. See *equivalent*, and *atomic theory*, under *atomic*.—*Definite term*, in *logic*, a term which defines or marks out a particular class of beings, or a single person, as distinguished from an *indefinite term*, which does not define or mark out an object.—*Syn. Definite, Definitive, clear*. The first two are sometimes confounded, especially in the adverbial form, and they often cover essentially the same idea. He spoke *definitely*—that is, with his meaning sharply defined; he answered *definitively*—that is, so as to define or decide with certainty. *Definite* is passive, *definitive* active.

II. *n.* [ML. *definitum*, neut. of L. *definitus*, definite.] A thing defined. *Ayliffe*. [Rare or obsolete.]

definitely (def'i-nit-li), *adv.* In a definite manner.

definiteness (def'i-nit-nes), *n.* The quality of being definite or defined in extent or signification; exactness; determinateness.

The right word is always a power, and communicates its *definiteness* to our action. *George Eliot*, *Middlemarch*, I. 330.

definition (def-i-nish'on), *n.* [= OF. *definition*, *definicion*, F. *définition* = Sp. *definicion* = Pg. *definição* = It. *definizione* = D. *definitie* = G. Dan. Sw. *definition*, < L. *definitio(n)*, a definition (tr. Gr. *ὁρισμός*, < *ὀρίζω*, define, limit: see *horizon*), < *definire*, define: see *define*.] 1. The determination of the limits or outlines of a thing; a marking out; the state of being clearly marked out or outlined; specifically, in *optics*, the defining power of a lens—that is, its ability to give a clear, distinct image of an object in all its important details. This depends upon the freedom of the lens from spherical and chromatic aberration.

The day was clear, and every mound and peak traced its outline with perfect *definition* against the sky. *O. W. Holmes*, *Old Vol. of Life*, p. 255.

Of course, every one who is in the habit of using a telescope in the daytime is familiar with the fact, that on many seemingly cloudless days there is an otherwise invisible kind of haze, which impairs or destroys *definition*, and that the best or brightest vision is obtained in the blue sky visible between large, floating annuli. *Science*, IV. 94.

2. The act of stating the signification of a word or phrase, or the essential properties of a thing.

Definition is so closely connected with classification that, until the nature of the latter process is in some measure understood, the former cannot be discussed to much purpose. *J. S. Mill*, *Logic*, I. viii. § 1.

Enthusiastically attached to the name of liberty, these historians troubled themselves little about its *definition*. *Macaulay*, *History*.

3. A statement of the signification of a word or phrase, or of what is essential to the conception of any given thing; an explanation of how any given kind is distinguished from all other kinds. Three conceptions of the nature of definition have prevailed at different times: (1) Aristotle taught that every strict definition consists of two parts, different in kind, one declaring the genus or higher class to which the species defined belongs, the other declaring the specific difference by which the given species differs from others of the same genus. This view influences most of the definitions of systematic botany and zoology. (2) The theory of logical extension and comprehension, coming into vogue

on the overthrow of Aristotelianism and attaining its extreme development in the formal logic of Kant and his followers, made the definition a mere list of essential marks all standing upon one footing and aggregated together without any distinction between genus and difference. This, being an extremely nominalistic view, answers very well for the definitions of some artificial classes in mathematics, etc. (3) Modern logicians, recognizing that the elements of a definition are neither, in general, merely joined together without order nor always combined on one fixed model, conceive the definition to be an explanation of the construction of the concept to be defined out of others better known. According to the two first views alike, some concepts are indefinable because so abstract that no wider ones embracing them can be found; according to the third, no concept can be too abstract to admit of definition, the only indefinable ideas being such as the sensation of redness, the sense of fear, and the like, which direct experience alone can impart. An example of definitions conforming to the third conception is: "An uncle is the son of a parent of a parent"—a definition in which the notions of *son* and *parent* neither stand in the relation of genus and difference nor are merely aggregated together. Such also is the definition "Substance is the permanent element in the phenomenon."

Though *definitions* will serve to explain the names of substances as they stand for our ideas, yet they leave them not without great imperfection as they stand for things. *Locke*, *Human Understanding*, III. xi. 24.

Abundant definition, a definition which specifies characters which might be omitted without widening the class of things to which the definition applies.—**Accidental definition**, a description.—**Adequate definition or mark**, a definition which applies to every individual of the class defined, and to no other.—**Analytical definition**, a definition expressing an analysis of a notion already formed, and embodied in a word or phrase already in use.—**Causal definition**. See *causal*.—**Circle in definition**. See *circle*.—**Conceptual definition**, the analysis of a concept; the exact setting forth of the contents of a notion.—**Descriptive definition**, a definition which designates the thing defined by means of inessential attributes.—**Essential definition**, a strict definition stating the true constitutive essence of the definitum.—**Nominal definition**, an explanation of the meaning of a word.—**Real definition**, the statement of the design or idea of a real kind. Thus, any artificial object, as a sewing-machine, is defined by stating the purpose and the nature of the contrivance by which the purpose is intended to be attained. The real definition of a natural species supposes the species to owe its being to some intelligible idea which the definition attempts to state.—**Synthetical definition**, a definition expressing the mode of constructing a new conception; a definition for a new term therein proposed, or for a new sense proposed for an old word.

definitional (def-i-nish'on-al), *a.* [*< definition + -al*.] 1. Of or pertaining to definition; used in defining.

Two distinct presentations are necessary to the comparison that is here implied; but we cannot begin with such *definitional* differentiation: we must first recognize our objects before we can compare them. *J. Ward*, *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 49.

2. Abounding in definitions.

definitive (dē-fin'i-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *definitif* = Sp. Pg. It. *definitivo* = D. *definitief* = G. Dan. Sw. *definitiv*, < L. *definitivus*, definitive, explanatory, LL. *definitus*, < *definitus*, pp. of *definire*, define: see *define*.] I. *a.* 1. Limiting the extent; determinate; positive; express: as, a *definitive* term.

Other authors often write dubiously, even in matters wherein is expected a strict and *definitive* truth. *Sir T. Browne*, *Vulg. Err.*

I had been subject to attacks of the singular disorder which physicians have agreed to term *cataplexy*, in default of a more *definitive* title. *Poe*, *Tales*, I. 332.

2. Ending; determining; final; conclusive: opposed to *conditional*, *provisional*, or *interlocutory*.

My lord, you know it is in vain;
For the Queens sentence is *definitive*,
And we must see 't performed. *Heywood*, *If you Know not Me*, I.

With the four volumes first mentioned the Goethe Society in Weimar begins the publication of the *definitive* edition of Goethe's works. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VIII. 484.

They (treaties) may be principal or accessory, preliminary or *definitive*. *Woolsey*, *Intro. to Inter. Law*, § 102.

Specifically—(a) In *biol.*, completely formed; fixed and finished: opposed to *primitive* or *formative*: as, the *definitive* aorta; a *definitive* anus. *Huxley*. (b) In *logic*, applied to a judgment which is accompanied by a full assent of the mind.

To these two methods Galen addeth the third method, that is, method *divisive* or *definitive*. *Blunderville*.

3. In *metaph.*, having position without occupying space.

Definitive and *circumscriptive*—the distinction whereby theologians, that deny God to be in any place, save themselves from being accused of saying that he is nowhere. *Hobbes*.

Definitive location, in *metaph.*, position without extension in space.—**Definitive whole**, the compound of a generic character and a specific difference; a metaphysical whole. = *Syn.* See *definite*.

II. *n.* In *gram.*, a defining or limiting word, as an article, a demonstrative, or the like.

definitively (dē-fin'i-tiv-li), *adv.* 1. Determinately; positively; expressly.

Definitively thus I answer you. *Shak.*, *Rich. III.*, III. 7.

The strong and decided policy to which Republicans throughout the country had *definitively* committed themselves. *The American*, IX. 343.

2. Finally; conclusively: as, the points between the parties are *definitively* settled.

No man, no synod, no session of men, though call'd the church, can judge *definitively* the sense of Scripture to another man's conscience. *Milton*, *Civil Power*.

3. So as to have or exist in a definitive location (which see, under *definitive*).

definitiveness (dē-fin'i-tiv-nes), *n.* Determinateness; decisiveness; conclusiveness.

At length I would be avenged; this was a point *definitively* settled—but the very *definitiveness* with which it was resolved precluded the idea of risk. *Poe*, *Tales*, I. 346.

definitude (dē-fin'i-tūd), *n.* [*< L.* as if **definitudo*, < *definitus*, definite: see *definite*.] *Definiteness*; exactitude; precision.

Though thus destitute of the light and *definitude* of mathematical representations, philosophy is allowed no adequate language of its own. *Sir W. Hamilton*.

definitum (def-i-ni'tum), *n.*; pl. *definita* (-tā). [ML.] A thing defined. See *definite*, *n.*

defix (dē-fiks'), *v. t.* [*< L.* *defixus*, pp. of *defigere*, fasten down, fix, < *de*, down, + *figere*, fasten: see *fix*.] To fix; fasten.

The country parson is generally sad [sober] because he knows nothing but the cross of Christ, his mind being *defixed* on and with those nails wherewith his Master was. *G. Herbert*, *Country Parson*, xxvii.

deflagrability (def'lā-grā-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*< deflagrable*: see *bility*.] In *chem.*, combustibility; the quality of taking fire and burning away.

We have been forced to spend much more time than the opinion of the ready *deflagrability* (if I may so speak) of saltpetre did beforehand permit us to imagine. *Boyle*, *Works*, I. 362.

deflagrable (def'lā- or dē-flā-grā-bl), *a.* [*< L.* as if **deflagrabilis*, < *deflagrare*, burn: see *deflagrate*.] Combustible; having the quality of taking fire and burning up, as alcohol, oils, etc.

Our chemical oils, supposing that they were exactly pure, yet . . . they would be . . . but the more inflammable and *deflagrable*. *Boyle*, *Works*, I. 538.

deflagrate (def'lā-grāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *deflagrated*, ppr. *deflagrating*. [*< L.* *deflagratus*, pp. of *deflagrare*, burn, consume, < *de* + *flagrare*, burn: see *flagrant*.] I. *trans.* To set fire to; burn; consume: as, to *deflagrate* oil or spirit.

A secondary condenser is always used for spectroscopic experiments, as the spark has great *deflagrating* power. *J. E. H. Gordon*, *Elect. and Mag.*, II. 53.

II. *intrans.* To burn; burst into flame; specifically, to burn rapidly, with a sudden evolution of flame and vapor, as a mixture of charcoal and niter thrown into a red-hot crucible.—*Deflagrating mixtures*, combustible mixtures generally made with niter, the oxygen of which is the active ingredient in promoting their combustion.

deflagration (def-lā-grā'shon), *n.* [= F. *déflagration* = Sp. *deflagración* = Pg. *deflagração* = It. *deflagrazione*, < L. *deflagratio(n)*, < *deflagrare*, burn up: see *deflagrate*.] A kindling or setting on fire; burning; combustion.

Specifically—(a) Oxidation by the rapid combustion of a substance, attended with an extremely sudden evolution of flame and vapor. It is accomplished by mixing the substance with potassium chlorate or nitrate (niter), and projecting the mixture in small portions at a time into a red-hot crucible. (b) The rapid combustion of metals by the electric spark.

deflagrator (def'lā-grā-tor), *n.* [= F. *déflagrateur* = Sp. *deflagrador*, < NL. *deflagrator*, < L. *deflagrare*, burn up: see *deflagrate*.] An instrument for producing combustion, particularly the combustion of metallic substances by means of the electric spark.—*Hare's deflagrator*, a voltaic cell in which the copper and zinc plates are large and are wound closely together in a spiral form, and hence offer large surface and proportionally small internal resistance. It can, therefore, produce powerful heating effects in a short external circuit.

deflate (dē-flāt'), *v. t.* [*< de* + *flate*. Cf. *inflate*.] To remove the air from: the opposite of *inflate*. [Recent.]

deflation (dē-flā'shon), *n.* The act of deflating. [Recent.]

deflect (dē-flekt'), *v.* [= F. *défléchir*, < L. *de-flectere*, bend aside, < *de*, away, + *flectere*, bend: see *flec*, *flexible*.] I. *trans.* To cause to turn aside; turn or bend from a right line or a regular course.

Since the Glacial Epoch there have been no changes in the physical geography of the earth sufficient to *deflect* the Pole half-a-dozen miles, far less half-a-dozen degrees. *J. Croll*, *Climate and Cosmogony*, p. 8.

The foreign policy of the Tory party was hardly more *deflected* by dishonourable motives than that of their adversaries.

A beam is always *deflected*, whatever be the load it supports.

R. S. Ball, Exper. Mechanics, p. 186.

Deflecting magnet. See *magnet*.

II. intrans. To turn away or aside; deviate from a true course or a right line; swerve.

At some part of the Azores it [the needle] *deflected* not, but lieth in the true meridian.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., II. 2.

All those actions which *deflect* and err from the order of this end are unnatural and inordinate.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 7.

His suicide . . . is in no respect an unaccountable circumstance, or one which need cause us to *deflect* from the line of ordinary analysis.

Poe, Tales, I. 241.

deflected (dē-flek'ted), *p. a.* Turned aside or from a direct line or course; specifically, in *bot.* and *zool.*, bent abruptly downward.

deflection (dē-flek'shən), *n.* [Prop. but less commonly spelled *deflexion*; = *F. deflexion* = *Pg. deflexão* = *It. deflessione*, < *LL. deflexio* (*n.*), a bending aside, < *L. deflexus*, pp. of *deflectere*, bend aside: see *deflect*.] 1. The act of turning or the state of being turned aside from a straight line or course; a turning from a true line or the regular course; deviation.

Needles . . . at the very line . . . stand without deflection.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., II. 2.

They traverse even the largest faults, and cross from one group of rocks into another without interruption or deflection.

Geikie, Geol. Sketches, II. 23.

2. Figuratively, deviation from the right, regular, or expected course of action or thought; aberration.

I find no sufficient or competent collection of the works of nature which have a digression and *deflexion* from the ordinary course.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, II. 121.

King David found out the *deflection* and indirectness of our minds.

W. Montague, Devoute Essays, I. 112.

Specifically—**3.** *Naut.*, the deviation of a ship from her true course in sailing.—**4.** In *optics*, a deviation of the rays of light toward the surface of an opaque body; inflection. See *diffraction*.

The *deflections* which the rays proceeding from any point experience are proportional to the distances of the points of incidence from the axis of the mirror.

Laumel, Light (trans.), p. 54.

5. In *elect.*, the deviation or swing of a magnetic needle from the zero of its position: often measured in degrees.—**6.** In *math.*: (a) The distance by which a curve departs from another curve, or from a straight line. (b) Any effect either of curvature or of discontinuous change of direction.—**7.** In *mech.*, the bending of material under a transverse strain, as of a beam under the weight of a load.—**8.** In *entom.*: (a) The state of being bent downward: as, a *deflection* of the side of the pronotum. (b) A deflected part or margin.

deflective (dē-flek'tiv), *a.* [*< deflect + -ive.*] Causing deflection or deviation.—**Deflective forces**, in *mech.*, those forces which act upon a moving body in a direction different from that in which it actually moves, in consequence of which it is made to deviate from its course.

deflectometer (dē-flek'tom'e-tēr), *n.* [Irreg. < *L. deflectere*, deflect, + *metrum*, a measure.] An instrument for measuring the deflection of a rail by a weight in rapid motion.

E. H. Knight.

deflector (dē-flek'tor), *n.* [*< deflect + -or.*] 1. A plate, diaphragm, or cone in a lamp, furnace, or stove, to bring the flame and gases into intimate contact and improve the combustion.

E. H. Knight.—**2.** A device for causing the nozzle of a hydraulic mining machine to move in any desired direction.

deflex (dē-fleks'), *v. t.* [*< L. deflexus*, pp. of *deflectere*, turn aside: see *deflect*.] To turn aside; deflect; specifically, in *zool.*, to bend down.

I have noticed that the smaller species, during flight, *deflex* the extremity of their antennæ.

Westwood.

deflexed (dē-flek'st'), *p. a.* [*< deflex + -ed.*] Deflected; specifically, in *zool.*, bent down: as, a *deflexed* margin.—**Deflexed antennæ**, antennæ which have the apical portion constantly bent downward, as in many *Diptera*.—**Deflexed wings**, wings which, in repose, cover the body like a roof, the internal edges of the primaries meeting and the surfaces sloping down on both sides, as in many moths and *Homoptera*.

deflexion, *n.* See *deflection*.

deflexure (dē-flek'shūr), *n.* [*< deflex + -ure*: see *flexure*.] A turning aside or bending; deviation.

deflorate (dē-flō'rāt), *a.* [= *F. défloré* = *Sp. desflorado* = *Pg. desflorado* = *It. deflorato*, < *LL. defloratus*, pp. of *deflorare*, deprive of

flowers, deflower: see *deflower*.] In *bot.*: (a) Having lost its flowers: said of a plant. (b) Having shed its pollen: said of an anther.

defloration (def-lō-rā'shən), *n.* [= *F. défloraison* = *Sp. desfloracion* = *Pg. desfloración* = *It. deflorazione*, < *LL. defloratio* (*n.*), < *deflorare*, deflower: see *deflorate*.] 1. The act of deflowering; the act of depriving of the flower.—**2.** A selection of the flower or most valuable part of anything.

The laws of Normandy are, in a great measure, the *defloration* of the English laws.

Sir M. Hale.

3. The act of depriving of virginity; ravishment; rape.

deflower, *v. t.* See *deflower*.

deflower (dē-flō'), *v. t.* [*< L. de*, down, + *E. flow*, after *L. defluere*, flow down. See *de-* and *flow*, and cf. *fluent*, *defluent*.] To flow down.

Some superfluous matter *deflowering* from the body.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., III. 4.

deflower, defleur (dē-flou'ēr, dē-flour'), *v. t.* [*< ME. deflouren, defloren*, < *OF. deflorir, deflorir, desflourir, deflower*, *F. déflorer* = *Pr. deflorar* = *Sp. desflorar* = *Pg. desflorar* = *It. deflorare*, < *LL. deflorare*, deprive of flowers, deflower, < *de-* priv. + *flos* (*flor-*), a flower: see *flower* and *flour*.] 1. To deprive or strip of flowers, or of the qualities or character of a flower.

Rending the cedars, *deflowering* the gardens.

W. Montague, Devoute Essays, I. xix. § 6.

Thrice had he pierced his target in the eye
At fifty paces; twice *deflowered* a rose,
Striking each time the very leaf he chose.

R. H. Stoddard, Stork-and Ruby.

Hence—**2.** To despoil of beauty or grace; spoil the appearance or nature of; damage; vitiate.

Now grizly Hair *defloweres* his polish'd Skin,
Shewing what he to Satyrus is of kin.

J. Beaumont, Psyche, II. 171.

He died . . . before the sweetness of his soul was *deflowered*.

Jer. Taylor.

3. To deprive of virginity; ravish; violate.

deflowerer (dē-flou'ēr-ēr), *n.* One who deflowers. *Bp. Bale.*

defluency (def-lū'en-si), *n.* [*< defluent*: see *defluent*, and cf. *fluency*.] Fluidity; flow.

The cold having taken away the *defluency* of the oil, . . . cylinders consisting partly of concentered oil.

Boyle, Hist. of Cold, xxi.

defluent (def-lū'ent), *a.* [*< L. defluen* (*t-s*), pp. of *defluere*, flow down, < *de*, down, + *fluere*, flow: see *fluent*.] Running downward; decurrent: specifically used in botany.

defluous (def-lū'us), *a.* [*< L. defluus*, flowing down, < *defluere*, flow down: see *defluent*.] Flowing down; falling off. *Bailey.*

defluvium (dē-flū'vi-um), *n.* [*L.*, a flowing down, a falling off, < *defluere*, flow down: see *defluent*.] A falling off, as of the hair or the bark of a tree, from disease.

deflux (dē-fluks'), *n.* [= *Sp. defluso* = *Pg. defluso* = *It. deflusso*, < *LL. defluxio* (*n.*), < *L. defluere*, pp. *defluxus*, flow down: see *deflux*, *defluent*.] A flowing down; a running downward.

All impostumes engendered either by way of gathering and collection of humors, or by some *deflux* and rheumatic descent.

Holland, tr. of Pliny, xxii. 25.

defluxion (dē-fluk'shən), *n.* [= *F. defluxion* = *Pg. defluxão*, < *LL. defluxio* (*n.*), < *L. defluere*, pp. *defluxus*, flow down: see *deflux*, *defluent*.] In *med.*, a flowing, running, or falling of humors or fluid matter from an upper to a lower part of the body; a discharge or flowing off of humors: as, a *defluxion* from the nose or head in catarrh: sometimes used as synonymous with *inflammation*, from the increased flow of blood (hyperemia) to an inflamed part.

Home, and there find my wife making of tea; a drink which Mr. Pelling, the Potticary, tells her is good for her cold and *defluxions*.

Pepys, Diary, III. 175.

I have been much impaired in my health, by a *defluxion* which fell into one of my legs, caused by a slight scraze on my shin-bone.

Evelyn, To Mr. Wotton.

defly, *adv.* A corrupt form of *deftly*.

defodation, *n.* See *defecation*.

defoliate, *v. t.* [*< F. défeuille* (cf. *Sp. deshojar* = *Pg. desfolhar* = *It. disfogliare*, < *ML. *disfoliare*), < *ML. defoliare*, deprive of leaves: see *defoliate* and *foil*.] To strip the leaves from.

Over and beside, in disburgening and *defoliating* a vine, you must beware how you pluck off those burgons that are like to beare the grape, or to go with it.

Holland, tr. of Pliny, xvii. 22.

defoliate, *v. t.* [*ME. defolien*, var. of *defoulen*, < *OF. defoler*, etc.: see *defoul*.] To trample under foot.

defoliate, *n.* [*ME.*; < *defoliz*, *v.*] A trampling under foot.

Ther was fighting, ther was tolle,
And vnder hors knyghtes *defoile*.

Arthur and Merlin, I. 7999.

defoliate (dē-fō'li-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *defoliated*, ppr. *defoliating*. [*< ML. defoliatus*, pp. of *defoliare*, shed leaves, < *L. de-* priv. + *folium*, a leaf: see *foliate*.] To deprive of leaves; cut or pick off the leaves of.

The swarms of more robust May-beetles (*Lachnosterna fusca*), which begin to *defoliate* oak-groves and poplar-trees.

Science, IV. 567.

defoliate (dē-fō'li-āt), *a.* [*< ML. defoliatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Deprived of leaves; having cast its leaves.

defoliation (dē-fō'li-ā'shən), *n.* [= *F. défeuilleaison* (cf. *Pg. desfolhação*), < *ML. *defoliatio* (*n.*), < *defoliare*, defoliate: see *defoliate*.] Loss of leaves, as by the depredations of insects; specifically, the fall of leaves in autumn.

The foliation and *defoliation* of trees.

Nature, XXX. 558.

defoliator (dē-fō'li-ā-tor), *n.* [= *Sp. deshojador* = *Pg. desfolhador*; as *defoliate* + *-or*.] That which defoliates or strips of verdure; specifically, in *entom.*, an insect which destroys the leaves of trees.

deforce (dē-fōrs'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deforced*, ppr. *deforcing*. [*< OF. deforcier, deforcier, deforcier, desforcier*, < *ML. difforciare, *diffortiare*, take away by violence, < *dis-* (*OF. des-*, *de-*) + *fortia* (> *OF. force*), force: see *force*.] In law: (a) To withhold from or keep out of lawful possession, as of an estate.

Putting and establishing armed men in townes, castels, and other places to defend the land against him, to *deforce* him of his fee.

Holinshead, Edw. I., an. 1296.

(b) In *Scots law*, to resist (an officer of the law in the execution of his official duty).

The herald was evil entreated in the execution of his summons, and was manifestly *deforced*, and his letters riven.

Pitcottie, Chron. of Scotland (ed. 1768), p. 187.

deforce (dē-fōrs'), *n.* Deforcement.

deforcement (dē-fōrs'ment), *n.* [*< OF. deforcement* (cf. *ML. deforcamentum*), < *deforcere*, deforce: see *deforce* and *-ment*.] In law: (a) The withholding of lands or tenements to which another person has a right. It implies that the latter has not had possession.

Keeping a man . . . out of a freehold office is construed to be a *deforcement*.

Blackstone, Com., III. 10.

(b) In *Scots law*, a resisting of an officer engaged in the execution of the law.

deforceor (dē-fōr'sor), *n.* [Also written *deforser, deforsor, deforsour*; < *OF. deforceor*, < *deforcere*, deforce.] An obsolete form of *deforciant*.

deforciant (dē-fōr'giant), *n.* [*< OF. deforciant*, ppr. of *deforcier*, deforce: see *deforce*.] In law: (a) One who keeps out of possession the rightful owner of an estate. (b) A person against whom a fictitious action was brought in fine and recovery: abolished by 3 and 4 Wm. IV., c. 74.

In levying a fine of lands, the person against whom the fictitious action is brought upon a supposed breach of covenant is called the *deforciant*.

Blackstone, Com., III. 10.

deforciation (dē-fōr-si-ā'shən), *n.* [*< ML. as if *difforciatio* (*n.*), < *difforciare*, deforce: see *deforce*.] In law, a distress; a seizure of goods for the satisfaction of a lawful debt.

deforest (dē-fōr'est), *v. t.* [*< de-* priv. + *forest*. Cf. *disforest*.] To deprive of forests; cut down and clear away the forests of.

The settlement of the country and general *deforesting* of such a large portion of it have driven these hawks to more retired parts during the nesting-season.

Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVIII. 642.

deforestation (dē-fōr-es-tā'shən), *n.* [*< deforest + -ation*.] The act of cutting down and clearing away the forests of a region or a tract of land.

Reasons may be assigned for the decreased fertility: for instance, drought resulting from the decay of irrigation-works, or from reckless *deforestation*, and the production of marshes from the want of river-levees.

Pop. Sci. Mo., XIII. 268.

deform (dē-fōrm'), *v. t.* [*< ME. deformen, difformen*, < *OF. deformere, F. déformer* = *Sp. Pg. deformar* = *It. deformare*, *difformare*, < *L. de-* priv. + *forma*, shape: see *form*.] 1. To change or alter the form of; convert into a new form or shape.

One of the above forms [of knot] cannot be *deformed* into a circle.

Encyc. Brit., XIV. 127.

Specifically—**2.** To mar the natural form or shape of; put out of shape; disfigure, as by

malformation of a limb or some other part of the body.

A traveller, one so made out of the mixture of shreds of forms, that himself is truly *deformed*.

B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, li. 1.

Whose work is without labour, whose designs
No flaw *deforms*, no difficulty thwarts,
And whose beneficence no charge exhausts

Couper, Task, vi. 229.

The propensity to *deform*, or alter from the natural form of, some part of the body, is one which is common to human nature in every aspect in which we are acquainted with it.

W. H. Flower, Fashion in Deformity, p. 1.

3. To render ugly, ungraceful, or displeasing; mar the beauty of; spoil: as, to *deform* the person by unbecoming dress; to *deform* the character by vicious conduct.

Old men with dust *deformed* their hoary hair. Dryden.

Fury will *deform* the finest Face.

Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

Our prose had at length worked itself clear from those quaint conceits which still *deformed* almost every metrical composition.

Macaulay, Dryden.

deform¹ (dê-fôr'm'), a. [*ME. defourme*, *< OF. deforme*, *F. difforme* = *Sp. Pg. deforme* = *It. difforme*, *< L. deformis*, a., *deformed*, *< de-priv. + forma*, shape: see *deform¹, v.*] Disfigured; being of an unnatural, distorted, or disproportioned form; displeasing to the eye.

Sight so *deform* what heart of rock could long

Dry-eyed behold?

Milton, P. L., xl. 494.

deform², v. t. [*ME. deformen*, *deformen*, *< L. deformare*, form, shape, fashion, delineate, represent, *< de-* intensive + *formare*, form: see *form, v.* Cf. *deform¹, v.*] To form; fashion; delineate; engrave.

Deformyd [*L. deformata*] by lettris in stoones.

Wyclif, 2 Cor. iii. 7.

deformability (dê-fôr-ma-bil'i-ti), n. [*< deformable*: see *-bility*.] Capacity for change of form; pliability.

Preliminary to *deformability* and elasticity.

Nature, XXXVII. 164.

deformable (dê-fôr-ma-bl), a. [*< deform¹ + -able*.] Capable of being deformed; capable of change of form.

deformate, a. [*ME.*, *< L. deformatus*, pp. of *deformare*, *deform*: see *deform¹, v.*] Deformed.

And when she sawe her visage so *deformate*,

If she in hart were wo, I ne wite, God wate.

Henryson, Complaint of Cresseide, l. 349.

deformation (dê-fôr-mā'shōn), n. [= *F. déformation* = *Sp. deformación* = *Pg. deformação*, *< L. deformatio(n)-*, *< deformare*, *deform*: see *deform¹, v.*] 1. The act of deforming, or changing the form of; change of form.

In spite of the almost incredible *deformation* of the individual characters, the Arabic script has remained true to all the really essential characteristics of the primitive Semitic writing.

Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet, I. 165.

When its eggs are becoming mature, it finds its way into one of these capsules and there undergoes a remarkable *deformation*.

W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 450.

2. An altered form.

Lepsius, who considers Middle African languages as *deformations* of Bantu languages.

Cust, Mod. Langs. of Africa, p. 59.

3. Deformity; disfigurement.—4. In *geom.* and *mech.*, a change of shape of a body or surface without any breach of the continuity of its parts, and generally without any alteration of the size of them; relative displacement of parts; strain.

The energy actually expended in the *deformation* of inelastic substances during an impact.

Amer. Jour. Sci., Whole No. cxxx., p. 197.

Annular deformation of the skull, an artificial deformation of the skull produced by pressure applied behind the bregma and under the chin.—**Cuneiform deformation of the skull**, an artificial deformation of the skull produced by frontal and occipital pressure.

deformed (dê-fôrmd'), p. a. [*< ME. *deformed*, *deformed*; pp. of *deform¹, v.*] 1. Having the form changed, with loss of natural symmetry or beauty; disfigured; distorted; crooked.

A Monstre is a thing *deformed* agen Kynde both of Man or of Beest or of any thing elles: and that is cleped a Monstre.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 47.

Cheated of feature by dissembling nature,

Deform'd, unfinished, set before my time

Into this breathing world, scarce half made up.

Shak., Rich. III., i. 1.

Specifically.—2. In *entom.*, exhibiting unusual protuberances or swellings.—3. Morally ugly; base; depraved.

From the rod and ferule I would have them free, as from the menace of them; for it is both *deformed* and vile.

B. Jonson, Discoveries.

You ne'er injured me, and that doth make

My crime the more *deform'd*.

Shirley, Grateful Servant, iii. 1.

Deformed antennæ, antennæ in which one or more joints are greatly developed over the rest: generally restricted to cases where the special development is confined to one sex; if it is common to both sexes, the antennæ are said to be *irregular*. = *Syn.* 1. Misshapen, unsightly, ill-favored.

deformedly (dê-fôr'med-li), adv. In a deformed or disfiguring manner.

With these [rags] *deformedly* to quilt and interlace the entire, the spotless, and undecaying robe of truth.

Milton, Prelatical Episcopacy.

deformedness (dê-fôr'med-nes), n. The state of being deformed.

deformer (dê-fôr'mér), n. One who deforms or disfigures.

They are now to be remov'd, because they have been the most certain *deformers* and ruiners of the Church.

Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

deformity (dê-fôr'mi-ti), n.; pl. *deformities* (-tiz). [*< OF. deformeté*, *deformité*, *deformetê*, *F. difformité* = *Sp. deformidad* = *Pg. deformidade* = *It. deformità*, *difformità*, *< L. deformitas* (t-), *deformity*, *< deformis*, *deformed*: see *deform¹, a.*] 1. Physical malformation or distortion; disproportion or unnatural development of a part or parts. The commonest external deformities of the person are humpback, clubfoot, inequality of limbs, harelip, and squinting.

To make an envious mountain on my back,

Where sits *deformity* to mock my body.

Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iii. 2.

The practice of turning out the toes, so much insisted on by dancing masters, when it becomes habitual is a *deformity*.

W. H. Flower, Fashion in Deformity, p. 77.

2. Lack of that which constitutes, or the presence of that which destroys, beauty, grace, or propriety; irregularity; absurdity; gross deviation from established rules: as, *deformity* in an edifice; *deformity* of character.—3. Lack of uniformity or conformity.

Better it were to have a *deformity* in preaching, . . . than to have such a uniformity that the silly people should be thereby occasioned to continue still in their lamentable ignorance.

Latimer, Sermons and Remains, ii. 347.

Whether the ministers pray before they study, or study before they pray, there must needs be infinite *deformity* in the public worship, and all the benefits which before were the consequences of conformity and unity will be lost.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 289.

deformers, **deformers**, n. See *deformers*.

deposition (dê-fôsh'ōn), n. [*< L.* as if **defosio(n)-*, *< defossus*, pp. of *defodere*, dig down, bury in the earth, *< de*, down, + *fodere*, dig: see *foss*, *fossil*.] The punishment of being buried alive.

defoul¹ (dê-foul'), v. t. [*< ME. defoulen* (a var. of *defylen*, *E. defile*, q. v.), *< de-* + *foulen*, make foul: see *foul, v.*, and cf. *defile¹, file², v.*] To make foul or unclean; befoul; defile.

Ther was grete *defouling* of men and horse; but there the xij felowes shewed mervelles with hir bodies.

Martin (E. E. T. S.), II. 207.

It is an unclene birde *defoulet* his neste.

Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S.), I. 110.

Ah, dearest God, me graunt, I dead be not *defould*!

Spenser, F. Q., I. x. 42.

defoul¹, n. [*ME.*, *< defoulen*, *defille*: see *defoul¹, v.*, *defile¹*.] Defilement; soiling.

The water . . . taketh no *defoul*, but is clene inow.

Trevisa, tr. of Higden's Polychronicon, I. 109.

defoul², v. t. [*< ME. defoulen* (also *defoulen*: see *defoul¹, v.*) *< OF. defoler*, *defouler*, *defuler*, *defoller*, *desfoler* = *Pr. defolar*, trample under foot, *< de*, down, + *foler*, trample upon, press: see *foil²*.] This verb was partly confused with *defoul¹*. To trample upon; press down; crush, as by trampling.

She *defoulith* with hyr feet hyr metes.

Chaucer, Boethius, iii. meter 2.

defoulment, n. [*< defoul¹ + -ment*.] Defilement.

defound¹, v. t. [*< OF. defondre*, *defundre*, melt down, pour down, *< L. defundere*, pour down, *< de*, down, + *fundere*, pour: see *found³*.] To pour down. Jamieson.

The son schene

Begouth *defound* his benies on the grene.

Gavin Douglas, Virgil, p. 293.

defraud (dê-frād'), v. t. [*< ME. defrauden*, *< OF. defrauder*, *F. défrauder* = *Sp. Pg. defraudar* = *It. defraudare*, *< L. defraudare*, *defraud*, *< de-* + *fraus* (*fraud-*), fraud: see *fraud*.] 1. To deprive of right, either by procuring something by deception or artifice, or by appropriating something wrongfully through breach of trust, or by withholding from another by indirection or device that which he has a right to claim or obtain; cheat; cozen: followed by *of* before the thing taken.

We have wronged no man, we have corrupted no man, we have *defrauded* no man.

2 Cor. vii. 2.

There is likewise a portion of our lives which every wise man may justly reserve to his own peculiar use, and that without *defrauding* his native country.

Dryden, King Arthur, Ded.

A man of fortune who permits his son to consume the season of education in hunting, shooting, or in frequenting horse-races, assemblies, &c., *defrauds* the community of a benefactor, and bequeaths them a nuisance. Paley.

2. To defeat or frustrate wrongfully.

By the duties deserted — by the claims *defrauded*.

Paley.

To *defraud* the revenue, to evade by any fraudulent contrivance the payment of a tax or duty imposed by government.

defraudation (dê-frā-dā'shōn), n. [= *F. défraudation* = *Sp. defraudación* = *Pg. defraudação*, *< LL. defraudatio(n)-*, *< L. defraudare*, *defraud*: see *defraud*.] The act of defrauding, or the state of being defrauded. [Rare.]

St. Paul permits [going to law] . . . only in the instance of *defraudation*, or matter of interest.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 222.

defrauder (dê-frā-dér), n. One who defrauds; a cheat; a cozen; a speculator; a swindler.

There were laws against *defrauders* of the revenue.

Froude, Caesar, p. 196.

defraudment (dê-frād'mēt), n. [*< defraud + -ment*.] The act of defrauding. [Rare.]

I grant infirmities, but not outrages, not perpetual *defraudments* of truest conjugal society.

Milton, Divorce.

defray¹ (dê-frā'), v. t. [*< OF. defrayer*, *defraier*, *defrayer*, *desfrayer*, also *defraier*, *desfrayer*, *defraier*, *desfrayer*, mod. *F. défrayer*, dial. (Picard) *defraier*, pay the expense, *< de-*, des-, off-, + *fray*, mod. *F. pl. frais*, expense, cost, *< ML. fredum*, *fredus*, *fridus*, cost, expense, tax, orig. a fine for a breach of the peace, *< OHG. fridu*, *frido*, *G. friede* = *AS. friu*, peace: see *frith*. The syllable *-fray*, of the same origin, occurs in *af-ray*, a breach of the peace: see *affray*, and cf. *OF. deffrei*, *deffrei*, trouble, disturbance. For the meaning, cf. *pay*, ult. *< L. pax*, peace. The *ML. fractum*, *fractus*, expense, is a later and erroneous "restored" form of *OF. frait*, expense, after the analogy of *L. fractus*, the source of *OF. frait*, pp., broken.] 1. To make compensation to or for; pay for the services or discharge the cost of; pay or pay for.

Therefore (*defraying* the mariners with a ring bestowed upon them) they took their journey together through Laconia.

Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, I.

The governor gave him a fair, red coat, and *defrayed* his and his men's diet, and gave them corn to relieve them homeward.

Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 319.

The Queen had gained the thirds of all Church Rents . . . upon condition of making some allowance out of it to *defray* the ministers.

Heylin, Hist. of Presbyterians, p. 176.

2. To satisfy; appease.

Can Night *defray*

The wrath of thundring Jove, that rules both night and day?

Spenser, F. Q., I. v. 42.

The more it gauld and griev'd him night and day,
That nought but dire revenge his anger mote *defray*.

Spenser, F. Q., IV. v. 31.

3. To meet or satisfy by payment, or by an equivalent; liquidate; settle; discharge: as, to *defray* the cost of a voyage, or of a lawsuit; to *defray* a tavern-bill; the profits will not *defray* the charges or expenses.

It is easy, Irenæus, to lay a charge upon any town, but to fore-see howe the same may be answered and *defrayed* is the chiefest parte of good advisement.

Spenser, State of Ireland.

And making prize of all that he condemns,
With our expenditure *defrays* his own.

Couper, Task, II. 605.

defray², n. [*ME.*, *< OF. deffrei*, *deffrei*, trouble, disturbance, the same, with diff. prefix *de-*, *des-*, as *effrei*, *effroi*, trouble, disturbance, *affray*: see *affray*, n., and cf. *defray¹*, of the same ult. elements as *defray²*.] Wrong-doing.

Through my sin and my *defray*,
Ich am comen to mi last day.

Arthur and Martin, I. 9695.

defrayal (dê-frā'al), n. [*< defray + -al*.] The act of defraying; payment.

The national revenue is confined to the *defrayal* of national expenses.

The American, VI. 37.

defrayer (dê-frā'ér), n. [= *F. défrayer*.] One who pays or discharges expenses.

The registers and records kept of the *defrayers* of charges of common [public] plays. North, tr. of Plutarch, p. 273.

defrayment (dê-frā'mēt), n. [*< OF. defraiment*, *defrayement*, *desfraiment*, *desfroicement*, *F. défrayment*, *< defrayer*, etc., *defray*: see *defray¹* and *-ment*.] The act of defraying; payment, as of a charge or costs.

Let the traitor pay with his life's *defrayment*.

Shelton, tr. of Don Quixote, iv. 7.

defrication (dê-frī-kā'shōn), n. [*< LL. defricatio(n)-*, a rubbing, *< defricare*, rub off, rub

down, < L. *de*, down, + *fricare*, rub: see *fri-*
tion.] A rubbing. *Bailey*, 1727.
defrutt, *n.* [ME., < L. *defrutum*, must boiled
down, perhaps contr. of *deferritum* (sc. *mustum*,
must), neut. of *deferre*, pp. of *deferre*,
boil down, < *de*, down, + *ferre*, boil: see *fer-*
rent.] Must or new wine boiled down, making
a sweetmeat.

Defrut, carene, & sape in oon manere
Of must is made.

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 204.

deft (deft), *a.* [ME. *defte*, *daft*, simple, meek,
< AS. *ge-dæfte*, meek (cf. D. *deftig* = MLG. *def-*
tich, LG. *deftig* (> G. *deftig*), grave, respecta-
ble), < *dæftan*, *ge-dæftan*, prepare, put in order,
make fit, a secondary causal verb connected
with *dæftlic*, *ge-dæftlic*, also simply *ge-dæfen*,
becoming; *ge-dæfe* (= Goth. *ga-dōbs*), becoming,
seemly, meek, etc.; < **ge-dafan* (in once-occur-
ring pp. *ge-dafen* before mentioned) = Goth.
ga-daban, besit, behoove. See *duft*, a var. of
deft, in deflected sense.] 1. Simple; meek;
modest.

That *defte* meiden, Marie by name.

Bestiary (Old Eng. Misc., ed. Morris), l. 36.

2. Apt or dexterous; neat in action or per-
formance; subtly clever or skilful.

He was met of a *deft* young man.

Robin Hood and the Stranger (Child's Ballads, V. 405).

The limping god, so *deft* at his new ministry. *Dryden*.

With so sure a hand and so *deft* a touch.

D. G. Mitchell, Bound Together, l.

Scattered through the two plays are some of the curious
Latin, old French, and old English lyrics which the au-
thor was so *deft* at turning. *Stedman*, *Viet. Poets*, p. 386.

3. Neat; spruce; trim. *Bailey*.—4. Foolish;
daft. See *daft*.

deft. An abbreviation of *defendant*.

defterdar (def'tér-där), *n.* [Pers., keeper of the
register.] The chief treasurer of a Turkish
province, sometimes acting as lieutenant of the
governor-general; also, anciently, the Turkish
minister of finance.

deftly (deft'li), *adv.* [ME. *deftly* (once erro-
neously *deftly*), earlier *dastelike*, fitly, properly,
< AS. *ge-dæftlice*, fitly, seasonably; cf. also ME.
daftig-like (= D. *deftiglijk*), extended from *dastel-*
like; as *deft* + *-ly*.] 1. Aptly; fitly; neatly;
dexterously; in a skilful manner.

The harp full *deftly* can he strike.

Scott, *Marmion*, lll. 8.

And all the rustic train are gathered round,

Each *deftly* dizen'd in his Sunday's best,

And pleased to hail the day of piety and rest.

Southey.

Listen for a moment to the barbarous jangle which Lyd-
gate and Occleve contrive to draw from the instrument
their master had tuned so *deftly*.

Lowell, *Study Windows*, p. 258.

2. Softly; leisurely. *Grose*. [Prov. Eng.]
deftness (deft'nes), *n.* 1. The quality of be-
ing *deft*; neat or subtle dexterity; aptness.

There comes by division of labor a concentration of all
the powers of the individual upon his vocation, and hence
the development of *deftness* or skill.

N. A. Rev., CXXVII. 263.

2. Elegance; beauty.

defterster (deft'stér), *n.* One who is *deft*; a pro-
ficient in his art or craft; a dabster. [Prov.]

defunct (dē-fungkt'), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *défunt* =
Pr. *defunct*, *defunt* = Sp. *defunto*, *defunto* = Pg.
defunto, *defuncto* = It. *defunto*, < L. *defunctus* (as
adj. equiv. to *mortuus*, dead), pp. of *defungi*,
discharge, perform, finish (an affair or an ob-
ligation, esp. an unpleasant one; *defungi vita*,
or simply *defungi*, finish life, die), < *de*, off, +
fungi, perform: see *function*.] 1. *a.* Dead; de-
ceased; extinct.

The anatomy is of a *defunct* patient.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ll. 196.

No effort to raise a *defunct* past has ever led to anything
but just enough galvanic twitching of the limbs to remind
us unpleasantly of life. *Lowell*, *Study Windows*, p. 225.

The nameless contributors to *defunct* periodicals have
departed, body and soul, and left not a wreck behind.

E. P. Whipple, *Ess.* and *Rev.*, l. 9.

II. *n.* A dead person, or dead persons col-
lectively; the dead: most commonly used of a
recently deceased person.

Nature doth abhor to make his bed

With the *defunct*, or sleep upon the dead.

Shak., *Cymbeline*, iv. 2.

defunction (dē-fungk'shon), *n.* [LL. *de-*
functio(*n*), performance, death, < *defunctus*, pp.
of *defungi*, perform, die: see *defunct*.] Death;
decease.

Nor did the French possess the Salique land

Until four hundred one-and-twenty years

After *defunction* of King Pharamond.

Shak., *Hen. V.*, l. 2.

defunctionalize (dē-fungk'shon-al-iz), *v. t.*;
pret. and pp. *defunctionalized*, ppr. *defunction-*
alizing. [< *de*-priv. + *functional* + *-ize*.] To
deprive of function. *T. N. Gill*.

defunctive (dē-fungk'tiv), *a.* [< L. *defunctus*,
pp. (see *defunct*), + E. *-ive*.] Of or pertaining
to the dead; funereal.

Let the priest in surplice white,

That *defunctive* music can,

Be the death-divining swan,

Least the requiem lack his right.

Shak., *Phoenix and Turtle*.

defuset, **defused**, etc. See *diffuse*, etc.

defy (dē-fi'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *defied*, ppr. *defy-*
ing. [< ME. *defien*, *defyen*, *deffien*, *diffyen*, <
OF. *defier*, *deffier*, *desfier*, F. *défier* = Pr. *desfiar*,
desfizar = It. *disfidare*, *diffidare*, < ML. *diffidare*,
renounce faith, withdraw confidence, repudi-
ate, defy, L. *diffidere*, distrust, < *dis-*, away, +
fides, faith: see *faith*, *fidelity*. Cf. *affy*, and
diffide, *diffident*.] I. *trans.* 1. To renounce;
reject; refuse; repudiate; cast off.

The fowler we *defuse*

And al his craftes. *Chaucer*, *Good Women*, l. 138.

There was none of them that ever railed on him, and
came so far forth to say, "He was a deceiver: . . . we
defy him and all his works, false wretch that he was."

Tyndale, *Ans. to Sir T. More*, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 38.

All studies here I solemnly *defy*,

Save how to gall and pinch this Bolingbroke.

Shak., l. Hen. IV., l. 3.

2. To revolt at; reject from dislike; disap-
prove.

I would kiss as many of you as had . . . breaths that I
defied not. *Shak.*, *As you Like it*, Epil.

3. To challenge to contest or trial with arms;
dare to meet in combat.

Edmund be messengers the erle he *diffies*.

Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft's Chron. (ed. Hearne), p. 46.

I once again

Defy thee to the trial of mortal fight.

Milton, S. A., l. 1174.

4. To challenge to an action or procedure of
any kind; dare to do something (generally with
an implication of belief that it cannot be done,
or that the action will fail of its purpose).

I *defy* the enemies of our constitution to show the con-
trary. *Burke*.

Since he has *defied* us to the proof, we will go fully into
the question which, in our last article, we only glanced at.

Macaulay, *Sadler's Ref. Refuted*.

5. To dare; brave; manifest a contempt of or
indifference to (opposition, attack, or hostile
force); set at naught; resist successfully; as,
to *defy* the arguments of an opponent; to *defy*
the power of a magistrate.

The soul, secured in her existence, smiles

At the drawn dagger and *defies* its point.

Addison, *Cato*.

The riches of scholarship, the benignities of literature,
defy fortune and outlive calamity.

Lowell, *Books and Libraries*.

Under pressures great enough to reduce them almost to
the density of liquids these elements have still *defied* all
efforts to liquefy them. *H. Spencer*, *Prin. of Biol.*, § 1.

6. To reject; eject; void: with out.

The *defied* out [things *defied* out (Purv.) tr. L. *egesta*]
thou shalt cover with erthe. *Wyclif*, *Deut.* xxiii. 13.

7. To digest.

And more mete ete and dronke then kende [nature] miȝt
defye. *Piers Plowman* (B), xli. 404.

Wyne of Greke, and muscadell, . . .

The reed [red] your stomake to *defye*.

Squyr of Love Degre (Ritson's Met. Rom., III. 176).

II. *trans.* To digest; be digested.

Shal neuere fyashe on the Fryday *defien* in my wombe
[stomach]. *Piers Plowman* (B), v. 389.

defy (dē-fi'), *n.* [= OF. *desfi*, *deffy*, F. *défi*;
from the verb.] A challenge; a defiance.

There had been in the morning a just and tournament
of severall young gentlemen on a formal *defy*, to which
we had been invited. *Evelyn*, *Diary*, April 11, 1645.

At this the challenger, with fierce *defy*,

His trumpet sounds. *Dryden*.

defyer, *n.* An obsolete form of *defier*.

deg (deg), *v.*; pret. and pp. *degged*, ppr. *deg-*
ging. [E. dial. (North.) = *dagt*, bedew.] I.
trans. To sprinkle; moisten.

A dozen pounds of brown vitriol to the hundredweight
is a good proportion, mixed with about three gallons of
water previously to *degging* the spent madder with it.

O'Neill, *Dyeing and Calico Printing*, p. 237.

II. *intrans.* To ooze out. [Prov. Eng.]

dégagé (dā-ga-zhā'), *a.* [F. pp. of *dégager*, dis-
engage, take out of pawn, release: see *disgage*.]
Easy; unconstrained; indifferent to conven-
tional rules.

No dancing bear was so genteel,

Or half so *dégagé*. *Cowper*, *Of Himself*.

deganglionate (dē-gang'gli-on-āt), *v. t.*; pret.
and pp. *deganglionated*, ppr. *degunglionating*.

[< *de*-priv. + *ganglion* + *-ate*.] To deprive
of ganglia.

The *deganglionated* tissue under the influence of mini-
mal faradaic stimulation manifested a perfectly regular
rhythm of thirty contractions per minute.

G. J. Romanes, *Jelly-fish*, etc., p. 180.

degarnish (dē-gär'nish), *v. t.* [< OF. *degarnir*,
F. *dégarnir* (= Pr. *desgarnir*, *desguarnir* = Sp.
Pg. *desguarnecer* = It. *sguernire*), unfurnish, un-
garrison, < *des*-priv. + *garnir*, furnish: see *gar-*
nish.] 1. To unfurnish; strip of furniture, or-
naments, or apparatus: as, to *degarnish* a house.
—2. To deprive of a garrison or troops neces-
sary for defense: as, to *degarnish* a city or fort.
[Rare in both uses.]

degarnishment (dē-gär'nish-ment), *n.* [< *de-*
garnish + *-ment*.] The act of depriving of fur-
niture, apparatus, or equipment. [Rare.]

degender (dē-jen'dér), *v.* [< OF. *degenerer*, F.
dégénérer, degenerate (cf. *engender*, < OF. *en-*
gendrer): see *degenerate*, *v.*] I. *intrans.* To de-
generate.

And if then those may any worse be red,

They into that ere long will be *degendered*.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, V., Prol.

II. *trans.* To make degenerate; cause to de-
generate.

degeneracy (dē-jen'e-rā-si), *n.* [< *degenerate*:
see *-cy*.] 1. The tendency to degenerate or
deteriorate; decrease of excellence in essential
qualities; a downward course, as from better
to worse, or from good to bad.

The ruin of a state is generally preceded by a universal
degeneracy of manners and contempt of religion.

Swift, *Against Abolishing Christianity*.

2. The state of being or of having become de-
generate; a deteriorated condition: as, the *de-*
generacy of the age.

There was plainly wanting a Divine Revelation to recover
mankind out of their universal corruption and *degeneracy*.

Clarke, *Nat. and Rev. Religion*, vii.

There is a kind of sluggish resignation as well as poor-
ness and *degeneracy* of spirit in a state of slavery.

Addison.

= *Syn.* Debasement, degenerateness.

degenerant (dē-jen'e-rant), *a.* [< L. *degener-*
ant(*-is*), ppr. of *degenerare*: see *degenerate*, *v.*] Be-
coming reduced or degraded in type; de-
generating. [Rare.]

degenerate (dē-jen'e-rāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp.
degenerated, ppr. *degenerating*. [< L. *degenera-*
tus, pp. of *degenerare* (> F. *dégénérer* = Sp. Pg.
degenerar = It. *degenerare*), degenerate, < *dege-*
ner, ignoble, < *de*, from, down, + *genus* (*gener-*),
race, kind: see *genus*, *general*.] 1. To lose, or
become impaired with respect to, the qualities
proper to the race or kind, or to a prototype;
become of a lower type.

You *degenerate* from your father, if you find not your-
self most able in wit and body to do anything when you
be most merry. *Sir H. Sidney* (Arber's Eng. Garner, l. 42).

Without art, the noblest seeds

Of flowers *degenerate* into weeds.

S. Butler, *The Lady's Answer to the Knight*.

Specifically—2. To decay in quality; pass to
an inferior or a worse state; suffer a decline
in character or constitution; deteriorate.

When wit transgresseth decency, it *degenerates* into in-
solence and implety. *Tillotson*.

Without that activity which its greater perfection im-
plies and requires, the brain of the civilized man *degenera-*
tes. *Huxley and Youmans*, *Physiol.*, § 506.

= *Syn.* To deteriorate, decline.

degenerate (dē-jen'e-rāt), *a.* [< L. *degeneratus*,
pp.: see the verb.] 1. Having lost, or become
impaired with respect to, the qualities proper
to the race or kind; having been reduced to a
lower type.

The *degenerate* plant of a strange vine. *Jer.* ii. 21.

Specifically—2. Having fallen into a less ex-
cellent or a worse state; having declined in phys-
ical or moral qualities; deteriorated; degraded.

Farewell, faint-hearted and *degenerate* king,

In whose cold blood no spark of honour bides.

Shak., 3 Hen. VI., l. 1.

The Ottoman race has become too *degenerate* through in-
dulgence to exhibit many striking specimens of physical
beauty. *B. Taylor*, *Lands of the Saracen*, p. 155.

There is no doubt that many savage races as we at pres-
ent see them are actually *degenerate*, and are descended
from ancestors possessed of a relatively elaborate civilisa-
tion. *E. R. Lankester*, *Degeneration*, p. 59.

3. Characterized by or associated with degen-
eracy; unworthy; debased: applied to inani-
mate objects.

Such men as live in these *degenerate* days. *Pope*.

In comparison with the great orators and authors of
the past, we have fallen on *degenerate* times. *J. Caird*.

Degenerate form of an algebraic locus, a locus of any
order or class consisting of an aggregation of lower forms.
Thus, two straight lines form a degenerate conic.

degenerately (dē-jen'e-rāt-li), *adv.* In a degenerate or debased manner; unworthily.

That blindness worse than this,
That saw not how degenerately I served.

Milton, S. A., l. 419.

degenerateness (dē-jen'e-rāt-nes), *n.* A degenerate state; a state in which natural or original qualities are decayed or lost.

degeneration (dē-jen'e-rā'shon), *n.* [= F. *dégénération* = Sp. *degeneración* = Pg. *degeneração* = It. *degenerazione*, < L. as if **degeneratio* (n-), < *degenerare*, degenerate.] 1. A loss or impairment of the qualities peculiar to the race or kind, or to a type; reduction to a lower type in some scale of being.

The hypothesis of *Degeneration* will, I believe, be found to render most valuable service in pointing out the true relationships of animals which are a puzzle and a mystery when we use only and exclusively the hypothesis of Balance, or the hypothesis of Elaboration.

E. R. Lankester, *Degeneration*, p. 30.

And now to inquire briefly what is meant by *degeneration*. It means literally an unkindling, the undoing of a kind, and in this sense was first used to express the change of kind without regard to whether the change was to perfect or to degrade; but it is now used exclusively to denote a change from a higher to a lower kind; that is to say, from a more complex to a less complex organization; it is a process of dissolution, the opposite of that process of involution which is pre-existent to evolution.

Maudsley, *Body and Will*, p. 240.

Specifically—2. Loss or impairment of natural or proper qualities; descent to an inferior state; the act of becoming or the state of having become inferior, especially with respect to moral qualities.—3. In *physiol.*, any process by which a tissue or substance becomes replaced by some other regarded as less highly organized, less complex in composition, of inferior physiological rank, or less suited for the performance of its original functions. Quain, *Med. Dict.*, p. 334.

Degeneration may be defined as a gradual change of the structure in which the organism becomes adapted to less varied and less complex conditions of life.

E. R. Lankester, *Degeneration*, p. 32.

4. A degenerate animal or plant; an organism of a degraded type. [Rare.]

Those grains which generally arise among corn, as cockle, aracus, segilops, and other *degenerations*.
Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Err.*, iii. 17.

Albuminoid degeneration, **albuminous degeneration**. Same as *lardaceous degeneration*.—**Amyloid degeneration**. See *lardaceous disease*, under *lardaceous*.—**Calcareous degeneration**, a morbid disturbance in the nutrition of a tissue, resulting in the deposition in it of salts of lime.—**Caseous degeneration**, **cheesy degeneration**. See *caseous*.—**Colloid degeneration**. See *colloid*.—**Fatty degeneration**, in *pathol.*, the conversion of protein elements into a granular fatty matter. As a morbid process, this occurs most frequently in the muscles of the heart, in the walls of capillaries, and in the urinary tubules; but it may affect any part of the body.

—**Fibroid degeneration**, the conversion of a tissue into one of fibrous structure, or the substitution of a form of connective tissue for some other tissue.—**Granular degeneration**. Same as *cloudy swelling* (which see, under *cloudy*).

—**Hypothesis of degeneration**, the hypothesis that certain organisms manifesting an inferior grade of structural and physiological characteristics are the degenerate descendants of higher forms. The theory makes the degeneration chiefly the result of disuse of parts: thus, the cetaceans are descendants from quadrupeds, and have assumed the fish-like form and lost their hind limbs in better accommodating themselves to aquatic life; the small-winged and flightless birds are descendants from those with well-developed wings, which, on account of residence in places where they were not much disturbed, have failed to exercise their wings, and finally lost the use of them, and they have aborted; the intestinal worms without an intestine are descendants from those with an intestine, but on account of their environments the skin has assumed the function of a nutrient medium and the intestine has been lost.—**Lardaceous degeneration**. Same as *lardaceous disease* (which see, under *lardaceous*).—**Mucoid degeneration**, the conversion of cells or intercellular substance into a semifluid translucent substance containing mucin.—**Parenchymatous degeneration**. Same as *cloudy swelling* (which see, under *cloudy*).—**Pigmentary degeneration**, disturbance of the nutrition of a part, with deposition of pigment.—**Wallerian degeneration**, the degeneration of nerve-fibers which have been separated, as by section of a nerve, from certain ganglia which exercise a nutritive influence on them.

degenerationist (dē-jen'e-rā'shon-ist), *n.* and *a.* [*< degeneration + -ist.*] 1. *n.* One who advocates the theory of degeneration; one who believes that the general tendency of organized beings, especially of man in his mental and moral life, is to degenerate; one who maintains that the natural course of civilization is downward rather than upward.

With regard to the opinions of older writers on early civilization, whether progressionists or degenerationists, it must be borne in mind that the evidence at their disposal fell far short of even the miserably imperfect data now accessible.

E. B. Tylor, *Prim. Culture*, l. 48.

II. *a.* Pertaining to the theory of degeneration.

The two works of Sir John Lubbock and Mr. Tylor, respectively, appear to us to agree as to the main issues of which they treat, both authors being alike opponents of the doctrines which Mr. Tylor has styled *degenerationist*.

Academy (London).

degenerative (dē-jen'e-rā-tiv), *a.* [*< degenerate + -ive.*] Tending to degenerate; of the nature of degeneration.

We were able to note some slight *degenerative* process in the gray substance. Tr. in *Atien. and Neurol.*, VIII. 195.

degenerated (dē-jen'erd), *a.* [Accom. form of *degenerate*, with (E.) -ed¹ = (L.) -at¹. Cf. *degender*, *v.*] Degenerate.

Yet of religion a *degener'd* seed

Industrious nature in each heart had sown.

Stirling, *Dooms-day*, The Fifth Hour.

degenerescence (dē-jen'e-res'ens), *n.* Same as *degeneration*.

degenerize (dē-jen'e-riz), *v. i.* [As *degenerous + -ize.*] To degenerate; become degenerated.

Degeneriz'd, decay'd, and withered plight.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II., The Vocation.

degenerous (dē-jen'e-rus), *a.* [*< OF. degene-reus, degeneureux*, with added suffix (E. -ous), < L. *degener*, ignoble, degenerated: see *degenerate*.] Degenerate.

I am thy handy-work, thy creature, Lord,
Stamp'd with thy glorious image, and at first
Most like to thee, though now a poor accurst,
Convicted califf and *degenerous* creature.

Quarles, *Emblems*, III. 10.

degenerously (dē-jen'e-rus-li), *adv.* In a degenerate manner; basely; meanly.

How wounding a spectacle is it to see our greatest heroes, like Hercules at the distaff, thus *degenerously* employed!

Decay of Christian Piety.

degerminator (dē-jēr'mi-nā-tor), *n.* [NL., < L. *de-priv.* + *germen* (*germin-*), germ. Cf. F. *dégérmer*, extract the germ.] In *milling*, a machine consisting essentially of two corrugated disks of iron, one fixed and the other revolving, between which wheat is passed to split the grains and extract the germs.

degest, *a.* [Appar. < L. *digestus*, pp. of *digerere*, arrange, dispose, digest: see *digest*.] Grave; composed. Jamieson.

Furth held the stout and *degest* Anlethe.

Gavin Douglas, *Virgil*, p. 321.

degestly, *adv.* [*< degest + -ly*².] Gravely; composedly; deliberately. Jamieson.

Agit Alethes, that na wysdome wantit,
Bot bath was ripe in counsele and in yeris,
Unto thair woundis *degestlie* maid anseris.

Gavin Douglas, *Virgil*, p. 284.

degger (deg'ēr), *n.* One who degs or sprinkles. **degging-machine** (deg'ing-mā-shēn'), *n.* [*< degging*, verbal *n.* of *deg*, sprinkle, & *machine*.] A sprinkling-machine used in calendaring cotton.

degiset, *v.* and *n.* See *deguise*.

deglaze (dē-glāz'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deglazed*, ppr. *deglazing*. [*< de-priv.* + *glaze*.] To remove the glaze from.

deglory (dē-glō'ri), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *degloried*, ppr. *deglorying*. [*< de-priv.* + *glory*. Cf. *disglory*, *n.*] To disgrace; dishonor.

His head

That was before with thorns *degloried*.

G. Fletcher, *Christ's Triumph*.

deglube (dē-glōb'), *v. i.* [*< L. deglubere*, peel off, < *de*, off, & *glubere*, peel.] To skin; peel.

Now enter his taxing and *deglubing* face.

Cleveland, *Poems* (1851). (E. D.)

Deglubitores (dē-glō-bi-tō'rēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *deglubere*, peel off: see *deglube*.] In Macgillivray's system of classification, the third order of birds; the huskers or conirostral birds. It included the finches and buntings, the tanagers, and the Americas blackbirds, and was therefore equivalent to the families now recognized as *Fringillidae*, *Tanagridae*, and *Icteridae*. See *husker*. [Not in use.]

deglutinate (dē-glō'ti-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deglutinated*, ppr. *deglutinating*. [*< L. deglutinare*, pp. of *deglutinare* (> F. *deglutiner*), unglue, < *de-priv.* + *glutinare*, glue, < *gluten*, glue: see *gluten*, *glue*.] 1. To unglue; loosen or separate by or as if by ungluing.

See, see, my Soule (ah, hark! how it doth cracke!)

The Hand of Outrage that *deglutinated*

His Vesture, glu'd with gore-blood to His backe.

Davies, *Holy Roode*, p. 16.

2. To deprive of gluten; extract the gluten from.

deglutition (deg-lō'tish'ōn), *n.* [= F. *déglutition* = Pg. *deglutição* = It. *deglutizione* (cf. Sp. *deglución*), < LL. **deglutitio* (n-), < *deglutire*, swallow down, < *de*, down, & *glutire*, swallow: see *glut*.] The act or power of swallowing.

The tongue serves not only for tasting, but also to assist the mastication of the meat and *deglutition*.

Ray, *Works of Creation*, II.

Muscles of deglutition, those muscles which are employed in the act of swallowing; the muscles of the tongue, palate, and pharynx.

deglutitious (deg-lō'tish'us), *a.* Pertaining to deglutition. [Rare.]

deglutitive (dē-glō'ti-tiv), *a.* [As *deglutit-ion + -ive*.] Pertaining to deglutition; concerned in the act of swallowing; deglutitious; deglutitory.

deglutitory (dē-glō'ti-tō-ri), *a.* [As *deglutit-ion + -ory*.] Serving for deglutition.

deglycerin (dē-glīs'e-rin), *v. t.* [*< de-priv.* + *glycerin*.] To free from glycerin.

The French process, so largely adopted in America, for *deglycerining* neutral fats before they are saponified.

W. L. Carpenter, *Soap and Candles*, p. 151.

degorder (deg'ōr-dēr), *n.* [Irreg. < *deg(ree) + order*.] The pair of numbers signifying the degree and order of any mathematical form.

degote (dē-gōt'), *n.* [Russ. *degotii*, birch-tar.] Oil of birch, obtained from the white birch by a process of dry distillation. It is used to give to Russia leather its peculiar odor, and to perfume imitations of it. Also called *elachert*. Less correctly written *degut*, *gutt*.

degouted, *a.* [Sc. *degoutit*, < OF. *degouté*, *deguté*, spotted (cf. *degouter*, *degoutter*, drop, drop down), < L. *de- + guttatus*, spotted, < *gutta*, a drop, spot: see *guttate*.] Spotted.

A mantill . . .

Degoutit with the self in spotted Blake.

King's Quair, v. 10.

degradation (deg-rā-dā'shon), *n.* [= F. *dégradation* = Pr. *degradatio* = Sp. *degradación* = Pg. *degradação* = It. *degradazione* = D. *degradatie* = G. Dan. Sw. *degradation*, < ML. *degradatio* (n-), a reducing in rank, < *degradare*: see *degrade*.] 1. A reducing in rank; the act of depriving one of a degree of honor, of dignity, or of rank; deposition, removal, or dismissal from rank or office: as, the *degradation* of a general. Specifically—(a) In *eccles. law*, the act of depriving an ecclesiastic of his orders or privileges, or of both. The Roman Catholic Church recognizes two methods of degradation. By the *simple* or *verbal degradation* the accused is deprived of all his orders and benefices. By the *solemn* or *real degradation* he is with great ceremony stripped of his ecclesiastical vestments and ornaments and publicly reproached by the bishop, deprived of his orders and benefices as in simple degradation, and of his various privileges. He remains, however, a priest, and can in special emergencies consecrate and administer the sacraments. Degradation is now resorted to only in extreme cases. In the early church the culprit was degraded by removal from a higher to a lower grade of office. See *deprivation*, 4. (b) The act of depriving a person of his degree in a university. (c) In early American colleges, when the students' names were arranged according to the social rank of the parents, the placing of a name, as a punishment, lower than it would otherwise be placed. B. H. Hall. (d) In the University of Cambridge, England, the postponement of a student's candidacy for a degree, etc., for one year, owing to illness or other unavoidable cause. (e) In the University of Oxford, the solemn canceling in convocation of the degree held by a member of the university.

2. The state of being reduced from a higher to a lower grade of power, character, or estimation; degeneracy; debasement.

Deplorable is the *degradation* of our nature. South.

The descent of Spain, once the first among monarchies, to the lower depths of *degradation*, the elevation of Holland, in spite of many natural disadvantages, to a position such as no commonwealth has ever reached, teach the same lesson (the tendency of Papal domination).

Macaulay.

3. The act of sinking to a lower level in space. [Rare.]

Lycius has sunk on one knee and with closed eyes is about to slip prone. Lania leans over and supports his head from further *degradation*, while her left hand comforts his shoulder.

The Century, XXXI. 249.

4. Diminution or reduction, as of strength, value, altitude, or magnitude.—5. In *painting*, a lessening and obscuring of distant objects in a landscape, to give the effect of distance.—6. In *geol.*, the reduction or wearing down of higher lands, rocks, strata, etc., by the action of water or other causes.

They [Scottish geologists] appealed to the vast quantity of sedimentary rocks . . . bearing witness in every bed and layer to the *degradation* and removal of former continents.

Geikie, *Geol. Sketches*, II. 30.

7. In *biol.*, abortive structural development; retrograde metamorphosis, such as that witnessed in many parasites as a result of their parasitism.

The *degradation* of the species man is observed in some of its varieties.

Dana.

The course of development may, in particular cases, lead to numerous retrogressions, so that we may find the adult animal to be of lower organization than the larva. This phenomenon, which is known as *retrogressive metamorphosis*, corresponds to the demands of the selection

theory, since under more simple conditions of life, where nourishment is more easily obtained (parasitism), *degradation* and even the loss of parts may be of advantage to the organism. *Claus, Zoology (trans.)*, 1. 158.

8. In *bot.*, a change consisting of abstraction, loss, abortion, or non-development of usual organs.—9. In *her.*, same as *abatement*.—**Degradation of energy.** See *energy*, = *Syn.* 1 and 2. Debasement, abasement, vitiation, depression, disgrace, dishonor, humiliation.

degradational (deg-rā-dā'shon-al), *a.* [*degradation* + *-al*.] In *nat. hist.*, due to degradation; lowered in type through degradation; degenerated: as, a *degradational* form; *degradational* structures.

degrade (dē-grād'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *degraded*, ppr. *degrading*. [*ME. degraden*, < *OF. degrader*, *F. dégrader* = *Pr. degradar*, *desgradar* = *Sp. Pg. degradar* = *It. degradare* = *D. degradieren* = *G. degradiren* = *Dan. degradere* = *Sw. degradera*, < *ML. degradare*, reduce in rank, deprive of rank, < *L. de*, down, + *gradus*, step, degree, rank: see *grade* and *degree*.] 1. *trans.* 1. To reduce from a higher to a lower rank, degree, or type. Specifically—2. To deprive of any office or dignity; strip of honors: as, to *degrade* a general officer.

When you disgrac'd me in my ambassade,
Then I *degraded* you from being king.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iv. 3.

Both which have been *degraded* in the senate,
And must have their disgraces still new rubbed
To make them smart, and labour of revenge.
B. Jonson, Catiline, i. 1.

Prynne was sentenced by the Star Chamber court to be *degraded* from the bar. *Palfrey*.

3. To lower in character; cause to deteriorate; lessen the value or worth of; debase: as, drunkenness *degrades* a man to the level of a beast.

Nor shalt thou, by descending to assume
Man's nature, lessen or *degrade* thine own.
Milton, P. L., iii. 304.

Shall we lose our privilege, our charter,
And willfully *degrade* ourselves of reason
And piety, to live like beasts?
Shirley, Love's Cruelty, ii. 2.

In the progress of moral truth, the animal passions which *degrade* our nature are by degrees checked and subdued. *Sumner, Orations*, i. 174.

4. In *biol.*: (a) To reduce in taxonomic rank; lower in the scale of classification: as, to *degrade* an order to the rank of a family. (b) To reduce in complexity of structure or function; simplify morphologically or physiologically: as, an organism *degraded* by parasitic habit.

The degree to which many of the most important organs in these *degraded* (cleistogamic) flowers have been reduced, or even wholly obliterated, is one of their most remarkable peculiarities, reminding us of many parasitic animals. *Darwin, Different Forms of Flowers*, p. 336.

5. In *geol.*, to reduce in altitude or magnitude, as hills and mountains or icebergs; wear down, as by the weather.

Although the ridge is still there, the ridge itself has been *degraded*. *Journal of Science*.

The regions within reach of abrading and *degrading* agencies were therefore of sufficient extent for the needed Paleozoic sediment-making. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, 3d ser., XXIX. 338.

6. In *optics*, to lower in position in the spectrum; increase the wave-length of (a ray of light), and hence diminish (its) refrangibility, as by the action of a fluorescent substance. See *fluorescence*.—7. To diminish the strength, purity, size, etc., of.

Degrading the brilliancy of dyed stuffs, or the purity of whites. *Workshop Receipts*, 1st ser., p. 320.

=*Syn.* 1 and 2. *Debase*, *disgrace*, etc. (see *abase*): to dishonor, break, cashier, reduce to inferior rank.—3. To lower, sink, impair, injure, pervert, pollute. See list under *debase*.

II. intrans. 1. In *nat. hist.*, to degenerate in type; pass from a higher type of structure to a lower.—2. To degenerate; become lower in character; deteriorate.

No doubt vast eddies in the flood
Of onward time shall yet be made,
And throned races may *degrade*.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, cxxviii.

3. In a university, to take, for some particular reason, a lower degree than one is entitled to, or to avoid taking a degree at the proper or usual time; descend from a higher to a lower degree.

Degrading, or going back a year, is not allowed, except in case of illness (proved by a doctor's certificate). A man *degrading* for any other reason cannot go out afterwards in Honors. *C. A. Bristol, English University*, p. 128, note.

degraded (dē-grā'ded), *p. a.* 1. Reduced in rank; deprived of an office or a dignity.—2. Lowered in character or value; debased; low.

The Netherlands . . . were reduced practically to a very *degraded* position. *Motley*.

3. In *biol.*, reduced in taxonomic rank, or in complexity of structure or function; brought to or being in a state of degradation.

Skulls of the very meanest and most *degraded* type. *Farrar, Language*, iv.

The Protozoa are the most *degraded* in organization. *Science*, IV. 172.

4. In *her.*, placed upon steps. Also *degraded*.—**Cross degraded and conjoined.** See *cross*.

degradement (dē-grād'ment), *n.* [*OF. degradement*, *F. dégradement* (= *It. degradamento*), < *degrader*, *degrade*: see *degrade*.] Deprivation of rank or office. [*Rare*.]

So the words of Ridley at his *degradement*, and his letter to Hooper, expressly shew. *Milton, Reformation in Eng.*, ii.

degrading (dē-grā'ding), *p. a.* 1. Dishonoring; debasing; disgraceful: as, *degrading* obsequiousness.

The inordinate love of money and of fame are base and *degrading* passions. *Wirt*.

2. Lowering; bringing to a lower level; wearing down.—**Degrading causes**, in *geol.*, those causes which contribute to the dissolving and wearing down of the elevated parts of the earth's surface, and the carrying of these parts down into lower levels, as atmospheric influences and the action of rivers and of the ocean.

degradingly (dē-grā'ding-li), *adv.* In a *degrading* manner, or in a way to depreciate.

This is what Bishop Taylor *degradingly* calls virtue and precise duty. *Coventry, Philemon to Hydaspes*, i.

degras (dē-grā'), *n.* [*F.*] Wool-grease.

degravate (dē-grā-vāt), *v. t.* [*L. degravare*, make heavy, weigh down, < *de*, down, + *gravis*, heavy: see *grave*.] To make heavy; burden. *Bailey*, 1727.

degradation (dē-grā-vā'shon), *n.* [*L.* as if **degratio(n)*, < *degravare*, make heavy, weigh down: see *degravate*.] The act of making heavy. **degrease** (dē-grēs'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *degreased*, ppr. *degreasing*. [*< de-priv. + grease*, after *F. dégraisser*.] To remove the grease from, as from bones in preparing skeletons, or from feathers or hair in preparing skins. [*Rare*.]

degree (dē-grē'), *n.* [*ME. degre*, *degree*, < *OF. degre*, *degret*, *F. degré* = *Pr. degradat* = *Pg. degráo*, a degree, step, rank, < *L. de*, down, + *gradus*, a step, etc.: see *grade* and *gree*. Cf. *degrade*.] 1. A step, as of a stair; a stair, or set of steps.

Round was the schap, in manere of compaas,
Ful of *degrees*, the heighte of sixty paas,
That whan a man was set on o *degre*,
He lette nought his felawe for to se.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1033.

It is made with Stages and hath *Degrees* aboute, that every Man may wel se, and non greve other. *Mandeville, Travels*, p. 17.

But when he once attains the utmost round,
He then unto the ladder turns his back,
Looks in the clouds, scorning the base *degrees*
By which he did ascend. *Shak.*, J. C., ii. 1.

2. A step or single movement toward an end; one of a series of advances; a stage of progress; a phase of development, transformation, or progressive modification.

We have feet to scale and climb
By slow *degrees*, by more and more,
The cloudy summits of our time.
Longfellow, Ladder of St. Augustine.

Specifically—3. In *gram.*, one of the three stages, namely, *positive*, *comparative*, and *superlative*, in the comparison of an adjective or an adverb. See *comparison*, 5.—4. The point of advancement reached; relative position attained; grade; rank; station; order; quality.

Thence the kerver or sewer most assere every dashe in his *degre*. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 369.

He shold serche, fro *degre* into *degre*,
Vn-to know wherhens he descendyd is,
Duke, Erle, or Baron, or markois if he be.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), Int., l. 113.

Great indeed
His name, and high was his *degre* in heaven.
Milton, P. L., v. 707.

5. In universities and colleges, an academical rank conferred by a diploma, originally giving the right to teach. The earliest degree was that of *master*, which in the university of Bologna, and others modeled on that (as were the faculties of law in all the old universities), was called the degree of *doctor*. Afterward the lower degree of *determinant* (later called *bachelor*) was introduced, and the intermediate degree of *licentiate*; but these were not regular degrees, except in the faculty of arts. The degree of *bachelor* was conferred by the "nation" of the faculty of arts; the others were given by the chancellor, by authority of the pope. Thus, the medieval degrees were: (1) the degree of *determinant*, or *bachelor* of arts, without a diploma; (2) the *license*; (3) the degree of *master* of arts; (4) the degree of *master*

or doctor of theology; (5) the degree of *master* or doctor of medicine; (6) the degree of doctor of laws. The degrees now usually conferred are *bachelor*, *master*, and *doctor*: as, *bachelor* of arts, *divinity*, *music*, or *law*; *master* of arts; *doctor* of *divinity*, *law*, *medicine*, *philosophy*, *music*, etc.

He [Wolsey] was born at Ipswich in Suffolk, the Son of a Butcher, sent to Oxford by Reason of his Pregnancy of Wit, so soon, that taking there the first *Degree* of Art, he was called the Boy Bachelor. *Baker, Chronicles*, p. 261.

The Universities ceased to teach the systematic theology of the Schools, and the systematic jurisprudence of the Decretals; and the ancient *degrees* of *bachelor* and *doctor* of the canon law are known, except during the reign of Mary, no more.

Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 319.

6. In *general*, a certain distance or remove in the line of descent, determining the proximity of blood: as, a relation in the third or fourth *degree*. See first extract, and *forbidden degrees*, below.

In the canon law, *degree* of relationship is reckoned by the number of steps from the person farthest from the common ancestor to him; in the civil law, by the number of steps from one person up to the common ancestor and down to the other. Thus, a grand-uncle is related to his grand-nephew in the third *degree* by the canon law, in the fourth *degree* by the civil. *Stimson*.

She was as familiar as a cousin; but as a distant one—a cousin who had been brought up to observe *degrees*. *H. James, Jr., Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 342.

7. In *alg.*, the rank of an equation, as determined by the highest power under which an unknown quantity appears in it. Thus, if the exponent of the highest power of the unknown quantity be 3 or 4, the equation is of the third or fourth *degree*.

8. One of a number of subdivisions of something extended in space or time. Specifically—(a) One of a number of equal subdivisions on the scale of a meteorological or other instrument, as a thermometer. (b) A unit for measuring circular arcs and the angles subtended by them at their centers, being the 360th part of a circumference, or the 90th part of a right angle. Considered as angular magnitudes, all *degrees* are equal; considered as lengths of arcs, they are directly proportional to the radii of the circles of which they are parts. This manner of dividing the circle originated with the Babylonians about 2000 B. C., and was brought into use in Greece by the mathematician Hypsicles. It was perhaps in its origin connected with an opinion that the year consisted of 360 days. The common abbreviation or sign for "degrees" is a small circle (°) placed to the right of the top of the last figure of the number of them: as, 45°. The degree is subdivided into 60 minutes, and the minute into 60 seconds. The length of a degree of latitude is the length of an arc of the section of the figure of the sea-level by a meridian, the difference of latitude between the extremities of this arc being one degree. (See *latitude*.) It is 68.702 statute miles at the equator, and 69.396 at the poles. The length of a degree of longitude is the length of an arc of the section of the figure of the sea-level by a plane parallel to the equator, the difference of longitude between the extremities of this arc being one degree. This is nearly proportional to the cosine of the latitude, and is equal to 66.16 statute miles at the equator.

Aftre the Auctours of Astronomie, 700 Furlonges of Erthe answeren to a *Degree* of the Firmament. *Mandeville, Travels*, p. 185.

(c) In *arith.*, three figures taken together in numeration: thus, the number 270,380 consists of two *degrees* (more commonly called *periods*). (d) In *music*: (1) One of the lines or spaces of the staff, upon which notes are placed. Notes on the same degree, when affected by accidentals, may denote different tones, as D, D \sharp , and D \flat ; and, similarly, notes of different degrees, as D \sharp and C \sharp , may denote identical tones, at least upon instruments of fixed intonation. (2) The difference or step between a line and the adjacent space on the staff (or vice versa). Occasionally, through the use of accidentals, this difference is only apparent (see above). (3) The difference, interval, or step between any tone of the scale and the tone next above or below it, as from *do* to *re*, from *mi* to *fa*. The interval may be a whole step or tone, a half step or semitone, or (in the minor scale) a step and a half, or augmented tone. See *step*, *tone*, *interval*, *staff*, *scale*. [To distinguish between degrees of the staff and degrees of the scale, the terms *staff-degree* and *scale-degree* are sometimes used.]

9. Intensive quantity; the proportion in which any quality is possessed; measure; extent; grade.

yourne barnes sall ilkon othir wedde,
And worshippe god in gud *degre*.
York Plays, p. 55.

But as there are *degrees* of sinning, so there are of folly in it. *Stillington, Sermons*, i. ii.

Very different excellencies and *degrees* of perfection. *Clarke, The Attributes*, viii.

The difference in mind between man and the higher animals, great as it is, is certainly one of *degree* and not of kind. *Darwin, Descent of Man*, i. 101.

10. In *criminal law*: (a) One of certain distinctions in the culpability of the different participants in a crime. The actual perpetrator is said to be a principal in the *first degree*, and one who is present aiding and abetting, a principal in the *second degree*. (b) One of the phases of the same kind of crime, differing in gravity and in punishment. [U. S.]—**Accumulation of degrees.** See *accumulation*.—By *degrees*, step by step; gradually; by little and little; by moderate advances.

Th' innumerable effects to sort aright,
And, by degrees, from cause to cause to climb.
Sir J. Davies, *Immortal*, of Soul, xxx.
Where light, to shades descending, plays, not strives,
Dies by degrees, and by degrees revives.
Dryden, *Epistles*, xiv. 70.
By due degrees, small Doubts create.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's *Art of Love*.

Chronic degree, one 360th part of a tropical year. — **Conjunct degrees**. See *conjunct*. — **Degree cut**. See *cut*. — **Degree of a curve**, the same as its *order*, but the latter term is preferable. — **Degree of constraint**. See *constraint*. — **Degree of freedom**. See *freedom*. — **Discrete degrees**. See *discrete*. — **Forbidden or prohibited degrees**, in civil and in canon law, degrees of consanguinity and affinity within which marriage is not allowed. The determination of these in church or canon law was founded on the prohibitions contained in Lev. xviii., with adherence to the principle that a degree of relationship which bars marriage in one sex bars it equally in the other, and that by Christ's declaration (Mat. xix. 6 and Mark x. 8, confirming Gen. ii. 24) a man and his wife become one flesh. The Roman law prohibited nearly the same degrees, though marriage of a man with his niece was permitted from the time of Claudius until forbidden by Nerva, and also from the time of Caracalla to that of Constantine. Marriages with a deceased brother's wife and a deceased wife's sister were forbidden by Constantine. Theodosius the Great forbade them between first cousins, and this was the general rule of the church from that time on. From the sixth to the thirteenth century, marriages within the seventh degree were prohibited; after the fourth Lateran Council (A. D. 1215), only those within the fourth degree. Marriage between godparents and godchildren was prohibited by Justinian, and this was afterward extended to include the parents of the children, and later still other relations of these. The presenter for confirmation was put on a par with the godparents. The Council of Trent limited such spiritual relationship to sponsors, to presenters at confirmation, to the persons baptized or confirmed, and the parents of these. In England marriage between first cousins was forbidden till the Reformation. The present English law of both church and state is conformed to a statute passed under Henry VIII., and revised under Elizabeth, which forbids all marriages not without the Levitical degrees. These degrees were tabulated by Archbishop Parker in 1563, and his table is adopted in the 99th canon of 1603, and ordered to be set up publicly in every church. It will also be found printed at the end of every English prayer-book. Its provisions have been summarized as follows: A man may not marry the mother or stepmother of his own or his wife's parents; the widow of his father, father-in-law, uncle, brother, son, stepson, or nephew; the aunt, sister, daughter, or niece of himself or his wife; the daughter or stepdaughter of his own or his wife's children. A woman may not marry the father or stepfather of her own or her husband's parents; the widower of her mother, mother-in-law, aunt, sister, daughter, stepdaughter, or niece; the uncle, brother, son, or nephew of herself or her husband; the son or stepson of her own or her husband's children. Marriage with a deceased wife's sister, whether expressly forbidden by the Mosaic law or not, is prohibited as precisely analogous to that with a deceased husband's brother, the marriage of a man with his brother's wife being explicitly prohibited in Lev. xviii. Direct relationship, if in the ascending and descending line, is canonically reckoned as one degree, and marriage prohibited accordingly. In canon law an illicit connection is held to involve the same prohibitions as a marriage. — **In degree**, greatly; to a degree.

He was grieved in degree,
And greatly moved in mynde.

York Plays, p. 53.

Local degree, one 360th part of the zodiac. — **Simeon's degree**, a certain early medieval degree, conjectured to have been one of bachelor, and to have been conferred upon masters in the University of Oxford. The real meaning of the phrase has been forgotten; but down to 1827 every master of arts, inceptor in medicine, etc., in Oxford was compelled to swear hatred of Simeon and renunciation of his degree. — **Song of degrees**, a title given to fifteen psalms, from cxx. to cxxiv., inclusive. Biblical critics are not agreed as to the origin and significance of the title. See *gradual psalms*, under *gradual*. — **To a degree**, to an extreme; exceedingly; as, proud to a degree. [Colloq.]

Assuredly, sir, your father is wrath to a degree; he comes down stairs eight or ten steps at a time—muttering, growling, and thumping the banisters all the way.

Sheridan, *The Rivals*, II. 1.

Total degree, the sum of the degrees of an algebraic expression relatively to the different letters.

degree (dē-grē'), *v. t.* [*< degree, n.*] 1. To advance by a step or steps.

Thus is the soul's death *degreed* up. Sin gathers strength by custom, and creeps like some contagious disease in the body from joint to joint. Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 230.

I will *degrade* this noxious neutrality one peg higher.
Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, II. 189.

2. To place in a position or rank.

We that are *degreed* above our people.

Heywood, *Rape of Lucrece*.

degreed (dē-grēd'), *a.* [*< degree + -ed*.] In *her.*, same as *degraded*, 4.

degreely (dē-grē-ly), *adv.* By degrees; step by step.
Degree to grow to greatness.

Feltham, *Resolves*, I. 97.

degu (deg'ō), *n.* [S. Amer.] A South American hystricomorphic rodent of the family *Octodontidae* and genus *Octodon*, such as *O. cumingi*. See *cut* in next column.

deguise, *v. t.* [ME. *deguisen*, *degisen*, *degyisen*, vars. of *deguisen*, *disguise*: see *disguise*.] To disguise.

And ay to thame come Repentance amang.
And maid thame chere *degynt* in his wede.
King's Quair, III. 8.



Degu (*Octodon cumingi*).

deguise, *n.* [ME. *deguise*, *degise*, *degyse*; from the verb.] Disguise.

In selcouth maners and sere *deguise*.
Hampton, *Prick of Conscience* (1517). (E. D.)

degum (dē-gum'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *degummed*, ppr. *degumming*. [*< de-priv. + gum*.] To free from gum; deglutinate.

Scouring renders all common silks, whether white or yellow in the raw, a brilliant pearly white, with a delicate soft flossy texture, from the fact that the fibres which are agglutinated in reeling, being now *degummed*, are separated from each other and show their individual tenacity in the yarn. Encyc. Brit., XXII. 62.

degust (dē-gust'), *v.* [*< L. degustare*, taste of, *< de- + gustare*, taste: see *gust*.] I. *trans.* To taste; relish.

A soupe au vin, madam, I will *degust*, and gratefully.
C. Reade, *Cloister and Hearth*, II.

II. *intrans.* To have a taste; be relishing.

Two or three, all fervent, hushing their talk, *degusting* tenderly, and storing reminiscences—for a bottle of good wine, like a good act, shines ever in the retrospect.
R. L. Stevenson, *Silverado Squatters*, p. 47.

degustate (dē-gus'tāt), *v. t.* [*< L. degustatus*, pp. of *degustare*, taste of: see *degust*.] Same as *degust*.

degustation (dē-gus-tā'shən), *n.* [= Sp. *degustacion*, *< L. L. degustatio(n)*, *< L. degustare*, taste of: see *degust*.] The act of tasting.

It is no otherwise even in carnal delights, the *degustation* whereof is wont to draw on the heart to a more eager appetite.
Bp. Hall, *Soul's Farewell to Earth*, § 9.

Then he bustled about with the boy, and produced a variety of gifts for grace, use, and *degustation*.

M. Betham-Edwards, *Next of Kin Wanted*, xxiv.

Good wine is not an optical pleasure, it is an inward emotion; and if there was a chamber of *degustation* on the premises, I failed to discover it.

H. James, Jr., *Little Tour*, p. 129.

deguset, *v. and n.* See *deguise*.

dénaché (dā-ha-shā'), *a.* [F. (in *her.*), pp. of OF. *dehacher*, *dehacher*, cut off, *< de-priv. + hacher*, cut: see *hack*.] In *her.*, having the head, paws, and tuft of the tail cut off: said of a beast used as a bearing. Encyc. Brit., XI. 698.

dehisc (dē-his'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *dehiscid*, ppr. *dehiscing*. [= It. *deiscere*, *< L. dehiscere*, gape, open, *< de*, off, + *hiscere*, gape, yawn, akin to *hiare*, yawn: see *hiatus* and *yawn*.] To gape; specifically, in bot., to open, as the capsules of plants.

This [a legume or pod] is a superior, one-celled, one- or many-seeded fruit, *dehiscing* by both ventral and dorsal sutures, so as to form two valves.

R. Bentley, *Manual of Botany*, p. 304.

The anthers *dehiscid* properly, but the pollen-grains adhered in a mass to them.

Darwin, *Different Forms of Flowers*, p. 329.

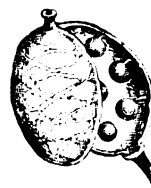
dehiscence (dē-his'ens), *n.* [= F. *dehiscence* = It. *deiscenza*, *< NL. *dehiscencia*, *< L. dehiscen(t)-s*, *dehiscen(t)*: see *dehiscen(t)*.] 1. A gaping. — 2. In bot., the opening of a pericarp for the discharge of the seeds, or of an anther to set free the pollen. Regular dehiscence in the case of capsules is *septical*, through the septa, or *loculicidal*, directly into the cells. It is also said to be *septifragal* when the valves break away from the septa. Irregular dehiscence may be transverse, circumscissile, etc., or variously lacerated. The dehiscence of an anther is by longitudinal slits, valves, pores, etc.

The dehiscence of the firm external envelope.

W. B. Carpenter, *Micros.*, § 267.

3. In *pathol.*, a bursting open.

dehiscen(t) (dē-his'ent), *a.* [= F. *dehiscen(t)*, *< L. dehiscen(t)-s*, ppr. of *dehiscere*, gape: see *dehiscere*.] 1. Opening, as the capsule of a plant. — 2. In *entom.*, divergent at the tips, as if tend-



Dehiscing Seed-vessel or Silicle.

ing to split apart: said especially of the elytra when they are separated at the apices.

dehonestate, *v. t.* [*< L. dehonestatus*, pp. of *dehonestare*, dishonor, disgrace, *< de-priv. + honestare*, honor, *< honestus*, honorable, honest: see *honest*, and cf. *dishonest*, *v.*] To impugn; dishonor.

The excellent and wise pains he took in this particular, no man can *dehonestate* or reproach.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 74.

dehonestation, *n.* [*< LL. dehonestatio(n)-*, *< L. dehonestare*, dishonor: see *dehonestate*.] A disgracing; a dishonoring.

Who can expatiate the infinite shame, *dehonestation*, and infamy which they bring? Bp. Gauden, *Hieraspistes*, p. 482.

dehors (dē-hōr'), *a. and n.* [*< F. dehors*, *< OF. defors*, *deforz*, *deffors*, *deffuers*, *desfuer*, *desfuer* = Pr. *defors* = Sp. *defuera*, *< ML. deforsis*, outside, without, *< L. de*, from, + *foris*, foras (*> OF. fors*, *forz*, *foers*, *hors*, F. *hors* = Pr. *fors* = It. *fore*, *fuora*, *fuore*, *fuori*), out of doors, out, *< foris*, a door, = Gr. *θύρα* = AS. *duru* = E. *door*: see *door*, and *forum*, *foreign*, etc.] I. *a.* In law, without; foreign to; irrelevant.

II. *n.* In *fort.*, any outwork beyond or outside of the main fortification.

dehort (dē-hōrt'), *v. t.* [= Sp. Pg. *dehortar*, *< L. dehortari*, dissuade, persuade, *< de*, from, + *hortari*, advise: see *hortation*, and cf. *exhort*.] To dissuade; advise to the contrary; urge not to do or not to undertake a certain thing; deter.

If the wasting of our money might not *dehort* vs, yet the wounding of our minds should deterre vs.

Lyly, *Euphues*, Anat. of Wit, p. 106.

The bold Gallilean, St. Peter, took the boldness to *dehort* his Master from so great an infelicity.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 297.

dehortation (dē-hōr-tā'shən), *n.* [*< LL. dehortatio(n)-*, *< L. dehortari*, dissuade: see *dehort*.] Dissuasion; advice or counsel to the contrary of some act or undertaking.

Dehortations from the use of strong liquors have been the favourite topic of sober declaimers in all ages. Lamb.

The exhortation, which might almost be termed a *dehortation* for its severity, was ordered to follow the sermon in case of need. R. W. Dixon, *Hist. Church of Eng.*, xv.

dehortative (dē-hōr'tā-tiv), *a.* [*< LL. dehortativus*, *< L. dehortari*, dissuade: see *dehort*.] Dissuasive; dehortatory. Coleridge.

dehortatory (dē-hōr'tā-tō-ri), *a. and n.* [*< LL. dehortatorius*, *< L. dehortari*, dissuade: see *dehort*.] I. *a.* Dissuasive; belonging to dissuasion.

The text (Eph. iv. 30) you see is a *dehortatory* charge to avoid the offence of God.

Bp. Hall, *Remains*, p. 103.

II. *n.* A dissuasion; a dissuasive argument or reason. Milton.

dehorter (dē-hōr'tēr), *n.* A dissuader; one who advises to the contrary.

So long as he [Carlyle] was merely an exhorter or *dehorter*, we were thankful for such eloquence, such humor, such vivid or grotesque images, and such splendor of illustration, as only he could give.

Lowell, *Study Windows*, p. 127.

dehumanization (dē-hū'mān-i-zā'shən), *n.* [*< dehumanize + -ation*.] The act of dehumanizing, or the state of being dehumanized. Also spelled *dehumanisation*.

Nature has put a limit to *dehumanisation* in the qualities which she exacts in order that the combination of two individuals to produce a third may take place at all.

Maudsley, *Body and Will*, p. 245.

dehumanize (dē-hū'mān-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dehumanized*, ppr. *dehumanizing*. [*< de-priv. + humanize*. Cf. F. *dehumaniser*.] To deprive of distinctively human qualities: as, *dehumanizing* influences; *dehumanized* speculation. Also spelled *dehumanise*.

The grosser passions, originally conspicuous and carefully ministered to by devotees, gradually fade, leaving only the passions less related to corporeal satisfactions; and eventually these, too, become partially *dehumanized*.

H. Spencer, *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXIV. 343.

dehusk (dē-husk'), *v. t.* [*< de-priv. + husk*.] To deprive of the husk.

Wheat . . .

Dehusked upon the floor.

Drant, tr. of Horace, Ep. to Numilius.

dehydrate (dē-hī'drāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dehydrated*, ppr. *dehydrating*. [*< L. de-priv. + Gr. ὑδρᾱ (hōp-)*, water, + *-ate*.] I. *trans.* To deprive of or free from water. Thus, calcium chloride, by reason of its strong affinity for water, *dehydrates* moist gases passing over it. Alcohol, for the same reason, *dehydrates* (dries) moist animal tissues which are placed in it.

The first and most obvious value of this reagent (alcohol) is found in its strong affinity for water, this rendering it of importance for *dehydrating* purposes.

Penhallow, *Vegetable Histology*, p. 9.

II. *intrans.* To lose water.

The celloid in layers are slow in *dehydrating*.
Jour. Roy. Micros. Soc., 2d ser., VI. II. 350.

dehydrater (dē-hī'drā-tēr), *n.* That which dehydrates.

dehydration (dē-hī-drā'shən), *n.* [*< dehydrate + -ion.*] In *chem.*, the removal of water as an element in the composition of a substance.

dehydrogenization (dē-hī'drō-jen-i-zā'shən), *n.* [*< dehydrogenize + -ation.*] The removal of hydrogen, wholly or in part, from a compound containing it.

The oxidations and the *dehydrogenizations* play the most important part in the production of colour.

Ure, Dict., IV. 77.

dehydrogenize (dē-hī'drō-jen-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dehydrogenized*, ppr. *dehydrogenizing*. To deprive of hydrogen; remove hydrogen from (a compound containing it).

dehydrogenizer (dē-hī'drō-jen-i-zēr), *n.* A reagent which effects the removal of hydrogen from a compound containing it.

The action of *dehydrogenizers* upon naphthylamine.

Ure, Dict., IV. 932.

deimba (dā-iam'bā), *n.* [Native name.] Congo tobacco, a plant growing wild in the marshy districts of Congo, western Africa, the flowers of which produce a narcotic effect when smoked.

deicide¹ (dē'i-sid), *n.* [= *F. déicide* = *Sp. Pg. It. deicidio*, < *ML.* as if **deicida*, < *L. deus*, a god, + *-cida*, a killer, < *cadere*, kill. Cf. *homicide*¹.] One who kills a god; specifically, one concerned in crucifying Jesus Christ. *Craig*. [Rare.]

In the Middle Ages the Jews were believed to be an accursed race of *deicides*.

The Century, XXIV. 149.

deicide² (dē'i-sid), *n.* [= *F. déicide* = *Sp. Pg. It. deicidio*, < *ML.* as if **deicidium*, < *L. deus*, a god, + *-cidium*, < *cadere*, kill. Cf. *homicide*².] The act of killing a god; specifically, the crucifixion of Jesus Christ. [Rare.]

Earth, profaned, yet blessed, with *deicide*.

Prior, I am that I am.

deictic (dik'tik), *a.* [The reg. *L.* analogy would require **dictio* (cf. *apodictic*); < *Gr. δεικτικός*, serving to show, < *δεικνύω*, show, akin to *AS. tæcan*, *E. teach*: see *teach*.] In *logic*, direct: applied to reasoning which proves directly, and opposed to *elenctic*, which proves indirectly.

Thirdly, into the "direct," and the "indirect" (or reduction ad absurdum); the *deictic*, and the *elenctic*, of Aristotle.

Whately, *Rhetoric*, i. 2.

deictically (dik'ti-kā-lī), *adv.* With direct indication; in the manner of one who indicates or points out, especially with a finger or by a gesture of the hand.

Our Saviour's prediction was . . . categorically enunciated, verily I say unto you that one of you shall or will betray me, and he that dippeth, at that time when Christ spake it, *deictically*, i. e., Judas, is that person.

Hammond, *Works*, I. 703.

deid (dēd), *a.* A Scotch form of *dead*.

deid (dēd), *n.* A Scotch form of *death*.

Ilka thing that lady took,

Was like to be her *deid*.

The Young Tamlans (Child's Ballads, I. 117).

He was my father's *deid*.

Lord Maxwell's Good-night (Child's Ballads, VI. 166).

deific (dē-if'ik), *a.* [= *F. déifique* = *Sp. deífico* = *Pg. It. deifico*, < *LL. deificus*, < *L. deus*, god, + *-ficus*, < *facere*, make: see *deify*.] Making divine; deifying.

They want some *deific* impulse.

Bushnell, *Sermons for New Life*, p. 43.

deifical (dē-if'i-kāl), *a.* Same as *deific*.

The ancient catholic fathers were not afraid to call this supper . . . a *deifical* communion.

Homilies, On the Sacrament, i.

deification (dē'i-fi-kā'shən), *n.* [*< ME. deification, deificacion*, < *OF. deification*, *F. deification* = *Sp. deificación* = *Pg. deificação* = *It. deificazione*, < *LL.* as if **deificatio*(*n*), < *deificare*, deify: see *deify*.] The act of deifying; the state of being raised to the rank of a deity; a deified embodiment.

Buddha being in fact a *deification* of human intellect.

Sir J. E. Tennent, *Ceylon*, iv. 11.

deifier (dē'i-fi-ēr), *n.* One who deifies.

The memory of so signal an interposition of Heaven [the Flood] against the first *deifiers* of men should have given an effectual check to the practice.

Covenynt, Philémon to Hydaspes, III.

deiform (dē'i-fōrm), *a.* [= *Sp. Pg. It. deiforme*, < *L. deus*, a god, + *forma*, form.] 1. Like a god; godlike in form.

If the final consummation
Of all things make the creature *deiform*.

Dr. H. More.

2t. Conformable to the character or will of God.

What a pure imitation of God its life is, and how exactly *deiform* all its motions and actions are.

J. Scott, *Christian Life*, i. 3.

deiformity (dē-i-fōr'mi-ti), *n.* [*< deiform + -ity.*] 1. The quality of being deiform or godlike.

Thus the soul's numerous plurality

I have prov'd, and show'd she is not very God;

But yet a decent *deiformity*

Hath given her.

Dr. H. More, *Infinity of Worlds*, st. 27.

2. Conformity to the divine character or will.

The short and secure way to union and *deiformity* being faithfully performed.

Spiritual Conquest.

deify (dē'i-fi), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deified*, ppr. *deifying*. [*< ME. deifien*, < *OF. deifier*, *F. déifier* = *Sp. Pg. deificar* = *It. deificare*, < *LL. deificare*, deify, < *L. deus*, a god, + *-ficare*, < *facere*, make.] 1. To make a god of; exalt to the rank of a deity; enroll among the gods.

The seals of Julius Caesar . . . have the star of Venus over them, . . . as a note that he was *deified*.

Dryden.

2. To regard as an object of worship; adore or worship as a deity.

He did . . . extol and *deify* the pope.

Bacon.

Persuade the covetous man not to *deify* his money, and the proud man not to adore himself.

South.

3. To make godlike; exalt spiritually.

By our own spirits we are *deified*.

Wordsworth.

deign (dān), *v. t.* [*< ME. deignen*, *deynen*, *daynen*, < *OF. deigner*, *daigner*, *degner*, *F. daigner* = *Pr. denhar* = *Sp. Pg. dignar* = *It. degnare*, *deign*, < *L. dignari*, deem worthy, < *dignus*, worthy: see *dignity* and *dainty*, and cf. *dain*¹, *disdain*, *dedain*².] 1t. To think worthy; think well of; think worthy of acceptance.

Thou hast estranged thyself and *deigned* not our land.

L. Bryskett (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 266).

I fear my Julia would not *deign* my lines.

Shak., *T. G. of V.*, i. 1.

2t. To grant or permit, as by condescension or favor.

Nor would we *deign* him burial of his men.

Shak., *Macbeth*, i. 2.

3. To vouchsafe; condescend: with an infinitive for object.

But for their pride thei *deyne* not hym to knowe for her lorde.

Martin (E. E. T. S.), II. 182.

O *deign* to visit our forsaken seats.

Pope, *Summer*, i. 71.

The Son of God *deigned* not to exert His power before Herod, after Moses' pattern; nor to be judged by the multitude, as Elijah.

J. H. Newman, *Parochial Sermons*, i. 301.

[Used impersonally in early English.

On her wo ne *deyneth* him not to think.

Chaucer, *Anelida and Arcite*, i. 184.]

deignoust, *a.* See *dainous*.

Dei gratia (dē'i grā'shi-ā), [*L.*: *Dei*, gen. of *Deus*, God; *gratia*, abl. of *gratia*, grace.] By the grace or favor of God: an expression usually inserted in the ceremonial statement of the title of a sovereign: as, *Victoria Dei gratia Britanniarum regina* (Victoria, by the grace of God queen of the Britains). It was originally used by bishops and abbots as expressive of their divine commission, afterward by secular rulers of various grades, and finally by monarchs as a special mark of absolute sovereignty and a divine legation.

Dei iudicium (dē'i jū-dish'i-um), [*L.*: *Dei*, gen. of *Deus*, God; *iudicium*, judgment: see *judicial*.] In *law*, the judgment of God: a phrase applied to the old Saxon trial by ordeal.

deil (dēl), *n.* [*Sc.*, = *E. dial. deel*, *dule*, etc., < *ME. del*, etc.; a contr. of *devil*, q. v.] 1. The devil.—2. A wicked, mischievous, or troublesome fellow.

They're a' run *deils* or jads thegither.

Burns, *The Two Dogs*.

Deil's buckle. See *buckle*.—**Deil's dozen**. Same as *bakers' dozen* (which see, under *baker*).—**Deil's snuff-box**, the common puffball.—**The deil gaes o'er Jock Wabster**, everything goes topsy-turvy; there is the devil to pay.

The *deil* gaes o'er Jock Wabster, hame grows hell,
When Pate misca's ye waur than tongue can tell.

Ramsay.

deil, *See dil*.

Deimos (di'mos), *n.* [*< Gr. δειμός*, fear, terror, personified in the *Iliad*, and later regarded as a son of Ares (Mars).] A satellite of Mars, revolving about its primary in 30 hours and 18 minutes. It was discovered by Asaph Hall, of Washington, in 1877.

dein¹, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *deign*.

dein² (dēn), *adv.* [*Sc.*, also spelled *deen*; = *E. done*.] Literally, done; hence, completely; very. [*Scotch* (Aberdeenshire).]

What tho' fowk say that I can preach

Nae that *dein* ill.

Skinner's Misc. Poet., p. 179.

Deinacrida, *n.* See *Dinacrida*.

Deinornis, *n.* See *Dinornis*.

deinosaur, **Deinosauria**, etc. See *dinosaur*, etc.

Deinotherium, *n.* See *Dinootherium*.

deinoust, *a.* See *dainous*.

deinsularize (dē-in'gū-lār-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deinsularized*, ppr. *deinsularizing*. [*< depriv. + insular + -ize.*] To deprive of insularity.

deintee, **deintee**, *n.* and *a.* Obsolete forms of *dainty*. *Chaucer*.

deintegrate (dē-in'tē-grāt), *v. t.* [*< LL. deintegratus*, pp. of *deintegrare*, < *de-* priv. + *integrare*, make whole: see *integrate*.] To disintegrate.

deinteous, *a.* See *dainteous*.

deinteth, *n.* A Scotch and obsolete English form of *dainty*.

deintrell, *n.* See *daintrel*.

Deipara (dē-ip'a-rā), *n.* [= *Sp. Pg. It. Deipara*, < *LL. deipara*, fem. adj.: see *deiparous*.] The Mother of God; the Theotocos: a title of the Virgin Mary. See *Theotocos*.

deiparoust (dē-ip'a-rus), *a.* [*< LL. deipara*, fem. adj., < *L. deus*, a god, + *parere*, bear, bring forth.] Bearing or bringing forth a god: an epithet applied to the Virgin Mary. *Bailey*.

Deipnosophist (dip-nos'ō-fist), *n.* [*< Gr. δειπνολογία*, sing. of *δειπνολογιστής*, *Deipnosophist*, the name of a work of Athenæus (see the def.), lit. 'the learned men at dinner'; < *δειπνον*, dinner, + *σοφιστής*, a learned man: see *sophist*.] One who converses learnedly at dinner: in allusion to the title (see the etymology) of a celebrated work of Athenæus, in which a number of learned men are represented as at dinner discoursing on literature and matters of the table.

The eye is the only note-book of the true poet; but a patchwork of second-hand memories is a laborious futility, hard to unite and harder to read, with about as much nature in it as a dialogue of the *Deipnosophists*.

Lowell, *Study Windows*, p. 222.

deirbhaine, *n.* [*Ir.*] See *geilfine*.

deist, *n.* A Middle English form of *dais*.

deism (dē'izm), *n.* [*< F. déisme* = *Sp. Pg. It. deismo* = *D. G. deïsme* = *Dan. deisme* = *Sw. deism*, < *NL. deïsmus*, < *L. deus*, God, + *-ismus*, *E. -ism*.] 1. The doctrine that God is distinct and separated from the world. See *deist*, 1.—2. Belief in the existence of a personal God, accompanied with the denial of revelation and of the authority of the Christian church. *Deism* is opposed to *atheism*, or the denial of any God; to *pantheism*, which denies or ignores the personality of God; to *theism*, which believes not only in a God, but in his living relations with his creatures; and to *Christianity*, which adds a belief in a historical manifestation of God, as recorded in the Bible.

deist (dē'ist), *n.* [*< F. deïste* (Viret, 1563), now *deïste* = *Sp. Pg. It. deïsta* = *D. G. Dan. Sw. deïst*, < *NL. deïsta*, < *L. deus*, God, + *-ista*, *E. -ist*.] 1. One who believes in the existence of a personal God, but in few or none of the more special doctrines of the Christian religion; one who holds to some of the more general propositions of the Christian faith concerning the Deity, but denies revelation and the authority of the church. The name in this sense is particularly appropriated to a group of English writers, mostly of the first half of the eighteenth century. See *free-thinker*.

A man who, on the account of the obscurity of Holy Writ, shall pretend to reject the christian religion, and turn *deist*, must, upon the same account, reject deism too, and turn *atheist*.

Bp. Atterbury, *Sermons*, II. x.

2. One who holds the opinion that there is a God, but no divine providence governing the affairs of men; one who holds that God is not only distinct from the world, but also separated from it.

Those who admit a transcendental theology are called *Deists*, those who admit a natural theology *Theists*. The former admit that we may know the existence of an original being by mere reason, but that our concept of it is transcendental only, as of a being which possesses all reality, but a reality that cannot be further determined. The latter maintain that reason is capable of determining that object more accurately in analogy with nature; namely, as a being which, through understanding and freedom, contains within itself the original ground of all other things.

Kant, *Critique of Pure Reason*, tr. by Müller.

= *Syn. Atheist, Skeptic*, etc. See *infidel*.

deistic (dē-is'tik), *a.* [*< deist + -ic.*] Pertaining to deism or to deists; of the nature of deism; embracing or containing deism: as, a *deistic* writer; a *deistic* book.

deistical (dē-is'ti-kāl), *a.* Same as *deistic*.

This very doctrine [that man is by nature wicked] . . . has made the *deistical* moralists almost unanimous in proclaiming the divinity of Nature, and setting up its fancied dictates as an authoritative rule of action.

N. A. Rev., CXX. 402.

deistically (dē-is'ti-kāl-i), *adv.* In a *deistic* manner.

deisticalness (dē-is'ti-kal-nes), *n.* The character of being deistical; deism. [Rare.] **deitate** (dē-i-tāt), *a.* [Irreg. < *L. deita* (t-), deity, + *-ate*.] Possessing the nature of God; divine; deified.

One person and one Christ who is God incarnate, and man *deitate*, as Gregory Nazianzen saith, without mutation. Cranner, To Bp. Gardiner.

Deiters's cells. See *cell*.

deity (dē-i-ti), *n.*; pl. *deities* (-tiz). [*ME. deite, deyte, < OF. deite, F. déité = Pr. deitat = Sp. deidad = Pg. deidade = It. deità, < LL. deita* (t-), (for classical *L. divinita* (t-), divinity), the divine nature, < *L. deus* (> *F. dieu = Pr. deus, deus = Sp. dios = Pg. deos = It. dio*), a god, God. The *L. deus* (whence also *E. deific, deify, deism, deist*, and prob. *deuce*, *q. v.*) is one of a large group of words whose forms and etymological and mythological relations are somewhat involved. The principal *L.* words of the group are: (1) *L. deus*, earlier *dīus* (pl. *dī, dīi*, dat. and abl. pl. *dīs, dīs*, in inscriptions also *dībus, dībus*, gen. pl. *diom, dium*; later nom. pl. *dei*, gen. pl. *deorum*), orig. **dīus, *dīvus*, a god; cf. *Skt. deva*, heavenly, as *n. a god, = Zend dāeva*, an evil spirit, = *Lith. deva*, a god; Gael. and *Ir. dia*, God, = *OW. Diu, W. duw*, God, = *Icel. tívi*, a god; prob. not connected with *Gr. θεός*, a god (whence *E. theism, theist, atheism, atheist, thearchy, theodicy, theology*, etc.). (2) *L. diuus*, often *dīus* (= *Gr. δῖος* or **δῖφός*, divine), adj. to *deus*; hence *L. divinus*, divine (see *divine*); cf. *Skt. dāiva*, divine, *divya*, heavenly; *L. divus, dius*, adj., as *n. a god*. (3) *OL. Diōvis*, later *Jovis* (nom. rare; gen. *Jovis*, etc.), Jove, Jupiter (see *Jove, Jupiter*), = *Gr. Ζεύς*, Boeotian Δεῖς, for *Διεύς (gen. Δῖος for *Δῖφός), Zeus (see *Zeus*), = *Skt. dyāus* (gen. *divas*, stem *div-*), the sky, heaven, day, personified Heaven; the same in combination, *OL. Joviter, L. Jūpiter, Juppiter*, in another form *Dispiter*, = *Gr. voc. Ζεύ πάτερ = Skt. voc. Dyāush pitar*, lit. Heaven Father; = *OTeut. *Tu*, in *OHG. Zio = AS. Tīw = Icel. Týr*, the Teutonic god of battle; the *AS. Tīw* is still preserved in *E. Tuesday*, *AS. Tīwes dæg* (see *Tue* and *Tuesday*). (4) *L. diēs*, a day, orig. **diās, *divās*; cf. *Skt. dyāus* (stem *div-*), day (the same as *dyāus*, the sky, etc., above), Armenian *tiv*, *Ir. dia = W. dyu*, day; see *dial, diurnal, journal, journey*. (5), etc.: For other *L. deity*-names from the same root, see *Diana, Janus, Juno*, and *Dis*. Cf. also *demon*.] 1. Godhead; divinity; the attributes of a god; especially, the nature and essence of the one Supreme Being.

For what reason could the same deity be denied unto Laurentia and Flora which was given to Venus? Raleigh.

So spake the Father; and, unfolding bright
Toward the right hand his glory, on the Son
Blazed forth unclouded deity. Milton, P. L., x. 65.

2. [cap.] God; the Supreme Being, or infinite self-existing Spirit; regularly with the definite article.

An Atheist's laugh's a poor exchange
For Deity offended!
Burns, Epistle to a Young Friend.

I seem . . . to see the benevolence of the Deity more clearly in the pleasures of my young children than in anything else in the world. Paley, Moral Philos., ii. 5.

3. A god; a divinity; a being to whom a divine or godlike nature is attributed; an object or a person worshiped as a god.

Even Buddha himself is not worshipped as a deity, or as a still existent agent of benevolence and power. He is merely revered as a glorified remembrance.

Sir J. E. Tennent, Ceylon, iv. 11.

deject (dē-jekt'), *v. t.* [= *OF. dejeter, degeter, dejecter, dejecter, F. déjeter = Pr. dejetar, < L. dejectus*, pp. of *deicere, deicere*, cast down, < *de*, down, + *jacere*, cast, throw: see *jet*, and cf. *abject, adject, coniect, eject*, etc.] 1. To cast or throw down; direct downward.

In setting water hem dejecte,
So lette hem setting longe tyme swete.
Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 59.

The Austrian colours he doth here deject
With too much scorn.

B. Jonson, Prince Henry's Barriers.

Sometimes she dejects her eyes in a seeming civility; and many mistake in her a cunning for a modest look.

Fuller, Profane State, i.

2. To abate; lower; diminish in force or amount.

Ere long she was able, though in strength exceedingly dejected, to call home her wandering senses.

Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iii.

3. To depress the spirits of; dispirit; discourage; dishearten: now chiefly in the past participle used adjectively. See *dejected*.

In the midst of all my endeavours, there is but one thought that dejects me.

Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, ii. 3.

Nor think to die dejects my lofty mind.

Pope, R. of the L., v. 90.

= *Syn. 3.* To sadden, make despondent, afflict, grieve. **deject** (dē-jekt'), *a.* [*OF. deject = Sp. deyecto = It. dejetto, < L. dejectus*, pp.: see the verb.] Downcast; low-spirited; wretched; dejected.

And I, of ladies most deject and wretched,
That suck'd the honey of his music vows,
Now see that noble and most sovereign reason,
Like sweet bells jangled, out of tune and harsh.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 1.

dejecta (dē-jek'tā), *n. pl.* [*L., neut. pl. of dejectus*, pp. of *deicere, deicere*, thrown down: see *deject*.] Excrements.

Fungi which grow on the dejecta of warm-blooded animals, dung, feathers, &c. De Bary, Fungi (trans.), p. 357.

dejectant (dē-jek'tant), *a.* [*< deject + -ant*.] In *her*, same as *despectant*.

dejected (dē-jek'ted), *p. a.* 1. Thrown down; lying prostrate. [Rare.] — 2. Low-spirited; downcast; forlorn; depressed; melancholy from failure, apprehension, or the like.

'Tis not alone my lanky cloak, good mother, . . .
Nor the dejected haviour of the visage, . . .
That can denote me truly. Shak., Hamlet, i. 2.

He was much dejected, and made account we would have killed him. Winthrop, Hist. New England, i. 319.

Long, with dejected look and whine,
To leave the hearth his dogs repine.
Scott, Marmion, iv., Int.

Dejected embowed, in *her*, embowed with the head downward: said of a serpent used as a bearing. Also *embowed dejected*. = *Syn. 2.* Sad, disheartened, dispirited, downhearted.

dejectedly (dē-jek'ted-li), *adv.* In a dejected manner; sadly; heavily.

The Master's fire and courage fell:
Dejectedly, and low, he bowed.
Scott, L. of L. M., i., Epil.

dejectedness (dē-jek'ted-nes), *n.* 1. The state of being cast down; depression of spirits. — 2. Abjectness; meanness of spirit; lowliness.

The text gives it to the publican's dejectedness, rather than to the Pharisee's boasting. Feltham, Resolves, ii. 2.

The dejectedness of a slave is likewise given him (Caliban), and the ignorance of one bred up in a desert island. Dryden, Grounds of Crit. in Tragedy.

dejecter (dē-jek'ter), *n.* One who dejects or casts down.

dejection (dē-jek'shon), *n.* [= *F. déjection = Sp. deyeccion = Pg. dejecção = It. deiezione, < L. dejection* (n-), < *dejectus*, pp. of *deicere, deicere*, deject: see *deject*.] 1. The act of casting down; a casting down; prostration. [Rare.]

Such full-blown vanity he doth more loathe
Than base dejection. B. Jonson, Poetaster, Ind.

Adoration implies submission and dejection. Pearson.

2. Depression; diminution. [Rare.]

The effects of an alkaliescent state, in any great degree, are thirst and a dejection of appetite, which putrid things occasion more than any other. Arbuthnot, Aliments.

3. In *med.*: (a) Fecal discharge; evacuation. (b) The matter discharged or voided; dejecta: often in the plural: as, the dejections of cholera; watery dejections. — 4. The state of being downcast; depression or lowness of spirits; melancholy.

What besides
Of sorrow, and dejection, and despair,
Our frailty can sustain, thy tidings bring.
Milton, P. L., xl. 301.

A vague dejection
Weighs down my soul.
M. Arnold, Consolation.

5. In *astrol.*, the house furthest removed from the exaltation of a planet. = *Syn. 4.* Sadness, despondency, gloom.

dejectly (dē-jekt'li), *adv.* [*< deject, a., + -ly*.] In a downcast manner; dejectedly. Davies.

I rose dejectly, curtsied, and withdrew without reply.
H. Brooke, Fool of Quality, ii. 237.

dejectory (dē-jek'tō-ri), *a.* [*< deject + -ory*.] In *med.*, having power or tending to promote evacuations by stool: as, dejectory medicines.

dejecture (dē-jek'tūr), *n.* [*< deject + -ure*.] In *med.*, that which is ejected; excrement; dejecta.

dejerate (dej'e-rāt), *v. i.* [*< L. dejerare*, take an oath, orig. *dejurare*, a form restored in *LL.*, < *de* + *jurare*, swear: see *jurat, jury*.] To swear solemnly.

dejeration (dej-e-rā'shon), *n.* [*< L. dejeratio* (n-), *LL. dejeratio* (n-), < *dejerare*, take an oath: see *dejerate*.] The taking of a solemn oath.

Doubtless with many vows and tears and dejerations he labours to clear his intentions to her person.
Bp. Hall, Haman Hanged.

dejeuner, *n.* Same as *déjeuner*.

Take a *dejeune* of muskadel and eggs.

B. Jonson, New Inn.

déjeuner (dā-zhē-nā'), *n.* [*F., prop. inf. déjeuner, OF. desjeuner, desjuner, break fast, < L. dis-priv. + LL. jejunare (> F. jeûner), fast: see je-june. Cf. dīne.*] Breakfast; the morning meal. In France it is a midday meal, *breakfast* in the English and American sense not being eaten, instead of which it is usual to take, upon awaking in the morning, merely a cup of coffee or chocolate and a roll. — **Déjeuner à la fourchette** (literally, breakfast with the fork), a set meal in the middle of the day, with meat and wine; a luncheon.

A form of entertainment much in favour with society was the *déjeuner à la fourchette*. The "breakfast," always of the most recherché description, including the choicest wines and every delicacy procurable, usually began between 4.30 and 6 o'clock, and lasted for a couple of hours, after which dancing was generally kept up until one or two o'clock in the morning.

First Year of a Silken Reign, p. 118.

de jure (dē jō'rē), [*L., of right or law: de, of; jure, abl. of jus (jur-), right, law: see just, justice.*] By right; according to law. See *de facto*.

Dekabrist, *n.* [*< Russ. Dekabri, December, + -ist.*] Same as *Decembrist*.

dekadrachm (dek'a-dram), *n.* [*< Gr. δεκάδραχμος*, worth 10 drachmas, < *δέκα*, = *E. ten*, + *δραχμή*, a drachma; see *drachma, drachm.*] An ancient silver coin of the value of 10 drachmas, occasionally issued at Syracuse and in other parts of the Hellenic world. The specimen illustrated weighs 660.9 grains.



Obverse.



Reverse.

Dekadrachm of Syracuse, by Eualetos, 4th century B. C. — British Museum. (Size of the original.)

dekastere, *n.* See *decastere*.

deking (dē-king'), *v. t.* [*< de-priv. + king*.] To dethrone; depose.

Edward being thus dekinged, the embassy rode joyfully back to London to the parliament.

Speed, Edward III., IX. xii. § 75.

dekle, *n.* See *deckle*.

del¹, *n.* A Middle English form of *deal*.

del² (del), *n.* [Singhalese.] Same as *angili-wood*.

del. An abbreviation of the Latin *delinearit*, (he) drew it, placed after an artist's name on a picture.

Delabechea (del-a-besh'ē-ā), *n.* [NL., named after the English geologist Sir H. T. De la Beche (1796-1855).] A genus of trees, formed for the bottle-tree, now included under *Sterculia*. See *cut* under *bottle-tree*.

delabialize (dē-lā'bi-al-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *delabialized*, ppr. *delabializing*. [*< de-priv. + labialize*.] To deprive of or change from a labial character. H. Sweet.

delacerate (dē-las'e-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *delacerated*, ppr. *delacerating*. [*< L. delaceratus*, pp. of *delacerare*, tear to pieces (but found only in fig. sense 'frustrate'); cf. *dilacerare*, to tear to pieces (> *E. dilacerate*), < *de*, from, or *di*, away, apart, + *lacerare*, tear: see *lacerate*.] To tear to pieces; lacerate.

delaceration (dē-las'e-rā'shon), *n.* [*< L. *delaceratio* (n-), < *delacerare*, tear in pieces: see *delacerate*.] A tearing in pieces.

delacrimation (dē-lak-ri-mā'shon), *n.* [Also written *delacrymation*; < *L. delacrimatio* (n-), < *delacrimare*, shed tears, < *de*, down, + *lacrimare*, lacrumare, weep, shed tears, < *lacrima, lacruma*, a tear: see *lacrymal*.] Wateriness of the eyes; excessive secretion of tears; lacrimation; epiphora.

delactation (dē-lak-tā'shon), *n.* [*< de-priv. + lactation*.] The act of weaning.

delaine (dê-lân'), *n.* [Short for *muslin-de-laine*, < F. *mousseline de laine*, muslin of wool: see *muslin*; F. *laine*, < L. *lana*, wool.] A light textile fabric, originally of wool, afterward more commonly of mixed materials, and frequently printed. See *muslin-de-laine*.

delamination (dê-lam-i-nâ'shon), *n.* [< L. *de*, away, + *lamina*, a thin plate of metal: see *lamina*, *lamination*.] A splitting apart in layers; a laminar dehiscence: a term specifically applied in embryology to the splitting of a primitively single-layered blastoderm into two layers of cells, thus producing a two-layered germ without invagination, embolism, or proper gastrulation.

delapidatet, delapidationt, etc. See *dilapidate*, etc.

delapseat (dê-lap-sâ'shon), *n.* [< *delapsee* + *-ation*.] The act of falling down.

delapset (dê-laps'), *v. i.* [< L. *delapsus*, pp. of *delabi*, fall or sink down, < *de*, down, + *labi*, fall: see *lapse*.] 1. To fall or slide down.—2. To be transmitted by inheritance.

Which Anne derived alone, the right before all other,
Of the *delapset* crown, from Philip her fair mother.

Drayton, Polyolbion, xxix.

delapsiont (dê-lap'shon), *n.* [< L. *delapsus*, pp. of *delabi*: see *delapsee*.] A falling down; prolapse.

delate¹ (dê-lât'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *delated*, ppr. *delating*. [= Sp. Pg. *delatar*, accuse, < ML. *de-latare* (also contr. *de-lare*), accuse; < L. *delatus*, pp. of *deferre*, bear, carry or bring down, bring, give, deliver, report, announce, also, as a legal term, with obj. *nomen*, name, or later with person as object, indict, impeach, accuse, denounce, < *de*, down, + *ferre* = E. *bear*¹: see *defer*¹.] 1†. To carry; convey; transmit.

Try exactly the time wherein sound is *delated*.

Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 209.

2†. To carry on; conduct; manage.

His warlike wife Semirania . . .

Long ruled in his stead,

Delating in a male's attire

The empire new begonne.

Warner, Albion's England, i. 1.

3†. To publish or spread abroad; make public.

When the crime is *delated* or notorious.

Jer. Taylor, Rule of Conscience, iii. 4.

4. To bring a charge against; accuse; inform against; denounce. [In this sense the word is still used in the judicatories of the Scottish Church.]

Yet, if I do it not, they may *delate*

My slackness to my patron, work me out

Of his opinion.

B. Jonson, Volpone, ii. 3.

As men were *delated*, they were marked down for such a fine.

Bp. Burnet, Hist. Own Times, an. 1662.

Every inmate of a house [of Jesuits] is liable to secret accusation to its superior, while the superior himself may be similarly *delated* to the provincial or general.

Encyc. Brit., XIII. 648.

delate² (dê-lât'), *v. t.* [< ML. *delatare*, erroneous form of L. *dilatare*, dilate, extend, dilute: see *dilate* and *delay*².] To allay; dilute.

delater (dê-lâ'ter), *n.* [< *delate*¹ + *-er*; equiv. to *delator*.] Same as *delator*.

delation¹ (dê-lâ'shon), *n.* [= F. *délation* = Sp. *delación* = Pg. *delação* = It. *delazione*, accusation, < L. *delatio*(*n*), an accusation (not found in lit. sense 'carriage, conveyance'), < *delatus*, pp. of *deferre*, bear, carry or bring down, accuse: see *delate*¹.] 1†. Carriage; conveyance; transmission.

The *delation* of light is in an instant.

Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 209.

In *delation* of sounds the inclosure of them preserveth them, and causeth them to be heard further.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

2. Accusation or criminal information; specifically, interested accusation; secret or sinister denunciation.

A *delation* given in against him to the said committee—for unsound doctrine.

Spalding, Hist. Troubles in Scotland, II. 91.

The accusers were not to be liable to the charge of *delation*.

Milman, Latin Christianity, II. 4.

delation² (dê-lâ'shon), *n.* [For *delation*: see *dilation* and *delay*¹.] Extension; delay; postponement.

This outrage might suffer na *delacion*, sen it was sa ner approachend to the walls and ports of the town.

Bellenden, tr. of Livy.

Although sometimes the baptism of children was deferred, . . . and although there might be some advantages gotten by such *delation*; yet it could not be endured that they should be sent out of the world without it.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 407.

After this judgment there was no *delation* of sufferance nor mercy.

Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., I. xxiii.

delator (dê-lâ'tor), *n.* [= F. *delateur* = Sp. Pg. *delator* = It. *delatore*, < L. *delator*, an accuser, informer, < *delatus*, pp. of *deferre*, accuse: see *delate*¹.] A secret or interested accuser; an evil-disposed informer; a spy. Also spelled *delater*.

Be deaf unto the suggestions of tale-bearers, calumniators, pickthank or malevolent *delators*, who, while quiet men sleep, sowing the tares of discord and division, distract the tranquillity of charity and all friendly society.

Sir T. Browne, Christian Morals, II. 20.

Delators, or political informers, encouraged by the emperors, and enriched by the confiscated properties of those whose condemnation they had secured, rose to great influence.

Lecky, Europ. Morals, I. 246.

delatorian (del-â-tô'ri-an), *a.* [< LL. *delatori-us*, < L. *delator*, an informer: see *delator*.] Of or pertaining to an informer or a spy; of the nature of an informer.

Delawarean (del-â-wâr'-ē-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Delaware* (so called from Delaware bay and river, named from Lord Delawarr, first colonial governor of Virginia, 1609-18) + *-an*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the State of Delaware.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Delaware.

delay¹ (dê-lâ'), *v.* [ME. *delayen*, *delaien*, < OF. *delaiier*, *delayer*, *deleier*, *delear*, also *delaiier*, *des-laiier*, etc., *dilaier*, *dilaier*, etc., later *delayer*, F. *délayer* = Sp. Pg. *dilatar* = It. *dilatare*, also (after F.) *dilajare*, < ML. *dilatare* (also *delatare*), put off, delay, extend the time of, lit. extend, spread out, dilate, < L. *dilatus*, pp. associated with *differre*, put off, defer, > ult. E. *defer*², *differ*: see *dilate*, *defer*², *differ*.] Thus *delay*¹ is a doublet of *dilate*, and practically of *defer*², *differ*, being ult. attached to the same L. inf. *differre*. Cf. *delay*².] I. *trans.* 1. To put off; defer; postpone; remit to a later time, as something to be done.

My lord *delayeth* his coming.

Mat. xxiv. 48.

Come, are you ready?

You love so to *delay* time! the day grows on.

Fletcher, Wit without Money, III. 1.

In vain he may your fatal Absence mourn,

And wish in vain for your *delay'd* Return.

Congreve, Iliad.

2. To retard; stop, detain, or hinder for a time; obstruct or impede the course or progress of; as, the mail is *delayed* by bad roads.

Thyrsis? whose artful strains have oft *delay'd*

The huddling brook to hear his madrigal?

Milton, Comus, l. 494.

When the case is proved, and the hour is come, justice *delayed* is justice denied.

Gladstone, Might of Right, p. 272.

To *delay* creditors, in law, to interpose obstacles in their way, with fraudulent intent to hinder collection of their demands.—*Syn.* 1. To stave off, postpone, adjourn, procrastinate, protract, impede.

II. *intrans.* To linger; move slowly; stop for a time; loiter; be dilatory.

There are certain bounds to the quickness and slowness of the succession of ideas, beyond which they can neither *delay* nor hasten.

Locke.

Dip down upon the northern shore,

O sweet new-year *delaying* long;

Thou dost expectant nature wrong;

Delaying long, *delay* no more.

Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxviii.

The wheeling moth *delaying* to be dead

Within the taper's flame.

William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 140.

delay² (dê-lâ'), *n.* [< ME. *delay*, < OF. *delai*, *delay*, *dilai*, *dilaia*, F. *délai*, m., OF. also *deleia*, f., = It. *dilata*, f., *delay*; from the verb.] 1. A putting off; a deferring; an extension of the time; postponement; procrastination: as, the *delay* of trial.

And thus he sold without more *delay*.

Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 441.

All *delays* are dangerous in war.

Dryden, Tyrannic Love, l. 1.

O love, why makest thou *delay*?

Life comes not till thou comest.

William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 182.

2. A lingering; loitering; stay; hindrance to progress.

The government ought to be settled without the *delay* of a day.

Macaulay.

delay² (dê-lâ'), *v. t.* [< F. *délayer*, dilute, mix with water, spin out a discourse, = Pr. *desleguar* = It. *dileguare*, dilute, < ML. **disliguare*, **dilquare*, the same, with slightly different prefix (*dis-*, *di-*, instead of *de-*), as L. *dilicare*, also *delicare*, clarify a liquid by straining it, < *de*, off, + *ligare*, liquify: see *dilicate*, *liquate*, *liquid*.] Appar. more or less associated, erroneously, with *delay*¹ (OF. *delayer*, etc.), *delay*² (which, though equiv. in sense to *delay*², is prop. a form of *dilate*), *dilate*, and with *allay*¹, *allay*².] To allay; dilute; temper; soften; weaken.

Wine *delayed* and mixed with water.

Nomenclator.

Those dreadful flames she also found *delayed*

And quenched quite like a consumed torch.

Spenser, F. Q., III. xii. 42.

delayable (dê-lâ'-a-bl), *a.* [< *delay* + *-able*.] Capable of delay or of being delayed.

Davies.

Law thus divisible, debatable, and *delayable*, is become a greater grievance than all that it was intended to redress.

H. Brooke, Fool of Quality, I. 250.

delayed (dê-lâd'), *p. a.* [Pp. of *delay*², *v.*] Mixed; alloyed; diluted.

The eye, for the upper haife of it a darke browne, for the nether somewhat yellowish, like *delayed* gold.

Holland, tr. of Camden's Brit., p. 476.

delayer (dê-lâ'ér), *n.* 1. One who lingers or loiters; a procrastinator.

Quintus Fabius . . . is often times called of them [the Romans] Fabius Cunctator: that is to say, the tardier or *delayer*.

Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, I. 23.

2. One who or that which causes delay; one who hinders or obstructs.

Oppressor of nobles, sullen, and a *delayer* of justice.

Swift, Character of Hen. II.

delayingly (dê-lâ'ing-li), *adv.* In a manner so as to delay or detain.

And yet she held him on *delayingly*,

With many a scarce-believable excuse.

Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

delayment (dê-lâ'ment), *n.* [< ME. *delayement*, < OF. *délaiement*, *delayement*, *deleement*, etc., < *delaier*, *delay*, + *-ment*.] A lingering; stay; delay; loitering.

He made no *delayement*,

But goeth home in all hie.

Gower, Conf. Amant., IV.

del credere (del kred'e-re), [It., lit. of belief or trust: *del*, contr. of *de il*, of the (L. *de*, of, *ille*, he, that); *credere*, < L. *credere*, believe: see *credit*.] An Italian mercantile phrase, similar in import to the English *guaranty* or the Scotch *warrandice*. It is used among merchants to express the obligation undertaken by a factor, broker, or mercantile agent, when he becomes bound not only to transact sales or other business for his constituent, but also to guarantee the solvency of the persons with whom he contracts.—**Del credere commission**, the increased compensation paid or due to a factor or agent on such an account.

dele¹, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *deal*¹.

dele², *n.* An obsolete form of *dell*¹.

dele³ (dê-lê), *v. t.* [L. *dele*, impv. of *delere*, blot out, efface: see *delete*.] Take out; remove: a word used in proof-reading as a direction to printers to remove a superfluous letter or word, and usually expressed by its initial letter in the distinctive script form *ð*, or some variation of it.

deleble, delible (del'ê-bl, -i-bl), *a.* [= F. *délé-bile* = Sp. *deleble* = Pg. *delecel* = It. *delebile*, < L. *delebilis*, < *delere*, blot out: see *delete*. Cf. *indelible*.] That can be blotted out or erased. [Rare.]

He that can find of his heart to destroy the *deleble* image of God would, if it lay in his power, destroy God himself.

Dr. H. More, Notes on Psychozola.

Various is the use thereof [black-lead], . . . for pens, so useful for scholars to note the remarks they read, with an impression easily *deleble* without prejudice to the book.

Fuller, Worthies, Cumberland.

delectability (dê-lek-ta-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= Sp. *delectabilidad*; as *delectable* + *-ity*.] The quality of being delectable or pleasing; delectableness.

I think they were not prevented . . . from looking at the picture as a picture should always be regarded—for its *delectability* to the eye.

Contemporary Rev., XLIX. 327.

delectable (dê-lek'ta-bl), *a.* [(The ME. form was *deletable*, *q. v.*, < OF. *deleitable*) = F. *délectable* = Sp. *delectable* = Pg. *delectavel* = It. *delectabile*, < L. *delectabilis*, delightful, < *delectare*, delight: see *delight*.] Delightful, especially to any of the senses; highly pleasing; charming; affording great enjoyment or pleasure: as, "delectable bowers," Quarles, To P. Fletcher.

We are of our own accord apt enough to give entertainment to things *delectable*.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 72.

Their most resounding denunciation thundered against the enormity of allowing the rich precedence in catching at the *delectable* baits of sin.

E. P. Whipple, Ess. and Rev., II. 108.

Winter, at least, seemed to me to have put something into these mediæval cities which the May sun had melted away—a certain *delectable* depth of local color, an excess of duskiness and decay.

H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 213.

delectableness (dê-lek'ta-bl-nes), *n.* Delightfulness; the quality of imparting pleasure.

Full of *delectableness* and pleasantness.

Barret.

delectably (dê-lek'ta-bli), *adv.* In a delectable manner; delightfully; charmingly.

Of myrrh, bawme, and aloes they *delectably* smell.

Bp. Bale, On Revelations, II., sig. A vii.

delectate (dē-lek'tāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *delectated*, ppr. *delectating*. [*< L. delectatus*, pp. of *delectare* = *It. delectare*, *dilectare* = *Sp. Pg. delectar* = *F. délecter*, *OF. deliter* (*> ME. deliten*, *E. delight*), *delight*: see *delight*.] To please or charm, as the senses; render delectable; delight.

delectation (dē-lek-tā'shon), *n.* [= *F. délectation* = *Sp. delectación* = *Pg. deleitação* = *It. delectazione*, *< L. delectatio(n)-*, *< delectare*, please, delight: see *delectate*.] Great pleasure, particularly of the senses; delight.

"I ensure you, Master Raphael" (quoth I), "I took great delectation in hearing you: all things that you said were spoken so wittily and so pleasantly."

Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), i.

Poesy serveth and conferreth to magnanimity, morality, and to delectation.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, II. 142.

At the very moment, however, of these delectations, a meeting was held at Brussels of men whose minds were occupied with sterner stuff than sugar-work.

Motley, Dutch Republic, I. 492.

delectus personæ (dē-lek'tus pēr-sō'nē), [*L.*, the choice of a person: *delectus*, a choice, *< deligere*, pp. *delectus*, choose out, select, *< de*, from, + *legere*, pick, choose; *personæ*, gen. of *persona*, a person: see *person*.] In law, the choice or selection, either express or implied, of a particular individual, by reason of some personal qualification; particularly, the right to choose partners in business; the regulation which prevents a new partner from being admitted into a firm against the will of any member of it.

delegacy (del'ē-gā-si), *n.* [*< delega(te) + -cy*.] 1. The act of delegating, or the state of being delegated.

By way of delegacy or grand commission.

Raleigh, Hist. World, v. 2.

2. A number of persons delegated; a delegation.

Before any suit begin, the plaintiffe shall have his complaint approved by a set delegacy to that purpose.

Burton, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader.

delegate (del'ē-gāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *delegated*, ppr. *delegating*. [*< L. delegatus*, pp. of *delegare* (*> It. delegare* = *Sp. Pg. delegar* = *F. déléguer*), send, assign, depute, appoint, *< de*, from, + *legare*, send, depute, appoint: see *legate*.] 1. To depute; appropriately, to send with power to transact business as a representative: as, he was delegated to the convention. — 2. To intrust; commit; deliver to another's care and management: as, to delegate authority or power to a representative.

We can pretend to no further jurisdiction than what he has delegated to us.

Decay of Christian Piety.

Let him delegate to others the costly courtesies and decorations of social life.

Emerson, Conduct of Life.

The Illad shows that it was usual for a Greek king to delegate to his heir the duty of commanding his troops.

H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 518.

delegate (del'ē-gāt), *a. and n.* [= *F. délégué* = *Sp. Pg. delegado* = *It. delegato*, *< L. delegatus*, pp.: see the verb.] I. *a.* Deputed; commissioned or sent to act for or represent another.

Princes in judgment, and their delegate judges, must judge the causes of all persons uprightly and impartially.

Jer. Taylor.

II. *n.* 1. A person appointed and sent by another or by others, with power to transact business as his or their representative; a deputy; a commissioner; an attorney.

Legates and delegates with powers from hell.

Cowper, Expostulation.

Conscience speaks not as a solitary, independent guide, but as the delegate of a higher Legislator.

Channing, Perfect Life, p. 9.

In general, soldiers who should form themselves into political clubs, elect delegates, and pass resolutions on high questions of state, would soon break loose from all control.

Macaulay.

Specifically — 2. In the United States: (a) A person elected or appointed to represent a Territory in Congress, as distinguished from the representatives of States. The territorial delegates have seats in the House of Representatives and salaries like other members, may speak, offer motions, etc., and be appointed on certain committees, but may not vote. (b) A person sent with representative powers to a convention, conference, or other assembly for nomination of officers, or for drafting or altering a constitution, or for the transaction of the business of the organization which such persons collectively represent. — 3. In Great Britain: (a) A commissioner formerly appointed by the crown, under the great seal, to hear and determine appeals from the ecclesiastical

courts. (b) One of a committee chosen by the house of convocation in the University of Oxford, with power to act. — 4. A layman appointed to attend an ecclesiastical council. — **Court of Delegates**, formerly, in England, the great court of appeal in ecclesiastical causes and from the decisions of the admiralty court: so called because the judges were delegated or appointed by the crown under the great seal. This court is now abolished, and its powers and functions are transferred to the sovereign in council. Also called *Commission of Delegates*. — **House of Delegates**, in the United States: (a) The lower house of the General Assembly in Virginia, West Virginia, and Maryland. Formerly called *House of Burgesses*. (b) The lower house of the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church (in full, *House of Clerical and Lay Delegates*).

delegated (del'ē-gā-ted), *p. a.* 1. Deputed; sent with authority to act for another; appointed.

Delegated Spirits comfort fetch

To her from heights that Reason may not win.

Wordsworth, Sonnets, III. 36.

2. Intrusted; committed; held by substitution.

Whose delegated cruelty surpasses

The worst acts of one energetic master.

Byron, Sardanapalus, I. 2.

Faithfulness to conviction and all delegated trust.

Theodore Parker, Historic Americans.

The system of provinces, of dependencies, of territories which cannot be brought into the general system of government, which need to be administered by some special delegated power, seems to me to be vicious in idea.

E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 349.

Delegated jurisdiction, in *Scots law*, jurisdiction which is communicated by a judge to another who acts in his name, called a *depute* or *deputy*: contradistinguished from *proper jurisdiction*.

delegation (del'ē-gā'shon), *n.* [= *F. délégation* = *Sp. delegación* = *Pg. delegação* = *It. delegazione*, *< L. delegatio(n)-*, *< delegare*, depute: see *delegate*.] 1. A sending or deputing; the act of putting in commission, or investing with authority to act for another; the appointment of a delegate.

The duties of religion cannot be performed by delegation.

S. Miller.

These only held their power by delegation from the people.

Brougham.

But of all the experiments in delegation to which the spiritual jurisdiction of the English Crown has been subjected, the most unhappy was the first — the Vicar-Generalship of Thomas Cromwell.

R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., IV.

2. A person or body of persons deputed to act for another or for others; specifically, in the United States, the whole body of men who represent a single district or State in a representative assembly. — 3. In Austria-Hungary, one of two bodies summoned annually by the emperor to legislate on matters pertaining to the whole empire. One delegation is chosen by the Austrian Reichsrath, the other by the Hungarian Reichstag, and each consists of sixty members.

4. In civil law, the act by which a debtor, in order to be freed from his debt, offers in his stead to the creditor another person, who binds himself for the debt. The delegation is said to be perfect when the delegating debtor is discharged by his creditor, imperfect when the creditor retains his rights against his original debtor.

5. In French usage, a share certificate. — 6. In banking, an informal and non-negotiable letter employed by bankers for the transfer of a debt or credit.

delegatory (del'ē-gā-tō-ri), *a.* [*< delegate + -ory*.] Holding a delegated or dependent position.

Some politique delegatory Scipio . . . they would single forth, if it might be, whom they might depose when they list, if he should begin to tyrannize.

Nashe, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 170).

delenda (dē-len'dā), *n. pl.* [*L.*, neut. pl. of *delendus*, ger. of *delere*, blot out: see *delete*.] Things to be erased or blotted out.

delendung, *n.* Same as *delundung*.

delenifical (del'ē-nif'i-kal), *a.* [*< L. delenificus*, soothing, *< delenire*, soothe, soften (*< de* + *lenire*, soften: see *lenient*), + *-ficus*, *< facere*, make.] Having the virtue to ease or assuage pain.

Delesseria (del-e-sē'ri-ā), *n.* [NL., named after Benjamin Delessert (1773-1847), a French botanical amateur.] A genus of red marine algae (*Florideæ*), having delicate, rosy-red leaf-like fronds, which are lacinate or branched and have a central vein, usually with lateral veinlets. The tetraspores are produced in spots on the frond. Fifty or more species are known, distributed all over the world; five occur on the shores of the British Isles, and three on the eastern coast of the United States.

delessite (dē-les'it), *n.* [After the French mineralogist Delesse.] A ferruginous chloritic mineral of a dark-green color, occurring in cavities in amygdaloid.

delete (dē-lēt'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deleted*, ppr. *deleting*. [*< L. deletus*, pp. of *delere*, blot out, abolish, destroy, perhaps *< de*, away, + **lere*, an assumed verb related to *linere*, smear, erase: see *liniment*.] In another view, *L. delere* = *Gr. δηλεῖν*, hurt, damage, spoil, waste: see *deleterious*.] To blot out; expunge; erase.

I stand ready with a pencil in one hand and a sponge in the other, to add, alter, insert, expunge, enlarge, and delete, according to better information.

Fuller, General Worthies, xiv.

I have . . . inserted eleven stanzas which do not appear in Sir Walter Scott's version, and deleted eight.

W. E. Aytoun.

It was not till 1879 that they [the German socialists] were provoked by the persecutions to which they were subjected by the German Government, to delete from their statutes the qualification of seeking their ends by legal means.

Rae, Contemp. Socialism, p. 223.

deleterious (del'ē-tē'ri-us), *a.* [= *F. délétère* = *Sp. deletéreo* = *Pg. It. deleterio*, *< ML. *deleterius*, *< Gr. δηλητήριος*, noxious, deleterious, *< δηλῆναι*, a destroyer, *< δηλεῖν*, hurt, damage, spoil, waste.] 1. Having the quality of destroying life; noxious; poisonous: as, a deleterious plant.

In some places, those plants which are entirely poisonous at home lose their deleterious quality by being carried abroad.

Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, xc.

2. Hurtful in character or quality; injurious; pernicious; mischievous; unwholesome: as, a deleterious practice; deleterious food.

'Tis pity wine should be so deleterious,

For tea and coffee leave us much more serious.

Byron, Don Juan, IV. 52.

Probably no single influence has had so deleterious an effect upon the physique of the rapidly civilized people as clothing.

Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVI. 235.

deleteriously (del'ē-tē'ri-us-li), *adv.* In a deleterious manner; injuriously.

deleteriousness (del'ē-tē'ri-us-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being deleterious or hurtful.

deleterious (del'ē-ter-i), *a. and n.* [*< ML. *deleterius*, *< Gr. δηλητήριος*, deleterious: see *deleterious*.] I. *a.* Destructive; poisonous.

Doctor epidemick,

stor'd with deleterious medicines,

(Which whosoever took is dead since).

S. Butler, Hudibras, I. 2.

II. *n.* [*< ML. deleterium*, *< Gr. δηλητήριον* (sc. φάρμακον), a poison, neut. of *δηλητήριος*: see I.] Anything that destroys; a destructive agent.

Such arguments in general, and remedies in particular, which are apt to become deleterious to the sin, and to abate the temptation.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 110.

deletion (dē-lē'shon), *n.* [*< L. deletio(n)-*, *< delere*, delete: see *delete*.] 1. The act of deleting, blotting out, or erasing. — 2. An erasure; a word or passage deleted.

Some deletions, found necessary in consequence of the unexpected length to which the article extended, have been restored.

Sir W. Hamilton.

3. A blotting out, as of an object; obliteration; suppression; extinction.

The great extermination of the Jewish nation, and their total deletion from being God's people, was foretold by Christ.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 827.

We should in vain look for an example in the Spanish deportation or deletion of the Moors.

Jefferson, Autobiog., p. 40.

The better the man and the nobler his purposes, the more will he be tempted to regret the extinction of his powers and the deletion of his personality.

R. L. Stevenson, Ordered South.

deletitious (del'ē-tish'us), *a.* [*< LL. deletitius*, prop. *delecticius*, *< L. delere*, erase: see *delete*.] From which anything has been or may be erased: applied to paper.

deletive (dē-lē'tiv), *a.* [*< delete + -ive*.] Pertaining to deletion; deleting or erasing.

deletory (del'ē-tō-ri), *n.* [*< delete + -ory*.] That which erases or blots out.

Confession . . . was most certainly intended as a deletory of sin.

Jer. Taylor, Diss. from Popery, II. § 2.

Delewinet, *n.* A kind of wine, perhaps a species of Rhenish; possibly so called from being imported at Deal, England. Also *Deal-wine*.

Do not look for Paracelsus' man among them, that he promised you out of white bread and Delewine.

B. Jonson, Mercury Vindicated, VII. 253.

delf¹ (delf), *n.* [*< ME. delf*, a quarry, a grave, *< AS. delf*, a ditch, *ge-delf*, a ditch, digging, *< delfan*, dig, delve: see *delve*.] 1. Anything made by delving or digging; a mine, quarry, pit, ditch, channel, etc.

Make a delf with hande an handfull longe,

And doun the pointe thre greynes therein doo.

Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 119.

Some lesser delfs, the fountain's bottom sounding,
Draw out the baser streams the springs annoying.

Fletcher, Purple Island, III. 12.

2. A catch-water drain; in a sea-embankment, the drain on the landward side. Also improperly written *delf*.—**3.** A bed of coal or of ironstone. [Forest of Dean and Lancashire coal-fields, Eng.]—**4.** In *her.*, a square supposed to represent a sod of turf used as a bearing. It is one of the so-called abatements of honor, and as such is modern and false heraldry. See *abatement*, 3.

delf², delft (delf, delft), *n.* [Also written *delph*; prop. *delft*; short for *Delftware*, named from *Delft* in the Netherlands, whence such earthenware was first or most commonly brought to England.] Delftware. See *ware²*.

delfynt, *n.* See *delphin*.

Delhi sore. Same as *Aleppo ulcer* (which see, under *ulcer*).

Delian (dē'li-an), *a.* [*L. Delius*, < Gr. *Δήλιος*, pertaining to Delos, < *Δήλος*, Delos.] Of or pertaining to Delos, a small island in the Aegean sea, the reputed birthplace of Apollo and Artemis (Diana), and the seat in antiquity of one of the most famous sanctuaries of Apollo.—**Delian Apollo**. See *Apollo*.—**Delian problem**, the problem of the duplication of the cube—that is, of finding a cube having double the volume of a given cube: as called, it was said, because the oracle of Delos told the Athenians that a pestilence would cease when they had doubled the altar of Apollo, this altar being cubical. See *duplication*.

delibate (dē'li-bāt), *v. t.* [*L. delibatus*, pp. of *delibare* (> *It. delibare* = *Pg. delibar*), take of, taste, < *de*, from, + *libare*, taste, sip, pour out: see *libation*.] To taste; take a sip of.

When he has travel'd and *delibated* the French and the Spanish. *Marmion*, Antiquary, iii.

delibation (dē'li-bā'shən), *n.* [*L. delibatio* (*n*), < *delibare*, taste: see *delibate*.] A taste; a skimming of the surface.

What they [*Σεβόμενοι*] were, our commentators do not so fully inform us; nor can it be understood without some *delibation* of Jewish antiquity. *J. Mede*, Discourses (1642), p. 82.

delibert, *v. i.* [Osc. also *deliver*, *deliver*; ME. *deliberen*, < OF. *deliberer*, F. *délivérer*, < *L. delibere*, *deliberate*: see *deliberate*.] To *deliberate*; resolve.

For which he gan *deliberen* for the beste
That . . . he wolde lat hem graunte what hem liste.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 109.

deliberate (dē'lib'e-rāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *deliberated*, ppr. *deliberating*. [*L. deliberatus*, pp. of *deliberare* (> *It. deliberare* = Pr. Sp. *Pg. deliberar* = F. *délivérer*), consider, weigh well, < *de* + **liberare*, *librare*, weigh, < **libera*, *libra*, a balance: see *librate*.] **I. trans.** To weigh in the mind; weigh the arguments or considerations for and against; think or reflect upon; consider.

Surprised with a question without time to *deliberate* an answer. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), i. 822.

King Ferdinand held a council of war at Cordova, where it was *deliberated* what was to be done with Al-hama. *Irving*, Granada, p. 68.

II. intrans. 1. To think carefully or attentively; consider and examine the reasons for and against a proposition; estimate the weight or force of arguments, or the probable consequences of an action, in order to a choice or decision; reflect carefully upon what is to be done; consider.

At such times as we are to *deliberate* for ourselves, the freer our minds are from all disordered affections, the sounder and better is our judgment. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, iv. 9.

Kings commonly link themselves; as it were, in a nuptial bond, to their council, and *deliberate* and communicate with them. *Bacon*, Political Fables, iii., Expl.

Hence to "ponder" is to think over a subject without the test of a proper experiment, while to *deliberate* implies an accuracy like that which results from the use of a pair of scales. *S. S. Haldeman*, Etymology, p. 28.

2. More loosely, to pause and consider; stop to reflect.

When love once pleads admission to our hearts
(In spite of all the virtue we can boast),
The woman that *deliberates* is lost.

Addison, Cato, iv. 1.

= *Syn.* 1. To ponder, cogitate, reflect, debate, think, meditate, ruminate, muse.

deliberate (dē'lib'e-rāt), *a.* [*L. deliberatus*, pp.: see the verb.] 1. Weighing facts and arguments with a view to a choice or decision; carefully considering the probable consequences of an action; circumspect; careful and slow in deciding: applied to persons.

O these *deliberate* fools! when they do choose,
They have the wisdom by their wit to lose.

Shak., M. of V., ii. 9.

2. Formed or done with careful consideration and full intention; well weighed or considered; not sudden or rash: applied to thoughts or acts:

as, a *deliberate* opinion; a *deliberate* purpose; a *deliberate* falsehood.

Instead of rage,
Deliberate valour breathed, firm, and unmoved
With dread of death to flight or foul retreat.
Milton, P. L., i. 554.

Their conduct takes its colour more from their acquired tastes, inclinations, and habits, than from a *deliberate* regard to their greatest good. *R. Hall*, Mod. Infidelity.

3. Characterized by slowness in decision or action; slow.

Sertza Denghel having left all his baggage on the other side, and passed the river, drew up his army in the same *deliberate* manner in which he had crossed the Mareb, and formed opposite to the basha.

Bruce, Source of the Nile, II. 232.

His enunciation was so *deliberate*. *Wirt*.

= *Syn.* 1 and 2. Cautious, cool, wary, careful, thoughtful. **deliberately** (dē'lib'e-rāt-li), *adv.* 1. With careful consideration or deliberation; with full intent; not hastily or carelessly: as, a *deliberately* formed purpose.

Orchards which had been planted many years before were *deliberately* cut down.

Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., xiv.

What would be thought of one who, for the sake of a sweet fruit, should *deliberately* run the risk of bringing a plague upon his family and his neighbours?

W. K. Clifford, Lectures, II. 184.

2. With slowness or deliberation.

I acquire *deliberately* both knowledge and liking: the acquisition grows into my brain, and the sentiment into my breast. *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, xxvii.

deliberateness (dē'lib'e-rāt-nes), *n.* 1. Careful reflection or consideration; circumspection; due attention to the arguments for and against; caution.

They would not stay the ripening and season of counsels, or the fair production of acts, in the order, gravity and *deliberateness* befitting a parliament. *Eikon Basilike*.

He would give the lords no more than the temporary veto required to insure *deliberateness* in action. *The American*, VIII. 277.

2. Slowness in decision or action.

deliberator, deliberator (dē'lib'e-rā-tōr, -tor), *n.* [= *It. deliberatore*, < *L. deliberator*, < *deliberare*, *deliberate*: see *deliberate*.] One who *deliberates*.

The dull and unfeeling *deliberators* of questions on which a good heart and understanding can intuitively decide. *V. Knox*, Essays, cxxviii.

deliberation (dē'lib'e-rā'shən), *n.* [*L. deliberatio*, < OF. *deliberation*, F. *délivération* = Pr. *deliberacio* = Sp. *deliberacion* = *Pg. deliberação* = *It. deliberazione*, < *L. deliberatio* (*n*), < *deliberare*, *deliberate*: see *deliberate*.] 1. The act of *deliberating*; the act of weighing and examining conflicting reasons or principles; consideration; mature reflection.

And [if] the dome of yche dede were demyt before,
To grepe at the begynnyng, what may grow after;
To serche it full suerly, and se to the ende,
With due *deliberacion* for doutis of Angur;
Who shuld hastily on hond an heuy charge take?
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), i. 2467.

But whom do I advise? The fashion-led,
The incorrigibly wrong, the deaf, the dead,
Whom care and cool *deliberation* suit
Not better much than spectacles a brute.

Cowper, Tirocinium.

As motives conflict and the evils of hasty action recur to the mind, *deliberation* succeeds to mere invention and design. *J. Ward*, Encyc. Brit., XX. 85.

2. Mutual discussion and examination of the reasons for and against a measure: as, the *deliberations* of a legislative body or a council.

They would do well to exclude from their *deliberations* members of the House who had proved themselves unworthy of their position. *Nineteenth Century*, XXI. 120.

3. Slowness in decision or action: as, he spoke with the greatest *deliberation*.

Hee is one that will not hastily runne into error, for hee treads with great *deliberation*, and his judgment consists much in his pace.

Earl, Micro-cosmographie, An Alderman.

We spent our time in viewing the Ceremonies practis'd by the Latins at this Festival, and in visiting the several holy places; all which we had opportunity to survey with as much freedom and *deliberation* as we pleased.

Maunderell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 68.

4. In *criminal law*, reflection, however brief, upon the act before committing it; fixed and determined purpose, as distinguished from sudden impulse. = *Syn.* 1 and 3. Thoughtfulness, meditation, cogitation, circumspection, wariness, caution, coolness, prudence. — **2.** Consultation, conference.

deliberative (dē'lib'e-rā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *délibératif* = Sp. *Pg. It. deliberativo*, < *L. deliberativus*, < *deliberare*, *deliberate*: see *deliberate*.] **I. a.** 1. Pertaining to *deliberation* or meditation; consisting of or used in discussion; argumentative; reasoning: as, a *deliberative* judgment or opinion; territorial delegates have

a *deliberative* voice in Congress (that is, a right to engage in debate, though not to vote).

An oration *deliberative* is a meane whereby we doe persuade, entreate, or rebuke, exhort, or dehorte, commend, or comforte any man.

Sir T. Wilson, Art of Rhetoric (1553), p. 29.

2. Characterized by *deliberation*; proceeding from or acting by *deliberation*, especially by formal discussion: as, *deliberative* thought; the legislature is a *deliberative* body.

Congress is, properly, a *deliberative* corps; and it forgets itself when it attempts to play the executive.

A. Hamilton, Works, I. 154.

Mr. Riley took a pinch of snuff, and kept Mr. Tulliver in suspense by a silence that seemed *deliberative*.

George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, i. 1.

Deliberative oratory, in *rhet.*, that department of oratory which comprises orations designed to discuss a course of action and advise it or dissuade from it; especially, oratory used in *deliberative* assemblies; parliamentary, congressional, or political oratory.

II. n. 1. A discourse in which a question is discussed or weighed and examined.

In *deliberatives*, the point is, what is evil; and of good, what is greater; and of evil, what is less.

Bacon, Colours of Good and Evil.

2. In *rhet.*, the art of proving a thing and convincing others of its truth, in order to persuade them to adopt it; the art of persuasion.

deliberatively (dē'lib'e-rā-tiv-li), *adv.* In a *deliberative* manner; by *deliberation*.

None but the thanes or nobility were considered as necessary constituent parts of this assembly, at least while it acted *deliberatively*. *Burke*, Abridg. of Eng. Hist., ii. 7.

deliberator, n. See *deliberater*.

delible, a. See *deleble*.

delibration (dē'li-brā'shən), *n.* [*L. de*, down, + *libratio* (*n*), a leveling, < *librare*, balance, level: see *libration*.] A weighing down, as of one pan of a balance. *Sir T. Browne*.

delicacy (dē'li-kā-si), *n.*; pl. *delicacies* (-siz). [*L. ME. delicacy, delicacie*; < *delicac* (te) + -cy.] 1. The quality of being delicate; that which is delicate. Specifically—**2.** Exquisite agreeableness to the sense of taste or some other sense; refined pleasantness; daintiness: as, *delicacy* of flavor or of odor.

On hospitable thoughts intent
What choice to choose for *delicacy* best.
Milton, P. L., v. 333.

Be not troublesome to thyself or others in the choice of thy meats or the *delicacy* of thy sauces. *Jer. Taylor*.

3. Something that delights the senses, particularly the sense of taste; a dainty: as, the *delicacies* of the table.

Yef we hadde but a mossell brede, we haue more loye and deylet than ye haue with alle the *delicacies* of the worlde. *Martin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 6.

These *delicacies*

I mean of taste, sight, smell, herbs, fruits, and flowers,
Walks, and the melody of birds. *Milton*, P. L., viii. 528.

4. Pleasing fineness or refinement of detail; minute perfection in any characteristic quality, as form, texture, tint, tenuity, finish, adjustment, etc.: as, the *delicacy* of the skin or of a fabric; *delicacy* of contour; the *delicacy* of a thread or of a watch-spring.

Van Dyck has even excelled him in the *delicacy* of his colouring. *Dryden*.

5. That which is refined or the result of refinement, especially of the senses; a refinement.

Mozart is certainly the composer who had the surest instinct for the *delicacies* of his art.

Helmholtz, Sensations of Tone (trans.), II. xii. 339.

6. Niceness; criticalness; equivocalness; the condition of requiring care or caution: as, the *delicacy* of a point or question; the *delicacy* of a surgical operation.—**7.** Nicety of perception; exquisite sensitiveness or acuteness, physical or mental; exquisiteness; fineness: as, *delicacy* of touch or of observation; *delicacy* of wit.

Some people are subject to a certain *delicacy* of passion, which makes them extremely sensible to all the accidents of life, and gives them a lively joy upon every prosperous event, as well as a piercing grief when they meet with misfortunes and adversity. *Hume*, Essays, i.

8. Acute or nice discrimination as to what is pleasing or unpleasing; hence, a refined perception of beauty and deformity, or the faculty of such perception; critical refinement of taste; fastidiousness.

That Augustan *delicacy* of taste which is the boast of the great public schools of England. *Macaulay*.

9. Civility or politeness proceeding from a nice observance of propriety; the quality manifested in care to avoid offense or what may cause distress or embarrassment; freedom from grossness. as, *delicacy* of behavior or feeling.

False *delicacy* is affectation, not politeness. *Spectator*.

True *delicacy* . . . exhibits itself most significantly in little things. *Mary Howitt.*

10. Sensitive reluctance; modest or considerate hesitation; timidity or diffidence due to refined feeling; as, I feel a great *delicacy* in approaching such a subject.

And day by day she thought to tell Gerald,
But could not out of bashful *delicacy*.
Tennyson, Gerald.

11. Tenderness, as of the constitution; susceptibility to disease; physical sensitiveness.

An air of robustness and strength is very prejudicial to beauty. An appearance of *delicacy*, and even of fragility, is almost essential to it. *Burke, Sublime and Beautiful.*

She had been in feeble health ever since we left, and her increasing *delicacy* was beginning to alarm her friends.
J. T. Trowbridge, Coupon Bonds, p. 376.

12. The quality of being addicted to pleasure; voluptuousness of life; luxuriousness.

Of the seconde glotonie
Which cleped is *delicacie*,
Whereof ye spake here to fore,
Beesche I wolde you therefore.
Gower, Conf. Amant., VI.

13. Pleasure; a diversion; a luxury.

He Rome brente for his *delicacie*.
Chaucer, Monk's Tale, l. 489.

Our *delicacies* are grown capital,
And even our sports are dangers.
B. Jonson, To a Friend.

=Syn. 2. Daintiness, savoriness.—3. *Delicacy, Dainty, Tiddit.* A *delicacy* is specifically something very choice for eating; it may be cooked, dressed, or in the natural state; as, his table was abundantly supplied with all the *delicacies* of the season; the appetite of the sick man had to be coaxed with *delicacies*. *Dainty* is a stronger word, indicating something even more choice. A *tiddit* is a particularly choice or delicious morsel, a small quantity taken from a larger on account of its excellence.

delicate (del'i-kät'), a. and n. [*ME. delicatē, delicat*, < *OF. delicat*, *F. délicat*, *Pr. delicat* = *Sp. Pg. delicado* = *It. delicato* (cf. *ME. delie*, < *OF. delie, delje, delgie, delge, deuge*, the vernacular form, = *Pr. delguat* = *Sp. Pg. delgado*, fine, slender), < *L. delicatus*, giving pleasure, delightful, soft, luxurious, delicate, *ML.* also fine, slender, < *delicia*, usually in pl. *deliciae*, pleasure, delight, luxury, < *delicere*, allure, < *de*, away, + *lacere*, allure, entice. From the same source are *delicious*, *delectable*, and *delight*, q. v.]
I. a. 1. Pleasing to any of the senses, especially to the sense of taste; dainty; delicious; opposed to *coarse* or *rough*.
Cer. Wrench it open;
Soft! it smells most sweetly in my sense.
2d *Gent.* A delicate odour. *Shak., Pericles, III. 2.*
The choosing of a *delicate* before a more ordinary dish is to be done . . . prudently.
Jer. Taylor, Holy Living, II. 2.

2. Agreeable; delightful; charming.

Canst thou imagine where those spirits live
Which make such *delicate* music in the woods?
Shelley, Prometheus Unbound, II. 2.

3. Fine in characteristic details; minutely perfect in kind; exquisite in form, proportions, finish, texture, manner, or the like; nice; dainty; charming; as, a *delicate* being; a *delicate* skin or fabric; *delicate* tints.

That we can call these *delicate* creatures ours,
And not their appetites. *Shak., Othello, III. 3.*
To me thou art a pure, ideal flower,
So *delicate* that mortal touch might mar.
Jones Very, Poems, p. 94.

And the lily she dropped as she went is yet white,
With the dew on its *delicate* sheath.
Queen Meredith, The Storm.

The *delicate* gradation of curves that melt into each other by insensible transitions. *J. Caird.*

Lagoons and lagoon-channels are filled up by the growth of the *delicate* corals which live there.
Darwin, Coral Reefs, p. 151.

4. Of a fine or refined constitution; refined.

Thou wast a spirit too *delicate*
To act her earthly and abhor'd commands.
Shak., Tempest, I. 2.

5. Nice in construction or operation; exquisitely adjusted or adapted; minutely accurate or suitable; as, a *delicate* piece of mechanism; a *delicate* balance or spring.—6. Requiring nicety in action; to be approached or performed with caution; precarious; ticklish; as, a *delicate* surgical operation; a *delicate* topic of conversation.

And if I may mention so *delicate* a subject, endeavour to check that little something, bordering on conceit and impertinence, which your lady possesses.
Jane Austen, Pride and Prejudice, p. 44.

No doubt slavery was the most *delicate* and embarrassing question with which Mr. Lincoln was called on to deal.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 166.

7. Nice in perception or action; exquisitely acute or dexterous; finely sensitive or exact;

deft: as, a *delicate* touch; a *delicate* performer or performance.

I do but say what she is:—So *delicate* with her needle!
Shak., Othello, IV. 1.

8. Nice in forms; regulated by minute observance of propriety, or by attention to the opinions and feelings of others; refined; as, *delicate* behavior or manners; a *delicate* address.—9. Susceptible to disease or injury; of a tender constitution; feeble; not able to endure hardship; as, a *delicate* frame or constitution; *delicate* health.—10. Nice in perception of what is agreeable to the senses or the intellect; peculiarly sensitive to beauty, harmony, or their opposites; dainty; fastidious; as, a *delicate* taste; a *delicate* eye for color.

His familiarity with the customs, manners, actions, and writings of the ancient, makes him a very *delicate* observer of what occurs to him in the present world.
Steele, Spectator, No. 2.

It is capable of pleasing the most *delicate* Reader, without giving Offence to the most scrupulous.
Addison, Spectator, No. 26.

11. Full of pleasure; luxurious; sumptuous; delightful.

Dives for his *delicate* life to the devil went.
Piers Plowman.

And comprehending goodly Groves of Cypresses intermixed with plains, *delicate* gardens, artificial fountains, all variety of fruit-trees, and what not rare.
Sandys, Travels, p. 25.

Haarlem is a very *delicate* town.
Evelyn.

=Syn. 1. Pleasant, delicious, palatable, savory.—8. Fastidious, discriminating.—10. Sensitive.

II. † n. 1. Something savory, luscious, or delicious; a delicacy; a dainty.

Nebuchadnezzar the king of Babylon . . . hath filled his belly with my *delicates*.
Jer. II. 34.

'Tis an excellent thing to be a prince: he is served with such admirable variety of fare, such innumerable choice of *delicates*.
Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, I. 2.

2. A fastidious person.

The rules among these false *delicates* are to be as contradictory as they can be to nature.
Tatler.

delicately (del'i-kät-i), adv. In a *delicate* manner, in any sense of that word.

Drynk nat ouer *delicattiche*, ne to depe neither.
Piers Plowman (C), VII. 160.

They which . . . live *delicately* are in kings' courts.
Luke VII. 25.

There is nothing so *delicately* turned in all the Roman language.
Dryden.

Moves him to think what kind of bird it is
That sings so *delicately* clear. *Tennyson, Gerald.*

delicateness (del'i-kät-nes), n. The state of being *delicate*; tenderness; softness; effeminacy.

The tender and *delicate* woman among you, which would not adventure to set the sole of her foot upon the ground for *delicateness* and tenderness. *Deut. XXVIII. 56.*

delicatessen (del-i-ka-tes'), n. [*F. délicatesse*, < *delicat*, *delicate*: see *delicate*.] Delicacy; tact; address.

All which required abundance of finesse and *delicatessen* to manage with advantage. *Swift, Tale of a Tub, II.*

delicatessen (del-i-ka-tes'en), n. pl. [*G.*, < *F. délicatesse*.] Delicacies; articles of food which are used as relishes.

delicat, n. [*ME. delice*, pl. *delices*, < *OF. delices*, *F. delices*, pl., = *Sp. Pg. delicia* = *It. delizia*, < *L. deliciae*, acc. *delicias*, pl., pleasure, delight: see *delicate*.] A delight; a dainty; something *delicately* pleasing.

Quod man to Conscience, "gouthe axith *delice*;
For gouthe the course of kinde (nature) wole holde."
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 66.

And now he has poured out his ydle mynd
In dainty *delices*, and lavish joyes.
Spenser, F. Q., II. v. 28.

delicatus (dê-lîsh'us-â), v. i. [*ML. delicatus*, pp. of *deliciari*, delight one's self, feast, < *L. delicia*, delight: see *delicate*.] To indulge in delights; feast; revel; delight one's self.

When Flora is disposed to *delicatus* with her minions, the rose is her Adonis.
Parthenia Sacra (1673), p. 18.

delicious (dê-lîsh'us), a. [*ME. delicious*, < *OF. deliciozus*, *F. délicieux* = *Pr. delicios* = *Sp. Pg. delicioso* = *It. delizioso*, < *L. deliciosus*, delicious, delightful, < *delicia*, delight: see *delicate*.] 1. Pleasing in the highest degree; most sweet or grateful to the senses; affording exquisite pleasure; as, a *delicious* viand; a *delicious* odor; *delicious* fruit or wine.

She (Venice) ministered unto me more variety of remarkable and *delicious* objects than mine eyes ever surveyed in any cille before.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 199.

That is a bitter sweetness which is only *delicious* to the palate, and to the stomach deadly. *Ford, Line of Life.*

2. Most pleasing to the mind; yielding exquisite delight; delightful.

We had a most *delicious* journey to Marseilles, thro' a country sweetly declining to the south and Mediterranean coasts.
Evelyn, Diary, Oct. 7, 1644.

What so *delicious* as a just and firm encounter of two in a thought, in a feeling?
Emerson, Friendship.

Were not his words *delicious*, I a beast
To take them as I did? but something jar'd.
Tennyson, Edwin Morris.

3. *Delicate*; luxurious; dainty; addicted to or seeking pleasure.

Others, of a more *delicious* and airy spirit, retire themselves to the enjoyment of ease and luxury.
Milton.

=Syn. *Delicious, Delightful*, luscious, savory. *Delicious* is highly agreeable to some sense, generally that of taste, sometimes that of smell or of hearing. *Delightful* is highly agreeable to the mind; it is always super-sensuous, except perhaps as sight or hearing is sometimes the immediate means to high mental pleasure. *Delicious* food, odors, music; *delightful* thoughts, hopes, anticipations, news.

O faint, *delicious* spring-time violet.
W. W. Story, The Violet.

What is there in the vale of life
Half so *delightful* as a wife?
Couper, Love Abused.

Even the phrase "*delicious* music" implies the predominance of the sensuous element in the pleasures of song.
A. Phelps, Eng. Style, p. 362.

Delightful task! to rear the tender thought,
To teach the young idea how to shoot.
Thomson, Spring, l. 1149.

deliciously (dê-lîsh'us-li), adv. In a *delicious* manner; in a manner to please the taste or gratify the mind; sweetly; daintily; delightfully; luxuriously.

How much she hath glorified herself, and lived *deliciously*, so much torment and sorrow give her.
Rev. xviii. 7.

deliciousness (dê-lîsh'us-nes), n. 1. The quality of being *delicious* or very grateful to the senses or mind: as, the *deliciousness* of a repast; the *deliciousness* of a sonnet.

The sweetest honey
Is loathsome in his own *deliciousness*.
Shak., R. and J., II. 6.

2. That which is *delicious*; delicacies; luxuries; dainties.

The East sends hither her *deliciousness*.
Donne, Thomas Coryat.

3. Indulgence in delicacies; luxury.

To drive away all superfluity and *deliciousness*. . . he made another, third, law for eating and drinking.
North, tr. of Plutarch.

delict (dê-lik't'), n. [= *F. délit* = *Sp. delicto*, *delito* = *Pg. delicto*, *delito* = *It. delitto*, < *L. delictum*, a fault, offense, crime, prop. neut. pp. of *delinquere*, fail, be wanting, commit a fault, offend, < *de* + *linguere*, leave; cf. *delinquent*.] A transgression; an offense; specifically, in civil and Scots law, a misdemeanor. Delicts are commonly understood as slighter offenses which do not immediately affect the public peace, but which imply an obligation on the part of the offender to make an atonement to the public by suffering punishment, and also to make reparation for the injury committed. The term *delinquency* has the same signification.

The supreme power either hath not power sufficient to punish the delinquent, or may miss to have notice of the *delict*.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 28.

Every regulation of the civil code necessarily implies a *delict* in the event of its violation.
Jegren.

deliet, a. [*ME. delie* (three syllables), < *OF. delie, delje, delgie*, *F. délié*, fine, slender, = *Pr. delguat* = *Sp. Pg. delgado*, < *L. delicatus*, *delicate*, etc., in *ML.* also fine, slender: see *delicate*.] Thin; slender; delicate.

Hyr clothes weren maked of rihht *delje* thredes.
Chaucer, Boethius, I. prose 1.

deligation (del-i-gä'shon), n. [= *F. déligation* = *Sp. deligacion*, < *L.* as if **deligatio* (n-), < *deligare*, bind or tie together, < *de* + *ligare*, bind, tie: see *ligation*.] In *surg.*, a binding up; a bandaging; ligature, as of arteries. [Rare.]

Rather in these fractures do we use *deligations* with many rowlers, saith Albuscius. *Wiseman, Surgery, VII. 1.*

delight (dê-lîd'), v. [A wrong spelling, in imitation of words like *light*, *might*, etc.: the analogical mod. spelling would be *delite*, < *ME. deliten*, *delysten*, < *OF. deleiter*, *deliter* = *Pr. delictar* = *Sp. delictar*, *delictar* = *Pg. delictar* = *It. delettare*, *dilettare*, < *L. delectare*, delight, please, freq. of *delicere*, allure: see *delicate*, *delectable*, *delicious*.] I. trans. To affect with great pleasure or rapture; please highly; give or afford a high degree of satisfaction or enjoyment to: as, a beautiful landscape *delights* the eye; harmony *delights* the ear; poetry *delights* the mind.

I will *delight* myself in thy statutes. *Ps. cxix. 16.*

To me, what is this quintessence of dust? Man *delights* not me, no, nor woman either. *Shak., Hamlet, II. 2.*

II. intrans. To have or take great pleasure; be greatly pleased or rejoiced: followed by an infinitive or by *in*.

The squyer *delited* nothinge ther-yinne whan that he smote his maister, but he wiste not for whens this corage to hym come. *Martin* (E. E. T. S.), III. 434.
I *delight* to do thy will, O my God: yea, thy law is within my heart. *Psa.* xl. 8.

The labour we *delight* in physics pain.

Shak., Macbeth, II. 3.

delight (dē-lit'), *n.* [A wrong spelling (see the verb); earlier *delite*, < ME. *delite*, *delit*, *delyt*, < OF. *deleit*, *delit* = Pr. *delieg*, *deliet* = Sp. Pg. *deleite* = It. *diletto*, delight; from the verb.] 1. A high degree of pleasure or satisfaction; joy; rapture. His *delight* is in the law of the Lord. *Psa.* i. 2.
Thus came I into England with great joy and hearts *delight*, both to my selfe and all my acquaintance. *Webbe*, Travels (ed. Arber), p. 31.

The ancients and our own Elizabethans, are spiritual megrims had become fashionable, perhaps made more out of life by taking a frank *delight* in its action and passion. *Lovell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 249.

2. That which gives great pleasure; that which affords a high degree of satisfaction or enjoyment.

But, man, what doste thou with alle this?

Thow doste the *delights* of the devylle.

Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 172.

Come, sisters, cheer we up his sprites,

And show the best of our *delights*.

Shak., Macbeth, IV. 1.

Fame is the spur that the clear spirit doth raise, . . .

To scorn *delights*, and live laborious days.

Milton, Lycidas, l. 72.

3†. Licentious pleasure; lust. *Chaucer*. = **syn. 1.** Joy, Pleasure, etc. (see *gladness*), gratification, rapture, transport, ecstasy, delectation.

delighted (dē-lit'ted), *p. a.* [Pp. of *delight*, *v.*]

1. Greatly pleased; joyous; joyful.

About the keel *delighted* dolphins play.

Waller, His Majesty's Escape.

Ay, but to die, and go we know not where,

To lie in cold obstruction, and to rot;

This sensible warm motion to become

A kneaded clod; and the *delighted* spirit

To bathe in fiery floods, or to reside

In thrilling regions of thick-ribbed ice.

Shak., M. for M., III. 1.

But thou, O Hope, with eyes so fair—

What was thy *delighted* measure?

Collins, The Passions.

[In the quotation from Shakspeare the meaning of the word is doubtful.]

2†. Delightful; delighted-in.

If virtue no *delighted* beauty lack,

Your son-in-law is far more white than black.

Shak., Othello, I. 3.

Whom best I love I cross; to make my gift,

The more delay'd, *delighted*. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, v. 4.

delightedly (dē-lit'ted-li), *adv.* In a delighted manner; with delight.

Delightedly dwells he 'mong fays and tallsmans,

And spirits; and *delightedly* believes

Divinities, being himself divine.

Coleridge, tr. of Schiller's Death of Wallenstein.

delighter (dē-lit'ter), *n.* One who takes delight. [Rare.]

Ill-humoured, or a *delighter* in telling bad stories.

Barrow, Sermons, I. 250.

delightful (dē-lit'fūl), *a.* [< *delight* + *-ful*, l.] Highly pleasing; affording great pleasure and satisfaction: as, a *delightful* thought; a *delightful* prospect.

The house is *delightful*—the very perfection of the old Elizabethan style. *Macaulay's Life and Letters*, I. 191.

After all, to be *delightful* is to be classic, and the chaotic never pleases long.

Lovell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 204.

= **syn.** *Delicious*, *Delightful* (see *delicious*); charming, exquisite, enchanting, rapturous, ravishing.

delightfully (dē-lit'fūl-i), *adv.* 1. In a delightful manner: in a manner to afford great pleasure; charmingly.

How can you more profitably or more *delightfully* employ your Sunday leisure than in the performance of such duties as these? *Bp. Porteus*, Works, I. ix.

2†. With delight; delightedly.

O voice once heard

Delightfully, increase and multiply;

Now death to hear! *Milton*, P. L., x. 730.

delightfulness (dē-lit'fūl-nes), *n.* 1. The quality of being delightful, or of affording great pleasure: as, the *delightfulness* of a prospect or of scenery; the *delightfulness* of leisure.

Because it [deportment] is a nurse of peace and greatly contributes to the *delightfulness* of society, [it] hath been always much commended. *Barrow*, Sermons, I. xxix.

2†. The state of being delighted; great pleasure; delight.

But our desires' tyrannical extortion

Doth force us there to set our chief *delightfulness*

Where but a baiting place is all our portion.

Sir P. Sidney.

delightingly (dē-lit'ing-li), *adv.* 1. In a delighting manner; so as to give delight.—**2†.** With delight; cheerfully; cordially.

He did not consent clearly and *delightingly* to Sequiri's death.

Jer. Taylor, Ductor Dubitantium.

delightless (dē-lit'les), *a.* [< *delight* + *-less*.]

Affording no pleasure or delight; cheerless.

Winter oft at eve resumes the breeze,

Chills the pale moon, and bids his driving sleets

Deform the day *delightless*. *Thomson*, Spring.

delightsome (dē-lit'sum), *a.* [< *delight* + *-some*.]

Delightful; imparting delight.

Then deck thee with thy loose, *delightsome* robes,

And on thy wings bring delicate perfumes.

Peele, David and Bethsabe.

The Kingdom of Tonquin is in general healthy enough, especially in the dry season, when also it is very *delight-som*.

Dampier, Voyages, II. i. 31.

delightsomely (dē-lit'sum-li), *adv.* In a delightful manner; in a way to give or receive delight.

I have not lived my life *delightsomely*.

Tennyson, Ballin and Balan.

delightsomeness (dē-lit'sum-nes), *n.* The quality of giving delight; charmfulness.

The *delightsomeness* of our dwellings shall not be envied. *Wheatly*, Schools of the Prophets, Sermon at Oxford, p. 38.

delignate† (dē-lig'nāt), *v. t.* [< L. *de-* priv. + *lignum*, wood, + *-ate*² (suggested by *delapidate*, *dilapidate*).] To deprive or strip of wood. *Davies*. [Rare.]

It moves me much, his accusation of covetousness dilapidating, or rather *delignating*, his bishoprick, cutting down the wood thereof, for which he fell into the Queen's displeasure. *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., IX. iii. 34.

delimit (dē-lim'it), *v. t.* [< F. *délimiter*, < LL. *delimitare*, mark out the limits, < *de-* + *limitare*, limit, bound: see *limit*.] To mark or fix the limits or boundaries of; bound.

The sporangium is a large club-shaped cell *delimited* by a transverse wall from the unicellular tubular sporangio-phore. *De Bary*, Fungi (trans.), p. 74.

The present system of *delimiting* the towns and preserving the memory of their bounds is an inheritance from former ages. *Science*, V. 246.

delimitation (dē-lim-i-tā'shon), *n.* [< F. *délimitation*, < LL. *delimitare*: see *delimit*.] The marking, fixing, or prescribing of limits or boundaries.

They had had ample time for ascertaining all the facts, and for proposing an exact system of *delimitation* to Parliament. *Gladstone*.

Volumes of minute antiquarian investigation would be needed to trace . . . the progress of nomenclature and *delimitation* of the various dioceses of Britain from the first establishment of them to the present day. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 244.

If the *delimitation* of orders is difficult, that of genera is often impossible, so that they are reduced to assemblages depending on the tact or taste of the author. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 421.

delinet (dē-lin'), *v. t.* [= F. *délinéer* = Sp. Pg. *delinear* = It. *delineare*, < L. *delineare*, mark out, sketch, delineate: see *delineate*.] To mark out; delineate. *Otway*.

A certain plan had been *delined* out for a farther proceeding, to retrieve all with help of the Parliament. *Roger North*, Examen, p. 523.

delineable (dē-lin'ē-ā-bl), *a.* [< L. as if **delineabilis*, < *delineare*, mark out: see *deline*, *delineate*.] Capable of delineation; liable to be delineated.

In either vision there is something not *delineable*. *Feltham*, Letters, xvii. (Ord MS.).

delineament (dē-lin'ē-ā-ment), *n.* [= Sp. *delineamiento* = Pg. *delineamento* = It. *delineamento*, < L. as if **delineamentum*, < *delineare*, mark out: see *deline*, *delineate*.] Representation by delineation; picture; graphic sketch.

The sunne's a type of that eternal light

Which we call God, a fair *delineament*

Of that which Good in Plato's school is hight.

Dr. H. More, Psychathanasia, III. iii. 11.

delineate (dē-lin'ē-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *delineated*, ppr. *delineating*. [< L. *delineatus*, pp. of *delineare*, also *delineare*, mark out, sketch, < *de* + *lineare*, mark out, < *linea*, a line: see *line*². Cf. *deline*.] 1. To exhibit or mark out in lines; sketch or represent in outline: as, to *delineate* the form of the earth or a diagram.—**2.** To represent pictorially; draw a likeness of; portray; depict.

They may *delineate* Nestor like Adonis, or Time with Absalom's head. *Sir T. Browne*.

3. To describe; represent to the mind or understanding; exhibit a likeness of in words: as, to *delineate* character.

The ancients have with great exactness *delineated* universal nature, under the person of Pan.

Bacon, Fable of Pan.

Customs or habits *delineated* with great accuracy. *Walpole*, Anecdotes of Painting, I. ii.

To *delineate* character has been his principal aim.

Goldsmith, Good-natured Man, Pref.

Mr. [G. P. R.] James is considered by many to be a greater man than Mr. Dickens, because he *delineates* kings and nobles. *Whipple*, Ess. and Rev., I. 130.

delineation (dē-lin'ē-ā'shon), *n.* [= F. *délinéation* = Sp. *delineación* = Pg. *delineação* = It. *delineazione*, < LL. *delineatio*(n), < L. *delineare*, mark out: see *deline*, *delineate*.] 1. The act or process of delineating; the act of representing, portraying, or depicting.

If it please the ear well, the same represented by *delineation* to the view pleaseth the eye well.

Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 70.

2. Representation, whether pictorially or in words; sketch; description.

The softest *delineations* of female beauty. *Irving*.

= **syn. 2.** Sketch, etc. (see *outline*, *n.*); drawing, draft, portrait; account, description.

delineator (dē-lin'ē-ā-tor), *n.* [= F. *délinéateur* = Sp. Pg. *delineador* = It. *delineatore*, < L. as if **delineator*, < *delineare*, delineate: see *delineate*.] 1. One who delineates or sketches, either pictorially or verbally.

A modern *delineator* of characters. *V. Knox*, Essays, III.

Specifically—**2.** A tailors' pattern, made so as to expand in certain directions to correspond to the varying sizes of the garments.—**3.** A surveying instrument on wheels, which, on being moved over the ground, records the distance traversed and delineates the slopes or profile of the country; a perambulator.

delineatory (dē-lin'ē-ā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *delineate* + *-ory*.] Delineating; describing; drawing the outline.

The *delineatory* part of his work affords the best specimen of his peculiar manner. *Scott*, Critical Essays, p. 386.

delineature† (dē-lin'ē-ā-tūr), *n.* [= It. *delineatura*, < L. as if **delineatura*, < *delineare*, mark out: see *delineate*.] Delineation.

deliniment† (dē-lin'i-ment), *n.* [= OF. *deliniment*, < L. *delinimentum*, prop. *delenimentum*, < *delinire*, prop. *delenire*, soothe, soften, mitigate, < *de* + *lenire*, soften, < *lenis*, soft: see *lenient*, *delenifical*.] 1. Mitigation.—**2.** A liniment. *Bailey*.

delinition† (del-i-nish'on), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *delineare*, besmear, < *de* + *linere*, smear: see *liniment*, *letter*.] The act of smearing.

The *delinition* of the infant's ears and nostrils with the spittle. *Dr. H. More*, Mystery of Iniquity, II. x. § 3.

delinquency (dē-ling'kwēn-si), *n.*; pl. *delinquencies* (-siz). [= OF. *delinquance* = Sp. *delincuencia* = It. *delinquenza*, < LL. *delinquentia*, a fault, delinquency, < L. *delinquent*(-t-s), delinquent: see *delinquent*.] Failure or omission of duty or obligation; a dereliction; a fault; a shortcoming; an offense.

Neither moral *delinquencies* nor virtuous actions are declared to be the products of an inevitable necessity.

Sir J. E. Tenney, Ceylon, v. 2.

= **syn.** *Wrong*, *Sin*, etc. See *crime*.

delinquent (dē-ling'kwēnt), *a.* and *n.* [= D. *delinquent* = G. Sw. *delinquent* = Dan. *delinquent* = F. *delinquant* = Sp. *delincuente* = Pg. It. *delinquente*, < L. *delinquent*(-t-s), ppr. of *delinquere*, fail, be wanting, commit a fault (see *delict*), < *de*, away, + *linquere*, leave. Cf. *relinquent*, *relinquish*.] **I. a.** Failing in duty; offending by neglect of duty or obligation: as, a *delinquent* tenant; a *delinquent* subscriber.

He that practiseth either for his own profit, or any other sinister ends, may be well termed a *delinquent* person.

State Trials (1640), Earl Strafford.

II. n. One who fails to perform a duty or discharge an obligation; one guilty of a delinquency; an offender; a culprit.

Nor do I think his sentence cruel (for

'Gainst such *delinquents* what can be too bloody?)

But that it is abhorring from our state.

B. Jonson, Catiline, v. 6.

A *delinquent* ought to be cited in the place of jurisdiction where the delinquency was committed. *Ayliffe*.

Delinquents who confess,

And pray forgiveness, merit anger less.

Couper, Elegies, IV.

= **syn.** *Offender*, *Delinquent* (see *offender*); wrong-doer.

delinquently (dē-ling'kwēnt-li), *adv.* So as to fail in duty or obligation.

deliquate (del'ik-wāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *deliquated*, ppr. *deliquating*. [< L. *deliquatus*, pp. of *deliquare*, clarify a liquid by straining it; in E. taken in a lit. sense (after *deliquesce*, q. v.), melt down, < *de*, down, + *liquare*, liquefy, melt: see *lique* and *delay*².] **I. intrans.** To melt or be dissolved.

It will be resolved into a liquor, very analogous to that which the chymists make of salt of tartar, left in moist cellars to deliquate.
Boyle, Chemical Principles.

II. trans. To cause to melt; dissolve.

deliquation (del-i-kwá'shōn), *n.* [*< deliquate + -ion.*] A melting.

deliquesce (del-i-kwes'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *deliquessed*, ppr. *deliquescing*. [*< L. deliquesce*, melt away, dissolve, *< de*, down, + *liquescere*, become liquid, inceptive of *liquere*, melt: see *liquid*.] 1. To melt or dissolve gradually, or become liquid by absorbing moisture from the air, as certain salts; melt away.

Chronic acid crystals *deliquesce* rapidly when exposed to the air, and soon undergo a chemical change.

C. O. Whitman, Microscopical Methods, p. 18.

Whose whole vocabulary had *deliquessed* into some half-dozen expressions.
O. W. Holmes, Autocrat, x.

2. In *vegetable histology*, to liquefy or melt away gradually, as part of the normal process of growth: said of certain tissues, especially the gills of fungi of the genus *Coprinus*. It differs from the analogous process in salts, being a vital phenomenon.

deliquescence (del-i-kwes'ens), *n.* [= *F. deliquescence* = *Sp. deliquescencia* = *Pg. deliquescencia* = *It. deliquescenza*, *< L.* as if **deliquescencia*, *< deliquescen(t)-s*, ppr. of *deliquesce*, melt away: see *deliquescent*.] Liquefaction by absorption of moisture from the atmosphere (a property of certain salts and other bodies); a melting away or dissolving.

I am suffering from my old complaint, the hay-fever (as it is called). My fear is, perishing by *deliquescence*; I melt away in nasal and lachrymal profuvia.

Sydney Smith, To Dr. Holland, ix.

deliquescent (del-i-kwes'ent), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. deliquescent* = *Sp. deliquescente* = *Pg. deliquescente* = *It. deliquescente*, *< L. deliquescen(t)-s*, ppr. of *deliquesce*, melt away: see *deliquesce*.] 1. *a.* 1. Liquefying in the air; capable of becoming liquid by attracting moisture from the atmosphere: as, *deliquescent* salts.

Regenerated tartar is so *deliquescent* that it is not easy to keep it dry.
Black, Lectures on Chemistry.

Hence—2. Apt to dissolve or melt away; wasting away by or as if by melting.

Striding over the styles to church, . . . dusty and *deliquescent*.
Sydney Smith, To Archdeacon Singleton, iii.

3. In *vegetable histology*, liquefying or melting away gradually, as part of the normal process of growth.—4. In *bot.*, branching in such a way that the stem is lost in the branches.

II. n. A substance which becomes liquid by attracting moisture from the air.

deliquate (dē-lik'wi-āt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *deliquated*, ppr. *deliquating*. [Improper form of *deliquate*.] Same as *deliquesce*.

deliquation (dē-lik-wi-ā'shōn), *n.* [*< deliquate + -ion.*] Same as *deliquescence*.

deliquium¹ (dē-lik'wi-um), *n.* [= *F. deliquium* = *Sp. Pg. It. deliquio*, *< L. deliquium*, a flowing down, *< L. de*, down, + *liquere*, melt; cf. *deliquate*.] 1. In *chem.*, a melting or liquefaction by absorption of moisture, as of a salt.—2. Figuratively, a melting or maudlin mood of mind.

To fall into mere unreasoning *deliquium* of love and admiration was not good.
Carlyle.

The sentimentalist always insists on taking his emotion neat, and, as his sense gradually deadens to the stimulus, increases his dose till he ends in a kind of moral *deliquium*.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 366.

deliquium² (dē-lik'wi-um), *n.* [*< L. deliquium*, an eclipse, lit. a want (cf. *defectus*, a lack, an eclipse), *< delinquere*, fail, be wanting: see *delinquent*.] 1. An interruption or failure of the sun's light, whether caused by an eclipse or otherwise.

Such a *deliquium* we read of immediately subsequent to the death of Caesar.
J. Spencer, Prodiges, p. 234.

2. In *med.*, a failure of vital force; syncope.

He . . . carries blisket, aqua vite, or some strong waters, about him, for fear of *deliquium*, or being sick.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 181.

deliracy (dē-lir'a-si), *n.* [*< L.* as if **deliratia*, *< deliratus*, pp. of *delirare*, be crazy, rave: see *delirare*.] Delirium.

delirament (dē-lir'a-ment), *n.* [= *Sp. Pg. It. deliramento*, *< L. deliramentum*, nonsense, absurdity, *< delirare*, be crazy: see *delirare*.] A wandering of the mind; foolish fancy.

Of whose [Mohammed's] *deliraments* further I proceed.

Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 285.

delirancy (dē-lir'an-si), *n.* [*< deliran(t) + -cy.*] The state of being delirious; delirium.

Extasies of *delirancy* and dotage, that bring men first to strange fancies; then, to vent either nonsense or blasphemous and scurrilous extravagancies.
Bp. Gaudes, Sermon at Funeral of Bp. Brownrigg, p. 57.

delirant (dē-lir'ant), *a.* [*< F. delirant* = *Sp. Pg. It. delirante*, *< L. deliran(t)-s*, ppr. of *delirare* (*F. delirer*), be crazy: see *delirare*.] Delirious.

delirate (dē-lir'at), *v. i.* [*< L. deliratus*, pp. of *delirare* (*> It. delirare* = *Sp. Pg. delirar* = *F. delirer*), be crazy, rave, be out of one's wits, deviate from a straight line, *< delirus*, crazy, raving: see *delirous*, *delirious*.] To rave, as a madman. *Cockeram*.

deliration (del-i-rā'shōn), *n.* [*< L. deliratio(n)-*, *< delirare*, be crazy, rave: see *delirate*.] Mental aberration; delirium; dementia. [Archaic.]

The masters of physick tell us of two kinds of *deliration*, or alienation of the understanding.

J. Mede, Discourses (1642), p. 122.

Repressed by ridicule as a *deliration* of the human mind.

De Quincey.

deliriant (dē-lir'i-ant), *n.* [*< delirium + -ant*.] In *med.*, a poison which causes delirium.

delirifacient (dē-lir-i-fā'shent), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. delirare*, rave, + *facere*, ppr. *facien(t)-s*, make.] 1. *a.* Tending to produce delirium.

II. n. In *med.*, a substance which tends to produce delirium.

delirious (dē-lir'i-us), *a.* [*< delirium + -ous*.] The older form was *delirous*, *q. v.* 1. Wandering in mind; having ideas and fancies that are wild, fantastic, or incoherent; light-headed; flighty; raving.—2. Characterized by or proceeding from wild excitement, exaggerated emotion, or rapture: as, *delirious* joy.

Their fancies first *delirious* grew,

And scenes ideal took for true.

M. Green, The Spleen.

Bacchantes . . . sing *delirious* verses. *Longfellow*.

deliriously (dē-lir'i-us-li), *adv.* In a delirious manner.

Sweeps the Soul *deliriously* from life.

Byron, Marino Faliero, IV. i. 260.

deliriousness (dē-lir'i-us-nes), *n.* The state of being delirious; delirium.

delirium (dē-lir'i-um), *n.* [= *F. délire* = *Sp. Pg. It. delirio* = *D. G. Dan. Sw. delirium*, *< L. delirium*, madness, delirium, *< delirus*, mad, raving: see *delirate*.] 1. A disordered state, more or less temporary, of the mental faculties, occurring during illness, especially in febrile conditions. It may be the effect of inflammatory action affecting the brain, or it may be sympathetic with disease in other parts of the body, as the heart; it may be caused by long-continued and exhausting pain, or by inanition of the nervous system.

2. Violent excitement; exaggerated enthusiasm; mad rapture.

The popular *delirium* caught his enthusiastic mind.

Irving.

3. A hallucination or delusion; a creation of the imagination.

The poet's hand,

Imparting substance to an empty shade,

Imposed on gay *delirium* for a truth.

Cowper, Task, iv. 528.

delirium tremens, a disorder of the brain arising from inordinate and protracted use of ardent spirits, and therefore almost peculiar to drunkards. The delirium is a constant symptom, but the tremor is not always conspicuously present. It is properly a disease of the nervous system. = *Syn. 1. Madness, Frenzy*, etc. See *insanity*.

delirous (dē-lir'us), *a.* [*< L. delirus*, crazy, raving, lit. being out of the furrow, *< de*, away, from, + *lira*, a furrow. Cf. *delirious*.] Raving; delirious.

Delirous, that dotheth and swerveth from reason.

Blount, Glossographia (ed. 1674).

delit, *n.* A Middle English form of *delight*.

delit (dā-lé'), *n.* [*F. délit*, an offense: see *delict*.] In *law*, an act whereby a person by fraud or malice causes damage or wrong to another. — *Quasi delit*, an act by which a person causes damage to another without malice, but by some inexcusable imprudence.

delitable, *a.* [*ME.*, *< OF. delitable*, *< L. delectabilis*, delightful, whence later *E. delectable*, *q. v.*] Delightful; delectable.

Many a tour and toun thou mayst biholde,

That founded were in tyme of fadres olde,

And many another *delitable* syghte.

Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 6.

delitably, *adv.* [*ME.*, *< delitable*, *q. v.*] Delightfully. *Chaucer*.

delite, *v.* and *n.* The earlier spelling of *delight*.

delitet, *a.* [*OF. delit*, delightful, adj. of *delit*, *n.*, delight: see *delite*, *n.*, *delight*.] Delightful; blessed.

This lambe mooste *delite*,

That gave his body to man in forme of bride

On shrefte thursday to-forne or before he was dede.

Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 15.

delitescence, delitescency (del-i-tes'ens, -en-si), *n.* [= *F. delitescence*; *< delitescen*, *q. v.*] 1. The state of being concealed; seclusion; retirement; repose. [Obsolete or archaic.]

1660 and 1670 I sold all my estate in Wilts. From 1670 to this very day (I thank God) I have enjoyed a happy *delitescency*.
Aubrey, Life, p. 13.

Every man has those about him who wish to soothe him into inactivity and *delitescence*.
Johnson.

The *delitescence* of mental activities. *Sir W. Hamilton*.

2. In *surg.*, the sudden disappearance of inflammatory symptoms or the subsidence of a tumor. — *Period of delitescence*, in *med.*, the period during which certain morbid poisons, as smallpox, lie latent in the system. See *incubation*.

delitescen (del-i-tes'ent), *a.* [*< L. delitescen(t)-s*, ppr. of *delitescere*, lie hid, *< de*, away, + *latescere*, inceptive of *latere*, lie hid: see *latent*.] Concealed; lying hid.

delitigat (dē-lit'i-gāt), *v. i.* [*< L. delitigatus*, pp. of *delitigare*, scold, rail angrily, *< de* + *litigare*, quarrel: see *litigate*.] To chide or contend in words. *Cockeram*.

delitigation (dē-lit-i-gā'shōn), *n.* [*< delitigate + -ion.*] A chiding; a brawl. *Bailey*.

deliver¹ (dē-liv'ér), *v.* [*< ME. deliveren, delyveren, deliveren*, *< OF. delivrer, F. délivrer* = *Pr. deslirar, desliuar, deslieurar, delirrar* = *Sp. Pg. delibrar* = *OSP. delibrar* = *It. diliberare, delibereare, dilibrare*, *< ML. diliberare*, set free, deliver, *< L. de*, away, from, + *liberare*, set free, liberate, *< liber*, free: see *liberate*, *livery*.] 1. *trans.* 1. To free; release or rescue, as from captivity, oppression, or evil; set free; set at liberty: as, to *deliver* one from captivity.

The noise of foulds for to ben *delivered*

So loude ronge, "Have don and let us wende."

Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 491.

Deliver me, O my God, out of the hand of the wicked.

Ps. lxxi. 4.

Ye magistrates used them courteously, and shewed them what favour they could; but could not *deliver* them, till order came from ye Counsell-table.

Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 12.

2. To give or hand over; transfer; put into another's possession or power; commit; pass to another: as, to *deliver* a letter.

And thanne the *Delivered* to every Pylgryme a candyll of wax brennyng in his honde.

Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 25.

They were to have none other commission, or authority, but only to *deliuer* their Emperours letter vnto the Pope.

Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 70.

Thou shalt *deliuer* Pharaoh's cup into his hand.

Gen. xl. 13.

3. To surrender; yield; give up: as, to *deliver* a fortress to an enemy: often followed by *up*, and sometimes by *over*: as, to *deliver up* the city; to *deliver up* stolen goods; to *deliver over* money held in trust.

Deliver up their children to the famine. Jer. xviii. 21.

The constables have *delivered* her over to me.

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 4.

Thomas Piercy Duke of Northumberland, who first rebel'd and afterwards fled into Scotland, was for a sum of Money *delivered* by the Earl of Morton to the Lord Hunsdon Governor of Berwick. *Baker, Chronicles*, p. 347.

4. To disburden of a child in childbirth; aid in parturition; hence, figuratively, to disburden of intellectual progeny.

On her frights, and griefs, . . .

She is, something before her time, *delivered*.

Shak., W. T., ii. 2.

His [Mahomet's] mother said, That shee was *delivered* of him without paine, and Angelical Birds came to nourish the child.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 247.

Tully was long before he could be *delivered* of a few verses.

Peacham, Poetry.

5. To discharge; cast; strike; fire: as, he *delivered* the blow straight from the shoulder; to *deliver* a broadside.

An unskilful bowler . . . thinks to attain the jack by *delivering* his bowl straight forward upon it. *Scott*.

He'll keep clear of my cast, my logic-throw.

Let argument slide, and then deliver swift

Some bowl from quite an unguessed point of stand —

Having the luck o' the last word, the reply!

Browning, Ring and Book, II. 71.

Exposed to the fire of the two gun-boats, which was *delivered* with vigor and effect.

U. S. Grant, Personal Memoirs, I. 367.

Other shorter swords seem to have been used like a falchion only for *delivering* a chopping blow, as they have only one edge. C. T. Newton, Art and Archaeol., p. 278.

6. To make known; impart, as information.

Wrl. Oh, I came not there to-night.

Bob. Your brother *delivered* us as much.

B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, III. 1.

Will you *deliver* how

This dead queen re-lives? *Shak., Pericles*, v. 3.

That mummy is medicinal, the Arabian Doctor *delivered* it, and divers confirm. *Sir T. Browne, Mummies*.

7. To utter, pronounce, or articulate, as words; produce, as tones in singing; enunciate formally, as before an assemblage: as, to *deliver* an oration; he *delivered* the notes badly.

The vowel is always more easily *delivered* than the consonant.

Puttenham, *Arte of Eng. Poesie*, p. 101.

Both the Oracles of Delphos and Sibyllas prophecies were wholly *delivered* in verses.

Sir P. Sidney, *Apol. for Poetrie*.

To *deliver* battle, to *deliver* an attack, to give battle; attack an enemy.

Masséna *delivered* two battles at Fuentes de Onoro.

Pop. Encyc.

=Syn. 1. To set free, liberate, extricate.—3. To cede, grant, relinquish, give up.—7. Pronounce, etc. See *utter*.

II. *intrans.* In *molding*, to leave the mold easily. Thus, plaster-of-Paris molds in potteries are often left unrolled so as to absorb the water freely from the clay, which will then *deliver*. Molds for plaster casts are oiled for the same reason. See *draw*.

deliver² (dē-liv'ér), *a.* [*< ME. deliver, delyvere, < OF. deliere, free, prompt, alert, < ML. *de-liber (cf. adv. delibere, promptly), < L. de + liber, free; cf. adv. libere, freely. Cf. deliver¹, formed of the same elements.] Free; nimble; active; light; agile. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]*

Of his stature he was of even length,
And wonderly *delivere*, and gret of strength.

Chaucer, *Gen. Prolog.* to C. T., l. 84.

Having chosen his soldiers, of nimble, leane, and *deliver* men.

Holmes.

Pyrocles, of a more fine and *deliver* strength, watching his time when to give fit thrusts, . . . would . . . soon have made an end of Anaxius. Sir P. Sidney, *Arcadia*, iii.

deliver³, *v. i.* See *deliber*. Chaucer.

deliverable (dē-liv'ér-ə-bl), *a.* [*< deliver¹ + -able.] That may be or is to be delivered.*

deliverance (dē-liv'ér-ans), *n.* [*< ME. deliverance, deliveraunce, < OF. deliverance (F. délivrance = Pr. deliveransa = Sp. delibranza (obs.) = It. deliveranza), < deliver, deliver: see deliver¹ and -ance.] 1. The act of setting free; release or rescue, as from captivity, oppression, danger, or evil of any kind.*

In hir standeth all your *deliverance*,
Or elles your deth without doubt any.

Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 1863.

God sent me . . . to save your lives by a great *deliverance*.

Gen. xlv. 7.

He hath sent me to heal the broken-hearted, to preach *deliverance* to the captives.

Luke iv. 18.

2. Acquittal of a prisoner by the verdict of a jury.—3. Parturition; childbirth; delivery.

In the labour of women it helpeth to the easy *deliverance*.

Bacon.

Hence—4. The act of disburdening of anything; especially, the act of disburdening the mind by uttering one's thoughts.

Assume that you are saying precisely that which all think, and in the flow of wit and love roll out your paradoxes in solid column, with not the infirmity of a doubt. So at least shall you get an adequate *deliverance*.

Emerson, *Essays*, 1st ser., p. 217.

5. The act of giving or transferring from one to another.—6. Utterance; declaration; also, a particular statement, especially of opinion; specifically, an authoritative or official utterance by speech or writing; a decision in a controversy.

You have it from his own *deliverance*.

Shak., *All's Well*, ii. 5.

To be of any use in the controversy, then, the immediate *deliverance* of my consciousness must be competent to assure me of the non-existence of something which by hypothesis is not in my consciousness.

W. K. Clifford, *Lectures*, II. 162.

Indeed, so incessant and persistent have been the *deliverances* of their lordships upon the subject, that it might almost seem as though a bishop would have considered himself lacking in duty if he had omitted any opportunity of sounding the note of alarm.

Brit. Quarterly Rev., LXXXIII. 99.

7. In *Scots law*, the expressed decision of a judge or an arbitrator, interim or final. When interim, it is technically called an *interlocutor*.

deliverer (dē-liv'ér-er), *n.* [*< ME. delyverer; < deliver + -er.] 1. One who delivers, rescues, or sets free; a savior or preserver.*

The Lord raised up a *deliverer* to the children of Israel.

Judges iii. 9.

2. One who delivers by transferring or handing over: as, a *deliverer* of parcels or letters.—3. One who declares or communicates.

Tully, speaking of the law of nature, saith, that thereof God himself was inventor, . . . deliverer, discussor, deliverer.

Hooker, *Eccles. Polity*, viii. § 400.

deliveress (dē-liv'ér-es), *n.* [*< deliver + -ess.] A female deliverer. [Rare.]*

Joan d'Arc, . . . the *deliveress* of the towne from our country men when they besieged it.

Evelyn, *Memoirs*, April 21. 1644.

deliverly (dē-liv'ér-li), *adv.* [*< ME. delyverly, -liche; < deliver² + -ly.] Nimble; cleverly; jauntily; actively. [Obsolete or archaic.]*

Whan Gaheries saugh his brother Gawain, he lepte vpon his feet, and sette on his heed his hatte *deliverly*, and hente a-gein his swerde, and appareilede hym to diffende.

Martin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 106.

Where be your ribbands, maids? swim with your bodies, And carry it sweetly and *deliverly*.

Fletcher (and another), *Two Noble Kinsmen*, iii. 6.

Every time we say a thing in conversation, we get a mechanical advantage in detaching it well and *deliverly*.

Emerson, *Clubs*.

deliverness (dē-liv'ér-nes), *n.* [*< ME. delyverness, -nesse; < deliver² + -ness.] Agility; nimbleness; speed. Chaucer.*

This, for his *delyvernesse* and swiftnesse, was surnamed Herefote.

Fabyan, *Chron.*, i. ccviii.

delivery (dē-liv'ér-i), *n.*; pl. *deliveries* (-iz). [*< deliver¹ + -y, after livery.] 1. The act of setting free; the act of freeing from bondage, danger, or evil of any kind; release; rescue; deliverance.*

He . . . swore, with sobs,
That he would labour my *delivery*.

Shak., *Rich. III.*, l. 4.

In the *delivery* of them that sur vive, no mans particular carefulnesse saued one person, but the meere goodness of God himselfe.

Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's True Travels*, II. 70.

2. A giving or passing from one to another; the act of transferring or handing over to another: as, the *delivery* of goods or of a deed; the *delivery* of a parcel or a letter.—3. Surrender; a giving up.

The *delivery* of your royal father's person into the hands of the army.

Sir J. Denham.

4. In *law*, the placing of one person in legal possession of a thing by another.—5. Aid given in the act of parturition; the bringing forth of offspring; childbirth.—6. Utterance; enunciation; manner of speaking or singing.

I was charmed with the gracefulness of his figure and *delivery*.

Addison.

7. The act of sending or putting forth; emission; discharge: as, the *delivery* of the ball in base-ball, cricket, etc.; the *delivery* of fire or of a charge in battle; the *delivery* of a blow from the shoulder.—8. Capacity for pouring out or disburdening of contents: as, the *delivery* of a pipe.—9. Free motion or use of the limbs; activity; agility.

The duke had the neater limbs, and freer *delivery*.

Sir H. Wotton.

10. In *founding*, allowance or free play given to a pattern so that it can be readily lifted from the mold. Also called *draw-taper*.—**Actual delivery**, or *delivery in fact*, in *law*, a transfer of physical possession.—**Constructive delivery**, in *law*, such a change in the situation as in legal effect imports a transfer of possession.—**Delivery of juridical possession**, in *law*, a term used in parts of the United States acquired from Mexico to denote the formal transfer of the possession of land required by Mexican law, which was necessary to the complete investiture of title: corresponding to the common-law livery of seizin. Under Mexican administration it was performed by a magistrate of the vicinage, and it included the establishment of boundaries when they were uncertain. The purchaser, in the presence of the magistrate and witnesses, pulled up grass and stones and threw them to the four winds of heaven, in token of his legal and legitimate possession. The magistrate made a record of these proceedings, duly attested by the witnesses, and gave a copy to the new owner.—**Delivery-roller**, in *mach.*, the last of a series of rollers, or that which finally carries the object from the operative parts of the machine.—**Delivery-valve**, the valve through which a pumped fluid is discharged.—**General delivery**, the delivery of mail from the delivery-window of a post-office upon application of the persons to whom it is addressed.—**Good delivery**, in the law of sales, and particularly in the stock exchange, a delivery or tender by the seller proper to fulfil his obligation.—**Jail delivery**. See *jail-delivery*.—**Symbolical delivery**, in *law*, the delivery of property by handing over something else as a symbol, token, or representative of it, as, for instance, the key of the warehouse containing it.—**Syn. 6. Elocution, Delivery**. See *elocution*.

del¹ (del), *n.* [*< ME. delle = MD. delle, D. del, a dale, vale = G. dial. telle, a hollow; a deriv. (as dim.) of ME. dal, dale, E. dale: see dale.] For the relation of forms, cf. *tell, tale*.] A small valley between hills; a little dale; a glen; a ravine.*

That break [in the forest] is a *dell*; a deep, hollow cup, lined with turf.

Charlotte Brontë, *Shirley*, xli.

In a little *dell* among the trees there is a small ruined mosque.

B. Taylor, *Lands of the Saracen*, p. 54.

del² (del), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A young girl; a wench. [Thieves' cant.]

My *dell* and my dainty wild *dell*.

Middleton and Dekker, *Roaring Girl*, v. 1.

Della Crusca (del'ə krus'kə). [*It. della, of the (< L. de, of + illa, that); crusca, bran.*] The name of an academy founded at Florence

in 1582, mainly for promoting the purity of the Italian language. Its emblem was a sieve, and its name referred to its purpose of sifting out the bran or refuse from the language. After a short period of incorporation in the Florentine Academy, it was revived in the early part of the nineteenth century.

Della-Cruscan (del-ə krus'kan), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to, characteristic of, or resembling the Academy della Crusca or its methods. The epithet Della-Cruscan was applied to a school of English poetry started by certain Englishmen at Florence toward the end of the eighteenth century, whose sentimentalities and affectations found many imitators in England. Against it the satire of Gifford's "Baviad" (1794) was directed.

The pent-up imagination, which here and there had trickled off in Della-Cruscan dilettantism.

Quarterly Rev., CLXIII. 63.

II. *n.* A member of the Academy della Crusca, or of the English school of poetry named after it.

Della Robbia ware. See *ware*².

delocalize (dē-lō'kal-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *delocalized*, ppr. *delocalizing*. [*< de-priv. + localize.] To free from the limitations of locality; widen the scope or interests of.*

We can have no St. Simons or Pepsyses till we have a Paris or London to *delocalize* our gossip and give it historic breadth.

Lowell, *Study Windows*, p. 92.

The principle of representation was constantly *delocalizing* the town, and bringing into the arena subjects which reminded men of their relationship to the state and the crown.

H. E. Scudder, *Noah Webster*, p. 20.

deloo (de-lō'), *n.* [N. African.] A kind of North African duiker, *Cephalophus grimmia*, one of the pygmy antelopes. It is about 3 feet long, of a fawn color with whitish flanks, black ankles, and a black stripe on the face running up to the tuft of hair on the poll.

deloul, *n.* See *delul*. Layard.

Deloyala (dē-lō'ī-ā-lā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. δῆλος, clear, + ἰαλος, glass.] A genus of tortoise-beetles: a synonym of *Coptocycla*. The name was used by Chevrolat in Dejean's catalogue without diagnosis. An American species, *Deloyala* or *Coptocycla clavata*, is 7.6 millimeters long, very broadly oval, pale, testaceous, and has the elytra brown, tuberculate, and gibbous, with a large hyaline spot in the middle of the side margin and a similar small subapical spot, whence the name. It feeds on potato-vines.



Clubbed Tortoise-beetle (*Deloyala clavata*). (Line shows natural size.)

delph, *n.* An improper spelling of *delf*¹, *delf*².

Delphacida (del-fas'ī-dā), *n. pl.*

[NL., < *Delphax* (-ac-) + *-ida*.] A group of hemipterous insects, typified by the genus *Delphax*, regarded as one of the numerous subfamilies of *Fulgoroidea*, or referred to the *Cixiidae*.

Delphax (del'faks'), *n.* [NL., < Gr. δῆλας, a young pig.] A genus of phytophthorous hemipterous insects, or plant-lice. *D. saccharivora* is a West Indian species very injurious to the sugar-cane.

Delphian (del'fi-an), *a.* and *n.* [*< Delphi + -an.*]

I. *a.* 1. Relating to Delphi, a town of ancient Greece, on Mount Parnassus in Phocis, or to the sanctuary of Apollo at that place, the most celebrated fane of Greek worship.

The *Delphian* vales, the Palestines,
The Meccas of the mind.

Halleck.

2. Of or pertaining to Apollo (as Apollo Delphinus, of Delphi), or to his priestess (the Pythoness) of the oracle of Delphi, who under inspiration delivered the responses of the oracle; hence, inspired.

An inward *Delphian* look.

Lowell, *Among my Books*, 2d ser., p. 322.

Also *Delphinian*.

II. *n.* 1. An inhabitant of Delphi.

The *Delphians* contributed a fourth, and collected everywhere for it. C. O. Müller, *Manual of Archaeol.* (trans.), § 80.

2. With the definite article, Apollo.

Delphic (del'fik), *a.* [*< L. Delphicus, < Gr. Δελφικός, pertaining to Δελφοί, Delphi.] Same as Delphian.*

For still with *Delphic* emphasis she spann'd
The quick invisible strings.

Keats.

delphin¹ (del'fin), *n.* [*ME. delphin, delfyn, < L. delphinus, ML. also delphinus, < Gr. δελφίν, later also δελφίν, a dolphin (Delphinus delphis).*] Hence *dolphin* and *dauphin*, *q. v.* A dolphin.

Thar buith oft ytake *delphyns*, & se-calues, & balenes (gret fysch, as hvyt were of whales kunde).

Trevisa, tr. of Higden's *Polychronicon*, l. 41.

delphin² (del'fin), *a.* [*< L. delphinus, also delphin, a dolphin (in ML. applied to the eldest son of the king of France: see dauphin): see delphin¹, n., and dolphin.] 1. In *zool.*, pertaining to a dol-*

phin, or to the *Delphinidae*.—2. Pertaining or relating to the Dauphin of France.

Also delphine, delphinian.
Delphin editions of the classics, a set of Latin classics prepared by thirty-nine scholars under the superintendence of Montausier, Bossuet, and Huet, for the use of the dauphin (ad urum Delphinum), son of Louis XIV. They are not now valued except for their indexes of words.

delphin² (del'fin), *n.* [For *delphinine* (which is in use in another chem. sense), < *Delphinus* + *-ine²*.] A neutral fat found in the oil of several members of the genus *Delphinus*.

Delphinapterinæ (del-fi-nap-te-ri-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Delphinapterus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Delphinidae*, containing the beluga or white whale (*Delphinapterus*) and the narwhal (*Monodon*), as together contrasted with other delphinids collectively. They have the cervical vertebrae all distinct, and not more than 6 phalanges in any digit.

Delphinapterus (del-fi-nap'te-rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *delphís*, *delphís*, dolphin, + *ἀπτερος*, wingless (taken as 'finless', with ref. to the absence of a dorsal fin), < *ἀ-priv*, a wing, a fin: see *apterous*.] 1. A genus of delphinoid odontocete cetaceans, typical of the subfamily *Del-*



Beluga, or White Whale (*Delphinapterus leucas*).

phinapterinæ, containing the beluga or white whale (*D. leucas*). It is related to *Monodon*, and resembles the narwhal except in dentition. It has 32 to 40 teeth; 50 vertebrae, the cervical vertebrae being free; 11 ribs; short, broad, and rounded fins; a low ridge in place of a dorsal fin; the head rounded; and the snout very slightly projecting, if at all. The species attains a length of 12 feet, is white, and chiefly inhabits arctic seas. *Beluga* is a synonym.

2. A genus of dolphins (*Delphininæ*) which have no dorsal fin, as *D. peroni*: now called *Leucorhampus*. See *Delphinus*, 1.

delphinate (del'fi-nāt), *n.* [< *delphin-ic* + *-ate¹*.] A salt formed by the union of delphinic acid with a base.

delphine, a. See *delphin¹*.

Delphinia (del-fin'i-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl., < Gr. *Δελφίνιος* (an epithet of Apollo), taken as 'of Delphi' (< *Δελφοί*, Delphi), but in form < *delphís*, *delphís*, a dolphin: see *dolphin*, *Delphic*.] A festival of Apollo Delphinus (the Dolphin or protector of navigation, the god of Delphi), of expiatory character, celebrated at Athens and Egina, and generally among Ionian colonies along the Mediterranean coasts. At Athens it was held on the 6th of Mounychion (end of March), toward the close of the period of winter storms at sea, and included a procession in which seven boys and seven maidens bore olive-branches, bound with fillets of white wool, to the Delphinian temple near the temple of the Olympian Zeus.

delphinia (del-fin'i-ā), *n.* Same as *delphinine²*.

Delphinian (del-fin'i-an), *a.* 1. Same as *Delphian*. Compare *Pythian*.—2. [i. c.] Same as *delphin¹*.—**Delphinian Apollo**. See *Apollo*.

delphinic (del-fin'ik), *a.* [< L. *delphinus*, dolphin: see *delphin¹*, *n.*] Noting an acid discovered by Chevreul first in dolphin-oil and afterward in the ripe berries of the Guelder-rose. It is now known to be identical with valeric acid.

Delphinidae (del-fin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Delphinus* + *-idæ*.] A large family of odontocete cetaceans. By recent authors it has been limited to those having normally numerous teeth in both jaws; a short symphysis of the mandible, not exceeding one third the length of the jaw; no distinct lacrymal bones; the pterygoids short, scroll-like, and involuted; the capitular articulations of the ribs disappearing backward; the costal cartilages ossified; and the blow-hole median, transversely crescentic, and concave forward. In size and shape the *Delphinidae* vary greatly. With few exceptions they are marine. As above described, the family includes all the marine cetaceans known as dolphins, porpoises, grampuses, etc., as well as the caaling or pilot-whales, belugas or white whales, and the narwhal. It has been divided into *Pontoporiinæ*, *Delphinapterinæ*, *Delphininæ*, and *Globicephalinæ*.

Delphininæ (del-fi-ni-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Delphinus* + *-inæ*.] The typical subfamily of *Delphinidae*, containing the dolphins and porpoises proper, together with the killers, as distinguished from the belugas, narwhals, black-fish, etc. They have no cervical constriction, the post-axial cervical vertebrae are more or less consolidated, and the second and third digits have from 5 to 9 phalanges. See cuts under *dolphin* and *porpoise*.

delphinine¹ (del'fi-nin), *a. and n.* 1. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Delphininæ*.

II. *n.* A species of *Delphininæ*.
delphinine² (del'fi-nin), *n.* [< *delphin-ium* + *-ine²*.] A highly poisonous vegetable alkaloid

discovered in the plant *Delphinium Staphisagria*. Its taste is bitter and acrid. When heated it melts, but on cooling it becomes hard and brittle like resin. Applied externally, its effects are analogous to those of veratrine, and it has been used as a substitute for it in the treatment of neuralgia. Also *delphinia*, *delphia*, *delphinin*, *delphin*.

Delphinium (del-fin'i-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *delphion*, larkspur (so called from the form of the nectary, which resembles the ordinary representations of the dolphin), < *delphís*, *delphís*, a dolphin: see *dolphin*.] An extensive genus of the natural order *Ranunculaceæ*, consisting of annual or perennial herbaceous plants, with usually blue, purple, or white flowers. The flowers are in loose racemes, and are very irregular, consisting of five colored sepals and only two conspicuous petals, the spurs of which are inclosed in the long spur of the upper sepal. There are 50 species or more, scattered over the northern temperate zone, 20 of which are found in the United States. Two species peculiar to California have red or yellowish flowers. Many are cultivated in gardens under the name of larkspur, chiefly *D. Ajacis* and *D. Consolida* of Europe, and *D. elatum* from Siberia, with numerous hybrids. One species, the *D. Staphisagria*, commonly called stavesac, yields the vegetable alkaloid delphinine.

delphinoid (del'fi-noid), *a. and n.* [< Gr. *delphinoeidēs*, like a dolphin, < *delphís*, *delphís*, a dolphin, + *εἶδος*, form.] 1. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Delphinidae* or *Delphinoidea*; like or likened to a dolphin.

II. *n.* One of the *Delphinidae* or *Delphinoidea*; a dolphin, porpoise, or any other living toothed cetacean not a cachalote.

Delphinoidea (del-fi-noi'dē-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Delphinus* + *-oidea*. See *delphinoid*.] A superfamily group of odontocete cetaceans, containing all the living toothed whales, porpoises, dolphins, etc., excepting the sperm-whales or cachalotes. The families are the *Iniidae*, *Platanistidae*, *Delphinidae*, and *Ziphiidae*. The association is made entirely on cranial characters.

delphinoidine (del-fi-noi'din), *n.* [< *Delphinium* + *-oid* + *-ine²*.] An amorphous alkaloid obtained from the seeds of *Delphinium Staphisagria*.

Delphinula (del-fin'ū-lā), *n.* [NL., dim. of L. *delphinus*, a dolphin; so called on account of an imagined likeness to the conventional dolphin.] A genus of gastropods, typical of the family *Delphinulidae*.

Delphinulidae (del-fi-nū-li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Delphinula* + *-idæ*.] A family of rhypidoglossate gastropods, typified by the genus *Delphinula*. They are destitute of cephalic lobes, but have cirriform appendages to the foot, and otherwise the animals resemble those of the families *Turbinidae* and *Trochidae*. The shell is turbinate or discoidal and has a circular aperture. The operculum is multispiral and corneous, but sometimes provided with a thin calcareous layer. The living species are inhabitants of tropical seas. Numerous extinct forms have been referred to the family.

delphinuloid (del-fin'ū-loid), *a.* [< *Delphinula* + *-oid*.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Delphinulidae*; like a member of the genus *Delphinula*.

Delphinus (del-fi-nus), *n.* [L., a dolphin: see *delphin¹* and *dolphin*.] 1. The typical genus of the family *Delphinidae*, to which very different limits have been assigned. (a) By the authors of the Linnean school it was used for all the cetaceans with teeth in both jaws, and consequently for the *Delphinidae* (except *Monodon*), *Platanistidae*, and *Iniidae*. (b) By later authors it was restricted to *Delphinidae*, but included at first all except those of the genera *Phocaena* and *Delphinapterus*; gradually others were excluded. (c) By recent authors it is restricted to species of *Delphininæ* whose chief peculiarity is in the deep longitudinal grooves on the sides of the palate, separating the alveolar border from the median ridge. They have numerous (more than 80) small pointed teeth, close set along each jaw; from 50 to 90 vertebrae; the rostral part of the skull longer than the cranial portion, whence the head has a pointed snout marked off from the forehead by a groove; the dorsal fin large, triangular or falcate, sometimes wanting; and the flippers of moderate size, narrow, pointed, and falcate, with the lateral digits small or rudimentary. As thus defined, the genus contains the animals to which the word *dolphin* should be restricted, as the original dolphin of the ancients, *Delphinus delphis*, but which are commonly called *porpoises* by confounding them with the species of *Phocaena*, sometimes called *bottle-nosed* or *bay porpoises*. The tursio, *D. tursio*, is a larger and bulkier species. Sundry dolphins marked with white, and having from 80 to 90 vertebrae, constitute a group to which the name *Lagenorhynchus* is applied. A Chinese species, with only about



Delphinula laciniata.

50 vertebrae, is called *Steno sinensis*. A species from the south seas, *D. peroni*, without a dorsal fin, has been called *Leucorhampus* and *Delphinapterus*. See cut under *dolphin*.

2. One of the ancient constellations, representing a dolphin. It is situated east of *Aquila*.

delphisine (del'fi-sin), *n.* An alkaloid obtained from the seeds of *Delphinium Staphisagria*. It appears in crystalline tufts.

Delsartian (del-sar'ti-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to François Delsarte (1811-1871), a French musician, or to the method of developing bodily grace and strength founded by him.

delta (del'tā), *n.* [= D. G. Dan. Sw. F. Sp. Pg. It., etc., *delta*, < L. *delta*, < Gr. *δέλτα*, the name of the 4th letter, also anything so shaped, esp. a triangular island formed by the mouths of large rivers, as of the Nile, Indus, etc.; < Heb. *daleth*, the 4th letter of the alphabet, lit. a door: see *D.*] 1. The name of the Greek letter Δ, δ, answering to the Latin and English *D*. See *D*.—2. A triangular island or alluvial tract included between the diverging branches of the mouth of a great river: as, the *delta* of the Nile, of the Ganges, of the Mississippi, etc.—3. In *anat.*, a triangular space or surface.—**Delta fornicis**, in *anat.*, the *delta* of the fornx; the triangular entocuticular area of the inferoposterior surface of the fornx, constituting the roof of the aulla. In the cat its base coincides with a line between the portæ, and its two other sides are ripe, or the lines of reflection of the endyma upon the intruded aulplexus. *Wiider and Gage, Anat. Tech.*, p. 477.—**Delta mesoscapulae**, in *anat.*, the *delta* of the mesoscapula; the triangular area at the root of the spine of the scapula, at the vertebral end of the mesoscapula. *Wiider and Gage, Anat. Tech.*, p. 156.

deltification (del'tā-fi-kā-shon), *n.* [< *delta* + *-fication*, ult. < L. *facere*, make: see *-fy*.] The process of forming a *delta* at the mouth of a river.

deltic (del-tā'ik), *a.* [< *delta* + *-ic*.] 1. Pertaining to or like a *delta*.

The *Hugli* is formed by the three most westerly of the *deltic* spill-streams of the Ganges.

2. Having or forming a *delta*.

It [Bhagirathi] now discloses the last stage in the decay of a *deltic* river.

2. Having or forming a *delta*.

It [Bhagirathi] now discloses the last stage in the decay of a *deltic* river.

2. Having or forming a *delta*.

It [Bhagirathi] now discloses the last stage in the decay of a *deltic* river.

2. Having or forming a *delta*.

It [Bhagirathi] now discloses the last stage in the decay of a *deltic* river.

2. Having or forming a *delta*.

It [Bhagirathi] now discloses the last stage in the decay of a *deltic* river.

2. Having or forming a *delta*.

It [Bhagirathi] now discloses the last stage in the decay of a *deltic* river.

2. Having or forming a *delta*.

It [Bhagirathi] now discloses the last stage in the decay of a *deltic* river.

2. Having or forming a *delta*.

It [Bhagirathi] now discloses the last stage in the decay of a *deltic* river.

2. Having or forming a *delta*.

It [Bhagirathi] now discloses the last stage in the decay of a *deltic* river.

2. Having or forming a *delta*.

It [Bhagirathi] now discloses the last stage in the decay of a *deltic* river.

2. Having or forming a *delta*.

It [Bhagirathi] now discloses the last stage in the decay of a *deltic* river.

2. Having or forming a *delta*.

It [Bhagirathi] now discloses the last stage in the decay of a *deltic* river.

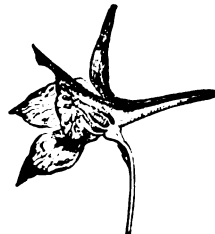
2. Having or forming a *delta*.

It [Bhagirathi] now discloses the last stage in the decay of a *deltic* river.

2. Having or forming a *delta*.

It [Bhagirathi] now discloses the last stage in the decay of a *deltic* river.

2. Having or forming a *delta*.



Flower of Larkspur (*Delphinium consolida*), cut longitudinally.



Dorsal view of a Brachiopod (*Waldheimia flavescens*), showing a *deltidium*.



Deltoid Leaf.

II. n. The large, coarse-fibered, triangular muscle of the shoulder, covering and protecting the joint, arising from the spine of the scapula, the acromion, and the clavicle, and inserted into the deltoid crest of the humerus. Its action raises the arm away from the side of the body. See cut under muscle.

deltoid (del-toi'dal), *a.* [*< deltoid + -al.*] Triangular; deltoid.

From ancient times down to the twelfth century, square, rectangular, or deltoid instruments of the harp kind appear to have been very common.

W. K. Sullivan, *Int.* to O'Curry's *Anc. Irish*, p. dv.

deltoides, *n.* Plural of *deltoides*.

deltoides (del-toi'déz), *n.* [NL.: see *deltoid*.] 1. In *anat.*, the deltoid muscle. See *deltoid*, *n.*

The *deltoides* proceeds from the clavicle and scapula to the humerus. Huxley, *Anat. Vert.*, p. 48.

2. [*cap.*] [Used as a plural.] In *entom.*, a division of nocturnal *Lepidoptera*; the deltoid *Lepidoptera* of early entomologists, inexactly corresponding with the pyralid moths or family *Pyralidae* of later systems.

deltoides (del-toi'dé-us), *n.*; pl. *deltoides* (-i). [NL.: see *deltoid*.] The deltoid muscle. See *deltoid*, *n.*

delubrum (dê-lû'brum), *n.*; pl. *delubra* (-brâ). [L., a temple, shrine, sanctuary, prob. so called as the place of expiation; the lit. sense is more obvious in ML. *delubrum*, a baptismal font; < L. *deluere*, wash off, cleanse, < *de*, away, + *luere*, wash.] 1. In *Rom. antiq.*, a temple or sanctuary, by some scholars believed to have contained a basin or fountain in which persons coming to sacrifice washed. But the actual distinction between *delubrum* and *templum* is uncertain.—2. In *eccles. arch.*, a church furnished with a font.—3. A font or baptismal basin.

deludable (dê-lû'da-bl), *a.* [*< delude + -able.*] Susceptible of being deluded or deceived; liable to be imposed upon or misled.

For well understanding the omniscience of his nature, he is not so ready to deceive himself as to falsify unto him whose cognition is in no way *deludable*.

Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Err.*, i. 2.

delude (dê-lûd'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deluded*, ppr. *deluding*. [*< ME. deluden*, < OF. *deluder*, also *deluer*, < L. *deludere*, pp. *delusus*, mock, make sport of, deceive, < *de* + *luere*, play, jest. Cf. *allude*, *collude*, *illude*.] 1. To deceive; impose upon; mislead the mind or judgment of; beguile; cheat.

Shouldst thou *deluded* feed

On hopes so groundless, thou art mad indeed.

Crabbe, *Works*, IV. 103.

Peterborough wrote two letters to the governor, one of which he contrived to have intercepted by the Spanish general, with the result of *deluding* him into the belief that he was surrounded by a large army.

Quarterly Rev., CXLV. 195.

2. To frustrate or disappoint; elude; evade.

They which during life and health are never destitute of ways to *delude* repentance, do notwithstanding oftentimes, when their last hour draweth on, . . . feel that sting which before lay dead in them.

Hooker, *Eccles. Polity*, vi. 4.

Whate'er his arts be, wile, I will have thee

Delude them with a trick, thy obstinate silence.

B. Jonson, *Devil is an Ass*, i. 3.

=*Syn.* 1. *Mislead*, *Delude* (see *mislead*); to cozen, dupe, lead astray.

deluder (dê-lû'dér), *n.* One who deceives or beguiles; an impostor; one who holds out false pretenses.

And thus the sweet *deluders* tune their song. Pope.

deluge (del'ûj), *n.* [*< ME. deluge*, < OF. *deluge*, *deluue*, F. *déluge* = Pr. *diluv* = Sp. Pg. It. *diluvio*, < L. *diluvium*, a flood, < *diluer*, wash away, < *di-*, *dis-*, away, + *luere*, wash. Cf. *diluvial*.] 1. Any overflowing of water; an inundation; a flood; specifically, the great flood or overflowing of the earth (called the *universal deluge*) which, according to the account in Genesis, occurred in the days of Noah, or any of the similar floods found in the traditions of most ancient peoples, accompanied by a nearly total destruction of life. See *flood*.

The apostle doth plainly intimate that the old world was subject to perish by a *deluge*, as this is subject to perish by conflagration. T. Burnet, *Theory of the Earth*.

2. Anything analogous to an inundation; anything that overwhelms or floods.

A fiery *deluge* fed

With ever-burning sulphur unconsumed.

Milton, P. L., i. 68.

Saw Babylon set wide her two-leav'd brass

To let the military *deluge* pass.

Corper, *Expostulation*.

After me the *deluge* (F. *après moi le déluge*), a saying ascribed to Louis XV., who expressed thus his indifference to the results of his policy of selfish and reckless extravagance, and perhaps his apprehension of coming disaster.

deluge (del'ûj), *v.*; pret. and pp. *deluged*, ppr. *deluging*. [*< deluge*, *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To pour over in a *deluge*; overwhelm with a flood; overflow; inundate; drown.

Still the battering waves rush in,
Implacable, till, *delug'd* by the foam,
The ship sinks, found'ring in the vast abyss.

Philips.

Lands *deluged* by unbridled floods.

Wordsworth, *The Brownie's Cell*.

2. To overrun like a flood; pour over in overwhelming numbers: as, the northern nations *deluged* the Roman empire with their armies.—3. To overwhelm; cause to sink under the weight of a general or spreading calamity.

At length corruption, like a general flood, . . .
Shall *deluge* all. Pope, *Moral Essays*, iii. 137.

II. *intrans.* To suffer a *deluge*; be *deluged*. [Rare.]

I'd weep the world to such a strain,
That it should *deluge* once again.

Marquis of Montrose, *Death of Charles I.*

delul (de-lûl'), *n.* [Ar.] A female dromedary. Also written *deloul*.

Bedouins bestriding naked-backed *Deluls*, and clinging like apes to the hairy humps.

R. F. Burton, *El-Mednâh*, p. 259.

de lunatico inquirendo (dê lû-nat'i-kô-in-kwî-ren'dô). [L., of investigating a lunatic: *de*, of; *lunaticus*, abl. of *lunaticus*, a lunatic (see *lunatic*); *inquirendo*, abl. ger. of *inquirere*, inquire, question, investigate (see *inquire*).] The old title of the writ or commission (now commonly called an *inquisition*) issued formerly out of Chancery, and now by various courts, appointing commissioners to investigate, with the aid of a jury, the mental condition of a person alleged to be of unsound mind, in order that, if found incapable of managing his own affairs, a committee may be appointed to take charge of them, and his dealing with others who might impose upon him be interdicted.

delundung (de-lun'dung), *n.* The native name of the weasel-cat or linsang (*Prionodon gracilis*).



Delundung, or Linsang (*Prionodon gracilis*).

cilis) of Java and Malacca, of the subfamily *Prionodontinae* and family *Viverridae*. It is one of the civets, but has no scent-pouches. It is beautifully spotted, and has a long cylindrical tail and a slender body. Also *delundung*.

delusion (dê-lû'zhon), *n.* [= OF. *delusion* = Sp. *dilusion* = Pg. *delusão* = It. *delusione*, < L. *delusio(n)*, < *deludere*, delude: see *delude*.] 1. The act of *deluding*; a misleading of the mind; deception.

For God hath justly given the nations up
To thy *delusions*.

Milton, P. R., i. 443.

The major's good judgment—that is, if a man may be said to have good judgment who is under the influence of love's *delusion*.

Thackeray, *Vanity Fair*.

2. The state of being *deluded*; false impression or belief; error or mistake, especially of a fixed nature: as, his *delusion* was unconquerable. See the synonyms below.

God shall send them strong *delusion*, that they should believe a lie. 2 Thes. ii. 11.

Some angry power cheats with rare *delusions*

My credulous sense.

Ford, *Lover's Melancholy*, iv. 3.

I, waking, view'd with grief the rising sun,
And fondly mourn'd the dear *delusion* gone. Prior.

Of all the *delusions* against which history and historical geography have to strive, there is none more deeply rooted than the notion that there has always been a land called Switzerland and a people called the Swiss.

E. A. Freeman, *Amer. Lects.*, p. 383.

=*Syn.* 2. *Illusion*, *Delusion*, *Hallucination*. As now technically used, especially by the best authorities in medical jurisprudence, *illusion* signifies a false mental appearance or conception produced by an external cause acting through the senses, the falsity of which is capable of de-

tection by the subject of it by examination or reasoning. Thus, a mirage, or the momentary belief that a reflection in a mirror is a real object, is an *illusion*. A *delusion* is a fixed false mental conception, occasioned by an external object acting upon the senses, but not capable of correction or removal by examination or reasoning. Thus, a fixed belief that an inanimate object is a living person, that all one's friends are conspiring against one, that all food offered is poisoned, and the like, are *delusions*. A *hallucination* is a false conception occasioned by internal condition without external cause or aid of the senses, such as imagining that one hears an external voice when there is no sound to suggest such an idea. If a person walking at twilight, seeing a post, should believe it to be a spy pursuing him, and should imagine he saw it move, this would be an *illusion*; a continuous belief that every person one sees is a spy pursuing one, if such as cannot be removed by evidence, is a *delusion*; a belief that one sees such spies pursuing, when there is no object in sight capable of suggesting such a thought, is a *hallucination*. *Illusions* are not necessarily indications of insanity; *delusions* and *hallucinations*, if fixed, are. In literary and popular use an *illusion* is an unreal appearance presented in any way to the bodily or the mental vision; it is often pleasing, harmless, or even useful. The word *delusion* expresses strongly the mental condition of the person who puts too great faith in an *illusion* or any other error: he "labors under a *delusion*." A *delusion* is a mental error or deception, and may have regard to things actually existing, as well as to *illusions*. *Delusions* are ordinarily repulsive and discreditable, and may even be mischievous. We speak of the *illusions* of fancy, hope, youth, and the like, but of the *delusions* of a fanatic or a lunatic. A *hallucination* is the product of an imagination disordered, perhaps beyond the bounds of sanity; a flighty or crazy notion or belief, generally of some degree of permanence; a special aberration of belief as to some specific point: the central suggestion in the word is that of the groundlessness of the belief or opinion.

Poetry produces an *illusion* on the eye of the mind, as a magic lantern produces an *illusion* on the eye of the body. Macaulay, *Milton*.

Dreams or *illusions*, call them what you will,

They lift us from the commonplace of life

To better things. Longfellow, *Michael Angelo*.

The people never give up their liberties but under some *delusion*. Burke, *Speech at County Meeting in Bucks*, 1784.

Those other words of *delusion* and folly, Liberty first and Union afterward. D. Webster, *Reply to Hayne*.

Mankind would be subject to fewer *delusions* than they are, if they constantly bore in mind their liability to false judgments due to unusual combinations, either artificial or natural, of true sensations.

Huxley and Youmans, *Physiol.*, § 292.

A few *hallucinations* about a subject to which the greatest clerks have been generally such strangers may warrant us to dissent from his opinion. Boyle.

delusional (dê-lû'zhon-al), *a.* [*< delusion + -al.*] 1. Pertaining to, characterized by, or of the nature of *delusion*.

The hitherto recognized *delusional* insanities.

Alien. and Neurol., VIII. 644.

2. Afflicted with *delusions*: as, the *delusional* insane.

In a third case a systematized *delusional* lunatic had *delusions* of persecution. Alien. and Neurol., IV. 462.

delusionist (dê-lû'zhon-ist), *n.* [*< delusion + -ist.*] One who causes or is a subject of *delusion*; a *deluding* or *deluded* person.

The principles of evidence that have heretofore commanded the world's acceptance make no distinction in the quality or quantity of testimony for different varieties of claims. . . . Under this feature of current logic *delusionists* of all kinds have consistently and persistently found refuge. Pop. Sci. Mo., XIII. 332.

delusive (dê-lû'siv), *a.* [= Sp. *delusivo*, < L. as if **delusivus*, < *delusus*, pp. of *deludere*, delude: see *delude*.] 1. Apt to *delude*; causing *delusion*; deceptive; beguiling: as, *delusive* arts; *delusive* appearances.

A fox

Stretched on the earth, with fine *delusive* sleights,

Mocking a gaping crow. B. Jonson, *Volpone*, i. 1

That fond, *delusive*, happy, transient spell,

That hides us from a world wherein we dwell.

Crabbe, *Works*, VII. 200.

2. Of the nature of a *delusion*; unreal; imaginary. [Rare.]

There is no such thing as a fictitious, or *delusive*, sensation. A sensation must exist to be a sensation, and if it exists, it is real and not *delusive*.

Huxley and Youmans, *Physiol.*, § 270.

=*Syn.* 1. See *fallacious* and *deceptive*.

delusively (dê-lû'siv-li), *adv.* In a *delusive* manner; so as to *delude*.

delusiveness (dê-lû'siv-nes), *n.* The quality of being *delusive*; tendency to deceive.

When they have been driven out by opposite evidence, . . . then indeed we may discover their *delusiveness*.

A. Tucker, *Light of Nature*, i. i. 11.

delusory (dê-lû'sô-ri), *a.* [= OF. *delusoire*, F. *délusoire* = Sp. It. *delusorio*, < LL. as if **delusorius*, < *delusor*, a deceiver, < L. *deludere*, pp. of *deludere*, deceive, delude: see *delude*.] Apt to deceive; deceptive; *delusive*.

These *delusory* false pretences, which have neither truth nor substance in them. Prynne, *Histrio-Mastix*, II. iv. 2.

deluviet, *n.* See *diluvie*.

• **delvauxene, delvauxite** (del-vō'zēn, -zit), *n.* [After the Belgian chemist *Delvaux*.] A variety of dufrénite containing a large excess of water. **delve** (delv), *v.*; pret. and pp. *delved* (pret. formerly *dolve*, pp. *dolven*), ppr. *delving*. [*ME. delven* (pret. *dalf*, *dolve*, pp. *dolven*), < *AS. delfan* (pret. *dealf*, pl. *dulfon*, pp. *dolfen*) = *OFries. deloa* = *D. delven*, dig, = *OS. bi-delban* = *OHG. bi-telban*, bury.] **I. trans.** 1. To dig; turn up or excavate with a spade or some other tool.

Do delve up small the moulds of every roote.

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 77.
Delve of convenient depth your thrashing-floor.

Dryden.

2†. To bury.

Salomon for this cause made it to be taken vp and *dolven* depe in the grounde. *Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 155.

II. intrans. 1. To practise digging; labor with the spade.

The common people . . . doe dig and delve with undefatigable toyle. *Sandys*, Travells, p. 215.

When Adam *delv'd* and Eve span,
Who was then a gentleman? *Old rime*.

Ever of her he thought when he *delved* in the soil of his garden. *Longfellow*, Miles Standish, viii.

2. Figuratively, to carry on laborious or continued research or investigation, as one digging for hidden treasure.

Not in the cells where frigid learning *delves*
In Aldine folios mouldering on their shelves.

O. W. Holmes, Poetry.

He remained satisfied with himself to the last, *delving* in his own mine. *Whipple*, *Esa.* and *Rev.*, II. 26.

delve (delv), *n.* [*ME. delve*; the same word as *delf*¹, *q. v.*; from the verb.] 1†. A place dug or hollowed out; a pitfall; a ditch; a den; a cave.

In *delves* deepe is sette thair [almonds'] appetite,
Thaire magnitude a larger lande requirith.

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 57.

It is a darksome delve farre under ground.
Spenser, *F. Q.*, IV. i. 20.

2. That which is dug out: as, a delve of coals (a certain quantity of coal dug from a mine). [*Prov. Eng.*]

delver (del'ver), *n.* [*ME. delvere*, < *AS. deljere*, a digger, < *delfan*, dig; see *delve*.] 1. One who digs with or as if with a spade.

It is so goodde that in the blossomyng
She wol not lese a floure that forth is brought.
The *delver* is to help her with delvyng.

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 87.

He turned and looked as keenly at her
As careful robins eye the *delver's* toll.

Tennyson, *Geraint*.

2. Figuratively, a patient and laborious investigator.

delving (del'ving), *n.* 1. Digging.—2. Figuratively, search; laborious investigation; research.

It was no ordinary *delving* which struck into the dispersed veins of the dim and dark mine of our history.

I. D'Israeli, *Amen.* of *Lit.*, I. 279.

demagnetization (dē-mag'net-i-zā'shən), *n.* [*demagnetize* + *-ation*.] 1. The act or process of depriving of magnetic polarity.—2. In *mesmerism*, the act of restoring a person in the mesmeric trance to a normal state of consciousness; demesmerization.

Also spelled *demagnetisation*.

demagnetize (dē-mag'net-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *demagnetized*, ppr. *demagnetizing*. [*de-*priv. + *magnetize*.] 1. To deprive of magnetic polarity.

A thunder-storm *demagnetized* the compass of his Britannic majesty's ship *Wren*, in which I was then a midshipman.

W. C. Russell, *Jack's Courtship*, xxix.

The induction of a magnet on itself always tends to diminish the magnetisation, and acts like a *demagnetising* force.

Atkinson, *tr.* of *Mascart* and *Joubert*, I. 386.

2. To demesmerize; restore from a mesmeric state to normal consciousness.

Also spelled *demagnetise*.

demagogic, demagogical (dem-a-gōj'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [= *F. demagogique* = *Sp. demagógico* = *Pg. demagogico* (cf. *D. G. demagogisch* = *Dan. Sw. demagogisk*), < *Gr. δημαγωγικός*, of or fit for a demagogue, < *δημαγωγός*, a demagogue; see *demagogue*.] Relating to or like a demagogue; given to pandering to the rabble from self-interest.

Demagogic leaders from South Germany stumped the province and stirred up the people. *Loew*, *Bismarck*, I. 363.

demagogism, demagoguism (dem-a-gōg-izm), *n.* [*demagogue* + *-ism*.] The practices and principles of a demagogue; a pandering to the multitude for selfish ends.

There has been nothing of Cleon, still less of Strepsades striving to underbid him in *demagoguism*, to be found in the public utterances of Mr. Lincoln.

Lowell, *Study Windows*, p. 176.

demagogue (dem-a-gog), *n.* [*F. demagogue* = *Sp. Pg. It. demagogo* = *D. demagoog* = *G. Dan. Sw. demagog* = *Russ. demagogu*, < *NL. demagogus*, < *Gr. δημαγωγός*, a leader of the people, < *δημος*, the people, the populace, + *αγωγός*, a leader, < *άγω*, lead: see *agent, act.*] 1. Historically, a leader of the people; a person who sways the people by oratory or persuasion.

Demosthenes and Cicero, though each of them a leader, or, as the Greeks called it, a *demagogue*, in a popular state, yet seem to differ in their practice.

Swift.

All the popular jealousies and alarms at regal authority would have been excited by *demagogues* in the senate as well as in the comitia; for there are in all nations aristocratical *demagogues* as well as democratical.

J. Adams, *Works*, IV. 524.

2. An unprincipled popular orator or leader; one who endeavors to curry favor with the people or some particular portion of them by pandering to their prejudices or wishes, or by playing on their ignorance or passions; specifically, an unprincipled political agitator; one who seeks to obtain political power or the furtherance of some sinister purpose by pandering to the ignorance or prejudice of the populace.

A plausible insignificant word, in the mouth of an expert *demagogue*, is a dangerous and deceitful weapon.

South, *Works*, II. ix.

To lessen the hopes of usurping *demagogues*, we must enlighten, animate, and combine the spirit of freemen.

Ames, *Works*, II. 273.

The doctrine of State rights can be so handled by an adroit *demagogue* as easily to confound the distinction between liberty and lawlessness in the minds of ignorant persons.

Lowell, *Study Windows*, p. 169.

demagoguery (dem-a-gog-e-ri), *n.* [*demagogue* + *-ery*.] Action characteristic of a demagogue; demagogism.

An element of *demagoguery* tampered with the Irish vote in the person of Jerry, nominally porter.

The Century, XXXII. 258.

demagoguism, n. See *demagogism*.

demagogue (dem-a-gō-j-i), *n.* [= *G. demagogie* = *Dan. Sw. demagogi*, < *F. demagogie* = *Sp. Pg. It. demagogia*, < *Gr. δημαγωγία*, < *δημαγωγός*, a demagogue; see *demagogue*.] Demagogism.

American *demagoguery* . . . devotes more efforts to convincing . . . the public conscience than to enlightening the public mind upon the economic or sociological bearings of the [Chinese] question. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXXVI. 506.

demailn (dē-mān'), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *demailne*, *demean*, *demeasne*, *demesne* (the last being the spelling now usual); < *ME. demayn*, *demailne*, *demeine*, *demeigne*, *demeigne*, < *OF. demaine*, *demeine*, *demagne*, *demoine*, power, dominion, a var. of *domaine* (whence the other E. form *domain*), < *L. dominiūm*, right of ownership, power, dominion: see *domain* and *demesne*, doublets of *demailn*, and see *dominion*, *damage*.] 1†. Power; dominion.

There finde I now that every creature
Sometime a yere hath love in his *demailne*.

Gower, *Conf. Amant*, III. 349.

That al the worlde weelded in his [Alexander's] *demeigne*.

Chaucer, *Monk's Tale*, I. 675.

2†. Same as *domain*.—**3.** Same as *demesne*.

Come, take possession of this wealthy place,
The Earth's sole glory: take, (dear Son) to thee
This Farm's *demailns*, leave the Chief right to me.

Sylvester, *tr.* of *Du Bartas's Weeks*, II., Eden.

You know
How narrow our *demeans* are, and, what's more,
. . . we hardly can subsist.

Massinger, *The Picture*, I. 1.

In his *demailn* (or *demesne*) as of fee, in old *Eng. law*, the technical expression for an estate of fee simple in possession.

In England there is no Land (that of the Crown only excepted) which is not held of a Superior; for all depend either mediately or immediately on the Crown: So that when a Man in Pleading would signify his Lands to be his own, he says, That he is or was seized or possessed thereof in his *demailn* as of Fee; whereby he means, that altho' his Land be to him and his Heirs for ever, yet it is not true *Demailn*, but depending upon a Superior Lord.

E. Phillips, 1706.

demailn¹, *n.* An obsolete form of *domain*.

demailn², *v. t.* An obsolete form of *demean*¹.

demand (dē-mānd'), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *demaund*; < *ME. *demanden* (not found, but the noun occurs), < *OF. demander*, *F. demander* = *Pr. Sp. Pg. demandar* = *It. demandare*, < *ML. demandare*, demand, *L.* give in charge, intrust, < *de*, away, + *mandare*, intrust, commit: see *mandate*, and cf. *command*, *remand*.] **I. trans.** 1. To ask or require as by right or authority, or as that to which one has some valid claim; lay claim to; exact: as, parents demand obedience; what price do you demand?

Ne ought *demands* but that we loving bee,
As he himselfe hath lov'd us afore-hand.

Spenser, *Heavenly Love*.

The pound of flesh, which I demand of him.
Is dearly bought; 'tis mine, and I will have it.

Shak., *M. of V.*, IV. 1.

We demand of superior men that they be superior in this — that the mind and the virtue shall give their verdict in their day, and accelerate so far the progress of civilization.

Emerson, *Fugitive Slave Law*.

2. To ask or interrogate by authority or in a formal manner. [Now rare.]

The officers of the children of Israel . . . were beaten, and demanded, Wherefore have ye not fulfilled your task in making brick?

Ex. v. 14.

Will you, I pray, demand that demi-devil,
Why he hath thus ensnared my soul and body?

Shak., *Othello*, v. 2.

He was demanded, if he were of the same opinion he had been in about the petition or remonstrance.

Winthrop, *Hist. New England*, I. 325.

And Gulnereve . . . desired his name, and sent
Her maiden to demand it of the dwarf.

Tennyson, *Geraint*.

3. To ask for with insistence or urgency; make a positive requisition for; exact as a tribute or a concession: as, the thief demanded my purse.

And when all things were ready, the people with shouts demanded the Sacrifice, which usually was accustomed for the health of their Nation. *Purchas*, *Pilgrimage*, p. 663.

A proper jest, and never heard before,
That Suffolk should demand a whole fifteenth,
For costs and charges in transporting her!

Shak., *2 Hen. VI.*, I. 1.

4. To call for; require as necessary or useful: as, the execution of this work demands great care.

All that fashion demands is composure and self-content.

Emerson, *Essays*, 2d ser., p. 131.

Sacrifices are not accomplished simply because occasions demand them.

N. A. Rev., CXXXIX. 306.

5. In law, to summon to court: as, being demanded, he does not come. = *Syn.* 1 and 2. *Request*, *Beg.*, etc. See *ask*¹.

II. intrans. To make a demand; inquire peremptorily; ask.

The soldiers likewise demanded of him, saying, And what shall we do?

Luke III. 14.

demand (dē-mānd'), *n.* [*ME. demande*, *demaunde*, < *OF. demande*, *F. demande* = *Pr. Sp. Pg. demanda* = *It. dimanda*, a demand; from the verb.] 1. An asking for or a claim made by virtue of a right or supposed right to the thing sought; an authoritative claim; an exaction: as, the demands of one's creditors.

He will give you audience: and wherein
It shall appear that your demands are just.

Shak., *2 Hen. IV.*, IV. 1.

He that has the confidence to turn his wishes into demands will be but a little way from thinking he ought to obtain them.

Locke.

2. An insistent asking or requisition; exaction without reference to right: as, the demands of a blackmailer.—**3.** That which is demanded or required; something claimed, exacted, or necessary: as, what are your demands upon the estate? the demands upon one's time; the demands of nature.

The sufferings of the poor are not caused by their having little as compared with the rich; but by their having little as compared with the simplest demands of human nature.

W. H. Mallock, *Social Equality*, p. 203.

4. The state of being in request or sought after; requisition; call.

In 1678 came forth a second edition [of the "Pilgrim's Progress"] with additions; and then the demand became immense.

Macaulay, *John Bunyan*.

Specifically—**5.** In *polit. econ.*, the desire to purchase and possess, coupled with the power of purchasing; sometimes technically called *effective demand*: as, the supply exceeds the demand; there is no demand for pig-iron.

Adam Smith, who introduced the expression *effective demand*, employed it to denote the demand of those who are willing and able to give for the commodity what he calls its natural price: that is, the price which will enable it to be permanently produced and brought to market.

J. S. Mill, *Pol. Econ.*, III. II. § 3.

I would therefore define . . . Demand as the desire for commodities or services, seeking its end by an offer of general purchasing power.

Cairns, *Pol. Econ.*, I. II. § 2.

6. In law: (a) The right to claim anything from another person, whether founded on contract or tort, or superior right of property. (b) The asking or seeking for what is due or claimed as due, either expressly by words, or by implication, as by seizure of goods or entry into lands.—**7.** Inquiry; question; interrogation.

Than they axed hym many *demundes*, but he wolde speke no more.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), I. 16.

The good Anchises raised him with his hand,
Who, thus encouraged, answered our demand.

Dryden, *Æneid*, III.

Alternative demand. See *alternative*.—Demand and supply, in *polit. econ.*, the relation between the desire to

sell and that to buy, or between those things of exchangeable value which are for sale and those which can be purchased: used most commonly in the expression *law of demand and supply*, the law that as the demand for a given commodity increases, or while the demand remains the same the supply falls off, the price of that commodity rises; and as the demand falls off, or the supply increases without a corresponding increase of demand, the price falls.

Demand and supply govern the value of all things which cannot be indefinitely increased.

J. S. Mill, *Pol. Econ.*, III. III. § 2.
Demand note, a note payable on demand—that is, on presentation; specifically, in the financial history of the United States, one of the notes which composed the issue of \$50,000,000 of paper money authorized by a law enacted by Congress in July, 1861, for that purpose.—**Effectual demand**, in *polit. econ.* See 5.—**In demand**, in request; much sought after or courted: as, these goods are in demand; his company is in great demand.—**On demand**, on being claimed; on presentation: as, a bill payable on demand; all checks are payable on demand.

demandable (dē-mān'da-bl), *a.* [*< demand + -able.*] That may be demanded, claimed, asked for, or required: as, payment is demandable at the expiration of the credit.

demandant (dē-mān'dant), *n.* [*< F. demandant (= Sp. Pg. It. demandante), ppr. of demander, demand: see demand.*] In law, one who demands; the plaintiff in a real action (so called because he demands something); any plaintiff.

demandeur (dē-mān'dēr), *n.* [*< demand + -er.* Cf. *F. demandeur = Pr. demandaire, demandador = Sp. Pg. demandador = It. dimandatore.*] One who demands.

Yet, to so fair and courteous a demander,
That promises compassion, at worst pity,
I will relate a little of my story.
Beau. and Fl., Captain, II. 1.

demandress (dē-mān'dres), *n.* [*< demander + -ess.*] In law, a female demandant.

demantoid (de-man'toid), *n.* [*< G. demant, diamant, diamond, + -oid.*] A light-green to emerald-green variety of garnet, found in the Ural mountains. It is transparent and of brilliant luster, and is classed as a gem.

demarcate (dē-mār'kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *demarcated*, ppr. *demarcating*. [*< NL. *demarcatus, pp. of *demarcare, mark off, set the bounds off: see demark.*] 1. To mark off from adjoining land or territory; set the limits or boundaries of.

The thoughtful critics argue that it was a mistake for us to demarcate the frontier of Afghanistan, for by so doing we have defined and increased our responsibilities.
Nineteenth Century, XXII. 477.

2. To determine the relative limits of; separate or clearly discriminate.

Matter and motion, force and cause, have also their transcendental elements, and it is the province of metaphysics to demarcate these from the known and knowable elements.
G. H. Lewes, *Probs. of Life and Mind*, I. i. § 43.

demarcation (dē-mār-kā'shon), *n.* [*Also written demarkation: < F. démarcation = Sp. demarcacion = Pg. demarcação = It. demarcazione, < NL. *demarcatio(-n), < *demarcare, set the bounds off: see demarcate, demark.*] 1. The act of marking off limits or boundaries; determination by survey of the line of separation between adjoining lands or territories; delimitation: as, the demarcation of the frontiers.

The Russian ministers proposed that, before proceeding to actual demarcation, we should settle with them the general principles and cardinal points upon which the joint commission should work.
Edinburgh Rev., CLXIII. 6.

2. In general, the act of determining the relative limits or extent of anything; separation; discrimination.

The speculative line of demarcation, where obedience ought to end and resistance must begin, is faint, obscure, and not easily definable.
Burke, *Rev. in France*.

demarch (dē-mār'ch'), *n.* [*< F. démarche, gait, walk, step, a step taken with the object of securing anything, < OF. demarcher, march, walk, advance, < de- + marcher, march: see march.*] March; excursion; manner of proceeding.

Imagination enlivens reason in its most extravagant demarches.
London Journal, 1721.

demarch (dē-mār'ch'), *n.* [*< L. demarchus, < Gr. δῆμαρχος, < δήμος, a district, deme, + ἀρχεῖν, rule.*] 1. The ruler or magistrate of an ancient Attic deme.—2. The mayor of a modern Greek town.

demark (dē-mār'k'), *v. t.* [*< F. démarquer = Sp. Pg. demarcar = It. demarcare, < NL. *demarcare, mark off, set the bounds off, bound, < L. de, off, + ML. marcare, mark, < marca, bound, mark, march: see mark, march.*] To mark off; fix the limits or boundaries of; demarcate.
demarkation, *n.* See demarcation.

dematerialization (dē-mā-tē'ri-al-i-zā'shon), *n.* [*< dematerialize + -ation.*] 1. The act of dematerializing, or divesting of material qualities.

Miss Jemima's dowry . . . would suffice to prevent that gradual process of dematerialization which the lengthened diet upon minnows and sticklebacks had already made apparent in the fine and slow-evanishing form of the philosopher.
Bulwer, *My Novel*, III. 17.

2. In mod. spiritualism, the alleged act or process of dissolving and vanishing after materialization (which see).

Also spelled dematerialisation.

dematerialize (dē-mā-tē'ri-al-iz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dematerialized*, ppr. *dematerializing*. [= *F. dématérialiser*; as *de-priv. + materialize*.] 1. *trans.* To divest of material qualities or characteristics.

Dematerializing matter by stripping it of everything which . . . has distinguished matter.
Milman.

II. *intrans.* In mod. spiritualism, to dissolve and disappear, as alleged, after materialization.

If he [the ghost] ever "materialized," he was careful to dematerialize again before any one could get a sample of his beautiful work.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVIII. 410.

Also spelled dematerialise.

Dematiææ, Dematiel (dem-a-ti'ē-ē, -i), *n. pl.* [*NL. < Dematium + -æ, -ei.*] The largest family of hyphomycetous fungi. The mycelium is usually abundant, fuscous or black, and somewhat rigid. The fertile hyphæ and conidia are typically colored like the mycelium, though either, but not both, may be hyaline. Conidia are borne at the top or sides of the fertile hyphæ, and are septate in a majority of the species. Many species grow on dead wood and other organic matter; but many also grow on living plants, in some cases causing serious injury to crops. Some are known to be conidial forms of ascomycetous fungi. These fungi are popularly called black molds.

Dematium (de-mat'i-um), *n.* [*NL. < Gr. δῆματιον, dim. of δήμα(-r), a bundle, a bend, < δέω, tie, bind.*] A small genus of Dematiææ, in which the conidia are borne in chains on the sides of the fertile hyphæ.

demay (dē-mā'), *v. i.* [*ME. demayen, var. of desmayen, dismay: see dismay.*] To be dismayed; fear.

Dere dame, to day demay yow neuer.
Sir Gauwayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), I. 470.

demayne (dē-mān'), *n.* See *demain, demesne*.

demayne (dē-mān'), *n.* Same as *demean*.

deme (dēm), *v.* An obsolete (Middle English) form of *deem*. *Chaucer*.

deme (dēm), *n.* [*< Gr. δήμος, a district, the people.*] 1. A subdivision of ancient Attica and of modern Greece; a township.

The eponymous hero of a deme in Attica. *Grote*.

Eleusis was the only Attic deme which (perhaps on account of its sacred character) was allowed by Athens to coin money. *B. V. Head*, *Historia Numorum*, p. 328.

2. In zool.: (a) The tertiary or higher individual resulting from the aggregate integration of merides (see *meris*); a zooid. (b) Any undifferentiated aggregate of plastids or monads. See *extract*.

The term colony, 'form, or deme may indifferently be applied to these aggregates of primary, secondary, tertiary, or quaternary order which are not, however, integrated into a whole.
Encyc. Brit., XVI. 843.

demean (dē-mēn'), *v. t.* [*< ME. demenen, demeynen, demaynen, demanen, < OF. demener, deminer, demaner, demoner, drive, push, lead, guide, conduct, manage, employ, direct, do, F. démener, refl., throw one's self about, stir, struggle, = Pr. demenar = It. dismenare, < ML. as if *deminare, conduct, < de, down, away, + minare, lead, L. drive, deponent minari, threaten: see menace, mine.*] 1. To lead; guide; conduct.

After that the swymming oyl doo gete
Into sum thing with fetheres faire and clene,
And in sum goodly vessel it demene.
Palladius, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 69.

And what ye think that I shall do trewly,
In this mater demene me as ye list.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), I. 788.

2. To conduct; manage; control; exercise; do.

Is it not a grete mischaunce,
To let a foole have gouernance
Of thing that he cannot demene?
Chaucer, *House of Fame*, I. 959.

How doth the youthful general demene
His actions in these fortunes?
Fofo, *Broken Heart*, I. 2.

Our obdurat clergy have with violence demean'd the matter.
Milton, *Areopagitica*, p. 45.

3. Reflexively, to behave; carry; conduct.

And loke ye demene yow so, that noon knowe what we shall ride.
Martin (E. E. T. S.), III. 381.

The king could not be induced to patronize the design, and promised only a conivance in it so long as they demeaned themselves peaceably. *Everett*, *Orations*, I. 220.

demean (dē-mēn'), *n.* [*Also archaically demayne; < demean¹, v.; cf. mien.*] 1. Dealing; management; treatment.

All the vile demeane and usage had
With which he had those two so ill bestad.
Spenser, *F. Q.*, VI. vi. 18.

Seeke . . . to winne fauour and liking of the people, by gifts and friendly demeane towards them.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 434.

2. Mien; demeanor; behavior; conduct.

Then, turning to the Palmer, he gan spy
Where at his feet, with sorrowfull demayne
And deadly hew, an armed corse did lye.
Spenser, *F. Q.*, II. viii. 23.

You sewers, carvers, ushers of the court,
Surnamed gentle for your fair demean,
Here I do take of you my last farewell.
Beau. and Fl., *Woman-Hater*, III. 3.

With grave demean and solemn vanity.
West, *On Travelling*.

demean (dē-mēn'), *v. t.* [*Improp. < de- + mean¹, base; orig. a misuse of demean¹.*] To debase; lower; lower the dignity or standing of; bemean. [This is in origin a misuse of *demean¹* by association with the adjective *mean*². Being thus illegitimate in origin and inconvenient in use, from its tendency to be confused with *demean¹* in its proper sense, the word is avoided by scrupulous writers. See *demean²*.]

You base, scurrilous old—but I won't demean myself by naming what you are.
Sheridan, *The Duenna*, I. 3.

It was of course Mrs. Sedley's opinion that her son would demean himself by a marriage with an artist's daughter.
Thackeray, *Vanity Fair*, vi.

demean (dē-mēn'), *n.* [*Var. of demain, demesne, q. v.*] Same as *demain*.

demeanance (dē-mē'nans), *n.* [*< demean¹ + -ance.*] Demeanor; behavior.

demeanant, *a.* [*ME. demenaunt, < OF. demenant, ppr. of demener, manage, conduct, demean: see demean¹ and -ant.*] Carrying on business; trading; dealing.

That no citizen resident withyn the cite and demenaunt, havyng any proteccyon, or beyng outlawed or accursed, bere none office wythyn this cite.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 393.

demeaning (dē-mē'nīng), *n.* [*< ME. demening; verbal n. of demean¹, v.*] Demeanor; behavior.

He was wild in all his demening,
Vnto the tyme he drew to more sadnesse;
Thanne afterward he was withoute feynyn
A nobyll knyght.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), I. 1345.

demeanor, demeanour (dē-mē'nor), *n.* [*Prop., as in early mod. E., demeanure, < ME. demenure, < demenen, E. demean¹, + -ure, E. -our, -or.*] 1. Conduct; management; treatment.

God commits the managing so great a trust . . . wholly to the demeanour of every grown man.
Milton.

2. Behavior; carriage; bearing; deportment: as, decent demeanor; sad demeanor.

This King Athore was a goodly personage, higher by a foot and a halfe then any of the French, representing a kinde of Malestie and grautlie in his demeanure.
Purchas, *Pilgrimage*, p. 771.

The men, as usual, liked her artless kindness and simple, refined demeanour.
Thackeray, *Vanity Fair*.

A lad who has, to a degree that excites wonder and admiration, the character and demeanour of an intelligent man of mature age, will probably be that, and nothing more, all his life.
Whately, *Bacon's Essay*, "Youth and Age."

=Syn. 2. Conduct, Deportment, etc. (see behavior), manner, mien, bearing, air.

demeanure, *n.* See *demeanor*.

demember (dē-mēm'bēr), *v. t.* [*< ME. demembren, < ML. demembrare, deprive of a limb or of the limbs (equiv. to dismembrare, > OF. desmembrer, F. démembrer: see dismember), < L. de-priv. + membrum, member.*] To dismember.

demembered (dē-mēm'bērd), *a.* [*< demember + -ed.* Cf. *F. démembré*, pp. of *démembrer*, dismember: see *dismember*.] In her-, same as *déchaussé*.

demembration (dē-mēm-brā'shon), *n.* [*< ML. demembratio(-n), < demembrare, deprive of a limb: see demember.*] In Scots law, the offense of maliciously cutting off or otherwise separating any limb or member from the body of another.

démembré (dā-moñ'brā), *a.* [*F., pp. of démembrier, dismember: see dismember, and cf. demembration.*] In her-, same as *dismembered*.

demenaunt, *a.* Same as *demeanant*.

demeny (dē-mēn-si), *n.* [*< F. démenie = Sp. Pg. demencia = It. demenzia, < L. dementia, q. v.*] Same as *dementia*. [Rare.]

dement (dē-mēnt'), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. dément = Sp. Pg. It. demente, < L. demen(-t)s, out of one's mind, mad, demented, < de-priv. + men(-t)s, mind: see mental.*] 1. *a.* Out of one's mind; insane; demented. *J. H. Newman*.

II. n. A demented person; one affected by loss of mental capacity.

It was difficult to keep his sensitive patients from coming on a group of *dements* in their daily walks.

Alien. and Neurol., VII. 500.

The congestion or inflammation of the brain that converts a man of giant intellect into a maniac or a *dement* beyond the hope of cure, also irreparably ruins the soul, which, we are told, never dies.

Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVI. 3.

dement (dē-men't), *v. t.* [= Sp. Pg. *dementar* = It. *dementare*, < L. *dementare*, drive mad, make mad, also, like *dementire*, be mad, rave, < *demen(t)-s*, mad, out of one's mind: see *dement*, *a.*] To bring into a state of dementia; destroy the mind of.

I dug eagerly, and now and then caught myself actually looking . . . for the fancied treasure, the vision of which had demented my unfortunate companion.

Poe, *Tales*, I. 62.

Do not the gods *dement* those whom they mean to destroy?

Loose, *Bismarck*, II. 250.

dementate (dē-men'tāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dementated*, ppr. *dementating*. [*< L. dementatus*, pp. of *dementare*, make mad: see *dement*.] To make mad or insane; dement. [Rare.]

Many Antichrists and heretics were abroad, many sprung up since, many now present, and will be to the world's end, to *dementate* men's minds.

Burton, *Anat. of Mel.*, p. 623.

dementate (dē-men'tāt), *a.* [*< L. dementatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Demented; mad.

Arise, thou *dementate* sinner, and come to judgement.

Hammond, *Works*, IV. 522.

dementation (dē-men-tā'shon), *n.* [*< dementate* + *-ion*.] The act of making demented. [Rare.]

Supposing the distemper under command from breaking out into any other sins besides its own *dementation* or stupidity.

Whitlock, *Manners of Eng. People*, p. 512.

demented (dē-men'ted), *p. a.* [Pp. of *dement*, *v.* Cf. *dement*, *a.*] Having lost the normal use of the reason; insane; specifically, afflicted with or characterized by dementia.

Demented persons are generally quiet and inactive.

Pritchard.

dementedness (dē-men'ted-nes), *n.* The state of being demented.

It is named by Pinel dementia or démence, *dementedness*.

Pritchard, *Cyc. Pract. Med.*

dementia (dē-men'shi-ē), *n.* [*< L. dementia*, madness, insanity, < *dement(t)-s*, mad, insane: see *dement*, *a.* Cf. *amentia*.] An extremely low condition of the mental function; profound general mental incapacity. It may be congenital (idiotcy) or acquired. Acquired dementia may be a primary insanity, or it may form the final stage of mania or melancholia.—**Acute primary dementia**, a form of temporary and often extreme dementia occurring in the young, usually before the twentieth year, and more often in girls than in boys, accompanied by general physical exhaustion, and ensuing on conditions likely to produce exhaustion, such as scanty or improper food, rapid growth, overwork, or dissipation. The prospect of complete recovery under proper treatment is very good.—**Dementia paralytica**, a chronic insanity beginning in slight failure of mind, slight change of character, and slight loss of muscular strength and accuracy of muscular adjustment, and proceeding, sometimes faster, sometimes slower, with occasional temporary improvement, to complete dementia and general paralysis. The sensory functions are likewise somewhat impaired. In its well-developed stages the disease is marked by delusions, especially of grandeur (megalomania), and by epileptiform or apoplectiform attacks, often attended with local paralysis, frequently mending rapidly. It occurs usually between the ages of 35 and 60, and in 7 or 8 males to 1 female. Anatomically there is atrophy of the fibers of nervous network of the cerebral cortex and increase of the sustentacular tissue of the brain. Also called *general paralysis*, *general paresis*, *progressive paralysis*, *parietic dementia*, *cirrhosis of the brain*, *pericerebritis*, *periencephalomeningitis diffusa chronica*, *encephalitis interstitialis corticalis*, and popularly *softening of the brain*.—**Senile dementia**, the failure of mind which occurs in advanced life. It depends probably in part on arterial obstruction.

demephitization (dē-mef'i-ti-zā'shon), *n.* [*< demephitize* + *-ation*.] The act of purifying from mephitic or foul air.

demephitize (dē-mef'i-tiz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *demephitized*, ppr. *demephitizing*. [*< de-priv.* + *mephitic*, foul air, + *-ize*.] To purify from foul or unwholesome air.

demerge (dē-mēr'), *v. t.* [= OF. *demergier*, < L. *demergere* = It. *demergere*, plunge into, < *de-*, down, + *mergere*, plunge: see *merge*, and cf. *demerse*, immerse.] To sink or dip; immerse.

I found the receiver separated from its cover, and the air breaking forth through the water in which it was demerged.

Boyle, *Works*, IV. 519.

demerit¹ (dē-mer'it), *v.* [*< L. demeritus*, pp. of *demerere*, also deponent, *demereri*, merit or deserve (a thing), esp. deserve well of (a person), < *de*, of, + *merere*, *mereri*, deserve, merit: see *merit*. Cf. *demerit*².] **I. trans.** 1. To deserve; merit; earn.

They brought with them also besyde theyr trybute assigned them, further to *demerite* the favour of oure men, great plenty of vytayles.

Eden, tr. of P. Martyr.

Stella, a nymph within this wood, . . . The highest in his fancy stood, And she could well *demerit* this.

M. Roydon (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 285).

2. To deserve to lose from lack of merit or desert.

In thy creation, although thou didst not deserve a being, yet thou *demerited* it not.

Jer. Taylor, *Works* (ed. 1835), I. 370.

II. intrans. To be deserving; deserve.

I will be tender to his reputation, However he *demerit*. *B. Jonson*, *Volpone*, iv. 1.

demerit¹ (dē-mer'it), *n.* [Cf. OF. *demerite*, *démérite*, desert, merit (in neut. sense); from the verb: see *demerit*¹, *v.*] That which one merits; desert.

By many benefits and *demerits* whereby they obliged their adherents, [they] acquired this reputation.

Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 1101.

We have heard so much of your *demerits*, That 'twere injustice not to cherish you.

Shirley, *Humorous Courtier*.

demerit² (dē-mer'it), *v. t.* [*< F. démeriter* = It. *demeritare*, deserve ill, do amiss; from the noun or as freq. of the earlier verb, OF. *demerir*, < ML. *demerere*, deserve ill, do amiss, < L. *de-priv.* + *merere*, *mereri*, deserve: see *merit*. Cf. *demerit*¹, *v.*] To lower the merit of; discredit; depreciate.

Faith by her own dignity and worthiness doth not *demerit* justice and righteousness.

Ep. Woolton, *Christian Manual*, sig. c. iv.

demerit² (dē-mer'it), *n.* [*< OF. demerite*, *F. démerite* = Sp. Pg. *demérito* = It. *demerito*, < ML. *demeritum*, fault, demerit, prop. neut. of *demeritus*, pp. of *demerere*, deserve ill, do amiss: see *demerit*², *v.* Cf. *demerit*¹, *n.*] That which merits ill; censurable conduct; wrong-doing; ill desert: opposed to *merit*.

Mine is the merit, the *demerit* thine. *Dryden*, *Fables*.

He [William I.] took no Man's living from him, nor dispossession of any of their Goods, but such only whose *Demerit* made them unworthy to hold them.

Baker, *Chronicles*, p. 23.

Demerit mark, in schools, a mark for bad conduct or deficiency. = *Syn.* Ill desert, delinquency.

demerlakt, *n.* [ME. *demerlayk*, earlier *dweomerlak*, < AS. **dwimor*, in comp. *gedwimor*, *gedwimer*, *gedwomer*, an illusion, a phantom, + *lāc*, play.] Magic; witchcraft; sorcery.

That con dele wyth *demerlayk*, & deulne lettres. *A litterative Poems* (ed. Morris), II. 1561.

demerset (dē-mers'), *v. t.* [*< L. demersus*, pp. of *demergere*, plunge into: see *demerge*.] To plunge; immerse.

The receiver being erected, the mercury will again be stagnant at the bottom of the phial, and the orifice of the tube . . . will be found *demersed* in it.

Boyle, *Works*, IV. 515.

demersed (dē-mérst'), *a.* [*< L. demersus*, pp.: see *demerse*.] In bot., situated or growing under water: applied to leaves of plants: same as *submersed*.

demersion (dē-mér'shon), *n.* [*< LL. demersio(n)*, < L. *demersus*, pp. of *demergere*: see *demerse*, *demerge*.] 1. The act of plunging into a fluid; immersion.—2. The state of being overwhelmed. [Rare or obsolete in both uses.]

The sinking and *demersion* of buildings into the earth. *Ray*, *Diss. of World*, v. § 1.

demesmerization (dē-mez-mér-i-zā'shon), *n.* The act of demesmerizing.

demesmerize (dē-mez'mér-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *demesmerized*, ppr. *demesmerizing*. [*< de-priv.* + *mesmerize*.] To relieve from mesmeric influence.

demesne (de-mēn'), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *demesne*, prop. *demain*, *demeun*, < ME. *demaine*, *demeine*, etc., < OF. *demaine*, *demeine*, etc., vars. of *domaine*, right of ownership, power, dominion, domain: see *demain* and *domain*. The corrupt spelling *demesne* (cf. OF. *demesne*, *demeisne*, corrupt spellings of *demaine*, *demeine*, adj., of a domain) has been preserved through legal conservatism.] 1. Power; dominion; possession. See *demain*.

Whether from the circumstances of their original formation, or from the prevalence of commendation to a lord for purposes of protection, the bulk of English villages were now "in *demesne*"—that is to say, in the "dominion" or lordship of some thegn, or bishop, or in that of the crown itself.

J. R. Green, *Conq. of Eng.*, p. 313.

2. A manor-house and the land adjacent or near, which a lord of the manor keeps in his own occupation, for the use of his family, as distinguished from his tenemental lands, distributed

among his tenants, originally called bookland or charter-land, and folk-land or estates held in villeinage, from which sprang copyhold estates. Copyhold estates, however, have been accounted *demesnes*, because the tenants are judged to have their estates only at the will of the lord.

The defects in those acts . . . have hitherto been wholly ineffectual, except about the *demesnes* of a few gentlemen.

Swett.

3. Any estate in land.

A gentleman of noble parentage, Of fair *demesnes*, youthful, and nobly train'd. *Shak.*, *R. and J.*, iii. 5.

My father's dead; I am a man of war too, Moneys, *demesnes*; I have ships at sea too, captainus. *Fletcher*, *Rule a Wife*, i. 5.

The *demesnes* of John, Lord of Biscay, . . . amounted to more than eighty towns and castles. *Prescott*, *Ferd. and Isa.*, Int.

Ancient demesne, collectively, the manors that, according to the Domesday book, were actually in the hands of the crown at the time of Edward the Confessor or William the Conqueror, though they may have been subsequently granted to tenants.—**Demesne lands**, lands which the lord has not let out in tenancy, but has reserved for his own use and occupation.

The *demesne lands* of the crown . . . were abundantly sufficient to support its dignity and magnificence.

Hallam, *Middle Ages*, viii. 2.

In his *demesne* as of fee. See *demain*.

demesnial (de-mē-ni-āl), *a.* [*< demesne* + *-ial*.] Pertaining to a demesne. [Rare.]

Demeter (dē-mē'tēr), *n.* [L., < Gr. *Δημήτηρ*, Doric *Δαμάτηρ*, usually explained as for *Ἰημήτηρ*, < *γῆ*, = Doric *ḡa*, earth, + *μήτηρ* = E. *mother*; but the identification of *ḡa*, which is found independently only in a few exclamatory phrases, with *γῆ*, earth, is very doubtful.] In *anc. Gr. myth.*, the goddess of vegetation and of useful



Demeter of Cnidus, in the British Museum.

fruits, protectress of social order and of marriage; one of the great Olympian deities. She is usually associated, and even confounded, in legend and in cult, with her daughter Persephone (Proserpine) or Kore, whose rape by Hades (Pluto) symbolizes some of the most profound phases of Hellenic mysticism. The Romans of the end of the republic and of the empire assimilated to the Hellenic conception of Demeter the primitive Italic chthonian divinity Ceres.

demi (dē-mī'), *n.* Same as *demy*, 2.

demi-. [OF. *F. demi*, < OF. *F. demi*, half, < L. *dimidius*, half, < *di-*, apart, + *medius*, middle: see *medial*, *middle*. Cf. *demy*.] A prefix denoting 'half.' It occurs especially in technical terms taken from the French, many of them not Anglicized, especially in terms of heraldry, fortification, etc. It is also freely used as an English prefix. In heraldry the half of an animal used as a bearing is always the upper half, including the head and fore legs. Usually the creature is in an upright attitude, rampant, combatant, or the like.

demi-ass (dem'i-ās), *n.* A book-name of the hemione (*Equus hemionus*), translating the specific name.

demi-bain (dem'i-bān), *n.* [F., < *demi*, half, + *bain*, a bath.] Same as *demi-bath*.

demi-bastion (dem'i-bas'tion), *n.* [F., < *demi*, half, + *bastion*, bastion.] In fort., a bastion that has only one face and one flank.

demi-bath (dem'i-bāth), *n.* [*< demi-* + *bath*; cf. *demi-bain*.] A bath in which only one portion of the body is immersed. Also *demi-bain*.

demi-bombard, *n.* A cannon used in the second half of the sixteenth century, having sometimes a chamber, and sometimes a uniform bore.



Demi-lion.

demibrassart (dem'i-bras'ärt), *n.* In *plate-armor*, the partial covering of the arm, usually worn over the sleeve of the hauberk; especially, that covering the upper arm at the back, as distinguished from the vambrace, which covered the arm below the elbow. Also *demigarde-bras*.

demi-cadence (dem'i-kä'dens), *n.* In *music*, a half cadence. It usually denotes the progression from tonic to dominant. See *cadence*.

demi-cannon (dem'i-kan'on), *n.* A name given to one of the larger kinds of heavy gun, as used in the latter part of the sixteenth century. It is said to have been a piece having a bore of 6½ inches, and throwing a shot weighing 33½ pounds. Some authors describe it as larger than this.

demi-caponiere (dem'i-kap-ō-nēr'), *n.* In *fort.*, a ditch so arranged that a fire can be delivered from one side only. Also *half-caponiere*.

demicarlino (dem'i-kär-lē'nō), *n.* A coin equal in value to half a carlino.

demi-castor (dem'i-käs'tor), *n.* 1. An inferior quality of beaver. Hence—2. A hat made of beaver of this quality.

I know in that more subtil air of yours tinsel sometimes passes for tissue, Venice beads for pearl, and *demicastors* for beavers. *Hovell, Letters, iii. 2.*

demi-chamfron (dem'i-cham'fron), *n.* A variety of the chamfron that covered the head between the ears and the forehead as far as below the eyes. See *chamfron*.

demicircle (dem'i-sēr-kl), *n.* A simple instrument for measuring and indicating angles, sometimes used as a substitute for the theodolite. It consists essentially of a graduated scale of half a circle, a movable rule pivoted on the center so as to sweep the graduated arc, and a compass to show the magnetic bearings. The two objects whose angle is to be measured are sighted along the rule and along the diameter of the scale. *E. H. Knight.*

demi-cuirass (dem'i-kwē'ras), *n.* The demi-placate or pansiere.

demi-culverin (dem'i-kul'ver-in), *n.* A kind of cannon in use in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. It is described as having a bore of 4½ inches and throwing a shot weighing 4½ pounds.

They had planted me three *demi-culverins* just in the mouth of the breach.

B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iii. 1.
One [piece of ordnance] . . . was exceeding great, and about sixteen foote long, made of brasse, a *demi culverin*. *Coryat, Crudities, I. 125.*

demi-deify (dem-i-dē'i-fi), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *demi-deified*, ppr. *demi-deifying*. [*demi- + deify*.] To treat as a demigod. [Rare.]

Thus by degrees self-cheated of their sound
And sober judgment that he is but man,
They *demi-deify* and fume him so
That in due season he forgets it too.

Cowper, Task, v. 266.
demi-distance (dem'i-dis'tans), *n.* In *fort.*, the distance between the outward polygons and the flank.

demi-ditone (dem'i-dī'tōn), *n.* In *music*, a minor third.

demi-farthing (dem-i-fär'thing), *n.* A coin of Ceylon current at the value of half an English farthing, or one fourth of a United States cent.

demi-galonier (dem'i-gal-ō-nēr'), *n.* A vessel for table use, apparently of the capacity of half a gallon. See *galonier*.

demigarde-bras (dem'i-gärd'bras), *n.* Same as *demi-brassart*.

demi-gauntlet (dem'i-gant'let), *n.* In *surg.*, a bandage, resembling a glove, used in setting disjointed fingers.

demigod (dem'i-god), *n.* [Formerly as *demygod*; < *demi- + god*; cf. *F. demi-dieu*.] An inferior or minor deity; one partaking of the divine nature; specifically, a fabulous hero produced by the intercourse of a deity with a mortal.

He took his leave of them whose eyes bad him farewell with tears, making temples to him as to a *demi-god*.

Sir P. Sidney.
We . . . find ourselves to have been deceived, they declaring themselves in the end to be frail men, whom we judged *demigods*. *Hooker, Eccles. Polity, vi. 24.*

To be gods, or angels, *demigods*. *Milton, P. L., ix. 937.*

View him [Voltaire] at Paris in his last career, Surrounding throngs the *demigod* rever.

Cowper, Truth, i. 312.

demigoddess (dem'i-god'es), *n.* A female deity of the minor or inferior order.

demi-gorge (dem'i-gōrj), *n.* In *fort.*, that part of the polygon which remains after the flank is raised, and goes from the curtain to the angle of the polygon. It is half of the vacant space of or entrance into a bastion.

demigrate (dem'i-grät), *v. i.* [*L. demigratus*, pp. of *demigrare*, migrate from, < *de*, from, + *migrare*, migrate: see *migrate*.] To emigrate; expatriate one's self. *Cockeram.*

demigration (dem-i-grä'shōn), *n.* [*L. demigratio(n)-*, < *demigrare*, migrate from: see *demigrate*.] Emigration; banishment.

We will needs bring upon ourselves the curse of Cain, to put ourselves from the side of Eden into the land of Nod, that is, of *demigration*. *Bp. Hall, Quo Vadis? § 22.*

demi-grevièret (dem'i-gre-viär'), *n.* Same as *demi-jambe*.

demi-hag, *n.* [Also *demi-hake*, *demi-haque*, < *demi- + *hag*, **hake*, **haque*, short for *hagbut*, *hackbut*.] A kind of firearm, a smaller kind of hackbut, in use in the second half of the sixteenth century. See *hackbut*.

The short gun, the hagbut, and the *demi-hake* were derivatives, in the natural order of evolution, from the bombards of Crécy and the more perfect pieces of artillery that had enabled Henry VII. to establish his supremacy over the remnant of the nobles left by the wars of the Roses. *S. Dowell, Taxes in England, III. 282.*

demi-island (dem'i-i'land), *n.* A peninsula.

The place from which the Turks were to have had the aforesaid booty was almost in manner an island. . . . Thus was the Persian armie quite discomfited in this *demi-island*. *Knolles, Hist. Turks.*

demi-jambet, *n.* A piece of armor covering the front of the leg only. Compare *bainberg*. Also called *demi-grevière*.

demi-john (dem'i-jon), *n.* [An accom. (as if *demi- + John*) of *F. damejeanne*, a *demi-john*, an accom. (as if *Dame Jeanne*, Lady Jane) of *Ar. damagan*, a *demi-john*, said to be so called from *Damagan*, a town in northern Persia, once famous for its glass-works. The forced resemblance to *John* is in accordance with the humorous colloquial use of proper names as names for vessels; examples are *jack*¹, *jill*², and (prob.) *jug*¹: see these words.] A large glass vessel or bottle with a bulging body and small neck, usually cased in wickerwork, but sometimes in a wooden box with a notch in the top extending over the neck of the vessel, for convenience in pouring out its contents.

demi-lance (dem'i-lans), *n.* 1. A short and light spear introduced in the sixteenth century.

Light *demi-lances* from afar they throw,
Fasten'd with leathern thongs to gally the foe. *Dryden, Æneid.*

2. A lightly armed horseman, especially one armed with a *demi-lance*. The *demi-lances* seem to have succeeded the hobbiers of the middle ages, and to have been the prototypes of the more modern light horse.

Pedro, did you send for this tailor? or you, Moncado?
This light French *demi-lance* that follows us?
Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill, III. 2.

To equip, in especial, as many *demi-lances*, or light horsemen, as they could, and to meet the Duke at Walden. *R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., xv.*

3. The armor worn by such a horseman, consisting of open helmet, breast- and back-pieces, usually fitted with pauldrons, tassets, and, rarely, brassarts or demi-brassarts.

Also formerly *dimalance*.
demi-lune (dem'i-lün), *n.* and *a.* [*F.*, < *demi*, half, + *lune*, moon: see *lune*.] I. *n.* 1. A crescent.

It is an immense mass of stone of the shape of a *demi-lune* with a bar in the middle of the concave. *Roger North, Lord Guilford, I. 228.*

In some cases we find alveoli in which these small cells are not arranged in *demi-lunes*. *Encyc. Brit., XVII. 672.*

2. In *fort.*, an outwork consisting of two faces and two little flanks, constructed to cover the curtain and shoulders of the bastion.

He laid his hand, as Drayton might have said, on that stout bastion, horn-work, ravelin, or *demi-lune* which formed the outworks to the citadel of his purple lake of man. *Kingsley, Westward Ho, viii.*

Demi-lunes of Heidenhain. Same as *crescents of Giannuzzi* (which see, under *crescent*).

II. *a.* Crescent-shaped.

The *demi-lune* cells and the serous cells which are present in considerable number in the sub-maxillary gland of the cat. *Proc. Roy. Soc., XXXVIII. 215.*

demi-mentonnière (dem'i-men-to-niär'), *n.* In *armor*, a mentonnière for the tilt, protecting the left side strongly, high and heavy, and secured firmly to the breastplate, but leaving the right side unprotected. Compare *just*.

demi-metamorphosis (dem'i-met-a-môr'fō-sis), *n.* Incomplete or imperfect metamorphosis, as of an insect; hemimetabolism.

demi-metope (dem'i-met'ō-pē), *n.* In *arch.*, a half metope, sometimes found at the angles of

a Doric frieze in Roman, Renaissance, or other debased examples.

demi-monde (dem'i-mond), *n.* [*F.*, < *demi*, half, + *monde*, the world, society, < *L. mundus*, the world: see *mundane*.] 1. A term introduced by Alexandre Dumas the younger to denote (as defined by himself) that class of women who occupy an equivocal position between women of good reputation and social standing on the one hand and courtezans on the other; women of equivocal reputation and standing in society. — 2. Commonly, but less correctly, courtezans in general.

demiostage (dem-i-os'tāj), *n.* A variety of tamin. *Dict. of Needlework.*

demi-parallel (dem'i-par'a-lēl), *n.* In *fort.*, a place of arms between the second and third parallels, designed to protect the head of the advancing sap. *Wilhelm, Mil. Dict.*

demi-parcel (dem'i-pär'sl), *n.* The half; the half part.

My tongue denies for to set forth
The *demi-parcel* of your valiant deeds. *Greene, Alphonsus, III.*

demi-pauldron (dem'i-päl'drōn), *n.* A defense for the shoulder; the smaller pauldron of the close of the fifteenth century.

demi-pectinate (dem'i-pek'ti-nāt), *a.* Pectinate on one side only, as the antenna of an insect; semi-penniform.

demi-pike (dem'i-pik), *n.* Same as *spontoon*.

demi-placard (dem'i-plak'ärd), *n.* In *armor*, same as *demi-placate*.

demi-placate (dem'i-plä'kāt), *n.* A piece of plate-armor covering a part only of the breast or of the back, used either alone or over a gambeson or similar coat of fence, or forming part of an articulated breastplate. Compare *pansiere*.

demi-quaver (dem'i-kwä'vēr), *n.* In *music*, a sixteenth note. Also called *semiquaver*.

demi-relief (dem'i-rē-lēf'), *n.* Same as *mezzorilievo*.

demi-rep (dem'i-rep), *n.* [Said to be short for **demi-reputation*.] A woman of doubtful reputation or suspected chastity.

The Sirens . . . were reckoned among the demigods as well as the *demi-reps* of antiquity. *Dr. Burney, Hist. Music, I. 306.*

demi-repdom (dem'i-rep-dum), *n.* [*< demi-rep + -dom*.] *Demi-reps* collectively; the *demi-monde*.

Him, Lady B., and *demi-repdom*. *Cariyle, In Froude, I. 137.*

demi-revetment (dem'i-rē-vet'ment), *n.* In *fort.*, that form of retaining-wall for the face of a rampart which is carried up only as high as cover exists in front of it, leaving above it the remaining height, in the form of an earthen mound at the natural slope, exposed to but invulnerable by shot.

demisability (dē-mī-zā-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*< demisable: see -bility*.] In *law*, the state of being demisable.

demisable (dē-mī-zā-bl), *a.* [*< demise + -able*.] That may be demised or leased: as, an estate demisable by copy of court-roll.

demisang (dem-i-sang), *n.* [*< F. demisang; < demi*, half, + *sang*, blood.] In *law*, one who is of half-blood.

demise (dē-mīz'), *n.* [*< OF. demis, desmis, fem. demise, F. démise, demise*, pp. of *OF. demettre, desmettre, F. démettre, resign*, < *L. dimittere*, send away, resign, dismiss: see *demit*² = *dimitt*, *dismiss*.] 1. Transfer; transmission; devolution, as of a right or an estate in consequence of death, forfeiture of title, etc.

The greates Convention resolved that King James having deserted the kingdom . . . had by *demise* abdicated himself and wholly vacated his right. *Evelyn, Diary, Jan. 15, 1689.*

2. In *law*, a conveyance or transfer of an estate by will or lease in fee, for life or for a term of years; in modern use, a lease for years. Hence—3. Death, especially of a sovereign or other person transmitting important possessions or great fame: often used as a mere euphemism for *death*, without other implication.

So tender is the law of supposing even a possibility of his [the king's] death, that his natural dissolution is generally called his *demise*. *Blackstone, Com., I. 7.*

The crown at the moment of *demise* must descend to the next heir. *Macaulay.*

Demise and redemise, a conveyance where there are mutual leases made from one to another of the same land or something out of it. = *Syn. 3. Death, Decease, Demise*. See *decease*.

demise (dē-miz'), v.; pret. and pp. *demised*, ppr. *demising*. [*< demise, n.*] I. trans. 1. To bequeath; grant by will.

What state, what dignity, what honour
Canst thou *demise* to any child of mine?
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 4.

2. In law, to transfer or convey, as an estate, for life or for years; lease.

The governor and treasurer, by order of the general court, did *demise* to Edward Converse the ferry between Boston and Charlestown.

Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 427.

The words *grant* and *demise* in a lease for years create an implied warranty of title and a covenant for quiet enjoyment.

Justice Swaney, 92 U. S., 109.

II. intrans. To pass by bequest or inheritance; descend, as property.

Now arose a difficulty—whether the property of the late King *demised* to the king or to the crown.

Greville, Memoirs, Jan. 8, 1823.

demisemiquaver (dem'i-sem-i-kwā'vēr), n. In musical notation, a note relatively equivalent in time-value to half of a semiquaver; a thirty-second note. Its form is either *a* or *b* when alone, or *c* or *d* when in groups.—**Demisemiquaver rest**, in musical notation, a rest or sign for a silence equivalent in time-value to a demisemiquaver or a thirty-second note; a thirty-second rest. Its form is:



demiscent (dem'i-sent), n. [*< OF. demisceinct, a half-girdle, < demi-, half, + ceinct, girdle: see ceint.*] A form of girdle worn by women in the sixteenth century.

demisheath (dem'i-shēth), n. In entom., one of a pair of plates or channeled setae which, when united, form a tube encircling an organ: specifically applied to elongate organs which cover the ovipositor of ichneumons and some other insects.

demisphere (dem'i-sfēr), n. [*< OF. demisphere, < demi-, half, + sphere, sphere.*] Same as *hemisphere*. [Rare.]

demiss (dē-mis'), a. [= *OF. demis, desmis* = Sp. *demiso* = Pg. *dimisso* = It. *dimesso, dimesso*, humble, submissive, < L. *demissus*, pp. of *demittere*, let down, cast down: see *demit*.] 1. Downcast; humble; abject. [Rare.]

He downe descended, like a most demisse
And abject thrall, in fleshes fraille attyre.
Spenser, Heavenly Love.

Neither is humility a virtue made up of wearing old clothes, . . . or of sullen gestures, or *demiss* behaviour.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 302.

2. In bot., depressed; flattened. E. Tuckerman.

demission¹ (dē-mish'on), n. [*< OF. demission, F. démission* = Sp. *demission* = Pg. *demissão* = It. *dimissione*, a humbling, lowering, < L. *demissio(n)-*, a letting down, lowering, sinking, abatement, < *demittere*, let down, lower, *demit*: see *demit*.] A lowering; degradation; depression.

Demission of mind. Hammond, Works, I. 238.

Their omission or their *demission* to a lower rank.

The American, VI. 214.

demission² (dē-mish'on), n. [*< OF. demission, demission, F. démission* = Sp. *demission* = Pg. *demissão* = It. *dimissione*, a giving up, resignation, demising, dismission, < L. *dimissio(n)-*, a sending away, dismission, discharge, < *demittere*, send away, dismiss: see *demit* = *dimitt*, dismiss, and cf. *dimission* and *dismission*, doublets of *demission*.] A laying or letting down; relinquishment; resignation; transference.

Even in an active life . . . some recesses and temporary *demissions* of the world are most expedient.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 96.

Inexorable rigour is worse than a lasche *demission* of sovereign authority.

Sir R. L'Estrange.

demissionary¹ (dē-mish'on-ā-ri), a. [*< demission* + *-ary*.] Degraded; tending to lower or degrade.

demissionary² (dē-mish'on-ā-ri), a. [*< demission* + *-ary*. Cf. F. *démisionnaire* = Pg. *demissionario*, one who has resigned an office.] Pertaining to the transfer or conveyance of an estate by lease or will.

demissive (dē-mis'iv), a. [As *demiss* + *-ive*.] Humble; downcast; demiss.

They pray with *demissive* eyelids, and sitting with their knees deflected under them, to shew their fear and reverence.

Lord, The Banians, p. 72.

demissly (dē-mis'li), adv. In a humble manner.

demissory (dē-mis'ō-ri), a. [Var. of *dimissory*, q. v.] In Scots law, tending to the resignation or laying down of an office.

demisuit (dem'i-sūt), n. The suit of light armor common in the fifteenth century and later. In its later form it was without jambes or other leg-de-

fenses than tassets, and often without iron gauntlets, thus closely resembling the corselet. See *corselet*, 3.

demit¹ (dē-mit'), v. t. [*< L. demittere*, pp. *demissus*, send down, drop down, cast down, lower, let fall, < *de*, down, + *mittere*, send: see *mission*, and cf. *admit*, *commit*, *emit*, etc. Cf. also *demit*² = *dimit*.] 1. To lower; cause to droop or hang down; depress.

They [peacocks] presently *demit* and let fall the same [their trains].

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., lii. 27.

2. To submit; humble.

She, being heaven-born, *demits* herself to such earthly drudgery.

Norris.

demit² (dē-mit'), v. t.; pret. and pp. *demitted*, ppr. *demitting*. [= *OF. demetre, desmettre, desmettre*, F. *démètre* = Pr. *demetre* = Sp. Pg. *dimittir* = It. *dimettere*, < L. *dimittere*, send away, dismiss, let go, release, < *di-*, away, apart, + *mittere*, send. Cf. *dimitt*, a doublet of *demit*², and see *dismiss*, etc.] 1. To let go; dismiss.

Let us here *demit* one spider and ten flies.
Heywood, Spider and Fly (1556).

2. To lay down formally, as an office; resign; relinquish; transfer.

The rest of the lords enterprisers, after they had secured the queen in Lochleven, began to consult how to get her majesty counselled to *demit* the government to the prince her son.

Melville, Memoirs, p. 85.

General Conway *demitted* his office, and my commission expired, of course.

Huysse, Private Correspondence.

demit-tint (dem'i-tint), n. [*< demi- + tint*, after F. *demi-teinte*. Cf. *mezzotint*.] In painting, a gradation of color between positive light and positive shade. Commonly called *half-tint*.

demitone (dem'i-tōn), n. In music, same as *semitone*. [Little used.]

demiurge (dem'i-ērj), n. [*< L. demiurgus*, < Gr. *δημιουργός*, contr. of earlier (Epic) *δημιουργός*, lit. a worker for the people, a handicraftsman, a skilled workman, a maker, an architect, the Maker of the world, the Creator (see def.), < *δημιος*, of the people (< *δημος*, the people), + *εργον*, work, *εργον*, a work, = E. *work*.] 1. A maker or creator; the Creator of the world; specifically, a supernatural being imagined by some as the creator of the world in subordination to the Supreme Being. In the Gnostic system the Demiurge (also called Archon, and Jaldabaoth, or son of Chaos) was represented as the chief of the lowest order of spirits or sons of the Pleroma. Mingling with Chaos, he evolved from it a corporeal, animated world. He could not, however, impart to man the true soul or *pneuma*, but only a sensuous one, *psyche*. He was identified with the Jehovah of the Jews, and was by some regarded as the originator of evil.

God defined as First Cause . . . would not be God, but a *demiurge*, or subordinately creative deity, created to create the world. Hodgson, Phil. of Reflection, III. xi. § 6.

It is much easier to believe that in some way unknown to our finite intelligence the power and goodness of God are compatible with the existence of evil than that the world is the work of an inferior *demiurge* or other demon.

Edinburgh Rev.

The Gnostics agreed in attributing the world in which we live to an Angel, or a *Demiurge*, inferior to the Infinite God. G. P. Fisher, Begin. of Christianity, p. 385.

2. In some Peloponnesian states of ancient Greece, one of a class of public officers who in some cases appear to have constituted the chief executive magistracy.

demiurgeous (dem'i-ēr-jus), a. [*< demiurge + -ous*.] Of the nature of or resembling a *demiurge*; of *demiurge* character. [Rare.]

There is, in our drunken land, a certain privilege extended to drunkenness. . . . Our *demiurgeous* Mrs. Grundy smiles apologetically on its victims.

R. L. Stevenson, Familiar Studies of Men and Books, Pref.

demiurgic, demiurgical (dem-i-ēr'jik, -ji-kəl), a. [*< L. as if *demiurgicus*, < Gr. *δημιουργικός*, < *δημιουργός*, *demiurge*: see *demiurge*.] Pertaining to a *demiurge*, or to the act or process of creation.

Far beyond all other political powers of Christianity is the *demiurgic* power of this religion over the kingdoms of human opinion.

De Quincey.

To play the part of a *demiurge* was a delight to Shelley; even to have an interest in the *demiurgic* effort was no mean happiness.

E. Dowden, Shelley, II. 304.

demi-vambrace (dem'i-vam'brās), n. In armor, a plate of iron protecting the outside of the forearm, and adjusted over a sleeve of mail or a sleeve of gambouised work.

demi-vill (dem'i-vil), n. In law, a half-vill, consisting of five freemen or frank-pledges.

demi-vol (dem'i-vol), n. In her., a single wing of a bird, used as a bearing.

demi-volt (dem'i-volt), n. [*< F. demi-volte*, < *demi-*, half, + *volte*, a leap, vault: see *vault*.] In the manege, one of the seven artificial motions

of a horse, in which he makes a half turn with the fore legs raised.

Fitz-Eustace, . . . making *demi-volte* in air.
Cried, "Where's the coward that would not dare
To fight for such a land?" Scott, Marmion, iv. 30.

demi-wolf (dem'i-wūlf), n.; pl. *demi-wolves* (wūlvz). A half-wolf; a mongrel between a dog and a wolf.

Shoughs, water-rugs, and *demi-wolves*, are clefted
All by the name of dogs. Shak., Macbeth, iii. 1.

demobilization (dē-mō'bi-li-zā'shōn), n. [*< F. démobilisation*, < *démobiliser*, demobilize: see *demobilize*.] The act of disbanding troops; the reduction of military armaments to a peace footing; the condition of being demobilized, and not liable to be moved on service. Also written *demobilisation*. See *mobilization*.

demobilize (dē-mō'bi-liz), v. t.; pret. and pp. *demobilized*, ppr. *demobilizing*. [*< F. démobiliser*, < *dé-*, priv. + *mobiliser*, mobilize: see *mobilize*.] To disband; change from a condition of mobilization. Also written *demobilise*.

democracy (dē-mōk'ra-si), n.; pl. *democracies* (-siz). [Formerly *democraty*, *democratie*; < *OF. democratie*, F. *démocratie* (f. pron. s) = Sp. Pg. *democracia* = It. *democrazia* = D. G. *demokratie* = Dan. Sw. *demokrati*, < Gr. *δημοκρατία*, popular government (cf. *δημοκρατία*, have popular government), < *δημος*, the people, + *κρατία*, rule, be strong, < *κράτος*, strength, < *κρατις*, strong, = Goth. *hardus* = E. *hard*, q. v.] 1. Government by the people; a system of government in which the sovereign power of the state is vested in the people as a whole, and is exercised directly by them or their elected agents.

The majority, having the whole power of the community, may employ all that power in making laws, and executing those laws; and there the form of the government is a perfect democracy.

Locke.

In this open democracy [of the town meeting], every opinion had utterance; every objection, every fact, every acre of land, every bushel of rye, its entire weight.

Emerson, Hist. Discourse at Concord.

2. A state or civil body in which the people themselves exercise all legislative authority, and confer all executive and judicial powers, either by direct collective action or through elected representatives. Athens and some of the other ancient Greek states, and within the limits of their power, the canton of Appenzel in Switzerland and the towns of the northern United States, are instances of democracies of the first class. In democratic republics generally, however, all power is exercised by delegated authority. See *republic*.

3. Political and social equality in general; a state of society in which no hereditary differences of rank or privilege are recognized: opposed to *aristocracy*.

Rank nor name nor pomp has he
In the grave's democracy.

Whittier, Grave by the Lake.

4. [*cap.*] In U. S. polit. hist.: (a) The system of principles held by the Democratic party. See *democratic*. (b) The members of the Democratic party collectively.

[The Missouri controversy] was a political movement for the balance of power, balked by the Northern Democracy, who saw their own overthrow, and the eventual separation of the States, in the establishment of geographical parties divided by a slavery and anti-slavery line.

T. H. Benton, Thirty Years, I. 10.

5. In a collective sense, the people; especially, the people regarded as exercising political powers.

Thence to the famous orators repair,
Those ancient, whose resistless eloquence
Wielded at will that fierce democracy.

Milton, P. R., iv. 208.

Social democracy. See *social*.

democrat (dem'ō-krat), n. [= D. *demokraat* = G. Dan. Sw. *demokrat*, < F. *démocrate* = Sp. *demócrata* = Pg. *democrata*, < NL. **democrata*, < Gr. *δημοκρατ*, base of *δημοκρατία* - *ik-ōs*, *δημοκρατ-ia*: see *democratic*, *democracy*.] 1. One who believes in or adheres to democracy as a principle of government or of organized society; one who believes in political and natural equality; an opponent of arbitrary or hereditary distinctions of rank and privilege: opposed to *aristocrat*.

Like most women of first-rate ability, she was at bottom a democrat; rank was her convenience, but she had no respect for it or belief in it.

J. Hawthorne, Dust, p. 157.

2. [*cap.*] A member of the Democratic party in the United States.

The name *Democrat*, now in use by one of the great parties North and South, was originally a term of reproach, like that of Jacobin, and subsequently like that of *Locofoco*, and has been freely accepted at the South only since the Rebellion.

Quoted by Thurlow Weed, Autobiog., p. 125.

3. A light wagon without a top, containing several seats, and usually drawn by two horses. Originally called *democratic wagon*. [Western and Middle U. S.]—**Social democrat.** See *sociol.*
democratic (dēm-ō-kra-tī'k), *a.* [= F. *démocratique* = Sp. Pg. It. *democratico* (cf. D. *demokratisch* = G. *demokratisch* = Dan. Sw. *demokratisk*), < NL. **democraticus*, < Gr. *δημοκρατικός*, < *δημοκρατία*, democracy: see *democrat*.] 1. Pertaining to or characteristic of democracy as a principle of government.

The *democratic* theory is that those constitutions are likely to prove steadiest which have the broadest base, that the right to vote makes a safety-valve of every voter, and that the best way of teaching a man how to vote is to give him the chance of practice. *Lowell, Democracy.*

2. [*cap.* or *i. c.*] In U. S. politics, of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the Democratic party; being a supporter of the Democratic party: as, a *Democratic* newspaper; the *Democratic* platform; a *Democratic* convention.

He was *democratic*, not in the modern sense of the term, as never bolting a caucus nomination, and never thinking differently from the actual administration; but on principle, as founded in a strict, in contradistinction to a latitudinarian, construction of the constitution. *T. H. Benton, Thirty Years, II. 188.*

3. Pertaining to or characteristic of democracy as a social principle; maintaining or manifesting equal natural rights and privileges; hence, free from forced inequality or servility; being on a common level: opposed to *aristocratic*: as, a *democratic* community or assemblage; *democratic* manners.—**Democratic party**, a political party of the United States, whose distinctive principles are strict construction of the Constitution with respect to the powers delegated to the general government and those reserved to the States, and the least possible interference of government with individual and local liberty of action. Hence it has opposed national centralization, supported liberal extensions of the electoral franchise, advocated low tariff duties with a view to revenue rather than protection, and contended for close limitation of the objects of public expenditure. It was at first known as the Anti-Federal party, then took the name of Republican, and finally (about 1793) that of Democratic-Republican, which is still its formal designation; but it was many years before *Democratic* was generally accepted as its shortened name instead of Republican, the change beginning about 1810. See *Republican*.

democratical (dēm-ō-kra-tī'kal), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Characterized by democracy; of a democratic nature or tendency; democratic.

Although their condition and fortunes may place them many spheres above the multitude, yet are they still within the line of vulgarity, and the *democratical* enemies of truth. *Sir T. Browne, Pseud. Epid. (1646), I. iv. 13.*

Every expansion of the scheme of government they (the framers of the American Constitution) elaborated has been in a *democratical* direction. *Lowell, Democracy.*

II. n. Same as *democrat*, 1. *Hobbes.*

democratically (dēm-ō-kra-tī'kal-i), *adv.* In a democratic manner.

The *democratical* embassy was *democratically* received. *Algernon Sidney.*

democratist, *n.* See *democracy*.

democratizable (dēm-ō-kra-tī'fā-bl), *a.* [*< democratize + -ible*] That may be made democratic. [Rare.]

The remnant of United Irishmen, whose wrongs make them hate England, I have more hopes of. I have met with no determined Republicans, but I have found some who are *democratizable*. *Shelley, In Dowden, I. 245.*

democratisation, democratise. See *democratization, democratize*.

democratism (dēm-mok'ra-tizm), *n.* [= Sp. *democratismo*; as *democrat* + *-ism*.] The principles or spirit of democracy. [Rare.]

democratist (dēm-mok'ra-tist), *n.* [*< democrat + -ist*.] A believer in or supporter of democracy; a democrat. [Rare.]

He endeavours to crush the aristocratic party, and to nourish one in avowed connexion with the most furious *democratists* in France. *Burke, Thoughts on French Affairs.*

democratization (dēm-ō-kra-tī-zā'shon), *n.* [*< democratize + -ation*.] The act of rendering or the process of becoming democratic: as, the *democratization* of European institutions. Also spelled *democratisation*.

democratize (dēm-mok'ra-tiz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *democratized*, ppr. *democratizing*. [= F. *démocratiser* = Pg. *democratizar*; < *democrat* + *-ize*. Cf. Gr. *δημοκρατίζω*, be on the democratic side.] To render democratic; make popular or common; bring to a common level. Also spelled *democratisé*.

It is a means of *democratizing* art, of furnishing innumerable impressions of a plate. *The Atlantic, LX. 168.*

There was a great impetus given by politics to the *democratizing* of the nation, and in the rapid social changes of the day, the educated class found itself well shaken up with the mechanic. *H. E. Scudder, Noah Webster, p. 151.*

democracy, democratist (dēm-mok'ra-ti), *n.* [See *democracy*.] Democracy.

They stoop not, neither change colour for Aristocracy, democracy, or Monarchy. *Milton, Reformation in Eng., II.*

Democritean (dēm-mok-ri-tē'an), *a.* [*< Democritus + -ean*.] Of or pertaining to Democritus, a Greek philosopher born about 460 B. C., or to the atomic theory associated with his name. See *atomic*.

He [Xenocrates] seems to have identified the Platonic ideas with numbers, and the *Democritean* atoms with the units of which the latter were composed, and to have regarded the soul as a certain εἶδος or number. *J. M. Rigg, Mind, XI. 80.*

Democritic (dēm-ō-krit'ik), *a.* Same as *Democritean*.

Democritical (dēm-ō-krit-i'kal), *a.* In the style of Democritus: applied to incredible works or fables on natural history, on account of his writings on the language of birds, etc. *Davies.*

Not to mention *democritical* stories, do we not find by experience that there is a mighty disagreement between an oak and an olive tree? *Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, p. 394.*

Demodex (dēm-ō-deks), *n.* [NL., appar. < Gr. *δημος*, the people, + *δῆξ* (*δῆκ*), a worm in wood, < *δάειν*, bite.] The typical genus of follicular parasitic mites of the family *Demodicidae*. *D. folliculorum* infests domestic animals and man, living in the hair-follicles and sebaceous follicles. *Simonea* is a synonym. See *comedo*.

Demodicidae (dēm-ō-dis-i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., prop. *Demodicidae*, < *Demodex* (-dec-) + *-ida*.] A family of itch-insects or mange-mites, of the order *Acarida*, consisting of the single genus *Demodex*. These minute parasitic arachnids have an elongated worm-like body, most of the length of which is a circularly ringed abdomen; four pairs of short, two-jointed foot-stumps; styliform jaws; and a suctorial proboscis. Also called *Dermatophiti*.

Demogorgon (dēm-mō-gōr'gon), *n.* [LL. *Demogorgo(n)*, first mentioned by Lucetius (or Lactantius) Placidus, a scholiast on Statius (about A. D. 450); prop. < Gr. *δαίμων*, a demon, + *γοργός*, grim, terrible, whence *Γοργώ*, Gorgon: see *Gorgon*.] A mysterious divinity, viewed as an object of terror rather than of worship, by some regarded as the author of creation, and by others as a famous magician, to whose spell all the inhabitants of Hades were subjected.

And by them stood Orcus and Aides, and the dreaded name Of *Demogorgon*. *Milton, P. L., II. 965.*

demographer (dēm-mō-grā-fēr), *n.* One who is versed in demography.

demographic (dēm-ō-grāf'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to demography.

The high value of vaccination and re-vaccination was clearly shown in the *Demographic* Section of the Congress. *Nature, XXXVI. 618.*

demography (dēm-mō-grā-fī), *n.* [= F. *démographie*, < Gr. *δημος*, people, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφω*, write.] That department of anthropology which relates to vital and social statistics and their application to the comparative study of races and of nations.

demoiselle (dēm-wō-zel'), *n.* [F.: see *damsel*.] 1. A young lady; a damsel.—2. A bird, the



Demaiselle (*Anthropoides virgo*).

Numidian crane, *Anthropoides virgo*: so called from its gracefulness and symmetry of form.

The gall-bladder . . . [was] wanting in two out of six *demoiselles*. *Owen, Anat., xvii.*

3. In *entom.*, a damsel-fly; a dragon-fly.—4. A shark, *Galeocerdo tigrinus*, about 12 feet long. *Playfair*.—5. A fish of the genus *Pomacentrus*; one of the family *Pomacentridæ*.

De Moivre's property of the circle, De Moivre's theorem. See *circle, theorem*.

demolish (dēm-mol'ish), *v. t.* [*< OF. demoliss-*, stem of certain parts of *demolir*, F. *démolir* = Pr. *demolhir* = Sp. *demoler* = Pg. *demolir* = It. *demolire* = G. *demoliren* = Dan. *demolere* = Sw. *demolera*, < L. *demoliri*, throw down, pull down, demolish, < *de*, down, + *moliri*, build, construct, set in motion, exert oneself at, endeavor, < *moles*, a pile, huge mass, whence E. *mole*³, q. v. Cf. *amolish*.] 1. To throw or pull down; destroy the structural character of, as a building or a wall; reduce to ruins.

The men who *demolished* the images in cathedrals have not always been able to *demolish* those which were enshrined in their minds. *Macaulay, Milton.*

2. To destroy in general; put an end to; ruin utterly; lay waste.

Our family had now made several attempts to be fine; but some unforeseen disaster *demolished* each as soon as projected. *Goldsmith, Vicar, xiii.*

=Syn. *Raze, Demolish.* *Raze*, to level with the ground; *demolish*, to destroy by complete separation of parts. A house is *razed* when it is leveled, even if it largely holds together; it is *demolished* if torn to pieces, even if some parts of it stand in place.

Razeth your cities, and subverts your towns, And in a moment makes them desolate. *Shak., 1 Hen. VI., II. 2.*

In *demolishing* the temples at Alexandria, the Christians found hollow statues fixed to the walls, into which the priests used to enter and thence deliver oracles. *Jortin, Remarks on Eccles. Hist.*

demolisher (dēm-mol'ish-ēr), *n.* One who pulls or throws down; one who destroys or lays waste.

The *demolishers* of them can give the clearest account, how the plucking down of churches conduces to the setting up of religion. *Fuller, Worthless, Exeter.*

demolishment (dēm-mol'ish-ment), *n.* [*< OF. demolissement, demolissement, < demolir (demoliss-), demolish: see demolish and -ment*.] The act of demolishing or shattering; demolition.

Look on his honour, slater; That bears no stamp of time, no wrinkles on it; No sad *demolishment* nor death can reach it. *Fletcher, Mad Lover, v. 4.*

demolition (dēm-ō-lish'ōn), *n.* [*< OF. demolition, F. demolition = Pr. demolition = Sp. demolición = Pg. demolição = It. demolizione = D. demolitie, < L. demolitio(n)-, < demoliri, pull down: see demolish*.] 1. The act of overthrowing, pulling down, or destroying, as a structure; hence, destruction or ruin in general: as, the *demolition* of a house or of military works; the *demolition* of a theory.

Even God's *demolitions* are super-edifications, his anatomies, his dissections are so many recompectings, so many resurrections. *Donne, Sermons, xi.*

Their one great object was the *demolition* of the idols and the purification of the sanctuary. *Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.*

After scattering all arguments for a political institution, he often opposes its *demolition*, from expediency. *Whipple, Ess. and Rev., I. 26.*

2. In French law, abatement; annulment: as, an action in *demolition* of a servitude or a nuisance.

demolitionist (dēm-ō-lish'ōn-ist), *n.* [*< demolition + -ist*.] One who favors demolition or destruction, as of institutions; a radical revolutionist. *Carlyle.*

demon (dēm-mōn), *n.* [Also, in L. spelling, *dæmon*; = D. *demon* = G. Sw. *dämon* = Dan. *dæmon* = OF. *demon*, F. *démon* (cf. Pr. *demoni* = Sp. Pg. It. *demonio*, < LL. *dæmonium*, < Gr. *δαίμων*, dim.), < L. *dæmon*, a spirit, genius, lar, eccles. an evil spirit, < Gr. *δαίμων* (*δαίμων*), a god or goddess, deity, a tutelary deity, a genius, lar, a god of lower rank, later also a departed soul, a ghost, in N. T. and eccles. an evil spirit; of uncertain origin: (1) by some identified with *δαίμων*, knowing (which is also found, perhaps by error, in the form *δαίμων*), < *δαίω*, learn, teach, akin to *διδάσκω*, teach, L. *docere*, teach (see *didactic* and *docile, doctrine*); (2) by some derived, with formative -μων, as 'the distributor of destinies,' < *δαίω*, divide, distribute; (3) by some regarded as for orig. **δαίμων*, < **δαί-*, *δαι-*, as in **δαίω*, *δαίω*, heavenly, L. *divus*, *divinus*, divine, *deus*, god, *deita*(-s), deity, etc.: see *deity*.] 1. In Gr. myth., a supernatural agent or intelligence, lower in rank than a god; a spirit holding a middle place between gods and men; one of a class of ministering spirits, sometimes regarded as including the souls of deceased persons; a genius: as, the *demon* or good genius of Socrates. Sometimes written *daimon*.

Thy *dæmon* (that's thy spirit which keeps thee) is Noble, courageous, high, unmatchable. *Shak., A. and C., II. 2.*

Those Demons that are found
In fire, air, flood, or under ground,
Whose power hath a true consent
With planet, or with element.

Milton, II Penseroso, l. 93.

Soon was a world of holy demons made,
Aerial spirits, by great Jove designed
To be on earth the guardians of mankind.

T. Cooke, tr. of Hesiod's Works and Days, l.

A demon, in the philosophy of Plato, though inferior to a deity, was not an evil spirit, and it is extremely doubtful whether the existence of evil demons was known either to the Greeks or Romans till about the time of the advent of Christ.

Lecky, Europ. Morals, I. 404.

2. An evil spirit; a devil: from the belief of the early Christian world that all the divinities of the pagans were devils.

If that same demon, that hath gull'd thee thus,
Should with his lion gait walk the whole world,
He might return to vasty Tartar back,
And tell the legions, I can never win
A soul so easy as that Englishman's.

Shak., Hen. V., II. 2.

3. Figuratively, an atrociously wicked or cruel person; one characterized by demoniac passions or conduct.—4. [cap.] A certain genus of *Coleoptera*.

demoness (dē-mōn'-es), *n.* [*< demon + -ess.*] A female demon.

The Schemites . . . had a goddess or demoness, under the name of Jephthah's daughter.

J. Mede, Apostasy of Latter Times, p. 31.

demonetization (dē-mōn'-e-ti-zā'shən), *n.* [*< demonetize + -ation; = F. démonétisation.*] The act of demonetizing; the condition of being demonetized. Also spelled *demonetisation*.

The object to be accomplished, by diminishing the amount of legal-tender paper, is precisely the same object which was sought to be accomplished by the demonetization of silver.

N. A. Rev., CXXVII. 119.

demonetize (dē-mōn'-e-tiz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *demonetized*, ppr. *demonetizing*. [*< L. de-priv. + moneta, money, + E. -ize; = F. démonétiser.*] To divest of standard monetary value; withdraw from use as money; deprive of the character of money. Also spelled *demonetise*.

They [gold mohurs] have been completely demonetized by the [East India] Company.

Cobden.

Germany and England, in demonetizing silver, have created a money pressure there unparalleled in our times.

N. A. Rev., CXLIII. 101.

demoniac (dē-mō'-ni-ak), *a. and n.* [*< ME. demoniak = F. démoniaque = Pr. demoniayx, demoniak = Sp. Pg. It. demoniaco, < LL. demoniacus, < Gr. as if *daimoniakós, for which only daimonikós (whence LL. demoniacus, E. demoniac), < daimon, a god, genius, spirit: see demon.*] I. *a.* 1. Pertaining to a demon or spirit.

He, all unarm'd,
Shall chase thee, with the terror of his voice,
From thy demoniac hold.

Milton, P. R., iv. 628.

2. Produced by demons; influenced by demons.

Demoniac phrensy, moping melancholy.

Milton, P. L., xl. 485.

3. Of the character of a demon; acting as if possessed by demons; wild; frantic; extremely wicked or cruel.

II. *n.* 1. One who is supposed to be possessed by a demon; one whose volition and other mental faculties seem to be overpowered, restrained, or disturbed in their regular operation by an evil spirit; specifically, a lunatic.

Raving and blaspheming incessantly, like a demoniac, he came to the court.

Macaulay, Hist. Eng.

In the synagogue was a demoniac, a lunatic with that dual consciousness which sprang out of a real or supposed possession by an evil spirit.

G. P. Fisher, Begin. of Christianity, p. 437.

2. [cap.] One of a section of the Anabaptists who maintained that the devils would ultimately be saved. *Imp. Dict.*

demoniacal (dē-mō'-ni-ak-al), *a.* Of demoniac character or origin; like a demon; demoniac.—**Demoniacal possession**, possession by demons or evil spirits. In the New Testament, especially the Gospels, persons are spoken of as being possessed with devils. By the Rationalistic school of writers these are regarded as insane persons, whose condition the popular belief of the time ascribed to the influence of evil spirits; by evangelical writers it is believed that evil spirits actually exercised a controlling influence over the spirits of men in the time of Christ, and that his superior power was attested by casting these evil spirits out.

demoniacally (dē-mō'-ni-ak-al-i), *adv.* In a demoniacal manner; as a demoniac.

demoniacism (dē-mō'-ni-ak-sizm), *n.* [*< demoniac + -ism.*] The state of being a demoniac; the practices of demoniacs.

demonial (dē-mō'-ni-al), *a.* [*< OF. demonial, < ML. *demonialis, < Gr. δαιμόνιος, of or belonging to a demon, < daimon, demon: see demon.*] Of the nature or character of a demon; relat-

ing or pertaining to a demon; characteristic of or performed by a demon or demons. [Rare.]

No man who acknowledges demoniac things can deny demons.

Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 264.

demonian (dē-mō'-ni-an), *a.* [As *demoniac + -an.*] Having the qualities or characteristics of a demon. [Rare.]

Demonian spirits now, from the element
Each of his reign allotted, rightlier call'd
Powers of fire, air, water, and earth beneath.

Milton, P. R., II. 122.

demonianism (dē-mō'-ni-an-izm), *n.* [*< demonian + -ism.*] The state of being possessed by a demon. [Rare.]

The teachers of the gospel in the fullness of their inspiration must needs be secure from an error which so dreadfully affected the religion they were entrusted to propagate as demonianism did, if it were an error.

Warburton, Divine Legation, ix., notes.

demoniasm (dē-mō'-ni-azm), *n.* [*< Gr. as if *daimoniastēs, < daimon, also daimon, be under the power of a demon, < daimon, demon: see demon.*] The state of being under demoniacal influence; possession by a demon. [Rare.]

What remained but to ascribe both to enthusiasm or demoniasm! Warburton, Sermons, p. 255. (Latham.)

demonic (dē-mōn'-ik), *a.* [*< Gr. δαιμονικός, < daimon, a demon: see demon.*] Pertaining to or like a demon; demoniac. Also *dæmonic*.

He may even show sudden impulses which have a false air of demonic strength, because they seem inexplicable.

George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, xv.

demonifuge (dē-mōn'-i-fūj), *n.* [*< LL. demon, a demon, + fugare, put to flight.*] A charm or protection against demons.

Of these, Isabella . . . I hope was wrapped in the friar's garment; for few stood more in need of a demonifuge.

Pennant, London, p. 271.

demonism (dē-mōn'-izm), *n.* [= *F. démonisme*; as *demon + -ism.*] Belief in the existence of demons; character or action like that of demons.

The established theology of the heathen world . . . rested upon the basis of demonism.

Farmer, Demoniacs of New Testament, i. § 7.

demonist (dē-mōn'-ist), *n.* [*< demon + -ist.*] A believer in or worshiper of demons.

To believe the governing mind or minds not absolutely and necessarily good, nor confined to what is best, but capable of acting according to mere will or fancy, is to be a Demonist.

Shaftesbury.

demonize (dē-mōn'-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *demonized*, ppr. *demonizing*. [*< ML. demonizare, make demoniac, < Gr. δαιμονίζω, be under the power of a tutelary deity or spirit, in N. T. be possessed by a demon.*] To subject to the influence of demons; make like a demon; render demoniacal or diabolical.

Man's choices free or fetter, elevate or debase, deify or demonize his humanity.

Alcott, Tablets, p. 184.

Christ is now [in his temptation] to have his part in a state demonized by evil.

Bushnell, Forgiveness and Law, p. 158.

demonocracy (dē-mōn-ok'-ra-si), *n.* [= *F. démonocratie, < Gr. δαίμων, a demon, + -κρατία, government, < κρατέω, rule, be strong.*] The power or government of demons.

demonographer (dē-mōn-og'-ra-fēr), *n.* [= *F. démonographe; < demonography + -er.*] A writer on demons and demonology; a demonologist.

The demonographers of the sixteenth to the eighteenth century continually allude to the flight of Simon Magus across the Forum as effected by the aid of demons.

N. and Q., 6th ser., IX. 4.

demonography (dē-mōn-og'-ra-fi), *n.* [= *F. démonographie = Pg. demonographia, < Gr. δαίμων, demon, + -γραφία, < γράφειν, write.*] The descriptive stage of demonology. O. T. Mason. [Rare.]

demonolater (dē-mōn-ol'-ā-tēr), *n.* [= *F. démonolâtre, < Gr. δαίμων, a demon, + -λάτρεω, worship. Cf. idolater.*] A demon-worshiper.

Certain demonolaters in the present day, as far as the outward evidence of their affliction goes, display as plain signs of demoniacal possession as ever were displayed 1800 years ago.

Bp. Caldwell, quoted in Oxenham's Short Studies, p. 421.

demonolatry (dē-mōn-ol'-ā-tri), *n.* [= *F. démonolatrie = Sp. demonolatria = Pg. demonolatria, < Gr. δαίμων, a demon, + λατρεία, worship.*] The worship of evil spirits; the worship of evil personified as a devil.

Demonolatry, Devil-dancing, and Demoniacal possession.

Bp. Caldwell, Contemporary Rev., Feb., 1876.

demonologist (dē-mōn-ol'-ō-jēr), *n.* [*< demonology + -er.*] A demonologist. North.

demonologic, demonological (dē-mōn-ō'-loj'ik, -i-kal), *a.* Pertaining to demonology.

demonologist (dē-mōn-ol'-ō-jist), *n.* [*< demonology + -ist.*] One versed in demonology.

demonology (dē-mōn-ol'-ō-jī), *n.* [= *F. démonologie, < Gr. δαίμων, a demon, + -λογία, < λέγειν, speak: see -ology.*] 1. A discourse or treatise on demons; an account of evil spirits and their character, agency, etc.

Demonology, the branch of the science of religion which relates to demons, is much obscured in the treatises of old writers.

Encyc. Brit., VII. 54.

2. The study of popular superstitions concerning demons or evil spirits.

demonomagy (dē-mōn-om'-ā-jī), *n.* [*< Gr. δαίμων, a demon, + μάγος, magic, a magician: see magic.*] Magic dependent upon the agency of demons. [Rare.]

The author had rifled all the stores of demonomagy to furnish out an entertainment.

Bp. Hurd.

demonomancy (dē-mōn-ō'-man-si), *n.* [*< F. démonomancie, < Gr. δαίμων, demon, + μαντεία, divination.*] Divination while under the influence or inspiration of the devil or of demons.

demonomania (dē-mōn-ō'-mā'-ni-ā), *n.* [= *F. démonomanie = Pg. demonomania, < NL. demonomania, < Gr. δαίμων, a demon, + μανία, mania.*] In *pathol.*, a kind of mania in which the patient fancies himself possessed by devils.

demonomist (dē-mōn-ō'-mist), *n.* [*< demonomy + -ist.*] One who lives in subjection to the devil or to evil spirits.

demonomy (dē-mōn-ō'-mi), *n.* [*< Gr. δαίμων, a demon, + νόμος (cf. νόμος, law), < νέμειν, regulate.*] 1. The dominion of demons or evil spirits.—2. The deductive and predictive stage of demonology. O. T. Mason.

demonopathy (dē-mōn-op'-a-thī), *n.* [*< Gr. δαίμων, demon, + πάθος, suffering.*] Demonomania.

demonopolize (dē-mōn-op'-ō-līz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *demonopolized*, ppr. *demonopolizing*. [*< de-priv. + monopolize.*] To destroy the monopoly of; withdraw from the power of monopoly.

Since the expiry of the contract the mines [of Colombia] have been demonopolized.

Encyc. Brit., VI. 154.

demonry (dē-mōn'-ri), *n.* [*< demon + -ry.*] Demoniacal influence. [Rare.]

What demonry, thinkest thou, possesses Varus?

J. Baillie.

demonship (dē-mōn'-ship), *n.* [*< demon + -ship.*] The state of being a demon.

demonstrability (dē-mōn-strā-bil'-i-ti), *n.* Demonstrableness.

demonstrable (dē-mōn'-strā-bl), *a.* [= *Sp. demostrable = Pg. demonstravel, < LL. demonstrabilis, < L. demonstrare: see demonstrate.*] Capable of being demonstrated; susceptible of being proved beyond doubt or contradiction.

The grand articles of our belief are as demonstrable as geometry.

Glansville, Scep. Sci.

It is demonstrable that light cannot reach our system from the nearest of the fixed stars in less than five years, and telescopes disclose to us objects probably many times more remote.

Sir J. Herschel, in Tyndall's Light and Elect., p. 21.

demonstrableness (dē-mōn'-strā-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being demonstrable.

demonstrably (dē-mōn'-strā-bli), *adv.* In a demonstrable manner; so as to demonstrate; beyond the possibility of doubt; manifestly.

He should have compelled his ministers to execute the law in cases that demonstrably concerned the public peace.

Clarendon, Great Rebellion.

demonstrance (dē-mōn'-strāns), *n.* [*< ME. demonstrance, < OF. démonstrance, demonstrance (= It. dimostranza), < NL. as if *demonstrantia, < L. demonstrant(-t)s, ppr. of demonstrare, demonstrate: see demonstrate. Cf. monstration.*] Demonstration; proof; exhibition of the truth of a proposition. Holland.

He layed them in the mydle of the cytē, and abode the demonstrance of god.

Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 138.

If one or a few sinfull acts were a sufficient demonstrance of an hypocrite, what would become of all the elect, even the best recorded in Scripture?

R. Junius, Cure of Misprision.

demonstratable (dē-mōn'-strā-tā-bl), *a.* [*< demonstrate + -able.*] Capable of being demonstrated; demonstrable. [Rare.]

It is a fact dynamically demonstratable that the total amount of vis viva in any moving system abandoned to the mutual reaction of its particles . . . has a maximum value which it cannot exceed, and a minimum below which it cannot descend.

Herschel, Pop. Lectures, p. 400.

demonstrate (dē-mōn'- or dem'-on-strāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *demonstrated*, ppr. *demonstrating*. [*< L. demonstratus, pp. of demonstrare*

(> *Sp. demonstrar* = *Pg. demonstr* = *It. dimostrare* = *D. demonstreren* = *G. demonstrieren* = *Dan. demonstrere* = *Sw. demonstrera*), point out, indicate, designate, show, < *de-* + *monstrare*, show: see *monstration*, *monster*. Cf. *remonstrate*.] 1. To point out; indicate; make evident; exhibit.

How he lov'd the People, other Arguments then affected sayings must *demonstrate*. *Milton*, *Elkonoklastes*, ix.

For the Gardens, one may safely affirm that if Solomon made them in the Rocky ground which is now assign'd for them, he *demonstrated* greater power and wealth in finishing his design, than he did wisdom in choosing the place for it. *Maudrell*, *Aleppo to Jerusalem*, p. 89.

Specifically—2. To exhibit, describe, and explain, as the parts of a dissected body; teach by the ocular use of examples, as a physical science, especially anatomy or any of its principles.—3. To establish the truth of; fully establish by arguments; adduce convincing reasons for belief in, as a proposition.

As the proving of these two things will overthrow all athelism, so it will likewise lay a clear foundation for the *demonstrating* of a delty distinct from the corporeal world. *Cudworth*, *Intellectual System*, p. 145.

demonstration (dēm-on-strā'shon), *n.* [*< ME. demonstracion*, *< OF. demonstracion*, *demonstracion*, *F. démonstration* = *Sp. demostracion* = *Pg. demonstração* = *It. dimostrazione* = *D. demonstratie* = *G. Dan. Sw. demonstration*, *< L. demonstratio(n)-*, *< demonstrare*, point out: see *demonstrate*.] 1. The act of pointing out or exhibiting; an exhibition; a manifestation; a show: as, a *demonstration* of friendship or sympathy.

Did your letters pierce the queen to any *demonstration* of grief? *Shak.*, *Lear*, iv. 3.

2. The exhibition and explanation of examples in teaching an art or a science, especially anatomy.—3. *Milit.*, an exhibition of warlike intentions; a warlike attitude or movement; specifically, a military operation of any kind which may be performed for the purpose of deceiving the enemy respecting the measures which it is intended to employ against him.

He was compelled by the national spirit to make a *demonstration* of war. *Hallam*.

If any uncertainty remains as to the enemy's disposition, *demonstrations* should be made generally along the front, to oblige him to show his hand. *Macdougall*, *Modern Warfare*, viii.

4. A public exhibition, by a number of persons, of sympathy with some political or other cause, as in a mass-meeting or a procession.—5. Proof, either (a) a process of stating in an orderly manner indubitable propositions which evidently cannot be true without the truth of the conclusion so proved, or (b) the propositions so stated. Properly, demonstration is restricted to perfect proof, especially mathematical proof. (See the extract from *Burgersdicius*, below.) According to the Aristotelian doctrine, which has greatly influenced the use of the word, *demonstration* must be drawn from principles not only self-evident, but also undervived from any higher principles; and the conclusion must not only be shown to be true, but also to be a mere special case of the truth of one or more of the principles from which it is derived. It was supposed that this was the character of the best mathematical proofs; but mathematical proof consists in constructing a diagram or formula according to certain rules which prescribe that certain relations shall exist between the parts of that diagram, and then in showing by observation (directly or indirectly) that certain additional relations exist between those parts; and no important mathematical proof is of the nature of the Aristotelian demonstration. The word has consequently acquired two significations: first, its original sense of a perfect mathematical proof; second, the sense of a proof drawn from principles, as in the Aristotelian theory. There is also a third signification, according to which a *demonstration* is any proof which leaves no room for reasonable doubt, such as Kepler's proof that the orbit of Mars is an ellipse. Writers who adopt the Aristotelian view hold that the *reductio ad absurdum* and the Fermatian mode of proof, though entirely convincing, are not perfect demonstrations.

Some an admirable delight drew to Musick; and some, the certainty of *demonstration* to the Mathematicks. *Sir P. Sidney*, *Apol. for Poetrie*.

Demonstration is a syllogism made of such propositions as are true, first immediate, and manifestly known, and be the causes of the conclusion. First and immediate here is all one, signifying such propositions as need not be proved or made more evident by any other former propositions. *Blunderville*.

Demonstration, in the Greek ἀποδείξις, is amongst the geometricians a delineation of a diagram, in which they exhibit the truth of their propositions to be seen by the eye. To that is opposed pseudographema: that is, a description or false delineation. Now these words, as many others, which are used in the doctrine of syllogism, are translated from geometry into logic; and there *demonstration* is taken sometimes for any certain and perspicuous proof, but here in this place strictly for syllogism scientific, and pseudographema, or false syllogism, for syllogism begetting error or contrary to science. *Burgersdicius*, tr. by a Gentleman.

Demonstration [is] nothing but the perception of such agreement [of ideas] by the intervention of other ideas or mediums. *Locke*, *Human Understanding*, IV. iv. 7.

Direct demonstration, *demonstration* τοῦ διότι, or *demonstratio quia*, a proof proceeding from the true cause of the fact proved.—**Imperfect demonstration**. See a *posteriori*.—**Indirect demonstration**, *demonstration* τοῦ ὅτι, or *demonstratio quid*, a proof which does not show the true cause of the fact proved.—**Ostensive demonstration**, in *math.*, a demonstration which plainly and directly demonstrates the truth of a proposition.

demonstrative (dē-mon-strā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [*< ME. demonstratif*, *< F. démonstratif* = *Pr. demonstratiu* = *Sp. demostrativo* = *Pg. demonstrativo* = *It. dimostrativo*, *< L. demonstrativus*, *< demonstrare*, point out: see *demonstrate*.] 1. *a.* 1. Exhibiting or indicating with clearness: as, a *demonstrative* figure in painting.—2. In *rhet.*, expressing or explaining with clearness, force, and beauty.—3. Characterized by or given to the strong exhibition of any feeling or quality; energetically expressive: as, a *demonstrative* manner; a *demonstrative* person.

May hasn't been too officious about me and too *demonstrative*. *Dickens*, *Cricket on the Hearth*.

4. Pertaining to or of the nature of proof; having the power of proving or demonstrating; indubitably conclusive: as, a *demonstrative* argument; *demonstrative* reasoning.

A syllogism *demonstrative* is that which is made of necessary, immediate, true, certain, and infallible propositions, being first and so known as they need none other proof. *Blunderville*.

It is impossible by any solid or *demonstrative* reasons to persuade a man to believe the conversion of the needle to the north. *Sir T. Browne*, *Religio Medici*, i. 48.

Probations are *demonstrative* in the stricter sense of that term when the certainty they necessitate is absolute and complete: that is, when the opposite alternative involves a contradiction. *Sir W. Hamilton*.

Demonstrative certainty. See *certainty*.—**Demonstrative judgment**, a judgment in which something is held to be necessarily proved.—**Demonstrative legacy**. See *legacy*.—**Demonstrative pronoun**, in *gram.*, a pronoun that points to, rather than defines or describes, the object to which it relates: the name is applied to English *this*, *that*, *you*, and to their correspondents in other languages.—**Demonstrative root**, a name sometimes applied to the pronominal roots in general, as implying position and direction rather than quality.

II. n. A demonstrative pronoun.
demonstratively (dē-mon-strā-tiv-li), *adv.* 1. In a manner to prove or demonstrate; with proof which cannot be questioned; with certainty; convincingly.

First, I *demonstratively* prove That feet were only made to move. *Prior*.

No man, he [Plato] thought, could see clearly and *demonstratively* what was right and what was wrong and not act accordingly. *Adam Smith*, *Moral Sentiments*, vii. § 2.

2. In a demonstrative manner; with energetic exhibition of feeling: as, he spoke very *demonstratively*.

demonstrativeness (dē-mon-strā-tiv-nes), *n.* The quality of being demonstrative, in any of its senses.

demonstrator (dēm'on-strā-tor), *n.* [= *F. démonstrateur*, *OF. demonstrateur* = *Sp. demonstrador* = *Pg. demonstrador* = *It. dimostratore*, *< L. demonstrator*, *< demonstrare*, point out: see *demonstrate*.] 1. One who points out, exhibits, or explains by examples; specifically, in *anat.*, one who exhibits, describes, and explains the parts when dissected; a teacher of practical anatomy.

In 1805, he [Sir Benjamin Brodie] assisted Mr. Wilson in teaching anatomy, and in 1800 officiated as *demonstrator*. *Gallery of Medicine*, Sir B. Brodie.

2. One who demonstrates; one who proves anything with certainty or with indubitable evidence.

Whether an algebraist, fluxionist, geometrician, or *demonstrator* of any kind, can expect indulgence for obscure principles or incorrect reasonings. *Bp. Berkeley*, *Analyst*, xliii.

3. The index finger. *Dunlison*.

demonstratorship (dēm'on-strā-tor-ship), *n.* [*< demonstrator* + *-ship*.] The position or office of a demonstrator in anatomy.

When Valsalva was transferred to Parma, Morgagni succeeded to his anatomical *demonstratorship*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 822.

demonstratory (dē-mon-strā-tō-ri), *a.* [*< LL. demonstratorius*, *< L. demonstrator*: see *demonstrator*.] Tending to demonstrate; demonstrative. [Rare.]

demorager, *n.* An obsolete form of *demurrage*.
demoralization (dē-mor'al-i-zā'shon), *n.* [= *F. démoralisation* = *Sp. desmoralización* = *Pg. desmoralização* = *It. demoralizzazione*; as *demoralize* + *-ation*.] The act of demoralizing, or the state of being demoralized. Also spelled *demoralisation*.

The cause [of the crimes of the Creoles] is to be found in the existence of slavery; and the invariable *demoralization* which this accursed practice produces is not checked by any system of religious teaching. *Quarterly Rev.*, Nov., 1810.

The *demoralization* among the Confederates from their defeats at Henry and Donelson, their long marches from Bowling Green, Columbus, and Nashville, and their failure at Shiloh, . . . was so great that a stand for the time would have been impossible.

U. S. Grant, *Personal Memoirs*, I. 374.

demoralize (dē-mor'al-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *demoralized*, ppr. *demoralizing*. [= *F. démoraliser* = *Sp. Pg. desmoralizar* = *It. demoralizzare* = *D. demoraliseren* = *G. demoralisieren* = *Dan. demoralisere* = *Sw. demoralisera*; as *depriv.* + *moral* + *-ize*.] 1. To corrupt or undermine the morals of; weaken or destroy the effect of moral principles on.

When the Doctor [Noah Webster] was asked how many words he had coined for his Dictionary, he replied, only one, "to *demoralize*," and that . . . in a pamphlet published in the last century.

Sir C. Lyell, *Travels in the United States*, p. 53.

It is always *demoralizing* to extend the domain of sentiment over questions where it has no legitimate jurisdiction. *Lowell*, *Study Windows*, p. 158.

2. To deprive of spirit or energy; dishearten; destroy the courage, confidence, or hope of; render incapable of brave or energetic effort: specifically used in relation to troops: as, the charge of our cavalry completely *demoralized* the enemy's left wing.

But war often for a time exhausts and *demoralizes*, it sometimes perpetuates injustice, it is occasionally undertaken against the clearest provisions of the law of nations. *Woolsey*, *Introd. to Inter. Law*, § 208.

3. To throw into confusion in general; bring into disorder; confuse mentally: as, he was badly *demoralized* by fright. [Colloq.]

Also spelled *demoralise*.

demos (dē'mos), *n.* [*< Gr. δῆμος*, the people: see *deme*.] 1. In *Gr. antig.*, the people; the public; the commonwealth.—2. The populace; the common people.

Only thus is there hope of arresting the general defection from the religious life observable both in the intellectual classes and through large strata of the *Demos*. *Contemporary Rev.*, I. 25.

Also *dēmus*.

Demospongiae (dē-mō-spon'ji-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Gr. δῆμος*, the people (see *deme*), + *σπῆγος*, sponge.] In Sollas's classification of sponges, a subclass of *Silicispongiae* in which sexradiate spicules are absent. It is divided into two orders, *Monaxonida* and *Tetractinellida*.

demospsonian (dē-mō-spon'ji-an), *a.* and *n.*

I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Demospongiae*.

II. *n.* One of the *Demospongiae*.

Demosthenian, **Demosthenean** (dē-mos-thē'-ni-an, dē-mos-thē-nē'-an), *a.* Same as *Demosthenic*.

Emphatic and abnormal position of single words and phrases was a distinctly *Demosthenian* device, to prick his hearers as it were, and keep their attention at a high degree of tension. *Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass.*, XVI. 127.

Demosthenic (dē-mos-then'ik), *a.* [*< L. Demosthenicus*, *< Demosthenes*, *< Gr. Δημοσθένης*, a celebrated orator. The name means 'strong with the people,' *< δῆμος*, the people, + *σθένος*, strength.] Pertaining to or characteristic of Demosthenes, a celebrated Athenian orator and patriot (384–322 B. C.), especially famous for his "Philippics," or orations delivered against the encroachments of Philip, king of Macedon.

demotic (dē-mot'ik), *a.* [= *F. démotique* = *Sp. demótico*, *< Gr. δημοτικός*, of or for the common people, popular, democratic, *< δῆμος*, one of the common people, *< δῆμος*, the common people. Cf. *democratic*.] Popular; pertaining to the common people: specifically applied to a certain mode of writing used in Egypt for epistolary and business purposes from about the seventh century B. C., as distinguished from the *hieratic* and *hieroglyphic*. Also called *enchorial*.

In Egyptian writing the *demotic* or *enchorial* system is a corruption of the *hieratic*. *Farrar*, *Language*, xiii.

It [the Rosetta stone] was engraved in three sets of characters, the first being in the ancient hieroglyphics, the second in the more recent and popular language and characters called *demotic*, and the third in the Greek. *H. S. Osborn*, *Ancient Egypt*, p. 19.

dempnet, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *damm*. *Chaucer*.

dempster, *n.* See *deemster*.

demptt (dempt). [*ME. dempt*, contr. of *demed*, pp. of *demen*, deem, judge: see *deem*.] An obsolete preterit and past participle of *deem*.¹

Till partial Paris dempt it Venus dew. *Spenser*, *F. Q.*, II. vii. 55.

Therefore, Sir knight, Aread what course of you is safest dempt. *Spenser*, *F. Q.*, III. xl. 23.

demulce (dê-muls'), *v. t.* [= It. *demulcere*, < L. *demulcere*, stroke down, soften, < *de*, down, + *mulcere*, stroke, allay.] To soothe, mollify, or pacify.

Wherewith Saturn was demulced and appeased.

Sir T. Eliot, *The Governour*, fol. 64.

demulcent (dê-mul'sent), *a.* and *n.* [= Sp. *demulcente*, < L. *demulcent* (-t)s, ppr. of *demulcere*: see *demulce*.] *I. a.* Softening; mollifying; soothing: as, a demulcent medicine.

There are other substances, which are opposite to both sorts of acrimony, which are called demulcent or mild.

Arbuthnot, *Aliments*, v.

II. n. Any medicine which assuages the effects of irritation; that which softens, soothes, or mollifies, as gums, oils, flaxseed, and other mucilaginous substances.

It [gum-acacia] is much used in medicine as a simple demulcent, for lubricating abraded surfaces.

A. G. F. Eliot James, *Indian Industries*, p. 171.

demulsion (dê-mul'shon), *n.* [An erroneous form (by confusion with *emulsion*, *q. v.*) for **demulction*, < L. as if **demulctio* (-n), < *demulctus*, ppr. of *demulcere*, stroke: see *demulce*.] *1.* The act of soothing or imparting comfort or content.—*2.* That which soothes or contents; flat-tery.

Vice garlanded with all the soft demulsions of a present contentment.

Feltham, *Resolves*, II. 67.

demur (dê-mêr'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *demurred*, ppr. *demurring*. [Early mod. E. also *demurre*; < ME. *demoren*, *demeoren*, *demeren*, < OF. *demorer*, *démurer*, *demurer*, *démurer*, F. *démurer* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *demorar* = It. *dimorare*, < L. *demorari*, delay, retard, < *de* + *morari*, delay, < *mora*, hesitation, delay.] *I. intrans.* *1.* To delay; linger; tarry.

Yet durst they not demur nor abide upon the camp.

Nicolls, tr. of *Thucydides*, fol. 73.

2. To hesitate; suspend proceedings; delay conclusion or action.

The French King by Composition taketh Louviers, Gerbury, and Vernolle, whilst the Regent stands demurring what was best to be done.

Baker, *Chronicles*, p. 189.

3. To have or suggest scruples or difficulties; object irresolutely; take exception: as, they demurred to our proposals.

My process was always very simple—in their younger days, 'twas "Jack, do this;" if he demurred, I knocked him down; and if he grumbled at that, I always sent him out of the room.

Sheridan, *The Rivals*, I. 2.

If he accepts it, why should you demur?

Browning, *Ring and Book*, I. 159.

4. In law, to interpose a demurrer.

II. trans. *1.* To put off; delay; keep in suspense.

He demands a fee,

And then demurs me with a vain delay.

Quarles, *Emblems*, IV. 11.

2. To doubt of; scruple concerning; hesitate about: as, "to demur obedience," *Fenton*.

demur (dê-mêr'), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *demurre*, *demeure*; < OF. *demor*, *demour*, *demeur*, m., *demore*, *demeure*, f., stop, delay; from the verb.] *1.* Stop; pause; hesitation as to proceeding or decision.

The suit we join'd in must not

Fall by too long demur. Ford, *Broken Heart*, II. 2.

Works adjourned have many stays,

Long demurs breed new delays. Southwell.

2. Exception (taken); objection (urged).

Caesar also, then hatching Tyranny, injected the same scrupulous demurs to stop the sentence of death in full and free Senat decreed on Lentulus and Cethegus.

Milton, *Elkonoklastes*, ix.

All my demurs but double his attacks. Pope.

He yielded, wroth and red, with fierce demur.

Tennyson, *Princess*, v.

demure (dê-mûr'), *a.* [*<* ME. *demure*, < OF. *de murs*, for *de bonnes murs* (*buens murs*, *boines murs*), lit. of good manners (in information like *debonair*, *q. v.*): *de*, < L. *de*, of; *bon*, < L. *bonus*, good; *murs*, *mora*, *mours*, m., f., F. *mœurs*, f., manners, < L. *mores*, manners: see *moral*.] *1.* Sober; grave; modest; formally decorous: as, a demure look.

I sawe there Iuges, sitting fulle demure,

With out semblant [regard], othir to moste or leest,

Notwithstanding thei hadde them vnder cure.

Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 55.

Loe! two most goodly Virgins came in place, . . .

With countenance demure, and modest grace.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, I. x. 12.

His fashion and demure Habit gets him in with some Town-precisians, and makes him a Guest on Fryday nights.

2. Affectedly modest; making a demonstration of gravity or decorum. [This is the sense in which the word is now chiefly used.]

The demure parlour-maid, as she handed the dishes and changed the plates, saw that all was not right, and was more demure than ever.

Trollope, *The Warden*, x.

demure (dê-mûr'), *v. i.* [*<* *demure*, *a.*] To look with reserve or bashfulness.

Your wife Octavia, with her modest eyes, . . . Demuring upon me. Shak., *A. and C.*, IV. 13.

demurely (dê-mûr'li), *adv.* With a grave countenance; with a show of gravity.

Nay, to see how demurely he will bear himself before our husbands, and how jocund when their backs are turned.

Dekker and Webster, *Westward Hoe*, I. 2.

Esop's damsel sat demurely at the board's end. Bacon.

demureness (dê-mûr'nes), *n.* The state or aspect of being demure; gravity of countenance or demeanor, real or affected; a show of modesty.

demurity (dê-mûr'i-ty), *n.* [*<* *demure* + *-ity*.] *1.* Demureness; decorum.

They pretend to such demurity as to form a society for the Regulation of Manners. Tom Brown, *Works*, II. 182.

They placed their justification upon their patience and suffering for their opinions, and on their righteous life and retired demurity, and affected singularity both in word and gesture.

N. Morton, *New England's Memorial*, p. 281.

2. An impersonation of demureness; one who behaves demurely. [Humorous.]

She will act after the fashion of Richardson's demurities. Lamb, *To Southey*.

demurrable (dê-mêr'a-bl), *a.* [*<* *demur* + *-able*.] That may be demurred to; that exception may be taken to.

demurrage (dê-mêr'aj), *n.* [Formerly *demorage*; < OF. *demorage*, *demourage*, *demoraige*, < *demorer*, delay: see *demur* and *-age*.] *1.* In maritime law: (a) Any detention of a vessel by the freighter in loading or unloading beyond the time originally stipulated. When a vessel is thus detained she is said to be on demurrage. (b) The compensation which the freighter has to pay for such delay or detention.

This day Captain Taylor brought me a piece of plate, a little small state dish, he expecting that I should get him some allowance for demorage of his ship William, kept long at Tangier, which I shall, and may justly do.

Pepys, *Diary*, II. 56.

The claim for demurrage ceases as soon as a ship is cleared out and ready for sailing.

M'ulloch, *Dict. of Commerce*.

2. (a) Detention of railway-wagons, etc. (b) A charge of 1½d. per ounce, made by the Bank of England in exchanging notes or coin for bullion. [Eng.]

demurral (dê-mêr'al), *n.* [*<* *demur* + *-al*.] Hesitation in proceeding or decision; demur.

Southey.

demurrer (dê-mêr'êr), *n.* [*<* *demur* + *-er*.] One who demurs.

And is Lorenzo a demurrer still?

Young, *Night Thoughts*, ix. 1363.

demurrer (dê-mêr'êr), *n.* [*<* OF. *demorer*, *demurer*, inf. as noun: see *demur*.] *1.* In law, a pleading in effect that, even conceding the facts to be as alleged by the adversary, he is not entitled to the relief he asks. A general demurrer is one that does not specify an objection, but rests on some defect in substance; a special demurrer is one that specifies some defect in the form of the adversary's allegation.

This demurrer our suit doth stay.

Sir P. Sidney (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 529).

2. A demur; an objection. [Rare.]

"Surely you would not have this misery continue!" exclaims some one, if you hint a demurrer to much that is now being said and done.

H. Spencer, *Man vs. State*, p. 28.

Demurrer ore tenuis, an informal oral demurrer; an objection taken orally, on the argument of some proceeding in the cause, that the facts alleged do not constitute a cause of action, that the court has no jurisdiction, or the like.—**Demurrer to evidence**, an admission, on the trial, of the truth of the evidence offered by the other party, coupled with an objection that it is insufficient, and a submission of the controversy to the court thereon.—**Demurrer to interrogatory**, a reason given by a witness for refusing to answer an interrogatory. [Rare.]—**Plea of parole demurrer**. Same as *age-prayer*.

demus (dê-mus), *n.* [L.] See *demê* and *demos*.

demý (dê-mí'), *a.* and *n.* [*<* F. *demí*, half: see *demi*-.] *I. a.* Half: used to indicate a particular size of paper. See *II.*

II. n.; pl. *demies* (-míz'). *1.* A particular size of paper. In America this name is applied only to writing-paper of the size 16 × 21 inches. In Great Britain the printing-paper known as demý is 17½ × 22 inches, and double-demý is 26 × 38½ inches. English writing-demý is 15 × 20 inches.

2. A holder of one of certain scholarships in Magdalen College, Oxford. Also spelled *demí*.

He maintained his school attachment to Addison, then a demý at Magdalen. A. Dobson, *Introd. to Steele*, p. xlii.

3. A Scotch gold coin issued by James I. in 1433, and worth at that time 3s. 4d. English. Obverse type, arms in a lozange; reverse, cross in tressure.—*4.* A short close vest. *Fairholt*.

He . . . stript him out of his golden demý or mandilion, and head him. Nashe, *Lenten Stuffe* (Harl. Misc., VI. 166).

demý-pourpoint, *n.* A pourpointed or stuffed garment covering the body only, without skirts, worn in the fourteenth century.

demýship (dê-mí'ship), *n.* [*<* *demý* + *-ship*.] In Magdalen College, Oxford, one of certain scholarships, namely, eight Senior, of the annual value of £100 each, open to members of the university who have passed all the examinations requisite for the degree of B. A., and thirty Junior, of the annual value of £50 each.

Dr. Lancaster . . . obtained for him [Addison] in 1695 one of the demýships at Magdalen.

Dict. Nat. Biog., I. 122.

den (den), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *denne*; < ME. *den*, *denne*, a den, lair, < AS. *denn*, a den, lair (of wild beasts), = OD. *dennē*, a den, cave; perhaps connected with AS. *denu*, ME. *dene*, a valley: see *den*, *dean*.] Cf. OD. *dennē*, a floor, deck, = OHG. *tenni*, *denni*, neut., MHG. *tenne*, neut. and fem., G. *tenne*, fem., *tenn*, neut., a floor, threshing-floor.] *1.* A hollow place in the earth or in a rock; a cave, pit, or subterranean recess, used for concealment, shelter, protection, or security: as, a lion's den.

The beasts go into dens. Job xxxvii. 8.

The children of Israel made them the dens which are in the mountains. Judges vi. 2.

2. A grave.

Whanne thei be doluen in her den.

Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 52.

3. Any squalid place of resort or residence; a haunt: always used in a bad sense: as, dens of misery.

Those squalid dens, . . . the reproach of large capitals. Macaulay.

4. A small or secluded private apartment; a retreat for work or leisure. [Colloq.]

Mr. Jones has to go into his den again to serve the last arrival. W. M. Baker, *New Timothy*, p. 152.

Another door in the audience-room leads to Prince Bismarck's private apartments, the first of which is the library, containing books on all subjects of general interest, and presenting by no means the character of a bookworm's favourite den. Quoted in *Love's Bismarck*, II. 501.

den (den), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *denied*, ppr. *denning*. [*<* ME. *dennen*; < *den*, *n.*] To dwell in or as if in a den.

Sluggish salvages that den below.

G. Fletcher, *Christ's Triumph*.

To den up, to retire into a den for the winter: said of hibernating animals, as bears. [Colloq., U. S.]

den (den), *n.* [A variant of *dean*, < ME. *dene*, < AS. *denu*, a valley: see *dean*.] A narrow valley; a glen; a dell. [Chiefly Scotch.]

The dowie dens o' Yarrow. Old Ballad.

It's up and down in Tittle's den,

Where the burn runs clear and bonny,

I've often gone to meet my love.

Andrew Lammie (Child's Ballads, II. 198).

den (den), *n.* [In the phrase *good den*, in the early dramatists; also written *goodden*, *godden*, and in the fuller phrase *God give you good den*, or *God ye good den*, and corruptly as one word, *Godgigoden*, *Godigeden* (Shak., 1623); prop. *good e'en*, *good even*, and often so written: see *good* and *even*, *evening*.] A corruption of *even* in the phrase *good even*.

Nur. God ye good morrow, gentlemen.

Mer. God ye good den, fair gentlewoman.

Nur. Is it good den? Shak., *R. and J.*, II. 4.

denarcotize (dê-nâr'kô-tíz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *denarcotized*, ppr. *denarcotizing*. [*<* *de-* priv. + *narcotize*.] To deprive of narcotin: as, to denarcotize opium.

denarius (dê-nâr'i-us), *n.*; pl. *denarii* (-i). [L. (sc. *nummus*, a coin), prop. containing ten (asses), < *deni*, ten each, by tens, for **decni*, < *decem* = E. *ten*: see *decimal*, etc. Hence F. *denier* (see *denier*), Ar. *dinâr*, etc.] *1.* The principal silver coin of the Romans under the republic and the empire. It was first minted in 260 or 268 B. C., when it weighed 72 grains; the weight was shortly afterward reduced to 60 grains.

The obverse bore the principal silver coin of the Romans under the republic and the empire. It was first minted in 260 or 268 B. C., when it weighed 72 grains; the weight was shortly afterward reduced to 60 grains. The obverse bore



Obverse. Reverse. Denarius, in the British Museum. (Size of the original.)

the helmeted head of Roma and the mark of value. X—that is, ten asses; the reverse, Castor and Pollux. Other mythological and historical types were substituted under the later republic. The denarii of the empire bore the emperors' heads. About A. D. 215 the denarius was so debased that it contained only about 40 per cent. of pure silver, and it began to be supplanted about that time by the argenteus. In A. D. 296 Diocletian applied the name denarius to a copper coin issued by him. The value of the denarius under the republic and the earlier empire was about 17 cents. The denarius of Tiberius (see cut on preceding page) is the penny of the New Testament (authorized version of 1611).

2. A Roman weight, the 86th or 94th of a Roman pound.—3. In English monetary reckoning, a penny, represented by the abbreviation *d.*, the penny having been originally, like the Roman denarius, the largest silver coin: as, 6s. 8d. (six shillings and eight pence).

denaro (dā-nā-rō), *n.* [It., var. of *denario*, < L. *denarius*: see *denarius*.] An old Italian money of account; also, a weight. As a money, the denaro was the twelfth part of the soldo—that is, on the average, about the twelfth part of a United States cent. As a weight, the denaro varied in different localities from 17 to 20 grains Troy.

denary (den-ā-rī), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *denarius*, containing ten: see *denarius*.] I. *a.* Containing ten; tenfold.

The symbol 40 in our *denary* scale represents ten times four; . . . generally, the binary scale would call for about three and a half times as many figures as the *denary*.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XIII. 424.

II. *n.*; pl. *denaries* (-riz). 1. A division by tens; a tithing: as, "tythings or denaries," *Holiness*.

Centenaries that are composed of *denaries*, and they of units. Sir K. Digby, Supp. to Cabala, p. 248. (*Latham*).

2. A denarius.

An hundredth *denaries*, or pieces of sylver coyns.
J. Udall, On Mat. xix.

denationalization (dē-nash'ōn-ā-l-i-zā'shōn), *n.* [= F. *dénationalisation*; as *denationalize* + -ation.] The act of denationalizing, or the condition of being denationalized. Also spelled *denationalisation*.

Mr. Chase, whose creed on slavery was in one word *Denationalization*.
G. S. Merriam, S. Bowles, I. 139.

denationalize (dē-nash'ōn-ā-l-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *denationalized*, ppr. *denationalizing*. [= F. *dénationaliser*; as *de-* priv. + *nationalize*.] 1. To divest of nationality, or of existing national relations or rights; subvert or change the nationality of, as a ship, a person, a people, or a territory, by change of flag, connection, or allegiance; give a new national character or relation to.

Another curious feature of the *denationalizing* character of the feudal system in France is found in this, that the King of England was the real governor or feudal sovereign of nearly half of the present territory of France during almost a century. *Stille*, Stud. Med. Hist., p. 148.

The Paris journal, "La France," which wrote "We are Europe," and which had appealed for subscriptions in aid of the *denationalized* Danes. *Love*, Bismarck, I. 449.

2. To divest of national scope or importance; limit to a particular locality; render local: as, to *denationalize* slavery or polygamy.

They [the Republicans] agreed . . . that the virgin soil of our territories should be unpopulated by slavery, and that this crime against humanity, and plague of our politics, should be *denationalized*. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVI. 266.

3. To deprive of national limitations or peculiarities; widen the relations, scope, or applicability of; make cosmopolitan.

The object is to construe a belief in its most inclusive, not exclusive, acceptation, . . . to *denationalize* a purely local faith by making it as universal as the limits of the world and of humanity.

J. Owen, Evenings with Skeptics, II. 84.

Also spelled *denationalise*.

denaturalize (dē-nat'ū-rā-l-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *denaturalized*, ppr. *denaturalizing*. [< *de-* priv. + *naturalize*.] 1. To render unnatural; alienate from nature.—2. To deprive of naturalization or acquired citizenship in a foreign country.—3. To deprive of citizenship; denaturalize; expatriate.

Denaturalizing themselves, or, in other words, . . . publicly renouncing their allegiance to their sovereign, and . . . enlisting under the banners of his enemies.

Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., Int.

denayt (dē-nā'), *v. t.* [< ME. *denayen*, a var. of *denen*, deny: see *deny*.] The form *denay* in mod. use is prob. in simulation of *nay*.] To deny; refuse.

What were those three,
The which thy proffred curtesie denayd?
Spenser, F. Q., III. vii. 57.

Let not wonted fealty be denayed,
Old Play.

denayt (dē-nā'), *n.* [< *denay*, *v.*] Denial; refusal.

My love can give no place, bide no *denay*.

Shak., T. N., II. 4.

dendrachate (den'dra-kāt), *n.* [< Gr. *déndrov*, a tree, + *ἀχάρις*, agate: see *agate*.] Arborescent agate; agate containing figures resembling shrubs or parts of plants. Commonly called *moss-agate*.

Dendragapus (den-drag'a-pus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *déndrov*, a tree, + *ἀγάπη*, love.] Same as *Canace*.

dendral (den'drāl), *a.* [< Gr. *déndrov*, a tree, + -al.] Of or pertaining to trees; of the nature of a tree. [Rare.]

The exquisite tracery of trees, especially of all such trees as that *dendral* child of God, the elm.

H. W. Beecher, Christian Union, Jan. 28, 1874, p. 72.

dendranthology (den-dran-thrō-pol'ō-jī), *n.* [< Gr. *déndrov*, a tree, + E. *anthropology*.] A supposititious system or theory that man has sprung from trees. *Davies*. [Humorous.]

Although the Doctor traced many of his acquaintance to their prior allotments in the vegetable creation, he did not discover such symptoms in any of them as led him to infer that the object of his speculations had existed in the form of a tree. . . . He formed, therefore, no system of *dendranthology*.
Southey, The Doctor, ccxv.

Dendraspididæ (den-dras-pid'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dendraspis* (-pid-), the typical genus, + -idæ.] A family of venomous African serpents, of the group *Proteroglypha*, represented only by the genus *Dendraspis*. They have a normal tail, ungrooved fangs, and postfrontals, and are closely related to the *Elaïdæ*, with which they are associated in one family by some authors. Also *Dendraspidæ*.

Dendraspis (den-dras'pis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *déndrov*, tree, + *ἀσπίς*, asp.] 1. The typical genus of the family *Dendraspididæ*.

The best-known species is *Dendraspis angusticeps*, the narrow-headed dendraspid. It is about 6 feet long, slender, and a good climber. Its color is olive-brown washed with green.

2. [*l. c.*] Pl. *dendraspides* (-pi-dēz). A serpent of this genus.

Dendrerpeton (den-drēr'peton), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *déndrov*, tree, + *ἑρπετόν*, reptile: see *herpetology*.] A genus of fossil labyrinth of fossils labyrinth.

rinthodont amphibians, from the lower coal-measures of Nova Scotia: so called from being based upon remains consisting of teeth and bones found in the cavity of a sigillaria. It has been referred to a group *Microsauria* of the order *Labyrinthodonta*.

dendritform (den'dri-tōrm), *a.* [< Gr. *déndrov*, a tree, + L. *forma*, form.] Resembling a tree; tree-like in form; arborescent; dendritic. Also *dendritiform*.

dendrite (den'drit), *n.* [= F. *dendrite* = Sp. *dendrita* = It. *dendrite*, < NL. *dendrites*, < Gr. *déndrov*, a tree, tree-, < *déndrov*, a tree.] 1. A stone or a mineral on or in which are figures resembling shrubs, trees, or mosses. The appearance is often due to arborescent crystallization, resembling frost-work on windows. The figures are most abundant on the surfaces of fissures and in joints in rocks, where they are attributable to the presence of the hydrous oxid of manganese, which generally assumes such forms.

2. A complex crystalline growth of arborescent form, such as is common with metallic silver and copper.

dendritic, dendritical (den-drit'ik, -i-kāl), *a.* [= F. *dendritique* = Sp. *dendritico*, < Gr. *déndrov*, tree; as *dendrite* + -ic, -ical.] 1. Resembling a tree; tree-like; arborescent in form; dendritform.

In these fine curves and strokes of *dendritic* scripture a graceful sylvan idyl might perchance be deciphered by the curious.
The Atlantic, LVIII. 394.

2. Marked by figures resembling shrubs, mosses, etc.: said of certain minerals. See *dendrite*.

dendritically (den-drit'i-kāl-i), *adv.* In a dendritic manner; as a tree: as, *dendritically* branched.

In some species [Bacteria] the zoogloea is *dendritically* ramified. *E. Klein*, Micro-Organisms and Disease, p. 60.

dendritiform (den-drit'i-tōrm), *a.* [< NL. *dendrites*, dendrite, + L. *forma*, form.] Same as *dendritform*. [Rare.]

Dendrobates (den-drob'a-tēz), *n.* [NL. (cf. Gr. *dendrobatein*, climb trees), < Gr. *déndrov*, tree, + *βάτος*, verbal adj. (> *βατεiv*, mount), < *βαivew*, go. Cf. *acrobat*.] 1. In *herpet.*, a genus of South American tree-frogs, typical of the family *Dendrobatidæ*. *D. tinctorius* is a species inhabiting Cayenne. *Wagler*, 1830.—2. In *ornith.*, a genus of South American woodpeckers, of the family *Picidæ*. *Swainson*, 1837.

Dendrobatidæ (den-drō-bat'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dendrobates* + -idæ.] A family of firmisternal, salient, anurous amphibians, typified by the genus *Dendrobates*. They are without teeth, and have subcylindrical sacral diapophyses. The family contains a few species of tropical America and Madagascar, having the toes dilated at the end. Also called *Hyla-pisidæ*.

Dendrobium (den-drō'bi-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *déndrov*, a tree, + *βίος*, life.] 1. An extensive genus of orchidaceous epiphytes, distributed through southeastern Asia from India to Japan, Australia, and the islands of the South Pacific.



Dendrobium Falconeri.

The species are very numerous, exceeding 300 in number, varying extremely in habit, some being little larger than the mosses among which they grow, while others are surpassed in height by few of the order. Upward of 80 species have been cultivated in hothouses for the beauty of their flowers.

2. In *entom.*, a genus of coleopterous insects. *Mulsant*.

Dendrocalamus (den-drō-kāl'a-mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *déndrov*, a tree, + *κάλαμος*, a reed.] A genus of arboreous grasses, distinguished from the bamboo (*Bambusa*) by a berry-like fruit. There are 9 species, all of the East Indies, some of which attain a height of over 100 feet. The stems of *D. strictus*, known in India as the male bamboo, are very strong and elastic, are nearly solid, and are in general use for spear-handles, building purposes, and basketwork.

Dendrochelidon (den-drō-kel'i-don), *n.* [NL. (Boie, 1828), < Gr. *déndrov*, a tree, + *χελίδων*, a swallow.] A genus of tree-swifts, of the family *Cypselidæ* and subfamily *Cypselinæ*, the type of which is *D. klecho* of Java, Sumatra, the Malay peninsula, etc.

Dendrochirota (den-drō-ki-rō'tā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *déndrov*, tree, + *χειρῶν*, lit. handed, < *χείρ*, hand.] A group (generally ranked as a family) of pedate holothurians, with dendritform branching tentacles. It includes such genera as *Psolus* and *Cucumaria*, and is equivalent to the family *Psolidæ*. It is contrasted with *Aspidochirota*.

The holothurians . . . feed on the smaller marine animals, which, in the *Dendrochirota*, are carried to the mouth by means of the branched tree-like tentacles.

Claus, Zoology (trans.), I. 299.

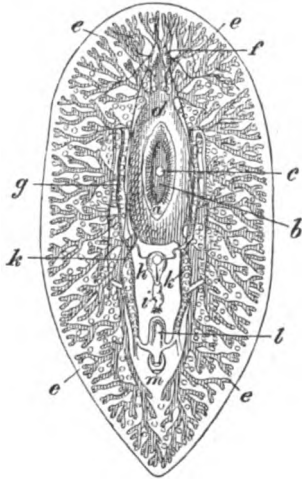
dendrochiroteous (den-drō-ki-rō'tus), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Dendrochirote*.

Dendrocitta (den-drō-sit'itā), *n.* [NL. (Gould, 1833), < Gr. *déndrov*, a tree, + *κίττα*, *kiṣsa*, a chattering bird, the jay or magpie.] A genus of Asiatic tree-crows, frequently included in the genus *Crysirrhina*. The Chinese *D. sinensis* is an example; there are several other species.

dendrocæl, a. Same as *dendrocælous*.

Such flat worms as the *Dendrocæl* Planarians.
Encyc. Brit., XVI. 666.

Dendrocœla (den-drō-sē'lä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *dendrocœlus*: see *dendrocœlous*.] A prime division of turbellarian worms, forming a suborder of *Turbellaria*: contrasted with *Rhabdocœla*. They are characterized by a broad flat body, often with plicated lateral margins, tentacular processes at the anterior end of the body, a muscular and usually protrusile pharynx, and an arborescent or dendriform alimentary canal, whence the name. They are aprocous and mostly hermaphrodite. There are two subdivisions of the group: *Monogonopora*, land and fresh-water planarians, with a single sexual outlet; and *Digonopora*, mostly marine forms, with double sexual opening. There are several families. Commonly called *planarians*.



Polycelis (Leptopiana) lavigata, an aprocous dendrocœlous turbellarian or planarian (*Planariidae*), magnified.

a, oral orifice; *b*, buccal cavity; *c*, esophageal orifice; *d*, gastric cavity, with *e, f, g, h*, its many caecal ramifications; *j*, ganglia; *g*, testes; *k*, vesiculae seminales; *l*, male genital canal and penis; *m*, oviducts; *n*, spermathecal dilatation at their junction; *o*, vulva.

dendrocœlan

(den-drō-sē'lan), *n.* [*< dendrocœl + -an.*] One of the *Dendrocœla*; a planarian.

dendrocœle (den-drō-sēl), *a.* Same as *dendrocœlous*. *Huxley*.

Dendrocœlomata (den-drō-sē-lō-mā-tā), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Gr. δένδρον*, a tree, + NL. *cœlomata*, *q. v.*] Sponges having branched extensions or dendritic diverticula of the archenteron. *A. Hyatt*, *Origin of Tissue*, p. 114.

dendrocœlomatic (den-drō-sē-lō-mat'ik), *a.* [*< Dendrocœlomata + -ic.*] Of or pertaining to the *Dendrocœlomata*.

dendrocœlomic (den-drō-sē-lōm'ik), *a.* Same as *dendrocœlomatic*.

dendrocœlous (den-drō-sē'lus), *a.* [*< NL. dendrocœlus*, *< Gr. δένδρον*, a tree, + *κοιλία*, belly.] Having a branched or dendriform intestine; specifically, pertaining to the *Dendrocœla*. Also *dendrocœle* and (properly) *dendrocœle*.

Dendrocœlum (den-drō-sē'lum), *n.* [NL., neut. of *dendrocœlus*: see *dendrocœlous*.] A genus of dendrocœlous turbellarians, of the family *Planariidae*, having lobed cephalic processes and a sheathed copulatory organ. *D. lacteum* is an example.

Dendrocolaptes (den-drō-kō-lap'tē), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *dendrocolaptes*: see *dendrocolaptes*.] In Merrem's classification of birds (1813), a group coextensive with the *Pici*, *Picidae*, or *Piciformes*, and *Saurornithes* of modern authors; the woodpeckers and wrynecks.

Dendrocolaptes (den-drō-kō-lap'tē), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. δένδρον*, a tree, + *κολαπτής*, taken for *κολαπτήρ*, a chisel (taken in sense of 'pecker'), *< κολάπτειν*, peck with the bill, chisel.] The typ-



Tree-creeper (*Dendrocolaptes longirostris*).

ical genus of South American tree-creeper, of the family *Dendrocolaptidae*. The name was formerly used with much latitude, and was nearly equivalent to *Dendrocolaptinae*; it is now more restricted in application. It is still an extensive genus, having as its type *D. giganteus*, and being divided into sections called *Dendrocolaptes*, *Dendrozetastes*, *Dendroplex*, *Dendrorhis*, etc.

Dendrocolaptidae (den-drō-kō-lap'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Dendrocolaptes + -idae.*] A family of South American non-oscine passerine birds; the tree-creeper. It is a very extensive group, highly characteristic of the Neotropical fauna, but its characters and limits are unsettled. The name is loosely synony-

mous with *Anabatidae* (which see), in which usage it covers an assemblage of about 50 current genera and 300 species. In Scater's arrangement it includes the furnarine, synallaxine, and sclerurine forms, as well as the dendrocolaptine proper.

Dendrocolaptinae (den-drō-kō-lap-ti'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Dendrocolaptes + -inae.*] The South American tree-creeper proper, or the hook-billed creepers, typified by the genus *Dendrocolaptes*. They have generally lengthened, slender, and curved bills, stiff acuminate tail-feathers, and the scissor-like habit of woodpeckers. Leading genera, besides *Dendrocolaptes* and its subdivisions, are *Xiphorhynchus*, *Picolaptes*, *Dendrocincla*, *Sittasomus*, *Glyphorhynchus*, and *Pygarrhichus*.

dendrocolaptine (den-drō-kō-lap'tin), *a.* [*< Dendrocolaptes + -ine*.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the South American tree-creeper or hook-billed creepers.

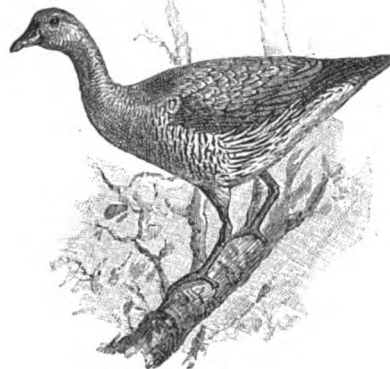
Dendrocolaptine birds are not, strictly speaking, songsters. *Nature*, XXXIII. 201.

Dendrocometes (den-drō-kō-mē'tēz), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. δένδρον*, a tree, + *κομήτης*, hairy: see *comet*.] The typical genus of *Dendrocometidae*, containing sessile animalcules with indurated cuticle and many-branched tentacles. *D. paradoxus* is a parasite of fresh-water crustaceans.

Dendrocometidae (den-drō-kō-met'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Dendrocometes + -idae.*] A family of suctorial tentaculiferous infusorians, with simple animalcules, which are multitentaculate and have the tentacles branched.

Dendrocopus (den-drok'ō-pus), *n.* [NL., *< Gr.* as if **δένδροκοπος* (cf. *δένδροκοπεῖν*, cut down trees), *< δένδρον*, a tree, + *κόπτειν*, cut.] In ornith.: (a) A genus of tree-creeper, the *Dendrocolaptes*. *Vieillot*, 1816. (b) A genus of woodpeckers, like *Picus major*. *Koch*, 1816. (c) A genus of American woodpeckers, like *Picus principalis*; the ivory-bills. *Bonaparte*, 1838.

Dendrocygna (den-drō-sig'nā), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1837), *< Gr. δένδρον*, a tree, + *L. cygnus*, *cygnus*, *Gr. κύκνος*, a swan: see *cygnet*.] A genus of arboreal duck-like geese; the tree-ducks. The bill is longer than the head, and ends in a prominent decurved nail; the lamellae do not project;



Australian Tree-duck (*Dendrocygna cytoni*).

and the small oval nostrils are subbasal. The legs are very long; the tibiae are denuded below; the tarsi are entirely reticulate; the hallux is lengthened; and the feet are adapted for perching. There are several species, of various warm parts of the world; the fulvous tree-duck (*D. fulva*) and the autumnal tree-duck (*D. autumnalis*) occur in the United States along the southern border. *D. arborea* is a West Indian and *D. eytoni* an Australian species.

dendrodentine (den-drō-den'tin), *n.* [*< Gr. δένδρον*, a tree, + *E. dentine*.] That modification of the fundamental tissue of the teeth which is produced by the aggregation of many simple teeth into a mass, presenting, by the blending of the dentine, enamel, and cement, a dendritic appearance.

dendrodont (den-drō-dont), *a. and n.* [*< NL. dendrodus* (*dendrodont*): see *Dendrodus*.] *I. a.* Pertaining to the genus *Dendrodus*; having teeth consisting of dendrodentine, or presenting a dendriform or dendritic appearance on section.

II. n. A fossil of the genus *Dendrodus*.

Dendrodus (den-drō-dus), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. δένδρον*, a tree, + *δούς* (*δόντι*) = *E. tooth*.] A genus of fossil fish-like vertebrates, from the Devonian or Old Red Sandstone. It is generally referred to the ganoids, and placed in a family variously called *Glyptodipterini*, *Holoptychidae*, and *Cyclodipterini*.

Dendroeca (den-drē'kā), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. δένδρον*, a tree, + *οίκος*, house.] The most extensive and beautiful genus of American sylvicoline warblers, of the family *Dendracidae*, *Sylviolidae*, or *Mniotiltidae*. It is highly characteristic of the North American bird-fauna, and is especially numerous in species

and individuals in the eastern United States. Upward of 23 species, a large majority of the genus, inhabit North America. They are small birds, from 4½ to 6 inches long, endlessly varied in coloration, migratory, insectivorous,



Black-throated Green Warbler (*Dendroica virens*).

and usually nesting in trees or bushes. The bill is conic, acute, of moderate length, and garnished with bristles; the wings are pointed and longer than the tail, which is almost always blotched with white on the inner webs; and the tarsus is longer than the middle toe and claw. See *warbler*. Also spelled *Dendroica*. *G. R. Gray*, 1842.

Dendroecidae (den-drē'si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Dendroeca + -idae.*] A name of the American fly-catching warblers, derived from that of the largest genus. They are usually called *Sylviolidae* or *Mniotiltidae* (which see).

Dendrogea (den-drō-jē'ā), *n.* [*< Gr. δένδρον*, tree, + *γαῖα*, the earth.] In *zoogeog.*, a prime zoölogical division or realm of the earth's surface, including Central America and the West Indies, south of the Anglogæan or Nearctic realm, and the tropical portions of South America. It is less comprehensive than the Neotropical region, since the latter includes all of South America. See *Amphigæan*, 2.

Dendrogean (den-drō-jē'an), *a.* Of or relating to *Dendrogea*.

dendrography (den-drog'ra-fī), *n.* [= *F. dendrographie*, *< Gr. δένδρον*, a tree, + *-γραφία*, *< γράφειν*, write.] Same as *dendrology*.

Dendrohyrax (den-drō'hi-raks), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. δένδρον*, tree, + *ὑραξ*, hyrax.] A genus of the family *Hyracidae*, including the arboreal conies of Africa, such as *D. arboreus* and *D. dorsalis*. The molar teeth are patterned somewhat as in *Palaeotherium*, the upper incisors being separated by a wide diastema, and the lower being trilobate. The vertebrae are: cervical 7, dorsal 21, lumbar 7, sacral 5, and caudal 10.

dendroid (den'droid), *a.* [= *F. dendroïde*, *< Gr. δένδροειδής*, also contr. *δενδρώδης*, tree-like, *< δένδρον*, a tree, + *ειδός*, form.] Tree-like; dendriform; ramified or arborescent; branching like a tree.

dendroidal (den-droi'dal), *a.* [*< dendroid + -al.*] Same as *dendroid*.

Dendrolagus (den-drol'a-gus), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. δένδρον*, a tree, + *λαγός*, a hare.] A genus of kangaroos; the tree-kangaroos. They are adapted for arboreal life, having the tail less robust than that of the ground-kangaroos, and the limbs better proportioned,



Tree-kangaroo (*Dendrolagus inustus*).

with stronger claws. They move in the trees by leaping. The species are peculiar to New Guinea and northern Australia.

dendrolithe (den-drō-lit), *n.* [= *F. dendrolithe*, *< Gr. δένδρον*, a tree, + *λίθος*, a stone.] A petrified or fossil shrub, plant, or part of a plant.

dendrological (den-drō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [*< dendrology + -ical.*] Of or pertaining to dendrology.

Dendrological science has met with a great, an almost irreparable, loss in the death of Alphonse Lavallée, the best-known and most successful student and collector of trees of this generation. *Science*, IV. 10.

dendrologist (den-drol'ô-jist), n. [*< dendrology + -ist.*] One who is versed in dendrology.
dendrologous (den-drol'ô-gus), a. [*< dendrology + -ous.*] Relating to dendrology.
dendrology (den-drol'ô-ji), n. [= F. *dendrologie* = Pg. *dendrologia*, < Gr. *δένδρον*, a tree, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] A discourse or treatise on trees; the natural history of trees. Also *dendrography*.

dendrometer (den-drom'e-tër), n. [= F. *dendromètre*, < Gr. *δένδρον*, a tree, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] An apparatus for measuring the heights of trees. It consists essentially of a square board pivoted at one corner to a stake set up at a known distance from the tree to be measured. A sight on the board enables the operator to fix the instrument on a level with the base of the tree; then on sighting the top of the tree its height is ascertained from the position of a plumb-line and scale on the face of the board.

Dendrometridae (den-drô-met'ri-dê), n. pl. [NL., < Gr. *δένδρον*, a tree, + *-μετρητής*, a measure, < *μέτρον*, a measure, + *-idae*.] A group of geometrid moths, in some systems called a family, represented by such genera as *Geometra*, *Abrazas*, etc. The larvae are known as measuring-worms or loopers, from their mode of progression.

Dendromyinae (den-drô-mi-i'nê), n. pl. [NL., < *Dendromys* + *-inae*.] An Ethiopian subfamily of rodents, of the family *Muridae*, including a number of small mouse-like arboreal species. The genera are *Dendromys* and *Steatomys*.

Dendromys (den-drô-mis), n. [NL., < Gr. *δένδρον*, a tree, + *μῦς* = E. *mouse*.] The typical genus of the subfamily *Dendromyinae*. It is characterized by grooved incisors, slender form, long scant-



Dendromys typus.

haired tail, and the first and fifth digits much shorter than the others. *D. typus* or *mesomelas* is about 3½ inches long, the tail 4½ inches, of a grayish color, with a black stripe on the back, arboreal in habit, and found in South Africa.

Dendronotidae (den-drô-not'i-dê), n. pl. [NL., < *Dendronotus* + *-idae*.] A family of nudibranchiate opisthobranchiate gastropods. They have dorsal gills, a small frontal veil, the tentacles laminated and retractile within sheaths, the vent lateral, jaws distinct, and the lingual ribbon broad and with many rows of teeth.

Dendronotus (den-drô-nô'tus), n. [NL., < Gr.



Dendronotus arborenses.

δένδρον, a tree, + *νότος*, back.] The typical genus of the family *Dendronotidae*.

Dendrophidae (den-drof'i-dê), n. pl. [NL., < *Dendrophis* + *-idae*.] A family of harmless colubiform or aglyphodont arboreal serpents; the Indian and African tree-snakes. They have a very thin or slender elongate form, the head flat and distinct from the neck, the ventral scutes usually doubly carinate, and the subcaudal scutes in two rows. They are very agile, live in trees, and feed chiefly on small reptiles, as lizards. In color they vary with their surroundings. There are two genera, *Dendrophis* and *Chrysopelea*. By most authors both genera are referred to the family *Colubridae* and quite widely separated.

Dendrophis (den-drô-fis), n. [NL., < Gr. *δένδρον*, a tree, + *φίς*, a serpent.] The typical genus of tree-snakes of the family *Dendrophidae*. The East Indian *D. picta* and *D. caudolineolata* are examples. See out in next column.

Dendrophryniscidae (den-drô-fri-nis'i-dê), n. pl. [NL., < *Dendrophryniscus* + *-idae*.] A family of toads, typified by the genus *Dendrophryniscus*. They have no maxillary teeth, and have subcylindrical sacral diapophyses. The family contains a few Neotropical toad-like species. Also called *Batrachophryniscidae*.

Tree-snake (*Dendrophis caudolineolata*).

Dendrophryniscus (den-drô-fri-nis'kus), n. [NL., < Gr. *δένδρον*, a tree, + *φρύνη*, *φρύνος*, a toad, + dim. *-ισκος*: see *Phryniscus*.] A genus



Dendrophryniscus brevicollicatus.

of tailless amphibians or toads, typical of the family *Dendrophryniscidae*.

Dendrotyx (den-drô'tiks), n. [NL. (Gould, 1845), < Gr. *δένδρον*, a tree, + *τύξ*, a quail.] A genus of American partridges; the tree-partridges. *D. leucophrys*, *D. macrurus*, and *D. barbatus*, of Mexico and Central America, are examples.

Dendrosauria (den-drô-sâ'rî), n. pl. [NL., < Gr. *δένδρον*, a tree, + *σαῦρος*, a lizard.] One of many names applied to a division of *Lacertilia*, or lizards, consisting of the *Chamaeleontidae* or chameleons alone. Also called *Vermilinguta*, *Rhaptoglossa*, *Chamaeleonida*, etc.

Dendrosoma (den-drô-sô'mâ), n. [NL., < Gr. *δένδρον*, a tree, + *σῶμα*, body.] The typical genus of *Dendrosomida*, containing multitenaculate animalcules forming branched, naked, sessile colonies. It is one of the most remarkable forms of the whole infusorial class, resembling a polyp in many respects, and is the one compound or aggregate type among the suctorial or tentaculiferous infusorians. *D. radians*, which grows on aquatic plants in fresh water, was originally described by Ehrenberg as a kind of sun-animalcule of the genus *Actinophrys*.

Dendrosomida (den-drô-som'i-dê), n. pl. [NL., < *Dendrosoma* + *-idae*.] A family of suctorial tentaculiferous infusorians, typified by the genus *Dendrosoma*. The animalcules are multitenaculate and form branching colonies.

dendrostyle (den-drô-stil), n. [NL., < Gr. *δένδρον*, tree, + *στυλος*, pillar: see *style*.] The axial style or stalk of the hydroid stage of the rhizostomous discophorous hydrozoans.

dene¹, n. See *dean*¹, *den*².

dene² (dên), n. [Also *dean*; a var. of *din*: see *din*.] Din. [Prov. Eng.]

deneert, **deneeret**, n. See *denier*².

denegate (den-ê-gât), v. t. [*< L. denegatus*, pp. of *denegare*, deny: see *deny*.] To deny.

denegation (den-ê-gâ'shon), n. [= F. *dénégation* = Sp. *denegacion* = Pg. *denegação* = It. *denegazione*, < L. as if **denegatio*(n-), < *denegare*, deny: see *denegate*.] Denial.

dene-hole (dên'hôl), n. [*< denel* = *dean*¹ (or *den*²) + *hole*¹.] One of the many ancient artificial excavations or pits found in the Chalk formation of the south of England.

The general conclusion seems to be that these *deneholes* were probably used for the secret storage of grain in British or Romano-British times. *The Academy*, Jan. 23, 1888.

Denelaget, n. An obsolete form of *Danelaw*.

denerelt, n. [OF., the sixth of a bushel.] In Guernsey, formerly, a measure equal to one sixth of a bushel.

The action was to enforce payment of an annual Chef rente (in Guernsey) of 4 grs. 0 dls. of *denerelt*, one-half and three-sixteenths of a fifth of a *denerelt* of wheat, etc. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IV. 244.

dengue (deng'gâ), n. [A W. Ind. use of Sp. *dengue*, prudery, fastidiousness, lit. a refusing (= It. *diniego*, refusal, denial), < Sp. *denegar* = It. *denegare*, refuse, deny, < L. *denegare*, deny: see *denegate*, *deny*. "This disease, when it first appeared in the British West India islands, was called the *dandy-fever* from the stiffness and constraint which it gave to the limbs and body. The Spaniards of the neighboring islands mistook the term for their word *dengue*, denoting prudery, which might also well express stiffness, and hence the term *dengue* became, at last, the name of the disease" (Tully, in Webster's Dict.).] A febrile epidemic disease, occurring especially in the West Indies and the southern United States, characterized by severe pain, particularly in the joints, and an eruption somewhat resembling that of measles. The attack is violent but brief, and is seldom fatal. Also called *dandy*, *dandy-fever*, *breakbone fever*.

deniable (dê-ni'â-bl), a. [*< deny* + *-able*.] Capable of being denied or contradicted.

The negative authority is also *deniable* by reason. *Sir T. Browne*.

denial (dê-ni'al), n. [*< deny* + *-al*.] 1. The act of denying or contradicting; the assertion of the contrary of some proposition or affirmation; negation; contradiction.

A denial of the possibility of miracles is a denial of the possibility of God. *H. N. Ozernham*, *Short Studies*, p. 285.

2. Refusal to grant; the negation or refusal of a request or a petition; non-compliance.

Here comes your father; never make denial, I must and will have Katharine to my wife. *Shak.*, T. of the 8., II. 1.

Begin, and somewhat loudly sweep the string. Hence with denial vain, and coy excuse. *Milton*, *Lycidas*, l. 18.

3. Refusal to accept or acknowledge; a disowning; rejection: as, a denial of God; a denial of the faith or the truth.

We may deny God in all those acts that are capable of being morally good or evil; those are the proper scenes, in which we act our confessions or denials of him. *South*.

4. In law, a traverse in the pleading of one party of the statement set up by the other; a defense. *Rapalje and Lawrence*. = Syn. 3. Disavowal, disclaimer.

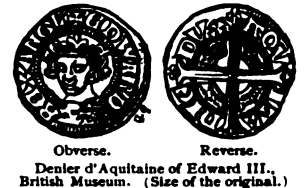
denier¹ (dê-ni'êr), n. [*< deny* + *-er*¹.] 1. One who denies or contradicts.

It may be I am esteemed by my denier sufficient of myself to discharge my duty to God as a priest, though not to men as a prince. *Bikon Basilike*.

2. One who refuses or rejects.—3. One who disowns; one who refuses to own, avow, or acknowledge.

Paul speaketh sometimes of deniers of God, not only with their lips and tongue, but also with their deed and life. *J. Bradford*, *Letters* (Parker Soc., 1858), II. 233.

denier² (de-nêr'), n. [Early mod. E. also *denier*, *denere*; < OF. *denier*, F. *denier*, a denier, denarius, money, = Sp. Pg. It. *denario*, < L. *denarius*: see *denarius*.] A silver coin (also called the *notus denarius*) introduced by the Carolingian dynasty into France, and soon issued, with varying types and legends, by other countries. It weighed about 22 grains, and was practically the sole silver coin of western Europe till the middle of the twelfth century. In England the corresponding silver coin was called a *penny*. The name *denier d'Aquitaine* was given by Edward III. of England to a silver coin (see cut above) struck for his French dominions.



Obverse. Reverse. Denier d'Aquitaine of Edward III. British Museum. (Size of the original.)

Witty. Faith, 'tis somewhat too dear yet, gentlemen. *Sir Ruin*. There's not a denier to be bated, sir. *Beau and Fl.* Wit at several Weapons, v. 2.

denigrate (den-i-grât), v. t.; pret. and pp. *denigrated*, ppr. *denigrating*. [*< L. denigratus*, pp. of *denigrare* (> F. *denigrer* = Sp. *denigrar* (cf. Pg. *denegrir*) = It. *denigrare*), blacken, < *de* + *nigrare*, make black, < *niger*, black: see *negro*.] To blacken; make black.

By suffering some impression from fire, bodies are casually or artificially *denigrated* in their natural complexion. *Sir T. Browne*, *Vulg. Err.*, vi. 12.

denigration (den-i-grā'shon), *n.* [= OF. *denigracion* = Sp. *denigración* = Pg. *denigração* = It. *denigrazione*, < L.L. *denigratio*(*n*-), < L. *denigrare*, blacken: see *denigrate*.] The act of making or becoming black, literally or figuratively; a blackening. [Archaic.]

In these several instances of *denigration* the metals are worn off, or otherwise reduced into very minute parts.

Boyle, Works, I. 714.

I do not care to occupy myself with the *denigration* of a man [Comte] who, on the whole, deserves to be spoken of with respect.

Huxley, Lay Sermons, p. 151.

denigrator (den-i-grā-tor), *n.* [< L. as if **denigrator*, < *denigrare*, blacken: see *denigrate*.] One who or that which blackens.

denigrature (den-i-grā-tūr), *n.* [< *denigrare* + -ure.] A making black. Bailey, 1727. See *denigration*.

denim (den'im), *n.* [A trade-name; origin unknown.] A colored twilled cotton material used largely for overalls.

denitrate (dē-nī'trāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *denitrated*, ppr. *denitrating*. [< *de*-priv. + *nitr*(ic) + -ate.] To free from nitric acid.

denitration (dē-nī-trā'shon), *n.* [< *denitrate* + -ion.] A freeing from nitric acid.

denitrification (dē-nī'tri-fī-kā'shon), *n.* [As *denitrify* + -ation. See *nitrication*.] The removal or destruction of nitrates.

denitrificator (dē-nī'tri-fī-kā-tor), *n.* [As *denitrify* + -ator. See *denitrification*.] An apparatus used in sulphuric-acid factories to impregnate the sulphurous acid obtained from burning sulphur or pyrites with nitrous fumes. It consists of a tower in which strong oil of vitriol charged with nitrous fumes from the Gay-Lussac tower and weak chamber-acid (sulphuric acid as drawn from the leaden chambers of the factory) are allowed to flow down over pieces of flint or coke against the current of hot sulphurous gases. The strong acid on dilution gives up its nitrous fumes, which are swept on with the other gases into the acid-chambers. Also called *Gloer's tower* or *denitrating tower*.

denitrify (dē-nī'tri-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *denitrified*, ppr. *denitrifying*. [< *de*-priv. + *nitrif*-y.] To remove or destroy nitrates.

Nitrogen that may be present in a nitrified form, or in a form easily nitrified, may escape assimilation by being set free by the *denitrifying* ferment described by Gayon and Dupetit and Springer.

Science, IX. 111.

denization (den-i-zā'shon), *n.* [< AF. *denization*, as *denize* + -ation.] The act of making one a denizen, subject, or citizen.

A vast number of charters of *denization* were granted to particular persons of Irish descent from the reign of Henry II. downwards.

Hallam.

At Venice he had himself gained the rights of citizenship in 1476, only after the residence of fifteen years, which was required of aliens before *denization*.

Bancroft, Hist. U. S., I. 10.

denize (de-nīz'), *v. t.* [Formerly also *dennize*; < *denize*(*n*), simulating verbs in -ize.] To make a denizen, subject, or citizen of; naturalize.

There was a private act made for *denizing* the children of Richard Hill.

Styrie, Edw. IV., 1552.

denizen (den'i-zn), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *denisen*, *denison*, *denizon*; < ME. *denesyn*, *denezzen*, *denysen*, *denyzen*, < AF. *denzein*, *denszein*, *denceyn*, *denezyn*, *deincein*, OF. *deinzein*, *denizen*, a *denizen*—that is, one within (ML. *intrinsicus*), as opposed to *foreign*, one without (ML. *forinsecus*) the privileges of the city franchise; < OF. *deinz*, *deins*, *dens*, F. *dans*, within, < L. *de intus*, from within: *de*, from; *intus*, within, < *in* = E. *in*.] 1. A. Within the city franchise; having acquired certain rights or privileges of citizenship.

Proudled also, that yt any cizezen *denezyn* or foreyn de parte out of the seid cite, and resorte ayenl wyln a yere, that then he haue benefice of alle libertees and priuylages of the seid cite.

English Gilda (E. E. T. S.), p. 393.

II. *n.* 1. A stranger admitted to residence and certain rights in a foreign country; in *Eng. law*, an alien admitted to citizenship by the sovereign's letters patent, but ineligible to any public office. The word has a similar meaning in South Carolina.

Also that no seriaunts ne seriaunt go for hur offerynge vn Cristemas day, ne gedre no fees of any *denizen* nor foreyn at other seasons, but as he or they wolle agree by their fre wylle.

English Gilda (E. E. T. S.), p. 392.

Hereupon all Frenchmen in England, not *Denizens*, were taken Prisoners, and all their Goods seiz'd for the King.

Baker, Chronicles, p. 308.

In the early Roman republic . . . the alien or *denizen* could have no share in any institution supposed to be coeval with the State.

Maine, Ancient Law, p. 48.

2. A citizen; a dweller; an inhabitant.

He summons straight his *denizens* of alr.

Pope, R. of the L., ll. 55.

The scene . . . is the spiritual world, of which we are as truly *denizens* now as hereafter.

Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 48.

denizen (den'i-zn), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *denisen*, *denison*; < *denizen*, *n.*; cf. *denize*.] To make a denizen; admit to residence with certain rights and privileges; endenizen.

Out of doubt, some new *denizen'd* lord.

Chapman, Bussy d'Ambois, I. 1.

We have a world now *denizen'd*, and brought into familiar use amongst us, compliment.

Donne, Sermons, xvi.

The Hones, Williamsons, and Nicolson were among the first glass painters of the time; all natives of Holland, or born, as is said, "in the Emperor's Dominions," but *denizen'd* in England.

N. and Q., 7th ser., IV. 482.

denizenship (den'i-zn-ship), *n.* [< *denizen* + -ship.] The state of being a denizen.

denk (dengk), *a.* Same as *dink*. [Scotch.]

Denmark satin. See *satin*.

dennet (den'et), *n.* [Prob., like many other names of vehicles, from a proper name (*Dennet*?).] A light, open, two-wheeled carriage for traveling, resembling a gig.

In those days men drove "gigs" as they since have driven stanhopps, tilburys, *dennets*, and cabriolets.

T. Hook, Gilbert Gurney, II. xi. (Latham.)

denominable (dē-nom'i-nā-bl), *a.* [< L. as if **denominabilis*, < *denominare*, name: see *denominate*.] Capable of being denominated or named.

An inflammation either simple, consisting only of an hot and sanguineous affluxion, or else *denominable* from other humours.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., ill. 8.

denominant (dē-nom'i-nant), *n.* [< L. *denominant*(*t*-), ppr. of *denominare*, name: see *denominate*.] The abstract noun corresponding to an adjective that signifies an accidental quality, as *bravery*. Also *denominator*. See *denominative*.

denominate (dē-nom'i-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *denominated*, ppr. *denominating*. [< L. *denominatus*, pp. of *denominare* (> F. *dénommer* = Pr. *denommar* = Sp. *denominar* = Pg. *denomear* = It. *denominare*), name, < *de* + *nominare*, name: see *denominate*.] To name; give a name or epithet to; call.

This is the residence of the pasha of Tripoli, from which city the whole pashalic is *denominated*.

Pococke, Description of the East, II. I. 101.

The stuff which is *denominated* everlasting, and used as pantaloons by careful parents for their children.

Sydney Smith, To Mrs. Holland, ix.

Adversity . . . has been wisely *denominated* the ordeal of true greatness.

Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 423.

The minister was sometimes *denominated* the priest.

Bancroft, Hist. U. S., I. 218.

=Syn. To call, style, entitle, designate, dub.
denominate (dē-nom'i-nāt), *a.* [< L. *denominatus*, pp.: see the verb.] In *arith.*, denoting a number, and used with the name of the kind of unit treated of; qualifying: opposed to *abstract*. Thus, in the expression *seven pounds*, *seven* is a *denominate* number, while *seven*, without reference to concrete units, is an *abstract* number.

denomination (dē-nom-i-nā'shon), *n.* [= F. *dénomination* = Pr. *denominatio* = Sp. *denominacion* = Pg. *denominação* = It. *denominazione*, < L. *denominatio*(*n*-), a naming, metonymy, < *denominare*, name: see *denominate*.] 1. The act of naming: as, Linnæus's *denomination* of plants.

The witty *denomination* of his chief carousing cups. One he calls his bull, another his bear, another his horse.

B. Jonson, Epicoene, II. 4.

2. A name or appellation; especially, a collective designation.

Is there any token, *denomination*, or monument of the Gaules yet remainyng in Ireland, as there is of the Scythians?

Spenser, State of Ireland.

From hence that tax had the *denomination* of ship-money.

Clarendon, Civil War, I. 68.

All these came under the *denomination* of Anabaptists.

Styrie, Alp. Parker.

3. A class, society, or collection of individuals called by the same name; specifically, a religious sect: as, the Methodist *denomination*.—*Internal denomination*, external *denomination*, respectively, an attribute denoting something which is in the subject, and something which is not in it, but belongs to it in consequence of a relation to another thing; that which is intrinsic, and that which is extrinsic.

A subject receives adjuncts internal into itself: as snow, whiteness; the soul, science or knowledge: external to itself: as the sight, color; soldiers, arms, etc. Internal give to the subject *internal denomination*; external, *external*: for when snow is denominated from whiteness, it is an *internal denomination*; but when a soldier is said to be armed, or the eye to see anything, it is an *external denomination*. Vulgarly these denominations are called intrinsic and extrinsic.

Burgeradicius, tr. by a Gentleman.

=Syn. 2. Appellation, etc. See *name*, *n*.

denominational (dē-nom-i-nā'shon-al), *a.* [< *denomination* + -al.] 1. Pertaining to or of the nature of a name or appellation.—2. Pertaining to a denomination or sect.

Their zeal was chiefly shown in the defence of their *denominational* differences.

Buckle, Civilization, I. iii.

denominationalism (dē-nom-i-nā'shon-al-izm), *n.* [< *denominational* + -ism.] The tendency to divide into sects or denominations; specifically, the inclination to emphasize the distinguishing tenets of a religious denomination, in contradistinction to the general principles adhered to by the whole class; a denominational or sectarian spirit.

The struggle going on between Secularism and *Denominationalism* in teaching.

H. Spencer, Study of Sociol., p. 68.

"Politics" and "theology"—*denominationalism*, in whatever form, educational or any other—are the only subjects against which the College shuts its doors.

Nineteenth Century, XX. 246.

denominationalist (dē-nom-i-nā'shon-al-ist), *n.* [< *denominational* + -ist.] A member or an adherent of a denomination; one who favors denominationalism or sectarianism.

To some of the thorough-going *denominationalists* this seemed a good joke.

The Century, XXV. 183.

denominationalize (dē-nom-i-nā'shon-al-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *denominationalized*, ppr. *denominationalizing*. [< *denominational* + -ize.] To render denominational in character and aims: as, to *denominationalize* education. [Rare.]

The religious sentiment somewhat but not too much *denominationalized*—to coin a new word.

The Nation, March 11, 1899, p. 190.

denominationally (dē-nom-i-nā'shon-al-i), *adv.* In a denominational manner; by denomination or sect.

denominative (dē-nom'i-nā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *dénommatif* = Pr. *denominatiu* = Sp. Pg. It. *denominativo*, < L.L. *denominativus*, pertaining to derivation, < L. *denominare*, name: see *denominate*.] 1. *a.* 1. Capable of receiving a denomination or name; namable.

The least *denominative* part of time is a minute.

Cocker, Arithmetic.

2. Constituting a distinct appellation; appellative; naming.

Connotative names have hence been also called *denominative*, because the subject which they denominate is denominated by, or receives a name from, the attribute which they connote.

J. S. Mill, Logic, I. iii. § 6.

3. In *gram.*, formed from a noun- or adjective-stem: applied especially to verbs so made.

II. *n.* 1. That which has the character of a denomination, or term that denominates or describes.—2. Specifically, in *gram.*, a word, especially a verb, formed from a noun, either substantive or adjective.

Peter is said to be valiant; here valiantness is the denominator, valiant the *denominative*, and Peter the denominated; for Peter is the subject whereunto the denominator doth cleave.

Blunderbù.

denominatively (dē-nom'i-nā-tiv-li), *adv.* By denomination.

denominator (dē-nom'i-nā-tor), *n.* [= F. *dénominateur* = Sp. Pg. *denominador* = It. *denominatore*, < NL. *denominator*, < L. *denominare*, name: see *denominate*.] 1. One who or that which gives a name; one from whom or that from which a name is derived.

Eber, . . . the Father of the Hebrews, and *denominator* of the Hebrew tongue.

Lightfoot, Harmony of Old Testament, p. 27.

Specifically.—2. In *math.*: (a) In *arith.*, that term of a fraction which indicates the value of the fractional unit; that term of a fraction which represents the divisor, and is, in common fractions, written below the dividend or numerator. See *fraction*. Thus, in $\frac{3}{5}$ is the *denominator*, showing that the integer is divided into five parts, 3 of which parts are taken. (b) In *alg.*, a divisor placed under a dividend, as in a numerical fraction.—3. Same as *denominant*.

denotable (dē-nō'tā-bl), *a.* [< *denote* + -able.] That may be denoted or marked.

In hot regions, and more spread and digested flowers, a sweet savour may be allowed, *denotable* from several human expressions.

Sir T. Browne, Miscellanies, p. 28.

denotate (dē-nō'tāt), *v. t.* [< L. *denotatus*, pp. of *denotare*, denote: see *denote*.] To denote; signify.

Those terms of all and for ever in Scripture, are not eternal, but only *denotate* a longer time, which by many examples they prove.

Burton, Anal. of Mel., p. 716.

Wherefore serve names, but to *denotate* the nature of things?

Bp. Hall, Against Romanists, § 38.

denotation (dē-nō'tā'shon), *n.* [= F. *dénotation* = Sp. *denotacion* = Pg. *denotação* = It. *denotazione*, < L.L. *denotatio*(*n*-), a marking or pointing out, < L. *denotare*, mark out, denote: see *denote*.] 1. The act of denoting or indicating by a name or other sign; the attaching of a

designation to an object; that function of a name or other designation by which it calls up to the mind addressed the idea of an object for which it may stand.

A term used as a term of denotation is used "without prejudice," as English lawyers sometimes say, to the real meaning or true connotation of the term, which is left to be settled afterwards.

Hodgson, Mind, IX. 58.

2. That which a word denotes, names, or marks, in distinction from that which it means or signifies. See *connotation*.

We may either analyse its [a general term's] connotation or muster its denotation, as the context or the cast of our minds may determine.

J. Ward, Encyc. Brit., XX. 77.

When a name has fallen into this state, [it] can only be made serviceable by stripping it of some part of its multifarious denotation.

J. S. Mill, Logic, I. iii. § 7.

denotative (dē-nō'ta-tiv), *a.* [= Sp. It. *denotativo*; as *denotate* + *-ive*.] Having power to denote.

What are the effects of sickness? The alteration it produces is so *denotative*, that a person is known to be sick by those who never saw him in health.

Letters upon Physiognomy, p. 121.

denotatively (dē-nō'ta-tiv-ly), *adv.* In a denotative manner; by way of denotation.

The classes, whether plural or individual, are all alike represented *denotatively* by literal symbols, w, x, y, z.

Venn, Symbolic Logic, p. 36.

I use the word given *denotatively*, to designate what I mean, abstracting from that part of its connotation which involves a giver and receiver.

Hodgson, Mind, IX. 63.

denote (dē-nōt'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *denoted*, ppr. *denoting*. [*< OF. denoter, F. denoter = Sp. Pg. denotar = It. denotare, < L. denotare, mark out, denote, < de- + notare, mark, < nota, a mark: see note. Cf. connote.*] 1. To mark off from others; identify by a mark; designate; name; signify by a sign, especially a visible sign: as, the character X *denotes* multiplication. See *connote*.

'Tis not alone my inky cloak, good mother,
That can denote me truly.

Shak., Hamlet, i. 2.

The serpent with the tail in its mouth *denotes* the eternity of God, that he is without beginning and without end.

Bruce, Source of the Nile, I. 415.

On several imperial coins we meet with the figure of a funeral pile, without anything to *denote* the burning of it, though indeed there is on some of them a flambeau sticking out on each side, to let us know it was to be consumed to ashes.

Addison, Ancient Medals, II.

The word man *denotes* Peter, James, John, and an indefinite number of other individuals, of whom, taken as a class, it is the name.

J. S. Mill, Logic, I. II. § 5.

2. To be the sign or symptom of; show; indicate: as, a quick pulse *denotes* fever.

Thy wild acts denote
The unreasonable fury of a beast.

Shak., R. and J., III. 3.

= *Syn.* 1. *Note, Denote, Connote.* See the definitions of these words.—2. To betoken, imply.

denotement (dē-nōt'mēnt), *n.* [*< denote* + *-ment*.] Sign; indication. [Rare.]

dénouement (dā-nō'mōn), *n.* [*F.*, also *dénouement*, *< dénouer, untie, < dé-priv. + nouer, tie, knot, < L. nodare, tie, knot, < nodus = E. knot: see node and knot.*] The solution of a mystery; the winding up or catastrophe of a plot, as of a novel, drama, etc.; the issue, as of any course of conduct; the event.

The end, the climax, the culmination, the surprise, the discovery, are all slightly different in meaning from that ingenious loosening of the knot of intrigue which the word *dénouement* implies.

Saturday Rev., No. 1474.

I grieve not to be able to point my tale with the expected moral, though perhaps the true *dénouement* may lead to one as valuable.

Marg. Fuller, Woman in 19th Cent., p. 215.

denounce (dē-nōns'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *denounced*, ppr. *denouncing*. [*< ME. denuncen, < OF. denoncer, denūcer, F. dénoncer = Sp. Pg. denunciar = It. denunziare, < L. denunciare, denuntiāre (pp. denuntiatus, whence the other E. form denunciate), declare, announce, threaten, denounce, < de- + nunciare, nuntiāre, announce, < nuncius, more correctly nuntius, a messenger: see nuncio. Cf. announce, enounce, pronounce, renounce.*] 1. To make known in a formal manner; proclaim; announce; declare.

And ther the Augell *denouncyd* to Zacharie the Nativite of Seynt John the Baptyst.

Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 71.

I *denounce* and declare, by the authority of God's word and doctrine of Christ, that ye be truly baptized within.

Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 71.

2. To proclaim or declare as impending or threatened; formally or publicly threaten to do or effect; make a menace of: as, to *denounce* war; to *denounce* punishment.

I *denounce* unto you this day, that ye shall surely perish.

Deut. xxx. 18.

The great Master of the Prussians sent an Herald to *denounce* warre unto the King. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 146.

To the wicked, God hath *denounc'd* ill success in all that they take in hand. *Milton, Eikonoklastes*, xxviii.

They impose their wild conjectures for laws upon others, and *denounce* war against all that receive them not.

Decay of Christian Piety.

The laws of the United States have *denounced* heavy penalties against the traffic in slaves.

D. Webster, in Lodge, p. 276.

3. To proclaim censure or condemnation of; brand publicly; stigmatize; arraign: as, to *denounce* one as a swindler, or as a coward.

To *denounce* the immoralities of Julius Cæsar.

Brougham, Fox. (Latham.)

No man is *denounced* for acting or thinking in the sixteenth century what the sixteenth century acted and thought.

Whipple, Ess. and Rev., I. 26.

In terrible earnest he *denounced* the public crime, and meted out to every official, high and low, his due portion.

Emerson, Theodore Parker, p. 272.

I . . . think they [the Puritans] were right in *denouncing* the Court of High Commission and all its works.

Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 325.

4. To make formal or public accusation against; inform against; accuse: used especially where knowledge of wrongful acts has been acquired confidentially or stealthily: as, to *denounce* a confederate in crime; to *denounce* one to the authorities.

He soon found that it was necessary for him openly to *denounce* the Jacobins to the Legislative Assembly and the nation, as the enemies of the country.

Everett, Orations, I. 497.

5. In *Mexican and Spanish mining-law*: (a) To lay an information against (a mine) as forfeit because of abandonment, or through being insufficiently worked; hence, to claim the right to work (such a mine) by laying an information against it. (b) To announce and register the discovery of (a new mine or mineral deposit), and thus preëempt; hence, to lay claim to on the ground of discovery and registry.—6. In *diplomacy*, to announce the intention of abrogating (a treaty) in accordance with its provisions or arbitrarily.

denouncement (dē-nōns'mēnt), *n.* [*< OF. denoncement, denuncement, < denoncer, denounce: see denounce and -ment.*] 1. The act of denouncing; the declaration of a menace, or of evil; denunciation. [Rare.]

False is the reply of Cain upon the *denouncement* of his curse, My iniquity is greater than I can bear.

Sir T. Browne.

He receiv'd his due *denouncement* from God.

Milton, Civil Power.

2. In *Mexican and Spanish mining-law*, application to the authorities for the grant of the right to work a mine, either on the ground of new discovery, or on the ground of forfeiture of the rights of a former owner, through abandonment or contravention of the mining-law. See *denounce*, 5.

The title to these deposits is a *denouncement* as discoverer of four pertenencias—twenty-four Mexican feet in length, with an appropriate width, depending on the inclination of the vein.

Mowry, Arizona and Sonora, p. 112.

denouncer (dē-nōn'sēr), *n.* 1. One who denounces; one who threatens or menaces.

Here comes the sad *denouncer* of my fate.

Dryden.

2. One who endeavors to obtain possession of or right to a mine or other land by *denouncement*.

de novo (dē nō'vō). [*L.*: *de, of; novo, abl. of novus = E. new.*] Anew; from the beginning.

dens (denz), *n.*; pl. *dentes* (den'tēz). [*L. den(t)-is = E. tooth.*] 1. In *anat. and dentistry*, a tooth.

—2. In *anat. and zool.*, a tooth-like or dentate part or organ. See *tooth*.—*Dens bicuspidis*, a bicuspid tooth; a premolar.—*Dens caninus*, a canine tooth.—*Dens incisivus*, an incisor tooth.—*Dens molaris*. (a) A molar tooth; a grinder, whether molar proper or premolar. (b) The incus or anvil, one of the little bones of the ear, so called from its shape in man.—*Dens sapientis*, a wisdom-tooth; a last molar.—*Dens sectorius*, a sectorial tooth. *Owen*.

dense (dens), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. dense = Sp. Pg. It. denso, < L. densus, thick, close, set close, dense (opposed to rarus, thin, rare), = Gr. δαῦς, thick, dense, shaggy, hairy, rough: see Dasya.*] 1. *a.* 1. Having great or unusual consistency of elements or closeness of parts; closely compacted or conglomerated; compact; close; thick: as, a *dense* body; a *dense* cloud or fog; a *dense* panicle of flowers.

The cause of cold is the density of the body, for all *dense* bodies are colder than most other bodies.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

This surrounding chaos . . . was far from being solid: he resembles it to a *dense* though fluid atmosphere.

Goldsmith, Animated Nature, I. 29.

The boundless ether back to roll,
And to replace the cloudy barrier *dense*.

Couper, Illad, v.

The decks were *dense* with stately forms.

Tennyson, Morte d'Arthur.

2. In *zool.*, closely set; separated by very small intervals: as, *dense* punctures, hairs, etc.—3. In *photog.*, more or less opaque; strong in the contrast of lights and shades: said of a negative exhibiting these characteristics, and capable of giving a brilliant print, or even, if it be too dense, a harsh one, as distinguished from a *weak* or *thin* negative, the picture on which presents small contrasts, while its film is inclined to be more or less transparent, even in the lights, and the resulting print is flat. Also expressed by *strong* and *intense*.

With good *dense* negatives the printing may be conducted in direct sunshine. *Workshop Receipts*, 1st ser., p. 257.

4. Figuratively, without break or interruption; difficult to penetrate; solid and heavy: as, *dense* ignorance; *dense* wit; *dense* stupidity.—5. Thick-headed; obtuse; stolid; stupid; dull.

I must needs conclude the present generation of playgoers more virtuous than myself, or more *dense*.

Lamb, Artificial Comedy.

= *Syn.* 1. Condensed, compressed.

II. † *n.* A thicket.

The hog-ward who drove swine to the *dense* in the woodland paid his lord fifteen pigs at the slaughter-time, and was himself paid by the increase of the herd.

J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng., p. 330.

densely (dens'li), *adv.* In a dense manner; compactly.

densen (den'sn), *v. t.* [*< dense* + *-en*.] To make dense or more dense. [Rare.]

In 1800 there is some *densening* of population within the old lines and a western movement along the Mohawk in New York State.

T. W. Higginson, Harper's Mag., June, 1884.

denseness (dens'nes), *n.* The state of being dense; condition as to density.

denashire, densher (den'shēr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *denashired, denshered*, ppr. *denashiring, denshering*. [First quoted as *densher*; so called from *Denshire*, contr. of *Devonshire*.] To improve (land) by burning parings of earth, turf, and stubble, which have been cast in heaps upon it, and then spreading the ashes over the ground as a compost.

denashiring, denshering (den'shēr-ing), *n.* The act or process of improving land, as defined under *denashire*. Also called *burn-beating* (which see).

Burning of land, or burn-bating, is commonly called *denashiring*, that is Devonshiring or Denbighshiring, because most used, or first invented there.

Mortimer, Husbandry.

Mr. Beshop of Merton first brought into the south of Wiltshire the improvement by burn-baking, *Denshering*, about 1639.

Aubrey, Wiltshire. Royal Soc. MS., p. 287. (Halliwell.)

densimeter (den-sim'e-tēr), *n.* [= *Sp. densimetro, < L. densus, dense, + metrum, a measure.*] An apparatus for ascertaining the specific gravity or comparative density of a solid or liquid, as metals, gunpowder, or sea-water. That used for testing the density of gunpowder consists essentially of a vessel in which the gunpowder is weighed in connection with mercury. The vessel is first partially filled with mercury by creating a vacuum; it is then emptied and a known weight of powder is placed in it, and the mercury again added under the influence of the same vacuum, less being admitted, however, in consequence of the space occupied by the powder. A comparison of the amount of mercury admitted with the weight of the powder gives the specific gravity of the powder. The *optical densimeter* of Hilgard consists of a glass prism for holding salt water, and a collimating telescope for examining a ray of light passing through the water in the prism, the refraction of the light giving the density of the water by comparison with the known angle of refraction of distilled water or sea-water of a known density. *Hutch's densimeter* is used for ascertaining the density of syrups while boiling. See *salinometer*.

density (den'si-ti), *n.* [= *F. densité = Sp. densidad = Pg. densidade = It. densità, < L. densita(t)-is, thickness, < densus, thick: see dense.*] 1. The quality of being dense, close, or compact; closeness of constituent parts; compactness, actual or relative.

The *density* of the ether is greater in liquids and solids than in gases, and greater in gases than in vacuo.

Tyndall, Light and Elect., p. 62.

2. The mass or amount of matter per unit of bulk. The mass is the ratio of the living force or double the energy of motion to the square of the velocity. Experiments made by Newton upon the effect of attaching masses of different materials to pendulums have shown that the weights of bodies are precisely proportionate to their masses; consequently the density is measured by the specific gravity, or the weight of a unit bulk. The unit of density is generally taken as that of water at its temperature of maximum density (4° C., 39° F.) and under ordinary pressure. Inasmuch as the gram was intended

to be, and within the limits of the probable error of the best observations actually is, the mass of one cubic centimeter of water under these conditions. It follows that the density as ordinarily expressed is, as closely as possible, the number of grams in one cubic centimeter of the particular kind of matter in question. The following table shows the density of several important substances: Iridium, 22.4; platinum, 21.4; gold, 19.3; liquid mercury, 13.6; lead, 11.3; silver, 10.5; copper, 8.9; nickel, 8.7; iron, 7.8; tin, 7.3; zinc, 7.2; the earth, 5.6; solution of iodides of mercury and potassium, 3.2; diamond, 3.5; rock, about 2.7; aluminium, 2.6; sulphur, 2.0; magnesium, 1.7; the human body, 1.1; india-rubber, 1.0; alcohol, 0.8; ether, 0.7; lithium, 0.6; vapor of iodide of arsenic, 1.02; air, 0.0013; aqueous vapor, 0.0008; hydrogen, 0.00009. See *specific gravity*, under *gravity*.

The quantity of matter per unit of space is defined as the *density* of the mass filling that space.

A. Daniell, *Prin. of Physics*, p. 194.

The density of a body is measured by the number of units of mass in a unit of volume of the substance.

Clerk Maxwell, *Heat*, p. 82.

3. In *elect.*, the quantity of electricity per unit of volume at a point in space, or the quantity of electricity per unit of area at a point on a surface.

The electric volume-density at a given point in space is the limiting ratio of the quantity of electricity within a sphere whose centre is the given point to the volume of the sphere, when its radius is diminished without limit. . . . The electric density at a given point on a surface is the limiting ratio of the quantity of electricity within a sphere whose centre is the given point to the area of the surface contained within the sphere, when its radius is diminished without limit.

Clerk Maxwell, *Elect. and Mag.*, § 64.

Gravimetric density of gunpowder, the weight of a measured quantity of gunpowder. It is expressed by the weight, in ounces, of a cubic foot of the powder. — **Magnetic density**, the rate of distribution of lines of force in a magnetic field. The unit is the gauss or one c. g. a line per square centimeter.

dent¹ (dent), *n.* and *a.* [*< ME. dent*, a var. of *dint*: see *dint*, *dunt*. In the sense of 'notch' the word belongs rather to *dent²*, the two words being partly confused.] I. *n.* 1. A stroke; a blow.

Whenne he conit the cheyne too,
With hys ax he smot it in two; . . .
It was a noble dent.

Richard Coer de Lion, l. 2619.

2. Force; weight; dint.

Sie no man with yuel wille,
Ensauple, or tunge, or strokis dent.

Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 104.

3. A hollow mark made by a blow or by pressure; a small hollow or depression on the surface of a solid or a plastic body; an indented impression; a dint.

The bullet, shot at the distance of 20 yards, made a very considerable dent in a door. *Hist. Royal Society*, l. 367.

II. *a.* Marked by a dent or impression; dented: only in the phrase *dent corn*, Indian corn which has a depression in each kernel. [U. S.]

The few trials made with *dent* (or soft) *corns* lead me to think their albuminoids have a higher digestion coefficient than the flints. *E. F. Ladd*, *Amer. Chem. Jour.*, VIII. 434.

dent¹ (dent), *v.* [*< ME. "denten"*, var. of *dinten*, *dunten*, knock, strike, dint: see *dint*, *v.*, and *dent¹*, *n.* Cf. *indent¹*.] I. *trans.* To make a dent or small hollow in; mark with dents or impressions.

Now Crummie's cloots
Dent a' the lone.

English, Scotch, and Latin Poems, p. 91.

I dente, Jenfondre.—It was an horribly stroke; se howe it hath dented in his harness. *Palegrave*.

The street of the tombs, with its deeply dented chariots. *J. A. Symonds*, Italy and Greece, p. 177.

II. *intrans.* To aim a denting or effective blow.

My heart, although dented at with ye arrowes of thy burning affections, . . . shall always keepe his hardnesse. *Lyly*, *Euphues* and his England, p. 373.

dent² (dent), *n.* [*< F. dent*, OF. *dent* = Sp. *diente* = Pg. *It. dente*, < L. *den(t)-s* = Goth. *tunthus* = AS. *tōth*, E. *tooth*: see *tooth*, and cf. *dental*, *dentist*, etc. This word in E. is in part confused with *dent¹*, *n.*] 1. A notch; an indentation.

High was his comb, and coral-red withal,
In dente embattled like a castle-wall.

Dryden, *Cock and Fox*.

2. A tooth of a comb, metallic brush, or card. — 3. A salient tooth or knob in the works of a lock. *E. H. Knight*. — 4. A tooth of a gear-wheel. *E. H. Knight*. — 5. A cane or wire of the reed frame in a weavers' loom.

dent² (dent), *v. t.* [*< ME. denten*, bypheresis for *indenten*, < OF. *enderter*, < ML. *indentare*, tooth, notch, indent: see *indent²* and *dent²*, *n.* This word is in part confused with *dent¹*, *v.*] To notch; indent.

Dentyn or *yudentyn*, [L.] *indentio*.

Prompt. Parv., p. 118.

The sylour deir of the delse dartyly was dent.

Gawan and Golegras, l. 6.

dentagra (den-tag'ra), *n.* [*< L. den(t)-s*, = E. *tooth*, + Gr. *ἀγρα*, a hunting, catching, taken in the senses it has in *ποδάγρα*, a trap for the feet, also gout in the feet (> E. *podagra*), *χευάγρα*, gout in the hands (> E. *chiragra*).] 1. The toothache. — 2. An instrument for drawing teeth; a tooth-forceps.

dental (den'tal), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *dental* = Sp. Pg. *dental* = It. *dentale*, < NL. *dentalis*, pertaining to the teeth (L. only in neut., *dentale*, *n.*, the share-beam of a plow), < L. *den(t)-s* = E. *tooth*: see *dent²* and *tooth*.] I. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the teeth. — 2. In *gram.*, formed or pronounced at or near the front upper teeth, with the tip or front of the tongue: as, *d*, *t*, and *n* are dental letters. The name dental is very imperfectly descriptive, as the teeth bear no important part in producing the sounds in question, and even in the utterance of many communities, no part at all. Hence some phonetists avoid the term, using instead *lingual*, *tongue-point*, or the like.

The Hebrews have assigned which letters are labial, which dental, and which guttural.

Bacon.

3. Connected with or used in dentistry: as, *dental* rubber; a *dental* mallet or hammer. — **Dental arch**, the curved line of the teeth in their sockets, corresponding to the alveolar border of each jaw. The somewhat parabolic curve of this arch in man, and its continuity, are among the diagnostic zoological characters of the genus *Homo*. — **Dental canal**. See *canal*. — **Dental cartilage**. See *cartilage*. — **Dental cavity**, the natural hollow of a tooth; the pulp-cavity (which see). — **Dental chisel**, *cut*, *drill*, *file*, *foramen*, etc. See the nouns. — **Dental formula**, a formal or tabular statement of the number and kinds of teeth a mammal may have; a formula of the dentition, in which the letters *i*, *c*, *pm*, and *m*, respectively denote *incisor*, *canine*, *premolar*, and *molar*, and figures are used to indicate the number of each kind of teeth, the figures above a horizontal line (like the numerator of a fraction) referring to the upper jaw, those below the line to the lower jaw. When the letter *d* is prefixed to *i*, *c*, *pm*, and *m*, it signifies *deciduous*, and consequently the formula is that of the milk-dentition. The dental formula is usually written in full, as in the subjoined extract; but since there are always the same number of teeth on each side of either jaw, sometimes only each half jaw is indicated: thus, the formula for adult man would be: *i* 2, *c* 1, *pm* 2, *m* 3 × 2 = 32. See the extract.

The dental formula of a child over two years of age is thus:

$$i. \frac{2-2}{2-2} c. \frac{1-1}{1-1} pm. \frac{2-2}{2-2} m. \frac{2-2}{2-2} = 20;$$

which means that the child should have two incisors, one canine, and two molars, on each side of each jaw. . . . The formula of the permanent dentition in man is written:

$$i. \frac{2-2}{2-2} c. \frac{1-1}{1-1} pm. \frac{2-2}{2-2} m. \frac{3-3}{3-3} = 32;$$

there being two incisors, one canine, two premolars, and three molars on each side above and below.

Huxley, *Anat. Vert.*, p. 80.

Dental hammer. See *hammer*. — **Dental letter**. See II. 1. — **Dental mallet**. See *mallet*. — **Dental pulp**. (a) The soft, sensitive, nervous and vascular substance which fills the cavity of a mature tooth. (b) The tissue or structure out of which a tooth is formed, and from which, as in the case of rodents, it may continue to grow for an indefinite period, in which case the teeth are said to have *perpetual pulp*. — **Dental sac**, a closed dental follicle. See the extract.

The teeth are moulded upon papillae of the mucous membrane, which may be exposed, but are more usually sunk in a fold or pit, the roof of which may close in so as to form a *dental sac*.

Huxley, *Anat. Vert.*, p. 80.

II. *n.* 1. A sound formed by placing the end of the tongue against or near the upper teeth, as *d*, *t*, and *n* (see I. 2). — 2. In *conch.*, a tooth-shell; a shell of the family *Dentaliidae*.

Two small black and shining pieces seem, by the shape, to have been formed in the shell of a *dental*. *Woodward*.

dentaliid (den-tal'i-id), *n.* A solenocoel of the family *Dentaliidae*.

Dentaliidae (den-ta-li'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dentalium* + *-idae*.] A family of mollusks, constituting the class *Scaphopoda* (or order *Cirribranchiata* of *Gastropoda*); the tooth-shells. They are dioecious, headless, eyeless, with a trilobate foot, rudimentary lateral jaws, the mouth surrounded with filiform tentacles; the shell slender, conical, curved, open at both ends, with circular aperture and posterior attachment of the animal; the mantle saccular, open at both ends, the foot being protruded through the larger opening. The larvæ are free-swimming and ciliate, with a somewhat bivalvular shell, which subsequently becomes tubular. There are about 50 living and upward of 100 extinct species, the latter mostly Devonian. The animals live buried in the mud, where they crawl slowly about. (See *Scaphopoda*, *tooth-shell*.) The family has been divided by recent systematists into various genera, for which the names *Dentalium*, *Antale*, and *Entalis* have been used. Also *Dentaliæ*, *Dentaliade*.

Dentalina (den-ta-li'nā), *n.* [*< NL. dentalis*, of the teeth (see *dental*), + *-ina*.] A genus of perforate foraminifers.

dentalite (den'tal-it), *n.* [*< dental* + *-ite*.] A fossil tooth-shell.

dentality (den-tal'i-ti), *n.* [*< dental* + *-ity*.] The state or quality of being dental, as a consonant.

Dentalium (den-tā'li-um), *n.* [*< NL. dentalis*, < L. *den(t)-s* = E. *tooth*: see *dental*.] The typical and leading genus of the family *Dentaliidae*. Different limits have been assigned to it. By the older conchologists it was used for all the *Dentaliidae*, or forms with tusk-like shells; but more recently it has been restricted to *Dentaliidae* with the posterior end of the tusk-like shell furnished with an internal slightly projecting tube provided with a dorsoventrally elongated opening.

dentalization (den-tal-i-zā'shon), *n.* [*< dental* + *-ize* + *-ation*.] Conversion to a dental, as to *d* or *t*: said of articulate sounds.

The latter [Sanskrit *k* or *c*], usually designated by *k²* (or *q*), is frequently liable to labialization (or *dentalization*) in Greek. *Encyc. Brit.*, xxi. 270.

Dentaria (den-tā'ri-ā), *n.* [NL., fem. of LL. *dentarius*, pertaining to the teeth: see *dentary*.] A genus of cruciferous plants, natives of the cooler portion of the north temperate zone. It is nearly allied to *Cardamine*, with which it is united by some authorities, differing mainly in its few opposite or subverticillate cauline leaves, and in its scaly creeping or tuberous rootstocks. From its toothed pungent roots it derives the names of coral-root, toothwort, pepper-root, etc. The flowers are large, white or light-purple.

dentary (den'ta-ri), *a.* and *n.* [*< LL. dentarius*, pertaining to the teeth, < L. *den(t)-s* = E. *tooth*: see *dent²*, *dental*.] I. *a.* 1. Pertaining to the teeth; dental. — 2. Bearing teeth: as, the *dentary* bone. See II.

Each ramus of the lower jaw is composed of an articular and a *dentary* piece. *Owen*, *Anat.*, iv.

Dentary apparatus, in echinoderms, the oral skeleton. See *lantern* of *Aristotle*, under *lantern*.

II. *n.*; pl. *dentaries* (-riz). The distal or symphyseal piece or element of the compound lower jaw of vertebrates below mammals: so called because it bears or may bear teeth. It commonly forms most of the lower jaw as visible from the outside. In birds without teeth it forms about that part of the under mandible which is sheathed in horn. The dentary, as a rule, effects symphysis or unites with its fellow of the opposite side at its distal end; at its proximal end it is articulated or ankylized with other bones, forming the proximal part of each half of the lower jaw. See cuts under *Cycodus*, *Gallina*, and *temnospondylioid*.

dentata (den-tā'tā), *n.* [NL., fem. (sc. *vertebra*) of *dentatus*, toothed: see *dentate*.] The odontoid vertebra or axis; the second cervical vertebra: so called from the odontoid or tooth-like process which forms a pivot about which the atlas turns. See cut under *axis*.

dentate (den'tāt), *a.* [= F. *denté* = Pr. *dentat* = Sp. Pg. *dentado* = It. *dentato*, toothed (= E. *toothed*), < L. *dentatus*, < *den(t)-s* = E. *tooth*.] Toothed; notched. Specifically—(a)

In bot., in a general sense, having a toothed margin; more especially, having acute teeth which project outward: as, a *dentate* leaf; or having tooth-like projections: as, a *dentate* root. (b) In *zool.* and *anat.*, having tooth-like processes or arrangements of parts, especially in series along an edge, margin, or border, like the teeth of a saw; serrate; denticulate. Also *dentated*. — **Dentate antennæ**, those antennæ in which each joint has an angular projection on one side, near the apex. — **Dentate body**, the corpus dentatum (which see, under *corpus*). — **Dentate mandible**, a mandible provided with blunt or sharp projections on the inner side. — **Dentate margin**, properly, a margin having a series of sharp projections, the sides of which are equal, with the apex opposite the middle of the base; but the term is often applied to any toothed margin, whether the projections are sharp or blunt. — **Dentate maxillæ**, maxillæ which are armed at the apex with sharp teeth. — **Dentate wings**, wings with dentate margins.

dentate-ciliate (den'tāt-sil'i-āt), *a.* [*< dentate* + *ciliate*.] In bot., having the margin dentate and fringed or tipped with cilia or hairs.

dentated (den'tā-ted), *a.* Same as *dentate*.

dentately (den'tāt-li), *adv.* In a dentate manner.

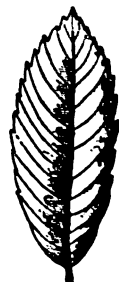
dentate-serrate (den'tāt-ser'āt), *a.* In *entom.*, both serrated and toothed: applied to a serrate margin when each projection or denticulation is toothed along its edge.

dentate-sinuate (den'tāt-sin'ū-āt), *a.* In *entom.*, having angular teeth with incurved spaces between them.

dentation (den-tā'shon), *n.* [*< dentate* + *-ion*.] 1. Dentate character or condition. [Rare.]

How, in particular, did it get its barb — its *dentation*? *Paley*, *Nat. Theol.*, xiii.

2. In *entom.*, an angular projection of a margin: used especially in describing the wings of *Lepidoptera*.



Dentate Leaf.
(From Le Moine and Decaisne's
"Traité général
de Botanique.")

dented¹ (den'ted), *p. a.* [*< dent¹ + -ed²*.] Having dents; impressed with little hollows.

dented² (den'ted), *p. a.* [*< dent² + -ed²*.] Having teeth or notches; notched.

dental, dented. See *dentil*, etc.

dentelle (den-tel'), *n.* [*F.* lace, edging, *< ML. dentellus*, dim. of *L. den(t)-s* = *E. tooth*: see *dentil*.] 1. Lace.—2. In bookbinding, a style of angular decoration, which in its simplest form is like a row of saw-teeth, and in an ornate form is like the points of point-lace.

dentelure (den'te-lür), *n.* [*< F. dentelure*, denticulation, indentation, *< denteler*, indent, notch, *< *dentel*, a tooth: see *dentil*.] In *zool.*, same as *dentition*. [Rare.]

Dentex (den'teks), *n.* [*NL.*, *< L. dentix*, a sort of sea-fish, *< den(t)-s* = *E. tooth*.] The typical genus of *Denticinæ*.

Denticinæ (den-ti-si'nē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *< Dentex (-tic-) + -inæ*.] A subfamily of sparoid fishes, typified by the genus *Dentex*, with all the teeth conic, some of the anterior ones caniniform, and the cheeks scaly. Also *Denticini*.

denticine (den'ti-sin), *a. and n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Denticinæ*.

II. *n.* One of the *Denticinæ*.

Denticini (den-ti-si'ni), *n. pl.* [*NL.*] Same as *Denticinæ*. Bonaparte.

denticle (den'ti-kl), *n.* [*< L. denticulus*, dim. of *den(t)-s* = *E. tooth*. Cf. *denticule*, *dentil*.] 1. A small tooth or projecting point; a denticulation; specifically, one of the long slender elements of the morphologically compound teeth of the Cape ant-eater, *Orycteropus capensis*, the only example of such structure among mammals.

The tooth is really made up of a number of very elongated and slender denticles anchored together into one solid mass. *Micart, Elem. Anat.*, p. 276.

2. Any small toothed or tooth-like part: as, the shagreen denticles of the shark.

Thin almsy is cleped the denticle of capricorne or elles the kalkuler. *Chaucer, Astrolabe*, l. 23.

Dermal denticle, an enameled dental tegumentary structure, as a placoid scale of a selachian.

As they agree with teeth in structure, they may be spoken of as dermal denticles. *Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.)*, p. 424.

Denticrura (den-ti-krö'rä), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *< L. den(t)-s* = *E. tooth*, + *crura* (*crur-*), leg.] In Latreille's system of classification, the third section of brachelytrous pentamerous *Coleoptera*, represented by such genera as *Oryctelus*, *Osorius*, etc.

denticulate, denticulated (den-tik'ü-lät, -lät-ed), *a.* [*< L. denticulatus*, furnished with small teeth, *< denticulus*, a small tooth: see *denticle*, *denticule*. Cf. *denticulated*.] 1. Finely dentate; edged with minute tooth-like projections: as, a denticulate leaf, calyx, etc.

Fringed with small denticulate processes. *Owen, Anat.*

2. In *arch.*, formed into dentils.

denticulately (den-tik'ü-lät-lî), *adv.* In a denticulate manner: as, denticulately serrated.

denticulation (den-tik'ü-lä'shon), *n.* [*< denticulate + -ion*.] 1. A denticulated condition or character.

He omits the denticulation of the edges of the bill, or those small oblique incisions made for the better retention of the prey. *N. Grew, Museum.*

2. A denticle, or projection on a denticulate margin; a small tooth, or set of small teeth or notches: frequently used in the plural.

denticule (den'ti-kül), *n.* [*< F. denticule*, a denticule, *< L. denticulus*: see *denticle* and *dentil*.] 1. A dentil.—2. In *her.*, one of a number of small squares ranged in a row, or following the outline of the shield in a sort of border. They are supposed to represent the dentils of the architectural entablature.

denticulus (den-tik'ü-lus), *n.*; *pl. denticuli* (-li). [*L.*: see *denticle*.] 1. Same as *denticle*.—2. In *arch.*, a dentil.

dentifactor (den'ti-fak-tör), *n.* [*NL.*, *< L. den(t)-s* = *E. tooth*, + *factor*, a maker: see *factor*.] A machine for the manufacture of the artificial teeth, gums, and palate used in mechanical dentistry.

dentiform (den'ti-för-m), *a.* [= *F. dentiforme* = *Pg. dentiforme*, *< L. den(t)-s* = *E. tooth*, + *forma*, shape.] Having the form of a tooth; tooth-like; odontoid; specifically, in *entom.*, projecting and pointed, the section approaching an equilateral triangle, as a process.

dentifrice (den'ti-fris), *n.* [*< F. dentifrice* = *Pg. It. dentifricio*, *< L. dentifricium*, a tooth-powder,

< den(t)-s, = *E. tooth*, + *fricare*, rub: see *friction*.] A powder or other substance used in cleaning the teeth. The term is now also applied to liquid preparations for the same purpose.

The shells of all sorts of shell-fish, being burnt, obtain a caustic nature; most of them, so ordered and powdered, make excellent dentifrices. *N. Grew, Museum.*

dentigerous (den-tij'e-rus), *a.* [= *F. dentigère*, *< L. den(t)-s*, = *E. tooth*, + *gerere*, carry.] Bearing or supporting teeth; supplied with teeth.

The cranial structure of the *Muraenidæ*, in which the intermaxillaries are absent, and the nasal bone dentigerous. *Owen, Anat.*

dentil, dentel (den'til, -tel), *n.* [*< OF. *dentel*, *denteil (cf. *OF. dentel*, var. of *dental*, *dentail*, *< L. dentale*, part of a plowshare) = *Pr. dentelh*, *dentilh* = *It. dentello*, *< ML. dentellus*, *dentil-lus*, equiv. to *L. denticulus*, a little tooth, a modillion, dim. of *den(t)-s* = *E. tooth*: see *dent²*, *dental*, and cf. *dentelle*, *denticle*, *denticule*.] 1.

In *arch.*, one of a series of little cubes into which the square member in the bed-molding of an Ionic, a Corinthian, a Composite, or occasionally a Roman Doric cornice is cut.

These (Corinthian) pillars stand on pedestals, which are very particular, as the lower member of the cornice is worked in dentils. *Pococke, Description of the East*, II. II. 208.

Columns and round arches . . . support square windows which are relieved from ugliness by a slight moulding, the dentel, . . . which is seen everywhere. *E. A. Freeman, Venice*, p. 213.

2. In *her.*, one of the teeth or indents in anything indented or dancetté: used alike of the projecting teeth and of the notches between them.

dentilabial (den-ti-lä'bi-al), *a. and n.* [*< L. den(t)-s*, = *E. tooth*, + *labium*, lip: see *labial*.] I. *a.* Formed or articulated by means of the teeth and lips, as a sound.

A dentilabial instead of a purely labial sound. *Whitney, Life and Growth of Lang.*, p. 64.

II. *n.* A sound formed by the combined action of the teeth and lips, as English *v*.

dentilated, dented (den'til-ät-ed, -tel-ät-ed), *a.* [= *Sp. dentellado* = *It. dentellato*, *< ML. *dentellatus*, equiv. to *L. denticulatus*, furnished with small teeth, *< denticulus*, a little tooth: see *dentil*, *denticle*, and *denticulate*.] Having teeth or notches; marked with notches or indentations. Also written *dentillated*.

An observation made by Berard at Toulon during the recent eclipse, "of a very fine red band, irregularly dentilated, or, as it were, crevassed here and there." *A. M. Clerke, Astron. in 19th Cent.*, p. 80.

The Syrians restricted ornament to dentillated leaves of a conventional form deeply marked and sharply cut out. *C. C. Perkins, Italian Sculpture*, Int., p. xxxi.

dentilation (den-ti-lä'shon), *n.* [As **dentilate* + *-ion*.] Same as *dentition*. [Rare.]

dentile (den'til), *n.* [*< ML. dentillus*, a small tooth: see *dentil*.] In *conch.*, a small tooth like that of a saw.

dentilingual (den-ti-ling'gwäl), *a. and n.* [*< L. den(t)-s*, = *E. tooth*, + *lingua* = *E. tongue*: see *lingual*. Cf. *linguadental*.] I. *a.* Formed between the teeth and the tongue: said especially of the two *th* sounds of *thin* and *this*, less properly of the sounds generally called *dental* (which see). Also called *linguadental*.

II. *n.* A consonant formed between the teeth and the tongue.

Real dentilinguals, produced between the tongue and teeth. *Whitney, Life and Growth of Lang.*, p. 65.

Less properly *dentilingual*.

dentiloquist (den-til'ö-kwist), *n.* [*< dentiloquy* + *-ist*.] One who practises dentiloquy; one who speaks through the teeth.

dentiloquy (den-til'ö-kwi), *n.* [*< L. den(t)-s*, = *E. tooth*, + *loqui*, speak: see *locution*.] The act or practice of speaking through the teeth, or with the teeth closed.

dentin, dentine (den'tin), *n.* [= *F. dentine* (= *It. dentina*), *< L. den(t)-s*, = *E. tooth*, + *-in²*, *-ine²*.] The proper substance or tissue of teeth,

as ivory, for instance, as distinguished from enamel, cement, or pulp. Dentin resembles bone, but is ordinarily denser and harder. The difference is seen on microscopic section, when a multitude of very fine close-set tubules or canaliculi (the dentinal tubes) are seen following a parallel straight or wavy course, and no corpuscles or lacunæ appear, while bone-tissue shows abundant corpuscles with the canaliculi radiating in every direction. The corpusculated parts of teeth are the softer constituents, as the cement or pulp, for example, whence the canaliculi alone penetrate the dentin, which is therefore comparable to the canalicular substance of bone in a state of extreme density and hardness. See cut under tooth.

dentinal (den'ti-näl), *a.* [*< dentin + -al*.] Of or pertaining to dentin.—**Dentinal tubes**, the minute tubes of the dentin or ivory tissue of the tooth. See *dentin*.

dentine, n. See *dentin*.

dentiphone (den'ti-fön), *n.* [*< L. den(t)-s*, = *E. tooth*, + *Gr. φωνή*, voice, sound.] An instrument for conveying sonorous vibrations to the inner ear by means of the teeth. See *audiphone*.

dentiroster (den-ti-ros'tër), *n.* A bird of the tribe *Dentirostres*.

dentirostral (den-ti-ros'träl), *a.* [*< NL. dentirostris*, toothed-billed (*< L. den(t)-s*, = *E. tooth*, + *rostrum*, a beak), + *-al*.] Having the character assigned to the Cuvierian *Dentirostres*. The notch, nick, or tooth of the bill of the *Dentirostres* is not to be confounded with the tooth of the bill of certain birds of prey, as falcons, nor with the series of teeth of the lamellirostral birds, as ducks. In very many technically dentirostral birds there is no trace whatever of a notch or tooth.

dentirostrate (den-ti-ros'trät), *a.* [*< L. den(t)-s*, = *E. tooth*, + *rostratus*, beaked, *< rostrum*, a beak: see *rostrum*.] Same as *dentirostral*.

Dentirostres (den-ti-ros'trêz), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *pl. of dentirostris*, toothed-billed: see *dentirostral*.] 1. In Cuvier's system of classification, the first family of his *Passerinae*, "wherein the upper mandible is notched on each side towards the point. It is in this family that the greatest number of insectivorous birds occur, though many of them feed likewise upon berries and other soft fruits." They are contrasted with *Fisirostres*, *Conirostres*, and *Tenuirostres*. The immense assemblage of birds here indicated is definable by no common character, least of all by the one assigned by Cuvier, and the term consequently fell into disuse. It is still employed, however, in a modified sense, for a superfamily group of oscine passerine birds approximately equivalent to the turdoid *Passeres* of Wallace. See *Passeres*, *Turdiformes*.

2. In Sundevall's system of classification, a phalanx of the cohort *Cichlomorphæ*: synonymous with *Laniiformes*, as the name of a superfamily group embracing the shrikes and their immediate relatives.—3. In Sclater's arrangement of 1880, a group of laminiplatar oscine *Passeres*, practically equivalent to the *Cichlomorphæ* of Sundevall.

dentiscalp (den'ti-skälp), *n.* [*< L. den(t)-s*, = *E. tooth*, + *scalpere*, scrape.] An instrument for scraping or cleaning the teeth.

dentist (den'tist), *n.* [= *F. dentiste* = *Sp. Pg. It. dentista*, *< NL. *dentista*, *< L. den(t)-s* = *E. tooth*.] One whose profession it is to clean and extract teeth, repair them when diseased, and replace them when necessary by artificial ones; one who practises dental surgery and mechanical dentistry; a dental surgeon.

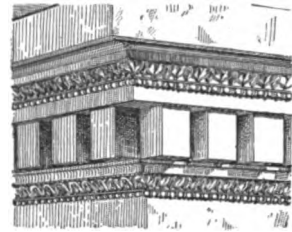
dentistic, dentistical (den-tis'tik, -ti-käl), *a.* [*< dentist + -ic, -ical*.] Relating to dentistry or dentists.

Even the crocodile likes to have his teeth clean; insects get into them, and horrible reptile though he be, he opens his jaws inoffensively to a faithful dentistical bird, who volunteers his beak for a toothpick. *Bulwer, My Novel*, iv. 1. (*Davies*.)

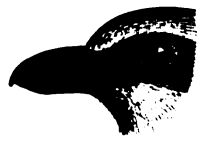
dentistry (den'tis-tri), *n.* [*< dentist + -ry*.] The art or profession of a dentist; dental surgery.

Notwithstanding the merit possessed by a few of the German works upon the teeth, practical dentistry has not attained as high a degree of perfection in the German states and provinces as it has in some other countries. *Harris, Dict. of Dental Science.*

dentition (den-tish'gn), *n.* [= *F. dentition* = *Sp. denticion* = *Pg. denticção* = *It. dentizione*, *< L. dentitio(n-)*, teething, *< dentire*, cut teeth, *< den(t)-s* = *E. tooth*: see *dent²*, *dental*.] 1. The process of cutting teeth; teething.—2. The time during which teeth are being cut.—3. The kind, number, and arrangement of the teeth proper to any animal: as, the *carnivorous dentition*, in which the teeth are normally specialized as incisors, canines, premolars, and molars; the *rodent dentition*, in which some or all of the teeth grow indefinitely from persistent pulps,



Ionic Dentils (d).—Caryatid porch of the Erechtheum, Athens.



Dentirostral Bill (Shrike).

the incisors are scaliform, and canines are absent; the *monophyodont dentition*, in which there is but one set of teeth; the *diphyodont dentition*, in which there are two sets of teeth, etc. Many dentitions are known technically by the name of the genus or other group of animals to which they pertain, as the *diprotodont dentition*, the *polyprotodont dentition*, the *bunodont*, *bathodont*, etc., the adjective in such cases being frequently applied to the animals themselves as well as to the number and arrangement of their teeth. See cuts under *acrodont* and *rudimental*. For formulas of dentition, see *dental formula*, under *dental*, a.

Greatly as the dentition of the highest ape differs from that of man, it differs far more widely from that of the lower and lowest apes. *Huxley*, *Man's Place in Nature*, p. 101.

4. The state of being toothed or dentate; denticulation.—*Milk dentition*, *deciduous dentition*, the set of teeth which are shed and replaced by another set, as in man and other diphyodont animals.

dentize (den'tiz), v. t.; pret. and pp. *dentized*, ppr. *dentizing*. [With suffix -ize, < L. *dentire*, get or cut teeth: see *dentition*.] To cut one's teeth; teethe. *Nares*.

They tell a tale of the old Countess of Desmond, who lived till she was seven-score years old, that she did *dentize* twice, or thrice; casting her old teeth, and others coming in their place. *Bacon*, *Nat. Hist.*, § 755.

dentoid (den'toid), a. [< L. *den(t)-s* = E. *tooth*, + Gr. *eidōs*, form: see -oid.] Resembling a tooth; shaped like a tooth; tooth-like.

dentolinguar (den-tō-ling'gwāl), a. and n. See *dentilingual*.

den-tree (den'trē), n. An Australian name for the *Eucalyptus polyanthema*.

denture (den'tūr), n. [< F. *denture*, a set of teeth, < *dent* (< L. *den(t)-s* = E. *tooth*) + -ure.] The provision of teeth in the jaws; specifically, in *dentistry*, a set of artificial teeth, a whole set being called a *full denture*.

denty (den'ti), a. A Scotch form of *dainty*.

denucleated (dē-nū'klē-ā-ted), a. [< de-priv. + nucleus + -ate¹ + -ed²: see *nucleated*.] Characterized by the disappearance of nuclei.

denudate (den'ū- or dē-nū'dāt), v. t.; pret. and pp. *denudated*, ppr. *denudating*. [< L. *denudatus*, pp. of *denudare*, make bare, strip: see *denude*.] To strip; denude. *Hammond*.

Till he has denudated himself of all incumbrances, he is unqualified. *Decay of Christian Piety*.

denudate, **denudated** (den'ū- or dē-nū'dāt, -dā-ted), a. [< L. *denudatus*, pp.: see the verb.] 1. In bot., deprived of covering, as of foliage or pubescence; naked; glabrate.—2. In zool., destitute of scales, hair, or other covering; nude: specifically, in entom., said of the wings of *Lepidoptera* when they are clear in parts, appearing as if the scales had been rubbed off.—3. In geol., denuded. See *denudation*.

denudation (den'ū-dā'shōn), n. [= F. *dénudation* = Sp. *denudación* = Pg. *denudação* = It. *denudazione*, < L.L. *denudatio* (n-), < L. *denudare*, denude: see *denude*.] 1. The act of stripping off covering; a making bare.

There must be a denudation of the mind from all those images of our phantasy, how pleasing soever, that may carry our thoughts aside from those better objects. *Bp. Hall*, *Devout Soul*, § 10.

2. In geol., the wearing away and removal by natural agencies, such as rain, rivers, frost, ice, and wind, of a part of the solid matter of the earth's surface. The matter thus carried away is said to have been *eroded*, and the terms *erosion* and *denudation* are alike as indicating the result of the work of erosive or denuding agencies.

Prof. Geikie has calculated that, at the present rate of denudation, it would require about 5½ million years to reduce the British Isles to a flat plane at the level of the sea. *Huxley*, *Physiography*, p. 148.

denude (dē-nūd'), v. t.; pret. and pp. *denuded*, ppr. *denuding*. [= OF. *dénuer*, F. *dénuer*, also *denuder* = Sp. *denudar*, *desnudar* = Pg. *denudar* = It. *denudare*, < L. *denudare*, make bare, strip, < de, off, + *nudare*, make bare, < *nudus*, bare: see *nude*.] 1. To strip or divest of all covering; make bare or naked.

The eye, with the skin of the eyelid, is *denuded*, to shew the muscle. *Sharp*, *Surgery*.

If in summer-time you *denude* a vine-branch of its leaves, the grapes will never come to maturity.

Ray, *Works of Creation*.

Specifically—2. In geol., to wear away and remove surface or overlying matter, and thus make bare and expose to view (the underlying strata).

Where the rain comes down in a deluge, as often happens in the tropics, its power as a denuding agent is almost incredible. *Huxley*, *Physiography*, p. 131.

Syn. To bare, lay bare, uncover. **nuded** (dē-nū'ded), p. a. Stripped; divested covering; laid bare.—**Denuded rocks**, in geol.,

rocks exposed by the action of denudation. See *denudation*.

denumerant (dē-nū-mē-rānt), n. [< L. *de-* + *numera(n)t-*, ppr. of *numere*, number, numerate: see *numerate*.] The number of solutions of a determinate system of equations.

The denumerant may be algebraical or arithmetical. In estimating the former, all solutions count, whether or not deducible from one another by interchange between the unknowns. In estimating the latter, solutions which become identical by permuting the unknowns are regarded as one and the same solution. *J. J. Sylvester*, 1868.

denumeration (dē-nū-mē-rā'shōn), n. [< L. as if **denumerare* (> OF. *denomber*), count over, enumerate, < de, down, + *numere*, count: see *numerate*, *number*.] In law, present payment; payment down or on the spot.

denuncia (Sp. pron. dā-nōn'thi-ā), n. [Sp., < *denunciari*, denounce: see *denounce*.] In Mexico and Spanish America: (a) The judicial proceedings by which a person claims and secures the right to a mine which he has discovered, or one the title to which has been lost or forfeited by the neglect of the owner to work it or by his having violated the mining-ordinances. (b) A similar judicial proceeding by which waste or abandoned lands may be preempted.

denunciabile (dē-nūn'gi-ā-bl), a. [= Sp. *denunciable*, < NL. as if **denuntiabilis*, < L. *denuntiare*, denounce: see *denounce*.] Subject to denouncement; fit or proper to be denounced. See *denouncement*.

denunciant (dē-nūn'gi-ānt), a. [< L. *denuncian(t)-s*, *denuntian(t)-s*, ppr. of *denunciare*, *denuntiare*, denounce: see *denunciate*.] Ready or prone to denounce; denunciative.

Of all which things a poor Legislative Assembly and Patriot France is informed by denunciant Friend, by triumphant Foe. *Carlyle*, *French Rev.*, II. v. 5.

denunciate (dē-nūn'gi-āt), v. t.; pret. and pp. *denunciated*, ppr. *denunciating*. [< L. *denunciatus*, *denuntiatu*, pp. of *denunciare*, more correctly *denuntiare*, declare, denounce: see *denounce*.] Same as *denounce*.

The vicinage of Europe had not only a right, but an indispensable duty and an exigent interest, to denunciate this new work before it had produced the danger we have so severely felt. *Burke*, *A Regicide Peace*, i.

denunciation (dē-nūn'gi-ā'shōn), n. [= F. *dénunciation* = Pr. *denunciatio* = Sp. *denunciación* = Pg. *denunicação* = It. *denunziamento*, < L. *denunciatio* (n-), *denuntiatio* (n-), < *denunciare*, *denuntiare*, pp. *denunciatus*, *denuntiatu*, denounce: see *denounce*.] 1. The act of denouncing or announcing; announcement; publication; proclamation; annunciation: as, a faithful *denunciation* of the gospel.

Save that we do the denunciation lack
Of outward order. *Shak.*, *M. for M.*, i. 3.

This publicly and reiterated denunciation of banns before matrimony is an institution required and kept both by the churches of the Roman correspondence and by all the Reformed. *Bp. Hall*, *Cases of Conscience*.

2. Solemn or formal declaration accompanied with a menace; a declaration of intended evil; proclamation of a threat; a public menace: as, a *denunciation* of war or of wrath.

When they rejected and despised all his prophecies and denunciations of future judgments, then follows the sentence. *Donne*, *Sermons*, vi.

Christ tells the Jews that, if they believe not, they shall die in their sins; did they never read those denunciations? *Bp. Ward*.

Uttering bold denunciations of ecclesiastical error. *Motley*.

3. In *S-ots law*, the act by which a person who has disobeyed the charge given on letters of horning is outlawed or proclaimed a rebel.—4. In *civil law*, accusation against one of a crime before a public prosecuting officer.—5. The act of denouncing a treaty.

denunciative (dē-nūn'gi-ā-tiv), a. [= F. *dénunciatif* = Pg. *denunciativo*, < L.L. *denuntiativus*, < L. *denuntiare*: see *denunciate*.] Pertaining of the character of a denunciation; denunciatory; prone to denunciation; ready to denounce.

The clamorous, the idle, and the ignorantly denunciative. *Farrar*, *Language*, iv.

denunciator (dē-nūn'gi-ā-tōr), n. [= F. *dénunciateur* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *denunciador* = It. *denunciatore*, < L.L. *denuntiator*, < L. *denuntiare*: see *denounce*, *denunciate*.] 1. One who denounces; one who publishes or proclaims, especially intended evil; one who threatens.—2. In *civil law*, one who lays an information against another.

The denunciator does not make himself a party in judgment, as the accuser does. *Ayliffe*, *Parergon*.

denunciatory (dē-nūn'gi-ā-tō-ri), a. [= Sp. Pg. *denunciatorio*, < L.L. as if **denuntiatorius*, < *denuntiator*, a denouncer: see *denunciator*.] Relating to or implying denunciation; containing a public threat; comminatory.

denutrition (dē-nū-trish'ōn), n. [< de-priv. + *nutrition*.] Want or defect of nutrition: the opposite of *nutrition*. *Thomas*, *Med. Diet.*

deny (dē-nī), v.; pret. and pp. *denied*, ppr. *denying*. [< ME. *denyen*, rarely *denoyen*, also *denayen* (see *denay*), < OF. *denier*, *deneer*, *deneier*, *denoier*, F. *dénier* = Pr. *denegar*, *deneyar*, *desnegar*, *desnedar* = Sp. Pg. *denegar* = It. *denegare*, deny, < L. *denegare*, deny, < de- + *negare*, deny, say no: see *negation*.] I. trans. 1. To say "no" or "nay"; to gainsay; contradict.

I put it all vpon yow, and kepe ye myn honoure as ye owe to do. And what ye ordeyne I shall it not deny. *Martin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 83.

His own way he will still have, and no one dare deny him. *R. D. Blackmore*, *Lorna Doone*, p. 127.

2. To declare to be untrue or untenable; reject as false or erroneous; refuse to admit, accept, or believe: as, to *deny* an accusation, or the truth of a statement or a theory; to *deny* a doctrine.

When the knewen all the cause, the kynges bydene,
All denyde it anon; no mon assentid.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), i. 8009.

Reason, joining or disjoining, frames
All what we affirm or what deny. *Milton*, *P. L.*, v. 107.

But she loved Enoch; tho' she knew it not,
And would if ask'd deny it.
Tennyson, *Enoch Arden*.

No one, except under constraint of some extravagant theory, denies that pleasure is good.

T. H. Green, *Prolegomena to Ethics*, § 368.

3. To refuse; refuse to grant or give; withhold or withhold from: as, to *deny* bread to the hungry; to *deny* a request.

To stande in fatte lande wol it not denye.
Palladius, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 115.

He [St. Augustine] cannot mean simply that audience should altogether be denied unto men, but either that if men speak one thing and God himself teaches another, then he, not they, to be obeyed.

Hooker, *Eccles. Polity*, ii. 7.

Think not ill manners in me for denying
Your offer'd meat; for, sure, I cannot eat
While I do think she wants. *Beau. and Fl.*, *Coxcomb*, iv. 2.

'Twill be hard for us to deny a Woman any thing, since we are so newly come on Shore.

Wycherley, *Plain Dealer*, i. 1.

4. To reject as non-existent or unreal; refuse to believe in the existence of; disallow the reality of. [Rare.]

Many deny witches at all, or if there be any they can do no harm. *Burton*, *Anat. of Mel.*, p. 128.

Though they deny two persons in the Trinity, they hold, as we do, there is but one God.

Sir T. Browne, *Religio Medici*, i. 20.

5. To refuse access to; keep from being seen; withhold from view or intercourse: as, he *denied* himself to visitors.

The butler . . . ushered me very civilly into the parlour, and told me though my lady had given strict orders to be denied, he was sure I might be admitted. *Steele*, *Tatler*, No. 266.

6. To refuse to acknowledge; disavow; renounce; disown.

And if he do he shall be compelled incontinently to deny his faith and crystendome, or ellys he shalbe put to execution of deth by and by.

Sir R. Guyfforde, *Pylgrymage*, p. 44.

He that denieth me before men shall be denied before the angels of God. *Luke* xii. 9.

Here's a villain, that would face me down . . .
That I did deny my wife and house. *Shak.*, *C. of E.*, iii. 1.

7. To forbid.

I am denied to sue my livery here,
And yet my letters-patent give me leave. *Shak.*, *Rich. II.*, ii. 3.

You may deny me to accompany you, but cannot hinder me from following. *Johnson*, *Rasselas*, xiv.

8. To contradict; repel; disprove.

Nay, that I can deny by a circumstance. *Shak.*, *T. G. of V.*, i. 1.

To deny one's self, to exercise self-denial; refrain from the gratification of one's desires; refrain or abstain from: as, to *deny one's self* the use of spirituous liquors; to *deny one's self* a pleasure.

If any man will come after me, let him deny himself, and take up his cross, and follow me. *Mat. xvi. 24.*

Worthy minds in the domestic way of life deny themselves many advantages, to satisfy a generous benevolence. *Steele*, *Spectator*, No. 243.

=**Syn.** 6. To disclaim, renounce, abjure.

II. intrans. To answer in the negative; refuse to comply.

Sarah denied, saying, I laughed not; for she was afraid.
Gen. xviii. 15.

If proudly he deny,
Let better counsels be his guides. Chapman.

deny, *n.* [*< OF. deni, denie, denoi, F. déni, denial, refusal; from the noun. Cf. deny, n.*] **Denial.** [*Rare.*]

Yet vse no threats, nor giue them fiat Denies.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II., The Schisme.

denyingly (dē-nī'ing-li), *adv.* In a manner indicating denial.

How hard you look, and how denyingly!
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

deobstruct (dē-ōb-strukt'), *v. t.* [*< de- priv. + obstruct.*] To remove obstructions or impediments to (a passage); in *med.*, to clear from anything that hinders passage: as, to deobstruct the pores or lacteals.

It is a singular good wound-herb, useful for deobstructing the pores of the body.

Dr. H. More, Antidote against Atheism.

deobstruent (dē-ōb'strū-ent), *a. and n.* [*< de-priv. + obstruent.*] **I. a.** In *med.*, removing obstructions. See **II.**

All sopes are attenuating and deobstruent, resolving viscid substances.
Arbuthnot, Aliments.

II. n. A medicine which removes obstructions and opens the natural passages of the fluids of the body; an aperient: as, calomel is a powerful deobstruent.

It [tar-water] is . . . a powerful and safe deobstruent in cachectic and hysterical cases. Bp. Berkeley, Siris, § 6.

deoculate (dē-ōk'ū-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deoculated*, ppr. *deoculating*. [*< L. de, from, + oculus, eye: see ocular.*] To deprive of eyes or eyesight; blind. [*Ludicrous.*]

Dorothy, I hear, has mounted spectacles; so you have deoculated two of your dearest relations in life.

Lamb, To Wordsworth, April 9, 1816.

deodand (dē-ō-dand), *n.* [*< ML. deodandum, i. e., Deo dandum, a thing to be given to God: Deo, dat. of Deus, God (see deity); dandum, neut. of dandus, to be given, ger. of dare, give (see date).*] Formerly, in *Eng. law*, from the earliest times, a personal chattel which had been the immediate occasion of the death of a rational creature, and for that reason given to God—that is, forfeited to the king to be applied to pious uses and distributed in alms by his high almoner. Thus, if a cart ran over a man and killed him, the cart was by law forfeited as a deodand, and the coroner's jury was required to fix the value of the forfeited property. The pious object of the forfeiture was early lost sight of, and the king might and often did cede his right to deodands within certain limits as a private perquisite. Deodands were not abolished till 1846.

For love should, like a deodand,

Still fall to th' owner of the land.

S. Butler, The Lady's Answer to the Knight, l. 103.

deodar (dē-ō-dār'), *n.* [*< NL. deodara, < Skt. devadāru, divine tree, < deva, divine, a god (see deva); < dāru, wood, a species of pine, related to dru, a tree, and to E. tree.*] In India, a name given to different trees, principally of the natural order *Coniferae*, when growing at some place held sacred by the Hindus. The tree more commonly known by this name, and often mentioned by the Indian poets, is the *Cedrus deodara*, nearly related to the cedar of Lebanon, a large tree widely distributed in the Himalayas from Nepal to Afghanistan. The wood is very extensively used on account of its extreme durability. At Simla in India the name is given to the *Cupressus torulosa*.

We set out for a walk through a magnificent forest of deodar, yew, fir, and oak.

W. H. Russell, Diary in India, II. 166.

deodater (dē-ō-dāt), *n.* [*< L. Deo datus, given to (or by) God: Deo, dat. of Deus, God; datus, pp. of dare, give: see deodand and date.*] **1.** A gift or offering to God; a thing offered in the name of God.

Long it were to reckon up particularly what God was owner of under the Law: . . . of this sort [was] whatsoever their Corban contained, wherein that blessed widow's deodate was laid up.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, vii. 22.

2. A gift from God. Davies.

He observed that the Dr. was born of New-Year's Day, and that it was then presaged he would be a deodate, a fit new-year's gift for God to bestow on the world.

H. Parnan (1653), in D'Oyly's Sarcroft, II.

deodorant (dē-ō-dor-ant), *n.* [*< L. de-priv. + odoran(-s), ppr. of odorare, smell, < odor, a smell: see odor.*] A deodorizer.

deodorization (dē-ō-dor-i-zā'shon), *n.* [*< deodorize + -ation.*] The act or process of correcting or removing any foul or noxious effluvia through chemical or other agency, as by quicklime, chlorid of lime, etc. Also spelled *deodorisation*.

deodorize (dē-ō-dor-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deodorized*, ppr. *deodorizing*. [*< de-priv. + odor*

+ -ize.] To deprive of odor or smell, especially of the fetid odor resulting from impurities: as, charcoal or quicklime deodorizes night-soil. Also spelled *deodorise*.

A very minute proportion of perchlorid of iron added to fresh sewage in a tank preserved the liquid from putrefaction for nine days during very hot weather in July. Such deodorized sewage soon becomes putrid when it is allowed to mingle with river water.

E. Frankland, Exper. in Chem., p. 684.

deodorizer (dē-ō-dor-i-zēr), *n.* That which deprives of odor; specifically, a substance which has the power of destroying fetid effluvia, as chlorin, chlorid of zinc, nitrate of lead, etc.

Deo favente (dē-ō fā-ven'tē), [*L., God favoring: Deo, abl. of Deus, God; favente, abl. of favens(-t)s, ppr. of favere, favor: see favor.*] With God's favor; with the help of God.

Deo gratias (dē-ō grā'shi-as), [*L., thanks to God: Deo, dat. of Deus, God; gratias, acc. pl. of gratia, grace, favor, thanks: see grace.*] In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, the response at the end of the epistle, and after the last gospel. In the Mozarabic rite it follows the announcement of the epistle. It is also the response to the *Ita, missa est* or *Benedicamus Domino* at the end of the mass.

deonerate (dē-on'er-āt), *v. t.* [*< L. deoneratus, pp. of deonerare, unload, < de-priv. + onerare, load, < onus (oner-), a load, burden: see onerous. Cf. exonerate.*] To unload.

deontological (dē-on-tō-loj'i-kal), *a.* Relating to deontology.

deontologist (dē-on-tol'ō-jist), *n.* [*< deontology + -ist.*] One versed in deontology.

deontology (dē-on-tol'ō-jī), *n.* [= *F. déontologie*, < *Gr. deon (deonr-), that which is binding, needful, right, proper (neut. ppr. of dei, it is necessary, it behooves), + -logia, < λέγειν, speak: see -ology.*] The science of duty; ethics. The word was invented by Bentham to express the utilitarian conception of ethics, but has been accepted as a suitable name for the science, irrespective of philosophical theory.

Medical deontology treats of the duties and rights of physicians, including medical etiquette. Thomas, Med. Dict.

deoperculate (dē-ō-pēr-kū-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deoperculated*, ppr. *deoperculating*. [*< NL. *deoperculatus, pp. of *deoperculare, < L. de-priv. + operculum, lid (operculum): see operculum.*] To cast the operculum; dehisce: said of some liverworts.

Capsule deoperculating above the middle.

Bulletin of Ill. State Laboratory, II. 35.

deoperculate (dē-ō-pēr-kū-lāt), *a.* [*< NL. *deoperculatus: see the verb.*] In *bot.*, having lost the operculum: applied to the capsule of a moss or liverwort after the operculum has fallen off.

deopillate (dē-ō-pī-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deopillated*, ppr. *deopillating*. [*< de-priv. + opillate, q. v.*] To free from obstruction; deobstruct; clear a passage through.

deopillation (dē-ō-pī-lā'shon), *n.* [*< deopillate + -ion.*] The removal of obstructions.

Though the grosser parts be excluded again, yet are the dissoluble parts extracted, whereby it becomes effectual in deopillations.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 22.

deopillative (dē-ō-pī-lā-tiv), *a. and n.* [*< F. deopillatif; as deopillate + -ive.*] **I. a.** Deobstruent; aperient.

Indeed I have found them generally to agree in divers of them, as in their being somewhat diaphoretic and very deopillative.

Boyle, Sceptical Chymist, III.

II. n. A medicine to clear obstructions.

A physician prescribed him a deopillative and purgative apozem.

Harvey.

deordination (dē-ōr-di-nā'shon), *n.* [*< ML. deordinatio(-n-), < L. de-priv. + ordinatio(-n-), ordination.*] **1.** Violation of or departure from the fixed or natural order of things.

Miraculous events to us are deordinations, and the intervention of them, had man been more perfect than he is, would have been unnecessary: they are no compliment to the powers of human intellect.

Berington, Hist. Abeillard, p. 186.

2. Lack of order; disorder.

Excess of riot and deordination.

Ser. Taylor, Diss. from Popery, i. 1.

Such a general deordination gives a taste and relish to the succeeding government.

Abp. Sancroft (?), Modern Policies, § 10.

deorganization (dē-ōr-gan-i-zā'shon), *n.* [*< deorganize + -ation.*] Loss or deprivation of organic or original character. *Proc. Amer. Philol. Ass.*

deorganize (dē-ōr-gan-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deorganized*, ppr. *deorganizing*. [*< de-priv. + organize.*] To deprive of organic or original character. *Proc. Amer. Philol. Ass.*

deorsum (dē-ōr'sum), *adv.* [*L., also deorsus, downward, contr. of decorsum, devorsus, orig. pp. of devortere, deverttere, turn down, turn away,*

< *de, down, away, + vortere, verttere, turn.*] Down; downward; hence, below; beneath: opposed to *sursum*. [*Rare.*]

deosculate (dē-ōs'kū-lāt), *v. t.* [*< L. deosculatus, pp. of deosculari, kiss, < de- + osculari, kiss: see osculate.*] To kiss. *Cockeram.*

deosculatation (dē-ōs-kū-lā'shon), *n.* [*< deosculate + -ion.*] A kissing.

The several acts of worship required to be performed to images, viz., processions, genuflections,thurifications and deosculations.

Stillingfleet.

deossification (dē-ōs'i-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [*< deossify + -ation. Cf. ossification.*] Progressive diminution or reduction of ossification; disappearance of ossification from parts normally ossified.

The branchial apparatus has undergone, as in the eels, successive deossification (by retardation).

E. D. Cope, Origin of the Fittest, p. 328.

deossify (dē-ōs'i-fi), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deossified*, ppr. *deossifying*. [*< de-priv. + ossify.*] To deprive of bones; hence, to destroy the strength of; weaken.

Deo volente (dē-ō vō-len'tē), [*L.: Deo, abl. of Deus, God; volente, abl. of volens(-t)s, ppr. of velle = E. will: see voluntary, etc.*] God willing; with God's permission: as, I start for Europe to-morrow, *Deo volente*. Generally abbreviated *D. V.*

deoxidate (dē-ōk'si-dāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deoxidated*, ppr. *deoxidating*. [*< de-priv. + oxidate.*] To deprive of oxygen, or reduce from the state of an oxid, as by heating a substance with carbon or in a stream of hydrogen gas: as, to deoxidate iron or copper. Also *deoxydate*, *disoxidate*.

deoxidation (dē-ōk'si-dā'shon), *n.* [*< deoxidate + -ion.*] The act or process of reducing from the state of an oxid. Also spelled *deoxydation*.

Chemically considered, vegetal life is chiefly a process of de-oxidation, and animal life chiefly a process of oxidation; . . . animals, in some of their minor processes, are probably de-oxidizers.

H. Spencer.

deoxidization (dē-ōk'si-di-zā'shon), *n.* [*< deoxidize + -ation.*] Deoxidation. Also spelled *deoxidisation*.

deoxidize (dē-ōk'si-dīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deoxidized*, ppr. *deoxidizing*. [*< de-priv. + oxid + -ize.*] To deoxidate. Also spelled *deoxidise*, *deoxydize*.

Those metals which differ more widely from oxygen in their atomic weights can be de-oxidized by carbon at high temperatures.

H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 13.

deoxidizer (dē-ōk'si-di-zēr), *n.* A substance that deoxidizes.

The addition of oxidizers and deoxidizers.

Science, XI. 155.

deoxygenate (dē-ōk'si-jen-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deoxygenated*, ppr. *deoxygenating*. [*< de-priv. + oxygen + -ate.*] To deprive of oxygen.

deoxygenation (dē-ōk'si-je-nā'shon), *n.* [*< deoxygenate + -ion.*] The act or operation of depriving of oxygen.

deoxygenize (dē-ōk'si-jen-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deoxygenized*, ppr. *deoxygenizing*. [*< de-priv. + oxygen + -ize.*] To deprive of oxygen; deoxygenate.

The air is so much deoxygenized as to render a renewal of it necessary.

Encyc. Brit., XII. 687.

deozonize (dē-ō-zōn-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deozonized*, ppr. *deozonizing*. [*< de-priv. + ozone + -ize.*] To free from or deprive of ozone.

Ozonized air is also deozonized by transmission over cold peroxide of manganese, peroxide of silver, or peroxide of lead.

W. A. Miller, Elem. of Chem., § 338.

dep. An abbreviation of *deputy*: as, *Dep. Q. M. G.*, Deputy Quartermaster-General.

depaint (dē-pānt'), *v. t.* [*< ME. depeynten (pp. depeynt, depeint, depeynted), < OF. depeint, de-pint, later depeinct, pp. of depeindre, F. dépeindre = Pr. depenher, despenher = It. dipingere, dipingere, < L. depingere, pp. depictus, paint, depict, < de- + pingere, paint: see depict and paint.*] **1.** To paint; depict; represent in colors, as by painting the resemblance of.

In the Chirche, behynde the highte Awtter, in the Walle, is a Table of black Wode, on the whiche sontyme was depeynted an Ymage of oure Lady, that turnethe into Fleische.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 124.

And doe unwilling worship to the Saint,

That on his shield depainted he did see.

Spenser, F. Q., II. v. 11.

Or should, by the excellencie of that nature, depainted in due colours, be carried to worshipping of Angels.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 7.

2. To describe or depict in words.

In few words you shall there see the nature of many memorable persons . . . depainted.

Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 331.

Thus [I] but slightly shadow out your sins,
But if they were *departed* out for life,
Alas, we both had wounds enough to heal!

Greene, James IV., v.

Can breath *depart* my unconceived thoughts?

Marston, Antonio and Mellida, I., v. 1.

3. To mark with or as with color; stain.

Silver drops her vermeil cheeks *depart*. *Fairfax*.

[Rare or obsolete in all uses.]

depainter (dē-pān'tēr), n. A painter.

depardeux, *interj.* [OF.: *de*, of; *par*, by; *dieu*, dieu, God: see *pardeu*, *parde*.] In God's name; verily; certainly.

Depardeux, I assente. Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 1058.

deparochiate (dē-pā-rō'ki-āt), v. i. [*L. de*, away, + *parochia*, parish (see *parish*), + *-ate*.] To leave or desert a parish. *Davies*.

The culture of our lands will sustain an infinite injury if such a number of peasants were to *deparochiate*.
Poole, The Orators, i.

depart (dē-pārt'), v. [*ME. departen*, *departen*, *OF. departir*, *departir*, *departir*, also *despartir*, *F. departir*, divide, part, separate, refl. depart, go away, = *Pr. departir* = *Sp. Pg. departir*, also *despartir* = *It. departire*, *dispartire*, also *spartire*, *L. dispartire*, divide, separate, distribute, *dis-*, apart, + *partire*, divide, separate, part, *par(t)-*, a part: see *part*. Cf. *dispart*, which is a doublet of *depart*. The Rom. forms in *de-* are variants of the orig. forms in *dis-*, *des-*, after *L. de*, away.] *I. trans.* 1†. To divide; separate into parts; dispart.

This werke I *departe* and dele in seven bookes.

Trevisa, tr. of Higden's Polychronicon, I. 27.

Seye to my brother that he *departe* with me the eritage.

Wyckif, Luke xii. 13.

Amonge your Freinds *depart* your Goods, but not your Conscience.

Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 73.

2†. To separate; sunder; dispart.

The Rede see . . . *departeth* the south side of Inde from Ethioopia.

Trevisa, tr. of Higden's Polychronicon, II. 63.

He hastily did draw

To weete the cause of so uncomely fray,

And to *depart* them, if so be he may.

Spenser, F. Q., VI. ii. 4.

The Chetham Library possesses a fourteenth century MS. which contains the Marriage Service in the old "swinging" form. Here it reads, "I N [the head of a man combined with the initial] take N [the head here being that of a woman] to my wedded wyf . . . til deth us *depaarte*."

N. and Q., 7th ser., III. 315.

I N. take the N. to my wedded wyf to have and to holde fro this day forwarde for better: for wors: for richere: for poorer: in sykenesse and in hele: tyl dethe us *departe*, if holy chyrche it woll ordeyne, and therto I plight the my trouthe.

Marriage Service, 1552 (Procter's Hist. Book of Common Prayer, p. 409).

[At the Savoy Conference (1661) the use of the word *depart* in the marriage service was objected to by the Non-conformist divines. It was therefore changed (in 1662) to *do part*, as in the present prayer-book.]

3. To depart from; quit; leave (by ellipsis of the usual *from*).

The Carabes forbad the Women and Children to *depart* their houses, but to attend diligently to singing.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 845.

This answer not pleasing the King, an edict was presently issued forth, that Godwin and his Sons within five days *depart* the Land.

Milton, Hist. Eng., vi.

He *departed* this life at his house in the country, after a few weeks' sickness.

Addison, Death of Sir Roger.

II. intrans. 1†. To share; give or take a part or share.

I shall also in wurchippe the avauce,

And largely *departe* with the also.

Generydes (E. E. T. S.), i. 3418.

Be content to *departe* to a man willing to learne suche thinges as thou knowest. *Babes Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 107.

2†. To separate into parts; become divided.

Lityll above Fferare the Poo *departeth* in to two parts. The oon goth to Fferare, And so in too the see, And the other parte to Padow.

Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 6.

3†. To separate from a place or a person; go a different way; part.

Here's my hand, my name's Arthur-a-Bland,

We two will never *depart*.

Robin Hood and the Tanner (Child's Ballads, V. 228).

4. To go or move away; withdraw, as from a place, a person, etc.

The kyng knewe wele ther was non other way,

They must *departe*, and that was all his thought.

Generydes (E. E. T. S.), i. 207.

And you shall be married at this same time,

Before we *depart* away.

Robin Hood and Allin A Dale (Child's Ballads, V. 282).

Depart from me, ye cursed, into everlasting fire.

Mat. xxv. 41.

He which hath no stomach to this fight

Let him *depart*.

Shak., Hen. V., iv. 3.

5. To deviate; go back or away, as from a course or principle of action, authoritative instructions, etc.; desist.

He cleaved unto the sins of Jeroboam. . . he *departed* not therefrom. 2 Ki. iii. 3.

Depart from evil, and do good. Pa. xxxiv. 14.

6. In law, to deviate in a subsequent pleading from the title or defense in the previous pleading.—7. To die; de cease; leave this world. [Biblical and poetic.]

Lord, now lettest thou thy servant *depart* in peace, according to thy word. Luke ii. 29.

To *depart* with, to part with; give up; yield; resign.

To a friend in want, he will not *depart* with the weight of a soldered groat. B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, ii. 1.

We must

Receive him like ourself, and not *depart* with One piece of ceremony. Massinger, Renegado, i. 2.

Where I may have more money, I can *depart* with the more land. Winthrop, Hist. New England, i. 415.

depart (dē-pārt'), n. [*OF. depart*, *F. départ*; from the verb.] 1. Division; separation, as of a compound substance into its elements: as, "water of *depart*," Bacon.—2. The act of going away; departure.

Friends, fare you well; keep secret my *depart*.

Greene, James IV., iii.

I had in charge at my *depart* for France . . .

To marry princess Margaret. Shak., 2 Hen. VI., i. 1.

Hence—3. Death.

departable (dē-pārt'a-bl), a. [*ME. departable*, *OF. departable*, *departir*, separate, part: see *depart* and *-able*.] 1. That may be divided into parts; divisible.

The kingdom shall go to the issue female; it shall not be *departable* amongst daughters.

Bacon, Case of the Postmaster.

2. That may be separated; separable; distinguishable.

Abraham seith that he seigh [saw] holy the Trinite,

Three persones in parcelles, *departable* fro other,

And alle thre but o [one] god. Piers Plowman (B), xvii. 26.

departed (dē-pārt'ed), p. a. Gone; vanished; dead.

To pray unto saints *departed* I am not taught.

Latimer, 1st Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

His leave he took, and home he went;

His wife *departed* lay. The Seven Champions of Christendom (Child's Ballads, [I. 85]).

The *departed*, the deceased (person or persons); those who have departed from the world, or one of them.

Read the names of those buried a couple of centuries ago. . . . What a pitiful attempt to keep the world mindful of the *departed*!

C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 153.

departer (dē-pār'tēr), n. [*ME. departer*; *OF. depart* + *-er*.] 1†. One who divides; a distributor or apportioner.

And oon of the puple seide to him, Maister, seye to my brother that he *departe* with me the eritage. And he seide to him, Man, who ordeyned me a domesman or a *departer* on you? Wyckif, Luke xii. 13, 14.

2. One who refines metals by separation.—3†. In old law. See the extract.

Departer is a word properly used of him that, first pleading one thing in barre of an action, and being replied thereunto, doth in his rejoinder show another matter contrary to his first plea. Minshew.

departing (dē-pār'ting), n. [*ME. departyng*; verbal n. of *depart*, v.] 1†. Division; distribution; expenditure.

Lothest *departyng* where is grettest richesse.

Lydgate, Minor Poems, p. 77.

2†. Separation; parting.

Take ye hym this ryng,

He gave it me atte our last *departyng*.

Generydes (E. E. T. S.), i. 362.

3. Departure; leave-taking.

By faith Joseph, when he died, made mention of the *departing* of the children of Israel. Heb. xi. 22.

One there is

. . . to hold through woe and bliss

My soul from its *departyng*.

William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 282.

departison, n. [*ME.*, also *departison*; *OF. departison*, vernacular form of *departition*: see *departition*.] Departure.

At ther *departison* had thy gret dolour.

Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), i. 104.

departition (dē-pār'tish'on), n. [*ME. departition*, *OF. departition*, vernacularly *departison* (see *departison*), *L. dispartitio* (n-), a division, destruction, *dispartire*, *dispartire*, divide, separate: see *depart*, and cf. *departison*.] Division; distribution; partition.

Peraventure thei seke *departyison* of ther heritage.

Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 33.

departizanize (dē-pār'ti-zān-iz), v. t.; pret. and pp. *departizanized*, ppr. *departizanizing*. [*de-*priv. + *partizan* + *-ize*.] To free from partizan influence and control; render non-partizan. [Rare.]

To *departizanize* the public service. The American, IX. 193.

department (dē-pārt'ment), n. [= D. G. Dan. Sw. *departement*, *OF. departement*, *deppartement*, *departement*, *F. departement* = *Pr. departement*, *departement* = *OSp. departimiento*, *Sp. departimiento* = *Pg. departamento*, a division (also in technical senses 2, 3, *Sp. Pg. departamento*, after *F.*), = *It. dipartimento*, *L. as if* "dispartimentum", *L. dispartire*, *dispartire*, *depart*, divide: see *depart* and *-ment*.] 1. A separate part or division of a complex whole; a distinct branch or province; a subdivision, as of a class or group of activities, organizations, or the like: as, the various departments of life, knowledge, science, business, etc.; the departments of an army or a factory.

Each [Dante and Milton] in his own department is incomparable. Macaulay, Milton.

A handsome plate of ground glass in one door directs you "To the Counting House," another to "The Bottle Department," a third to "The Wholesale Department." Dickens.

2. A division of official duties or functions; a branch of government; a distinct part of a governmental organization: as, the legislative, executive, and judicial departments; the Department of State, of the Treasury, etc. See phrases below. The heads of the principal departments of the United States government are members of the President's cabinet. Abbreviated *dept*.

3. A division of territory; one of the provinces or principal districts into which some countries are divided for governmental or other purposes, such as the departments of France and the military administrative departments of the United States: as, the department of Saône-et-Loire in France; the department of the Platte. The United States military departments are (1899) California, the Colorado, the Columbia, Dakota, the Missouri, the Lakes, the Gulf, and the East.

4†. A going away; departure.

The separation, department, and absence of the soul from the body. Barrow, Works, II. 382.

Those sudden departments from one extrem to another. Sir H. Wotton, Reliquiae, p. 61.

Department of Agriculture, an executive department of the United States government, the duties of which are to acquire and diffuse among the people of the United States useful information on subjects connected with agriculture, and to procure, propagate, and distribute among them new and valuable seeds and plants. Its chief is the Secretary of Agriculture, and under his direction are an assistant secretary and other officials, including a statistician, an entomologist, a botanist, and a chemist.—

Department of Justice, in the United States, a department under the direction of the Attorney-General, who is required to give his advice and opinion on questions of law whenever requested by the President or by the head of any executive department. He exercises general superintendence and direction over the district attorneys and marshals of all the districts in the United States and Territories, and appears in person or by regular or special assistants in all cases where the United States is a party. In this department are also a solicitor-general and six assistant attorneys-general.—

Department of Labor, an executive department of the United States government, under the charge of the Commissioner of Labor. See *commissioner*.—

Department of State, an executive division of the United States government, presided over by the Secretary of State, who ranks as first in importance among the cabinet officers. He is the authorized organ of communication for the government in all its relations with foreign powers. He conducts all negotiations, and directs the correspondence with all diplomatic and consular agents of the government accredited to other countries. In this department are also an assistant secretary and a second and third assistant secretaries.—

Department of the Interior, a division of the government of the United States, under charge of the Secretary of the Interior, which has jurisdiction of various branches of internal administration specifically assigned to it. Its principal divisions are the General Land Office, Patent Office, Pension Office, Bureau of Indian Affairs and of Education, the decennial Census Bureau when in existence, the national geological survey, government printing and publication, etc. Besides the heads of these divisions, there are in the department a commissioner of labor and a commissioner of railroads, and several officers in charge of minor matters.—

Department of the Navy, an executive division of the United States government, at the head of which is the Secretary of the Navy, charged with the control and administration of affairs connected with the navy and navigation. Its principal functions are distributed among the Bureau of Navigation, Ordnance, Equipment and Recruiting, Yards and Docks, Medicine and Surgery, Provisions and Clothing, Steam Engineering, and Construction and Repair. Besides the matters indicated by the titles of these bureaus, the department has the control of the Naval Observatory at Washington, the Nautical Almanac, the Hydrographic Office, etc.—

Department of the Treasury, the division of the United States government having charge of all matters concerning the public revenues and disbursements, besides a number of others not directly related to finance. Its chief is the Secretary of the Treasury, and the principal financial officers under him are three assistant secretaries, two controllers, six auditors, the United

States treasurer, register of the Treasury, commissioner of internal revenue, one deputy commissioner, commissioner of customs, controller of the currency, deputy controller, and director of the mint. The department also has control of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, a Bureau of Statistics, the revenue marine, the coast survey, lighthouses (through the Lighthouse Board), the life-saving service, the inspection of steamboats, the erection of national buildings, etc.—**Department of War**, the executive military division of the United States government, under charge of the Secretary of War, having control of all affairs relating to the general management and administration of the army, under the supervision of the President as commander-in-chief. Its principal officers are the adjutant, inspector, quartermaster, paymaster, commissary, and surgeon-general, and judge-advocate-general, chief medical purveyor, and chief of engineers. The department formerly controlled the Signal Service Bureau (now under the Department of Agriculture). It has charge of the national buildings and grounds at Washington.—**Medical department** (*milit.*), a non-combatant staff corps of an army, which has charge of all field and general hospitals, and whose officers attend the sick and wounded, and are responsible for all hospital and medical stores.—**Ordnance department**, a corps of officers in the United States army concerned with the inspection and fabrication of ordnance and ordnance stores, the inspection and repair of arms, and the manufacture of military equipments of all kinds to be supplied to the regular army, the militia of the several States and Territories, and to the marine corps. Its officers determine all the details of gun construction for the War Department.—**Post-office Department**, of the United States, a division of the government, presided over by the Postmaster-General, whose duty it is to conduct the postal service, to establish and discontinue post-offices, to grant mail contracts, to appoint many minor officials, and to superintend generally the business of the department, and execute all laws relating to the postal service. There are four assistant postmasters-general.

departmental (dē-pärt-men'tal), *a.* [= *F. départementale*; as *department* + *-al*.] 1. Of or pertaining to a department or division, as of a country.

The game played by the Revolutionists in 1789 with respect to the French guards of the unhappy king was now played against the *departmental* guards.

Burke, *Rev. in France*.

2. Of or pertaining to a department or branch, as of a government, a manufacturing or business undertaking or concern, public office, and the like.

The petty details of *departmental* business.

Sir E. S. Creasy, *Hist. Turks*, II. v.

departmentally (dē-pärt-men'tal-i), *adv.* By or with reference to departments; as regards departments.

departison, *n.* See *departison*.

departure (dē-pär'tür), *n.* [*< OF. departeure, desparture, < départir, depart: see depart and -ure.*] 1. The act of separating or parting; separation.

No other remedy . . . but absolute *departure*. Milton.

2. The act of going away; a moving from a place: as, his *departure* from home.

Fyndyng no sure conduyte, . . . he returned to Jerusalem, and aryued there before our home from thens.

Sir R. Guyford, *Pylgrymage*, p. 46.

Departure from this happy place. Milton, *P. L.*, xi. 303.

3. The act of leaving the present life; decease; death.

I am now ready to be offered, and the time of my *departure* is at hand.

2 Tim. iv. 6.

Sir, I thank you:

If noble spirits after their *departure*

Can know, and wish, certain his soul gives thanks too.

Fletcher, *Wife for a Month*, v. 3.

It is not the mere absence of man, but the sense of his *departure*, that makes a profound loneliness.

Lovell, *Fire-side Travels*, p. 286.

4. Deviation or divergence, as from a standard, rule, or plan; a turning away, as from a purpose or course of action.

Any *departure* from a national standard.

Prescott.

The fear of the Lord and *departure* from evil are phrases of like importance.

Tillotson.

It is well known that the succession of classes of Vertebrates is measured first by their adaptation to aëration in water, and then by their successive *departures* from this type in connection with the faculty of breathing air.

E. D. Cope, *Origin of the Fittest*, p. 196.

5. In *navigation*: (a) The distance in nautical miles made good by a ship due east or due west: in the former case it is called *easting*, and in the latter, *westing*. When the two places are on the same parallel, the *departure* is the same as the distance sailed. (b) The bearing or position of an object from which a vessel commences her dead-reckoning.—6. In *law*, the abandonment of one's former ground, in pleading or process, which is implied by interposing a pleading stating as the grounds of action or defense matter inconsistent with or substantially different from that originally indicated; the change involved or attempted after beginning an action or a defense on one

ground, in endeavoring to continue it on one substantially different. Incongruity between successive causes of action or defenses in one and the same pleading, when disallowed, is termed *misjoinder*.—**Angle of departure**. See *angle*.—**Departure of an imaginary quantity**, its argument. See *argument*, 8.—**New departure**, a change of purpose or method; a new course of procedure: as, this constitutes a *new departure* in the photographic art.

We candidly admit that in these remarkable works he takes a *new departure*.

Athenæum, No. 3067, p. 186.

To take a *departure*, to determine the place of a ship in starting on a voyage. This is done by referring to some other position of known latitude and longitude.—**Syn. 2** Withdrawal, exit, retirement, removal.

depas (dep'as), *n.* [*Gr. δέπας.*] In *Gr. archæol.*, a drinking-cup or bowl.

—**Depas amphikypellon**, a twofold or double cup; a cup having two handles or ears, or one divided into two parts by a partition: sometimes interpreted as a vessel consisting of two bowls joined by their bottoms, so that either can serve as a foot for the other. It is generally agreed that the vessel so called by Homer was a simple two-handled cup of the same class as that shown in the illustration.



Depas Amphikypellon, found in the "Second City" at Hisarlik. (From Schliemann's "Troja.")

depascent (dē-pas'ent), *a.* [*< L. depascen(-t-), ppr. of depascere (> It. dipascere)*, also deponent *depasci*, feed upon, consume, *< de- + pasci*, feed: see *pasture*, *pastor*.] Feeding.

depasture (dē-pās'tür), *v.*; pret. and pp. *depastured*, ppr. *depasturing*. [*< de- + pasture*; cf. *depascent*.] 1. trans. 1. To eat up; consume; strip.

They keep their cattle, and live themselves, in bodies pasturing upon the mountains, and removing still to fresh land, as they have *depastured* the former.

Spenser, *State of Ireland*.

2. To pasture; graze.

If 40 sheep yield 80 lbs. of wool, and are *depastured* in one parish for a whole year, the parson shall have 8 lbs.

Aylife, *Parergon*.

Visions of countless flocks to be *depastured*, and wide estates to be carved out of the bountiful land.

Contemporary Rev., LIII. 7.

II. *intrans.* To feed or pasture; graze.

If a man takes in a horse, or other cattle, to graze and *depasture* in his grounds, which the law calls agistment.

Blackstone, *Com.*

After a given day the temporary fences were removed, and the cattle of all the clansmen were allowed to *depasture* on the stubble.

W. E. Hearn, *Aryan Household*, p. 225.

depatriate (dē-pā'tri-āt), *v. t. or i.*; pret. and pp. *depatriated*, ppr. *depatriating*. [*< L. de, from, + patria, one's country*; cf. equiv. *ML. dispatiare* and *E. expatriate*.] To leave one's country; go into exile; exile or expatriate one's self. [Rare.]

A subject born in any state

May, if he please, *depatriate*.

Mason, *Dean and Squire*.

depauperate (dē-pā'pēr-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *depauperated*, ppr. *depauperating*. [*< ML. depauperatus*, pp. of *depauperare (> OF. depauperer = Sp. depauperar = It. depauperare)*, make poor, *< L. de- + pauperare*, make poor, *< pauper*, poor: see *pauper* and *poor*.] To make poor; impoverish; deprive of fertility or richness: as, to *depauperate* the soil.

Abjection and humility of mind, which *depauperates* the spirit, making it less worldly and more spiritual.

Jer. Taylor, *Works* (ed. 1835), I. 192.

Great evacuations, which carry off the nutritious humours, *depauperate* the blood.

Arbuthnot, *Aliments*.

depauperate (dē-pā'pēr-āt), *a.* [*< ML. depauperatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Impoverished; made poor. Specifically, in bot., imperfectly developed; diminutive from want of nourishment or other unfavorable conditions.

depauperated (dē-pā'pēr-ā-ted), *p. a.* Same as *depauperate*.

That struggle for existence against adverse external conditions . . . will give chiefly *depauperated* and degraded forms.

Darwin, *Origin of World*, p. 228.

depauperization (dē-pā'pēr-i-zā'shon), *n.* [*< depauperize + -ation*.] The act of depauperizing; the state of being or becoming depauperate.

After such extreme retrogression, the *depauperization* of certain parts and organs observable in the Anomura is easily to be understood and admitted.

Encyc. Brit., VI. 656.

depauperize (dē-pā'pēr-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *depauperized*, ppr. *depauperizing*. [*< de- priv. + pauperize*.] To emancipate from a condition

of poverty or pauperism; free from paupers or pauperism.

Our efforts at *depauperizing* the children of paupers would be more successful if the process were not carried on in a lump.

Edinburgh Rev.

depeacht (dē-pēch'), *v. t.* [*< OF. depeeschier, F. dépêcher*, despatch, discharge: see *despatch*, the present form of the verb. For the form, cf. *impeach*.] To despatch; discharge.

They shalbe first and forthwith heard, as soon as the party which they shal sind before our Iustices shalbe *depeached*.

Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 267.

depectible (dē-pēk'ti-bl), *a.* [*< L. depectere*, comb off (*< de, off, + pectere*, comb), + *E. -ible*.] Pliant; extensible; diffusible.

It may be also that some bodies . . . are of a more *depectible* nature than oil, . . . for a small quantity of saffron will tinct more than a very great quantity of brail or wine.

Bacon, *Nat. Hist.*

depeculation (dē-pēk-ū-lā'shon), *n.* [*< L. depeculatus*, pp. of *depeculari*, embezzle, *< de- + peculari*, embezzle public money: see *peculate*.] A robbing or embezzling.

Also robbery and *depeculation* of the public treasure or revenues is a greater crime than the robbing or defrauding of a private man.

Hobbes, *Commonwealth*, xxvii.

depeinct, **depeint**, *v. t.* See *depaint*.

depelt, *v. t.* [*< L. depellere*, drive away, *< de, away, + pellere*, drive. Cf. *dispel* and *depulse*.] To drive away; remove; dispel.

Because through hunger the faults of the stomachs which have been taken eyther by much drinking or surfeiting, or by any other meanes, may be *depelled* and removed.

Babes Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 258.

depeller, *n.* One who or that which removes or dispels.

The very thought of her is mischief's bar,

Depeller of misdeeds.

Middleton, *Solomon Paraphrased*, vi.

depend (dē-pend'), *v. i.* [*< ME. dependen, < OF. dependre, F. dépendre = Sp. Pg. depender = It. dipendere, dependere, < L. dependere*, hang down, hang upon, depend, *< de, down, + pendere*, hang: see *pendant*, *pendent*, and cf. *append*, *impend*, *perpend*, *suspend*.] 1. To hang; be sustained by being fastened or attached to something above: used absolutely or followed by *from*.

Th' heavy Water, pronest to descend,

Twixt Air and Earth is able to depend.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, I. 7.

From the frozen beard

Long icicles depend.

Dryden.

2. To be a conditional effect or result; be contingent or conditioned. The verb is followed by *on* or *upon* governing a designation of a condition or cause without which the effect or result, the subject of the verb, cannot exist or will not be produced: as, the price asked for a commodity *depends upon* the amount on hand or the amount that can profitably be supplied at that price, and also *depends upon* the supposed amount that can be sold at that price.

Our lives *depend upon* their gentle pities.

Fletcher (and another), *Sea Voyage*, iii. 1.

The fate of Christendom *depended on* the temper in which he [James II.] might then find the Commons.

Macaulay, *Hist. Eng.*, vi.

Our happiness *depends* little on political institutions, and much on the temper and regulation of our own minds.

Macaulay.

Success in battle does not *depend* wholly on relative numbers or relative strengths.

H. Spencer, *Prin. of Sociol.*, § 296.

3. To be in suspense; be undetermined: only in the present participle: as, the suit is still *depending* in court. See *pending*.

Matters of greatest moment were *depending*.

Milton, *Elkonoklastes*, v.

He informed me that . . . [the law-suit] had been *depending* for several years.

Goldsmith, *Citizen of the World*, xxviii.

While his cause was *depending*, the people took arms to defend him against the signori.

J. Adams, *Works*, V. 21.

4. To rely; rest in full confidence or belief: with *on* or *upon*: as, you may *depend upon* the accuracy of the report.

First, then, a woman will or won't—*depend on* 't;

If she will do 't, she will; and there's an end on 't.

A. Hill, *Zara*, Epil.

This, you may *depend on* it, is the whole truth of the matter.

Sheridan, *School for Scandal*, iv. 3.

5. To rely for that which is necessary or desired; rest conditionally or in subordination; be dependent: with *on* or *upon*: as, children *depend upon* their parents; to *depend upon* a foreign market for supplies; we *depend upon* the newspapers for intelligence.

'Tis foolish to *depend on* others' mercy.

Fletcher, *Beggars' Bush*, iv. 1.

6. To rest in suspense; wait expectantly.

Captaine Bartholomew Gosnoll . . . at last prevailed with some Gentlemen, as Captaine Iohn Smith, Mr. Edward-maria Wingfield, Mr. Robert Hunt, and divers others, who depended a yeare vpon his proleats.

Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's True Travels*, I. 149.

Have not I, madam, two long years, two ages, with humblest resignation depended on your smiles?

Steele, Lying Lover, ii. 1.

74. To hang in suspense over; impend.

This day's black fate on more days doth depend;
This but begins the woe, others must end.

Shak., R. and J., iii. 1.

dependable (dē-pen'da-bl), *a.* [*< depend + -able.*] Capable or worthy of being depended on; reliable; trustworthy.

To fix and preserve a few lasting dependable friendships.
Pope, To Gay.

We might apply these numbers to the case of giants and dwarfs if we had any dependable data from which the mean human stature and its probable deviation could be ascertained.

Sir J. Herschel.

I kept within a foot of my dependable little guide, who crept gently into the jungle.

Sir S. W. Baker, Heart of Africa, p. 93.

dependableness (dē-pen'da-bl-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being dependable; reliability.

The regularity and dependableness of a storage cistern may very well make it desirable to put up with some waste provided it be not excessive.

Engrin. Mag., XXXI. 480.

dependance, dependancy (dē-pen'dans, -dāns), *n.* See *dependence, dependency*.

dependant (dē-pen'dant), *a. and n.* See *dependent*.

dependence (dē-pen'dens), *n.* [Formerly sometimes spelled *dependance*, after *F. dépendance*; = Sp. *Pg. dependencia* = It. *dependenza*, *dependenza*, < ML. *dependentia*, < L. *dependen(t)-s*, ppr., dependent: see *dependent*.] 1. The fact of being dependent or pendant; the relation of a hanging thing to the support from which it hangs; a hanging; also, the hanging thing itself. [Rare.]

And made a long dependence from the bough. *Dryden.*

2. The relation of logical consequent to its antecedent, of conclusion to premise, or of a contingent fact to the condition upon which it depends; the relation of effect to cause. In this sense dependence is said to be *in ferri*, in *esse*, or in *operari*: *in ferri*, when the cause brings the effect into being; *in esse*, when the continued existence of the effect is due to the cause; *in operari*, when the effect cannot itself act as a cause without the cooperation of its cause. The word is also applied in this sense to the relation of accident to substance; also, to the accident itself, as being in this relation.

Causality and dependence: that is, the will of God, and his power of acting. *Clarke, The Attributes*, iii.

3. The state of deriving existence, support, or direction from another; the state of being subject to the power and operation of some extraneous force; subjection or subordination to another or to something else: as, *dependence* is the natural condition of childhood; the *dependence* of life upon solar heat.

Having no relation to or dependence upon the court.
Clarendon, Civil War, III. 623.

All our dependence was on the Drafts, which only pointed out to us where such and such Places or Islands were, without giving us any account, what Harbour, Roads, or Bays there were.

Dampier, Voyages, I. 416.

It (the word colony) suggests the notion of a body of settlers from some country who still remain in a state of greater or less dependence on the mother-country.

E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 24.

4. Reliance; confidence; trust; a resting on something: as, we may have a firm dependence on the promises of God.

When once a true principle of piety and of a religious dependence on God is duly excited in us, it will operate beyond the particular cause from whence it sprang.

Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. vii.

The great dependence is upon the Duke; the soldiers adore him, and with reason.

Walpole, Letters, II. 4.

5. In *law*: (a) The quality of being conditional on something else. See *dependent*, 5. (b) Pendency; the condition of awaiting determination.

My father is to advance me a sum to meet, as I have alleged, engagements contracted during the dependence of the late negotiation.

Shelley, in Dowden, II. 8.

An action is said to be in *dependence* from the moment of citation till the final decision of the House of Lords.

Bell.

Moral dependence, the relation of the will to the moral law. = *Syn. Dependence, Dependency*. See *dependency*.

dependency (dē-pen'den-si), *n.*; pl. *dependencies* (-siz). [Formerly also *dependancy*; an extension of *dependence*. See *-ence, -ency*.] 1. Same as *dependence*.

They must have their commission, or letters patent from the king, that so they may acknowledge their *dependency* upon the crown of England.

Bacon.

The country has risen from a state of colonial dependency.

D. Webster, Speech, Plymouth, Dec. 22, 1820.

2. That of which the existence presupposes the existence of something else; that which depends for its existence upon something else.

Of this frame the bearings and the ties,
The strong connections, nice dependencies.

Pope, Essay on Man, I. 80.

3. An accident or a quality; something non-essential.

Modes I call such complex ideas . . . which are considered as *dependencies*, or affections of substances.

Locke.

4. That which is subordinate to and dependent upon something else; especially, a territory subject to the control of a power of which it does not form an integral part; a dependent state or colony: as, the sun and its dependencies; the dependencies of Great Britain.

The rapidly rising importance of the Anglo-Indian and Australian Colonies and dependencies.

Hinton, Eng. Radical Leaders, p. 42.

The great dependency of India, with its two hundred millions of people.

Contemporary Rev., XLIX. 763.

54. The subject or cause of a quarrel, when duels were in vogue; the affair depending.

Your masters of dependencies, to take up
A drunken brawl.

Massinger.

6. An out-building; in the plural, offices; minor buildings adjoining or adjacent to a principal structure: as, the hotel and its dependencies.

It was the Indian way to call the place a fort where the palace and all its dependencies were situated.

Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 446.

= *Syn. Dependence, Dependency*. These forms are now seldom used interchangeably, as they were formerly, *dependence* being employed almost exclusively in abstract senses, and *dependency* in concrete ones, or for things or facts instead of relations or states.

dependent (dē-pen'dent), *a. and n.* [Formerly and sometimes still spelled *dependant* (see note below); < OF. *dependant*, *F. dépendant* = Sp. *dependiente*, *dependiente* = Pg. It. *dependente*, *dependente*, < L. *dependen(t)-s*, ppr. of *dependere*, hang upon, depend: see *depend*.] 1. a. 1. Hanging down; pendant: as, a dependent leaf.

The whole furls in the tails were dependent. *Peacham.*

2. Subordinate; subject to, under the control of, or needing aid from some extraneous source: as, the dependent condition of childhood; all men are largely dependent upon one another.

Who for a poor support herself resign'd
To the base toil of a dependent mind.

Crabbe, Works, IV. 176.

England, long dependent and degraded, was again a power of the first rank.

Macaulay.

This country is independent in government, but totally dependent in manners, which are the basis of government.

N. Webster, in Scudder, p. 163.

3. Contingent; resultant; derived from as a source; related to some ground or condition: as, an effect may be dependent on some unknown cause.—4. Relative: as, dependent beauty (which see, under *beauty*).—5. In *law*, conditioned on something else: as, the covenant of the purchaser of land to pay for it is usually so expressed in the contract of purchase as to be dependent on performance of the vendor's covenant to convey. Such covenants are usually mutually dependent.—*Dependent covenant, eng.* etc. See the nouns.

II. *n.* 1. One who depends on or looks to another for support or favor; a retainer: as, the prince was followed by a numerous train of dependents.

Can you love me? I am an heir, sweet lady,
However I appear a poor dependant.

Fletcher (and another), Elder Brother, iii. 5.

He lives in the family rather as a relation than a dependant.

Addison, Sir Roger at Home.

We are indigent, defenceless beings; the creatures of his power, and the dependents of his providence.

Rogers.

2. That which depends on something else; a consequence; a corollary.

The parliament of 1 H. IV. c. 3, 4. repealed this parliament of 21 E. II. with all its circumstances and dependencies.

Prynne, Treachery and Disloyalty of Papists, I. 32.

[As the spelling of this class of words depends solely upon whether they happen to be regarded as derived directly from the French or directly from the Latin, and as usage is divided, there is no good reason for insisting upon a distinction in spelling between the noun and the adjective, as is done by many, the former being spelled *dependant* and the latter *dependent*.]

dependently (dē-pen'dent-li), *adv.* In a dependent manner.

dependor (dē-pen'der), *n.* One who depends; a dependent.

depending (dē-pen'ding), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *depend*, *v.*] Suspense; anxious uncertainty.

Delay is bad, doubt worse, depending worst.
B. Jonson, To W. Roe.

dependingly (dē-pen'ding-li), *adv.* In a dependent or submissive manner.

If thou givest me this day supplies beyond the expense of this day, I will use it thankfully; and, nevertheless, dependingly; for I will renew my petition for my daily bread still.

Haile, On the Lord's Prayer.

depeople (dē-pē'pl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *depeopled*, ppr. *depeopling*. [*< OF. depeupler, depopler, also depeupler, F. depeupler* (see *dispeople*), < ML. *depopulare*, depopulate: see *depopulate*.] To depopulate; dispeople. [Rare.]

All eyes

Must see Achilles in first sight depeopling enemies.
Chapman, Iliad, ix.

deperdit (dē-pēr'dit), *n.* [*< L. depriditus*, pp. of *deperdere* (> OF. *deperdre*), destroy, lose, < *de + perdere*, lose: see *perdition*.] That which is lost or destroyed.

No reason can be given why, if these *deperdits* ever existed, they have now disappeared.

Paley, Nat. Theol., v. § 4.

deperditely (dē-pēr'dit-li), *adv.* [*< "deperditely, adj. (see deperdit, n.), + -ly*.] In the manner of one ruined; desperately.

The most *deperditely* wicked of all others, in whom was the root of wickedness.

Bp. King, Sermon (1608), p. 17.

deperdition (dē-pēr'dish-on), *n.* [= *F. déperdition* = Pr. *deperdicio* = Sp. *Pg. desperdicio* = It. *deperdizione*, < L. as if **deperditio(n)-*, < *deperdere*, destroy, lose: see *deperdit*.] Loss; waste; destruction; ruin. See *perdition*.

The old (body) by continual *Deperdition* and insensible Transpirations evaporating still out of us, and giving way to fresh.

Howell, Letters, I. 1. 31.

depersonalize (dē-pēr'son-al-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *depersonalized*, ppr. *depersonalizing*. [*< depriv. + personal + -ize*.] To regard as not individually personal; remove the idea of personality or of individuality from, as by ascribing a work, like the *Iliad* or the *Odyssey*, to many writers or authors, instead of to one writer or author. Also spelled *depersonalise*.

Modern democracy, whatever political form it may assume, . . . will have to ground its doctrine of human right, not upon theories which *depersonalise* man, but upon the primary facts of free will and moral obligation, which constitute him a person.

Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XXXIX. 47.

deportible (dē-pēr'ti-bl), *a.* [For *deportable*, *q. v.*, partly accommodated to *L. dispartire*, the more common form of *dispartire*, the orig. of ME. *departen*, *deperthen*, E. *depart*: see *depart*.] Divisible; separable; diffusible.

It may be, also, that some bodies have a kinde of lentour, and more *deportible* nature than others, as we see it evident in colouration.

Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 857.

dephal (dē'phal), *n.* [The Bengali name.] *Artocarpus Lakoocha*, an Indian tree, of the same genus as the breadfruit and jack, and cultivated for its fruit, which is of the size of an orange. The juice is used for bird-lime.

dephlegm (dē-flēm'), *v. t.* [= *F. déflegmer* = Sp. *desfleamar* = Pg. *desfleimar*, *deflegmar* = It. *deflemmare*, < NL. *dephlegmare* or *disphlegmare*, < L. *de- or dis-* priv. + *phlegma*, phlegm: see *phlegm*.] To deprive of or clear from phlegm; dehydrate; desiccate; dephlegmate.

We have sometimes taken spirit of salt, and carefully dephlegmed it.

Boyle.

dephlegmate (dē-flēg'māt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dephlegmated*, ppr. *dephlegmating*. [*< NL. dephlegmatus*, pp. of *dephlegmare*, dephlegm, dehydrate: see *dephlegm*.] To deprive of superabundant water, as by evaporation or distillation; rectify: said of spirits or acids.

We dephlegmated some by more frequent rectifications.

Boyle, Works, I. 329.

dephlegmation (dē-flēg-mā'shon), *n.* [= *F. déflegmation* = Sp. *desflemacion* = Pg. *desflegmación* = It. *deflemmazione*, < NL. **dephlegmatio(n)-*, < *disphlegmatio(n)-*, < *dephlegmare*, *disphlegmare*, dephlegm: see *dephlegmate*.] The operation of separating water from spirits and acids by evaporation or repeated distillation; concentration.

In divers cases it is not enough to separate the aqueous parts by *dephlegmation*.

Boyle.

dephlegmator (dē-flēg'mā-tor), *n.* A condensing apparatus for stills, consisting sometimes of broad sheets of tinned copper soldered together so as to leave narrow spaces between them, the liquid flowing successively from one space to the next, and sometimes of a worm or continuous pipe in large coils.

dephlegmedness (dē-flem'ed-nes), *n.* [*< dephlegmed*, pp. of *dephlegm*, + *-ness*.] The state of being freed from phlegm or watery matter.

The proportion betwixt the coralline solution and the spirit of wine depends . . . much upon the strength of the former liquor and the *dephlegmedness* of the latter.

Boyle, Works, I. 442.

dephlogisticate (dē-flō-jis'ti-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dephlogisticated*, ppr. *dephlogisticating*. [*< de-priv.* + *phlogisticate*, *q. v.*] To deprive of phlogiston, once supposed to exist as the principle of inflammability. See *phlogiston*.—**Dephlogisticated air**. See *air* 1.

Are we not authorized to conclude that water is composed of *dephlogisticated* air and phlogiston deprived of part of their latent . . . heat?

J. Watt, Philos. Transactions (1784), p. 332.

dephlogistication (dē-flō-jis-ti-kā'shon), *n.* A term applied by the older chemists to certain processes by which they imagined phlogiston, the supposed principle of inflammability, to be separated from bodies.

dephosphorization (dē-fos'for-i-zā'shon), *n.* [*< dephosphorize* + *-ation*.] The act or process of depriving of or freeing from phosphorus.

dephosphorize (dē-fos'for-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dephosphorized*, ppr. *dephosphorizing*. [*< de-priv.* + *phosphorize*.] To deprive of phosphorus; eliminate phosphorus from: as, to *dephosphorize* iron.

The problem of *dephosphorizing* iron ores is one of great importance, as the most extensive deposits are nearly all contaminated with this impurity.

Ure, Dict., IV. 450.

depict (dē-pikt'), *v. t.* [*< ME. *depicten* (only as a pp., *depict*), *< OF. depicter*, *depict*, *< L. depictus*, pp. of *depingere*, paint, depict: see *depaint*.] 1. To portray; paint; form a likeness of in colors: as, to *depict* a lion on a shield.

I founde a liknesse *depict* upon a walle,
Armyd in vertues, as I walkyd up and downe.

Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 28.

His armes are fairly *depicted* in his chamber.

Fuller, Worthies, Cambridgeshire.

The cowards of Lacedemon *depicted* upon their shields the most terrible beasts they could imagine.

Jer. Taylor.

2. To portray in words; describe: as, to *depict* the horrors of war.

Cæsar's gout was then *depicted* in energetic language.

Motley, Dutch Republic.

= *Syn.* To delineate, sketch, set forth.

depicter (dē-pik'tēr), *n.* [*< depict* + *-er* 1.] One who depicts or portrays.

The sculptor Canova, an accurate *depicter* of a certain low species of nature.

Caroline Fox, Journal, p. 75.

depiction (dē-pik'shon), *n.* [= *OF. depiction*, *< LL. depictio(n)*, *< L. depictus*, pp. of *depingere*, depict: see *depict*.] The act of depicting or portraying.

Even here, in the very sphere where Music is summoned to take on the *depiction* of definable passions to the utmost of her power, the vague but powerful expression of these is but a fraction of what she has done and is ready to do for word and scene.

Nineteenth Century, March, 1883.

We must leave out of account that [instrumentality] of *depiction*, as just instanced, because its employment belongs to a much more advanced state of cultivation, and leads the way to the invention not of speech, but of the analogous and auxiliary art of writing.

Whitney, Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 767.

depicture (dē-pik'tūr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *depictured*, ppr. *depicturing*. [*< de- + picture*, after *depict*.] To portray; paint; picture.

Several persons were *depicted* in caricature.

Fielding, Journey from this World to the Next.

Anacreon *depictures* in glowing colours the uninterrupted felicity of this creature [the cicada].

Donovan, Insects of China, p. 397.

By painting saintship I *depicture* sin,

Beside the pearl, I prove how black the jet.

Browning, Ring and Book, II. 162.

depilate (dep'i-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *depilated*, ppr. *depilating*. [*< L. depilatus*, pp. of *depilare* (*> F. dépiler* = *Pr. depilar* = *It. depelare*, *dipelare*), pull out the hair, *< de*, away, + *pilare*, put forth hair, also deprive of hair, *< pilus*, a hair: see *pilē*.] To strip of hair; remove the hair from.

The treatment [in tinea sycosis] consists in shaving every second or third day, together with the extraction of the diseased hairs, for which purpose a pair of *depilating* forceps should be used.

Duhring, Skin Diseases.

depilation (dep-i-lā'shon), *n.* [= *F. dépilation* = *Pr. depilacio* = *Pg. depilação* = *It. depilazione*, *< L. as if *depilatio(n)*, *< depilare*, deprive of hair: see *depilate*.] The act or process of removing hair from the skin or from a hide; loss of hair.

depilator (dep'i-lā-tor), *n.* An instrument for pulling out hairs.

depilatory (dē-pil'a-tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. dépilatoire* = *Sp. Pg. It. depilatorio*, *< L. as if *depilatorius*, *< depilare*, deprive of hair: see *depilate*.] 1. *a.* Having the property of removing hair from the skin.

Ælian says that they were *depilatory*, and, if macerated in vinegar, would take away the beard.

Chambers's Cyc., art. Urtica marina.

II. *n.*; pl. *depilatories* (-riz). An application used to remove hair without injuring the texture of the skin; specifically, a cosmetic employed to remove superfluous hairs from the human skin, as *calx sulphurata*.

The effects of the *depilatory* were soon seen.

T. Hook, Gilbert Gurney.

depilous (dep'i-lus), *a.* [*< L. depilis*, without hair, *< de-priv.* + *pilus*, hair.] Without hair; hairless.

This animal is a kind of lizard, a quadruped corticated and *depilous*: that is, without wool, fur, or hair.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 14.

deplanate (dep'lā-nāt), *a.* [*< LL. deplanatus*, pp. of *deplanare*, make level, *< de*, down, + *planare*, level, *< planus*, level: see *plane*.] Flattened or expanded; made level: same as *explanate*.

de plano (dē plā'nō), [*L.*, from or on a level, i. e., not on the bench: *de*, from; *plano*, abl. of *planum*, a level, plane, neut. of *planus*, level, plane: see *plane*, *plain*.] The phrase *de plano* or *e plano* was used by the Romans with reference to judgments in cases so evident that the judgment could be delivered by the pretor standing on a level with the suitors, without ascending the judgment-seat for the hearing of argument.] In *law*, by self-evident or manifest right; clearly; too plainly for argument.

deplant (dē-plant'), *v. t.* [= *F. déplanter*, *< L. deplantare*, take off a shoot or twig, set in the ground, *< de*, away, + *plantare*, plant, *< planta*, a plant: see *plant*.] To remove plants from, as a bed; transplant, as a tree. [Rare.]

deplantation (dē-plan-tā'shon), *n.* [= *F. déplantation*; as *deplant* + *-ation*.] The act of clearing from plants, or of transplanting.

deplete (dē-plēt'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *depleted*, ppr. *depleting*. [*< L. depletus*, pp. of *deplere*, empty, *< de-priv.* + *plere*, fill, related to *plenus*, full, = *E. full*: see *full*, *plenty*, etc. Cf. *complete*, *replete*.] 1. To empty, reduce, or exhaust by drawing away, as the strength, vital powers, resources, etc.: as, to *deplete* a country of inhabitants.

At no time were the Bank cellars *depleted* to any alarming extent.

Saturday Rev.

As a *depleting* outlet, therefore, of the river, the bayou Manchac is utterly insignificant.

Gov. Rep. on Mississippi River, 1861 (ed. 1876), p. 421.

2. In *med.*, to empty or unload, as overcharged vessels, by bloodletting, purgatives, or other means.

To support the vital energies by suitable means, and to *deplete* the vascular system at the same time.

Copland, Dict. Pract. Med., art. Apoplexy.

deplethoric (dē-pleth'ō-rik), *a.* [*< de-priv.* + *plethoric*.] Characterized by an absence of plethora.

Doubleday attempted to demonstrate that . . . the *deplethoric* state is favorable to fertility.

Pop. Sci. Mo., XXII. 39.

depletion (dē-plē'shon), *n.* [= *F. dépletion* = *Sp. deplecion*, *< L. as if *depletio(n)*, *< deplere*, pp. *depletus*, empty: see *deplete*.] 1. The act of emptying, reducing, or exhausting: as, the *depletion* of the national resources. Specifically—2. In *med.*, the act of relieving congestion or plethora by any remedial means, as bloodletting, purging, sweating, vomiting, etc.; also, any general reduction of fullness, as by abstinence.

Abstinence and a slender diet attenuates, because *depletion* of the vessels gives room to the fluid to expand itself.

Arbutnot.

depletive (dē-plē'tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. dépletif*; as *deplete* + *-ive*.] 1. *a.* Tending to deplete; producing depletion.

Depletive treatment is contraindicated.

Wardrop, Bleeding.

II. *n.* That which depletes; specifically, any medical agent of depletion.

She had been exhausted by *depletives*.

Wardrop, Bleeding.

depletory (dē-plē'tō-ri), *a.* [*< deplete* + *-ory*.] Tending to deplete; depletive.

depletion (dep-li-kā'shon), *n.* [*< ML. as if *depletio(n)*, *< deplicare*, unfold, *< L. de-priv.*

+ *plicare*, fold: see *plait*. Cf. *deploy*.] An unfolding, untwisting, or unplaiting. *Bayley*.

deplorability (dē-plōr'a-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*< deplorable*: see *bil-ty*.] Deplorableness. [Rare.]

Specious arguments of the *deplorability* of war in general.

Times (London), Jan. 18, 1866.

deplorable (dē-plōr'a-bl), *a.* [= *F. déplorable* = *Sp. deplorable* = *Pg. deploravel* = *It. deplorabile*, *< L. as if *deplorabilis*, *< deplorare*, deplore: see *deplore*.] 1. That may or must be deplored or lamented; lamentable; that demands or causes lamentation; hence, sad; calamitous; grievous; miserable; wretched: as, a *deplorable* calamity.

This was the *deplorable* condition to which the king was reduced.

Lord Clarendon, Great Rebellion.

Nothing could be more *deplorable* than the state even of the ablest men, who at that time depended for subsistence on their writings.

Macaulay, Boswell's Johnson.

2. Pitiable; contemptible: as, *deplorable* nonsense; *deplorable* stupidity. = *Syn.* 1. Distressing, dismal, mournful, melancholy, regrettable.

deplorableness (dē-plōr'a-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being deplorable; misery; wretchedness; a miserable state.

To discern the sadness and *deplorableness* of this estate.

Hammond, Works, IV. 536.

deplorably (dē-plōr'a-bli), *adv.* In a manner to be deplored; lamentably; miserably: as, manners are *deplorably* corrupt.

Metaphysicians consider it *deplorably* superficial to accept the appearance of things for realities.

G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. 395.

deplorate (dē-plō'rāt), *a.* [*< L. deploratus*, pp. of *deplorare*, deplore: see *deplore*.] Lamentable; hopeless.

The case is then most *deplorate* when reward goes over to the wrong side.

Sir R. L. Estrange.

deploration (dep-lō-rā'shon), *n.* [= *F. déploration* = *Pg. deploração* = *It. deplorazione*, *< L. deploratio(n)*, *< deplorare*, deplore: see *deplore*.] The act of lamenting; a lamentation.

He will leave to those her beneficiaries the farther search of this argument and *deploration* of her fortune.

Speed, Henry VII., IX. xx. § 16.

deplore (dē-plōr'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *deplored*, ppr. *deploing*. [= *OF. depleurer*, *deplourer*, *F. déplore* = *Sp. Pg. deplorar* = *It. deplorare*, *< L. deplorare*, lament over, bewail, *< de- + plorare*, wail, weep aloud; origin uncertain. Cf. *implore*.] I. *trans.* 1. To lament; bewail; mourn; feel or express deep and poignant grief for or in regard to.

But if Arcite thus *deplore*

His sufferings, Palamon yet suffers more.

Dryden, Pal. and Arc., I. 442.

I learn'd at last submission to my lot,

But, though I less *deplore*d thee, ne'er forgot.

Cowper, My Mother's Picture.

I have no dreams of a golden age; there will always be more than enough to *deplore*, more than enough to mend.

Gladstone, Might of Right.

2. To despair of; regard or give up as desperate.

The physicians do make a kind of scruple and religion to stay with the patient after the disease is *deplored*.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, II.

In short, he is an animal of a most *deplored* understanding, without reading and conversation.

Dryden, Pref. to Notes on Empress of Morocco.

A true Poetick State we had *deplored*.

Congreve, To Lord Halifax.

3. To tell of sympathetically.

Never more

Will I my master's tears to you *deplore*.

Shak., T. N., III. 1.

= *Syn.* 1. To bemoan, grieve for, sorrow over. II. *intrans.* To utter lamentations; lament; moan. [Rare.]

All Nature mourns; the Floods and Rocks *deplore*.

Congreve, Death of Queen Mary.

'Twas when the sea was roaring

With hollow blasts of wind,

A damsel lay *deploing*;

All on a rock reclined.

Gay, The What d'ye Call 't, II. 8.

deploredly (dē-plōr'ed-li), *adv.* In a deplored way; lamentably. *Jer. Taylor*.

deploredness (dē-plōr'ed-nes), *n.* The state of being deplored; deplorableness.

But for thee, O blessed Jesu, so ardent was thy love to us that it was not in the power of our extreme misery to abate it; yea, so as that the *deploredness* of our condition did but lighten that holy flame.

By. Hall, A Pathetical Meditation, § 2.

deplorer (dē-plōr'ēr), *n.* One who deplores or deeply laments; a deep mourner.

Not to be a mere spectator, or a lazy *deplorer* of the danger.

Considerations about Reason and Religion (1675), Pref., p. vii.

deploy (dê-ploi'), *v.* [*< F. déployer, unroll, unfold, < OF. desployer, earlier despleier, displeier, > ME. displayen, E. display, which is thus a doublet of deploy: see display, and cf. depletion.*] *I. trans. Milit., to expand; display; extend in a line of small depth, as a division or a battalion which has been previously formed in one or more columns.*

Carr's division was *deployed* on our right, Lawler's brigade forming his extreme right and reaching through these woods to the river above.

U. S. Grant, Personal Memoirs, I. 524.

II. intrans. Milit., to open out; extend; move so as to form a more extended front or line: as, the regiment deployed to the right.

A column is said to *deploy* when it makes a flank march or unfolds itself, so as to display its front.

Sullivan.

deploy (dê-ploi'), *n.* [*< deploy, v.*] *Milit., the expansion or opening out of a body of troops previously compacted into a column, so as to present a more extended front.*

deployment (dê-ploi'ment), *n.* [*< F. déploiement, < déployer, deploy: see deploy and -ment.*] The act of deploying.

deplumate (dê-plô'mât), *a.* [*< ML. deplumatus, pp. of deplumare, pluck of feathers: see deplume.*] *In ornith., bare or stripped of feathers; denuded.*

deplumation (dê-plô-mâ'shon), *n.* [*< ML. *deplumatio(n)-, < deplumare, pluck of feathers: see deplume.*] *1. In ornith., the stripping or falling off of plumes or feathers; molting.*

The violence of her molting, or *deplumation*.

Stillingfleet, Origines Sacrae, III. 3.

2. In pathol., an affection of the eyelids in which the eyelashes drop out.

deplume (dê-plôm'), *v. t.; pret. and pp. deplumed, ppr. depluming.* [*< ME. deplumen = F. déplumer = Sp. Pg. desplumar = It. spiumare, < ML. deplumare, pluck of feathers, < L. de, off, + plumare, cover with feathers, < pluma, a feather, plume: see plume.*] To strip or pluck the feathers from; deprive of plumage; pluck.

And twice a yere *deplumed* may that [geese] be.
Palladius, Huabondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 28.

Fortune and Time fettered at their feet with adamantine chains, their wings *deplumed* for starting from them.

B. Jonson, Love's Welcome at Bolsover.

depolarization (dê-pô'la-rî-zâ'shon), *n.* [= *F. dépolariation = It. depolarizzazione; as depolarize + -ation.*] The act of depriving of polarity or removing the effects of polarization. Specifically—(a) *In optics, the change in the direction of the plane of polarization, as by a section of a crystal, so that the polarized ray before arrested can pass through the analyzer.* (b) *In elect., the removal of the polarizing film of gas from the negative plate of a voltaic cell.* (c) *In magnetism, the destruction of magnetic polarity in a mass of iron or steel. See polarization. Also spelled depolarisation.*

depolarize (dê-pô'la-rî-z), *v. t.; pret. and pp. depolarized, ppr. depolarizing.* [= *F. dépolari-zer = It. depolarizzare; as de-priv. + polarize.*] To deprive of polarity; remove the effects of polarity from. (a) *In optics, to cause to reappear, as a polarized ray before arrested by the analyzer.* (b) *To destroy that polarity in (metallic electrodes immersed in an electrolytic substance, or the metal plates of a battery) which results from the passage of a current, and opposes and weakens the current to which it is due.* (c) *To deprive of magnetic polarity. Also spelled depolarise.*

depolarizer (dê-pô'la-rî-zér), *n.* That which depolarizes; specifically, in *elect.*, a substance used in a battery-cell for the purpose of preventing polarization. Depolarizers usually act by entering into combination with the gases liberated, and thus preventing their accumulating on the battery-plates and giving rise to polarization. Also spelled *depolariser*.

depolish (dê-pol'ish), *v. t.* [*< de-priv. + polish, after F. depolir = Pg. depolir, depolish.*] To destroy the polish of; remove the glaze from; dull.

The surface should now appear somewhat *depolished*.

Ure, Dict., II. 639.

depolishing (dê-pol'ish-ing), *n.* The process of removing polish or glaze; specifically, in *ceram.*, a process whereby the glaze on ware is removed. Ware with the resulting dull surface is called *ivory porcelain*. It corresponds to the *deglaizing* of glass.

deponer (dê-pôn'), *v.; pret. and pp. deponed, ppr. deponing.* [= *Sp. deponer = Pg. depor = It. deporre, diporre = D. deponeren = G. deponiren = Dan. deponere = Sw. deponera, < L. deponere, pp. deponitus, lay down or aside, give in charge, intrust, ML. also testify, < de, down, away, + ponere, lay, place: see ponent and pose, and cf. depose, deposit, etc.*] *I. trans. 1. To lay down; deposit.*

What basins, most capacious of their kind,
Enclose her, while the obedient element
Lifts or *depones* its burthen.

Southey.

2. To lay down as a pledge; wager.

On this I would *depone*

As much as any cause I've known.

S. Butler, Hudibras.

3. To testify; state in a deposition.

Farther Sprot *deponeth*, that he entered himself there-
after in conference with Bour.

State Trials, George Sprot, an. 1608.

II. intrans. In Scots and old Eng. law, to give testimony; bear witness; depose.

deponent (dê-pô'nent), *a. and n.* [*< L. deponen(t)-s, ppr. of deponere, lay aside (LL. deponen(t)-s, adj., also as a noun (sc. verbum), a verb that 'lays aside' its proper passive sense: tr. Gr. ἀποθετικός: see apothesis, ML. also testify: see depone.*] *I. a. Laying down.—Deponent verb, in Latin gram., a verb which has a passive form with an active signification, as loqui, to speak: so called because such verbs were regarded as having laid down or dispensed with an active form and a passive sense.*

II. n. 1. In Latin gram., a deponent verb.—2. One who deposes or makes a deposition, especially under oath; one who makes an affidavit; one who gives written testimony to be used as evidence in a court of justice, or for any other purpose. Abbreviated dpt.

He observed how the testimony of the other *deponents* confirmed that of Houseman.

Bulwer, Eugene Aram, vi. 5.

depopulacy (dê-pop'û-lâ-si), *n.* [*< depopulate: see -acy.*] *Depopulation.*

Mars answered: O Jove, neither she nor I,
With both our aids, can keep *depopulacy*
From off the frogs.

Chapman, tr. of Homer's Batrachomyomachia.

depopularize (dê-pop'û-lâ-rî-z), *v. t.; pret. and pp. depopularized, ppr. depopularizing.* [= *F. dépopulariser = Pg. depopularizar; as de-priv. + popularize.*] To render unpopular. *Westminster Rev. [Rare.]*

depopulate (dê-pop'û-lât), *v.; pret. and pp. depopulated, ppr. depopulating.* [*< L. depopulatus, pp. of depopulari, ML. also depopulare (> It. depopulare = Sp. *depopular, despoplar = Pg. depopular = Pr. depopular = OF. depopuler, deppopuler, despopuler, also depeupler, depopler, despeupler, F. depeupler, > E. depeople, dispeople), lay waste, ravage, plunder, ML. also deprive of people, dispeople, < de- + populari, lay waste, ravage, plunder, destroy, a word usually derived from populus, people, and explained as "prop. to spread or pour out in a multitude over a region," or "to fill with (hostile) people," or otherwise, in the comp. depopulari, ML. depopulare, with de-priv., 'deprive of people or inhabitants,' this sense being involved in the Rom. and E. words (cf. also depeople and dispeople). But the uses of the L. populari throw doubt on the assumed original connection with populus, people, and the word is by some regarded as a kind of freq. of spoliare, spoil, despoil, plunder, being in this view reduplicated (*spo-, *spol-) from the base *spol- of spoliolum, spoil: see spoil.*] *I. trans. To deprive of inhabitants, wholly or in part, whether by death or by expulsion; dispeople; reduce the population of.*

Many towns and villages upon the sea coasts are, of late years, wonderfully decayed, and some wonderfully *depopulated*.

Privy Council (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 301).

Grim death, in different shapes,
Depopulates the nations; thousands fall
His victims.

Philips.

II. intrans. To become dispeopled. [Rare or obsolete.]

This is not the place to enter into an inquiry whether the country be *depopulating* or not.

Goldsmith, Des. VII., Ded.

depopulate (dê-pop'û-lât), *a.* [*< L. depopulatus, pp.: see the verb.*] *Depopulated. [Rare.]*

When the sea-mew
Flies, as once before it flew,
O'er thine isles *depopulate*.

Shelley, Written among the Euganean Hills.

depopulation (dê-pop'û-lâ'shon), *n.* [= *F. dépopulation = Sp. depopulación = Pg. depopulação = It. depopolazione, < L. depopolatio(n)-, a laying waste, plundering, < depopulari, lay waste: see depopulate, r.*] The act of depopulating, or the state of being depopulated; reduction of population; destruction or expulsion of inhabitants.

It [Milan] hath suffered many devastations and *depopulations*.

Coryat, Crudities, f. 130.

The only remedy and amends against the *depopulation* and thinness of a Land within, is the borrow'd strength of firme alliance from without.

Milton, Reformation in Eng., II.

depopulator (dê-pop'û-lâ-tôr), *n.* [= *I. dépopulateur = Sp. depopulador = It. depopulatore, < L. depopulator, a plunderer, marauder, < depopulari, plunder: see depopulate.*] One who depopulates.

Our puny *depopulators* allege for their doings the king's and country's good.

Fuller, Holy State, p. 25.

deport (dê-pôrt'), *v. t.* [*< OF. deporter, bear, suffer, banish, refl. cease, desist, forbear, F. deporter = Pr. Sp. Pg. deportar = It. deportare = D. deporteren = G. deportiren = Dan. deportere = Sw. deportera, < L. deportare, carry away, get, acquire, carry off, banish, ML. also bear, suffer, favor, forbear, < de, away, + portare, carry: see port, and cf. apport, comport, export, import, report, transport, and see esp. disport.*] *1. To transport or carry off; carry away, or from one country to another; specifically, to transport forcibly, as to a penal colony or a place of exile.*

The only sure way of bringing about a healthy relation between the two countries [England and America] is for Englishmen to clear their minds of the notion that we are always to be treated as a kind of inferior and *deported* Englishman whose nature they perfectly understand.

Lowell, Study Windows, p. 81.

2. To carry; demean; behave: with a reflexive pronoun.

Let an ambassador *deport himself* in the most graceful manner before a prince.

Pope.

How do the Christians here *deport them*, keep
Their robes of white unspotted by the world?

Browning, Ring and Book, II. 212.

deport (dê-pôrt'), *n.* [*< OF. deport, deport, m., deportie, f., deportment: from the verb.*] *Deportment; mien.*

But Della's self

In gait surpass'd, and goddess-like *deport*.

Milton, P. L., IX. 389.

deportation (dê-pôrt-tâ'shon), *n.* [*< F. déportation = Sp. deportacion = Pg. deportação = It. deportazione = D. deportatie = G. Dan. Sw. deportation, < L. deportatio(n)-, a carrying away, < deportare, carry away: see deport.*] *A carrying away; a removing from one country to another, or to a distant place; transportation; specifically, forcible transportation, especially to a penal colony.*

The wings seemed to be like the wings of a stork; another expression of that sudden transmigration and *deportation*.

D. Stokes, Twelve Minor Prophets, p. 497.

In their [the Jews'] *deportations*, they had often the favour of their conquerors.

Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, III. v.

Emancipation [of the slaves], even without *deportation*, would probably enhance the wages of white labor.

Lincoln, in Raymond, p. 325.

deportator (dê-pôrt-tâ-tôr), *n.* [*L. as if *deportator, < deportare, deport: see deport.*] One who deports or transports. *Davies.*

This island of ours, within these late days, hath bred a great number of these field-briers, . . . oppressors, enclosers, depopulators, *deportators*, depravators.

Rev. T. Adams, Works, II. 481.

deportment (dê-pôrt'ment), *n.* [*< OF. deportement, F. deportement = It. deportamento, < ML. as if *deportamentum, < L. deportare, deport: see deport.*] *Carriage or bearing in intercourse; manner of acting toward or before others; behavior; demeanor; conduct; management.*

What's a fine person, or a beautiful face,
Unless *deportment* gives them decent grace?

Churchill, The Rosciad.

This produced such a change in his whole *deportment*, that his neighbours took him to be a new man, and were amazed at his conversion from prodigious profaneness to a moral and religious life.

Southey, Bunyan, p. 16.

At these primitive tea-parties the utmost propriety and dignity of *deportment* prevailed.

Iring, Knickerbocker, p. 170.

= *Syn. Carriage, Conduct, etc. See behavior.*

deporture (dê-pôrt'chûr), *n.* [*< deport + -ure.*] *Deportment. Speed.*

deposable (dê-pô'zâ-bl), *a.* [= *F. déposable; as deposer + -able.*] Capable of being deposed or deprived of office.

deposalt (dê-pô'zâl), *n.* [*< deposer + -al.*] The act of depositing or divesting of office.

The short interval between the *deposal* and death of princes is become proverbial.

Fox, Hist. James II., p. 14.

depose (dê-pôz'), *v.; pret. and pp. deposed, ppr. deposing.* [*< ME. deposen, lay aside, deprive of office, also intrust, < OF. deposer, F. déposer (= OSp. deponar), lay down, deposit, testify, with senses of L. deponere, pp. deponitus, lay down, etc. (see depone), but in form confused with OF. poser, ML. posare, place: so with the other compounds, appose, compose, expose, impose, propose, repose, suppose, trans-*

pose: see *pose*.² **I. trans.** 1. To lay down; let fall; deposit. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Take leaves green ynough of Citrus tree, . . .
And into must that ylt not fervent be
Depose, and close or faste it closed se.
Palladius, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 203.

I pray thee *depose*
Some small piece of silver; it shall be no loss.
B. Jonson, *Gipsies Metamorphosed*.
The long-enduring terms in time will all
Die and *depose* their dust upon the wall.
Crabbe, *Works*, II. 24.

2†. To lay aside.

God hath *deposed* his wrath towards all mankind.
Barrow.

3†. To remove; eject; evict.

We have summoned you hither, to dispossess you of those places and to *depose* you from those rooms, whereof indeed by virtue of our own grant, yet against reason, you are possessed.
Hooker, *Eccles. Polity*, v. 81.

4. To remove from office, especially from royalty, or from high executive, ecclesiastical, or judicial office; dethrone; divest of office: as, to *depose* a king or a bishop.

Thus when the state one Edward did *depose*,
A greater Edward in his room arose.
Dryden, *Epistles*, x., To Congreve.

The Jews well know their power: ere Saul they chose,
God was their king, and God they *durst* *depose*.
Dryden, *Abn. and Achit.*, I. 418.

They had *deposed* one tyrant, only to make room for a thousand.
J. Adams, *Works*, V. 40.

5†. To take away; strip off (from one); divest (one of).

You may my glories and my state *depose*,
But not my griefs; still am I king of those.
Shak., *Rich. II.*, iv. 1.

Your title speaks you nearest heaven, and points
You out a glorious reign among the angels;
Do not *depose* yourself of one, and be
Of the other disinherited. *Shirley*, *The Traitor*, III. 3.

6. To testify to; attest.

To *depose* the yearly rent or valuation of lands. *Bacon*.

I am ready to *depose*, when I shall be lawfully called, that no European did ever visit those countries before me.
Swift, *Gulliver's Travels*, IV. 12.

7. To examine on oath; take the deposition of.

Depose him in the justice of his cause.
Shak., *Rich. II.*, I. 3.

II. intrans. 1. To bear witness.

A man might reason with us all day long, without persuading us that we slept through the day, or that we returned from a long journey, when our memory *deposes* otherwise. *J. H. Newman*, *Parochial Sermons*, I. 191.

Specifically—**2.** To give testimony on oath; especially, to give testimony which is embodied in writing in a deposition or an affidavit; give answers to interrogatories intended as evidence in a court: as, he *deposed* to the following facts; the witness *deposes* and says that, etc.

'Twas he that made you to *depose*. *Shak.*, 3 *Hen. VI.*, I. 2.

deposer (dē-pō'zēr), *n.* 1. One who deposes or degrades from office.—2. A deponent; a witness.

deposit (dē-pōz'it), *v.* [Formerly *deposite*; < OF. *depositer* = Sp. *depositar* = It. *depositare*, *deposicare*, < ML. *deposicare*, deposit, freq. of *deponere*, pp. *depositus*, lay aside, deposit: see *depone* and *depose*, and cf. *deposui*, *n.*] **I. trans.** 1. To lay down; place; put: as, a crocodile *deposits* her eggs in the sand; soil *deposited* by a river.

On both sides of these apartments (catacombs) are three stories of holes, big enough to *deposit* the bodies in.
Pococke, *Description of the East*, I. 9.

2. To lay away; lay in a place for preservation or safe-keeping; store: as, to *deposit* goods in a warehouse.

Here might be the temple of Diana, a place of security, where Hannibal *deposited* his vases of lead, as if they were full of money, and left carelessly in his house some brass statues, which he filled with his gold.
Pococke, *Description of the East*, II. I. 253.

Stow tells us that, in his memory, great part of Leaden Hall was appropriated to the purpose of painting and *depositing* the pageants for the use of the city.
Strutt, *Sports and Pastimes*, p. 26.

3. To place for care or custody; lodge in trust; place: as, to *deposit* money in a bank; to *deposit* bonds or goods with a creditor as security.

The people with whom God thought fit to *deposit* these things for the benefit of the world.
Clarke, *Works*, II. clixiii.

4†. To lay or set aside; get rid of.

If what is written prove usefull to you, to the *depositing* that which I cannot but deem an error.
Hammond, *Works*, I. 704.

It has been often alleged, that the passions can never be wholly *deposited*.
Goldsmith, *Taste*.

II. intrans. To settle or be formed by deposition; descend and rest or become attached.

When the strata of the Cordilleras were *depositing*, there were islands which even in the latitude of Northern Chile, where now all is irreclaimably desert, supported large coniferous forests. *Darwin*, *Geol. Observations*, II. 409.

When no more silver *deposits* on the copper, the operation is completed. *Workshop Receipts*, 1st ser., p. 198.

deposit (dē-pōz'it), *n.* [Formerly *deposite* (in ME. *depost*, < OF. *depost*, F. *dépôt*, > E. *depost*); = Sp. *Pg.* It. *deposito*, < L. *depositum* (ML. also *depostum*), a thing laid aside or given in trust, neut. of *depositus*, pp. of *deponere*, lay aside: see the verb.] 1. That which is laid or thrown down; matter laid down or lodged in a place, or settled by subsidence or precipitation, as from a fluid medium.

Throws the golden sands,
A rich *deposit*, on the border lands.
Couper, *Charity*.

• Meanwhile the hours were each leaving their little *deposit*, and gradually forming the final reason for inaction—namely, that action was too late.
George Eliot, *Middlemarch*, I. 378.

Specifically—(a) In *geol.*, any mass of material which has been thrown down from, or moved and gathered together by, water, or which has been separated from a solution by chemical agencies. Irregularity of form is rather a characteristic of a deposit; if the material be evenly and uniformly distributed, it would more generally be termed a *bed* or *layer*. The products of volcanic agencies are rarely designated by the term *deposit*.

The most characteristic distinction between the lacustrine and marine deltas consists in the nature of the organic remains which become imbedded in their *deposits*.
Lyell.

(b) In *mining*, the most general term for an accumulation, or "occurrence," of ore, of whatever form or nature it may be; but the word *ore* is generally added. (See *ore-deposit*.) By some authors the term *deposit* is used as meaning a mode of occurrence of ore supposed to be less permanent in its character than a true vein. Thus, flat masses or sheets would often be called *deposits*, especially if not exhibiting any of the special characters of true or fissure veins. (See *vein*.) (c) The metallic coating precipitated by galvanic action from a chemical solution upon a ground or base, as the film of gold or silver on plated articles, or of copper on copper-faced type, or the copper shell of an electrolyte plate.

2. Anything intrusted to the care of another; something given into custody for safe-keeping; specifically, money lodged in a bank for safety or convenience.

It seems your church is not so faithful a guardian of her *deposit* as her dear friends . . . would make us believe.
Hammond, *Works*, II. I. 677.

I do not at all doubt that the arrangement is in a certain degree at haphazard, but it seems to me that there must have been a meaning in the prominence given to *deposits* in the Roman and Hindu law, and in the prominence assigned to Theft in the law both of the Romans and of the Sallian Franks.
Maine, *Early Law and Custom*, p. 383.

3. A place where things are deposited; a depository. [Rare.]—**4.** The state or fact of being deposited or stored in the care of another; storage: as, to have money on *deposit* in a bank; safe *deposit*.—**5.** A pledge; a pawn; something given as security. Specifically—**6.** In *law*: (a) A sum of money which one puts into the hands of another to secure the fulfillment of some agreement, or as a part payment in advance. (b) A naked bailment of personal property, to be kept for the bailor without recompense, and to be returned when he shall require it. (c) In *Scots law*, same as *deposition*.—**7†.** Deposition.

I desire that this may not be looked upon as a full and finished character, but my solemn *deposit* of the truth, to the best of my knowledge. *Chesterfield*, *Miscellanies*.

Certificate of deposit. See *certificate*.—**Contact deposit.** See *contact*.—**Coralline deposits**, in *geol.*, a term applied to those recent or alluvial strata which consist of the marine banks, shoals, and islands entirely composed of coral, and thence extended to the lower Pliocene deposits of Suffolk, England, the white or coralline crag.—**Melanic deposit.** See *melanic*.—**Special deposit**, a deposit in a bank which the bank is not entitled to use, but must keep specifically to be returned.

depository (dē-pōz'it-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *depositaire* = Sp. *Pg.* It. *depositario*, < LL. *depositarius*, only as a noun, one who receives a trust, < L. *depositum*, a trust, deposit: see *deposui*, *n.*] **I. a.** Of deposit; receiving deposits: said of banks.

No loss has resulted in this class of deposits for the past eighteen years, although a number of failures have taken place among the *depository* banks.
Rep. of Sec. of Treasury, 1886, p. 88.

II. n.; pl. depositaries (-riz). 1. A person with whom anything is left or lodged in trust; one to whom a thing is committed for safe-keeping, or to be used for the benefit of the owner; a trustee; a guardian. Also *depository*.

For a hundred years they [the Puritans] were the sole *depositaries* of the sacred fire of liberty in England.
R. Choate, *Addresses*, p. 47.

The Liverpool house was the authorized *depository* of Confederate funds in Europe.

J. R. Soley, *Blockade and Cruisers*, p. 182.

The first apostles alone were the *depositories* of the pure and perfect evangel.

Swimburne, *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLII. 170.

2. In *law*, a bailee of personal property, to be kept by him for the bailor without recompense. **deposítatē** (dē-pōz'it-tāt), *a.* [*<* ML. *depositatus*, pp.: see *deposui*, *v.*] Deposited.

A marble inscription . . . signifying that his corpse is *deposite* within. *Woodrow Correspondence*, III. 86.

deposition (dē-pōz-i-tā'shŏn), *n.* [*<* ML. as if "*depositatio* (*n.*), < *deposicare*, deposit: see *deposui*, *v.*] In *Scots law*, a contract by which something belonging to one person is intrusted to the gratuitous custody of another (called the *depository*), to be redelivered on demand. A *proper deposition* is one where a special subject is deposited, to be restored without alteration. An *improper deposition* is one where money or other fungibles are deposited, to be returned in kind. Also *deposit*.

depositing-dock (dē-pōz'it-ing-dok), *n.* See *dock* 3.

deposition (dep-ō-zish'on), *n.* [*<* OF. *deposition*, F. *déposition* = Sp. *deposicion* = *Pg.* *deposição* = It. *deposizione*, < LL. *deposito* (*n.*), a laying down, < L. *deponere*, pp. *depositus*, lay down, deposit: see *deposui*, *v.*] 1. The act of depositing; a laying down; lodgment or precipitation: as, the *deposition* of stones by a moving glacier, or of sediment by a river; the *deposition* of a metallic coating by galvanism.

A benefactress to the convent, happening to die, was desirous of being buried in the cloister. . . . The society considered the *deposition* of their benefactress among them as a very great honour.
Goldsmith, *Cyrillo Padovano*.

The sediment brought down from the land would only prevent the growth of the coral in the line of its *deposition*.
Darwin, *Coral Reefs*, p. 89.

The *deposition* of a delta is the work of tens of thousands of years.
H. Spencer, *Social Statics*, p. 378.

2. That which is deposited or placed; a deposit. [Rare.]—**3†.** The act of laying down or bringing to notice; presentation.

The influence of princes upon the dispositions of their courts needs not the *deposition* of their examples, since it hath the authority of a known principle.
W. Montague, *Devoute Essays*, I. ix. § 2.

4. Declaration; assertion; specifically, in *law*, testimony taken under interrogatories, written or oral, before an authorized officer, to be used as a substitute for the production of the witness in open court. The term is sometimes loosely used to include affidavits, which are *ex-parte* statements in writing, sworn to, but not taken judicially or quasi-judicially, as are depositions strictly so called. In a deposition there may have been cross-examination; in an affidavit, none. A deposition is evidence; an affidavit may be evidence.

If you will examine the veracity of the fathers by those circumstances usually considered in *depositions*, you will find them strong on their side.
Sir K. Digby.

5. In *civil* and *common law*: (a) A deposit; a naked bailment of goods, to be kept for the bailor without reward, and to be returned when he shall require it, or delivered according to the object or purpose of the original trust. *Story*, *Bailments*, iv. 41. (b) The thing so deposited.—**6.** The act of depositing a person from an office, or of depriving him of a dignity; specifically, the act of dethroning, or of removing from some important office or trust.

After his *deposition* by the council of Lyons, the affairs of Frederic II. went rapidly into decay.
Hallam, *Middle Ages*, vii. 2.

7†. In *surg.*, the depression of the lens of the eye in the operation of couching.—**8.** The burial of a saint's body, or the act of transferring his remains or relics to a new resting-place or shrine; the festival commemorating such burial or translation: as, the *Deposition* of St. Martin.—**Deposition from the cross**, the taking down of Christ's body from the cross, or the representation of that act in a work of art.—*Syn.* 4. *Testimony*, etc. See *evidence*.

depositive (dē-pōz'it-iv), *a.* [= OF. *depositif*; as *deposit* + *-ive*.] Depositing; tending to deposit: in *pathol.*, applied to inflammation of the corium when the effusion of lymph into that membrane gives rise to small, hard elevations or pimples on the surface.

depositor (dē-pōz'it-ŏr), *n.* [= F. *dépoteur*, < LL. *depositor*, < L. *deponere*, pp. *depositus*, deposit: see *deposui*.] One who makes a deposit; specifically, one who deposits money in a bank.

It is ordained by the sages of Hindustan that a *depositor* shall carefully enquire into the character of his intended depository; who, if he undertake to keep the goods, shall preserve them with care and attention.
Sir W. Jones, *Law of Bailments*.

Savings Banks, where the smallest sums are placed in perfect safety . . . and are paid . . . the moment they are demanded by the *depositor*. McCulloch, Com. Dict.

depository (dē-pōz'it-tō-ri), *n.*; pl. *depositories* (-riz). [*< ML. *depositorium, a place of deposit, < L. depositus, pp. of deponere, deposit.*] 1. A place where anything is lodged for safe-keeping: as, a warehouse is a *depository* for goods.

It may be said . . . that the Constitutional Monarch is only a *depository* of power, as an armory is a *depository* of arms; but that those who wield the arms, and those alone, constitute the true governing authority. Gladstone, *Might of Right*, p. 169.

2. [*Prop. depository.*] A person to whom a thing is intrusted for safe-keeping; a *depository*. [*Rare.*]

If I am a vain man, my gratification lies within a narrow circle. I am the sole *depository* of my own secret, and it shall perish with me. Junius, *Letters*, Ded.

One who was the director of the national finances, and the *depository* of the gravest secrets of state, might render inestimable services. Macaulay, *Hist. Eng.*, xxii.

deposit-receipt (dē-pōz'it-rē-sēt'), *n.* A note or an acknowledgment for money lodged with a banker for a stipulated time, on which a higher rate of interest is allowed than on the balance of a current account.

deposti, *n.* An obsolete form of *deposit*.

depot (dē-pō' or dē'pō), *n.* [*< F. dépôt, a deposit, a place of deposit, a storehouse, depot, < OF. depost, a deposit, pledge, < L. depositum, a deposit: see deposit, n.*] 1. A place of deposit; a *depository*; a warehouse or storehouse for receiving goods for storage, sale, or transfer, as on a railroad or other line of transportation.

The islands of Guernsey and Jersey are at present the great *depôts* of this kingdom. *British Critic* (1794), p. 203.

Specifically—2. A railroad-station; a building for the accommodation and shelter of passengers and the receipt and transfer of freight by railroad. [*U. S.*—3. *Milit.* (a) A military magazine, as a fort, where stores, ammunition, etc., are deposited; or a station where recruits for different regiments are received and drilled, and where soldiers who cannot accompany their regiments remain. (b) The headquarters of a regiment, where all supplies are received and whence they are distributed. (c) In Great Britain, that portion of a battalion, generally consisting of two companies, which remains at home when the rest are ordered on foreign service.—4. *In fort.*, a particular place at the tail of the trenches, out of the reach of the cannon of the place, where the troops generally assemble who are ordered to attack the outworks.

Sometimes written with the French accents, *dépôt* or *depôt*.

=*Syn.* 2. *Depot, Station, Freight-house.* In the United States, at first the places for landing railroad-passengers and freight were called *depôts*, *passenger-depôts*, *freight-depôts*; but the use of *station* for the landing-place of passengers is gradually increasing, while *freight-house* is the most common word for a separate storage-place.

depotentialiate (dē-pōt'en'shi-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *depotentialiated*, ppr. *depotentialiating*. [*< L. depriv. + potentia, power: see potency.*] To deprive of potency or power.

The gospel of Christ himself we may therefore expect to see greatly *depotentialiated*. *Bibliotheca Sacra*, XLV. 176.

depravate (dep'ra-vāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *depravated*, ppr. *depravating*. [*< L. depravatus, pp. of depravare, deprave: see deprave.*] 1†. To defame; vilify.

Whereat the rest, in depth of scorn and hate,
His Divine Truth with taunts doe *depravate*.
Davies, *Holy Roode*, p. 7.

2. To render depraved. [*Rare.*]

With natures *depravated*, and affinities already distempered by the sin of progenitors. Bushnell, *Nat. and the Supernat.*, p. 178.

depravation (dep-ra-vā'shon), *n.* [= *F. dépravation = Sp. depravación = Pg. depravação = It. depravazione, < L. depravatio(n), < depravare, deprave: see deprave.*] 1†. The act of perverting or distorting; perversion; vilification.

Do not give advantage
To stubborn critics, apt, without a theme,
For *depravation*. Shak., *T. and C.*, v. 2.

That learning should undermine the reverence of laws and government . . . is assuredly a mere *depravation* and calumny. Bacon, *Advancement of Learning*, l. 23.

2. The act of making or becoming bad or worse; the act or process of debasement; deterioration.

It is to these . . . [circumstances] that the *depravation* of ancient polite learning is principally to be ascribed. Goldsmith, *Polite Learning*, II.

3. Depraved or corrupt quality or character; degeneracy; depravity.

Notwithstanding this universal *depravation* of manners, behold how untouched he [Noah] stood, and what a character he bore! Bp. Atterbury, *Sermons*, II. iv.

4. A depraved tendency; inclination toward evil or corruption. [*Rare.*]

What befell Asdrubal or Cesar Borgia is as much an illustration of the mind's powers and *depravations* as what has befallen us. Emerson, *History*.

=*Syn.* *Depravity, Depravation, deterioration, corruption, vitiation, contamination, debasement.* *Depravation* is especially the act of depraving or the process of becoming depraved; *depravity*, the state resulting from the act or process. The use of *depravation* for *depravity* is uncommon.

Its coarseness [that of Dryden's day] was not external, like that of Elizabeth's day, but the outward mark of an inward *depravity*. Lowell, *Among my Books*, 1st ser., p. 32.

I do not believe there ever was put upon record more *depravation* of Man, and more despicable frivolity of thought and aim in Woman, than in the novels which purport to give the picture of English fashionable life. Marg. Fuller, *Woman in 19th Cent.*, p. 139.

deprave (dē-prāv'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *depraved*, ppr. *depraving*. [*< ME. depraven, < OF. depraver, pervert, calumniate, accuse, F. dépraver = Sp. Pg. depravar = It. depravare, < L. depravare, pervert, distort, corrupt, < de- + pravus, crooked, misshapen, wicked, depraved.*] 1†. To pervert; distort; speak evil of; misreport; calumniate; vilify.

See! how the stubborn damzell doth *deprave*
My simple meaning with disdainfull scorn.

Spenser, *Sonnets*, xlix.

Gone about to *deprave* and calumniate the person and writings of Quintus Horatius Flaccus.

B. Jonson, *Poetaster*, v. 1.

Unjustly thou *depravest* it with the name
Of servitude, to serve whom God ordains.

Milton, *P. L.*, vi. 174.

2. To make bad or worse; pervert; vitiate; corrupt: as, to *deprave* the heart, mind, understanding, will, tastes, etc.; to *deprave* the morals, government, laws, etc.

Whose pryde *depraves* each other better part.

Spenser, *Sonnets*, xxxi.

All things proceed, and up to him return,
If not *depraved* from good.

Milton, *P. L.*, v. 471.

The ingenuity once so conspicuously displayed in every department of physical and moral science has been *depraved* into a timid and servile cunning.

Macaulay, *Moore's Byron*.

The ceremony of kneeling at the Sacrament was included among the rest: but the free and glad acknowledgment of that ceremony was not to be expected from one who had notoriously *depraved* it.

R. W. Dixon, *Hist. Church of Eng.*, xx.

depraved (dē-prāv'd'), *p. a.* 1. Perverted; vitiated: as, a *depraved* appetite.

Their taste in time became so *depraved*, that what was at first a poetical license not to be justified they made their choice.

Swift, *Improving the English Tongue*.

2. Morally bad; destitute of moral principle; corrupt; wicked: as, a *depraved* nature.=*Syn.* 2. *Illegal, Iniquitous, etc.* (see *criminal*), base, profligate, abandoned, reprobate.

depravely (dē-prā'vəd-li), *adv.* In a depraved manner; with corrupt motive or intent.

The writings of both *depravely*, anticipatively, counterfeitedly imprinted.

Sir T. Browne, *Religio Medici*, To the Reader.

depravedness (dē-prā'vəd-nes), *n.* The state of being depraved or vitiated; corruption; taint.

Our original *depravedness*, and proneness of our eternal part to all evil.

Hammond.

depravement (dē-prāv'ment), *n.* [*< deprave + -ment.*] Perversion; vitiation. [*Rare.*]

He maketh men believe that apparitions . . . are either deceptions of sight, or melancholy *depravements* of fancy.

Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Err.*, l. 10.

depraver (dē-prā'vər), *n.* 1†. One who perverts or distorts the character of a person; a traducer; a vilifier.

Do you think I urge any comparison against you? no, I am not so ill-bred as to be a *depraver* of your worthiness.

B. Jonson, *Case is Altered*, i. 2.

2. A corrupter; one who vitiates.

For *depravations* of the Prayer-Book it was ten pounds fine or three months for the first offence.

R. W. Dixon, *Hist. Church of Eng.*, xv., note.

depravingly (dē-prā'ving-li), *adv.* In a depraving manner.

depravity (dē-prāv'i-ti), *n.* [*Irreg. < de- + pravity, q. v.; as if < E. deprave + -ity.*] 1. The state of being depraved or corrupt; corruption; degeneracy: as, *depravity* of manners or morals.

Succeeding generations change the fashion of their morals, . . . wonder at the *depravity* of their ancestors. Macaulay, *Machiavelli*.

To remove the offender, to preserve society from those dangers which are to be apprehended from his incorrigible *depravity*, is often one of the ends of punishment.

Macaulay, *Hallam's Const. Hist.*

Specifically—2. In *theol.*, the hereditary tendency of mankind, derived from Adam through his descendants, to commit sin; original sin. By many theologians *depravity* is distinguished from actual sin, which they regard as consisting wholly in voluntary action.—Total *depravity*, in *theol.*, the total unfitness of man for the moral purposes of his being until born again by the influence of the Spirit of God. In defining the nature of this unfitness theologians disagree. Some consider man as "utterly indisposed, disabled, and made opposed unto all that is spiritually good, and wholly inclined to evil and that continually" (*West. Conf. of Faith*). Others concede to man certain natural traits of character which are innocent, amiable, or even commendable, but hold that the moral character is determined by the controlling energy and disposition, which is by nature totally indifferent or averse to the law of God.—2. *Profligacy, baseness, degeneracy, vice, demoralization.*

deprecable (dep'rē-kā-bl), *a.* [= *It. deprecabile, < LL. deprecabilis, that may be entreated, < L. deprecari, pray against, pray for: see deprecate.*] That is to be deprecated.

I look upon the temporal destruction of the greatest king as far less *deprecable* than the eternal damnation of the meanest subject. Eikon Basilike.

deprecate (dep'rē-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deprecated*, ppr. *deprecating*. [*< L. deprecatus, pp. of deprecari (> Sp. Pg. deprecari, pray against (a present or impending evil), pray for, intercede for (that which is in danger), rarely imprecate, < de, off, + precari, pray: see pray.*] 1. To pray against; pray or entreat the removal or prevention of; pray or desire deliverance from.

We are met here to acknowledge our sin, to express our public detestation of it, and to *deprecate* the vengeance which hath pursued, and doth still, I fear, pursue us on the account of it. Bp. Atterbury, *Sermons*, II. xiii.

The judgments which we would *deprecate* are not removed. Bp. Smalridge.

2. To plead or argue earnestly against; urge reasons against; express disapproval of: said of a scheme, purpose, and the like.

His purpose was *deprecated* by all around him, and he was with difficulty induced to abandon it. Scott.

The self-dependence which was honored in me is *deprecated* as a fault in most women.

Marg. Fuller, *Woman in 19th Cent.*, p. 40.

O, still as ever, friends are they
Who, in the interest of outraged truth,
Deprecate such rough handling of a lie!

Browning, *King and Book*, II. 227.

3†. To imprecate; invoke.

Upon the heads of these very mischievous men they *deprecate* no vengeance, though that of the whole nation was justly merited. Franklin, *Autobiog.*, p. 442.

deprecatingly (dep'rē-kā-ting-li), *adv.* By deprecation; with expressions or indications of protest or disapproval.

deprecation (dep-rē-kā'shon), *n.* [= *OF. deprecation, F. déprécation = Sp. depracación = Pg. depracação = It. deprecazione, < L. deprecatio(n), < deprecari, deprecate: see deprecate.*] 1. The act of deprecating something, as harm or disapproval; counter-prayer or petition; earnest desire for exemption or deliverance.

I, with leave of speech implored,
And humble *deprecation*, thus replied.

Milton, *P. L.*, viii. 378.

Sternutation they generally conceived to be a good sign, or a bad one; and so, upon this motion, they commonly used a gratulation for the one, and a *deprecation* for the other.

Sir T. Browne.

They use no *deprecations* nor complaints,
Nor suit for mercy.

Chapman, *Byron's Tragedy*, iv. 1.

Specifically—2. In litanies, a petition to be delivered from some evil, temporal or spiritual. In Latin litanies each single deprecation is usually followed by the response, "Libera nos, Domine" (Deliver us, O Lord). In the Anglican litany the deprecations begin, "From all evil and mischief," and end, "From hardness of heart, and contempt of thy Word and Commandment," and are collected in groups, after each of which comes the response, "Good Lord, deliver us." The obsecrations, which succeed, have the same response. See *litany*.

3. A praying for removal or prevention; entreaty or earnest desire for an averting or delaying: as, to urge reasons in *deprecation* of war or of a severe judgment; "*deprecation* of death," Donne.—4†. An imprecation; a curse.

We may, with too much justice, apply to him the Scriptural *deprecation*—"He that withholdeth his corn, the people shall curse him." W. Gilpin, *Sermons*, III. xi.

deprecativo (dep'rē-kā-tiv), *a.* [= *OF. deprecatif, F. déprécatif = Sp. Pg. It. deprecativo, <*

LL. deprecativus, < *L. deprecari*: see *deprecate*.] Serving to deprecate; deprecatory.

The form itself is very ancient, consisting . . . of two parts, the first *deprecative*, the second indicative; the one intreating for pardon, the other dispensing it.
Comber, Companion to the Temple, I. 752.

deprecator (dep-rê-kâ-tôr), *n.* [*L. deprecator*, < *deprecari*, deprecate: see *deprecate*.] One who deprecates.

deprecatory (dep-rê-kâ-tô-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= *OF. deprecatoire*, *F. deprecatoire* = *Sp. Pg. It. deprecatorio*, < *LL. deprecatorius*, < *L. deprecari*, deprecate: see *deprecate*, *deprecate*.] *I. a.* Serving or intended to deprecate or avert some threatened evil or action; characterized by entreaty or protest intended to avert something evil or painful.

Humble and deprecatory letters to the Scottish king.
Bacon.

The eyes of his little menial turned upon him that deprecatory glance of inquiry so common to slave children.
G. W. Cable, Grandissimes, p. 350.

II. † n. A deprecating speech or act.

There the author strutted like an Hector, now he is passive, full of deprecatories and apologetics.
Roger North, Examen, p. 343.

deprecet, *v. t.* See *depress*.

depreciate (dê-prê-shi-ât), *v.*; pret. and pp. *depreciated*, ppr. *depreciating*. [*LL. depreciatus*, pp. of *depreciare*, prop. *depretiare* (> *F. déprécier* = *Sp. despreciar* = *Pg. depreciar*; cf., with equiv. prefix *dis-*, *It. dispreziare* = *OF. despreisier*, *despriser*, > *E. dispraise*, *disprize*), lower the price of, undervalue, < *L. de*, down, + *pretium*, price: see *price*, *prize*², *precious*, etc., and cf. *disprize*. Cf. also *appreciate*.] *I. trans. 1.* To lessen the value of; bring down in value or rate: as, to depreciate goods or prices; to depreciate railroad stocks.

The disturbances in question are the same in character as have always accompanied the use of a depreciated, fluctuating currency.
Contemporary Rev., LII. 802.

2. To undervalue or underrate; represent as of little value or merit, or of less than is commonly supposed; belittle.

It is very natural for such as have not succeeded to deprecate the work of those who have.
Spectator.

To prove the Americans ought not to be free, we are obliged to depreciate the value of freedom itself.
Burke.

We are all inclined to depreciate whatever we have overpraised, and, on the other hand, to show undue indulgence where we have shown undue rigour.
Macaulay, Warren Hastings.

Another injurious consequence, resulting, in a great measure, from asceticism, was a tendency to depreciate extremely the character and the position of women.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, II. 357.

=**Syn. 1.** To lower.—**2.** *Disparage*, *Detract* from, etc. (see *decry*); to traduce, underrate, slur.

II. intrans. To fall in value; become of less worth: as, a paper currency will depreciate unless it is convertible into specie; real estate is depreciating.

The wealthy inhabitants opposed . . . all paper currency, from the apprehension that it would depreciate, as it had done in New England.
Franklin, Autobiog., p. 112.

depreciation (dê-prê-shi-â-shon), *n.* [= *F. dépréciation* = *Pg. depreciacão*, < *L. as if *deprecatio(n)-*, < *depreiare*, depreciate: see *depreciate*.] **1.** The act of lessening or bringing down price or value.—**2.** A fall in value; reduction of worth.

This depreciation of their funds.
Burke.

Paper continues to be issued without limit, and then comes depreciation.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 436.

3. A belittling or running down of value or merit; conscious undervaluation or underestimation of the merits of a person, action, or thing; unfavorable judgment or scant praise: as, he is much given to the depreciation of even his best friends.

I have received from some a degree of credit for having kept silence, and from others some depreciation.
Lincoln, in Raymond, p. 83.

A statue of Handel by Roubiliac was erected in Vauxhall in 1738, but of the general depreciation and condemnation of his music there can be no doubt.
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., iv.

depreciative (dê-prê-shi-â-tiv), *a.* [*< depreciate + -ive*.] Tending to depreciate or undervalue; undervaluing or underrating.

depreciator (dê-prê-shi-â-tôr), *n.* [= *F. dépréciateur* = *Sp. despreciador* = *Pg. depreciador* = *It. dispreziatore*, < *LL. depreitiator*, < *depreitiare*, depreciate: see *depreciate*.] One who depreciates.

No doubt, in times past, kings have been the most notorious false coiners and depreciators of the currency, but there is no danger of the like being done in modern times.
Jeans, Money and Mech. of Exchange.

depreciatory (dê-prê-shi-â-tô-ri), *a.* [*< depreciate + -ory*.] Tending to depreciate.

depredate (dep-rê-dâ-bl), *a.* [*< LL. as if *depradabilis*, < *depradari*, plunder: see *depradate*.] Liable to depredation.

The two precedent intend this, That the spirits and aire in their actions may be the lesse depredatory; and the two latter that the blood and juice of the body may be the lesse depredate.
Bacon, Hist. Life and Death.

depradate (dep-rê-dât), *v.*; pret. and pp. *depradated*, ppr. *depradating*. [*< LL. depradatus*, pp. of *depradari* (> *OF. deprader*, *depreer*, *F. depréder* = *Pg. depradar* = *It. depredate*), plunder, < *L. de-* + *pradari*, rob, plunder, < *præda*, prey: see *prey*.] *I. trans.* To prey upon, either by consumption or destruction, or by plunder and pillage; despoil; lay waste.

It maketh the . . . body more solid and compact, and so less apt to be consumed and depradated by the spirits.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

That kind of war which depradates and distresses individuals.
Marshall.

II. intrans. To take plunder or prey; commit waste: as, wild animals depradate upon the corn; thieves have depradated on my property.

depredation (dep-rê-dâ'shon), *n.* [= *F. déprédation* = *Sp. depredacion* = *Pg. depredação* = *It. depredazione*, < *LL. depredatio(n)-*, < *depradari*, plunder: see *depradate*.] **1.** The act of plundering; a robbing; a pillaging.

I have now a plentiful estate, external affluence; what if at this moment I were bereft of all, either by fire or depredation?
Sir M. Hale, Afflictions.

To guard against the depredations of birds or mice.
D. G. Mitchell, Wet Days.

2. Waste; consumption.—**3.** In *Scots law*, the offense of driving away numbers of cattle or other beasts by the masterful force of armed persons: otherwise called *hershrip*.

depredator (dep-rê-dâ-tôr), *n.* [= *F. déprédateur* = *Sp. Pg. depredador* = *It. depredatore*, < *LL. depredator*, < *depradari*, plunder: see *depradate*.] One who plunders or pillages; a spoiler; a waster.

They [briony and colewort] be both great depredators of the earth, and one of them starveth the other.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 492.

depredatory (dep-rê-dâ-tô-ri), *a.* [*< LL. as if *depradatorius*, < *depradari*, plunder: see *depradator* and *depradate*.] Plundering; spoiling; consisting in or involving pillage.

They are a stout, well-made, bold, warlike race of people, redoubtable neighbours to both nations of the Korias, who often feel the effects of their depredatory incursions.
Cook, Voyages, VII. v. 7.

deprehend (dep-rê-hend'), *v. t.* [*< OF. deprehender*, *deprendre*, catch, seize (cf. *OF. desprendre*, with prefix *des-* priv., let go, *F. déprendre*, separate, detach), = *Sp. deprender* = *Pg. deprehender* = *It. deprendere*, < *L. deprehendere*, contr. *deprendere*, seize upon, catch, find out, < *de-* + *prehendere*, seize, take: see *prehend*, *apprehend*, *comprehend*, *reprehend*.] **1.** To catch; take unawares or by surprise; seize, as a person committing an unlawful act.

As if thou wert persuade,
Euen to the act of some light sinne, and deprehended so.
Chapman, Iliad, v.

Before the law was thoroughly established, when Moses came down from God, and deprehended the people in that idolatry to the call.
Donne, Sermons, i.

He is one that sneaks from a good action, as one that had pilfered and dare not justify it, and is more blushing-ly deprehended in this than others in sin.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Modest Man.

For it were fitting you did see how I live when I am by myselfe, . . . deprehending me (as you did) at a tyme when I was to gratifie so many curious persons.
Feelynn, To Dr. Jeremy Taylor.

2. To apprehend; learn.

But yet they [motions of minute parts of bodies] are to be deprehended by experience.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

deprehensible (dep-rê-hen'si-bl), *a.* [*< L. deprehens-us*, pp. of *deprehendere* (see *deprehend*), + *E. -ible*.] Capable of being discovered, apprehended, or understood. Also *deprensible*. *E. Phillips*.

deprehensibleness (dep-rê-hen'si-bl-nes), *n.* Capableness of being caught or discovered.
Bailey.

deprehension (dep-rê-hen'shon), *n.* [= *Pg. deprehensão*, < *L. deprehensio(n)-*, < *deprehendere*, seize: see *deprehend*.] A catching or seizing unawares; a discovering. *E. Phillips*.

Her deprehension is made an aggravation of her shame; such is the corrupt judgment of the world: to do ill troubles not man, but to be taken in doing it.
Bp. Hall, Woman taken in Adultery.

We must conceal our actions from the surprises and deprehensions of suspicion.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 279.

deprensible, *a.* Same as *deprehensible*.

Such [qualities] as are not discernible by sense, or deprensible by certain experiments.

Sir W. Pettie, Advice to Hartlib (1648), p. 15.

depress (dê-pres'), *v. t.* [*< ME. depressen*, *depressen*, *deprece*, < *OF. depresso*, press down, lower, < *L. depressus*, pp. of *deprimere* (> *F. déprimer* = *Sp. Pg. deprimir* = *It. deprimere*), press down, < *de*, down, + *primere*, press: see *press*¹. Cf. *compress*, *express*, etc.] **1.** To press or move downward; make lower; bring to a lower level: as, to depress the muzzle of a gun; to depress the eye.

Unless an age too late, or cold
Climate, or years, damp my intended wing
Depress d. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 46.

2. To force or keep down; cause to fall to or remain in a low or lower condition; lower in vigor, amount, estimation, etc.: as, to depress stocks or the price of merchandise; business is depressed.

In any other man this had been boldness,
And so rewarded. Pray depress your spirit.
Beau. and Fl., Valentinian, I. 3.

Slow rises worth by poverty depressed.

Johnson, Vanity of Human Wishes, l. 177.
It was soon found that the best way to depress an hated character was to turn it into ridicule.

Burke, Hints for Ess. on the Drama.

Revolutions of opinion and feeling . . . during the last two centuries have alternately raised and depressed the standard of our national morality. *Macaulay*, Leigh Hunt.

3. To weigh upon; lower in feeling; make dull or languid; deject.

If the heart of man is depress'd with cares,
The mist is dispell'd when a woman appears.
Gay, Beggar's Opera, I. 1.

He . . . admitted that his spirits were depressed.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 191.

But it was only natural . . . [that they] should be alternately elated and depressed as the plot went on disclosing itself to them.
Macaulay, Sir J. Mackintosh.

4. To depreciate; rate meanly; belittle.

For confidence, it is the last but surest remedy; namely, to depress and seem to despise whatsoever a man cannot attain.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, II. 387.

5. To repress.

I swim upon their angers to allay 'em,
And, like a calm, depress their fell intentions.
Fletcher, Loyal Subject, II. 1.

6. In *alg.*, to reduce to a lower degree, as an equation.—**7.** To reduce to subjection; overpower.

Hit watz Ennias the athel, & his highe kynde
That stithen deprecd prounces, & patrounes bicovme
Welnege of al the wele in the west lles.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), I. 6.

8. To pardon; release; let go.

Bot wolde ge, lady louely, then leue me grante,
& deprece your prysoun [prisoner], & pray hym to ryse.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), I. 121a.

To depress the pole (*naut.*), to cause the pole (that is, the polar star) to appear lower or nearer the horizon, as by sailing toward the equator.—**Syn. 1.** To sink.—**3.** To cast down, discourage, dishearten, dispirit, chill, dampen.

depress (dê-pres'), *a.* [*< L. depressus*, pp.: see *depress*, *v.*] Pressed down; hollow in the center; concave.

If the seal be depress or hollow, 'tis lawful to wear, but not to seal with it.
Hammond, Works, I. 259.

Depressa (dê-pres'g), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, neut. pl. of *L. depressus*, pp., depressed: see *depress*, *v.*] In *Latreille's* system of classification, the fourth section of brachelytrous pentamerous *Coleoptera*, containing such genera as *Aleochara*, etc.

depressant (dê-pres'ant), *n.* [*< depress + -ant*¹.] In *med.*, a sedative.

The bromides have been considered deffibrants and depressants.
Allen, and *Neurot.*, VI. 536.

Depressaria (dep-re-sâ'ri-g), *n.* [*NL.*, < *L. depressus*, pp., depressed: see *depress*, *v.*] A genus of moths, family *Tineida*, whose caterpillars do great mischief to various umbelliferous plants, as carrots and parsnips, when left for seed, by eating off the flowers and capsules, sometimes also boring into the stems.

depressed (dê-pres't'), *p. a.* [*Pp. of depress*, *v.*] **1.** Pressed down; lowered; put on a level with or below the surface: as, a depressed railroad. Specifically—**2.** In *anat.* and *zool.*, pressed downward, or flattened from above, and therefore broader than high: as, a depressed fish—for example, the skate; the depressed bill of a bird, as that of the swallow: opposed to *compressed*.—**3.** In *bot.*, flattened vertically; sunk below the surrounding margin: as, a depressed

plant (one whose growth is lateral rather than upward).—4. In *her.*, surmounted or debruised. See *debruised*. [Rare.]
depressible (dē-pres'ī-bl), *a.* [*< depress + -ible.*] Capable of being depressed.

They [hinged teeth] are, however, *depressible* in one direction only. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 654.

depressingly (dē-pres'ing-li), *adv.* In a depressing manner.

depression (dē-pres'h'on), *n.* [*< ME. depressioun, < OF. depression, F. dépression = Sp. depresión = Pg. depressão = It. depressione, < L. depressio(n-), < depressus, pp. of deprimere, press down: see depress.*] 1. The act of pressing down, or the state of being pressed down. Specifically—2. In *astron.*: (a) The sinking of the polar star toward the horizon, as the observer recedes from the pole toward the equator. (b) The angular distance of a star below the horizon, which is measured by an arc of the vertical circle passing through the star and intercepted between the star and the horizon.

And than is the *depression* of the pole antark: that is to seyn, than is the pol antark byneth the orlonte the same quantite of space, neither mor ne lasse. *Chaucer, Astrolabe*, ii. 25.

3. In *gun.*, the lowering of the muzzle of a gun, corresponding to the raising of the breech.—4. In *surg.*, a kind of couching.—5. In *music*, the lowering or flattening of a tone: denoted in printed music by a ♭, or, after a ♯, by a ♮.—6. A hollow; a sinking or falling in of a surface; a forcing inward: as, roughness consisting in little protuberances and *depressions*; the *depression* of the skull.

Should he [one born blind] draw his hand over a picture, where all is smooth and uniform, he would never be able to imagine how the several prominences and *depressions* of a human body could be shown on a plain piece of canvas, that has in it no unevenness or irregularity. *Spectator*, No. 416.

7. Figuratively, the act of lowering or abasing: as, the *depression* of pride.

Another very important moral result to which asceticism largely contributed was the *depression* and sometimes almost the extinction of the civic virtues. *Lecky, Europ. Morals*, II. 148.

8. A sinking of the spirits; dejection; a state of sadness; want of courage or animation: as, *depression* of the mind.

Lambert, in great *depression* of spirit, twice pray'd him to let him escape, but when he saw he could not prevail, submitted. *Baker, Charles II.*, an. 1660.

9. A low state of strength; physical exhaustion.

It tends to reduce the patient's strength very much, and, if persistent for any considerable time, almost invariably occasions fatal *depression*. *West, Diseases of Infancy and Childhood*, xxv.

10. A state of dullness or inactivity: as, *depression* of trade; commercial *depression*.—**Angle of depression**, the angle by which a straight line drawn from the eye to any object dips below the horizon. See *dip*.—**Barometric depression**, a relatively low state of the barometer, due to diminished atmospheric pressure.—**Depression of an equation**, in *alg.*, the reduction of it to a lower degree, by dividing both sides of it by a common factor.—**Syn.** 6. Cavity, indentation, dent.—7. Humiliation, fall.—8. Melancholy, despondency.

depressive (dē-pres'iv), *a.* [= *OF. depressif, F. dépressif*; as *depress + -ive*.] Able or tending to depress or cast down.

May Liberty, . . . Even where the keen *depressive* North descends, Still spread, exalt, and actuate your powers. *Thomson*.

depressiveness (dē-pres'iv-nes), *n.* The quality of being depressive; tendency to depress.

To all his . . . troubles, moreover, must be added this continual one of ill-health, and its concomitant *depressiveness*. *Carlyle, Misc.*, IV. 224.

depressor (dē-pres'or), *n.* [= *Sp. depresor = Pg. depressor, < NL. depressor, < L. depressus, pp. of deprimere, press down: see depress.*] 1. One who presses down; an oppressor.

The greatest *depressors* of God's grace, and the advancers of men's abilities, were Pelagius and Celestius. *Abp. Ussher, Religion of the Anc. Irish*, ii.

2. Pl. *depressor* (dep-re-sō'rēz). In *anat.*, a muscle that depresses or draws down: as, the *depressor anguli oris* (the muscle which draws down the corner of the mouth).—3. In *surg.*, an instrument like a curved spatula used for reducing or pushing a protruding part into place.—**Depressor alae nasi**, a muscle of the face which draws down the nostrils.—**Depressor anguli oris**, or *triangularis menti*, a muscle of the face which draws down the corner of the mouth.—**Depressor labii inferioris**, or *quadratus menti*, a muscle of the face which draws down the lower lip.—**Depressor mandibulae**, the depressor of the mandible, a muscle which depresses the lower jaw and thus assists in opening the mouth in many vertebrates, as

birds and reptiles. It resembles the human digastric in function, but not in appearance.—**Depressor nerve**, an afferent branch of the vagus, running to the cardiac plexus, which when stimulated lowers the vasomotor tone.—**Depressor palpebrae inferioris, the depressor of the lower eyelid, a muscle which in many animals, but not in man, serves to pull down the lower eyelid.**

depreter (dep're-tēr), *n.* [Origin unknown.] Plastering made to imitate tooled ashler-work. It is first pricked up and floated, as for set or stucco, and then small stones are forced on dry from a board. *E. H. Knight*.

deprimement (dep'ri-ment), *a.* [*< L. deprimen(t)-s, pp. of deprimere, press down: see depress.*] Serving to depress: specifically applied to certain muscles which pull downward, as the rectus inferior oculi, which draws down the eyeball. [Rare or obsolete.]

deprisur (dē-pri'zūr), *n.* [*< F. dépriser, undervalue (see disprize), + -ure.*] Low esteem; contempt; disdain.

deprivable (dē-pri'va-bl), *a.* [*< deprive + -able.*] Liable to be deprived, dispossessed, or deposed.

Upon surmise . . . they gather that the persons that enjoy them [certain grants and tolerations] possess them wrongfully, and are *deprivable* at all hours! *Hooker, Eccles. Polity*, v. § 81.

Or else make kings as resistable, censurable, *deprivable*, and liable to all kinds of punishments. *Prynne*.

deprival (dē-pri'val), *n.* [*< deprive + -al.*] Deprivation. [Rare.]

The *deprival* of a sight does render him incapable Of future sovereignty. *Chapman, Revenge for Honour*, iii. 2.

deprivation (dep-ri-vā'shon), *n.* [*< ML. deprivatio(n-), < deprivare, deprive: see deprive.*] 1. The act of depriving; a taking away.

Deprivation of civil rights is a species of penal infliction. *Sir G. C. Lewis, Authority in Matters of Opinion*.

2. The state of being deprived; loss; want; bereavement.

Fools whose end is destruction and eternal *deprivation* of being. *Bentley*.

3. Degradation from office, rank, or position; deposition: now used chiefly of the deposition of a bishop or other clergyman. This is of two kinds: *deprivation a beneficio*, or deprivation of living or preferment; and *deprivation ab officio*, or deprivation of order, otherwise called *deposition* or *degradation*.

Hence haply it was that Assuerus would needs make shew of Vashti the Queene in his magnificent feast, which occasioned her *deprivation* and Eaters succession. *Purchas, Pilgrimage*, p. 374.

The *deprivation*, death, and destruction of the queen's majesty. *State Trials, Duke of Norfolk*, an. 1571.

There had been recent instances of the *deprivation* of bishops by a sentence of the Witan; and though we have no record of such a step, we may gather that Robert was himself deprived of his see. *J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng.*, p. 519.

They [the civil courts] would enforce the *deprivation* of a Wesleyan minister by the authorities of his own country for preaching in an Anglican pulpit. *H. N. Oxenham, Short Studies*, p. 397.

deprivative (dep'ri-vā-tiv), *a.* [*< deprive + -ative. Cf. privative.*] Depriving or tending to deprive or divest of property, office, etc. [Rare.]

deprive (dē-priv'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deprived*, ppr. *depriving*. [*< ME. depriven, < OF. depriver < ML. deprivare, deprive of office, depose, < L. de- + privare, deprive, pp. privatus, separate, private: see private, privation.*] 1. To take away; end; injure or destroy.

'Tis honour to *deprive* dishonour'd life. *Shak., Lucrèce*, I. 1186.

Melancholy hath *deprived* their judgments. *Reginald Scot*.

2. To divest; strip; bereave: as, to *deprive* one of pain, of sight, of property, of children, etc.

In his [William I.'s] Time, Stigand, Archbishop of Canterbury, was for divers Causes *deprived* of his Dignity, and kept private all his Life after in the Castle of Winchester. *Baker, Chronicles*, p. 28.

Most happy he Whose least delight sufficeth to *deprive* Remembrance of all pains which him oppress. *Spenser*.

As he [the prime minister] comes into power without any formal election or nomination, so he can be *deprived* of power without any formal deposition. *E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects.*, p. 194.

Hence—3. To divest of office; degrade. See *deprivation*, 3.

A minister, *deprived* for incontinuity, said that if they *deprived* him, it should cost an hundred men's lives. *Bacon*.

He [Heath of Worcester] was called before the council February 8, and after a month committed to the Fleet, where he remained to the end of the reign; and before the reign came to an end he was *deprived*.

R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., xvii.

He [Robert South] was ordained by one of the *deprived* bishops in 1658. *Whipple, Ess. and Rev.*, II. 75.

4. To hinder from possessing or enjoying; debar; withhold.

God hath *deprived* her of wisdom. *Job xxxix*, 17.

The short time that I spent there *deprived* me of the opportunity. *Coryat, Crudities*, I. 149.

From his face I shall be hid, *deprived* His blessed countenance. *Milton, P. L.*, xi. 316.

=*syn.* 2. To dispossess, strip, rob, despoil.

deprivement (dē-priv'ment), *n.* [*< deprive + -ment.*] The act of depriving, or the state of being deprived; deprivation.

Our Levites, undergoing no such law of *deprivement*, can have no right to any such compensation.

Milton, Means to Remove Hirelings out of the Church.

The widower may lament and condole the unhappiness of so many *deprivements*. *Sir P. Rycourt, Pres. State of Greek and Armenian Churches*, p. 306.

depriver (dē-priv'vēr), *n.* One who or that which deprives, takes away, divests, or bereaves.

Depriver of those solid joys Which sack creates. *Cleaveland, Poems*, etc., p. 38.

de profundis (dē prō-fun'dis). [*L.*, out of the depths: *de*, of; *profundis*, abl. pl. of *profundum*. depth: see *profound*, *n.*] Out of the depths: the first two words of the Latin version of the 130th Psalm, which in the Roman Catholic and Anglican churches is one of the seven penitential psalms: often used (with capitals) as a name for this psalm.

deproportion (dē-prop-e-rā'shon), *n.* [*< L. as if *deproportio(n-), < deproperare, make haste, < de- + properare, hasten: see properate.*] A making haste or speed. *Bailey*, 1727.

deprostrate (dē-pros'trāt), *a.* [*< de- + prostrate.*] Extremely prostrate; very low; mean.

How may weak mortal ever hope to file His unsmooth tongue, and his *deprostrate* style? *G. Fletcher*.

deprovincialize (dē-prō-vin'shal-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deprovincialized*, ppr. *deprovincializing*. [*< de-priv + provincialize.*] To divest of provincial characteristics; expand the views or interests of.

The camp is *deprovincializing* us very fast. *O. W. Holmes, Old Vol. of Life*, p. 10.

The country had grown rich, its commerce was large, and wealth did its natural work in making life softer and more worldly, commerce in *deprovincializing* the minds of those engaged in it. *Lovell, Among my Books*, 1st ser., p. 237.

dept. A contraction of *department*.

depth (depth), *n.* [*< ME. depthe (not in AS.) = D. diepte = Icel. dypt = Dan. dybde = Goth. diupthra, depth: with formative -th, < ME. dep, E. deep: see deep, a., and cf. deep, n.*] 1. Deepness; distance or extension, as measured—(a) From the surface or top downward: opposed to *height*: as, the *depth* of the ocean, of a mine, a ditch, etc.

As for men, they had buildings in many places higher than the *depth* of the water. *Bacon*.

Her [the ship's] *Depth* from the Breadth is 19 Feet and four Inches. *Hovell, Letters*, I. vi. 33.

(b) Upward or forward from the point of view: as, the *depth* of the sky. (c) From without inward, or from the front to the rear: as, the *depth* of a wound; the *depth* of a building.—2. A deep place, literally or figuratively; an abyss; the sea.

The *depth* closed me round about. *Jonah ii*, 5.

Wolsey, that once trod the ways of glory, And sounded all the *depths* and shoals of honour. *Shak., Hen. VIII.*, iii. 2.

The false tides skim o'er the cover'd land, And seamen with dissembled *depths* betray. *Dryden*.

3. The deepest, innermost, or most central part of anything; the part most remote from the boundary or outer limits: as, the *depth* of winter or of night; in the *depths* of a jungle or a forest.

The Earl of Newcastle, in the *depth* of winter, rescued the city of York from the rebels. *Clarendon, Great Rebellion*.

4. Abstruseness; obscurity; that which is not easily explored: as, the *depth* of a science.

There are greater *depths* and obscurities in an elaborate and well-written piece of nonsense, than in the most abstruse tract of school divinity. *Addison, Whig Examiner*.

5. Immensity; infinity; intensity.

O the *depth* of the riches both of the wisdom and knowledge of God! *Rom. xi*, 33.

Tears from the *depth* of some divine despair. *Tennyson, Princess*, iv.

6. Profoundness; profundity; extent of penetration, or of the capacity of penetrating: as, *depth* of understanding; *depth* of skill.

He was a man that God endued with a clear and wonderful *depth*: a discernor of others' spirits, and very much a master of his own.

Penn., Rise and Progress of Quakers, v.

The splendid colouring of the Flemish artists covers but does not conceal the entire want of *depth*, of imagination, of spiritual vision.

F. T. Palgrave, Nineteenth Century, XXIII. 84.

7. In painting, darkness and richness of tone: as, great *depth* of color.—**8.** In logic, the quantity of comprehension; the totality of those attributes which an idea involves in itself, and which cannot be taken away from it without destroying it. This use of the word was borrowed by Hamilton from certain late Greek writers.

By the informed *depth* of a term, I mean all the real characters (in contradiction to mere names) which can be predicated of it (with logical truth on the whole) in a supposed state of information; no character being counted twice over knowingly in the supposed state of information. The *depth*, like the breadth, may be certain or doubtful, actual or potential. By the essential *depth* of a term, I mean the really conceivable qualities predicated of it in its definition. Substantial *depth* is the real concrete form which belongs to everything of which a term is predicable with absolute truth.

C. S. Peirce.

Beyond one's depth, in water too deep for safety; hence, beyond one's ability or means.

I have ventur'd,
Like little wanton boys that swim on bladders,
This many summers in a sea of glory;
But far beyond my *depth*. *Shak., Hen. VIII., III. 2.*

Be sure yourself and your own reach to know;
How far your genius, taste, and learning go;
Launch not beyond your *depth*, but be discreet.

Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 50.

Depth of a sail, the size of a sail between the head and the foot-ropes. It is also called the *drop* or *hoist*.—**Depth of the hold**, in ship-building, the depth from the upper side of the lower deck-beams to the upper side of the floor-timbers.—**Focal depth**, the penetrating power of a lens—that is, the vertical range through which the parts of an object, a scene, etc., viewed by the lens are seen with satisfactory distinctness.

Depthen (dep'th'n), *v. t.* [*< depth + -en*]. To increase the depth of; deepen.—**Depthening tool**. (a) A countersink used to make a hole deeper. (b) A tool used by watchmakers in gaging the distances of pivot-holes in movement-plates.

Depthless (dep'th'les), *a.* [*< depth + -less*]. Wanting depth; shallow.

Notions, the *depthless* abstractions of fleeting phenomena. *Coleridge.*

depucelate (dē-pū'se-lāt), *v. t.* [*< F. depuceler (< de- priv. + pucelle, a maid: see pucel, pucelle) + E. -ate*]. To deflower; rob of virginity. *Cotgrave; Bailey.*

depudicate (dē-pū'di-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *depudicated*, ppr. *depudicating*. [*< LL. depudicatus, pp. of depudicare, < L. de- priv. + pudicus, chaste, modest*]. To deflower; ravish. *Wor.*

depudorate (dē-pū'dō-rāt), *v. t.* [*< L. de-priv. + pudor, shame, + E. -ate*]. To render void of shame.

Partly *depudorated* or become so void of shame as that, though they do perceive, yet they will obstinately and impudently deny the plainest things.

Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 193.

depulper (dē-pul'pēr), *n.* [*< de- priv. + pulp + -er*]. An apparatus for freeing from pulpy matter. See the extract.

The term *depulper* has been applied to a class of apparatus rendered necessary by the inability of the ordinary filters to completely remove the fine pulpy matters from the juice [of beets]. *Spons' Encyc. Manuf., p. 1839.*

depulsation (dē-pul-sā'shōn), *n.* [*< L. as if *depulsatio(n-), < depulsare, pp. depulsatus, drive or thrust away, < de, away, + pulsare, drive, thrust: see pulsate. Cf. depulse*]. A thrusting or driving away; a repelling. *Bailey, 1727.*

depulse (dē-puls'), *v. t.* [*< L. depulsus, pp. of depellere, drive away: see depel and pulse*]. To drive away. *Cockeram.*

depulsion (dē-pul'shōn), *n.* [*< L. depulsio(n-), a driving away, < depellere, depulsus, drive away: see depulse*]. A driving or thrusting away; expulsion.

The error or weakness of the Burgundian Dutchesse and her Perkin, suffering their enemy in this sort to purvey for his own security and their *depulsion*.

Speed, Hen. VII., IX. xx. § 38.

depulsory (dē-pul'sō-ri), *a.* [*< L. depulsorius, serving to avert, < depulsor, one who drives away, < depellere, drive away: see depulse*]. Driving or thrusting away; averting. *Nares.*

Making supplication and prayer unto the gods by the means of certain *depulsorie* sacrifices.

Holland, tr. of Ammianus Marcellinus (1609).

depurant (dep'ū-rant), *a.* and *n.* [*< ML. depuran(-t)s, ppr. of depurare: see depurate*]. **I. a.** Removing impurities; depurative.

II. n. That which tends to remove impurities, as a medicine.

Meat broths and milk . . . arouse the emunctories and prove excellent *depurants*. *Therapeutic Gaz., IX. 17.*

depurate (dep'ū-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *depurated*, ppr. *depurating*. [*< ML. depuratus, pp. of depurare, purify: see depure*]. **1.** To purify; free from impure or heterogeneous matter; clarify; cleanse.

Chemistry enabling us to *depurate* bodies, and in some measure to analyze them. *Boyle.*

I . . . doubt whether . . . wars . . . do not serve, as motion to waters, to *depurate* states of . . . a great number of vices. *Goldsmith, Hist. Seven Years' War, Pref.*

2. [The prefix *de-* taken as priv.] To render impure. [Rare.]

Priestley began by ascertaining that air *depurated* by animals was purified by plants. *Nature.*

depurate (dep'ū-rāt), *a.* [*< ML. depuratus, pp.: see the verb*]. Cleansed; pure: as, "a very *depurate* oil." *Boyle, Works, II. 209.*

deputation (dep'ū-rā'shōn), *n.* [= *F. députation = Pr. deputacio = Sp. deputation = Pg. deputação = It. deputazione, < ML. as if *deputatio(n-), < depurare, purify: see depurate*]. The act of purifying, clarifying, or cleansing; a freeing from feculent, impure, or heterogeneous matter: as, the *deputation* of a fluid or of a wound.

The ventilation and *deputation* of the blood, . . . one of the principal and constant uses of respiration. *Boyle.*

depurative (dep'ū-rā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. dépuratif = Pr. deputatiu = It. depurativo; as depurate + -ive*]. **I. a.** Cleansing; tending to or connected with the removal of impurities.

The function of the segmental organ had been shown to be excretory, *depurative*. *Micros. Science, XXVIII. 239.*

II. n. That which cleanses or purifies; specifically, in *med.*, formerly, a remedy supposed to purify the blood or humors.

depurator (dep'ū-rā-tōr), *n.* [= *It. depuratore; as depurate + -or*]. One who or that which cleanses. Specifically—(a) In *med.*, a depurant or depurative.

The remedies indicated to correct constructive diseases are chiefly *depurators* and nutrients.

Allen and Neurol., VI. 540.

(b) An apparatus designed to assist the expulsion of morbid matter through the excretory ducts of the skin. This is accomplished by withdrawing from the surface of the body the natural pressure of the air. (c) A machine for cleansing and preparing cotton for spinning, invented in France.

depuratory (dep'ū-rā-tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. dépuratoire = Sp. Pg. It. depuratorio; as depurate + -ory*]. **I. a.** Cleansing; purifying.

II. n. That which purifies. *Sydenham.*

depure (dē-pūr'), *v. t.* [*< ME. depuren, < OF. depurer, F. depurer = Pr. Sp. Pg. depurar = It. depurare, < ML. depurare, purify, < L. de, off (taken as intensive), + purare, make pure, < purus, pure: see pure. Cf. depurate*]. To make pure; cleanse; purge.

Thou'z brennyng watir be .7. tymes distillid, gitt it is not fully *depurid* fro his brennyng heete.

Book of Quinte Esences (ed. Furnivall), p. 21.

He shall yst . . . be *depured* and cleansed, before that he shall be layde up for pure gold in the treasures of God.

Sir T. More, Works, p. 800.

depurgatory (dē-pēr'gā-tō-ri), *a.* [*< L. as if *depurgatorius, < depurgatus, pp. of depurgare, cleanse, purge, < de, off, + purgare, purge: see purge*]. Purging; serving to cleanse or purify.

deposition (dep'ū-rish'ōn), *n.* An improper form of *deputation*. *Craig.*

deputable (dep'ū-tā-bl), *a.* [*< depute + -able*]. Capable of being or fit to be deputed.

A man *deputable* to the London Parliament.

Carlyle, Misc., IV. 224.

deputation (dep'ū-tā'shōn), *n.* [*< ME. deputation = D. deputatie = G. Dan. Sw. deputation, < F. députation = Sp. diputación = Pg. deputação = It. deputazione, < ML. as if *deputatio(n-), < deputare, pp. deputatus, select, appoint: see depute*]. **1.** Appointment or authority to represent or act for another or others.

We have . . . given his *deputation* all the organs Of our own power. *Shak., M. for M., I. 1.*

The favourites that the absent king In *deputation* left behind him here,
When he was personal in the Irish war. *Shak., I Hen. IV., IV. 3.*

Their . . . *deputation* to offices of power and dignity. *Barrow, Works, II. xxi.*

2. The person or persons authorized to represent or act for another or others: as, the local societies were represented by large *deputations*.—**3.** In *Eng. forestry law*, formerly, a license conferring the rights of a gamekeeper. See the extracts.

He . . . had inquired about the manor; would be glad of the *deputation*, certainly, but made no great point of it; said he sometimes took out a gun, but never killed.

Jane Austen, Persuasion, III.

The gamekeeper was a man appointed by a document granted by a lord of a manor under statutory authority, termed a *deputation*. This *deputation* enabled him to kill game within the manor, and exercise the statutory powers of a gamekeeper under the Acts for the preservation of game: but it was necessary that his name should be entered with the clerk of the peace of the county or division where the manor was, who, on payment of 1s., gave him a certificate of registration.

S. Dowell, Taxes in England, III. 272.

deputator (dep'ū-tā-tōr), *n.* [*< ML. as if *deputator, < L. deputare, pp. deputatus, select, depute: see depute*]. One who deposes; one who grants deputation. *Locke.*

depute (dē-pūt'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deputed*, ppr. *deputing*. [*< ME. deputen, impute, = D. deputeren = G. deputiren = Dan. depute = Sw. deputera, < OF. deputer, F. députer = Sp. diputar = Pg. deputar = It. deputare, depute, < L. deputare, cut off, prune down, count among, LL. also destine, allot, ML. also select, appoint, < de, off, + putare, cleanse, prune, also estimate, think. Cf. compute, count, repule*]. **1.** To appoint as a substitute or agent; appoint and send with a special commission or authority to act in the name of a principal.

There is no man *deputed* of the king to hear thee. *2 Sam. xv. 3.*

The bishop may *depute* a priest to administer the sacrament. *Aylife, Parergon.*

2. To set aside or apart; assign.

The most conspicuous places in cities are usually *deputed* for the erection of statues. *Barrow.*

3. To assign to a deputy; transfer: as, he *deputed* his authority to a substitute.

If legislative authority is *deputed*, it follows that those from whom it proceeds are the masters of those on whom it is conferred. *H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 231.*

4. To impute.

The apostil . . . shewith neithir thurz his rigtfulnesse haue this desuered, but al what euer to be *depute* to the grace of God. *Wyclif, Prol. to Romans.*

depute (dep'ūt), *n.* [*< depute, v. Cf. deputy*]. A deputy: as, a sheriff *depute* or an advocate *depute*. [*Scotch*].

The fashion of every *depute* carrying his own shell on his back in the form of his own carriage is a piece of very modern dignity. I myself rode circuit, when I was advocate-*depute*, between 1807 and 1810.

Lord Cockburn, Memoirs.

deputize (dep'ū-tiz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *deputized*, ppr. *deputizing*. [*< depute or deputy + -ize; an unnecessary substitute for depute*]. **I. trans.** To appoint as deputy; empower to act for another, as a sheriff; depute. [*U. S.*]

It is only learned foreigners, who desire to study our institutions, that suppose the affairs of the nation are governed by a series of *deputized* expressions originating in the town meeting and working upward.

N. A. Rev., CXXXIX. 105.

II. intrans. To act as a deputy. [*U. S.*]

deputy (dep'ū-ti), *n.* and *a.* [*Early mod. E. depute, debyte, < OF. depute, F. député = Sp. diputado = Pg. deputado = It. deputato, < ML. deputatus, a deputy, prop. pp. of deputare, depute: see depute*]. **I. n.**; pl. *deputies* (-tiz).

1. A person appointed or elected to act for another or others; one who exercises an office in another's right; a lieutenant or substitute.

The vicar and *debyte* of Christ.

J. Udall, On Revelations xvii.

He hath committed this other office of preserving in healthful constitution the inner-man, which may term'd the spirit of the soul, to his spiritual *deputy*, the minister of each Congregation. *Milton, Church-Government, II. 3.*

Specifically.—**2.** One deputed to represent a body of electors; one elected to the office of representative: as, the *deputies* to the French Chamber of Deputies.

Each district has now its respective *deputy* to the general diet, although the canton has but one vote, and consequently loses its voice if the two *deputies* are of different opinions. *J. Adams, Works, IV. 314.*

That certain men have been chosen as *deputies* of the people—that there is a piece of paper stating such *deputies* to possess certain powers—these circumstances in themselves constitute no security for good government.

Macaulay, Utilitarian Theory of Government.

3. In *law*, one who by authority exercises another's office or some function thereof, in the

name or place of the principal, but has no interest in the office. A deputy may in general perform all the functions of his principal, or those specially deputed to him, but cannot again depute his powers. Specifically—
(a) A subordinate officer authorized to act in place of the principal officer, as, for instance, in his absence. If authorized to exercise for the time being the whole power of his principal, he is a *general deputy*, and may usually act in his own name with his official addition of deputy, etc. (b) A subordinate officer authorized to act in a particular matter or service, as, for instance, to serve a writ, or to aid in keeping the peace on a particular occasion. In such case he is a *special deputy*.—**Chamber of Deputies**, the (English) title of the second house of the national parliament or assembly in France, Italy, Spain, Portugal, and Rumania. In France it consists (1899) of 584 members, elected for four years by universal suffrage, each *arrondissement* electing one deputy unless its population is in excess of 100,000, when it is divided into two or more constituencies. The number of members is 508 in Italy, 146 in Portugal, 183 in Rumania, and one for each 50,000 inhabitants in Spain. The chamber is the popular branch of the legislative assembly, and is in general the branch in which financial measures originate. = *Syn.* Substitute, representative, legate, delegate, envoy, agent, factor, proxy.

II. a. Serving as a deputy; deputed: as, a deputy sheriff.

dequacet, v. t. See *dequass*.

dequantitate (dē-kwon'ti-tāt), *v. t.* [*L. de*, from, + *quantita(t)-s*, quantity: see *quantity*.] To diminish the quantity of.

Brown has words still more extraordinary, as feriation, for keeping holiday, . . . *dequantitate*, for diminish.

Beattie, *Elem. of Mor. Science*, v. 1.

dequass, *v. t.* [*ME. *dequassen*, *dequacen*, < *OF. dequasser*, *decasser*, *decacier*, *dequasser*, shatter, throw down, overthrow, < *ML. dequassare*, lit. shake down, < *L. de*, down, + *quassare*, shake, shatter, quash: see *quash*.] To shake down.

deracinate (dē-ras'i-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deracinated*, ppr. *deracinating*. [*F. déraciner*, *OF. desraciner*, *desracener*, uproot, < *des-priv.* + *racine* = *Pr. racina*, a root, < *L. as if *radicina*, < *radix* (*radic-*), a root: see *radix*, *radical*, and cf. *eradicate*.] To pluck up by the roots; eradicate; extirpate: as, to *deracinate* hair.

The coulter rusts
That should deracinate such savagery.
Shak., *Hen. V.*, v. 2.

Disemboweling mountains and deracinating plines!
The Century, XXVII. 188.

deræum (de-rē-um), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. δέραιον*, a collar, < *δέρω*, the neck.] In *ornith.*, the root of the neck. *Illiger*, 1811.

deraign¹, **derain**¹ (dē-rān'), *v. t.* [Also written, esp. in second sense, *darraign*, *darrain*, the most correct spelling being *derain*; < *ME. derainen*, *deraynen*, *dereynen*, sometimes *derreynen*, *darreynen*, < *OF. deraisner*, *deresnier*, *derainier*, *deraigner*, *derenier*, etc., *desrainier*, *desresner*, etc., < *ML. derationare*, *disrationare*, justify or vindicate, esp. by arms, < *de-*, *dis-*, + *ratio-nare*, discourse, contend in law, < *L. ratio(n)-*, reason: see *reason*, *ratio*. Cf. *arraign*¹.] 1. In *old Eng. law*, to prove; justify; vindicate, as an assertion; clear one's self, either by proving one's own case or by refuting that of an adversary: sometimes used of an abstract or chronologic tracing of a chain of title to real estate.

There was no buerne with that bold the batell to take,
The right to derayne with the ranke duke.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 13084.

Desrener [F.], to deraine; to justify, or make good, the denial of an act, or fact.
Cotgrave.

When it is *deraigned*, then shall the plea pass in the court christian, as far forth as it is *deraigned* in the king's court.
Blount.

2. To claim and try to win by battle or combat; fight for.

Philip . . . brodes in haate
For to lache as lorde, the lond for to haue,
Or deraine it with dintes & dedes of armes.
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), I. 124.

3. To arrange (an army); draw up in order of battle. [This sense may have arisen from confusion with *arrange*.]

And thus was Solyman victorious and happie, other-where victorious and unhappie, when he was forced to *darraine* bataille against his owne bowels.
Purchas, *Pilgrimage*, p. 285.

Darraign your battle, for they are at hand.
Shak., 3 *Hen. VI.*, II. 2.

deraign² (dē-rān'), *v. t.* [*OF. desraigner*, *desregner*, erroneous form of *desrenger*, *desranger*, derange, overthrow: see *derange*.] To derange; disorder; disarrange. *E. Phillips*.

deraignment¹, **derainment**¹ (dē-rān'ment), *n.* [*OF. deraisnement*, *derainement*, *deraisnement*, etc., < *deraisnier*, *deraign*: see *deraign*¹.] In *old Eng. law*, the act of deraigning; proof; justification.

deraignment² (dē-rān'ment), *n.* [*< deraign*² + *-ment*.] 1. The act of disordering or disarranging; a turning out of course.—2. A renunciation, as of religious or monastic vows.

derail (dē-rāl'), *v.* [*< L. de*, from, + *E. rail*¹.] **I. trans.** To cause to leave the rails or run off the track, as a railroad-train: as, the engine was *derailed* at the crossing.

II. intrans. To run off the track or rails.

The train, near Lake Ivanhoe, *derailed* on Tuesday.
Times (London), Sept. 15, 1887, quoted in *N. and Q.*, [7th ser., IV. 365.]

derailment (dē-rāl'ment), *n.* [*< derail* + *-ment*.] The act of derailing, or causing to leave the rails, as a railroad-train or -car.

Preventing them [the cars] from separating in case of *derailment*.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LIV. 307.

derain, **derainment**¹. See *deraign*¹, *deraignment*¹.

derange (dē-rānj'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deranged*, ppr. *deranging*. [*< F. dérange*, *OF. desrengier*, *desrangier*, *desranger* = *Pr. desrengar*, *desrencar*, *desrancar*, put out of order, < *des-priv.* + *rengier*, *renger*, *ranger*, put in order, range: see *range*.] 1. To disturb the regular order of; throw into confusion; disconcert; disarrange: as, to *derange* plans or affairs.

The republic of regicide . . . has actually conquered the finest parts of Europe; has distressed, disunited, *deranged*, broke to pieces all the rest.

Burke, *A Regicide Peace*.

Time and tide are strangely changed,
Men and manners much *deranged*.
Emerson, *The Initial Love*.

Self-regulating as is a currency when let alone, laws cannot improve its arrangements, although they may, and continually do, *derange* them.
H. Spencer, *Social Statics*, p. 434.

2. To disturb the state, action, or functions of; put out of proper order or condition; disorder; unsettle: as, to *derange* a machine; his health is much *deranged*; to *derange* one's mind or reason.

A casual blow, or a sudden fall, *deranges* some of our internal parts, and the rest of life is distress and misery.
Blair, *Sermons*, IV. xviii.

All old philosophers knew that the fabric of the State rested ultimately upon a way of thinking, a habit of opinion, a "discipline," which was a thing so delicate and easily *deranged* that in the opinion of some of them new tunes coming into vogue might be enough to cause a revolution.
J. R. Seeley, *Nat. Religion*, p. 198.

3. To disorder the mind of; unsettle the reason of, as a person. = *Syn.* 1. To disarrange, displace, unsettle, confuse, embarrass, discompose, disconcert.

derangeable (dē-rānj'a-bl), *a.* [*< derange* + *-able*.] Susceptible of being deranged; liable to derangement: as, *derangeable* health. *Sydney Smith*.

deranged (dē-rānjd'), *p. a.* Unsettled in mind; insane.

It is the story of a poor *deranged* parish lad.
Lamb, *To Wordsworth*.

derangement (dē-rānj'ment), *n.* [*< F. dérangement*, < *déranger*, *derange*: see *derange* and *-ment*.] 1. The act of deranging, or the state of being deranged; a putting out of order; disturbance of regularity or regular course; disorder.

From the complexity of its mechanism . . . liable to *derangement*.
Paley, *Nat. Theol.*, x.

2. Disorder of the intellect or reason; insanity.

In all forms of mental *derangement* there are two underlying pathological conditions: the one dynamical, being a functional dissociation or severance of the nerve centres that have been organized to act together physiologically, whence naturally for the time being an incoherence of function and a discontinuity of individual being; the other statical, consisting in a structural change in the nerve cells or in their uniting fibre, whence a permanent disintegration of the substance of ideas.
Maudsley, *Body and Will*, p. 264.

= *Syn.* 1. Irregularity, confusion.—2. Lunacy, madness, etc. See *insanity*.

derayt (dē-rā'), *v.* [*< ME. derayen*, *deraien*, *drayen*, < *OF. desreer*, *desreier*, *desroerier*, *desrayer*, *derroier*, *derange*, disorder, confuse, trouble, refl. go wild, quarrel, < *des-priv.* + *rei*, *roi*, *rai*, order: see *array*, *v.*, and cf. *disarray*, *v.*] **I. trans.** To derange; disorder; reflexively, to go wild; rage.

He *deraid* him as a deuel & dede him out a-zeine.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), I. 2061.

Thus desputely the duk *drayed* him.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), I. 1210.

II. intrans. To rage.

Nectanabus anon right with his nices werktes,
Too begile the gone graithes hym soone,
Derade as a draughton dreedfull in fight.
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), I. 883.

deray (dē-rā'), *n.* [*< ME. deray*, *derai*, and contr. *dray*; also *disray*, < *OF. *desrei*, *desroy*, *derei* (= *Pr. desrey*), < *desreer*, *desreier*, *desroier*, *derange*, disorder: see *deray*, *v.*, and cf. *array*, *disarray*, *n.*] Tumult; disorder.

Was neutr in Scotland hard nor sene
Sic dancing nor *deray*.
Chr. Kirk, st. 1.

So have we found weddings celebrated with an outburst of triumph and *deray* at which the elderly shook their heads.
Carlyle.

Derbe (dér'bē), *n.* [*NL.* (Fabricius, 1803), < (?) *Gr. Δέρβη*, a city in Lycaonia.] The typical genus of the family *Derbidae*.

derbend (dér'bend), *n.* [*Turk.* = *Ar. darbend*, < *Pers. darband*, a narrow mountain pass, < *dar*, a door, gate, + *band*, confinement, band.] A wayside guard-house in Turkey, especially on mountain roads.

Derbian (dér'bi-an), *a.* Relating or dedicated to an earl of Derby. Also *Derby*.—**Derbian flycatcher**, *Pitangus derbianus*, a large stout bird of the family *Tyrannidae*, inhabiting Mexico and Texas. See *Pitangus*.—**Derbian pheasant**, *Oreophasian derbianus*, a Central American bird of the family *Cracidae*, the only representative of the subfamily *Oreophasinae* (which see).

Derbida (dér'bi-dā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Derbe* + *-ida*.] The *Derbidae* rated as a subfamily of *Fulgoridae*. The regular form would be *Derbinae*.

Derbidae (dér'bi-dā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Derbe* + *-idae*.] A family of homopterous hemipterous insects, typified by the genus *Derbe*.

derboun (dér'bōn), *n.* A variety of black wolf of Arabia and Syria.

Derby (dér'bi or dār'bi), *n.* and *a.* [The race is named after the twelfth Earl of *Derby*. The earldom takes its name from the county and town of *Derby*, < *ME. Dereby*, *Derebi*, < *AS. Deodr-bi*, *Deora bi*, a name of Scand. origin (the *AS.* name having been *Northworthig*), lit. appar. habitation of deer (wild beasts), < *AS. deora*, gen. pl. of *deor* = *Dan. dyr*, a deer, wild beast, + *AS. (ONorth.) bi*, *bū*, a habitation (see *deer* and *by*); but the first element is perhaps of other origin.] **I. n.**; pl. *Derbies* (-biz). 1. The most important annual horse-race of England, founded in 1780 by the twelfth Earl of *Derby*, and run at Epsom, Surrey, in the spring, generally on the Wednesday before Whitsuntide.—2. [*l. c.*] A masons' two-handed float.

A *derby* or *darby*, which is a long two-handed float for forming the floated coat of lime or hair.
Encyc. Brit., IV. 504.

3. [*l. c.*] A stiff felt hat with rounded crown and more or less narrow brim, worn by men, and sometimes also by women, for walking or riding. It came in as a fashionable novelty in the year 1874, and is now (1888) commonly worn in England and America.—**Derby day**, the day on which the *Derby sweepstakes* is run.—**Derby dog**, something that "turns up" without fail, as the proverbial dog on the race-course on *Derby day*, after the track is otherwise cleared for the races. [*Local*, Eng.]

An eccentric, Quaker-sort of person who acts as a kind of annual *Derby-dog* to the German diet, and may be met with every year at the meetings of the Society for Promoting International Arbitration.
Loewe, *Bismarck*, II. 404.

II. a. Same as *Derbian*.

Derbyshire drop. Same as *blue-john*.

Derbyshire neck, spar. See the nouns.

Dercetidae (dér-set'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Dercetis* + *-idae*.] A family of extinct fishes, typified by the genus *Dercetis*: a synonym of *Hoplopleuridae* (which see).

Dercetis (dér'set-tis), *n.* [*NL.*, < *L. Dercetis*, *Dercete*, < *Gr. Δερκίτις*, *Δερκετώ*, a Syrian goddess, also called *Atargatis*.] A genus of fossil ganoid fishes from the Chalk formation of England, having an elongated eel-like body, and commonly called *petrified eels*.

Dercetum (dér'set-um), *n.* [*NL.*; cf. *Dercetis*.] A genus of myriapods: same as *Heterostoma*.

derdoingt, a. See *daredoing*.

derel¹, *v. t.* [*ME. deren*, *derien*, < *AS. derian*, hurt, injure, = *OS. derian* = *OFries. dera* = *D. deren* = *OHG. terian*, *terran*, hurt. Cf. *dare*².] To hurt; injure; wound.

No thyng here sall the be *derand*.
In this blis sall be ghour beelgyng.
York Plays, p. 2.

And the duke with a dynt *derit* hym agayn,
That the viser & the ventalle voldet hym fro.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 7030.

And ye shul bothe anon unto me sware,
That nevermo ye shul my corowne *dere*.
Chaucer, *Knight's Tale*, I. 964.

derel², *n.* [*ME.*, < *AS. daru* (= *OHG. tara*), injury; see *dere*¹, *v.*] Hurt; harm.

They dreze him up to the drye, and he na *dere* suifd.
King *Aliaxander*, p. 189.

Dere radir, lyff is full swete,
The drede of dede dose all my *dere*.
York Plays, p. 65.

dere², *a.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *dear¹*.

dere³, *n.* A Middle English form of *deor*.

derecho (Sp. pron. dā-rā'chō), *n.* [Sp., right, justice, < ML. *directum*, right, justice: see *direct* and *droit*.] In *Mexican and Spanish law*: (a) Right; justice; just claim. (b) pl. Imposts; taxes; customs-duties.—*Derecho comun*, common law.

dereignment, *n.* Same as *deraignment¹*.

dereinet, *v. t.* See *deraign¹*.

derelict (der'e-lik't), *a.* and *n.* [= Pg. *derelicto* = It. *derelitto*, < L. *derelictus*, pp. of *derelinquere*, forsake utterly, < *de-* + *relinquere*, forsake, abandon: see *relict*, *relinquent*, *relinquish*.] **I. a. 1.** Left; abandoned by the owner or guardian. [Now rare except in law.]

Taking out a patent in Charles the Second's time for *derelict* lands. Sir P. Pett, Letters, To A. Wood, I. 611.

The affections which these exposed or *derelict* children bear to their mothers have no grounds of nature or assiduity, but civility and opinion.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 40.

2. Unfaithful; neglectful of requirement or responsibility: *as, derelict in duty*.

The vacant, unoccupied, and *derelict* minds of his friends.

Burke, American Taxation.

It was generally admitted that Mr. Grant was hopelessly *derelict*, and neglectful of his social duties.

J. Hawthorne, Dust, p. 108.

II. n. 1. That which is abandoned; in law, an article of goods or any commodity thrown away, relinquished, or abandoned by the owner; specifically, a vessel abandoned at sea.

When I am a little disposed to a gay turn of thinking, I consider, as I was a *derelict* from my cradle, I have the honour of a lawful claim to the best protection in Europe.

Savage, Wanderer, v., note.

The crown [of Jerusalem] became a *derelict*: the title was borne after Conrad by his half-brother Henry, the son of Isabella of England; and subsequently by a number of ruling houses.

Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 176.

The cruiser *Atlanta* towed into the Capes of Delaware a dangerous *derelict* which had been drifting about off the coast for weeks.

New York Tribune, Nov. 20, 1887.

2. Land left dry by a change of the water-line. **dereliction** (der-e-lik'shən), *n.* [= Pg. *derelictio*, < L. *derelictio*(n-), an abandoning, < *derelictus*, pp. of *derelinquere*, abandon: see *derelict*.] **1.** The act of leaving with an intention not to reclaim or resume; an utter forsaking; abandonment. [Now rare except in law.]

When the man repents, he is absolved before God, before the sentence of the church, upon his contrition and *dereliction* only.

Jer. Taylor, Holy Dying, v. 4.

2. The state of being forsaken or abandoned.

Hadst thou not been thus forsaken, we had perished; thy *dereliction* is our safety.

Bp. Hall.

3. The gaining of land from the water by a change of the water-line.—**4.** The land so gained.—**5.** Unfaithfulness or remissness; neglect: *as, a dereliction of duty*.

The pretence was the Persian war, which Argos declined. This was called a base *dereliction*, and excited, by the help of Spartan emissaries, hatred and contempt.

J. Adams, Works, IV. 511.

=Syn. 1. Desertion, relinquishment.—5. Failure, unfaithfulness.

dereligionize (dē-rē-lij'on-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dereligionized*, ppr. *dereligionizing*. [*< de-* priv. + *religionize*.] To make irreligious; oppose or discourage religion in or among. [Rare.]

He would *dereligionize* men beyond all others.

De Quincey.

dereling, *n.* An obsolete form of *darling*.

dereynet, *v. t.* A variant form of *deraign¹*.

derf, *a.* [ME., also *darf*, prob. (the AS. **deorf*, ONorth. **dearf*, not being authenticated) < Icel. *djarfr* = Sw. *djerv* = Dan. *djerv*, bold, daring, = (with additional suffix) OS. *derbhi* = OFries. *derve*, bold, fierce.] Bold; brave; strong; mighty; terrible.

"Do way," quoth that *derf* mon, "my dere, that speche. For that durst I not do, lest I denayed were."

Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), I. 1492.

Doughty of dedis, *derfe* of his hondes,
None wighter in werre, ne of wille bettur.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 8816.

derfyt, *adv.* [ME., also *derfliche*, *derflike*, etc. (= Icel. *djarftiga*); < *derf* + *-lyt²*.] Boldly; bravely; sorely; greatly.

I dare loke no man in the face,
Derfely for dole why ne were I dede.

York Plays, p. 107.

derham (der'am), *n.* [Also *dirhem*; Ar. *derham*, *dirhem*, Turk. *dirhem*, Pers. *dirham*, *diram*, < Gr. *δραχμή*, a drachma: see *drachma*, *drachm*, *dram*.] An Arabian weight and silver coin, intended originally to be two thirds of an Attic drachma (44.4 grains troy); a *dram*. Its value was fixed, not by reference to a prototype, but by the rule that $\frac{1}{20}$ part of a derham should weigh as much as 70 average grains of mustard-seed. There was a difference between the monetary and ponderal (Arabic *keil*) derham. The former, by



Obverse. Reverse.
Derham of Haroun-al-Raschid, struck in A. H. 177 (= A. D. 793). In the British Museum. (Size of the original.)

weightings of numerous early coins, has been found equal to 43.7 grains troy, making the value of the coin about 9 United States cents; while the latter is said to be heavier in the ratio of 10 to 9, so that it would be 48 grains. This is still approximately the mass of the derham (weight) in most localities; though in some places it sinks nearly to 46 and in others rises almost to 50 grains, and in Abyssinia is even said to be only 40 or 41 grains. There was in early times a derham of half the usual weight, and two units of this name now employed in Persia are equal to nearly 150 and 300 grains respectively. The Morocco coin, the derham, is reckoned equivalent to $\frac{1}{4}$ United States cents.

deric (dê-rik), *a.* [*< Gr. dêpos*, skin, + *-ic*.] In *embryol.*, of or pertaining to the ectoderm, or outer germ-layer: the opposite of *enteric*.

The Fungi which spread in the *deric* tissues of the higher animals.

De Barry, Fungi (trans.), p. 360.

deride (dê-rid'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *derided*, ppr. *deriding*. [= OF. *derider*, *derire*, F. dial. *derire* = It. *deridere*, *diridere*, < L. *deridere*, mock, laugh at, < *de-* + *ridere*, laugh: see *ridicule*, *risicle*. Cf. *arride*.] To laugh at in contempt; turn to ridicule or make sport of; mock; treat with scorn by laughter.

The Pharisees also . . . *derided* him. Luke xvi. 14.

Men have rather sought by wit to *deride* and traduce much of that which is good in professions, than with judgment to discover and sever that which is corrupt.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, II. 281.

=Syn. *Ridicule*, etc. (see *taunt*), banter, rally, jeer, gibe, scout, scoff at, insult.

derider (dê-ri-dér), *n.* One who derides; a mocker; a scoffer.

Execrable blasphemies, and like contempt offered by *deriders* of religion.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity.

deridingly (dê-ri-ding-li), *adv.* By way of derision or mockery.

His parasite was wont *deridingly* to advise him.

Bp. Reynolds, On the Passions, xxxvii.

derisible (dê-riz'i-bl), *a.* [= It. *derisibile*, < L. *as if* **derisibilis*, < *deridere*, pp. *derisus*, laugh at, deride: see *deride*.] Subject to derision; worthy of derision.

In every point of intellectual character I was his hopeless and *derisible* inferior.

R. L. Stevenson, The Dynamiter, p. 71.

derision (dê-rizh'on), *n.* [= F. *dérision* = Pr. *derrizio* = It. *derisione*, *derisione*, < LL. *derisio*(n-), < L. *deridere*, pp. *derisus*, laugh at, deride: see *deride*.] **1.** The act of deriding; subjection to ridicule or mockery; contempt manifested by laughter; scorn.

He that sitteth in the heavens shall laugh; the Lord shall have them in *derision*.

Ps. II. 4.

British policy is brought into *derision* in those nations that a while ago trembled at the power of our arms.

Burke, Present Discontents.

2. An object of derision or contempt; a laughing-stock.

I was a *derision* to all my people.

Iam. III. 14.

=Syn. 1. Ridicule, mockery, gibes, scoffing, taunts, insults.

derisionary (dê-rizh'on-ā-ri), *a.* [*< derision* + *-ary¹*.] Derisive. [Rare.]

There was a club that ate a calf's head on January 30, in ridicule of the commemoration of Charles I.'s death. This is spoken of as "that *derisionary* festival."

Tom Brown, Works, II. 215.

derisive (dê-ri-siv), *a.* [= OF. *derisif* = It. *derisivo*, < L. *as if* **derisivus*, < *derisus*, pp. of *deridere*, laugh at, deride: see *deride*.] Expressing or characterized by derision; mocking; ridiculing.

His [Christ's] head harrowed with the thorns, and his *derisive* purple stained, yea drenched, with blood.

Bp. Gauden, On the Sacrament, p. 98.

Meantime, o'er all the dome they quaff, they feast,
Derisive taunts were spread from guest to guest,
And each in jovial mood his mate address'd.

Pope, Odyssey, II.

derisively (dê-ri'siv-li), *adv.* With derision or mockery.

The Persians . . . [were] thence called Magussel *derisively* by other ethnicks.

Sir T. Herbert, Travels in Africa, p. 243.

derisiveness (dê-ri'siv-nes), *n.* The state of being derisive. *Imp. Dict.*

derisory (dê-ri-sô-ri), *a.* [= F. *dérisoire* = Pr. *derisor* = It. *derisorio*, < LL. *derisorius*, serving for laughter, < L. *deridere*, pp. *derisus*, deride: see *deride*.] Characterized by derision; mocking; ridiculing.

The comick or *derisory* manner is further still from making shew of method.

Shafesbury, Advice to an Author, II. § 2.

derivability (dê-ri-vā-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*< derivable*: see *-bility*.] The character of being derivable.

A *derivability* of the one from the other.

Amer. Jour. Sci., 3d ser., XXXII. 360.

derivable (dê-ri-vā-bl), *a.* [= F. *dérivable* = Sp. *derivable*; *as derive* + *-able*.] Capable of being derived, received, or obtained. (a) Obtainable, as from a source: *as, income is derivable from land, money, or stock; an estate derivable from an ancestor*.

He here confounds the pleasure *derivable* from sweet sounds with the capacity for creating them.

Poe, Tales, I. 360.

Having disregarded the warning *derivable* from common experience, he was answerable for the consequences.

H. Spencer, Man vs. State, p. 47.

(b) Traceable, as to a source; obtainable by derivation: *as, a word derivable from the Greek*. (c) Deducible, as from premises.

The second sort of arguments . . . are *derivable* from some of these heads.

Wilkens.

derivably (dê-ri-vā-bli), *adv.* By derivation.

derivant (der'i-vānt), *n.* [*< L. derivan(t)-*, ppr. of *derivare*, derive: see *derive*.] In math., a homogeneous and isobaric function of *f*, which is a covariant of *f*, where *f* denotes

$$\frac{(n-1)}{n!} D_x^n f.$$

derivate (der'i-vāt), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *dérivé* = Sp. Pg. *derivado* = It. *derivato* (= G. Dan. Sw. *derivatum*, Sw. also *derivat*, n.), < L. *derivatus* (neut. *derivatum*, in NL. as a noun), pp. of *derivare*, derive: see the verb.] **I. a.** Derived. [Rare.]

Putting trust in Him

From whom the rights of kings are *derivate*,

In its own blood to trample treason out.

Sir H. Taylor, Edwin the Fair, I. 7.

II. n. A word derived from another; a derivative. [Rare.]

derivation (der-i-vā'shən), *n.* [= OF. *derivaison*, *derivoison*, *diriveson*, F. *dérivation* = Sp. *derivacion* = Pg. *derivação* = It. *derivazione* = G. Dan. Sw. *derivation*, < L. *derivatio*(n-), derivation, < *derivare*, pp. *derivatus*, derive: see *derive*.] **1.** A drawing from or turning aside, as a stream of water or other fluid from a natural course or channel; a stream so diverted. [Obsolete or archaic.]

These issues and *derivations* being once made, and supplied with new waters pushing them forwards, would continue their course till they arrived at the sea, just as other rivers do.

T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.

An artificial *derivation* of that river. Gibbon.

Specifically—(a) In med., revulsion, or the drawing away of the fluids of an inflamed part, by applying blisters, etc., over it or at a distance from it. (b) In telegr., a diversion of the electric current.

In telegraphy, *derivations* generally arise from the wire touching another conductor.

R. S. Culley, Pract. Telegr., p. 43.

2. The act or fact of deriving, drawing, or receiving from a source: *as, the derivation of being; the derivation of an estate from ancestors, or of profits from capital*.

My *derivation* was from ancestors

Who stood equivalent with mighty kings.

Shak., Pericles, v. 1.

Shrubs and flowers, indigenous or of distant *derivation*.

P. Robinson, Under the Sun, p. 17.

3. In philol., the drawing or tracing of a word in its development or formation from its more original root or stem; a statement of the origin or formative history of a word. See *etymology*.

Derivation, in its broadest sense, includes all processes by which new words are formed from given roots.

G. P. Marsh, Lects. on Eng. Lang., p. 193.

4. In math.: (a) The operation of finding the derivative, or differential coefficient; differentiation. (b) The operation of passing from any point on a cubic curve to that point at which the

tangent at the first point cuts the curve. (c) The operation of passing from any function to any related function which may in the context be termed its derivative. The word *derivation*, in its first mathematical sense, was invented by Lagrange, who thought it possible to develop the calculus without the use of infinitesimals.

5. In *biol.*, descent with modification of an organism from antecedent organisms; evolution: as, the *derivation* of man; the doctrine of *derivation*—that is, the derivative theory (which see, under *derivative*).

According to the doctrine of *derivation*, the more complex plants and animals are the slowly modified descendants of less complex plants and animals, and these in turn were the slowly modified descendants of still less complex plants and animals, and so on until we converge to those primitive organisms which are not definable either as animal or as vegetal, but which in their lowest forms are mere shreds of jelly-like protoplasm.

J. Fiske, *Cosmic Philos.*, I. 442.

6. In *gun.*, the peculiar constant deviation of an elongated projectile from a rifled gun, due to its angular rotation about its longer axis and to the resistance of the air. Sometimes called *drift*.—7. The thing derived or deduced; a derivative; a deduction. [Rare or obsolete.]

Most of them are the genuine *derivations* of the hypotheses they lay claim to. Glanville.

Arbogast's calculus of derivations [named for the French analyst L. F. A. Arbogast, 1759–1803], a method of expanding and otherwise dealing with functions of functions expressible as series in ascending powers of one or more variables.

derivational (der-i-vā'shon-əl), *a.* [*derivation* + *-al*.] Relating to derivation.

derivationist (der-i-vā'shon-ist), *n.* [*derivation* + *-ist*.] Same as *derivatist*.

We have sometimes in the preceding pages used the words evolutionist or derivationist.

Le Conte, *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXXII. 311.

derivatist (dê-riv'a-tist), *n.* [*derivative* + *-ist*.] A believer in the doctrine of derivation or evolution; an evolutionist. [Rare.]

The doctrine of evolution of organic types is sometimes appropriately called the doctrine of derivation, and its supporters *derivatists*.

E. D. Cope, *Origin of the Fittest*, p. 215.

derivative (dê-riv'a-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. dérivatif* = *Sp. Pg. It. derivativo*, < *LL. derivativus*, derivative (in grammatical sense), < *L. derivare*, derive: see *derive*.] *I. a.* 1. Derived; taken or having proceeded from another or something preceding; secondary: as, a derivative word; a derivative conveyance.

As it is a derivative perfection, so it is a distinct kind of perfection from that which is in God. Sir M. Hale.

Exclusive sovereignty of ownership of the soil is a derivative right. Story, *Salem*, Sept. 18, 1823.

Making the authority of law derivative, and not original.

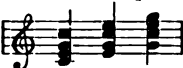
H. Spencer, *Data of Ethics*, § 19.

2. In *biol.*, relating to derivation, or to the doctrine of derivation: as, the derivative theory.—3. In *med.*, having a tendency to lessen inflammation or reduce a morbid process.

It [a hot-air bath] is stimulating, derivative, depurative.

Encyc. Brit., XII. 544.

Derivative certainty. See *certainty*.—**Derivative character.** See *character*.—**Derivative chord, in music, a chord derived from a fundamental chord; specifically, a chord derived from another by inversion; an inversion.—**Derivative conveyance.** See *conveyance*.—**Derivative function**, in math., a function expressing the rate of change of the value of another function relatively to that of the variable.—**Derivative theory**, in *biol.*, the view that species change in the course of time by virtue of their inherent tendencies, not by natural selection.**



Fundamental and Derivative Chords.

II. *n.* 1. In *med.*, a therapeutic method or agent employed to lessen a morbid process in one part by producing a flow of blood or lymph to another part, as cupping, leeching, blisters, catharsis, etc.—2. That which is derived; that which is deduced or comes by derivation from another.

For honour,

This is a derivative from me to mine.

Shak., *W. T.*, III. 2.

Specifically—3. A word derived or formed either immediately from another, or remotely from a primitive or root: thus, 'verb,' 'verbal,' 'verbose' are derivatives of the Latin *verbum*; 'duke,' 'duet,' 'adduce,' 'conduce,' 'conduct,' 'conduit,' etc., are derivatives of the Latin *ducere*; 'feeder' is a derivative of 'feed,' and 'feed' a derivative of 'food.' See *derivation*, 3.—4. In music: (a) The root or generator from which a chord is derived. (b) Same as *derivative chord* (which see, above).—5. In math.: (a) A derivative function; a differential coefficient. (b) The slope of a scalar function; a vector

function whose direction is that of most rapid increase of a scalar function (of which it is said to be the derivative), and whose magnitude is equal to the increase in this direction of the scalar function per unit of distance. (c) More generally, any function derived from another.

—**Derivative of a manifold of points**, the aggregate of all points having a number of points of the manifold greater than any assignable number within any assigned distance, however small.—**Rational derivative** of a point on a plane cubic curve, a point whose trilinear coordinates are rational integral functions of those of the former point.—**Schwartzian derivative** of any function *y* of *x*, the function

$$\frac{y''}{y'} - \frac{3}{2} \left(\frac{y''}{y'} \right)^2,$$

where the accents signify differentiations relative to *x*.

derivatively (dê-riv'a-tiv-li), *adv.* In a derivative manner; by derivation.

The character which essentially and inherently belongs only to him [Christ] will derivatively belong to them [his disciples] also. Horne, *On Ps. xv.*

derivativeness (dê-riv'a-tiv-nes), *n.* The state of being derivative. *Imp. Dict.*

derive (dê-riv'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *derived*, ppr. *deriving*. [*ME. derivien*, < *OF. derivier*, *F. dériver* = *Sp. Pg. derivar* = *It. derivare* = *G. derivien* = *Dan. derivere* = *Sw. derivera*, < *L. derivare*, lead, turn, or draw off (a liquid), draw off, derive (one word from another, in last sense for earlier *ducere*), < *de*, away, + *rivus*, a stream: see *river*.] *I. trans.* 1†. To turn aside or divert, as water or other fluid, from its natural course or channel: as, to derive water from the main channel or current into lateral rivulets.

The solemn and right manner of deriving the water.

Holland, *tr. of Livy*, p. 190.

The whole pond is very great; but that part of it which is derived towards this font is but little.

Coryat, *Crudities*, I. 36.

2†. Figuratively, to turn aside; divert.

And her dew loves dery'd to that vile witches shayre.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, I. iii. 2.

That saving grace which Christ originally is or hath for the general good of his whole Church, by sacraments he severally deriveth into every member thereof.

Hooker, *Eccles. Polity*, v. 57.

The Siamites are the sink of the Eastern Superstitions, which they derive to many Nations.

Purchas, *Pilgrimage*, p. 460.

If we take care that the sickness of the body derive not itself into the soul, nor the pains of one procure impatience of the other, we shall alleviate the burden.

Jer. Taylor, *Works* (ed. 1835), I. 332.

3. To draw or receive, as from a source or origin, or by regular transmission: as, to derive ideas from the senses; to derive instruction from a book; his estate is derived from his ancestors.

For by my mother I derived am

From Lionel duke of Clarence.

Shak., 1 Hen. VI., II. 5.

Elizabeth clearly discerned the advantages which were to be derived from a close connection between the monarchy and the priesthood. Macaulay, *Hallam's Const. Hist.*

It is from Rome and Germany that we derive our domestic law. W. E. Hearn, *Aryan Household*, p. 186.

Specifically—4. To draw or receive (a word) from a more original root or stem: as, the word 'rule' is derived from the Latin; 'feed' is derived from 'food.' See *derivation*, 3.—5. To deduce, as from premises; trace, as from a source or origin: involving a personal subject.

A sound mind will derive its principles from insight.

Emerson, *Society and Solitude*.

These men derive all religion from myths.

Dawson, *Nature and the Bible*, p. 202.

I should be much obliged if any of your readers could help me in deriving the name of the village of Allonley, in Cumberland.

N. and Q., 6th ser., IX. 207.

6. To communicate or transfer from one to another, as by descent. [Rare.]

His [Bathurst's] learning, and untainted manners, too, We find, Athenians, are derived to you.

Dryden, *Epilogue* spoken at Oxford, l. 22.

Our language has received innumerable elegancies and improvements from that infusion of Hebraisms which are derived to it out of the passages of Holy Writ. Addison.

The plaintiff could not prove the place in question to be within his patent, nor could derive a good title of the patent itself to Mr. Rigby.

Winthrop, *Hist. New England*, II. 314.

An excellent disposition is derived to your lordship from the parents of two generations.

Felton.

Derived conductors, in *elect.*, the two or more branches, reuniting further along, into which a conductor is sometimes divided.—**Derived current**, in *elect.*, a current flowing through a derived conductor.—**Derived group**. See *group*.

II. *intrans.* To come, proceed, or be derived. [Rare.]

It were but reasonable to admire Him, from whom really all perfections do derive.

Jer. Taylor, *Works* (ed. 1835), I. 22.

Pow'r from heav'n
Derives, and monarchs rule by gods appointed.
Prior, *Second Hymn of Callimachus*.
The wish, that of the living whole
No life may fall beyond the grave,
Derives it not from what we have
The likest God within the soul?
Tennyson, *In Memoriam*, lv.

The new school derives from Hawthorne and George Elliot. Howells.

derivement (dê-riv'ment), *n.* [*< OF. derivement*, derivation (in lit. sense), < *deriver*, derive: see *derive* and *-ment*.] An inference or a deduction.

I offer these *derivements* from these subjects, to raise our affections upward.

W. Montague, *Devoute Essays*, II. iv. 4.

deriver (dê-riv'vèr), *n.* 1. One who derives or deduces from a source.—2. One who diverts a thing from its natural course to or upon something else. [Rare.]

Such a one makes a man not only a partaker of other men's sins, but also a *deriver* of the whole entire guilt of them to himself. South, *Sermons*, II. 6.

derkt, *a., n., and v.* An obsolete form of *dark*. Chauver.

derlingt, *n.* A Middle English form of *darling*.

derm (dèrm), *n.* [*< NL. derma*, q. v.] Same as *derma*.

derma (dêr'mä), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. δέρμα*, the skin, hide (of beasts, later of man), < *δέπειν*, skin, flay, = *E. tear*, q. v.] 1. The true skin, or cutis vera; the corium.—2. Skin; the skin in general: synonymous with *integument* or *tegumentum*.

Also *derm*, *dermis*.

dermad (dêr'mäd), *adv.* [*< Gr. δέρμα*, skin, + *L. ad*, to: see *-ad*.] Toward the skin—that is, from within outward in any direction; ecdad. Barclay.

dermahemal, **dermahemal**, *a.* See *dermohe-mal*.

dermal (dêr'mäl), *a.* [*< derma* + *-al*.] 1. In *zool.*, pertaining to skin, or the external covering of the body; consisting of skin; cutaneous; tegumentary. The word properly relates to the derma or corium: as, the dermal layer of the skin; but it has also acquired a more general sense: as, dermal appendages—that is, hair, feathers, etc.; the dermal skeleton.

2. In *bot.*, pertaining to the epidermis.—**Dermal bone**, an ossification in the derma or cutis.—**Dermal defenses**, in *icht.*, the placoid exoskeleton; the shagreen, ichthyodorulites, etc., of elasmobranchiate fishes.—**Dermal denticle**. See *denticle*.—**Dermal muscle**, a cutaneous or subcutaneous muscle; a muscle developed in, attached to, or specially acting upon the derma or skin proper, as the platysma myoides of man.

As we regard the dermal muscles as primitively forming a common complex with those which belong to the skeleton, we must distinguish from it those which belong to the integument as such.

Gegenbaur, *Comp. Anat.* (trans.), p. 492.

Dermal musculature, the set or system of dermal muscles as a whole; cutaneous muscles, collectively considered.

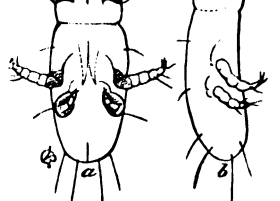
The dermal musculature is more highly developed in mammalia. Gegenbaur, *Comp. Anat.* (trans.), p. 493.

Dermal skeleton, the exoskeleton of an animal, or those hard parts which cover the body, as the integument of an insect or a crustacean.

dermalgia (dêr-mäl'jî-ä), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. δέρμα*, skin, + *ἀλγος*, pain.] In *pathol.*, a painful condition of the skin arising from nervous disease; neuralgia of the skin. Also *dermatalgia*.

Dermalichus (dêr-mäl-i'kus), *n.* [*NL.*, irreg. < *Gr. δέρμα*, skin, + *λεῖχειν*, lick.] A genus of parasitic mites or acarids, of the family *Sarcoptidae*, or itch-insects, founded by Koch, 1843: synonymous with *Analges*.

The species are mainly parasitic on birds. The larvæ are hexapod, the adults octopod; the male is larger than the female, and is often provided with



Dermalichus mytilaspidis (highly magnified). a, ventral view; b, lateral view.

exaggerated legs, especially the third pair. The species here figured feeds upon the oyster-shell bark-louse of the apple. Also *Dermaleichus*.

dermaneur, *a.* See *dermoneural*.

Dermaptera (dêr-map'te-rä), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, prop. *Dermoptera* (which is in use in another application), neut. pl. of *dermopterus*, < *Gr. δέρπω*, with membranous wings, as a bat: see *dermopterous*.] 1†. An old and disused group of insects; in De Geer's system, one of three groups (the others being *Hemiptera* and *Cole-*

optera) of his *Vaginata*.—2. The earwigs, *Forficulidae*, as an order of *Insecta*: now usually called *Euplexoptera* (which see). Kirby.

Also *Dermatoptera*.

dermapteran (dér-măp'te-răn), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Dermaptera*.

II. *n.* One of the *Dermaptera*.

dermapterous (dér-măp'te-rus), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Dermaptera*.

dermatagia (dér-mă-tal'ji-ă), *n.* Same as *dermalgia*.

Dermatemydidae (dér-mă-te-mid'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dermatemys* (-temyd-) + *-idae*.] In Gray's classification, a family of cryptodirous tortoises, typified by the genus *Dermatemys*. It includes those which have the alveolar surface of the upper jaw surmounted by a triangular ridge parallel to the proper edge of the jaw, and a short transverse ridge attached in the middle in front and separated from the front by a deep pit; the lower jaw with 3 or 5 strong teeth in front fitting into a pit in the upper jaw; and the alveolar surface flat, with a subcentral groove along each side. The toes are weak and broadly webbed. The group includes several fresh-water tortoises of Central and South America, and some fossil species have also been (erroneously) referred to it. By most chelonologists the group is referred to the family *Emyidae*. Also *Dermatemyidae*.

Dermatemydinae (dér-mă-te-mid'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dermatemys* (-temyd-) + *-inae*.] A subfamily of emydoid tortoises. Also *Dermatemyinae*.

Dermatemys (dér-mă-tē-mis), *n.* [NL. (J. E. Gray, 1847), < Gr. *δέμμα*(-), skin, + *τέμις* (temis), the fresh-water tortoise.] The typical genus of *Dermatemyidae*.

dermatic (dér-mă-tik), *a.* [< Gr. *δερματικός*, < *δέμμα*(-), skin: see *derma*.] Dermal; cutaneous; pertaining to the skin. Also *dermatine*.

dermatine, **dermatine**² (dér-mă-tin), *n.* [< Gr. *δέμμα*(-), skin, + *-inē*, *-inē*.] A dark olive-green variety of hydropyrite, of a resinous luster, found in Saxony: so called because it frequently occurs as a skin or crust upon serpentine. It also occurs in reniform masses.

dermatine¹ (dér-mă-tin), *a.* [< Gr. *δερματικός*, < *δέμμα*(-), skin.] Same as *dermatic*.

dermatine², *n.* See *dermatin*.

dermatitis (dér-mă-ti'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δέρμα*(-), skin, + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the skin. Also called *cutitis*.

Dermatobranchia, **Dermatobranchiata** (dér-mă-tō-brang'ki-ă, -brang'ki-ă'tā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *δέμμα*(-), skin, + *βράγχια*, gills.] Same as *Dermobranchia*.

dermatogen (dér-mă-tō-jen), *n.* [< Gr. *δέμμα*(-), skin, + *-γενής*, producing: see *-gen*.] In *bot.*, the primitive or nascent epidermis; the primordial cellular layer from which the epidermis is developed.

dermatography (dér-mă-tog'ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *δέμμα*(-), skin, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] The anatomical description of the skin. Also *dermatography*.

dermatoid (dér-mă-toid), *a.* [< Gr. **δερματοειδής*, contr. *δερματώδης*, like skin, < *δέμμα*(-), skin, + *είδος*, form.] Resembling skin; skin-like.

dermatological (dér-mă-tō-loj'i-kal), *a.* Having to do with dermatology; pertaining or devoted to dermatology.

The case is one to which no precedent has been found after a careful search of dermatological literature. *Alien. and Neurol.*, VIII. 484.

dermatologist (dér-mă-tol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *dermatology* + *-ist*.] One who is versed in dermatology.

dermatology (dér-mă-tol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *δέμμα*(-), skin, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The science of the skin; knowledge concerning the skin and its diseases. Also *dermology*.

dermatolysis (dér-mă-tol'i-sis), *n.* [< Gr. *δέμμα*(-), skin, + *λύσις*, solution, dissolution, < *λυέιν*, loose.] In *pathol.*: (a) A relaxed and pendulous condition of the skin. (b) Pachydermia.

dermatomycosis (dér-mă-tō-mi-kō'sis), *n.* [< Gr. *δέμμα*(-), skin, + *μύκησις*, fungus, + *-osis*: see *mycosis*.] In *pathol.*, any disease of the skin caused by a vegetable parasite.

dermatonosis (dér-mă-ton'ō-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δέμμα*(-), skin, + *νόσος*, disease.] In *pathol.*, any disease of the skin.

Dermatophili (dér-mă-tō'fi-li), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *δέμμα*(-), skin, + *φίλος*, loving.] A group of minute parasitic arachnids or follicle mites, corresponding to the family *Demodicidae*.

Dermatophysa (dér-mă-tō'fi-să), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *δέμμα*(-), skin, + *φύσα*, a bellows.] In Owen's system of classification, an order of *Arachnida*, including the *Archisca* or water-

bears, the *Podosomata*, and certain mites, as *Demoder*, characterized by the absence of distinct respiratory organs. Also *Dermophysa*.

dermatophyte (dér-mă-tō-fit), *n.* [< Gr. *δέμμα*(-), skin, + *φύτον*, a growth, plant.] A plant that grows upon the skin; a fungus of a low type which is parasitic upon the skin of men and other animals, causing various diseases. The best-known species are *Achorion Schœnleini*, the fungus of favus; *Trichophyton tonsurans*, the fungus of ring-worm; and *Microsporon furfur*.

dermatophytic (dér-mă-tō-fit'ik), *a.* [< *dermatophyte* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to, or caused by, dermatophytes: as, *dermatophytic* diseases.

Dermatopnoea (dér-mă-top'nō-ă), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *δέμμα*(-), skin, + *πνοή*, a blowing, < *πνέω*, blow, breathe.] A group of gastropodous mollusks with rudimentary gills or none. It consists of such genera as *Limapontia*, *Phyllirhoe*, and *Elysia*. Also called *Pellibranchiata*, *Abranchiata*, *Saccoglossa*, and *Apneusta*.

Dermatoptera (dér-mă-top'te-ră), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *dermatopter*, < Gr. *δέμμα*(-), skin, + *πτερόν*, a wing. Cf. *Dermoptera*, *dermatopterous*.] 1. In *entom.*, same as *Dermaptera*.—2. In *mammal.*, same as *Dermoptera*.

dermatorrhœa, **dermatorrhœa** (dér-mă-tō-rê-ă), *n.* [NL. *dermatorrhœa*, < Gr. *δέμμα*(-), skin, + *ροία*, a flowing, < *ρέω*, flow.] In *pathol.*, a morbidly increased secretion from the skin.

dermatosclerosis (dér-mă-tō-sklē-rō'sis), *n.* [< Gr. *δέμμα*(-), skin, + *σκληρώσις*, a hardening: see *sclerosis*.] Same as *scleroderma*.

dermatosis (dér-mă-tō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δέμμα*(-), skin, + *-osis*.] 1. The state or condition of having a bony integument, or osseous exoskeleton, as exemplified by a sturgeon, turtle, or armadillo.—2. In *pathol.*, any disease of the skin.

dermatoskeletal (dér-mă-tō-skel'e-tal), *a.* [< *dermatoskeleton* + *-al*.] Same as *dermoskeletal*.

dermatoskeleton (dér-mă-tō-skel'e-ton), *n.* [NL. (Carus, 1828), < Gr. *δέμμα*(-), skin, + *σκελετόν*, skeleton.] Same as *dermoskeleton*.

dermatoserasia (dér-mă-tok-sē-ră'si-ă), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δέμμα*(-), skin, + *ξηρασία*, dryness, < *ξηραίνω*, dry, parch, < *ξηρός*, dry.] In *pathol.*, same as *xeroderma*.

Dermestes (dér-mes'tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δέμμα*, skin, + (irreg.) *ἐσθίειν*, eat.] A genus of coleopterous insects, the type of the family *Dermestidae*. The larvæ devour dead bodies, skins, leather, and other animal substances. One species, *D. lardarius*, is known by the name of bacon-beetle; another, *D. or Anthrenus muscorum*, is peculiarly destructive in museums of natural history. See cut under *bacon-beetle*.

dermestid (dér-mes'tid), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Dermestidae*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Dermestidae*.

Dermestidae (dér-mes'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Leach, 1817), < *Dermestes* + *-idae*.] A family of elavicorn *Coleoptera*. The dorsal segments of the abdomen are partly membranous; the ventral segments are free; the tarsi are 5-jointed, at least in one pair; the mentum is moderate or small; the palpi are approximate at the base; the anterior coxæ are large, conical, and prominent; the posterior coxæ are not prominent; the antennæ are moderate in length, and capitate; the posterior coxæ are sulcate for the thighs; and the body is usually scaly or pubescent.

dermestoid (dér-mes'toid), *a.* [< *Dermestes* + *-oid*.] Resembling the genus *Dermestes*; of or pertaining to the *Dermestidae*.

dermic (dér'mik), *a.* [< *derm* or *derma* + *-ic*.] 1. In *anat.*, dermal; enderonic; of or pertaining to the dermis: as, the *dermic* layer of the skin.

When the *dermic* process is papilliform, and sunk in a pit of the dermis, the conical cap of modified epidermis which coats it is either a hair or a feather. Huxley, *Anat. Vert.*, p. 40.

2. In *med.*, cutaneous; pertaining to the skin: as, a *dermic* disease.—**Dermic remedies**, remedies which act through the skin.

dermis (dér'mis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δέμμα*, conformed in term. to *epidermis*.] Same as *derma*.

Dermobranchia (dér-mō-brang'ki-ă), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *δέμμα*, skin, + *βράγχια*, gills.] A group of marine opisthobranchiate gastropodous mollusks. They respire by means of external gills in the form of dorsal membranous layers, tufts, or filaments, and there is no mantle or shell in the adult. The common sea-lemon, *Doris* (which see), is an example. It is an extensive and diversiform group, containing all the opisthobranchiate gastropods excepting the *Pleurobranchiata*. It is subdivided into the *Abranchiata* and the *Nudibranchiata* or *Notobranchiata*, the largest and typical group, a synonym of *Dermobranchia* itself, which is also divided into *Ceratobranchia*, *Cladobranchia*, and *Pygobranchia*. Also *Dermatobranchia*, *Dermatobranchiata*, *Dermobranchiata*.

Dermobranchiata (dér-mō-brang'ki-ă'tā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *dermobranchiatus*: see *dermobranchiate*.] Same as *Dermobranchia*.

dermobranchiate (dér-mō-brang'ki-ă'tā), *a.* [< NL. *dermobranchiatus*, < *Dermobranchia*, q. v.] Pertaining to the *Dermobranchia*; nudibranchiate.

Dermochelydidae (dér'mō-ke-lid'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dermochelys* (-chelyd-) + *-idae*.] A family of soft-shelled turtles, named from the genus *Dermochelys*: usually called *Sphargididae* (which see).

Dermochelys (dér-mok'e-lis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δέμμα*, skin, + *χελύς*, a tortoise.] The typical genus of *Dermochelydidae*: same as *Sphargis*, and of prior date.

dermogastic (dér-mō-gas'trik), *a.* [< Gr. *δέμμα*, skin, + *γαστήρ*, stomach.] Pertaining to the skin and to the stomach; connecting the alimentary canal with the integument; furnishing communication between the intestinal tube and the exterior of the body: as, a *dermogastic* pore.

The number of the pore-canals (*dermo-gastic* pores), which have consequently a dermal and gastric orifice, is generally very great. Gegenbaur, *Comp. Anat. (trans.)*, p. 111.

dermography (dér-mog'ra-fi), *n.* Same as *dermatography*.

dermoheal, **dermahemal** (dér-mō, dér-mă-hē-mal), *a.* [Improper forms for *dermemal*, **dermaemal*, or **dermathemal*, < Gr. *δέμμα*(-), skin, + *αἷμα*, blood.] Pertaining to the skin on the hemal or ventral aspect of the body: specifically applied to dermoskeletal elements of the median ventral fins of fishes, as the bones supporting the rays of these fins: contrasted with *dermoneural*. Also spelled *dermoheal*, *dermahemal*.

dermoheemia, **dermoheemia** (dér-mō-hē-mi-ă), *n.* [NL. *dermoheemia*, improp. for **dermaemia* or **dermathemia*, < Gr. *δέμμα*(-), skin, + *αἷμα*, blood.] In *pathol.*, hyperemia of the skin.

dermo humeral (dér-mō-hū-mē-ral), *a.* [< NL. *dermo humeralis*, < Gr. *δέμμα*, the skin, + *L. humerus*, prop. *umerus*, humerus.] Connecting the humerus with the skin; specifically, pertaining to the dermo humeralis.

dermo humeralis (dér-mō-hū-mē-rā'lis), *n.*; *pl.* *dermo humerales* (-lēz). [NL.: see *dermo humeral*.] That part of the panniculus carnosus, or fleshy pinnule, by which the humerus is indirectly attached to the skin: a muscle in many animals, not represented in man.

dermoid (dér'moid), *a.* [< Gr. *δέμμα*, skin, + *είδος*, form. More accurately *dermatoid*, q. v.] Same as *dermal*.—**Dermoid cyst**, a cystic tumor of congenital origin, found in the ovary, the testicle, the region of the mouth, neck, and orbit, and rarely elsewhere, containing sebaceous matter. Its walls resemble true skin, and may develop hairs and teeth.

dermology (dér-mol'ō-ji), *n.* Same as *dermatology*.

dermomuscular (dér-mō-mus'kū-lăr), *a.* [< Gr. *δέμμα*, the skin, + *L. musculus*, muscle.] Pertaining to skin and muscle; consisting of dermal and muscular tissue: as, the *dermomuscular* tube of a worm.

The suckers found in the Trematoda, Cestoda, and Hirudinea are special differentiations of the *dermo-muscular* tube. Gegenbaur, *Comp. Anat. (trans.)*, p. 143.

dermoneural (dér-mō-nū-ral), *a.* [< Gr. *δέμμα*, the skin, + *νεῦρον*, a nerve.] Pertaining to the skin on the neural or dorsal aspect of the body: specifically applied to the dermoskeletal elements of the median dorsal fins of fishes, as the bones supporting the rays of these fins: contrasted with *dermoheal*. Also *dermaneural*, *dermatoneural*.

dermoosseous (dér-mō-os'ē-us), *a.* [< Gr. *δέμμα*, skin, + *L. os* (oss-), bone.] Having the character of ossified integument or bony tissue developed in the skin; bony, as the dermal skeleton; exoskeletal.

The gaseous, liquid, and solid molecular conditions, being characters distinguishing otherwise allied substances in the same way morphologically (we can not say yet developmentally), as the cartilaginous, osseous, and exoskeletal or *dermoosseous* characters distinguish otherwise nearly allied genera. E. D. Cope, *Origin of the Fittest*, p. 48.

dermoossification (dér-mō-os'fi-kā'shon), *n.* [< Gr. *δέμμα*, the skin, + *E. ossification*.] Dermal ossification; formation of bony tissue in the integument as a part of the dermoskeleton, or a bony exoskeletal element: as, "*dermoossification* of the cranium," E. D. Cope, *Origin of the Fittest*, p. 48.

dermoossify (dér-mō-os'fi), *v. i.*; *pret.* and *pp.* *dermoossified*, *ppr.* *dermoossifying*. [< Gr. *δέμμα*,

the skin, + *ossify*.] To ossify dermally; become dermoosseous; form a dermoossification or a dermoskeleton. *E. D. Cope*.

dermopathic (dér-mô-path'ik), *a.* [*dermopathy* + *-ic*.] Relating or pertaining to dermopathy.

dermopathy (dér-mop'a-thi), *n.* [*Gr. dêpua, skin, + πάθος, suffering*.] Surgical treatment of the skin.

Dermophysa (dér-mô-fi'sh), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Dermatophysa*.

Dermoptera (dér-mop'te-râ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *dermopterus*: see *dermopterous*.] A suborder of *Insectivora*, containing the single family *Galeopithecidae* (which see). Also *Dermatoptera*, *Pterophora*.

dermoptere (dér-mop'têr), *n.* A vertebrate of the group *Dermopteri*.

Dermopteri (dér-mop'te-ri), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *dermopterus*: see *dermopterous*.] In Owen's system of classification, the lowest of five subclasses of the class *Pisces*, characterized by a vermiform limless body, a notochordal membranous cartilaginous endoskeleton, and no skull, or a skull with no lower jaw. It thus covered the acranial, leptoacranial, cirostomous, or pharyngobranchiate vertebrates, as the lancelets; and the monorhine, cyclostomous, or marsipobranchiate vertebrates, as the hags and lampreys. It was divided into two orders, *Cirrostomi* and *Cyclostomi*, respectively containing the lancelets and the hags and lampreys. These groups are very distinct from each other, and are now generally regarded as different classes of *Vertebrata*. Also called *Dermopterygii*. [Not in use.]

dermopterous (dér-mop'te-rus), *a.* [*NL. dermopterus*, < *Gr. δερμάπτερος*, having membranous wings, as a bat (Aristotle), < *dêpua*, the skin, + *πτέρον*, wing.] Having the characters of the *Dermopteri*.

dermopterygian (dér-mop'te-rij'i-an), *a.* [As *Dermopterygii* + *-an*.] Same as *dermopterous*.

Dermopterygi (dér-mop'te-rij'i-i), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gr. dêpua, skin, + πτερυγιον or πτερυξ (pterygion, wing, fin, < πτερόν, wing)*.] Same as *Dermopteri*.

Dermorhynchus (dér-mô-ring'ki), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *dermorhynchus*: see *dermorhynchus*.] The lamellirostral birds; the duck tribe: so called from the soft-skinned bill.

dermorhynchous (dér-mô-ring'kus), *a.* [*NL. dermorhynchus*, < *Gr. dêpua, skin, + ρινχος, snout*.] Having a skinny bill, as a duck; specifically, pertaining to the *Dermorhynchi*.

dermosclerite (dér-mô-skli'rît), *n.* [*Gr. dêpua, skin, + σκληρός, hard: see sclerotic*.] A mass of spicules occurring in the tissues of some of the *Actinozoa*.

dermoskeletal (dér-mô-skel'e-tal), *a.* [*dermoskeleton* + *-al*.] Pertaining to the dermoskeleton; exoskeletal.

dermoskeleton (dér-mô-skel'e-tôn), *n.* [NL., < *Gr. dêpua, skin, + σκελετόν, skeleton*.] The coriaceous, crustaceous, testaceous, or bony integument, such as covers many invertebrate and some vertebrate animals. It serves more or less completely the offices of protecting the soft parts of the body and as a fixed point of attachment to the organs of movement. In fishes and reptiles the dermoskeleton is the skin with the scales; in turtles it is the shell united with parts of the endoskeleton, such as the vertebrae and ribs; in insects and crustaceans have a dermoskeleton. See *exoskeleton*. Also *derm-skeleton*, *dermatoskeleton*.

dermotensor (dér-mô-ten'sor), *n.*; pl. *dermotensors* (-ten-sô'rêz). [NL., < *Gr. dêpua, skin, + NL. tensor, stretcher: see tensor*.] A tensor muscle of the skin. — **Dermotensor patagii**, the tensor of the skin of the patagium, a propatagial muscle of the wings of some birds. *R. W. Shufeldt*.

dermotomy (dér-mot'ô-mi), *n.* [*Gr. dêpua, skin, + τομία, < τομός, cutting: see anatomy*.] The anatomy or dissection of the skin.

derm-skeleton (dér'm'skel'e-tôn), *n.* Same as *dermoskeleton*.

dern (dérn), *a.* [Also written *dearn* and *darn*; < *ME. derne, dern, darne, durne*, < *AS. dyrne*, rarely *derne*, secret, = *OS. dèrn* = *OFries. dèrn*, *dren* (in comp.) = *OHG. tarni*, hidden, > *F. terne*, dull, > *ternir*, tarnish, > *E. tarnish*: see *tarnish*.] Hidden; secret; private.

In parfyte charities,
That like *derne* dede do noman ne sholde.
Piers Plowman (B), ix. 189.

Now with their backs to the den's mouth they sit,
Yet shoulder not all light from the *dern* pit.
Dr. H. More, *Immortal of the Soul*, l. 10.

Through dreary beds of tangled fern,
Through groves of nightshade dark and *dern*.
J. R. Drake, *Culprit Fay*.

In *dern*, in secret.

My dule in *dern* bot gif thou dill,
Doutles bot dreid I dé.
Robene and Makyn (Child's Ballads, IV. 246).

dern (dérn), *v.* [*ME. dèrn, dèrn, < AS. dyrnian* = *OS. dèrnian* = *OHG. *tarnjan, tarnen*, MHG. *ternen*, hide; from the adj.] *I. trans.* To hide; secrete, as in a hole. [Obsolete or prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

He at length escaped them by *derning* himself in a fox-earth.
H. Miller.

II. intrans. To hide one's self; skulk.

But look how soon they heard of Holoferne
Their courage quell'd, and they began to *dern*.
T. Hudson, tr. of *Du Bartas*, in *England's Parnassus*.

dern (dérn), *n.* Same as *dearn*.

dern (dérn), *v. t.* Same as *darn*, a minced form of *damn*. Also written *durn*. [Vulgar, U. S.]

dernful (dérn'fûl), *a.* [Irreg. < *dern* + *-ful*.] Solitary; hence, sad; mournful.

The birds of ill presage this luckless chance foretold
By *dernful* noise.
L. Bryskett (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 268).

dernier (dér-ni-er or, as *F.*, der-nyâ'), *a.* [*F. dernier*, < *ML. as if *deretranarius* (cf. *OF. derain*, > *E. darrein*, q. v.), < **deretranus*, < *L. de*, down, + *retro*, back: see *rear*, *retro*.] Last; final; ultimate: now used only as French, as in the phrase *dernier ressort*, last resort, final resource.

After the *dernier* proof of him in this manner . . . he was dismissed.
Roger North, *Examen*, p. 620.

dernly (dérn'li), *adv.* [Also written *dearly*; < *ME. dernly, derneliche*, secretly, < *derne*, secret, + *-ly*, *-liche*: see *dern*, *a.*, and *-ly*.] *1.* Secretly.

Hit watz the ladi, loflyest to be-holde,
That drog the dor after hir ful *dernly* & styll.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1188.

2. Solitarily; hence, sadly; mournfully.

They heard a ruefull voice, that *dernly* cride.
Spenser, *F. Q.*, II. l. 35.

derodontid (der-ô-don'tid), *a. and n.* *I. a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Derodontidae*.

II. n. One of the *Derodontidae*.

Derodontidae (der-ô-don'ti-dê), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Derodontus* + *-idae*.] A family of clavicorn beetles. The dorsal segments of the abdomen are partly membranous; the ventral segments are free; the tarsi are 5-jointed, at least in one pair; the mentum is moderate or small; the palpi are approximate at base; and the anterior coxae are conical, transverse, and seldom prominent.

Derodontus (der-ô-don'tus), *n.* [NL. (Le Conte, 1861), < *Gr. dêpn, the neck, + ôδων (ôdon)* = *E. tooth*.] The typical genus of the family *Derodontidae*. They are moderately small beetles, two species of which, *D. maculatus* and *D. trisignatus*, are North American.

derogant (der-ô-gant), *a.* [*F. derogant, derogant*, now *derogant* = *It. derogante*, < *L. derogant* (t), ppr. of *derogare*, derogate: see *derogate*, *v.*] Derogatory; disrespectful. [Obsolete or rare.]

The other is both arrogant in man, and *derogant* to God.
Rev. T. Adams, *Works*, I. 12.

derogate (der-ô-gât), *v.*; pret. and pp. *derogated*, ppr. *derogating*. [*L. derogatus*, pp. of *derogare* (> *It. derogare* = *Sp. Pg. Pr. derogar* = *F. déroger*), repeal part of a law, take away, detract from, < *de*, from, + *rogare*, propose a law, ask: see *rogation*. Cf. *abrogate*.] *I. trans.* 1. To destroy or impair the force and effect of; lessen the extent, authority, etc., of.

Neither willeth he, nor may not do, any thing including repugnance, imperfection, or that should *derogate*, diminish, or hurt his glory and his name.
Tyndale, *Ans. to Sir T. More*, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 232.

By several contrary customs . . . many of those civil and canon laws are controuled and *derogated*.
Sir M. Hale.

2. To detract from; abate; disparage. [Rare.] There is none so much carried with a corrupt mind . . . that he will *derogate* the praise and honour due to so worthy an enterprise.
Hooker.

3. To take away; retrench; remove (from). [Rare.]

Just so much respect as a woman *derogates* from her own sex, in whatever condition placed, . . . she deserves to have diminished from herself on that score.
Lamb, *Modern Gallantry*.

II. intrans. 1. To take away a part; detract; make an improper or injurious abatement: with *from*. [The word is generally used in this sense.]

We should be injurious unto virtue itself, if we did *derogate from* them whom their industry hath made great.
Hooker, *Eccles. Polity*, Pref., ii.

The contemplation of second causes doth *derogate from* our dependance upon God.

Queen Elizabeth answer'd, That tho' she would no way *derogate from* her Right, yet she should be loth to endanger her own security.
Baker, *Chronicles*, p. 331.

2. To fall away in character or conduct; degenerate. [Rare.]

Would Charles X. *derogate from* his ancestors? Would he be the degenerate scion of that royal line? *Hazlitt*.

Shall . . . man
Derogate, live for the low tastes alone,
Mean creeping cares about the animal life?
Browning, *Ring and Book*, II. 80.

= *Syn. 1.* Depreciate, *Derogate from*, etc. See *decry*. **derogate** (der-ô-gât), *a.* [*L. derogatus*, pp. of *derogare*: see the verb.] Lessened in extent, estimation, character, etc.; invalidated; degenerate; degraded; damaged. [Rare.]

The chief ruler being in presence, the authority of the substitute was clearly *derogate*. *Hall*, *Hen. VI.*, an. 10.

From her *derogate* body never spring
A babe to honour her!
Shak., *Lear*, I. 4.

derogately (der-ô-gât-li), *adv.* In a manner to lessen or take from; disparagingly.

That I should
Once name you *derogately*, when to sound your name
It not concern'd me.
Shak., *A. and C.*, II. 2.

derogation (der-ô-gâ'shôn), *n.* [= *F. déroga-tion* = *Sp. derogacion* = *Pg. derogação* = *It. derogazione*, < *L. derogatio* (n-), a partial abrogation of a law, < *derogare*, repeal a part of a law, derogate: see *derogate*, *v.*] *1.* The act of impairing effect in whole or in part; limitation as to extent, or restraint as to operation: as, a statute in *derogation* of the common law must not be enlarged by construction.

Such a demand may not, in strictness, be in *derogation* of public law.
Lincoln, in *Raymond*, p. 420.

2. The act of impairing or seeking to impair merit, reputation, or honor; a lessening of value or estimation; detraction; disparagement.

What dishonor is this to God? Or what *derogation* is this to heaven?
Latimer, *Sermon of the Plough*.

The *derogations* therefore, which grow to learning from the fortune or condition of learned men, are either in respect of scarcity of means, or in respect of privateness of life.
Bacon, *Advancement of Learning*, l. 25.

He counted it no *derogation* of his manhood to be seen to weep.
Robertson.

derogative (dê-ro-gâ-tiv), *a.* [*L. as if *derogativus*, < *derogare*, derogate: see *derogate*, *v.*] Lessening; belittling; derogatory.

Absurdly *derogative* to all true nobility.
State Trials, *Marquis of Argyll*, an. 1661.

derogatively (dê-ro-gâ-tiv-li), *adv.* In a derogative manner; derogatorily.

derogatorily (dê-ro-gâ-tô-ri-li), *adv.* In a detracting manner.

It is the petition of a people: I should act *derogatorily* to its importance if I did not state that.
Grattan.

derogatoriness (dê-ro-gâ-tô-ri-nes), *n.* The quality of being derogatory. *Bailey*, 1727.

derogatory (dê-ro-gâ-tô-ri), *a. and n.* [= *OF. derogatoire*, *F. dérogoire* = *Sp. Pg. It. derogatorio*, < *L. derogatorius*, < *L. derogare*: see *derogate*, *v.*] *1. a.* Detracting or tending to lessen by taking something away; that lessens extent, effect, estimation, etc.: with *to*, sometimes *from*.

Derogatory from the wisdom and power of the Author of nature.
Cheyne.

His language was severely censured by some of his brother peers as *derogatory* to their order.
Macaulay, *Hist. Eng.*, x.

Derogatory clause in a testament. See *clause*. = *Syn.* Depreciative, discreditable, disgraceful.

II. n. A derogatory clause or statement; a disparagement. *Cotgrave*.

Deroptys (de-rop'ti-us), *n.* [NL. (Wagler), < *Gr. dêpn, neck, + πτερόν, a winnowing-shovel* or fan, < *πτειν*, spew out, cast out, = *E. spew*, q. v.]

A genus of South American short-tailed parrots, having a large erectile nuchal crest. *D. coronatus* is the crested hawk-parrot, also called *hía*.

Derostomidæ (der-ô-stom'i-dê), *n. pl.* [NL., < *De-rostomum* + *-idæ*.] A family of rhabdocelous turbellarians, having the mouth anterior and a dilated pharynx.

Derostomum (de-ros'tô-mum), *n.* [NL., < *Gr. dêpn, neck, + στόμα, mouth*.] The typical ge-



South American Hawk-parrot (*Deroptys accipitrinus*).

nus of the family *Derostomidae*. *D. schmidtianum* is an example. Also *Derostoma*.

Derotremata (der-ō-trēm'-mā-tā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *derōn*, neck, + *trēma* (-r-), a hole, < *τρημα* (trēma), bore.] A group of urodele batrachians. They have no external gill-tufts, but usually gill-slits or branchial apertures. The maxillary and vomerine teeth are in single series. The group is distinguished on the one hand from *Siren*, *Proteus*, and *Necturus*, and on the other from the salamandrids proper. It consists of the genera *Amphiuma*, *Cryptobranchius*, and *Megalobatrachus*, and corresponds to the families *Cryptobranchiidae* and *Amphiumidae*. Also *Derotrema*.

Other [than perennibranchiate] Urodela are devoid of external gills, but (as is the case in *Menopoma* and *Amphiuma*) present one or two small gill-clefts on each side of the neck, and are thence called *Derotremata*.

Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 162.

derotrematous (der-ō-trēm'-a-tus), *a.* [(< *Derotremata* + *-ous*.)] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Derotremata*.

derotreme (der-ō-trēm), *a. and n.* [(< Gr. *derōn*, neck, + *trēma*, hole.)] 1. *a.* In *Amphibia*, having holes in the neck in which gills are concealed; cryptobranchiate, as an amphibian; derotrematous.

II. *n.* One of the *Derotremata*.

derrick (der'ik), *n.* [Formerly sometimes spelled *derric*; from *Derrick*, also written *Derick*, a hangman employed at Tyburn, London, at the beginning of the 17th century, and often mentioned in contemporary plays: e. g.,

The theefe that dyes at Tyburne . . . is not halfe so dangerous . . . as the Polittick Bankrupt. I would there were a *Derrick* to hang him up too.

Dekker, Seven Deadly Sins (ed. Arber), p. 17.

He rides circuit with the devil, and *Derrick* must be his host, and Tyburne the inn at which he will light.

The Bellman of London (1616).

The name was applied to a gallows, and then to a sort of crane. The name *Derrick* is < *D. Dierrijk*, contr. *Dirk*, earlier *Diederik*, also (after G.) *Dietrick* = OHG. *Diotrich*, MHG. *G. Dietrich* = AS. *Théodric* = Goth. **Thiudareiks* (Latinized *Theodoricus*, *Theodericus*), lit. chief of the people, < *thiuda* (= AS. *théod*, etc.), people, + *reiks* = AS. *rice*, chief, mighty, rich; see *Dutch* and *rich*. The same term, *-rick* appears in the proper name *Frederick*, and disguised in *Henry*.] An apparatus for lifting and moving heavy weights. It is similar to the crane, but differs from it in having the boom, which corresponds to the jib of the crane, pivoted at the lower end so that it may take different inclinations from the perpendicular. The weight is suspended from the end of the boom by ropes or chains that pass through a block at the end of the boom and thence directly to the *crab*, a winding-apparatus or motor at the foot of the post. Another rope connects the top of the boom with a block at the top of the post, and thence passes to the motor below. The motions of the derrick are a direct lift, a circular motion round the axis of the post, and a radial motion within the circle described by the point of the boom. On shipboard a derrick is a spar raised on end, with the head steadied by guys and the heel by lashings, and having one or more purchases depending from it to raise heavy weights.—**Floating derrick**, a movable derrick erected on a special boat or vessel. Such derricks have a single central post or support, and a horizontal boom supported at some elevation on the post and carrying a traveling carriage which bears the block from which the load is suspended. The boom is supported by stays from the top of the post, and is also counterbalanced by means of stays run from the opposite end of the boom to the deck of the vessel on which the derrick is built. The floating derrick used by the Department of Docks in New York has a lifting capacity of 100 tons, and a clear lift of 50 feet.

derrick-car (der'ik-kär), *n.* A railroad-car upon which a small derrick is mounted, used especially for clearing the line of wrecks or other obstructions.

derrick-crane (der'ik-kran), *n.* A crane in which the post is supported by fixed stays in the rear and the jib is pivoted like the boom of a derrick. It has the radial motion of a derrick without its freedom of circular motion, the travel of the load being limited by the fixed stays.

derries (der'iz), *n. pl.* [Prob. a var. of *durries*, the Indian fabrics known in the West by that name.] A cotton cloth, usually of blue and brown, or of either of these colors, with white, made in very simple designs, such as stripes.

derring-dot, *n.* See *daring-do*.

derring-doert, *n.* See *daring-doer*.

derringer (der'in-jér), *n.* [After the inventor, an American gunsmith.] A short-barreled pistol of large caliber, very efficient at short range.

derry (der'i). [Repr. Ir. *doire*, an oak-wood, < *dair* (gen. *darach*), *daur* (gen. *daro*), an oak, = W. *dar* and *derw*, an oak, = Gr. *ōpis*, an oak, orig. tree, = Goth. *triu* = AS. *treow*, E. *tree*, q. v.] A frequent element in Irish place-names: as, *Derry*, *Derrybrian*, *Londonderry*.

The ancient name of Londonderry was *Derrycalegach*, the oak-wood of Calgach. After St. Columba erected his monastery there, in 648, it was called *Derry-Columkille*, until James I. granted it to a company of London merchants, who named it *Londonderry*.

Scotsman (newspaper).

derryt, derry-downit. A meaningless refrain or chorus in old songs.

dertht, *n.* An obsolete form of *dearth*.

dertra, *n.* Plural of *dertrum*.

dertron (dér'tron), *n.* Same as *dertrum*.

derthrothea (dér-trō-thē'kē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *derōn*, a vulture's beak (see *dertrum*), + *thēka*, a sheath.] In *ornith.*, the integument of the dertrum, however distinguished from the rest of the covering of the beak. It is quite distinct in some birds, as petrels.

dertrum (dér'trum), *n.*; pl. *dertra* (-trā). [NL., also *dertron*, < Gr. *derōn*, the caul or membrane enveloping the bowels (L. *omentum*), also later used of a vulture's beak, < *derōn*, skin, flay, = E. *tear*, q. v.] In *ornith.*, the extremity of the upper mandible of a bird, in any way distinguished from the rest of the bill, as by the hook in a bird of prey or a petrel, the hard part in a pigeon, or the nail in a duck.

dervish (dér'vish), *n.* [Also formerly *dervis*, *dervise*, *dervisse*, *derviche*, *darvise*, etc.; = F. *derviche*, *dervis* = Sp. *Pg. derviche* = It. *dervis* = G. *derwisch*, < Turk. *dervish*, Ar. *darwish*, < Pers. *darrish* or *darwish*, a dervish, so called from his profession of extreme poverty, lit. poor, indigent, being equiv. to Ar. *fakir*, a fakir, lit. poor, indigent: see *fakir*.] A Mohammedan monk, professing poverty, humility, and chastity; a Mohammedan fakir. There are thirty-six orders of regular dervishes, who for the most part observe celibacy, and live in convents of not more than forty persons, under the supervision of a sheik or elder. Some, however, are permitted to marry and live with their families, but are required to spend at least two nights of each week in the monastery. The novitiate is severe, and the rules of the orders are strict. They are generally divided into two classes, viz.: *spinning* or *whirling dervishes* (*Mevlevi*) and *howling dervishes* (*Kudai*). To the violent circular dances and prouetting of the spinning dervishes the latter add vociferous shouting and cries to Allah. The most important order of dervishes is that of the *Mevlevi*, whose monasteries (Turkish *tekke*) are found at Konieh in Asia Minor, at Constantinople, and elsewhere.

And many of these *Darvishes* there maintained, to look to his Sepulchre, and to receive the offerings of such as come.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 308.

A small Gothic chapel . . . is now converted into a mosque, belonging to a Mahometan convent, in which there is only one *derviche*.

Pococke, Description of the East, II. 1. 28.

There were *dervishes* with beards stained of a fiery-red color, and wearing queer conical hats, who, if they did not regularly belong to the howling sect of Constantinople, most decidedly showed themselves qualified for admission to it by the fashion in which they yelled, screamed, and groaned, exhorting me in the name of the blessed Ali, and the Imams Hassan and Hussien, not forgetting Hazret Abass, and many other holy people, to give them charity.

O'Donovan, Merv, x.

Desargues's theorem. See *theorem*.

desarti, *a. and n.* An obsolete form of *desert*¹.

descant (des'kant), *n.* [Also *discant*; < OF. *descant*, *descaunt*, usually *deschant*, F. *déchant* (as a historical term), *descant*, = Pr. *deschans*, *descant*, = Sp. *discante* = *Pg. discante* = G. Dan. Sw. *diskant*, *descant*, < ML. *discantus*, a part-song, refrain, *descant*, < L. *dis*, away, apart, + *cantus*, song, a concert (see *cant*² and *chant*); or rather from the verb, ML. *discantare*, sing, *descant*: see *descant*, v. The word has also been explained as a variant (with *dis*, Gr. *dis*, < for L. *dis*) of an assumed ML. **biscantus*, 'double-song,' < L. *bis*-, *bi*-, two-, + *cantus*, song.] 1†. In music: (a) A counterpoint added to a given melody or cantus firmus, and usually written above it. (b) The art of contriving such a counterpoint, or, in general, of composing part-music. *Descant* was the first stage in the development of counterpoint; it began about 1100. (c) In part-music, the upper part or voice, especially the soprano or air.

He that always singeth one note without *descant* breedeth no delight.

Lyly, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 137.

The merry Larke hir mattins sings aloft;

The Thrush replies; the Mavis decantation plays.

Spenser, Epithalamion, l. 81.

He . . . should hear, as I have very often, the clear airs, the sweet *descants*.

After the angel had told his message in plain song, the whole chorus joined in *descant*.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 43.

2. A varied song; a song or tune with various modulations.

Late in an euen, I walked out alone,
To heare the *descant* of the Nightingale.

Gascoigne, Philomene (ed. Arber), p. 87.

Wee must have the *descant* you made upon our names,
ere you depart. *Marston*, Antonio and Melilda, I. ii. 1.
I hear the wood-thrush piping one mellow *descant* more.

Bryant, Waiting by the Gate.

The *descant* of the watch, relieved by violent cock-crows,
disturbed us all night.

Harper's Mag., LXIV. 643.

3. A continued discourse or series of comments upon a subject; a disquisition; comment; remark.

And look you, get a prayer-book in your hand,
And stand between two churchmen, good my lord;
For on that ground I'll make a holy *descant*.

Shak., Rich. III., III. 7.

Upon this occasion . . . the disciples of Jesus in after-ages have pleased themselves with fancies and imperfect *descants*, as that he cursed this tree in mystery and secret intentment.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 289.

But books of jests being shown her, she could read them well enough, and have cunning *descants* upon them.

C. Mather, Mag. Chris., vi. 7.

Descant clef, the soprano or treble clef—that is, the C clef when placed on the first line of the staff.—**Plain, florid, double descant**. See *counterpoint*.

descant (des-kant'), *v. i.* [= OF. *descanter*, *deschanter*, *dechanter*, later sometimes *dischanter*, sing, *descant*, also recent, F. *déchanter*, change one's note, = Pr. *deschantar* = Sp. *discantar* = *Pg. discantar*, chant, sing, compose or recite verses, quaver upon an air, discourse copiously, < ML. *discantare*, sing, *descant*, < L. *dis*-, apart, + *cantare*, sing: see *cant*², *chant*, and cf. *descant*, *n.* Cf. ML. *discantare* (> It. *discantare* = OF. *descanter*, *deschanter*), *disenchant*, < L. *dispriv* + *cantare*, sing. Cf. also *decantate*².] 1†. In music, to run a division or variety with the voice, on a musical ground in true measure; sing.

Come, Philomel, that sing'st of ravishment, . . .

For burden-wise I'll hum on Tarquin still.

While thou on Tereus *descant'st* better skill.

Shak., Lucrece, l. 1134.

2. To make copious and varied comments; discourse; remark again and again in varied phrase; enlarge or dwell on a matter in a variety of remarks or comments about it: usually with *on* or *upon* before the subject of remark: as, to *descant upon* the beauties of a scene, or the shortness of life.

Affirming that he chased him from him, of which some *descant* whether it [be] by exile or excommunication, or some other punishment.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 151.

Thus old and young still *descant* on her name.

Dekker and Webster, Sir Thomas Wyatt (ed. Hazlitt), p. 21.

A virtuous man should be pleased to find people *descanting* on his actions.

Addison.

descanter (des-kan'tér), *n.* One who descants. **descant-viol** (des'kant-vi'ol), *n.* The smallest or treble viol; a violin: so called because it is fitted to play the *descant* or upper part in part-music.

Descartes's rule. See *rule*.

descemetitis (de-sem-e-ti'tis), *n.* [NL., < *Descemet* + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the membrane of Descemet (which see, under *membrane*).

descend (de-send'), *v.* [(< ME. *descenden*, < OF. *descendre*, F. *descendre* = Pr. *deissendre*, *disseindre* = Sp. *Pg. descender* = It. *descendere*, *discendere*, < L. *descendere*, pp. *descensus*, come down, go down, fall, sink, < de, down, + *scandere*, climb: see *scan*, *scandent*. Cf. *ascend*, *condescend*, *transcend*.] I. *intrans.* 1. To move or pass from a higher to a lower place; move, come, or go downward; fall; sink: as, he *descended* from the tower; the sun is *descending*.

The rain *descended*, and the floods came. Mat. vii. 25.

Thy glories now have touch'd the highest point,

And must *descend*.

Fletcher (and another), False One, v. 2.

From Cambrian wood and moss

Druids *descend*, auxiliars of the Cross.

Wordsworth, Eccles. Sonnets, l. 10.

[He], with holiest meditations fed,

Into himself *descended*. Milton, P. R., II. 111.

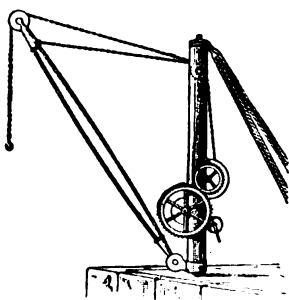
2. To come or go down in a hostile manner; invade, as an enemy; fall violently: with *on*.

The Grecian fleet *descending* on the town. Dryden.

And on the suitors let thy wrath *descend*.

Pope, Odyssey.

3. To proceed from a source or original; be derived lineally or by transmission; come or pass



Derrick-crane.

downward, as offspring in the line of generation, or as property from owner to heir.

From these our Henry lineally descends.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iii. 3.
Another was Cardinal Pool, of a Dignity not much inferior to Kings, and by his Mother descended from Kings.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 318.

To heirs unknown descends th' unguarded store,
Or wanders, heaven-directed, to the poor.
Pope, Moral Essays, II. 149.

4. To pass, as from general to particular statements: as, having explained the general subject, we will descend to particulars.

Omitting . . . introductions, I will descend to the description of this thrise worthy citie [Venice].
Coryat, Crudities, I. 199.

Historians rarely descend to those details from which alone the real state of a community can be collected.
Macaulay, Machiavelli.

5. To come down from a certain moral or social standard; lower or abase one's self morally or socially: as, to descend to acts of meanness; to descend to an inferior position; hence, to condescend; stoop.

That your Grace would descend to command me in any thing that might conduce to your Contentment and Service.
Howell, Letters, I. iv. 14.

His birth and bringing up will not suffer him to descend to the means to get wealth.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Younger Brother.

6. In astron., to move to the southward, or toward the south, as a star.

II. trans. To move or pass downward upon or along; come or go down upon; pass from the top to the bottom of: as, to descend a hill; to descend an inclined plane.

But never tears his cheek descended.
Byron, Parisina, st. 20.

descendable (dē-sen'da-bl), a. [*< OF. descendable, < descendre, descend: see descend and -able.*] Same as *descendible*.

descendant (dē-sen'dant), a. and n. [*< OF. descendant, F. descendant = Sp. descendiente, descendiente = Pg. descendente = It. descendente, discendente = D. G. Dan. Sv. descendant, < L. descendens(-t)s, ppr. of descendere, descend: see descend, descendent.* The adj., not common in either spelling, is usually spelled *descendent*, after the L.; but the noun is nearly always *descendant*. Cf. *ascendant, ascendent, dependant, dependent*, etc.] I. a. See *descendent*.

II. n. 1. An individual proceeding from an ancestor in any degree; issue; offspring, near or remote.

It happeneth sometimes that the grandchild, or other descendant, resembleth the ancestor more than the son.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, I. 19.

As we would have our descendants judge us, so ought we to judge our fathers.
Macaulay, Sir J. Mackintosh.

Are not improved steam engines or clocks the lineal descendants of some existing steam engine or clock? Is there ever a new creation in art or science any more than in nature?
A. R. Wallace, Nat. Select., p. 295.

Before a cocoa-nut tree has ripened its first cluster of nuts, the descendants of a wheat plant, supposing them all to survive and multiply, will have become numerous enough to occupy the whole surface of the earth.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 339.

2. In astron., the descending or western horizon or cusp of the seventh house. = *syn.* 1. See *offspring*.

descendent (dē-sen'dent), a. and n. [The same as *descendant*, conformed in spelling to the orig. L. *descendent(-t)s*, ppr. of *descendere*, descend: see *descend, descendant*.] I. a. 1. Going or coming down; falling; sinking; descending.

There is a regress of the sap in plants from above downwards: and this *descendent* juice is that which principally nourishes both fruit and plant.
Ray, Works of Creation.

2. In *her.*, flying downward and showing the back: said of a bird used as a bearing.—3. Proceeding or descending from an original, as an ancestor.

More than mortal grace
Speaks thee *descendent* of ethereal race.
Pope.

Descendent displayed, in *her.*, flying downward with the wings displayed or opened widely.

II. n. See *descendant*.

descendentalism (dē-sen-den'tal-izm), n. [*< descendant + -al + -ism, after transcendentalism.*] A disposition or tendency to depreciate or lower; depreciation.

With all this *Descendentalism*, he combines a Transcendentalism no less superlative; whereby if on the one hand he degrades man below most animals, except those jacketed Gouda cows, he on the other exalts him beyond the visible heavens, almost to an equality with the gods.
Carlyle, Sartor Resartus, I. 10.



An Eagle Descendent.

descendentalist (dē-sen-den'tal-ist), n. [*< descendant + -al + -ist.*] One given to descendentalism; a depreciator: as, "a respectable descendentalist," *Harper's Mag.*, LXV. 579.

descender (dē-sen'der), n. 1. One who descends.—2. That which descends, as a descending letter (which see, under *descending*).

descendibility (dē-sen-di-bil'i-ti), n. [*< descendible: see -bility.*] The quality of being descendible, or capable of being transmitted from ancestors: as, the *descendibility* of an estate or of a crown.

descendible (dē-sen'di-bl), a. [*< descend + -ible.*] 1. Capable of being descended with safety or comparative ease; that permits of a safe downward passage: as, a *descendible* hill.—2. That can descend from an ancestor to a descendant; capable of being transmitted, as from father to son: as, a *descendible* estate.

There are some who . . . [assert that] the Benefices, which at first were held for life, became at last *descendible* from father to son.
Maine, Village Communities, p. 132.

Also spelled *descendable*.

descending (dē-sen'ding), p. a. [Ppr. of *descend, v.*] 1. Moving or directed downward; characterized by downward direction.

He cleft his head with one descending blow.
Dryden.

Specifically—(a) In bot., turned downward: as, a *descending* ovule; the *descending* axis of a plant, the root, in distinction from the stem or ascending axis. (b) In entom., sloping steeply from the surface behind; directed obliquely downward or toward the ventral surface of the body: as, the rostrum of a weevil with *descending* scrobes. (c) In *her.*, having the head turned toward the base of the shield: said of an animal used as a bearing.

2. Characterized by descent or decrease as regards the value or importance of its constituent members; indicating a continued lowering as regards position, value, or importance: as, a *descending* scale or series.—*Descending axis.* See *axis*, 8.—*Descending letters.* In *type-founding*, letters with a long stem that descends below the line, as *g, j, p, q, y*.—*Descending node.* The point at which a plane passes from the north to the south side of the ecliptic or of the equator.—*Descending rhythm.* In *pros.*, a rhythm composed of feet in which the metrically unaccented part, commonly known as the *thesis*, follows the metrically accented part, commonly known as the *arsis*: so called because the voice is regarded as rising on the first and falling on the second part of each foot. According to the ancient mode of pronunciation, however, the first part of such feet took the stress, and the second not, regardless of pitch. The trochee (— —), dactyl (— — —), Ionic a minore (— — — —), first pæon (— — — — —), and antibacchius (— — — — —) form cola or verses with descending rhythm, in contrast with the iambus (— —), anapest (— — —), Ionic a minore (— — — —), fourth pæon (— — — — —), and Bacchius (— — — — —), which form series or lines with ascending rhythm.

—*Descending series.* In *math.*, a series in which each term is numerically less than that preceding it; also, an infinite series in descending powers of the variable—that is, a series of the form $a + bx^{-1} + cx^{-2} +$, etc.

descensor (dē-sens'), n. [*< OF. descense, descense, f., descens, m., = Sp. Pg. descenso, < L. descensus, a going down, descent, < descendere, pp. descendus, descend: see descend.*] Descent.

A Rejoynder to Doctor Hill concerning the *Descense* of Christ into Hell. By Alexander Hume, Master of Artes.
A. Hume, Orthographie (E. E. T. S.), Pref., ix.

descension (dē-sen'shon), n. [Formerly also *descension*; *< ME. descension, < OF. descension, descension, F. descension = Sp. descension = Pg. descensio = It. descensione, < L. descensio(n-), < descendere, pp. descendus, descend: see descend.*] 1. The act of going down or downward; descent, either literal or figurative.

In Christ's *descension*, we are to consider both the place from which it did commence, and the place to which it did proceed.
South, Works, VII. i.

2. A falling or precipitation; fall; declension.
Whatsoever is dishonourable hath a base *descension*, and sinks beneath hell.
Middleton, Sir R. Sherley Sent Ambassador.

3†. In *old chem.*, the deposition or precipitation of the essential juice dissolved from the distilled matter. See *distillation by descent*, under *descent*.—4. In *old astron.*, negative ascension, the angular amount by which the projection of a star from the pole upon the equinoctial is below some horizon. If this horizon passes through the poles and equinoctial points, the angle is called *right descension*; if the horizon passes through the equinoctial points but not through the poles, the angle is called *oblique descension*.

The lord of the assendent say they that he is fortunat, when he is in god place, . . . and that he be nat retrograd, . . . ne that he be nat in his *descension*, ne loigned with no planete in his *descension*.
Chaucer.

descensional (dē-sen'shon-al), a. [*< descension + -al.*] Of or pertaining to descension or descent.—*Descensional difference*, in *old astron.*, the difference between the right and the oblique descension of the same star or point of the heavens.

descensive (dē-sen'siv), a. [*< ML. *descensivus* (adv. *descensive*), *< L. descensus*, pp. of *descendere*, descend: see *descend*.] Descending; tending downward; having power to descend.

descensory, n. [ME., = OF. *descensoire, descensor*, *< ML. *descensorium*, prop. neut. of *L. descensorius*, descending, *< L. descensus*, pp. of *descendere*, descend: see *descend*.] A vessel used in old chemistry in which distillation by descent was performed. Chaucer.

descent (dē-sent'), n. [*< ME. descent, < OF. descende, f., AF. also descent, m., F. descende, descent, < descendre, descend: see descend.* Cf. *ascend, ascend.*] 1. The act of descending; the act of passing from a higher to a lower place by any form of motion.

The descent of the mountaine I found more wearysome . . . than the ascent.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 92.

2. A downward slope or inclination; a declivity.

I see no danger yet; for the descent, methinks, is thus far green, even, and easy.
Cotton, in Walton's Angler, II. 231.

Taught by the heavenly Muse to venture down
The dark descent, and up to reascend.
Milton, P. L., III. 20.

3. A fall or decline from a higher to a lower state or station; declension; degradation.

O foul descent! that I, who erst contended
With gods to sit the highest, am now constrain'd
Into a beast.
Milton, P. L., ix. 163.

4. A sudden or hostile coming down upon a person, thing, or place; an incursion; an invasion; a sudden attack.

They feared that the French and English fleets would make a descent upon their coasts.
Jortin, Remarks on Eccles. Hist.

Ferdinand, who had already completed his preparations in Sicily, made a descent on the southern extremity of Calabria.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., II. 2.

In 1778 he [Paul Jones] made a descent upon Whitehaven, in Scotland, set fire to the shipping, [and] took two forts.
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., xiv.

5. In law, the passing of real property to the heir or heirs of one who dies without disposing of it by will; transmission by succession or inheritance; the hereditary devolution of real property either to a single heir at law (common in England) or to the nearest relatives in the same degree, whether in a descending, ascending, or collateral line. See *heir*.

Jefferson . . . had taken care for the equal descent of real estate, as well as other property, to children of both sexes.
Bancroft, Hist. Const., I. 113.

6. Genealogical extraction from an original or progenitor; lineage; pedigree; specifically, in *biol.*, evolution; derivation: said of species, etc., as well as of individuals.

Trust me, Clara Vere de Vere,
From you blue heavens above us bent
The gardener Adam and his wife
Smile at the claims of long descent.
Tennyson, Lady Clara Vere de Vere.

The researches of Professor Marsh into the paleontology of the horse have established beyond question the descent of the genus *equus* from a five-toed mammal not larger than a pig, and somewhat resembling a tapir.
J. Fiske, Evolutionist, p. 366.

7†. A generation; a single degree in the scale of genealogy, traced from the common ancestor.

No man living is a thousand descents removed from Adam himself.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity.

From son to son, some four or five descents.
Shak., All's Well, III. 7.

8†. Offspring; issue; descendants collectively.
If care of our descent perplex us most,
Which must be born to certain woe.
Milton, P. L., x. 979.

9†. A rank; a step or degree.
Infinite descents
Beneath what other creatures are to thee.
Milton, P. L., VIII. 410.

There were about forty-three degrees of seats, and eleven descents down from the top [of the theater], which are two feet wide, and the uppermost are about fifty-five feet apart; those descents are made by dividing each seat into two steps.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. II. 73.

10†. The lowest place.
From the extremest upward of thy head,
To the descent and dust beneath thy feet.
Shak., Lear, v. 3.

11. pl. In *fort.*, a hole, vault, or hollow place made by undermining the ground.—12. In *music*, a passing from a higher to a lower pitch.—13. In *logic*, an inference from a proposition containing a higher term to a proposition containing a lower term. This is also called *arguitive descent*, in opposition to *divisive descent*, which is a proposition dividing a genus into its species.—*Angle of de-*

descent. See *angle* 3.—**Collateral descent**, descent from a collateral relative, as from brother or sister, uncle or aunt.—**Descent cast**, in law, the devolution of an estate in land upon the heir at the death of the ancestor or possessor; descent which has apparently taken effect. The special significance of the term, as contrasted with *descent*, is in its use to designate the devolution of an estate of inheritance claimed by the heirs of a wrongful possessor. While the wrongful possessor lived, the rightful owner could enter against him. After his death, the right of entry was said to be tolled, or taken away, because not allowable after descent cast.—**Descent of bodies**, in mech., their motion or tendency toward the center of the earth, either directly or obliquely along inclined planes or curves. The curve of the swiftest descent is the cycloid.—**Descent of souls**, the supposed entrance of preexistent souls into their bodies.—**Descents into the ditch**, cuts and excavations made by means of saps in the countercarp beneath the covered way. *Wieland*, Mil. Dict.—**Distillation by descent**, in old chem., a mode of distillation in which the fire was applied at the top and around the vessel, whose orifice was at the bottom, by which means the vapors were made to distil downward.—**In descent**, in her., in the act or attitude of descending; thus, a lion in descent is one represented with the hind legs in one corner of the chief, and the head and fore paws in the diagonally opposite corner of the base.—**Lineal descent**, descent from father to son, through successive generations.—**Syn.** 2. Gradient, grade.—3. Debasement.—4. Foray, raid.—5. Generation, parentage, derivation.

descloizite (dā-clōi'zit), *n.* [After A. L. O. Des Cloizeaux, a French mineralogist (born 1817).] A rare vanadate of lead and zinc, occurring in small black or dark-brown crystals. It is related in form and composition to the copper phosphate libethenite, and is found in the Argentine Republic, and in various localities in Arizona and New Mexico.

describable (des-kri'ba-bl), *a.* [*< describe + -able.*] That may be described; capable of description.

Keith has reckoned up in the human body four hundred and forty-six muscles, dissectible and *describable*.
Paley, Nat. Theol., ix.

describe (des-krib'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *described*, ppr. *describing*. [Earlier *descriere* (the form *describe* being a reversion to the L. form), *< ME. descrieven, descreven* (see *describe*), *< OF. descriere, contr. descrire, F. décrire = Pr. descriure = Sp. describir = Pg. descrever = It. descrivere, < L. describere*, copy off, transcribe, sketch off, describe in painting or writing, *< de*, off, + *scribere*, write: see *scribe* and *shrive*.] **I. trans.** 1. To delineate or mark the form or figure of; trace out; outline: as, to *describe* a circle with the compasses.

He that would have a sight of these things, let him resort to Thomaso Porcacchi his Funerall Antich, where these things are not only discoursed in words, but *described* in artificial pictures. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 396.

2. To form or trace by motion: as, a star *describes* an ellipse in the heavens.

The bucket, which was a substitute for the earth, *describing* a circular orbit round about the globular head and ruby visage of Professor Von Poddigcoft, which formed no bad representation of the sun.

Irvine, Knickerbocker, p. 39.

3†. To write down; inscribe.

His name was *described* in the book of life.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 262.

4. To represent orally or by writing; portray in words; give an account of; as, to *describe* a person or a scene; to *describe* a battle.

Similes are like songs in love:
They much *describe*; they nothing prove.
Prior, *Alma*, lii.

There are no books which I more delight in than in travels, especially those that *describe* remote countries.
Addison, *Frozen Words*.

5†. To distribute into classes or divisions; divide for representation.

The men went and passed through the land, and *described* it by cities into seven parts in a book.

Josh. xviii. 9.

=**Syn.** 4. *Describe*, *Narrate*, *portray*, *explain*. *Describe* applies primarily to what exists—space, and by extension to what occurs—time, but *narrate* applies only to the latter: as, to *describe* a view, a race, or a siege; to *narrate* an experience or a history. *Describe* implies often the vividness of personal observation; *narrate* is more applicable to long series of events. A single narrative may contain many descriptions of separate events.

He is *described* as a mighty warrior, wielding preternatural powers.
N. A. Rev., CXL 332.

Illustrating the events which they *revelled* by the philosophy of a more enlightened age.
Macaulay, *History*.

II. intrans. To make descriptions; use the power of describing.

describent (des-kri'bent), *n.* [*< L. describen(t)-s*, ppr. of *describere*, describe: see *describe*.] In geom., the line or surface from the motion of which a surface or a solid is supposed to be generated or described.

describer (des-kri'bér), *n.* One who describes or depicts by words or signs.

Seven of these stones [of the burnt pillar] now remain, though an exact *describer* of Constantinople says there were eight. *Pococke*, *Description of the East*, II. ii. 131.

Our chronicler [the author of the book of Genesis] does not profess to be a zoologist, but only an observer and *describer* of a passing scene.

Boardman, *Creative Week*, p. 157.

descrier (des-kri'ér), *n.* [*< descri + -er* 1.] One who discovers or comes in sight of; a discoverer; a detector.

Streams closely sliding, erring in and out,
But seeming pleasant to the fond *descrier*.
Quarles, *Emblems*, iv. 2.

description (des-krip'shon), *n.* [*< ME. description, descripcioun, < OF. description, descripcion, description, F. description = Sp. descripción = Pg. descrição = It. descrizione, < L. descriptio(n)-, a marking out, delineation, copy, transcript, representation, description, < describere, pp. descriptus, describe: see describe.*] 1. The act of delineating or depicting; representation by visible lines, marks, colors, etc.

The *description* is either of the earth and water both together, and it is done by circles, or of the water considered by itself; and is not so much a *description* of that, as of the mariner's course upon it, or to show the way of a ship upon the sea.
J. Gregory, *Posthuma*, p. 257.

2. The act of representing a thing by words or signs, or the account or writing containing such representation; a statement designed to make known the appearance, nature, attributes, accidents, or incidents of anything: as, a *description* of a house or of a battle.

The seventh species of imperfect definition consists of a coacervation or heaping up of circumstances and common adjuncts. And this is properly a *description*; although use has now obtained that every imperfect definition be called a *description*. For example: Man is a two-footed animal uncovered with hair or feathers, of an erect countenance, and endowed with hands: which formula of definition is used by historians and poets in the *description* of persons, facts, places, and the like singular things.
Burgeradicius, tr. by a Gentleman.

The poet makes a most excellent *description* of it.
Shak., *Hen. V.*, vi. 6.

For her own person,
It beggar'd all *description*. *Shak.*, *A. and C.*, ii. 2.

Milton has fine *descriptions* of morning. *D. Webster*.
Firdusi's . . . great work abounds throughout in bold and animated *descriptions*, and in certain portions rises to the highest sublimity. *N. A. Rev.*, CXL 332.

3. The qualities expressed in a representation; the combination of qualities which go to constitute a class or an individual, and would be mentioned in describing it; hence, a variety; sort; kind.

Double six thousand, and treble that,
Before a friend of this *description*
Shall lose a hair through Bassano's fault.
Shak., *M. of V.*, iii. 2.

The plates were all of the meanest *description*.
Macaulay.

He had received from Shelley, as a token of remembrance, the manuscript of three tales. . . . "They were of a very wild and romantic *description*," he adds, "but full of energy."
E. Dowden, *Shelley*, I. 94.

The entertainment is said by the press through the country to be of the most interesting *description*.
Washington Chronicle.

Organic description of curves. See *curve*.—**Syn.** 2. *Relation*, *Narrative*, etc. (see account), delineation, portrayal, sketch.—3. Sort, cast, quality.

descriptive (des-krip'tiv), *a.* [= *F. descriptif = Sp. Pg. descriptivo = It. descrittivo, < LL. descriptivus, < L. descriptus, pp. of describere, describe: see describe.*] Containing description; serving or aiming to describe; having the quality of representing. as, a *descriptive* diagram; a *descriptive* narration.

Descriptive names of honour, . . . arising during early militancy, become in some cases official names.

H. Spencer, *Prin. of Sociol.*, § 400.

Descriptive anatomy, anthropology, astronomy. See the nouns.—**Descriptive book** (*mult.*), a record-book of a military company, containing descriptive lists of its men, also generally a record of the officers who have served with it.—**Descriptive botany.** See *botany*.—**Descriptive definition**, in logic. See *definition*.—**Descriptive geography, geometry, etc.** See the nouns.—**Descriptive list.** (a) *Naval*, a report or return made out when men in the United States naval service are discharged, or transferred from one ship to another. In it are noted the previous service and a personal description of each man. (b) *Milit.*, a short military history of each enlisted man, with a description of his person, and an abstract of his account with the government. [*U. S.*].—**Descriptive muster-roll.** See *muster-roll*.—**Descriptive** (opposed to *metrical*) *property* or *proposition*, in geom., usually defined to be a property or proposition which can be stated without introducing the idea of magnitude. But it would be better to say that it is a property or proposition which relates to the incidence or coincidence of points, lines, and other geometrical elements, in general, or that it is one which does not depend upon the particular system of measurement adopted. Thus, the

proposition that two triangles are equal if a side and two angles of the one are equal to the corresponding side and angles of the other, may be regarded as *descriptive*; while the proposition that through any point in space a single parallel to a given line can be drawn, is indisputably *metrical*, not *descriptive*.

We have in the plane a special line, the line infinity; and on this line two special (imaginary) points, the circular points at infinity. A geometrical theorem has either no relation to the special line and points, and it is then *descriptive*; or it has a relation to them, and it is then *metrical*.
Salmon.

descriptively (des-krip'tiv-li), *adv.* By description; so as to delineate or represent.

descriptiveness (des-krip'tiv-nes), *n.* The character or quality of being descriptive.

descrive (des-kriv'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *described*, ppr. *describing*. [*< ME. descriven, descreven, < OF. descriure, < L. describere, describe: see describe, which has taken the place in E. of the older describe.*] To describe. [*Old Eng. and Scotch.*]

Thenne cam Couetyse, Ich can nat hym *descrye*,
So hongerliche and so holwe.
Piers Plowman (C), vii. 196.

How shall fraye pen *descrive* her heavenly face?
Spenser, *F. Q.*, II. iii. 25.

Let me fair nature's face *descrive*.
Burns, To William Simpson.

descry (des-kri'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *described*, ppr. *describing*. [*< ME. descryen, discryen, < OF. descrier, decryer, proclaim, announce, cry, < des-, de-, + crier, cry: see cry, and cf. decry.*] The word seems to have been partly confused in ME. with *descrive*, q. v.] 1†. To proclaim; announce; make known.

Harowdes [heralds] of armes than they went
For to *discrye* thys tournament
In eche londys zende. *Sir Eglamour*, l. 1177.

And senne we on this wise
Schall his counsaile *discrie*,
Itt nedis we vs avise,
That we saye nogt sereily.
York Plays, p. 466.

He would to him *descrie*
Great treason to him meant.
Spenser, *F. Q.*, VI. vii. 12.

His Purple Robe he had thrown aside, lest it should *descry* him, unwilling to be found. *Milton*, *Hist. Eng.*, ii.

2. To detect; find out; discover (anything concealed).

Of the king they got a sight after dinner in a gallery, and of the queen-mother at her own table; in neither place *described*, no, not by Cadinet, who had been lately ambassador in England.
Sir H. Wotton.

When she saw herself *descried*, she wept.
Burton, *Anat. of Mel.*, p. 447.

3†. To spy out; explore; examine by observation.

The house of Joseph sent to *descry* Beth-el.
Judges i. 23.

It is the soul that sees; the outward eyes
Present the object, but the mind *descries*.
Crabbe, *Works*, IV. 211.

4. To discover by vision; get a sight of; make out by looking: as, the lookout *descried* land.

I *descry*
Figures of men that crouch and creep unheard,
And bear away the dead. *Bryant*, *The Fountain*.

But, on the horizon's verge *descried*,
Hangs, touch'd with light, one snowy sail!
M. Arnold, *Stanzas* composed at Carnac.

Cannot memory still *descry* the old school-house and its porch, somewhat hacked by jack-knives, where you spun tops and snapped marbles? *Emerson*, *Works* and *Days*.

There are Albanian or Dalmatian heights from which it is said that, in unusually favourable weather, the Garganian peninsula may be *described*.
E. A. Freeman, *Venice*, p. 316.

descryt (des-kri'), *n.* [*< descri, v.*] Discovery; something discovered. [*Rare.*]

Edg. But, by your favour,
How near's the other army?
Gent. Near, and on speedy foot; the main *descry*
Stands on the hourly thought. *Shak.*, *Lear*, iv. 6.

desecrate (des'ê-krät), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *desecrated*, ppr. *desecrating*. [*< L. as if *desecratus, pp. of *desecrare (> It. dissacrare, dissacrare = OF. F. dessacer)*, desecrate, *< de-* priv. + *sacrare*, make sacred, *< sacer*, sacred: see *sacred*; formed as the opposite of *consecrate*. There is a rare LL. *desccrare, desacrare*, with the positive sense 'consecrate,' *< L. de-* intensive + *sacrare*, make sacred.] To divest of sacred or hallowed character or office; divert from a sacred purpose or appropriation; treat with sacrilege; profane; pollute.

The Russian clergy cannot suffer corporal punishment without being previously *desecrated*.
Tooke.

Why should we *desecrate* noble and beautiful souls by intruding on them? *Emerson*, *Essays*, 1st ser., p. 192.

There is a great friars' church on this side too, the *desecrated* church of Saint Francis.

E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 16.

As for the material universe, that has long been almost completely *desecrated*, so that sympathy, communion with the forms of Nature, is pretty well confined to poets, and is generally supposed to be an amiable madness in them.

J. R. Seelye, Nat. Religion, p. 48.

desecrator (des'-ē-kra-tēr), *n.* One who desecrates. Also *desecrator*.

Man, the *desecrator* of the forest temple.

Harper's Mag., LXV. 74.

desecration (des'-ē-kra'-shon), *n.* [*< desecrate*: see -ation.] The act of diverting from a hallowed purpose or use; deprivation of a sacred character or office; sacrilegious or profane treatment or use.

Various profanations of the Sabbath have of late years been evidently gaining ground among us so as to threaten a gradual *desecration* of that holy day.

Bp. Porteous, Profanation of the Lord's Day.

=Syn. Sacrilege, etc. See profanation.

desecrator (des'-ē-kra-tōr), *n.* Same as *desecrator*.

The tide of emotion [in Burke's breast] . . . filled to the brim the cup of prophetic anger against the *desecrators* of the church and the monarchy of France.

J. Morley, Burke, p. 129.

desegmentation (dē-seg-men-tā'shon), *n.* [*< de-priv.* + *segment* + -ation.] The process or result of uniting several segments of the body in one; the conrescence of several originally distinct metameric segments into one composite segment; the state or quality of not being segmented. Thus, the thorax of an insect, or the carapace of a lobster, or the cranium of a vertebrate, is a *desegmentation* of several segments.

A number of metameres may be united to form larger segments in which the separate metameres lose their individuality. . . . This state of things results in a *desegmentation* of the body.

Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 228.

desegmented (dē-seg'-men-ted), *a.* [*< de-priv.* + *segment* + -ed.] Exhibiting or characterized by desegmentation; coalesced, as two or more segments in one; reduced in number of segments, as the body or some part of the body.

desert¹ (dē-zert'), *v.* [*< OF. deserter, F. désertier* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *desertar* = It. *desertare, disertare* = D. *desertieren* = G. *desertieren* = Dan. *desertere* = Sw. *desertera*, < ML. *desertare, desert* (also lay waste), freq. of L. *deserere*, pp. *desertus*, desert, abandon, forsake, lit. undo one's connection with, < *de-priv.* + *serere*, join, bind: see *series*.] I. trans. 1. To abandon, either in a good or a bad sense; forsake; hence, to cast off or prove recreant to: as, to *desert* a falling house; a *deserted* village; to *desert* a friend or a cause.

Deserted at his utmost need

By those his former bounty fed.

Dryden, Alexander's Feast, l. 80.

On one occasion he [Cervantes] attempted to escape by land to Oran, a Spanish settlement on the coast, but was *deserted* by his guide and compelled to return.

Sumner, Orations, I. 238.

Amidst an ancient cypress wood,

A long-deserted ruined castle stood.

William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 324.

2. To leave without permission; forsake; escape from, as the service in which one is engaged, in violation of duty: as, to *desert* an army; to *desert* one's colors; to *desert* a ship.

Not one common soldier or common sailor is known to have *deserted* his flag.

Lincoln, in Raymond, p. 149.

To *desert* the diet, in *Scotts criminal law*, to abandon proceedings in the particular libel in virtue of which a panel has been brought into court. =Syn. *Desert, Abandon*, etc. (see *forsake*); to quit, vacate, depart from, run away from. See list under *abandon*.

II. intrans. To quit a service or post without permission; run away: as, to *desert* from the army.

The poor fellow had *deserted*, and was now afraid of being overtaken and carried back.

Goldsmith, Essays.

While I shoot a simple-minded soldier boy who *deserts*, while I must not touch a hair of a wily agitator who induces him to *desert*?

Lincoln, in Raymond, p. 359.

desert² (dez'ert), *a.* and *n.* [Earlier often *desart*; < ME. *desert, deserte, desert, desart, deserd* (only as noun), < OF. *desert, dessert, desert*, F. *désert*, desert (as a noun, OF. *desert*, F. *désert*, m., OF. *deserte*, f., a desert), = Pr. *desert* = Sp. *desierto* = Pg. *deserto* = It. *deserto, disertò*, < L. *desertus*, deserted, solitary, waste (neut. *desertum*, pl. *deserta*, a desert), pp. of *deserere*, desert, abandon, forsake: see *desert*¹, v.] I. *a.* 1. Deserted; uncultivated; waste; barren; uninhabited.

He found him in a *desert* land, and in the waste howling wilderness.

Deut. xxxii. 10.

Stray all ye Flocks, and *desert* be ye Plains.

Congreve, Death of Queen Mary.

Amidst thy *desert* walks the lapwing flies.

Goldsmith, Dea. VII., l. 45.

Full many a flower is born to blush unseen,
And waste its sweetness on the *desert* air.

Gray, Elegy.

2. Pertaining to or belonging to a desert; inhabiting a desert: as, the *desert* folk.—*Desert lands*, in the land law of the United States, lands which in their existing condition are unfit for cultivation, and are sold on easy terms on condition of being made cultivable within a certain period.

II. *n.* A desert place or region; a waste; a wilderness; specifically, in *geog.*, a region of considerable extent which is almost if not quite destitute of vegetation, and hence uninhabited, chiefly on account of an insufficient supply of rain: as, the *desert* of Sahara; the Great American *Desert*. The presence of large quantities of movable sand on the surface adds to the desert character of a region. The word is chiefly and almost exclusively used with reference to certain regions in Arabia and northern Africa and others lying in central Asia. (See *steppe*.) The only region in North America to which the word is applied is the Great American Desert, a tract of country south and west of Great Salt Lake, once occupied by the waters of that lake when they extended over a much larger area than they now occupy. The name *Great American Desert* was originally given to the unexplored region lying beyond the Mississippi, without any special designation of its limits. Colonel Dodge, U. S. A., says in "The Plains of the Great West" (1877): "When I was a schoolboy my map of the United States showed between the Missouri River and the Rocky Mountains a long and broad white blotch, upon which was printed in small capitals 'The Great American Desert—Unexplored.' . . . What was then regarded as a desert supports, in some portions, thriving populations." In Fremont's report the Great Basin is frequently spoken of as "the Desert." It is also called the *Great Desert Basin*.

Than thei given the Pilgrimes of here Vitaylle, for to passe with the *Desertes*, toward Surrye (Syria).

Mandeville, Travels, p. 63.

One simile that solitary shines

In the dry *desert* of a thousand lines.

Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. l. 111.

Oh! that the *desert* were my dwelling place,
With one fair spirit for my minister.

Byron, Child Harold, iv. 177.

=Syn. *Wilderness, Desert*. Strictly, a *wilderness* is a wild, unreclaimed region, uninhabited and uncultivated, while a *desert* is largely uncultivable and uninhabitable owing to lack of moisture. A *wilderness* may be full of luxuriant vegetation. In a great majority of the places where *desert* occurs in the authorized version of the Bible, the revised version changes it to *wilderness*.

A pathless *wilderness* remains

Yet unsubdued by man's reclaiming hand.

Shelley, Queen Mab, ix.

Look to America. Two centuries ago it was a *wilderness* of buffaloes and wolves.

Macaulay, Speech, 1840.

A patch of sand is unpleasant; a *desert* has all the awe of ocean.

Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 318.

desert² (dē-zert'), *n.* [*< ME. deserte, desert, disert*, < OF. *deserte, desserte*, merit, recompense, < *deservir, desservir*, deserve: see *deserve*.] 1. A deserving; that which makes one deserving of reward or punishment; merit or demerit; good conferred, or evil inflicted, which merits an equivalent return: as, to reward or punish men according to their *deserts*. (When used absolutely, without contrary indication, the word always has a good sense.)

A rare example, where *Desert* in the Subject, and Reward in the Prince, strive which should be the greater.

Baker, Chronicles, p. 124.

In squandering wealth was his peculiar art:

Nothing went unrewarded but *desert*.

Dryden, Abs. and Achit., l. 560.

By what accident it matters not, nor upon what *desert*, but just then . . . I had obtained a very considerable degree of public confidence.

Burke, To a Noble Lord.

Material good has its tax, and if it came without *desert* or sweat, it has no root in me, and the next wind will blow it away.

Emerson, Compensation.

2. That which is deserved; reward or penalty merited.

God of his grace graunte ech mane his *deserte*;

But, for his love, a-mong your thoughtis alle

As think vp-on my wofulle sorowe smerte.

Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 65.

Render to them their *desert*.

Ps. xxviii. 4.

Those that are able of body and mind he leaves to their *deserts*.

Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, l. 18.

=Syn. 1. *Desert, Merit, Worth*. *Desert* expresses most and worth least of the thought or expectation of reward. None of them suggests an actual claim. He is a man of great *worth* or excellence; intellectual *worth*; moral *worth*; the merits of the piece are small; he is not likely to get his *deserts*.

When I compare myself with other men, it seems as if I were more favored by the gods than they, beyond any *deserts* that I am conscious of.

Thoreau, Walden, p. 143.

A Roman soldier was allowed to plead the *merit* of his services for his dismissal at such an age.

Dryden, King Arthur, Ded.

Old letters breathing of her worth.

Tennyson, Mariana in the South.

desert³, *n.* See *desert*.

desert-chough (dez'ert'-chuf), *n.* A bird of the genus *Podoces*.

desertedness (dē-zert'-ted-nes), *n.* The state of being deserted, uninhabited, or desolate.

It is this metaphysical *desertedness* and loneliness of the great works of architecture and sculpture that deposits a certain weight upon the heart.

H. James, Jr., Portraits of Places, p. 62.

deserter (dē-zert'ēr), *n.* [*< desert*¹, v., + -er]. Cf. D. G. *deserteur* = Dan. Sw. *desertör*, < F. *déserteur* = Sp. Pg. *desertor* = It. *desertore, disertore*, < L. *desertor*, a deserter, < *deserere*, pp. *desertus*, desert: see *desert*¹, v.] A person who forsakes his cause, his duty, his party, or his friends; particularly, a soldier or seaman who absents himself from his position without leave, and without the intention of returning.

A *deserter*, who came out of the citadel, says the garrison is brought to the utmost capacity.

Tatler, No. 50.

Thou, false guardian of a charge too good,

Thou, mean *deserter* of thy brother's blood!

Pope, Elegy on an Unfortunate Lady, l. 30.

desert-falcon (dez'ert-fā'kn), *n.* One of several large true falcons inhabiting deserts and prairies of various parts of the world, sometimes grouped in a subgenus *Gennæa*. They are closely related to the peregrines, but share the dull grayish or brownish coloration which characterizes many birds of arid open regions. The well-known lanner of the old world and the prairie-falcon of western North America, *Falco mexicanus* or *F. polyagrus*, are examples.

desertful (dē-zert'fūl), *a.* [*< desert*² + -ful, l.] Of great desert; meritorious; deserving. [Rare.]

When any object of *desertful* pity

Offers itself.

Chapman, Revenge of Bussy d'Ambois, iv. l.

Therein

He shows himself *desertful* of his happiness.

Ford, Lady's Trial, iv. 1.

desertfully (dē-zert'fūl-i), *adv.* Deservedly.

Upon this occasion, Aristotle (and very *desertfully*) call eth the common-wealth of the Massilians oligarchia and not aristocrata.

Time's Storehouse, p. 58.

desertion (dē-zert'shon), *n.* [= F. *désertion* = Sp. *desercion* = Pg. *deserção* = It. *deserzione*, < LL. *desertio(n)*, < L. *deserere*, pp. *desertus*, desert: see *desert*¹, v.] 1. The act of forsaking or abandoning, as a party, a friend, a cause, or the post of duty; the act of quitting without leave, and with an intention not to return.

In an evil hour for his fame and fortunes he [Fox] . . . abandoned his connection with Pitt, who never forgave this *desertion*.

Macaulay, William Pitt.

2. The state of being deserted or forsaken. [Rare.]

The *desertion* in which we lived, the simple benches, the unheven rafters, the naked walls, all told me what it was I had done.

Godwin, St. Leon, I. 211.

3. The state of being forsaken by God; spiritual despondency. [Not now in use.]

Christ hears and sympathizes with the spiritual agonies of a soul under *desertion*, or the pressures of some stinging affliction.

South.

4. In law, a wilful abandonment of an employment or a duty, in violation of a legal or moral obligation. *Bigelow*, Ch. J. In the law of divorce, the wilful withdrawal of one of the married parties from the other, or the voluntary refusal of one to renew a suspended cohabitation, without justification in either the consent or the wrongful conduct of the other. *Bishop*.—*Desertion of the diet*, in *Scott law*, the abandoning judicially, in a criminal process, of proceedings on the particular libel in virtue of which a panel has been brought into court.

desertless (dē-zert'les), *a.* [*< desert*² + -less.] Without merit or claim to favor or reward; undeserving.

I was only wond'ring why Fools, Rascals, and *desertless* Wretches should still have the better of Men of Merit with all Women, as much as with their own common Mistress, Fortune.

Wycherley, Plain Dealer, iv. 1.

desertlessly (dē-zert'les-li), *adv.* Undeservedly. [Rare.]

People will call you vallant — *desertlessly*, I think; yet, for their satisfaction, I will have you fight with me.

Beau. and Fl., King and No King, iii. 2.

desertness (dez'ert-nes), *n.* [*< desert*¹, a., + -ness.] Desert state or condition.

The *desertness* of the country lying waste & salvage did nothing scare them from coming to him.

J. Udall, On Luke v.

desertrice (dē-zert'ris), *n.* [*< LL. desertrix* (*desertric*), fem. of L. *desertor*, a deserter: see *deserter*.] A female who deserts.

Cleave to a wife and let her be a wife, let her be a meet help, a solace, not a nothing, not an adversary, not a *desertrice*.

Milton, Tetrachordon.

desert-snake (dez'ert-snāk), *n.* A colubiform serpent of the family *Psammophidæ* (or sub-

family *Psammophinae* of the family *Colubridae*; a sand-snake.

deserve (dê-zêr'v), *v.*; pret. and pp. *deserved*, ppr. *deserving*. [*< ME. deserven, deservren, diservren, < OF. deservir, deservir, deserve, < L. deservire, serve devotedly, be devoted to, ML. deserve, < de- intensive + servire, serve: see serve. Cf. disserve.*] **I. trans.** 1. To merit; be worthy of; incur, as something either desirable or undesirable, on account of good or bad qualities or actions; more especially, to have a just claim or right to, in return for services or meritorious actions; be justly entitled to, as wages or a prize.

We *deserve* God's grace no more than the vessel doth *deserve* the water which is put into it.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v., App. 1.

God exacteth of thee less than thine iniquity *deserveth*. Job vi. 6.

'Tis not in mortals to command success;

But we'll do more, Sempronius; we'll *deserve* it.

Addison, Cato, l. 2.

2t. To serve or treat well; benefit.

A man that hath so well *deserved* me. Massinger.

3t. To repay by service; return an equivalent for (service rendered).

Thou hast so moche don for me,

That I nemay it never more *deserve*.

Chaucer, Troilus, III. 387.

4t. To require; demand the attention of.

I mention your noble brother, who is gone to Cleave, not to return till towards Christmas, except the business *deserve* him not so long. Donne, Letters, lxxvi.

II. intrans. To merit; be worthy or deserving; as, he *deserves* well of his country.

Those they honoured, as having power to work or cease, as men *deserved* of them. Hooker, Eccles. Polity.

deservedly (dê-zêr' ved-li), *adv.* Justly; according to desert, whether of good or evil.

God's Judgment had *deservedly* fallen down upon him for his Blasphemies. Howell, Letters, l. v. 11.

A man *deservedly* cuts himself off from the affections of that community which he endeavours to subvert. Addison.

deserver (dê-zêr'vêr), *n.* One who deserves or merits; one who is worthy: used generally in a good sense.

Whose love is never link'd to the *deserver*,

Till his deserts are pass'd. Shak., A. and C., l. 2.

deserving (dê-zêr'ving), *n.* [*ME. deserving; verbal n. of deserve, v.*] The act of meriting; desert; merit or demerit.

Ye . . . have done unto him according to the *deserving* of his hands. Judges ix. 16.

All friends shall taste

The wages of their virtue, and all foes

The cup of their *deservings*. Shak., Lear, v. 3.

He had been a person of great *deservings* from the republic. Swift, Nobles and Commons, II.

deserving (dê-zêr'ving), *p. a.* [*Ppr. of deserve, v.*] Worthy of reward or praise; meritorious; possessed of good qualities that entitle to approbation: as, a *deserving* officer.

Courts are the places where best manners flourish, Where the *deserving* ought to rise. Otway.

deservingly (dê-zêr'ving-li), *adv.* Meritoriously; with just desert.

We have raised Sejanus from obscure and almost unknown gentry to the highest and most conspicuous point of greatness; and we hope *deservingly*. B. Jonson, Sejanus.

deshabile, *n.* See *dishabile*.

Deshler's salve. See *salve*.

deshonour, *n.* and *v.* See *dishonor*.

desiccant (des'i-kant), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. desiccant(-t)s, ppr. of desiccare, dry up: see desiccate.*] **I. a.** Drying; desiccating.

II. n. A medicine or an application that dries the surface to which it is applied.

We endeavour by moderate detergents & *desiccants* to cleanse and dry the diseased parts. Wiseman, Surgery, viii. 5.

desiccate (des'i-kât), *v.*; pret. and pp. *desiccated*, ppr. *desiccating*. [*< L. desiccatus, pp. of desiccare (> It. deseccare, diseccare, dissecare = Sp. desecar = Pg. dessecar, dessecar = F. dessécher), dry up, < de- intensive + siccare, dry, < siccus, dry: see siccous.*] **I. trans.** To dry; deprive of moisture; expel moisture from; especially, to bring to a thoroughly dry state for preservation, as various kinds of food.

In bodies *desiccated* by heat or age, when the native spirit goeth forth, and the moisture with it, the air with time getteth into the pores. Bacon.

II. intrans. To become dry.

desiccated (des'i-kât), *a.* [*< ME. desiccate, < L. desiccatus, pp.: see the verb.*] Dry; dried.

But dales thre this seede is goode bewette
In mylk or meth, and after *desiccate*
Sette hem.

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 110.

desiccation (des-i-kâ'shon), *n.* [*< OF. desiccation = Sp. desecacion = Pg. dessecção, dessecção, dessecção = It. dissecçazione, < L. as if *desiccatio(n-), < desiccare, dry up: see desiccate, v.*] The act of making dry, or the state of being dry; the act or process of depriving of moisture; especially, the evaporation of the aqueous portion of a substance, as wood, meat, fruit, milk, etc., by artificial heat, as by a current of heated air.

They affirm that much of this country is poorly fitted for agriculture on account of the extreme *desiccation* of the soil every summer. The Atlantic, XLIX. 682.

desiccative (des'i-kâ-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [*< OF. desiccativ = Sp. desecativo = Pg. dessecativo, dessecativo = It. disseccativo; as desiccate + -ive.*] **I. a.** Drying; tending to dry.

II. n. That which dries or evaporates; an application that dries up secretions.

The ashes of a hedgehog are said to be a great *desiccative* of fistulas. Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 979.

desiccator (des'i-kâ-tor), *n.* [*< desiccate + -or.*] 1. One who or that which desiccates or dries. Specifically—(a) One who prepares desiccated foods. (b) A machine or an apparatus for drying something. A desiccator used in laboratories consists of a porcelain dish with depressions or saucers to receive the substances to be dried, with a closely fitting glass cover and a recipient for some absorbent of moisture. Commercial desiccators, or evaporators, for fruit, meat, vegetables, milk, etc. operate by the agency of heat, applied either directly or by means of a current of hot air.

2. Same as *exsiccator*.—**Tan-bark desiccator**, an apparatus for drying leached tan-bark. The bark is received on an endless apron, which passes through a hopper over the leaching-vat and carries a second hopper, from which it is passed between hollow heated rollers, which express the liquid. E. H. Knight.

desiccatory (des'i-kâ-tô-ri), *a.* [*< desiccate + -ory.*] Desiccative.

Pork is *desiccatory*, but it strengthens and passes easily. Travels of Anacharsis, II. 467.

desiderable (dê-sid'e-ra-bl), *a.* [*ME. desiderable, desiderabil, < OF. desiderable, desirable (> E. desirable) = Sp. desiderable, < L. desiderabilis, desirable, < desiderare, desire: see desiderate, v., and desirable.*] Desirable; to be desired.

Sothely, Theau, *desiderabil* es this name, lufabyll and comfortabyll. Hampole, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 2.

desiderata, *n.* Plural of *desideratum*.

desiderate (dê-sid'e-rât), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *desiderated*, ppr. *desiderating*. [*< L. desideratus, pp. of desiderare, long for, desire: see desire, the earlier form of the same word.*] To feel a desire for or the want of; miss; desire.

We cannot look that his place can ever in all respects be so filled that there will not still be much, very much, to *desiderate*. Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 10.

What we *desiderate* is something which may supersede the need of personal gifts by a far-reaching and infallible rule. J. H. Newman, Gram. of Assent, p. 251.

desiderat (dê-sid'e-rât), *n.* [*Also desiderat; < L. desideratum: see desideratum.*] A desire; a desired thing; preference.

And really gentlemen . . . deprive themselves of many advantages to improve their tyne, and do service to the *desiderats* of philosophy. Evelyn, To Mr. Maddox.

desideration (dê-sid'e-râ'shon), *n.* [*= It. desiderazione, < L. desideratio(n-), < desiderare, desire: see desiderate, v.*] 1. The act of desiderating, or of desiring with sense of want or regret.

Desire is aroused by hope, while *desideration* is inflamed by reminiscence. W. Taylor.

2. The thing desiderated; a desideratum. [Rare in both senses.]

desiderative (dê-sid'e-râ-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [*= F. desideratif = It. desiderativo, < LL. desiderativus, desiderative, < L. desideratus, pp.: see desiderate, v.*] **I. a.** 1. Having or implying desire; expressing or denoting desire: as, a *desiderative* verb.—2. Pertaining to a desiderative verb.

Apart from the probable identity of origin between the *desiderative* and the aoristic "a," there are many cases where any characteristic of *desiderative* formation is wanting [in Sanskrit]. Amer. Jour. Philol., VI. 3.

II. n. 1. An object of desire; something desired.—2. In *gram.*, a verb formed from another verb, and expressing a desire of doing the action implied in the primitive verb.

desideratum (dê-sid'e-râ'tum), *n.*; pl. *desiderata* (-tâ). [*= F. Sp. desideratum, < L. desideratum, something desired, neut. of desideratus, pp.: see desiderate.*] Something desired or desirable; that which is lacking or required.

The great *desiderata* are taste and common sense.

Coleridge, Table-Talk.

To feel that the last word has been said on any subject is not a *desideratum* with the true philosopher, who knows full well that the truth he announces to-day will open half a dozen questions where it settles one.

J. Fiske, Evolutionist, p. 292.

desidioset, desidious (dê-sid'i-ôs, -us), *a.* [*= Sp. Pg. desidioso, < L. desidiosus, idle, lazy, < desidius, idleness, slothfulness, < desidere, sit long, continue sitting, be idle, < de, down, + sedere, sit: see sit and sedentary.*] Idle; lazy; indolent.

Yes fight the battells of the Lord; bee neither *desiduous* nor perfidious. N. Ward, Simple Cobler, p. 75.

desiduousness (dê-sid'i-us-nes), *n.* Idleness; laziness; indolence.

Now the Germans, perceiving our *desiduousness* and negligence, do send daily young scholars hither that spoileth them [ancient authors] and cutteth them out of libraries. Leland, To Secretary Cromwell.

desightment (dê-sit'ment), *n.* [*< de-priv + sight + -ment.*] The act of making unsightly; disfigurement. [Rare.]

Substitute jury-masts at whatever *desightment* or damage in risk. Times (London).

design (dê-zîn' or -sîn'), *v.* [*< OF. designer, designer, F. designer = Pr. designar, designar, designar = Sp. Pg. designar = It. designare, < L. designare, also dissignare, mark out, point out, describe, design, contrive, < de- (or dis-) + signare, mark, < signum, a mark: see sign, and cf. assign, consign, etc.*] **I. trans.** 1. To draw the outline or figure of, especially of a proposed work of art; trace out; sketch, as a pattern or model.

In the Flore of one of the Octogone Towers they have *designed* with great accurateness and neatness with Ink an Universal Map in a vast Circle. Lister, Journey to Paris, p. 53.

Thus while they speed their pace, the prince *designs*

The new-elected seat, and draws the lines. Dryden.

Hence—2. To plan or outline in general; determine upon and mark out the principal features or parts of, as a projected thing or act; plan; devise.

The Roman bridges were *designed* on the same grand scale as their aqueducts, though from their nature they of course could not possess the same grace and lightness. J. Ferguson, Hist. Arch., I. 374.

3. To contrive for a purpose; project for the attainment of a particular end; form in idea, as a scheme.

Ask of politicians the end for which laws were originally *designed*, and they will answer, . . . "As a protection for the poor and weak, against the oppression of the rich and powerful." Burke, Vind. of Nat. Society.

The experimenter can only obtain the result which his experiment is *designed* to obtain.

E. R. Lankester, Degeneration, p. 9.

4. To devote to mentally; set apart in intention; intend.

One of those places was *designed* by the old man to his son. Clarendon, Great Rebellion.

I *design* him to be the refuge of the family in their distress. Steele, Tatler, No. 30.

We now began to think ourselves *designed* by the stars to something exalted. Goldsmith, Vicar, x.

His lordship is patriarchal in his taste—one wife at a time was insufficient, and he *designed* us the honour of his left hand. Scott, Kenilworth, xl.

We fear that Allston and Greenough did not foresee and *design* all the effect they produce on us. Emerson, Art.

5. To purpose; intend; mean: with an infinitive as object: as, he *designs* to write an essay, or to study law.

In the afternoon . . . we took our leaves of Damascus and shaped our course for Tripoli; *designing* in the way to see Balbeck, and the Cedars of Libanus. Maundrell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 133.

6t. To mark out by tokens; indicate; point out; designate; appoint.

King Edward the Confessor being himself without Issue, had in his Life-time sent into Hungary for his Nephew Edward, called the Outlaw, the Son of Edmund Ironside, with a purpose to *design* him his Successor in the Crown. Baker, Chronicle, p. 19.

We examined the witnesses, and found them fall short of the matter of threatening, and not to agree about the reviling speeches, and, beside, not able to *design* certainly the men that had so offended. Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 172.

7t. To signify.

'Tis much pity, madam,

You should have had any reason to retain

This sign of grief, much less the thing *designed*.

B. Jonson, Case is Altered, II. 3.

II. intrans. 1. To do original work in a graphic or plastic art; compose a picture, or make an original plan, as an architect, a landscape-gardener, or an inventor.—2. To invent.—3t. To set out or start, with a certain destination in view; direct one's course.

From this city she *designed* for Collin (Cologne), conducted by the Earl of Arundell.

Evelyn, Diary, Sept. 10, 1641.

The venturesome merchant who *design'd* more far . . . Shall here unlade him, and depart no more.

Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, l. 1198.

At this Isle we thought to have sold our Sugar among the English Ships that came hither for Salt; but failing there, we *design'd* for Trinidad, an Island near the main, inhabited by the Spaniards.

Dampier, Voyages, I. 57.

design (dē-zin' or -sin'), *n.* [= OF. *dessein*, *des-sein*, *desing*, *F. dessein*, design; from the verb.]

1. A drawing, especially in outline or little more; any representation made with pencil, pen, or brush.—2. A plan or an outline in general; any representation or statement of the main parts or features of a projected thing or act; specifically, in *arch.*, a plan of an edifice, as represented by the ground-plans, elevations, sections, and whatever other drawings may be necessary to guide its construction.

Internally the architect has complete command of the situation; he can suit his *design* to his colours, or his colours to his *design*.

J. Ferguson, Hist. Arch., I. 35.

3. Artistic invention in drawing or sculpture; the practical application of artistic principles or exercise of artistic faculties; the art of designing.

Design is not the offspring of idle fancy; it is the studied result of accumulative observation and delightful habit.

Ruskin.

4. The arrangement or combination of the details of a picture, a statue, or an edifice.

Silent light

Slept on the painted walls, wherein were wrought Two grand *designs*.

Tennyson, Princess, vii.

Though great elegance is found in parts, Italy can hardly produce a single church which is satisfactory as a *design*, or which would be intelligible without first explaining the basework of those true styles from which its principal features have been borrowed.

J. Ferguson, Hist. Arch., I. 428.

5. A scheme or plan in the mind; purpose; intention; aim.

Now, it is a Rule, that great *Designs* of State should be Mysteries till they come to the very Act of Performance, and then they should turn to Exploits.

Howell, Letters, I. iv. 17.

Envious commands, invented with *design* To keep them low whom knowledge might exalt.

Milton, P. L., iv. 524.

One might think the atmosphere was made transparent with this *design*, to give man, in the heavenly bodies, the perpetual presence of the sublime.

Emerson, Misc., p. 15.

Specifically—6. An intention or a plan to act in some particular way; a project; especially, in a bad sense, a plan to do something harmful or illegal: commonly with *upon*.

He believes nothing to be in them that dissent from him, but faction, innovation, and particular *designs*.

Milton, Eikonoklastes, xi.

After Christmas we went back again to the Northward, having a *design upon* Arica, a strong Town advantageously situated in the hollow of the Elbow or bending of the Peruvian Coast.

Dampier, Voyages, I. iv. Int.

He uses no artifice in the world, but makes use of men's *designs upon* him to get a maintenance out of them.

Steele, Spectator, No. 264.

7. Contrivance; adaptation of means to a preconceived end: as, the evidence of *design* in a watch.

See what a lovely shell . . . With delicate spire and whorl, How exquisitely minute, A miracle of *design*! *Tennyson, Maud, xxiv.*

The so-called intelligent *design* and execution of an act neither implies the existence of a pre-designing consciousness nor requires the intervention of any extra-physical agency in the individual organism.

Maudsley, Body and Will, p. 85.

8. The purpose for which something exists or is done; the object or reason for something; the final purpose.

The *design* of these pools seems to have been to receive the rain water for the common uses of the city, and probably even to drink in case of necessity.

Pococke, Description of the East, II. l. 26.

Something must suggest the *design*, and present ideas of the means tending thereto, before we can enter upon the prosecution.

A. Tucker, Light of Nature, III. viii.

Argument from design, the argument that the world must have an intelligent creator, because in the anatomy of animals and in other things there is seen an adaptation of means to ends of too elaborate and detailed a kind to be otherwise accounted for.—*School of design*, or *academy of design*, an institution in which persons are instructed in the arts or principles of design, especially as applied in manufacture; sometimes, an association of artists which holds periodical art exhibitions, and also carries on courses of instruction in the fine arts, with the object of educating artists, and of promoting art in general by diffusing knowledge of it and taste for it. See *academy*, 3. = *syn.* 1. Drawing, outline, draft, delineation.—5. *Project*, *Scheme*, etc. (see *plan*, *n.*), intent, aim, mark, object.

designable (dē-zī' or dē-sī'ng-bl), *a.* [*L. designabilis*, < *designare*, design: see *de-*

sign, *designate*.] 1. Capable of being designed or marked out; distinguishable. [*Rare.*]

The *designable* parts of these corpuses are therefore unseparable, because there is no vacuity at all intercepted between them.

Boyle, Works, I. 413.

2. Capable of being designed or portrayed.

designate (des'ig-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *designated*, ppr. *designating*. [*L. designatus*, pp. of *designare*, design: see *design*, *v.*] 1. To mark out or indicate by visible lines, marks, description, name, or something known and determinate: as, to *designate* the limits of a country; to *designate* the spot where a star appears in the heavens; to *designate* the place where the troops landed, or shall land.—2. To point out; distinguish from others by indication; name; settle the identity of: as, to be able to *designate* every individual who was concerned in a riot.

—3. To appoint; select or distinguish for a particular purpose; assign: with *for*, *to*, or an infinitive: as, to *designate* an officer for the command of a station; this captain was *designated* to the command of the party, or to command the party.

A mere savage would decide the question of equality by a trial of bodily strength, *designating* the man that could lift the heaviest beam to be the legislator.

J. Barlow, Advice to the Privileged Orders, I. 27.

= *syn.* 2. To mention, characterize, specify.—3. To allot. **designate** (des'ig-nāt), *a.* [*L. designatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Appointed; marked out. [*Obsolete in general use.*]

Richard Plantagenet, Duke of Gloucester, . . . was the younger son of Sir Richard Plantagenet, the fourth son of that royal family, and King of England, *designated* by King Henry the Sixth.

Sir G. Buck, Hist. Richard III., p. 3.

Bishop designate, a priest nominated by royal or other authority to a vacant bishopric, but not yet elected or consecrated.

designation (des-ig-nā'shon), *n.* [= *F. désignation* = *Pr. designacio* = *Sp. designacion* = *Pg. designação* = *It. designazione*, < *L. designatio* (*n.*), < *designare*, pp. *designatus*, design: see *design*, *v.*, *designate*, *v.*] 1. The act of pointing or marking out; a distinguishing from others; indication: as, the *designation* of an estate by boundaries.

This is a plain *designation* of the duke of Marlborough: one kind of stuff used to fatten land is called marle, and every body knows that borough is a name for a town.

Swift.

2. Nomination; appointment: as, a claim to a throne grounded on the *designation* of a predecessor.

He is an High-priest, and a Saviour all-sufficient. First, by his Father's eternal *designation*.

Hopkins, Sermons, xxv.

3. A selecting and appointing; assignment: as, the *designation* of an officer to a particular command.—4. The application of a word to indicate or name a particular thing or things; denotation.

Finite and infinite seem to be . . . attributed primarily in their first *designation* only to those things which have parts.

Locke.

5. Description; character; disposition.

Such are the accidents which, sometimes remembered, and perhaps sometimes forgotten, produced that particular *designation* of mind, and propensity for some certain science or employment, which is commonly called Genius.

Johnson.

6. That which designates; a distinctive appellation; specifically, an addition to a name, as of title, profession, trade, or occupation, to distinguish the person from others.—7. In *Scots law*, the setting apart of manse and glebes for the clergy from the church lands of the parish by the presbytery of the bounds.—8. In *oyster-culture*: (a) A right to plant oysters in a given piece of ground designated for such purpose by oyster-commissioners or other authority. (b) The ground itself so designated. [*U. S.*]

= *syn.* 6. Appellation, etc. See *name*, *n.*

designative (des'ig-nā-tiv), *a.* [= *F. désignatif* = *Pr. designativus* = *Sp. Pg. designativo*, < *ML. *designativus* (adv. *designative*), < *L. designatus*, pp. of *designare*, design, designate: see *design*, *designate*.] Serving to designate or indicate.

designator (des'ig-nā-tor), *n.* [*L. designator*, < *designare*, designate: see *designate*.] 1. One who designates or points out.—2. In *Rom. antiq.*, an officer who assigned to each person his rank and place in public shows and ceremonies; a marshal or master of ceremonies.

designatory (des'ig-nā-tō-ri), *a.* [*L. as if *designatorius*, < *designare*, designate: see *designate*.] That designates; designative. *Imp. Dict.* **designedly** (dē-zī' or dē-sī'ned-li), *adv.* By design; purposely; intentionally: opposed to *accidentally*, *ignorantly*, or *inadvertently*.

Most of the Egyptians often lie *designedly*.

E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, I. 398.

Art creates as imagination pictures, regularly without conscious law, *designedly* without conscious aim.

Helmholtz, Sensations of Tone (trans.), p. 569.

designedness (dē-zī' or dē-sī'ned-nes), *n.* The attribute or quality of being designed or intended; contrivance. *Barrow.* [*Rare.*]

designer (dē-zī' or dē-sī'nēr), *n.* 1. One who designs, plans, or plots; one who frames a scheme or project; a contriver.

It has therefore always been both the rule and practice for such *designers* to suborn the public interest, to countenance and cover their private.

Decay of Christian Piety.

2. In *manuf.* and the *fine arts*, one who conceives or forms a design of any kind, including designs for decorative work; one who invents or arranges motives and patterns for ornamental or artistic purposes.

The Latin poets, and the *designers* of the Roman medals, lived very near one another, and were bred up to the same relish for wit and fancy.

Addison.

designful (dē-zīn' or dē-sīn'fūl), *a.* [*< design* + *-ful*, *l.*] Full of design; designing.

designfulness (dē-zīn' or dē-sīn'fūl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being designful or given to artifice.

Base *designfulness*, and malicious cunning.

Barrow, Works, II. vii.

designing (dē-zī' or dē-sī'ning), *a.* [*< design* + *-ing*, *2.*] Artful; insidious; intriguing; contriving schemes.

Twould shew me poor, indebted, and compell'd, *Designing*, mercenary; and I know You would not wish to think I could be bought.

Southern.

I have passed my days among a parcel of cool, *designing* beings, and have contracted all their suspicious manner in my own behaviour.

Goldsmith, To Rev. Henry Goldsmith.

= *syn.* Wily, cunning, crafty, tricky, sly. **designless** (dē-zīn' or dē-sīn'les), *a.* [*< design* + *-less*.] Aimless; heedless.

That *designless* love of sinning and ruining his own soul.

Hammond, Works, IV. 513.

designlessly (dē-zīn' or dē-sīn'les-li), *adv.* Unintentionally; aimlessly; without design.

In this great concert of his whole creation, the *designlessly* conspiring voices are as differing as the conditions of the respective singers.

Boyle.

designment, *n.* [*< design* + *-ment*.] 1. Design; sketch; delineation.

For though some meaner artist's skill were shown In mingling colours, or in placing light; Yet still the fair *designment* was his own.

Dryden, Death of Oliver Cromwell, l. 96.

2. Purpose; aim; intent; plot.

Know his *designments*, and pursue mine own.

B. Jonson, Sejanus, iii. 2.

She received advice both of the king's desperate estate and of the duke's *designments* against her.

Sir J. Hayward.

3. Enterprise; undertaking.

The desperate tempest hath so bang'd the Turks, That their *designment* halts.

Shak., Othello, ii. 1.

desilicated (dē-sil'i-kā-ted), *a.* [*< de-priv.* + *silica* + *-ate*, *2.* + *-ed*, *2.*] Deprived of silica: as, *desilicated* rock.

desilicidation (dē-si-lis-i-dā'shon), *n.* [*< de-priv.* + *silic* (*on*) + *-id* + *-ation*.] The removal from a substance of silicon or any of its compounds.

desilicification (dē-si-lis'i-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [*< desilicify*: see *fy* and *-ation*.] Same as *desilicidation*.

desilicify (dē-si-lis'i-fi), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *desilicified*, ppr. *desilicifying*. [*< de-priv.* + *silic* (*on*) + *-fy*.] Same as *desiliconize*.

desilicized (dē-sil'i-sīzd), *a.* [*< de-priv.* + *silic* (*on*) + *-ize* + *-ed*, *2.*] Freed from silicon or its compounds.

desiliconize (dē-sil'i-kon-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *desiliconized*, ppr. *desiliconizing*. [*< de-priv.* + *silicon* + *-ize*.] To free from silicon or any of its compounds. Also *desilicify*.

The decarbonizing and *desiliconizing* of iron by the action of an oxidizing atmosphere is the essential feature of the processes of refining pig iron.

Encyc. Brit., XIII. 333.

desilver (dē-sil'vēr), *v. t.* [*< de-priv.* + *silver*.] To deprive of silver; extract the silver contained in: as, to *desilver* lead.

desilverization (dē-sil'vēr-i-zā'shon), *n.* [*< desilverize* + *-ation*.] The act or process of depriving lead of the silver present in its ore. Also spelled *desilverisation*.

desilverize (dē-sil'vēr-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *desilverized*, ppr. *desilverizing*. [*< de-priv.* + *silver* + *-ize*.] To separate silver from, as from its combination with other metals, and especially from lead. See *pattinsonize*, and *Parkes*

process and *Patkinson process*, under *process*. Also spelled *desilverize*.

desinence (des'i-nens), *n.* [*OF. desinence, F. desinence* = *Sp. Pg. desinencia* = *It. desinenza*, ending, termination, *< NL. *desinentia, < L. desinen(t)-s*, closing: see *desinent*.] Ending; close; termination; specifically, in *gram.*, the termination or formative or inflectional suffix of a word.

Fettering together the series of the verses, with the bonds of like cadence or *desinence* of rhyme.

Bp. Hall, Satires, Postscript.

desinent (des'i-nent), *a.* [*L. desinen(t)-s*, *ppr. of desinere*, cease, end, close, *< de*, off, + *sinere*, leave.] Ending; terminal.

Six tritons, . . . their upper parts human, . . . their *desinent* parts fish. *B. Jonson, Masque of Blackness.*

desipience (dē-sip'i-ens), *n.* [= *Sp. desipienicia, < L. desipientia*, foolishness, *< desipien(t)-s*, foolish: see *desipient*.] Silliness; trifling; nonsense. [Rare.]

The *desipience* of such a man as John Locke is never out of place, and is as sweet to listen to now as it could have been to his thoughtful and affectionate self to indulge in. *Dr. J. Brown, Spare Hours, 3d ser., Int., p. 37.*

desipient (dē-sip'i-ent), *a.* [= *Sp. desipiente, < L. desipient(t)-s*, *ppr. of desipere*, be foolish, *< depriv. + sapere*, be wise: see *sapient*.] Trifling; foolish; playful. *Smart*. [Rare.]

desirability (dē-zir'a-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*< desirable: see -bility*.] The state or quality of being desirable; desirableness.

desirable (dē-zir'a-bl), *a.* [*< ME. desirable, < OF. desirable, F. désirable*, *OF. also uncontracted desiderable (> E. desiderable) = Sp. desiderable (cf. Sp. deseable (= Pg. deseavel), < deseare = Pg. desejar: see desire, v.) = It. desiderabile, < L. desiderabilis*, desirable, *< desiderare*, long for, desire: see *desire, v.*] Worthy to be desired; that is to be wished for; fitted to excite a wish to possess.

Oh deare, sweete, and *desireable* child, how shall I part with all this goodness and virtue? *Keelyn, Diary, March 10, 1685.*

Here are also strong Currents, sometimes setting one way, sometimes another; which . . . it is hard to describe with that Accuracy which is *desirable*. *Dampier, Voyages, II. iii. 2.*

No school can avoid taking for the ultimate moral aim a *desirable* state of feeling, called by whatever name—gratification, enjoyment, happiness. *H. Spencer, Data of Ethics, § 15.*

desirableness (dē-zir'a-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being desirable; desirability.

The human character . . . is so constituted that a man's desire for things he does not possess is not in proportion to their *desirableness*, but in proportion to the ease with which they seem attainable. *W. H. Mallock, Social Equality, p. 205.*

The *desirableness* of a pleasure must always express its relation to some one else than the person desiring the enjoyment of the pleasure. *T. H. Green, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 300.*

desirably (dē-zir'a-bli), *adv.* In a desirable manner.

desirant, *a.* [*ME. desiraunt, < OF. desirant, ppr. of desirer*, desire: see *desire*.] Desiring; desirous.

desire (dē-zir'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *desired*, *ppr. desiring*. [*< ME. desiren, desyren, < OF. desirer, earlier desirrer, F. désirer = Pr. desirar (cf. Sp. desear = Pg. desejar, desire, appar. in part of other origin) = It. desiderare, desiare, desiderare, < L. desiderare*, long for, desire, feel the want of, miss, regret, appar. *< de- + sidus (sider-)*, a star (see *sidereal*), but the connection of thought is not clear; cf. *consider*. Cf. also *desiderate*.] **I. trans.** 1. To wish or long for; be solicitous for; have a wish for the possession, enjoyment, or being of; crave or covet: as, to *desire* another's happiness; to *desire* the good of the commonwealth; to *desire* wealth or fame.

Neither shall any man *desire* thy land. *Ex. xxxiv. 24.* Certainly that man were greedy of life who should *desire* to live when all the world were at an end. *Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, Pref.*

When one is contented, there is no more to be *desired*; and where there is no more to be *desired*, there is an end of it. *Cervantes, Don Quixote (trans.).*

2. To express a wish to obtain; ask; request; pray for.

Then she said, Did I *desire* a son of my lord? *2 Ki. iv. 28.*

So *desiring* leave to visit him sometimes, I went away. *Evelyn, Diary, Jan. 18, 1671.*

I whispered him, and *desired* him to step aside a little with me. *Steele, Tatler, No. 178.*

3. To invite.

I would *desire* My famous cousin to our Grecian tents. *Shak., T. and C., iv. 5.*

4. To require; claim; call for.

A doleful case *desires* a doleful song. *Spenser, Tears of the Muses.*

5. To long for, as some lost object; regret; miss. [Archaic.]

He (Jehoram) reigned in Jerusalem eight years, and departed without being *desired*. *2 Chron. xxi. 20.*

She shall be pleasant while she lives, and *desired* when she dies. *Jer. Taylor, The Marriage Ring.*

His chair *desires* him here in vain. *Tennyson, Holy Grail.*

=**Syn.** 1. To crave, want, hanker after, yearn for.—2. To beg, solicit, entreat.

II. intrans. To be in a state of desire or longing.

Thou *desiredst* the quene muche after the nalles thre War-with our lord was inlaid to the tre. *Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 46.*

For not to *desire* or admire, if a man could learn it, were more Than to walk all day like the sultan of old in a garden of spice. *Tennyson, Maud, iv. 7.*

desire (dē-zir'), *n.* [*< ME. desirc, desir, desere, < OF. desir, desier, F. désir* (after the verb) = *Pr. desire, desir (cf. Sp. desear = Pg. desejo) = It. desiro, desire, desiara, desia, desio, desiderio, < L. desiderium*, desire, longing, regret, *< desiderare*, desire, long for: see *desire, v.*] 1. An emotion directed to the attainment or possession of an object from which pleasure, whether sensual, intellectual, or spiritual, is expected; a passion consisting in uneasiness for want of the object toward which it is directed, and the impulse to attain or possess it; in the widest sense, a state or condition of wishing.

But upon that Montayne to gon up this Monk had gret *desir*; and so upon a day he wente up. *Manderly, Travels, p. 148.*

And warm tears gushing from their eyes, with passionate *desire* Of their kind manager. *Chapman, Iliad, xvii. 380.*

By this time the Pilgrims had a *desire* to go forward, and the Shepherds a *desire* they should; so they walked together toward the end of the Mountains. *Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 182.*

Desire is the uneasiness a man finds in himself upon the absence of anything whose present enjoyment carries the idea of delight with it. *Locke.*

He cared little for wine or for beauty, but he *desired* riches with an ungovernable and insatiable *desire*. *Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.*

As *desire* is found to be the incentive to action where motives are readily analyzable, it is probably the universal incentive. *H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 43.*

Desire always in the first instance looks outward to the object, and only indirectly through the object at the self; pleasure comes of the realization of *desire*, but the *desire* is primarily for something else than the pleasure; and though it may gradually become tinged by the consciousness of the subjective result, it can never entirely lose its objective reference. *E. Caird, Hegel, p. 213.*

2. A craving or longing; yearning, as of affection; longing inclination toward something.

Thy *desire* shall be to thy husband, and he shall rule over thee. *Gen. iii. 16.*

3. Appetency; sensual or natural tendency.

Fulfilling the *desires* of the flesh. *Eph. ii. 3.*

The secretion [of *Drosera*] dissolves bone, and even the enamel of teeth, but this is simply due to the large quantity of acid secreted, owing, apparently, to the *desire* of the plant for phosphorus. *Darwin, Insectiv. Plants, p. 269.*

4. A prayer; petition; request.

He will fulfil the *desires* of them that fear him. *Ps. cxlv. 19.*

5. The object of longing; that which is wished for.

I knowe no better counsellor, ne more trewe; and so shalt thou a-complaishe thy *desire* of thyn herte that thou art moste *desiraunt*. *Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 80.*

The *desire* of all nations shall come. *Hag. ii. 7.*

Here Busca and the Emperour had their *desire*. *Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 26.*

Baptism of desire. See *baptism*. = **Syn.** 1 to 3. Inclination, appetency, hankering, craving, eagerness, aspiration. See *wish*.

desiredly (dē-zir'ed-li), *adv.* In a desired manner; with desire. [Rare.]

O that I had my heat from thee, most holy fire! how sweetly dost thou burn! how secretly dost thou shine! how *desiredly* dost thou inflame me! *Quarles (tr. of S. August. Soliloq., xxxiv.), Emblems, v.*

desireful (dē-zir'fūl), *a.* [*< desire + -ful*, 1.] Full of desire or longing. [Rare.]

desirefulness (dē-zir'fūl-nes), *n.* The state of being desireful; eager longing. [Rare.]

The pleasure of a good turne is muche diminished when it is at first obeyed. The *desirefulness* of our mindes muche augmenteth and encreaseeth our pleasure. *Udall, Preface unto the Kinges Maiestie.*

desireless (dē-zir'les), *a.* [*< desire + -less*.] Without desire; indifferent.

The appetite is dull and *desireless*.

Donne, Devotions, p. 25.

desirer (dē-zir'ér), *n.* One who desires, asks, or calls for; one who wishes or craves.

I will counterfeit the bewitchment of some popular man, and give it bountifully to the *desirers*. *Shak., Cor., ii. 8.*

desirous (dē-zir'us), *a.* [*< ME. desirous, < OF. desirous, F. désireux = Pr. desiros (cf. Sp. deseoso = Pg. desejo) = It. desideroso, < L. as if *desideriosus, < desiderium*, desire: see *desire, n.*] 1. Wishing to obtain; wishful; solicitous; anxious; eager.

Be not *desirous* of his dainties: for they are deceitful meat. *Prov. xxiii. 3.*

Jesus knew that they were *desirous* to ask him. *John xvi. 19.*

Behold at the door stood a great company of men, as *desirous* to go in, but durst not. *Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 105.*

2. Desirable.

The kyngde de Cent chivaliers hym socoured anon with fymt men, whiche was a worthi knyght and *desirous* in armes. *Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 163.*

desirously (dē-zir'us-li), *adv.* With desire; with earnest wish or longing.

The people of God . . . do with their hearts acknowledge his right and title to them, and do most *desirously* close with him. *Bates, Everlasting Rest of the Saints.*

desirousness (dē-zir'us-nes), *n.* The state of being desirous; affection or emotion of desire.

We shall find a common *desirousness* in all men to seeke their welfare. *Trevisness of the Christian Religion, p. 338 (Ord MS.).*

desist (dē-sist' or -zist'), *v. i.* [*< OF. desister, F. désister = Sp. Pg. desistir = It. desistere, < L. desistere*, intr. leave off, cease, tr. set down, *< de*, down, + *sistere*, set, place, causal of *stare*, stand, = *E. stand, q. v.* Cf. *assist, consist, exist, insist, persist, resist*.] To stop; cease from some action or proceeding; forbear: used absolutely or with *from*.

Ceres, however, *desisted* not, but fell to her entreaties and lamentations afresh. *Bacon, Physical Fables, xi.*

What do we, then, but draw anew the model In fewer offices; or, at least, *desist* To build at all? *Shak., 2 Hen. IV., i. 3.*

Travelling after fortune is not the way to secure her; and, indeed, of late, I have *desisted* from the pursuit. *Goldsmith, Vicar, xx.*

=**Syn.** To pause, stay, desist (from), leave (off), discontinue, give (over), break (off).

desistance, desistence (dē-sis'tans, -tens, or dē-zis'tans, -tens), *n.* [= *Sp. Pg. desistencia; as desist + -ance, -ence*.] A desisting; a ceasing to act or proceed; a stopping.

Men usually give freeliest where they have not given before; and make it both the motive and excuse of their *desistance* from giving any more, that they have given already. *Boyle, Works, i. 260.*

The creature's sensations will ever prompt *desistance* from the more laborious course. *H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., II. 364.*

desistive (dē-sis'tiv or -zis'tiv), *a.* [= *Pg. desistivo; as desist + -ive*.] Ending; concluding. [Rare.]

desistion (dē-sis'h'on), *n.* [*< L. as if *desistio(n)-, < desinere*, pp. *desinere*, cease: see *desinence*.] End; termination; conclusion.

The soul must be immortal and unsubject to death or *desistion*. *The Soul's Immortality Defended (1645), p. 27.*

desitive (des'i-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. as if *desitivus, < desitus*, pp. *desinere*, cease: see *desinence*.] **I.** *a.* Final; conclusive.

Inceptive and *desitive* propositions are of this sort. The fogs vanish as the sun rises, but the fogs have not yet begun to vanish: therefore the sun is not yet risen. *Watts.*

II. n. In logic, a proposition which relates to an end or termination.

Inceptives and *desitives*, which relate to the beginning or ending of anything: as, the Latin tongue is not yet forgotten. *Watts, Logic, II. ii. 6.*

desk (desk), *n.* [*< ME. deske, a desk, reading-desk, < OF. *desque, disque, F. disque = Sp. Pg. disco = It. desco, a table, < L. discus, a disk, quoit, ML. discus, also desca, a table, desk, whence also AS. disc, E. dish, and mod. E. disc, disk, and, through F., dais, which are thus all ult. the same word: see dish, disk, dais.*] A table specially adapted for convenience in writing or reading, frequently made with a sloping top, which may lift on hinges to give access to an interior compartment, as in the ordinary form of school-desk, or combined with drawers, and sometimes with book-shelves; also, a frame or case with a sloping top, intended to rest on a table, and to hold a book or paper conveniently for reading or writing.

The name is sometimes extended to the whole structure or erection to which such a sloping frame is attached, as in the Church of England to the stall from which the morning and evening services are read, in Scotch churches to the stall of the precentor, and in the United States to the pulpit or the lectern in a church.

He is drawn leaning on a desk, with his Bible before him. *I. Walton, Complete Angler.*

Who first invented work, and bound the free

And holiday-rejoicing spirit down . . .

To that dry drudgery at the desk's dead wood?

Lamb, Work.

The pulpit, or as it is here [in Connecticut] called, the desk, was filled by three, if not four, Clergymen.

Kendall, Travels, I. 4.

They are common to every species of oratory, though of rarer use in the desk. *Adams, Lectures on Rhetoric.*

Roll-top desk. Same as *cylinder-desk*.

desk† (desk), *v. t.* [*< desk, n.*] To shut up in or as if in a desk; treasure up. [*Rare.*]

In a walnut shell was *desked*.

T. Tomkis (?), Albumazar, l. 3.

Or if you into some blind convent fly,
You're inquisition'd strait for heresy,
Unless your daring frontispiece can tell
News of a relic or brave miracle;
Then you are entertained and *deskd* up by
Our Ladie's psalter and the rosary.

John Hall, Poems, p. 2.

desk-cloth (desk'klôth), *n.* *Eccles.*, the hanging of the lectern.

desk-work (desk'wërk), *n.* Work done at a desk; habitual writing, as that of a clerk or a literary man.

All my poor scrapings from a dozen years
Of dust and *deskwork*. *Tennyson, Sea Dreams.*

desma (des'mä), *n.*; pl. *desmata* (-mä-tä). [*NL.*, *< Gr. δέσμα, a band, < δέω, bind.*] A kind of sponge-spicule of polyaxial or irregular figure. See the extract.

Amongst one group of Lithistid sponges (*Rhabdoleptida*) the normal growth of a strongyle is arrested at an early stage; it then serves as a nucleus upon which further silica is deposited, and in such a manner as to produce a very irregularly branching sclere or *desma*, within which the fundamental strongyle can be seen enclosed.

Encyc. Brit., XXII. 417.

desmachymatous (des-mä-k'i-mä-tus), *a.* [*< desmachyme (-chymat-) + -ous.*] Connective, as a sponge-tissue; specifically, of or pertaining to desmachyme: as, a *desmachymatous* sheath. *Sollas.*

desmachyme (des'mä-kim), *n.* [*< Gr. δέσμα, a bond, fetter, + χυμός, juice, χύμα(-), a liquid: see chyme.*] The proper connective tissue of sponges, arising from desmacyles.

Desmacidon (des-mas'i-don), *n.* [*NL.*] The typical genus of the family *Desmacidonidae*. *Bowerbank, 1862.*

Desmacidonidae (des-mas-i-don'i-dō), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *< Desmacidon + -idae.*] A family of marine sponges, of the order *Cornaspongia*, typified by the genus *Desmacidon*, having diversified megascleres and chelate microcleres. The genera are numerous, and the family is divided into the subfamilies *Esperellinae* and *Ectyoninae*.

desmacyte (des'mä-sit), *n.* [*< Gr. δέσμα, a band, fetter, + κύτος, a hollow.*] One of the cells of connective tissue which occur in most sponges. They are usually long fusiform bodies, consisting of a clear, colorless, and often minutely fibrillated sheath, surrounding a highly refractive axial fiber, which is deeply stained by reagents. In some cases the desmacyte is simply a nucleated fusiform cell, with granular contents, fibrillated toward the ends.

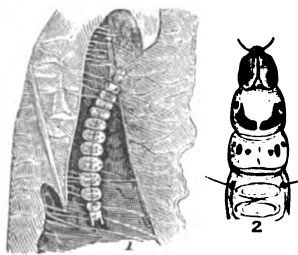
desman (des'man), *n.* [Also sometimes *desman*; = *F. desman* = *G. desman*, *< Sw. desman-rätta, a desman*, lit. 'musk-rat', *< desman*, musk; cf. *Dan. desmer*, musk; *Ice. des*, musk, in comp. *des-hús* (Cleasby), musk-box, smelling-box (*hús*,

rätta, rat) being ignored in the *E.*, *F.*, and *G.* word.] 1. A musk-shrew or musk-rat: the name of two distinct species of aquatic insectivorous mammals of the genus *Myogale* or *Galemys*, constituting the subfamily *Myogalinae* (which see). The Muscovite desman, *M. moschata* or *muscovitica*, is common on the Volga and the Don; it is about 8 inches long, swims and dives with great facility, and lives in holes in the banks. The Pyrenean desman, *M. pyrenaica*, is a smaller species with a relatively longer tail, found in southwestern Europe.

2. [*cap.*] [*NL.*] A generic name of the musk-shrews. *Lacépède.*

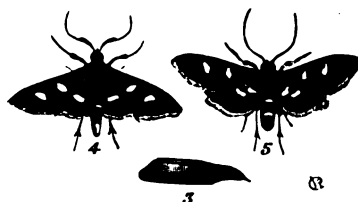
desmata, *n.* Plural of *desma*.

Desmia (des'mi-ä), *n.* [*NL.* (cf. *Dasmia* for *Desmia*), *< Gr. δέσιμος, binding, bound, < δέω, a band, < δέω, bind.*] 1. A genus of the lepidopterous family *Pyralidae*, characterized chiefly by the elbowed or knotted antennæ of the male. Of the two described North American species, the more familiar is *D. maculalis*, which is nearly one inch



Grape-leaf Folder (*Desmia maculalis*).

1, caterpillar in folded leaf; 2, head and anterior joints, enlarged; 3, chrysalis; 4, male moth, and 5, female moth, natural size.



in expanse of wings. The general color is brownish black, with a metallic luster. The fore wings bear two large oval white spots, and the hind wings one, usually divided in the female. The larva folds grape-leaves, and is known as the *grape-leaf folder*.

2. A genus of coelenterates, of the family *Turbinolidae*. *Edwards and Haine, 1848.*

desmid, desmidian (des'mid, des-mid'i-an), *n.* A plant of the order *Desmidiaceae*.

Desmidiaceae, Desmidiæ (des-mid-i-ä'sē-ē, des-mid-i-ä'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *< Desmidium* (*< Gr. as if *desmidion*, dim. of *δέσιμος, a band, chain*), the typical genus, + *-aceae, -æ.*] A natural order of microscopic unicellular fresh-water algae, belonging to the class *Conjugatae*. They are usually free, but sometimes united in chains which are embedded in mucilage. The cells are cylindrical or fusiform, and sometimes have horn-like processes; or the general outline is circular or elliptic and variously divided, the principal constriction in the middle forming symmetrical halves. Many of the forms are very beautiful. Reproduction takes place by cell-division at the middle and by conjugation. *Desmidiaceae* differ from *Diatomeae* in their green color and the absence of siliceous sheath. See cut under *Conjugatae*.

desmidian, *n.* See *Desmid*.

Desmidiæ, *n. pl.* See *Desmidiaceae*.

desmidiologist (des-mid-i-ol'ō-jist), *n.* [*< desmidiology + -ist.*] A botanist who has made a special study of the *Desmidiaceae*.

desmidiology (des-mid-i-ol'ō-jī), *n.* [*< NL. Desmidium* (see *Desmidiaceae*) + *Gr. -λογία, < λέγω, speak: see -ology.*] The scientific study of *Desmidiaceae*.

desmine (des'min), *n.* [*< Gr. δέσιμος, a band, ligament, also, as δέσιμος, a bundle* (*< δέω, bind*), + *-ine*.] A zeolitic mineral commonly occurring in tufts or bundles of crystals. Also called *stilbite* (which see).

Desmiospermæ (des'mi-ō-spēr-mē-ē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *< Gr. δέσιμος, binding* (see *Desmia*), + *σπέρμα, seed, + -æ.*] A division of algae, of the order *Florideæ*, in which the spores are arranged in definite series with respect to a placenta or common point of attachment.

desmitis (des-mi'tis), *n.* [*NL.*, *< Gr. δέσιμος, a band, ligament, + -itis.*] In *pathol.*, inflammation of a ligament.

desmo- [*NL.*, etc., *< Gr. δέσιμος, a band or bond, anything for binding or fastening, a halter, cable, strap, chain, etc., < δέω, bind, fasten.*] An element in compound words of Greek origin, meaning a 'band,' 'bond,' or 'ligament.'

Desmobacteria (des'mō-bak-tē'ri-ä), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *< Gr. δέσιμος, a band, + βακτηριον, a staff* (mod. bacterium, bacteria).] A group of genera of filiform bacteria with elongated cylindrical joints, isolated, or united into more or less extended chains. It includes the genera *Bacillus*, *Leptothrix*, etc.

Desmobrya (des-mob'ri-ä), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *< Gr. δέσιμος, a band, chain, + βρύον, a kind of mossy seaweed.*] Ferns in which the fronds are produced at the tip of the rootstock or caudex, and the stipes are continuous with it (not articulated). This is the case with most ferns; but in the tribe represented by *Polypodium* the stipes are articulated with the rootstock (erembryoid).

desmobryoid (des-mob'ri-oid), *a.* [*< Desmobrya + -oid.*] Resembling or having the characters of the *Desmobrya*.

Desmodactyli (des-mō-dak'ti-li), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, pl. of *desmodactylus*: see *desmodactylous*.] A name given by Forbes to the family *Eurylamiidae* considered as a superfamily group of *Passeres*, and distinguished from all other *Passeres* (or *Eleutherodactyli*) by having a strong band joining the muscles of the hind toe, as in many non-passerine birds.

desmodactylous (des-mō-dak'ti-lus), *a.* [*< NL. desmodactylus, < Gr. δέσιμος, a band, + δάκτυλος, finger, toe.*] Having the flexor tendons of the toes bound together, as in the *Desmodactyli*: distinguished from *eleutherodactylous*.

Desmodiæ (des-mō'di-ä), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *< Desmodus* (stem prop. *Desmodont-*) + *-iæ.*] The *Desmodontes* as a family of bats.

Desmodium (des-mō'di-um), *n.* [*NL.*, *< Gr. as if *δέσιμος, like a chain, < δέσιμος, a chain, + εἶδος, form. Cf. desmoid.*] A genus of leguminous plants, herbs or shrubs, with pinnately trifoliate (rarely simple) leaves, small flowers, and flat, deeply lobed and jointed pods.

Each joint of the pod is one-seeded and usually covered with minute hooked hairs. There are about 125 species, tropical in Asia, and also extra-tropical in America, Africa, and Australia. The United States flora includes 35 species. The most remarkable member of the genus is an Indian species, *D. gyrans*, the telegraph-plant, so called from the spontaneous movement of its leaflets.



Telegraph-plant (*Desmodium gyrans*).

desmodont (des'mō-dont), *a.* and *n. I. a.* In *conch.*, of or pertaining to the *Desmodonta*.

II. n. One of the *Desmodonta*.

Desmodonta (des-mō-don'tä), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *< Gr. δέσιμος, a band, + ὄδοντος (ὄδοντ-) = E. tooth.*] A group or order of bivalve mollusks, with the hinge-teeth absent or irregular (in the latter case connected by the ligamental processes), two equal muscular impressions or eboria, and a sinuate pallial line. It includes the families *Myida*, *Anatinidae*, *Macridæ*, *Solenidae*, etc.

Desmodontes (des-mō-don'tēz), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, pl. of *Desmodus*. Cf. *Desmodiæ*.] A group of Central and South American bats, represented by the genera *Desmodus* and *Diphylla*, and sometimes elevated to the rank of a family, *Desmodiæ*. They have a long intestine-like caecal diverticulum of the stomach, into which the blood that they suck flows and in which it is stored; incisors 1 in each upper and 2 in each lower half-jaw, the upper



Teeth of Blood-sucking Bat (*Desmodus rufus*), much enlarged.

pair being very large and trenchant, and making with the lower an incised or punctured wound; the molars 1 in each half-jaw (in *Diphylla*) or none (in *Desmodus*); no tail; small intermembral membrane; a short calcar or none; and a short conical snout with distinct nose-leaf. The bats of this remarkable group



True Vampire, or Blood-sucking Bat (*Desmodus rufus*).



Muscovite Desman (*Myogale moschata*).

house, case), *des-kötr* (Haldorsen), 'musk-cat,' civet-cat (*kötr*, cat), *des-lygt* (Haldorsen), the smell of musk (*lygt*, prop. *lykt*, = *Dan. lugt*, smell); the second element of the *Sw.* name

are the true vampires, in the sense of bloodsuckers, and the only ones in the new world known to have the habit, though the term *vampire* is commonly applied, like the name of the genus *Vampyrus*, to numerous large insectivorous and frugivorous species of a different section.

Desmodus (des-mō-dus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δέσμος*, a band, chain, + *ὄδους* (ōdout-) = E. tooth.] A remarkable genus of South American phyllostomine bats, typical of the group *Desmodontes*, family *Phyllostomatidae*, having no molar teeth and no calcar. *D. rufus*, a common and troublesome blood-sucking species, is the type.

Desmognathus (des-mog-nā-thē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. (sc. L. *aves*, birds) of *desmognathus*: see *desmognathous*.] In Huxley's classification of birds (1867), a group exhibiting what is called the "bound-palate" type of structure of the upper jaw, as in those wading and swimming birds which are not schizognathous, in the birds of prey, and in various non-passerine perching birds. See *desmognathism*.

Desmognathidae (des-mog-nath'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Desmognathus* + *-idae*.] A family of gradient or tailed amphibians, typified by the genus *Desmognathus*. The series of palatine teeth are transverse, and on the posterior portion of vomers; the dentigerous plates are on the parasphenoid; the vertebrae are opisthoccelian; the parasphenoid teeth are in two elongate patches; and the tongue is free laterally and behind.

desmognathism (des-mog-nā-thizm), *n.* [As *desmognath-ous* + *-ism*.] In *ornith.*, the "bound-palate" type of palatal structure, such as is exhibited, for example, by a duck, pelican, hawk, or parrot; the state or quality of being *desmognathous*. The vomer is either abortive or very small (when existing it usually tapers to a point in front); the maxillopalatines are united across the median line, either directly or by means of ossifications in the nasal septum; and the posterior ends of the palatines and the anterior ends of the pterygoids articulate directly with the rostrum of the sphenoid (as in *schizognathism*). Recognized varieties of this formation are: (a) direct; (b) indirect; (c) imperfectly direct; (d) imperfectly indirect; (e) double; (f) compound. W. K. Parker, Encyc. Brit.

desmognathous (des-mog-nā-thus), *a.* [< NL. *desmognathus*, < Gr. *δέσμος*, a band, + *γνάθος*, a jaw.] Having the "bound-palate" type of structure; exhibiting *desmognathism*; belonging or relating to the *Desmognathidae*: as, a *desmognathous* palate; a *desmognathous* bird.

Desmognathus (des-mog-nā-thus), *n.* [NL. (S. F. Baird, 1849), < Gr. *δέσμος*, a band, + *γνάθος*, jaw.] A genus of tailed amphibians, typical of the family *Desmognathidae*.

desmography (des-mog-rā-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *δέσμος*, a band, ligament, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] A description of the ligaments of the body.

desmoid (des'moid), *a.* [< Gr. *δέσμος*, a band, bundle, ligament, + *εἶδος*, form.] Resembling a bundle. Specifically—(a) In *pathol.*, applied to certain firm and tough fibromata or tumors which, on section, present numerous white, glistening fibers, intimately interwoven or arranged in bundles, constituting circles or loops intercrossing one another. (b) In *zool.* and *anat.*, ligamentous; tendinous; aponeurotic; sinewy: said of fibrous tissues which bind parts together.

desmology (des-mol'ō-jī), *n.* [< Gr. *δέσμος*, a band, ligament, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The anatomy of the ligaments.

Desmomyaria (des-mō-mi-ā'ri-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *δέσμος*, a band, + *μύς*, a muscle (see *mouse*, *muscle*), + *-aria*.] A group of free-swimming tunicates or ascidians, the salps, regarded as an order of *Thaliacea*: opposed to *Cyclomyaria*. See *Salpidae*.

Desmoncus (des-mong'kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δέσμος*, a band, + *ὄγκος*, barb; so called from the long, attenuate, and strongly hooked ends of the leafstalks.] A genus of palms found in the forests of tropical America. They have long, slender, flexible stems, climbing among the branches of trees by the stout recurved spines which arm the elongated rachis of the pinnate leaves. The fruit is small and globose. There are about 25 species.

desmopelmous (des-mō-pel'mus), *a.* [< Gr. *δέσμος*, a band, + *πέλμα*, the sole of the foot, +

-ous.] In *ornith.*, having the plantar tendons bound together; having the flexor hallucis muscle connected by a band with the flexor digitorum, so that the hind toe cannot be bent independently of the front toes. The several ways in which the union occurs are distinguished as *antipelmous*, *synpelmous*, and *heteropelmous*: opposed to *nomopelmous* or *schizopelmous*: as, a *desmopelmous* disposition of the tendons; a *desmopelmous* bird.

Desmoscolex (des-mō-skō'leks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δέσμος*, a band, + *σκόληξ*, a worm, esp. the earthworm.] The typical genus of nematoid threadworms of the family *Desmoscolicidae*, notable in having the body much more distinctly segmented than that of other *Nematoidea*, and the papillae and setae resembling those of annelids.

Desmoscolicidae (des-mō-skō-lis'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Desmoscolex* (-lic-) + *-idae*.] An aberrant group of nematoid worms, typified by the genus *Desmoscolex*.

Desmosticha (des-mos'ti-kā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *δέσμος*, a band, + *στίχης*, a row, a line.] The endocyclic or regular sea-urchins, having the ambulacra equal and band-like, and not expanded as in the *Petalosticha* or spatangoids. The group consists of the families *Cidaridae*, *Echinidae*, *Echinometridae*, etc. See cuts under *Cidaridae* and *Echinus*.

desmostichous (des-mos'ti-kus), *a.* [< *Desmosticha* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Desmosticha*.

desmoteuthid (des-mō-tū'thid), *n.* A squid of the family *Desmoteuthidae*.

Desmoteuthidae (des-mō-tū'thi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Desmoteuthis* + *-idae*.] A family of decapod cephalopods, typified by the genus *Desmoteuthis*. The body is much elongated, and the siphon has three peculiar special thickenings, or raised processes, in its basal portion.

Desmoteuthis (des-mō-tū'this), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δέσμος*, a band, + *τεῦθίς*, a squid.] A genus of squids, giving name to the family *Desmoteuthidae*: a synonym of *Taonius*.

desmotomy (des-mot'ō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *δέσμος*, a band, ligament, + *-τομία*, < *τομῆς*, cutting: see *anatomy*.] The act or art of dissecting ligaments.

desocialization (dē-sō'shal-i-zā-shon), *n.* [< **desocialize* (< *depriv.* + *social* + *-ize*) + *-ation*.] The act of rendering unsocial; the derangement or loss of social instincts or habits. Also spelled *desocialisation*.

Their [hysterical women's] example proves also how the derangement of the social sense leads naturally and inevitably to a deterioration of moral feeling and will; it is demoralization following *desocialization*. Maudsley, Body and Will, p. 258.

desolate (des'ō-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *desolated*, ppr. *desolating*. [< ME. *desolaten*, < L. *desolatus*, pp. of *desolare* (> It. *desolare* = Sp. Pg. *desolar* = F. *désoler*), leave alone, forsake, abandon, < *de-* intensive + *solare*, make lonely, lay waste, desolate, < *solus*, alone: see *sole*.] 1. To render lonely, as a place or region, by depopulation or devastation; make desert; lay waste; ruin; ravage.

The island of Atlantis was not swallowed by an earthquake, but was *desolated* by a particular deluge. Bacon.

Those who with the gun, . . . Worse than the season, *desolate* the fields. Thomsen, Winter.

Wind-blown hair Of comets, *desolating* the dim air. A. C. Swinburne, Anactoria.

We hear of storms washing away and *desolating* the islands [atolls] to an extent which astonished the inhabitants. Darwin, Coral Reefs, p. 166.

2. To overwhelm with grief; afflict; make very sorry or weary; as, his heart was *desolated* by his loss; your misfortune *desolates* me; to be *desolated* by ennui. [In the last example a Gallicism.]

desolate (des'ō-lāt), *a.* [< ME. *desolate*, *desolat*, < L. *desolatus*, pp.: see the verb.] 1. Solitary; lonely; without companionship; forsaken.

Many a gentill lady be lefte wedowe, and many a gentill mayden *dyssolat*, and with-outen counseile. Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 596.

No one is so accursed by fate, No one so utterly *desolate*, But some heart, though unknown, Responds unto his own. Longfellow, Endymion.

Hope touched her heart; no longer *desolate*, Deserted of all creatures did she feel. William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 224.

2. Overwhelmed with grief; deprived of comfort; afflicted.

And in hym self they stode soo *desolate*; Whanne kyng Baylyn saw they were putte to flight, That in noo wise they wold no longer fight. Generydes (E. E. T. S.), I. 3083.

So Tamar remained *desolate* in her brother Absalom's house. 2 Sam. xiii. 20.

My heart within me is *desolate*. Ps. cxlii. 4.

3†. Destitute; lacking. I were ryght now of tales *desolat*. Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, I. 33.

4. Destitute of inhabitants; uninhabited; lonely; abandoned: as, a *desolate* wilderness; *desolate* altars; *desolate* towers.

I will make the cities of Judah *desolate*, without an inhabitant. Jer. ix. 11.

Behold, your house is left unto you *desolate*. For I say unto you, Ye shall not see me henceforth, till ye shall say, Blessed is he that cometh in the name of the Lord. Mat. xxiii. 38, 39.

A *desolate* island. Broome. This delicious Plain is now almost *desolate*, being suffer'd, for want of culture, to run up to rank weeds. Maundrell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 53.

Any one who sees the *desolate* country about Jerusalem may conclude what a sad alteration all these parts have undergone since the time of Josephus, who says that the whole territory abounded in trees. Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 24.

5†. Lost to shame; abandoned; dissolute. Ever the heyer he is of estaat, The more is he holden *desolaat*. Chaucer, Pardoner's Tale, I. 136.

=Syn. 1. Companionless.—2. Forlorn, cheerless, miserable, wretched.—3. Abandoned, unfrequented, lonely, waste, wild, barren, dreary.

desolately (des'ō-lāt-li), *adv.* In a *desolate* manner; as one forsaken, abandoned, or overwhelmed with ruin or grief.

Nehemiah, whom all the pleasures of the Persian court could not satisfy, whilst Jerusalem was *desolately* miserable. Bates, Works, IV. iv.

desolateness (des'ō-lāt-nēs), *n.* The state of being *desolate*, in any sense of the word.

In so great discomfort it hath pleased God some ways to regard my *desolateness*. Bacon, Works, VI. 38.

desolater (des'ō-lā-tēr), *n.* See *desolator*.

desolation (des'ō-lā-shon), *n.* [= F. *désolation* = Sp. *desolación* = Pg. *desolação* = It. *desolazione*, < LL. *desolatio* (-n-), < L. *desolare*: see *desolate*, v.] 1. The act of desolating; destruction or expulsion of inhabitants; devastation; a laying waste.

What with your prayes of the cuntry, and what with your discourse of the lamentable *desolation* thereof, made by those . . . Scottes, you have filled me with great compassion. Spenser, State of Ireland.

Long e'er thou shalt be to Manhood grown, Wide *Desolation* will lay waste this Town. Congreve, II. i.

2. A *desolate* place; a waste, devastated, or lifeless place or region.

How is Babylon become a *desolation* among the nations! Jer. I. 23.

Let the rocks Groan with continual surges; and behind me Make all a *desolation*. Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, II. 2.

Some great world, as yet unknown, slow moving in the outer *desolation* beyond the remotest of the present planetary family. Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVI. 55.

3. A *desolate* or *desolated* condition or state; destruction; ruin.

Every kingdom divided against itself is brought to *desolation*. Mat. xii. 25.

Between York and Durham, the space of 60 Miles, for nine Years together, there was so utter *Desolation*, as that neither any House was left standing, nor any Ground tilled. Baker, Chronicles, p. 25.

Choose them for your lords who spoil and burn whole countries and call *desolation* peace. Fisher.

The wide area of watery *desolation* was spread out in dreadful clearness around them. George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, v. 7.

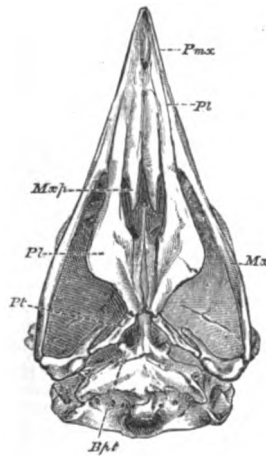
4. Personal affliction; the state of being *desolate* or forsaken; sadness.

The king shall mourn, and the prince shall be clothed with *desolation*. Ezek. vii. 27.

This bosom's *desolation*. Byron. She rested, and her *desolation* came Upon her, and she wept beside the way. Tennyson, Geraint.

=Syn. 1. Ravage.—3 and 4. Misery, wretchedness, gloom. **desolator** (des'ō-lā-tōr), *n.* [< LL. *desolator*, < L. *desolare*, desolate: see *desolate*, v.] One who desolates or lays waste; that which desolates. Also spelled *desolator*.

He shall cause the sacrifice and oblation to cease, and commanding over a wing of abominations, be a *desolator* or make *desolation*. J. Mede, On Daniel, p. 39.



Desmognathus Skull (Secretary-bird). Pmx, premaxilla; Pl, palatine; Mxp, maxillopalatine; Mx, maxilla; Pt, pterygoid; Hpt, basipterygoid process.



Desmoteuthis tentacle.

To-day we shall have our *despatch*,
On Saturday we will return to France.

Shak., L. L. L., iv. 1.

Bearer of despatches, a person employed, either specially or regularly, in conveying official despatches, as between a government and its foreign envoys, or to or from a military or naval commander.—**Happy despatch**, a humorous name given to the form of judicial suicide known among the Japanese as *hara-kiri*.—**Pneumatic despatch**. See *pneumatic*.

despatch-boat (des-pach'boat), *n.* A government vessel for the conveyance of despatches.
despatch-box (des-pach'boks), *n.* A box or case in which official despatches are carried by a special messenger.

despatcher, dispatcher (des-, dis-pach'er), *n.* One who despatches: as, a train-despatcher; a mail-despatcher.

despatchful, dispatchful (des-, dis-pach'ful), *a.* [*< despatch, dispatch, + -ful, 1.*] Marked by or exercising despatch; energetic; speedy.

Fall like a secret and *despatchful* plague
On your secured comforts.

Middleton, Trick to Catch the Old One, li. 2.

So saying, with *despatchful* looks in haste
She turns, on hospitable thoughts intent,
What choice to choose for delicacy best.

Milton, P. L., v. 331.

Let one *despatchful* bid some swain to lead
A well-fed bullock from the grassy mead.

Pope.

despatch-tube (des-pach'tüb), *n.* The tube or pipe of a pneumatic despatch system. See *pneumatic*.

despecificate (dē-spē-sif'i-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *despecified*, ppr. *despecifying*. [*< de-priv. + specificate.*] To change the specific use or meaning of; make specifically different; differentiate. [Rare.]

Inaptitude and ineptitude have been usefully *despecified*; and only the latter now imports "folly."

F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 305.

despecification (dē-spēs'i-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [*< despecificate: see -ation.*] Change of specific use or meaning; differentiation. [Rare.]

It is their *despecification*—not the words themselves—that belongs to our period.

F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 305, note.

despect (dē-spekt'), *n.* [*< L. despectus*, a looking down upon, contempt, *< despicere*, pp. *despectus*, look down upon: see *despise*, and cf. *despite*, a doublet of *despect*.] Despection; contempt. *Coleridge*. [Rare.]

despectant (dē-spek'tant), *a.* [*< L. despectant(-)s*, ppr. of *despectare*, look down upon: see *despite*, *v.*] In *her*., looking downward; having the head bent downward: said of an animal used as a bearing. Also *dejectant*.

despection (dē-spek'shon), *n.* [= OF. *despection*, *< L. despectio(-)n*], *< despicere*, pp. *despectus*, look down upon, despise: see *despise*.] A looking down upon; contempt; disdain. [Rare.]

They who take either of these guides, reason or grace, to carry them up to this cliff of meditation, may cast down their thoughts in a calm *despection* of all those shining attractions which they see to be so transitory.

W. Montague, Devout Essays, I. xix. § 6.

despence, *n.* An obsolete form of *dispende*.

despend, *v. t.* See *despend*.

despense, *n.* An obsolete form of *dispende*.

desperado (des-pe-rā'dō), *n.*; pl. *desperados* or *-does* (-dōz). [*< OSp. desperado, < L. desperatus*, pp., desperate: see *desperate*.] A desperate or reckless man; one urged by furious passions; one habituated to lawless deeds either for himself or for others.

This dismal tragedy, perpetrated not by any private *desperadoes* of that faction.

The Cloak in its Colours, p. 9 (1679).

A frowzy *desperado*, shaggy as a bison, in a red shirt and jack-boots, hung about the waist with an assortment of six-shooters and bowie-knives. *T. Winthrop*, Love and Skates.

With a cool, professionally murderous look, like that of our border *desperadoes*. *Lathrop*, Spanish Vistas, p. 28.

desperancer, *n.* [ME., also *desperance*, *< OF. desperance*, *desperance* (also *desperance*, F. *désespérance*) (= It. *desperanza*, *disperanza*), *< desperer*, despair: see *despair*, *v.*] Desperation; despair.

I am in tristesse all amidde
And fulfilled of *desperance*.

Gower, Conf. Amant., II. 119.

desperate (des'pe-rāt), *a.* [= D. *desperaat* = G. Dan. Sw. *desperat* = O.F. *desperé* = OSp. *desperado* = It. *disperato*, *< L. desperatus*, pp. of *desperare*, be without hope, despair: see *despair*, *v.*] 1†. Having no hope; hopeless; despairing.

I am *desperate* of obtaining her. *Shak.*, T. G. of V., III. 2.

May he not be *desperate* of his own merit to think himself the only exiled abject, banished from out the acceptance of a lady's favour? *Ford*, Honour Triumphant, 1st Poa.

2. Without care for safety; extremely rash; reckless from despair, passion, or ferocity: as, a *desperate* man.

Proceed not to this combat. Be'st thou *desperate*
Of thine own life? yet, dearest, pity mine!

Fletcher (and another), Love's Cure, v. 3.

Supposing that it was a Malaya Vessel, he ordered the men not to go aboard, for they are accounted *desperate* fellows.

Dampier, Voyages, I. 401.

And when the pibroch bids the battle rave,
And level for the charge your arms are laid,
Where lives the *desperate* foe that for such onset staid?

Scott.

3. Done or resorted to without regard to consequences, or in the last extremity; showing despair or recklessness; extremely hazardous: as, a *desperate* undertaking; *desperate* remedies.

Som new disguised garment, or *desperate* hat, fond [foolish] in fashion. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 64.

Beware of *desperate* steps. The darkest day,
Live till to-morrow, will have passed away.

Cowper, Needless Alarm.

His enthusiasm, barred from the career which it would have selected for itself, seems to have found a vent in *desperate* levity.

Macaulay, Machiavelli.

The highest results are often accomplished by those who work with *desperate* energy, quite regardless of self.

J. Fiske, Evolutionist, p. 322.

4. Beyond hope of recovery; irretrievable; irremediable; hopeless: as, *desperate* fortunes; a *desperate* situation or condition.

They are now

But *desperate* debts again, I ne'er look for 'em.

Middleton (and others), The Widow, v. 1.

For 'e'en the perfect angels were not stable,
But had a fall more *desperate* than we.

Sir J. Davies, Immortal. of Soul, viii.

They were fellows of *desperate* fortunes, forced to fly from the places of their birth on account of their poverty or their crimes.

Swift, Gulliver's Travels, iv. 4.

5. Such as to be despaired of; extremely difficult to do, manage, cure, or reclaim.

Your bended honesty we shall set right, sir;

We surgeons of the law do *desperate* cures, sir.

Fletcher, Spanish Curate, iii. 1.

Concluding all were *desperate* sots and fools,

That durst depart from Aristotle's rules.

Pope, Essay on Criticism, I. 271.

=Syn. 2 and 3. Headlong, violent, mad, wild, furious, frantic.

desperately (des'pe-rāt-li), *adv.* 1. In a desperate manner; recklessly; without fear or restraint.

The French, rather than to endure the Arrows of the English, or be taken, *desperately* leaped into the Sea.

Baker, Chronicles, p. 119.

Ye all want money, and you are liberal captains,
And in this want will talk a little *desperately*.

Fletcher (and another), False One, iii. 2.

2. Excessively; violently; unrestrainedly.

The heart is deceitful above all things, and *desperately* wicked.

Jer. xvii. 9.

She fell *desperately* in love with him, and took a voyage into Sicily in pursuit of him.

Addison.

desperateness (des'pe-rāt-nes), *n.* Madness; fury; rash precipitance; violence.

You are too rash, you are too hot,
Wild *desperateness* doth valour blot.

Lust's Dominion, II. 3.

The foul elephantine leprosy, alleviated for an hour, reappears in new force and *desperateness* next hour.

Carlyle.

desperation (des-pe-rā'shon), *n.* [*< ME. desperation, < OF. desperation, desperation* (cf. *desesperation* = F. *désespération*) = OSp. *desperacion* (Sp. *desesperacion* = Pg. *desesperação*) = It. *desperazione*, *disperazione* = G. Dan. Sw. *desperation*, *< L. desperatio(-)n*], hopelessness, despair, *< desperare*, despair: see *desperate*, *despair*, *v.*] 1†. A despairing; hopelessness; despair.

This *desperation* of success chills all our industry, and we sin on because we have sinned.

Hammond.

2. A desperate state of mind, either active or passive; recklessness arising from failure or misfortune; despairing rashness or fury: as, deeds of *desperation*.

Drude of *desperation* dryueth a-weye thanne grace,
That mercy in her mynde may naught thanne falle:
Good hope, that helpe shulde, to wanhope [despair] torneth.

Piers Plowman (B), xvii. 307.

The very place puts toys of *desperation*,
Without more motive, into every brain.

Shak., Hamlet, I. 4.

The Portuguese, ever mindful of Don Christopher, fought with a bravery like to *desperation*.

Bruce, Source of the Nile, II. 190.

The mass of men lead lives of quiet *desperation*. What is called resignation is confirmed *desperation*.

Thoreau, Walden, p. 10.

=Syn. 2. See *despair*.

despicability (des'pi-kā-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*< despicable: see -bility.*] Despicableness; contemptibleness. [Rare.]

Such courage we indeed esteem an exceeding small matter, capable of co-existing with a life full of falsehood, feebleness, poltroonery, and *despicability*.

Carlyle, Misc., III. 94.

despicable (des'pi-kā-bl), *a.* [= It. *despicabile*, *< LL. despicabilis*, contemptible, *< despicari*, despise, *< L. despicere*, despise: see *despise*. Cf. *despisable*.] That may be or deserves to be despised; contemptible; base; vile; worthless: applicable equally to persons and things: as, a *despicable* man; a *despicable* gift.

It is less *despicable* to beg a supply to a man's hunger than his vanity.

Steele, Tatler, No. 251.

In proportion as he became contemptible to others, he became *despicable* to himself.

Goldsmith, Vicar, iii.

Such a disposition to fly to pieces as possessed the minds of the Greeks would divide America into thousands of petty, *despicable* states.

J. Adams, Works, IV. 509.

=Syn. *Paltry*, *Pitiful*, etc. See *contemptible*.

despicableness (des'pi-kā-bl-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being despicable; vileness; worthlessness.

Even in the vilest [creatures], the maker's art shines through the *despicableness* of the matter.

Boyle, Works, II. 13.

despicably (des'pi-kā-bli), *adv.* Meanly; basely; contemptibly: as, *despicably* stingy.

Here wanton Naples crowns the happy shore,
Nor vainly rich, nor *despicably* poor.

Addison.

despicience, despiciency (dē-spish'ens, -en-si), *n.* [*< despicere: see -ence, -ency.*] A looking down upon; a despising; contempt. [Rare.]

It is very probable, that to shew their *despicience* of the poor Gentiles, and to pride themselves on their prerogative and discretion from them, they [the Jews] affected to have such acts there done.

J. Mede, Diatribes, p. 191.

despicient (dē-spish'ent), *a.* [*< L. despicient(-)s*, ppr. of *despicere*, look down, despise: see *despise*.] Looking down upon. *Bailey*, 1731.

despight, despightful. False spellings of *despite, despiteful*.

despiritualization (dē-spir'i-tū-al-i-zā'shon), *n.* [*< *despiritualize* (*< de-priv. + spiritualize*) + -ation.] The act of lessening the force, or impeding and removing the influences, of the nobler or spiritual nature and relations of men; the state of being so affected.

Worldliness includes the materialism of sin, the *despiritualization* of man. *The Congregationalist*, Feb. 19, 1885.

despisable (des-pi'zā-bl), *a.* [*< OF. despisable, despicable, < despicere*, despise: see *despise* and -able.] Deserving to be despised; despicable; contemptible. [Colloq.]

despialt (des-pi'zāl), *n.* [*< despise + -al.*] Contempt.

No man is so mean but he is sensible of *despial*, and may find means to shew his resentment.

Bp. Patrick, On Prov. xi. 12.

despise (des-pliz'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *despised*, ppr. *despising*. [*< ME. despisen, despisen, < OF. despiser, despicer*, despise, *< despis, despiz*, pp. of *despire, despier, despire*, despise, *< L. despiciere*, look down upon, despise, scorn, *< de*, down, + *specere*, look at, behold: see *species, spectacle, spy*. Cf. *despicient, despect, despite*.] 1. To look down upon; contemn; scorn; disdain.

Yf any Brother of the florsayd fraternyte and crafte *despysse* anoder, callenge hym knaffe, or horsen, or deffe, or any yoder mysname, he schall pay, at the fyrst defaulte, xij. d.

English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 315.

Fools *despise* wisdom and instruction.

Prov. I. 7.

Men have *despised* to be conversant in ordinary and common matters. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 261.

Till it [the fire] had gained so considerable a force that it *despised* all the resistance [which] could be made by the strength of the buildings which stood in its way.

Stillinger, Sermons, I. i.

The Oriental Christians, who have been *despised* for centuries, are, with some few exceptions, despicable enough.

B. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p. 104.

Hence—2†. To reject; throw away.

In barene lande to sette or foster vynes

Dispieth alle the labour and expence.

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 7.

3†. To look upon; contemplate. [A forced and doubtful use.]

Thy God requirith thee here the fulfilling of all his precepts, if thou *despise* to live with him for ever.

Bacon.

=Syn. 1. *Contemn*, *Disdain*, etc. See *scorn*.

despisedness (des-pi'zed-nes), *n.* The state of being despised.

He sent foolishness to confute wisdom, weakness to blind strength, *despisedness* to vanquish pride.

Milton, Church-Government, II. 1.

despiser (des-pi'zēr), *n.* [*< ME. *despisere, despeysere; < despise + -er.*] One who despises; a scorner.

Behold, ye *despisere*, and wonder, and perish.

Acts xiii. 41.

despisingly (des-pī'zing-li), *adv.* With contempt.

despite (des-pit'), *n.* [Formerly often spelled, erroneously, *despight*; < ME. *despite*, *despit*, *despyte*, *despite*, *dispit*, < OF. *despit*, *despeit*, F. *dépit* = Pr. *despiet*, *despieg* = Sp. *despecho* = Pg. *despeito* = It. *dispetto*, < L. *despectus*, a looking down upon, contempt, < *despicere*, pp. *despectus*, look down upon, despise: see *despise*. Hence by apheresis *spite*, q. v.] 1. Scorn; contempt; extreme malice; malignity; contemptuous aversion; spite.

Gawein vndirstode her manaces, and hir pride, and he hadde ther-of grete *despite*. *Martin* (E. E. T. S.), li. 462.

Wherin, as it is sayde, Absolon is buried, and when so euer any Sarraayn cometh by yt sepulchre he casteth a stone therat with grete violence and *despite*, bycause yt the sayd Absolon pursued his father kyng Dauld and caused hym to fle. *Sir R. Guyllorde*, *Pylgrymage*, p. 34.

Thou hast . . . rejoiced in heart with all thy *despite* against the land of Israel. *Ezek.* xxv. 6.

2. Defiance with contempt of opposition; contemptuous challenge.

Receive thy friend, who, scornful flight,
Goes to meet danger with *despite*,
Proudly as thou the tempest's might,
Dark-rolling wave!

Longfellow, tr. of Ewald's King Christian.

3. An act of malice or injury. [Poetic.]

Do not presume, because you see me young;
Or caste *despites* on my profession.

Fletcher, *Beggars' Bush*, li. 3.

Which would be all his solace and revenge,
As a *despite* done against the Most High.

Milton, P. L., vi. 906.

But, as I said to him, his own *despites*
Are for his breast the fittest ornaments.

Longfellow, tr. of Dante's Inferno, xiv. 71.

In despite of, in defiance or contempt of; in defiant opposition to; notwithstanding: later abbreviated to *in spite of*, or simply *despite* as a preposition.

Why doo I longer live in lifes *despight*,
And doo not dye then in *despight* of death?

Spenser, *Daphnaida*, vi.

Seized my hand in *despite* of my efforts to the contrary.

Irving.

despite (des-pit'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *despited*, ppr. *despiting*. [< OF. *despiter* (> ML. *despitare*), F. *dépiter* = Pr. *despechar*, *despeyter* = Sp. *despechar* = Pg. *despeitar* = It. *dispettare*, < L. *despectare*, look down upon, despise, freq. of *despicere*, pp. *despectus*, look down upon, despise: see *despise*. Hence by apheresis *spite*, v. t.] 1. To treat with contempt; set at naught; despise. [Rare.]

Hee chuseth him as the fittest subiect in whose ruine to *despite* his Maker. *Purchas*, *Pilgrimage*, p. 25.

The great founder of Rome, I heard in Holland, slew his brother for *despiting* the weakness of his walls.

Landor, *Peter the Great and Alexis*.

2. To vex; offend; spite. [Rare.]

Saturn, with his wife Rhea, fled by night, setting the town on fire, to *despite* Bacchus. *Sir W. Raleigh*.

despite (des-pit'), *prep.* [Short for *in despite of*: see *despite*, n.] In despite of; notwithstanding. See *in despite of*, under *despite*, n.

But archwylfe, eger in their violence,
Ferse as a tygre for to make affray,
They haf, *despite* and agayne conscience,
Ist not of prilde theyre hornys cast away.

Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 46.

Plants of great vigor will almost always struggle into blossom, *despite* impediments.

Marg. Fuller, *Woman in 19th Cent.*, p. 49.

Faith held fast, *despite* the plucking fiend.

Browning, *Ring and Book*, I. 199.

The moon will draw the sea, *despite* the storms and darkness that brood between.

Stedman, *Vict. Poets*, p. 123.

=Syn. *Notwithstanding*, *In spite of*, *Despite*. See *notwithstanding*.

despiteful (des-pit'fūl), *a.* [Formerly often spelled, erroneously, *despightful*; < *despite* + -ful, 1. Hence by apheresis *spiteful*.] Full of despite or spite; malicious; spiteful: as, a *despiteful* enemy. [Rare.]

Backbiters, haters of God, *despiteful*, proud boasters.

Rom. I. 30.

Wrinkled face for looks delightful,

Shall acquaint the Dame *despiteful*.

Lodge (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 15).

despitefully (des-pit'fūl-i), *adv.* With despite; maliciously; viciously.

Pray for them which *despitefully* use you and persecute you.

Mat. v. 44.

despitefulness (des-pit'fūl-nes), *n.* Malice; ill will; malignity.

Let us examine him with *despitefulness* and torture, that we know his meekness, and prove his patience.

Wisdom, li. 19.

despiteous, dispiteous (des-, dis-pit'ē-us), *a.* [Extended from earlier *despitous*, *dispitous* (as

piteous from earlier *pitous*), < ME. *despitous*: see *despitous*. In mod. poet. use appar. regarded as < *dis-* priv. + *piteous*.] Despiteful; malicious; furious. [Archaic.]

I Pilate am, . . . that by unrighteous
And wicked doome, to Jewes *despiteous*
Delivered up the Lord of life to dye.

Spenser, F. Q., II. vii. 62.

The most *despiteous* out of all the gods.

A. C. Swinburne, *Phaëdra*.

despiteously, dispitously, adv. [Extended from earlier *despitously*, q. v., as *despiteous* from *despitous*.] Despitefully; cruelly. *Spenser*.

despitous, dispitous, a. [ME. *despitous*, *despitous*, < OF. *despitous*, *despeitos*, *despiteus*, later *despiteux*, F. *dépitéux* (= Sp. *despechoso* = Pg. *despetoso* = It. *dispettoso*), < *despit*: see *despite*, n. Cf. *despiteous*, the later form of *despitous*.] Same as *despiteous*.

And though he holy were, and vertuous,
He was to sinful man nought *despitous*.

Chaucer, *Gen. Prol.* to C. T., l. 516.

Thet ben . . . more *despitous* than in any other place, and han destroyed alle the Chirches.

Mandeville, *Travels*, p. 112.

despitously, dispitously, adv. [ME. *despitously*, *despitously*, < *despitous* + -ly².] Despiteously; maliciously; angrily; cruelly.

Out the child he hente

Despitously. *Chaucer*, *Clerk's Tale*, l. 478.

despoil (des-poil'), *v. t.* [< ME. *despoilen*, *despuilen*, < OF. *despoiller*, *despuiller* (F. *dépouiller* = Pr. *despothar*, *despothar* = Sp. *despojar* = Pg. *despojar* = It. *despogliare*, *despogliare*, *spogliare*, *despoil*, < L. *despoliare*, plunder, < *de-* intensive + *spoliare*, plunder, strip, rob, < *spoli-* um, spoil: see *spoil*. Cf. *depopulate*.] 1. To spoliage; take spoil from; strip of possessions; pillage: as, the army *despoiled* the enemy's country.

The Dom schalle begynne, suche houre as oure Lord descended to Helle and *despoiled* it.

Mandeville, *Travels*, p. 114.

2. To deprive by spoliage; strip by force; plunder; bereave: with *of*: as, to *despoil* one of his goods or of honors.

The earl of March, following the plain path which his father had trodden out, *despoiled* Henry the father and Edward the son both of their lives and their kingdoms.

Raleigh, *Hist. World*, Pref., p. 12.

Walted with hellish rancour imminent
To intercept thy way, or send thee back
Despoil'd of innocence, of faith, of bliss!

Milton, P. L., ix. 411.

3. To strip; divest; undress: used absolutely or with *of*. [Obsolete or archaic.]

He bad

That women sholde *despoilen* hir ryght there.

Chaucer, *Clerk's Tale*, l. 318.

And *despoyled* hym of alle hys clothes in to his sherte.

Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 164.

And thel made *despoile* the quene to go to hir bedde.

Martin (E. E. T. S.), li. 463.

Though most were sorely wounded, none were slain,
The surgeons soon *despoil'd* them of their arms,
And some with salves they cure, and some with charms.

Dryden, *Pal. and Arc.*

despoil' (des-poil'), *n.* [< *despoil*, v.] Spoil; plunder; spoliage.

My houses be, by the oversight, *despoil*, and evil behaviour of such as I did trust, in ruin and decay.

Wolsey.

despoiler (des-poi'ler), *n.* One who despoils or strips by force; a plunderer.

Henry VIII., the founder of the reformation in this country, and the *despoiler* of the clergy.

Petre, *Reflections*, p. 29.

despoilment (des-poi'ment), *n.* [< OF. *despoillement*, *depoillement*, F. *dépouillement* = Pr. *despoillement*, *despuilhamen*; as *despoil* + -ment.] The act of despoiling; a plundering. *Hobhouse*.

despoliation (des-pō-li-ā'shon), *n.* [< OF. *despoliation*, < LL. *despoliatio*(n-), < L. *despoliare*, pp. *despoliatus*, *despoil*: see *despoil*, v.] The act of despoiling, stripping, or plundering.

despond (des-pond'), *v. i.* [< L. *despondere*, give up, yield (with or without *animum*, courage), lose courage, despair, despond; also (with *de-* intensive) promise, pledge; < *de*, away, + *spondere*, promise: see *sponsor*, *spouse*. Cf. *respond*.] To lose heart, resolution, or hope; be cast down; be depressed or dejected in mind.

The Pilgrims then, especially Christian, began to *despond*, and looked this way and that, but could find no way by which to escape the River.

Bunyan, *Pilgrim's Progress*, p. 210.

Others depress their own minds [and] *despond* at the first difficulty.

Locke.

The men who labour and digest things most

Will be much apter to *despond* than boast.

Roscommon, *On Translated Verse*, l. 162.

I should despair, or at least *despond*. *Scott*, *Letters*.
=Syn. *Despair*, *Despond*. *Despair* implies a total loss of hope; *despond* does not. *Despondency* produces a disposition to relax or relinquish effort; *despair* generally stops all effort. See *despair*, n.

I shall *despair*.—There is no creature loves me.

Shak., *Rich. III.*, v. 3.

I have seen, without *desponding* even for a moment, the hours which America has styled her gloomy ones.

Washington, in Bancroft's *Hist. Const.*, l. 281.

despond (des-pond'), *n.* [< *despond*, v.] Despondency. [Archaic.]

This mly slough is the descent whither the scum and filth that attends conviction for sin doth continually run; and therefore it is called the Slough of *Despond*.

Bunyan, *Pilgrim's Progress*.

despondence (des-pond'en-s), *n.* [< *desponden*(t) + -ce.] A despondent condition; despondency. [Rare.]

The people, when once infected, lose their relish for happiness, saunter about with looks of *despondence*.

Goldsmith, *Citizen of the World*, lxviii.

despondency (des-pond'en-si), *n.* [< *desponden*(t) + -cy.] A sinking or dejection of spirits from loss of hope or courage in affliction or difficulty; deep depression of spirit.

Let not disappointment cause *despondency*, nor difficulty *despair*.

Sir T. Browne, *Christ. Mor.*, l. 1.

We poets in our youth begin in gladness;
But thereof come in the end *despondency* and madness.

Wordsworth, *Resolution and Independence*, st. 7.

=Syn. *Desperation*, etc. (see *despair*), discouragement, melancholy, gloom.

despondent (des-pon'dent), *a.* [< L. *desponden*(t)-s, ppr. of *despondere*, *despond*: see *despond*, v.] Losing courage; falling into dejection; depressed; spiritless.

A man might be *despondent* had he spent a lifetime on a difficult task without a gleam of encouragement.

Jeavons, *Pol. Econ.*, II. 8.

despondently (des-pon'dent-li), *adv.* In a despondent manner.

He thus *despondently* concludes.

Barrow, *Sermons*, p. 319.

desponder (des-pon'der), *n.* One who desponds.

I am no *desponder* in my nature.

Swift.

desponding (des-pon'ding), *p. a.* Given to or caused by despondency; despondent.

There is no surer remedy for superstitious and *desponding* weakness than, . . . when we have done our own parts, to commit all cheerfully, for the rest, to the good pleasure of Heaven.

Sir R. L. Estrange.

despondingly (des-pon'ding-li), *adv.* In a desponding manner; with dejection of spirits.

Swift, without a penny in his purse, was *despondingly* looking out of his window to gaze away the time.

Sheridan, *Swift*.

desponsaget (des-pon'sāj), *n.* [As *desponsate* + -age.] Betrothal.

Ethelbert . . . went peaceable to King Offa for *desponsage* of Athilrid, his daughter.

Foote, *Martyrs*, p. 103.

desponsate (des-pon'sāt), *v. t.* [< L. *desponsatus*, pp. of *desponsare* (> It. *disposare* = Sp. Pg. *desposar*), betroth, intensive of *despondere*, pp. *desponsus*, promise to give: see *spouse* and *despond*, v.] To betroth. *Cockeram*.

desponsation (des-pon-sā'shon), *n.* [< LL. *desponsatio*(n-), < L. *desponsare*, betroth: see *desponsate*.] A betrothing.

For all this *desponsation* of her [Mary], according to the desire of her parents, and the custom of the nation, she had not set one step toward the consummation of her marriage.

Jer. Taylor, *Works* (ed. 1835), I. 28.

desponsory (des-pon'sō-ri), *n.* [< LL. *desponsor*, one who betroths, < L. *despondere*, pp. *desponsus*, betroth. See *desponsate*.] A written betrothal. *Worcester*.

despot (des'pot), *n.* [Formerly also *despote*; = D. *despoot* = G. Dan. Sw. *despot*, < OF. *despot*, *despost*, F. *despote* = Sp. *despota* = Pg. *despota* = It. *despota*, *despoto*, < ML. *despota*, *despotus*, < Gr. *δεσπότης*, a master, lord, ruler, appar. orig. comp., < *des-*, origin unknown, + *πότης*, later *πόσις*, husband, orig. master, = Skt. *pati*, lord, = Lith. *patis*, lord, = L. *potis*, able, cf. L. *poten*(t)-s, strong, potent: see *potent*, *posse*.] 1. An absolute ruler; one who governs according to his own will, under a recognized right or custom, but uncontrolled by constitutional restrictions or the wishes of his subjects; a sovereign who is himself theoretically the source of all law.

The case of Pausanias and other such cases were regarded by the Spartans themselves as showing the tendency of generals to become *despots*.

H. Spencer, *Prin. of Sociol.*, § 250.

The nation knew that the king was not an arbitrary *despot*, but a sovereign bound by oaths, laws, policies, and necessities, over which they had some control.

Stubbs, *Const. Hist.*, § 306.

Hence—2. A tyrant; an oppressor; one who or a body which exercises lawful power tyrannically or oppressively, as either sovereign or master.

A *despot* is the individual or class in whose favour and for whose benefit such a government is carried on. A *despot* may thus include any number of persons from unity upward—from a monarch to a mob. *Chambers's Encyc.*

3. An honorary title of the Byzantine emperors, afterward of members of their families, and then conferred as a title of office on vassal rulers and governors: as, the *despots* of Epirus.

Paleologus was both by the patriarch and the young emperor honored with the title of the *despot*, another step into the empire. *Knolles, Hist. Turks*, p. 112 (Ord MS.).

despotat (des'pot-at), *n.* [*< F. despotat; < despot + -ate³.*] Government by a despot; the territory governed by a despot. See *despot*, 3. [*Rare.*]

The absence of all feudal organization . . . gave the *despotat* of Epirus a Byzantine type.

Finlay, Medieval Greece and Trebizond, vi. § 1.

despoter, *n.* An obsolete form of *despot*.

despotic, despotic (des-pot'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [= *OF. and F. despotique* = *Sp. despótico* = *Pg. It. despotico* (cf. *D. G. despotisch* = *Dan. Sw. despotisk*), *< Gr. δεσποτικός*, of a lord or despot, *< δεσπότης*, a lord, despot: see *despot*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a despot or despotism; unlimited; arbitrary; tyrannical: as, a *despotic ruler*; *despotic government* or power; a *despotic will*.

We may see in a neighbouring government the ill consequences of having a *despotic* prince. *Addison*.

In a barbarous age the imagination exercises a *despotic* power. *Macaulay, Dryden*.

Despotic monarchy. See *monarchy*. = *Syn.* Autocratic, imperious, dictatorial.

despotically (des-pot'ik-al-i), *adv.* In a despotic manner; with unlimited power; arbitrarily.

Alike in Hindu and in Russian village-communities we find the group of habitations, each despotically ruled by a pater-familias. *J. Fiske, Amer. Pol. Ideas*, p. 41.

despoticalness (des-pot'ik-al-nes), *n.* The quality of being despotic; absolute or arbitrary authority.

despoticon (des-pot'ik-on), *n.* [*< Gr. δεσποτικόν* (sc. *σώμα*, body), the Lord's body (the name being given by specialization to the largest portion of the host), neut. of *δεσποτικός*, of the Lord, of a lord or despot: see *despotic*.] In the *Coptic Ch.*, the central part of the corban or oblate, occupying the intersection of the upright and transverse pieces of the cross marked upon it. The despoticon itself is divided by a cross into four divisions, the whole oblate containing sixteen. Also *isobolicon* and *epoudicon*.

The Priest . . . dips the *despoticon* in the chalice. *J. M. Neale, Eastern Church*, i. 521.

despotism (des'pot-izm), *n.* [= *F. despotisme* = *Sp. Pg. despotismo* = *It. despotismo* = *D. despotie*, *despotismus* = *G. despotismus* = *Dan. despotisme* = *Sw. despotism*; as *despot + -ism*.] 1. Absolute power; authority unlimited and uncontrolled by constitutional restrictions, and depending only on the will of the prince: as, the *despotism* of Louis XIV.

We are ready to wonder that the best gifts are the most sparingly bestowed, and rashly to conclude that *despotism* is the decree of heaven, because by far the largest part of the world lies bound in its fetters. *Ames, Works*, II. 288.

[Cesar Borgia] tolerated within the sphere of his iron *despotism* no plunderer or oppressor but himself. *Macaulay, Machiavelli*.

2. An arbitrary government; the rule of a despot; absolutism; autocracy.

Even the mighty Roman Republic . . . after attaining the highest point of power, passed, seemingly under the operation of irresistible causes, into a military *despotism*. *Calhoun, Works*, i. 85.

The Roman government, at least from the time of Diocletian and Constantine, was a pure and absolute *despotism*. *Stillé, Stud. Med. Hist.*, p. 33.

3. Figuratively, absolute power or controlling influence.

Such is the *despotism* of the imagination over uncultivated minds. *Macaulay*.

= *Syn.* 1. *Despotism, Tyranny, Autocracy, Absolutism*. All these words imply absolute power. *Tyranny* is the abuse of absolute power, legal or usurped, and implies oppression. *Despotism*, in its earlier and still frequent meaning, does not necessarily imply either regard or disregard for the welfare of the subject; but there is also a tendency to give it essentially the same meaning as *tyranny*, using *absolutism* or *autocracy* where an unfavorable meaning is not intended. See *oppression*.

The cruelty and inhumanity which flourished in the [Roman] republic, professing freedom, found a natural home under the emperors—the high-priests of *despotism*. *Sumner, Orations*, i. 215.

Is there any *tyranny* anywhere equal to that which a *savage ruler* exercises upon his subjects, with abject submission on their part, in enforcing the sacred "customs" of the tribe? *Maudsley, Body and Will*, p. 176.

As a champion of *Absolutism*, and of the Church, Charles Felix was naturally attracted towards Austria.

E. Dicey, Victor Emmanuel, v.

despotist (des'pot-ist), *n.* [*< despot + -ist*.] One who supports or who is in favor of despotism. [*Rare.*]

I must become as thorough a *despotist* and Imperialist as Strafford himself. *Kingley, Life*, II. 68.

despotize (des'pot-iz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *despotized*, ppr. *despotizing*. [= *F. despotiser*; as *despot + -ize*.] To be a despot; act the part of a despot; be despotie.

despotocracy (des-pō-tok'ra-si), *n.* [*< Gr. δεσποτης*, despot, + *-κρατία*, *< κρατιν*, govern: see *-cracy*.] Government by a despot; despotism as a principle of government. [*Rare.*]

Despotocracy, the worst institution of the middle ages, the leprosy of society, came over the water; the slave survived the priest, the noble the king. *Theodore Parker, Works*, V. 262.

despumate (dē-spū'māt or des'pū-māt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *despumated*, ppr. *despumating*. [*< L. despumatus*, pp. of *despumare* (> *F. despumer* = *Sp. despumar* = *It. dispumare*), skim off, deposit a frothy matter, *< de*, off, + *spumare*, foam, *< spuma*, foam: see *spume*.] *I. intrans.* To throw off impurities; froth; form froth or scum; clarify. [*Rare.*]

That discharge is a benefit to the constitution, and will help it the sooner and faster to despumate and purify, and so to get into perfect good health. *G. Cheyne, English Malady*, p. 304.

II. trans. To throw off in froth. [*Rare.*]

They were thrown off and despumated upon the larger emunctory and open glands. *G. Cheyne, English Malady*, p. 380.

despumation (des-pū-mā'shon), *n.* [= *F. despumation* = *Sp. despumación*, *< LL. despumatio* (n-), *< L. despumare*, skim off: see *despumate*.] The rising of excrementitious matter to the surface of a liquor in the form of froth or scum; a scumming.

desquamate (des-kwā'māt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *desquamated*, ppr. *desquamating*. [*< L. desquamatus*, pp. of *desquamare* (> *F. desquamier*), scale off, *< de*, off, + *squama*, scale.] To scale off; peel off; exfoliate; be shed, cast, or molted in the form of scales or flakes.

The cuticle now begins to desquamate. *S. Plumbe, Diseases of the Skin*.

desquamation (des-kwā-mā'shon), *n.* [= *F. desquamation*; as *desquamate + -ion*.] The process of desquamating; a scaling or exfoliation, as of skin or bone; especially, separation of the epidermis in scales or patches: a common result of certain diseases, as scarlatina.

The separation of the cuticle in small branny fragments—in one word, *desquamation*. *Sir T. Watson, Lectures on Physic*, xi.

desquamative (des-kwam'a-tiv), *a.* [*< desquamate + -ive*.] Relating to, consisting in, or partaking of the character of desquamation.—**Desquamative nephritis**, a nephritis in which the epithelium of the urinary tubules and Malpighian bodies is shed to a greater or less extent.

desquamatory (des-kwam'a-tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [*< desquamate + -ory*.] *I. a.* Relating to desquamation; desquamative.

II. n. Pl. *desquamatories* (-riz). In *surg.*, a kind of trepan formerly used for removing the laminae of exfoliated bones.

dess (des), *n.* [*E. dial. and Sc., also dass; < Icel. des*, a heap, mound (in comp. *hey-dass*, a hay-stack).] 1. A portion cut from a hay-stack with a hay-knife for immediate use.—2. The portion of a sheaf or lot of grain or of a stack of hay which is left when a part is removed for use.

dess (des), *v. t.* [*E. dial. and Sc., < dess, n.*] 1. To lay close together; pile in order.—2. To cut (a section of hay) from a stack. *Hallivell*.

desset, *n.* [*ME. des, dese, deis*, a dais: see *dais*.] An obsolete form of *dais*.

And next to her sate goodly Shamefastnesse,
Ne ever durst her eyes from ground upreare,
Ne ever once did looke up from her *desse*.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. x. 50.

dessert (de-zért' or -sért'), *n.* [Sometimes spelled *desert*; *< OF. dessert*, *F. dessert*, dessert, *< desservir*, clear the table, *< des*, de-, away, + *servir*, serve: see *serve*.] A service of fruits and sweetmeats at the close of a repast; the last course at table: in the United States often used to include pies, puddings, and other sweet dishes.

At your *dessert* bright pewter comes too late,
When your first course was well serv'd up in plate.
W. King, Art of Cookery.

The supper, with a handsome *dessert*, would do honour to the Guildhall.

Quoted in *First Year of a Silken Reign*, p. 109.

Dessert-service, the dishes, plates, etc., used in serving dessert.

dessert-spoon (de-zért'spōn), *n.* A spoon intermediate in size between a table-spoon and a tea-spoon, used for eating dessert.

dessiatine, dessyatine (des'ya-tin), *n.* [*< Russ. dessyatina*, a measure of land (see *def.*), lit. a tenth, *< desyatī* = *E. ten*, q. v.] A Russian land measure equal to 2.702 English acres. Also written *dessiatine, dessatine*, and (Latinized) *dessatina*, and, improperly, *deciatine*.

The right of personal vote belongs to those who possess 100 male serfs, or 300 *dessiatines* of ground. *Brougham*.

The calculation is made per *dessyatine*, or, as we should say, per acre. *D. M. Wallace, Russia*, p. 518.

It is singular, however, that where the extent of productive forest in Russia is smaller, the yield per *dessiatine* is greater. *Nature*, XXX. 398.

dessus (de-stū'), *n.* [*F. dessus*, soprano, lit. upper part, noun use of *dessus*, over, upon, *< de*, from, + *sus*, over, upon, *< L. sūsum*, occasional contr. of *sursum*, above, up, upward, contr. of **subvorsum*, *< sub*, below, + *vorsum*, orig. neut. pp. of *vertere*, turn; cf. *sub-ver-t.*] The French name for *soprano*, formerly used also by English musicians.

destancer, *n.* An obsolete form of *distance*.

destemper (des-tem'pēr), *v.* and *n.* See *distemper*.

destin, *n.* [*< OF. destine*, f., destiny, end, *destin*, m., *F. destin* (= *Pr. desti* = *Sp. Pg. It. destino*), destination, intention, *< destiner*, destine: see *destine*. Cf. *destiny*.] Destiny: as, "the *destin's* adamantina band," *Marston*.

destinable (des'ti-na-bl), *a.* [*ME., < OF. destinable*, *< destiner*, destine: see *destine* and *-able*.] Determinable by fate or destiny; fated.

By the order of necessity *destinable*. *Chaucer, Boethius*, iv. prose 6.

destinably (des'ti-na-bli), *adv.* In a destinable manner. *Chaucer*.

destinal (des'ti-nal), *a.* [*ME., < destine + -al*.] Pertaining to destiny; determined by destiny; fated.

But I axe yif ther be any liberte of fre wil, in this ordre of causes, that clyven thus togedere in hymself, or elles I wolde if that the *destynal* cheyne constrynteth the mynynges of the corages of men. *Chaucer, Boethius*, v. prose 2.

destinate (des'ti-nāt), *v. t.* [*< L. destinatus*, pp. of *destinare*, destine: see *destine*.] To design or appoint; destine.

A destructive God, to create our souls, and *destinate* them to eternal damnation. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.*, p. 652.

Decking their houses with branches of cypresse: a tree *destinated* to the dead. *Sandys, Travels*, p. 65.

Birds are *destinated* to fly among the branches of trees and bushes. *Ray, Works of Creation*.

destinate (des'ti-nāt), *a.* [*< L. destinatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Appointed; destined; determined.

Ye are *destinate* to another dwelling than here on earth. *J. Bradford, Letters* (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 223.

destination (des-ti-nā'shon), *n.* [*< OF. destination*, *destinacion*, *F. destination* = *Pr. destinacio* = *Sp. destinacion* = *Pg. destinacão* = *It. destinazione*, *< L. destinatio* (n-), *< destinare*, pp. *destinatus*, destine: see *destine*.] 1. The act of destining or appointing; appointment; designation.

Designed by nature . . . for the propagation of the species: which *destination* . . . appears to have been pre-ordained by the author of mankind for the continuation of it. *Boyle, Works*, V. 423.

2. The purpose for which anything is intended or appointed; end or ultimate design; pre-determined object or use: as, every animal is fitted for its *destination*.

The passages through which spirits are conveyed to the members, being almost infinite, and each of them drawn through so many meanders, it is wonderful that they should perform their regular *destinations* without losing their way. *Glanville, Scep. Sci.*

3. The place to which a thing is appointed or directed; the predetermined end of a journey, voyage, or course of transmission; goal: as, the ship's *destination* was unknown; the *destination* of a letter or package.—4. In *Scots law*, a term, generally speaking, applied to the series of heirs called to the succession of heritable or movable property, by the provision of the law or title, or by the will of the proprietor: but usually applied in a more limited sense to a nomination of successors in a certain order, regulated by the will of the proprietor.—*Syn.* 2. Purpose, intention, lot, fate.—3. Goal, harbor, haven.

destine (des'tin), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *destined*, ppr. *destining*. [*< ME. destenen, desteynen, < OF. destiner, F. destiner = Fr. Sp. Pg. destinar = It. destinare, < L. destinare, make fast, establish, determine, design, intend, destine, appar. < de-intensive + *stan-are, an assumed form, < stare, stand: see stand.*] 1. To set apart, ordain, or appoint to a use, purpose, office, or place.

The rain comes down, it comes without our call,
Each pattering drop knows well its destined place.
Jones Very, Poems, p. 87.

The tyrant could not bear to see the triumph of those
whom he had destined to the gallows and the quartering-block.
Macaulay, Nugent's Hampden.

What fitter use
Was ever husband's money destined to?
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 139.

2. To appoint or predetermine unalterably, as by a divine decree; doom; devote.

And makes us with reflective Trouble see
That all is destin'd, which we fancy free.
Prior, Solomon, III.

We are decreed,
Reserved, and destined to eternal woe.
Milton, P. L., II. 100.

Not enjoyment and not sorrow
Is our destined end or way.
Longfellow, Psalm of Life.

=*Syn.* To intend, mark out, consecrate, dedicate, decree, allot.

destinixite (des-ti-nā'zit), *n.* [After *M. Destinez*.] A variety of diadochite from Visé in Belgium.

destinism (des'ti-nizm), *n.* [*< destiny + -ism.*] Fatalism. *E. D.* [Rare.]

destinist (des'ti-nist), *n.* [*< destiny + -ist.*] A believer in destiny. *Imp. Dict.* [Rare.]

destiny (des'ti-ni), *n.*; pl. *destinies* (-niz). [*< ME. destynie, destenye, destenece, destene, distyne, < OF. destinee, F. destinée = Pr. destinada = It. destinata, < ML. as if *destinata, destiny, prop. pp. fem. of L. destinare, destiny: see destine.*] 1. An irresistible tendency of certain events to come about by force of predetermination, whatever efforts may be made to prevent them; overruling necessity; fate.

On Monday by goede *distyne* we shall move alle to go
towards Clarence.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), III. 582.

You are three men of sin, whom destiny
(That hath to instrument this lower world
And what is in 't) the never-surfetted sea
Hath caus'd to belch up.
Shak., Tempest, III. 3.

With the Stoicks they [the Turks] attribute all accidents
to destiny, and constellations at birth.
Sandys, Travels, p. 45.

Whate'er betides, by destiny 'tis done;
And better bear like men than vainly seek to shun.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., I. 249.

2. That which is predetermined and sure to come true.

The kith that hee comme fro or hee com till,
Hee shall bee doltene [buried] & ded as *destenie* fallies.
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), I. 1026.

'Tis destiny unshunnable, like death.
Shak., Othello, III. 3.

3. That which is to become of any person or thing in the future; fortune; lot; luck; often in the plural.

Now wot I neuer in this world of wham y am come,
ne what *destene* me is dight, but god do his wille!
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), I. 315.

As a Fish cannot live out of Water, no more was it in
the Destiny of this King (Stephen) to live out of Trouble.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 51.

The destinies of the human race were staked on the
same cast with the freedom of the English people.
Macaulay.

The revolutions in England could not but affect the des-
tinies of the colonies.
Bancroft, Hist. U. S., I. 195.

4. [*cap.*] pl. In classical myth., the Fates or Parcae; the powers supposed to preside over human life. See *fate*.

Destinies do cut his thread of life.
Shak., Pericles, I. 2.

The destinies, or the natures and fates of things, are
justly made Pan's sisters.
Bacon, Fable of Pan.

The Destinies, I hope, have pointed out
Our ends alike, that thou mayst die for love,
Though not for me.
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, IV. 2.

Manifest destiny, that which clearly appears destined to
come to pass; a future state, condition, or event which can
be foreseen with certainty, or is regarded as inevitable.
This phrase has been much used in American politics,
especially about the time of the Mexican war, by those
who believed that the United States were destined in time
to occupy the entire continent.

The manifest destiny of the "Anglo-Saxon" race and the
huge dimensions of our country are favourite topics with
Fourth-of-July orators, but they are none the less inter-
esting on that account when considered from the point of
view of the historian. *J. Fiske, Amer. Pol. Ideas, p. 102.*

=*Syn.* *Destiny, Fate, Doom.* Fate is stronger than des-
tiny, and less the appointment of a personal being or other
discernible cause; but the words are often used inter-
changeably. *Doom* is an unhappy destiny.

No man of woman born,
Coward or brave, can shun his destiny.
Bryant, Iliad, VI.

Love is not in our choice, but in our fate.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., I. 328.

In the midst of its revels [the Greek world] trembled at
the thought of the doom that was awaiting it; despair was
at its heart.
Faiths of the World, p. 172.

destitute (des-ti-tū-ent), *a.* [*< L. destitue-
n(-t)s, ppr. of destituere, forsake; impropr. used
in sense of 'wanting': see destitute.*] Wanting;
deficient.

When any condition . . . is destitute or wanting, the
duty itself falls. *Ser. Taylor, Ductor Dubitantium, I. 446.*

destitute (des'ti-tūt), *v. t.* [*< L. destitutus,
pp. of destituere (> F. destituer = Pr. Sp. Pg.
destituir = It. destituire), set down, put away,
leave alone, forsake, abandon, desert, < de,
down, away, + statuere, set, put, place, < status,
a position: see statute, state, and cf. constitute,
institute.*] 1. To forsake; desert; abandon;
leave to neglect.

We see also that the science of medicine, if it be desti-
tuted and forsaken by natural philosophy, it is not much
better than an empirical practice.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, II. 182.

It is the sinfulness thing in the world to forsake or desti-
tute a plantation [colony]. *Bacon, Plantations.*

2. To deprive, as of property, preference, or
office; divest: used absolutely or with *of*. [*Ar-
chaic.*]

He was willing to part with his places, upon hopes not
to be destituted, but to be preferred to one of the baron's
places in Ireland. *Bacon, Letters, p. 48 (Ord MS.).*

I have given you . . . the amount of a considerable
fortune, and have destituted myself, for the purpose of
realizing it, of nearly four times the amount.
Shelley, To Godwin, in Dowden, II. 323.

3. To disappoint.

It is good in all cases for every man to understand not
only his own advantages, but also his disadvantages; lest
. . . he be needlessly offended when his expectation is
destituted. *Fotherby, Atheomastix, p. 8.*

destitute (des'ti-tūt), *a. and n.* [*< ME. desti-
tute = F. destitué = Sp. Pg. destituido = It. de-
stituito, destituito, < L. destitutus, pp. of destituere,
forsake, abandon, desert: see destitute, v.*] 1. *a.* 1. Deprived; bereft; under complete lack or
privation, whether of what has been lost or of
what has never been possessed: with *of*: as,
*destitute of honor or of prudence; destitute of the
necessaries of life.*

Of all places, Suez is the most destitute of every thing
that the earth produces. They have neither water, grass,
corn, nor any sort of herb or tree near it.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 136.

Totally destitute of all shadow of influence. *Burke.*
The moon . . . has withered into a dry, volcanic cinder,
destitute of water and air.

Dawson, Nature and the Bible, p. 90.

2. Without means; indigent; needy; poor: as,
the family has been left destitute. = *Syn.* 2. Penni-
less, necessitous, pinched, distressed.

II. *n. sing. and pl.* A destitute person, or des-
titute persons collectively.

He will regard the prayer of the destitute. *Ps. cii. 17.*
Have pity on this poor destitute.

P. St. John, Sermons (1787), p. 224.

destituteness (des'ti-tūt-nes), *n.* The state of
being destitute; destitution. [Rare.]

destitution (des-ti-tū'shon), *n.* [= *F. destitu-
tion = Sp. destitucion = Pg. destituição = It.
destituzione, < L. destitutio(n), a forsaking, <
destituere, forsake: see destitute.*] 1. Depriva-
tion; absence of anything desired.

I am unhappy—thy mother and thyself at a distance
from me; and what can compensate for such a destitution?
Sterne, Letters, xci.

2. Deprivation of office; dismissal; discharge.
See *destitute, v., 2.* [Rare.]

The man [the unjust steward] not so much as attempt-
ing a defence, his destitution follows: "Give an account
of thy stewardship: for thou mayest be no longer steward."
Abp. Trench, On the Parables, p. 326.

3. Deprivation or absence of means; indigence;
poverty; want.

Left in so great destitution. *Hooker.*
= *Syn.* 3. *Indigence, Penury, etc. (see poverty); privation,
distress.*

desto (des'tō), *adv.* [*It., awakened, lively, ac-
tive, brisk, < destare, awake, rouse, renew, < L.
de, off, away, + stare, stand.*] In a sprightly
manner: a direction in music.

destraint, *v.* An obsolete form of *distrain*.

destra mano (des'trā mā'nō), [*It.: destra,
fem. of destro, < L. dexter, right; mano, < L. ma-
nus, hand: see dexter and manual.*] In music,
the right hand: in pianoforte-music used as a
direction over a passage to be played with the
right hand. Abbreviated *D. M.*

destreinet, *v.* A Middle English form of *dis-
train*.

destrer, *n.* [*ME. destrer, destrere, dextrer, <
OF. destrier, destrer = Pr. destrier = It. destriere,
destriero, < ML. dextrarius, a war-horse (so
called because led at the right hand until want-
ed in battle), < L. dexter, right hand: see dexter.*] A war-horse.

By him balteth his dextrer
Of herbes fyne and goodes.
Chaucer, Sir Thopas, I. 202.

As for the Duke, we left him on foot, an enemy as dan-
gerous on foot as when mounted on his destrier.
E. A. Freeman, Norman Conquest, III. 325.

destriet, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *destroy*.

destrier, *n.* See *destrer*.

destroy (des'troi'), *v. t.* [*< ME. destroyen, de-
stroien, destruyen, destruyen, destruen, destrien,
distroyen, etc. (also by aphesis stroyen: see
stroy), < OF. destruire, F. détruire = Pr. Sp. Pg.
destruir = It. destruire, destruire, distruggere, <
L. destruerre, pull down, ruin, destroy, < de-priv.
+ struere, build: see structure, construct, in-
struct, etc., and also destruct, destruction, etc.*] 1. To pull down; unbuild (that which has been
built or constructed); demolish: as, to destroy
a building or a fortification; to destroy a city.

On the west side the Cyclopean wall of the acropolis of
Mycenae is almost totally destroyed for a distance of forty-
five feet. *N. A. Rev., CXXXIX. 522.*

2. To overthrow; lay waste; ruin; make des-
olate.

Sir, lo yonder theym by whos comaundement the londe
is destroyed of yow and youre barouns.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), III. 598.

Go up against this land, and destroy it. *Isa. xxxvi. 10.*

Solyman sent his army, which burnt and destroyed the
country villages. *Knolles, Hist. Turks.*

3. To kill; slay; extirpate: applied to men or
animals.

Ye shall destroy all this people. *Num. xxxii. 15.*
'Tis that unruly regiment within me, that will destroy
me. *Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, II. 10.*

If him by force he can destroy, or, worse,
By some false guile pervert. *Milton, P. L., III. 91.*

4. To bring to naught; put an end to; anni-
hilate; obliterate entirely; cause to cease, or
to cease to be: as, to destroy one's happiness or
peace of mind by worry.

Ouer-plente pryde norsheth, ther pouerte destruetht hit.
Piers Plowman (C), xiii. 234.

Our old man is crucified with him, that the body of sin
might be destroyed. *Rom. vi. 6.*

Venice is a still more remarkable instance: in her his-
tory we see nothing but the state; aristocracy had de-
stroyed every seed of genius and virtue.

Macaulay, Mitford's Hist. Greece.

The fury of a corrupt populace may destroy in one hour
what centuries have slowly consolidated.
Story, Salem, Sept. 18, 1823.

5. To detract or render of no avail; take
away, detract from, or vitiate the power, force,
value, use, or beauty of; ruin; spoil: as, to des-
troy a person's influence.

The exceptions do not destroy the authority of the rule.
Macaulay, West. Reviewer's Def. of Mill.

6. To refute; disprove.

Destroy his fib or sophistry, in vain,
The creature's at his dirty work again!
Pope, Prol. to Satires, I. 91.

It is by making the unphilosophic inference that be-
cause we cannot know the objective reality therefore
there exists none, that idealism destroys itself.

J. Fiske, Cosmic Philos., I. 79.

Destroying angels. See *angel*. = *Syn.* To consume, throw
down, raze, subvert, dismantle, desolate, devastate, extin-
guish, quench, eradicate, root out.

destroyable (des'troi'-a-bl), *a.* [*< destroy +
-able.*] Capable of being destroyed; destruc-
tible. [Rare.]

Propagating themselves in a manner everywhere, and
scarcely destroyable by the weather, the plough, or any
art. *Derham, Physico-Theol., IV. 11.*

destroyer (des'troi-er), *n.* [*< ME. destroyere,
distriere; < destroy + -er.*] 1. One who or that
which destroys; one who or that which kills,
ruins, or makes desolate.

By powring forth the pure and plentiful Flood
Of his most precious Water-mixed Blood,
Preserve his People from the drad Destroyer.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II, The Lawe.

To be styled great conquerours,
Patrons of mankind, gods, and sons of gods;
Destroyers rightlier call'd, and plagues of men.
Milton, P. L., XI. 607.

2. Specifically, a torpedo-boat destroyer. See
torpedo-boat.

destruct (dē-strukt'), *v. t.* [*< L. destructus,
pp. of destruerre, destroy: see destroy. Cf. con-
struct, instruct.*] To destroy.

The creatures belonging to them . . . either wholly de-
structed or marvellously corrupted from that they were
before. *J. Mede, Paraphrase on St. Peter (1642), p. 12.*

destructibility (dê-struk-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= Sp. *destructibilidad* = Pg. *destructibilidade*; as *destructible* + *-ity*.] The quality of being capable of destruction.

destructible (dê-struk-ti-bl), *a.* [= F. *destructible* = It. *distruggibile*, < LL. *destructibilis*, < L. *destructus*, pp. of *destruere*, destroy.] Liable to destruction; capable of being destroyed.

Therefore forms, qualities, and essences are producible by composition, *destructible* by dissolution.

A. Tucker, *Light of Nature*, II. i. 2.

destructibleness (dê-struk-ti-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being destructible.

destructile, *a.* [*<* LL. *destructilis*, *destructibilis*, < L. *destructus*, pp. of *destruere*, destroy; see *destroy*.] That may be destroyed; destructible. Bailey, 1727.

destruction (dê-struk'shon), *n.* [*<* ME. *destruction*, *destruction*, *destruccion*, < OF. *destruction*, also *destruison*, F. *destruction* = Sp. *destruccion* = Pg. *destruição* = It. *distruzione*, < L. *destructio* (n-), a pulling down, destroying; < *destruere*, pp. *destructus*, pull down, destroy; see *destroy*.] 1. The act of destroying; demolition; a pulling down, as of a building; subversion or overthrow, as of a government or a principle; ruin, as of a town, a crop, reputation, virtue, etc.; annihilation or deprivation of existence, as of a man or a forest.

And 5 myle from Sarphen is the Cytee of Sydon: of the whiche Citee Dylo was Lady, that was Eneas Wyf aftr the *Destruccion* of Troye. Mandeville, *Travels*, p. 30.

The messagers of Cornewalle and of Orcanye com to hem and tolde hem the losse and the *destruction* of the Sarazins that dide thourgh ther londes. *Martin* (E. E. T. S.), II. 172.

There was a deadly *destruction* throughtout all the city. 1 Sam. v. 11.

If material equality is ever to be secured at all, it will be secured only by the *destruction* of civilization, not by any distribution of the finer existing fruits of it. W. H. Mallock, *Social Equality*, p. 39.

2. The state of being destroyed; ruin.
When that which we immortal thought,
We saw so near *destruction* brought,
We felt what you did then endure,
And tremble yet, as not secure. Waller.

Such longings, as she knew,
To swift *destruction* all her glory drew.
William Morris, *Earthly Paradise*, III. 114.

3. Cause of destruction; a consuming plague or ruinous infliction; a destroyer.

The *destruction* that wasteth at noon-day. Ps. xci. 6.
The *destruction* of the poor is their poverty. Prov. x. 15.

= Syn. 1 and 2. Overthrow, desolation, extirpation, eradication, extermination, extinction, devastation.
destructionist (dê-struk'shon-ist), *n.* [*<* *destruction* + *-ist*.] 1. One who favors or engages in destruction; a destructive.

An Anarchist may or may not be a *destructionist*—revolutionist—though most of them are.

N. A. Rev., CXLIII. 204.

2. In *theol.*, one who believes in the final complete destruction or annihilation of the wicked; an annihilationist.

destructive (dê-struk'tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *destructif* = Pr. *destructiv* = Sp. Pg. *destruivo* = It. *distruttivo*, < LL. *destructivus*, < L. *destructus*, pp. of *destruere*, destroy; see *destroy*.] I. *a.* 1. Causing destruction; having a tendency to destroy or the quality of destroying; ruinous; mischievous; pernicious; hurtful: with *of* or *to* before an object: as, a *destructive* fire; a *destructive* disposition; intemperance is *destructive* of health; evil examples are *destructive* to the morals of youth.

Rewards that either would to virtue bring
No joy, or be *destructive* of the thing.
Pope, *Essay on Man*, IV. 182.

Now I myself,
A Tory to the quick, was as a boy
Destructive, when I had not what I would.
Tennyson, *Walking to the Mall*.

2. In *logic*, refuting; disproving: as, a *destructive* dilemma.—*Destructive dilemma*. See *dilemma*.—*Destructive distillation*. See *distillation*.—*Destructive hypothetical syllogism*. See *hypothetical*. = Syn. 1. Mortal, deadly, fatal, malignant, baleful, fell, deleterious, desolating, subversive.

II. *n.* One who or that which destroys; one who favors the destruction of anything for some ulterior purpose, as progress or public convenience; an overthrower of existing institutions, customs, or the like.

Applying to each other what Bentham would have called the dyslogistic names of the day, Anarchist, *Destructive*, and the like. Finlay, *Hist. Greece*.

Notwithstanding his skepticism, Ockam is not an extreme *destructive*. J. Owen, *Evenings with Skeptics*, II. 400.

destructively (dê-struk'tiv-li), *adv.* With destruction; ruinously; mischievously; with power to destroy.

What remains but to breathe out Moses's wish? O that men were not so *destructively* foolish!

Decay of Christian Piety.

The doctrine that states the time of repentance *destructively* to a pious life. South, *Sermons*, VII. vi.

destructiveness (dê-struk'tiv-nes), *n.* 1. The quality of being destructive; tendency to destroy or ruin.—2. In *phren.*, the tendency to destroy or overthrow, supposed to be located in a special organ of the brain. See *cut* under *phrenology*.

destructor (dê-struk'tor), *n.* [= F. *destructeur* = Pr. *destruydor* = Sp. Pg. *destruidor* = It. *destruttore*, < LL. *destructor*, a destroyer, < L. *destruere*, pp. *destructus*, destroy; see *destroy*.] 1. A destroyer; a consumer.

Helmolt doth somewhere wittily call the fire the *destructor* and the artificial death of things.

Boyle, *Works*, I. 527.

2. Specifically, a furnace or crematory for the burning of refuse.

Bearing in mind the undesirability of filling up hollows with refuse, and subsequently erecting buildings upon it, the *destructor* becomes a most desirable means of dealing with it. A. Hill, *Sanitarian*, XVII. 35.

destruist, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *destroy*.

desudation (des-ū-dā'shon), *n.* [= F. *désudation* = Pg. *desudação*, < LL. *desudatio* (n-), a violent sweating, < L. *desudare* (> It. *desudare* = Sp. *desudar*, pp. *desudatus*, sweat greatly, < *de-* intensive + *sudare*, sweat, = E. *sweat*, < *v.*] In *med.*, a profuse or morbid sweating, frequently causing or accompanied by sudamina or heat-pimples.

desudatorium (dê-sū-dā-tō-ri), *n.* [*<* NL. **desudatorium*, < L. *desudare*, sweat; see *desudation*.] A sweating-bath. Bailey, 1727.

desuete (des-wēt'), *a.* [*<* L. *desuetus*, pp. of *desuescere*, disuse, put out of use, grow out of use, < *de-* priv. + *suescere*, inceptive of *sucere*, be used, be accustomed.] Out of use; fallen into desuetude. [Rare.]

desuetude (des-wē-tūd), *n.* [= F. *désuétude* = It. *desuetudine*, *dissuetudine*, < L. *desuetudo*, disuse, < *desuescere*, pp. *desuetus*, disuse; see *desuete*.] Discontinuance of use, practice, custom, or fashion; disuse: as, many words in every language have fallen into *desuetude*.

The laws give place, and . . . disappear by *desuetude*. Jer. Taylor, *Works* (ed. 1835), I. 279.

The gradual *desuetude* of old observances. Lamb, *Ella*, p. 32.

After the fourteenth century, the practice of cathedral architecture of the old kind fell fast into *desuetude*. C. E. Norton, *Travel and Study in Italy*, p. 103.

Of every form of sad *desuetude* and picturesque decay Haddon Hall contains some delightful example.

H. James, Jr., *Trans. Sketches*, p. 28.

desulphur (dê-sul'fēr), *v. t.* [= F. *désulfurer*; as *de-* priv. + *sulphur*.] To free from sulphur; desulphurize.

A yellow tinge, which is deeper when the wool has previously been *desulphured*.

W. Crookes, *Dyeing and Calico-printing*, p. 85.

desulphurate (dê-sul'fū-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *desulphurated*, ppr. *desulphurating*. [*<* *de-* priv. + *sulphur* + *-ate*.] Same as *desulphurize*.

desulphuration (dê-sul'fū-rā'shon), *n.* [= F. *désulfuration*; as *desulphurate* + *-ion*.] Same as *desulphurization*.

desulphureted, desulphuretted (dê-sul'fū-ret-ed), *a.* [*<* *de-* priv. + *sulphure* + *-ed*.] Deprived of sulphur.

The *desulphuretted* soda makes the best white-curd soap. Ure, *Dict.*, III. 847.

desulphurization (dê-sul'fū-ri-zā'shon), *n.* [*<* *desulphurize* + *-ation*.] The act or process of depriving (an ore, a mineral, etc.) of sulphur.

desulphurize (dê-sul'fū-riz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *desulphurized*, ppr. *desulphurizing*. [*<* *de-* priv. + *sulphur* + *-ize*.] To free from sulphur; remove the sulphur from (an ore, a mineral, etc.) by some suitable process: as, iron ores containing pyrites may be *desulphurized* by roasting; coke may be *desulphurized* by heating to redness in a current of steam.

desultorily (des-ul'tō-ri-li), *adv.* In a desultory or random manner; without method; loosely.

Mind or consciousness is supposed to follow, *desultorily* and accidentally, after matter of fact.

Grote, in Shairp's *Culture and Religion*, p. 187.

desultoriness (des-ul'tō-ri-nes), *n.* The character of being desultory; disconnectedness; discursiveness: as, the *desultoriness* of a speaker's remarks.

It is customary to reproach the natives of Oceania with invincible indolence; and, if it be a fault, I fear they must be convicted of *desultoriness* and unsteadiness in their work. Pop. Sci. Mo., XXX. 304.

desultorious (des-ul'tō-ri-us), *a.* [*<* L. *desultorius*; see *desultory*.] Desultory. Jer. Taylor. **desultory** (des-ul'tō-ri), *a.* [*<* L. *desultorius*, of or pertaining to a vaulter or circus-rider, inconstant, fickle, < *desultor*, a vaulter, circus-rider, who leaped from horse to horse without stopping, < *desilire*, pp. *desultus*, leap down, < *de-*, down, + *salire*, leap; see *salient*.] 1. Leaping; hopping about; moving irregularly. [Archaic.]

It was amazing that the *desultory* and rapid motions of this dam should not oblige her litter to quit their hold. Gilbert White, *Nat. Hist. of Selborne*.

2. Swerving from point to point; irregularly shifting in course; devious: as, *desultory* movements; a *desultory* saunter.

The broken surface of the ground . . . was peculiarly favorable to the *desultory* and illusory tactics of the Moors. Prescott, *Ferd. and Isa.*, I. 14.

Thenceforth their uncommunicable ways
Follow the *desultory* feet of Death.

D. G. Rossetti, *Sonnets*, xxx., Known in Vain.

3. Veering about from one thing to another; whiffing; unmethodical; irregular; disconnected: as, a *desultory* conversation.

He knew nothing accurately; his reading had been *desultory*. Macaulay, *Oliver Goldsmith*.

To turn these moments to any profit at all, we must religiously methodize them. *Desultory* reading and *desultory* reverie are to be forever abandoned.

R. Choate, *Addresses*, p. 212.

Desultory research, however it may amuse or benefit the investigator, seldom adds much to the real stock of human knowledge.

Stubbs, *Medieval and Modern Hist.*, p. 41.

4. Coming suddenly, as if by leaping into view; started at the moment; random.

'Tis not for a *desultory* thought to atone for a lewd course of life, nor for anything but the super-inducing of a virtuous habit upon a vicious one, to qualify an effectual conversion. Sir R. L'Estrange.

= Syn. 2 and 3. Rambling, roving, unsystematic, irregular. See *irregular*.

desumer (dê-sūm'), *v. t.* [*<* L. *desumere*, pick out, choose, take upon oneself, < *de-*, from, + *sumere*, take; see *assume*, *consume*, etc.] To take from; borrow.

This pebble doth suppose, as pre-existent to it, the more simple matter out of which it is *desumed*.

Sir M. Hale, *Orig. of Mankind*, p. 76.

desynonymization (dê-si-non'i-mi-zā'shon), *n.* [*<* *desynonymize* + *-ation*.] The act or process by which synonymous words come to be discriminated in meaning and use; the differentiation of words. Coleridge.

desynonymize (dê-si-non'i-miz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *desynonymized*, ppr. *desynonymizing*. [*<* *de-* priv. + *synonymize*.] To deprive of synonymous character, as words of similar meaning; differentiate in signification; discriminate (synonymous words or phrases). Also spelled *desynonymise*.

The process of *desynonymizing*, . . . that is, of gradually coming to discriminate in use between words which have hitherto been accounted perfectly equivalent, and, as such, indifferently employed.

Abb. Trench, *Study of Words*, p. 178.

In an eloquent review of Goethe's *Leben*, by Prof. Blackie, . . . these two forms [egoism and egotism] are thus *desynonymized*. N. and Q., 6th ser., IX. 426.

det (det), *n.* A Middle English and early modern English form of *debt*.

detach (dê-tach'), *v.* [First in the military sense; < F. *détacher*, OF. *destacher*, *destachier*, *destechier* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *destacar* = It. *distaccare*, detach, separate, unfasten, < *des-* priv. + *-tacher*, fasten, only in this verb and its opposite *attacher*: see *attach*.] I. *trans.* 1. To unfasten; disunite; disengage and separate, as one thing from another: as, to *detach* a locomotive from a train; to *detach* a rock from its bed; to *detach* the seal from a document; to *detach* a man from his party.

Thus tragedy was gradually *detached* from its original institution, which was entirely religious.

Goldsmith, *Origin of Poetry*.

The ingenuity of man has always been dedicated to the solution of one problem—how to *detach* the sensual sweet, the sensual strong, the sensual bright, etc., from the moral sweet, the moral deep, the moral fair.

Emerson, *Compensation*.

Never once does he *detach* his eyes
From those ranged there to slay him or to save.

Browning, *Ring and Book*, I. 36.

2. To separate for a special purpose or service; send away, as from a post of duty or a larger body, on a distinct mission: chiefly in military use: as, to *detach* a ship or a regiment for some

special duty; to *detach* an officer from a ship or station.

If ten men are in war with forty, and the latter *detach* only an equal number to the engagement, what benefit do they receive from their superiority? Addison.

=Syn. 1. To sever, withdraw, draw off, disjoin, disconnect, unhitch.—2. To detail.

II. intrans. To become detached or separated; separate or disunite itself or one's self. [Rare.]

Detaching, fold by fold,
From those still heights, and slowly drawing near,
A vapour heavy, hueless, formless, cold,
Came floating on. Tennyson, Vision of Sin, iii.

detachability (dē-tach'a-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*detachable*: see *-bility*.] The capability of being detached; detachable character or condition: as, the *detachability* of the parts of a thing.

It is believed that the feature of *detachability*, as arranged in the Lee system, will particularly commend itself to the minds of military authorities.

Farrow, MIL. Encyc., II. 194.

detachable (dē-tach'a-bl), *a.* [*detach* + *-able*.] Capable of being detached or separated.

Dante is not so absolutely individual as to seem to us *detachable* from his time; he was led up to through generations of Florentine history. W. Sharp, D. G. Rossetti, p. 39.

detached (dē-tach't), *p. a.* [*detach* + *-ed*.] 1. Disjoined or dissociated; not united or not contiguous; being or becoming separate; unattached: as, *detached* rocks or portions of rock; a *detached* house; *detached* bodies of troops.

The Europeans live in *detached* houses, each surrounded by walls inclosing large gardens. W. H. Russell.

A *detached* body of the French lying in their way, there followed a very sharp engagement.

Bp. Burnet, Hist. Own Times, an. 1709.

2. Of a separate character; belonging to a detached person or body: chiefly military: as, to be employed on *detached* service or duty; a *detached* mission.—*Detached* bastion, *escapement*, etc. See the nouns.—*Detached* coefficients, in alg., coefficients written down without the literal factors, for the sake of brevity.

detachedly (dē-tach'ed-li), *adv.* In a separate or isolated form or manner; disconnectedly.

Brief notices of different particulars of this case are given *detachedly* by Rushworth and Whitelocke.

State Trials, Judge Jenkins, an. 1647.

detaching-hook (dē-tach'ing-hūk), *n.* 1. A safety-appliance for releasing a hoisting-cage when the hoisting-rope is overwound.—2. A device for releasing a horse from a vehicle.—3. A device for releasing a boat from a ship's davits.

detachment (dē-tach'ment), *n.* [*F. détachement* (= Sp. Pg. *destacamento* = It. *distaccamento*), < *détacher*, detach: see *detach*.] 1. The act of detaching, unfastening, or disconnecting.—2. The state of being detached or apart; in recent use, a state of separation or withdrawal from association or relation with something.

The same quiet clearness, the *detachment* from error, of a woman whose self-scrutiny has been as sharp as her deflection. The Century, XXX. 257.

Her *detachment*, her air of having no fatuous illusions, and not being blinded by prejudice, seemed to me at times to amount to an affection. H. James, Jr., Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 342.

3. That which is detached; specifically, a body of troops selected or taken from the main army or body, and employed on some special service or expedition, or a number of ships taken from a fleet and sent on a separate service.

A strong *detachment* of Sarsfield's troops approached. Macaulay, Hist. Eng., ix.

Sparta . . . sent a *detachment* to support the partisans of aristocracy in Argolis, Achaia, and Arcadia. J. Adams, Works, IV. 497.

4. An order detaching an officer from duty at a given station.—*Gun detachment*, the men detailed for the service of a gun or mortar.

detail (dē-tāl'), *v.* [*OF. detaillier, detaillier, detailher, destaillier, F. détailler* (= Sp. *detallar* = Pg. *detallar* = It. *distagliare, stagiare*, cut up, divide, cf. *dettagliare*, after *F.*, detail, cut up, retail, narrate in particulars), < *de-*, L. *dis-*, apart, + *tallier*, cut: see *tail*², *tailor*, *tally*, and cf. *retail*.] *I. trans.* 1. To divide or set off; specifically, to set apart for a particular service; appoint to a separate duty: chiefly in military use: as, to *detail* a corporal's guard for fatigue duty or as an escort; to *detail* an officer.—2. To relate, report, or narrate in particulars; recite the particulars of; particularize; tell fully and distinctly: as, to *detail* all the facts in due order.

Strange as the events *detail*ed in the succeeding narrative may appear, they are . . . true to the letter. Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 176.

He *detail*ed to them the history of all the past transactions. Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., II. 6.

II. intrans. To give details or particulars about something.

There were occasions when they [monastic writers] were inevitably graphic,—when they *detail* like a witness in court. I. D'Israeli, Amen. of Lit., I. 273.

To *detail* on the plane, in arch., to appear in profile or section on a plane, as a molding which abuts against the plane, or is cut by it.

detail (dē-tāl' or dē'tāl), *n.* [= D. G. Dan. *detail* = Sw. *detalj*, < *OF. detail, F. détail* (= Sp. *detalle* = Pg. *detalhe* = It. *dettaglio*), detail, retail; from the verb.] 1. An individual part; an item; a particular: as, the account is accurate in all its *details*; the point objected to is an unimportant *detail*; collectively (without a plural), particulars; particulars considered separately and in relation to the whole: as, a matter of *detail*.

It is a fact of history and of observation that all efficient men, while they have been men of comprehension, have also been men of *detail*.

Bushnell, Sermons for New Life, p. 288.

2. In the *fine arts*, etc., a relatively small, subordinate, and particular part, as distinguished from a general conception or from larger parts or effects; also, such parts collectively (in the singular).

One or two capitals show that the Ragusan architect knew of the actual Renaissance. But it was only in that one *detail* that he went astray.

E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 251.

The Assyrian honeysuckle . . . forms as elegant an architectural *detail* as is anywhere to be found.

J. Fergusson, Hist. Arch., I. 254.

In the works of Alma Tadema, the most careful study of antiquarian *detail* is united to an artist's vivid recollection of the colour and sunshine of the South.

P. G. Hamerton, Graphic Art, iv.

There is a castle at Nantes which resembles . . . that of Angers, . . . but has . . . within, much more interest of *detail*.

H. James, Jr., Little Tour, p. 103.

3. A minute account; a narrative or report of particulars: as, he gave a *detail* of all the transactions.

We spend the first five minutes in a *detail* of symptoms. Kane, Sec. Grinn. Exp., II. 93.

4. *Milit.*, the selection of an individual or a body of troops for a particular service; the person or persons so selected; a detachment.

The force so organized will constitute the guard of the line from Duckport to Milliken's Bend. They will furnish all the guards and *details* required for general hospitals. U. S. Grant, Personal Memoirs, I. 470.

Details of a plan, in arch., drawings or delineations for the use of workmen. Otherwise called *working-drawings*.—In *detail*. (a) Circumstantially; item by item.

I was unable to treat this part of my subject more in *detail* without becoming dry and tedious. Pope.

(b) Individually; part by part.

"Concentrate your own force, divide that of your enemy, and overwhelm him in *detail*," is the great principle of military action. Macdougall, Modern Warfare, iii.

Office of detail, in the United States Navy Department, the office where the roster of officers is kept, and from which orders to officers regarding their duty, leaves of absence, etc., are issued.—Syn. 3. Relation, recital.—4. Squad.

detailed (dē-tāld'), *p. a.* [*< detail* + *-ed*.] 1. Related in particulars; minutely recited: as, a *detailed* account.—2. Exact; minute; particular.

A *detailed* examination. Macaulay.

A *detailed* picture of the inhabitants of the largest Arab city. E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, Pref., p. iv.

detailer (dē-tāl'ēr), *n.* One who details.

Individuality was sunk in the number of *detailers*. Seward, Letters, VI. 135.

detain (dē-tān'), *v. t.* [*< OF. detenir, detener, F. détenir* = Sp. *detener* (cf. Pg. *deter*) = It. *detenere*, < L. *detinere*, hold off, keep back, detain, < *de-*, off, + *tenere*, hold: see *tenable*, *tenant*. Cf. *abstain*, *contain*, *obtain*, *pertain*, *retain*, *sustain*, etc.] 1. To keep back or away; withhold; specifically, to keep or retain unjustly. [Rare.]

Detain not the wages of the hireling. Jer. Taylor.

2. To keep or restrain from proceeding; stay or stop: as, we were *detained* by the rain.

Those thieves, which her in bondage strong *Detain*d. Spenser, F. Q., VI. xi. 2.

Let us *detain* thee, until we shall have made ready a kid for thee. Judges xiii. 15.

Whole captive hosts the conqueror *detains* In painful bondage and inglorious chains. Addison, The Campaign.

3. In law, to hold in custody.—Syn. 2. To retard, delay, hinder, check, retain.

detain (dē-tān'), *n.* [*< detain, v.*] Detention.

And gan enquire of him with mylder mood The certaine cause of Artagals *detaine*. Spenser, F. Q., V. vi. 15.

detainer¹ (dē-tā'nēr), *n.* [*< detain* + *-er*¹, after *OF. deteneor, deteneur*, one who detains.] One who withholds; one who detains, stops, or prevents from proceeding.

The *detainers* of tithes, and cheaters of men's inheritances. Jer. Taylor.

detainer² (dē-tā'nēr), *n.* [*< OF. detener, inf.* (used as a noun): see *detain, v.* Cf. *retainer*².] In law: (a) A holding or keeping possession of what belongs to another; detention of what is another's, though the original taking may be lawful. It usually implies wrongfulness. (b) In Great Britain, a process lodged with the sheriff authorizing him to continue to hold a person already in his custody; specifically, a writ by which a prisoner arrested at the suit of one creditor may be detained at the suit of another.—*Forcible detainer*. See *forcible*.

detainment (dē-tān'ment), *n.* [*< OF. detene-ment, < detenir, detain*: see *detain* and *-ment*.] The act of detaining; detention.

Concerning our surprise, *detainment*, and escape. R. Knox (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 324).

Though the original taking was lawful, any subsequent *detainment* of them after tender of amends is wrongful. Blackstone.

Detarium (de-tā'ri-um), *n.* [NL., < *detar*, the native name in Senegal.] A genus of leguminous trees of western Africa, of which only two species are known, *D. Senegalense* and *D. microcarpum*. The former is a tree from 20 to 35 feet high, bearing a somewhat oval, fleshy, one-seeded fruit about the size of an apricot, of which there are two varieties, the one bitter and the other sweet. The sweet fruit is sold in the markets, and prized by the negroes, as well as eagerly sought after by monkeys and other animals. The bitter fruit is regarded as a violent poison. The wood of the tree is hard, and resembles mahogany.

detaster (dē-tāst'), *v. t.* [Var. of *distaste*.] To distaste; dislike; loathe.

detect (dē-tek't'), *v. t.* [*< L. detectus*, pp. of *de-tegere*, uncover, expose, < *de-*, priv. + *tegere*, cover: see *tegument*, *tile*, *thatch*.] 1. To uncover; lay bare; expose; show.

Sham'st thou not . . . To let thy tongue *detect* thy base-born heart? Shak., 3 Hen. VI., II. 2.

There's no true lover in the forest, else sighing every minute and groaning every hour would *detect* the lazy foot of time as well as a clock. Shak., As you Like it, III. 2.

Be sure, thou nothing of the Truth *detect*. Congreve, Hymn to Venus.

Where the divine virtue . . . is not felt in the soul, and waited for, and lived in, imperfections will quickly break out, and shew themselves, and *detect* the unfaithfulness of such persons.

Penn, Rise and Progress of Quakers, vi.

2. To discover; find out; ascertain the existence, presence, or fact of: as, to *detect* an error in an account; to *detect* the presence of arsenic.

Though, should I hold my peace, yet thou Wouldst easily *detect* what I conceal. Milton, P. L., x. 136.

Like following life through creatures you dissect, You lose it in the moment you *detect*. Pope, Moral Essays, i. 30.

A good ear *detects* several gradations between tones which to a bad ear seem alike.

H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 92.

Look in his face to meet thy neighbor's soul, Not on his garments, to *detect* a hole. O. W. Holmes, A Rhymed Lesson.

3. To find out the action or character of; discover a fault or wrong in; unveil, as a person: as, to *detect* a man in the act of cheating; to *detect* a hypocrite.

I will prevent this, *detect* my wife, be revenged on Falstaff. Shak., M. W. of W., II. 2.

4. To reveal the guilt or alleged guilt of; inform against; complain of; accuse.

He was vtruly judged to have preached such articles as he was *detected* of. Sir T. More, Works, p. 112.

But hast thou not betray'd me, Fofble? Hast thou not *detected* me to that faithless Mirabell?

Congreve, Way of the World, III. 5.

=Syn. 2. To find, ascertain, descry, make out, ferret out, penetrate.

detectable, detectible (dē-tek'ta-bl, -ti-bl), *a.* [*< detect* + *-able, -ible*.] That may be detected.

Parties not *detectable*. Fuller.

These errors are *detectable* at a glance. Latham.

It is . . . pretty well established . . . that in some of the minutest details of the lunar topography there are real changes in progress, *detectable* by just such observation [microscopic]. New Princeton Rev., I. 57.

detected (dē-tek'ted), *a.* [*< detect, v.*, 1, + *-ed*.] In entom., uncovered: applied to the hemelytra of heteropterous Hemiptera when, as in most species, they are not covered by the scutellum; opposed to *obtect*.

detector (dē-tek'tēr), *n.* See *detector*.

detectible, a. See *detectable*.

detection (dē-tek'shən), *n.* [*< LL. detectio(n)-, a revealing, < L. detegere, pp. detectus, uncover, reveal: see detect.*] 1. Discovery; finding by search or observation.

Americus Vesputius, a Florentine, who, in the year 1497, made a further detection of the more southern regions in this continent. *C. Mather, Mag. Chris., i. 1.*

The sea and rivers are instrumental to the detection of amber and other fossils, by washing away the earth that concealed them. *Woodward.*

2. The act of detecting, finding out, or bringing to light; a discerning; the state or fact of being detected or found out: as, the detection of faults, crimes, or criminals.

detective (dē-tek'tiv), *a. and n.* [*< detect + -ive.*] 1. *a.* 1. Fitted for or skilled in detecting; employed in detecting: as, the detective police. — 2. Relating to detectives or to detection: as, a detective story. — **Detective agency or bureau.** See private detective, under II. — **Detective camera.** See camera.

II. *n.* A person whose occupation it is to discover matters as to which information is desired, particularly concerning wrong-doers, and to obtain evidence to be used against them. His duties differ from those of the ordinary policeman in that he has no specific beat or round, and in that he is concerned with the investigation of specific cases, or the watching of particular individuals or classes of offenders, rather than with the general guardianship of the peace, and does not wear a distinguishing uniform.

For once the police were not charged with stupidity, nor were the detectives blamed for inability to construct bricks without straw. *Saturday Rev., April 29, 1865.*

Private detective, a person engaged unofficially in obtaining secret information for or guarding the private interests of those who employ him. In large cities private detectives are often organized in considerable numbers, under a head or chief, in what are called detective agencies or bureaus.

detector (dē-tek'tor), *n.* [Also *detector*; *< LL. detector, a revealer, < L. detegere, pp. detectus, uncover, reveal: see detect.*] 1. One who or that which detects or brings to light; one who finds out what another attempts to conceal; a revealer; a discoverer.

A death-bed's a detector of the heart. *Young, Night Thoughts, II. 641.*

2. An instrument or a device for indicating the presence or state of a thing. Specifically—(a) An arrangement of the parts of a lock by which any attempt to tamper with it is frustrated and indicated. (b) A low-water indicator for boilers. (c) A form of galvanometer, generally small and convenient for transportation, which indicates the passage of a current of electricity, showing its direction, but not its strength. Also called *galvanoscope*. (d) An instrument for detecting the presence of torpedoes in an enemy's harbor. — **Bank-note detector,** in the United States, a periodical publication containing a description of all bank-notes in circulation, and a statement of the standing of the banks represented by them, to facilitate the detection of forged, worthless, or depreciated notes. The public need of such an aid has greatly diminished since the control of paper currency was transferred from the States to the national government in 1864. See *National Bank Act*, under bank².

Sometimes written *detecter*.

detector-lock (dē-tek'tor-lok), *n.* A lock fitted with a device for indicating any attempt to pick or force it open.

detenebrate (dē-ten'ē-brāt), *v. t.* [*< L. depriv. + tenebratus, pp. of tenebrare, make dark, < tenebrā, darkness: see tenebrā.*] To remove darkness from.

detent (dē-tent'), *n.* [*< LL. detentus, a holding back, < L. detinere, pp. detentus, hold back: see detain.*] Anything used to check or prevent motion or approach; a catch; specifically, a pin, stud, or lever forming a check in a clock, watch, tumbler-lock, or other machine. The detent in a clock falls into the striking-wheel and stops it when the right number of strokes have been given. The detent of a ratchet-wheel prevents backward motion.

detention (dē-ten'shən), *n.* [*< F. détention = Pr. detencion = Sp. detención = Pg. detenção = It. detenzione, < L. as if *detentio(n)-, < detinere, pp. detentus, detain: see detain.*] 1. The act of detaining or keeping back; a withholding or keeping of what belongs to or is claimed by another.

How goes the world that I am thus encounter'd
With clamorous demands of date-broken bonds,
And the detention of long-since-due debts,
Against my honour? *Shak., T. of A., II. 2.*

2. The state of being detained or held back; restraint; confinement.

This worketh by detention of the spirits, and constipation of the tangible parts. *Bacon.*

Nothing could assure the quiet of both realms . . . but their detention under safe custody. *Spencer, Church of Scotland, an. 1570.*

Except for political offences, the old prisons were principally employed as places of detention before trial. *Everett, Orations, II. 188.*

3. Forced stoppage; hindrance; delay from necessity or on account of obstacles. — **House of**

detention, a place where offenders (and sometimes witnesses) are detained while awaiting trial; a lock-up.

detentive (dē-ten'tiv), *a.* [*< L. detentus, pp. of detinere, detain (see detain), + -ive.*] Used in detaining, as intruding insects; seizing and holding.

The detentive surface [of the pitcher in *Nepenthes*] is represented by the fluid secretion which is invariably present. *Encyc. Brit., XIII. 139.*

detent-joint (dē-ten't-joint), *n.* In *ichth.*, the joint by which the pectoral spine of a siluriform fish is kept erect or pointed from the side.

deter (dē-tēr'), *v. t.; pret. and pp. deterred, ppr. deterring.* [*< OF. deterrer, < L. deterrere, frighten from, prevent, < de, from, + terrere, frighten: see terrible, terrify, terror.*] To discourage and stop by fear; hence, to stop or prevent from acting or proceeding by any countervailing motive: as, we are often deterred from our duty by trivial difficulties; the state of the road or a cloudy sky may deter a man from undertaking a journey.

Unto laws that men do make for the benefit of men it hath seemed always needful to add rewards which may more allure unto good than any hardness deterreth from it. *Hooker, Eccles. Polity, i. 10.*

Dragons and serpents were seen in the most hideous attitudes, to deter the spectator from approaching. *Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, xxxi.*

A million of frustrated hopes will not deter us from new experiments. *J. M. Mason.*

= *Syn.* To hinder, restrain, keep back.

deterge (dē-tēr'j), *v. t.; pret. and pp. deterged, ppr. deterging.* [= *F. déterger = Pg. detergir = It. detergere, < L. detergere, wipe off, < de, off, + tergere, pp. tersus, wipe, scour: see terse.*] To cleanse; clear away foul or offensive matter from, as from the body or from a wound or ulcer.

detergence, detergency (dē-tēr'jens, -jen-si), *n.* [*< detergen(t) + -ce, -cy.*] The quality of being detergent; cleansing or purging power.

Bath water . . . possesses that milkiness, detergency, and muddling heat so friendly adapted to weakened animal constitutions. *DeFoe, Tour through Great Britain, II. 290.*

detergent (dē-tēr'jent), *a. and n.* [= *F. détergent = Sp. Pg. It. detergente, < L. detergen(t)-s, ppr. of detergere: see deterge.*] 1. *a.* Cleansing; purging.

The food ought to be nourishing and detergent. *Arbuthnot.*

II. *n.* Anything that cleanses.

The virtues of the most valuable preparation, I mean salt of amber, are in a great degree answered by tar-water as a detergent. *Bp. Berkeley, Siris, § 23.*

detergible (dē-tēr'ji-bl), *a.* [*< deterge + -ible.*] Capable of being removed by any cleansing process.

deteriorate (dē-tē'ri-ō-rāt), *v.; pret. and pp. deteriorated, ppr. deteriorating.* [*< LL. deterioratus, pp. of deteriorare (> It. deteriorare = Sp. Pg. Pr. deteriorar = F. détériorer), make worse, < deterior, worse, comp. of *deter, lit. lower, inferior, comp. of de, down: see de-, and cf. exterior, interior, inferior, etc.*] 1. *trans.* To make worse; reduce in quality; lower the essential character or constitution of: as, to deteriorate a race of men or their condition.

At the expense of impairing the philosophical powers, and, on the whole, deteriorating the mind. *Whately, Rhetoric, Int.*

He knew that the sham Empire had deteriorated the once puissant French army into nearly as great a sham as itself. *Arch. Forbes, Souvenirs of some Continents, p. 51.*

II. *intrans.* To grow worse; be or become impaired in quality; degenerate.

Under such conditions the mind rapidly deteriorates. *Goldsmith, Essays.*

deteriorated (dē-tē'ri-ō-rāt-ed), *p. a.* [*< deteriorate + -ed.*] Of degenerate character or quality; reduced to an inferior condition: as, deteriorated bioplasm.

deterioration (dē-tē'ri-ō-rā'shən), *n.* [= *F. détérioration = Sp. deterioración = Pg. deterioração = It. deteriorazione, < ML. deterioratio(n)-, < LL. deteriorare, make worse: see deteriorate.*] A growing or making worse; the state of growing worse.

Although . . . in a strictly mechanical sense, there is a conservation of energy, yet, as regards usefulness or fitness for living beings, the energy of the universe is in process of deterioration. *W. L. Carpenter, Energy in Nature, p. 67.*

The moral deterioration attendant on a false and shallow life. *Hawthorne, Blithedale Romance, xli.*

= *Syn.* Degeneracy, debasement, degradation, depravation.

deteriorative (dē-tē'ri-ō-rā-tiv), *a.* [*< deteriorate + -ive.*] Causing or tending to deterioration.

The Deteriorative Power of Conventional Art over Nations. *The Athenæum, No. 3156, p. 489.*

deteriority (dē-tē-ri-ō'ri-ti), *n.* [*< L. as if *deteriorita(-s), < deterior, worse: see deteriorate.*] Worse state or quality. [Rare.]

I have shewn that this diminution of age is to be attributed either to the change of the temperature of the air as to salubrity or equality, or else to the deterioration of the diet, or to both these causes. *Ray, Diss. of the World, iii.*

determt, v. t. [ME. *determen*, short for *determinen*, determine: see *determine*, and cf. *term.*] To determine.

Lymmitt & ordinit be the thre estatiz in parliament to determe all causes in the said parliament.

Act. Audit, A. 1489, p. 145. (Jamieson.)

Nocht on held, without discretioun,
Determe withoutin iust cognitioun.

Lauder, Dewtie of Kyngis (E. E. T. S.), i. 424.

determa (de-tēr'mā), *n.* A native wood of Guiana, used for masts, booms, and as planking for vessels. It is avoided by insects.

determent (dē-tēr'ment), *n.* [*< deter + -ment.*] The act of deterring, or the state of being deterred; a cause of hindrance; that which deters.

Nor will the ill success of some be made a sufficient deterrent unto others. *Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.*

These are not all the determents that opposed my obeying you. *Boyle.*

determinability (dē-tēr'mi-nā-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*< determinable: see -bility.*] The quality of being determinable.

determinable (dē-tēr'mi-nā-bl), *a.* [*< ME. determinable, < OF. determinable, F. déterminable = Sp. determinable, < LL. determinabilis, that has an end, < L. determinare, limit, determine: see determine.*] 1. Capable of being determined, fixed, or ascertained with certainty; able to be clearly defined or decided upon: as, a determinable quantity; the meaning of Plato's expression is not determinable.

In sauter [psalter] is sayd a verce ouerte
That speekz a poynt determinable.

Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 593.

The point now before us is not wholly determinable from the bare grammatical use of the words.

South, Sermons, IV. vi.

Social change is facile in proportion as men's places and functions are determinable by personal qualities.

H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 445.

2. In law: (a) Subject to premature termination: as, a lease determinable at the option of the lessor. (b) Liable to be terminated by a contingency yet uncertain or unknown: as, a determinable fee. Thus, a devise being made to A, but in case he should die without leaving issue, then to B, the estate in A during his life is a fee because it may be forever, but is determinable by reason of the contingent limitation. See *fee²*.

determinableness (dē-tēr'mi-nā-bl-ness), *n.* The quality of being determinable. [Rare.]

determinacy (dē-tēr'mi-nā-si), *n.* [*< determinate + -cy.*] Determinateness. [Rare.]

The ear solves its problem with the greatest exactness, certainty, and determinacy.

Helmholtz, Pop. Sci. Lect. (trans.), p. 80.

determinance (dē-tēr'mi-nāns), *n.* [*< OF. determinance, < ML. determinantia, an order, decree, ordinance, conclusion, < L. determinan(-t)-s, ppr. of determinare, determine: see determine, determinant.*] In old universities, the degree or grade of bachelor of arts. See *determination*, 12.

determinant (dē-tēr'mi-nant), *a. and n.* [= *F. déterminant = Sp. Pg. It. determinante, < L. determinan(-t)-s, ppr. of determinare, determine: see determine.*] 1. *a.* Serving to determine; determinative. *Coleridge.*

II. *n.* 1. That which determines, fixes, defines, or establishes something.

However variable the visible antecedents may be, the real determinants—the co-operant factors—are in each case invariant.

G. H. Lewes, Proba. of Life and Mind, II. vi. § 93.

2. In old universities, one who, having taken the lowest degree in arts, had been admitted to act as chief respondent in the Lenten disputations. See *determination*, 12.

Two years later, in due course of his academical studies, this Guillelmus Lauder appears among the *Determinants* in that College (St. Leonard's, in St. Andrews University); which shows that he had qualified himself for taking his Master's degree.

Lauder, Dewtie of Kyngis (E. E. T. S.), Pref., vi.

3. In math., the sum of all the products which can be formed of a square block of quantities, each product containing as a factor one number from each row and one from each column of the block, and each product being affected by the plus or minus sign according as the arrangement of rows from which its factors are

taken (these factors being arranged in the order of the columns from which they are taken) requires an even or an odd number of transpositions to reduce it to the arrangement in the square. A determinant is conventionally denoted by writing the square block of quantities between two vertical lines. For example,

$$\begin{vmatrix} A & B \\ a & b \end{vmatrix} = Ab - aB.$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} A & B & C \\ a & b & c \\ \alpha & \beta & \gamma \end{vmatrix} =$$

$$Aby - Abc + a\beta\gamma - ab\gamma + \alpha Bc - \alpha\beta\gamma.$$

The different products of which a determinant is the sum are called its *elements*. The different quantities which are multiplied to form the elements are called the *constituents* of the determinant. The oblique line of places from the upper left-hand to the lower right-hand corner is called the *principal diagonal*. The conjugate line of places is called the *secondary diagonal*. The square root of the number of constituents is the ordinal number of the *order* or *degree* of the determinant. — **Adjugate determinant**, one each of whose elements is the cofactor of the corresponding term of the determinant to which it is adjugate. — **Axissymmetric determinant**. Same as *symmetric determinant*. See below. — **Bialar determinant**. See *bialar*. — **Bordered determinant**, a determinant whose matrix is formed from another by adding new rows and columns, especially where a single row and column are added, with a zero at their intersection. — **Centrosymmetric determinant**, one which is symmetric with respect to both diagonals. — **Characteristic determinant** of a matrix, the determinant of a matrix formed from the given matrix by adding the same indeterminate quantity to each constituent of the principal diagonal. — **Complementary determinant**, a determinant related to a partial determinant, to which it is said to be complementary, by having for its constituents all the constituents of the total determinant which belong to rows and columns from neither of which any constituent of the partial determinant has been taken, the sign of the complementary determinant being determined by taking its matrix as it stands in the lower right-hand corner of the matrix of the total determinant, when the matrix of the partial determinant has been brought to the upper left-hand corner, without altering the value of the total determinant. — **Composite determinant**, a sum of determinants whose matrices are obtained by successively omitting all the different combinations of n -columns from a rectangular block of quantities having m -rows and m -and n -columns. The composite determinant is usually denoted by writing its oblong matrix with two vertical lines on each side. — **Compound determinant**, a determinant whose constituents are themselves determinants. — **Cubic determinant**, a quantity formed on the analogy of a determinant proper from a cube of quantities as constituents. — **Cyclic determinant**. Same as *circular*. — **Determinant of a linear transformation or substitution**, the determinant whose constituents are the coefficients of the equations of transformation regularly arrayed. — **Functional determinant**, one in which all the constituents in each row are differential coefficients of one quantity, while all the constituents in each column are differential coefficients with respect to one variable. — **Gauche determinant**. Same as *skew determinant*. See below. — **Minor determinant**, or *minor of a determinant*, a determinant whose matrix is formed from the matrix of another determinant by erasing part of the rows and columns. *First minor*, a minor formed by erasing one row and one column; *second minor*, a minor formed by erasing two rows and two columns, etc. — **N -dimensional determinant** of the n th order, a function of n th constituents, analogous to an ordinary determinant. — **Orthosymmetric determinant**, one all the constituents of which, having the sum of the ordinal places of the row and column the same, are equal. — **Partial determinant**. Same as *minor determinant*. — **Persymmetric determinant**, one which is symmetrical with reference to both diagonals. — **Reciprocal determinant**, a determinant each constituent of which is the corresponding first minor of the determinant of which it is the reciprocal. — **Skew determinant**, one in which every constituent of the i th row and j th column is in every case the negative of the one in the j th row and i th column, except on the principal diagonal. Also called *gauche determinant*. — **Skew symmetric determinant**, a skew determinant in which all the constituents of the principal diagonal vanish. — **Symmetric determinant**, one in which the constituent in the i th row and j th column is in every case equal to that in the j th row and i th column. — **Zeroaxial determinant**, one in which the constituents of the principal diagonal are all zeros. [The name *determinant* in a narrower sense was introduced by Gauss, and was first applied in the present sense by Cauchy.]

determinantal (dē-tēr'mi-nan-tal), *a.* [*< determinant + al.*] In math., of or pertaining to determinants.

The existence of a notation for the elements of a *determinantal* product and a knowledge of the properties of the elements facilitate very much the investigation of the laws of repeated *determinantal* multiplication. *T. Muir, Bipartite Functions, Trans. Royal Soc. of Edin., [XXXII. 478.]*

determinate (dē-tēr'mi-nāt), *v. t.* [*< L. determinatus, pp. of determinare, limit, fix, determine: see determine.*] To bring to an end; terminate.

The sky-slow hours shall not *determine*
The dateless limit of thy dear exile.

Shak., Rich. II., i. 3.

determinate (dē-tēr'mi-nāt), *a.* [*< ME. determinat = F. déterminé = Sp. Pg. determinado = It. determinato, < L. determinatus, pp.: see the verb.*] 1. Having defined limits; fixed; defi-

nite; clearly defined or definable; particular: as, a *determinate* quantity of matter.

A *determinate* number of feet.

Dryden, Essay on Dram. Poesy.

He talks of power, for example, as if the meaning of the word power were as *determinate* as the meaning of the word circle.

Macaulay, Utilitarian Theory of Government.

2. Predetermined; settled; positive: as, a *determinate* rule or order.

Being delivered by the *determinate* counsel and foreknowledge of God. *Acts II. 23.*

3*t.* Decisive; conclusive.

I the progress of this business,

Ere a *determinate* resolution, he

(I mean the bishop) did require a respite.

Shak., Hen. VIII., II. 4.

4*t.* Determined upon; intended.

My *determinate* voyage is mere extravagancy.

Shak., T. N., II. 1.

5*t.* Fixed in purpose; resolute; determined.

Like men disused in a long peace; more *determinate* to do, than skilful how to do.

Sir P. Sidney.

There are some curiosities so bold and *determinate* as to tell the very matter of her prayer.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 29.

Determinate idea, an idea not vague, but distinguished from every other. — **Determinate individual**, in logic, a particular individual, designated by name or otherwise, distinguished from others. — **Determinate inflorescence**, in bot., same as *centrifugal inflorescence* (which see, under *centrifugal*). — **Determinate judgment** (Gr. ἀποκρίνον ἀίωμα), a proposition whose subject is a demonstrative pronoun: a term of Stoical logic. — **Determinate problem**, in geom. and analysis, a problem which admits of one solution only, or at least a certain and finite number of solutions: being thus opposed to an *indeterminate problem*, which admits of an infinite number of solutions.

determinately (dē-tēr'mi-nāt-ly), *adv.* 1. With certainty; precisely; in a definite manner.

The principles of religion are . . . *determinately* true or false.

Tillotson.

I have inquired much about Dr. Mead, but can't tell you any thing *determinately*.

Walpole, Letters, II. 226.

We perceive the distance of visible objects more exactly and *determinately* with two eyes than one.

Reid, Enquiry, vi. § 22.

2. Resolutely; with fixed resolve.

Determinately bent that she would seek all loving means to win Zelmene.

Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia.

Before the Reformation, not only were early marriages *determinately* discouraged, but the opportunity for them did not exist.

Froude, Sketches, p. 139.

determinateness (dē-tēr'mi-nāt-ness), *n.* 1. The state of being determinate, certain, or precise.

On the whole, the variations in the object pursued as good . . . have consisted in its acquisition of greater fullness and *determinateness*.

T. H. Green, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 257.

2. The quality of being determined or of persevering fixedness of purpose; determination.

His *determinateness* and his power seemed to make allies unnecessary.

Jane Austen, Mansfield Park, xiv.

determination (dē-tēr'mi-nā'shon), *n.* [*< ME. determination = OF. determinaison, determinoison, F. détermination = Sp. determinación = Pg. determinação = It. determinazione, < L. determinatio(n-), boundary, conclusion, end, < determinare, pp. determinatus, bound, determine: see determine.*] 1. An ending; a putting an end to; termination: as, the *determination* of an estate.

The kynge, by thadvise of his counsell and consent of the parties, makethe a fynyall ende and *determination*.

English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 305.

And of the great appearance there was of a speedy *determination* of that war.

Ludlow, Memoirs, I. 339.

2. Delimitation; the act of setting bounds to or of determining the limits of; specifically, assignment to the proper place in a classification or series.

The particular *determination* of the reward or punishment belongeth unto them by whom laws are made.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, i. § 10.

3. A determining or deciding, as after consideration or examination; specifically, definite or authoritative judicial settlement, as of a controversy or suit.

It may be a question who shal haue the *determination* of such controversie as may arise whether this or that action or speech be decent or indecent.

Purcell, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 220.

4. A decision arrived at or promulgated; an authoritative or final ruling; a determinate opinion or conclusion.

His [the Mufti's] authority is so esteemed that the Emperour will neuer alter a *determination* made by him.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 312.

I have this hour received a despatch from our resident with the *determination* of the republic on that point.

Sterne, Tristram Shandy, iv. 21.

5. The mental act of deciding or resolving; the fixing or settling of a mental purpose; the act of resolve.

For in every voluntary *determination* there are certainly two elements: the consciousness of an energy or effort, and a distinct feeling of satisfaction in making the effort.

Maudsley, Body and Will, p. 87.

What I affirm is that you have a power of determining to act, a power of freely forming the internal act of determination to do something.

Mivart, Nature and Thought, p. 213.

6. A state of mental decision or resolution with regard to something; determined purpose; fixed intention: as, a *determination* to succeed in an enterprise; his *determination* was inflexible.

On the part of the people it [the moral sense] gives rise to what we call a jealousy of their liberties — a watchful *determination* to resist anything like encroachment upon their rights.

H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 206.

7. The quality of being determined; fixedness of purpose; decision of character; resoluteness: as, a man of *determination*.

Violent impulse is not the same as a firm *determination*.

J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, I. 177.

8*t.* In old med., the turning or determining point; the crisis.

He carefully noted the *determination* of these maladies.

Swan, tr. of Sydenham.

9. Tendency or direction. (a) Of the intellect or will toward some object or end by an antecedent mental state (idea or motive), determination being in the mental what causation is in the physical world.

Examination is consulting a guide. The *determination* of the will, upon inquiry, is following the direction of that guide.

Locke, Human Understanding, II. xxi. 50.

(b) Of the blood: abnormal afflux or flow: as, *determination* of blood to the head.

10. The solution of a problem, mathematical or other; an ascertainment of any magnitude or the value of any quantity; especially, a scientific evaluation based upon exact physical measurements: as, a *determination* of the length of the seconds-pendulum. — 11. In logic: (a) The process of adding characters to a notion, and thus rendering it more definite, whether this is done by limiting its scope or by an increase of information.

This notion, in which ego and non-ego are thought as mutually determining, is called by Fichte the category of reciprocal determination (Wechselbestimmung).

Adamsen, Fichte, p. 168.

In the most complete *determination* within our reach, the conception still does not suffice to enable any one to say positively what the perfection of his life would be.

T. H. Green, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 370.

(b) The differentiating character itself that is added in this process.

The different *determinations* of a substance, which are nothing but particular modes in which it exists, are called accidents.

Kant, tr. by Max Müller.

12. [ML. *determinatio questionis*, the answering a question, the posing of theses to be defended.] In Oxford and other old universities: (a) A solemn disputation in which the respondent is a bachelor of arts, and which is preparatory to graduation as master of arts. (b) A disquisition or other act substituted in recent times for the old disputation. The determinations were kept in Lent, and hence often called the *Lent determinations*. Originally, in the University of Paris (the model of most of the old universities of northern Europe, and especially of Oxford and Cambridge), there was but one degree, that of master of arts, carrying with it the right to lecture regularly in the university. The purpose of the determinations was to enable the masters to judge whether the candidate was fit to be presented to the chancellor as candidate for the mastership; and since there were no examinations, there was no other regular means of ascertaining the candidate's fitness. The baccalaureate was at first called the *determinance*, and was originally not a degree, nor conferred by the university, but merely a permission to *determine* or act as chief respondent in the Lent disputations, and was conferred by the "nation." In consequence of this inseparable connection between the baccalaureate and the determinations, the latter are often considered as conditions of the former, although they follow in time.

Hence — 13*t.* A discussion of a question according to the scholastic method, after the model of a disputation.

Another diversity of Method, which is likewise of great weight, is the handling of knowledge by . . . Questions and their *Determinations*, the latter kind whereof, if it be immoderately followed, is as prejudicial to the proceeding of learning as it is to the proceeding of an army to go about to besiege every little fort or hold.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, II.

He [Wyclif] broached some singular opinions on several abstruse points of metaphysics, which led to *determinations* or treatises being published against him.

Encyc. Brit., VIII. 411.

= *Syn.* 3. Conclusion, settlement, termination. — 7. *Resolution*, etc. (see *decision*), firmness.

determinative (dē-tēr'mi-nā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= OF. *determinatif*, F. *déterminatif* = Sp. *Pg. It. determinativo*, < L. as if **determinativus*, < de-

terminatus, pp. of *determine*, *determine*: see *determine*.] **I. a. 1.** Having power to determine, fix, or decide; tending or serving to shape or direct; conclusive.

The determinative power of a just cause.

Abp. Bramhall, Against Hobbes.

Incidents . . . determinative of their course. *J. Taylor*.

2. Of use in ascertaining the species; serving to determine the precise kind of a thing: as, *determinative* tables in the natural sciences (that is, tables arranged for determining the specific character of minerals, plants, etc., and to assist in assigning them to their species); *determinative* signs in hieroglyphics; *determinative* ornaments or structures.

If the term added to make up the complex subject does not necessarily or constantly belong to it, then it is *determinative*, and limits the subject to a particular part of its extension: as, Every pious man shall be happy.

Watts, Logic, II. 2.

Determinative judgment, in logic, a definitive judgment; one in which something is held as true: opposed to *problematical* or *interrogative judgment*.

II. n. That which determines or indicates the character or quality of something else. Specifically—(a) In hieroglyphics, an ideographic sign annexed to a word expressed by a phonetic sign, for the purpose of defining its signification. Thus, the conventional figure of a tree in the Egyptian hieroglyphics is determinative of the general idea *tree*, the particular kind of tree being expressed by the phonetic sign preceding it.

For instance, the picture of a man squatting down is used as the generic *determinative* for the proper names of persons, for pronouns, and participles.

Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet, I. 60.

(b) In gram., a determinative or demonstrative word.

determinato (dā-tēr-mē-nā'tō), *adv.* [It., determined, pp. of *determinare*, < L. *determinare*, *determine*: see *determine*, *a.*, and *determine*.] In music, with resolution or firmness.

determinator (dē-tēr'mi-nā-tor), *n.* [= OF. *determineor*, *determineur*, also *determineur* = It. *determinatore*, < L.L. *determinator*, < L. *determinare*, pp. *determinatus*, *determine*: see *determine*.] One who determines or decides; an arbitrator. [Rare.]

Choose them an author out of all protestant divines, whom they would make umpire and *determinator* between us and them. *Bp. Morton*, Episcopacy Asserted, p. 29.

determine (dē-tēr'min), *v.*; *pret.* and *pp.* *determined*, *prr.* *determining*. [*< ME. determinen*, < OF. *determiner*, F. *déterminer* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *determinar* = It. *determinare*, < L. *determinare*, bound, limit, prescribe, fix, determine, < de- + *terminare*, bound, limit: see *term*, *terminate*, *terminate*.] **I. trans.** 1. To fix the bounds of; mark off; settle; fix; establish.

[God] hath made of one blood all nations of men for to dwell on all the face of the earth, and hath *determined* the times before appointed, and the bounds of their habitation. Acts xvii. 26.

2. To limit in space or extent; form the limits of; bound; shut in: as, yonder hill *determines* our view.

The knowledge of man hitherto hath been *determined* by the view or sight. *Bacon*.

3. To ascertain or state definitely; make out; find out; settle; decide upon, as after consideration or investigation: as, to *determine* the species of an animal or a plant; to *determine* the height of a mountain, or the quantity of nitrogen in the atmosphere.

New Holland is a very large tract of Land. It is not yet *determined* whether it is an island or a main Continent. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 463.

It would be presumption to attempt to *determine* the employments of that eternal life which good men are to pass in God's presence.

J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, I. 4.

Here be facts, character: what they spell *Determine*, and thence pick what sense you may!

Browning, Ring and Book, I. 124.

4. In logic, to explain or limit by adding differences.—**5.** To bring to a conclusion; put an end to; end.

Death *determineth* the manifold incommunities and painfulness of this wretchedness of life.

Sir T. More, Life of Pious, in Utopia, Int., p. lxxx.

Those . . . would flourish but a short period of time, and be out of vogue when that was *determined*.

Swift, Gulliver's Travels, III. 8.

An act of the will whereby an estate at will is *determined* or put an end to. *Blackstone*, Com., II. 146.

Specifically—**6.** To find, as the solution of a problem; end, as a dispute, by judicial or other final decision: as, the court *determined* the cause.

They still beseege him, being ambitious only

To come to blows, and let their swords *determine*

Who hath the better cause.

Fletcher (and another), False One, I. 1.

Milton's subject . . . does not *determine* the fate of single persons or nations, but of a whole species. *Addison*.

In convocation, on the 31st, the question that the pope has no more power than any other bishop was *determined*.

Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 286.

7. To fix or settle definitely; make specific or certain; decide the state or character of.

The character of the soul is *determined* by the character of its God. *Edwards*.

The outer and living margin of the reef grows up to a height *determined* by the constant breaking of the waves. *Darwin*, Coral Reefs, p. 170.

We all, each in his measure, help to *determine*, even if quite unknowingly, what the spirit of the age shall be. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 216.

8. To come to a definite intention in respect of; resolve on; decide: as, he *determined* to remain.

Paul had *determined* to sail by Ephesus. Acts xx. 16.

The surest way not to fall is to *determine* to succeed.

Sheridan.

Murder was *determined*, dared and done.

Browning, Ring and Book, I. 185.

9. To give direction or tendency to; decide the course of: as, impulse may *determine* a moving body to this or that point.

In the tale of Melibæus his [Chaucer's] inimitable faculty of story-telling comes to his aid, and *determines* his sentences to a little more variety and picturesqueness.

S. Lanier, The English Novel, p. 16.

Let celestial aspects admonish and advertise, not conclude and *determine* thy ways.

Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., III. 7.

Uneasiness is the great motive that works on the mind to put it upon action, which for shortness' sake we will call *determining* of the will. *Locke*.

10. To influence the choice of; cause to come to a conclusion or resolution: as, this circumstance *determined* him to the study of law.

Clara Clairmont . . . took credit to herself for having *determined* Shelley to travel abroad.

E. Dowden, Shelley, II. 7.

= **Syn.** 2. To limit.—**6.** To ascertain, find out.—**8.** To decide, conclude.—**10.** To induce, influence, lead.

II. intrans. 1. To come to a decision or resolution; settle definitively on some line of conduct.

Bind 'em fast: when fury hath given way to reason, I will *determine* of their sufferings, Which shall be horrid.

Fletcher (and another), Sea Voyage, III. 1.

If you have laid my papers and books by, I pray let this messenger have them; I have *determined* upon them.

Donne, Letters, xxiii.

2. To come to a close; end; terminate.

Rather deye I wolde and *determine*.

Chaucer, Troilus, III. 379.

3. To come to a determinate end in time; reach a fixed or definite limit; cease to exist or to be in force.

Some estates may *determine* on future contingencies.

Blackstone.

The power of a magistrate was supposed to *determine* only by his own resignation. *J. Adams*, Works, IV. 530.

The Parliament, according to law, *determined* in six months after the decease of the sovereign.

Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., I.

The tax [on sugar] was not imposed without considerable opposition from the merchants, and, granted for eight years only, *determined* in 1693.

S. Dowell, Taxes in England, IV. 23.

determined (dē-tēr'mind), *p. a.* [Pp. of *determine*, *v.*] 1. Limited; restricted; confined within bounds; circumscribed.

His power is *determined*, he may terrify us, but not hurt.

Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 659.

2. Definite; determinate; precisely marked.

The person of a noun singular is *determined* or undetermined. *A. Hume*, Orthographie (E. E. T. S.), p. 28.

Those many shadows lay in spots *determined* and unmoved. *Wordsworth*.

3. Characterized by or showing determination or fixed purpose; resolute: as, a *determined* man; a *determined* countenance; a *determined* effort.—**4.** Unflinching; unfinching; unwavering.

Strictly speaking, it is only Sparta and Athens that can be regarded as *determined* enemies to the Persians.

Von Ranke, Univ. Hist. (trans.), p. 171.

= **Syn.** 3 and 4. Firm, inflexible, staunch, steadfast. **determinedly** (dē-tēr'mind-li), *adv.* In a determined manner; with determination; unwaveringly.

He [the Highlander] is courteous, dutiful, *determinedly* persevering, unflinching as a foe, unwearyed as a friend.

Geikie, Geol. Sketches, II. 50.

determiner (dē-tēr'mi-nēr), *n.* 1. One who decides or determines.

No man or body of men in these times can be the infallible judges or *determiners* in matters of religion to any other men's consciences but their own. *Milton*, Civil Power.

One might as well hope to dissect one's own body and be merry in doing it, as to take molecular physics . . . to be your dominant guide, your *determiner* of motives, in what is solely human. *George Eliot*, In Cross, III. xvii.

2. A determinant bachelor in a university. See *determinant*, 2.

determining (dē-tēr'mi-ning), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *determine*, *v.*] In medieval universities, the act of qualifying for a degree by keeping the act. See *act*, 5.

determining (dē-tēr'mi-ning), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *determine*, *v.*] Having the power of fixing; directing, regulating, or controlling: as, *determining* influences or conditions.

determinism (dē-tēr'mi-nizm), *n.* [*< determine* + *-ism*.] 1. A term invented by Sir William Hamilton to denote the doctrine of the necessitarian philosophers, who hold that man's actions are uniformly determined by motives acting upon his character, and that he has not the power to choose to act in one way so long as he prefers on the whole to act in another way. *Determinism* does not imply materialism, atheism, or a denial of moral responsibility; while it is in direct opposition to fatalism and to the doctrine of the freedom of the will.

If man is only a sample of the universal *determinism*, yet forms purposes, contrives for their accomplishment, and executes them, definite causality and prospective thought can work together, and the field which is occupied by the one is not preoccupied against the other.

J. Martineau, Materialism, p. 195.

2. In general, the doctrine that whatever is or happens is entirely determined by antecedent causes; the doctrine that the science of phenomena consists in connecting them with the antecedent conditions of their existence.

Such knowledge as we are capable of obtaining is strictly limited to what Claude Bernard calls the *determinism* of phenomena; that is to say, we can know only under what determining conditions events capable of recognition through our senses or through consciousness take place.

The Atlantic, Sept., 1878.

determinist (dē-tēr'mi-nist), *n.* and *a.* [*< determine* + *-ist*.] **I. n.** One who supports or favors determinism.

He [man] knows how he himself, though conscious of self-disposal as well as of subjection of nature, presents to the *determinist* the aspect of a machine.

J. Martineau, Materialism, p. 196.

II. a. Relating to the doctrine of determinism.

It seems to me that the root of the Positivists' scorn for theology is the *determinist* doctrine which, in spite of all the evidence of the ages, denies the possibility, and of course therefore the reality, of sin.

Contemporary Rev., LI. 492.

deterministic (dē-tēr'mi-nis'tik), *a.* [*< determinist* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or imbued with the philosophy of determinism.

The *deterministic* doctrine would stand on just as firm a foundation as it does if there were no physical science.

Huxley, Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XL. 801.

dettarration (dē-te-rā'shon), *n.* [*< L. as if "dettarratio" (n.)*, < "dettarrare" > OF. *dettarrer*, F. *détarrer*, dig up, < de, from, + *terra*, earth.] The uncovering of anything which is buried or covered with earth; an unearthing. [Rare.]

This concerns the raising of new mountains, *dettarrations*, or the devolution of earth down upon the valleys from the hills and higher grounds. *Woodward*.

deterrence (dē-tēr'ens), *n.* [*< deterren(t) + -ce*.] The act of deterring, or that which deters; a hindrance; a deterrent. [Rare.]

Whatever punishment any crime required for *deterrence* from its repetition. *Nineteenth Century*, XXI. 111.

deterrent (dē-tēr'ent), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. deterren(t)-s*, ppr. of *deterrenere*, deter: see *deter*.] **I. a.** Having the power or tendency to deter; hindering through fear; preventive.

The *deterrent* effect of such penalties is in proportion to their certainty. *Bentham*, Rationale of Punishment.

The punishments of a future state [have] lost much of their *deterrent* influence.

J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 182.

II. n. That which deters or tends to deter. No *deterrent* is more effective than a punishment which, if incurred, . . . is sure, speedy, and severe.

Bentham, Rationale of Punishment.

But long credits have always been known to be dangerous, and the danger has never proved an effectual *deterrent*.

Contemporary Rev., II. 262.

detersion (dē-tēr'shon), *n.* [= F. *détersion* = Sp. *detersion* = Pg. *detersão*, < L. as if "detersio" (n.), < *detergere*, pp. *detersus*, wipe off: see *deterge*.] The act of cleansing, as a sore.

I endeavoured *detersion*: but the matter could not be discharged. *Wiseman*, Surgery.

detersive (dē-tēr'siv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *détersif* = Sp. Pg. It. *detersivo*, < L. as if "detersivus", < *detersus*, pp. of *detergere*: see *deterge*.] **I. a.** Cleansing; detergent.

The ashes . . . are so acrimonious that they make a lye extremely *detersive*.

Plutarch's Morals (trans.), iii. 319 (Ord MS.).

II. n. A medicine which cleanses.

Painful sordid ulcers, if not timely relieved by *detersives* and lenients. *Wiseman*, Surgery.

detersively (dê-têr'siv-li), *adv.* In a detersive manner.

detersiveness (dê-têr'siv-nes), *n.* The quality of being detersive.

detest (dê-test'), *v. t.* [*F. détester* = *Sp. Pg. detestar* = *It. detestare*, < *L. detestari*, imprecate evil while calling the gods to witness, denounce, hate intensely, < *de-* + *testari*, testify, bear witness, < *testis*, a witness: see *test*², *testify*. Cf. *attest*, *contest*, *protest*, *obtest*.] To hold worthy of malediction; execrate; hate; dislike intensely: as, to *detest* crimes or meanness.

How shall I lose the sin, yet keep the sense,
And love the offender, yet *detest* th' offence?

Pope, *Eloisa* to *Abelard*, l. 192.

But they *detest* Venice as a place of residence, being naturally averse to living in the midst of a people who shun them like a pestilence. *Houelle*, *Venetian Life*, l.

= *Syn.* *Abhor*, *Detest*, etc. (see *hate*); to execrate, view with horror.

detestability (dê-tes-ta-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= *OF. detestabilite*; as *detestabile* + *-ity*: see *-bility*.] The state or quality of being detestable; detestableness.

Nevertheless it is plausibly urged that, as young ladies (Mädchen) are, to mankind, precisely the most delightful in those years, so young gentlemen (Büchen) do then attain their maximum of *detestability*.

Carlyle, *Sartor Resartus*, p. 88.

detestable (dê-tes-ta-bl), *a.* [*OF. detestable*, *F. détestable* = *Sp. detestable* = *Pg. detestavel* = *It. detestabile*, < *L. detestabilis*, execrable, abominable, < *detestari*, execrate, abominate, detest: see *detest*.] To be detested; hateful; abominable; execrable; very odious.

Thou hast defiled my sanctuary with all thy *detestable* things. *Ezek.* v. 11.

Bad affairs and extortions always overtake you in this *detestable* country, at the very time when you are about to leave it. *Bruce*, *Source of the Nile*, l. 46.

= *Syn.* *Odious*, *execrable*, *abhorred*, *vile*. See list under *abominable*.

detestableness (dê-tes-ta-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being detestable; extreme hatefulness.

It is their intrinsic hatefulness and *detestableness* which originally inflames us against them.

Adam Smith, *Moral Sentiments*, ii. § 2.

detestably (dê-tes-ta-bl-i), *adv.* In a detestable manner; very hatefully; abominably; execrably.

A temper of mind rendering men so *detestably* bad, that the great enemy of mankind neither can nor desires to make them worse. *South*.

detestant (dê-tes-tant'), *n.* [*L. detestant(-t)s*, ppr. of *detestari*, detest: see *detest*.] Same as *detester*. [*Rare*.]

You know not what to term them, unless *detestants* of the Romish idolatry. *Bp. Hacket*, *Abp. Williams*, l. 121.

detestate (dê-tes-tât'), *v. t.* [*L. detestatus*, pp. of *detestari*: see *detest*.] To detest.

Whiche, as a mortal enemy, the doctrine of the Gospel doeth *detestate* & abhorre. *J. Dail*, *On John*, Pref.

detestation (dê-tes-tâ'shon), *n.* [*F. détestation* = *Pr. detestatio* = *Sp. detestacion* = *Pg. detestação* = *It. detestazione*, < *L. detestatio(n)-*, < *detestari*, pp. *detestatus*, detest: see *detest*.] Extreme dislike; hatred; abhorrence; loathing: with *of*.

In how different a degree of *detestation* numbers of wicked actions stand there, tho' equally bad and vicious in their own natures! *Sterne*, *Tristram Shandy*, ii. 18.

We are heartily agreed in our *detestation* of civil wars. *Burke*.

detester (dê-tes-têr), *n.* One who detests.

To rob men, and make God the receiver, who is the *detester*, and will be the punisher, of such crimes.

Bp. Hopkins, *On the First Commandment*.

dethrone (dê-thrôn'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dethroned*, ppr. *dethroning*. [*ML. dethronare*, < *L. de-* priv. + *thronus*, a seat, throne: see *throne*. Cf. *disthronize*.] 1. To remove or drive from a throne; depose; divest of royal authority and dignity.

The former class demanded a distinct recognition of the right of subjects to *dethrone* bad princes.

Macauley, *Hist. Eng.*, x.

2. To divest of rule, or of supreme power or authority.

The republicans, being *dethroned* by Cromwell, were the party whose resentment he had the greatest reason to apprehend. *Hume*, *Hist. Eng.*, vi. lxi.

dethronement (dê-thrôn'ment), *n.* [*< dethrone* + *-ment*.] Removal from a throne; deposition of a king, an emperor, or any supreme ruler.

The *dethronement* of a lawful king was held to be as little of a crime as the deposition of a wrongful usurper.

Carte, *Hist. Eng.*

dethroner (dê-thrô'nêr), *n.* One who dethrones.

The hand of our *dethroners* . . . hath prevailed against and (to their power) blotted out the remembrance of the regal and sacerdotal throne.

Armistice, *The Tablet* (ed. 1861), p. 176.

dethronization (dê-thrô-ni-zâ'shon), *n.* [*< ML. as if *dethronizatio(n)-*, < *dethronizare*, pp. *dethronizatus*, equiv. to *dethronare*, dethrone: see *dethrone*. Cf. *disthronize*.] The act of dethroning. [*Rare*.]

As for the queen, when shee was (God knows how farre guilty) advertised of her husband's *dethronization*, shee outwardly expressed . . . great extremity of passion.

Speed, *Edw. II.*, ix. xii. § 73.

detinet (dê'ti-net), *n.* [*L. he detains*, 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. act. of *detinere*, detain: see *detain*.] An old action of debt at common law (chiefly in the phrase *action in the detinet*), founded on the allegation that defendant kept back the money, whether it was money due as his own debt (*debet* and *detinet*, he owes and detains), or was merely withheld, as where he was executor of the debtor. Sometimes used similarly of replevin for a chattel.

detinue (dê'ti-nû), *n.* [*< OF. detinu*, *detenu*, *F. détenu*, pp. of *detenir*, *F. détenir*, detain, < *L. detinere*: see *detain*.] In law, an old form of action, now little used, brought to recover possession of specific articles of personal property unlawfully detained.

By Action of debt, action of *detinue*, bill, plaint, information, or otherwise. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, l. 371.

detiny (dê'ti-ni), *n.* Detention; holding back what is due.

But this little *detiny* is great iniquity.

Rev. T. Adams, *Works*, l. 145.

detonable (dê'tô-nâ-bl), *a.* [*< deton(ate) + -able*.] Capable of detonating, or exploding on ignition.

These grades of dynamite are only rendered *detonable* by the admixture of explosive salts; and therefore the presence of these explosive salts does serve to perform a useful function. *Eissler*, *Mod. High Explosives*, p. 68.

detonate (dê'tô-nât), *v.*; pret. and pp. *detonated*, ppr. *detonating*. [*< L. detonatus*, pp. of *detonare* (> *F. détoner* = *Sp. Pg. detonar*), thunder, < *de-* intensive + *tonare*, thunder: see *thunder*.] I. *trans.* To cause to explode; specifically, to cause to explode with great suddenness and with a loud report.

II. *intrans.* To explode with great suddenness and with a loud noise: as, niter *detonates* with sulphur.

detonating (dê'tô-nâ-ting), *p. a.* Exploding; igniting with a sudden report.—**Detonating bulb**, a small glass bulb cooled quickly as soon as made, and thus subjected to unequal strains of contraction. It will bear considerable pressure, but the scratch of a sharp grain of sand dropped upon it will cause it to fly into pieces. Also called *Prince Rupert's drop*.—**Detonating powders**, or *fulminating powders*, certain chemical compounds which, on being exposed to heat or suddenly struck, explode with a loud report, owing to the fact that one or more of the constituent parts suddenly assume the gaseous state. The chlorid and iodide of nitrogen are very powerful detonating substances. The compounds of ammonia with silver and gold, and the fulminates of silver and mercury, detonate by slight friction, or by the agency of heat, electricity, or sulphuric acid.—**Detonating tube**, a species of eudiometer, being a stout glass tube used in chemical analysis for detonating gaseous bodies. It is generally graduated into centesimal parts, and perforated by two opposed wires for the purpose of passing an electric spark through the gases which are introduced into it, and are confined within it over mercury and water.

detonation (dê'tô-nâ'shon), *n.* [= *F. détonation* = *Sp. detonacion* = *Pg. detonação*, < *L. as if *detonatio(n)-*, < *detonare*, thunder: see *detonate*.] An explosion or sudden report made by heating or striking certain combustible bodies, as fulminating gold; explosion in mass.

Detonation may be defined to be the instantaneous explosion of the whole mass of a body.

Eissler, *Mod. High Explosives*, p. 84.

Demosthenes, in particular, exhibits consummate dexterity in this art [of ordering words with reference to effect]. At his pleasure, he separates his lightning and his thunder by an interval that allows his hearer half to forget the coming *detonation*.

G. P. Marsh, *Lects. on Eng. Lang.*, xvi.

detonative (dê'tô-nâ-tiv), *a.* [*< detonate + -ive*.] Capable of detonating; explosive.

When the gunpowder is exploded by nitro-glycerine, its explosion becomes instantaneous; it becomes *detonative*; it occurs at a much higher temperature, produces a much larger volume of gas, and consequently develops a very much greater force than when exploded alone.

Eissler, *Mod. High Explosives*, p. 69.

detonator (dê'tô-nâ-tôr), *n.* [*< detonate + -or*.] That which detonates; a detonating preparation; a percussion-cap.

The man drew a pistol from under his cloak, and fired full in his face. Had it happened in these days of *detonators*, Frank's chance had been small.

Kingsley, *Westward Ho*, p. 82.

detonization (dê'tô-ni-zâ'shon), *n.* [*< detonize + -ation*.] The act of detonating, as certain combustible bodies.

detonize (dê'tô-niz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *detonized*, ppr. *detonizing*. [*< L. deton-are*, thunder (see *detonate*), + *-ize*.] I. *trans.* To cause to ignite with an explosion; detonate.

Nineteen parts in twenty of *detonized* nitre is destroyed in eighteen days. *Arbuthnot*, *Effects of Air*.

II. *intrans.* To take fire with a sudden report; detonate.

This precipitate . . . *detonizes* with a considerable noise. *Fourcroy*.

detorsion, *n.* See *detortion*.

detort (dê-tôr't'), *v. t.* [*< L. detortus*, pp. of *detorquere* (> *F. détordre*), turn aside, twist out of shape, < *de-*, away, + *torquere*, twist: see *tort*. Cf. *distort*.] Same as *distort*.

They . . . have *detorted* texts of Scripture. *Dryden*.

detortion (dê-tôr'shon), *n.* [= *F. détorsion*, < *L. as if *detortio(n)-* or **detorsio(n)-*, < *detorquere*, pp. *detortus* or *detorsus*, turn aside, twist out of shape: see *detort*.] Same as *distortion*. Also spelled *detorsion*.

Cross those *detorsions*, when it [the heart] downward tends, And when it to forbidden heights pretends.

Donne, *Poems*, p. 327.

detour (de-tôr'), *n.* [*< F. détour*, a turn, bend, circuit, < *détourner*, turn aside: see *detourn*.] A turning; a roundabout or circuitous way; deviation from the direct or shortest road or route.

The path reached an impassable gorge, which occasioned a *detour* of two or three hours.

B. Taylor, *Lands of the Saracen*, p. 162.

Rhymes . . . sometimes, even in so abundant a language as the Italian, have driven the most straightforward of poets into an awkward *detour*. *Lovell*, *Study Windows*, p. 329.

detract (dê-trakt'), *v.* [*< F. détracter* = *Sp. detractor* = *It. detrattare*, < *L. detractare*, also (with vowel-change) *detractare*, depreciate, detract from, also decline, refuse, freq. of *detrahere* (> *It. detrarre* = *Sp. detraer* = *Pg. detrahir* = *Pr. detraire* = *OF. detraire*, > *ME. detrayen*: see *detray*), pp. *detractus*, pull down, take away, disparage, detract from, < *de-*, away, down, + *trahere*, draw: see *tract*.] I. *trans.* 1. To take away; withdraw; abate: now always with a quantitative term as direct object, followed by *from*: as, the defect *detracts little from* the intrinsic value.

Shall I . . . *detract* so much from that prerogative, As to be call'd but viceroy of the whole?

Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 4.

The multitude of partners does *detract nothing from* each man's private share. *Boyle*.

2. To depreciate the reputation or merit of; disparage; belittle; defame.

To malign, traduce, or *detract* the person or writings of Quintus Horatius Flaccus. *B. Jonson*, *Poetaster*, v. 1.

Should I *detract* his worth, 'Twould argue want of merit in myself.

Fletcher (and another), *Love's Cure*, i. 1.

= *Syn.* *Decry*, *Depreciate*, *Detract from*, etc. See *decry*.

II. *intrans.* To take away a part; hence, specifically, to take away reputation or merit: followed by *from*.

King Philip did not *detract from* the nation when he said he sent his armada to fight with men, and not to combat with the winds. *Sir T. Browne*, *Religio Medici*, l. 17.

Such motives always *detract from* the perfect beauty even of good works. *Sumner*, *Fame and Glory*.

"Virtue" and "utility" are ideas not only fundamentally distinct, but so far in natural opposition, that the existence of utility in an action may now and again *detract from* its virtue. *Mirart*, *Nature and Thought*, p. 150.

detractor, *n.* See *detractor*.

detractingly (dê-trak'ting-li), *adv.* In a detracting manner; injuriously.

Rather by a hidden and oblique way insinuate his error to him than *detractingly* blaze it.

Bp. Henshaw, *Daily Thoughts* (ed. 1861), p. 13.

detractio (dê-trak'shon), *n.* [*< ME. detractio*, < *fr. detraction*, < *OF. detraction*, *F. détraction* = *Pr. detraccio*, *detractio* = *Sp. detraccion* = *Pg. detracção* = *It. detrazione*, < *L. detractio(n)-*, a taking away, purging, LL. *detractio*, < *deträhere*, pp. *detractus*, take away, detract: see *detract*.] 1. A withdrawing; a taking away; removal.

You shall enquire of the lawful taking of partridges, and pheasants, or fowl, the *detractio* of the eggs of the said wild fowl, &c.

Bacon, *Charge at Session for the Verge*, p. 18.

2. The act of disparaging or belittling the reputation or worth of a person, with the view to lessen or lower him in the estimation of others; the act of depreciating the powers or performances of another, from envy or malice.

Speaking well of all Mankind is the worst kind of Detraction; for it takes away the Reputation of the good Men in the World, by making all alike.

Wycherley, Plain Dealer, I. 1.

Let malice and the base detracting of contemporary jealousy say what it will, greater originality of genius, more expansive variety of talent, never was exhibited than in our country since the year 1793.

De Quincey, Style, III.

=Syn. 2. Depreciation, disparagement, slander, calumny, defamation, derogation.

detractious (dê-trak'shus), *a.* [*< detract*; cf. *ambitious*, *< ambition*.] Containing detracting; lessening reputation. *Johnson*.

detractive (dê-trak'tiv), *a.* [*< OF. detractif*; as *detract* + *-ive*.] 1. Having the quality or power of drawing or taking away.

Finding that his patient hath any store of herbes in his garden, (the surgeon) straightway will apply a detractive plaster.

E. Knight, Tryall of Truth (1580), fol. 23.

2. Seeking or tending to lessen repute or estimation; depreciative; defamatory.

The iniquity of an envious and detractive adversary.

Bp. Morton, Discharge of Imput., p. 276.

I'll not give

Such satisfaction to detractive tongues,
That publish such foul noise against a man
I know for truly virtuous.

Beau. and Fl. (?), Faithful Friends, I. 1.

detractiveness (dê-trak'tiv-nes), *n.* The quality of being detractive. *Bailey*, 1727. [*Rare*.]

detractor (dê-trak'tor), *n.* [*< ME. detractor*, *< L. detractor*, *< deträhere*, pp. *detractus*, disparage: see *detract*.] One who detracts, or takes away or injures the good name of another; one who attempts to disparage or belittle the worth or honor of another. Sometimes written *detractor*.

His (Milton's) detractors, however, though outvoted, have not been silenced.

Macaulay, Milton.

There was a chorus of praise from former detractors.

Literary Era, II. 152.

=Syn. Slanderer, calumniator, defamer, vilifier.

detractory (dê-trak'tō-ri), *a.* [*< LL. detractorius*, disparaging, *< L. detractor*, a detractor: see *detractor*.] Depreciatory; calumnious; disparaging.

This is . . . detractory unto the intellect and sense of man.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., I. 5.

The detractory lye takes from a great man the reputation that justly belongs to him.

Arbutnot.

detractress (dê-trak'tres), *n.* [*< detractor* + *-ess*.] A female detractor; a censorious woman. [*Rare*.]

If any shall detract from a lady's character unless she be absent, the said detractress shall be forthwith ordered to the lowest place of the room.

Addison.

detrain (dê-trân'), *v.* [*< de-priv.* + *train*.] *I. trans.* To remove from or cause to leave a railway train: said especially of bodies of men: as, to detrain troops. [Of recent introduction.]

II. intrans. To quit a railway train: as, the volunteers detrained quickly and fell into line.

The English are using a new word. Soldiers going out of railway cars detrain.

West Chester (Pa.) Republican, V. 142.

detract, *v. t.* [*ME. detrayen*, *< OF. detraire*, *detrere*, draw away, detract: see *detract*.] To draw away; detract.

But onere I passe, praying withe spyrit gladd
Of this labour that no white me detray.

Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 8.

detract (dê-trekt'), *v.* [*< L. detractare*, *detractare*, refuse, decline, also take away, detract: see *detract*.] *I. trans.* To refuse; decline.

He [Moses] detracted his going into Egypt, upon pretence that he was not eloquent.

Fotherby, Atheomastix (1622), p. 194.

II. intrans. To refuse.

Do not detract; you know th' authority
Is mine.

B. Jonson, New Inn, II. 6.

detractation (dê-trek-tā'shon), *n.* [*< L. detractatio(n)*, *< detractare*, pp. *detractatus*, refuse: see *detract*.] The act of refusing; a declining. *Cockeram*.

detriment (dê-tri-ment), *n.* [*< OF. detriment*, *F. détrimen* = *Sp. Pg. It. detrimento*, *< L. detrimentum*, loss, damage, lit. a rubbing off, *< deterere*, pp. *detritus*, rub off, wear: see *detrere*.] 1. Any kind of harm or injury, as loss, damage, hurt, injustice, deterioration, diminution, hindrance, etc., considered with specific reference, expressed or implied, both to its subject and to its cause: as, the cause of religion suffers great

detriment from the faults of its professors; let the property suffer no detriment at your hands; the consuls must see that the republic receives no detriment; the detriment it has suffered is past remedy.

Also, not to be passionate for small detriments or offences, nor to be a reuenger of them.

Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 249.

Being from the feeling of her own grief brought
By deep surmise of others' detriment.

Shak., Lucrece, I. 1579.

That barefoot Augustinian whose report
O the dying woman's words did detriment
To my best points.

Browning, Ring and Book, II. 320.

2. That which causes harm or injury; anything that is detrimental: as, his generosity is a great detriment to his prosperity.—**3.** In England, a charge made upon barristers and students for repair of damages in the rooms they occupy; a charge for wear and tear of table-linen, etc.—**4.** In *astrol.*, the sign opposite the house of any planet: as, Mars in Libra is in his detriment; the detriment of the sun is Aquarius, because it is opposite to Leo. It is a sign of weakness, distress, etc.—**5.** In *her.*: (a) Same as *decrement*. (b) The state of being eclipsed—that is, represented as partially obscured: said of the sun or moon used as a bearing. =Syn. 1. Disadvantage, prejudice, hurt, evil. See *injury* and *loss*.

detriment (dê-tri-ment), *v. t.* [*< ML. detrimentari*, cause loss, *< L. detrimentum*, harm, loss: see *detriment*, *n.*] To injure; do harm to; hurt.

Others might be detrimented thereby.

Fuller.

detrimental (dê-tri-men'tal), *a.* and *n.* [*< ML. *detrimentalis*, *< L. detrimentum*, harm: see *detriment*.] *I. a.* Injurious; hurtful; causing harm or damage.

Luxuries are rather serviceable than detrimental to an opulent people.

Goldsmith, Voltaire.

Political economy teaches that restrictions upon commerce are detrimental. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 501.

=Syn. Prejudicial, disadvantageous, mischievous, pernicious.

II. n. See the extract. [Slang.]

Perhaps, Mr. Speaker, you don't happen to know what a detrimental is. He is a person who pays great attention to a young lady without any serious intentions, and thereby discourages the intentions of others.

Auberon Herbert.

detrimentally (dê-tri-men'tal-i), *adv.* In a detrimental manner; injuriously.

That the impoverishment of any country, diminishing both its producing and consuming powers, tells detrimentally on the people of countries trading with it, is a commonplace of political economy.

H. Spencer, Data of Ethics, § 81.

detrimentalness (dê-tri-men'tal-nes), *n.* The quality of being detrimental. *Bailey*, 1727. [*Rare*.]

detrital (dê-tri'tal), *a.* [*< detritus* + *-al*.] Consisting of fragments or particles broken or worn away.

The detrital matter which is worn away from the land, and carried along by rivers, contains materials of every degree of coarseness.

Huxley, Physicography, p. 132.

Detrital rock, a rock made up of the debris of other rocks—that is, of material derived from rocks previously consolidated, then broken up by atmospheric or other agencies, and more or less worn by friction or by the action of water.

detrito (dê-tri't'), *a.* [*< L. detritus*, pp. of *deterere*, rub down or away, *< de*, down, away, + *terere*, rub: see *trite*. Cf. *detriment*.] Worn away; worn out. *Clarke*.

detricted (dê-tri'ted), *a.* [*< detrite* + *-ed*.] 1. Worn away; reduced by detrition.

A halfpenny detricted. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IV. 194.

2. Disintegrated; of the nature of detritus.

Long, symmetrical tables, two hundred feet long by eighty broad, covered with large angular rocks and boulders, and seemingly impregnated throughout with detricted matter.

Kane, Sec. Grinn. Exp., II. 157.

detrition (dê-trish'on), *n.* [= *F. détrition*, *< ML. detritio(n)*, *< L. deterere*, pp. *detritus*, rub off: see *detrere*, *detrutus*.] A wearing off; the act of wearing away.

The brush of time is the gradual detrition of time.

Steevens, Note on Shakspeare's 2 Hen. VI.

detritus (dê-tri'tus), *n.* [*< L. detritus*, a rubbing away, *< deterere*, pp. *detritus*, rub away: see *detrere*.] 1. In *geol.*, loose, uncompacted fragments of rock, either water-worn or angular. The term is especially applicable to a material which would be a breccia if consolidated into a rock. See *gravel*, *sand*, and *drift*.

2. More comprehensively, any broken or comminuted material worn away from a mass by

attrition; any aggregate of loosened fragments or particles.

Here Dr. Schliemann encountered a great depth of soil, partly due to the accumulation of detritus from the rocky ground above. *C. T. Newton*, Art and Archaeol., p. 257.

Such natural agents as wind and water, frost and fire, are ever at work in destroying the surface of the land and transporting the resulting detritus.

Athenæum, No. 3067, p. 178.

Words which have thus for ages preserved their exact form in the mass of detritus of which modern languages are composed.

Farrar, Language, xv.

de trop (dê trô). [*F.*, too much, too many: *de*, of; *trop* = *It. troppo*, too much, *< ML. troppus*, *tropus*, a flock, troop: see *troop*.] Literally, too much; hence, in the way; not wanted: applied to a person whose presence is inconvenient: as, he saw he was *de trop*, and therefore retired.

detrude (dê-trôd'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *detruded*, ppr. *detruding*. [= *It. detrudere*, *< L. detrudere*, pp. *detrusus*, thrust down, *< de*, down, + *trudere*, thrust. Cf. *extrude*, *intrude*, *protrude*.] To thrust down or out; push down with force; force into, or as if into, a lower place or sphere.

Such as are detruded down to hell,

Either, for shame, they still themselves retire,

Or, tied in chains, they in close prison dwell.

Sir J. Davies, Immortal, of Soul.

Those philosophers who allow of transmigration . . . are of opinion that the souls of men may, for their misdeeds, be detruded into the bodies of beasts.

Locke, Human Understanding, II. 27.

It [envy] . . . leads him into the very condition of devils, to be detruded [from] Heaven for his meely pride and malice.

Feltham, Resolves, II. 56.

detruncate (dê-trung'kât), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *detruncated*, ppr. *detruncating*. [*< L. detruncatus*, pp. of *detruncare*, lop off, *< de*, off, + *truncare*, lop, shorten by cutting off, *< truncus*, cut short: see *trunk*, *truncate*.] To reduce or shorten by lopping or cutting off a part.

detruncation (dê-trung-kā'shon), *n.* [*< L. detruncatio(n)*, *< detruncare*, lop off: see *detruncate*.] 1. The act of reducing or shortening; the cutting or lopping off of a part.

It may sometimes happen, by hasty detruncation, that the general tendency of the sentence may be changed.

Johnson, Dict., Pref.

2. In *obstet.*, separation of the trunk from the head of the fetus. *Dunglison*.

detrusion (dê-trô'shon), *n.* [*< LL. detrusio(n)*, *< L. detrudere*, pp. *detrusus*: see *detrude*.] The act of thrusting or driving down or away.

From this detrusion of the waters towards the side, the parts towards the pole must be much increased.

Keill, Burnet's Theory of the Earth.

Force of detrusion, in *mech.*, the strain to which a body, as a beam, is subjected when it is compressed in a direction perpendicular to the length of the fibers, the points of support being very near to and on opposite sides of the place at which the force is applied.

detrusor (dê-trô'sor), *n.*; pl. *detrusores* (dê-trô-sô'rêz). [*NL.*, *< L. detrudere*, pp. *detrusus*, expel: see *detrude*.] In *anat.*, a muscle that ejects or expels.

dette, *n.* A Middle English and early modern English form of *debt*.

detumescence (dê-tû-mes'ens), *n.* [= *F. détumescence*, *< L. detumescere*(t)-s, ppr. of *detumescere*, cease swelling, settle down, *< de*, down, + *tumescere*, inceptive of *tumere*, swell: see *tumid*.] Diminution of swelling: opposed to *intumescence*.

The wider the circulating wave grows, still hath it the more subsidence and detumescence.

Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 581.

detur (dê'tér), *n.* [*L.*, let it be given, 3d pers. sing. pres. subj. pass. of *dare*, give; so called from the first word of the Latin inscription accompanying the gift: see *date*.] A prize of books given annually to a certain number of meritorious students at Harvard College.

At one o'clock all those who were fortunate enough to obtain *detura* went to the President [of Harvard College] to receive them. *Josiah Quincy*, Figures of the Past, p. 50.

deturb (dê-têrb'), *v. t.* [*< L. deturbare*, drive, thrust, or cast down, *< de*, down, + *turbare*, throw into disorder, *< turba*, disorder, a crowd, troop: see *turbid*. Cf. *disturb*.] To throw into confusion; throw down with violence.

As soon may the walls of heaven be scaled and thy throne deturbed as he can be felled that is defended with thy power.

Bp. Hall, Invisible World.

deturn (dê-têrn'), *v. t.* [*< F. détourner*, *< OF. destourner*, *destorner*, turn away, *< des-*, away, + *tourner*, turn. Cf. *detour* and *disturn*.] To turn away or aside; divert.

His majesty grantit his express license . . . to alter and deturne a littill the said way, to the mair commodious & better travelling for the lieges.

Acts Jas. VI., 1607 (ed. 1816), p. 388.

The sober aspect and severity of bare precepts *deturn* many from lending a pleased ear to the wholesome doctrine. *Sir E. Digby, Nature of Man's Soul*, iii.

deturpate (dē-tēr-pāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deturpated*, ppr. *deturpating*. [*L. deturpatus*, pp. of *deturpare*, disfigure, < *de-* intensive + *turpare*, defile, < *turpis*, foul: see *turpitude*.] To defile.

Errors, superstitions, heresies, and impieties, which had *deturpated* the face of the Church.

Jer. Taylor, Diss. from Popery, i. 1.

deturpation (dē-tēr-pā'shon), *n.* [*< deturpate*: see *-ation*.] The act of defiling or corrupting; a corruption.

The books of the fathers have passed through the corrections, and *deturpations*, and mistakes of transcribers.

Jer. Taylor, Ductor Dubitantium, iv. 109.

deuce (dūs), *n.* [Also formerly *deuse*, *duce*, early mod. E. also *deuce*, *deuse*, < ME. *deuces*, *deus*, < OF. *Deus*! later *Dieux*! i. e., God! (used, like mod. F. *mon Dieu*! G. *mein Gott*! as an ejaculation of sudden emotion or surprise), < L. *deus*, voc. of *deus*, God: see *deity*. The common derivation from the Celtic (Bret. "*duis*, *tenz*, a phantom, specter, goblin"; ML. "*dius*, *dæmo* apud Gallos") is without sufficient support. Cf. LG. *dūs*, *duus*, G. *dau*, *taus*, used like the E. word: LG. *de dūs*! G. *der daus*! the deuce! G. *was der daus*! what the deuce! *dass dich der daus*! deuce take you! Cf. Fries. *dūs*, a goblin (Outzen); D. *droes*, a giant, LG. *droos*, a lubber, Holstein *druuss*, a giant, used like *dūs*; D. *de droes*! LG. *de droos*! the deuce! LG. *dat di de droos sla*! Holstein *dat ti de druuss hale*! deuce take you! The particular use of the D., LG., and G. words may be due to association with the OF. word, but they are appar. in origin assimilated and transposed forms, respectively, of the word represented by OHG. *durs*, *duris*, *thurs*, *turs*, MHG. *durse*, *dürse*, *dürsch*, also *turse*, *türse*, *türsch*, a giant, demon, = Icel. *thurs* (pron. *thús*), a giant, goblin, dull fellow, = Norw. *tuss*, dial. *tusse*, *tust*, a goblin, kobold, elf, gnome (*tussefolk*, elves), also a dull fellow, = Dan. *tosse*, a booby, fool, = AS. *thurs*, a giant (whence prob. E. *thrush* in *hob-thrush*, q. v., a hobgoblin). The giants or goblins of Teutonic mythology, like the gods of classical mythology, became identified in popular thought with the devils or demons of medieval Christianity. Like other words used in colloquial imprecation, *deuce* has lost definite meaning, and has been subjected (in LG., G., and Scand.) to more or less wilful variation of form and to some mixture with other words. Cf. LG. *de duka*! equiv. to E. the *deuces*! LG. *düker*, *deiker*, *deiker*, the deuce.] The devil: used, with or without the definite article, chiefly in exclamatory or interjectional phrases, expressing surprise, impatience, or emphasis: as, *deuce take you!* go to the deuce! the deuce you did!

Owe! *deuces*! all goes down! *York Plays*, p. 4.

I wish you could tell what a *Deuce* your Head ails. *Prior, Down-Hall*, st. 40.

It was the prettiest prologue as he wrote it; Well! the deuce take me if I can't forget it. *Congreve*.

To play the deuce, to do mischief or damage; annoy or injure a person or thing: often followed by *with*.

Three of them left the door open, and the other two pulled it so spitefully in going out that the little bell played the very deuce with Hepzibah's nerves.

Hawthorne, Seven Gables, p. 73.

deuce (dūs), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *deuce*, *deus*; = MLG. *dus* = OHG. *dūs*, G. *dau* = Sw. Dan. *dus*, deuce in cards, < OF. *deus*, *dous*, F. *deux*, < L. *duos*, acc. of *duo* = E. *two*, q. v.] 1. In cards and other games, two; a card or die with two spots.—2. In lawn-tennis, a stage of the game in which both players or sides have scored 40, and one must score 2, or, if the other has vantage, 3 points in succession in order to win the game.

deuce-ace (dūs'ās), *n.* Two and one; a throw of two dice, one of which turns up one and the other two.

Moth. Then, I am sure, you know how much the gross sum of *deuce-ace* amounts to.

Arn. It doth amount to one more than two. *Moth*. Which the base vulgar call three.

Shak., L. L. L., i. 2.

deuced (dū'sed), *a.* [Sometimes written *deused*, and, for colloq. effect, *doosed*, *doosid*; < *deuce* + *-ed*.] The word combines in a mitigated form the ideas of *devilish* and *damned*.] Devilish; excessive; confounded: as, it is a *deuced* shame: often used adverbially. [Slang.]

Everything is so *deuced* changed.

Darcel, Coningsby, viii. 4.

It'll be a *deuced* unpleasant thing if she takes it into her head to let out when those fellows are here. *Dickens*.

deucedly, deusedly (dū'sed-li), *adv.* Devilishly; confoundedly.

deust, *n.* See *deuce*.

deuse, deused, etc. See *deuce*, etc.

Deus miseratur (dē'us miz'ē-rē-ā'tēr). [*L.* God be merciful: *Deus*, God; *miseratur*, 3d pers. sing. pres. subj. of *misereri*, be merciful: see *miserere*.] The sixty-seventh psalm: so called from its first words in the Latin version. It is used in the Anglican Church as a canticle alternate to the *Nunc dimittis* after the second lesson at Evening Prayer, except on the twelfth day of the month, because it then occurs as one of the appointed psalms for the day. In the American Prayer-book it was the leading canticle in this place till the *Nunc dimittis* was restored in 1836, and has, in turn, the *Benedic, anima mea*, as its alternate.

Deut. An abbreviation of *Deuteronomy*.

deutcephalic (dū-tē-se-fal'ik or -sef'-a-lik), *a.* [*< deutcephalon* + *-ic*.] Same as *diencephalic*.

deutcephalon (dū-tē-sef'-a-lon), *n.* [*NL.*, < Gr. *deutēros*, second, + *ἐγκέφαλος*, brain.] Same as *diencephalon*.

deuterion (dū-tē'ri-on), *n.* [*NL.*, < Gr. *deutērion*, or pl. *deutēria*, the afterbirth, neut. of *deutērios*, < *deutēros*, second.] In *anat.*, the afterbirth or secundines.

deutero- [*LL.*, *NL.*, etc., *deutero-*, < Gr. *deutēros*, second, < *devo*, = E. *two*, + compar. suffix *-teros*.] An element in words of Greek origin, meaning 'second.'

deuterocanonical (dū'tē-rō-kā-non'-i-kal), *a.* [*< Gr. deutēros*, second, + *κανονικός*, canonical.] Forming or belonging to a second canon.—**Deuterocanonical books**, those books of the Bible as received by the Roman Catholic Church which are regarded as constituting a second canon, accepted later than the first, but of equal authority. These books are, in the Old Testament, most of those called the Apocrypha in the King James Bible, and in the New Testament those known as antilegomena. See *antilegomena* and *Apocrypha*.

deuterogamist (dū'tē-rō-gā-mist), *n.* [*< deutero-* + *gamist*.] One who marries a second time.

He had published for me against the deuterogamists of the age. *Goldsmith, Vicar*, xviii.

deuterogamy (dū'tē-rō-gā-mi), *n.* [= F. *deutérogamie*, < Gr. *deutērogammaia*, a second marriage, < *deutēros*, second, + *γάμος*, marriage.] A second marriage after the death of the first husband or wife, or the custom of contracting such marriages.

You behold before you . . . Dr. Primrose, the monogamist. . . . You here see that . . . divine who has so long . . . fought against the deuterogamy of the age.

Goldsmith, Vicar, xiv.

deutero-genic (dū'tē-rō-jen'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. deutēros*, second, + *γενος*, race (see *genus*), + *-ic*.] Of secondary origin: specifically applied in geology to those rocks which have been derived from the protogenic rocks by mechanical action.

deuteromesal (dū'tē-rō-mē'sal), *a.* [*< Gr. deutēros*, second, + *μέσος*, middle, + *-al*.] Literally, second and median: applied in entomology, by Kirby and other early entomologists, to a series of cells in the wings of hymenopterous insects, called the first and third discoidal and first apical cells by most modern hymenopterists.

Deuteronomic (dū'tē-rō-nom'ik), *a.* [*< Deuteronomy* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the book of Deuteronomy: as, the *Deuteronomic* code.

Deuteronomical (dū'tē-rō-nom'-i-kal), *a.* Same as *Deuteronomic*.

This is the second code, and is called the *Deuteronomical* Code, because it makes up the bulk of the book of Deuteronomy. *Mivart, Nineteenth Century*, XXII. 39.

Deuteronomist (dū'tē-rō-nō-mist), *n.* [*< Deuteronomy* + *-ist*.] 1. The writer or one of the writers of the book of Deuteronomy.

It appears certain that the decalogue as it lay before the *Deuteronomist* did not contain any allusion to the creation. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXI. 125.

2. One of the school of criticism which regards Deuteronomy as a product of an era of Jewish history long subsequent to the days of Moses.

Deuteronomistic (dū'tē-rō-nō-mis'tik), *a.* [*< Deuteronomist* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the writer or writers of the book of Deuteronomy. The word is used in that school of criticism which regards Deuteronomy as a product of an era of Jewish history long subsequent to the days of Moses.

The process of "prophetic" or "Deuteronomistic" editing. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXI. 111.

Deuteronomy (dū'tē-rō-nō-mi), *n.* [= F. *deutéronome* = Sp. Pg. It. *deuteronomio*, < LL. *deuteronomium*, < LG. *deutēronomion*, the second law, the fifth book of the Pentateuch, < Gr. *deutēros*, second, + *νόμος*, law.] The second law, or sec-

ond statement of the law: the name given to the fifth book of the Pentateuch, consisting chiefly of three addresses purporting to have been made by Moses to Israel shortly before his death. The Mosaic origin of the book is disputed by many modern critics, as is also the date of composition, which some regard as subsequent to Isaiah. Abbreviated *Deut*.

deuteropathia (dū'tē-rō-path'-i-ā), *n.* [*NL.*: see *deuteropathy*.] Same as *deuteropathy*.

deuteropathic (dū'tē-rō-path'-ik), *a.* [= F. *deutéropathique*; as *deuteropathy* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to deuteropathy.

deuteropathy (dū'tē-rōp'-a-thi), *n.* [= F. *deutéropathie*, < NL. *deuteropathia*, < Gr. *deutēros*, second, + *πάθος*, suffering.] In *pathol.*, a secondary affection, the result of another and antecedent affection, as retinitis from nephritis.

deuteroscopy (dū'tē-rōs'-kō-pi), *n.* [= F. *deutéroscopie*, < Gr. *deutēros*, second, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] 1. Second sight. [Rare.]

I felt by anticipation the horrors of the Highland seers, whom their gift of *deuteroscopy* compels to witness things unmeet for mortal eyes. *Scott*.

2. The second view, or that which is seen upon a second view; the meaning beyond the literal sense; second intention. [Rare.]

Not attaining the *deuteroscopy*, or second intention of the words, they are fain to omit their consequences, coherences, figures, or tropologies. *Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.*

deuterostoma (dū'tē-rōs'-tō-mā), *n.*; pl. *deuterostomata* (dū'tē-rō-stō'-mā-tā). [*NL.*, < Gr. *deutēros*, second, + *στόμα*, mouth.] A secondary blastopore; a blastopore formed after or otherwise than as an archæostoma.

Deuterostomata (dū'tē-rō-stō'-mā-tā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, neut. pl. of *deuterostomatus*: see *deuterostomatous*.] A prime division of the phylum *Vermes*, including those worms, such as most annelids, the *Polychæta*, and *Sagitta*, which are deuterostomatous: opposed to *Archæostomata*.

deuterostomatous (dū'tē-rō-stōm'-a-tus), *a.* [*< NL. deuterostomatus*, < *deuterostoma*, q. v.] Having a deuterostoma; characterized by a secondary instead of a primary blastopore: opposed to *archæostomatous*.

In certain . . . *deuterostomatous* Metazoa, the meso-blast becomes excavated, and a "perivisceral cavity" and vessels are formed in quite another fashion. *Huxley, Encyc. Brit.*, II. 52.

deuterozooid (dū'tē-rō-zō'id), *n.* [*< Gr. deutēros*, second, + *ζοῖδ*, q. v.] A secondary zooid; a zooid produced by gemmation from a zooid; a proglottis.

deuterohydroret, deutohydroguret (dūt-, dū'-tō-hi-drog'-ū-ret), *n.* [*< Gr. deutēros*, second, + *hydrog(en) + -uret*.] In *chem.*, an old term for a compound of two equivalents of hydrogen with one of some other element.

deuto- [Abbr. of *deutero-*, < Gr. *deutēros*, second: see *deutero-*.] In *chem.*, a prefix which denotes strictly the second term in an order or a series. Often used as equivalent to *bi-* or *di-* with reference to the constitution of compounds, distinguishing them from *mono-* or *proto-* compounds.

deuterohydroret, n. See *deuterohydroret*.

deutomala (dū-tō-mā'lā), *n.*; pl. *deutomalæ* (-læ). [*NL.*, < Gr. *deutēros*, second, next, + L. *mala*, cheek-bone, jaw, < *mandere*, chew, masticate: see *mandible*.] The second pair of jaws, or mouth-appendages, of the *Myriapoda*, forming the so-called labium or under lip of Savigny and later authors. In the chilognaths they have a superficial resemblance to the labium of winged insects; but the corresponding pair of appendages in *Chilopoda* are not only unlike the labium of *Hexapoda*, but entirely different in structure from the homologous parts in chilognaths.

deutomalal (dū-tō-mā'lal), *a.* [*< deutomala* + *-al*.] Same as *deutomalal*.

deutomalal (dū-tō-mā'lār), *a.* [*< deutomala* + *-ar*.] Of or pertaining to the deutomala of a myriapod.

deutomerite (dū-tōm'-g-rit), *n.* [*< Gr. deutēros*, second, + *μερος*, a part, + *-ite*.] In *zool.*, the larger posterior one of the two cells of a diactinidan or septate gregarine, as distinguished from the smaller anterior one called *protomerite*.

deutoplasm (dū'tō-plazm), *n.* [*< Gr. deutēros*, second, + *πλάσμα*, anything formed, < *πλάσσειν*, form, mold.] In *embryol.*, secondary, nutritive plasm, or food-yolk: a term applied by the younger Van Beneden to that portion of the yolk of an egg or ovum which furnishes food for the nourishment of the embryo, but does not enter directly into its formation or germination. The great bulk of the yolk of meroblastic ova, as birds' eggs, consists of the nutritive deutoplasm or food-

yolk, as distinguished from the protoplasm or tread, which makes up into the body of the chick.

In fact, the contents of every egg consist of two parts — (1) of a viscous albuminous protoplasm; and (2) of a fatty granular matter, the *deutoplasm* or food yolk. The first is derived from the protoplasm of the original germinal cell, while the yolk is only secondarily developed with the gradual growth of the first; and not unfrequently it is derived from the secretion of special glands.

Claus, Zoology (trans.), I. 111.

deutoplasmic (dū-tō-plaz'mik), *a.* [*< deutoplasm + -ic.*] Of or pertaining to deutoplasm; having the character or quality of deutoplasm; consisting of deutoplasm. Also *deutoplastic*.

In the young unfertilized ova a small protoplasmic and larger deutoplasmic portion are readily distinguished.

Jour. Roy. Micros. Soc., 2d ser., VI. 224.

deutoplasmigenous (dū-tō-plaz-mij'e-nus), *a.* [*< deutoplasm + (-i)-genous, q. v.*] Producing deutoplasm, as a deutoplasmic ovum, or an animal whose ova are meroblastic. *Smithsonian Report*, 1881, p. 425.

deutoplastic (dū-tō-plas'tik), *a.* [*< Gr. δευτερ (epos), second, + πλαστικός, verbal adj. of πλασσειν, form, + -ic: see plastic.*] Same as *deutoplasmic*.

deutopsyche (dū-top-si'kē), *n.* [*< Gr. δευτερ (epos), second, + ψυχή, breath, life, spirit, soul.*] Haeckel's name for that part of the brain which is usually called the *diencephalon* or *thalamencephalon*; a part of the brain consisting chiefly of the optic thalami.

deutoscolex (dū-tō-skō'leks), *n.*; pl. *deutoscolexes* (-li-sēz). [*< Gr. δευτερ (epos), second, + σκώληξ, worm.*] A secondary scolex or daughter-cyst developed within or from a scolex or cystic worm; a bladder-worm inclosed in another, as, in an echinococcus, the hydatid of *Tænia echinococcus*. See cut under *Tænia*.

deutotergite (dū-tō-tēr'jit), *n.* [*< Gr. δευτερ (epos), second, + L. tergum, back, + -ite².*] In *Entom.*, the second dorsal segment of the abdomen.

deutova. Plural of *deutorum*.

deutovertebra (dū-tō-vēr'tē-brā), *n.*; pl. *deutovertebræ* (-brē). [*< Gr. δευτερ (epos), second, + L. vertebra, vertebra.*] In Carus's nomenclature (1828), one of the segments of the vertebral column exclusive of ribs and limbs; a vertebra in an ordinary sense.

He [Carus] makes what he calls proto-, deuto-, and tritovertebra; the first (ribs) enveloping the body and its viscera in relation with vegetative life; the second (vertebræ) protecting the nervous system; and the third (limbs) becoming the osseous framework which sustains the muscular and locomotive organs.

S. Kneeland, Jr., Amer. Cyc., XIII. 424.

deutovertebral (dū-tō-vēr'tē-brāl), *a.* [*< deutovertebra + -al.*] Having the character or quality of a deutovertebra; vertebral in an ordinary sense.

deutovum (dū-tō-vum), *n.*; pl. *deutova* (-vū). [*< Gr. δευτερ (epos), second, + L. ovum, egg.*] Same as *metovum*.

deutoxid (dū-tok'sid), *n.* [*< Gr. δευτερ (epos), second, + oxid.*] In *chem.*, a term formerly employed to denote the second stage of oxidation, or a compound containing two atoms of oxygen to one or more of a metal: as, the *deutoxid* of copper; the *deutoxid* of mercury, etc. Also *deutoxide*, *binoxid*, *binoxide*, and *deutoxyde*, *binoxyde*, *dioxid*.

Later in the earth's history are the *deutoxides*, *tritoxides*, *peroxides*, etc.; in which two, three, four, or more atoms of oxygen are united with one atom of metal or other element.

H. Spencer, Universal Progress, p. 40.

Deutzia (doit'si-ä), *n.* [*< NL., named after Deutz, a botanist of Amsterdam.*] A saxifrageous genus of handsome flowering shrubs of China and Japan, frequent in cultivation, bearing numerous panicles of white flowers. There are six or seven species, the common cultivated ones being *D. crenata* and the smaller species *D. gracilis*, of which there are several varieties.

deux-temps (dē'ton'), *n.* [*< F.: deux, two; temps, < L. tempus, time: see deuce² and temporal.*] A rapid form of the waltz, containing six steps to every two of the trois-temps or regular waltz. The name is given both to the dance and to the music composed for it. Also called *valse à deux temps* or *deux-temps waltz*.

A girl who could . . . sit in the saddle for a twenty-mile ride and dance the *deux-temps* half the night afterward.

Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 612.

deuzant, *n.* A kind of apple.

Nor is it ev'ry apple I desire,
Nor that which pleaseth ev'ry palate best;
'Tis not the lasting *deuzan* I require,
Nor yet the red-cheek'd queening I request.

Quarles, Emblems, v. 2.

dev (dev), *n.* [*Hind. dev, Pers. div, Zend daeva, a demon, an evil spirit, Skt. deva, a god: see*

deva, deity.] In *Persian myth.*, an evil spirit; a ministering demon of Ahriman. Sometimes written *deev* (Pers. div). See *deva*.

Among the Persians the Indian terminology is transposed, the great Asura representing the good creating principle, and the *devs* being the evil spirits.

Amer. Cyc., V. 793.

deva (dā'vā), *n.* [*Skt. (Hind., etc.), divine, a divinity, a god: see deity.*] 1. In *Hindu myth.*, a god or divinity; one of an order of good spirits, opposed to the *asuras*, or wicked spirits.

The *Devas* knew the signs, and said,
Buddha will go again to help the World.

E. Arnold, Light of Asia, I. 13.

2. [*cap.*] [*NL.*] In *zool.*, a genus of lepidopterous insects. *Walker*, 1857.

devalgate (dē-val'gāt), *a.* [*< NL. *devalgatus, < L. de, away, + valgus, bow-legged.*] Having bowed legs; bandy-legged. *Thomas*, Med. Diet.

devall (de-väl'), *v. i.* [*< Sc., also written devald; appar. < OF. devaller, < ML. devallare, descend, send down, demit (cf. devallis, down-hill), < L. de, down, + vallis, valley. Cf. avale. The sense in E. is appar. due in part to default, default.*] To intermit; cease. *Jamieson*.

devall (de-väl'), *n.* [*< Sc., also written devald; from the verb.*] Stop; cessation; intermission: as, it rained ten days without *devall*.

Devā-nagari (dā-vā-nā'gā-ri), *n.* [*Skt., lit. Nagari of the gods, < deva, a god, + nagari, one of the alphabets of India, that in which the Sanskrit is usually written: see Nagari.*] The Sanskrit alphabet: same as *Nagari*.

The term *Devānagari*, which would mean the divine or sacred Nagari, is not used by the natives of India, and seems to have been invented by some ingenious Anglo-Indian about the end of the last century. It has, however, established itself in works on Indian Paleography, and may be conveniently retained to denote that particular type of the Nagari character employed in printed books for the sacred Sanskrit literature, while the generic term Nagari may serve as the designation of the whole class of vernacular alphabets of which the *Devānagari* is the literary type.

Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet, II. 349.

devaporation (dē-vap-ō-rā'shon), *n.* [*< *devaporate, v. (< de-priv. + vapor + -ate²): see -ation, and cf. evaporate.*] The change of vapor into water, as in the formation of rain. *Smart*.

devast (dē-vāst'), *v. t.* [*< F. dévaster = Sp. Pg. devastar = It. devastare, < L. devastare, lay waste: see devastate.*] To lay waste; devastate.

The thirty years' war that devastated Germany did not begin till the eighteenth year of the seventeenth century, but the seeds of it were sowing some time before.

Bolingbroke, Study of History.

devastate (dev'as-tāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *devastated*, ppr. *devastating*. [*< L. devastatus, pp. of devastare, lay waste (see devast), < de, away, + vastare, lay waste, < vastus, waste, desolate, vast: see vast and waste.*] To lay waste; ravage; make desolate.

In the midst of war Cyprus was again, for the third time since the Black Death, devastated by the plague.

Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 200.

All the tides
Of death and change might rise
And devastate the world, yet I could see
This steady shining spark
Should live eternally.

C. Thaxter, Footprints in the Sand.

devastation (dev-as-tā'shon), *n.* [= *F. dévastation = Sp. devastacion = Pg. devastacão = It. devastazione, < L. as if *devastatio(n)-, < devastare, devastate: see devastate.*] 1. The act of devastating, or the state of being devastated; waste; ravage; havoc.

Even now the devastation is begun,
And half the business of destruction done.

Goldsmith.

Simple devastation
Is the worm's task, and what he has destroyed
His monument.

Lowell, Oriental Apologue.

2. In *law*, waste of the goods of a deceased person by an executor or administrator. = *Syn.* 1. Waste, destruction, ruin, rapine.

devastator (dev'as-tā-tor), *n.* [= *F. devastateur = Sp. Pg. devastador = It. devastatore, < LL. devastator, < L. devastare, lay waste: see devastate.*] One who or that which devastates or lays waste. *Emerson*.

devastatit (dev-as-tā'vit), *n.* [*L., he has wasted, 3d pers. sing. perf. ind. act. of devastare: see devastate.*] In *law*, the waste or misapplication of the assets of a deceased person committed by an executor or administrator.

devastitation (dē-vās-ti-tā'shon), *n.* [*Irreg. for devastation.*] Devastation.

Wherefore followed a pitiful devastation of Churches and church-buildings in all parts of the realm.

Heylin, Hist. Presbyterians, p. 164.

devaunt (dē-vānt'), *v. t.* [*< OF. desvanter, boast much, < des- + vanter, boast: see vaunt.*] To boast; vaunt. *Davies*.

To the most notable slander of Christ's holy evangel, which in the form of our profusion, we did ostentate and openly devaunt to keep moost exactly.

Quoted in Fuller's Ch. Hist., VI. 820.

devel¹, *a. and v.* A Middle English form of *deaf* or *deave*.

deve² (dēv), *v.* [*Prov. Eng.*] A dialectal form of *dive*.

devel^{1,1}, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *devil*.

devel² (dēv'l), *n.* [*< Sc., also written devle, a blow. Origin uncertain.*] A very hard blow.

Death's gien the lodge an unco devel —
Tam Samson's deld!

Burns, Tam Samson's Elegy.

Ae gude downright devel will split it, I see warrant ye.
Scott, Antiquary, xxv.

devel² (dēv'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *develed*, *develled*, ppr. *develing*, *develving*. [*< devel², n.*] To give a heavy blow to.

develin (dēv'e-lin), *n.* See *deviling*, 3.

develop (dē-vel'up), *v.* [*< Also develop; < F. développer, OF. desenvolver, desveloper, desvoloper, < E. disveloped, unfold, unwrap, set forth, reveal, explain, bring out, develop (= Pr. desvolupar, desvolupar = It. sviluppare), < des-, L. dis-, apart, + *veloper, found elsewhere only in enveloper, wrap up: see envelop.*] 1. *trans.* 1. To uncover or unfold gradually; lay open by successive steps; disclose or make known in detail, as something not apparent or withheld from notice; bring out or work out in full: as, the general began to develop the plan of his operations; to develop a plot; to develop an idea.

The character of Tiberius is extremely difficult to develop.

Cumberland.

From the day of his first appearance, [Pitt was] always heard with attention; and exercise soon developed the great powers which he possessed.

Macaulay, William Pitt.

Would you learn at full
How passion rose thro' circumstantial grades
Beyond all grades develop'd!

Tennyson, Gardener's Daughter.

In him [Keats] a vigorous understanding developed itself in equal measure with the divine faculty.

Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 326.

2. In *photog.*, to induce the chemical changes in (the film of a plate which has been exposed in the camera or of a gelatino-bromide print) necessary to cause a latent image or picture to become visible, and, in the case of a negative, to assume proper density to admit of reproduction by a process of printing.—3. In *biol.*, to cause to go through the process of natural evolution from a previous and lower stage, or from an embryonic state to a later and more complex or perfect one.

Where eyes are so little developed that approaching objects are recognized only as intercepting the sunshine, it is obvious that contrasts of light and shade which seem marked to animals with developed eyes are quite imperceptible.

H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 92.

4. In *math.*: (a) To express in an extended form, as in a series, which lends itself more readily to computation or other treatment. (b) To bend, as a surface; especially, to unbend into a plane. = *Syn.* 1. To uncover, unfold, disentangle, exhibit, unravel.

II. intrans. 1. To advance from one stage to another by a process of natural or inherent evolution; specifically, in *biol.*, to pass from the lowest stage through others of greater maturity toward the perfect or finished state: as, the fetus develops in the womb; the seed develops into the plant.

Because not poets enough to understand
That life develops from within.

Mrs. Browning, Aurora Leigh, II.

The peripheral cells of the developing wood become those which have their liquid contents squeezed out longitudinally and laterally with the greatest force.

H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 282.

2. To become apparent; show itself: as, his schemes developed at length; specifically, in *photog.*, to become visible, as a picture under the process of development. See *development*, 5.—3. In *biol.*, to evolve; accomplish an evolutionary process or result.

developable (dē-vel'up-a-bl), *a. and n.* [*< develop + -able, after F. développable.*] 1. Capable of developing or of being developed.

Music at this time bounds forward in the joy of an infinitely developable principle.

S. Lamier, The English Novel, p. 142.

2. In *geom.*, reducible to a plane by bending: applied to a particular species of ruled surface, otherwise called a *torse*, which is conceived as formed by an infinite succession of straight lines, each intersecting the next.—**Developable helicoid.** See *helicoid*.

II. n. In *geom.*, a singly infinite continuous succession of straight lines, each intersecting the next; a *torse*. The word *developable* is used as a noun by modern geometers, because they do not consider this locus to be properly a surface. It is rather a skew curve regarded under a particular aspect. A developable is generated by a line which turns about a point in itself, while this point moves along the line. The locus of the point is a skew curve, called the edge of regression of the developable, to which the line is constantly tangent. The developable is thus the locus of tangents of a skew curve. Considering the osculating plane at any fixed point of this curve, the moving tangent comes up to this plane so that for an instant its motion is in the plane and then passes off; and the result is that the curve is a cuspidal edge of the developable considered as a surface.—**Polar developable** of a skew curve, the surface enveloped by its normal planes. The locus of the center of curvature of the skew curve is the edge of regression, while the axis of curvature is the generator of the polar developable.

developed (dê-vel'up-t), *p. a.* [Pp. of *develop*, *v.*] 1. Unfolded; laid open; disclosed.—2. In *her.*, same as *disdeveloped*.

developer (dê-vel'up-er), *n.* One who or that which develops or unfolds.

The first developers of jury trial out of the different processes and judicial customs which various races and rulers had imported into this island, or had created here.

Sir E. Cressy, Eng. Const.

Specifically, in *photog.*, the chemical bath in which a sensitized plate or paper is, after a photographic exposure to the light, immersed to develop or bring out the latent image. Developers for the ordinary dry-plate process may be divided into two principal classes, *alkaline developers* and *ferrous-oxalate developers*, the first generally employing carbonate of soda or potash in combination with pyrogallol acid, and the second using oxalate of potash with protosulphate of iron. The results obtained are practically the same with either bath, the latent image in the film being made visible, and the chemical changes induced being fixed, or made permanent in the fixing bath, which follows the developing bath. Many other chemicals may be used in development, either in combination with some of those mentioned above or in independent combinations. See *photography*.

M. Balagny claims "that with this chemical he has developed plates without fog in such a light as would have been impossible . . . with other known developers."

Philadelphia Ledger, Feb. 23, 1883.

development (dê-vel'up-ment), *n.* [Also *développement*; < F. *développement*, < *développer*, develop: see *develop* and *ment*.] 1. A gradual unfolding; a full disclosure or working out of the details of something, as the plot of a novel or a drama, an architectural or a military plan, a financial scheme, etc.; the act of evolving or unraveling.—2. The internal or subjective process of unfolding or expanding; the coming forth or into existence of additional elements, principles, or substances; gradual advancement through progressive changes; a growing out or up; growth in general: as, the *development* of the mind or body, or of a form of government; the *development* of the principles of art or of civilization.

A new development of imagination, taste, and poetry. Channing.

But this word *development* . . . implies not only outward circumstances to educate, but a special germ to be educated.

J. F. Clarke, Ten Great Religions, i. 7.

Specifically—3. In *biol.*, the same as *evolution*: applied alike to an evolutionary process and its result.

Development, then, is a process of differentiation by which the primitively similar parts of the living body become more and more unlike one another.

Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 20.

4. In *math.*: (a) The expression of any function in the form of a series; also, the process by which any mathematical expression is changed into another of equivalent value or meaning and of more expanded form; also, the series resulting from such a process. (b) The bending of a surface into a plane, or of all its infinitesimal parts into parts of a plane. (c) The bending of a non-plane curve into a plane curve.—5. In *photog.*, the process by which the latent image in a photographically exposed sensitive film is rendered visible through a chemical precipitation on that portion of the sensitized surface which has been acted on by light. The matter deposited varies with the nature of the process. In the daguerreotype process it is mercury; in negative processes with salts of silver it is silver combined with organic matter.

6. In *music*: (a) The systematic unfolding, by a varied rhythmic, melodic, or harmonic treatment, of the qualities of a theme, especially in a formal composition like a sonata. (b) That

part of a movement in which such an unfolding of a theme takes place.—**Alkaline development.** See *alkaline*.—**Binomial development.** See *binomial*.—**Theory of development.** (a) In *theol.*, the theory that man's conception of his relations to the infinite is progressive but never complete. (b) In *biol.*, the theory of evolution (which see, under *evolution*).—**Syn.** 1. Unraveling, disentanglement.—3. Growth, evolution, progress, ripening.

developmental (dê-vel'up-men-tal), *a.* [*< development + -al.*] 1. Pertaining to development; formed or characterized by development: as, the *developmental* power of a germ.

For, while the plant had first to prepare the pabulum for its *developmental* operations, the animal has this already provided for it.

W. B. Carpenter, in Grove's Corr. of Forces, p. 421.

2. In *biol.*, the same as *evolutionary*.

The Greek nose, with its elevated bridge, coincides not only with æsthetic beauty, but with *developmental* perfection.

E. D. Cope, Origin of the Fittest, p. 148.

developmentally (dê-vel'up-men-tal-i), *adv.* In a developmental manner; by means of or in accordance with the principles of the development theory; as regards development.

I conceive then that the base of the skull may be demonstrated *developmentally* to be its relatively fixed part, the roof and sides being relatively movable.

Huxley, Man's Place in Nature, p. 171.

developmentist (dê-vel'up-men-tist), *n.* [*< development + -ist.*] One who holds or favors the doctrine of development; an evolutionist.

The assumption among religious *developmentists* is that we cannot have the artistic and literary progress without an increased complication of creeds and dogmas, but to that I distinctly demur.

J. Owen, Evenings with Skeptics, II. 220.

devenustate, *v. t.* [*< LL. devenustatus*, pp. of *devenustare*, disfigure, deform; < L. *de-priv.* + *LL. venustare*, make beautiful; < L. *venustus*, beautiful; < *Venus*, the goddess of love and beauty: see *Venus*.] To deprive of beauty or grace.

Of beauty and order *devenustated*, and exposed to shame and dishonour.

Waterhouse, Apol. for Learning (1653), p. 245.

devert, *n.* [Early mod. E. also *devoir*, < ME. *dever*, < AF. **dever*, OF. *deveir*, *devoir*, F. *devoir*, debt, duty, homage, < *deveir*, *devoir*, F. *devoir* = Pr. *dever* = Sp. Pg. *deber* = It. *devere*, owe, < L. *debere*, owe: see *debt*, *debit*, and cf. *devoir*, a mod. form of *dever*. Hence *endeavor*, q. v.] Duty; obligation.

Than seide the kynge Carados, "I wote not what eche of yow will do; but as for me, I will go hym a-gayns, and yet I haue nede of socour and helpe, so do ye your *dever*."

Martin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 162.

devergence, divergency (dê-ver'jens, -jen-si), *n.* Same as *divergence, divergency*. [Rare.]

deversoir (de-ver'swôr), *n.* [*< F. deversoir*, < *deverser*, lean, bend, < *dévers*, bent, curved, < L. *deversus*, pp. of *devertere*, turn away, < *de*, away, + *vertere*, turn: see *verse*.] In *hydraul. engin.*, the fall of a dike. E. H. Knight.

devest (dê-vest'), *v.* [= OF. *devestir*, F. *dévêtir* = Pr. *devestir*, *desvestir* = It. *divestire*, < L. *de-vestire* (ML. also *divestire*), undress, < *de-* (or *dis-*) priv. + *vestire*, dress, < *vestis*, dress, garment: see *vest*. Cf. *divest*, the more common form.] I. *trans.* 1†. To remove vesture from; undress.

Like bride and groom

Devesting them for bed. Shak., Othello, II. 3.

2†. To divest; strip; free.

Then of his arms Androgeus he *devests*, His sword, his shield he takes, and plumed crests. Sir J. Denham.

Come on, thou little inmate of this breast, Which for thy sake from passions I *devest*. Prior.

3. In *law*, to alienate; annul, as title or right; deprive of title.

What are those breaches of the law of nature and nations which do forfeit and *devest* all right and title in a nation to government? Bacon.

The rescinding act of 1796 . . . could not *devest* the rights acquired under . . . [previous] contract. Chief-Justice Marshall, quoted in H. Adams's Randolph, [p. 105].

II. intrans. In *law*, to be lost or alienated, as a title or an estate.

devertex (dê-vek's'), *a. and n.* [*< L. devertex*, sloping, shelving, orig. another form of *devertex*, pp. of *devehere*, carry down; passive in middle sense, go down, descend; < *de*, down, + *vehere*, carry: see *vehicle*, *ver.*] I. *a.* Bending down.

Thal love lande *devertex* and inclinate.

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 94.

II. n. Same as *devertex*.

Following the world's *devez*, he meant to tread, To compass both the poles, and drink Nile's head. May, tr. of Lucan's Pharsalia, x.

Devertex (dê-vek's'), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *devertex*, sloping, steep (see *devez*); in allusion to the great stature and sloping neck of the giraffe.] A family of ruminants, of which the giraffe is the only living representative. See *Giraffide*. Illiger.

devertexity (dê-vek'si-ti), *n.* [*< L. devertex(t)-s*, < *devertex*, sloping: see *devez*.] A bending or sloping down; incurvation downward. Also *devez*.

That heaven's *devertexity* [devertexity].

Sir J. Davies, Witte's Pilgrimage, sig. N 1. b.

deviant (dê-vi-ant), *a.* [ME. *deviaunt*, < OF. *deviant*, < LL. *devian(t)-s*, ppr. of *deviare*, deviate: see *deviate*.] Deviating; straying; wandering. Rom. of the Rose.

deviate (dê-vi-ât), *v.*; pret. and pp. *deviated*, ppr. *deviating*. [*< LL. deviatius*, pp. of *deviare* (> It. *deviare* = Sp. *desviar* = Pg. *desviar*, *desviar* = OF. *devier*, *desvier*), go out of the way, < L. *devius*, out of the way: see *devious*.] I. *intrans.* 1. To turn aside or wander from the way or course; err; swerve: as, to *deviate* from the common track or path, or from a true course.

What makes all physical or moral ill?

There *deviates* nature and here wanders will.

Pope, Essay on Man, iv. 112.

2. To take a different course; diverge; differ.

He writes of times with respect to which almost every other writer has been in the wrong; and, therefore, by resolutely *deviating* from his predecessors, he is often in the right.

Macaulay, Mitford's Hist. Greece.

Deviating force. See *force*.—**Syn.** To stray, digress, depart, diverge, vary.

II. trans. 1†. To cause to swerve; lead astray.

A wise man ought not so much to give the reins to human passions as to let them *deviate* him from the right path.

Cotton, tr. of Montaigne, xxxv.

2. To change the direction or position of, as a ray of light or the plane of polarization. See *biquartz*.

deviation (dê-vi-â'shôn), *n.* [= F. *déviation* = Sp. *deviacion*, *desviacion* = Pg. *deviação* = It. *deviazione*, < ML. *deviatio(n)-*, < LL. *deviare*, deviate: see *deviate*.] 1. The act of deviating; a turning aside from the way or course.

These bodies constantly move round in the same tracts, without making the least *deviation*. Chyene.

2. Departure from a certain standard or from a rule of conduct, an original plan, etc.; variation; specifically, obliquity of conduct.

Having once surveyed the true and proper natural alphabet, we may easily discover the *deviations* from it.

Holder.

The least deviation from the rules of honour introduces a train of numberless evils.

Steele, Tatler, No. 251.

3. In *com.*, the voluntary departure of a ship without necessity, or without reasonable cause, from the regular and usual course of the specific voyage insured. In the law of insurance it includes unreasonable delay on the voyage, as well as beginning an entirely different voyage.

4. In *astron.*, the oscillatory motion of a plane; especially, in the Ptolemaic system, the oscillation of the plane of the orbit of a planet, which was supposed to account for certain inequalities in the latitude.—**Conjugate deviation**, in *pathol.*, the forced and persistent turning of both eyes toward one side, without altering their relations to each other, seen in some cases of brain lesion.—**Deviation of a falling body**, that deviation from the perpendicular line of descent which is caused by the rotation of the earth on its axis.—**Deviation of a projectile**, its departure from a normal trajectory.—**Deviation of a ray of light**, in *optics*, the change of direction a ray undergoes in passing from one medium to another. (See *refraction*.) The minimum of deviation, or least change of direction, for a ray passing through a prism, takes place when the angles of incidence and emergence are equal.—**Deviation of the compass**, the deviation of the north point of a ship's compass from the magnetic meridian, caused by the counter-attraction of the iron in the ship. For ships which are to remain in the same magnetic latitude, this error may be corrected or compensated by placing magnets near the affected compass. Compasses are frequently elevated above the deck on tripods or masts to obviate the effects of the ship's magnetism, the direction and amount of which depends to a certain extent upon the position of the ship's head with reference to the points of the compass while building. In iron ships a careful determination of this error, with the ship's head on every point of the compass successively, is essential to safe navigation.—**Primary deviation**, in *ophthal.*, the deviation of the weaker eye from that position which would make its visual line pass through the object-point of the healthy eye.—**Secondary deviation**, in *ophthal.*, the deviation of the healthy eye from the position which would make its visual line pass through the object-point of the weaker eye.

deviator (dê-vi-â-tôr), *n.* [= F. *déviateur*, adj., producing deviation; < LL. *deviator*, one who deviates, < *deviare*, deviate: see *deviate*.] One who deviates.

The greatest men of genius . . . do not stand forth in their respective generations as *deviators* from the intel-

lectual life of their fellow-men, with an antecedent as well as contemporary separation, but are each the outcome of circumstances.

W. Sharp, D. G. Rossetti, p. 39.

deviatory (dē'vi-ō-tō-ri), *a.* [*< deviate + -ory.*] *[Rare.]*

Deviating. *Latham.* [*Rare.*]

device (dē-vis'), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *devise*; *< ME. devise, devisa, devis, devis* = D. *devies* = G. Dan. Sw. *devise*, *< OF. devise, devise, devise*, *f.*, *devis, divis, m.*, division, difference, disposition, will, opinion, plan, contrivance, device, F. *devise, f.*, device, motto, *devis, m.*, estimate, also (obs.) chat, talk, = Pr. *devisa, f.*, *devis, m.*, = Sp. Pg. It. *divisa, f.*, a division, device, *< ML. divisa, f.*, a division, limit, difference, judgment, mark, device, *< L. divisus, fem. divisa*, pp. of *dividere*, divide: see *devise* and *divide*.] 1†. Disposition; desire; will; pleasure.

Yef the knyght be goode, he heth a horse at his *devise*, and I trowe yef he will do all his power that he shoulde dis-counste soche xx as be here. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 532.

2†. Opinion; view.

Certis, as at my *devys*,
Ther is no place in Paradys
So good inne for to dwelle.

Rom. of the Rose, l. 651.

3. The act or state of devising or inventing; invention; inventiveness; a contriving.

Your Invention being once devised, take heede that nei-ther pleasure of rime, nor varietie of *devise*, do carie you from it. *Gascoigne*, Notes on Eng. Verse (ed. Arber), § 2.

Yet he's gentle; never schooled, and yet learned; full of noble *devise*. *Shak.*, As you Like It, i. 1.

Much of our social machinery, academic, literary, philo-sophic, is of his [Franklin's] *devise*.

Theodore Parker, Historic Americans.

4. An invention or a contrivance; something devised or fitted for a particular use or purpose, especially something of a simple character or of little complexity: as, a *device* for checking motion.

Bale-tie, a *device* for fastening the ends of the hoops by which bales of cotton are held in compact form.

E. H. Knight.

5. A scheme or plan; something devised or studied out for promoting an end; specifically, something contrived for an evil or a selfish purpose; a wrongful project, stratagem, or trick.

Some witty *devise* and fiction made for a purpose.

Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 22.

He disappointeth the *devices* of the crafty. *Job* v. 12.

His *device* is against Babylon, to destroy it. *Jer.* li. 11.

His [the Attorney-General's] Head is full of Proclama-tions and *Devices* how to bring Money into the Exchequer.

Hovell, Letters, i. vi. 11.

6. Something fancifully designed, as a picture, a pattern, a piece of embroidery, the cut or ornament of a garment, etc.

And, lo, behold these talents of their hair,
With twisted metal amorously impleach'd,
I have received from many a several fair,
Their kind acceptance weepingly beseech'd. . .
Lo, this *device* was sent me from a nun,
Or sister sanctified, of holiest note.

Shak., Lover's Complaint, l. 232.

7. The representation of some object, group of objects, or scene, generally accompanied by a motto or other legend, and used as an expression of the bearer's aspirations or principles. It is usually emblematic in character, and often contains a puzzle or a very recondite allusion. It differs from the badge and the cognizance in not being necessarily public and used for recognition, although the device, or a part of it, was often used as a cognizance. Book-plates formerly often bore a device, and still occasionally display one. See emblem, impress.



Device of Francis I.

The *device* of our public seal is a crane grasping a pigmy in his right foot.

Hence—8. The motto attached to or suited for such an emblem.

A youth, who bore, 'mid snow and ice,
A banner with the strange device,
Excelsior!

Longfellow, Excelsior.

9†. A spectacle; a show.

Masques and *devices*, welcome!

Shirley (and *Fletcher*?), Coronation.

At *device*! [OF. *a devis*, a *devise*, at will, in good order], choicely; excellently.

When the two sones of kynge Vrien herde sey that the saines were passed, thei wende to haue no dowte, and armed hem wele and lepte on horse, and rode out of the castell of randell, and were foure hundred wele armed at *devise*.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), li. 278.

Overreaching device. See *overreach*.—Point device. See point.—Syn. 5. Contrivance, Shift, etc. (see *expedient*, n.; see also *artifice*), wile, ruse, maneuver, trick.—7. Design, symbol.

deviceful (dē-vis'fūl), *a.* [*< device + -ful*, l.] Full of devices; ingenious; cunning; curious or curiously contrived. [*Rare.*]

To tell the glorie of the feast that day,
The goodly service, the *deviceful* sights,
The bridegrooms state, the brides most rich aray.

Spenser, F. Q., V. iii. 3.

devicefully (dē-vis'fūl-i), *adv.* [Early mod. E. also *devisefully*; *< deviceful + -ly*.] So as to form a design or device; with skilful or curious arrangement; with artistic skill.

Flowers . . . *devicefully* being set
And bound up, might with speechless secrecy
Deliver errands mutely and naturally.

Donne, Elegies, vii.

devil (dev'l), *n.* [Also formerly *devel* (*devell*, etc.), also and still dial. or colloq. *divel* (*divell*, etc.), and contr. *deil*, *deel*, *deal*, *deale*, *dule*, etc.; *< ME. devil, devel, devell, divell, deovel*, contr. *deul*, *dule*, *del*, etc., *< AS. deofol, deofol*, oldest form *diobal* = OS. *diubal* = OFries. *diovel*, *divel*, = D. *duivel* = MLG. *duvel*, LG. *dävel* = OHG. *tiufal*, *tiufal*, *tiufal*, MHG. *tiufel*, *tiufel*, *tiufel*, *tuwel*, G. *teufel* = Icel. *djöfull* = Sw. *djöfull* = Dan. *djævel* = Goth. *diabula*, *diabauls*, *diabulus* = OF. *diabie*, *deable*, F. *diabie* = Pr. *diabie*, *diabiol* = Sp. *diablo* = Pg. *diabo* = It. *diavolo*, *< LL. diabolus*, a devil, the devil, = OBulg. *diayavolū*, *diayavolū*, Bulg. *diayavol* = Serv. *dyavo* = Bohem. *d'abel* = Pol. *djabel*, *dyabel* (barred l) = Sorbian *dyabol* = Russ. *diavolū*, *diavolū*, *devil*, *< Gr. διάβολος*, a slanderer, in New Testament and eccl. use the devil, *< διαβάλλειν*, slander, traduce, lit. throw across, *< διά*, through, across, + *βάλλειν*, throw. Cf. *diabolic*, etc.] 1†. A false accuser; a traducer or slanderer.

Jesus answered them, Have not I chosen you twelve, and one of you is a *devil*? He spake of Judas Iscariot the son of Simon; for he it was that should betray him, being one of the twelve.

John vi. 70, 71.

[This use of the original term *διάβολος* occurs several times in the New Testament (1 Tim. iii. 11; 2 Tim. iii. 3; Tit. ii. 3), but this is the only instance in which, when so used, it is rendered *devil* in the English versions.]

2. In Christian theology, a powerful spirit of evil, otherwise called Satan (the adversary or opposer): with the definite article, and always in the singular. He is frequently referred to as the Evil One, the prince of the powers of the air, the prince of darkness, Beelzebub, Belial, the tempter, the old serpent, the dragon, etc. He is represented in the New Testament as a person, the enemy of God and of holiness, and bent on the ruin of man, but possessing only limited power, subordinate to God, able to operate only in such ways as God permits, and capable of being made subservient to God's will. In this respect he differs from Ahirman, the evil principle in the dualistic system of the Persians, who was coeval and coordinate with Ormuzd, the spirit of light and goodness, and from the devil of the Gnostic and Manichean systems. The medieval conception of the devil was largely derived from pagan mythology.

Then was Jesus led up of the spirit into the wilderness to be tempted of the *devil*.

Mat. iv. 1.

Dost thou, in the name of this Child, renounce the *devil* and all his works?

Book of Common Prayer, Public Baptism of Infants.

Lady M. Are you a man?

Mac. Ay, and a bold one, that dare look on that

Which might appal the *devil*. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 4.

Note, that the climax and the crown of things

Invariably is, the *devil* appears himself,

Armed and accoutred, horns and hoofs and tall!

Browning, Ring and Book, l. 190.

3. [Used in the English versions of the New Testament to translate the Greek *δαμόνιον* and *δαίμων*, a spirit or demon: see *demon*.] A subordinate evil spirit at enmity with God, and having power to afflict man both with bodily disease and with spiritual corruption; one of the malignant spirits employed by Satan as his agents in his work of evil; a demon. See *demoniacal*.

gIf the *Devil* that is with inne answer that he schalle lyve, thei kepen him wel. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 201.

He [Jesus] appeared first to Mary Magdalene, out of whom he had cast seven *devils*.

Mark xvi. 9.

4. A false god; an idol. [In the authorized version of the Old Testament the word *devil* occurs four times: twice (Lev. xvii. 7; 2 Chron. xi. 15) translating Hebrew *asirim*, rendered in the revised version "he-goats" or "satyrs," and twice (Deut. xxiii. 17; Ps. cvi. 37) translating Hebrew *shedim*, rendered "demons" in the revised version. In the New Testament *δαμόνιον*, or *demon*, is in one instance (see extract) rendered "devil," in the sense of an object of gentile worship, an idol, a false god.]

The things which the Gentiles sacrifice, they sacrifice to *devils*, and not to God.

1 Cor. x. 20.

5. A person resembling a devil or demon in character; a malignantly wicked or cruel person; a fierce or fiendish person: often used with merely expletive or exaggerative force: as, he's the very *devil* for reckless dash.

When the cristin saugh this grete *deuell* [the gigantic Saxon king] conynge, thei douted [feared] for to mete hym, the beste and the mooste hardyest of all the cristin hoeste.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 442.

If Beverley should ask you what kind of a man your friend Acres is, do tell him I am a *devil* of a fellow—will you, Jack?

Sheridan, The Rivals, iv. 1.

6. A fellow; a rogue: used generally with an epithet (*little*, *poor*, etc.), and expressing slight contempt or pity: as, a shrewd *little devil*; a *poor devil* (an unfortunate fellow). [*Colloq.*]

Is it not a pity that you should be so great a Coxcomb, and I so great a Coquette, and yet be such *poor Devils* as we are?

Steele, Conscious Lovers, i. 1.

I am apt to be taken with all kinds of people at first sight, but never more so than when a *poor devil* comes to offer his service to so *poor a devil* as myself.

Sterne, Sentimental Journey, p. 32.

Why, sure, you are not the *poor devil* of a lover, are you?

Sheridan, The Duenna, iii. 2.

7. As an expletive: (a) The deuce: now always with the article *the*, but formerly sometimes with the article *a*, or used absolutely, preceding a sentence or phrase, and serving, like *deuce* and other words of related import, as an ejaculation expressing sudden emotion, as surprise, wonder, vexation, or disgust. [*Low.*]

What a *devil* ails thee?

Dost long to be hang'd?

Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, iii. 3.

Within. Sir Giles, here's your niece.

Hor. My niece! the *devil* she is!

Shirley, Love will Find out the Way, iv.

The things, we know, are neither rich nor rare;

But wonder how the *devil* they got there.

Pope, Prolog. to Satires, l. 172.

(b) Before the indefinite article with a noun, an emphatic negative: as, *devil* a bit (not a bit). Compare *fiend*, Scotch *fient*, in similar use.

It is a fine thing' to visit castles, and lodge in inns at a man's pleasure, without paying the *devil* a cross.

Shelton, tr. of Don Quixote, iv. 25.

The *devil* a good word will she give a servant.

Beau, and *Fl.*, Coxcomb, v. 3.

The devil was sick, the devil a monk would be;

The devil was well, the devil a monk was he!

Urguhart, tr. of Rabelais, iv. 24.

Why then, for fear, the *devil* a bit for love,

I'll tell you, Sir.

Digby, Elvira, iv. 1.

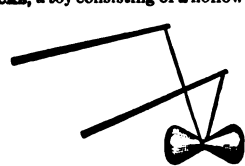
8. An errand-boy in a printing-office. See *printer's devil*, below.—9. A name of several instruments or mechanical contrivances. (a) A machine for forming flocks of wool into a more uniform mass, and at the same time removing the mechanical impurities. Also called *wilower*, *willy*. (b) A temporary mandrel or piece used by blacksmiths to fill a hole, to prevent it from collapsing or changing form under the manipulations of the workmen. When the work is completed, the mandrel is punched out. (c) A machine for making wooden screws. *E. H. Knight*. (d) In *paper-making*, a rag-engine, or spiked mill for tearing wooden rags into shoddy, or linen and cotton rags, to make paper-pulp. *E. H. Knight*.

[The rags must be dusted] by the *devil*, a hollow cone with spikes projecting within, against which work the spikes of a drum, dashing the rags about at great speed.

Harper's Mag., LXXV. 119.

(c) Among jewelers, a bunch of matted wire on which the parts of lockets are placed for soldering. *Goldsmiths' Handbook*, p. 87.

10†. *Naut.*, the seam of a ship which margins the waterways: so called from its awkwardness of access in calking. Hence the phrase the *devil* to pay, etc. See below.—Cartesian *devil*. See *Cartesian*.—Devil on two sticks, a toy consisting of a hollow and well-balanced piece of wood turned in the form of an hour-glass. It is first placed upon a cord loosely hanging from two sticks held in the hands, and upon being made to rotate by the movement of the sticks it exhibits effects somewhat similar to those of a top.—Devil's advocate. See *advocate*.—Devil's apron. See *devil's-apron*.—Devil's claw. See *claw*.—Devil's coach-horse, the popular English name of a large rove-beetle, *Ocyptus* or *Goerius olens*, belonging to the family Staphylinidae and tribe Brachelytra of the pentamerous Coleoptera; it is common in Great Britain, where it is also called *cocktail*, from its habit of cocking up the long jointed abdomen when alarmed or irritated. When it assumes this attitude, standing its ground defiantly with open jaws, it presents a diabolical appearance, which has suggested the popular name. Also called *devil's-cow*.



Devil on Two Sticks, showing the manner of rotating it.



Devil's Coach-horse (*Ocyptus olens*), natural size.

As this atrocious tale of his turned up joint by joint before her, like a *devil's coach-horse*, mother was too much amazed to do any more than look at him, as if the earth must open.

R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, iv.

Devil's cotton. See *devil's-cotton*.

Devil's cow. See *devil's-cow*.

Devil's daisy. Same as *ozeys daisy* (which see, under *daisy*).—Devil's darning-needle. (a) The common

name in the United States of the dragon-flies of the families *Libellulidae*, *Agrionidae*, and *Eschnidae*: so called from their long, slender, needle-like bodies. (b) The Venus-comb, *Scandix Pecten*, from the long tapering beaks of the fruit. — **Devil's dozen**. Same as *bakers dozen* (which see, under *baker*). — **Devil's ear**. See *devil's-car*. — **Devil's finger**. See *devil's-finger*. — **Devil's snuff-box**, the puffball, a species of the fungus *Lycoperdon*, from its supposed deleterious qualities, and from the clouds of snuff-like spores that come from it. — **Forest devil**, the name given in some localities to a stump-extractor. — **Go to the devil** clear out! be off! an ob-jurgation expressing impatience and contempt. — **Like the devil looking over Lincoln**, or **as the devil looks over Lincoln**, a proverbial expression the origin of which is unknown. "Some refer this to Lincoln Minster (England), over which, when first finished, the devil is supposed to have looked with a fierce and terrific countenance, as incensed and alarmed at this costly instance of devotion. Ray thinks it more probable that it took its rise from a small image of the devil placed on the top of Lincoln College, Oxford, over which he looks, seemingly with much fury." (*Groser*, Local Proverbs.)

Than would ye looke over me with stomake swolne
Like as the diuel lookt over Lincolne.
Heywood, *Dialogues*, ii. 9 (Spenser Soc., p. 75).
Lord Sp. Has your ladyship seen the dutchess since your falling out?
Lady Sm. Never, my lord, but once at a visit; and she looked at me as the Devil lookt over Lincoln.
Swift, *Polite Conversation*, i.

Printer's devil, an errand-boy in a printing-office; originally, the boy who took the printed sheets from the tympan of the press.

They do commonly so black and dedaunb themselves that the workmen do focosely call them *devils*. *Moxon*.

Tasmanian or native devil, the ursine dasyure, *Dasyurus* or *Sarcophilus ursinus*, a carnivorous marsupial of Tasmania. See *dasyure*.

That very fierce animal, called from its evil temper the *Tasmanian devil*. *J. G. Wood*, *Out of Doors*, p. 22.

The devil on his neck. See the extract.

Certain strait irons called the *diesel* on his neck being after an horrible sort devised, straitening and winching the neck of a man with his legs together in such sort as the more he stirreth in it the straiter it presseth him, so that within three or four hours it breaketh and crusheth a man's back and body in pieces. *Foote*.

The devil rides on a fiddlestick, a proverbial expression, apparently meant to express something new, unexpected, and strange.

Heigh, heigh! the devil rides upon a fiddlestick; What's the matter? *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4.

The devil's books. See *book*. — **The Devil's Own**, a name jocosely given to the 88th regiment of foot in the British army on account of its bravery in the Peninsular war (1808-14), and also to the volunteer regiment of the Inns of Court, London, the members of which are lawyers. — **The devil's tattoo**. See *tattoo*. — **The devil to pay**, great mischief afoot; riotous disturbance; any serious and especially unexpected difficulty or entanglement; a difficulty to be overcome: often with the addition, *and no pitch hot*, to express want of readiness or means for the emergency. The whole phrase is of nautical origin, the devil being a certain seam so called from its awkwardness of access in calking. See *def. 10*, and *pay*. — **To give the devil his due**, to do justice even to a person of supposed bad character, or to one greatly disliked.

To give the devil his due, John Calvin was a great man. *Bp. Berkeley*.

To go to the devil, to go to ruin. — To hold a candle to the devil, to abet an evil-doer. — To play the devil (or very devil) with, to ruin; to destroy; to molest or hurt extremely.

He fights still,
In view o' the town; he plays the devil with 'em,
And they the Turks with him.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, i. 1.

And, in short, in your own memorable words, to play the very devil with everything and everybody.
Dickens, *Nicholas Nickleby*, xvi.

To say the devil's paternoster, to grumble.

What devils pater noster is this he is saying? What would he? What saist thou honest man? Is my brother at hand?
Terence in English (1614).

To whip the devil round the stump, to get round or dodge a difficulty or dilemma by means of a fabricated excuse or explanation.

devil (dev'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deviled* or *derilled*, ppr. *deviling* or *derilling*. [*< devil, n.*] 1. To make devilish, or like a devil. — 2. In cookery, to season highly with mustard, pepper, etc., and broil.

A deviled leg of turkey. *Irving*.
The deviled chicken and buttered toast.
Diarueli, *Coningsby*, iv. 2.

3. To bother; torment. [*Colloq.*] — 4. To cut up, as cloth or rags, by means of a machine called a devil.

devil-bean (dev'l-bén), *n.* Same as *jumping-seed*.

devil-bird (dev'l-bérd), *n.* A name of the Indian drongo-shrikes, of the family *Dicruridae*.

devil-bolt (dev'l-bólt), *n.* A bolt with false clinches, sometimes fraudulently used in ship-building.

devil-carriage (dev'l-kar'áj), *n.* A carriage used for moving heavy ordnance; a sling-cart. *E. H. Knight*.

devil-dodger (dev'ol-doj'ér), *n.* A ranting preacher. [*Humorous*.]

These *devil-dodgers* happened to be so very powerful (that is, noisy) that they soon sent John home, crying out, he should be damn'd. *Life of J. Lackington*, Letter vi.

devilless (dev'l-es), *n.* [*< devil + -ess.*] A she-devil. [*Rare.*]

Though we should abominate each other ten times worse than so many devils and *devilesses*, we should . . . be all courtesy and kindness. *Sterne*, *Tristram Shandy*, ii. 188.

devillet (dev'l-et), *n.* [*< devil + dim. -et.*] A little devil; a devilkin. [*Rare.*]

And pray now what were these *Devilets* call'd?
These three little Fiends so gay?
Barham, *Ingoldsby Legends*, II. 392.

devil-fish (dev'l-fish), *n.* In *zool.*, a name of various marine animals of large size or uncanny appearance. (a) The popular name of a large pediculate fish, *Lophius piscatorius*, otherwise called *angler*, *fishing-jug*, *sea-devil*, *toad-fish*, etc. See *cut under angler*. (b) In the United States, a name applied chiefly to a gigantic cephalopteroid ray, *Manta birostris* or *Ceratoptera vampy-*



Devil-fish, or Giant Ray (*Manta birostris*).

rus, which has very wide-spreading sides or pectoral fins, long cephalic fins turned forward and inward, a terminal mouth, and small teeth, in the lower jaw only. The width of this great batoid fish sometimes exceeds 20 feet. It progresses in the ocean by flapping its sides or pectorals up and down, and is occasionally hunted by sportsmen with harpoons. It is viviparous, and generally has but a single young one at a birth. (c) In California, a name sometimes given to the gray whale, *Rhachianectes glaucus*.

devilhood (dev'l-húd), *n.* [*< devil + -hood.*] The quality, nature, or character of a devil. *E. D.*

devil-in-a-bush (dev'l-in-a-búsh'), *n.* A garden-flower, *Nigella damascena*, so called from its horned capsules looking out from the finely divided involucre. Also called *love-in-a-mist*.

deviling (dev'l-ing), *n.* [*< devil + dim. -ing.*] 1. A little devil; a young devil.

Engender young *deviling*s.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, v. 2.

2. A fretful, troublesome woman. [*Prov. Eng.*] — 3. The swift, *Cypselus apus*. Also called *devil-screacher*. Also written *develin*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

devilish (dev'l-ish), *a.* [= *D. duivelsch* = *G. teuflich* = *Sw. djefvulsk* = *Dan. djavelsk*; as *devil + -ish*. The earlier adj. was *ME. deoflich*, *< AS. deoflic* for **deofollic* = *OHG. tufallich* = *Icel. djöfulligr*, *< deofol*, devil, + *-lic*, *E.-ly.*] 1. Characteristic of the devil; befitting the devil, or a devil or demon; diabolical; malignant; as, a *devilish* scheme; *devilish* conduct.

Gynecia mistrusted greatly Cecropia, because she had heard much of the *devilish* wickedness of her heart.
Sir P. Sidney.

We pronounce
Count Guido *devilish* and damnable;
His wife Pompilia in thought, word, and deed
Was perfect pure, he murdered her for that.
Browning, *Ring and Book*, I. 14.

2. Extreme; enormous. [*Colloq. and ludicrous.*]

Thy hair and beard are of a different die,
Short of one foot, distorted of one eye,
With all these tokens of a knave complete,
If thou art honest, thou'rt a *devilish* cheat.
Addison.

= *Syn.* 1. Satanic, infernal, hellish, impious, wicked, atrocious, nefarious.

devilish (dev'l-ish), *adv.* [*< devilish, a.*] Excessively; enormously. [*Colloq. and ludicrous.*]

As soon as the bear felt the blow, and saw him, he turns about, and comes after him, taking *devilish* long strides.
Defoe, *Robinson Crusoe*.

Ha! ha! 'twas *devilish* entertaining, to be sure!
Sheridan, *School for Scandal*, v. 2.

He's hard-hearted, sir, is Joe — he's tough, sir, tough, and *devilish* sly!
Dickens, *Dombey and Son*, vii.

devilishly (dev'l-ish-li), *adv.* 1. In a devilish manner; diabolically; wickedly.

That which wickedly and *devilishly* those impostors called the cause of God.
South, *Sermons*, I. 450.

2. Greatly; excessively. [*Colloq. and ludicrous.*]

devilishness (dev'l-ish-nes), *n.* Resemblance to the qualities of the devil; infernal or devilish character.

Doubtless the very Devils themselves, notwithstanding all the *devilishness* of their temper, would wish for a holy heart, if by that means they could get out of hell.
Edwards, *Freedom of Will*, iii. § 5.

Alas, how can a man with this *devilishness* of temper make way for himself in life?
Carlyle, *Sartor Resartus*, p. 90.

devilism† (dev'l-izm), *n.* [*< devil + -ism.*] Diabolism; devilishness.

Did ever any seek for the greatest good in the worst of evils? This is not heresy, but meer *devilism*.
Bp. Hall, *Remains*, p. 150.

devilize (dev'l-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *devilized*, ppr. *devilizing*. [*Formerly also devilez; < devil + -ize.*] 1. *intrans.* To act or be like a devil.

To keep their kings from *devilizing*.
N. Ward, *Simple Cocker* (1647), p. 48.

II. *trans.* To make a devil of; place among devils. [*Rare.*]

He that should deify a saint should wrong him as much as he that should *devilize* him. *Bp. Hall*, *Remains*, p. 13.

devilkin (dev'l-kin), *n.* [*< devil + dim. -kin.*] A little devil.

No wonder that a Beelzebub has his *devilkins* to attend his call.
Richardson, *Clarissa Harlowe*, VI. 14.

devil-may-care (dev'l-mā-kār'), *a.* [*A sentence, the devil may care (sc. I don't), used as an adj.*] Reckless; careless. [*Slang.*]

Toby Crackit, seeming to abandon as hopeless any further effort to maintain his usual *devil-may-care* swagger, turned to Chitling and said, "When was Fagin took, then?"
Dickens, *Oliver Twist*, i.

You know I don't profess to have any purpose in life — perfectly *devil-may-care*.
W. M. Baker, *New Timothy*, p. 292.

devilment (dev'l-ment), *n.* [*Irreg. < devil + -ment.*] Devilry; trickery; roguishness; mischief: often used in a ludicrous sense without necessarily implying malice: as, he did it out of mere *devilment*.

This is our ward, our pretty Rose — brought her up to town to see all the *devilments* and things.
Morton, *Secrets worth Knowing*, i. 1.

Some'thin' to keep me hard at it away from all sorts of *devilment*!
W. M. Baker, *New Timothy*, p. 298.

devilry (dev'l-ri), *n.*; pl. *devilries* (-riz). [*< devil + -ry; cf. F. diablerie.*] Devilish character or conduct; extreme wickedness; wicked mischief.

He calleth the Catholicke church the Antichristian synagoge, and the vnrwritten verities starke lyes and *devilry*.
Sir T. More, *Works*, p. 1129.

There's mair o' utter *devilry* in that woman than in a' the Scotch witchcraft that ever flew by moonlight ower North Berwick Law. *Scott*, *Bride of Lammermoor*, iii. 97.

But better this honest simplicity than the *devilries* of the Faust of Goethe.
Haditt, *Dram. Literature*.

devil's-apron (dev'l-ā-prun), *n.* A name given in the United States to species of the genus *Laminaria*, an olive-brown alga with a very large, dilated, stipitate lamina, especially to *L. saccharina*, in which the frond is elongated and entire, with a wavy margin.

The stems of the *devil's aprons*, *Laminaria*, are used by surgical-instrument makers in the manufacture of spongetents.
Farlow, *Marine Algæ*, p. 9.

devil's-bird (dev'lz-bérd), *n.* A Scotch name of the yellow bunting, *Emberiza citrinella*, the note of which is translated "deil, deil, deil take ye." *Macgillivray*.

devil's-bit (dev'lz-bit), *n.* [*Translating ML. morsus diaboli (L. morsus, a bite; diaboli, gen. of LL. diabolus: see morsel and devil), G. Teufels-abbiss* — "so called," says the *Ortus Sanitatis*, on the authority of Orisabius, "because with this root [the scabious] the Devil practised such power that the Mother of God, out of compassion, took from the devil the means to do so with it any more; and in the great vexation that he had that the power was gone from him he bit it off, so that it grows no more to this day." The popular name of several plants. (a) In Europe, a species of scabious, *Scabiosa succisa*, a common pasture-weed with a fleshy premorse root and heads of blue flowers. (b) In the United States, the blazing-star, *Chamaelirium luteum*, a liliaceous plant with a thick premorse rootstock. (c) The button-snakeroot, *Liatris apicata*.

devil's-claw (dev'lz-klā), *n.* A scorpion-shell, *Pteroceras scorpio*, found in the Indian ocean.

devil's-club (dev'lz-klub), *n.* A name given in the northwestern parts of the United States to the prickly araliaceous plant *Fatsia horrida*.

devil's-cotton (dev'lz-kot'n), *n.* A small tree, *Abroma augusta*, a native of India, the fibers of which are used in some localities as a substitute for hemp in cordage.

devil's-cow (dev'lz-kou), *n.* Same as *devil's coach-horse* (which see, under *devil*).

devil-screacher (dev'lz-skrē'cher), *n.* Same as *devil*, 3.

devil's-dung (dev'lz-dung), *n.* An old pharmaceutical name of *asafetida*.

devil's-dust (dev'lz-dust), *n.* Flock made out of old woolen materials by the machine called a devil; shoddy. See *devil*, *n.*, 9 (d).

Does it besem thee to weave cloth of *devil's dust* instead of true wool? *Carlyle, Misc., IV. 239.*

devil's-ear (dev'iz-ēr), *n.* See the extract.

It was a wake-robin, commonly known as dragon-root, *devil's ear*, or Indian turnip. *S. Judd, Margaret, I. 5.*

devil's-flig (dev'iz-flig), *n.* Same as *infernal fig*.

devil's-finger (dev'iz-fing'gēr), *n.* A starfish.

devil's-guts (dev'iz-guts), *n.* A name of species of dodder (*Cuscuta*), from the resemblance of their slender yellow stems to catgut, and from the mischief they cause.

devilship (dev'iz-ship), *n.* [*< devil + -ship.*] The person or character of a devil; the state of being a devil.—His *devilship*, a ludicrous title of address, on type of his *lordship*, to the devil.

But I shall find out counter charms,
Thy airy *devilship* to remove
From this circle here of love.

Condeley, Description of Honour.

devil's-horse (dev'iz-hōrs), *n.* One of the popular names applied to orthopterous insects of the family *Mantidae*; a rear-horse.

devil's-milk (dev'iz-milk), *n.* 1. The sun-spurge, *Euphorbia helioscopia*: so called from its acrid poisonous milk.—2. The white milky juice of various other common plants.

devil's-shoestrings (dev'iz-shō'stringz), *n.* The goat's-rue, *Leprosia Virginiana*: so called from its tough slender roots.

devil-tree (dev'iz-trē), *n.* The *Alstonia scholaris*, an apocynaceous tree of tropical Asia, Africa, and Australia, a large evergreen with soft white wood. Both wood and bark (called *dita bark*) are bitter, and are used as a tonic and febrifuge. The milky juice yields a substance resembling gutta-percha.

deviltry (dev'iz-tri), *n.*; pl. *deviltries* (-triz). [*Irreg. for devilry, q. v.*] Diabolical action; malicious mischief; devilry.

The rustics beholding themselves and suspected *deviltries*. *C. Reade, Cloister and Hearth, xcv.*

Would hear from *deviltries* as much as a good sermon. *D. G. Mitchell, Bound Together.*

devil-wood (dev'iz-wūd), *n.* The *Osmanthus Americanus*, a small tree of the southern United States, allied to the European olive. The wood is very heavy and strong, and so tough that it cannot be split.

devil-worship (dev'iz-wēr'ship), *n.* The worship of evil spirits by incantations intended to propitiate them. It is prevalent among many of the primitive tribes of Asia, Africa, and America, under the assumption that the Deity does not trouble himself about the world, or that the powers of evil are as mighty as the powers of good, and must in consequence be bribed and conciliated.

devil-worshiper (dev'iz-wēr'shi-pēr), *n.* One who worships a devil, a malignant deity, or an evil spirit; specifically, a member of the tribe properly called Yezidis, living in Mesopotamia, Assyria, Kurdistan, and other parts of Turkey in Asia, and noted for adding the worship of Satan to a professed belief in the Old Testament, and respect for the New Testament and the Koran.

The Izedis or Yezidis, the so-called *Devil-worshippers*, still remain a numerous though oppressed people in Mesopotamia and adjacent countries.

E. B. Tylor, Prim. Culture, II. 299.

devint, devinet, n. Old forms of *divine*.

devioscope (dē'vi-ō-skōp), *n.* [*Irreg. < L. devius, going out of the way, devious, + Gr. σκοπεῖν, view.*] An instrument for illustrating the principles of the resolution and composition of rotations.

Sire has described an apparatus, which he calls a *devioscope*, for ascertaining directly the relation which exists between the angular velocity of the earth and that of a horizon around the vertical of any place whatever.

Smithsonian Report, 1881, p. 334.

devious (dē'vi-us), *a.* [*< L. devius, lying off the high road, out of the way, < de, off, away, + via, way. Cf. deviate.*] 1. Out of the direct or common way or track; circuitous; rambling: as, a *devious* course.

The *devious* paths where wanton fancy leads. *Rove.*

To bless the wildly *devious* morning walk. *Thomson.*

And pursuing

Each one its *devious* path, but drawing nearer and nearer, Rush together at last. *Longfellow, Miles Standish, viii.*

2. Moving on or pursuing a winding or confused course. [*Rare.*]

When a shoal

Of *devious* minnows wheel from where a pike
Lurks balanced 'neath the lily-pads.

Lowell, Under the Willows.

3. Erring; going astray from rectitude or the divine precepts.

Fell here and there through the branches a tremulous gleam of the moonlight,
Like the sweet thoughts of love on a darkened and *devious* spirit. *Longfellow, Evangeline, ii. 3.*

= *Syn.* Circuitous, roundabout, tortuous, indirect, erratic, roving, rambling, straying. See *irregular*.

deviously (dē'vi-us-li), *adv.* In a *devious* manner.

A nuthatch scaling *deviously* the trunk of some hard-wood tree. *Lowell, Study Windows, p. 51.*

deviousness (dē'vi-us-nes), *n.* Departure from a regular course; wandering. *Bailey, 1727.*

devirginatē (dē-vēr'ji-nāt), *v. t.* [*< LL. devirginatus, pp. of devirginare (> F. dévirginer), de-flower, < de-priv. + virgo (virgin-), virgin.*] To deprive of virginity; deflower.

Only that virgin soul, *devirginated* in the blood of Adam, but restored in the blood of the Lamb, hath . . . this testimony, this assurance, that God is with him.

Donne, Sermons, ii.

devirginatē (dē-vēr'ji-nāt), *a.* [*< LL. devirginatus, pp.: see the verb.*] Deprived of virginity.

Fair Hero, left *devirginatē*.

Weighs, and with fury wails her state.

Chapman and Marlowe, Hero and Leander, iii., Arg.

devirgination (dē-vēr'ji-nā'shon), *n.* [*< devirginatē: see -ation.*] Deprivation of virginity.

Even blushing brings them to their *devirgination*.

Feltham, Resolves.

devisable (dē-vi'zā-bl), *a.* [*< devise + -able.*]

1. Capable of being invented or contrived.

God hath not prevented all exceptions or cavils *devisable* by curious or captious wits, against his dispensations.

Barron, Works, II. ii.

2. Capable of being bequeathed or assigned by will.

It seems sufficiently clear that, before the conquest, lands were *devisable* by will. *Blackstone, Com.*

devisal (dē-vi'zāl), *n.* [*< devise + -al.*] 1. The act of devising; a contriving or forming.

Each word may be not unfitly compared to an invention; it has its own place, mode, and circumstances of *devisal*. *Whitney, Life and Growth of Lang., p. 309.*

2. The act of bequeathing; assignment by will.

deviserate (dē-vi's-erāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deviscerated*, ppr. *deviscerating*. [*< L. de-priv. + viscera, the internal organs: see viscera. Cf. viscerate.*] To eviscerate or disembowel.

deviseration (dē-vis-erā'shon), *n.* [*< deviserate: see -ation.*] The operation of removing the viscera.

devise (dē-viz'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *devised*, ppr. *devising*. [*Early mod. E. also devise; < ME. devisen, devysen, divisen, devicen, < OF. deviser, distinguish, regulate, bequest, talk, F. deviser = Pr. Sp. (obs.) Pg. devisar = It. divisare, divide, share, describe, think, < ML. as if *divisare, < divisa, a division of goods, portion of land, bound, decision, mark, device: see device.*]

I. trans. 1†. To divide; distinguish.

Now thanne the Firmament is *devysed*, be Astronomers, in 12 Signes; and every Signe is *devysed* in 30 Degrees, that is 360 Degrees, that the Firmament hath above. *Mandeville, Travels, p. 185.*

2†. To say; tell; relate; describe.

What shold I more *devise*?

Chaucer, Monk's Tale, l. 662.

I schalle *devise* you sum partie of thinges that there ben, whan time schalle ben, afre it may best come to my mynde. *Mandeville, Travels, p. 4.*

After they had thus saluted and embraced each other, they mounted againe on horsebacke, and rode toward the 'tlic, *devysing* and recounting, how being children they had passed their youth in friendly pastimes.

Greene, Pandosto, or the Triumph of Time (1588).

3†. To imagine; conjecture; guess; or guess at.

Forto reken al the aral in Rome that time,
Alle the men vpon mold ne migt hit *devise*,
So wel in alle wise was hit arayed.

William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 1603.

If it be I, of pardon I you pray;
But if ought else that I mote not *devyse*,
I will, if please you it discuse, assay
To ease you of that ill, so wisely as I may.

Spenser, F. Q., II. ix. 42.

He . . . *devise*th first that this Brutus was a Consul of Rome.

Holland, tr. of Camden's Britain, p. 8.

4. To think or study out; elaborate in the mind; invent; contrive; plan: as, to *devise* a new machine, or a new method of doing anything; to *devise* a plan of defense; to *devise* schemes of plunder.

Thel ben alle clothed in Clothes of Gold or of Tartaries or of Camokas, so richely and so perflytly, that no man in the World can amenden it, ne better *devisen* it.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 238.

To *devise* curious works, to work in gold, and in silver, and in brass. *Ex. xxxv. 32.*

Devise but how you'll use him when he comes,
And let us two *devise* to bring him thither.

Shak., M. W. of W., iv. 4.

Satan from without, and our hearts from within, not passive merely and kindled by temptation, but *devising* evil, and speaking hard things against God.

J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, i. 90.

5†. To plan or scheme for; purpose to obtain.

Fooles therefore

They are which fortunes doe by vowes *devise*.

Spenser, F. Q., VI. ix. 30.

6. To give, assign, make over, or transmit (real property) by will.

One half to thee I give and I *devise*.

Crabbe, Works, V. 215.

Was it ever intended that the king could empower his subjects to *devise* their freeholds or to levy fines of their entailed lands?

Hallam.

= *Syn.* 4. To concoct, concert.

II. intrans. To consider; lay a plan or plans; form a scheme or schemes; contrive.

Let us *devise* of ease and everlasting rest.

Spenser, F. Q., I. xii. 17.

Then shall we further *devise* together upon all things, what order shall be best to take.

Sir T. More (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 298).

Taste is nothing in the world except the faculty which *devises* according to the laws of beauty, which executes according to the laws of beauty.

Gladstone, Might of Right, p. 50.

devise (dē-viz'), *n.* [A former spelling of *device*; in legal senses due to the verb *devise*: see *devise*, *n.*, *devise*, *v.*] 1† (dē-viz'). An obsolete spelling of *device*.—2. In law: (a) The act of bequeathing by will.

The alienation is made by *devise* in a last will only, and the third part of these profits is there demandable. *Locke.*

(b) A will or testament. (c) A gift of real property by will: sometimes loosely used of personal property.

A gift by will of freehold land, or of such rights arising out of or connected with land as are by English law classed with it as real property, is called a *devise*.

F. Pollock, Land Laws, p. 124.

(d) The clause in a will by which such gift is made.—**Executory devise**, a future and contingent interest in real property in contravention of the strict rules of the old common law; a future interest, created by will, which is not preceded by an estate of freehold created by the will of the same testator, or which, being so preceded, is limited to take effect before or after, and not at the expiration of, such prior estate of freehold. *Jarman; Brown and Hadley.*

devisee (dev-i-zē'), *n.* [*< devise + -ee.*] The person to whom a *devise* is made; one to whom real estate is bequeathed.

deviseful, devisefully. Obsolete forms of *deviceful, devicefully*.

deviser (dē-vi-zēr), *n.* One who contrives or invents; a contriver; an inventor.

Lydgat a translator onely and no *deviser* of that which he wrate. *Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 50.*

devisor (dē-vi-zōr), *n.* One who gives by will; one who bequeaths real property or tenements.

devitable (dev'i-tā-bl), *a.* [*< L. as if *devitabilis, < devitare, avoid, < de, away, + citare, shun, avoid. Cf. citable.*] Avoidable. *Bailey.*

devitalization (dē-vi'tāl-i-zā'shon), *n.* [*< devitalize + -ation.*] The act of depriving of vitality: as, the *devitalization* of tissue.

devitalize (dē-vi'tāl-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *devitalized*, ppr. *devitalizing*. [*< de-priv. + vitalize.*] To deprive of vitality; take away life or life-sustaining qualities from.

To air thus changed or deteriorated I gave the name of *devitalized* air. *E. W. Richardson, Prevent. Med., p. 528.*

The most finished and altogether favorable example of this *devitalized* scholarship with many graceful additions was Edward Everett. *The Nation, Dec. 23, 1869, p. 559.*

devitation (dev-i-tā'shon), *n.* [*< L. devitatio(n-), < devitare, pp. devitatus, avoid: see devitable.*] A warning off; warning: the opposite of *invitation*.

If there be any here that . . . will venture himself a guest at the devil's banquet, maugre all *devitation*, let him stay and hear the reckoning.

Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 277.

devitrification (dē-vit'ri-fī-kā'shon), *n.* [*< F. devitrification; as devitrify + -ation. See -fication.*] Loss, either partial or entire, of the glassy or vitreous condition, or the process by which this result is attained. The most conspicuous illustration of devitrification is the production of "Réaumur porcelain" from glass by the long-continued action of heat. (See *porcelain*.) The term *devitrification* is much employed by lithologists in describing the changes which have taken place in rocks consisting originally, either wholly or in large part, of glass. (See *lava* and *obsidian*.) It may be the result of cooling, during which crystalline products have developed themselves in the glass in greater or less perfection; or it may have taken place in consequence of the action of water, either with or without the aid of heat, after the rocks had become solidified. Pressure is also regarded by many as being an agent of high importance. The changes thus indicated may be begun in a rock during its consolidation, and afterward continued under the combined influence of heat, water, and pressure, even to the entire obliteration of its original vitreous character, the result being the production of a purely lithoid structure. The minute forms developed in the process of devitrification, which are

Incipient crystals, or glass beginning to lose its unindustrialized character, have received various names from lithologists, according to their shape and manner of grouping. See *microolith* and *globulite*.

devitrify (dē-vit'ri-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *devitrified*, ppr. *devitrifying*. [*< F. dévitrifier*; as *de-priv.* + *vitrify*.] To destroy or change, either in part or wholly, the vitreous condition of. See *devitrification* and *glass*.

devive (dē-vīv'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *devived*, ppr. *deviving*. [*< L. de-priv.* + *vivus*, living; see *vivid*. Cf. *revive*.] To deprive of life; render inert or unconscious. [Rare.]

Prof. Owen has remarked that "there are organisms which we can devitalize and revitalize, devive and revive many times." *Beale*.

devocalization (dē-vō'kal-i-zā'shon), *n.* [*< devocalize* + *-ation*.] The act of making voiceless or non-sonant. *Sweet*.

devocalize (dē-vō'kal-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *devocalized*, ppr. *devocalizing*. [*< de-priv.* + *vocal* + *-ize*.] To make voiceless or non-sonant. *Sweet*.

devocate (dev'ō-kāt), *v. t.* [*< L. devocatus*, pp. of *devocare*, call away, call off, allure, < *de*, away, + *vocare*, call: see *vocation*.] To call away; entice; seduce.

The Commons of you doo complain
From them you devocate.

T. Preston, King Cambises.

devocation (dev'ō-kā'shon), *n.* [*< ML. as if *devocatio(n)-*, < *L. devocare*: see *devocate*.] A calling away; seduction.

To be freed and released from all its [sorcery's] blandishments and flattering devocations.
Hallynell, Melampronca, p. 97.

devoid (dē-void'), *v. t.* [*< ME. devoiden*, make empty, leave, < *OF. devoidier*, *desvoidier*, empty out, < *des-*, away, + *voldier*, *voidier*, void, < *roid*, *vuid*, *ruit*, empty, void: see *void*.] 1. To avoid; leave; depart from.

He took hys doughter by the hand,
And had her swithe devoyde hys land.

Richard Coer de Lion (Weber's *Metr. Rom.*), l. 1227.

2. To do away; put aside; destroy.

Ofte haf I wayted wyschande that wele,
That wout watz whyle devoyde my wrange [wrong].

Aliterative Poems (ed. Morris), l. 15.

devoid (dē-void'), *a.* [Short for *devoided* (pp. of *devoid*, *v.*); conformed to *void*, *q. v.*] 1. Empty; vacant; void.

I awoke, and found her place devoid. *Spenser, F. Q.*

2. Destitute; not possessing; lacking; with of: as, devoid of understanding.

Her life was beastly and devoid of pity.
Shak., Tit. And., v. 3.

No long dull days devoid of happiness,
When such a love my yearning heart shall bless.

William Morris, Earthly Paradise, l. 335.

=Syn. 2. *Void*, etc. See *vacant*.

devoir (dev-wor'), *n.* [*F.*, duty, < *devoir*, inf., owe, be obliged, < *L. debere*, owe, be obliged: see *debt*. Cf. *dever*, earlier form of the same word.] Duty or service; hence, an act of civility or respect; respectful notice due to another: as, we paid our *devoirs* to our host.

Content to vse their best devoire,
In furduring eche honest harmlesse cause.

Gascoigne, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), p. 70.

To do your highness service and devoir,
And save you from your foes, Berkeley would die.

Marlowe, Edward II., v. 2.

The time you employ in this kind *devoir* is the time that I shall be grateful for.

Mrs. Behn, Lover's Watch.

To ancient females his *devoirs* were paid.

Crabbe, Works, II. 39.

devolutet (dev'ō-lūt), *v. t.* [*< L. devolutus*, pp. of *devolvere*, roll down: see *devolve*.] To devolve.

Government was devoluted and brought into the priests' hands.

Foote, Martyrs, p. 329.

devolution (dev'ō-lū'shon), *n.* [= *F. dévolution* = *Sp. devolucion* = *Pg. devolução* = *It. devoluzione*, < *ML. devolutio(n)-*, < *L. devolvere*, pp. *devolutus*, roll down: see *devolve*.] 1. The act of rolling down. [Rare.]

The raising of new mountains, deterrations, or the devolution of earth down upon the valleys from the hills and high grounds, will fall under our consideration.

Woodward.

2. The act of devolving, transferring, or handing over; transmission from one person to another; a passing or falling to a successor, as of office, authority, or real estate.

There never was any devolution to rulers by the people of the power to govern them.

Brougham.

In all these Athenian rules, it is to be observed that, while the ancestral sacrifices are constantly mentioned, the object of special care is the devolution of the estate in the household.

Maine, Early Law and Custom, p. 95.

3. In *Scots law*: (a) The reference made by two or more arbiters who differ in opinion to an oversman or umpire to determine the difference. (b) The falling of a purchase made under articles of roup to the next highest offerer, on the failure of the highest bidder to find caution for payment of the price within the time limited by the articles.—4. The opposite of evolution; degeneration. [Rare.]

Not only its [speech's] evolution, but its *devolution*, its loss and impairment in disease, have been wrought out.

Science, VII. 655.

Clause of devolution. See *clause*.

devolve (dē-volv'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *devolved*, ppr. *devolving*. [= *Sp. Pg. devolver* = *It. devolvere*, < *L. devolvere*, roll down, < *de*, down, + *volvere*, roll: see *revolve*. Cf. *evolve*, *revolve*.] 1. *trans.* 1. To roll downward or onward. [Rare.]

Every headlong stream
Devolves his winding waters to the main.
Akenside, Pleasures of Imagination, II.

He spake of virtue: . . .
And with a sweeping of the arm,
And a lack-lustre dead-blue eye,
Devolved his rounded periods.

Tennyson, A Character.

2. To transfer, as from one person to another; turn over; transmit.

What madness is it for them who might manage nobly their own Affairs themselves, sluggishly and weakly to devolve all on a single Person. *Milton, Free Commonwealth*.

All men are passionate to live according to that state in which they were born, or to which they are devolved, or which they have framed to themselves.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 699.

They devolved their whole authority into the hands of the council of sixty.

Addison.

II. *intrans.* 1. To roll down; come or arrive by rolling down or onward. [Rare.]

The times are now devolved.
That Merlin's mystic prophecies are absolved.

B. Jonson, Prince Henry's Barriers.

Streams that had . . . devolved into the rivers below.

Lord, The Banians, p. 18.

2. To be transferred or transmitted; pass from one to another; fall by succession or transference.

His estate is said to have been fifteen hundred a year, which by his death devolved to Lord Somerville of Scotland.

Johnson.

The melancholy task of recording the desolation and shame of Italy devolved on Guicciardini.

Macaulay, Machiavelli.

On King John's death, in 1495, the crown of Portugal devolved on Emanuel.

Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., II. 4.

3. To degenerate. [Rare.]

A gentleman and scholar devolving into the buffoon, for example, is an unseemly sight in the eye of the profound moralist.

Jon Bee, Ess. on Samuel Foote.

devolvment (dē-volv'ment), *n.* [*< devolve* + *-ment*.] The act of devolving. *Imp. Dict.*

Devonian (de-vō'ni-an), *a.* [*< Devonia*, Latinized form of *Devon*, < *AS. Defenas, Defnas*, pl., the inhabitants of Devon, a name of Celtic origin: *W. Dyfnaint*, Devon.] Of or pertaining to Devonshire in England.

Easily ambling down through the Devonian dales.

Drayton, Polyolbion, l. 284.

The term was applied specifically, in *geol.*, by Murchison to a great part of the Paleozoic strata of North and South Devon, and used by him as synonymous with *Old Red Sandstone*, for which term he substituted it, "because the strata of that age in Devonshire—lithologically very unlike the old red sandstone of Scotland, Hereford, and the South Welsh counties—contain a much more copious and rich fossil fauna, and were shown to occupy the same intermediate position between the Silurian and Carboniferous rocks." Later geologists, however, do not use the terms as identical, the conditions under which the strata were deposited being very different.

Devonic (de-von'ik), *a.* Same as *Devonian*.

Devon kerseys. See *kersey*.

devonshire (dev'ōn-shēr), *v. t.* Same as *den-shire*.

Devonshire colic, lace, etc. See the nouns.

devoration (dev'ō-rā'shon), *n.* [*< LL. devoratio(n)-*, < *L. devorare*, pp. *devoratus*, devour: see *devour*.] The act of devouring.

They [bear-wards] have either voluntarilie, or for want of power to master their savage beasts, bene occasione of the death and devoration of manie children.

Holinshed, Description of England, x.

devors, *n.* An obsolete form of *divorce*.

devotary (dē-vō'ta-ri), *n.* [*< ML. devotarius*, < *L. devotus*, devoted: see *devote*, *a.*, and *volatary*.] A votary.

To whose shrine [Diana's] there went up a more famous and frequent pilgrimage of devotaries than to any holy land of their whatsoever.

Gregory, Works, p. 60.

devote (dē-vōt'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *devoted*, ppr. *devoting*. [*< L. devotus*, pp. (> *devotare*, freq.)

of *devovere*, vow, give up, devote, < *de*, away, + *vovere*, vow: see *vow* and *devout*. Cf. *devow*.]

1. To appropriate by or as if by vow; set apart or dedicate by a solemn act or with firm intention; consecrate.

No devoted thing, that a man shall devote unto the Lord, . . . shall be sold or redeemed: every devoted thing is most holy unto the Lord.

Lev. xxvii. 28.

For, since the substance of your perfect self
Is else devoted, I am but a shadow.

Shak., T. G. of V., iv. 2.

It behooves each to see, when he sacrifices prudence, to what god he devotes it. *Emerson, Essays*, 1st ser., p. 286.

Hence—2. To doom; consign to some harm or evil; doom to destruction: used absolutely, to curse or execrate.

Let her, like me, of every joy forlorn,
Devote the hour when such a wretch was born.

Rosce.

Allens were devoted to their rapine and despoight.
Decay of Christian Piety.

Yet not for thy advice or threats I fly
These wicked tents devoted. *Milton, P. L.*, v. 980.

Here I devote your senate! *Croly, Catiline*.

3. To addit or surrender, as to an occupation or a pursuit; give or yield up; direct in action or thought.

He hath devoted and given up himself to the contemplation, mark, and denotement of her parts and graces.

Shak., Othello, II. 3.

Wise-seeming censors count that labour vain
Which is devoted to the hopes of love.

Ford, Honour Triumphant.

The hours between breakfast and dinner the ladies devoted to dress and study.

Goldsmith, Vicar, II.

They devoted themselves to leisure with as much assiduity as we employ to render it impossible.

Lowell, New Princeton Rev., I. 158.

=Syn. *Devote*, *Dedicate*, *Consecrate*, *Hallow*, *destine*, *set apart*. In *dedicate* and the cognate words *devote*, *devout*, etc., the root idea is always that of a complete mental consecration; thus, *devotion* (def. 2) is the consecration of the entire mind to God and his worship; and a *devout* (def. 1) spirit is one entirely absorbed in the worship or service of God. To *devote* indicates the inward act, state, or feeling; to *dedicate* is to set apart by a promise, and indicates primarily an external act; to *consecrate* is to make sacred, and refers to an act affecting the use or relations of the thing consecrated; to *hallow* is to make holy, and relates to the character of the person or thing hallowed. Thus, we *devote* ourselves by an act of the mind; we *dedicate* our lives or property by a more formal act; we *consecrate* to sacred uses a building not before sacred; and we *hallow* the name of God, recognizing in it its inherent holy character.

Mysterious and awful powers had laid their unimaginable hands on that fair head and devoted it to a nobler service.

Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 272.

Let no soldier fly:

He that is truly dedicate to war
Hath no self-love. *Shak., 2 Hen. VI.*, v. 2.

Now go with me, and with this holy man,
Into the chantry by; there, before him,
And underneath that consecrated roof,
Plight me the full assurance of your faith.

Shak., T. N., iv. 3.

And, from work

Now resting, bleas'd and hallow'd the seventh day.

Milton, P. L., vii. 592.

3. *Addit*, *Devote*, etc. See *addit*.

devotet (dē-vōt'), *a.* and *n.* [*< ME. devote*, < *OF. devot*, *F. dévot* = *Pr. devot* = *Sp. Pg. devoto* = *It. divoto*, < *L. devotus*, pp., devoted: see *devote*, *v.* Doublet, *devout*, *q. v.*] 1. *a.* Devoted; devout.

We do offer the said Master of ours, and our whole company, unto your highness, as your perpetual and devote friends.

Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 148.

Lawyers, physicians, philosophers, scholars are his, wholly devote to his service.

Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 212.

II. *n.* A devotee.

One professeth himself a devote, or peculiar servant to our Lord.

Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion.

devoted (dē-vō'ted), *p. a.* [*Pp. of devote*, *v.*] 1. Set apart; given up, especially to some harm or evil; doomed.

No wonder they revolted from accumulating new woes on her devoted head. *Prescott, Ferd. and Isa.*, II. 11, note.

No more ignoble yet more dangerous creature had yet been loosed upon the devoted soil of the Netherlands.

Molloy, Dutch Republic, III. 530.

The workmen either perished in the flames, or fled from the devoted spot in terror and despair.

Schaff, Hist. Christ. Church, III. § 4.

2. Ardent; zealous; assiduous; strongly attached or addicted: as, a devoted friend; a devoted student of philosophy.

The most devoted champion.

Macaulay.

devotedness (dē-vō'ted-nes), *n.* The state of being devoted, attached, or addicted; zealous faithfulness and attachment.

The owning of our obligation unto virtue may be styled natural religion: that is to say, a devotedness unto God, so as to act according to his will.

Grew.

In human nature there is a principle that delights in heroic virtue, that admires and reveres men illustrious for self-sacrificing devotedness. *Channing*, *Perfect Life*, p. 235.

devotee (dev-ō-tē'), *n.* [*< devote + -ee*.] One who is devoted or self-dedicated to a cause or practice; a votary; specifically, one given wholly to religious devotion; an extravagantly or superstitiously devout person.

A devotee is one of those who disparage religion by their indiscreet and unreasonable introduction of the mention of virtue on all occasions. *Steele*, *Spectator*, No. 364.

Christianity has had, in all ages and in all sects, its devotees and martyrs. *Story*, *Salem*, Sept. 13, 1823.

=*Syn.* Zealot, enthusiast.
devoteism (dev-ō-tē'izm), *n.* [*< devotee + -ism*.] The tendency or disposition to be or become a devotee.

Ritualistic devoteism is the unhealthy development of religious introspection.

J. Owen, *Evenings with Skeptics*, II. 477.
devotement (dē-vōt'mēt), *n.* [*< devote + -ment*.] The act of devoting or consecrating by a vow; the state of being devoted. [Rare.]

Her [Iphigenia's] devotement was the demand of Apollo. *Bp. Hurd*, *Notes on Horace's Art of Poetry*.

devoter (dē-vō'tēr), *n.* 1. One who devotes.—2. A worshiper. *Piers Plowman*.

devoterer, *n.* [A corrupt form of *advouter*. Cf. *devotor*.] An adulterer.

He that breaketh wedlock with his neighbour's wife, let him be slain, both the *devoterer* and the *advertiser*. *Becon*, *Works* (ed. Parker Soc.), I. 450.

devotion (dē-vō'shon), *n.* [*< ME. devocioun, devocion, devocioun, < OF. devotion, F. dévotion = Pr. devotio = Sp. devoción = Pg. devoção = It. diozione, < L. devotio(-n-), devotio, < devotus, pp. of devovere, devote: see devote.*] 1. The act of devoting; a definitive setting apart, appropriating, or consecrating: as, the devotion of one's means to a certain purpose; the devotion of one's life to the service of God.

Its purpose [Brook Farm] was so sincere, its conduct so irreproachable, its devotion to ends purely humane so evident, that malice could find no grounds for assailing it. *O. B. Frothingham*, *George Ripley*, p. 191.

2. The state of being devoted. (a) Application to or observance of religious duties and practices; especially, earnestness in acts of worship; devoutness.

Nevertheless to them that with Devotion behold it [the golden gate of the temple of Solomon] a far ys grauntyd cleue remission.

Torkington, *Diary of Eng. Travell*, p. 30.
Devotion consists in an ascent of the mind towards God, attended with holy breathings of soul.

Bp. Atterbury, *Sermons*, II. xxi.
There was still a sadness of heart upon her, and a depth of devotion, in which lay all her strength. *Ruskin*.

(b) Earnest and faithful service arising from love, friendship, patriotism, etc.; enthusiastic manifestation of attachment.

Sacrificing to the wishes of his Parliament a minister whose crime had been a devotion too zealous to the interests of his prerogative. *Macaulay*, *Hallam's Const. Hist.*

The Plantagenet history can show no such instances of enthusiastic devotion as lighted up the dark days of the Stewarts. *Stubbs*, *Const. Hist.*, § 457.

(c) Close attention or application in general: as, his devotion to this pursuit impaired his health.

He seeks their hate with greater devotion than he can render it him. *Shak.*, *Cor.*, II. 2.

Their . . . tyrannide did enforce them to embrace my offer with no small devotion.

Capt. John Smith, *True Travels*, II. 206.

3. An act of worship; a religious exercise. (a) Practice of prayer and praise: now generally in the plural.

An aged, holy man, . . . That day and night said his devotion.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, I. x. 46.

Saying so many Ave-Maries and Pater-Nosters, as is their devotion.

Capt. John Smith, *True Travels*, I. 7.

They returned again to our Lady Church, where was performed very long and tedious devotion.

Coryat, *Crudities*, I. 39.

(b) Alms given as an act of worship; offerings made at divine service. [Archaic.]

The Deacons, Church-wardens, or other fit persons . . . shall receive the Alms for the Poor, and other Devotions of the People, in a decent Basin.

Book of Common Prayer, Holy Communion.

4. Something consecrated; an object of devotion.

As I passed by and beheld your devotions [in the revised version, "observed the objects of your worship"].

Acts xvii. 23.

Churches and altars, priests and all devotions, Tumbled together into one rude chaos.

Beau. and Fl.

5. Power of devoting or applying to use; disposal; bidding.

Take my keys, Gold, plate, and jewels, all's at thy devotion.

B. Jonson, *Volpone*, II. 2.

Arundel Castle would keep that rich corner of the country at his majesty's devotion.

By these insinuations he [Colonel Nathaniel Bacon] wrought his men into so perfect an unanimity, that they were one and all at his devotion. *Beverly*, *Virginia*, ¶ 97.

=*Syn.* 1. Consecration, dedication, devotedness.—2 (a). Piety, Godliness, etc. (See religion.) (b). Attachment, Affection, etc. (see love), zeal, fidelity, constancy.

devotional (dē-vō'shon-āl'), *n.* [*< F. as if *devotionnaire, < devotion, devotion: see devotion.*] A devotee. *Davies*.

The Lord Chief Justice Hales, a profound common lawyer, and both *devotional* and moralist, affected natural philosophy. *Roger North*, *Lord Gullford*, II. 264.

devotional (dē-vō'shon-āl'), *a. and n.* [*< devotion + -al*.] 1. a. Pertaining to religious devotion; used in devotion; suited to devotion: as, a devotional posture; devotional exercises; a devotional frame of mind.

How much the devotional spirit of the church has suffered by that necessary evil, the Reformation!

Coleridge, *Table-Talk*.

=*Syn.* Devout, Devotional. See *devout*.

II. † *n. pl.* Forms of devotion.

Nor have they had either more cause for, or better success in, their disputings against the devotionalists of the Church of England.

Bp. Gauden, *Tears of the Church*, p. 87.

devotionalist (dē-vō'shon-āl-ist), *n.* [*< devotional + -ist*.] Same as *devotionist*. [Rare.]

It is but to give a religious turn to his natural softness, and you have the complete image of a French devotionalist.

Coventry, *Philemon to Hydaspes*, II.

devotionally (dē-vō'shon-āl-i), *adv.* In a devotional manner; toward devotion: as, devotionally inclined.

devotionist (dē-vō'shon-ist), *n.* [*< devotion + -ist*.] A person given to devotion; one who is superstitiously or formally devout. Also *devotionalist*. [Rare.]

devoutness (dē-vō'shus-nes), *n.* [*< *devotious (not used) (< devotion + -ous) + -ness*.] Devoutness; piety. *Hammond*.

devotor (dē-vō'tō), *n.* [It., < L. devotus: see *devote* and *devout*.] A devotee.

In confidence of this conceit, such numbers of devotos in all times have pretended enthusiasm and extraordinary illapse from heaven.

J. Spencer, *Vanity of Vulgar Prophecies* (1666), Pref. a. 2.

devotor (dē-vō'tōr), *n.* [*< LL. devotor, one who devotes, < L. devovere, devote: see devote.*] One who reverences or worships; a devout person.

Beau. and Fl.

devotor (dē-vō'tōr), *n.* [A corrupt form of *advouter*.] An adulterer.

devour (dē-vūr'), *v.* [*< ME. devouren, < OF. devorer, devurer, devorir, devourir, F. dévorer = Pr. Sp. P. g. devorar = It. devorare, < L. devorare, devour, < de, down, + vorare, consume, devour: see voracious, vorant.*] I. trans. 1.

To eat up entirely; eat ravenously; consume as food.

We will say, Some evil beast hath devoured him.

Gen. xxxvii. 20.

And ever and anon the wolf would steal The children and devour.

Tennyson, *Coming of Arthur*.

2. To consume destructively, recklessly, or wantonly; make away with; destroy; waste.

As soon as this thy son was come, which hath devoured thy living with harlots.

Luke xv. 30.

Devouring pestilence hangs in our air.

Shak., *Rich.* II., I. 3.

They never adventured to know any thing; nor ever did any thing but devour the fruits of other men's labours.

Capt. John Smith, *True Travels*, I. 145.

We all know . . . what a devouring passion it [the war fever] becomes in those whom it assails.

O. W. Holmes, *Old Vol. of Life*, p. 3.

3. To swallow up, literally or figuratively; draw into conjunction or possession; absorb; engorge; take in: as, to devour a book; the users have devoured his estate.

I saw (alas) the gaping earth devour The spring, the place, and all cleane out of sight.

Spenser, *Visions of Petrarch*.

Which [the scribes] devour widows' houses, and for a shew make long prayers.

Luke xx. 47.

I perceive these lords At this encounter do so much admire, That they devour their reason; and scarce think Their eyes do offices of truth.

Shak., *Tempest*, v. 1.

Now speak of the Haven; rather devouring then encreased by a little river.

Sandys, *Travels*, p. 29.

Our ocean shall these petty brooks devour.

Dekker and Webster, *Sir Thomas Wyatt*, p. 6.

4. To gaze at absorbingly; look upon with avidity; view with delight.

Longing they look, and gaping at the sight, Devour her o'er and o'er with vast delight.

Dryden.

With an unguarded look she now devour'd My nearer Face.

Prior, *Solomon*, II.

Hence—5. To give delight to; charm; enchant. [Rare.]

Bravely the figure of this harpy hast thou Perform'd, my Ariel; a grace it had, devouring.

Shak., *Tempest*, III. 3.

To devour the (or one's) way, distance, or course, to accomplish the distance with impetuous haste.

He seem'd in running to devour the way, Staying no longer question.

Shak., 2 *Hen. IV.*, I. 1.

Wat was woundly angry with Sir John Newton, Knight (Sword-bearer to the King then in presence), for devouring his distance, and not making his approaches mannerly enough unto him.

Fuller, *Worthies*, II. 346.

The signal once given, they [the horses] strike, devour the course, hurrying along with unremitting velocity.

Strutt, *Sports and Pastimes*, p. 101.

=*Syn.* 1. Consume, etc. See *eat*.

II. *intrans.* To consume. [Rare.]

A fire devoureth before them, and behind them a flame burneth.

Joel II. 3.

devour (dē-vūr'), *n.* See *dever*.

devourable (dē-vūr'a-bl), *a.* [*< devour + -able*. Cf. *OF. devorable, devourable, devouring, voracious*.] Capable of or fit for being devoured.

A clear and undebauch'd appetite renders everything sweet and delightful to a sound body, and (as Homer expresses it) *devourable*.

Plutarch, *Morals*, II. 116 (Ord M8.).

devourer (dē-vūr'ēr), *n.* 1. One who devours; one who or that which eats greedily, consumes, or preys upon.

Carp and tench do best together, all other fish being devourers of their spawn.

Mortimer, *Husbandry*.

2. A local English name of the glutinous hag, *Myxine glutinosa*.

devouress, *n.* [*ME. devouresse; < devour + -ess, after equiv. OF. devoreresse, devouressesse.*] A female devourer. *Wyclif*.

devouringly (dē-vūr'ing-lī), *adv.* In a devouring manner.

devourment (dē-vūr'mēt), *n.* [*< devour + -ment*. Cf. *OF. devorement, devourement*.] The act or process of devouring or consuming.

Could not thy remorseless foeman brook Time's sure devourment?

R. W. Gilder, *A Portrait of Servetus*.

devout (dē-vūt'), *a. and n.* [*< ME. devout, also devote, < OF. devot, devout, F. dévot = Sp. Pg. devoto = It. devoto, divoto, < L. devotus, devoted, pp. of devovere, vow, devote: see devote, v. and a.* The adj. *devote* is a doublet of *devout*.] I. a.

1. Yielding a solemn and reverential devotion to God in religious exercises, particularly in prayer; devoted to the worship and service of God; pious; religious; consecrated in spirit.

The same man was just and devout.

Luke II. 25.

The Spaniard is very devout in his way, for I have seen him kneel in the very dirt when the Ave-Mary-bell rings.

Howell, *Letters*, I. III. 32.

Let a man consider, . . . when he prays in private, whether he be as composed, and reverent, and devout in his behaviour as he is when the eyes of a great assembly are upon him.

Bp. Atterbury, *Sermons*, II. xli.

And holy hymns from which the life devout Of saints and martyrs has wellnigh gone out.

Whittier, *On a Prayer-book*.

2. Expressing devotion or piety.

I love a holy devout Sermon.

Howell, *Letters*, I. vi. 32.

With uplifted hands, and eyes devout, Grateful to heaven.

Milton, *P. L.*, XI. 863.

3. Sincere; solemn; earnest: as, you have my devout wishes for your safety. =*Syn.* 1. Devout, Devotional; prayerful, godly, saintly. Devout pertains especially to the internal, devotional to the external; but this distinction is not always observed. A devout heart, a devout man, a devout look—that is, a look such as would be produced by devout feeling (see extracts above); a devotional attitude, a devotional book.

There is something . . . natively great and good in a person that is truly devout.

Steele, *Tatler*, No. 211.

In Mr. Farrer, the head of the family, [was seen] a devotional energy, put forth in continual combat with the earthly energies that tempted him away to the world.

De Quincey, *Secret Societies*, I.

II. † *n.* 1. A devotee.

They are not to be the ordinary followers of Antichrist, but they are to be in his special devouts, and as it were sworn slaves.

Sheldon, *Miracles*, p. 247.

2. A devotional composition.

This is the substance of his first section till we come to the devout of it, modelled into the form of a private psalter.

Milton, *Eikonoklastes*, I.

devouter, *adv.* [*ME.; < devout, a.*] Devoutly. *Chaucer*.

devoutful (dē-vūt'fūl), *a.* [*Irreg. < devout + -ful*.] 1. A similar formation is *grateful*.] 1. Full of or characterized by devoutness; devout.

—2. Sacred; solemn.

To take her from austerer check of parents, To make her for my most devoutful rights.

Marston and Webster, *Malcontent*, I. 2.

devoutless (dê-vout'les), *a.* [*< devout + -less.*] Destitute of devotion. *E. D.* [Rare.]

devoutlessness (dê-vout'les-nes), *n.* Want of devotion. [Rare.]

The last point of this armour be the darts of *devoutlessness*, unmercifulness, and epicurism.

Bp. of Chester, Two Sermons, sig. C 6 b.

devoutly (dê-vout'li), *adv.* [*< ME. devoutly, devotly, -liche; < devout + -ly2.*] 1. In a devout manner; with devout feelings; with solemn reverence and submission to God; with ardent devotion.

Sunday, the xix Day of Julii, we came all to Mounte Syon to Masse, which was song their right *Devoutly*.

Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 25.

At length her grace rose, and with modest paces Came to the altar: where she kneel'd, and, saint-like, Cast her fair eyes to heaven, and pray'd *devoutly*.

Shak., Hen. VIII., iv. 1.

2. Religiously; with pious thoughts.

One of the wise men, having a while attentively and devoutly viewed and contemplated this pillar and cross, fell down upon his face.

Bacon.

3. Sincerely; earnestly; solemnly.

A consummation
Devoutly to be wish'd. *Shak., Hamlet, iii. 1.*

devoutness (dê-vout'nes), *n.* The quality or state of being devout.

devote (dê-vôv'), *v. t.* [*< L. devovere, devote: see devote, v. t.*] To dedicate by vow; devote; doom to destruction; destine for sacrifice.

'Twas his own son, whom God and mankind loved,
His own victorious son, whom he *devoted*.

Cowley, Davidels, iv.

devout (dê-vou'), *v. t.* [*< OF. devouer, F. dévouer, devote, give up, < L. devotare, freq. of devovere, devote: see devote.* The second sense is appar. taken from *disavow*.] 1. To devote; apply.

Those clear causes, to the inquiry
And search of which your mathematical head
Hath so *devoted* itself.

B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, l. 1.

2. To disavow; disclaim.

There too the armies angelic *devou'd*
Their former rage, and all to mercy bow'd.
G. Fletcher, Christ's Victory and Triumph.

dew (dû), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *dewe, deaw*; *< ME. dew, deu, deaw, < AS. deiw = OFries. dau = D. dauw = MLG. douw, douwe, dawe, dau, LG. dau = OHG. tou, tau (touw-), MHG. tou (touw-), G. tau, thau = Icel. dögga = Sw. dagg, dew, cf. dugg, drizzling rain, = Dan. dug, dew (Dan. dugregn, drizzling rain), = Goth. *daggrus (†), not recorded. From the Scand. is derived E. dagl, dew: see dagl, deg.] 1. The aqueous vapor which is deposited from the atmosphere by condensation, especially during the night, in the form of small drops on the surface of bodies. The formation of dew is explained by the loss of heat by bodies on the earth's surface through radiation at night, by which means they and the air immediately about them are cooled below the dew-point (which see). Dew is thus deposited chiefly on bodies which are good radiators and poor conductors of heat, like grass; hence also it appears chiefly on calm and clear nights—that is, when the conditions are most favorable for radiation. It never appears on nights both cloudy and windy. In winter dew becomes hoar frost.*

They [in Peru] have large and deepe ditches, in which they sow or set, and that which growth is nourished with the *dew*.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 873.

Since *dew* is made of steams of the terrestrial globe, which, whilst they retain that form, and were not yet convolved into drops, did swim to and fro in the air, and made part of it; the phenomena that shew the power of *dew* in working on solid bodies may help to manifest how copiously the air may be impregnated with subtle saline parts.

Boyle, Hist. of Air, xi.

She . . . wash'd her hands with the *dew*(s) of heav'n,
That on sweet roses fall.

Queen Eleanor's Fall (Child's Ballads, VI. 296).

The *deys* of the evening most carefully shun,—
Those tears of the sky for the loss of the sun.
Chatterfield, Advice to a Lady in Autumn.

2. Something likened to dew: (a) As falling lightly, or as serving to refresh.

Never yet one hour in his bed
Did I enjoy the golden *dew* of sleep.
But with his timorous dreams was still awak'd.
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 1.

I thought for thee, I thought for all
My gamesome imps that round me grew,
The *deys* of blessing heavest fall
Where care falls too. *Jean Ingleton.*

(b) As suggestive of the morning, and hence of freshness and youth.

Fair-haired, azure-eyed, with delicate Saxon complexion,
Having the *dew* of his youth, and the beauty thereof.
Longfellow, Miles Standish, l.

3. Moisture standing in little drops on anything.

Next unto him was Neptune pictured. . .
His face was rugged, and his hoarie head
Dropped with brackish *dew*.

Spenser, F. Q., III. xi. 40.

Mountain dew, illicit whisky. [Slang.]

dew (dû), *v. t.* [*< ME. dewen, < AS. deáwian = OFries. dawa = D. dauwen = LG. dauen = OHG. touwôn, towôn, towên, MHG. touwen, G. tauen, thauen = Icel. dögga = Sw. dagg, dew, cf. dugga, drizzle, = Dan. dugge, dew; from the noun. Cf. bedew.*] To wet with or as if with dew; moisten; bedew.

Phœbus himself shall kneel at Cæsar's shrine,
And deck it with bay garlands *dew'd* with wine.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, v. 1.

Dew'd with showery drops,
Up-clomb the shadowy pine above the woven copse.
Tennyson, Lotus-Eaters.

dew (dê-wân'), *n.* [Also written *deewan*, and more correctly *diwan*, *diwân*, *< Hind. diwân*, a tribunal, council, minister, head officer of finance and revenue, *< Pers. dirân*: see *diwan*.]

In India: (a) A financial officer formerly appointed under the Mohammedan governments in each province for the purpose of superintending the collection of the revenue, etc.

Shah Alam gave letters patent to Lord Clive investing the English Company with the office of *Deewan*. . . The *Deewan* was the accountant-general or finance minister, and looked solely after the revenue and expenditure.
J. T. Wheeler, Short Hist. India, p. 311.

(b) The chief financial minister of a state. (c) The prime minister of a native state. (d) The chief native officer of certain government establishments, as the mint. (e) In Bengal, a native servant in confidential charge of the dealings of a house of business with natives, or of the affairs of a large domestic establishment. *Yule and Burnell.*

dewani, dewanny (dê-wâ'ni), *n.* [*< Hind. diwâni, prop. adj., relating to a diwân; as noun, the office, jurisdiction, etc., of a diwân: see dewan.*] The office of dewan.

dew-beater (dû'bê'têr), *n.* 1. One who walks out early and brushes off the dew.

The *dew beaters* have trod their way for those that come after them.
Bp. Hackett, Abp. Williams, l. 57.

2. *pl.* A pair of oiled shoes. *Halliwel.*

dewberry (dû'ber'i), *n.*; *pl. dewberries* (-iz). [*< dew + berry1*; appar. in allusion to its being a low-lying shrub.] 1. In England, the popular name of the *Rubus cæsius*, a bramble which grows in woods, thickets, hedges, and the borders of fields; the fruit of this plant. The fruit is black, with a bluish dewy bloom, and of an agreeable acid taste.

Feed him with apricocks and *dewberries*,
With purple grapes, green figs, and mulberries.
Shak., M. N. D., iii. 1.

2. In the United States, the popular name of *Rubus Canadensis*, the low blackberry, a trailing plant which has a large sweet fruit; the fruit of this plant.

dew-besprent (dû'bê-sprent'), *a.* Sprinkled with dew.

The chewing flocks
Had ta'en their supper on the savoury herb
Of knot-grass *dew-besprent*, and were in fold.
Milton, Comus, l. 542.

dew-claw (dû'klâ), *n.* 1. The rudimentary inner toe of the foot, especially the hind foot, of some dogs.

In domestic dogs a hallux is frequently developed, though often in a rudimentary condition, the phalanges and claw being suspended loosely in the skin, without direct connection with the other bones of the foot: it is called by dog-fanciers the *dew-claw*.
W. H. Flower, Encyc. Brit., XV. 438.

2. The false hoof of deer and other ungulates. **dew-clawed** (dû'klâd), *a.* Furnished with dew-claws; ungulate.

By Brownists I mean not Independents, but *dew-clawed* Separatists.
N. Ward, Simple Cober, p. 11.

dew-cup (dû'kup), *n.* 1. The first allowance of beer to harvest laborers. *Mackay.* Also *dew-drink*. [Prov. Eng.]-2. A common name in Scotland of the lady's-mantle, *Alchemilla vulgaris*.

dew-drink (dû'drink), *n.* Same as *dew-cup*, 1. **dewdrop** (dû'drop), *n.* [= *D. dauwdruppel = G. thautropfen = Dan. dugdraabe = Sw. dagg-dropps*.] A drop of dew.

I must go seek some *dew-drops* here,
And hang a pearl in every cowslip's ear.
Shak., M. N. D., II. 1.

dewe (dû'wê), *n.* and *v.* An obsolete spelling of *dew*. **dewe** (dû'wê), *a.* An obsolete spelling of *dew*.

deweylite (dû'î-lit), *n.* [*< Chester Dewey, an American scientist (1784-1867), + -lite.*] A hydrated silicate of magnesium occurring in amorphous masses of a yellowish color and resembling gum arabic. It is related to serpentine, but contains more water.

dewfall (dû'fâl), *n.* [= *Dan. dugfald*.] 1. The falling of dew; a fall of dew.

Expanding while the *dewfall* flows.
Moore, Lalla Rookh, Light of the Harem.

Noiseless as *dew-fall*, heed it well—
Thy Father's call of love!
Whittier, Call of the Christian.

2. The time when dew begins to fall; early evening.

dewful, *a.* See *dewful*.

dew-grass (dû'gräs), *n.* The cocksfoot-grass, *Dactylis glomerata*. [Eng.]

dewiness (dû'î-nes), *n.* [*< dew + -ness.*] The state of being covered or damp with dew.

dewitt (dê-wit'), *v. t.* [After two Dutch statesmen named *De Witt*, opponents of William III., Prince of Orange, massacred in 1672 by a mob, without inquiry.] To lynch. [Rare.]

To her I leave thee, gloomy peer.
Think on thy crimes committed;
Repent, and be for once sincere;
Thou ne'er wilt be *De-Witted*.
Prior, The Viceroy, st. 55.

One writer, in a pamphlet which produced a great sensation, expressed his wonder that the people had not, when Tourville was riding victorious in the Channel, *De-witted* the nonjuring prelates. *Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xvi.*

dewlap (dû'lap), *n.* [*< ME. dewlap, dewlapp (= Dan. doglepp); < dewl + lap1 (= Dan. læp), a loose hanging piece. Otherwise explained, fancifully, as the part which laps or licks the dew in grazing: see lap3.*] 1. The fold of skin that hangs from the throat of oxen and cows; hence, the pendulous skin under the throat of some other animals, as dogs.

Large rolls of fat about his shoulders slung,
And from his neck the double *dewlap* hung.
Addison.

2. The flesh on the human throat when flaccid with age. [Humorous and rare.]

And, when she drinks, against her lips I bob,
And on the wither'd *dewlap* pour the ale.
Shak., M. N. D., II. 1.

3. The large median fleshy fold or single wattle of the domestic turkey.

There is a great difference [between the wild and the tame turkey] in the possession by the latter of an enormous *dewlap*.

S. F. Baird, Birds of North America (ed. 1858), p. 616.

4. *pl. In her., same as wattles.*

dewlapped, dewlapt (dû'lapt), *a.* Furnished with a dewlap, or a similar appendage.

My hounds are bred out of the Spartan kind;
Crook-knee'd and *dew-lapp'd* like Thessalian bulls.
Shak., M. N. D., iv. 1.

dew-plant (dû'plant), *n.* 1. Same as *ice-plant*. — 2. Same as *sundew*.

dew-point (dû'point), *n.* [= *D. dauwpunt = Dan. dugpunkt*.] The temperature indicated by the thermometer when dew begins to be deposited; that temperature of the air at which the moisture present in it just saturates it. See *saturation*. The more humid the atmosphere, the less the difference between its temperature and that of the dew-point, and vice versa. When the air is saturated with moisture and any colder body is brought into contact with it, deposition of moisture or dew immediately takes place on its surface. See *hygrometer*.

When a body of moist air is cooled, the point of saturation is gradually reached; and when saturated, any further cooling causes a deposition of dew: hence the temperature at which this occurs is called the *dew-point*.
Huxley, Physiography, p. 57.

dew-retted (dû'ret'ed), *a.* Retted or rotted by exposure to dew.

dew-retting (dû'ret'ing), *n.* The exposure of hemp or flax to the action of dew by spreading it on grass, to render easier the separation of the fiber from the feculent matter. Also *dew-rotting, dew-softening*.

dew-shoe (dû'shö), *n.* The heel of the sheath of a sword, which touches the ground.

When the godlike Siguror strode through the full-grown field of corn, the *dew-shoe* of his seven-span sword was even with the upright ears.
Grimm, Teut. Mythol. (trans.), I. 387.

dewstone (dû'stôn), *n.* A species of limestone occurring in Nottinghamshire, England, which is supposed to collect a large quantity of dew on its surface.

dewtry (dû'tri), *n.* [Cf. *Datura*.] The thorn-apple, *Datura Stramonium*. *S. Butler, Hudibras.*



dew-worm (dū'werm), *n.* The common earth-worm, *Lumbricus terrestris*.

dewy (dū'i), *a.* [*< ML. dewy, < AS. deawig (= G. tauig, thauig = Sw. daggig), < deaw, dew, + -ig, E. -y¹.*] 1. Of or pertaining to dew.

Ere the hot sun count
His dewy rosary on the eglantine.
Keats, Isabella, st. 24.

'Tis a morning pure and sweet,
And a dewy splendour falls
On the little flower.

Tennyson, Maud, xxvi. 6.

2. Of the nature or appearance of dew; like dew: as, dewy tears.

A dewy mist
Went up, and water'd all the ground.
Milton, P. L., vii. 833.

3. Moist with or as if with dew.

His dewy locks distill'd
Ambrosia, Milton, P. L., v. 56.

4. Accompanied with dew; abounding in dew.

From morn
To noon he fell, from noon to dewy eve,
A summer's day.
Milton, P. L., I. 743.

But now the sun
With orient beams had chased the dewy night
From earth and heaven.
Addison, Æneid, iii.

5. Falling gently, or refreshing, like dew: as, "dewy sleep ambrosial." *Cowper, Iliad, ii.—6.* In *bot.*, appearing as if covered with dew.

Dexia (dek'si-ä), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. δεξιός, on the right hand or side: see dexter.*] A genus of flies, of the family *Muscidae*, or giving name to a family *Dexiidae*.

Dexiaris (dek-si-ä'ri-ä), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Dexia + -aris.*] Same as *Dexiidae*.

Dexiids (dek-si-ä'dä), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Dexia + -ids.*] A family of dipterous insects, typified by the genus *Dexia*. It is a small group, allied to the *Tachinidae*, represented in North America by about 40 species, 30 of which belong to *Dexia*. It was founded by Macquart in 1835. Also called *Dexiaris*.

dextiotropic (dek'si-ä-trop'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. δεξιός, on the right hand, + τροπικός, < τροπή, a turning, < τρέπειν, turn.*] Dextral, as a shell; turning or turned to the right, as the whorls of a spiral shell; dextrotropous: opposed to *laetotropic*.

In Planorbis, which is *dextiotropic* . . . instead of being *leiotropic*, the ophradium is on the left side, and receives its nerve from the left visceral ganglion, the whole series of unilateral organs being reversed.

E. R. Lankester, Encyc. Brit., XVI. 661.

dexter (deks'tër), *a. and n.* [= *F. dextre = Sp. diestro = Pg. It. destro, < L. dexter, right, on the right hand or side, handy, dexterous, also (according to Greek notions of omens) fortunate, = Gr. δεξιόπης, right, comparative forms (with compar. suffix -ter = -τερος) < L. dex = Gr. δεξιός, right, fortunate, dexterous, = Skt. dakṣha, able, dexterous, strong (cf. dakṣhina, able, dexterous, right, south), = Goth. taihsua, right, taihswo, the right hand, = OHG. zeso (zesu-), right, = W. deheu, right, south, = Gael. and Ir. deas, right, south (cf. deasil), = Oulg. desinā, destū, right, desinitsa, the right hand, = Russ. desnitsa, the right hand; referred to a root represented by Skt. √ dakṣh, suit, be able, dexterous, or strong.] 1. *a.* Pertaining to or situated on the right hand; right, as opposed to left: as, the *dexter* side of a shield.*

My mother's blood
Runs on the dexter cheek, and this sinister
Bounds in my father's.
Shak., T. and C., iv. 5.

On sounding wings a dexter eagle flew.
Pope.

Dexter base, in *her.*, the dexter side of the base of the field.—**Dexter base point**, in *her.*, a point supposed to be half way between the base point and the dexter edge of the field. See cut under point.—**Dexter chief**, in *her.*, the dexter side of the chief of the field.—**Dexter chief point**, in *her.*, a point supposed to be half way between the chief point and the dexter edge of the field. See cut under point.—**Dexter diagonal**, in *math.* See *diag-onal*.

II. n. In *her.*, that side of the shield which is toward the right when the shield is braced or fitted upon the arm; hence, the side of the field toward the left of the spectator.

dexterity (deks-ter'i-ti), *n.* [= *F. dextérité = Pg. dexteridade = It. desterità, < L. dexteritas (-s), < dexter, right, right-hand: see dexter.*] 1. Greater facility in using the right hand than the left; right-handedness. [Not in common use.]

The proportion of left-hand drawings [of the cave-men of France] is greatly in excess of what would now be found; but there is still a distinct preponderance of the right hand, which, however originated, has sufficed to determine the universal *dexterity* of the whole historic period.

Science, V. 460.

Dexterity appears to be confined to the human race; for the monkey tribes use the right and left limbs indiscriminately.

Lancet.

2. Manual skill; skill in using the hands, especially in mechanical or artistic work; hence, physical suppleness or adroitness in general; that readiness in action which proceeds from experience or practice, united with activity or precision of motion.

Dexterity of hand, even in common trades, cannot be acquired without much practice and experience.

Adam Smith, Wealth of Nations, I. 10.

The company being seated round the genial board, and each furnished with a fork, evinced their *dexterity* in launching at the fattest pieces in this mighty dish.

Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 169.

The Tahitians have the *dexterity* of amphibious animals in the water.

Darwin, Voyage of Beagle, II. 184.

3. Mental adroitness or skill; cleverness; promptness in devising expedients; quickness and skill in managing or conducting a scheme of operations.

I have dispatch'd some half a Dozen Duns with as much *Dexterity* as a hungry Judge does Causes at Dinner-time.

Congreve, Love for Love, I. 2.

A thousand vexations . . . which nothing is required to remove but a little *dexterity* of conduct.

Johnson, Rambler, No. 137.

By his incomparable *dexterity*, he [Francis Sforza] raised himself from the precarious and dependent situation of a military adventurer to the first throne of Italy.

Macaulay, Machiavelli.

= *Syn. 3.* Address, facility, faculty, tact, cleverness, aptness, aptitude, ability, art, knack.

dexterous, dextrous (deks'te-rus, deks'trus), *a.* [*< L. dexter, right, ready (see dexter), + -ous.*] 1. Having greater skill in using the right hand than the left; right-handed. [Rare.] —2. Possessing manual skill; hence, skilful or adroit in the use of the body in general; quick and precise in action.

Whether the Muzzlings were stolen by our own Men, or the Dutch, I cannot say; for we had some very *dexterous* thieves in our Ship.

Dampier, Voyages, I. 629.

For both their *dextrous* hands the lance could wield.

Pope.

3. Having mental adroitness or skill; ready in the use of the mental faculties; prompt in contrivance and management; clever; expert: as, a *dexterous* manager.

The Coptis . . . are well acquainted with all affairs, are very *dexterous* at keeping accounts, which they do in a sort of Coptic characters understood by no body else.

Pococke, Description of the East, I. 176.

The *dexterous* Capuchins never choose to preach on the life and miracles of a saint, until they have awakened the devotional feelings of their auditors by exhibiting some relic of him, a thread of his garment, a lock of his hair, or a drop of his blood.

Macaulay.

4. Exhibiting *dexterity*, in any sense; skilful; artful; clever: as, *dexterous* management.

Cnossus was also famous for its bows and arrows, and for a *dextrous* use of that sort of arms.

Pococke, Description of the East, II. I. 256.

The *dexterous* use of plausible topics for recommending any opinion whatever to the favor of an audience.

De Quincey, Style, iv.

= *Syn. Expert, Skilful, etc. (see adroit), nimble, brisk, agile.*

dexterously, dextrously (deks'te-rus-li, deks'trus-li), *adv.* With *dexterity*; expertly; skilfully; artfully; adroitly.

The good parts he hath he will learn to shew to the full, and use them *dexterously*.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, I. 90.

dexterousness, dextrousness (deks'te-rus-nes, deks'trus-nes), *n.* *Dexterity*; adroitness. *Bayley, 1727.*

dextrad (deks'trad), *adv.* [*< L. dexter + -ad³, toward: see -ad³.*] To the right hand; to, on, or toward the right side; dextrally: opposed to *sinistrad*.

dextral (deks'tral), *a.* [*< ML. dextralis, *dextralis, on the right, < L. dexter, right: see dexter.*] 1. Right, as opposed to left; right-hand.

Any tunicles or skins which should hinder the liver from enabling the *dextral* parts.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iv. 5.

2. In *conch.*, dextrorse: applied to univalve shells whose aperture is on the right side when the shell is held in front of the observer with the apex upward and the aperture downward toward him: opposed to *sinistral*. Most shells are dextral.

dextrality (deks-tral'i-ti), *n.* [*< dextral + -ity.*] 1. The state of being on the right side, as opposed to the left.—2. Superiority in strength and facility in action of the right side of the body; right-handedness.

Did not institution, but nature, determine *dextrality*, there would be many more *Scævolas* than are delivered in story.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iv. 5.

dextrally (deks'tral-i), *adv.* By or toward the right side, as opposed to the left; dextrad.

It is a curious fact that the spathe are rolled up indifferently either way—either *dextrally* or *sinistrally*—in about equal numbers.

Jour. of Bot., Brit. and Foreign, 1883, p. 237.

dextran, dextrane (deks'tran, -trān), *n.* [*< L. dexter, right, + -an, -ane.*] A gum found in unripe beet-root and in molasses, and formed, together with mannite, by the mucic fermentation of sugar. It is a white amorphous substance readily soluble in water, and dextro-rotatory. It has the formula $C_6H_{10}O_5$.

dextreri, *n.* See *dextrer*. *Chaucer.*

dextrine (deks'trin), *n.* [= *F. dextrine, < L. dexter, right, + -ine².*] The soluble or gummy matters, having the general formula $(C_6H_{10}O_5)_n$, into which starch is convertible by diastase or by certain acids. It is white, insipid, and without smell, and is remarkable for the extent to which it turns the plane of polarization to the right hand, whence its name. Its composition is the same as that of starch. By the action of hot diluted acids, or of an infusion of malt, dextrine is finally converted into grape-sugar. It is used as a substitute for gum arabic in medicine and the arts. Also called *gommeine, moist gum, starch-gum, British gum, and Aleace gum*.

dextrocardia (deks-trō-kär'di-ä), *n.* [*NL., < L. dexter, right, + Gr. kardia = E. heart.*] In *teratol.*, a congenital condition in which the heart is turned toward the right instead of the left side.

dextro-compound (deks'trō-kom'pound), *n.* [*< L. dexter, right, + E. compound¹.*] In *chem.*, a compound body which causes the plane of a ray of polarized light to rotate to the right. Dextrine, dextrose, tartaric acid, malic acid, and cinchonine are dextro-compounds.

dextroglucose (deks'trō-glō's kōs), *n.* [*< L. dexter, right (see dextrose), + E. glucose.*] Same as *dextrose*.

dextrogyrate (deks-trō-jī'rät), *a.* [*< L. dexter, right, + gyratus, pp. of gyrare, turn: see gyrate.*] Causing to turn toward the right hand: as, a *dextrogyrate* crystal (that is, a crystal which in circular polarization turns the plane of polarization to the right). See *polarization*. Also *dextrorotatory*.

If the analyzer has to be turned towards the right, so as to cause the colours to succeed each other in their natural order—red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, violet—the piece of quartz is called right-handed or *dextrogyrate*.

Rodwell.

dextrogyrous (deks-trō-jī'rūs), *a.* [*< L. dexter, right, + gyrus, a circle: see gyre.*] Gyrate or circling to the right.

dextrorotatory (deks-trō-rō'ta-tō-ri), *a.* [*< L. dexter, right, + E. rotatory.*] Same as *dextrogyrate*.

dextrorsal (deks-trōr'sal), *a.* [*< dextrose + -al.*] Same as *dextrose*.

dextorse (deks-trōrs'), *a.* [*< L. dextrorsum, uncontracted dextrorsorum, -versum, toward the right, < dexter, right, + versus, versus, pp. of vortere, vertere, turn: see vertex, vortex, verse. Cf. sinistrorse.*] Rising from right to left, as a spiral line, helix, or climbing plant. [In botany this word is used in opposite senses by different authorities. Bentham, Hooker, Darwin, Gray, etc., use it as above defined. Linnaeus, Braun, the De Candelles, and many others give it the opposite meaning.]

dextrose (deks'trōs), *n.* [*< L. dexter, right, + -ose.*] A sugar $(C_6H_{12}O_6)$ belonging to the glucose group, which crystallizes from aqueous solution with one molecule of water in nodular masses of six-sided scales. It is readily solvent in water and alcohol, has a taste less sweet than ordinary cane-sugar, and directly reduces alkaline copper solution. It is dextrorotatory to polarized light. Dextrose is widely distributed, being found in most sweet fruits, grapes, raisins, cherries, etc., usually associated with levulose. It also occurs sparingly in various animal tissues and juices, and in excessive quantity in diabetic urine. Dextrose is manufactured from starch in large quantity by the action of sulphuric acid. It is used for making cheap syrup, called glucose syrup, in the manufacture of beer, and for adulterating molasses. Also called *dextroglucose, grape-sugar, and starch-sugar*.—**Birotatory dextrose**. See *birotation*.

dextrotropous (deks-trot'rō-pus), *a.* [*< L. dexter, right, + Gr. τροπή (cf. τροπή, a turning), < τρέπειν, turn.*] Turning to the right: opposed to *laetotropous*. Also *dextrotopic*.

dextrous, dextrously, etc. See *dexterous*, etc.

dey¹, *n.* [*ME. dey, deye, deie, daie, a maid-servant (sometimes applied to a man-servant) about a farm, a milkmaid, < Icel. deiga, a maid-servant, esp. a dairymaid, = Sw. deia, a dairymaid, = Norw. deigja, deia, deie, a maid-servant, usually in comp., as in bu-deigja, a maid in charge of the cattle (bu, household, farmstead, live stock), bakster-deigja, a baker (bakster, baking), rakster-deigja, a maid employed in raking hay (rakster, raking), = ODan. deje, in comp. mælkedeje, milkmaid (mælk,*

milk), *munkedeje*, monk's concubine (*munk*, monk), etc. Usually referred to Icel. *deig* = Sw. *deg* = Norw. *deig*, dough, = E. *dough*, as if the *deigja* were orig. a 'baker' (cf. *bakster-deigja*, above); but there is no evidence of this except the perhaps accidental similarity of form. Among the duties of the *dey* is mentioned that of feeding the young and weak of a flock or herd with foreign milk; this, in connection with the regular duty of milking the cows, gives some color to the phonetically doubtful derivation from Sw. *dugga*, OSw. *dægga*, suckle, = Dan. *dægge*, feed with foreign milk, cede, coddle (prob. not connected with Sw. *dia* = Dan. *die*, suck, = AS. ppr. "**diende*, lactantes" (only in Benson's Lex.): see *dug*². Hence *dairy*, q. v.] A female (sometimes a male) servant who had charge of a dairy and all things pertaining to it; a female servant in general.

She was as it were a namer *deye*.

Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 28.

There my father he is an auld cobbler,

My mother she is an auld *dey*.

Lizie Lindsay (Child's Ballads, IV. 65).

The *dey* or farm-woman entered with her pichers to deliver the milk for the family.

Scott, Fair Maid of Perth, xxxii.

dey² (dā), n. [*< F. dey*, *< Turk. day*, a maternal uncle, also "a friendly title formerly given to middle-aged or old people, esp. among the Janissaries; and hence in Algiers consecrated at length to the commanding officer of that corps, who frequently afterwards became pasha or regent of the colony; hence, our misnomer of *dey* as applied to the latter officer" (Redhouse, Turk. Dict.).] The title of the governor of Algiers under Turkish suzerainty from 1710 till its conquest by the French in 1830. From 1600 the *deys* were the elected chiefs of the Janissaries of the country, who divided power with the pashas appointed by the Porte, and in 1710 superseded them. Tripoli and Tunis were in former times also sometimes ruled by *deys*, in place of their legitimate heirs.

deye¹, v. t. A Middle English form of *die*¹.

deye², v. t. A Middle English form of *dye*².

deyeri, n. A Middle English form of *dyer*.

deyhouse (dā'house), n. [Also *dayhouse*; *< dey*¹ + *house*.] A dairy. [Prov. Eng.]

deymaid, n. See *daymaid*.

deynet, v. t. An obsolete form of *deign*.

deynous, a. See *daunous*.

deyntet, **deyntet**, n. and a. Obsolete forms of *dainty*.

deyst, n. An obsolete form of *dais*.

desincification (dē-zing'k'i-fī-kā'shon), n. [*< de-priv.* + *zinc* + *-(i)fication*.] Separation of zinc from a composition or an alloy in which it is present.

desymotize (dē-zī'mō-tīz), v. t.; pret. and pp. *desymotized*, ppr. *desymotizing*. [*< de-priv.* + *zymot(ic)* + *-ize*.] To free from disease-germs.

D. F. An abbreviation of the Latin *defensor fidei*, defender of the faith. See *defender*.

dft. A contraction (a) of *draft*, used in commercial writings; (b) sometimes, of *defendant*.

D. G. An abbreviation of the Latin *Dei gratia*, by the grace of God.

dha (dā), n. [Burmese.] A measure of length used in Burma; a rod, equal to 154 English inches.

dhabb (dab), n. [Ar. *dhabb*, a lizard (the skink).] The dried flesh of the skink, *Scincus officinalis*, used as a medicine.

dhadium (dā'di-um), n. A weight of Ballari in India, one fourth of the Ballari maund, or 6 pounds 5 ounces 8 drams avoirdupois.

dhak (dāk), n. [Hind. *dhāk*, *dhākā*, or *dhākhā* (Anglo-Ind. *dauk*); also called *palāsa*.] A handsome leguminous tree of India, *Butea frondosa*, the wood, leaves, and flowers of which are used in religious ceremonies. See *Butea*.

dhal (dāl), n. Same as *dhol*.

dhalee (dal'ē), n. A necklace, usually of gold beads, worn in the Levant.

dhamnoo (dam'nō), n. [E. Ind.] A tiliaceous tree of India, *Grewia elastica*, the wood of which is very tough and elastic.

dhan (dan), n. [Hind. Beng. *dhān*.] A gold and silver weight of Bengal, the 384th part of a tola. It is now, by law, 0.469 of a grain troy, but was formerly 0.585 of a grain.

dhar (dār), n. [Burmese.] The curved sword of the Burmese, also used as a chopping- implement.

The Burmese dropped their lances and *dhar*s, and fled yelling back toward the pagoda.

J. W. Palmer, The New and the Old, p. 421.

dhari (dar'i), n. [Hind. *dhari*, also *dhārā*, a light (5 seers).] An East Indian unit of

weight, always a quarter of a maund, but ranging from 6 to 15 pounds; a stone. Also called *dhuddah*.

dhauri (dā'ri), n. [E. Ind.] A lythraceous shrub, *Woodfordia floribunda*, common throughout India. Its long spreading branches are covered with brilliant red flowers in the hot season.

dhobie, dhoby (dō'bi), n. [Hind. *dhobī*, a washerman, *< dhob*, a wash.] In India and the East, a native washerman. Also *dobie*, *dobee*.

In 1877 the introduction of a steam laundry broke the monopoly of the *dhoby*. Encyc. Brit., XII. 142.

Dhobie's itch, *Tinea circinata*, a kind of ringworm common in hot, moist climates. Also called *washerman's itch*, *Indian ringworm*, etc.

dhobieaman, dhobyman (dō'bi-man), n.; pl. *dhobiemen, dhobyemen* (-men). In the East, a washerman.

[The] *dhobyman* was waiting outside, and in a few moments made his appearance—a black washerman, dressed in cotton. W. H. Russell, Diary in India, I. 110.

dhole (dōl), n. [E. Ind.] A kind of East Indian dog, the wild dog of the Deccan, *Canis*



Dhole (*Canis dukhunensis*).

dukkunensis. It is of moderate size and a rich bay color. It hunts in packs, and is capable of running down large game.

dhol (dōl), n. The East Indian name for *Cajanus Indicus*, or pigeon-pea, a kind of pulse, dried and split, much used in India as a porridge. Also *dhal*.

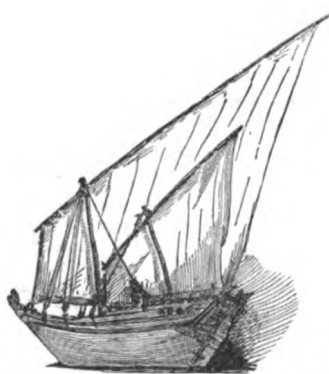
dhoney, dhony, n. See *doni*.

dhotee, dhoty (dō'tē, -ti), n. [Anglo-Ind., repr. Hind. *dhotī*.] A garment worn by men in India, consisting of a long narrow cloth passed round the waist, then between the thighs, and returned under itself at the waist behind. It is sometimes drawn close in all its parts, and sometimes the parts surrounding the thighs are allowed to hang loosely almost to the knees. Also *dhotie*, *dotie*.

dhourra¹, n. See *durra*.

Dhourra² (dō'rā), n. Same as *Durio*.

dhow (dou), n. An Arab vessel, generally with one mast, of from 150 to 250 tons' burden, em-



Dhow.—From Model in South Kensington Museum, London.

ployed in trading, and also in carrying slaves from the east coast of Africa to the Persian Gulf and the Red Sea. Also spelled *dow*.

dhu (dō), n. [The common form (erroneously supposed to be the Gael. spelling) in E. works of the Gael. and Ir. *dubh* (*bh* scarcely sounded) = W. *du*, black.] A common element in Celtic local and personal names, meaning 'black,' as in *Dhu Loeh*, black lake; Roderick *Dhu*, black Roderick (Scott, Lady of the Lake). The proper form (Gaelic and Irish) is *dubh* (see etymology): *Dublin*, originally *dubh linn*, black pool; Irish *Dubh-abhainn*, a river in Ireland, now called *Blackwater* (*abh*, a river).

dhunchee (dun'chē), n. [E. Ind.] A tall annual leguminous plant of the tropics of the old world, *Sesbania aculeata*. It is cultivated in India for the fibers of its bark, which are used as a coarse substitute for hemp.

dhurra, n. See *durra*.

dhurries (dur'iz), n. pl. [E. Ind.] A kind of coarse but durable carpeting made in India,

usually in fringed squares, without positive patterns or bright colors. See *derries*.

Dhurries are made in squares, and the ends often finished off with fringe; the colours are not bright, but appear durable; gaol-*dhurries* have no intricate patterns, like those we term "oriental," but are merely intended for rough wear. A. G. F. Eliot James, Indian Industries, p. 19.

Di. (a) The chemical symbol of the metal *didymium*. (b) [l. c.] An abbreviation of Latin *dimidius*, half.

di-1. [L. *di-*: see *dis-*. Cf. *de-*.] A prefix of Latin origin, the form of *dis-* before certain consonants: see *dis-*. In some words in earlier English the prefixes *di-* and *de-* often interchanged; whence in modern English some with original *de-* have now also or only *di-*, as *dismet*, while others with original *di-* have now *de-*, as *derive*, *derice*, etc.

di-2. [L., etc., *di-*, *< Gr. di-*, two-, double, combining form of *dis*, adv., twice, doubly (= L. *bis*, *bi-* = Skt. *dvī-* = E. *twi-*, etc.), *< dīo* = E. *two*: see *bi-2*, *twi-*, *two*.] A prefix of Greek origin, cognate with *di-1* (which see), and meaning 'two-', 'twofold', 'double', as in *dipterous*, two-winged, *diptych*, a two-leaved tablet, *diarchy*, government by two, etc. In chemistry it denotes that a compound contains two units of the element or radical to which *di-* is prefixed: as, manganese dioxide, MnO₂, a compound of one atom of manganese and two of oxygen.

di-3. A prefix of Greek origin, the form of *dia-* before a vowel. See *dia-*.

dia-. [L., etc., *dia-*, *< Gr. dia-*, prefix, *diá*, prep., through, throughout, during, across, over, by, etc., orig. **dīya*, *< *dīo*, *dīo* = E. *two*, connected with *dis*, doubly, and L. *dis*, *di-*, apart, asunder: see *di-1*, *di-2*, *di-3*, *dis-*.] A prefix of Greek origin, meaning in Greek, and so, with modifications, in modern speech, 'through, right through, in different directions, asunder, between,' etc.: often intensive, 'thoroughly, utterly,' etc.

diabantite (di-a-ban'tit), n. [Irreg. *< diabase* (altered as if *Gr. διαβάς* (*diabav-*), 2d aor. part. of *διαβαίνω*, go through or over: see *diabase*) + *-ite*.] A chloritic mineral found filling cavities in basic eruptive rocks, like basalt and diabase.

diabase (di'a-bās), n. [*< dia-*, erroneously for *di-2*, double, + *basē*.] The form simulates *Gr. διαβάς*, a crossing over, *< διαβαίνω*, go through or over, *< diá*, through, + *βαίνα*, go: see *basis*.] The name originally given by A. Brongniart to a rock which Häuy later designated as *diorite*, which name Brongniart himself adopted in preference to that of *diabase*. Later (in 1842) Hausmann again introduced the word *diabase*, and by it designated a variety of pyroxenic rock, occurring in the Harz, and characterized by the presence of chlorite in considerable quantity. At the present time the name *diabase* is used to designate a crystalline-granular rock, consisting essentially of augite and a trichlinic feldspar, with more or less magnetite or titaniferous iron, or both, and occasionally apatite or olivine, to which is added chloritic matter in varying amount. To this chloritic material the name *viridite* is frequently applied, this being the substance which gives the mass the greenish color which it frequently has. *Diabase* is one of the rocks included under the popular designation of *greenstone*, and also under that of *trap*. It is an altered form of basalt. "The main difference between *diabase* and *basalt* appears to be that the rocks included under the former name have undergone more internal alteration, in particular acquiring the diffused 'viridite' so characteristic of them" (Geikie, 1885). See *greenstone*, *trap*, *diorite*, and *melaphyre*.

diabase-porphyrityte (di'a-bās-pōr'fī-rit), n. See *porphyryite*.

diabasic (di-a-bā'sik), a. [*< diabase* + *-ic*.] Pertaining or relating to, or composed of, *diabase*.

Limestones, well proved to be of carboniferous age, cut by *diabasic* eruptives. Science, III. 762.

diabaterial (di'a-bā-tē'ri-al), a. [*< Gr. διαβατήριος* (sc. *ἐπὶ*), offerings before crossing the border or a river, *< διαβάς*, verbal adj. of *διαβαίνω*, cross over, *< diá*, across, + *βαίνα*, go, = L. *venire* = E. *come*.] Passing beyond the borders of a place. *Mitford*. [Rare.]

diabetes (di-a-bē'tēz), n. [NL., *< Gr. διαβήτης*, diabetes, also a compass, a siphon, *< διαβαίνω*, make a stride, walk or stand with the legs apart, also cross over, pass through: see *diabaterial*.] In *pathol.*, the name of two different affections, *diabetes mellitus*, or persistent glucosuria, and *diabetes insipidus*, or polyuria, both characterized in ordinary cases by an abnormally large discharge of urine. The former is distinguished by the presence of an excessive quantity of sugar in the urine, and to it there is a strong tendency to restrict the name. Light and evanescent grades of glucosuria are not considered as diabetes, and doubtless frequently have an entirely different causation. The disease is chronic and generally fatal. Its essential pathology is unknown. It is not an affection of the kidneys, but depends upon the accumulation of sugar in the blood, or glucosuria. (See *glucosuria*.) *Diabetes insipidus*, or polyuria, is characterized by the discharge of abnormally large quantities of ordinary or watery urine.

diabetic (di-a-bet'ik), *a.* and *n.* [*< diabetes + -ic.*] *I. a.* 1. Of or pertaining to diabetes.—*2.* Affected with diabetes: as, a *diabetic patient*.—**Diabetic sugar**, $C_6H_{12}O_6$, the sweet principle of diabetic urine, which often contains from 8 to 10 per cent. of it. It is identical with starch-sugar, grape-sugar, sugar of fruits, etc., the name common to all of which is *glucose*. See *glucose*.

II. n. A person suffering from diabetes.

After following a strict diet for two or three weeks, *diabetics* lose their craving for prohibited articles of food.
N. Y. Med. Jour., XL, 571.

diabetical (di-a-bet'i-kal), *a.* Same as *diabetic*.
diablerie, diablery (di-a-b'le-ri), *n.* [*< F. diablerie, OF. diablerie, dealerie (= Pr. diablria = Sp. diablura = Pg. diabrura = It. diavoleria),* devilry, sorcery, *< diable*, devil: see *devil*. Cf. *devilry*.] 1. Mischief; wickedness; devilry.—*2.* Magic arts; incantation; sorcery.

Those were the times when men believed in witchcraft and every kind of *diablerie*.

J. E. Cooke, Virginia Comedians, I. liv.

I pinched my arm to make sure that I was not the subject of some *diablerie*. C. D. Warner, Backlog Studies, p. 272.

diabolarch (di-ab'ol-ärk), *n.* [*< Gr. διάβολος*, devil, + *ἀρχή*, ruler, *< ἀρχεῖν*, rule.] The ruler of the devils; the chief devil. [Rare.]

Supposing, however, this Satan to be meant of a real angel, there will be no need to expound it of the *diabolarch*. J. Ozlee, Confutation of the Diabolarchy, p. 9.

diabolarchy (di-a-bol'är-ki), *n.* [*< Gr. διάβολος*, devil, + *ἀρχία*, *< ἀρχεῖν*, rule.] The rule of the devil. J. Ozlee. [Rare.]

diabolic, diabolical (di-a-bol'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [*< LL. diabolicus, < Gr. διάβολικός*, devilish, *< διάβολος*, devil: see *devil*.] Pertaining to the devil; partaking of the qualities of the devil; devilish; hence, infernal; impious; atrocious; outrageously wicked: as, a *diabolic plot*; a *diabolical temper*.

Which, in other beasts observed,
Doubt might beget of *diabolic* power
Active within, beyond the sense of brute.

Milton, P. L., ix. 95.

The practice of lying is a *diabolical* exercise, and they that use it are the devil's children. Ray.

=Syn. See list under *devilish*.
diabolically (di-a-bol'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a diabolical manner; very wickedly; atrociously.

So *diabolically* absurd . . . as to deny that to be . . . unlawful unto Christians, which they have renounced . . . in their baptism. Prynn, Histrio-Mastix, I. ii. (cho.).

diabolicalness (di-a-bol'i-kal-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being diabolical; devilishness; atrocity.

I wonder he did not change his face as well as his body, but that retains its primitive *diabolicalness*.

J. Warton, Satire on Ranelagh House.

diabolify (di-a-bol'i-fi), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *diabolified*, ppr. *diabolifying*. [*< LL. diabolus*, devil, + *-fy*.] To ascribe diabolical qualities to; treat as a devil. [Rare.]

The Lutheran [turns] against the Calvinist, and *diabolifies* him. Farinon, Sermons (1647), p. 59.

diabolish (di-ab'ol'ish), *adv.* [Humorously substituted for *devilish*, *< LL. diabolus*, devil, + *-ish*: see *devilish*.] Devilishly. [Humorous.]

A *diabolish* good word. O. W. Holmes.

diabolism (di-ab'ol-izm), *n.* [*< LL. diabolus*, devil, + *-ism*.] 1. The actions or influence of the devil; conduct worthy of the devil.

While thou so hotly disclaimest the devil, be not guilty of *diabolism*. Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., i. 16.

2. Possession by the devil.

He was now projecting . . . the farce of *diabolisms* and exorcisms. Warburton, Doctrine of Grace, ii. 238.

3. In *occultism*, black magic; sorcery; invocation of evil spirits.

diabolize (di-ab'ol-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *diabolized*, ppr. *diabolizing*. [*< LL. diabolus*, devil, + *-ize*.] To render diabolical or devilish; impart diabolical ideas to. [Rare.]

He [the reformer] should resolve, with all his might, to divinize instead of *diabolize* public life.

N. A. Rev., CXXVII, 249.

There were two things, when I was a boy, that *diabolized* my imagination—I mean, that gave me a distinct apprehension of a formidable bodily shape which prowled round the neighborhood where I was born and bred.

O. W. Holmes, Professor, p. 235.

diabology (di-a-bol'ō-jī), *n.* [*A contr. of "diabology," < Gr. διάβολος*, the devil, + *-λογία*, *< λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The doctrine of the devil; diabolical lore: as, the *diabology* of Milton's "Paradise Lost." [Rare.]

Remember the theology and the *diabology* of the time.

O. W. Holmes, Med. Essays, p. 355.

diabolus (di-ab'ol-us), *n.* [LL., *< Gr. διάβολος*, an accuser, adversary, the devil: see *devil* and

diabolic.] 1. In *occultism*, the spirit of evil personified; the devil.—*2.* [*cap.*] In *zoöl.*, a genus of marsupials, containing the ursine *dasyurus* or Tasmanian devil, *Dasyurus* or *Sarcophilus ursinus*.

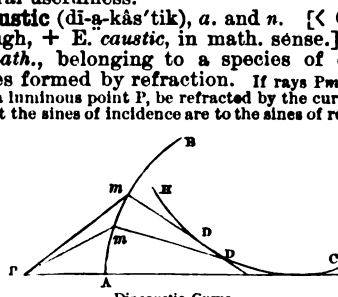
diabrotic (di-a-brot'ik), *a.* and *n.* [*< Gr. διαβρωτικός*, able to eat through, corrosive, *< διαβρῶσκειν* (*diabrow-*), eat through, *< διά*, through, + *βρῶσκειν* (*√ βρω*), eat: see *broma*.] *I. a.* Having the quality of corroding; corrosive: as, a *diabrotic substance*; *diabrotic action*.

II. n. In *med.*, a corrosive.

Diabrotica (di-a-brot'i-kä), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. διαβρωτικός*, being able to eat through: see *diabrotic*.] A genus of phytophagous beetles, of the family *Chrysomelidae*, and subfamily *Galerucinae*. They have the claws acutely toothed, the tibiae not sulcate, the front carinate, and the prothorax with two deep impressions. There are numerous new-world species, of rather small size. Their larvae are more elongate than the typical *Chrysomelidae*, and live under ground on the roots of plants. A very common North American species is *D. vittata* (Fabricius), of a bright-yellow color, the head and two stripes on each wing-cover black, as are the abdomen and parts of the legs; the elytra are punctate in rows. The species is injurious to squashes and allied plants, and is known as the striped cucumber-beetle. *D. duodecimpunctata*, another common species, has 12 large black spots on the elytra.

diacatholicon (di-a-kat'hōl'i-kon), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. διά*, through, + *καθολικός*, universal: see *catholicon*.] A kind of purgative medicine formerly in use, compounded of many substances: so called from its supposed general usefulness.

diacaustic (di-a-käs'tik), *a.* and *n.* [*< Gr. διά*, through, + *E. caustic*, in *math.* sense.] *I. a.* In *math.*, belonging to a species of caustic curves formed by refraction. If rays Pm, issuing from a luminous point P, be refracted by the curve AMB, so that the sines of incidence are to the sines of refraction



AB, refracting curve; P, radiant; PmD, PnD, rays refracted at m, CDDH, the envelop of all such rays, is the diacaustic.

in a given ratio, the curve CDDH, which touches all the refracted rays, is called the *diacaustic curve*, or *caustic by refraction*. Brands and Cox. See *caustic*, n. 3.

The principle, being once established, was applied to atmospheric refractions, optical instruments, *diacaustic* curves (that is, the curves of intense light produced by refraction), and to various other cases. Whewell.

II. n. [In *math.* sense, from the adj. *diacaustic*, above; in *med.* sense, of same formation, with reference to *caustic* in its literal sense.]

1. In *med.*, a double-convex lens, employed to cauterize a part.—*2.* A *diacaustic curve*. See *I.*

diacetin (di-a-sē'tin), *n.* [*< di-2 + acetic + -in*.] A liquid having a biting taste, formed by the combination of two acetic-acid radicals with the trivalent alcohol glycerol or glycerin. Also called *acetidin*.

diachenium (di-a-kē'ni-um), *n.*; pl. *diachenia* (-ä). [NL., *< di-2 + achenium*: see *achene*.] In *bot.*, same as *cremocarp*: so called from its resemblance to a doubled achene.

diachorial (di-a-kō'ri-al), *a.* [Irreg. *< Gr. διαχωρεῖν*, go through, *< διά*, through, + *χωρεῖν*, make room, go.] Passing through.

diachylon, diachylum (di-ak'i-lon, -lum), *n.*; pl. *diachyla* (-lā). [NL., *< Gr. διαχύω*, very juicy, *< διά*, through, + *χύω*, juice: see *chyle*.] In *med.*: (a) Formerly, an emollient plaster composed of the juices of herbs.

The common plaster called *diachylon*.

Boyle, Works, I. 7.

He thought it better, as better it was, to assuage his bruised dignity with half a yard square of balmy diplomatic *diachylon*. Burke, A Regicide Peace.

(b) Now, another name for *lead-plaster*.

diachyma (di-ak'i-mä), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. διά*, through, + *χῆμα*, liquid, juice: see *chyme*.] In *bot.*, the parenchyma or green cellular matter of leaves: a term proposed by Link, but not in use.

diacid (di-as'id), *a.* [*< di-2 + acid*.] Capable of saturating two molecules of a monobasic acid: applied to certain hydroxids and basic oxids.

diacclasis (di-a-klä'sis), *n.* Refraction.

diacodium (di-a-kō'di-um), *n.* [NL., *< L. diacodium*, a sort of medicine prepared from poppy-juice, *< Gr. διά κωδείων*, from poppy-heads: *διά*, through; *κώδεια*, the head, esp. of a plant, a poppy-head.] In *med.*, a syrup made of poppies.

diacolla (di-a-sē'li-ä), *n.* [*< Gr. διά*, through, between, + *κοίλα*, a hollow, *< κοῖλος*, hollow.] In *anat.*, the third or middle ventricle of the brain.

diaconal (di-ak'ō-nal), *a.* [*< ML. diaconalis, < LL. diaconus*, a deacon: see *deacon*.] Pertaining to a deacon; of the nature of a deacon's duties: as, the *diaconal office*; *diaconal ministrations*.

diacônate (di-ak'ō-nät), *a.* [*< LL. diaconus*, a deacon, + *-ate*.] Superintended or managed by deacons. [Rare.]

There should be a common treasury for this one great *diacônate church*. Goodwin, Works, IV. iv. 189.

diacônate (di-ak'ō-nät), *n.* [= *F. diaconat* = *Sp. Pg. It. diaconato*, *< LL. diaconatus*, the office of a deacon, *< diaconus*, a deacon: see *deacon*.] 1. The office or dignity of a deacon.—*2.* A body of deacons.

diacônica (di-a-kōn'i-kä), *n. pl.* [*< Gr. διακονικά*, neut. pl. of *διακονικός*, *< διάκονος*, a deacon: see *deacon*.] In the *Gr. Ch.*, the suffrages at the beginning of the liturgy; the deacon's litany. Also called *irenica* and *synapte*. See *irenica* and *ectene*.

diacônicon, diaconicum (di-a-kōn'i-kon, -kum), *n.*; pl. *diacônica* (-kä). [*< Gr. διακονικόν*, neut. of *διακονικός*, *< διάκονος*, a deacon: see *deacon*.] In Greek churches, a room, usually on the south side of the bema or sanctuary, answering to the prothesis on the north side. It communicates by a door with the bema, and generally has an outside door besides. Sometimes it is placed in a different part of the church; or there may be two. It is used to contain vestments, sacred vessels, etc., and thus corresponds to the sacristy of a Western church. Other names for it are *metatorium* and *scuophylacium*. The *diacônicon* and prothesis are found in early times comprehended under the common name of *pastophoria*. See *cut* under *bema*.

On the opposite side of the bema was the *diacônicon* or sacristy. J. M. Neale, Eastern Church, I. 191.

diacope (di-ak'ō-pē), *n.* [LL., *< Gr. διακοπή*, a gash, cleft (MGR. NGR. interruption, cessation), *< διακόπτειν*, cut in two, *< διά*, asunder, + *κόπτειν*, cut.] 1. In *gram.*, same as *imesis*.—*2.* [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of percoid fishes having the operculum notched and tuberculate. There are several large and beautiful species in the Indian seas, some of them upward of 3 feet long. Cuvier, 1817.

3. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of lepidopterous insects. Hübner, 1816.—*4.* In *surg.*, a deep wound, particularly of the skull and its integuments; an incision, a fissure, or a longitudinal fracture. [Rare.]

diacoustic (di-a-kōs'tik or -kous'tik), *a.* [*< Gr. διά*, through, + *ἀκουστικός*, *< ἀκοῦειν*, hear: see *acoustic*.] Pertaining to the science or doctrine of refracted sounds. Also *diaphonic, diaphonic*.

diacoustics (di-a-kōs'tiks or -kous'tiks), *n.* [Pl. of *diacoustic*: see *-ics*.] The science or doctrine of refracted sounds; the consideration of the properties of sound refracted by passing through media of different density. Also called *diaphonics*.

diacranterian (di-a-kran-tē'ri-an), *a.* [*< Gr. διά*, through, apart, + *κραντήρες*, the wisdom-teeth, so called as completing the set, lit. completers, *< κραίνειν*, accomplish, complete.] Having teeth in rows separated by an interval: applied to the dentition of serpents in which the posterior teeth are separated by a considerable interval from the anterior: opposed to *syn-cranterian*. Also *dicranterian*.

diacrisiography (di-a-kris-i-og'ra-fi), *n.* [*< Gr. διακρίσις*, separation (secretion) (*< διακρίνειν*, separate: see *diacritic*) + *-γραφία*, *< γράφειν*, write.] A description of the organs of secretion. Duglison.

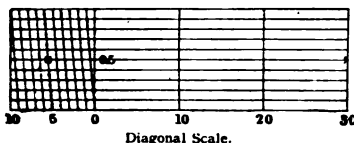
diacritic (di-a-krit'ik), *a.* and *n.* [*< Gr. διακριτικός*, able to distinguish, separative, *< διακρίνειν*, distinguish, separate, *< διά*, between, + *κρίνειν*, separate, distinguish: see *critic*. Cf. *discern, discreet*, which are of similar formation.] *I. a.* Serving to distinguish: same as *diacritical* (which is the more common form).

II. n. A diacritical mark (which see, under *diacritical*).

diacritical (di-a-krit'i-kal), *a.* Serving to distinguish; distinguishing; distinctive: as, a

across, + *γωνία*, a corner, angle.] **I. a. 1.** In *geom.*, extending, as a line, from

one angle to another not adjacent, within any figure.—2. Being in an oblique direction; lying obliquely.—3. Marked by oblique lines: as, *diagonal cloth*.—**Diagonal bellows**, in *organ-building*, a bellows whose two sides are placed at an angle to each other: distinguished from *horizontal bellows*.—**Diagonal bond**. See *bond*.—**Diagonal brace or diagonal tie**. See *angle-brace* (a).—**Diagonal cloth**, a twilled fabric so made that the diagonal ridges are somewhat prominent and noticeable. Especially—(a) A soft material used as a ground for embroidery, generally made very wide, and dyed in plain colors without pattern. (b) A material for men's wear, especially for coats and waistcoats.—**Diagonal couching**. See *couching*, 5.—**Diagonal plane**, in *bot.*, any vertical plane bisecting a flower which is not an anteroposterior plane or at right angles to that plane.—**Diagonal point** of a quadrangle, one of the three points, other than the points of the quadrangle, where the six lines intersect.—**Diagonal scale**, a ruler on which is drawn a set of parallel lines marked off into equal divisions by cross-lines, one of the divisions at one extremity of the ruler being subdivided



by parallel lines drawn obliquely at equal distances across the parallels. Such a scale facilitates laying down small fractions of the unit of measurement. Thus, if, in the figure, the distance from 0 to 10—one inch—is divided into 10 equal parts, the diagonal which ends at 0 cuts off upon the parallel lines $\frac{1}{10}$, $\frac{2}{10}$, etc., inch respectively; the next diagonal cuts off $\frac{1}{100}$, $\frac{2}{100}$, etc.—**Diagonal triangle**, a triangle formed by the three diagonals of a complete quadrilateral, or the three diagonal points of a quadrangle.

II. n. 1. A straight line drawn from one angle to or through another, not adjacent, in any plane or solid figure.—2. Any oblique line.

I moved as in a strange diagonal,

And maybe neither pleased myself nor them.

Tennyson, *Princess*, Conclusion.

Specifically—3. In *chess*, *checkers*, etc., a line of squares running diagonally across the board. See *chess*.—4. Same as *diagonal cloth*, especially in the United States: a term introduced about 1875.—**Dexter diagonal**, in *math.*, a diagonal from the upper left-hand to the lower right-hand angle.—**Principal diagonal**, that diagonal which passes through the angle considered as the first. See *determinant*, 3.

diagonal-built (di-á-g'ō-nal-bilt'), a. Built, as a boat, in such a way that the outer skin is formed by two layers of planking at right angles to each other and making an angle of about 45° with the keel, in opposite directions.

diagonally (di-á-g'ō-nal-i'), adv. In a diagonal direction; crosswise.

The next leaf may be single; stitch it across with double silk diagonally, and cross those stitches with others.

I. Walton, *Complete Angler*, 1. 5.

diagonalist (di-á-gō-ni-ál), a. [*Gr. διαγωνιστής* + *E.-al*: see *diagonal*.] Diagonal; diametrical: as, "diagonal contraries," *Milton*.

diagram (di-á-gram), n. [*F. diagramme*, < *L. diagramma*, a scale, the gamut, in music, < *Gr. διάγραμμα* (-), that which is marked out by lines, a figure, a written list, register, decree, the gamut, or a scale, in music, < *διαγράφω*, mark out by lines, draw, describe, < *διά*, across, through, + *γράφω*, write: see *gram*, 2, *graphic*.] 1. In *geom.*, a drawing or scheme delineated for the purpose of demonstrating the properties of any figure by observations on the geometrical relations of its parts.

Many a fair precept in poetry is like a seeming demonstration in the mathematics: very specious in the diagram, but failing in the mechanic operation. *Dryden*.

2. An illustrative figure giving only the outlines or a general scheme (not an exact representation) of the object; a figure for ascertaining or exhibiting certain relations between objects under discussion by means of analogous relations between the parts of the figure.

Dr. Dalton, in his *Elements of Chemistry*, . . . published a large collection of diagrams, exhibiting what he conceived to be the configuration of the atoms in a great number of the most common combinations of chemical elements. *Whewell*, *Hist. Scientific Ideas*, vii. 3.

A diagram is a figure drawn in such a manner that the geometrical relations between the parts of the figure help us to understand relations between other objects.

Clerk Maxwell, *Encyc. Brit.*, VII. 149.

3. In *old music*, a table representing all the sounds of the system; a musical scale.—**Acceleration-diagram**. (a) A diagram in which the relative positions of points represent in magnitude and direction the relative accelerations of particles. Also called *acceleration-polygon*. (b) A diagram in which the accelerations of particles are represented in magnitude and direction by lines drawn from points showing the positions of those particles.—**Configuration-diagram**, a diagram which shows the relative positions of the parts of a system by means of the relative situations of points, but does not, like a plan,

show the forms of different bodies.—**Contrast-diagram**, a color-diagram showing the relations of contrast between colors.—**Displacement-diagram**. (a) A diagram in which the relative positions of points represent in magnitude and direction the relative displacements of particles. Better called *displacement-polygon*. (b) A diagram in which the displacements of particles are represented in magnitude and direction by lines drawn from points showing the positions of those particles.—**Force-diagram**, a diagram in which the lines of action of forces are represented by lines.—**Frame-diagram**, a diagram of a frame in which the positions of the axes of the joints are shown by points, while the rigid or elastic connections are shown by lines between the points. Such a diagram of the configuration of the frame is, in graphical statics, united with a diagram of the forces, the latter being so resolved that all the components pass through joints. By means of a second diagram, the frame-diagram is then completed by the addition of the resultant diagram.—**Funicular diagram**, a diagram in which every joint of a frame is represented by a funicular polygon, and every link in the frame by a line, the side of a funicular polygon or polygons. Also called *stress-diagram*.—**Indicator-diagram**, the diagram traced by the steam-indicator. The diagram is a curve having rectangular coordinates of which the abscissas represent distances of piston-travel from the beginning of the stroke and the ordinates pressures at these distances. The area of the diagram measures the total work performed by the piston during the stroke. This work, expressed in foot-pounds, divided by Joule's equivalent, gives the heat-equivalent of the work performed, in British thermal units. (See *indicator*.) These diagrams may be obtained from nearly all kinds of heat-engines. Also called (with the paper on which it is traced) *indicator-card*.—**Metrical diagram**, a figure drawn to scale from numerical data for the purpose of ascertaining the values of other quantities by measurement.—**Newton's diagram**, a diagram in which the points represent colors, weights attached to points represent luminosities, and collinear points represent colors which can be produced by mixtures of two colors.—**Reciprocal diagrams**, two diagrams such that to every point of concurrence of lines in either corresponds a closed polygon in the other.—**Resultant diagram**, a line upon a force-diagram showing the direction and position of the resultant of the forces.—**Stereoscopic diagrams**, a pair of diagrams, perspective representations of a solid diagrammatic figure, intended to be optically combined by means of a stereoscope.—**Stress-diagram**. Same as *funicular diagram*.—**Velocity-diagram**, a diagram defined like an acceleration-diagram by substituting velocity for acceleration. (See also *color-diagram*.)

diagram (di-á-gram), v. t. [*diagram*, n.] To draw or put into the form of a diagram; make a diagram of.

They are matters which refuse to be . . . diagrammed, which Logic ought to know she cannot speak of. *Carlyle*.

diagrammally (di-á-gram-i-kal-i'), adv. A shortened form of *diagrammatically*. [Rare.]

The folds of her skirts hanging diagrammally and stiffly. *Philadelphia Times*, April 18, 1885.

diagrammatic (di-á-gra-mat'ik), a. [*Gr.* as if **diagrammatikós*, < *διάγραμμα* (-), a diagram.] Pertaining or relating to, or of the nature of, a diagram; represented by means of a diagram; consisting of a diagram; more generally, schematic and abstract.

Aristotle undoubtedly had in his eye, when he discriminates the syllogistic terms, a certain diagrammatic contrast of the figures. *Sir W. Hamilton*.

Diagrammatic reasoning, reasoning which proceeds by first constructing a diagram or other visible schema by means of given relations, and then observing in this diagram other relations not made use of, as such, in constructing the diagram.

diagrammatically (di-á-gra-mat'i-kal-i'), adv. After the manner of a diagram; by means of a diagram or diagrams; schematically.

diagrammatize (di-á-gram'a-tiz), v. t.; pret. and pp. *diagrammatized*, ppr. *diagrammatizing*. [*Gr. διάγραμμα* (-), a diagram, + *E.-ize*. Cf. *Gr. διαπραγματίζω*, divide by lines, play at draughts.] To represent by a diagram; put into the form of a diagram. Also spelled *diagrammatise*.

It can be diagrammatized as continuous with all the other segments of the subjective stream. *Mind*, IX. 18.

diagrammeter (di-á-gram'e-tér), n. [*Gr. διάγραμμα*, diagram, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument for measuring the ordinates of indicator-diagrams, 5 seconds long, and used much after the manner of a parallel rule. *E. D.*

diagraph (di-á-gráf), n. [*Gr. διαγράφω*, mark out by lines: see *diagram*.] 1. An instrument by which persons without knowledge of drawing or perspective can reproduce the figures of objects before their eyes. It consists of a carriage for a pencil governed by a system of cords and pulleys working at right angles to one another, and set in motion by the movement of a pointer, which is passed by the operator, who is careful to keep his eye at a fixed point of view, around the apparent outlines of his subject. The pencil describes on the paper the exact motions of the pointer, and thus reproduces the desired object. 2. A combined protractor and scale used in plotting. *E. H. Knight*.

diagraphic, diagraphical (di-á-graf'ik, -i-kal), a. [*Gr. διαγράφω*, mark out by lines: see *diagraph* and *graphic*.] Descriptive. *Imp. Dict.* **diagraphics** (di-á-graf'iks), n. [*Pl. of diagraphic*: see *-ics*.] The art of design or drawing.

diagrydiate (di-á-grid'i-át), n. [*diagrydium* + *-ate*.] A strong purgative in which scammony is an ingredient.

diagrydium (di-á-grid'i-um), n. [*NL. ML.*, also *diagrydium*, < *LL. diagrydium*, < *Gr. διαγρυδιον*, the juice of a purgative plant, *Convolvulus scammonia*.] An old commercial name for scammony.

diagryos (di-á-j'i-os), a. [*LL. diagryos* (Martianus Capella), < *Gr. διαγρυός* (Aristides Quintilianus) for *δύγρυος*, of two members, < *δι-*, two-, + *γρυος*, limb, member.] In *anc. pros.*, consisting of two members: a distinctive epithet of the pæon or pæonic foot in the form commonly known as the Cretic.—**Pæon diagryos**, the ordinary cretic, a pæonic foot of two semela or divisions (—|—) as distinguished from the pæon *epibatius* (—|—|—) a compound foot of double the magnitude, divided into four parts. See *epibatius* and *pæon*.

diaheliotropic (di-á-hē-li-ot'rop'ik), a. [*Gr. διά*, through, across, transversely, + *E. heliotropic*, q. v.] In *bot.*, turning transversely to the light, as the stem or other organs of a plant; pertaining to diaheliotropism.

The movements of leaves and cotyledons . . . when moderately illuminated are diaheliotropic.

Darwin, *Movement in Plants*, p. 445.

diaheliotropism (di-á-hē-li-ot'rō-pizm), n. [*diaheliotropic* + *-ism*.] In *bot.*, the tendency of a plant or of the organs of a plant to assume a more or less transverse position to the light.

As all leaves and cotyledons are continually circumnating, there can hardly be a doubt that diaheliotropism results from modified circumnutation.

Darwin, *Movement in Plants*, p. 564.

dial (di'al), n. [*ME. dial*, *dyal*, a dial, < *ML. dialis*, daily (cf. *diale*, as much land as could be plowed in a day), < *L. dies*, a day: see *deity*. From *L. dies* come also *diary*, *diurnal*, *journal*, *journey*, etc.; cf. *diet*.] 1. An instrument for indicating the hour of the day by means of a shadow thrown upon a graduated surface. For dials with a style or gnomon, see *sun-dial*; for portable dials, see *ring-dial*, *poke-dial*, and *solarium*.

Read on this dial, how the shades devour

My short liv'd winter's day.

Quarles, *Emblems*, ill. 13.

The sly shadow steals away upon the dial, and the quickest eye can discover no more but that it is gone.

Glanville.

2. The face of a clock or watch, upon which the hours and minutes are marked, and over which the hands move.

We live in deeds, not years; in thoughts, not breaths; In feelings, not in figures on a dial.

P. J. Bailey, *Festus*: Scene, A Country Town.

Hence—3t. A timepiece of any kind; a clock or watch. In the first extract Shakespeare may have meant a portable dial of the kind described below; but in the second a watch of some kind seems to be clearly indicated.

And then he drew a dial from his poke;

And looking on it with lack-lustre eye,

Says, very wisely, "It is ten o'clock;

Thus we may see," quoth he, "how the world wags."

Shak., *As you Like it*, II. 7.

Then my dial goes not true. *Shak.*, *All's Well*, II. 5.

4. Any plate or face on which a pointer or an index moves, marking revolutions, pressure, etc., according to the nature of the machinery of which it forms part: as, the dial of a steam-gage, gas-meter, or telegraphic instrument.—5. In *teleg.* and *horol.*, an insulated stationary wheel exhibiting upon its face letters, numerals, or other characters.—6. The lettered or numbered face-plate of a permutation-lock.—7t. A mariners' compass. [Rare.]

We're not to Ceres so much bound for Bread . . .

As (Signior Flauto) to thy witty triall,

For first inventing of the Sea-mans Diall.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 3.

8. In *mining*, a compass or graduated circle with a magnetic needle, arranged for underground surveying where great accuracy is not required. [*Eng.*]—9. A lapidaries' instrument for holding a gem while it is being cut. It carries the dop to which the gem is directly fixed.—**Azimuth dial**. See *azimuth*.—**Catoptric dial**. See *catoptric*.—**Center of a dial**. See *center*.—**Cylindrical dial**, a dial drawn on a cylindrical surface.—**Declining dial**, a dial the plane of which intersects the horizon in a line not directed to a cardinal point; a dial the azimuth of whose plane is neither east, west, north, nor south. Also called *decliner*.—**Direct dial**, a dial the azimuth of whose plane is east, west, north, or south.—**East dial**, a direct dial which is exposed toward the east.—**Equatorial dial**. Same as *equinoctial dial*.—**Equinoctial dial**, a dial whose plane is perpendicular to the earth's axis.—**Erect dial**, a dial whose plane is vertical.—**Fixed dial**, a dial which is intended to have a fixed position, and to show the time by means of the hour-

angle of the sun or moon.—**Horizontal dial**, a dial the plane of which is horizontal.—**Inclining dial**, **inclined dial**, a dial the plane of which leans forward so that a plumb-line dropped from the upper part will fall outside the wall.—**Meridian line on a dial**. See *meridian*.—**Night or nocturnal dial**, a dial for showing the time by means of the moon's shadow, a rough calculation from the moon's age being used.—**North dial**, a direct dial exposed to the north.—**Phosphorescent dial**, a dial made of enameled paper or thin cardboard, and covered with varnish or a solution of white wax in turpentine, over which is dusted powdered sulphur of barium. Such a dial is luminous in the dark, so that it can be read without a light. It loses its phosphorescence after a time, but this may be restored by exposure to sunlight or to the flame of magnesium-wire.—**Polar dial**, a dial the plane of which passes through the pole of the heavens. Such a dial presents the peculiarity that its center is at infinity.—**Portable dial**, a dial used as a pocket-timepiece. If such a dial is provided with a magnetic or solar compass, it shows the time on the same principle as the fixed dial; but if there is no such compass, as when such dials were in common use there generally was not, the time is only roughly shown by the altitude of the sun.—**Primary dial**, a dial whose plane is parallel or perpendicular either to the plumb-line or to the earth's axis.—**Quadrantal dial**, a portable dial in the shape of the quadrant, with different graduated circles to be used in different months of the year.—**Reclining dial**, a dial whose plane is not vertical, but leans backward so that a plumb-line can be let fall to a point on the lower part from a point outside the body on which the dial is drawn.—**Reflecting dial**, a dial which marks the time by means of a spot of light thrown upon it from a mirror.—**Refracting dial**, a dial which uses refracted light.—**Secondary dial**, a dial not primary.—**South dial**, a direct dial intended to be exposed to the south.—**Tide-dial**, an instrument for showing the state of the tide.—**Universal dial**, a dial having an adjustable gnomon, for use in all latitudes.—**Vertical dial**, a dial whose plane is vertical.—**West dial**, a direct dial intended to be exposed to the west.

dial (di' al), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dialed* or *dialled*, ppr. *dialing* or *dialling*. [*< dial, n.*] 1. To measure with or as if with a dial; indicate upon or as if upon a dial.

Hours of that true time which is *dialled* in heaven.

Talford.

2. In *mining*, to survey with the aid of the dial or miners' compass, as a mine or underground workings. [*Eng.*]

dial-bird (di' al-bērd), *n.* [*< dial*, an accom. E. form of its native name *dahil*, *q. v.*, + *bird*.] A bird of the genus *Copichus*; a magpie-robin. The name is extended to the whole of the genus, from the native name of the best-known species, the *dahil* or *dahil* (*Copichus scularis*) of India. There are several species of Asia, the East Indies, and Africa. The dial-bird of the Seychelles in the Indian ocean, *C. seychellarum*, is peculiar to the islands whence it takes its specific name. It is about as large as a blackbird, black in color, with large white wing-spots. See cut under *Copichus*.

dialect (di' a-lect), *n.* [*< F. dialecte* = Sp. *Pg. dialecto* = It. *dialeto* = G. *dialect* = D. *Dan. Sw. dialekt*, *< L. dialectos* or *dialectus*, *< Gr. διάλεκτος*, discourse, discussion, common language or talk, speech, way of talking, language of a country, esp. the dialect of a particular district, *< διαλέγεσθαι*, discourse, discuss, argue, use a dialect or language, act. *διαλέγειν*, distinguish, choose between, *< διά*, between, + *λέγειν*, choose, speak. Cf. *dialogue*, from the same source.] 1. Language; speech; mode of speech; manner of speaking.

O sacred *Dialect*! In thee the names
Of Men, Towns, Countries register their fames
In brief abridgements.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II, Babylon.

If the conferring of a kindness did not bind the person upon whom it was conferred to the returns of gratitude, why, in the universal *dialect* of the world, are kindnesses still called obligations?

South.

His style is a *dialect* between the familiarity of talking and writing, and his letter such as you cannot distinguish whether print or manuscript.

Steele, Tatler, No. 178.

2. One of a number of related modes of speech, regarded as descended from a common original; a language viewed in its relation to other languages of the same kindred; the idiom of a district or class, differing from that of other districts or classes. Thus, the Scotch is a dialect of English; English is a dialect of the Germanic or Teutonic group; Germanic speech is an Aryan or Indo-European dialect. Of the various dialects of Greek—Attic, Ionic, Doric, Æolic, and so on—the Attic finally became the common dialect of all cultivated Greeks. Every literary language is originally one of a body of related dialects, to which favoring circumstances have given vogue and general acceptance.

The Dane was converted; he sank into the general mass of Englishmen: his tongue became simply one of the local *dialects* of English. E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 152.

3. The idiom of a locality or class, as distinguished from the generally accepted literary language, or speech of educated people.—4. Dialectic; logic.

Logique, otherwise called *dialect* (for thei are bothe one) is an art to trie the corne from the chaffe, the truth from every falshod. Sir T. Wilson, Rule of Reason (1553).

Æolic dialect, **Attic dialect**, **common dialect**, **cretan dialect**, etc. See the adjectives.—**Doric dialect**. See *Doria, n.*—**Hellenic dialect**. See *common dialect*.

under *common*.—**Syn. 1 to 3.** *Idiom*, *Diction*, etc. (see *language*), *tongue*, *phraseology*.

dialect (di' a-lect), *v. t.* [*< dialect, n.*] To make dialectal.

By corruption of speech they false *dialect* and mis-sound it. Nashe, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 166).

dialectal (di' a-lect'al), *a.* [*< dialect, n., + -al.*] Of or belonging to a dialect; relating to or of the nature of a dialect: as, 'cauld' is a *dialectal* (Scotch) form of 'cold'; the *dialectal* varieties of Italian.

dialectally (di' a-lect'al-i), *adv.* In dialect; as a dialect.

Common *dialectally* in Cumberland and Westmoreland. Encyc. Brit., XXII. 388.

dialectic (di' a-lect'ik), *a. and n.* [*< L. dialecticus*, *< Gr. διάλεκτικός*, belonging to disputation, *< διάλεκτος*, discourse, discussion, disputation (the sense 'belonging to a dialect' is modern, *< dialect + -ic*; see *dialect*.] I. *a. 1.* Relating to the art of reasoning about probabilities; pertaining to scholastic disputation. Kantians sometimes use the word in the sense of pertaining to false argumentation.

Master of the *dialectick* sciences, so able to guide our reason, assist in the discovery of truth, and fix the understanding in possession of it.

Ellis, Knowledge of Divine Things, p. 337.

2. Of or pertaining to a dialect or dialects; dialectal.

Even languages of so limited area as the Basque in the Pyrenees, as some of the tongues in the Caucasus, have their well-marked *dialectic* forms.

Whitney, Life and Growth of Lang., p. 175.

Practically they (English and Dutch) have become two languages. They have passed the stage of *dialectic* difference. They are for practical purposes mutually unintelligible. E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 76.

Also *dialectical*.

Dialectic Methodists. See *Methodist*.

II. *n.* [= *F. dialectique* = Sp. *diálectica* = Pg. *diálectica* = It. *dialettica* = G. *Dan. Sw. dialektik*, *< L. dialectica*, *< Gr. διάλεκτική* (sc. *τέχνη*), the dialectic art, the art of discussion, logical debate, also the logic of probabilities, fem. of *διάλεκτικός*, belonging to disputation: see I.] 1. Logic, or a branch of logic; specifically, the art of critical examination into the truth of an opinion; inductive logic applied to philosophy; the logic of probable reasoning; the art of discussion and of disputation; logic applied to rhetoric and refutation. The invention of the art of dialectic is attributed to Zeno the Eleatic, whose arguments against motion are examples of the original meaning of the Greek word. The famous dialectic of Socrates and Plato, their chief instrument of philosophical inquiry, was a conversational discussion with inductive appeals to special instances. Dialectic was limited by Aristotle to logic accommodated to the uses of the rhetorician, appealing only to general belief, but not to first principles. The Stoics, who probably introduced the term *logic*, divided that art into rhetoric and dialectic, the former being the art of continuous discourse, the latter that of discussion with an interlocutor. Cicero and other Latin writers, influenced by Stoic doctrine, understand by dialectic "the art of discussing well" (*ars bene disserendi*). It thus became the name of that branch of the trivium of the Roman schools which we call logic, and retained that meaning throughout the middle ages. Hence, in all the earlier English literature, it is the synonym of *logic*, differing from that word only by a more distinct suggestion of the idea of disputation. Modern logicians have frequently restricted it to the doctrines of the Topics and Sophistical Eleuthi, or to the former alone. It has also been used as a synonym of *sylogistic*. Kant named the constructive part of his Transcendental Logic *transcendental analytic*, and the destructive part *transcendental dialectic*. For the sake of this phrase, he makes dialectic, in general, the theory of fallacies. According to Hegel, each concept in the development of thought by a primitive necessity develops its own diametrical opposite, and to this reaction of thought against itself, regarded not as final, but as subject to a subsequent reconciliation in a higher order of thought, he gave the name of *dialectic*.

There hath not been, to my understanding, sufficiently inquired and handled the true limits and use of reason in spiritual things, as a kind of divine *dialectic*.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, II. 864.

We termed *Dialectic* in general a logic of appearance. This does not signify a doctrine of probability; for probability is truth, only cognized upon insufficient grounds, and though the information it gives us is imperfect, it is not therefore deceitful.

Kant, tr. by Meiklejohn.

St. Paul, though bred in the *dialectic* of the Greek schools, came late by his conversion to the new faith, and remained a Jew to the last.

Alcott, Table-Talk, p. 99.

It remains true that the value of the *Dialectic* which asks and gives such an account of ideal good as at once justifies and limits obedience to practical authorities is conditional upon its finding in the individual a well-formed habitual morality.

T. H. Green, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 328.

2. Skill in disputation. Also *dialectics*.

dialectical (di' a-lect'ik-al), *a.* 1. Same as *dialectic*, 1.

A *dialectical* syllogism is nothing more than a syllogism generating opinion, or any other assent besides science.

Burgersdicius, tr. by a Gentleman.

The flow of wit, the flash of repartee, and the *dialectical* brilliancy of some of the most famous comic scenes in Shakespeare and Ben Jonson.

A. W. Ward, Eng. Dram. Lit., I. 159.

I know very well that you like to amuse yourself with *dialectical* gymnastics, but I do not care about talking for talking's sake, and have no talent for badinage.

Miart, Nature and Thought, p. 25.

Intellectual courage and a certain *dialectical* skill are united with a surprising ignorance of the complexity of the problems attacked.

E. Dowden, Shelley, I. 159.

2. Same as *dialectic*, 2.

Schultens supposes that we have the book of Job as it was penned at first without any translations, as at that time the Hebrew and Arabic language was the same, with a small *dialectical* variation only.

Hodges, On Job, Preliminary Discourse.

Dr. Johnson was scarcely at all aware of the authenticity of ancient *dialectical* words, and therefore seldom gives them any place in his dictionary.

Pegge, Anecdotes of the Eng. Lang.

Dialectical disputation, **sylogism**, etc. See the nouns.

dialectically (di' a-lect'ik-al-i), *adv.* 1. Logically.

Theory you may not find *dialectically* sustained, but you are sure to glean facts which will be useful to your own generalizations.

Quarterly Rev., CXXVI. 342.

The evolution of thought is the evolution of being—a maxim *dialectically* good but practically weak.

H. Calderwood, New Princeton Rev., III. 27.

2. In the manner of a dialect; in regard to dialect.

Two coins, differing *dialectically* in their inscriptions, were found in the Tigris in 1818, and are now in the British Museum.

Encyc. Brit., XVII. 641.

dialectician (di' a-lect'ish-an), *n.* [= *F. dialecticien*; as *dialectic* + *-ian*.] One skilled in dialectic; a logician; a master of the art of discussion and disputation.

This was a logic which required no subtle *dialectician* to point and enforce.

De Quincey, *Essays*, III.

Let us see if doctors or *dialecticians*

Will dare to dispute my definitions.

Longfellow, Golden Legend, vi.

dialecticism (di' a-lect'ish-izm), *n.* [*< dialectic* + *-ism*.] Dialectal speech or influence; the characteristics or nature of dialect; a dialectal word or expression.

Dialecticism, phoneticism, ellipsis, and so forth.

The Academy, Jan. 14, 1888, p. 27.

dialectics (di' a-lect'iks), *n.* [*Pl. of dialectic*: see *-ics*.] Same as *dialectic*, 2.

dialectologist (di' a-lect'ol'ô-jēr), *n.* [*< dialectology* + *-ist*.] One versed in or engaged in the study of dialectology.

The good custom has been established of giving them [popular tales] in the vernacular of the narrators. And in this way the compilers themselves have been forced to become *dialectologists*.

Quoted by J. A. H. Murray, in 8th Ann. Add. to (Philol. Soc.

dialectological (di' a-lect'ol'ô-j'i-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to dialectology: as, a *dialectological* introduction.

dialectologist (di' a-lect'ol'ô-jist), *n.* [*< dialectology* + *-ist*.] A dialectologist.

The *dialectologist* must be fastidious indeed who would not be satisfied with this extraordinary mass of material, where he can only study both form and phonetics for almost every shading of every dialect belonging to the group.

Amer. Jour. Philol., IV. 490.

dialectology (di' a-lect'ol'ô-jī), *n.* [*< Gr. διάλεκτος*, a dialect, + *-λογία*, *< λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] That branch of philology which examines the nature and relations of dialects.

The paramount importance of *dialectology* for the proper discrimination and classification of any set of language-elements is now generally recognized, and constitutes the most striking difference between the leading drift of language-study to-day and ten to fifteen years ago.

Amer. Jour. Philol., IV. 486.

dialector (di' a-lect'or), *n.* [*Irreg. (as if L.) < dialect*.] One skilled in dialectics; a dialectician. *Imp. Dict.*

dialer, **dialler** (di' al-ēr), *n.* In *mining*, one who uses a dial. See *dial*, 8.

dialing, **dialling** (di' al-ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *dial*, *v.*] The art of constructing dials; the science which explains the principles of measuring time by the sun-dial; gnomonics.

This hypothesis may be tolerated in physics, as it is not necessary in the art of *dialing* or navigation to mention the true system or earth's motion.

Bp. Berkeley, *SirIs*, § 285.

Dialing, sometimes called gnomonics, is a branch of applied mathematics which treats of the construction of sun-dials: that is, of those instruments, either fixed or portable, which determine the divisions of the day by the motion of the shadow of some object on which the sun's rays fall.

Encyc. Brit., VII. 153.

Dialing lines or **scale**, graduated lines placed on rulers, or the edges of quadrants and other instruments, to facilitate the construction of dials.—**Dialing sphere**, an instrument made of brass, with several semicircles sliding

over one another upon a movable horizon, serving to demonstrate the nature of spherical triangles, as well as to give the true idea of drawing dials on all sorts of planes.

dialist (dī'al-ist), *n.* [*< dial + -ist.*] A constructor of dials; one skilled in dialing.

Scientific *dialists*, by the geometrick considerations of lines, have found out rules to mark out the irregular motion of the shadow in all latitudes, and on all planes.

J. Moxon, Mechanick Dialling.

diallage (di-al'a-jē), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. διάλλαγή*, interchange, a change, difference, *< διαλλάσσειν*, interchange, change, make different, *< διά*, between, + *άλλάσσειν*, change, *< άλλος*, other.] 1. In *rhet.*, a figure of speech by which arguments are placed in various points of view, and then brought to bear all upon one point.—2. A variety of pyroxene, commonly of a green color, characterized by its lamellar or foliated structure. As formerly used, the term covered metalloidal diallage or bronzite, also schillerspar and hypersthene.

diallel (dī'a-lēl), *a.* [*< Gr. διάλληλος*, through one another, *< διά*, through, + *άλληλος*, gen. pl., of one another. See *parallel*.] Meeting and intersecting, as lines; crossing; not parallel. *E. Phillips, 1706.*

diallelon (di-a-lē'lon), *n.*; pl. *diallela* (-lā). [*< Gr. διάλληλον*, neut. of *διάλληλος*: see *diallel*, *diallelus*.] In *logic*, a tautological definition; a definition which contains the word defined; the definition of a term by means of another which is itself defined by means of the first; definition in a circle.

The ancients called the circular definition . . . by the name of *diallelon*, as in this case we declare the definitum and the definiens reciprocally by each other (*δι' άλλήλων*).

Sir W. Hamilton, Logic, xiv.

diallelous (di-a-lē'lus), *a.* [*< Gr. διάλληλος*, through one another: see *diallel*, *diallelus*.] In *logic*, involving the fallacy of reasoning or defining in a circle—that is, the proving of one position by assuming another identical with it, or defining two things each by the other.

diallelus (di-a-lē'lus), *n.*; pl. *dialleli* (-li). [NL., *< Gr. διάλληλος*, through one another; *διάλληλος*, *τρόπος*, argument in a circle: see *diallel*.] In *logic*, a circle in proof; an attempt to prove one proposition by another which is itself proved only by the first.

The proposition which we propose to prove must not be used as a principle for its own probation. The violation of this rule is called the . . . *diallelus*.

Sir W. Hamilton, Logic, xxvi.

dialler, dialling. See *dialer, dialing*.

dial-lock (dī'al-lok), *n.* A lock provided with one or more dials, each with a hand or pointer connected with the mechanism of the lock in such a way that the bolt will not move unless the hands are set in a particular manner.

diallogite, n. See *dialogite*.

diallyl (dī'al'il), *n.* [*< di-² + allyl*.] See *allyl*. **diallogic** (di-a-loj'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [= *F. dialogique* = *Pg. It. dialogico*, *< Gr. διαλογικός*, *< διάλογος*, discourse: see *dialogue*.] Pertaining to or partaking of the nature of a dialogue; dialogistic. *Burton*.—**Dialogic method**, the method of the Socratic dialogue, in which the teacher asks the learner such questions as to direct his understanding to the recognition of the truth.

dialogically (di-a-loj'i-kal-i), *adv.* In the manner of a dialogue; dialogistically. *Goldsmith*.

dialogism (di-al'ō-jizm), *n.* [= *F. dialogisme* = *Sp. Pg. It. dialogismo*, *< LL. dialogismus*, *< Gr. διαλογισμός*, consideration, *< διαλογίζεσθαι*, consider, converse: see *dialogize*.] 1. In *rhet.*: (a) Deliberation or discussion with one's self, as in soliloquy, of what course to pursue. (b) Introduction into an oration of two or more persons as engaged in dialogue.

Enlarging what they would say by bold and unusual metaphors, by their *dialogisms* and colloquies.

D. Stokes, Twelve Minor Prophets, Pref. (1659).

2. A necessary inference having a single premise and a disjunctive conclusion: as, Enoch and Elijah did not die; hence, either Enoch and Elijah were not men, or some men do not die.

dialogist (di-al'ō-jist), *n.* [= *F. dialogiste* = *Sp. dialogista* = *Pg. It. dialogista*, *< LL. dialogista*, *< Gr. *διαλογιστής*, a converser, *< διαλογίζεσθαι*, converse: see *dialogize*.] 1. A speaker in a dialogue.

The like doth Cicero assert in many places, sometimes in the persons of his *dialogists*, sometimes according to his own sense.

Barrow, Sermons, II. viii.

2. A writer of dialogues.

I am very far from conceitedly insinuating that this *dialogist* is the only person who hath managed the dispute I speak of with candour.

P. Skelton, Deism Revealed, Pref.

dialogistic, dialogistical (dī'a-lō-jis'tik, -tikal), *a.* [*< dialogist + -ic, -ical*.] Having the form of a dialogue; consisting in dialogue.

dialogistically (dī'a-lō-jis'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In the manner of a dialogue.

In his prophecy, he [Malachi] proceeds most *dialogistically*. *Bp. Richardson, Observations on Old Test., p. 449.*

dialogite (di-al'ō-jit), *n.* [*< Gr. διαλογίτης*, doubt, + *-ite²*.] A mineral of a rose-red color, which crystallizes in rhombohedrons and related forms, and also occurs massive with rhombohedral cleavage. It is a carbonate of manganese. Sometimes erroneously spelled *dialogite*. Also called *rhodochrosite*.

dialogize (di-al'ō-jīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *dialogized*, ppr. *dialogizing*. [= *F. dialogiser* = *Sp. dialogizar* = *Pg. dialogisar* = *It. dialogizzare*, *< Gr. διαλογίζεσθαι*, consider, converse, *< διάλογος*, a conversation, *διαλογή*, a conversation, enumeration: see *dialogue*.] To discourse in dialogue. Also spelled *dialogise*. *Richardson*.

dialogue (di-a-log), *n.* [*< ME. *dialoge*, miswritten *diolke*, = *D. dialoog* = *G. Dan. Sw. dialog*, *< F. dialogue* = *Sp. diálogo* = *Pg. It. dialogo*, *< L. dialogus*, *< Gr. διάλογος*, also *διαλογή*, a conversation, *dialogue*, *< διαλέγεσθαι*, converse: see *dialect*.] 1. A conversation between two or more persons; a colloquy; a talk together.

So pass'd in pleasing *dialogue* away

The night; then down to short repose they lay.

Pope, Odyssey, xv.

Specifically—2. A literary work in the form of an imaginary conversation or discussion—(a) Used as the means of conveying views or opinions: as, the *Dialogues* of Plato.

The [Grecian] philosophers adopted the form of *dialogue*, as the most natural mode of communicating knowledge.

Macaulay, History.

(b) Used as part of a play to be acted, or to be spoken as a school exercise.

dialogue (dī'a-log), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dialogued*, ppr. *dialoguing*. [*< dialogue, n.*] *I. intrans.* To discourse together; converse; talk; confer.

Var. Serv. How dost, fool?

Apm. Dost *dialogue* with thy shadow?

Var. Serv. I speak not to thee. *Shak., T. of A., II. 2.*

II. trans. To express as in dialogue; put in the form of a dialogue.

And *dialogued* for him what he would say,

Ask'd their own wills and made their wills obey.

Shak., Lover's Complaint, l. 132.

Dialonian (di-a-lō'ni-an), *n.* [*< Dial* (see def.) + *-onian*, as in *Babylonian*, etc.] An inhabitant of the Seven Dials, a locality in London long noted for its misery and crime.

The editors of the "Times" and the "Daily News" . . . should know those who can tell them what the *Dialonians* feel and what the outcasts in the New Court suffer.

Contemporary Rev., L. 670.

dial-plate (dī'al-plāt), *n.* 1. The plate of a dial, on which the lines are drawn to show the hour or time of the day.—2. The face of a clock or watch, on which the time of the day is shown.—3. Any kind of index-plate.

dial-resistance (dī'al-rē-zis'tans), *n.* In *elect.*, a set of resistance-coils arranged in the circumference of a circle, so that they may be thrown into the circuit by moving an arm attached to the center of the dial.

dial-telegraph (dī'al-tel'e-gráf), *n.* A telegraph in which the receiving and transmitting instruments have the letters of the alphabet arranged on the circumference of a circle. The mechanism is so arranged that when a movable index on the transmitter points to any letter, the index of the receiver points to the same.

dial-wheel (dī'al-hwēl), *n.* One of those wheels placed between the dial and the pillar-plate of a watch. Also called *minute-wheel*.

dial-work (dī'al-wérk), *n.* The motion-work of a watch between the dial and the movement-plate.

dialycarpous (dī'a-li-kär'pus), *a.* [*< NL. *dialycarpus*, irreg. *< Gr. διάλειν*, separate, + *καρπός*, fruit.] In *bot.*, bearing fruit composed of separate carpels: same as *apocarpous*.

Dialypetalæ (dī'a-li-pet'a-lē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of *dialypetalus*: see *dialypetalous*.] In *bot.*, same as *Polypetalæ*.

dialypetalous (dī'a-li-pet'a-lus), *a.* [*< NL. dialypetalus*, irreg. *< Gr. διάλειν*, separate, + *πέταλον*, a leaf (mod. bot. a petal).] In *bot.*, same as *polypetalous*.

dialyphyllous (dī'a-li-fl'il-us), *a.* [*< NL. *dialyphyllus*, irreg. *< Gr. διάλειν*, separate, + *φύλλον* = *L. folium*, a leaf.] In *bot.*, composed of separate leaves: applied to a polysepalous calyx or a polypetalous corolla.

dialysable, a. See *dialyzable*.

dialysate (di-al'i-sāt), *n.* [*< dialysis + -ate¹*.] In *chem.*, the product removed from a solution by dialysis.

dialyse, v. t. See *dialyze*.

dialysepalous (dī'a-li-sep'a-lus), *a.* [*< NL. *dialysepalus*, irreg. *< Gr. διάλειν*, separate, + *NL. sepalum*, a sepal.] In *bot.*, having a calyx composed of separate sepals; polysepalous.

dialyser, n. See *dialyzer*.

dialysis (di-al'i-sis), *n.* [LL., a separation (rhet.), *< Gr. διάλυσις*, a separation, breaking up, dissolution, dissolving, dialysis, *< διάλειν*, separate, dissolve, *< διά*, apart, + *λείν*, loose, dissolve. Cf. *analysis, paralysis*.] 1. In *gram.*: (a) Division of one syllable into two; dieresis. (b) In Latin grammar, specifically, resolution of the semivowels *j* and *v* (i. e., *y* and *w*) into the corresponding vowels *i* and *u* respectively.—2. In *rhet.*: (a) Interruption of a sentence by a clause independent of it in construction; parenthesis. (b) Succession of clauses without connectives; asyndeton. Also called *dialyton*.—3. In *anat.*, separation of parts in general; dissolution of continuity of parts previously united.—4. In *med.*, loss of strength; weakness of the limbs.—5. In *chem.*, the act or process of separating the soluble crystalloid substances in a mixture from the colloid, depending on the principle that soluble crystalloid bodies will diffuse readily through a moist membrane, while colloids diffuse very slowly, if at all. This is done by pouring a mixed solution of crystalloid and colloid on a sheet of parchment-paper stretched over a wooden or gutta-percha hoop, having its edges well drawn up and confined by an outer rim. The parchment is allowed to float in a basin of water. Diffusion immediately commences, the crystalloid passing through and dissolving in the water beneath, while the colloid remains behind. Thus, gruel or broth containing a very little arsenic dissolved in it gives up the whole of its arsenic to the water, while scarcely a trace of the organic substance passes through. As almost all the poisons in common use—arsenic, corrosive sublimate, oxalic acid, lead acetate, morphia, and salts of strychnine, etc.—are crystalloids, the toxicologist is by this process furnished with an easy mode of detecting their presence, if they are in a form readily soluble in water.

6. [cap.] [NL.] A genus of dipterous insects. *Walker, 1850.*

dialytic (di-a-lit'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. διαλυτικός*, able to dissolve, *< διάλυσις*, dissolved, verbal adj. of *διάλειν*, dissolve: see *dialysis*.] 1. Pertaining to or of the nature of dialysis, in any sense of that word.—2. In *med.*, unloosening; unbracing, as the fibers; relaxing.—3. In *math.*, pertaining to the process of differentiating equations successively until the different powers of the unknown quantities can be regarded as independent.—**Dialytic elimination**, in *math.*, a method invented by Sylvester, leading to the same result as Euler's method. It consists in increasing the number of equations by successively multiplying them by combinations of powers of the unknowns, until a system of equations is obtained from which the unknown factors of the different terms can be eliminated as independent quantities, the equations being regarded as linear.—**Dialytic telescope**, a telescope in which the flint-glass lens is brought down to about half the distance of the crown-glass lens from the eye. It was invented by Littrow in 1827, and constructed by Ploessl.

dialyton (di-al'i-ton), *n.* [LL., *< LGr. διάλυτον*, dialysis, orig. neut. of *Gr. διάλυτος*, dissolved, separated: see *dialytic*.] In *rhet.*, same as *dialysis*, 2 (b).

dialyzable (di-a-li'za-bl), *a.* [*< dialyze + -able*.] Capable of separation by dialysis. Also spelled *dialysable*.

dialyze (dī'a-līz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dialyzed*, ppr. *dialyzing*. [*< dialysis*, like *analyze* *< analysis*, after verbs in *-ize, -ise*.] In *chem.*, to separate by dialysis. Also spelled *dialyse*.—**Dialyzed iron**, a feeble chalybeate for medical use, consisting of a solution of ferric oxychloride in water. It is prepared by adding ammonia to a solution of ferric chloride and dissolving the resulting precipitate by agitation. This solution is then dialyzed till all crystalloid salts are removed.

Dialyzed iron has been injected hypodermatically, but in some instances with the following of abscess at the site of puncture.

Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, IV. 236.

dialyzer (dī'a-lī-zér), *n.* [*< dialyze + -er¹*.] The parchment-paper, or septum, stretched over a wooden or gutta-percha ring, used in the operation of dialysis. Also spelled *dialyser*.

diamagnet (di'a-mag-net), *n.* [As *diamagnetic*, after *magnet*.] A diamagnetic substance.

diamagnetic (di'a-mag-net'ik), *a. and n.* [= *F. diamagnétique*, *< Gr. διά*, through, across, + *μάγνης* (*μαγνη-*), magnet: see *magnet, magnetic*.] 1. A. Pertaining to or exhibiting diamagnetism.

II. n. A substance which is diamagnetic in a magnetic field of force. See *diamagnetism*, 1.

Paramagnetics tend to move from weak to strong places of force, while *diamagnetics* tend to go from strong to weak places. *J. E. H. Gordon, Elect. and Mag., II. 17.*

diamagnetically (di'-a-mag-net-i-kal-i), *adv.* In a diamagnetic manner; as a diamagnetic.

When submitted to magnetic influence, such crystals (having one axis of figure) take up a position so that their optic axis points *diamagnetically* or transversely to the lines of magnetic force.

W. R. Grove, Corr. of Forces, p. 171.

diamagnetism (di-a-mag-net-izm), *n.* [= *F. diamagnetisme*; as *diamagnet-ic* + *-ism*.] 1. The phenomena exhibited by a class of substances which, when under the influence of magnetism and freely suspended, take a position with the longer axis at right angles to the magnetic lines of force. From the experiments of Faraday it appears to be clearly established that all matter is subject to the magnetic force as universally as it is to the gravitating force, arranging itself into two divisions, the *paramagnetic* and the *diamagnetic*. Among the former are iron, nickel, cobalt, palladium, titanium, and a few other substances; and among the latter are bismuth, antimony, cadmium, copper, gold, lead, mercury, silver, tin, zinc, and most solid, liquid, and gaseous substances. When a paramagnetic substance is suspended freely between the poles of a powerful horseshoe magnet, it points in a line from one pole to the other, which Faraday terms the *axial line*. On the other hand, when a diamagnetic substance is suspended in the same manner, it is repelled alike by both poles, and assumes an equatorial direction, or a direction at right angles to the axial line.

The magnetism of two iron particles lying in the line of magnetization is increased by their mutual action, but, on the contrary, the *diamagnetism* of two bismuth particles lying in this direction is diminished by their mutual action. *J. E. H. Gordon, Elect. and Mag., II. 21.*

If, however, the magnetism of the molecules were so much increased that they held each other tight, and so could not be turned round by ordinary magnetizing forces, it is shown that effects would be produced like those of *diamagnetism*. *W. K. Clifford, Lectures, I. 241.*

2. That branch of magnetism which treats of diamagnetic phenomena and diamagnetic bodies.

diamagnetization (di-a-mag-net-i-zā-shon), *n.* [**diamagnetize* (< *diamagnet* + *-ize*) + *-ation*.] The state of diamagnetic polarity.

diamagnetometer (di-a-mag-ne-tom'e-tēr), *n.* [*< diamagnetic* + *Gr. μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument used to measure the intensity of the diamagnetic power of different substances.

diamant, *n.* A Middle English form of *diamond*.

diamantiferous (di'-a-man-tif'e-rus), *a.* [*< F. diamantifère*, < *diamant*, diamond (see *diamond*), + *-fère* (E. *-ferous*), -bearing, < *L. ferre* = E. *bear*.] Yielding or bearing diamonds; producing diamonds.

Note on the minerals associated with the diamond in the newly-discovered *diamantiferous* district of Salobro. *Nature, XXX. 188.*

diamantinet (di-a-man'tin), *a.* [*< F. diamantinet* = Sp. Pg. It. *diamantino*, adamantine: see *adamantine* and *diamond*.] Adamantine.

For in the Heav'ns, above all reach of ours,

He dwells immur'd in *diamantine* Towers.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II. The Ark.

diamogamous (di'-a-me-sog'a-mus), *a.* [*< Gr. διά*, through, + *μέσος*, middle, + *γάμος*, marriage.] In bot., fertilized by the intervention of some external agent, as wind, water, or insects: applied to flowers.

diameter (di-am'e-tēr), *n.* [*< ME. diameter* = D. G. Dan. Sw. *diameter*, < OF. *diametre*, F. *diamètre* = Sp. *dímetro* = Pg. It. *diametro*, < L. *diametros*, < *Gr. διάμετρος*, the diagonal of a parallelogram, diameter of a circle (cf. *διαμέτρεω*, measure through), < *διά*, through, + *μέτρον*, a measure: see *meter*.] 1. In geom., a chord of a circle or a sphere which passes through its center; in general—(a) a chord of a circle cutting it at points tangents to which are parallel; (b) a line intersecting a quadric surface at points where the tangent planes are parallel. The conception was extended by Newton to other algebraic curves by means of the following theorem:

If on each of a system of parallel chords of a curve of the *n*th order there be taken the center of mean distances of the *n* points where the chord meets the curve, the locus of this center is a straight line, which may be called a *diameter* of the curve.

2. The length of a diameter; the thickness of a cylindrical or spherical body as measured, in the former case on a diameter of a cross-section made perpendicular to the axis, and in the latter on a line passing through the center: as, a tree two feet in *diameter*; a ball three inches in *diameter*. In arch., the diameter of the lower face of the shaft of a column, divided into 60 parts, forms a scale by which all the parts of a classical order are commonly measured. The 60th part of the diameter is called a *minute*, and 30 minutes make a *module*.

The space between the earth and the moon, according to Ptolemy, is seventeen times the *diameter* of the earth. *Raleigh.*

Apparent diameter of a heavenly body. See *apparent*.—**Biparietal diameter.** See *biparietal*.—**Conjugate diameters of a conic.** See *conjugate*.—**Ideal diameter.** An ideal chord through the center. See *ideal*.—**In diameter**, diametrically.

He falls off again warping and warping till he come to contradict himself in *diameter*.

Milton, Apology for Smectymnhus.

Tactical diameter, in *naval tactics*, the space occupied by a ship in turning 180° from a straight course; the diameter of the circle in which the ship turns after her motion has become uniform is called her *final diameter*. Tactical diameters vary according to the angle at which the rudder is held.

diametral (di-am'e-tral), *a.* and *n.* [*< F. diamétral* = Sp. Pg. *diametral* = It. *diametràle* = D. *diametralis* = Dan. Sw. *diametral*, < NL. **diametralis*, < L. *diametros*, diameter: see *diameter* and *-al*.] 1. *a.* Pertaining to a diameter; diametrical: used especially in the physical sense.

So *diametral*

One to another, and so much opposed,
As if I can but hold them all together, . . .
I shall have just occasion to believe
My wit is magisterial.

B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, I. 1.

This band shall occupy a *diametral* position along the whole height of the vessel, and thus receive the friction the same as the walls of the tube do.

Jour. Franklin Inst., CXXV. 41.

Diametral circle, a circle doubly tangential to a Cartesian oval on its axis of symmetry.—**Diametral number.** (a) A number equal to $\frac{1}{2}(1 + \sqrt{2}) + \frac{1}{2}(1 - \sqrt{2})^n$, where *n* is any integer. These numbers are 1, 3, 7, 17, 41, 99, etc. (b) A number resolvable into two factors the sum of whose squares is a square. Thus, 120 is such a number, because $120 = 8 \times 15$ and $8^2 + 15^2 = 17^2$.—**Diametral planes**, in crystal., those planes which are parallel to the vertical and one of the lateral axes; a prism formed by such planes is called a *diametral prism*.

II. *n.* A diameter; a diagonal.

diametrically (di-am'e-tral-i), *adv.* In a diametral manner.

diametric (di-a-met'rik), *a.* Same as *diametrical*. [Rare.]

diametrical (di-a-met'ri-kal), *a.* [*< Gr. διαμετρικός*, < *διάμετρος*, diameter: see *diameter*.] 1.

Of or pertaining to a diameter; along a diameter; diametral. *Prynne.*

Every portion of a current proceeding in a *diametrical*

direction from the equator to the centre must progressively rise in temperature.

H. Spencer, Universal Progress, p. 282.

2. Pertaining to the extremities, as if of a diametrical line; extreme in degree; absolute; utmost: as, their characters are *diametrical* opposites.—**Diametrical opposition**, an expression applied by Aristotle to the extreme of opposition; the relation between two propositions which differ as much from each other as two propositions in the same terms can.

At all events he had exposed himself to reproach by *diametrical opposition* to the profession of his whole life.

Macaulay.

diametrically (di-a-met'ri-kal-i), *adv.* In a diametrical direction; directly; in an extreme degree.

These Sayings seemed to clash with one another, and to be *diametrically* opposite. *Howell, Letters, II. 17.*

The real leaders of the party . . . were men bred in principles *diametrically* opposed to Toryism.

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xx.

diamine (di'am-in), *n.* [*< Gr. δι-, two-, + αμ(μονία) + -ine*.] The name of a class of chemical compounds formed by substituting one or more alcohol radicals for hydrogen in a double molecule made up of two ammonia molecules. Diamines are *primary*, *secondary*, or *tertiary*, according as one, two, or three atoms of hydrogen are replaced.

diamond (di'a-mond), *n.* and *a.* [*< ME. diamande*, *dyamand*, *diamant*, *diament* = D. *diamant* = MHG. *diamant*, *diemant*, G. *diamant*, *demant* = Dan. Sw. *diamant*, < OF. (and F.) *diamant* = Pr. *diaman* = Sp. Pg. It. *diamante* (ML. *diamantes*, *diamantum*, MGr. *διαμάντις*, after Rom.), < L. *adamas* (*adamant*), (1) adamant, (2) the diamond: see *adamant*. The change of form (in simulation of words with prefix *dia-*, < Gr. *διά*) is supposed to have been due to some association with It. *diafano* = F. *diaphane*, < Gr. *διαφανής*, transparent: see *diaphanous*.] I. *n.* 1. Adamant; steel, or some imaginary substance of extreme hardness or impenetrability.

Then zeal, whose substance is ethereal, arming in complete *diamond*, ascends his fiery chariot. *Milton.*

2. A precious stone, distinguished from all others by being combustible and by its extreme hardness, as well as by its superior refractive and dispersive power. It consists of pure or nearly pure carbon, leaving only a very small quantity of ash when burned. Its specific gravity is about $\frac{3}{4}$; its crystalline form is the isometric, and it cleaves readily in planes parallel to the faces of the regular octahedron.

Natural crystals are found in a great variety of forms belonging to the isometric system. The crystalline planes of the diamond have this peculiarity, that they are frequently more or less convex, instead of being flat, as those of crystals usually are. The range of color of the diamond is extensive, but hues of light yellow, or straw-color, and brown are of most common occurrence. Diamonds of a decided color, such as green, blue, or even red, are found, but they are extremely rare; only one deep red diamond is known. A diamond is of the *first water* when it is without flaw or tint of any kind. The value of the gem increases in an increasing ratio with its weight up to a moderate size; beyond that there is no fixed value. A first-water diamond of one carat being considered worth \$100, one of two carats would be held at \$300, and one of ten at \$11,000. The most desirable form in which the diamond may be cut is called the *brilliant*. (See *cuts under brilliant*.) Diamonds formerly came chiefly from India, and later from Brazil; the present principal source of supply is southern Africa, where they are found associated with a peculiar rock of unequivocal volcanic origin. In all other diamantiferous regions diamonds have been found only in the surface detrital material (gravel and sand), or else, rarely, in rock of fragmental origin. See *bort*.

Thel ben so harde, that no man may pollysche hem: and men clepen hem *Dyamandes* in that Contree, and *Hamese* in another Contree. *Mandeville, Travels, p. 157.*

Give me the ring of mine you had at dinner;
Or, for my *diamond*, the chain you promis'd.
Shak., C. of E., iv. 3.

3. A geometrical figure bounded by four equal straight lines forming two acute and two obtuse angles; a rhomb; a lozenge; specifically, such a figure printed in red on a playing-card.—4. A playing-card stamped with one or more red lozenge-shaped figures.—5. A tool armed with a diamond, used for cutting glass. Diamonds so used are uncut, and they are so mounted as to act upon the glass, not by an angle, but by a curvilinear edge of the crystal.

6. In *base-ball*, the square space inclosed within the four bases. See *base-ball*.—7. In *her.*, the tincture black in blazoning by means of precious stones. See *blazon, n.*—8. The smallest size of printing-type in common use; a size smaller than pearl. Brilliant, very rarely used, is the only regular size below it.

This line is printed in diamond.

Black diamond. (a) Same as *bort*, 2. (b) Mineral coal, as consisting, like diamonds, of carbon. (Colloq.)—**Eristol diamond.** Same as *Bristol stone* (which see, under *stone*).—**Cornish diamonds**, quartz crystals found in the tin mines of Cornwall.—**Diamond cut diamond**, the case of an encounter between two very sharp persons.—**Matura diamond**, a name given in Ceylon to zircon from the district of Matura.—**Plate diamond**. See the extract.

The cleavage of certain of the African diamonds is so eminent that even the heat of the hand causes some of them to fall in pieces. Such diamonds, generally octahedra, may be recognized by a peculiar watery lustre; they are called *plate diamonds*. *Encyc. Brit., XVI. 381.*

Point diamond. See the extract.

When the natural crystal is so perfect and clear that it requires only to have its natural facets polished, . . . jewellers call [it] a *point diamond*.

Birdwood, Indian Arts, II. 30.

Rose diamond. See *rose-cut*.—**Rough diamond**, a diamond uncut; hence, a person of genuine worth, but rude and unpolished.—**Table diamond.** See *brilliant*.

II. *a.* 1. Resembling a diamond; consisting of diamonds; set with a diamond or diamonds: as, a *diamond* luster; a *diamond* necklace; a *diamond* ring.

For all the haft twinkled with *diamond* sparks,
Myriads of topaz-lights, and jacinth-work
Of subtlest jewellery. *Tennyson, Morte d'Arthur.*

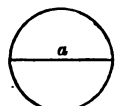
2. Lozenge-shaped; rhombic: as, *diamond* window-panes.—3. Having rhomboid figures or markings: as, the *diamond* rattlesnake.—**Diamond cotton**, a fine fabric of cotton and linen.—**Diamond couching**. See *couching*, 5.—**Diamond-cut glass**. See *glass*.—**Diamond drill**. See *drill*.—**Diamond edition**, an edition of a work printed in diamond, or in some other very small type.—**Diamond fret**. See *fret*.—**Diamond linen**, a name given to various kinds of diaper, such as toweling, the pattern of which is in small lozenges.—**Diamond-molded glass**. See *glass*.—**Diamond netting**. See *netting*.—**Diamond pencil**, a cutting instrument used by glaziers and glass-cutters.—**Diamond rattler**, *diamond rattlesnake*, *Crotalus adamanteus*.

diamond (di'a-mond), *v. t.* [*< diamond, n.*] To set or decorate with diamonds.

He plays, dresses, *diamonds* himself, even to distinct shoe-buckles for a frock. *Walpole, Letters, II. 241.*

diamond-backed (di'a-mond-bak), *n.* The diamond-backed turtle (which see, under *diamond-backed*).

diamond-backed (di'a-mond-bakt), *a.* Having the back marked with lozenge-shaped figures.—**Diamond-backed turtle**, *Malaclemys palustris*, a tortoise of the family *Clemmydæ*. The shell is keeled, with the shields pale yellow, and marked with brownish rings, which are often impressed; the head and limbs are grayish-black, spotted and lined; the temples are naked; and the nape is covered with soft, spongy skin. It inhabits the salt-water marshes of the middle and eastern Atlantic States, and is especially abundant in Chesapeake bay. This is the "terrapi'n" of the Philadelphia, Balti-



a. Diameter of a Circle.

more, and Washington markets, highly esteemed for food. They are mostly caught in the summer, and pent up in yards or "corrals," to be reserved for the winter months.

diamond-beetle (di'-a-mond-bē'tl), *n.* A splendid South American beetle, *Entimus imperialis*, of the family *Curculionidae*.

diamond-bird (di'-a-mond-bērd), *n.* The Anglo-Australian name of the shrikes of the genus *Pardalotus*, as *P. punctatus*: so called from the marking of the plumage.

diamond-breaker (di'-a-mond-brā'kēr), *n.* A seal-engraver's instrument, consisting of an air-tight chamber of steel provided with a closely fitting pestle, which under the blows of a hammer pulverizes a diamond without waste.

diamond-cutter (di'-a-mond-kut'ēr), *n.* One who cuts and polishes diamonds.

diamond-cutting (di'-a-mond-kut'ing), *n.* One of three processes by which diamonds are prepared for use as ornaments or in the arts, the others being diamond-cleaving and diamond-polishing. Diamond-cutting is performed by rubbing together two diamonds secured with shellac in wooden holders or handles, one of which is held in each hand of the cutter over the edge of a box called a cutters' box, into which the dust is allowed to fall. This rubbing is continued until each diamond assumes the proper outline, whether brilliant, rose, or briolette, the smaller facets being afterward made by polishing. Both stones are cut at the same time, irrespective of size or shape, or of the outline to be produced. Diamond-cutting is sometimes performed by machinery. In this case one of the handles or dops is stationary and the other is moved backward and forward, both diamonds being cut at the same time, but more rapidly and accurately than by hand.

diamond-draft (di'-a-mond-draft), *n.* In weaving, a method of drawing the warp-threads through the heddles. *E. H. Knight.*

diamond-dust (di'-a-mond-dust), *n.* Same as diamond-powder.

diamonded (di'-a-mond-ded), *a.* [*< diamond + -ed.*] 1. Furnished or adorned with diamonds, or as with diamonds: as, all diamonded with dew.

When in Paris the chief of the police enters a ball-room, . . . many diamonded pretenders shrink and make themselves as inconspicuous as they can, or give him a supplicating look as they pass. *Emerson, Behavior.*

2. Having the figure of an oblique-angled parallelogram, rhomb, or lozenge.

Break a stone in the middle, or lop a bough of a tree, and one shall behold the grain thereof (by some secret cause in nature) diamonded or streaked in the fashion of a lozenge. *Fuller, Profane State, p. 368.*

diamond-gage (di'-a-mond-gāj), *n.* A staff in which are set small crystals of sizes decreasing from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{16}$ of a carat, used by jewelers in estimating the sizes of small diamonds.

diamond-knot (di'-a-mond-not), *n.* An ornamental knot worked with the strands of a rope.

diamond-mortar (di'-a-mond-mōrt'ār), *n.* In seal-engraving, a hard steel mortar used to grind diamonds into a fine powder for use in engraving or cutting. It is also used by chemists for pulverizing hard substances.

diamond-plaice (di'-a-mond-plās), *n.* A local English name (Sussex) of the common plaice, *Pleuronectes platessa*.

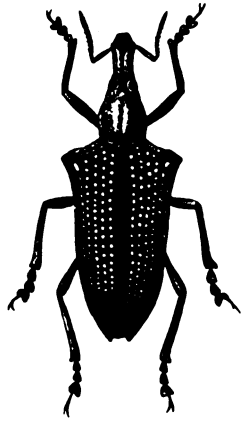
diamond-plate (di'-a-mond-plāt), *n.* In seal-engraving, a plate of steel on which diamond-powder and oil are spread to prepare it for the rubbing down of the surfaces of stones before and after designs are cut on them.

diamond-point (di'-a-mond-point), *n.* A stylus having a fragment of a diamond at the end, used in ruling glass, in etching, and in ruling-machines. — *Diamond-point chisel.* See *chisel* 2.

diamond-powder (di'-a-mond-pou'dēr), *n.* A fine dust produced in diamond-cutting by the abrasion of two stones against each other. It is used in cutting and polishing diamonds, rubies, sapphires, and topazes, and in making cameos, intaglios, etc. Also called *diamond-dust*.

diamond-setter (di'-a-mond-set'ēr), *n.* One who sets or mounts diamonds and other gems in gold, platinum, or other metals.

diamond-shaped (di'-a-mond-shāpt), *a.* Shaped like a lozenge; rhombic.



Diamond-beetle (*Entimus imperialis*), natural size.

diamond-snake (di'-a-mond-snāk), *n.* 1. A large Australian serpent, *Morelia spilotes*, a kind of boa or python: so called from the pattern of its coloration. — 2. A venomous serpent of Tasmania, *Hoplocephalus superbus*.

diamond-spar (di'-a-mond-spār), *n.* Another name for *corundum*.

diamond-truck (di'-a-mond-truk), *n.* A cart-truck the side frames of which are diamond-shaped and made of iron.

diamond-weevil (di'-a-mond-wē'vl), *n.* A name of species of the genus *Entimus*, as *E. imperialis*. See *diamond-beetle*.

diamond-wheel (di'-a-mond-hwēl), *n.* In gem-cutting: (a) A wheel made of copper and charged with diamond-powder and oil, used in grinding any gem. (b) A similar wheel made of iron, used with diamond-powder and oil in grinding diamonds. It makes from 2,000 to 3,000 revolutions a minute. Also called *skive*.

diamond-work (di'-a-mond-wērk), *n.* In masonry, a method of laying stones so that the joints form lozenge-shaped designs.

dimorphism (di'-a-mōr'fō-sis), *n.* [*< Gr. διαμορφωσις*, a forming, shaping, *< διαμορφοῦν*, form, shape, *< διά*, through, + *μορφοῦν*, form, *< μορφή*, form.] Same as *dimorphism*. [Rare.]

On the *Diamorphosis* of Lyngbya, Schizogonium, and Prasiola. *H. C. Wood, Fresh-Water Algae, p. 240.*

diatomosis (di'-a-mō-tō'sis), *n.* [*< Gr. διαμότωσις*, *< διαμορῶν*, put lint into a wound, *< διά*, through, + *μωρός*, lint.] In *surg.*, the introduction of lint into a wound.

Diana (di-an'ā or di-ā'nā), *n.* [*L.*, in *OL.* also *Jana* (and rarely *Deiana*), fem. corresponding to *Janus*, *q. v.*; from same root as *Diovis* = *Jovis*, *Jupiter*, *Juno*, *Dis*, and other names of deities: see *deity*.] 1. In *Rom. myth.*, an original Italian goddess dwelling in groves and about fountains, presiding over the moon, and forbidding the approach of man. She was the patron divinity of the plebeians, and her worship was not favored by the patricians. She was later completely identified in characteristics and attributes with the Greek *Artemis* (which see).

2. [*l. c.*] The alchemical name of silver. — 3. [*NL.*] In *zool.*: (a) [*l. c.*] A large African monkey, *Cercopithecus diana*: so called from a fancied resemblance of its white coronet to the silver bow of Diana. Also called *roloway*. (b) A genus of fishes, the type of a peculiar family *Dianidae*; the young state of *Luarus* (which see). *Risso, 1826.* (c) A genus of *Coleoptera*. *Laporte and Gory, 1837.* (d) A genus of *Mollusca*. *Clessin, 1878.* — *Diana* of the Ephesians, or *Ephesian Artemis*, an ancient Asiatic divinity whose worship was adopted by the Ionian Greeks. She was a personification of the fruitfulness of nature, and was quite distinct from the Greek goddess, though assimilated to her by the Ephesians from some resemblance of attributes. She was represented wearing a mural crown and with many breasts, and with the lower part of her body cased, like a mummy, in a sheath bearing mystical figures.



Diana Monkey (*Cercopithecus diana*).

cied resemblance of its white coronet to the silver bow of Diana. Also called *roloway*. (b) A genus of fishes, the type of a peculiar family *Dianidae*; the young state of *Luarus* (which see). *Risso, 1826.* (c) A genus of *Coleoptera*. *Laporte and Gory, 1837.* (d) A genus of *Mollusca*. *Clessin, 1878.* — *Diana* of the Ephesians, or *Ephesian Artemis*, an ancient Asiatic divinity whose worship was adopted by the Ionian Greeks. She was a personification of the fruitfulness of nature, and was quite distinct from the Greek goddess, though assimilated to her by the Ephesians from some resemblance of attributes. She was represented wearing a mural crown and with many breasts, and with the lower part of her body cased, like a mummy, in a sheath bearing mystical figures.



Diana of the Ephesians.—From statue in the Museo Nazionale, Naples.

dianatic (di'-a-nat'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. διανέειν*, flow through, percolate, *< διά*, through, + *νέειν*, flow.] Reasoning logically and progressively from one subject to another. *E. Phillips, 1706.*

diancistra (di-an-sis'trī), *n.*; pl. *diancistræ* (-trē). [*NL.*, *< Gr. δι-, two-, + ἀκιστρον*, pl. ἀκιστρα, hook.] In sponges, a flesh-spicule in the form of a rod with a hook at each end divided by an incision.

diander (di-an'dēr), *n.* [*< NL. *diandrus*: see *diandrous*.] In *bot.*, a plant having two stamens.

Diandria (di-an'dri-ā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *< *diandrus*, having two stamens: see *diandrous*.] The second class in the Linnean system of plants, comprehending all genera with perfect flowers having only two stamens, which are free and distinct.

diandrian (di-an'dri-an), *a.* [As *diandr-ous* + *-ian*.] Same as *diandrous*.

diandrous (di-an'drus), *a.* [*< NL. *diandrus*, having two stamens, *< Gr. δι-, two-, + ἀνδρ* (ἀνδρ), a man, in *mod. bot.* a stamen.] In *bot.*, having two stamens; specifically, pertaining to or having the characters of the *Diandria*.



Diandrous Flower of *Veronica officinalis*.

Dianidæ (di-an'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *< Diana, 3 (b), + -idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes: a synonym of *Luvaridæ*. Also *Dianides*. *Risso, 1826.*

dianite (di'-a-nit), *n.* [*< dian-tum* (see *def.*) (*< Diana*) + *-ite* 2.] A name given by Franz von Kobell to the columbite of Bodenmais, Bavaria, on the supposition that it contained a new metal called by him *dianium*.

dianodal (di'-a-nō'dal), *a.* [*< Gr. διά*, through, + *L. nodus*, a knot: see *node* and *nodal*.] In *math.*, passing through a node. — **Dianodal center**, a point related to a system of given points, all but two of which may be arbitrarily chosen, in such a way that if a surface of a certain order has nodes at those given points any additional nodes that it may have must be at one or more of the dianodal centers. — **Dianodal curve**, a curve so related to a determinate number of given points, all but one of which may be arbitrarily chosen, that if a surface of a given order has nodes at all those points any additional node which it may have must lie somewhere, and may lie anywhere, on the dianodal curve. The dianodal curve for a quartic surface is of the 15th order. — **Dianodal surface**, a surface on which must lie (except in certain cases) any nodes of a surface of a given order which is to have a certain number of nodes at certain arbitrarily chosen points. Thus, if a quartic surface is to have seven nodes at arbitrarily chosen points, any eighth node which it may have, unless it is at a certain point, must lie somewhere, and may lie anywhere, on a certain sextic surface, the dianodal surface of the seven nodes.

dianoetic (di'-a-nō-et'ik), *a.* and *n.* [*< Gr. διανοητικός*, of or for thinking, intellectual, *< διανοητός*, verbal adj. of *διανοεῖσθαι*, think of, think over, purpose, *< διά*, through, + *νοεῖν*, think, *< νόος*, contr. *νός*, mind, thought.] *I. a.* Thinking; intellectual; of or pertaining to the discursive faculty. *II. n.* That part of logic which treats of ratiocination. Sir William Hamilton proposed to extend the meaning of the term so as to include the whole science of the laws of thought.

I would employ . . . *dianoetic* to denote the operations of the discursive, elaborative, or comparative faculty.

Sir W. Hamilton, Metaph., xvii.

dianoiology (di'-a-nōi-al'ō-jī), *n.* [Irreg. for the analogically reg. **dianæology*, *< Gr. διάνοια*, intelligence, understanding, thought, purpose (cf. *διανοεῖσθαι*, think of, purpose: see *dianoetic*), + *-λογία*, *< λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] That department of philosophy which treats of the dianoetic faculties. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

dianome (di'-a-nōm), *n.* [*< Gr. διανομή*, distribution, *< διανέμειν*, distribute.] In *math.*, a surface, especially a quartic surface, having all its nodes, over and above the number which can be arbitrarily located, situated on the dianodal surface of the latter.

Sir W. Hamilton, Metaph., xvii.

dianome (di'-a-nōm), *n.* [*< Gr. διανομή*, distribution, *< διανέμειν*, distribute.] In *math.*, a surface, especially a quartic surface, having all its nodes, over and above the number which can be arbitrarily located, situated on the dianodal surface of the latter.

dianome (di'-a-nōm), *n.* [*< Gr. διανομή*, distribution, *< διανέμειν*, distribute.] In *math.*, a surface, especially a quartic surface, having all its nodes, over and above the number which can be arbitrarily located, situated on the dianodal surface of the latter.



a. China Pink (*Dianthus Chinensis*). b. Clove Pink (*Dianthus Caryophyllus*).

Dianthus (di-an'thus), *n.* [NL., said to be < Gr. *diōs*, divine, + *anthos*, a flower; but perhaps < Gr. *diasthōs*, double-flowering, < *di-*, two-, + *anthos*, a flower.] A large herbaceous genus of the natural order *Caryophyllaceae*, natives of the Mediterranean region and temperate Asia, distinguished from other related genera by a calyculate tubular calyx and peltate seeds with a straight embryo. Various species are known by the common English name of *pink*, and several have long been in cultivation for the fragrance and beauty of their flowers. From the clove-pink (*D. Caryophyllus*) of southern Europe have originated all the numerous forms of the carnation. (See *carnation*.) The sweet-william or bunch-pink (*D. barbatus*), the pheasant's eye (*D. plumarius*), and the China or Indian pink (*D. Chinensis*), in many varieties, are common in gardens, as well as hybrids of these and other species. See *pink*, and cut on preceding page.

diapasei (di'a-pās), *n.* Same as *diapason*.

And make a tunefull *Diapase* of pleasures.
Spenser, *Tears of the Muses*.

diapasm (di'a-pazm), *n.* [= F. *diapasm*, < Gr. *diápasma*, scented powder to sprinkle over the person, < *diapásein*, sprinkle, < *diá*, through, + *passein*, sprinkle.] A perfume consisting of the powder of aromatic herbs, sometimes made into little balls and strung together to be worn as a chain.

There's an excellent *diapasm*, in a chain too, if you like it.
B. Jonson, *Cynthia's Revels*, v. 2.

diapason (di-a-pā-zon), *n.* [= D. G. F. Sp. It. *diapason* = Pg. *diapason*, < L. *diapason*, an octave, < Gr. *diapason*, the concord of the first and last tones, more correctly written separately, *ἡ διὰ πᾶσων*, an abbrev. of the phrase *ἡ διὰ πᾶσων χορδῶν συμφωνία*, a concord through all the tones—that is, a concord of the two tones obtained by passing through all the tones: *diá*, prep., through; *pasōn*, gen. pl. fem. of *pās*, all; *chorōn*, gen. pl. of *chorōh*, a string; *symphōnia*, symphony: see *dia-*, *pant-*, *chord*, *symphony*.] In music: (a) In the ancient Greek system, the octave.

The *diapason* or eight in musick is the sweetest concord; inasmuch as it is in effect an unison.
Bacon, *Nat. Hist.*, § 103.

(b) The entire compass of a voice or an instrument.

But cheerful Birds, chirping him sweet Good-morrows,
With Natures Musick do beguile his sorrows;
Teaching the fragrant Forests, day by day,
The *Diapason* of their Heav'nly lay.
Sylvester, tr. of *Du Bartas's Weeks*, l. 3.

From harmony to harmony
Through all the compass of the notes it ran,
The *diapason* closing full in Man.
Dryden, *Song for St. Cecilia's Day*, 1687, l. 15.

(c) Correct tune or pitch.

Love their motion sway'd
In perfect *diapason*, whilst they stood
In first obedience, and their state of good.
Milton, *A Solemn Music*, l. 23.

(d) (1) A rule by which organ-pipes, flutes, etc., are constructed, so as to produce sounds of the proper pitch. (2) A fixed standard of pitch, as the French *diapason normal*, according to which the A next above middle C has 435 vibrations per second. See *pitch*. (3) A tuning-fork. (e) In organ-building, the two principal foundation-stops, called respectively the *open diapason* and the *stopped diapason*. The open diapason has metal pipes of large scale, open at the top, giving that full, sonorous, majestic tone which is the typical organ-tone. The stopped diapason has wooden pipes of large scale, stopped at the top by wooden plugs, giving that powerful, flute-like tone which is the typical flute-tone of the organ. The most important mutation-stops of the open-diapason species are the *double open diapason*, sounding the octave below the key struck; the *principal* or *octave*, sounding the octave above; and the *fifteenth*, sounding the second octave above. Those of the stopped-diapason species are the *bourdon*, sounding the octave below; the *flute*, sounding the octave above; and the *picolet*, sounding the second octave above. Many varieties of each of these occur. See *stop*.—**Diapason diapente**, or *diapason cum diapente*, in Gr. and medieval music, the interval of an octave and a fifth, or a twelfth.—**Diapason diatessaron**, or *diapason cum diatessaron*, in Gr. and medieval music, the interval of an octave and a fourth, or an eleventh.—**Diapason ditone**, in Gr. and medieval music, the interval of an octave and a major third, or a major tenth.—**Diapason normal**, the pitch which is recognized as the standard in France. See *pitch*.—**Diapason semi-ditone**, in Gr. and medieval music, the interval of an octave and a minor third, or a minor tenth.—**Out of diapason**, out of tune.

diaped (di'a-ped), *n.* In math., a line common to the planes of two non-contiguous faces of a polyhedron, just as the diagonal of a polygon is the line joining two non-contiguous vertices.

diapedesis (di'a-pē-dē'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *diapēsis*, a leaping through, an oozing through the tissues, < *diapēdōn*, leap through, ooze through, < *diá*, through, + *pedōn*, leap, spring.] The oozing of the blood-corpuscles through the walls of the blood-vessels without visible rupture.

diapedetic (di'a-pē-det'ik), *a.* [< *diapedesis* (-det-) + -ic.] Pertaining to or of the nature of diapedesis.

Diapensiaceae (di-a-pen-si-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Diapensia* (Linnaeus), the typical genus (< Gr. *diá pēnte*, by five, in ref. to the flower: see *diapente*), + -aceae.] A small order of gamopetalous dicotyledons, somewhat allied to the *Ericaceae*, including 6 genera and 8 or 9 species, widely separated in their distribution.

Diapensia, of 2 species, alpine or arctic in eastern North America, northern Europe and Asia, and Tibet, and *Pyridanthera*, of the pine-barrens of New Jersey, are dwarf heath-like evergreens. The other genera, *Shortia*, *Galax*, etc., of the Alleghany mountains, Japan, and Tibet, are acaulescent scapigerous plants with creeping rootstocks and evergreen leaves.

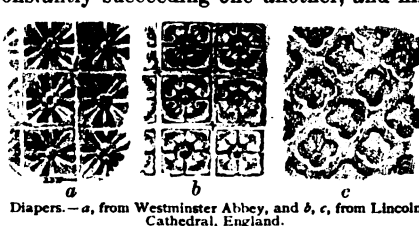
diapente (di-a-pen'tē), *n.* [< L. *diapente*, < Gr. *diá pēnte*, for *ἡ διὰ πέντε*, sc. *χορδῶν συμφωνία*, the interval of a fifth (cf. *diapason*): *diá*, prep., through; *pēnte* = E. *five*.] 1. In Gr. and medieval music, the interval of a fifth.—2. In phar., a composition of five ingredients; an old electrolytic consisting of the diatessaron with the addition of another medicine.—**Diapason diapente**. See *diapason*.

diaper (di'a-pēr), *n.* [< ME. *dyaper*, *diapery*, < OF. *diapre*, *diapre* = Pr. *diapre* (cf. ML. *diaprus*, *diapra*), a kind of ornamented cloth, diapered cloth; a particular use of OF. *diapre*, *diapre* = Pr. *diapre* = Sp. *diáspero*, *diapero* = Pg. *diapero* = It. *diapero*, *jasper*, < L. *iaspi* (d-), *jasper*, see *jasper*, which is thus a doublet of *diaper*.] 1. Originally, a silken fabric of one color having a pattern of the same color woven in it; now, a textile fabric having a pattern not strongly defined, and repeated at short intervals; especially, such a fabric of linen, where the pattern is indicated only by the direction of the thread, the whole being white or in the unbleached natural color. Compare *damask*. 2. The pattern of such diaper is usually a series of squares, lozenges, and the like, or of sets of squares, etc., one within another.

Anie weaver, which his worke doth boast
In *diaper*, in damaske, or in lince.
Spenser, *Mulopotmos*, l. 364.

Six chests of *diaper*, four of damask.
B. Jonson, *Volpone*, v. 1.

2. A pattern for decoration of any kind consisting of a simple figure often repeated, as in the woven fabric. Hence—3. Any pattern constantly repeated over a relatively large surface, whether consisting of figures separated by the background only, or of compartments constantly succeeding one another, and filled



Diapers.—a, from Westminster Abbey, and b, c, from Lincoln Cathedral, England.

with a design, especially a geometric design, or one based on a flower-form. It is used in architecture, especially medieval, sculptured in low relief as an ornamental ground, and is frequent as a background in manuscript illumination, in painted panels, especially with gilding, and as a decoration for other flat surfaces. 4. In her., same as *diapering*.—5. A towel or napkin.

Let one attend him with a silver bason, . . .
Another bear the ewer, the third a *diaper*.
Shak., *T. of the S. Ind.*, l.

6. A square piece of cloth for swaddling the nates and adjacent parts of an infant; a clout.—**Bird's-eye diaper**, a kind of toweling.
diaper (di'a-pēr), *v.* [< ME. only in pp. *diaped*, *diaped*, after OF. *diapré*, pp. of *diaprer*, F. *diaprer*, *diaper*, ornament with diaper-work; from the noun.] 1. To variegate or diversify, as cloth, with figures; flower: as, *diapered silk*.

Let the ground whereas her foot shall tread,
For feare the stones her tender foot should wrong,
Be strewd with fragrant flowers all along,
And *diapered* lyke the discolored mead.
Spenser, *Epithalamion*, l. 61.

Down-droop'd in many a floating fold,
Engarlanded and *diaper'd*
With inwrought flowers, a cloth of gold.
Tennyson, *Arabian Nights*.

2. To draw or work in *diaper*, or as part of a *diaper*; introduce in a *diapered* pattern or fabric.

A cope covered with trees and *diapered* birds.

Inventory in S. K. Textiles, p. 33.

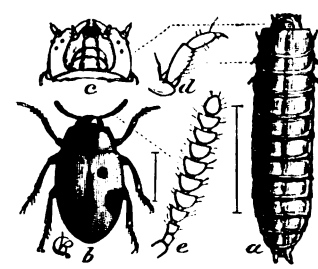
II. intrans. To draw a series or succession of flowers or figures, as upon cloth.

If you *diaper* upon folds, let your work be broken, and taken, as it were, by the half: for reason tells you that your fold must cover somewhat unseen.

Peackam, *Drawing*.

diapering (di'a-pēr-ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *diaper*, *v.*] 1. (a) A *diaper* pattern. (b) A surface covered with *diaper* ornament.—2. In her., the decoration of the surface with ornament other than heraldic bearings: said of the field or of any ordinary. Also called *diaper*.

Diaperis (di-a-pē'ris), *n.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. *diápeirein*, drive through, perforate, < *diá*, through, + *peirein*, pierce, perforate.] A genus of atachelate heteromorous beetles, of the family *Tenebrionidae* and subfamily *Tenebrioninae*. It is characterized by the broadly oval body, entirely corneous front, eyes emarginate in front, pygidium not exposed, and the first joint of the tarsi slender, but not longer than the second. The few species known, both of the old and the new world, live, in the larva and imago stages, in fungi growing on old logs. *D. hydni* (Fabricius), of the eastern United States, is a shining-black beetle, with bright orange-red elytra with variable black markings.



Diaperis hydni.
a, larva; b, beetle; c, under side of head of larva; d, leg of same; e, antenna of beetle. (Lines show natural sizes.)

diaperyt, *n.* See *diaper*.

diaphanal (di-af'a-nal), *a.* [As *diaphanous* + -al.] Same as *diaphanous*.

Divers *diaphanal* glasses filled with several waters, that shewed like so many stones of orient and transparent hues.
B. Jonson, *Entertainment at Theobalds*.

diaphane (di'a-fān), *n.* [= F. *diaphane*, transparent, < Gr. *diaphanēs*, transparent: see *diaphanous*.] 1. A silk fabric having figures more translucent than the rest of the stuff.—2. In anat., a cell-wall; the investing membrane of a cell or sac. [Rare.]

diaphaneity (di'a-fā-nē'i-ti), *n.* [< F. *diaphanéité*, irreg. < Gr. *diaphaínein*, transparency, < *diaphanēs*, transparent: see *diaphanous*.] The power of transmitting light; transparency; diaphanousness; pellucidity.

It (the garnet) varies in *diaphaneity* from transparent to nearly opaque.
Encyc. Brit., X. 81.

diaphanict (di-a-fan'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *diaphanís*, transparent, + -ic.] Same as *diaphanous*. *Raleigh*.

diaphanometer (di'a-fā-nom'e-tēr), *n.* [< Gr. *diaphanēs*, transparent, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] 1. An instrument for estimating the transparency of the air.—2. An instrument for testing spirits by comparing their transparency with that of spirits of known purity.

diaphanoscope (di-a-fan'ō-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. *diaphanēs*, transparent, + *σκοπεῖν*, view: see *diaphanous*.] A dark box in which transparent positive photographs are viewed, either with or without a lens. The positive should be placed as far from the eye as the equivalent focal length of the lens with which the negative was taken; and when a lens is used for viewing the picture, its focal length should be the same as that of the lens with which it was taken.

diaphanotype (di-a-fan'ō-tip), *n.* [< Gr. *diaphanēs*, transparent, + *τύπος*, impression.] In photog., a picture produced by coloring on the back a positive lightly printed on a translucent paper, and placing this colored print exactly over a strong duplicate print.

diaphanous (di-af'a-nus), *a.* [(Cf. F. *diaphane* = Pr. *diafan* = Sp. *diáfano* = Pg. *diaphano* = It. *diáfano*) < Gr. *diaphanēs*, transparent, < *diaphaínein*, show through, < *diá*, through, + *phaínein*, show: see *fancy* = *fantasy* = *phantasy*, *phantom*.] Transmitting light; permitting the passage of light; transparent; clear; translucent.

Behold the daybreak!
The little light fades the immense and *diaphanous* shadows!
Walt Whitman.

diaphanously (di-af'a-nus-li), *adv.* Transparently.

diaphanousness (di-af'a-nus-nes), *n.* The quality of being diaphanous.

diaphemetric (di-af-ē-met'rik), *a.* [< Gr. *diá*, through, + *φή*, touch, + *μέτρον*, measure, + -ic.] Relating to the measurements of the

tactile sensibility of parts: as, *diaphemetric* compasses. *Dunglison*.

diaphonic, diaphonical (di-a-fon'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [*< Gr. διαφωνος, dissonant, discordant, taken in lit. sense of 'sounding through or across,' < διά, through, across, + φωνή, a sound.*] Same as *diacoustic*.

diaphonics (di-a-fon'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *diaphonic*: see *-ics*.] Same as *diacoustics*.

diaphony (di-af'ō-ni), *n.* [*< Gr. διαφώνια, dissonance, discord, < διαφωνος, dissonant, discordant: see diaphonic. Cf. symphony.*] 1. In *anc. Gr. music*, a dissonance: distinguished from *symphony*.—2. In *medieval music*, the earliest and crudest form of polyphony, in which two, three, or four voices proceeded in strictly parallel motion, at such intervals with one another as the octave, the fifth, and the fourth. Also called *organum*.

diaphoresis (di'a-fō-rē'sis), *n.* [LL., perspiration, *< Gr. διαφώρεσις, a carrying off, perspiration, < διαφωρείν, spread abroad, carry off, throw off by perspiration, < διά, through, + φωρείν, carry, freq. of φέρειν = E. bear.*] In *med.*, perspiration, especially when artificially produced.

The insensible halitus, when in a quantity to be condensed, and in this state sensible to the feelings, is the *diaphoresis*. *Parr, Med. Dict. (Ord MS.)*

diaphoretic (di'a-fō-ret'ik), *a. and n.* [*< Gr. διαφωρητικός, promoting perspiration, < διαφωρείν, throw off by perspiration: see diaphoresis.*] 1. *a.* Promoting or increasing perspiration; sudorific.

A *diaphoretick* medicine, or a sudorific, is something that will provoke sweating. *Watts.*

Diaphoretic antimony. See *antimony*.

II. *n.* A medicine which promotes perspiration; a sudorific.

Diaphoreticks, or promoters of perspiration, help the organs of digestion, because the attenuation of the aliment makes it perspirable. *Arbuthnot.*

diaphoretical (di'a-fō-ret'i-kal), *a.* Same as *diaphoretic*.

diaphorite (di-af'ō-rīt), *n.* [*< Gr. διάφορος, different (< διαφέρειν, differ: see differ), + -ite.*] A mineral having the same composition as freieslebenite, but crystallizing in the orthorhombic system.

diaphragm (di'a-fram), *n.* [*< F. diaphragme = Sp. diafragma = Pg. diaphragma = It. diafragma, < LL. diaphragma, < Gr. διάφραγμα, a partition-wall, barrier, the midriff, diaphragm, < διαφραγνύειν, separate by a barrier, barricade, < διά, between, + φραγνύειν, equiv. to the more common φράσσειν, fence, inclose, = L. farcire, stuff, whence ult. E. furce and force³, q. v.*] 1. A partition; something which divides or separates. Specifically—2. In *mech.*: (a) A thin piece, generally of metal, serving as a partition, or for some other special purpose: as, the vibrating *diaphragm* of a telephone, for the communication of transmitted sounds. (b) A ring, or a plate pierced with a circular hole so arranged as to fall in the axis of the instrument, used in optical instruments to cut off marginal beams of light, as in a camera or a telescope. Such diaphragms are often made movable, especially for photographic lenses, so that one with a large opening may be inserted when it is desired to admit abundant light to the lens, in order to use a short exposure, and one with a small opening when sharpness of detail is more desirable than shortness of exposure. 3. In *anat.*, the midriff; the musculomembranous partition which separates the thoracic from the abdominal cavity in mammals. In man the diaphragm consists of a muscular sheet whose fibers

radiate from a trefoil tendinous center to attach themselves to the lower margins of the thorax, and behind form a large bundle on either side, called *pillars of the diaphragm*. The diaphragm is pierced by three principal openings: the *esophagus*, for the passage of the esophagus accompanied by the pneumogastric nerves; the *aortic*, for the passage of the aorta, thoracic duct, and large azygos vein; and the *caaval*, for the inferior vena cava; besides some others for splanchnic nerves, etc. The diaphragm is invested on its thoracic surface by the pleural and pericardial serous membranes; on its abdominal surface by the peritoneum, a fold of which, reflected upon the liver, forms the suspensory ligament of that organ. The diaphragm is deeply concavo-convex, the convexity upward; the general figure is that of an umbrella. It is a powerful respiratory muscle, contracting at each inspiration and so flattening, while its relaxation in expiration renders it more convex; its contraction also assists in defecation and in parturition, and its spasmodic action is concerned in hiccup and sneezing; when most relaxed it rises to the level of about the fifth rib. A rudimentary diaphragm exists in birds; it is best developed in the apteryx.

4. In *cryptogamic bot.*, in *Equisetum*, a transverse partition in the stem at the node; in *Selaginella* and its allies, a layer separating the prothallium from the cavity of the macrospore; in *Characeae*, a constriction formed by the enveloping cells near the tip of the oogonium.—5. In *conch.*, a septum or shelf-like plate extending into the cavity of a shell, more or less partitioning it.—Also of the *diaphragm*. See *ala*.—*Crura of the diaphragm*. See *crus*.—*Iris diaphragm*, a form of diaphragm used with lenses, in which the size of the aperture is varied at will, and at the same time kept nearly circular by the simultaneous motion of a large number of small shutters.—*Ligaments of the diaphragm*, the internal and external arcuate ligamentous border of the mammalian diaphragm, where it arches over the psoas and quadratus lumborum muscles.—*Pillars of the diaphragm*. See *def. 3*.—*Revolving diaphragm*, in *optics*, a lens-diaphragm consisting of a disk pierced with holes of various diameters, and pivoted in such a position that by rotating it any opening desired may be brought in line with the axis of the lens.—*Trefoil of the diaphragm*, the three leaflets into which the musculomembranous part of the diaphragm is disposed.

diaphragmal (di-a-frag'mal), *a.* [*< diaphragm (LL. diaphragma) + -al.*] 1. Partitioning or separating, as a partition between two cavities; septal.—2. Same as *diaphragmatic*.

diaphragmalgia, diaphragmalgy (di'a-frag-mal'ji-ā, -ji), *n.* [NL. *diaphragmalgia*, *< Gr. διάφραγμα, diaphragm, + άλγος, pain.*] Pain in the diaphragm.

diaphragmatic (di'a-frag-mat'ik), *a.* [*< LL. diaphragmat(-), diaphragm, + -ic.*] Of or pertaining to the diaphragm. Also *diaphragmal*.—*Diaphragmatic foramina*. See *foramen*.—*Diaphragmatic ganglion*. See *ganglion*.—*Diaphragmatic gout*. Same as *angina pectoris* (which see, under *angina*).

diaphragmatitis (di-a-frag-ma-tis'tis), *n.* [NL., *< LL. diaphragmat(-), diaphragm, + -itis.*] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the diaphragm or of its serous coats. Also *diaphragmitis*.

diaphragmatocele (di'a-frag-mat'ō-sēl), *n.* [*< Gr. διάφραγμα(-), diaphragm, + κήλη, tumor.*] In *pathol.*, hernia, or a tumor, from a part of the viscera escaping through the diaphragm.

diaphragmodynia (di-a-frag-mō-din'i-ā), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. διάφραγμα, diaphragm, + δύνειν, pain.*] Pain in the diaphragm.

diaphyses, *n.* Plural of *diaphysis*.

diaphysial (di-a-fiz'i-al), *a.* [*< diaphysis + -al.*] Pertaining to a diaphysis; extending continuously between two ends, as the shaft of a bone.

diaphysis (di-af'i-sis), *n.*; pl. *diaphyses* (-sēz). [NL., *< Gr. διάφυσις, a growing through, bursting of the bud, < διαφύσσειν, grow through, of buds, < διά, through, + φύσσειν, grow: see physis, etc.*] 1. In *bot.*, an abnormal elongation of the axis of a flower or of an inflorescence; a form of proliferation.—2. In *anat.*, the continuity of a bone between its two ends; the shaft of a long bone, as distinguished from its epiphyses or apophyses.

diaplasia (di-ap'lā-sis), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. διάπλασις, a putting into shape, setting of a limb (Galen), < διαπλάσσειν, form, mold, set a limb, < διά, through, + πλάσσειν, form, mold.*] In *surg.*, reduction, as of a dislocation or fracture. *Dunglison*.

diaplastic (di-a-plas'tik), *a. and n.* [*< Gr. διάπλαστος, verbal adj. of διαπλάσσειν, form (see diaplasia), + -ic.*] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to diaplasia: as, a *diaplastic* medicine or embrocation.

II. *n.* A medicine used in the treatment of fractured or dislocated limbs.

diaplex (di'a-pleks), *n.* Same as *diaplexus*.

diaplexal (di-a-plek'sal), *a.* [*< diaplex + -al.*] Pertaining to the diaplexus.

diaplexus (di-a-plek'sus), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. διά, through, + L. plexus: see plexus.*] The choroid plexus of the diacella or third ventricle of the brain. Also *diaplex*.

diapnoet (di-ap'nō-ē), *n.* [*< Gr. διαπνοή, a passage, outlet, evaporation, perspiration, < διαπνέειν, blow through, < διά, through, + πνέειν, blow.*] Sweating; perspiration. *E. Phillips, 1706.*

diapnoic (di-ap-nō'ik), *a. and n.* [= *F. diapnoïque*; as *diapnoe* + *-ic*.] 1. *a.* In *med.*, producing a very slight, insensible perspiration; gently diaphoretic.

II. *n.* A remedial agent which produces a very slight, insensible perspiration; a mild diaphoretic.

diapnotic (di-ap-not'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. διαπνοή, passage, outlet, perspiration (see diapnoe), + -ot-ic.*] Promoting gentle perspiration.

diapophyses, *n.* Plural of *diapophysis*.

diapophysial (di'a-pō-fiz'i-al), *a.* [*< diapophysis + -al.*] Pertaining to a diapophysis; having the morphological character of a diapophysis: as, a *diapophysial* process; the *diapophysial* element of a vertebra. *Geol. Jour.*

diapophysis (di-a-pōf'i-sis), *n.*; pl. *diapophyses* (-sēz). [NL., *< Gr. διά, through, + ἀπόφυσις, outgrowth: see apophysis.*] The transverse process proper of a vertebra; the lateral process from each side of the neural arch, paired with its fellow of the opposite side of the same vertebra. It is one of the most constant and characteristic of the several vertebral apophyses. When there are more than one pair of transverse processes, the diapophysis is the dorsal or neural one, as distinguished from a parapophysis or pleuropophysis. In cervical vertebrae the diapophyses are commonly confluent with pleuropophyses, forming a compound transverse process, pierced by the vertebral foramen, the posterior tubercular being the proper diapophysial portion of such formations. See cuts under *atlas, cervical, and dorsal*.

diaporesis (di'a-pō-rē'sis), *n.* [LL., *< Gr. διάπορις, a doubting, a rhetorical figure so called, < διαπορεύειν, doubt, be at a loss, < διά, through, apart, + ἀπορείν, be at a loss: see aporia.*] In *rhet.*, a figure by which the speaker professes to be in doubt which of several statements to make, which of several courses to pursue or recommend, where to begin or end, or, in general, what to say on a topic: as, What shall I do—remain silent or speak freely? Shall I call this folly, or shall I call it crime? If a judge, the audience, or an opponent is asked to settle the doubt, the figure is called *anacoenosis*.

Diapria (di-ap'ri-ā), *n.* [NL. (Latreille).] The typical genus of *Diapriinae*.

Diapriinae (di-ap-ri-i-nē), *n. pl.* [NL.; *< Diapria + -inae.*] A subfamily of parasitic hymenopterous insects, of the family *Proctotrypidae*. They have entire hind wings, 1-spurred fore tibiae, antennae inserted above the mouth, and the broad hind wings with no middle vein. The subfamily was established by Haliday in 1840.

diapryt, *a.* [*< F. diapré, diapered, pp. of diaprer, diaper, adorn with diaper-work: see diaper, v.*] Adorned with diaper-work; variegated.

The *Diapry* Mansions, where man-kinde doth trade, Were built in Six Daies: and the Sea'uth was made The sacred Sabbath.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ll., The Handy-Crafts.

diapryesis (di'a-pī-ē'sis), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. διαπρύσις, suppurating, < διαπύρειν, suppurate: see diaprytic.*] Suppuration. *Dunglison*.

diaprytic (di'a-pī-et'ik), *a. and n.* [*< Gr. διαπρυτικός, promoting suppuration, < διαπύρειν, suppurate, < διά, through, + πύρειν, pus.*] 1. *a.* In *med.*, producing suppuration; suppurative.

II. *n.* A medicine which produces suppuration; a suppurative.

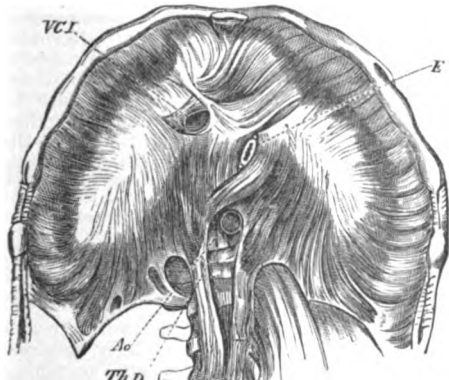
diapyle (di'a-pil), *n.* [*< Gr. διά, through, + πύλη, gate, entrance.*] A term applied by Miers to a perforation through the testa at the end of a seed, for the passage of the raphe.

diarchy (di'ār-ki), *n.*; pl. *diarchies* (-kiz). [*< Gr. as if *diarchia, < διαρχος, only in pl. διαρχοι, lit. two rulers, < δι-, two-, + ἀρχειν, rule.*] A government in which the executive power is vested in two persons, as that of the two joint kings of Sparta or of Siam, or as in the case of William and Mary of England. Also, erroneously, *dinarchy*.

diarhodon (di-ar'ō-don), *n.* [ML. **diarhodon*, **diarrhodon*, also *diarhodinus*, *< Gr. διάρροδος, compounded of roses, < διά, between, + ῥόδον, a rose.*] A color mentioned in medieval descriptions of stuffs: probably, from its derivation, a brilliant red.

diarial (di-ā'ri-al), *a.* [*< LL. diarium, a diary, + -al.*] Same as *diarian*.

diarian (di-ā'ri-an), *a.* [*< LL. diarium, a diary, + -an.*] Pertaining to a diary or journal; journalistic.



Lower Surface of Human Diaphragm.

E, esophagus; *VCI*, inferior vena cava; *TAD*, thoracic duct; *Ao*, aorta.

You take a name; Philander's odes are seen,
Printed, and praised, in every magazine;
Diarian sages greet their brother sage,
And your dark pages please th' enlighten'd age.
Crabbe, News-paper.

diarist (di'-a-ris't), *n.* [*< diary + -ist.*] One who keeps a diary.

Incidents written down by a monk in his cell, or by a diarist pacing the round with majesty, would be equally warped by the views of the monastery in the one case, or by a flattering subservience to the higher power in the other.
I. D'Israeli, Amen. of Lit., I. 274.

William [of Malmesbury] stands next in order of time after Bede in the series of our historical writers, properly so called, as distinguished from mere compilers and diarists.
Crabbe, Hist. Eng. Lit.

diarize (di'-a-riz), *v. t. or i.*; pret. and pp. *diarized*, ppr. *diarizing*. [*< diary + -ize.*] To record in a diary; write a diary.

The history that the earliest men of New England wrote was what we may call contemporaneous history; it was historical *diarizing*.
M. C. Tyler, Hist. Amer. Lit., I. 116.

diarrhea, diarrhoea (di-a-ré-á), *n.* [= *F. diarrhée* = *Sp. diarrea* = *Pg. diarrrea* = *It. diarrea* = *D. diarrhoea* = *G. diarrrhoe* = *Dan. Sw. diarrhe*, *< LL. diarrhæa*, *< Gr. διάρρῶσα*, diarrhæa, lit. a flowing through, *< διᾶρρῶν*, flow through, *< διά*, through, + *ρῶν*, flow.] A morbidly frequent evacuation of the bowels, generally arising from inflammation or irritation of the mucous membrane of the intestines, and commonly caused by errors in regimen, as the use of food hurtful from its quantity or quality; intestinal catarrh.

diarrheal, diarrhoeal (di-a-ré-ál), *a.* [*< diarrhæa, diarrhoea, + -al.*] Pertaining to or resulting from diarrhæa; having the character of or characterizing diarrhæa; catarrhal, with reference to the intestines.

That three thousand and more individuals, mostly children, died from diarrhoeal diseases, does not surprise one who is familiar with the intense heat of our summer.
Science, IX. 86.

diarrheic, diarrhoeic (di-a-ré-ík), *a.* [*< diarrhæa, diarrhoea, + -ic.*] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of diarrhæa; as, a diarrheic flux.

diarrhetic, diarrhoeic (di-a-ré-ík), *a.* [Irreg. *< diarrhæa, diarrhoea, + -ic.*] Same as diarrheic.

diarthrodial (di-är-thró-di-ál), *a.* [*< diarthrosis, after arthrodial.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of diarthrosis; as, a diarthrodial articulation; diarthrodial movement.

diarthromere (di-är-thró-mēr), *n.* [*< Gr. δι-, two-, + arthromere, q. v.*] A vertebrate metamere; the typical double-ring or figure-8 segment of the body of a vertebrate animal, corresponding to a theoretically complete vertebra and its accompaniments. *Coues*, 1868.

diarthromeric (di-är-thró-mer-ík), *a.* [*< diarthromere + -ic.*] Of or pertaining to a diarthromere or metamere of a vertebrate. *Coues*.

diarthrosis (di-är-thró-sis), *n.*; pl. *diarthroses* (-séz). [NL., *< Gr. διάρρῶσις*, division by joints, articulation, *< διάρρῶν*, divide by joints, *< διά*, between, + *ῥῶν*, join, articulate, *< ῥῶν*, a joint. Cf. *arthrosis*.] In *anat.*, that articulation of bones which leaves them free to move in some or any direction; free, as distinguished from fixed, arthrosis; thorough-joint: applied both to the joints themselves and to the motion resulting from such mechanism. The principal kinds of articulation thus designated are *enarthrosis*, or ball-and-socket joint, the freest of all, as seen in the hip and shoulder; *ginglymus*, or hinge-joint, as in the elbow and knee; and *cylarthrosis*, or pivot-joint. See *arthrosis*. Also called *arthrosis*. — *Rotatory diarthrosis*. Same as *cylarthrosis*.

diary (di'-a-ri), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. as if *diarius*, adj. (only as noun: see II.), *< dies*, day: see II.] I. *a.* Lasting for one day: as, a diary fever. *Bacon*.

II. *n.*; pl. *diaries* (-riz). [= *Sp. Pg. It. diario*, *< L. diarium*, a daily allowance for soldiers, LL. also a diary, neut. of **diarius*, adj., *< dies*, day: see *dial*, *deity*. The synonym *journal* is of the same ult. origin.] I. An account of daily events or transactions; a journal; specifically, a daily record kept by a person of any or all matters within his experience or observation: as, a diary of the weather; a traveler's diary.

In sea-voyages, where there is nothing to be seen but sky and sea, men . . . make *diaries*; but in land-travel, wherein so much is to be observed, . . . they omit it.
Bacon, Travel.

2. A book prepared for keeping a diary; especially, a book with blank leaves bearing printed dates for a daily record, often including other printed matter of current use or interest: as, a lawyer's diary.

This is my diary,
Wherein I note my actions of the day.
B. Jonson, Volpone, iv. 1.

diaseuast, *n.* See *diaskeuast*.

diastichisma (di-a-skiz-mä), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. διάστιγμα*, anything cloven, in music half the diesis, *< διασχιζειν*, cleave, sever, *< διά*, asunder, + *σχιζειν*, cut, separate: see *schism*.] 1. In *anc. Gr. music*, a minute interval whose size is variously given.—2. In *modern music*, the larger subdivision of a syntonic comma (see *comma*, 5, b), represented by the ratio 2048:2025. In strict intonation it is the interval between C and D \flat . A diastichisma and a schisma together equal a syntonic comma.

diascordium (di-a-skór-di-um), *n.*; pl. *diascordia* (-ä). [*< Gr. διά, through, + σκόδιον*, a certain plant: see *scordium*.] An electuary in the composition of which the plant scordium or water-germander formed an important element.

Dunglison.
With their syrups, and their juleps, and diascordium, and mithridate, and my lady what-shall-call-'um's powder.
Scott, Abbot, xxvi.

diasia (di-ä-si-ä), *n.* pl. [*< Gr. Δίασια*, pl., *< Ζεύς* (gen. Διός, Zeus.) An ancient Attic festival in honor of Zeus Meilichios (the Propitious), celebrated without the walls, with sacrifices and rejoicing, in the latter half of the month Arctesterion (beginning of March).

diaskeuasis (di-a-skü'-a-sis), *n.* [NL., as if *< Gr. *διασκεύασις*, *< διασκεύειν*, revise: see *diaskeuast*.] Revision; editing.

The authorship of this work is aptly attributed to Vyasa, "the arranger," the personification of Indian *diaseuasis*.
Encyc. Brit., XXI. 281.

diaskeuast (di-a-skü'-ast), *n.* [*< Gr. διασκεύα-σθης*, a reviser, an interpolator, *< διασκεύειν*, get quite ready, set in order, revise for publication, *< διά*, through, + *σκεύειν*, make ready, prepare, *< σκεύος*, implement, tool, equipment.] A reviser; an interpolator: used especially with reference to old recensions of Greek writings. Also written *diaseuast*.

I should be inclined to suspect the hand of the *diaseuast* in this passage more than in almost any other of the poems.
Gladstone, Studies on Homer, II. 83.

But these fables only purport to be Babrius spoliated, after having passed through the hands of a *diaseuast*: that is, some late writer who has turned his verses into barbarous Greek and wretched metre.
Encyc. Brit., III. 181.

Diaspinæ (di-as-pi-nē), *n.* pl. [NL., *< Diaspis + -inæ*.] A subfamily of *Coccidae*, typified by the genus *Diaspis*; the scale-lice. Also written *Diaspina*.

Named *Diaspina* from its principal genus, *Diaspis*. It contains some of the most pernicious insects in existence, which, by reason of their vast multiplicity, ruin or destroy whole orchards of valuable fruit trees, or groves of shade trees.
Stand. Nat. Hist., II. 214.

Diaspis (di-as-pis), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. διά*, through, + *σπίς*, a shield.] The typical genus of scale-insects of the subfamily *Diaspinæ*.

diaspora (di-as-pō-rä), *n.* [*< Gr. διασπορά*, a scattering, dispersion, collectively, in the Septuagint and New Testament, the dispersed Jews, *< διασπείρειν*, scatter, sow abroad, *< διά*, through-out, + *σπείρειν*, scatter, sow.] The dispersion of the Jews; among the Hellenistic Jews and in the New Testament, the whole body of Jews living scattered among the Gentiles after the Babylonian captivity: also used by the Jewish Christians of the apostolic age for their fellow Christians outside of Palestine (rendered "the strangers" in the authorized version of 1 Pet. i. 1, and "the Dispersion" in the revised version).

The development of Judaism in the *diaspora* differed in important points from that in Palestine.
Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 700.

diaspore (di'-a-spōr), *n.* [*< Gr. διασπορά*, a scattering: see *diaspora*.] A hydrate of aluminium occurring in crystals and foliated masses, colorless or of a pearly gray. It is infusible, and a small fragment placed in the flame of a candle, or exposed to the flame of the blowpipe, almost instantly decrepitates and is dispersed: hence its name.

diapret, *n.* [*< ML. diasprus*, diaper, jasper: see *diaper*, *jasper*.] Same as *jasper*.

Great stones like to Corneolæ, Granats, Agats, *Diaspry*, Calcidion, Hematita, and some kinde of naturall Diamonds.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 216.

diapront (di-as-pron), *n.* [ML., var. of *diaprus*, diaper, jasper, etc.: see *diaper*.] Same as *diaper*.

diastaltic (di-a-stal'tik), *a.* [*< Gr. διασταλτικός*, able to distinguish, in music able to expand or exalt the mind, *< διαστέλλειν*, dilate, expand, distinguish, *< διά*, apart, + *στέλλειν*, send.] In *Gr. music*, dilated or extended: applied both

to particular intervals and to a general heroic quality in a melody.

diastase (di'-a-stās), *n.* [*< F. diastase*, *diastase*, lit. separation (see def.), *< Gr. διάστασις*, separation: see *diastasis*.] A substance existing in barley, oats, wheat, and potatoes after germination. It is obtained by digesting in a mixture of three parts of water and one of alcohol, at a temperature of 113°, a certain quantity of germinated barley ground and dried in the open air, and then putting the whole under pressure and filtering it. Diastase is solid, white, and soluble in water and diluted alcohol, but insoluble in strong alcohol. In solution it possesses the property of causing starch to break up at the temperature of 150°, transforming it first into dextrin and then into sugar.

diastasis (di-as-tā-sis), *n.*; pl. *diastases* (-séz). [NL., *< Gr. διάστασις*, a separation, *< διαστέλλειν*, pres. *διαστέλλω*, separate, cause to stand apart, *< διά*, apart, + *στέλλω*, pres. *ιστέλλω*, cause to stand, = *E. sta-nd*.] Forcible separation of bones without fracture, as the result of external mechanical injury or direct violence; dislocation; luxation.

diastatic (di-a-stat'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. διαστατικός*, separative (cf. *διάστασις*, separation: see *diastase*), *< διαστέλλω*, pres. *διαστέλλω*, separate: see *diastasis*.] Of or pertaining to diastase; possessing the properties of diastase: as, a diastatic ferment.

diastatically (di-a-stat-i-kal-i), *adv.* In the manner of diastase.

The quantity of the *diastatically* acting albuminous substances increases with the progress of germination.
Thausing, Beer (trans.), p. 291.

diastem (di'-a-stem), *n.* [*< LL. diastema*, interval: see *diastema*.] Same as *diastema*, 2.

diastema (di-a-stē-mä), *n.*; pl. *diastemata* (-mätä). [LL., an interval, esp. in music, *< Gr. διάστημα*, an interval, difference, *< διαστήναι*, separate: see *diastasis*.] 1. In *zool.* and *anat.*, an interval between any two consecutive teeth, especially between any two series or kinds of teeth, as between the canines and premolars or incisors, or among the incisors, as in many bats. When there are no canines, as in rodents, diastema occurs between the incisors and the premolars. It necessarily occurs when opposing teeth are so long that they cross each other when the mouth is shut. Man is notable as having normally no diastemata, his teeth forming a continuous series, and being all of approximately equal lengths. But the same is the case with some mammals, as in the genera *Tarnius* and *Amphotherium*.

2. In *anc. Gr. music*, an interval. Also *diastem*.
diaster (di-as-tēr), *n.* [*< Gr. δι-, two-, + ἀστήρ*, star.] In *biol.*, a double star; the caryocinetic figure which results from the aster of a nucleus before this separates into two nuclei. See *aster* and *caryocinesis*. Also *dyaster*.

A polar star is seen at each end of the nucleus-spindle, and is not to be confused with the *diaster*.
E. R. Lankester, Encyc. Brit., XIX. 833.

diastimeter (di-a-stim'e-tēr), *n.* [Prop. **diastimeter*, *< Gr. διάστασις*, distance, interval (*< διαστέλλω*, *διαστήναι*, stand apart), + *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument for measuring distances. *E. H. Knight*.

diastole (di-as-tō-lē), *n.* [LL., *< Gr. διαστολή*, dilatation, expansion, lengthening of a syllable, *< διαστέλλω*, dilate, expand, put asunder: see *diastaltic*.] 1. The normal rhythmical dilatation or relaxation of the heart or other blood-vessel, which alternates with *systole* or contraction, the two movements together constituting pulsation or beating: as, auricular *diastole*; ventricular *diastole*. The term is also extended to some other pulsating organs, as lymph-hearts, and specifically to the expanding action of the contractile vesicle of infusorians and other protozoans.

2. The period or length of time during which a rhythmically pulsating vessel is relaxed or dilated; the time-interval which alternates with *systole*.—3. In *Gr. gram.*, a mark similar in position and shape to a comma, but originally semicircular in form, used to indicate the correct separation of words, and guard against a false division, such as might pervert the sense. Such a sign was needed to obviate the confusion arising from the ancient practice of writing without division between words. The diastole is still occasionally used, generally in order to distinguish the pronominal forms *ἐγώ*, and *ἐγώ*, 'whatever, which,' from the particles *ἐγώ*, 'that,' and *ἐγώ*, 'when.' The usual practice at present, however, is to use a space instead of the diastole. When the present shape of the comma came into use, more or less confusion between it and the diastole necessarily ensued. Also called *hypodiastole*. See *hypphen*.

4. In *anc. pros.*, lengthening or protraction of a syllable regularly short; especially, protraction of a syllable preceding a pause or taking the ictus: as,

Ire negabamús et tecta ignota subire.
Ovid, Metamorph., xiv. 250.

Most cases of diastole in Latin poetry are supposed to be instances of reversion to an older pronunciation, though the pause which usually follows could of itself make good the metrical deficiency. This reversion is seen chiefly in verb-terminations with final *t* and *r*: as,

Callidus ut soleat humeris portare viator.

Horace, Satires, I. v. 90.

diastolic (dī-ā-stol'ik), *a.* [*< diastole + -ic.*] Pertaining to or produced by diastole.

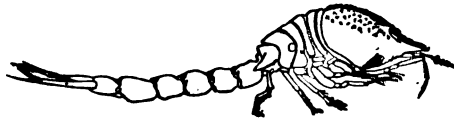
diastoly (dī-as'tō-li), *n.* An obsolete form of *diastole*.

Diastopora (dī-ā-stop'ō-rā), *n.* [NL., for **Diastopora*, *< Gr. diastarōs*, split up, divided (*< diastina*, separate: see *diastasis*), + *poros*, passage, pore.] The typical genus of the family *Diastoporidae*.

Diastoporidae (dī-as-tō-por'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Diastopora + -idae*.] A family of cyclostomatous gymnomolans polyzoans.

diastyle (dī-ā-stil), *a.* [*< L. diastylus*, *< Gr. diastylōs*, having the columns wide apart (whence *diastylōn*, the space between columns), *< diá*, apart, + *stýlos*, a column: see *style*.] In arch., pertaining to that arrangement of columns in a classical order in which the intercolumniation measures three diameters. See cut under *intercolumniation*.

Diastylidae (dī-ā-stil'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Diastylis + -idae*.] A family of macrurous thoracostracous crustaceans, equivalent to the suborder *Cumacea* of some authors, containing remarkable annectant forms related to the one



Diastylis quadrispinosa.

hand to schizopods, on the other to copepods, and exhibiting in some respects a persistence of a larval type of the higher *Crustacea*. They are *Thoracostraca* or *Podophthalmia* with a small cephalothoracic shield, typically 5 thoracic somites, 6 pairs of legs, of which at least the two anterior pairs are biramous or of the schizopod type, maxillipeds in 2 pairs, and the abdomen elongated, of 6 somites, and in the male bearing several pairs of swimming-feet besides the terminal appendages. *Diastylis* and *Leucon* are leading genera. As understood by recent naturalists, it is limited to *Diastylis* and *Leptostylis*; these have the integuments strongly indurated, body and tail sharply defined, and the carapace large and vaulted, with a conspicuous rostriform prominence.

Diastylis (dī-as'ti-lis), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. diastylōs*: see *diastyle*.] The typical genus of the family *Diastylidae*.

diasyrm (dī-ā-sirm), *n.* [*< Gr. diasyrmōs*, disparagement, ridicule, in rhet. a figure of speech so called, *< diastyrōs*, disparage, ridicule, tear in pieces, *< diá*, apart, + *styrōs*, drag, draw.] In rhet., a figure of speech expressing disparagement or ridicule.

diatessaron (dī-ā-tes'ā-ron), *n.* [L., *< Gr. diatessaron*, for *ἡ διὰ τεσσάρων*, so. χορδῶν συμφωνία, the interval of a fourth (see *diapason*, *diapente*); *τεσσάρων*, gen. pl. fem. of *τέσσαρες* = E. four: see *tessara* and *four*.] 1. In *Gr.* and *medieval music*, the interval of a fourth.—2. [Gr. *τὸ διὰ τεσσάρων* (Tatian, in Eusebius).] A harmony of the four Gospels. The first work of this kind was that of Tatian (latter half of the second century), a Christian apologist, but afterward a Gnostic.

Who would lose, in the confusion of a *Diatessaron*, the peculiar charm which belongs to the narrative of the disciple whom Jesus loved? Macaulay, Boswell's Johnson.

3. In *old phar.*, an electuary composed of four medicines: gentian, birthwort, bayberries, and myrrh.—*Diapason diatessaron*. See *diapason*.

diathermal (dī-ā-thér'mal), *a.* [*< Gr. diá*, through, + *thermōs*, heat, + *-al*. Cf. *diathermanous*.] Same as *diathermanous*.

diathermance, **diathermancy** (dī-ā-thér'mans, -man-si), *n.* [*< diathermanous + -ce, -cy*, after *Gr. θέρμαιναι*, heating, *< θερμαίνω*, heat.] The property of transmitting radiant heat; the quality of being diathermanous.

diathermanity (dī-ā-thér-mā-nē'ti-ti), *n.* [= F. *diathermanité*; as *diathermanous + -ity*.] Same as *diathermance*.

diathermanism (dī-ā-thér'mā-nizm), *n.* [As *diathermanous + -ism*.] The transmission of radiant heat.

diathermanous (dī-ā-thér'mā-nus), *a.* [*< Gr. διαθερμαίνω* (*diathermaínō*), warm through, *< diá*, through, + *thermaínō*, warm, heat, *< θερμός*, heat.] Freely permeable by heat. The term is specifically applied to certain substances, such as crystalline pieces of rock-salt, etc., which suffer radiant heat to pass through them, much in the same way as transparent or diaphanous bodies allow of the passage of light. See *absorption*. Also *diathermal*, *diathermic*, *diathermous*.

diathermic (dī-ā-thér'mik), *a.* [As *diathermal + -ic*.] Same as *diathermanous*.

In thin plates some descriptions tint the sun with a greenish hue: others make it appear a glowing red without any trace of green. The latter are by far more diathermic than the former. Tyndall, Radiation, § 8.

diathermometer (dī-ā-thér-mom'e-tēr), *n.* [*< Gr. diá*, through, + *θερμός*, heat, + *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument for measuring the thermal resistance of a substance by noting the amount of heat which it transmits.

diathermous (dī-ā-thér'mus), *a.* [*< Gr. diá*, through, + *θερμός*, heat.] Same as *diathermanous*.

The diathermous forenoon atmosphere.

Amer. Jour. Sci., Whole No. cxxix. p. 390.

diathesis (dī-ath'e-sis), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. διάθεσις*, arrangement, disposition, state, condition (of body or mind), *< διατίθεσθαι*, arrange, dispose, place separately, *< diá*, apart, + *τίθεσθαι*, place, put. Cf. *thesis*.] 1. In *med.*, a predisposing condition or habit of body; constitutional predisposition: as, a strumous or scrofulous *diathesis*. She inherited a nervous *diathesis* as well as a large dower of intellectual and aesthetic graces. E. H. Clarke, Sex in Education, p. 98.

2. A predisposing condition or state of mind; a mental tendency; hence, a predisposing condition or tendency in anything.

In whichever rank you see corruption, be assured it equally pervades all ranks—be assured it is the symptom of a bad social *diathesis*.

H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 256.

All signs fall in a drought, because the predisposition, the *diathesis*, is so strongly toward fair weather. The Century, XXV. 675.

diathetic (dī-ā-thet'ik), *a.* [*< diathesis (-thet-) + -ic*.] Of or pertaining to or dependent upon *diathesis*; constitutional: as, *diathetic* tumors.

Diathetic diseases: that is to say, diseases dependent upon a peculiar disposition of body or mind, or both. B. W. Richardson, Prevent. Med., p. 505.

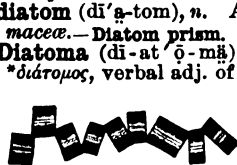
diathetically (dī-ā-thet'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a *diathetic* manner; as regards *diathesis*, or constitutional predisposition; constitutionally.

Out of the serous layer is evolved the whole voluntary motor apparatus of bones, muscles, aponeuroses, ligaments, and serous tissues; so that . . . they are related to each other nutritionally and diathetically. E. C. Mann, Psychol. Med., p. 346.

diatite (dī-ā-tit), *n.* [*< diat(om) + -ite*.] A cement composed of a mixture of shellac and finely divided silica.

diatom (dī-ā-tom), *n.* A member of the *Diatomaceae*.—*Diatom prism*. See *prism*.

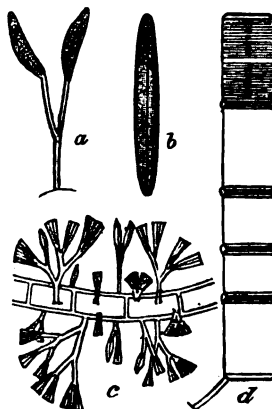
Diatoma (dī-at'ō-mā), *n.* [NL., *< Gr.* as if **diátrōmos*, verbal adj. of *diátreuvein*, cut through, *< diá*, through, + *τρέμω*, *raqueiv*, cut.] In bot., a genus of *Diatomaceae*, in which the frustules are connected together by their



Diatoma, magnified.

angles, forming a zigzag chain, and the valves composing them only meet at the edges without overlapping. There are about a dozen species, found on submerged plants and stones.

Diatomaceae (dī-ā-tō-mā-sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Diatoma + -aceae*.] An order of microscopic unicellular algae, much resembling the *Desmidiaceae*, from which they are distinguished by a silicification of the cell-wall and by the presence of a brownish pigment which conceals the green of the chlorophyll. The cells are either isolated or united into threads, etc., and often secrete a thin jelly in which they live socially. Each frustule is composed of two separate and similar parts (valves), the edges of which usually fit one over the other like the lid of a box. Reproduction takes place, as in the desmids, in two ways, by division and by sexual conjugation. Diatoms exist in all parts of the world in immense numbers



Diatomaceae, magnified.

a, young individuals of *Cocconeis lan-culatum*; b, longitudinal view of a single frustule of *Striatella interrupta*, showing striae; c, *Gomphonema hyalinum*, attached to a filament of *Conferva*; d, *Striatella interrupta*; many individuals united laterally to form a strap-shaped colony, with a lateral pedicel. (From Le Maout and Decaisne's "Traité général de Botanique.")

at the bottom of the sea and of fresh water, and are also found attached to the submerged parts of aquatic plants, etc., and among mosses and in other damp localities. There are many genera, and the number of known species exceeds 1,500. They vary greatly in the form and markings of the valves, which are often exquisitely sculptured, forming beautiful objects under the microscope and testing its highest powers. In some species the lines are found to equal 125,000 to the inch. Extensive fossil deposits of the silicious remains of *Diatomaceae* occur in various localities, as at Billin in Bohemia, and in Virginia, Nevada, and California. They are sometimes used as polishing-powder. They are abundant in guano. Also called *Bacillariaceae*.

diatomacean (dī-ā-tō-mā-sē-an), *n.* [*< diatomace-ous + -an*.] In bot., a plant of the order *Diatomaceae*.

diatomaceous (dī-ā-tō-mā-shi-us), *a.* [*< Diatomaceae + -ous*.] In bot., belonging to or resembling *Diatomaceae*.

During the voyage of the Challenger, a . . . *diatomaceous* ooze was found, as a pale straw-colored deposit, in certain parts of the Southern Ocean. Huxley, Physlog., p. 232.

diatomic (dī-ā-tom'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. δι-, two-, + άτομος*, atom, + *-ic*.] In chem., consisting of two atoms: as, a *diatomic* radical: specifically applied to hydrates which have two hydrogen atoms united to the nucleus radical by oxygen. It is these hydrogen atoms alone which are easily replaced by metallic bases or other radicals.

The alcohols and fat acids are monatomic, the glycols are *diatomic*, and the glycerines are triatomic compounds. J. P. Cooke, Chem. Philos., p. 117.

diatomiferous (dī-ā-tō-mif'ē-rus), [*< NL. Diatoma + L. ferre*, = E. bear, + *-ous*.] Containing or yielding diatoms.

diatomin, **diatomine** (dī-at'ō-min), *n.* [*< diatom + -in, -ine*.] The buff or yellowish-brown pigment which colors diatoms and brown algae, obscuring the chlorophyll. Also called *phyco-xanthine*.

diatomist (dī-at'ō-mist), *n.* [*< diatom + -ist*.] A botanist who has made a special study of the *Diatomaceae*.

diatomite (dī-at'ō-mit), *n.* [*< diatom + -ite*.] *Diatomaceous* earth; infusorial earth.

diatomoscope (dī-ā-tom'ō-skōp), *n.* [*< NL. Diatoma + Gr. σκοπεῖν*, view.] An instrument for the examination of diatoms.

diatonic (dī-at'ō-nus), *a.* [*< Gr.* as if **diátrōmos*, verbal adj. of *diátreuvein*, cut through; see *Diatoma*.] In *mineral*, having crystals with one distinct diagonal cleavage.

diatonic (dī-ā-ton'ik), *a.* [= F. *diatonique* = Sp. *diatónico* = Pg. It. *diatonico* (cf. D. G. *diatonisch* = Dan. Sw. *diatonisk*), *< LL. diatonicus*, *< Gr. διατονικός*, also simply *diátrōnos* (sc. *γένος*, class), the diatonic scale, neut. of *diátrōnos*, extending through, *< diátreuvein*, stretch through, extend, *< diá*, through, + *τρέμω*, stretch, *> τρώω*, tone: see *tone*.] 1. In *Gr. music*, noting one of the three standard tetrachords, consisting of four tones at the successive intervals of a half tone, a tone, and a tone: distinguished from *chromatic* and *enharmonic*. See *tetrachord*.

—2. In *modern music*, using the tones, intervals, or harmonies of the standard major or minor scales without chromatic alteration.—*Diatonic instruments*, instruments constructed to produce only the tones of the standard major or minor scales of their fundamental tone.—*Diatonic melody*, a melody without modulation.—*Diatonic modulation*, a modulation to a closely related key. See *modulation*.—*Diatonic progression*, a melodic passage in which the tones of the standard scale, major or minor, are used in succession upward or downward.—*Diatonic scale*, a standard scale, major or minor. See *scale*.

diatonically (dī-ā-ton'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a *diatonic* manner.

diatonous (dī-at'ō-nus), *a.* [*< Gr. diátrōnos*, extending through; see *diatonic*.] Extending from front to back: in *masonry*, said of stones which extend entirely through a wall so that they appear on both sides of it.

diatriba, *n.* Same as *diatribe*, 1.

I have read yr learned *Diatribe* concerning Prayer, & do exceedingly prayse your method. Evelyn, To Mr. E. Thurland.

diatribe (dī-ā-trīb), *n.* [Formerly also, as L., *diatriba*; = F. *diatribe* = Sp. *diatriba* = Pg. *diatriba* = It. *diatriba*, *< ML. diatriba*, a disputation (L. *diatriba*, a school), *< Gr. διατριβή*, a wearing away, pastime, way of spending time, a school, a discussion, waste of time, *< διατρίβειν*, rub away, waste, spend time, discuss, *< diá*, through, + *τρίβειν*, rub: see *trite*.] 1. A continued discourse or disputation.

I have made . . . a *diatribe* on the subject of descriptive poetry. Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 132.

Specifically—2. A bitter and violent criticism; a strain of invective.

Her continued *diatribe* against intellectual people.

M. C. Clarke.

A really insolent *diatribe*, . . . which Knox boasted himself to have launched at the Duke and the Marquis of Winchester. R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., xxi.

diatribist (di'-a-tri-bist), *n.* [*< diatribe + -ist.*] One who writes or utters diatribes.

Diatryma (di'-a-tri-mä), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. diá, through, + tryphō, a hole, < triphō, bore, pierce.*] A genus of gigantic ratite fossil birds from the Wahsatch group of the Eocene of New Mexico, supposed to be the same as *Gastornis* (which see). The type-species is *D. gigantea*. Cope.

dianth, *n.* Plural of *dianthos*.

dianthos (di-á'-los), *n.*; pl. *dianthi* (-li). [*< L. dianthos, a double course, < Gr. diá, a double pipe or channel, a double course, < di-, two-, + anthos, a pipe, flute.*] 1. An ancient Greek musical instrument, consisting of two single flutes, either similar or different, so joined at the mouthpiece that they could be played together. See cut under *auletris*.—2. In *anc. Greek games*, a double course, in which the racers passed around a goal at the end of the course, and returned to the starting-place.

Besides the foot-race in which the course was traversed only once, there were now the *dianthos* or double course and the "long" foot-race (*dolichos*).

Encyc. Brit., XVII. 766.

3. An ancient Greek itinerary measure, the equivalent of two stadia.

diaxon (di-ak'-sōn), *a.* and *n.* [*< Gr. di-, two-, + axōn, axis.*] 1. *a.* Having two axes, as a sponge-spicule. See extract under *diazonia*.

II. *n.* A sponge-spicule with two axes.

diazonia (di-ak-sō'-ni-ä), *n.* pl. [*< NL., as diaxon + -ia.*] Sponge-spicules having two axes.

When one of the rays of this triact spicule becomes rudimentary, *Diazonia* can theoretically be produced.

It is however advantageous to consider the diaxon spicules as part of the *Triaxon*.

Von Lendenfeld, Proc. Zool. Soc., 1886, p. 560.

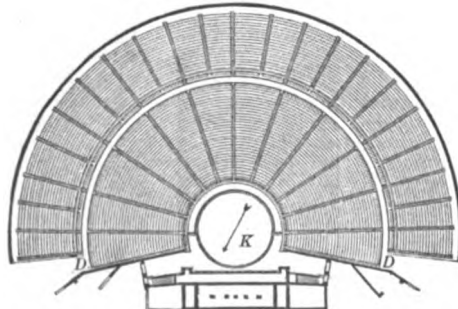
diazentic (di-a-zük'-tik), *a.* [Also improp. *diazentic*; *< Gr. diá, evytrákōs, disjunctive, < diá, evytrákōs, disjoin (cf. rō diá evytrákōs diōtrákōs, the disjunct system of music), < diá, apart, + evytrákōs = L. jungere, join: see disjunct, join, Zeugma, etc.*] Disjunct: in *anc. Gr. music*, applied to two successive tetrachords that were separated by the interval of a tone, and also to the tone by which such tetrachords were separated.

diazentic (di-a-zük'-tik), *a.* Improper form of *diazentic*.

diazexis (di-a-zük'-sis), *n.* [*< Gr. diá, evytrákōs, disjunction, < diá, evytrákōs, disjoin: see diazentic.*] In *anc. Gr. music*, the separation of two successive tetrachords by the interval of a tone, and also the tone by which such tetrachords were separated.

diaz-. [*< di-2 + azo(te).*] In *chem.*, a prefix signifying that a compound contains a group consisting of phenyl (C_6H_5) united with a radical consisting of two nitrogen atoms.

diazoma (di-a-zō'-mä), *n.*; pl. *diazomata* (-mä-tä). [*< L., < Gr. diázōma, a girdle, partition, lobby, < diázōmō, gird round, < diá, through, + zōmō, gird: see zone.*] In the *anc. Gr. theater*, a passage usually dividing the auditori-



Theater of Epidauros, Greece, designed by Polycleitus. D D, diazoma; A, orchestra, or konistra. (From the Proceedings (Iliakia) for 1883 of the Archaeological Society of Athens.)

um longitudinally at about the middle, cutting the radial flights of steps, and serving to facilitate communication. In some examples there are more than one diazoma, and in some small or rude theaters none is present. In the Roman theater it was called *proscenium*.

dib¹ (dib), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dibbed*, ppr. *dibbling*. [Early mod. E. *dibbe*; *< ME. dibben*, a var. of *dippen*, dip: see *dip*, *v.* Cf. *dab¹*.] I. *trans.* To dip.

And Jesus blisced thaim on an,
And bad thaim dib thair cuppes alle
And her tittle bern best in halles.

Early Eng. Metrical Homilies (ed. J. Small), p. 121.

II. *intrans.* To dip; specifically, in angling, to dabble.

In *dibbling* for roach, dace, or chub, I must not let my motion be swift: when I see any of them coming towards the bait, I must make two or three short removes, and then let it glide gently with the stream, if possible to towards the fish. I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 107, note.

dib¹ (dib), *n.* [*< dib¹, v.; var. of dip, n.*] 1. A dip.—2. A depression in the ground.—3. A valley. [Prov. Eng.]

dib² (dib), *n.* [A var. of *dub³*.] A pool; a dub. [Scotch.]

The dubs were full; the roads foul.

Galt, Annals of the Parish, p. 312.

dib³ (dib), *n.* [E. dial.; origin obscure.] 1. One of the small bones, or huckle-bones, of a sheep's leg; the knee-pan or the ankle-bone. See *astragalus*. [Prov. Eng.]—2. *pl.* A children's game, consisting in throwing up the small bones of the legs of sheep, or small stones, and catching them first on the palm and then on the back of the hand. As played with pebbles, this game is also called *chuckstones*, *jackstones*. In Scotland called *chuckies*, *chucks*, or *chuckie-stones*, and played with pebbles. 3. *pl.* Money. [Eng. slang.]

Pray come with more cash in your pocket:

Make nunky surrender his dubs.

James Smith, Rejected Addresses, George Barnwell.

-dib, -div. [Hind. *dip, dwip*, *< Skt. dripā*, island.] The final element of many place-names in India and the East: as, *Serendib* (an old name of Ceylon), *Maldives*, *Laccadives*.

Dibamidæ (di-bam'i-dæ), *n.* pl. [NL., *< Dibamus + -idæ*.] A family of true lacertilians, typified by the genus *Dibamus*. They have the clavicles dilated proximally, and frequently loop-shaped, the premaxillary double, no interorbital septum, no columella cranii, no arches, and no osteodermal plates.

Dibamus (di-bā'-mus), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. δίπαμος*, poet. for **δίπιμος*, on two legs, *< di-, two-, + πίμα, a step, pace: see bema*.] A genus of lizards, typical of the family *Dibamidæ*.

dibasic (di-bā'-sik), *a.* [*< Gr. di-, two-, + βάσις, base, + -ic.*] Same as *bibasic*.

dibatis (di-bā'-tis), *n.* [An artificial word.] In *logic*, same as *dimaris*.

dibber (dib'er), *n.* [Appar. *< dib¹ for dip + -er*. Cf. *dibble¹*.] 1. An instrument for dibbling; a dibble, or a tool having a series of dibles or teeth for making holes in the ground.—2. An iron tool with a sharp-pointed end of steel, or the pointed end of a claw-bar, used by miners and others for making holes.

The pointed ends of claw-bars are often slightly bent, to facilitate getting a pinch and levering in certain positions. The end . . . is called a *dibber*, for making holes. Wm. Morgan, Man. of Mining Tools, p. 158.

dibble¹ (dib'l), *n.* [*< ME. dibille, debylle, *dibel*; appar. *< dib¹, dip, + -el, equiv. to -er¹*.] A pointed tool, often merely a short, stout, pointed stick, used in gardening and agriculture to make holes in the ground for planting seeds or bulbs, setting out plants, etc.

I'll not put

The dibble in the earth to set one slip of them.

Shak., W. T., iv. 3.

Take an old man's advice, youth, . . . bend thy sword into a pruning-hook, and make a dibble of thy dagger.

Scott, Abbot, xxviii.

dibble¹ (dib'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dibbled*, ppr. *dibbling*. [*< dabble¹, n.*] To plant with a dibble, or to make holes in for planting seeds, etc.; make holes or indentations in, as if with a dibble.

An' he's brought fouth o' foreign leeks,
An' dibbled them in his yairdie.

Remains of Nithsdale Song, p. 144.

A skipping deer,
With pointed hoof *dibbling* the glebe, prepared
The soft receptacle, in which, secure,
Thy rudiments should sleep the winter through.

Cowper, Yardley Oak (1791).

Thaw sets in—
After an hour a dripping sound is heard
In all the forests, and the soft-strown snow
Under the trees is *dibbled* thick with holes.

M. Arnold, Balder Dead.

dibble² (dib'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dibbled*, ppr. *dibbling*. [Freq. of *dib¹ for dip*.] To dip or let the bait fall gently into the water, as in angling.

This stone fly, then, we dape or *dibble* with, as with the drake.

Cotton, in Walton's Angler.

Man in a small boat fishing: ask him civilly what he's doing. He answers . . . "Dibbling for chub." . . . All the villagers *dibble*. F. C. Burnand, Happy Thoughts, v.

dibbler (dib'ler), *n.* One who dibles, or an instrument for dibbling.

dibbling (dib'ling), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *dibble²*, *v.*] The act of dipping, as in angling.

Not an inch of your line being to be suffered to touch the water in *dibbling*, it may be allowed to be the stronger. Cotton, in Walton's Angler, ii. 241.

dib-hole (dib'höl), *n.* In *coal-mining*, the lowest part of the mine, and especially of the shaft, into which the water is drained or conducted so that it may be raised to the surface by pumping or otherwise. [Lancashire, Eng.] Called *sump* in Cornwall and in the United States, and *lodge* in various coal-mining districts of England.

diblastula (di-blas'tū-lä), *n.*; pl. *diblastula* (-læ). [NL., *< Gr. di-, two-, + NL. blastula*, *q. v.*] The two-cell-layered sac into which the single cells or plastids constituting the germs of the *Enterozoa* first develop. E. R. Lankester.

dibothrian (di-both'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [*< Gr. di-, two-, + bothrion, a pit.*] 1. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Dibothriidæ*.

II. *n.* One of the *Dibothriidæ*; a tapeworm with only two facets or fossettes on the head, as in the genera *Dibothrium* and *Bothriocephalus*. The broad tapeworm, *Bothriocephalus latius*, is a *dibothrian*.

Dibothriidæ (di-both-ri'i-dæ), *n.* pl. [NL., *< Dibothrium + -idæ*.] A family of cestoid flatworms, or tapeworms, having only two suckers on the head: a synonym of *Bothriocephalidæ*.

Dibothrium (di-both'ri-um), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. di-, two-, + bothrion*, dim. of *bothros*, a pit, trench.] The typical genus of the family *Dibothriidæ*.

dibrach, **dibrachys** (di-brak'-is), *n.* [*< LL. dibrachys*, *< LGr. δίβραχυς (= LL. bibrevis)*, of two short syllables, *< di- (= L. bi-), two-, + βραχίς = L. brevis*, short.] In *anc. pros.*, a foot consisting of two short syllables; a pyrrhic.

dibranch (di-brangk), *n.* One of the *Dibranchiata*.

A whole lobe or arm of a Decapod or Octopod *Dibranch*. E. R. Lankester, Encyc. Brit., XVI. 674.

Dibranchiata (di-brangk-ki-ä'tä), *n.* pl. [NL., neut. pl. of *dibranchiatus*: see *dibranchiate*.]

An order of acetalbuliferous cephalopods, containing the decapod and octopod *Cephalopoda*. It is one of the prime divisions of *Cephalopoda* (the other being *Tetrabranchiata*), having two gills in the mantle-cavity, from 8 to 10 arms bearing suckers, a complete infundibulum or funnel, and usually an ink-bag, with, or more frequently without, a shell. (See cut under *ink-bag*.) All the living cephalopods, excepting the pearly nautilus, belong to the *Dibranchiata*, such as cuttlefishes, squids, calamaries, etc., together with the paper-nautilus. (See cuts under *Argonaut* and *Argonautidae*.) Belemnites are fossil forms of the order.

The order is generally divided into two suborders, *Octopoda* or *Octocera*, and *Decapoda* or *Decacera*. Also called *Cryptodibranchiata*. See also cuts under *belemnite* and *cuttlefish*.

dibranchiate (di-brangk'ki-ät), *a.* and *n.* [*< NL. dibranchiatus*, *< Gr. di-, two-, + βράχια, gills.*] 1. *a.* Having two gills; specifically, in cephalopods, pertaining to the *Dibranchiata*.

II. *n.* A cephalopod of the order *Dibranchiata*; a *dibranch*.

dibs (dibz), *n.* [Ar.] A thick molasses or syrup made in Syria by boiling down grape-juice; also, syrup or honey of dates.

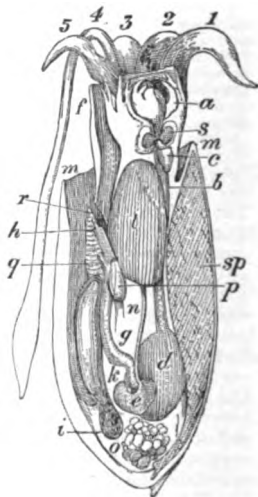
dibstone (dib'stōn), *n.* 1. A little stone or bone used in the game of *dibs*.—2. *pl.* Same as *dib³*, 2.

I have seen little girls exercise whole hours together, and take abundance of pains to be expert at *dibstones*.

Locke.

dicacious (di-kā'shus), *a.* [*< L. dicax (dicaci-), talking sharply or satirically, witty (< dicere, say: see diction), + E. -ous.*] Satirical; pert; saucy. Imp. Dict.

dicacity (di-kas'i-ti), *n.* [*< L. dicacitas (-t-), raillery, wit, < dicax (dicaci-), witty: see di-*



Female Cuttlefish (*Sepia officinalis*), illustrating anatomy of *Dibranchiata*.

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, the produced and modified margins of the foot, constituting the so-called arms or brachia; a, buccal mass, with lips, jaws, and tongue; b, esophagus; c, salivary gland; d, stomach; e, pyloric caecum; f, infundibulum; g, intestine; h, anus; i, ink-bag; k, place of systemic heart; l, liver; m, mantle; n, left hepatic duct; o, ovary; p, oviduct; q, one of the apertures by which the water-chambers communicate with the exterior; r, one of the branchiae; s, esophageal ganglia; sp, the cuticle or sepiost.

caucious.] Satiricalness; sauciness; pertness. *Cockeram*, 1632.

Lucilius . . . had a scornful name given him by the military dicacity of his own company.

Bp. Hacket, *Abp. Williams*, II. 133.

This gave a sort of petulant dicacity to his repartees.

Graves, *Spiritual Quixote*, i. 8.

Dicaeidae (di-sē'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dicaeum* + *-idae*.] An artificial family of oscine passerine birds, named from the genus *Dicaeum*, usually merged in *Nectariniidae*. It includes, according to some authors, 19 genera of chiefly Indian, Australian, and Polynesian birds, resembling the sun-birds in many respects.

dicæology (di-sē-ol'ō-jī), *n.* [LL. *dicæologia*, < Gr. *δικαλογία*, a plea in defense, < *δικαίος*, right, just, neut. *τὸ δίκαιον*, a right, a just claim (< *δική*, justice), + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] In *rhet.*, a mode of defense by which the accused admits the act charged as stated, but seeks to justify it as lawful, or by pleading mitigating circumstances.



Swallow Sun-bird (*Dicaeum hirundinaceum*).

hirundinaceum of Australia has a relatively broad and flattened beak, like a swallow's (whence the name), and is the type of a subgenus *Microchelidon*. It was formerly called the *swallow-warbler*. Also written *Dicum*. *Strickland*, 1843.

dicarbonate (di-kār'bo-nāt), *n.* [< *di-* + *carbonate*.] In *chem.*, same as *bicarbonate*.

dicarpellary (di-kār'pe-lā-ri), *a.* [< *di-* + *carpel(l)* + *-ary*.] In *bot.*, composed of two carpels.

dicast (di'kast), *n.* [< Gr. *δικαστής*, a judge (in Athens rather a jurymen, the presiding judge being *ὁ κριτής*: see *critic*), < *δικάειν*, judge, < *δική*, justice.] In ancient Athens, one of 6,000 citizens who were chosen by lot annually to sit as judges, in greater or less number according to the importance of the case, and whose functions corresponded to those of the modern jurymen and judge combined. The 6,000 dicasts were divided by lot into 10 sections of 500 each, with a supplementary section of 1,000, from which accidental deficiencies or absences were supplied. The sections were assigned from time to time to the different courts; and, according to the character of the case to be tried, a single section sat, or two or more sections together, or a fractional part of a section. In cases pertaining to religion or military matters, etc., trial was sometimes had before a selected panel of dicasts (a special or struck jury), who sat as experts. In cases of importance one of the thesmothetes served as president of the court. Also *dikast*.

dicastery (di-kas'te-ri), *n.* [< Gr. *δικαστήριον*, a court of justice, < *δικάειν*, judge: see *dicast*.] In *Gr. antiq.*, a court of justice; especially, in Athens, one of the courts in which dicasts sat; hence, the court or body of dicasts themselves. The dicastery differed from the modern jury in that the former may be regarded as the whole body of citizens represented by a numerous section sitting in judgment, while the jury is a group of peers, originally also friends or acquaintances, of the parties concerned.

dicatalectic (di-kat-a-lek'tik), *a.* [< Gr. *δικατάληκτος* (Hephæstion), < *δι-*, two-, double, + *κατάληκτος*, catalectic, < *καταλίσκειν*, leave off: see *catalectic*.] In *pros.*, characterized by double catalexis, both interior and final; having an incomplete foot both in the middle and at the end. The dactylic pentameter is an example of a dicatalectic line, the third and the last foot both being incomplete:

— — — | — — — | — — — | — — — | — — — |

See *catalectic* and *procatalectic*.

dicatalexis (di-kat-a-lek'sis), *n.* [NL. (cf. LGr. *δικατάληξια* — *Marius Victorinus*), < Gr. *δι-*, two-, double, + *κατάληξις*, catalexis: see *catalexis*.] In *pros.*, concurrence of interior and final catalexis; incompleteness of both a middle and a final foot in a line.

dice (dis), *n. pl.* [< ME. *dice*, *dyce* (sometimes in double pl. *dyces*), irreg. spelling of *dyse*, *deys*,

des, *dees*, pl. of *dee*, die: see *die*.] 1. The plural of *die*. 2. A game with dice. See *die*. **dice** (dis), *r.*; pret. and pp. *diced*, ppr. *dicing*. [< ME. *dycen*, play with dice, also cut into cubes or squares, < *dyce*, *dys*, dice: see *dice*, *n.*] **I. intrans.** To play with dice.

Again they *dice* as fast, the poorest rogues of all
Will sit them downe in open field, and there to gaming
fall. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 388.

I . . . *diced* not above seven times a week.

Shak., I Hen. IV., III. 3.

II. trans. 1. To cut into cubes or squares. — 2. To sew a kind of waved pattern on (the border of a garment). — 3. To decorate with a pattern (especially a woven one) resembling cubes seen diagonally—that is, with hexagons or shaded by the run of the thread as to resemble cubes so placed; less properly, to weave with a pattern of squares or lozenges touching one another. — To *dice away*, to lose at dice; gamble away. [Rare.]

An unthrif, that will *dice away* his skin,
Rather than want to stake at ordinaries. *Shirley*, *The Wedding*, v. 2.

dice-box (dis'boks), *n.* 1. A box from which dice are thrown in gaming, usually in the form of a cylinder contracted in the middle.

The common method of throwing the dice is with a hollow cylinder of wood, called the *dice-box*, into which they are put, and thence, being first shaken together, thrown out upon the table. *Strutt*, *Sports and Pastimes*, p. 403.

2. A species of insulator for telegraph-wires, shaped like a box for throwing dice, along the axis of which the wire is carried.

dice-coal (dis'köl), *n.* In coal-mining, certain layers of coal which break readily into small cubical fragments resembling dice in form. [Leicestershire, Eng.]

dicellate (di-sel'ät), *a.* [< Gr. *δίκελλα*, a two-pronged hoe (< *δι-*, two-, + *κέλλειν*, drive, urge), + *-ατέλ*.] Two-pronged, as a sponge-spicule.

Dicentra (di-sen'trā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δίκεντρος*, with two stings or points, < *δι-*, two-, + *κέντρον*, a point, sting, spur: see *center*.] A genus of delicate perennial herbs, of the natural order *Fumariaceæ*, of about a dozen species, natives of North America and eastern and central Asia. The species have glaucous dissected leaves and a heart-shaped or two-spurred corolla. The squirrel-corn,



Bleeding-heart (*Dicentra spectabilis*).

D. Canadensis, and Dutchman's-breeches, *D. Cucullaria*, are common species of the northern United States. The bleeding-heart, *D. spectabilis*, a very ornamental species from northern China, is frequent in gardens. Also called *Dielytra*.

dicephalous (di-sef'a-lus), *a.* [< Gr. *δίκηφαλος*, two-headed, < *δι-*, two-, + *κεφαλή*, head.] Having two heads on one body; bicapitate.

dice-play (dis'plā), *n.* The game of dice.

Dice-play, and such other foolish and pernicious games, they know not. *Sir T. More*, *Utopia* (tr. by Robinson), II. 4.

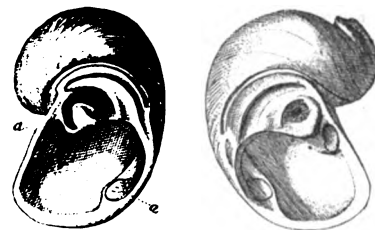
dice-player (dis'plā'er), *n.* [< ME. *diceplayer*; < *dice* + *player*.] One who plays at dice; a dicer.

dicer (di'sér), *n.* [< ME. *dyser*, *dysar*, < *dys*, dice: see *dice*, *v.*] One who plays at dice; a gamester.

As false as *dicers* oaths.

Shak., *Hamlet*, III. 4.

Diceras (dis'e-ras), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δίκερας*, a double horn: see *dicerous*.] 1. A genus of dimyarian bivalves, having subequal valves with spirally prolonged umbones and a very thick hinge, with prominent teeth, two in one valve and one in the other, occurring in the Oolite,



Right and Left Valves of *Diceras arictinum*.
a, a, adductor impressions.

and referred to the family *Chamidae*: named from the pair of beaks twisted like a ram's horns. *Lamarck*, 1805. — 2. A genus of worms. *Rudolphi*, 1810.

dicerion (di-ser'i-on), *n.* [MGr. *δίκεριον*, < Gr. *δίκεριος*, two-horned (*δίκερας*, a double horn), < *δι-*, two-, + *κέρας*, a horn.] A candlestick with two lights, representing the two natures of Christ, used by the Greek bishops in blessing the people. See *tricerion*.

dicerous (dis'e-rus), *a.* [NL., < Gr. *δίκερος* (*δίκερος*-, *δίκερος*), also *δίκερας* (*δίκερας*-), two-horned (cf. *Dicurus*), < *δι-*, two-, + *κέρας*, horn. Cf. *bicorn*.] In *entom.*, having a pair of developed antennæ.

dicht. A corrupt form found only in the following passage, usually explained as standing for *do it* (do it).

Much good *dicht* thy good heart, *Apemantus*.

Shak., *T. of A.*, i. 2.

Dichætae (di-kē'tē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *δι-*, two-, + NL. *chæta*, q. v.] A division of brachycerous dipterous insects, containing those two-winged flies which have the proboscis or sucker composed of two pieces. It contains the family *Muscidae* and others. The common house-fly is an example.

The number of pieces composing the haustellum varies — two, four, or six; and on this character Macquart has founded his arrangement, naming his divisions *Dichætae*, *Tetrachætae*, and *Hexachætae*, respectively.

Pancoe, *Zool. Class.*, p. 123.

dichæteous (di-kē'tus), *a.* [As *Dichætae* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Dichætae*.

dichas (di'kas), *n.* [Gr. *διχάς* (*διχάς*-), the half, < *διχα*, in two, < *δις* (*di-*), twice: see *di-*.] A half foot in ancient Greek long measure. The Attic measure is supposed to have been 5.84 inches, the late Egyptian (Philetarian) 7 inches, English measure

dichasia, *n.* Plural of *dichasium*.

dichasial (di-kā'si-āl), *a.* [< *dichasium* + *-al*.] In *bot.*, pertaining to or resembling a *dichasium*.

The *dichasial* form of inflorescence.

Encyc. Brit., IV. 124.

dichasium (di-kā'si-um), *n.*; pl. *dichasia* (-jī). [NL., < Gr. *διχασμός*, division: see *dichastasis*.]

In *bot.*, a cyme having two main axes.

dichastasis (di-kas'tā-sis), *n.* [NL., improp. for **dichasis*, < Gr. *διχασμός*, division, half, < *διχάειν*, *διχάζειν*, divide, < *διχα*, in two, < *δις* (*di-*), twice: see *di-*.] Spontaneous subdivision.

Dana.

dichastic (di-kas'tik), *a.* [< Gr. *διχασμός*, division; cf. *dichastasis*.] Capable of subdividing spontaneously. *Imp. Dict.* [Rare.]

dichet, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *ditch*.

Dichelesthidae (di-kē-les-thī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dichelesthium* + *-idae*.] A family of siphonostomous parasitic crustaceans or fish-lice, typified by the genus *Dichelesthium*, having abortive limbs. Also written *Dichelesthidae*.

Dichelesthium (di-kē-les'thi-um), *n.* [NL., < (f) Gr. *διχῆλος*, also *διχᾶλος*, cloven-hoofed, orig. 'two-parted' (neut. *διχῆλον*, forceps; < *δι-*, two-, + *χῆλη*, a hoof, cloven hoof, claw, spur, forked probe, notch, etc., orig. anything parted, < *√* **χα* in *χαίνειν*, gaze, yawn, part), + *εσθίων*, eat.]



Dichelesthium sturionis, magnified.

The typical genus of fish-lice of the family *Dichelesthidae*. Also written *Dichelestium*. *Hermann*, 1804.

Dichtonida (di-ki-ton'i-dā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *χιτών*, tunic (*chiton*), + *-ida*.] A group of tunicaries, ascidians, or sea-squirrels, equivalent to the order *Ascidioidea*.

dichlamydeous (di-kla-mid'ē-us), *a.* [*< Gr. di-, two-, + χλαμύς (chlamys), a cloak (see chlamys), + -eous.*] In *bot.*, having a double perianth, consisting of both calyx and corolla.

dichlorid (di-klo'rid), *n.* Same as *bichlorid*.
dichloro-methane (di-klo'rō-mē'than), *n.* [*< dichlor(id) + methane.*] Methylene dichlorid.

dicho- [*< Gr. διχο-, combining form of διχα, in two, apart, < δις (dis), twice, two-: see di-2.*] The first element in several scientific terms, meaning 'in two parts,' 'in pairs.'

Dichobune (di-kō-bū'nē), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. δίχα, in two, + βουνός, a hill, height, mound, prob. a Cyrenaic word.*] 1. A fossil genus of non-ruminant or bunodont artiodactyl quadrupeds of Eocene age, type of the family *Dichobunidae*: so called from their bunodont molars.—2 (di'kō-būn). [*l. c.*] An animal of this genus or of the family *Dichobunidae*.

Dichobunidae (di-kō-bū'ni-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Dichobune + -idae.*] A family of extinct artiodactyl quadrupeds. They are related to the anoplotheres, but have the body somewhat leporiform, with the hind limbs disproportionately longer than the fore, and the teeth more specialized than in the *Anoplotheriidae*. The teeth are 44 in number, with 6 persistent upper incisors. The dichobunes are supposed to have had a diffuse placenta and a tripartite stomach with no developed psalterium, and hence to have been non-ruminant. The dentition is of the pattern called bunodont. The leading genera are *Dichobune* and *Dichodon*, from the Eocene.

dichogamic (di-kō-gam'ik), *a.* [*< dichogamy + -ic.*] Relating to dichogamy.

dichogamous (di-kō-g'a-mus), *a.* [*< Gr. δίχα, in two, + γάμος, marriage.*] In *bot.*, exhibiting or characterized by dichogamy.

With *dichogamous* plants, early or late flowers on the same individual may intercross.

Darwin, *Different Forms of Flowers*, p. 259.

dichogamy (di-kō-g'a-mi), *n.* [As *dichogamous + -y.*] In *bot.*, a provision in hermaphrodite flowers to prevent self-fertilization by a difference in the time of maturity of the anthers and stigma. It is distinguished as *proterandrous* or *proterogynous*, according as the anthers or the stigmas are the first to become mature.

The same end [cross-fertilization] is gained by *dichogamy* or the maturation of the reproductive elements of the same flower at different periods.

Darwin, *Different Forms of Flowers*, p. 258.

Dicholophidae (di-kō-lof'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Dicholophus + -idae.*] A family of birds, taking name from the genus *Dicholophus*: a synonym of *Cariamidae* (which see). J. J. Kaup, 1850.

Dicholophus (di-kol'ō-fus), *n.* [NL. (Illiger, 1811), *< Gr. δίχα, in two, + λόφος, a crest, ridge.*] A genus of birds: same as *Cariama*, 2.

dichord (di'kōrd), *n.* [*< Gr. διχορδον, an instrument with two strings, neut. of διχορδος, two-stringed, < δι-, two-, + χορδή, string: see chord, cord.*] 1. An ancient musical instrument, of the lute or harp class, having two strings.—2. A general term for musical instruments having two strings to each note.

dichoree (di-kō-rē), *n.* Same as *dichoreus*.

dichoreus (di-kō-rē-us), *n.; pl. dichorei (-i).* [L., also, later, *dichorius*, *< Gr. διχορεύς, < δι-, two-, + χορεύς, choreus.*] A double choreus or trochee; a trochaic dipody regarded as a single compound foot. Also called *dichoree* and *di-trochee* (which see).

dichotomal (di-kot'ō-mal), *a.* [As *dichotomous + -al.*] In *bot.*, growing in or pertaining to the forks of a dichotomous stem: as, a *dichotomal* flower.

dichotomic (di-kō-tom'ik), *a.* [As *dichotomous + -ic.*] Same as *dichotomous*.—**Dichotomic synoptical table.** Same as *dichotomous key* (which see, under *dichotomous*).

dichotomically (di-kō-tom'ik-ā-lī), *adv.* Same as *dichotomously*.

dichotomise, *v.* See *dichotomize*.

dichotomist (di-kot'ō-mist), *n.* [*< dichotomy + -ist.*] One who dichotomizes, or classifies by subdivision into pairs.

These *dichotomists* . . . would wrest . . . whatsoever doth not aptly fall within those dichotomies.

Bacon, *On Learning*, VI. ii. § 1.

dichotomization (di-kot'ō-mi-zā'shon), *n.* [*< dichotomize + -ation.*] Division into two parts; separation or classification by dual or binary subdivision.

dichotomize (di-kot'ō-miz), *v.; pret. and pp. dichotomized, ppr. dichotomizing.* [*< Gr. διχορμειν, cut in two (διχορμος, adj., cut in two), + -ize: see dichotomous.*] 1. *trans.* To cut into two parts; divide into pairs; specifically, to classify by subdivision into pairs.

II. *intrans.* To separate into pairs; become dichotomous.

The leaf in *Dracunculus* has a very peculiar shape: it consists of a number of lobes which are disposed upon a stalk which is more or less forked (tendrils more or less *dichotomise*). Nature, XXX. 272.

Also spelled *dichotomise*.
dichotomous (di-kot'ō-mus), *a.* [*< LL. dichotomus, < Gr. διχοτόμος, cutting in two, proparoxytone διχοτόμος, cut in two, divided equally, < διχα, in two, + τέμνειν, raise, cut.*] Pertaining to or consisting of a pair or pairs; divided into two, or having a dual arrangement or order.

Take the classification of the sciences, and it is seen that the process begins at its widest sweep with a pure *dichotomous* division: it is the contrast of the Abstract and the Concrete. W. L. Davidson, *Mind*, XII. 251.

Specifically—(a) In *bot.*, regularly dividing by pairs from below upward; two-forked: as, a *dichotomous* stem. A good example of a dichotomous stem is furnished by the mistletoe. See cut under *dichotomy*.

It is in this manner that the *dichotomous* character is given to the entire stipes. W. B. Carpenter, *Micros.*, § 294.
(b) In *zool.*: (1) Branching by pairs; biramous; bifurcate; forked: as, the *dichotomous* division of a deer's antlers; the *dichotomous* foot of a crustacean. (2) Distichous; bifarious; two-rowed or two-ranked; parted in the middle: as, the *dichotomous* hairs of a squirrel's tail. (c) In *classification*, binary; dual; arranged in two ranks or series; opposed by pairs, as a set of characters, or a number of objects characterized by dichotomization. Also *dichotomic*.—**Dichotomous key or table**, in *nat. hist.*, a tabular guide to the orders, genera, etc., as of a flora, arranged artificially, so that by a series of contrasts and exclusions the desired order is finally reached.

dichotomously (di-kot'ō-mus-lī), *adv.* In a dichotomous manner; by subdivision into two parts or into pairs. Also *dichotomically*.

All the Sauropsida possess a larynx, a trachea, and one or two lungs. The bronchi do not divide *dichotomously*, as they do in Mammalia. Huxley, *Anat. Vert.*, p. 267.

dichotomy (di-kot'ō-mi), *n.; pl. dichotomies (-miz).* [*< Gr. διχοτομία, a cutting in two, < διχοτόμος, cutting in two: see dichotomous.*] A cutting in two; division into two parts or into twos; subdivision into halves or pairs; the state of being dichotomous.

Nor contented with a general breach or *dichotomy* with their church, [they] do subdivide and mince themselves almost into atoms. Sir T. Browne, *Religio Medici*, i. 8. Specifically—(a) In *logic*, the division of a whole into two parts; binary classification. Ramus revived, against the Aristotelians, the Platonic doctrine, which has had many adherents, that all classification should be by dichotomy. But the opinion has found little favor since Kant.

We cannot by any logical *dichotomies* accurately express relations which, in Nature, graduate into each other insensibly. H. Spencer, *Prin. of Biol.*, § 75.

(b) In *astron.*, that phase of the moon in which it appears bisected or shows only half its disk, as at the quadratures. (c) In *bot.*, a mode of branching by constant forking, as is shown in some stems, the venation of some leaves, etc. This mode of branching in plants is variously modified, as when only one of the branches at each fork becomes further developed, in which case the dichotomy is said to be *sympodial*. If these undeveloped branches lie always upon the same side of the axis, the *sympodial* dichotomy is *helictoid*; if alternately upon opposite sides, it is *scorpioid*.—**Argument from dichotomy**, one of the arguments of Zeno the Eleatic against plurality and magnitude. Anything having magnitude must consist of two parts, and those again of two, *ad infinitum*. Thus, the ultimate parts have no magnitude, and hence not the whole.

dichotriane (di-kō-tri'ēn), *n.* [*< Gr. δίχα, in two, + τριπύνα, a trident: see triene.*] In the nomenclature of sponge-spicules, a dichotomous triene; a cladose rhabdus whose three cladi or arms divide into two. See *triene*.

The arms of a triene may bifurcate (*dichotriane*) once, twice, or oftener, or they may trifurcate.

Sollas, *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 417.

dichroic (di-kro'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. δίχρως, two-colored (see dichroous), + -ic.*] 1. Characterized by dichroism: as, a *dichroic* crystal.—2. Same as *dichromatic*.

dichroism (di'krō-izm), *n.* [*< dichro-ic + -ism.*] In *optics*: (a) A property possessed by many doubly refracting crystals of exhibiting different colors when viewed in different directions. Thus, palladium chlorid appears of a deep-red color along the axis, and of a vivid green when viewed in a transverse direction. Mica affords another example, being nearly opaque when viewed in one direction, but transparent and of a different color in another. This property is due to the difference in the absorption of the light-vibrations in the different directions. See *pleochroism*. (b) The exhibition of essentially different colors by certain solutions in different degrees of dilution or concentration.

dichroistic (di-kro-is'tik), *a.* [*< dichro-ism + -istic.*] Having the property of dichroism. Also *dichroous*.

dichroite (di'krō-it), *n.* [*< Gr. δίχρως, two-colored (see dichroous), + -ite.*] Iolite (which see): so called from its variation in color.

Dichromanassa (di'krō-ma-nas'ā), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. δι-, two-, + χρώμα, color, + νάσσα, Doric form of νίσσα, νήσσα, a duck: see Anas.*] A genus of herons exhibiting dichromatism; the dichroic egrets, as the reddish egret, *D. rufa*, which in one state is pure white (and known as Peale's egret), in another variously colored.

dichromate (di-kro'māt), *n.* [*< δι-2 + chromate.*] Same as *bichromate*.

dichromatic (di-kro-mat'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. δι-, two-, + χρώμα(τ-), color: see chromatic.* Cf. *dichromic.*] Having or producing two colors; exhibiting or characterized by dichromatism. Also *dichroic* and *bichromatic*.

dichromatism (di-kro'ma-tizm), *n.* [*< dichromatic + -ism.*] The quality of being dichromatic; the state or condition of normally presenting two different colors or systems of coloration: in *zool.*, said of animals which, being ordinarily of a given color, regularly or frequently exhibit a different coloration, due to melanism, erythrisms, etc. The red and gray plumages of many owls, the red and green plumages of sundry parrots, the white and colored states of various herons, are examples of dichromatism. See *color-variation*.

Remarkable differences of plumage in many cases, constituting *dichromatism*, or permanent normal difference in color. Coues, *Key to N. A. Birds*, p. 656.

dichromic (di-kro'mik), *a.* [*< Gr. δίχρως, two-colored, < δι-, two-, + χρώμα, color: see chrome, etc.*] Relating to or embracing two colors only; bichromatic: used by Herschel to describe the vision of a color-blind person who lacks the perception of one of the three primary colors assumed in accordance with the Young-Helmholtz theory of color (which see, under *color*).

Herschel regarded the vision of Dalton as *dichromic*, the red being wanting. Le Conte, *Sight*, p. 63.

dichronous (di'krō-nus), *a.* [*< LL. dichronus, < Gr. δίχρονος, having two times or quantities, < δι-, two-, + χρόνος, time.*] In *anc. pros.*: (a) Having two times or quantities; varying in time; sometimes long and sometimes short; common; doubtful (Latin *anceps*): as, a *dichronous* vowel or syllable; representing a doubtful vowel-sound: as, a *dichronous* letter. In Greek grammar the three vowel-letters α, ι, υ, which may be either long or short in sound, are called *dichronous*, in contrast to the four remaining vowel-letters, which are fixed in quantity (ε and ο always short, η and ω always long). (b) Consisting of two normal short times or moræ; disemic: as, a *dichronous* foot; lasting for the space of two times or moræ: as, a *dichronous* long (that is, an ordinary long, equal to two shorts, distinguished from a *trichronous* or other protracted long): as, a *dichronous* pause. See *disemic*.

dichroous (di'krō-us), *a.* [*< Gr. δίχρως, δίχρως, two-colored, < δι-, two-, + χροία, χροία, color.*] 1. Same as *dichromatic*.—2. Same as *dichroistic*.

dichroscope (di'krō-skōp), *n.* [Irreg. *< Gr. δίχρως, two-colored, + σκοπεῖν, view.*] An instrument for testing the dichroism of crystals, usually consisting of an achromatized double-image prism of Iceland spar, fixed in a brass tube which has a small square hole at one end and a convex lens at the other, of such power as to give a sharp image of the square hole. On looking through the instrument the square hole appears double, the light which passes through being divided into two rays polarized in planes at right angles to each other; and if a dichroic crystal is placed in front of it, the two images, corresponding to the two sets of light-vibrations, will appear of different colors. A dichroscope may be combined with the polarizing apparatus of a microscope.

dichroscopic (di-kro-skop'ik), *a.* [*< dichroscope + -ic.*] Pertaining to the dichroscope: as, *dichroscopic* observations.

dichtings, *n. pl.* See *dightings*.

dicing (di'sing), *n.* [*< ME. dysyng, verbal n. of dysen, dycen, dice: see dice, v.*] 1. Gaming with dice.

Where *dicing* is, there are other follies also.

Latimer, 6th Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

2. A method of decorating leather in squares or diamonds by pressure. E. H. Knight.

dicing-house (di'sing-hous), *n.* A house in which games with dice are played; a gaming-house.

The public peace cannot be kept where public *dicing-houses* are permitted.

Jer. Taylor, *Ductor Dubitantium*, ii. 472. (Latham.)

dic¹ (dik), *n.* [Var. of *dike* and of *ditch*.] The mound or bank of a ditch; a dike. Grose. [Prov. Eng.]



Dichotomy. Inflorescence of *Valeriana dentata*.

lick² (dik), *n.* [Perhaps < D. *dek*, a cover, a horse-cloth (cf. *deken*, a coverlet, blanket, quilt), the same as *dek*, a deck: see *deck*, *n.*, of which *lick* is thus appar. a var. form. The E. form may be due in part to association with the proper name *Dick*. Hence dim. *licky²*, *q. v.*] 1. A leathern apron.—2. A bib. *Hallivell*. [Prov. Eng. in both senses.]

lick-dunnock (dik'dun'qk), *n.* [*< lick* (see *licky-bird*) + *dunnock*.] A local British name of the hedge-sparrow, *Accentor modularis*. *Macgillivray*.

lickens (dik'enz), *n.* [Prob. ult. connected with L.G. *duks*, *düker*, *deuker*, the deuce; all prob. fanciful variations of *deuce*, L.G. *dus* (see *deuce*), the E. *lickens* simulating *Dickon*, *Diccon*, an old dim. nickname for *Richard* (see *licky¹*), whence the surnames *Dickens*, *Dickonson*, *Dicconson*, *Dickenson*, *Dickinson*, etc.] The deuce: used interjectionally, with the definite article (formerly sometimes with the indefinite).

Ford. Where had you this pretty weathercock?
Mrs. Page. I cannot tell what the *lickens* his name is my husband had him of. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iii. 2.

What a *lickens* does he mean by a trivial Sum?
Congreve, *Old Batchelor*, ii. 1.

To play the lickens. Same as *to play the deuce* (which see, under *deuce*).

It is not a safe matter to undertake to disperse these robust monkeys who *play the lickens* with the telegraph lines.
Electric Rev. (Amer.), XII. 6.

licker¹ (dik'ér), *n.* [= Sc. *daker*, *dakir*, *daiker*, a quantity of ten (hides, etc.), < ME. *dyker* = Icel. *dekr* = Sw. *decker* = Dan. *deger* = L.G. *deker* = G. *decher*, ten (hides, etc.) (ML. *decora*, *dicora*, *dacra*, *dacrum*, OF. *dakero*, *dacere*, after the Teut. forms), < L. *decuria*, a division consisting of ten, < *decem* = E. *ten*: see *decury* and *ten*.] The number or quantity ten; particularly, ten hides or skins, forming the twentieth part of a last of hides. [Obsolete or provincial.]

Also that no maner foreyn sille no lether in the seid cte, but it be in the yelde hald of the same, payinge for the custom of euery *dyker*, j. d.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 384.

licker² (dik'ér), *v.* [Prob. < *licker¹*, with reference to the frontier trade in hides, skins, etc.] I. *intrans.* To trade by petty bargaining and barter; haggle.

The white men who penetrated to the semi-wilds [of the West] were always ready to *licker* and to swap.
Cooper, *Oak Openings*.

After years of *lickering*, highly discreditable to a great State, Tennessee and her creditors agreed on sixty cents as the figure at which the State's obligations should be settled.
N. A. Rev., CXXXIX. 136.

II. *trans.* To barter; trade off; swap. [Rare.] [U. S.]

licker² (dik'ér), *n.* [*< licker²*, *v.*] Trading on a small scale by bargain and barter; a transaction so conducted. [U. S.]

Selfish thrift and party held the scales
For peddling *licker*, not for honest sales.
Whittier, *The Panorama*.

licky¹, *n.* See *licky²*.

dickinsonite (dik'in-son-ít), *n.* [After the Rev. William Dickinson.] A phosphate of manganese, calcium, and sodium, occurring in crystals and crystalline aggregates of a green color and micaceous structure at Branchville, Connecticut.

Dicksonia (dik-sō-ni-ā), *n.* [NL., after James Dickson, a British botanist (died 1822). The surname *Dickson*, otherwise spelled *Dixon*, is equiv. to *Dick's son*, *Dick* being a familiar form of *Richard*, and used both as a Christian name and as a surname. Cf. *licky¹*.] A genus of ferns having large, much-divided fronds, and small sori placed close to the margin of the frond at the apex of a vein. The sori consists of an elevated globular receptacle bearing the sporangia, and inclosed by the cup-shaped indusium. The latter is open at the top, and partly adherent at the outer side to a reflexed toothlet of the frond. The number of species known is over 40, and about half of them are tree-ferns. An Australian species, *Dicksonia antarctica*, is one of the most ornamental tree-ferns in cultivation. Most of the species are confined to tropical America and Polynesia; but a few occur in the southern parts of the north temperate zone, and one, *D. pilosiuscula*, is common in eastern North America, and extends as far north as Canada.

Dicksonites (dik-sō-ni-ā-tēz), *n.* [NL., < *Dicksonia* + *-ites*.] The name of a genus of fossil ferns proposed by Sterzel, including species previously referred by authors to *Pecopteris*, *Alethopteris*, and other genera, from which this genus has been separated in accordance with certain marked peculiarities in its fructification.

It occurs in the Lower Carboniferous in various localities in Europe.

dicky¹ (dik'i), *n.*; pl. *dickies* (-iz). [E. dial., also called *lick-ass*; a familiar use of the proper name *Dick*, dim. *Dicky*; cf. *jack*, *jack-ass*, of similar origin. The name *Dick*, otherwise *Rick*, is a familiar form of *Richard*, a favorite name in England since the time of *Richard Cœur de Lion*. The name is F., of OHG. origin: OHG. *rihti*, *richi*, powerful, rich; *harti*, in comp. -hart, strong, brave: see *rich* and *hard*. Cf. *dickens*.] An ass; a donkey.

Time to begin the *dicky* races,
More famed for laughter than for speed.
Bloomfield, *Richard and Kate*.

dicky², dickey (dik'i), *n.*; pl. *dickies*, *dickeys* (-iz). [Of dial. origin; dim. of *dick²*, *q. v.*] 1. A leathern apron.—2. A child's bib.—3. A shirt-front; a separate front worn over the breast in place of a shirt, or to hide a shirt not fit to be seen. Separate shirt-fronts of this kind, also called *false bosoms* and *shams*, were worn over plain shirts for many years in the first half of the nineteenth century. 4. A kind of high standing shirt-collar formerly worn. [New Eng.]

My soul swells till it almost tears the shirt off my buzzum, and even fractures my *dickey*.
J. C. Neal, *Charcoal Sketches*, iii. 34.

5. The seat in a carriage on which the driver sits, whether in front or not; a seat behind the body of a carriage for servants, etc.

Three people were squeezed into it besides the driver, who sat, of course, in his own particular little *dickey* at the side.
Dickens, *Pickwick*, xlv.

dicky-bird (dik'i-bērd), *n.* [Also *dickey-bird*; < *dicky*, dim., applied familiarly to animals (see *dicky¹*), + *bird¹*.] A little bird.

'Twas, I know, in the spring-time when Nature looks gay,
As the poet observes, and on tree-top and spray
The dear little *dicky-birds* carol away.
Barham, *Ingoldsby Legends*, II. 329.

Gladly would I throw up history to think of nothing but *dicky-birds*, but it must not be yet. *Kingley*, *Life*, II. 41.

diclesium (di-klē'si-um), *n.*; pl. *diclesia* (-ā). [NL., < Gr. *di-*, two-, + *κλέσις*, a shutting up, closing, < *κλείω*, close: see *close¹*.] In bot., a dry fruit consisting of an achenium inclosed within the persistent hardened base of the perianth, as in the four-o'clock, *Mirabilis Jalapa*.

diclinic, declinate (di-klin'ik, di'kli-nāt), *a.* [*< Gr. di-*, two-, + *κλίω*, incline (see *clitic*, *incline*), + *-ic*, *-ate¹*.] In crystal., having two of the intersections of the axes oblique: applied to a system so characterized. No crystals in nature are known which belong to this system, and it is in fact only a variety of the triclinic system, possessing no higher degree of symmetry. Also *diclinous*.

diclinism (di'kli-nizm), *n.* [*< diclin-ous* + *-ism*.] In bot., the state of being diclinous.

Diclinism may appear everywhere and is actually observed in many species, in which sexual cells are endowed with free motion, whether active or passive.
De Bary, *Fungi* (trans.), p. 231.

diclinous¹ (di'kli-nus), *a.* [As *diclin-ic* + *-ous*.] In crystal., same as *diclinic*.

diclinous² (di'kli-nus), *a.* [*< Gr. di-*, two-, + *κλίω*, a bed, < *κλίνω*, recline. Cf. *diclinic*.] In bot., having only stamens or pistils: applied to unisexual flowers.

They (anemophilous plants) are often *diclinous*: that is, they are either monocious with their sexes separated on the same plant, or dioecious with their sexes on distinct plants.
Darwin, *Cross and Self Fertilisation*, p. 408.

dicoccous (di-kok'us), *a.* [*< Gr. di-*, two-, + *κόκος*, a berry: see *coccus*.] In bot., formed of two cocci: applied to fruits having two separable lobes.

dicolous (di-sē'lus), *a.* [*< Gr. di-*, two-, + *κοῖλος*, hollow.] In anat.: (a) Cupped or hollowed at both ends, as a vertebra; amphicolous. *R. Owen*. (b) Having two cavities, in general; bilocular.

dicola, *n.* Plural of *dicolon*.

dicolic (di-kō'lik), *a.* [As *dicolon* + *-ic*.] 1. In pros., consisting of two cola or members: as, a *dicolic* line, verse, or period. In Greek and Roman poetry dicolic periods preponderate. The most frequent kinds of verse, the dactylic hexameter and the anapestic and trochaic tetrameters (but not the iambic trimeter, which is monocolic), are examples. See *colon¹*.

The first two lines of each stanza resemble the two cola of a Greek *dicolic* line, or two musical phrases making up a longer strophe.
Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass., XVI. 85.

2. In rhet., consisting of two clauses or groups of clauses: as, a *dicolic* period.

dicolon (di-kō'lon), *n.*; pl. *dicola* (-lā). [NL., < Gr. *δικωλος*, having two members, < *di-*, two-, + *κῶλος*, member.] In pros., a verse or period consisting of two cola or members. See *dicolic*.

dicondylarian (di-kon-dil'i-an), *a.* [*< Gr. δίκων-δύλος*, double-knuckled, < *di-*, double-, + *κόνδυλος*, knuckle: see *condyle*.] Having two occipital condyles, as the skull of a mammal or an amphibian: opposed to *monocondylarian*.

The Amphibia are the only air-breathing Vertebrata which, like mammals, have a *dicondylarian* skull.
Encyc. Brit., XV. 370.

Dicoryne (di-kor'i-nē), *n.* [NL. (Allman, 1859), < Gr. *di-*, two-, + *κορυνη*, a club, a club-like bud or shoot.] A genus of gymnoblastic hydrozoans or tubularian hydroids, giving name to a family *Dicorynidae*. *D. conferta* is an example.

Dicorynidae (di-kō-rin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dicoryne* + *-idae*.] A family of *Hydropolypinae*, the generative zooids of which are free-swimming polyps with two tentacles and without a mouth, carrying two ova each. These zooids bud only on polypostyles, and never on the alimentary zooids which have one verticil of filiform tentacles.

dicotyledon (di-kot-i-lē'don), *n.*; pl. *dicotyledons* (-donz) or *dicotyledones* (-dō-nēz). [*< Gr. di-*, two-, + *κοτυλήδων*, a cavity: see *cotyledon*.] A plant which produces an embryo having two cotyledons. *Dicotyledons* form a natural class of the phænogamous series of plants, characterized by the two opposite cotyledons, an exogenous mode of growth, and a netted venation of the leaves, and by seldom having a trimerous arrangement of the parts of the flower. From the structure of the stem, increasing by external growth, they are also known as *exogens*. The gymnosperms, in which the embryo has several cotyledons in a whorl, are usually included as a subclass, but by some recent botanists they are ranked as a distinct class. According to the more usual arrangement, the angiospermous dicotyledons are divided by the characters of the perianth into *Polypetales*, *Gamopetales*, and *Apetales* or *Monochlamydeæ*. These are subdivided into 164 orders. Several modifications of this system have been adopted, especially by continental European botanists, the most important of which is the distribution of the apetalous orders among the two other divisions. The total number of species of dicotyledonous plants now known is about 80,000, included under about 8,000 genera. See *exogen*.

dicotyledonous (di-kot-i-lē'don-us), *a.* [As *dicotyledon* + *-ous*.] In bot., having two cotyledons: as, a *dicotyledonous* embryo, seed, or plant.

Dicotyles (di-kot'i-lēz), *n.* [NL., so named by Cuvier in allusion to the curious glandular organ on the back, which was regarded by old travelers as a second navel; < Gr. *δικοτύλος*, having two hollows, < *di-*, two-, + *κοτύλη*, a hollow, hollow vessel, cup, cymbal, etc.: see *cotyle*. Sometimes ignorantly written *Dycotyles* (intended for *Dyscotyles*), and said to be < Gr. *δυσ-*, ill, bad, in allusion to the bad smell of the gland.] The typical genus of the family *Dicotylidae*, or peccaries. *D. torquatus*, the leading species, is the collared peccary of Texas. The white-lipped peccary is *D. labiatus*, sometimes referred to a different genus, *Notophorus*. See *peccary*.

Dicotylidae (di-kō-til'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dicotyles* + *-idae*.] A family of swine having a peculiar odoriferous dorsal gland, whence the name (see *Dicotyles*). It is the only family of dicotyliform swine, is confined to America, and consists of the peccaries. See *peccary*.

dicotyliform (di-kō-til'i-fōrm), *a.* Pertaining to the *Dicotyliformia*; having the characters of a peccary.

Dicotyliformia (di-kō-til-i-fōr'mi-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dicotyles* + *L. forma*, shape.] The *Dicotylidae*, or peccaries alone, as a superfamily group of swine, contrasted with the other swine collectively, the distinction resting chiefly upon detailed cranial characters. The canines are acute and trenchant, simply decurved, not twisted outward, as in the males of ordinary swine, and the condyles of the lower jaw are simply transverse.

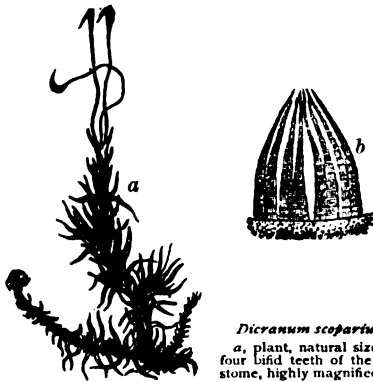
Dicranobranchia (di-kra-nō-brang'ki-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *δίκρανος*, two-headed (see *Dicranum*), + *βράγχια*, gills.] A suborder of rhipidoglossate gastropods. The gills are in two symmetrical dorsal plumes (whence the name); the body and shell are not spiral; the foot is slightly bearded; the eyes are sessile; and the median teeth of the odontophore are of two kinds, the inner being small and similar, and the outer large and dissimilar. The group was named by J. E. Gray for the family *Fissurellide*, or keyhole-limpets.

Dicranoceros (di-kra-nōs'e-rōs), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δίκρανος*, two-headed, + *κέρας*, horn.] Same as *Antilocapra*. *Hamilton Smith*, 1827.

dicranoid (di-kra'noid), *a.* [*< Dicranum* + *-oid*.] Resembling plants of the genus *Dicranum*; bifid, as in *Dicranum*: said of the teeth of the peristome of mosses.

dicranterian (di-kran-tē'ri-an), *a.* Same as *diacranterian*.

Dicranum (di-kra'num), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δίκρανος*, two-headed, < *di-*, two-, + *κράνιον*, the skull.] A large genus of mosses, comprising many species. The plants are large, and have spreading or secund



Dictanum scoparium.
a, plant, natural size; b, four bifid teeth of the peristome, highly magnified.

leaves with a strong costa. In this, as in allied genera, the teeth of the peristome are bifid to the middle (dicranoid).

dicrotal (di-kro'tal), *a.* Same as **dicrotic**.

dicrotic (di-kro'tik), *a.* [*Gr. dikrotos*, double-beating, < *di-*, two-, double, + *krotos*, a rattling noise, beat, clash.] 1. Double-beating: applied to the pulse when for one heart-beat there are two arterial pulses as felt by the finger or shown by the sphygmograph.—2. Pertaining to a dicrotic pulse.—**Dicrotic notch**, the notch in a sphygmogram preceding the dicrotic crest. See *sphygmogram*.—**Dicrotic wave or crest**. (a) The second of the two large waves of a dicrotic pulse as traced in a sphygmogram. (b) The smaller corresponding crest or wave in pulses not dicrotic.

dicrotism (dik-rō-tizm), *n.* [*< dicrotic + -ism.*] The state of being dicrotic.

This *dicrotism*, however, characterizes particularly septic and typhoid types of fever. *Med. News*, LII, 401.

dicrotous (dik-rō-tus), *a.* [*Gr. dikrotos*, double-beating: see *dicrotic*.] *Dicrotic*.

Dicruridae (di-kro'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Dicurus* + *-idae*.] A large family of denterostral oscine passerine birds of Asia, the East Indies, etc., and also of Africa; the drongos or drongoshrikes. They have comparatively slender bodies, a long forked tail, long rounded wings, a stout hooked bill with rictal vibrissae, small but stout feet, and mostly black or dark plumage and red eyes. The *Dicruridae* are not shrikes in the proper sense of that term, but rather crow-like birds of insectivorous nature and somewhat the habits of flycatchers. There are upward of 50 species. The leading genera are: *Dicurus*, of which *Edolius* is a synonym, chiefly Indian and East Indian, but with one African group of species; *Bhringa*, *Chibia*, *Chaptalia*, and *Melomornis*, the last African. The genus *Irena* is sometimes brought under this family. The term *Dicruridae* is sometimes extended to the swallow-shrikes, *Artamidae*, *Edoliidae* or *Edoliidae* is a synonym. See cut under *drongo*.

Dicrurinae (di-kro'ri-nē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Dicurus* + *-inae*.] The drongos as the typical subfamily of the *Dicruridae*, and containing all the family excepting *Ireninae*, or as a subfamily of some other family.

Dicurus (di-kro'rus), *n.* [*NL.*, lit. fork-tailed, < *Gr. dikpos*, shorter form of *dikpos*, contr. of *dikpos*, forked (equiv. to *dikpos*, forked, cloven, lit. two-horned, contr. of *dikpaos*, two-horned, < *di-*, two-, + *kepaia*, a horn, point, < *kepas*, a horn; cf. *dicerosus*, + *ovpa*, tail.) The typical and largest genus of *Dicruridae*; the drongos proper. The fnga or king-crow of Bengal, *D. macrocerus*, is a typical example. The genus is often called *Rhuchanga* or *Buchanga*. *Edolius* also is a synonym, but sometimes used for a section of the genus represented by the Madagascan *E. forficatus*. Another section of the genus contains the singing drongos of Africa, as *D. muricus*. A section with the tail most deeply forked is *Dissemurus*, containing such as the Indian bee-king, *D. paradiseus*. See *drongo*.

dikt (dikt), *n.* [*ME. dicte*; < *L. dictum*, a thing said: see *dictum*.] A saying; a dictum. [*Archaic*.]

What, the old dict was true after all?

C. Reade, *Cloister and Hearth*, xxxvi.

dicta, *n.* Plural of *dictum*.

dictament (dik-tā'men), *n.* [*< LL. ML. dictamen*, < *L. dictare*, prescribe, dictate: see *dictate*.] A dictate; a precept; an injunction.

I must tell you (not out of mine own dictamen, but the author's) a good play is like a skein of silk; which, if you take by the right end, you may wind off at pleasure.

B. Jonson, *Magnetic Lady*, Ind.

dictament (dik-tā'ment), *n.* [*< ML. dictamentum*, < *L. dictare*, dictate. see *dictate*. Cf. *dictamen*.] A dictate.

If any followed, in the whole tenor of their lives, the dictaments of right reason.

Sir K. Digby, On Browne's Religio Medici.

Dictamnus (dik-tam'nus), *n.* Same as *Dictamnus*, 2.

dictamnus (dik-tam'nus), *n.* [*L.*, also *dictamnus*, < *Gr. diktaivos*, diktaivos, also diktaivos, dittany, a plant which grew on Mounts Dicte and Ida in Crete; hence ult. *E. dittany*, q. v.] 1. A plant of the genus *Dictamnus*.—2. [*cap.*] [*NL.*] A genus of rutaceous plants, of a single species, *D. albus*, the fraxinella or dittany, a native of southern Europe and central Asia. It is an old inhabitant of country gardens, cultivated for its showy flowers, which are of various colors, and for its fragrance. The whole plant is covered with glands which secrete an oil so volatile that in hot weather the air about the plant becomes inflammable.

dictanum (dik-tā'num), *n.* *Dictamnus*; dittany.

The Hart, being pierced with the dart, runneth out of hand to the hearb Dictanum, and is healed.

Lyly, *Euphues*, Anat. of Wit, p. 61.

dictate (dik'tāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dictated*, ppr. *dictating*. [*< L. dictatus*, pp. of *dictare* (> *It. dettare*, *dittare* = *Sp. Pg. Pr. dictar* = *F. dicter*, > *D. dicteren* = *G. dictiren* = *Dan. diktere* = *Sw. diktera*), say often, pronounce, declare, dictate (to another for writing), prescribe, order; freq. of *dicere*, pp. *dictus*, say: see *diction*.] *I. trans.* 1. To declare or prescribe with authority; direct or command positively, as being right, necessary, or inevitable: as, conscience dictates truthfulness and fair dealing; to dictate a course of conduct, or terms of surrender.

I hope God hath given me ability to be master of my own passion, and endowed me with that reason that will dictate unto me what is for my own good and benefit.

State Trials, Lt.-Col. Lilburne, an. 1649.

The conduct of life [in Russia] was dictated to the citizens at large in the same way as to soldiers.

H. Spencer, *Prin. of Sociol.*, § 558.

2. To be the determining cause or motive of; fix or decide positively or unavoidably: as, necessity dictated the abandonment of the ship; his conduct is dictated by false pride.

I find his present prosecution was dictated by tyranny, cowardice, and revenge.

Goldsmith, *Vicar*, xxxi.

3. To express orally for another to write down; give utterance or form to, as something to be written: as, to dictate a letter to a clerk.

The mind which dictated the *Iliad*. Wayland.

=*Syn.* 1. To command, prescribe, enjoin, require.

II. intrans. To practise dictation; act or speak dictatorially; exercise controlling or arbitrary authority; assume a dictatorial, dogmatic, or commanding attitude.

A woman dictates before marriage in order that she may have an appetite for submission afterward.

George Eliot, *Middlemarch*, I, 80.

From the compulsory saintship and cropped hair of the Puritans men rushed or sneaked, as their temperaments dictated, to the opposite cant of sensuality and a wilderness of periwig.

Lovell, *Study Windows*, p. 393.

dictate (dik'tāt), *n.* [= *D. dictaat* = *G. dictat* = *Dan. dikta*, a dictate, = *OF. dicte*, *dite*, *m.*, a dictation, *F. dicte*, *f.*, dictation (see *ditty*), = *Sp. Pg. dictado* = *It. dittato*, *dettato*, < *L. dictatum*, usually in pl. *dictata*, what is dictated, neut. pp. of *dictare*: see *dictate*, *v.* Cf. *dight*, *indict*, *indite*, ult. < *L. dictare*.] 1. A positive order or command; an authoritative or controlling direction.

Those right helps of art which will scarce be found by those who servilely confine themselves to the dictates of others.

Locke.

Besides his duties at Westminster, he must attend to his constituents, must show himself among them from time to time, and must be ever ready to listen to complaints, suggestions, or even dictates.

Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XXXIX, 205.

2. An authoritative rule, maxim, or precept; a guiding principle: as, the dictates of conscience or of reason.

The Laws of well-doing are the dictates of right Reason.

Hooker, *Eccles. Polity*, I, 7.

I credit what the Grecian dictates say.

Prior.

This is an obvious dictate of our common sense.

H. James, *Subs.* and *Shad.*, p. 97.

It was, or it seemed, the dictate of trade to keep the negro down.

Emerson, *West Indian Emancipation*.

3†. Dictation. [*Rare*.]

Many bishops . . . might be at Philippi, and many were actually there, long after St. Paul's dictate of the epistle.

Jer. Taylor, *Works* (ed. 1835), II, 183.

4†. That which is dictated; a dictated utterance.

The public prayers of the people of God, in churches thoroughly settled, did never use to be voluntary dictates proceeding from any man's extemporal wit.

Hooker, *Eccles. Polity*, v, 25.

=*Syn.* 1 and 2. Injunction, admonition.

dictation (dik-tā'shon), *n.* [*< LL. dictatio(n)-*, < *L. dictare*, pp. *dictatus*, dictate: see *dictate*.]

1. The act or practice of dictating, directing, or prescribing: as, he wrote the passage at the teacher's dictation.

What heresies and prodigious opinions have been set on foot, . . . under the pretence of the dictation and warrant of God's Spirit! *Ep. Hall*, *Remains*, p. 148.

2. Authoritative command or control; positive or arbitrary prescription, direction, or order: as, his dictation brought affairs into great confusion.

If either of these two powers [France and Spain] had disarmed, it would soon have been compelled to submit to the dictation of the other.

Macaulay.

=*Syn.* Injunction, prescription, direction.

dictator (dik-tā'tor), *n.* [= *F. dictateur* = *Sp. Pg. dictador* = *It. dittatore*, *dittatore* = *D. G. dictator* = *Dan. Sw. diktaator* = *Gr. diktaator*, < *L. dictator*, a commander, dictator, < *dictare*, pp. *dictatus*, command, dictate: see *dictate*.] 1. A person possessing unlimited powers of government; an absolute ruler. In ancient Rome dictators were appointed in times of exigency and distress for a term of six months; and there were also dictators with powers limited to specific acts. In later times usurpers have often made themselves dictators, and dictatorial powers have been expressly conferred. The rulers of Paraguay bore the title of dictator for many years, and those of several other Spanish-American countries have done so for longer or shorter periods.

Government must not be a parish clerk, a justice of the peace. It has, of necessity, in any crisis of the state, the absolute powers of a Dictator.

Emerson, *Amer. Civilization*.

All classes have had to submit to that sort of authority which assumed its most innocent shape in the office of the Roman Dictator, its most odious in the usurpation of the Greek Tyrant.

Maine, *Early Hist. of Institutions*, p. 84.

2. A person invested with or exercising absolute authority of any kind; one who assumes to control or prescribe the actions of others; one who dictates.

Unanimous, they all commit the care And management of this main enterprise To him, their great dictator. *Milton*, P. R., l. 113.

The great dictator of fashions. *Pope*.

dictatorial (dik-tā-tō'ri-al), *a.* [= *F. dictatorial*; as *dictatory* + *-al*.] 1. Pertaining to a dictator; absolute; unlimited.

Military powers quite dictatorial. *Irving*.

2. Pertaining to or characteristic of dictation; imperious; overbearing; dogmatic.

The disagreeable effect that accompanies a tone inclined to be dictatorial.

Disraeli, *Coningsby*, iv, 4.

I have just read yours of the 19th inst. If there be perceptible in it an impatient and dictatorial tone, I waive it in deference to an old friend whose heart I have always supposed to be right.

Lincoln, in Raymond, p. 210.

=*Syn.* Authoritative, Dogmatic, etc. See *magisterial*.

dictatorially (dik-tā-tō'ri-al-i), *adv.* In a dictatorial or commanding manner; dogmatically.

These are strong statements; they are made dictatorially, because want of space forbids anything but assertion.

N. A. Rev., CXXXVI, 478.

dictatorialness (dik-tā-tō'ri-al-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being dictatorial.

A spirit of arrogance and contemptuous dictatorialness.

George Eliot, in Cross, III, 212.

dictatorian (dik-tā-tō'ri-an), *a.* [*< dictatory* + *-an*.] Dictatorial.

A dictatorial power, more accommodate to the first production of things.

Sir M. Hale, *Orig. of Mankind*, p. 347.

dictatorship (dik-tā'tor-ship), *n.* [*< dictator* + *-ship*.] 1. The office or dignity of a dictator; the term of a dictator's office.

This is the solemnest title they can confer under the principedom, being indeed a kind of dictatorship.

Sir H. Wotton.

This is that perpetual dictatorship which is exercised by Lucretius, though often in the wrong.

Dryden.

dictatorio (dik-tā-tō'ri), *a.* [= *Sp. Pg. dictatorio*, < *L. dictatorius*, of or belonging to a dictator, < *dictator*, a dictator: see *dictator*.] Dictatorial.

Our English, the language of men ever famous and foremost in the achievements of liberty, will not easily find servile letters enow to spell such a dictatorial presumption Englished.

Milton, *Areopagitica*.

dictatress (dik-tā'tres), *n.* [*< dictator* + *-ess*.] A female dictator; a woman who commands arbitrarily and irresponsibly.

dictatrix (dik-tā'triks), *n.* [*L., fem. of dictator*: see *dictator*.] Same as *dictatress*.

dictature (dik-tā'tür), *n.* [= *F. dictature* = *Sp. Pg. dictadura* = *It. dittatura*, *dittatura* = *D. dictatur* = *G. dictatur* = *Dan. Sw. diktaatur*, < *L. dictatura*, < *dictare*, pp. *dictatus*, dictate: see *dictator*, *dictate*.] Dictatorship.

Some spoke what a strange resolution it was in Lucius Sylla to resign his dictature.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, I. 92.

dictery (dik'te-ri), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *dictorio*, < L. *dictorium*, a witty saying, in form as if < Gr. *deutripion*, a place for showing, eccles. a sort of pulpit (< *deutro*, verbal adj. of *deutviva*, show), but in sense < L. *dicere*, pp. *dictus*, say: see *diction*.] A witty saying; a jest; a scoff.

I did heap up all the dicteries I could against women, but now recant. Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 558.

diction (dik'shon), *n.* [= F. *diction*, OF. *diction*, *dision* = Sp. *diccion* = Pg. *dicção* = It. *dizione* = D. *dictie* = G. *diction* = Dan. Sw. *diktion*, < L. *dictio* (n-), a saying, expression, kind of delivery, style, use of a word, LL. also a word (whence ML. *dictionarium*, a dictionary), < *dicere*, pp. *dictus*, say, tell, declare, name, appoint, related to *dicare*, declare, proclaim, publish, = Gr. *deu-viva*, show, point out, = Skt. *√ dic*, show, point out, = Goth. *ga-teihan*, tell, announce, = OHG. *zihan*, MHG. *zihen*, G. *zeihen*, accuse (whence OHG. *zeigōn*, MHG. G. *zeigen*, point out), = AS. *teōn* (orig. **tihan*), accuse. From the same Teut. root come AS. *tēcan*, point out, E. *teach*, and AS. *tācn*, E. *token*, q. v. The L. *dicere* and *dicare* are the ult. sources of a great many E. words: namely, from L. *dicere*, E. *dict*, *dictate*, *dictum*, *ditto*, etc., *diction*, *dictionary*, *condition*, *addict*, *contradict*, *interdict*, *predict*, *addiction*, *contradiction*, *indiction*, *prediction*, etc., *benediction* = *benison*, *malediction* = *malison*, *alediction*, etc.; from the freq. *dictare*, E. *dictate*, *ditty*, *dight*, *indict*, *indite*, etc.; from *dicare*, E. *abdicate*, *dedicate*, *indicate*, *predicate*, *preach*, *predicament*, etc., *index*, *judge*, *judicate*, *adjudicate*, etc.; from the Gr. *deu-viva*, E. *deictic*, *apodictic*, *apodixis*, etc.] 1. Expression of ideas by words; manner of saying; choice or selection of words; style.

It is the imperishable diction, the language of Shakspeare before Shakspeare wrote, which diffuses its enchantment over the "Arcadia."

I. D'Israeli, Amen. of Lit., II. 106.

His command of language was immense. With him died the secret of the old poetical dictation of England—the art of producing rich effects by familiar words.

Macaulay, Dryden.

Nothing but the charm of narrative had saved Ariosto, as Tasso had been saved by his dictation, and Milton by his style.

Lowell, Fielding.

2†. A word.

In dictions are first to be considered their etymology and conjugation. Burgeradicus, tr. by a Gentleman.

= Syn. *Diction*, *Phrasology*, *Style*. *Diction* refers chiefly to the choice of words in any utterance or composition. *Phrasology* refers more to the manner of combining the words into phrases, clauses, and sentences: as, legal *phrasology*; but it also necessarily involves dictation, to some extent. *Style* covers both and more, referring not only to the words and the manner in which they are combined, but to everything that relates to the form in which thought is expressed, including peculiarities more or less personal to the writer or speaker.

The book of Job, indeed, in conduct and dictation, bears a considerable resemblance to some of his [Milton's] dramas.

Macaulay, Milton.

The Book of Sophisms [in Aristotle's "Organon"] . . . still supplies a very convenient *phrasology* for marking concisely some of the principal fallacies which are apt to impose on the understanding in the heat of a viva voce dispute.

D. Stewart, The Human Mind, II. III. § 3.

The genius of the great poet seeks repose in the expression of itself, and finds it at last in style, which is the establishment of a perfect mutual understanding between the worker and his material.

Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 181.

Dialect, *Idiom*, etc. See *language*.

dictionary (dik-sho-nā'-ri-an), *n.* [*< dictionary + -an*.] The compiler of a dictionary; a lexicographer. Dawson. [Rare.]

dictionary (dik'shon-ā-ri), *n.* and *a.* [= F. *dictionnaire* (> G. *dictionär* = Sw. *diktionär* = Dan. *diktionär*) = Sp. Pg. *diccionario* = It. *dizionario*, < ML. *dictionarium*, neut., also *dictionarius*, m. (sc. L. *liber*, book), lit. a word-book, < LL. *dictio* (n-), a word: see *diction*. First used, it is said, by Joannes de Garlandia (died about A. D. 1250), the compiler of a *dictionarius*, a classified list of words. Exactly equiv. in etymological meaning are *vocabulary*, *lexicon*, and *word-book*.] 1. *n.*; pl. *dictionaries* (-riz). A book containing either all or the principal words of a language, or words of one or more specified classes, arranged in a stated order, usually alphabetical, with definitions or explanations of their meanings, expressed either in the same or in another language; a word-book; a lexicon; a vocabulary: as, an English dictionary; a Greek and Latin dictionary; a French-English or an English-French dictionary. In the original and most usual

sense a dictionary is chiefly linguistic and literary, containing all the common words of the language with information as to their meanings and uses. In addition to definitions, the larger dictionaries include etymologies, pronunciation, and variations of spelling, together with illustrative citations, more or less explanatory information, etc. Special or technical dictionaries supply information on a single subject or branch of a subject: as, a dictionary of medicine or of mechanics; a biographical dictionary. A dictionary of geography is usually called a *gazetteer*.

What speech esteem you most? The king's, said I.

But the best words? O, Sir, the dictionary.

Pope, Donne Versified, iv.

The multiplication and improvement of dictionaries is a matter especially important to the general comprehension of English. G. P. Marsh, Lect. on Eng. Lang., xxi. = Syn. *Glossary*, *Lexicon*, etc. See *vocabulary*.

II. *a.* Pertaining to or contained in a dictionary.

The word having acquired in common usage a vituperative connotation in addition to its dictionary meaning. J. S. Mill, Logic, v. 7.

dictum (dik'tum), *n.*; pl. *dicta* (tā). [= F. *dictum* = Sw. *dictum*, < L. *dictum*, something said, a word, a witty saying, a proverb, an order, neut. of *dictus*, pp. of *dicere*, say: see *diction*. In older E. form *dict*, q. v.] 1. A positive or judicial assertion; an authoritative saying.

Critical dicta everywhere current. M. Arnold.

In spite of Dr. Johnson's dictum, poetry is not prose, and . . . verse only loses its advantage over the latter by invading its province.

Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 180.

The authoritative Native treatises on law are so vague that, from many of the dicta embodied by them, almost any conclusion can be drawn.

Maine, Village Communities, App., p. 893.

There is no error in maintaining that the voice is given us for speech, if only we do not proceed to draw from such a dictum false conclusions as to the relation between thought and utterance.

Whitney, Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 767.

2. In law, an opinion of a judge which does not embody the resolution or determination of the court, and is made without argument, or full consideration of the point, and is not the professed deliberate determination of the judge himself. Chief-Justice Folger.—3. In logic, that part of a modal proposition which consists of the proposition to which the modality is applied.

It is necessary that God be good. The dictum is that God be good, the mode, necessary.

Burgeradicus, tr. by a Gentleman.

Dictum de omni et de nullo (concerning every and none), the rule of direct syllogism that if all A is B and all B is C, then all A is C. Some logicians render this as comprising two dicta: the *dictum de omni*, that whatever is true of all is true of each, and the *dictum de nullo*, that whatever is true of none is false of each. The canon is given by Aristotle. **Dictum of Kenilworth**, an award designed for the pacification of the kingdom, made between King Henry III. of England and Parliament in 1266, during the siege of Kenilworth. It is published among the statutes of the realm, I. 12.—**Dictum simpliciter**. See *simpliciter*.—**Obiter dicta**, legal dicta (def. 2) uttered by the way (obiter), not upon the point or question pending, as if turning aside for the time from the main topic of the case to collateral subjects. = Syn. 1. *Aphorism*, *Axiom*, *Maxim*, etc. See *aphorism*.

Dictyocysta (dik'ti-ō-sis'tā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *diktyon*, a net, + *cystis*, bladder.] The typical genus of *Dictyocystidae*, containing pelagic free-swimming animalcules with a fenestrated silicious lorica and tentaculiform cilia. D. *cassisi* and D. *elegans* are examples. Ehrenberg.

Dictyocystidae (dik'ti-ō-sis'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dictyocysta* + *-idae*.] A group of free marine peritrichous infusorians, having a bell-shaped body protected by a cancellated silicious test, and a circular oval collar with many long flagelliform cilia. Also *Dictyocystida*. Haeckel, 1873.

dictyogen (dik'ti-ō-jen), *n.* [*< Gr. diktyon*, a net, + *-γενος*, producing: see *-gen*.] A member of a division of plants proposed by Lindley to include such endogenous genera as have net-veined leaves. They belong chiefly to the *Disoscoriaceae* and to some tribes of the *Liliaceae*.

dictyogenous (dik-ti-ō-jen-us), *a.* [*< dictyogen* + *-ous*.] In bot., having the character of a dictyogen; having the general character of an endogen, but with netted leaf-veins.

Dictyograptus (dik'ti-ō-grap'tus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *diktyon*, a net, + NL. *Graptus*.] A genus of widely distributed and important fossils, originally described by Eichwald under the name of *Gorgonia flabelliformis*, and later by Hall under that of *Dictyonema*, and by him at that time (1852) considered to be corals, having a structure similar to that of *Fenestella*. Later the name *Dictyograptus* was substituted for *Dictyonema*. This fossil has been considered by some as a plant, but is now referred to the graptolites, from which it differs but slightly, if at all. *Dictyograptus* is "one of the most charac-

teristic fossils of the primordial zone of Scandinavia" (*Geikie*), and is found in many localities in the shales of the Niagara group, from Rochester to the Niagara river.

dictyonal (dik'ti-ō-nal), *a.* [As *dictyon*-ine + *-al*.] Same as *dictyonine*.

Dictyonema (dik'ti-ō-nē'mā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *diktyon*, a net, + *nēma*, a thread.] See *Dictyograptus*.

Dictyonina (dik'ti-ō-nī'nā), *n. pl.* [NL. (Zittel), < Gr. *diktyon*, a net, + *-ina*.] A suborder of hexactinellid silicious sponges, whose parenchymal hexacts unite in a regular firm skeleton: contrasted with *Lyssacina*. The families *Farreida*, *Euretida*, *Mellitoida*, *Coccinoporida*, *Tretodictyidae*, and *Meandropongidae* compose the suborder.

dictyonine (dik'ti-ō-nin), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Dictyonina*. Also *dictyonal*.

Dictyophora (dik-ti-ōf'ō-rā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *diktyon*, a net, + *-φωρος*, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*.] The typical genus of *Dictyophorida*. *Gernier*, 1833.

Dictyophorida (dik'ti-ō-for'i-dā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dictyophora* + *-ida*.] A subfamily of *Fulgoroidea*, or other group of hemipterous insects, typified by the genus *Dictyophora*. As a subfamily the regular form would be *Dictyophorinae*. Also *Dictyophoridae*.

Dictyophyllum (dik'ti-ō-fl'um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *diktyon*, net, + *φύλλον* = L. *folium*, leaf.] A genus of fossil ferns established by Lindley and Hutton, remarkable for its double system of nervation, consisting of a system of larger meshes inclosing another system of smaller ones, the whole bearing considerable resemblance to leaves of dicotyledonous plants. Hence some fossil leaves really belonging to the dicotyledons have, probably by mistake, been referred to this genus. Some authors are at present inclined to regard *Dictyophyllum* as a convenient name under which to place the description of fragments of doubtful character considered as belonging to the ferns. See *Idiophyllum* and *Phyllites*.

Dictyophyton (dik-ti-ōf'i-ton), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *diktyon*, a net, + *φυτόν*, a plant.] The name given by Hall to a genus of remarkable fossils of obscure affinities, which have been compared with algae of the family *Dictyotaceae*. It is also considered as being closely related to, or identical with, the genus *Uphantania* of Vanuxem. The latter genus exhibits itself in the form of circular or flabellate fronds, made up of ligulate, radiating, and concentric bands or striae, which have the appearance of being interwoven like basketwork. With these flabellate forms are associated others which are conical or cylindrical, marked externally by cross striae which divide the surface into rectangular spaces, and sometimes covered with long tubercles arranged in vertical and transverse rows. These latter forms are those which Hall included under the generic name of *Dictyophyton*. They are found in the Chemung group (Devonian) in New York, and in the Waverly group (Lower Carboniferous) of Ohio.

Dictyoptera (dik-ti-ōp'te-rā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *diktyon*, a net, + *πτερόν*, a wing.] A group of cursorial orthopterous insects, the cockroaches, *Blattidae* or *Blattina*, elevated to the rank of an order. Leach; Burmeister.

Dictyopteris (dik-ti-ōp'te-ris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *diktyon*, a net, + *πτερίς*, a fern.] The name given by Gutbier to a

genus of fossil ferns closely resembling *Neuropteris*, but differing from that genus by its reticulate nervation. It is abundant in the coal-measures of Europe and the United States.

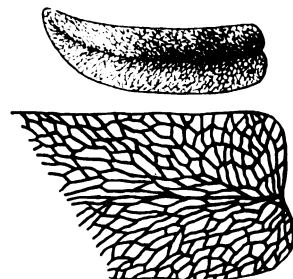
Dictyopyge

(dik'ti-ō-pi-jē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *diktyon*, a net, + *πυγή*, buttocks.] A genus of Triassic ganoid fishes, remains of which occur in the coal-fields of Virginia: so called from the reticulated appearance of the large anal fin. Lyell, 1847.

Dictyotaceae (dik'ti-ō-tā-sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *diktyon*, netted, latticed (< *diktyon*, a net), + *-aceae*.] An order of olive-brown algae with expanded membranous fronds. In their reproductive characters they are intermediate between the *Florideae* on the one hand and the *Fucaeae* and *Phaeosporae* on the other.

Dictyotaea (dik-ti-ō-tā-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *diktyon*, netted, latticed, + *-aea*.] See *Dictyotaceae*. Same as *Dictyotaceae*.

dictyoxylon (dik-ti-ōk'si-lon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *diktyon*, a net, + *ξύλον*, wood.] The name given by Brongniart to a variety of fossil wood occurring in the coal-measures of Europe, and considered to be closely allied to *Sigillaria*.

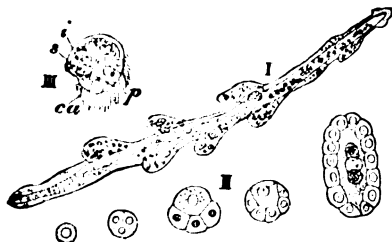


Leaf of *Dictyopteris Brongniarti*, and portion of same on larger scale. (From Weiss's "Flora der Steinkohlenformation.")

The leaf-scars of dictyoxylon are subpentagonal in form, broader than they are long, and have a slight groove at the upper end.

dicyan, dicyanogen (di-si'an, di-si-an'-ō-jen), *n.* [\langle di-² + *cyan*(ogen).] See *cyanogen*.

Dicyema (dis-i-ē'mā), *n.* [NL., \langle Gr. *di-*, two-, + *kuma*, an embryo, a fetus, \langle *kuvein*, be pregnant.] A remarkable genus of ciliated filiform parasites found in the renal organs of cephalopods. The body consists of an elongated axial cell extending from one end to the other, invested in a single layer of comparatively small, flattened, nucleated, and ciliated cortical cells arranged like a pavement epithe-



Dicyema typus, highly magnified.

I. Adult, showing large papillae of the cortical layer and germs in interior of axial cell. II. Vermiform embryo in different stages of development. III. Infusiform embryo; *u*, the urn; *ca*, its capsule; *s*, its lid; *i*, multinucleate cells in its interior.

lium around the axial cell, the anterior of these, or polar cells, being distinguished from the succeeding or parapolar cells. The organism is a simple cell-aggregate, without connective, muscular, or nervous tissues. Reproduction takes place by the formation of germs on the axial cell. The embryos are of two different kinds, vermiform and infusiform, whence the name. Those *Dicyemida* which give rise to the former kind are termed *Nematogena*, the others *Rhombojena*.

Dicyemida (dis-i-em'i-dā), *n. pl.* [NL., \langle *Dicyema* + *-ida*.] A division of animals proposed to be established by E. Van Beneden for the genus *Dicyema*, which has no mesoblastic layer, and is therefore regarded as intermediate between the *Protozoa* and the *Metazoa*.

Dicyemidæ (dis-i-em'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., \langle *Dicyema* + *-idæ*.] Same as *Dicyemida*.

Dicynodon (di-sin-ō-don), *n.* [NL., \langle Gr. *di-*, two-, + *κυν* (*kyn*), dog (= E. hound), + *ὄδων* (*ōdōn*) = E. tooth.] The typical genus of *Dicynodontidae*. Remains of species have been found in southern Africa, in the Ural mountains, and in India, in strata supposed to be of Triassic age.



Skull of *Dicynodon lacerticeps*, left side.

Dicynodont (di-sin-ō-dont), *a. and n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to the *Dicynodontia*: as, a *dicynodont* dentition; a *dicynodont* reptile.

II. *n.* A member of the *Dicynodontia*.

Only the crocodiles now show a like extent of ossification of the occiput, and only the chelonians the treacherous toothless mandible. . . . In mammals alone do we find a development of tusks like that in the *Dicynodontia*.

Owen, *Anat.*, I. 161.

Dicynodontia (di-sin-ō-don'shi-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., *pl. of dicynodon*(-): see *Dicynodon*.] I. An order of extinct reptiles, probably of the Triassic period, remains of which have been found in Asia and Africa: a synonym of *Anomodontia*. There are two genera, *Dicynodon* and *Oudenodon*, including lacertiform animals, sometimes of large size, with crocodilian vertebrae, four or five of which form a sacrum; with a massive skull, lacertilian in most of its characters, but with chelonian jaws, which were doubtless incased in a horny beak; and as a rule with two great tusks, one on each side of the upper jaw, deeply socketed in the maxilla, and growing from persistent pulps.

2. A family or subordinal group of *Anomodontia*: same as *Dicynodontidae*.

dicynodontian (di-sin-ō-don'ti-an), *a. and n.* I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Dicynodontia*.

The supposition that the Dinosaurian, Crocodilian, *Dicynodontian*, and Plesiosaurian types were suddenly created at the end of the Permian epoch may be dismissed, without further consideration, as a monstrous and unwarranted assumption.

Huxley, *Critiques and Addresses*, p. 213.

II. *n.* One of the *Dicynodontia*.

dicynodontid (di-sin-ō-don'tid), *n.* A member of the *Dicynodontia*.

Dicynodontidae (di-sin-ō-don'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., \langle *Dicynodon*(-t) + *-idæ*.] A family of fossil reptiles, typified by the genus *Dicynodon*.

Dicystidae (di-sis'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., \langle *Dicystis* (\langle Gr. *di-*, two-, + *κύστις*, bladder, mod. 'cyst'), the typical genus, + *-idæ*.] Same as *Gregarinidae*.

Dicystidea (di-sis-tid'ē-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., \langle *Dicystis* (see *Dicystidae*) + *-idea*.] A division of *Gregarinida* containing those in which the body

is composed of two cysts: contrasted with *Monocystidea*.

did (did). Preterit of *do*¹, *do*².

didactic (di-dak'tik), *a. and n.* [= F. *didactique* = Sp. *didáctico* = Pg. *didáctico* (cf. D. *didactisch*, *a.*, *didactiek*, *n.*, = G. *didaktisch*, *a.*, *didaktik*, *n.*, = Dan. Sw. *didaktisk*, *a.*), \langle Gr. *διδάκτικός*, apt at teaching, \langle *διδάσκω*, verbal adj. of *διδάσκω*, teach (for **di-dak-skein*), = L. *docere*, teach (see *docile*), cf. *discere*, learn (see *disciple*); cf. Gr. aor. inf. *διδάσκειν*, learn, redupl. 2d aor. *δίδακ*, he taught, perf. *δεδάκα*, also *δίδακα*, I know; cf. Zend *vid*, know.] I. *a.* 1. Fitted or intended for instruction; containing doctrines, precepts, principles, or rules; instructive; expository; edifying: as, a *didactic* treatise; *didactic* poetry.

Plato himself, in two of his Dialogues, had used the Carthaginian voyages as materials for *didactic* fiction.

C. Elton, *Origins of Eng. Hist.*, p. 81.

2. Pertaining to instruction; of an edifying quality, character, or manner; used in or given to exposition: as, a *didactic* style; *didactic* methods; a *didactic* lecturer.

Deep obligations lie upon you, . . . not only to be blameless, but to be *didactic* in your lives.

Jer. Taylor, *Works*, III. x.

We . . . shall have our lightest pleasures commented upon by *didactic* dullness.

Goldsmith, *The Bee*, No. 1.

II. *n.* A treatise on education.

didactical (di-dak'ti-kal), *a.* [\langle *didactic* + *-al*.] Same as *didactic*. [Rare.]

We shall not need here to describe, out of their *didactical* writings, what kind of prayers, and what causes of confidence they teach towards the Blessed Virgin Mary and all the Saints.

Jer. Taylor, *Diss. from Popery*, I. ii. § 9.

didactically (di-dak'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In a *didactic* manner; in the form of instruction.

Points best resolved by the books of the Fathers, written dogmatically or *didactically*.

Bp. Andrews, *Ans. to Cardinal Perron*, p. 50.

didactician (di-dak'ti-shi-an), *n.* [\langle *didactic* + *-ian*.] One who teaches; a writer who aims to convey instruction; one who writes *didactically*.

His essays are illuminated by his poetic imagination, and he thus becomes a better prose-writer than a mere *didactician* ever could be.

Stedman, *Vict. Poets*, p. 100.

didacticism (di-dak'ti-sizm), *n.* [\langle *didactic* + *-ism*.] The practice of conveying or of aiming to convey instruction; the tendency to be *didactic* in matter or style.

That contemplative method which rose to imagination in the high discourse of Wordsworth . . . too often sinks to *didacticism* in the perplexed and timorous strains of his disciples.

Stedman, *Vict. Poets*, p. 413.

didacticity (di-dak'ti-si-ti), *n.* [\langle *didactic* + *-ity*.] The quality of being *didactic*; *didacticism*. [Rare.]

didactics (di-dak'tiks), *n.* [Pl. of *didactic*: see *-ics*.] The art or science of teaching; pedagogics.

didactic (di-dak'tiv), *a.* [\langle *didact-ic* + *-ive*.] *Didactic*. [Rare.]

He is under the restraint of a formal or *didactic* hypocrisy.

Lamb, *Old and New Schoolmaster*.

didactyl, didactyle (di-dak'til), *a. and n.* [\langle Gr. *διδάκτυλος*, two fingers long or broad, lit. having two fingers, \langle *di-*, two-, + *δάκτυλος*, finger: see *dactyl*.] I. *a.* Having only two digits, as fingers or toes; two-fingered or two-toed: in the arthropods, applied to limbs which terminate in a forceps or chela. Also *bidactyl*.

II. *n.* An animal having two toes only on each foot, as the *Bradypus didactylus* or two-toed sloth.

didactylous (di-dak'ti-lus), *a.* [As *didactyl* + *-ous*.] Same as *didactyl*.

didapper (di-dap-er), *n.* [Also *diedapper, didopper* (also in restored forms *divedapper, dire-dopper*), \langle ME. **didopper, dydopper*, the same, with suffix of agent -*er*, as the older **diredoppe, devedoppe, dyvedap*, used by Wyclif (as *dipper*, i. e., *dipper*, by Purvey) to translate L. *mergulus* in Deut. xiv. 17 and Lev. xi. 17 (where the A. V., and also the R. V., has "pelican" and "cormorant"); \langle AS. *dūfedoppa*, a general term for a diving bird (used to translate L. *pelicanus*, pelican), \langle *dūfan*, dive, + *doppetan*, dip, dip: see *dire, dop, dopper, dip, dipper, dabchick*.] 1. The dabchick or little grebe of Europe, *Podiceps* or *Sylboecycus minor*.—2. One of sundry other small grebes, as the pied-billed dabchick, *Podilymbus podiceps*.

didascal (di-das'ka-lār), *a.* [As *didascal-ic* + *-ar*.] Same as *didascallic*. [Rare.]

didascallic (di-das'kal'ik), *a.* [= Sp. *didascalico* = Pg. It. *didascalico*, \langle Gr. *διδασκαλικός*, of

or for teaching, \langle *διδάσκαλος*, a teacher, \langle *διδάσκω*, teach: see *didactic*.] *Didactic*; preceptive; conveying instruction. [Rare.]

Under what species it may be comprehended, whether *didascallic* or heroic, I leave to the judgment of the critics.

Prior, *Solomon*, Pref.

Didascallic syllogism, a demonstrative syllogism.

didder (did'er), *v. i.* [E. dial., also *dither*, \langle ME. *dyderen*, also *dederen*, shiver, tremble with cold or fear. Another form with the same sense is E. dial. *dodder*, shiver, tremble, shake (cf. dial. *dadder*, confound, perplex), \langle ME. *daderen*, shiver, etc.; cf. redupl. *didder-dodder*, tremble; Icel. *dadra* (Haldorsen), *dadhra* (Cleasby), wag the tail. Similar but independent forms are *titter*² = *teeter*, and *totter*, q. v. See *diddle*¹ and *daddle*.] To shake; tremble; shiver with or as with cold. *Sherwood*.

He did cast a squinting look upon Goatsnosed *diddering* and shivering his chaps.

Urquhart, *tr. of Kakekalis*, lit. 20.

diddest (did'est). A rare and nearly obsolete form of *didst*.

diddle¹ (did'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *diddled*, ppr. *diddling*. [A var. of *didder*, the freq. suffixes -*er* and -*le* being interchangeable. Cf. *daddle*, and *dadder* mentioned under *didder*.] To dandle, as a child in walking; move rapidly up and down, or backward and forward; jog; shake. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

And when his forward strength began to bloom,
To see him *diddle* up and down the room!
O, who would think so sweet a babe as this
Should e'er be slain by a false-hearted kins?

Quarles, *Divine Fancies*, l. 4.

Lang may your elbow jink an *diddle*.

Burns, *Second Epistle to Davie*.

diddle² (did'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *diddled*, ppr. *diddling*. [A slang word, of obscure origin; perhaps \langle *diddle*¹, though the connection is not obvious. A connection with AS. *dyderian*, *bedyderian*, deceive, delude, is possible, but ME. forms are lacking.] To cheat; overreach by deception; swindle. [Slang.]

I should absolutely have *diddled* Hounslow if it had not been for her confounded pretty face fitting about my stupid brain.

Disraeli, *Young Duke*, li. 3.

diddler (did'l-er), *n.* [\langle *diddle*² + *-er*.] A cheat; a swindler. [Slang.]

didet. A Middle English form of *did*. See *do*¹.

diccahedra (di-dek-a-hē'dral), *a.* [\langle di-² + *decahedra*.] In *crystal*, having the form of a decahedron or ten-sided prism with pentahe-dral or five-sided bases.

didelph (di-delf), *n.* A member of the *Didelphina*; a marsupial.

Didelphia (di-del'fi-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., \langle Gr. *di-*, two-, + *δελφίς*, womb. Cf. *Didelphys*.] The *Marsupialia* or marsupial implacental mammals; one of the three subclasses of *Mammalia*, the other two being *Ornithodelphia* and *Monodelphia*. They have no placenta, and the womb double, whence the name—that is, the uterine dilatations of the oviducts continue through life distinct from each other, right and left, and open into two distinct vaginæ, which debouch in turn into a urogenital sinus, forming, with the termination of the rectum, a common cloaca embraced by the external sphincter muscle, and in the male lodging the penis, which thus appears to protrude from the anus. The female has usually an abdominal pouch or marsupium, formed by a fold of the skin of the belly, in which the mammary glands open, and into which the blind, naked, and imperfectly developed young are received and carried for some time hanging to the nipples. The scrotum of the male occupies a similar position. Both the marsupium and the scrotum are supported to some extent by the marsupial bones characteristic of this group, being ossifications in the tendon of the external oblique muscle of the abdomen, articulated with the pubes. A cremasteric muscle in relation with these bones acts in the female upon the mammary glands, effecting their compression, and consequently the flow of milk into the mouths of the helpless young. There are true teeth of two or three kinds. The coracoid is reduced to a process of the scapula, as in ordinary mammals, not reaching the sternum, as in monotremes. The corpus callosum is rudimentary or wanting, and the brain relatively small. The *Didelphia* are among the oldest known mammals, and formerly had an extensive range, but are now mainly confined to the Australian region, the American opossums offering the principal exception. Some of the extinct forms were of great size; the kangaroos are the largest living representatives. The marsupials are notable for their great physiological adaptation to all the modes of life of ordinary mammals, their structure being modified in relation to the carnivorous, the herbivorous, the rodent, and other habitudes, and their modes of progression and general economy being no less diverse. There is but one order, *Marsupialia* (which see).

didelphian, didelphic (di-del'fi-an, -fik), *a.* [\langle *Didelphia* + *-an, -ic*.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Didelphia*.

didelphid (di-del'fid), *n.* A member of the *Didelphia*; especially, one of the *Didelphyidae*.

Didelphyidae, *n. pl.* [NL.] See *Didelphyidae*.

didelphoid (di-del'foid), *a.* [\langle *Didelphia* + *-oid*.] Double, as the uterus in the subclass *Didelphia*.

Didelphyidae, **Didelphidae** (di-del-fī'-dē, di-del-fī-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Didelphys* + *-idae*.] A family of marsupial animals; the opossums. They have the feet pedimanous—that is, the hind feet as well as the fore with an opposable thumb, and thus fitted for grasping; all the toes clawed excepting the hallux; the tail generally long, scaly, and prehensile; and the pouch in some forms complete, in others rudimentary or wanting. The dental formula is: 5 incisors in each upper, 4 in each lower half-jaw; 1 canine, 3 premolars, and 4 molars in each half-jaw. The vertebral formula is: cervical 7, dorsal 13, lumbar 6, sacral 2, caudal 19 or more. The family is confined to America, where it alone represents the division of marsupial mammals. The leading genera are *Didelphys*, including most of the species, and *Chironectes*, the water-opossums. See *Didelphys*, *opossum*.

Didelphys (di-del'fis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *di-*, two-, + *delphs*, womb.] The typical and leading genus of marsupial placental mammals of the family *Didelphyidae*, containing the American opossums which are not web-footed. The genus formerly covered nearly or quite all the marsupials. The species are terrestrial and arboreal, but not aquatic, the water-opossums being separated under the name *Chironectes*. The pouch is usually well developed, as in the best-known species, *D. virginiana*, the common opossum of the United States, but is rudimentary in some of the South American forms. See *Didelphyidae*, *opossum*.

Didemnidæ (di-dem'ni-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Didemnum* + *-idæ*.] A family of compound ascidians, typified by the genus *Didemnum*, having the body divided into thoracic and abdominal portions, and the viscera mostly situated behind the branchial cavity.

Didemnum (di-dem'num), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *di-*, two-, + (f) *δῆμιον*, a bed.] A genus of ascidians, of the family *Botryllidæ*, or made the type of a family *Didemnidæ*. *D. candidum* is an example.

Dididae (dī'di-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Didus* + *-idae*.] A family of birds of which the dodo is the type. The leading genera are *Didus* and *Pezophaps*. See *dodo*.

didine (dī'din), *a.* [< NL. *didinus*, < *Didus*, *q. v.*] Pertaining to the genus *Didus* or family *Dididae*; being or resembling a dodo.

didn't (dī'dnt). A contraction of *did not*, in frequent colloquial use.

dido (dī'dō), *n.* [ME. *didō*; in allusion to the familiar tale of the trick played by *Dido*, the legendary queen of Carthage, in bargaining for as much land as could be covered by a hide, and cutting the hide into a long thin strip so as to inclose a large tract: L. *Dido*, Gr. *Διδώ*.] 1. An old story.

"This is a *Dido*," quoth this doctour, "a disours tale!"
Piers Plowman (C), xvi. 171.

2. A caper; a prank; a trick.—To cut a *dido*, to make mischief; play a prank; cut a caper.

Them Italian singers recitin' their jabber, showin' their teeth, and cuttin' *didoes* at a private concert.
Haliburton, Sam Slick in Eng.

didodecahedral (di-dō'dek-a-hē'dral), *a.* [< *di-* + *dodecahedral*.] In crystal, having the form of a dodecahedral prism with hexahedral bases.

didopper (did'op-ēr), *n.* Same as *didapper*.

didrachm (dī'dram), *n.* [< *didrachma*, *q. v.*] A silver coin of ancient Greece, of the value of two drachmæ. See *drachma*.

Their [earlier coins of Corcyra's] reverse-type is, in the case of *didrachmæ*, two figures of square or oblong shape, whereof one has in the midst a small square and the other a small rhombus or lozenge. *Nimis Chron.*, 3d ser., I. 6.

Before the age of Solon, Aeginetan *didrachmæ* averaging about 194 grs., would seem to have been the only money current in Attica as in Bœotia and Peloponnesus.
B. V. Head, *Historia Numorum*, Int., p. xlii.

didrachma (di-drak'mā), *n.* [LL., < Gr. *διδραχμή*, a double drachm, < *di-*, two-, + *δραχμή*, a drachm: see *drachm*.] Same as *didrachm*.

didrachmon (di-drak'mon), *n.* Same as *didrachm*.

didst (didst). The second person singular of the preterit of *do*, *do*.

diducement (di-dūs'ment), *n.* [< **diduce* (< L. *diducere*, draw apart, separate, < *di-*, dis-, apart, + *ducere*, draw; cf. *deduce* + *ment*.) A drawing apart; separation into distinct parts. *Bacon*.

diduction (di-duk'shon), *n.* [< L. *diductio* (< *diducere*, pp. *diductus*, draw apart: see *diducement*.) Separation by withdrawing one part from the other.

Those [strings] that within the bladder drew so as to hinder the *diduction* of its side. *Boyle*, Works, I. 165.

diductively (di-duk'tiv-ly), *adv.* By *diduction* or separation; inferentially.

There is scarce a popular error passant in our dayes which is not either directly expressed or *diductively* contained in this work (Pliny's Natural History).
Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Err.*, I. 8.

Didunculidæ (di-dung-kū'li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Didunculus* + *-idæ*.] A family of columbine birds, represented by the genus *Didunculus*.

Didunculineæ (di-dung-kū'li-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Didunculus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Columbidæ*, represented by the genus *Didunculus*.

Didunculus (di-dung'kū-lus), *n.* [NL., dim. of *Didus*, the generic name of the dodo. See *Didus*.] A remarkable genus of pigeons, constituting the subfamily *Didunculineæ* of the family *Columbidæ*, or made the type of a different family, *Didunculidæ*. It is considered to be the nearest living representative of the dodo, whence the name.



Tooth-billed Pigeon (*Didunculus strigirostris*).

The genus is also called *Gnathodon*, from the denticulation of the lower mandible. The tooth-billed pigeon of the Samoan islands, *D. strigirostris*, is the only species; it is already a rare bird, and is likely to become extinct. The color is blackish; the total length is about 14 inches; the beak, besides being toothed, is remarkably large and strong, with a very convex culmen, like that of a bird of prey.

Didus (dī'dus), *n.* [NL., Latinized form of *dodo*, altered to give it a classical look, as if after *Dido*, the mythical foundress of Carthage: see *dodo*.] The typical genus of *Dididae*, containing the extinct dodo of Mauritius, *D. ineptus*. The general character of the genus is columbine or pigeon-like, but the size was comparatively enormous, the body massive and unwieldy, the wings unfit for flight, and the beak stout and hooked. The genus has become extinct since 1650. See *dodo*.

Didymic comma. See *comma*, 5 (b).

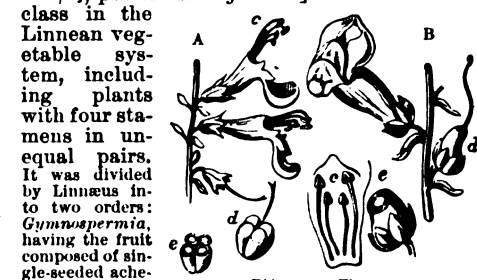
didymium (di-dim'i-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δίδυμος*, double, twofold, twin: see *didymous*.] 1. Chemical symbol, D or Di. A supposed element announced by Mosander in 1841, so named from being, as it were, the twin brother of lanthanum, previously discovered in the same minerals which yielded didymium, and from whose compounds those of didymium are separated with much difficulty. The most recent investigations have shown that didymium is not an element, but a mixture of two elementary substances.

2. [cap.] A genus of fungi belonging to the *Myxomycetes*. The sporangia have a double wall, which is covered externally with crystals of lime, either scattered or compacted into a separable crust.

didymous (did'i-mus), *a.* [< Gr. *δίδυμος*, double, twofold, twin, < *di-*, two-, + *δύο*, = E. *two*, + suffix *-ος*.] 1. In bot., twofold; twin; growing double, as the fruits of umbelliferous plants, the anthers of bedstraw, or the tubers of some orchids.—2. In zool., twain; paired; applied to two spots, spines, tubercles, etc., when they form a pair touching each other.—**Didymous wing-cell**, in entom., a wing-cell almost but not quite divided into two by a projecting short nervure.

didynam (did'i-nam), *n.* A plant of the class *Didynamia*.

Didynamia (did-i-nā'mi-ā), *n. pl.* [NL. (so named because the two larger stamens appear to dominate over the shorter), < Gr. *di-*, two-, + *δύναμις*, power: see *dynamic*.] The fourteenth class in the



Didynamous Flowers.

A. Angiospermia (*Tenacium Scorodonia*): c, stamens; d, divided ovary; e, section of ovary. B. Gymnospermia (*Antirrhinum majus*): c, stamens; d, capsule; e, section of capsule.

inclosed in an obvious seed-vessel. The first included most of the *Labiata* and *Verbenaceæ*, the latter many *Scrophulariaceæ*, etc.

didynamian, **didynamic** (did-i-nā'mi-an, -nam'ik), *a.* [< *Didynamia* + *-an*, *-ic*.] Same as *didynamous*.

didynamous (di-din'a-mus), *a.* [< NL. **didynamus*, < Gr. *di-*, two-, + *δύναμις*, power. Cf. *Didynamia*.] In bot., in two unequal pairs: applied to flowers having four stamens in two unequal pairs, as most *Labiata*, etc.; specifically, belonging to the class *Didynamia*.

didynamy (di-din'a-mi), *n.* [< NL. **didynamia*, < **didynamus*: see *didynamous*.] In bot., the condition of being in two unequal pairs, as stamens.

die (dī), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *died*, ppr. *dying*. [Early mod. E. also *dye* (and dial., Sc., etc., *dee*); < ME. *dien*, *dyen*, *deien*, *deyen*, *deggen*, *degen*, *digen*, etc. (not in AS., where 'die' was expressed by *swellan* (see *swell*) or *steorfan* (see *starve*); but the derived forms *dead*, *dead*, and *death*, death, occur), < Icel. *deyja* (strong verb, pret. *dō*, pp. *dáinn*) = Goth. **diwan* (strong verb, pret. **dau*, pp. *diwans*, found only as an adj. used as a noun, *thata diwano*, the mortal, mortality, and in deriv. *undiwanei*, immortality); the other Teut. forms are weak: Norw. *döya* = Sw. *dö* = Dan. *dö* = OS. *dōian* = OHG. MHG. *tuwen*, *die* (cf. Goth. *af-daujan*, harass, distress, OFries. *deia*, *deja*, kill), < Teut. **dau*, whence also ult. E. *dead* and *death*, *q. v.* Cf. O Bulg. *daviti* = Bohem. *daviti* = Russ. *daviti*, choke, = Lith. *doviti*, plague, vex.]. 1. To cease to live; lose or part with life; expire; suffer death; perish: said of sentient beings, and used absolutely (as, all must *die*), or with *of*, *by*, or *from*, to express the cause of death, or with *for* to express the object or occasion of dying: as, to *die* of small-pox, or *by* violence; to *die* for one's country.

There *died* Seynte Johnne, and was buried behynde the highe Awtiere, in a Tounge. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 22.

Christ *died* for our sins. 1 Cor. xv. 3.

And what we call to *die*, is not to appear
Or be the thing that formerly we were.

Dryden, Pythagorean Philos., I. 392.

"Whom the gods love *dies* young," was said of yore.
Byron, Don Juan, iv. 12.

Every individual eventually *dies* from inability to withstand some environing action.

H. Spencer, Study of Sociol., p. 339.

2. To lose vital power or action; become devitalized or dead: said of plants or parts of plants, as a decayed tree or a withered limb or stem: as, certain plants *die* down to the ground annually, while their roots live.—3. To sink; faint.

His heart *died* within him, and he became as a stone.
1 Sam. xxv. 37.

Hence—4. To come to an end or come to nothing; cease, or cease to exist; perish; be lost.

When I look upon the tombs of the great, every emotion of envy *dies* in me.

Addison, Thoughts in Westminster Abbey.

Whatever pleasure any man may take in spreading whispers, he will find greater satisfaction by letting the secret *die* within his own breast. *Spectator*.

Nothing *died* in him

Save courtesy, good sense, and proper trust.

Browning, Ring and Book, II. 130.

5. To come to an end gradually; become extinct by degrees; vanish by or as if by death: usually with *away*, *out*, or *down*.

For 'tis much if a Ship sails a Mile before either the Wind *dyes* wholly away, or at least shifts about again to the South. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. iii. 6.

So gently shuts the eye of day;

So *dies* a wave along the shore.

Mrs. Barbauld, Death of the Virtuous.

There, waves that, hardly weltering, *die* away,

Tip their smooth ridges with a softer ray.

Wordsworth, Evening Walk.

The living airs of middle night

Died round the bulb as he sung.

Tennyson, Arabian Nights.

The system of bribery did not long survive the ministry of Lord North. It may not have wholly *died out*; and has probably since been resorted to on rare and exceptional occasions.

Sir E. May, Const. Hist. Eng., I. vi.

In the course of his ten years' attendance, all the inmates *died out* two or three times, and were replaced by new ones.

O. W. Holmes, Old Vol. of Life, p. 2.

6. To become less and less subject to, or cease to be under the power or influence of, a thing: followed by *to* or *unto*: as, to *die* to sin.—7. To languish with affection or love.

The young men acknowledged that they *died* for Rebecca. *Tatler*.

8. To be consumed with a great yearning or desire; be very desirous; desire keenly or greatly: as, she was just *dying* to go. [Colloq.]—

9. In *theol.*, to be cut off from the presence or favor of God; suffer eternal punishment in the world to come.

So long as God shall live, so long shall the damned *die*.
Hakewill, Apology.

To die away. (a) See def. 5. (b) To languish with pleasure or tenderness.

To sounds of heav'nly harps she *dies away*,
And melts in visions of eternal day.

Pope, Eloisa to Abelard, l. 221.

To die game, to maintain a bold, resolute, and defiant spirit to the last.

Nor should we forget the game-cock, supplying as it does a word of eulogy to the mob of roughts who witness the hanging of a murderer, and who half condone his crime if he *dies game*. *H. Spencer, Study of Sociol., p. 186.*

Weeds have this virtue: they are not easily discouraged; they never lose heart entirely; they *die game*.
J. Burroughs, Notes of a Walker, iii.

To die hard. (a) To suffer, struggle, or resist in dying; be long in dying; part reluctantly with life. (b) To die in a hardened or impenitent state.

That there are now and then instances of men who, after leading very dissolute lives, have yet *died hard*, as the phrase is, without any seeming concern for what was past, or dread of what was to follow.

Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. xvi.

To die in harness, to die while actively engaged in one's work.

I recommend all in whom consumption is hereditary, whose occupation is in the open air, to take to heart the motto of this man, to make up their minds to *die in harness*.
Dr. Richardson, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXX. 91.

To die in the last ditch, to fight to the end, preferring death to defeat.

"There is one certain means," replied the Prince (William of Orange), "by which I can be sure never to see my country's ruin—I will *die in the last ditch*."
Hume, Hist. Eng., 1672.

To die in the paint, to die in the attempt.

Amongst whom were a v. M. women, wholly bent to revenge the villainies done to their persons by the Romans, or to *die in the pynne*.
Holinshed, Chron. (ed. 1577).

To die off, to die quickly, or in rapid succession or large numbers.

It is usual with sick Men coming from the Sea, where they have nothing but the Sea-Air, to *die off* as soon as ever they come within the view of the Land.

Dampier, Voyages, I. 113.

To die out. See def. 5.—**To die the death** (an intensive form for *die*), to die without fail; die in a predestined or threatened manner.

Of y^e tree of knowledge of good and bad as that thou eate not: for euen y^e same day thou eatest of it thou shalt *dye* y^e death.
Gen. ii. 17 (1561).

Either to *die the death*, or to abjure
For ever the society of men.

Shak., M. N. D., I. 1.

=**Syn. 1. Die, Expire, Decease, Perish.** *To die* is to cease to live, part with life, or become dead from any cause, and under any circumstances; it is the plainest and most direct of the words. *Expire* is often used as a softer word than *die*; it means to breathe out the life or emit the last breath. *Decease* is a euphemism, like *expire*, but is often an affection. *Perish* represents death as occurring under harsh circumstances of some sort, as violence or neglect; it emphasizes the idea of finality.

There taught us how to live; and (Oh! too high
The price for knowledge) taught us how to *die*.

Tickell, Death of Addison, l. 82.

One kiss the maiden gives, one last,
Long kiss, which she *expires* in giving.

Moore, Paradise and the Peri.

The thrice three Muses mourning for the death
Of learning, late *deceas'd* in beggary.

Shak., M. N. D., v. 1.

Prostrate the beauteous ruin lies, and all
That shared its shelter *perish* in its fall.

W. Pitt, Poetry of Anti-Jacobin, No. 36.

die², v. and n. An obsolete spelling of *dyel*.
die³ (di), n.; pl., in the 1st sense, dice (dis); in the remaining senses, dies (diz). In def. 2 the word hardly admits of a plural. [The mod. sing. form *die* is due to the peculiar form of the pl., *dice*, ME. *dys*, etc. (see *dice*); the sing. would otherwise be **dec*, < ME. *dec*, a die, < OF. *de*, earlier *det*, pl. *dez*, F. *dé* = Pr. *dat* = Sp. *pe*, It. *dado*, a die, cube, pedestal (whence E. *dado*, q. v.) (cf. ML. *dadus*, a die, after the Rom. forms), < L. *datum*, lit. what is given, but taken in the sense of 'what is cast or thrown,' neut. of *datus*, pp. of *dare*, give, in many phrases used as equiv. to 'cast' or 'throw' (cf. G. *würfel*, a die, < *werfen*, throw). Thus *die³* is a doublet of *date¹*, *datum*, and *dado*: see *date¹*.] 1. A small cube marked on its faces with spots numbering from one to six, used in gaming by being thrown from a box or the hand, the chance being decided by the highest number of spots turned up, and in several other ways. The numbers on opposite faces of a die always add up to 7, but otherwise there is no uniformity in the arrangement of the numbers. The number of dice used is either one, two, three, or five, according to the game.



Roman Die, found in the south of France.

I have set my life upon a cast,
And I will stand the hazard of the *die*.
Shak., Rich. III., v. 4.

'Tis a precious craft to play with a false *die*
Before a cunning gamester.

Middleton and Rowley, Changeling, iv. 1.

Will ye gae to the cards or *dice*,
Or to a tavern fine?
Young Hunting (Child's Ballads, III. 296).

Herodotus attributes both *dice* and chess to the Lydians, a people of Asia; in which part of the world, it is most probable, they originated at some very remote but uncertain period.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 403.

2t. Hazard; chance.

Such is the *die* of war.

Spenser, F. Q.

3. Any small cube or square block.

Young creatures have learned spelling of words by having them pasted upon little flat tablets or *dies*.
Watts.

4. In arch., the cubical part of a pedestal between its base and cornice. See cut under *dado*.

Thus Rauch's monument of Frederick the Great at Berlin is . . . an equestrian colossus raised high upon two *dies*, of which, in each, the four faces are covered with paneled bas-reliefs; and around the lower *die*, upon an elevated stylobate, are grouped four equestrian figures on the corners, and between them twenty figures on foot, all colossal.
N. A. Rev., CXXI. 284.

5. An engraved stamp used for stamping a design, etc., in some softer material, as in coining money.

Such variety of *dies*, made use of by Wood in stamping his money, makes the discovery of counterfeiters more difficult.
Swift.

Sighing that Nature formed but one such man,
And broke the *die*—in moulding Sheridan.

Byron, Death of Sheridan, l. 117.

6. One of two or more pieces of hardened steel forming together a female screw for cutting the threads of screws. In use they are fitted into a groove in a contrivance called a die-stock, and are generally adjustable, so that one die may cut screws of different diameters.

7. In metal-working, a bed-plate or disk having an opening in the center, used in a punching-machine to support the metal from which any piece is punched.—**8. A knife by which blanks of any desired shape and size are cut out, as in the sole-shaped cutting-dies used in shoe-factories.**—**Bit-brace die.** See *bit-brace*.—**Counter die,** an upper die or stamp.—**Loaded dice,** dice made heavier on one side than the others by the fraudulent insertion of a bit of lead, so that the highest number of spots shall be turned up when the dice are thrown in playing.

Professed gamblers . . . will not trust to the determination of fortune, but have recourse to many nefarious arts to circumvent the unwary; hence we hear of *loaded dice*, and dice of the high cut.

Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 404.

Open-die machine, a screw-threading machine having movable cutting-dies fitting in blocks in the traveling die-head, thus saving time in fitting in different dies. An insertable steel block with a universal clinch to hold taps is provided for converting the machine quickly into a nut-tapper.—**The die is cast,** the affair is decided; the fate of the person or thing in question is settled; there is no recalling the act.—**The whole box and dice,** the whole number of persons or things. [Slang.]

die³ (di), v. t.; pret. and pp. died, ppr. dying. [*< dic³, n.*] To mold or form with a die or with dies.

Every machine-made shoe also has an "inner-sole" *died* out or moulded to correspond in shape with the "outer sole."
Harper's Mag., LXX. 282.

die-away (di'a-wā'), a. [Adj. use of phrase *die away*. See *die¹*, 5.] Languid; languishing; expiring.

As a girl she had been . . . so romantic, with such a soft, sweet, *die-away* voice.
Miss Edgeworth, Helen, xix.
Pray do not give us any more of those *die-away* Italian airs.
Kingsley, Alton Locke, xiv.

dieb (dēb), n. A species of wild dog, *Canis anthus*, found in northern Africa.

die-back (di'bak), n. A disease affecting trees, particularly prevalent in the orange-plantations of Florida, causing the trees to die at the top.
Fallows.

diecian (di-ē'shan), a. Same as *diacious*.

diecious, dieciously, etc. See *diacious*.

diedo (dē-ā-dō), n. A Spanish long measure, the 16th part of the foot of Burgos, equal to 0.7 of an English inch.

diedral (di-ē'dral), a. Same as *dihedral*.

Dieffenbachia (dē-fen-bak'i-ā), n. [NL., from the proper name *Dieffenbach*.] A genus of plants, of the natural order *Araceæ*, natives of tropical America. There are half a dozen species, of which two, *D. Seguine* and *D. picta*, are well-known decorative plants in greenhouses, varying exceedingly in the color and form of the foliage. The roots, as in many other plants of the order, are very acrid and caustic, and the name *dumb-cane* has been given to *D. Seguine* in the West Indies, from its effect upon the speech when its root is bitten.

diegesis (di-ē-jē'sis), n. [NL., < Gr. *διήγησις*, narration, < *διηγέσθαι*, set forth in detail, narrate, < *diá*, through, + *hēgíōdhai*, lead.] In *rhet.*, that part of an oration in which the speaker makes his statement of facts; the narration (which see).

die-holder (di'hól'dér), n. A form of chuck, consisting of a head-clutch or clamp, for dies in a stock, brace, or machine. *E. H. Knight.*

dielectric (di-ē-lek'trik), a. and n. [*< di-* for Gr. *diá*, through, + *electric*.] **I. a.** Transmitting electric effects without conduction; non-conducting.—**Dielectric after-working,** a term used by Boltzmann for the phenomenon called by Faraday *residual charge* or *electric absorption*. See *residual*.—**Dielectric capacity.** Same as *specific inductive capacity* (which see, under *capacity*).

II. n. A substance through or across which electric force is acting. The walls of a Leyden jar; the intervening medium, solid, liquid, or gaseous, between the plates of a condenser; and the insulating sheath around the conductor of a telegraph-cable, are examples of dielectrics. Electric induction across a dielectric causes a stress in it which, if great enough, will produce rupture. The maximum intensity of this stress which the material can bear is called its *dielectric strength*. When the dielectric strength of the air between two clouds, or between a cloud and the earth, is unable to withstand the electric forces, a flash of lightning takes place. The fracture of stones in buildings, of trees, etc., in a thunderstorm are illustrations of the effect of excessive dielectric stress.

Until this subject (induction) was investigated by Faraday, the intervening non-conducting body or *dielectric* was supposed to be purely negative, and the effect was attributed to the repulsion at a distance of the electrical fluid. Faraday showed that these effects differed greatly according to the *dielectric* that was interposed.

W. R. Grove, Corr. of Forces, p. 85.

Dielytra (di-el'i-trā), n. [NL., < Gr. *di-*, two-, + *ελυτρον*, sheath, shard: see *elytrum*.] Same as *Dicentra*.

Diemenia (dē-mē'ni-ā), n. [NL., named from Van Diemen's Land.] A genus of venomous serpents, of the family *Elapidae*. *D. reticularia* is an example.

dien (di'en), n. An abbreviation of *diencephalon*.

diencephalon (di-en-sef'-al), n. Same as *diencephalon*. See extract under *encephal*.

diencephalic (di'en-sef'-al-ik or di-en-sef'-a-lik), a. [*< diencephalon* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the diencephalon. Also *diencephalic*.

diencephalon (di-en-sef'-a-lon), n.; pl. diencephala (-lā). [NL., < Gr. *diá*, through, + *ἐνκέφαλος*, brain: see *encephalon*.] In anat., the inter-brain or middle brain, otherwise known as the *deutocerebrum* and *thalamencephalon*. It is that encephalic segment or division of the brain which lies between the mesencephalon and the prosencephalon, and consists chiefly of the optic thalami; its cavity is the third ventricle, or *diacolla*. Also *dienecephal*.

dier¹ (di'er), n. One who dies, or is about to die. [Rare.]

Aur. I should be dead

Before you were laid out!

Lac. Now lie upon thee for a hasty *dier*!

Middleton, More Dissemblers Besides Women, I. 1.

"I suppose I'm a *dier*," she said to me; "I used to think I never should die."
Nineteenth Century, XXII. 889.

dier², n. See *dier*.

diæresis, diæresis (di-er'e-sis), n. [= F. *diérèse* = Sp. *diéresis* = Pg. *diéresis* = It. *dièresi*, < LL. *diarresis*, < Gr. *διαίρεσις*, a division, distinction, separation, < *diápeiv*, divide, distinguish, separate, < *diá*, apart, + *aipeiv*, take.] 1. The separate pronunciation of two vowels usually united as a diphthong; by extension of meaning, separate pronunciation of any two adjacent vowels, or the consequent division of one syllable into two. See *dialysis* and *distractio*, 8.—2. The sign (·) regularly placed over the second of two contiguous vowels to indicate that they are pronounced separately; the same sign used for other purposes. The diæresis is used most frequently over *e* preceded by *a* or *o*, in distinction from the diphthongs or digraphs *æ* and *œ*. In Greek manuscripts these dots were frequently written over *i* and *u* beginning a word or a syllable, thus serving also to show that they did not form the close of a diph-



Diemenia reticularia.

thong (as, et, ot, ut, ov, ou), and their modern use is an extension of this. The employment of the diereasis to mark the full pronunciation of the letters *-ed*, as termination of the preterit and past participle (for instance, *praised*), though sometimes seen, is not established usage, the acute or grave accent being more common. A similar sign consisting of dots is used merely as a diacritical mark, as in the notation of pronunciation in this book (for instance, *ā, ō, ū*). A similar mark is used in German to indicate the umlaut. See *umlaut*.

3. In *pros.*, the division made in a line or a verse by coincidence of the end of a foot and the end of a word; especially, such a division at the close of a colon or rhythmic series. It is strictly distinct from, but often included under, *cesura* (which see).—4. In *pathol.*, a solution of continuity, as an ulcer or a wound.

diuretic, diaretic (di-ē-ret'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. διαρηκτικός*, divisive, separative, *< διαίρετος*, divided, *< διαίρειν*, divide: see *diereasis*.] In *med.*, having power to divide, dissolve, or corrode; escharotic; corrosive.

Diervilla (di-ēr-vil'g), *n.* [NL.; named from M. Dierville, who sent it from Canada to Tournefort.] A shrubby genus of the natural order *Caprifoliaceae*, including 7 species, natives of North America, China, and Japan. They are nearly allied to the honeysuckle, but have a funnel-shaped or campanulate corolla and a two-celled capsule. The genus includes the bush-honeysuckle, *D. trifida*, of the eastern United States, with yellow flowers, and the *D. japonica* of eastern Asia, many showy varieties of which are frequent in cultivation, more usually known as species of *Weigela*.



Diervilla japonica.

dies fausti (di'ēz fās'ti). [*L.*: *dies*, pl. of *dies*, day; *fausti*, masc. pl. of *faustus* for '*favustus*, favorable, fortunate, *< favere*, favor: see *favor*.] Auspicious days; days which the ancient Romans considered lucky, and on which, therefore, the pretors could administer justice and the comitia could be held: contrasted with *dies infausti*, inauspicious or unlucky days.

dies sinker (di'sing'kēr), *n.* An engraver of dies for stamping or embossing.

dies-sinking (di'sing'king), *n.* The process of engraving dies for stamping coins, medals, etc.

diēsis (di'ē-sis), *n.* [= *F. diēse*, formerly *diēsis*, = *Sp. diēsi* = *Pg. It. diēsis*, *< L. diēsis*, *< Gr. διέσις*, a sending through, discharge; in music, a semitone, later a quarter-tone, taken by Aristotle for the least subdivision or unit of musical intervals; *< διέβαιναι*, send through, let through, *< διά*, through, + *βαίνω*, send.] 1. In *Gr. music*, the Pythagorean semitone, being the difference between a fourth and two major tones, represented by the ratio 256 : 243. Also used of two theoretical subdivisions of a major tone, amounting respectively to about a third or a fourth of a tone, called the *chromatic* and the *enharmonic diēsis*. 2. In *modern music*, the difference between an octave and three major thirds, represented by the ratio 128 : 125. Also called the *modern enharmonic diēsis*.—3. In *printing*, the mark †, commonly called *double dagger*. See *dagger*¹.

dies nefasti (di'ēz nē-fas'ti). [*L.*: *dies*, pl. of *dies*, day; *nefasti*, pl. of *nefastus*, not lawful, *< ne-*, not, + *fastus*, allowing judgment to be pronounced, *fasti*, pl., a court-day: see *fasti*.] In *Rom. law*, days on which judgment could not be pronounced; blank days. See *feriae*.

dies non (di'ēz non). [*L.*, abbr. of *dies non juridicus*, not a court day; *dies*, a day; *non*, not; *juridicus*, of a court, juridical: see *dial*, *non-*, and *juridical*.] In *law*, a day on which courts are not held, as Sunday, etc.; a blank day.

die-stock (di'stok), *n.* A contrivance for holding the dies used in screw-cutting. It is made in various forms.

diet¹ (di'et), *n.* [*< ME. diete*, *< OF. diete*, *F. diète* = *Pr. Sp. Pg. It. dieta* = *D. diēt* = *G. diät* = *Dan. diæt* = *Sw. diät* = *Pol. dyet* = *Russ. dieta*, *< L. diēta*, LL. and ML. also *dieta*, and sometimes *zeta*, *zeta*, a prescribed manner of living, diet, a dwelling-place, summer-house, etc., ML. also food, *< Gr. διαίτα*, manner

of living, esp. a prescribed manner of living, diet, also a dwelling, perhaps *< *diēiv*, supposed orig. form of *diēiv*, contr. *diēiv*, live, perhaps = *Skt. √ jiv* = *Zend √ ji*, live, akin to *L. vivus* = *E. quick*, living: see *quick*, *vivid*, *vital*, etc.] 1. Food and drink; specifically, food considered in relation to its quality and effects: as, milk is a wholesome article of *diet*.

He saw she would not mend,
Nor that she would be quiet,
Neither for strokes nor locking up,
Nor yet for want of *dyet*.
Taming of a Shrew (Child's Ballads, VIII. 186).

This bread and water hath our diet been.

Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, III. 4.

I will suffer one to keep me in *diet*, another in apparel, another in physic, another to pay my house-rent.

Dekker and Webster, Westward Ho, IV. 1.

Good broth with good keeping do much now and then;

Good *diet* with wisdom best comforteth men. *Tusser*.

2. A course of food regulated by a physician or by medical rules; food prescribed for the prevention or cure of disease, and limited in kind and quantity; dietetic regimen; dietary.

I commend rather some *diet* for certain seasons than frequent use of physic. *Bacon*, Regimen of Health.

3. Allowance of provision; supply of food.

For his *diet*, there was a continual *diet* given him of the king of Babylon. *Jer. III. 34*.

I dined at the Comptroller's [of the Household]; . . . it was said it should be the last of the public *diets* or tables at Court. *Evelyn*, Diary, Aug. 20, 1663.

4. Allowance for expenses of living.

The allowances of the ambassador, or, as they were called, his *diets*, were ever unpaid; and he was reduced to sell his lands in England to keep himself abroad.

R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., xix.

= *Syn.* 1. Subsistence, fare, provision.—2. Regimen.

diet¹ (di'et), *v.* [*< ME. dieten* (cf. *Gr. διαίρειν*, v.); from the noun.] 1. *trans.* 1. To provide diet or food for; feed; nourish. [Rare.]

Nor sent thy Spouse this Token to destroy
Thine Eye's, but *diet* them with sparkling joy.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, III. 76.

2. To prescribe food for; regulate the food or regimen of.

1st Lord. We shall not then have his company to-night.
2d Lord. Not till after midnight; for he is *dieted* to his hour. *Shak.*, All's Well, IV. 3.

We have *dieted* a healthy body into a consumption by plying it with physic instead of food.

Swift, Conduct of the Allies.

II. *intrans.* 1. To eat; feed.

Spare Fast, that oft with gods doth *diet*.

Milton, Il Penseroso, l. 46.

Inbred worm,
That *diets* on the brave in battle fall'n.

Cowper, Illad, xxiv.

2. To eat according to rules prescribed: as, to *diet* in an attack of dyspepsia.

diet² (di'et), *n.* [*< OF. diete*, *F. diète* = *Sp. Pg. It. dieta*, *< ML. diēta*, *diēta*, a public assembly (orig. one held on a set day), a set day of trial, a day's journey; the same in form as *dieta*, *diēta*, a prescribed manner of living, diet, but no doubt regarded as a derivative (a quasi pp. fem. noun) of *L. diēs*, a day: see *dial*. Cf. *D. riksdag* = *G. reichstag* = *Dan. rigsdag* = *Sw. riksdag*, the national assembly, lit. the diet of the realm; *tag*, etc., = *E. day*.] 1. A meeting, as of dignitaries or delegates, held from day to day for legislative, political, ecclesiastical, or municipal purposes; meeting; session: specifically applied by English and French writers to the legislative assemblies in the German empire, Austria, etc. The Diet or Reichstag of the old Roman-German empire was the meeting of the estates. Its sessions often received specific titles from the places in which they were held: as, the *Diets of Worms*, 1495 and 1521; the *Diet of Augsburg*, 1530. The Diet sat in three colleges: (1) that of the electoral princes; (2) that of the princes, in two benches, the temporal and the spiritual; and (3) that of the imperial cities. Each college deliberated by itself, the agreement of all three, with the assent of the emperor, being necessary. See *Reichstag* and *Landtag*.

2. The discharge of some part of ministerial duty at a fixed time: as, a *diet* of examination; a *diet* of visitation. [*Scotch*.]—3. An excursion; a journey.

Sum of the conspirators, who hard tell of the king's *dyett*, followed fast to Leith etir him.

Pittcottie, Chron. of Scotland (ed. 1728), p. 212.

Desertion of the diet. See *desertion*.—**Diet of compenance**, in *Scots law*, the day on which a party in a civil or criminal process is cited to appear in court.—**To desert the diet.** See *desert*¹.

dietal (di'e-tal), *a.* [*< diet*² + *-al*.] Pertaining or belonging to a diet or assembly.

Until the putting in execution of the consequent *Dietal* decree, this port [is] to be made use of by the ships of war of both powers.

Lowie, Bismarck, II. 568.

dietarian (di-ē-tā-ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [*< dietary* + *-an*.] 1. *a.* Relating to a dieting or to a dietary.

II. *n.* One who adheres to a certain or prescribed diet; one who considers the regulation of a course of food as important for the preservation of health; a dietetist.

dietary (di'ē-tā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [*< LL. *dietarius*, adj. (used as noun, a valet), *< diēta*, diet, etc.: see *diet*¹, *n.*] 1. *a.* Pertaining to diet or the rules of diet.

Lord Henry would not listen to statistics, *dietary* tables, commissioners' rules, sub-commissioners' reports.

Disraeli, Coningsby.

II. *n.*; pl. *dietaries* (-riz). 1. A system or course of diet; a system of rules of diet.

To be ruid bi this *dietarie* [read *dietarie*] do thil diligence,

For it techith good diete & good gouernance.

Babees Book (E. E. T. 8.), p. 54.

From Dr. William Lambe, of Warwick, a friend of the poet Landor, Mr. Newton had learnt the fatal effects of our flesh-meat *dietary*.

E. Douden, Shelley, I. 307.

2. An allowance and regulation of food, especially for the inmates of a hospital, prison, or poorhouse.

diet-book (di'et-buk), *n.* A diary; a journal.

It [conscience] is a *diet-booke*, wherein the sinnes of everie day are written.

Epistle of a Christian Brother (1624), p. 25.

diet-bread (di'et-bred), *n.* 1. A delicate sweet cake, formerly much esteemed in England.—2. A name given to various fine breads suitable for invalids.

diet-drink (di'et-drink), *n.* Medicated liquor; drink prepared with medicinal ingredients.

The observation will do that better than the lady's *diet-drinks*, or apothecary's medicines.

Locke.

Lisbon diet-drink, a celebrated medicinal draught resembling the compound tincture of sarsaparilla.

dieter (di'e-tēr), *n.* [*< diet*¹ + *-er*.] 1. One who diets.—2. One who prescribes rules for eating; one who prepares food by dietetic rules.

He cut our roots in characters,
And sauc'd our broth, as Juno had been sick
And he her *dieter*. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, IV. 2.

dietetic (di-ē-tet'ik), *a.* [= *F. diététique* = *Sp. diétético* = *Pg. It. dietetico* (cf. *D. diētetisch* = *G. diätetisch* = *Dan. diætetisk* = *Sw. diätetisk*), *< LL. diäteticus*, *< Gr. διαητητικός*, of or for diet, *< διαίρειν*, follow a certain diet, *< διαίρα*, diet: see *diet*¹, *n.*] Pertaining to diet; specifically, relating to medical rules for regulating the kind and quantity of food to be eaten.

This book of Cheyne's became the subject of conversation, and produced even sects in the *dietetick* philosophy.

Arbuthnot, Alimenta, Pref.

dietetical (di-ē-tet'i-kal), *a.* [*< dietetic* + *-al*.] Same as *dietetic*.

He received no other counsel than to refrain from cold drink, which was but a *dietetical* caution.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.

I have seen palates, otherwise not uninstructed in *dietetical* elegancies, sup it up with avidity.

Lamb, Chimney-Sweepers.

dietetically (di-ē-tet'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a dietetical manner. *Imp. Diet.*

dietetics (di-ē-tet'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *dietetic*: see *-ics*. Cf. *LL. diätetice*, *< Gr. διαητητική* (sc. τέχνη, art), dietetics.] That department of medicine which relates to the regulation of diet.

To suppose that deciding whether a mathematical or a classical education is the best is deciding what is the proper curriculum, is much the same thing as to suppose that the whole of *dietetics* lies in determining whether or not bread is more nutritive than potatoes!

H. Spencer, Education, p. 28.

dietetist (di-ē-tet'ist), *n.* [= *F. diététiste* = *Pg. dietetista*; as *dietet-ic* + *-ist*.] One who lays great stress upon diet; a physician who gives the first place to dietetics in the treatment of disease. *Dunglison*.

dietic (di-et'ik), *a.* and *n.* [*< diet*¹ + *-ic*. Cf. *dietetic*.] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to diet; dietetic: used to note those diseases which are caused by or connected with the use of improper or bad food.

II. *n.* A course of diet. [Rare.]

Gentle *dietics* or healing applications.

Bp. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 307.

dietical (di-et'i-kal), *a.* [*< dietic* + *-al*.] Same as *dietic*.

The three fountains of physick, namely, *dietical*, churgical, and pharmaceutical.

Chilmead, tr. of Ferrand's Love and Melancholy (1640),

pp. 237.

dietine (di'e-tin), *n.* [*< F. diétine*, dim. of *diète*, diet: see *diet*².] A diet of inferior rank; specifically, in *Polish hist.*, one of the local assemblies of the nobility, which met to elect deputies to the national diet and to receive the reports of their actions.



Die-stock.

Ladislaus . . . called an assembly of prelates, barons, and military gentlemen, in their respective provinces, in order to obtain an additional tribute. These provincial assemblies gave birth to the *dietines*; they now . . . only elect the nuncios or representatives for the diet.
J. Adams, Works, IV. 363.

Poland was torn by factions: its diets and *dietines* were hotbeds of intrigue.
Edinburgh Rev., CLXVI. 523.

dieting (di'e-ting), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *diet*, *v.*]
1. The act of eating or taking nourishment.

You know not how delicate the imagination becomes by *dieting* with antiquity day after day.
Shelley, in Dowden, II. 256.

2. The act or process of subjecting to a diet or regimen.

It's the *dieting* and rubbing of the race-horse that makes him thin as a flash, that he may be as swift too.
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 333.

dietist (di'e-tist), *n.* [*< diet* + *-ist*.] One skilled in diet. *Quarterly Rev.*

dietitian (di'e-tish'an), *n.* [*< diet* + *-itian* for *-ician*.] Same as *dietist*. *Quarterly Rev.* [Rare.]
diet-kitchen (di'et-kich'en), *n.* An establishment, usually connected with a dispensary or with the outdoor department of a hospital, for preparing and dispensing suitable diet for invalids, especially among the poor.

dietrichite (di'trich-it), *n.* [After the French mineralogist *Dietrich* (1748-93).] A hydrous sulphate of aluminium, zinc, and iron, occurring as a recent formation at Felső-Bánya in Hungary.

Dieu et mon droit (dié ā mōn drwō). [F.: *Dieu*, < *L.* *deus*, a god; *et*, < *L.* *et*, and; *mon*, < *L.* *meus*, mine, < *me*, me; *droit*, < *ML.* *directum*, right: see *deity*, *me*, *direct*, *adroit*.] Literally, "God and my right," the watchword of Richard I. of England at the battle of Gisors in 1195, and adopted as the motto on the royal arms of England.

dieu-garde, *n.* [F. *Dieu garde*, God keep or save (you); as a noun, "un *dieu-gard*, a salutation, or a God save you" (Cotgrave): *Dieu*, God; *garde*, keep, save, guard: see *deity* and *guard*.] A form of salutation or asseveration.

And in this faith desires to be numbered in your familie, so in your studies to attend, as your least hecke may be his *dieu-garde*.
Florio, It. Dict., Ep. Ded.

His master Harding could not produce so much as a probability of any vow anciently required or undertaken, whether by beek or *dieu-gard*.
Bp. Hall, Works, IX. 278.

diewt, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *die*.

die-work (di'werk), *n.* Surface ornamentation of metal by means of dies, upon which the metal is forced. The process is employed for metal in either a heated or a cold state: when executed upon cold metal, the work usually requires chasing to complete it.

diezeugmenon (di-e-züg-me-non), *n.* [Gr. *diezeugmenon*: see *diaceutic*.] In *Gr. music*, the lower tetrachord of the upper octave in the two-octave or greater perfect system.

dis- 1. The assimilated form of *dis-* before *f*. See *dis-*.—2. A form of *de-* before *f*. See *de-*.

diffamet, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete (Middle English) form of *defume*.

diffamed (di-fāmd'), *p. a.* [Pp. of *diffame*, *v.*] In *her.*: (a) Same as *defamed*. (b) Turned toward the sinister: said of an animal, especially a beast of prey, used as a bearing. [Rare.]

diffarreation (di-far-ē-ā-shōn), *n.* [*< LL.* *diffarreatio* (*n.*), < *L.* *dis-*, apart, + *farreatio* (*n.*), for the more common *L.* *confarreatio* (*n.*), the use of spelt-cake in the marriage ceremony: see *confarreation*.] The parting of a cake made of spelt: a ceremony among the Romans at the divorce of man and wife. See *confarreation*.

diffencet, *n.* An obsolete form of *defense*.

diffendit, *v.* An obsolete form of *defend*.

differ (dif'er), *v.* [*< ME.* *differen* = *F.* *différer* = *Sp.* *diferir* = *Pg.* *diferir* = *It.* *differire*, < *L.* *differre*, carry apart, put off, defer (intr. *differ*, be different), < *dis-*, apart, + *ferre* = *E.* *bear*¹; cf. *Gr.* *διαφέρω*, carry apart, *differ* (> *διαφορός*, different, > ult. *E.* *adiaphorous*, etc., *adiaphorite*), < *διά*, through, apart, + *φέρω* = *L.* *ferre* = *E.* *bear*¹. Cf. *defer*², a doublet of *differ*.]
I. *intrans.* 1. To be unlike, dissimilar, distinct, or various in nature, condition, form, or qualities: used absolutely or with *from*: as, the two things *differ* greatly; men *differ* from brutes; a statue *differ*s from a picture; wisdom *differ*s from cunning.

One star *differeth* from another star in glory.

1 Cor. xv. 41.

The courts of two countries do not so much *differ* from one another, as the court and city in their peculiar ways of life and conversation. *Addison*, Coffee House Politicians.

Even in the important matter of cranial capacity, men *differ* more widely from one another than they do from

the Apes; whilst the lowest Apes *differ* as much, in proportion, from the highest, as the latter does from Man.
Huxley, Man's Place in Nature, p. 95.

In all that I have seen, my main feeling is one of wonder how little the younger England *differ*s from the elder.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 170.

2. To disagree; be of a contrary opinion; dissent; be at variance; vary in opinion or action: used absolutely or with *from* or *with*: as, they *differ* in their methods; he *differ*s from other writers on the subject.

If the honourable gentleman *differ*s with me on that subject, I *differ* as heartily with him. *Canning*.

The first thing that tests a boy's courage is to dare to *differ* from his father. *W. Phillips*, Speeches, p. 247.

They agree as to the object of existence; they *differ* as to the method of reaching it.
J. F. Clarke, Ten Great Religions, I. 4.

3. To express disagreement or dissent by word of mouth; come into antagonism; dispute; contend: followed by *with*.

We'll never *differ* with a crowded pit. *Rowe*.
To *differ* by the whole of being, in *logic*, to have no essential resemblance, as an orange *differ*s from virtue. = *Syn.* 1. To vary.

II. *trans.* 1. To cause to be different or unlike. [Rare.]

Something 'tis that *differ*s me and thee. *Cowley*.

2. To cause difference or dispute between; divide. *Jamieson*. [Scotch.]

If Malister Angus and her mak it up, I'ae ne'er be the man to *differ* them. *Saxon and Gael*, I. 79.

3†. To put off; defer. See *defer*².

differ (dif'er), *n.* [*< differ*, *v.*] Difference. [Scotch.]

Ye see your state wi' theirs compared,
An' shudder at the differ (exchange);
But cast a moment's fair regard
What mak's the mighty differ.

Burns, Address to the Unco Gild.

difference (dif'e-rens), *n.* [*< ME.* *difference*, < *OF.* *différence*, *F.* *différence* = *Sp.* *diferencia* = *Pg.* *diferença* = *It.* (obs.) *differenzia*, *differenza*, < *L.* *differentia*, difference, < *different* (*-is*, pp., different: see *different*).] 1. The condition or relation of being other or different; the relation of non-identity; also, the relation between things unlike; dissimilarity in general.

Not like to like, but like in difference.

Tennyson, Princess, vii.

2. Any special mode of non-identity; a relation which can subsist only between different things; also, a special relation involving unlikeness; a particular dissimilarity.

There is no difference between the Jew and the Greek.
Rom. x. 12.

But at last it is acknowledged by the Men who love to be called the Men of wit in this Age of ours that there is a God and Providence, a future state, and the differences of good and evil.
Stillingsfleet, Sermons, I. iii.

Strange all this difference should be
Twixt tweedledum and tweedledee.
Byron, Feuds between Handel and Buononcini.

3. A character which one thing or kind of things has and another has not.

Difference is the same that is spoken of many, which differ in forme and kinde, when the question is asked, What manner of thing it is, as when we saie: What manner of thing is man? We must answer: he is endued with reason: If the question be asked, what a man is: We must answer by his Genus, or generall worde, he is a living creature. If the question be asked, what manner of thing a Beast is? We maie saie: He is without the gift of reason. Every *difference* that is moste prope to every thing, is naturally and substantially joyned to the kinde which is comprehended under the generall worde.
Sir T. Wilson, Rule of Reason (1531).

4. Controversy, or ground of controversy; a dispute; a quarrel.

Jach. What was the difference?

French. I think 'twas a contention in public.
Shak., Cymbeline, I. 5.

I would not, for more wealth than I enjoy,
He should perceive you raging: he did hear
You were at difference now, which hasten'd him.
Beau. and Fl., Mald's Tragedy, I. 2.

A right understanding of some few things, in *difference* amongst the sincere and godly, was procured.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 198.

I am myself a good deal ruffled by a difference I have had with Julia.
Sheridan, The Rivals, iv. 3.

5†. An evidence or a mark of distinction.

An absolute gentleman, full of most excellent differences.
Shak., Hamlet, v. 2.

6. The act of distinguishing; discrimination; distinction.

We make some things necessary, some things accessory and appendent only: . . . our Lord and Saviour himself doth make that difference. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, iii. 3.

To make a difference between the unclean and the clean.
Lev. xi. 47.

7. In *math.*: (a) The quantity by which one quantity differs from another; the remainder

of a sum or quantity after a lesser sum or quantity is subtracted. (b) The increment of a function produced by increasing the variable by unity. The operation of taking the difference in this sense is denoted by the letter Δ . The second difference, Δ^2 , is the difference of the function that represents the difference of another. So third, fourth, etc., difference. The following table is an example:

| n | n^2 | Δn^2 | $\Delta^2 n^2$ | $\Delta^3 n^2$ |
|-----|-------|--------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1 | 1 | 7 | 12 | 6 |
| 2 | 4 | 19 | 18 | 6 |
| 3 | 9 | 27 | 34 | 6 |
| 4 | 16 | 37 | 50 | 6 |
| 5 | 25 | 49 | 67 | 6 |
| 6 | 36 | 61 | 84 | 6 |

8. In *her.*, a bearing used to discriminate between shields or achievements of arms, as of brothers who inherit an equal right to the paternal coat. The most common form of differencing is *cadency*; another is the *baston*.

You must wear your rue with a difference.

Shak., Hamlet, iv. 5.

9. On the exchanges, the amount of variation between the price at which it is agreed to sell and deliver a thing at a fixed time and the market-price of the thing when that time arrives. In wagering contracts, payment of the difference is expected and accepted in lieu of actual delivery.—10†. A part or division.

There bee of times three differences: the first from the creation of man to the Flood or Deluge, . . . the second from the Flood to the first Olympias, etc.

Holland, tr. of Camden's Brit., p. 34.

[Difference is often followed by a prepositional phrase indicating the things or persons that differ. The preposition is usually *between* or *among*, or *from*, but sometimes also (after the formula *different to*: see remarks under *different*).

What serious difference is there in this behavior (of plants) to that of the lower animals, the curious creatures of sea life which are hardly one thing or the other?
Harper's Weekly, March 1, 1884, p. 143.]

Accidental difference, in *logic*, a difference in respect to some accident.—**Actual difference**, in *metaph.*, one concerning what actually takes place.—**Ascensional difference**. See *ascensional*.—**Calculus of finite differences**. See *calculus*.—**Descensional difference**. See *descensional*.—**Difference of potentials, or potential difference**, in *elect.*, the difference in degree of electrification of two bodies, or parts of the same body, which produces or tends to produce a flow of electricity or an electrical current between them. See *potential*.—**Difference-tone**. See *tone*.—**Equation of differences**. See *equation*.—**First difference**. (a) In *logic*, the most fundamental difference. (b) In *math.*, the result of performing the operation of taking the difference once.—**Individual difference**. Same as *numerical difference* (b).

The many slight differences which frequently appear in the offspring from the same parents, or which may be presumed to have thus arisen, from being frequently observed in the individuals of the same species inhabiting the same confined locality, may be called *individual differences*.
Darwin, Origin of Species, p. 53.

Inverse difference, in *math.*, the sum of all the values of a function, for all the discrete values of the variable less than the actual value.—**Mixed differences**, differences partly finite and partly infinitesimal (differential). See *equation*.—**Numerical difference**. (a) A difference of numbers, as between two assemblages of persons or things, two reckonings, or the like. (b) A difference between individuals of the same species; a character possessed by one individual and not by the others of the same species. Also frequently called *individual, individual, or singular difference*.—**Partial difference**, in *math.*, the increment of a function of two variables which would result from increasing one of them by unity.—**Specific difference**, in *logic*, a character which, added to the genus, makes the definition of the species. Also called *essential, divisive, complete, or constitutive difference*.—**To make a difference**, to alter a case; matter, or be material to a case: as, that makes a great difference; it makes no difference as that you say.

If he miss the mark, it makes no difference whether he have taken aim too high or too low.

Macaulay, Athenian Orators.

Virtual difference, a difference in respect to what would happen under certain contingencies. Thus, one egg and another, though they appear to have no actual differences, may have virtual differences, in that one will hatch a male and the other a female. = *Syn.* 1 and 2. **Difference, Distinction, Diversity, Dissimilarity, Disparity, Disagreement, Variance, Discrimination, contrariety, dissimilitude, variety**. The first five words express the fact of unlikeness; *difference* and *distinction* apply also to that wherein the unlikeness lies, and *discrimination* to the act of making or marking a difference, and to the faculty of discerning differences. (See *discernment*.) *Distinction* applies also to the eminence conferred on account of difference. *Difference* is the most general, applying to things small or great, internal or external. *Distinction* is generally, but not always, external, and generally marks delicate differences: as, the distinction between two words that are almost synonymous. *Diversity*, by its derivation, is a great or radical difference, equal to going in opposite directions. *Dissimilarity* is unlikeness, generally in large degree or essential points. *Disparity* is inequality, generally in rank or age. *Disagreement* and *variance* are weak words by their original meaning, but through euphemistic use have come to stand for dissimilarity of opinion of almost any degree, and for the resulting alienation of feeling, or even dissension and strife.

The sub-kingdom Annulosa shows us an immense difference between the slow crawling of worms and quick flight of insects.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 1.

War is at this very moment doing more to melt away the petty social distinctions which keep generous souls apart from each other than the preaching of the Beloved Disciple himself would do. *O. W. Holmes, Old Vol. of Life, p. 8.*

The extent of country and diversity of interests, character, and attainments of voters repress the pretentious and undeserving. *N. A. Rev., XL, 312.*

If the principle of reunion has not its energy in this life whenever the attractions of self cease, the acquired principles of dissimilarity must repel these beings from their centre. *Cheyne.*

The disparity between our powers and our performance is life's tragedy. *Alcott, Table-Talk, p. 44.*

From these different relations of different things, there necessarily arises an agreement or disagreement of some things to others. *Clarke, Attributes, xiv.*

Even among the zealous patrons of a council of state, the most irreconcilable variance is discovered concerning the mode in which it ought to be constituted. *Madison, The Federalist, No. xxxviii.*

It is rather a question whether . . . they have not sinned themselves beyond all the apprehensions and discriminations of what is good and what is evil. *Sharp, Sermons, III, xvi.*

4. Dissension, contest, falling out, strife, wrangle, altercation.

difference (dif'e-rens), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *differentiated*, ppr. *differentiating*. [*< difference, n. Cf. differentiate, v.*] 1. To cause a difference or distinction in or between; make different or distinct.

One as the King's, the other as the Queen's, *differentiated* by their garlands only. *B. Jonson, Love's Welcome at Bolsover.*

He that would be *differentiated* from common things would be infinitely divided from things that are wicked. *Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I, 634.*

In the Samson Agonistes, colloquial language is left at the greatest distance, yet something of it is preserved, to render the dialogue probable; in Massinger the style is *differentiated*, but *differentiated* in the smallest degree possible, from animated conversation by the vein of poetry. *Coleridge, Table-Talk.*

2. To distinguish; discriminate; note the difference of or between.

And this was a non feasans, and in that he *differentiated* it from the case of estovers, being an actual Tort to stub the wood up. *Sir Peyton Venris (1695).*

3. In *her.*, to bear with a difference; add a difference to.

Very frequently, even in the earliest times, the eldest son *differentiated* his father's coat by a label. *Encyc. Brit., XI, 687.*

4. In *math.*, to take the difference of (a function); also, to compute the successive differences of the numbers in a table.

difference-engine (dif'e-rens-en'jin), *n.* A machine for the automatic calculation of mathematical tables, from the initial values of the function and of its successive differences. See *calculating-machine*.

difference-equation (dif'e-rens-ē-kwā'zhon), *n.* In *math.*, an equation of finite differences or enlargements; an expressed relation between functions and their differences. See *equation*.

differentiating (dif'e-ren-sing), *n.* In *her.*, the distinction between shields made by one or more differences. See *difference, n., 8.*

different (dif'e-rens), *a.* [*< F. différent = Sp. diferente = Pg. It. diferente, < L. different(-)s, ppr. of differre, differ: see differ, v.*] Not the same; two; many; plural; also, characterized by a difference or distinction; various or contrary in nature, form, or quality; unlike; dissimilar.

I have been always so charitable as to think that the Religion of Rome and the Court of Rome were *different* Things. *Howell, Letters, II, 5.*

All the elders met at Ipswich: they took into consideration the book which was committed to them by the general court, and were much *different* in their judgments about it. *Winthrop, Hist. New England, II, 108.*

Things terrestrial wear a *different* hue, As youth or age persuades; and neither true. *Cowper, Hope.*

[When in the predicate, *different* is either used absolutely: as, the two things are very *different*; or followed by *from*: as, the two things are very *different* from each other; he is very *different* from his brother. But the relation of opposition is often lost in that of mere comparison, leading to the use of *from*. This use is regarded as colloquial or incorrect, and is generally avoided by careful writers.

Different to is, essentially, an English colloquialism; and, like many colloquialisms, it evinces how much stronger the instinct of euphony is than the instinct of scientific analogy. *F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 83.*

An amazement which was very *different* to that look of sentimental wonder. *Thackeray, Vanity Fair, p. 182.* = *Syn. Different, Distinct, Separate, Several.* These words agree in being the opposite of *same*. *Different* applies to nature or quality as well as to state of being: as, the African and Asiatic climates are very *different*. The other three words are primarily physical, and are still affected by that fact: we speak of *distinct* or *separate* ideas, colors, sounds, etc. *Several* is used chiefly of those things which

are in some sense together without merging their identity: as, three *several* bands.

The heat at eighty degrees of Fahrenheit is one thing, and the heat at eighty degrees of Réaumur is a very *different* matter. *O. W. Holmes, Emerson, xiv.*

Is not every case of apparently continuous perception really a case of successive *distinct* images very close together? *W. K. Clifford, Lectures, I, 115.*

One poem, which is composed upon a law of its own, and has a characteristic or *separate* beauty of its own, cannot be inferior to any other poem whatsoever. *De Quincey, Style, III.*

You shall have very useful and cheering discourse at several times with two *several* men, but let all three of you come together, and you shall not have one new and hearty word. *Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 189.*

differentia (dif'e-ren'shi-ā), *n.*; pl. *differentiæ* (-ē). [*L., difference: see difference, n.*] 1. In *logic*, the characteristic attribute of a species, or that by which it is distinguished from other species of the same genus; specific difference (which see, under *difference*).

Whatever term can be affirmed of several things must express either their whole essence, which is called the species, or a part of their essence (viz., either the material part, which is called the genus, or the formal and distinguishing part, which is called *differentia*, or, in common discourse, characteristic), or something joined to the essence. *Whately, Logic, I, 4.*

2. In *Gregorian music*, a cadence or trope. Also called *distinctio*.

differentiable (dif'e-ren'shi-ā-bl), *a.* [*< NL. as if *differentiabilis, < *differentiare: see differentiate, v.*] Capable of being differentiated or discriminated.

In these exchanges of structure and function between the outer and quasi-outer tissues, we get undeniable proof that they are easily *differentiable*. *H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 296.*

differentiæ, n. Plural of *differentia*.

differential (dif'e-ren'shal), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. différentiel = Sp. diferencial = Pg. diferencial = It. differenziale, < NL. differentialis (Leibnitz, 1676), < L. differentia, difference: see difference, n.*] 1. *a.* 1. Making or exhibiting a difference or distinction; discriminating; distinguishing; special.

For whom he procured *differential* favours. *Motley.*

2. Having or exhibiting a difference.—3. In *math.*, pertaining to a differential or differentials, or to mathematical processes in which they are employed.—**Differential block, calculus, capacity.** See the nouns.—**Differential characters.** In *zool.*, the distinctive or diagnostic characters by which one organism is distinguished from another with which it is compared or contrasted: a statement of such characters constitutes a *differential diagnosis*.—**Differential coefficient.** See *coefficient*.—**Differential coupling.** See *coupling*.—**Differential derivative.** Same as *differential coefficient*.—**Differential diagnosis.** See *diagnosis*.—**Differential duty.** Same as *discriminating duty*.—**Differential equation, feed, etc.** See the nouns.—**Differential gear, in meek.** a combination of toothed wheels by which a differential motion is produced, as exemplified when two wheels fixed on the same axis are made to communicate motion to two other wheels on separate axes, the velocities of the latter axes differing proportionately to the difference of the diameters of the respective wheels acting upon them, or to the numbers of their teeth. This combination is extensively employed in lathes and boring-machines.—**Differential invariant.** a differential expression which is only multiplied by a power of dy/dx by a linear transformation of the variables.—**Differential motion.** a mechanical contrivance in which two pieces are connected at once in two ways, so that any velocity imparted to the one communicates to the other the difference of two velocities, as the Chinese windlass and the differential screw.—**Differential piston, a single piston** exposed on its opposite sides to different pressures, or a combination of pistons of different diameters connected so as to act as one, each under the same or a different pressure per unit of area. The total effective pressure is that due, in the case of the single piston, to the difference between the total pressures on the opposite sides, and, in the case of connected pistons of different diameters, to the difference of pressure upon a unit of area of each piston multiplied by the area of the piston.—**Differential pulley.** See *pulley*.—**Differential pump, a steam-pump** whose point of cut-off is controlled by the combined motions of the pump-rod, or its connections, and some independent moving part, so that the steam supply is determined by and apporportioned to the load upon the pump.—**Differential quotient.** Same as *differential coefficient*.—**Differential resolvent.** a differential equation the complete integral of which contains all the roots of a given algebraic equation.—**Differential scale.** See *scale*.—**Differential screw.** See *screw*.—**Differential thermometer.** See *thermometer*.—**Differential tone.** See *tone*.—**Differential winding, a method** of winding coils for galvanometers, instruments for duplex telegraphy, and other electrical devices. It consists in winding two insulated wires side by side, so that each makes the same number of turns. For electric motors it is a series winding carrying current in a direction opposite to that in the shunt winding.

II. n. 1. In math.: (a) An infinitesimal difference between two values of a variable quantity. In the differential and integral calculus, if two or more quantities are dependent on one another, and subject to variations of value, their corresponding differentials are any other quantities whose ratios to one another are the limits to which the ratios of the variations approximate,

as these variations are reduced nearer and nearer to zero; but the differentials are commonly understood to be infinitesimal. (b) A logarithmic tangent.—2. In *biol.*, a morphological difference; a distinction or distinctive characteristic of form or structure: correlated with *equivalent*. [Rare.]

Characteristics are divisible into two categories: those which become morphological equivalents and are essentially similar in distinct series, and those which are essentially different in distinct series and may be classed as morphological differentials.

A. Hyatt, Proc. Amer. Assoc. Adv. Sci., XXXII, 358.

Partial differential, an infinitesimal increment of a function of two or more variables, corresponding to an infinitesimal increment of one of these variables.—**Total differential**, a sum of all the partial differentials of a function, so that more than one independent differential appear in its expression.

differentially (dif'e-ren'shal-i), *adv.* In a differential manner; by differentiation.

I will . . . state next what sorts of rights, forces, and ideas I consider,—mark *differentially* the three periods at which I have been looking.

Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 210.

differentiant (dif'e-ren'shi-ant), *n.* [*< NL. *differentiant(-)s, ppr. of *differentiare: see differentiate, v.*] In *math.*, a rational integral function of the coefficients of a binary quantie, of equal weight in all its terms in respect to either variable, subject to satisfy the condition

$$(a \frac{d}{db} + 2b \frac{d}{dc} + 3c \frac{d}{dd} + \text{etc.}) D = 0,$$

where a, b, c , etc., multiplied by binomial coefficients, give the coefficients of the quantie, and where D is the differentiant.—**Monomial differentiant**, a differentiant which (with the usual convention as to $a = 1$) may be expressed as a permutation-sum of a single product of differences of roots of the parent quantie, or quantic system. *J. J. Sylvester.*

differentiate (dif'e-ren'shi-āt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *differentiated*, ppr. *differentiating*. [*< NL. *differentiatus, ppr. of *differentiare (> It. differenziare = Sp. diferenciar = Pg. diferenciari = F. différencier, différencier), < L. differentia, difference: see difference, n.*] 1. *trans. 1.* To make different; distinguish by differences; constitute a difference between: as, color of skin *differentiates* the races of men.

Believing that sexual selection has played an important part in *differentiating* the races of man, he has found it necessary to treat this subject in great detail. *A. R. Wallner.*

Specifically—2. In *biol.*, to accomplish or develop differentiation in; make unlike by modification; specialize in structure or function.

The conversion of . . . protoplasm into various forms of organized tissues, which become more and more *differentiated* as development advances, is obviously referable to the vital activity of the germ.

W. B. Carpenter, in Grove's Corr. of Forces, p. 414.

3. In *logic*, to discriminate between, by observing or describing the differences.—4. In *math.*, to obtain the differential or the differential coefficient of: as, to *differentiate* an equation.

II. intrans. To acquire a distinct and separate character. *Huxley.*

differentiate (dif'e-ren'shi-āt), *n.* [*< NL. *differentiatum, neut. of *differentiatus: see differentiate, v.*] A differential coefficient.

differentiation (dif'e-ren'shi-ā'shon), *n.* [*< differentiate, v.: see -ation.*] 1. The formation of differences or the discrimination of varieties.

There can be no *differentiation* into classes in the absence of numbers. *H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 9.*

The Faculties arose by process of natural *differentiation* out of the primitive unity. *Huxley.*

Specifically—2. Any change by which something homogeneous is made heterogeneous, or like things are made unlike; especially, in *biol.*, the evolutionary process or result by which originally indifferent parts or organs become differentiated or specialized in either form or function; structural or functional modification; specialization. Thus, the primitively similar appendages of a lobster undergo *differentiation* in being specialized, some into mouth-parts, some into prehensile claws, others into walking- or swimming-organs, etc.

In the contents of a single anther-cell we see a surprising degree of *differentiation* in the pollen: namely, grains cohering by fours, then being either tied together by threads or cemented together into solid masses, with the exterior grains different from the interior ones. *Darwin, Fertil. of Orchids by Insects, p. 259.*

Differentiation implies that the simple becomes complex or the complex more complex; it implies also that this increased complexity is due to the persistence of former changes; we may even say such persistence is essential to the very idea of development or growth. *Encyc. Brit., XX, 45.*

3. In *logic*, discrimination; the act of distinguishing things according to their respective differences.

The logical distinctions represent real *differentiations*, but not distinct existents.

G. H. Leves, *Probs. of Life and Mind*, II. 451.

4. In *math.*, the operation of finding the differential or differential coefficient of any function. — **Direct differentiation**, differentiation by an elementary procedure. — **Explicit differentiation**, the differentiation of an explicit function of the independent variable. — **Implicit differentiation**, the opposite of *explicit differentiation*. — **Partial differentiation**, finding a partial differential. — **Total differentiation**, finding a total differential.

differentiator (dif'e-ren'shi-ā-tor), *n.* One who or that which differentiates: as, the radicals of written Chinese serve as *differentiators* of the sense, while the phonetics play the same part as regards sound.

differentio-differential, *a.* Relating to differentials of differentials.

differently (dif'e-rent-li), *adv.* In a different manner; variously.

The questions have been settled *differently* in every church, who should be admitted to the feast, and how often it should be prepared. Emerson, *The Lord's Supper*.

differentness (dif'e-rent-nes), *n.* The state of being different. Bailey, 1727.

differing (dif'e-ring), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *differ*, *v.*] 1. Unlike; dissimilar; different.

As in Spain, so in all other Wine Countries, one cannot pass a Day's Journey but he will find a *differing* Race of Wine. Howell, *Letters*, II. 54.

Wise nature by variety does please;
Clothe *differing* passions in a *differing* dress.
Dryden, *Art of Poetry*, III. 559.

2. Quarrelling; contending; conflicting.

His *differing* fury. Chapman, *Iliad*, IX. 543.

O daughter of the rose, whose cheeks unite
The *differing* tints of the red and white.
Dryden, *Pal. and Arc.*, Ded., I. 152.

differingly (dif'e-ring-li), *adv.* In a differing or different manner.

Such protuberant and concave parts of a surface may remit the light so *differingly* as to vary a colour. Boyle.

difficile (di-fis'il), *a.* [*F. difficile* = *Pr. difficil* = *Sp. difcil* = *Pg. difcil* = *It. difficile*, < *L. difficilis*, in older form *difficil*, hard to do, difficult, < *dis-* priv. + *facilis*, easy: see *facile*. Cf. *difficult*.] 1. Difficult; hard; arduous; perplexing.

Mounte of Quarentena, where our Lorde fasted .xl. dayes and .xl. nyghte: it is an hyghe hyl and *difficill* to ascende. Sir R. Gylforde, *Pylgrymage*, p. 52.

Latin was no more *difficile*
Than to a blackbird 'tis to whistle.
S. Butler, *Hudibras*, I. I. 53.

2. Reluctant; scrupulous.

The cardinal finding the pope *difficile* in granting the dispensation. Bacon, *Hist. Hen. VII.*

difficileness (di-fis'il-nes), *n.* Difficulty; impracticability; specifically, difficulty to be persuaded; incompliance.

The lighter sort of malignity turneth but to a crossness, or frowardness, or aptness to oppose, or *difficileness*, or the like. Bacon, *Goodness*.

difficultate, *v. t.* [*L.* as if **difficultata*(-t)s for *difficultata*(-t)s, *cf. difficultate*.] To render difficult.

The inordinateness of our love *difficultateth* this duty [charity]. W. Montague, *Devoute Essays*, I. xv. § 4.

difficult (dif'i-kult), *a.* [Developed from *difficult*, *q. v.*; the proper adj. (after *L.*) is *difficile*, *q. v.*] Not easy; requiring or dependent on effort; hard; troublesome; arduous. Specifically — (a) Hard as to doing or effecting; wanting facility of accomplishment; with an infinitive: as, it is *difficult* to convince him; a thing that is *difficult* to do or to find.

Satire is . . . more *difficult* to be understood by those that are not of the same age with it than any other kind of poetry. Addison, *Ancient Medals*, II.

(b) Hard to do, perform, or overcome; attended with labor, pains, or opposition; laborious: as, a *difficult* undertaking.

There is as much Honour to be won at a handsome Retreat as at a hot Onset, it being the *difficultest* Piece of War. Howell, *Letters*, II. 4.

Eloquence is not banished from the public business of this country as useless, but as *difficult*, and as not spontaneously arising from topics such as generally furnish the staple of debate. De Quincey, *Rhetoric*.

The *difficult* mountain-passes, where, from his rocky eyrie, the eagle-eyed Tyrolean peasant had watched his foe. Longfellow, *Hyperion*, IV. 2.

(c) Hard to please or satisfy; not compliant; unaccommodating; rigid; austere: as, a person of *difficult* temper.

Nothing will please the *difficult* and nice,
Or nothing more than still to contradict.
Milton, *P. R.*, IV. 157.

Well, if he refuses, . . . I'll only break my glass for its flattery, . . . and look out for some less *difficult* admirer. Goldsmith, *She Stoops to Conquer*, I. 1.

Olives and cypresses, pergolas and vines, terraces on the roofs of houses, soft iridescent mountains, a warm yellow light—what more could the *difficult* tourist want? H. James, Jr., *Little Tour*, p. 142.

(d) Hard to persuade or induce; stubborn in yielding; obstinate as to opinion: as, he was *difficult* to convince.

This offer pleasing both Armies, Edmund was not *difficult* to consent. Milton, *Hist. Eng.*, VI.

His Majesty further said that he was so extremely *difficult* of miracles for fear of being imposed upon. Evelyn, *Diary*, Sept. 16, 1685.

(e) Hard to understand or solve; perplexing; puzzling: as, a *difficult* passage in an author; a *difficult* question or problem. = *Syn. Difficult*, *Hard*, *Arduous* (see *arduous*), laborious, toilsome; obscure, knotty.

difficult (dif'i-kult), *v. t.* [*F. diffculter*, make difficult, < *difficulté*, difficulty: see *difficulty*. In *E.* as if < *difficult*, *a.*] 1. To make difficult; impede.

Their pretensions . . . had *difficulted* the peace. Sir W. Temple, *Works*, II. 484 (Ord MS.).

2. To perplex; embarrass. [Local, U. S.]

There is no break in the chain of vital operation; and consequently we are not *difficulted* at all on the score of the relation which the new plant bears to the old. George Bush, *The Resurrection*, p. 51.

difficultate (dif'i-kul-tāt), *v. t.* [*L. difficult + -ate*.] To render difficult.

Difficultate. To *difficultate*, or *difficultate*; to make difficult or uneasy. Cotgrave.

difficultly (dif'i-kult-li), *adv.* With difficulty: as, gutta-percha is *difficultly* soluble in chloroform. [Rare.]

He himself had been only guilty, and the other had been very *difficultly* prevailed on to do what he did. Fielding.

difficult (dif'i-kul-ti), *n.*; pl. *difficulties* (-tiz). [*ME. difficulte*, < *OF. difficulte*, *F. difficile* = *Pr. difficult* = *Sp. difficultad* = *Pg. difficultade* = *It. difficoltà*, < *L. difficulta*(-t)s, < *difficilis*, older form of *difficilis*, hard to do, difficult: see *difficile* and *difficult*.] 1. Want of easiness or facility; hindrance to the doing of something; hardness to be accomplished or overcome; the character or condition of an undertaking which renders its performance laborious or perplexing: opposed to *facility*: as, a work of labor and *difficult*.

The next morning two peasants, subjects of Glingiro, shewed them the ford, where their beasts passed over with great *difficult* and danger, but without loss. Bruce, *Source of the Nile*, II. 319.

2. That which is hard to accomplish or to surmount: as, to mistake *difficulties* for impossibilities.

The wise and prudent conquer *difficulties* by daring to attempt them. Rowe.

3. Perplexity; complication or embarrassment of affairs, especially of pecuniary affairs; trouble; dilemma; whatever renders action or progress laborious or painful: as, a gentleman in *difficulties*.

Why do I make a *difficult* in speaking of my worthy ancestor's failings? Steele, *Spectator*, No. 544.

More than once, in days of *difficult*
And pressure, had she sold her wares for less
Than what she gave. Tennyson, *Enoch Arden*.

4. Objection; cavil; obstruction to belief or consent.

If the Sorcerers or Inchanters by their lots or diuinations affirmed that any sickle bodie should die, the sickle man makes no *difficultie* to kill his owne sonne, though he had no other. Purchas, *Pilgrimage*, p. 883.

Men should consider that raising *difficulties* concerning the mysteries in religion cannot make them more wise, learned, or virtuous. Swift.

It seems, then, that *difficulties* in revelation are especially given to prove the reality of our faith. J. H. Newman, *Parochial Sermons*, I. 211.

5. An embroilment; a serious complication of feeling or opinion; a falling out; a variance or quarrel.

Measures for terminating all . . . *difficulties*. Bancroft.

= *Syn. 1.* Laboriousness, troublesomeness, arduousness. — *2.* Obstruction, impediment, etc. (see *obstacle*), hindrance. — *3.* Distress, exigency, trial, emergency, pinch.

diffide (di-fid'), *v. i.* [= *It. diffidare*, < *L. diffidere*, distrust, < *dis-* priv. + *fidere*, trust, < *fides*, faith: see *faith*, *fideli*.] See also *defy*, *diffident*, and *cf. affy*, *confide*.] To have or feel distrust; have no confidence.

Mr. Pinch. No, Sir, I'll ne'er trust you any way. Horn. But why not, dear Jack? why *diffide* in me thou know'st so well? Wycherley, *Country Wife*, IV. 1.

The man *diffides* in his own augury,
And doubts the gods. Dryden, *tr. of Ovid's Metamorph.*, I. 533.

diffidence (dif'i-dens), *n.* [= *Sp. diffidencia* = *Pg. diffidencia* = *It. diffidenza*, *diffidenza*, < *L. diffidentia*, want of confidence, < *diffiden*(-t)s, ppr. of *diffidere*, distrust: see *diffident*. See also *defiance*.] 1. Distrust; want of confidence in regard to anything; doubt of the ability or disposition of others. [Now rare or obsolete in this application, originally the prevailing one.]

Hee had brought the Parliament into so just a *diffidence* of him, as that they durst not leave the Public Armes to his disposal, much less an Army to his conduct. Milton, *Eikonoklastes*, xii.

To Israel, *diffidence* of God, and doubt
In feeble hearts. Milton, *S. A.*, I. 454.

2. More especially, distrust of one's self; want of confidence in one's own ability, worth, or fitness; retiring disposition; modest reserve; shyness.

Be silent always, when you doubt your sense;
And speak, though sure, with seeming *diffidence*. Pope, *Essay on Criticism*, I. 567.

She lifts . . . [her eyes] by degrees, with enchanting *diffidence*. Goldsmith, *The Bee*, No. 2.

An Englishman's habitual *diffidence* and awkwardness of address. Irving.

By learning conspicuous before the world, his [John Pickering's] native *diffidence* withdrew him from its personal observation. Sumner, *Orations*, I. 138.

= *Syn. 2.* Modesty, Shyness, etc. (see *bashfulness*), fear, timidity, hesitation, apprehension.

diffident (dif'i-dent), *a.* [= *Sp. diffidente* = *Pg. It. diffidente*, < *L. diffiden*(-t)s, ppr. of *diffidere*, distrust: see *diffide*. See also *defiant*.] 1. Distrustful; wanting confidence in another's power, will, or sincerity. [Now rare or obsolete.]

Plety so *diffident* as to require a sign. Jer. Taylor.

Be not *diffident*
Of wisdom; she deserts thee not, if thou
Dismiss not her. Milton, *P. L.*, VIII. 562.

2. Distrustful of one's self; not confident; reserved; timid; shy: as, a *diffident* youth.

Distress makes the humble heart *diffident*. Richardson, *Clarissa Harlowe*.

The limited nature of my education, . . . so far from rendering me *diffident* of my own ability to comprehend what I had read, . . . merely served as a farther stimulus to imagination. Poe, *Tales*, I. 7.

Although Ximenes showed no craving for power, it must be confessed he was by no means *diffident* in the use of it. Prescott, *Ferd. and Isa.*, II. 5.

The *diffident* accost each other with a certain coy respectfulness, having its rise in self-reverence, a regard for persons and principles. Alcott, *Table-Talk*, p. 83.

= *Syn. 2.* Bashful, shamefaced, sheepish.

diffidently (dif'i-dent-li), *adv.* With distrust; in a shy or hesitating manner; modestly.

In man humility's alone sublime,
Who *diffidently* hopes he's Christ's own care. Smart, *Hymn to the Supreme Being*.

diffidentness (dif'i-dent-nes), *n.* Distrust; suspiciousness. Bailey, 1727. [Rare or obsolete.]

diffind (di-find'), *v. t.* [*L. diffindere*, pp. *diffissus*, cleave asunder, < *dis-*, asunder, < *findere*, cleave, split, = *E. bite*, *q. v.*] To cleave in two. Bailey, 1727.

diffinet, *v.* A Middle English variant of *define*.

To *diffyne*
Al here sentence. Chaucer, *Parliament of Fowls*, I. 529.

diffinish, *v. t.* A Middle English variant of *definish*.

diffinition, *n.* A former variant of *definition*.

diffinitive, *a.* A former variant of *definitive*.

The tribunal where we speak being not *diffinitive* (which is no small advantage), I now promised to ease his memory myself with an abstract of what I had said. Sir H. Wotton, *Reliquie*, p. 537.

diffission (di-fish'on), *n.* [*L. diffissio*(-n-), breaking off a matter till the following day, deferring it, lit. a cleaving in two, < *diffindere*, pp. *diffissus*, cleave in two: see *diffind*.] The act of cleaving asunder. Bailey, 1727.

diffixed (di-fikst'), *a.* [*ML.* as if **diffixus*, < *L. dis-*, apart, < *fixus*, pp. of *figere*, fix: see *fix*.] Loosened; unfastened. Bailey, 1727.

difflate (di-flāt'), *v. t.* [*L. difflat*, pp. of *difflare*, blow apart, < *dis-*, apart, away, < *flare* = *E. blow*.] To blow away; scatter. *E. D.*

difflation (di-flā'shon), *n.* [*L.* as if **difflatio*(-n-), < *difflare*: see *difflate*.] A blowing in different directions; a scattering by a puff of wind. Bailey, 1727.

diffuan (dif'lō-ān), *n.* [*L. diffuere*, flow away, < *di-*, apart, < *fluere*, flow: see *fluent*.] A chemical compound obtained by the action of heat on alloxanic acid. It is not crystallizable, is very soluble in water, and possesses no acid properties. Also spelled *diffuan*.

diffuence (dif'lō-ens), *n.* [= *F. diffuence* = *Pg. diffuencia*; as *diffuen*(-t) + *-ce*.] 1. The quality of flowing away on all sides, as a fluid; fluidity: opposed to *consistence*. Also *diffuency*. — 2. In *zool.*, specifically, the peculiar mode of disintegration or dissolution of infusorians; the "molecular effusion" of Dujardin.

diffuency (dif'lō-en-si), *n.* [*L. diffuen*(-t) + *-cy*.] Same as *diffuence*, 1.

Ice's water congealed by the frigidity of the air; whereby it acquirith no new form, but rather a consistence or determination of its *diffuency*. Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Err.*, II. 1.

diffuent (dif'fū-ent), *a.* [= F. *diffuent* = Pg. *diffuente*, < L. *diffuen(t)-s*, ppr. of *diffuere* (> Sp. *disfuir*), flow in different directions, < *dis-*, away, apart, + *fluere*, flow: see *fluent*.] Tending to flow away on all sides; not fixed; readily dissolving.

A formless, apparently *diffuent* and structureless mass. A. Gray, in Nat. Sci. and Rel., p. 14.

Diffugia (di-fū'ji-ā), *n.* [NL., formed (improp.) from the L. base *diffug-* (as in pp. *diffusus*) of *diffuere*, flow apart: see *diffuent*.] A genus of ordinary amoebiform rhizopods, of the order *Amoeboidea* and family *Arcellidae*, having a kind of test or shell made of foreign particles agglutinated together, as grains of sand, diatoms, etc.: so called from the flowing out or apart of the pseudopods. *D. urceolata* is an example.

difform (dif'fōrm), *a.* [*<* F. *difforme*, OF. *defforme* = Sp. Pg. *disforme* = It. *disforme*, < ML. **difformis*, var. of L. *deformis*, deformed: see *deform*, *a.*] 1. Irregular in form; not uniform; anomalous; deformed.—2. Unlike; dissimilar.

The unequal refractions of *difform* rays. Newton.

difformed (di-fōrmd'), *a.* Same as *difform*.
difformity (di-fōr'mi-ti), *n.*; pl. *difformities* (-tiz). [*<* F. *difformité* = Sp. *disformidad* = Pg. *disformidade* = It. *disformità*, < ML. *difformita(t)-s*, var. of L. *deformita(t)-s*, deformity: see *difform* and *deformity*.] Difference or diversity in form; lack of uniformity.

Just as . . . hearing and seeing are not inequalities or *difformities* in the soul of man, but each of them powers of the whole soul. Clarke, Ans. to Sixth Letter.

diffract (di-frakt'), *v. t.* [= F. *diffraction*, < L. *diffractus*, pp. of *diffingere*, break in pieces, < *dis-*, asunder, + *frangere* = E. *break*: see *fraction* and *break*.] To break into parts; specifically, in optics, to break up, as a beam of light, by deflecting it from a right line; deflect.

diffract (di-frakt'), *a.* [*<* L. *diffractus*, pp.: see the verb.] In lichenology, broken into distinct areoles separated by chinks.

diffracted (di-frakt'ed), *a.* [*<* *diffract* + *-ed*.] In entom., bending in opposite directions: as, elytra *diffracted* at the tips.

diffraction (di-frak'shon), *n.* [= F. *diffraction* = Pg. *difracção* = It. *diffrazione*, < L. as if **diffractio(n)-*, < *diffingere*, pp. *diffractus*, break in pieces: see *diffract*, *v.*] 1. In optics, the spreading of light or deflection of its rays, accompanied by phenomena of interference: occasioned by the neighborhood of an opaque body to the course of the light, as when it passes by the edge of an opaque body or through a small aperture, the luminous rays appearing to be bent or deflected from their straight course and mutually interfering with one another. See *interference*.



Diffraction Bands.

Thus, if a beam of monochromatic light is passed through a narrow slit and received on a screen in a dark room, a series of alternately light and dark bands or fringes is seen, which diminish in intensity and distinctness on either side of the central line; if white light is employed, a series of colored spectra of different orders is obtained. Similar phenomena of diffraction are obtained from diffraction gratings, which consist of a band of equidistant parallel lines (from 10,000 to 30,000 or more to the inch), ruled on a surface of glass or of polished metal; the spectra obtained by this means are called *interference* or *diffraction spectra*. They differ from prismatic spectra, since in them the colors are uniformly distributed in their true order and extent according to their difference in wave-length; while in the latter the less refrangible (red) rays are crowded together, and the more refrangible (blue, violet) are dispersed. Diffraction gratings are now much used, especially in studying the solar spectrum. The best gratings are ruled on speculum metal with a concave surface (often called *Rouland gratings*, after Professor Henry A. Rowland of Baltimore), and give an image of the spectrum directly, without the intervention of a lens.

The street lamps at night, looked at through the meshes of a handkerchief, show *diffraction* phenomena.

Tyndall, Light and Elect., p. 96.

This *diffraction* grating is merely a system of close, equidistant, parallel lines ruled upon a plate of glass or polished metal.

C. A. Young, The Sun, p. 73.

Hence—2. In acoustics, the analogous modification produced upon sound-waves when passing by the edge of a large body, as a building. The chief difference between the two classes of phenomena is due to the relatively enormous length of the waves of sound, as compared with those of light.—*Diffraction circles*. See *circle*.

diffractive (di-frak'tiv), *a.* [= F. *diffraction*; as *diffract* + *-ive*.] Pertaining to diffraction; causing diffraction.

diffractively (di-frak'tiv-li), *adv.* By or with diffraction; in a diffractive manner.

In the first place, a marked distinction is to be drawn between those objectives of low or moderate power which are to be worked dioptrically and those of high power which are to be worked *diffractively*.

W. B. Carpenter, Encyc. Brit., XVI. 268.

diffraction, **diffractionism**† (di-fran'chiz or -chiz, di-fran'chiz-ment or -chiz-ment). Same as *disfranchise*, *disfranchisement*.

diffrangibility (di-fran'ji-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*<* *diff-rangible*: see *bility*.] The quality of being *diff-rangible*; the degree of diffraction.

The refrangibility of a ray and its *diff-rangibility*, if we may coin the word, both depend upon the number of pulsations per second with which it reaches the diffracting or refracting surface. C. A. Young, The Sun, p. 98.

diff-rangible (di-fran'ji-bl), *a.* [*<* L. **diff-rangere*, assumed for *diffingere*, break (see *disfract*), + *-ible*.] Capable of being *diff-racted*, as light passing through a narrow slit, or reflected from a diffraction grating. See *diffraction*, 1.

diffugient (di-fū'ji-ent), *a.* [*<* L. *diffugien(t)-s*, ppr. of *diffugere*, flee in different directions, scatter, disappear, < *dis-*, apart, + *fugere*, flee.] Dispersing; fleeing; vanishing. [Rare.]

To-morrow the *diffugient* snows will give place to spring. Thackeray, Round about the Christmas Tree.

diffusate (di-fū'sāt), *n.* [*<* *diffuse* + *-ate*.] The solution of crystalline or diffusible substances resulting from dialysis.

diffuse (di-fūz'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *diffused*, ppr. *diffusing*. [= F. *diffuser*, < L. *diffusus*, pp. of *diffundere*, pour in different directions, spread by pouring, pour out, < *dis-*, away, + *fundere*, pour: see *fuse*.] 1. To pour out and spread, as a fluid; cause to flow and spread.

Our bounty, like a drop of water, disappears when *diffused* too widely. Goldsmith, Good-natured Man, III.

2. To spread abroad; scatter; send out or extend in all directions.

The mind, when it is withdrawn and collected into itself, and not *diffused* into the organs of the body, hath some extent and latitude of prenotation.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, II. 204.

Believe her (Vanity) not, her glass *diffuses* False portraits. Quarles, Emblems, II. 6.

A general Sigh *diffused* a mournful Sound. All around Congreve, II. 114.

I see thee sitting crown'd with good, A central warmth *diffusing* bliss. Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxxiv.

=Syn. 2. To scatter, disseminate, circulate, disperse, distribute, propagate.

II. *intrans.* To spread, as a fluid, by the wandering of its molecules in amongst those of a contiguous fluid. Thus, if a layer of salt water be placed beneath fresh water, the salt water will gradually penetrate into the fresh water, against the action of gravity.

diffuse (di-fūs'), *a.* [*<* ME. **diffuse* (in adv. *diffuseli*) = OF. *diffus*, F. *diffus* = Sp. *diffuso* = Pg. It. *diffuso*, < L. *diffusus*, pp.: see *diffuse*, *v.*] 1. Widely spread or diffused; extended; dispersed; scattered.

A *diffuse* and various knowledge of divine and human things. Milton, To the Parliament of England.

Specifically—(a) In *pathol.*, spreading widely and having no distinctively defined limits: as, a *diffuse* inflammation or suppuration: opposed to *circumscribed*. (b) In *bot.*, spreading widely and loosely. (c) In *embryol.*, applied to a form of non-deciduate placenta in which the fetal villi form a broad belt. (d) In *zool.*, sparse; few and scattered, as markings; especially, in entom., said of punctures, etc., when they are less thickly set than on a neighboring part from which they appear to be scattered off.

2. Prolix; using many words; verbose; rambling: said of speakers and writers or their style.

The reasoning of them is sophistical and inconclusive; the style *diffuse* and verbose. J. Warton, Essay on Pope.

He was a man of English make, taciturn, of few words, no *diffuse* American talker. W. Phillips, Speeches, p. 166.

3†. Hard to understand; perplexing; requiring extended effort.

The town-clerk of the said cite for the tyme beinge shall yeve no judgement in the Baillies name of the same cite for the tyme beinge, in or vpon any *diffuse* matter bifore them, wout the aduise of the Recorder of the same cite for the tyme beinge. English Gilds (B. E. T. S.), p. 400.

John Lydgate

Wryteth after an hyer rate;

It is *diffuse* to fynde

The sentence of his mynd.

Skelton, Phyllip Sparowe, l. 806.

Diffuse ganglion. See *ganglion*. =Syn. 2. Loose, rambling, wordy, long-winded, diluted, spun out.

diffused (di-fūz'd'), *p. a.* [Pp. of *diffuse*, *v.*] 1. Spread; dispersed.

It is the most flourishing, or, as they may be called, the dominant species—those which range widely, are the most *diffused* in their own country, and are the most nu-

merous in individuals—which oftenest produce well-marked varieties, or, as I consider them, incipient species. Darwin, Origin of Species, p. 63.

The gray hidden moon's *diffused* soft light . . . His sea-girt island prison did but show.

William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 403.

2†. Spread out; extended; stretched.

See how he lies at random, carelessly *diffused*, With languish'd head unprop'd.

Milton, S. A., l. 118.

3†. Confused; irregular; wild; negligent.

Let them from forth a saw-pit rush at once, With some *diffused* song. Shak., M. W. of W., IV. 4.

But [we] grow, like savages, . . . To swearing, and stern looks, *diffused* attire, And everything that seems unnatural. Shak., Hen. V., v. 2.

The strangest pageant, fashioned like a court, (As least I dreamt I saw it) so *diffused*, So painted, pled, and full of rainbow strains, As never yet, either by time or place, Was made the food to my distasted sense.

B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, III. 2.

4. In *zool.*, ill-defined; without definite edges: applied to colored marks when they appear to merge gradually into the ground-color at their edges, and especially to marks on the wings of butterflies and moths when the scales forming them become scattered at the edges.

diffusedly (di-fū'zed-li), *adv.* 1. In a *diffused* manner; with wide dispersion.—2†. Confusedly; irregularly; negligently (as to dress).

Go not so *diffusedly*;

There are great ladies purpose, sir, to visit you.

Fletcher (and another), Nice Valour, III.

So *diffusedly* written that letters stood for whole words. Holinshed, Descrip. of Ireland, xxii.

3. In *zool.*, in a spreading manner; so as to fade into the surrounding parts: as, a mark *diffusedly* paler on one side.

diffusedness (di-fū'zed-nes), *n.* The state of being widely spread.

Mr. Warburton's text, as well as all others, read "She would infect to the north-stair;" and it is the *diffusedness*, or extent of her infection, which is here described.

T. Edwards, Canons of Criticism, xxii.

diffusely (di-fūs'li), *adv.* [*<* ME. *diffuseli*; < *diffuse* + *-ly*.] 1. Widely; extensively.

Pleas'd that her magic fame *diffusely* flies,

Thus with a horrid smile the hag replies.

Rowe, Lucan, vi.

2. Copiously; amply; fully; prolixly.

Luk . . . telleth more *diffusely* how man stieeth (ascendeth) up to God, from Adam to the Trinitie (Luke III. 23-38). Wyclif, Select Works (ed. Arnold), I. 391.

A sentiment which, expressed *diffusely*, will barely be admitted to be just; expressed concisely, will be admired as sprightly. Blair, Lectures, xviii.

3. In entom., thinly and irregularly: as, a surface *diffusely* punctured.

diffuseness (di-fūs'nes), *n.* The quality of being *diffuse*; specifically, in speaking or writing, want of concentration or conciseness; prolixity.

The *diffuseness* of Blue-Books has been a standard subject of criticism since Blue-Books began.

Westminster Rev., CXVIII. 504.

diffuser (di-fū'zér), *n.* One who or that which *diffuses*; specifically, in physics, an apparatus consisting of a number of thin metal plates, designed to conduct away the heat of a thermoelectric battery by exposing a large surface to the air. Also spelled *diffusor*.

It is his mastery of ridicule which renders Sydney Smith so powerful as a *diffuser* of ideas, for in order to *diffuse* widely it is necessary to be able to address fools.

Lady Holland, in Sydney Smith, II.

diffusibility (di-fū'zi-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*<* *diffusible*: see *bility*.] The tendency of a fluid to penetrate a contiguous fluid by the wandering of its molecules.

Water is probably a liquid of a high degree of *diffusibility*; at least it appears to *diffuse* four times more rapidly than alcohol, and four or six times more rapidly than the less *diffusive* salts. J. Graham, Phil. Trans., 1853, p. 178.

diffusible (di-fū'zi-bl), *a.* [= F. *diffusible*; as *diffuse* + *-ible*.] Capable of *diffusing*, as a fluid; *diffusive*.—**Diffusible stimulants**. See *stimulant*.

diffusibleness (di-fū'zi-bl-nes), *n.* Diffusibility. *Craig*.

diffusile† (di-fū'sil), *a.* [*<* L. *diffusilis*, *diffusive*, < *diffusus*, pp. of *diffundere*, *diffuse*: see *diffuse*, *v.*] Spreading. Bailey, 1727.

diffusimeter (dif-ū-sim'e-tér), *n.* Same as *diffusionometer*.

diffusionometer (di-fū-si-om'e-tér), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *diffusio(n)-*, diffusion, + *metrum*, a measure.] An apparatus devised by Graham for ascertaining the rate of diffusion between gases. It consists essentially of a tube, containing the gas under

experiment, with the lower end plunged in mercury and the upper end closed with a porous plug; the rate of diffusion is determined from the rapidity with which the mercury rises in the tube as the diffusion of the gas goes on through the porous plug.

diffusion (di-fū'zhon), *n.* [= F. *diffusion* = Pr. *diffusio* = Sp. *diffusion* = Pg. *diffusão* = It. *diffusione*, < L. *diffusio* (*n.*), < *diffundere*, pp. *diffusus*, diffuse: see *diffuse*, *v.*] The act of diffusing, or the state of being diffused. (a) The gradual and spontaneous molecular mixing of two fluids which are placed in contact one with the other. It takes place without the application of external force and even when opposed by the action of gravity. It is explained by the motion and mutual attraction of the molecules of the two fluids. Diffusion is most rapid and marked between gases, but is also an important phenomenon of liquids. See *diffusion of gases and diffusion of liquids*, below.

The process of diffusion is one which is continually performing an important part in the atmosphere around us. Respiration itself, but for the process of diffusion, would fall in its appointed end.

W. A. Miller, Elem. of Chem., I. iii. § 3.

(b) A scattering, dispersion, or dissemination, as of dust or seed, or of animals or plants.

The process of diffusion would often be very slow, depending on climatal and geographical changes, on strange accidents, and on the gradual acclimatization of new species to the various climates through which they might have to pass. Darwin, Origin of Species, p. 305.

(c) Propagation or spread, as of knowledge or doctrine.

Another measure of culture is the diffusion of knowledge. Emerson, Civilization, p. 21.

To our mediæval forefathers the great diffusion of the arts of reading and writing which followed on the invention of printing was a boon beyond all words. E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 242.

(dt) Diffuseness; prolixity.

To abridge

Diffusiveness of speche. Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 296.

Diffusion apparatus, an apparatus sometimes employed for extracting the sugar from cane or beet-root by dissolving it out with water.—**Diffusion circles**, luminous circles, as those thrown upon a screen by a lens when the object is either too near or too far to be in exact focus.—**Diffusion of electricity and magnetism**, propagation analogous to the conduction of heat.

This diffusion and decay of the induction-current is a phenomenon precisely analogous to the diffusion of heat from a part of the medium initially hotter or colder than the rest. Clerk Maxwell.

Diffusion of force, the phenomena of viscosity in moving fluids.—**Diffusion of gases**, the diffusion through each other which takes place when two bodies of gas are placed in contact, as when a bell-jar of hydrogen is placed base to base over one containing oxygen. After a certain time a homogeneous mixture is obtained, even if the heavier gas is placed below. When separated by a porous diaphragm the relative rate of diffusion can be measured (see *diffusimeter*); it is found to be the more rapid with the lighter gas.—**Diffusion of heat**. (a) A phrase employed to express the modes by which the equilibrium of heat is effected, viz., by conduction, radiation, and convection. The term is also used, like *diffusion of light* (see *light*), to describe the irregular reflection or scattering of the incident heat (and light) from the surface of a body not perfectly smooth. (b) Conduction of heat.—**Diffusion of liquids**, the diffusion through each other which occurs when two liquids that are capable of mixing, such as alcohol and water, are placed in contact, even in spite of the action of gravity. It is closely related to the phenomena of exosmosis and endosmosis (which see), which take place when the liquids are separated by a porous diaphragm. See also *dialysis*.—**Diffusion of taxes**, the theory that the community as a whole must bear the burden of any tax, no matter upon what commodity or persons it is originally levied. This theory rests on the assumption of perfect competition.—**Diffusion tube**, an instrument for determining the rate of diffusion for different gases.—**Syn.** Spread, circulation, expansion, dissemination, distribution.

diffusion-osmose (di-fū'zhon-oz'mōs), *n.* Osmose due to the diffusibility of the liquids, and not to the chemical action of the membrane.

diffusion-volume (di-fū'zhon-vol'ūm), *n.* The volume of a fluid which diffuses into a second in the same time that a given volume of the second diffuses into the first.

diffusive (di-fū'siv), *a.* [= F. *diffusif* = Sp. *difusivo* = Pg. *it. diffusivo*, < L. as if **diffusivus*, < *diffusus*, pp. of *diffundere*, diffuse: see *diffuse*.] 1. Having the quality of diffusing or spreading by flowing, as fluids, or of dispersing, as minute particles: as, water, air, light, dust, smoke, and odors are *diffusive* substances.

All liquid bodies are diffusive.

T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.

Diffusive Cold does the whole Earth invade.

Like a Disease, through all its Veins 'tis spread.

Congreve, Imit. of Horace, I. ix. 2.

2. Extending in all directions; widely reaching; extensive: as, *diffusive* charity or benevolence.

No fear that the religious opinions he holds sacred, . . . or the politics he cultivates, . . . will keep back any from his share of the diffusive good.

R. Choate, Addresses, p. 203.

He [Hartley Coleridge] thinks intellect is now of a more diffusive character than some fifty years since, for progressive it can not be. Caroline Fox, Journal, p. 21.

I seem in star and flower
To feel these some diffusive power.

Tennyson, In Memoriam, cxxx.

diffusively (di-fū'siv-li), *adv.* Widely; extensively; in every direction.

diffusiveness (di-fū'siv-nes), *n.* 1. The state or character of being diffusive: as, the *diffusiveness* of odors.—2. The quality or state of being diffuse, as an author or his style; verboseness; copiousness of words or expression.

Of a beautiful and magnificent diffusiveness Cicero is, beyond doubt, the most illustrious example.

Blair, Rhetoric, xviii.

diffusivity (dif-ū'siv'i-ti), *n.* [*< diffusive + -ity.*] The power or rate of diffusion. [Rare.]

The diffusivity of one substance in another is the number of units of the substance which pass in unit of time through unit of surface. Tait, Properties of Matter, p. 257.

diffusor (di-fū'zor), *n.* See *diffuser*.

dig (dig), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dug* or *digged*, ppr. *digging*. [*< ME. diggen, dyggen* (once *deggen*, for a rime) (pret. *diggede*, *digged*, pp. *digged*), prob. altered (through Dan. influence) from earlier *diken*, usually *diken* or assimilated *dichen*, dig, < AS. *dician*, make a ditch (= Dan. *dige*, raise a dike, = Sw. *dika*, ditch, dig ditches), < *dica*, a ditch, etc.: see *dike*, *ditch*, *v.* and *n.* The pret. *dug*, for earlier *digged*, like *stuck* for *sticked*, is modern.] I. *intrans.* 1. To make a ditch or other excavation; turn up or throw out earth or other material, as in making a ditch or channel or in tilling: as, to *dig* in the field; to *dig* to the bottom of something.

Thel wente to the treasour, as Merlin hem taught, in the foreste, and lete *digge* in the erthe and fonde the treasour that neuer er [before] was seyn, and toke it oute of the erthe. Merlin (E. E. T. S.), II. 370.

I cannot dig; to beg I am ashamed. Luke xvi. 3.
The scripture says, Adam *digged*; could he dig without arms? Shak., Hamlet, v. 1.

2. To study hard; give much time to study; grind. [Students' slang, U. S.]

Here the sunken eye and sallow countenance bespoke the man who *dug* sixteen hours per diem.

Harvard Register, 1827-28, p. 303.

To *dig* out, to decamp or abscond suddenly: as, the defaulter stole a horse, and *dug* out. [Slang, U. S.]

II. *trans.* 1. To excavate; make a passage through or into, or remove, by loosening and taking away material: usually followed by an adverb: as, to *dig* up the ground; to *dig* out a choked tunnel.

Who *digs* hills because they do aspire,
Throws down one mountain to cast up a higher. Shak., Pericles, I. 4.

2. To form by excavation; make by digging: as, to *dig* a tunnel, a well, a mine, etc.; to *dig* one's way out.

Whoso *diggeth* a pit shall fall therein. Prov. xvi. 27.
I believe more Men do *dig* their Graves with their Teeth than with the Tankard. Howell, Letters, II. 3.

3. To break up and turn over piecemeal, as a portion of ground: as, to *dig* a garden with a spade; a hog *digs* the ground with his snout.

Dikeres and delucres *digged* [var. *dikeden* (A), vii. 100] vp the balkes. Piers Plowman (B), vi. 109.

4. To excavate a passage or tunnel for; make a way of escape for by digging: as, he *dug* himself out of prison.

Look you, th' athversary . . . is *digged* himself four yards under the countermine. Shak., Hen. V., III. 2.

5. To obtain or remove by excavation; figuratively, to find or discover by effort or search; get by close attention or investigation: often followed by *up* or *out*: as, to *dig* potatoes; to *dig* or *dig* out ore; to *dig* up old records; to *dig* out a lesson.

There let Julianus Apostata *dyggen* him [John the Baptist] up, and let brennen [burn] his Bones. Mandeville, Travels, p. 107.

As appeareth by the coynes of the Tyrrians and Sidonians, which are *digged* out and found daily. Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 46.

6. To cause to penetrate; thrust or force in; followed by *into*: as, he *dug* his spurs *into* his horse's flanks; he *dug* his heel *into* the ground.—To *dig* down, to undermine and cause to fall by digging.

In their selfwill they *digged* down a wall. Gen. xlix. 6.
To *dig* in, to cover or incorporate by digging: as, to *dig* in manure.—To *dig* over, to examine or search by digging: as, he *dug* over the spot very carefully, but found nothing.

dig (dig), *n.* [*< dig, v.*] 1. A thrust; a punch; a poke: as, a *dig* in the ribs: often used figuratively of sarcasm and criticism.—2. A diligent or plying student. [Students' slang, U. S.]

The many honest *digs* who had in this room consumed the midnight oil. Coleridge, p. 231.

digallic (di-gal'ik), *a.* [*< di-2 + gallic².*] Used only in the following phrase.—**Digallic acid**. Same as *tannic acid* (which see, under *tannic*).

digamist (dig'a-mist), *n.* [*< digamy + -ist.*] One who has been married twice; a widower or widow who marries a second time. See *bigamist*. [Rare.]

Digamists, according to Origen, are saved in the name of Christ, but are by no means crowned by him. Lecky, Europ. Morals, II. 346.

digamma (di-gam'g), *n.* [*< L. digamma*, also *digammon*, *digammos*, < Gr. *διγῆμα*, also *διγῆμων*, *διγῆμος*, the digamma, a name first found in the grammarians of the first century (so called because its form, F, resembles two gammas, Γ, set one above the other); < *di-*, two-, twice, + *γάμμα*, gamma.] A letter corresponding in derivation and alphabetic place to the Latin and modern European F, once belonging to the Greek alphabet, and retained longest among the Æolians. It was a consonant, and appears to have had the force of the English *v*. It went out of use with the disappearance of the sound signified by it from Greek pronunciation, but is restorable on metrical and other evidence in many ancient Greek words, especially in Homer.

digammated (di-gam'ā-ted), *a.* [*< digamma + -ate² + -ed².*] 1. Formed or spelled with a digamma; using a digamma.

It is more than forty years since Richard Payne Knight published in 1820 his famous *digammated* Iliad—or rather *Viljad*—of Homer. J. Hadley, Essays, p. 50.

To the *digammated* and older form of the Greek oblique cases there corresponds also the Latin *Jovem*, *Jovis*, *Jovi*. Grimm, Teut. Mythol. (trans.), I. 193.

2. Formed as if with a digamma: as, the *digammated* cross, a phallic symbol.

digamous (dig'a-mus), *a.* [*< LL. digamus*, < Gr. *διγάμος*, married a second time, < *di-*, two-, + *γάμος*, marriage.] 1. Relating to digamy, or a second marriage.—2. In bot., same as *androgynous*. [Rare.]

digamy (dig'a-mi), *n.* [*< Gr. as if *διγάμια*, < *διγάμος*: see *digamous*.] Second marriage; marriage after the death of the first spouse. [Rare.]

Digamy, or second marriage, is described by Athanasius as "a decent adultery." Lecky, Europ. Morals, II. 346.

digastric (di-gas'trik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *di-gastrique* = Pg. *it. digastrico*, < NL. *di-gastricus*, < Gr. *di-*, two-, + *γάστρον*, belly.] I. *a.* In anat.: (a) Having two fleshy bellies with an intervening tendinous part, as a muscle: as, the omohyoid, the biventer cervicis, etc., are *di-gastric* muscles. (b) Pertaining to the digastric.—**Digastric fossa**. (a) A shallow depression on the inner surface of the inferior border of the lower jaw, on either side of the symphysis. (b) The digastric groove.—**Digastric groove**, the depression on the inner side of the mastoid process of the temporal bone.—**Digastric lobe of the cerebellum**. See *cerebellum*.—**Digastric muscle**. See *muscle*.—**Digastric nerve**, a branch of the facial nerve, supplying the posterior belly of the digastric muscle.

II. *n.* A muscle of the lower jaw: so called because in man it has two bellies. In its generalized condition it is a principal depressor of the lower jaw, opening the mouth and antagonizing the temporal and masseteric muscles. It arises from the back part of the skull, and is inserted into the mandible. In man and many other animals (though not in most) it becomes digastric or double-bellied, the intervening tendon being bound by an aponeurotic loop to the hyoid bone, and the muscle thus becoming an elevator of the hyoid as well as a depressor of the jaw. It arises from the digastric groove of the mastoid, and is inserted into the symphysis menti. With the lower border of the jaw its two bellies, which meet at an angle, bound the surgical triangle of the neck known as the submaxillary space.

di-gastricus (di-gas'tri-kus), *n.*; pl. *di-gastrici* (-si). [NL.: see *digastric*.] In anat., the digastric muscle.

digby (dig'bi), *n.*; pl. *digbies* (-biz). A smoked herring exported from the town of Digby in Nova Scotia; a Digby herring.

Digenæa (di-jen'ē-ā), *n.* [NL., fem. of **digenæus*, < Gr. *διγενής*, of two kinds or sexes: see *digenous*.] A genus of Asiatic flycatchers, of the family *Muscicapidae*, related to *Niltara*. *D. supercilialis* of India is an example. Hodgson, 1844.

Digenæa (di-jen'ē-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **digenæus*: see *Digenæa*.] A division of trematode worms or flukes, containing those which leave the egg as free ciliated organisms: opposed to *Monogenea*.

digeneous (di-jen'ē-sis), *a.* [*< NL. *digenæus*: see *Digenæa*.] Having the characters of the *Digenæa*; pertaining to the *Digenæa*: as, a *digeneous* fluke.

digenesis (di-jen'ē-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *di-*, two-, + *γένεσις*, generation.] In biol., successive generation by two different processes, as sexual

and asexual; parthenogenesis alternating with ordinary sexual reproduction.

digentic (di-jē-net'ik), *a.* [*< digenesis, after genetic.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of digenesis.

digenous (dij'e-nus), *a.* [*< ML. digenus, of two kinds, < Gr. dygenēs, of two kinds or sexes, < di-, two-, + yēvos, kind, sex: see genus.*] Bisexual; of or pertaining to both sexes; done by the two sexes; syngenetic; originating from opposite sexes.

The *digenous* or sexual reproduction depends upon the production of two kinds of germinal cells, the combined action of which is necessary for the development of a new organism. *Clauz, Zoology (trans.), p. 97.*

digerent (dij'e-rent), *a.* [*< L. digeren(t)-s, pp. of digerere, digest: see digest, v.*] Digesting. *Bailey.*

digest (di-jest'), *v.* [*< ME. digest, only as pp., < L. digestus, pp. of digerere (> It. digerire = Sp. Pg. digerir = F. digérer), carry apart, separate, divide, distribute, arrange, set in order, digest, dissolve, < di- for dis-, apart, + gerere, carry: see gest, jest. Cf. equiv. digest.*] *I. trans.* 1. To divide; separate.

This part of invention . . . I purpose . . . to propound, having digested it into two parts.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, II. 217.

Cornwall and Albany.

With my two daughters' dowers, digest the third.

Shak., Lear, I. 1.

2. To analyze and distribute into suitable classes, or under proper heads or titles, usually with condensation, so as to state results in concise form; arrange in convenient order; dispose methodically.

Many laws . . . were read over, and some of them scanned, but finding much difficulty in digesting and agreeing them, . . . another committee was chosen. *Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 317.*

A series of an emperor's coins is his life, digested into annals. *Addison, Ancient Medals, I.*

Such a man seemed to her the properest person to digest the memoirs of her life. *Goldsmith, Voltaire.*

Matthew Paris . . . was a compiler who appropriated and digested the work of a whole school of earlier annalists. *Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 79.*

3. To draw up in order; arrange.

When that I heard where Richmond did arrive,
I did digest my hands in battell-ray.

Mir. for Mags., p. 763.

4. To arrange methodically in the mind; think out with due arrangement of parts; ponder; settle in one's mind: as, to digest a plan or scheme.

Every one hath not digested when it is a sin to take something for money lent, or when not. *G. Herbert.*

Father Christopher took upon him, with the greatest readiness, to manage the letters, and we digested the plan of them. *Bruce, Source of the Nile, I. 35.*

5. To prepare for assimilation, as food, by the physiological process of digestion: applied also by extension to the action of certain insectivorous plants.

Mrs. Treat . . . informs me that several leaves caught successively three insects each, but most of them were not able to digest the third fly, but died in the attempt. *Darwin, Insectiv. Plants, p. 311.*

Hence—6. To assimilate mentally; obtain mental nourishment or improvement from by thorough comprehension: as, to digest a book or a discourse.

Grant that we may in such wise hear them [the Scriptures], read, mark, learn, and inwardly digest them.

Book of Common Prayer, Collect for Second Sunday in Advent.

The pith of oracles

Is to be then digested when th' events
Expound their truth. *Ford, Broken Heart, IV. 3.*

7. To bear with patience or with an effort; brook; receive without resentment; put up with; endure: as, to digest an insult.

Then, howso'er thou speak'st,

I shall digest it. *Shak., M. of V., III. 5.*

There may be spirits also that digest no rude affronts.

Ford, Perkin Warbeck, II. 3.

I never can digest the loss of most of Origen's works.

Coleridge.

8. In *chem.*, to soften and prepare by heat; expose to a gentle heat in a boiler or matress, as a preparation for operations.

The fifth manner is that the brennyng water be 10 tymes distilled in hors dounge continually digest.

Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 6.

9. To dissolve and prepare for manure, as plants and other substances.—10. In *med.*, to dispose to suppurate, as an ulcer or a wound.—11. To mature; ripen. [Rare.]

Well digested fruits.

Jer. Taylor.

=*Syn.* 2. To classify, codify, systematize, methodize, reduce to order.—4. To study out, meditate, ponder, work upon.

II. intrans. 1. To carry on the physiological process of digestion.

It is the stomach that digesteth, and distributeth to all the rest. *Bacon, Advancement of Learning, II. 109.*

2. To undergo digestion, as food.

Hunger's my cook; my labour brings me meat,
Which best digests when it is sauc'd with sweat.

Brome, To his Friend, Mr. J. B.

3. To be prepared by heat.—4. To suppurate; generate pus, as an ulcer or a wound.—5. To dissolve and be prepared for manure, as substances in compost.

digest (di-jest'), *n.* [*< ME. digest = F. digeste = Sp. Pg. It. digesto, < LL. digestum, usually in pl. digesta, a collection of writings arranged under different heads, esp. of Justinian's code of laws, the Pandects; neut. of L. digestus, pp. of digerere, distribute, set in order, arrange: see digest, v.*] 1. A collection, compilation, abridgment, or summary of literary, legal, scientific, or historical matter, arranged in some convenient order.

They made and recorded a sort of institute and digest of anarchy, called the Rights of Man.

Burke, The Army Estimates.

A digest of ancient records, of tradition, and of observation. *Welsh, Eng. Lit., I. 146.*

Specifically—2. [*cap.*] The collection or body of Roman laws prepared by order of the emperor Justinian. See *pandect*.

The volumes of the modern doctors of the civil law exceed those of the ancient juriconsults, of which Tribonian compiled the digest.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, II. 369.

If you take any well-drawn case of litigation in the middle ages, such as that of the monks of Canterbury against the archbishops, you will find that its citations from the Code and Digest are at least as numerous as from the Decretum. *Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 306.*

3. In *law*, a compilation of concise statements, summaries, or analyses of statutes or of reported cases, or of both, arranged in alphabetical order of subjects, usually with analytic subdivisions, so as to form a systematic compend of the authorities represented in the collection. =*Syn.* 1. Compendium, Compend, etc. See *abridgment*.

digestation (di-jes-tā'shon), *n.* [*< digest + -ation.*] A digesting, ordering, or disposing. *Bailey, 1727.*

digestedly (di-jes'ted-li), *adv.* In a well-arranged manner. *Mede.*

digester (di-jes'ter), *n.* One who or that which digests. (a) One who analyzes and arranges in due order; one who makes a digest.

We find this digester of codes, amender of laws, destroyer of feudalism, equalizer of public burthens, &c., permitting, if he did not perpetrate, one of the most atrocious acts of oppression. *Brougham.*

(b) One who digests food. (c) That which assists the digestion of food, as a medicine or an article of food that strengthens the digestive power of the alimentary canal. (d) A strong close vessel, in which bones or other substances may be subjected, in water or other liquid, to a temperature above that of boiling. It is made of iron or other metal, with an airtight lid, in which is a safety-valve. In this vessel animal or other substances are placed, and submitted to a higher degree of heat than could be obtained in open vessels, by which means the solvent power of the liquid is greatly increased. It is called in this form (first described in 1881) *Papin's digester*, from its inventor, Denis Papin, a Frenchman. The principle is applied in other forms, and by it various useful products are obtained on a large scale from animal carcasses unfit for other use. In other kinds of digesters the operation is chemical, and does not imply the extreme pressures employed in that above described. Thus, in one kind, nut-galls or other vegetable products are placed in a vessel and saturated with ether; the volatile extract falls in minute drops into a closed vessel below, which is connected by means of a pipe with the top of the upper vessel to prevent the escape of the ether. See *rendering-tank*. Also *digester*.

digestibility (di-jes-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= *F. digestibilité; as digestible + -ity.*] The character or quality of being digestible.

digestible (di-jes'ti-bl), *a.* [*< ME. digestible, < OF. digestible, F. digestible = Sp. digestible = Pg. digestível = It. digestibile, < LL. digestibilis, < L. digestus, pp. of digerere, digest: see digest, v.*] Capable of being digested.

A snug little supper of something light

And digestible, ere they retire for the night.

Barnham, Ingoldsbay Legends, I. 220.

digestibleness (di-jes'ti-bl-nes), *n.* Digestibility.

digestion (di-jes'tygn), *n.* [*< ME. digestioun, < OF. digestion, F. digestion = Pr. digestio = Sp. digestión = Pg. digestão = It. digestione, < L. digestio(n)-, digestion, arrangement, < digerere, pp. digestus, digest: see digest, v.*] 1. Order; arrangement.

The chaos of eternal night,
To which the whole digestion of the world
Is now returning.

Chapman, Revenge of Bussy d'Ambols, v. 1.

2. The physiological process of converting the food from the state in which it enters the mouth to that in which it can pass from the alimentary canal into the blood-vessels and lymphatics. The principal features of the process, apart from the comminution of the food, are the conversion of starch into sugar and of proteins into peptones, and the emulsification of the fats. These changes are effected by the action of soluble ferments furnished by the salivary glands, the gastric glands, the pancreas, and the intestinal glands. The bile is also of service, especially in the emulsification of the fats.

Hence—3. The function or power of assimilating nutriment.

Digne not on the morewe to-fore thin apttide;
Cleer eir & walking makith good digestioun.

Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 54.

Every morsel to a satisfied hunger is only a new labour to a tired digestion. *South, Sermons.*

Something seriously the matter this time with his digestion; dyspepsia in good earnest now.

W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 319.

4. In *bot.*: (a) The process carried on in leaves under the action of light, resulting in the decomposition of carbonic acid and the evolution of oxygen. (b) In insectivorous plants, an action of secreted fluids upon insects or other organic matter, similar to the process of digestion in animals.—5. In *chem.*: (a) The operation of exposing bodies to heat to prepare them for some action on each other. (b) The action of a solvent on any substance, especially under the influence of heat and pressure; solution; liquefaction. See *digester* (d).

We conceive, indeed, that a perfect good concoction, or digestion, or maturation of some metals will produce gold. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

6. The act of methodizing and reducing to order; coördination.

The digestion of the counsels in Sweden is made in [the] senate. *Sir W. Temple.*

7. The process of maturing an ulcer or a wound, and disposing it to generate pus; maturation.—8. The process of dissolution and preparation of substances for manure, as in compost.

digestive (di-jes'tiv), *a. and n.* [*< ME. digestive, n.; = F. digestif = Sp. Pg. It. digestivo, < LL. digestivus, digestive, < L. digestus, pp. of digerere, digest: see digest, v.*] *I. a. 1.* Of or pertaining to the physiological process of digestion. In *biol.*: (a) Alimentary in general; pertaining in any way to digestion or alimentation: as, the digestive tract—that is, the whole alimentary canal from mouth to anus (see cut under *alimentary*); a digestive act or process. (b) Specifically applied by Oken to sundry low organisms whose chief or only obvious physiological activity is digestion: as, a digestive animal.

2. Promoting digestion: as, a digestive medicine.

Digestive cheese, and fruit there sure will be.

B. Jonson, Epigrams, cl.

3. Pertaining to or used in the chemical process of digestion. See *digester* (d).—4. Pertaining to the process of analyzing and arranging; analytical.

To business, ripen'd by digestive thought,
His future rule is into method brought.

Dryden, Astræa Redux.

5. In *surg.*, causing maturation in wounds or ulcers.

II. n. 1. In *med.*, any preparation or medicine which aids digestion.

So I sele of medleyns comfortartyues,] digesttyues.

Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 14.

2. In *surg.*, an application which ripens an ulcer or a wound, or disposes it to suppurate.

I dressed it with digestives.

Wiseman, Surgery.

digestively (di-jes'tiv-li), *adv.* By way of digestion. *Wilkie Collins.*

digester (di-jes'tor), *n.* See *digester*.

digesture (di-jes'tür), *n.* [*< digest + -ure.*] Digestion.

And further, his majesty professed that were he to invite the devil to a dinner, he should have these three dishes: 1, a pig; 2, a pole of ling and mustard; and 3, a pipe of tobacco for digestion.

Apophthegms of King James (1669).

diggable (dig'ə-bl), *a.* [*< dig + -able.*] That may be dug.

digger (dig'er), *n.* [*< ME. diggere; < dig + -erl. Cf. diker, ditcher.*] 1. A person or an animal that digs; an instrument for digging.—2. [*cap.*] One of a degraded class of Indians in California, Nevada, and adjacent regions, belonging to several tribes, all more or less intimately connected with the Shoshones: so called because they live

chiefly upon roots dug from the ground. Collectively called *Digger Indians*.

Among all these Indians the most miserable are the root-diggers, who live almost entirely on the scanty roots of plants which are found in the ravines or plains. These poor wretches suffer all the hardships of hunger and want. They are compelled to spend two thirds of the year among the mountains, with no other resource than a little fish and roots. When both these provisions fail, it is impossible to picture the wretched state of these pariahs of the wilderness. Yet they are not downcast; they are ever cheerful, and endure their suffering with dignity. They are open and sociable with strangers and perfectly honest in their transactions.

Abbe Domenech, Deserts of North America (trans.), II. 60.

3. *pl.* In entom., specifically, the hymenopterous insects called digger-wasps or *Fossorae*. See *Fossorae* and *digger-wasp*.

digger-wasp (dig'ér-wosp), *n.* The popular name of the fossorial hymenopterous insects of the families *Scoliidae*, *Pompilidae*, and *Sphegidae*, most of which dig burrows in the ground, in which they lay their eggs, provisioning each



Ichneumon-like Digger-wasp (*Spheg ichneumonae*), natural size.

cell with the bodies of other insects, on which their larvae feed after hatching. *Spheg ichneumonae* is a large rust-colored species which digs holes six inches deep and provisions them with grasshoppers; *Chlorion caruleum* provisions the nest with spiders, and *Ammophila pictipennis* with cutworms. See also cut under *Ammophila*.

digging (dig'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *dig*, *v.*] 1. The act of excavating, especially with spade or shovel, or, in general, with simple tools and without the aid of blasting. Excavation in this general sense receives various names, according to the nature and object of the work done. See *excavation*, *mine*, and *quarry*.

2†. The act of undermining; plotting; manœuvring.

Let us not project long designs, crafty plots, and diggings so deep that the intrigues of a design shall never be unfolded till our grand-children have forgotten our virtues or our vices. *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Dying, l. 2 (Ord MS.).

3†. *pl.* That which is dug out.

He shall have the seasonable loppings; so he shall have seasonable diggings of an open mine.

Bacon, Impeachment of Waste.

4. *pl.* A region or locality where mining is carried on. [Western U. S. and Australia.] Hence—5. *pl.* Region; place; locality: as, business is dull in these diggings. [Colloq., western U. S.]

She won't be taken with a cold chill when she realizes what is being done in these diggings?

Dickens, *Man Chuzzlewit*, xxi.

Dry diggings, placer mines at a distance from water, or where water cannot be conveniently got for washing the material excavated.

digging-machine (dig'ing-ma-shén'), *n.* A machine for spading or breaking up the ground. It employs either a gang of spade-like tools that are thrust into the ground and then withdrawn with a twisting motion, or a wheel armed with shares like a plowshare, which are thrust into the ground as the wheel is revolved by the forward motion of the machine.

dight (dit), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dight*. [*< ME. dighthen, dihten, digten* (later sometimes without the guttural, *dyten*, etc.), *< AS. dihtan* (pret. *dihte*, pp. *ge-diht*), set in order, arrange, direct, dispose, prescribe, = *D. dichten* = OHG. *dihōn*, MHG. *G. dichten*, invent, write verses, = Icel. *dikta*, compose in Latin, romance, lie, = Sw. *dikta*, feign, fable, = Dan. *digte*, invent, romance, write verses, *< L. dictare*, repeat, pronounce, dictate for writing, compose, order, prescribe, dictate: see *dictate*, *v.*] 1†. To set in order; arrange; dispose.

These were dight on the dea, & derworthly serued,

& sithen mony sliker sezge at the siddorez.

Sir Gaucayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 114.

2†. Reflexively, to set or address.

To Cartage she had he shoulde him dighte.

Chaucer, Good Women, l. 1000.

And after him, full many other moe, . . .

'Gan dight themselves t' express their inward woe

With doleful lays unto the tune address.

Lady Pembroke (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 265).

3†. To put into a certain condition or position.

"O stop! O stop! young man," she said,

"For I in dule am dight."

Sir Roland (Child's Ballads, I. 225).

4†. To dispose of; treat.

Say vs how thou wilt him dight,

And we sallie glue the dome ful right.

Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 111.

5. To prepare; make ready. [Obsolete or poetical.]

Nygh thi bestes dight

A fire in colde; It wol thyne oxen mende,

And make hem faire, yt that the fyre attende.

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 19.

They promised to dight for him

Gay chapelets of flowers and gylmonds trim.

Spenser, *Astrophel*, l. 41.

(a) To prepare or make ready by dressing or cooking.

Jacob dight a messe of meete. *Coverdale*, Gen. xxv.

Curls through the trees the slender smoke,

Where yeomen dight the woodland cheer.

Scott, *Cadyow Castle*.

(b) To prepare or make ready by equipping or arraying; dress; equip; array; deck; adorn.

Whan the kynge and his peple were armed, and redy dight, they com to the ball of the toure well arrayde hem to diffende.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), l. 113.

And the Crowne lythe in a Vesselle of Cristalle richely dyghte.

Mandeville, *Travels*, p. 12.

Offt had he seene her faire, but never so faire dight.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, I. xli. 23.

What fouler object in the world, than to see a young, fair, handsome beauty unhandisomely dighted?

Massinger, *Fatal Dowry*, iv. 1.

How, in Sir William's armour dight,

Stolen by his Page, while slept the knight,

He took on him the single fight.

Scott, *L. of L. M.*, v. 27.

6. To put into the proper or any desired condition by removing obstructions or inequalities; dress; clean. Specifically—(a) To dress or smooth, as a stone by chiseling or a board by planing. (b) To clean. (1) By rubbing or wiping: as, to dight one's nose; to dight away a tear.

O she's ta'en out her handkerchief,

It was o' the holland sae fine,

And aye she dighted her father's bloody wounds,

That were redder than the wine.

The Douglas Tragedy (Child's Ballads, II. 117).

Ye bonnie lasses, dight your een,

For some o' you ha'e tint [lost] a frien'.

Burns, *Elegy on the Year 1788*.

(2) By sifting or winnowing: as, to dight corn. [In sense 6, Scotch (pronounced dīcht, and sometimes spelled dīcht) and North. Eng.]—To dight one's doublet, to give one a sound drubbing. [Scotch.]

dight (dit), *adv.* [*< dight*, pp.] Finely; well.

The birdie sat on the crap o' a tree,

And I wat it sang fu' dight.

Lord Randal (A) (Child's Ballads, II. 25).

dighter (dič'tér), *n.* A person who dights or dresses wood or stone, or winnows grain. [Scotch.]

dightings (dič'tingz), *n. pl.* [*< dight*, *v.*] Refuse. [Scotch.] Also spelled *dichtings*.

For had my father sought the world round,

Till he the very dightings o't had found,

An odder hag cou'd not come in his way.

Ross, *Helenore*, p. 35.

digitally (dit'li), *adv.* [*< dight*, pp., + *-ly*².] Handsomely: as, "houses digitly furnished," *Rev. T. Adams*, *Works*, I. 27.

digit (dij'it), *n.* [*< L. digitus*, a finger, a toe, a finger's breadth, perhaps orig. **decetos* = Gr. *dák-tal-oc*, a finger, a toe (whence ult. E. *dactyl*, *q. v.*), prob. akin to *déxēdai*, dial. *dēxēdai*, take, catch, receive; cf. E. *finger*, similarly related to *fang*, take, catch. Prob. not, as generally supposed, cognate with E. *toe*, *q. v.* The Teut. word never means 'finger,' and the human toes are not used, normally, to 'take' or 'catch' anything.] 1. A finger or toe; in the plural, the third segment of the hand (manus) or foot (pes), consisting of the fingers or toes, each of which has usually three, sometimes two, occasionally one, and rarely more than three, joints or phalanges. In anatomy and zoology the term is generic, covering all the modifications of a hand or foot beyond the metacarpus or metatarsus. The digits are specified by qualifying terms: as, the index digit, the forefinger; the middle digit, etc. The inner digits of the hand and foot, respectively, when there are five, as in man, are the thumb and great toe, or the pollex and hallux. See cuts under *foot* and *hand*. In common use *digit* is applied only to a finger.

2. A fingerbreadth; a dactyl; one fourth of a palm; a measure of length. The Roman digit

was 18.5 millimeters or 0.73 of an English inch. See *dactyl* and *fingerbreadth*.—3. In astron., the twelfth part of the diameter of the sun or moon: used in expressing the quantity of an eclipse: as, an eclipse of six digits (one which hides one half of the diameter).—4. One of the first nine numbers, indicated by the fingers in counting on them; also, one of the nine Arabic numerals, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9.

Any number which can be written with one figure only is named a digit; and therefore 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 are only digits and all the digits that are.

T. Hill, *Arithmetic* (1600), fol. 7 b.

digit (dij'it), *v. t.* [*< digit*, *n.*; in allusion to the L. phrase *digitum monstrari* (or *demonstrari*), be pointed out with the finger, i. e., be distinguished, be famous.] To point at or out with the finger.

I shall never care to be digitated with a "That is he."

Feltham, *Resolves*, l. 23.

digital (dij'i-tal), *a.* and *n.* [= F. Sp. Pg. *digital* = It. *digitale*, *< L. digitalis*, *< digitus*, a finger: see *digit*.] 1. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to a digit or digits: as, the digital phalanges.—2. Resembling digits; digitate.—**Digital cavity**, in anat., the posterior cornu of the lateral ventricle of the brain.—**Digital fossa**, in anat., a pit on the greater trochanter of the thighbone, where five muscles (the pyramiform, the obturator externus and internus, and the two gemelli) are inserted together. The depression is about large enough to admit the end of one's finger.—**Digital impressions**, in anat., the slight depressions on the inner surface of the cranial bones, which correspond to the cerebral convolutions.—**Digital sheaths**, in anat., the sheaths of the flexor tendons of the digits.

II. *n.* 1. A digit; a finger or toe. [Rare.]

Beauish brigands who wear . . . paste rings upon unwashed digitals. *Bulwer*, What will he do with it? iv. 9.

2. The fifth and last joint of the pedipalp of a spider. It is generally larger than the preceding joints, sometimes much swollen, and in the males modified to form the complicated sexual or palpal organs.

3. One of the keys or finger-levers of instruments of the organ or piano class.

digitalia (dij-i-tā'li-ā), *n.* [NL., *< Digitalis*, *q. v.*] Same as *digitalis*.

digitalic (dij-i-tal'ik), *a.* [*< NL. Digitalis* + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or derived from plants of the genus *Digitalis*: as, digitalic acid.

digitaliform (dij-i-tal'i-fōrm), *a.* [*< NL. Digitalis* + *L. forma*, form.] In bot., like the corolla of plants of the genus *Digitalis*.

digitalin, **digitaline** (dij'i-tal-in), *n.* [*< NL. Digitalis* + *-in*², *-ine*².] The substance or substances isolated from the leaves of *Digitalis purpurea* as its active principle. There seem to be several different kinds, some crystallized and some amorphous, some soluble and some insoluble in water; and there is reason to think that each of these, even the crystallized, consists of a mixture of several things. They all have properties similar in varying degrees to those of the crude drug. Also *digitalia*.

Digitalina (dij'i-tā-li-nā), *n.* [NL. (Bory, 1824), *< L. digitalis*, digital, + *-ina*¹.] A genus of peritrichous ciliate infusorians, referred to the family *Vorticellidae*. They commonly grow on the back of the minute crustacean animals which live in fresh water, as the common water-flea, etc., covering them so completely as to make it difficult for them to swim about.

Digitalis (dij-i-tā'lis), *n.* [NL., *< L. digitalis*, pertaining to the fingers (see *digit*): so named by Fuchs (A. D. 1542), after the G. name *fingerhut* (lit. 'finger-hat,' i. e., thimble); cf. the E. names *foxglove*, *fox-fingers*, *ladies'-fingers*, *dead-men's-bells*, etc., F. *gants de Notre Dame* (Our Lady's gloves), *doigts de la Vierge* (the Virgin's fingers), etc. The allusion is to the pendulous, finger-like flowers. See *foxglove*.] A genus of plants, natural order *Scrophulariaceae*, containing about 20 species of tall herbs, natives of Europe and western Asia. The foxglove, *D. purpurea*, the handmaiden of the genus, bearing a tall raceme of large, drooping, bell-shaped flowers, is common in cultivation. It is used in medicine to increase vasomotor tone, raise the blood-tension, favor diuresis, and improve the nutrition of the heart.

Digitaria (dij-i-tā'ri-ā), *n.* [NL., *< L. digitus*, finger: see *digit*.] A genus of grasses with digitate spikes, now referred to *Panicum*.



Foxglove (*Digitalis purpurea*).

digitate (dij'i-tāt), *a.* [*L. digitatus*, having fingers or toes, < *digitus*, finger: see *digit*.] 1.

In *bot.*, having deep radiating divisions, like fingers: applied to leaves and roots. By later botanists it is restricted chiefly to compound leaves with leaflets borne at the apex of the petiole. 2. In *zool.*, characterized by digitation; having or consisting of a set of processes like digits. Also *digitated*.—**Digitate tibiae**, in *entom.*, those tibiae in which the exterior edge, near the apex, has several long, finger-like projections, as in a mole-cricket.—**Digitate wings**, in *entom.*, those wings which have deep incisions extending from the margin, between the veins or nervures, toward the base, as in many *Pterophoridae*: each division of such wings is called a *radius*.



Digitate Leaf.

digitate (dij'i-tāt), *v. t.* [*L. digitus*, finger: see *digit*.] To point out, as if with a finger.

The resting on water, without motion, doth *digitate* a reason. *J. Robinson, Eudoxa*, p. 46.

digitated (dij'i-tā-ted), *a.* Same as *digitate*, 2.

Animals multifolded, or such as are *digitated*, or have several divisions in their feet.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., vi. 6.

digitately (dij'i-tāt-li), *adv.* In a *digitate* manner.—**Digitately pinnate**, in *bot.*, applied to *digitate* leaves of which the leaflets are pinnate.

digitation (dij-i-tā'shon), *n.* [*L. digitatio*, *a.*, + *-ion*.] 1. Digitiform arrangement or disposition of parts; division into finger-like parts; the state or quality of being *digitate*: as, the *digitation* of the serratus magnus muscle; the *digitation* of the tendon of the obturator internus. —2. A finger-like process; one of a series of digital parts.

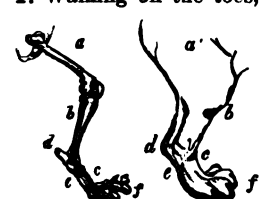
The serratus magnus . . . arises by nine fleshy *digitations* from the outer surface and upper border of the right upper ribs. *H. Gray, Anat.* (ed. 1887), p. 430.

digit, n. Plural of *digitus*.

digitiform (dij'i-ti-fōrm), *a.* [*L. digitus*, finger, + *forma*, shape.] Digital in form; *digitate*; finger-like; disposed like a set of fingers.

Digitigrada (dij-i-tig'ra-dā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, neut. pl. of *digitigradus*: see *digitigrade*.] In Cuvier's system (1817), the second tribe of his third family *Carnivora*, "the members of which walk on the ends of their toes": distinguished from *Plantigrada*, etc. The division contained the cat and dog families and some others. It was to some extent natural, and the distinction implied is obvious; but the word is not in use, except as a convenient collective or descriptive term, the several families of carnivorous quadrupeds being now otherwise arranged in superfamily groups.

digitigrade (dij'i-ti-grād), *a. and n.* [*L. digitigradus*, walking on the toes, < *L. digitus*, finger, toe, + *gradi*, walk: see *grade*.] 1. *a.* 1. Walking on the toes, with the heel raised from the ground; not stepping on the whole sole of the foot: applied chiefly to carnivorous quadrupeds, and opposed to *plantigrade*, but without special reference to the *Digitigrada* as framed by Cuvier. Most quadrupeds are *digitigrade*. Specifically —2. Of or pertaining to the *Digitigrada*; having the characters of the *Digitigrada*.



Digitigrade.—Hind Leg of Lion. *a.*, femur or thigh; *b.*, tibia or leg; *c.*, tarsus and metatarsus, or foot exclusive of toes; *d.*, calcx or heel; *e.*, planta, or sole of foot; *f.*, digits or toes.

ing to the *Digitigrada*; having the characters of the *Digitigrada*.

II. n. One of the *Digitigrada*.

digitigradism (dij'i-ti-grā-dizm), *n.* [*L. digitigrade* + *-ism*.] The character of being *digitigrade*; a walking or the capability of walking on the digits without putting the whole foot to the ground.

In some Anurous Batrachia there is a partial *digitigradism*. *E. D. Cope, Origin of the Fittest*, p. 264.

digitinerved (dij'i-ti-nērvd), *a.* [*L. digitus*, finger, + *nervus*, nerve, + *-ed*.] In *bot.*, having the ribs of the leaf radiating from the top of the petiole.

digitize (dij'i-tiz), *v. t.* [*L. digit* + *-ize*.] To finger; handle.

None but the devil, besides yourself, could have *digitized* a pen after so scurrilous a manner. *Tom Brown, Works*, II. 211.

digitorium (dij-i-tō'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *digitoria* (-i). [*NL.*, < *L. digitus*, finger: see *digit*.] A small portable instrument used for giving strength and flexibility to the fingers in piano-playing.

It is shaped like a diminutive piano, and has a keyboard with five keys resting on strong metal springs. Also called *dumb piano*.

digitoxin (dij-i-tok'sin), *n.* [*NL. Digi(talis) + L. tox(icum)*, poison, + *-in*.] A poisonous principle obtained from *Digitalis* in the form of yellowish crystals soluble in alcohol. In alcoholic solution it is decomposed by dilute acids, yielding toxinin, an uncrystallizable and extremely poisonous substance.

digitule (dij'i-tūl), *n.* [= *F. digitule*, < *L. digitulus*, a little finger, toe, claw, dim. of *digitus*, a finger: see *digit*.] 1. A little finger or toe; a small digit.—2. A minute process of the tarsal claws of some insects. Digitules are specially notable in the *Coccidae* or scale-insects, where they take the form of knobbed or pointed, bristle-like, movable organs arising near the base of the tarsal claw.

digitus (dij'i-tus), *n.*; pl. *digiti* (-ti). [*L.*: see *digit*.] 1. In *anat.*, a digit; a finger or toe; specifically, a digit of the fore limb, or a finger, as distinguished from *dactylus*, a toe. *Wilder and Gage*. [Rare.] —2. In *entom.*, one of the joints of the tarsus exclusive of the basal joint, which is called the *metatarsus*, *palma*, or *planta*: used in describing bees. Some writers use the term collectively for all the joints after the metatarsus. *Kirby and Spence*. See *dactylus* (b).

digladiator (di-glād'i-āt), *v. i.* [*L. digladius*, pp. of *digladiari*, fight for life or death, contend warmly, < *di-* for *dis-*, apart, + **gladiari*, fight with a sword (see *gladiator*), < *gladius*, a sword.] To fence; quarrel. *Hales*.

digladiation (di-glād-i-ā'shon), *n.* [*ML. digladiatio* (n) in *digladiatio lingue*, a biting remark, < *L. digladiari*, pp. *digladiatus*, contend: see *digladiare*.] A combat with swords; hence, a contest of any kind; a quarrel; a dispute; a disputation. [Rare.]

Their fence plays, or *digladiations* of naked men. *Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie*, p. 29.

They [schoolmen] see such *digladiation* about subtleties and matters of no use. *Bacon, Advancement of Learning*, i. 46.

Avoid all *digladiations*, facility of credit, or superstitious simplicity; seek the consonancy and concatenation of truth. *B. Jonson, Discoveries*.

Diglossa (di-glos'sā), *n.* [*NL.* (Wagler, 1832), < *Gr. διγλωσσος* (speaking two languages), having two tongues (a split tongue): see *diglot*.] 1. A genus of tenuirostral oscine passerine birds, or honey-creepers, of the American family *Certhiidae* or *Dacnidiidae*. They have a very acute curved bill



Pectoral Honey-creeper (*Diglossa pectoralis*).

finely serrate along a part of the cutting edges, and the tongue bifid, whence the name. There are about 12 species, inhabiting the warm parts of continental America, such as *D. baritula*, *D. carbonaria*, *D. mystacalis*, *D. perisota*, and *D. infrenasi*, respectively representing five sections of the genus. *D. pectoralis* is a very rare species from Peru, lately described.

2. In *entom.*, a genus of brachelytrous *Coleoptera* or rove-beetles, of the family *Staphylinidae*.

Diglossinae (di-glo-si'nē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Diglossa* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of *Certhiidae*, represented by the genera *Diglossa* and *Diglossopsis*, having the bill hooked.

diglot, diglott (di'glot), *a.* [*Gr. διγλωττος*, διγλωσσος, speaking two languages, < *di-*, two-, + *γλωττα*, γλωσσα, tongue, language.] Using, speaking, or written in two languages.

The first enterprise of this kind [a book containing parallel versions of the same text in several different languages] is the famous Hexapla of Origen; but here only Hebrew and Greek were employed, . . . so that the work was rather *diglott* than *polyglott* in the usual sense. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 417.

diglottic (di-glōt'ik), *a.* [*As diglott* + *-ic*.] Same as *diglot*.

The conquests of Alexander and of Rome had made men *diglottic* to an extent which has no parallel in history. *W. Smith, Bible Dict.*, III. 1557.

diglyph (di'glif), *n.* [= *F. diglyphe*, < *Gr. διγλυφος*, doubly indented, < *di-*, two-, doubly, + *γλυφειν*, carve, cut.] In *arch.*, an ornament consisting essentially of two associated cuts or channels. Compare *triglyph*.

dignation (dig-nā'shon), *n.* [*L. dignatio* (n), a deeming worthy, also dignity, < *dignari*, pp. *dignatus*, deem worthy, < *dignus*, worthy: see *dignify*.] The act of rendering worthy, or of ascribing worthiness to; the act of conferring dignity or honor.

Therefore ought I most heartily to rejoice of this *dignation* and tender kindness of the Lord towards me. *J. Bradford, Letters* (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 190.

St. Elizabeth . . . was carried into ecstasy, wondering at the *dignation* and favour done to her by the mother of her Lord. *Jer. Taylor, Works* (ed. 1835), I. 32.

dignet, *a.* [*ME.*, also rarely *dign*, < *OF. digne*, *F. digne* = *Pr. digne* = *Sp. Pg. digno* = *It. degno*, < *L. dignus*, worthy: see *dignify*. Cf. *condign*, and *deign*, *dain*.] 1. Worthy; deserving.

To ben holden *digne* of reverence. *Chaucer, Gen. Prolog.* to C. T., l. 141.

Ne of his speche daungerous ne *digne*. *Chaucer, Gen. Prolog.* to C. T., l. 517.

I graunte youre request, for ye be full *digne* to resceyve the ordre of chivalrie, and therfore all youre will shall be performed. *Melton (E. E. T. S.)*, III. 583.

2. Proud; disdainful.

Thel bene as *digne* as the devel that droppeth fro heuene. *Piers Plowman's Crede* (E. E. T. S.), l. 355.

dignely, *adv.* [*ME.*, < *digne* + *-ly*.] 1. Worthily; deservedly. *Chaucer*.

He has don his deure *dignely* as he out. *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 520.

2. Proudly; haughtily; disdainfully. *Chaucer*. **dignification** (dig'ni-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [*L. dignify*: see *-fy* and *-ation*.] The act of dignifying or honoring; promotion.

Where a noble and ancient descent and such merit meet in any man, it is a double *dignification* of that person. *I. Walton, Complete Angler*, p. 38.

dignified (dig'ni-fid), *p. a.* [*Pp. of dignify*, *v.*] 1. Exalted; honored; invested with dignity: as, the *dignified* clergy.

Abbots are styled *dignified* clerks, as having some dignity in the church. *Aylife, Parergon*.

2. Marked with dignity; noble; grave or stately: as, *dignified* conduct or manner.

To the great astonishment of the Jews, the manners of Jesus are familiar, yet *dignified*. *Buckminster*.

=*Syn.* Elevated, majestic, imposing, august, lofty, grave. **dignifiedly** (dig'ni-fid-li), *adv.* In a *dignified* manner.

Periwig on head, and cane in hand, [Did] sally forth *dignifiedly* into the Square. *Browning, Ring and Book*, l. 111.

dignify (dig'ni-fi), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dignified*, ppr. *dignifying*. [*OF. dignifier* = *Sp. Pg. dignificar* = *It. dignificare*, < *ML. dignificare*, think worthy, lit. make worthy, < *L. dignus*, worthy, + *facere*, make.] 1. To invest with honor or dignity; exalt in rank or office; promote.

Treasons and guilty men are made in states, Too oft, to *dignify* the magistrates. *B. Jonson, Catiline*, III. 1.

They [tyrants] were set up thus to be deluded, rather than *dignified*. *W. Montague, Devoute Essays*, II. iv. § 2.

2. To confer honor upon; make illustrious; give celebrity to; honor.

Your worth will *dignify* our feast. *B. Jonson*.

Thou didst *dignify* our fathers days with many revelations above all the fore-going ages since thou tookst the flesh. *Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.*

That luxury of wandering thought which one is apt to *dignify* with the name of reflection. *Irving, Sketch-Book*, p. 158.

3. To make worthy of admiration and respect; elevate.

He shines in the council by a natural eloquence; and he would write as well as he speaks, if, in order to *dignify* his style, he did not affect expressions which render it stiff and obscure. *Smollett, tr. of Gil Blas*, xi. 5.

=*Syn.* 1. To prefer, advance.—2. To grace, adorn, ennoble, lend or give luster to.

dignitary (dig'ni-tā-ri), *n.*; pl. *dignitaries* (-riz). [= *F. dignitaire* = *It. dignitario*, < *ML.* as if **dignitarius*, irreg. < *L. dignita* (t-s), dignity, rank, office: see *dignify*.] One who holds an exalted rank or office; especially, an ecclesiastic who ranks higher than a priest or canon.

Only about one hundred *dignitaries* and eight parochial priests resigned their benefices, or were deprived. *Hallam, Const. Hist.*, I. III.

Dignitary benefice. See *benefice*, 2. **dignity** (dig'ni-ti), *n.*; pl. *dignities* (-tiz). [*ME. dignitee, dignetele, dignete, < OF. dignite,*

digniteit, **F. dignité** = **Pr. dignitat** = **Sp. digni-**
dad = **Pg. dignidade** = **It. dignità, degnità**, < **L.**
dignita(-)s, worthiness, merit, dignity, grand-
eur, authority, rank, office, < **Latinus**, worthy,
prob. akin to **decus**, honor, esteem (whence ult.
E. decorate, decorous, decorum, etc.), and **de-**
cerere, become (whence ult. **E. decent**, q. v.).
Dignity is a doublet of **dainty**, q. v.] 1. The
state of being worthy; nobleness or elevation
of mind; worthiness: as, *dignity of sentiments*.

True dignity abides with her alone
Who, in the silent hour of inward thought,
Can still respect, can still revere herself,
In lowliness of heart. *Wordsworth.*

2. Elevation; honorable place or elevated rank;
degree of excellence, either in estimation or in
the order of nature: as, man is superior in *dig-*
nity to brutes.

And there is a decedence, that every speech should be to
the appetite and delight of the hearer.
Pultenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 222.

Whatever has a value can be replaced by something
else which is equivalent; whatever, on the other hand, is
above all value, and therefore admits of no equivalent,
has a *dignity*. *Kant*, tr. by Abbott.

3. Elevation and repose of aspect or of deport-
ment; nobility of mien: as, a man of native
dignity; "dignity of attitude," *J. Caird*.

Grace was in all her steps, heaven in her eye,
In every gesture *dignity* and love.

Milton, P. L., viii. 489.

Another mechanical method of making great men, and
adding *dignity* to kings and queens, is to accompany them
with halberds and battle axes. *Addison*, *Spectator*, No. 42.

4. Height; importance; rank.

Small habits well pursued betimes
May reach the *dignity* of crimes.

Mrs. H. More, *Florio*, I.

Even in treason there is sometimes a *dignity*. It is by
possibility a bold act, a perilous act.

De Quincey, *Essenes*, II. 87.

5. An elevated office, civil or ecclesiastical;
hereditary rank or title, or official distinction.

The Pope spared not to threaten Excommunication to
K. Henry himself, if he restored not Becket to his *Dignity*.
Baker, *Chronicles*, p. 57.

He [Frederic I. of Prussia] succeeded in gaining the great
object of his life, the title of King. In the year 1700 he
assumed this new *dignity*. *Macaulay*, *Frederic the Great*.

In vain the Protestant bishops pleaded in the House of
Lords that their position was intolerable and their *dignity*
a mere mockery.

Stubbs, *Medieval and Modern Hist.*, p. 322.

6. The rank or title of a nobleman; the right
to use a title of honor, originally in virtue of
an estate and accompanied by an official func-
tion.

All were surprised to see so many new faces in the most
eminent *dignities*. *Addison*, *Vision of Justice*.

7. One who holds high rank; a dignitary.

These filthy dreamers . . . speak evil of *dignities*.
Jude 8.

8. Any honor conferred; promotion.

For those [honors] of old,
And the late *dignities* heap'd up to them,
We rest your hermits. *Shak.*, *Macbeth*, I. 6

9. In *rhet.*, avoidance of unseemly or trivial
tropes and figures.—10. In *astrol.*, a situation
in which a planet has an influence more power-
ful than usual.

The lord of the ascendent say they that he is fortunat,
when he is in god place fro the ascendent as in angle; or
in a succedent, where-as he is in *dignite* & comforted with
friendly aspects of planetes & received.

Chaucer, *Astrolabe*, II. § 4.

11†. A self-evident truth; an axiom. This word
is one of the fantastical learned fabrications with which
some old writers ornament their pages. It is a Latin imi-
tation of the Greek *ἀξιώματα*, which means both axiom and
dignity in the sense of worth.

These sciences [mathematics], concluding from *digni-*
ties and principles known by themselves, receive not sat-
isfaction from probable reasons, much less from bare and
peremptory asseverations. *Sir T. Browne*, *Vulg. Err.*, I. 7.

Accidental dignity, in *astrol.*, the situation of a planet
in a good aspect as to light, motion, etc.—**Cap of dig-**
nity. Same as *cap of maintenance* (which see, under
maintenance).—**Essential dignity**, in *astrol.*, the sit-
uation of a planet in a favorable part of the zodiac. = **Syn-**
2. Station, standing, eminence, loftiness, exaltation, great-
ness.—3. Majesty, stateliness, gravity.

dignotion (di-gō-nō'shon), *n.* [**L. dignotus**, pp.
of *dignoscere*, usually *dignoscere*, know apart, dis-
tinguish, < *dis-*, apart, + **gnoscerē, noscerē*,
know, = *E. know*.] Distinguishing mark; sign.

That [temperamental] *dignotions*, and conjecture of
prevalent humours, may be collected from spots in our
nails, we are not averse to concede.

Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Err.*, v. 22.

digoneutic (di-gō-nū'tik), *a.* [**Gr. di-**, two-,
+ *γόνειν*, beget (< *γόνος*, offspring, race, stock),
+ *-ic*.] In *entom.*, double-brooded; having two
broods during a single year.

digoneutism (di-gō-nū'tizm), *n.* [**Gr. digoneut-**
+ -ism.] In *entom.*, the state or quality of be-
ing digoneutic or double-brooded.

Digonopora (di-gō-nop'ō-rā), *n. pl.* [**NL.**, neut.
pl. of *digonoporus*: see *digonoporous*.] A divi-
sion of dendrocelous turbellarian worms, hav-
ing separate genital pores: opposed to *Monogono-*
porea. It contains the marine planarians of
such genera as *Stylochus*, *Leptoplana*, and *Eury-*
lepta.

digonoporous (di-gō-nop'ō-rus), *a.* [**Gr. di-**
gonoporus, < *Gr. di-*, two-, + *γόνος* (< *γόνος*,
produce) + *πόρος*, passage.] Having separate
genital pores, as a planarian; specifically, of
or pertaining to the *Digonopora*: as, *digonoporous*.

digonous (di-gō-nus or di-gō-nus), *a.* [= **F. dig-**
onous, < *Gr. di-*, two-, + *γώνια*, angle.] In bot.,
having two angles: as, a *digonous* stem.

di grado (dē grā'dō), [*It.*, step by step, lit.
from step: *di*, < *L. de*, from; *grado*, < *L. gra-*
du, step: see *grade*.] In *music*, moving by con-
junct degrees.

digram (di'gram), *n.* [= **F. digramme**, < *Gr. di-*
two-, + *γράμμα*, a thing written, < *γράφειν*, write.]
Same as *digraph*.

digraph (di'gráf), *n.* and *a.* [**Gr. di-**, two-, +
γράφειν, write.] 1. *n.* Two letters used to re-
present one sound, as *ea* in *head*, *th* in *path*.

All improper diphthongs, or, as I have called them, *di-*
graphs, are changed into the single vowels which they
stand for. *T. Sheridan*.

There are five elementary consonants represented by *di-*
graphs: *th* (*thin*), *th* = *dh* (*thine*, then), *sh* (*she*), *zh* (*azure*),
ng (*sing*). *Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass.*, VIII.

II. *a.* Consisting of two letters used to re-
present one sound: as, *digraph* signs; *digraph*
consonants.

digraphic (di-graf'ik), *a.* [**Gr. digraph** + *-ic*.] Of
or pertaining to, or of the nature of, a digraph.

digress (di- or di-gres'), *v. i.* [**L. digressus**,
pp. of *digredi*, go apart, step aside, < *di-* for
dis-, apart, + *gradi*, go, step: see *grade*. Cf.
aggress, *congress*, *egress*, *ingress*, *progress*, *re-*
gress.] 1. To turn aside from the direct or
appointed course; deviate or wander away, as
from the main road, from the main tenor and
purpose in speaking or writing, or from the prin-
cipal line of argument, study, or occupation.

I have *digressed*, because of the extreme prejudice which
both religion and philosophy have received and may re-
ceive by being commixed together.

Bacon, *Advancement of Learning*, II. 154.

I will a little *digress* from my main discourse of Padua,
and . . . speak something of him.

Coryat, *Crudities*, I. 155.

In the pursuit of an argument there is hardly room to
digress into a particular definition, as often as a man
varies the signification of any term. *Locke*.

Let the student of our history *digress* into whatever
other fields he will. *J. Stephens*.

2. To turn aside from the right path; trans-
gress; offend. [Rare.]

Thy abundant goodness shall excuse
This deadly blot in thy *digressing* soul.

Shak., *Rich. II.*, v. 3.

digress (di- or di-gres'), *n.* [**L. digressus**, *n.*,
a going apart, < *digredi*, pp. *digressus*, go apart:
see *digress*, *v.*] A digression.

A *digress* from my history. *Fuller*, *Ch. Hist.*, XI. x. 43.

digression (di- or di-gresh'on), *n.* [**Gr. dig-**
ression = **OF. digression**, **F. digression** = **Pr.**
digressio = **Sp. digression** = **Pg. digressão** =
It. digressione, < *L. digressio* (*n.*), < *digredi*, pp.
digressus, go apart: see *digress*, *v.*] 1. The act
of digressing; deviation from a regular or ap-
pointed course; especially, a departure from
the main subject under consideration; an ex-
cursion of speech or writing.

But what? Methinks I deserve to be pounced for stray-
ing from poetry to oratory: but both have such an affi-
nity in the wordish considerations, that I think this *digres-*
sion will make my meaning receive the fuller understand-
ing. *Sir P. Sidney*, *Def. of Poesie* (ed. 1810), p. 97.

Digressions in a book are like foreign troops in a state,
which argue the nation to want a heart and hands of its
own. *Sieft*, *Tale of a Tub*, vii.

2. Deviation from the path of virtue; trans-
gression. [Rare.]

Then my *digression* is so vile, so base,
That it will live engraven in my face.

Shak., *Lucrece*, I. 202.

3. In *astron.*, the angular distance in the eclip-
tic of the inferior planets Mercury and Venus
from the sun.

digressional (di- or di-gresh'on-al), *a.* [**L. dig-**
ression + *-al*.] Pertaining to or consisting in
digression; departing from the main purpose
or subject.

Milton has judiciously avoided Fletcher's *digressional*
ornaments. *T. Warton*, *Notes on Milton's Juvenile Poems*.

In particular, the notion of episodes, or *digressional*
narratives, interwoven with the principal narrative, was
entirely Aristotelian. *De Quincey*, *Homer*, I.

digressive (di- or di-gres'iv), *a.* [= **F. digres-**
sif = **Sp. digressivo** = **Pg. It. digressivo**, < **LL.**
digressivus, < **L. digressus**, pp. of *digredi*, digress:
see *digress*, *v.*] Tending to digress; departing
from the main subject; partaking of the nature
of digression.

The wild diffusion of the sentiments, and the *digressive*
salles of imagination, would have been compressed and
restrained by confinement of rhyme. *Johnson*, *Young*.

digressively (di- or di-gres'iv-li), *adv.* By way
of digression.

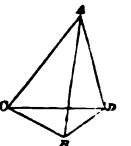
digyn (di'jin), *n.* [**NL. *digynus**, < *Gr. di-*, two-,
+ *γυνή*, woman (mod. bot. pistil).] A plant
having two pistils.

Digynia (di-jin'i-ā), *n. pl.* [**NL.**, < **digynus*:
see *digyn*, *digynous*.] The name given by Lin-
næus, in his artificial system, to such plants as
have two styles, or a single style deeply cleft
into two parts, forming the second order in
each of his first thirteen classes.

digynian (di-jin'i-an), *a.* [As *Digynia* + *-an*.]
Having two pistils.

digynous (di-jin'i-nus), *a.* [**NL. *digynus**: see
digyn.] Same as *digynian*.

dihedral (di-hē'dral), *a.* [Also *diedral*; < *di-*
hedron + *-al*.] Having two sides, as a figure;
having two plane faces, as a crys-
tal.—**Dihedral angle**, the mutual in-
clination of two intersecting planes, or
the angular space included between
them, as the angles between the two
planes ABD and ABC.



Dihedral Angle.

dihedron (di-hē'dron), *n.* [**Gr. di-**, two-, + *ἔδρα*, a seat, base;
cf. *diedros*, a seat for two per-
sons.] A figure with two sides
or surfaces.

dihelios, **dihelium**† (di-hē'li-os, -um), *n.* [**NL.**,
< *Gr. diá*, through, + *ἥλιος*, sun.] That chord
of the elliptic orbit of a planet which passes
through the focus where the sun is and is per-
pendicular to the transverse axis. Also *dihely*.

dihely† (di-hē'li), *n.* [= **F. dihélie**, < **NL. dihe-**
lios, **dihelium**: see *dihelios*.] Same as *dihelios*.

dihexagonal (di-hek-sag'ō-nal), *a.* [**L. di-** +
hexagonal.] Twelve-sided: as, a *dihexagonal*
prism or pyramid: also used to describe a dou-
ble six-sided pyramid or quartzoid.

dihexahedral (di-hek-sa-hē'dral), *a.* [**L. di-** +
hexahedral.] In *crystal*, having the form of a
hexahedral or six-sided prism with trihedral
summits.

dihexahedron (di-hek-sa-hē'dron), *n.*; *pl. di-*
hexahedrons, *dihexahedra* (-drons, -drā). [**Gr. di-**,
two-, + *ἕξ*, = *E. six*, + *ἔδρα*, a seat, base:
see *di-* and *hexahedron*.] In *crystal*, a six-sided
prism with trihedral summits.

Dihexahedra of quartz, and various rare minerals are
noted in them. *Amer. Naturalist*, XXII. 247.

dihydrite (di-hi'drit), *n.* [**Gr. di-**, two-, +
ὑδρ (*hōp*), water, + *-ite*.] A phosphate of
copper containing two equivalents of water. It
is found in small green monoclinic crystals.

dilamb, **dilambus** (di-i-amb', -am'bus), *n.*; *pl.*
dilamb, *dilambi* (-ambz', -bi). [**LL. dilambus**, <
Gr. διάμβος, < *di-*, two-, + *ἰάμβος*, iambus.] In *anc.*
pros., two lambi, or an iambic dipody regarded
as a single compound foot. The name *dilambus*,
strictly belonging to the iambic dipody in its normal
form (— — —), can be extended to its epitritic variety
also (— — —).

Dipolia, **Dipolia** (di-ip'ō-lī'ā, di-pol'i-ā), *n. pl.*
[*Gr. Διπόλεια* or *Διπόλια*, contr. of *Διπόλεια* or
Διπόλια, neut. pl. prop. adj., < *Zeús* (gen. *Διός*,
dat. *Δι*), Zeus, + *Πολίεις*, guardian of the city,
an epithet of Zeus, < *πόλις*, city.] An ancient
Athenian festival celebrated annually, with
sacrifice of an ox, on the 14th of Skirophorion
(about the end of June), on the Acropolis, in
honor of Zeus Polieus—that is, Protector of the
City. Also called *Bouphonia*.

dijudicant (di-jō'di-kant), *n.* [**L. dijudi-**
can(-)s, ppr. of *dijudicare*, decide: see *dijudi-*
cate.] One who dijudicates, determines, or de-
cides.

And if great philosophers doubt of many things which
popular *dijudicants* hold as certain in their creeds, I sup-
pose ignorance itself will not say it is because they are
more ignorant. *Glennville*, *Vanity of Dogmatizing*, xxiii.

dijudicate† (di-jō'di-kāt), *v.* [**L. dijudicatus**,
pp. of *dijudicare*, decide, determine, distinguish
between, < *di-*, *dis-*, apart, + *judicare*, judge:
see *judicate*, *judge*.] I. *intrans.* To judge; de-
termine.

The Church of Rome, when she commends unto us the authority of the Church in *dijudicating* of Scriptures, seems only to speak of herself.

Hales, Golden Remains, p. 200.

II. trans. To determine; decide.

That is a lawful Council with which, while acting as Ecumenical, the whole Church communicates, and, the matter being *dijudicated*, holds it to be adhered to.

Quoted in Pusey's Eirenicon, p. 39.

dijudication (di-jū-di-kā'shon), *n.* [*< L. dijudicatio(n)-, < dijudicare, pp. dijudicatus, decide: see dijudicate.*] Judicial distinction.

It cannot be otherwise but that the love of ourselves should strongly incline us in our most abstracted *dijudication*.

Glancville, Vanity of Dogmatizing, xiii.

dika-bread (di'kā-bred), *n.* [*< dika, native name, + E. bread.*] A fatty substance resembling chocolate, prepared from the almond-like kernel of the fruit of the *Mangifera Gabonensis*, used as food by the natives of the west coast of Africa, from Sierra Leone to the Gaboon.

Watts, Dict. of Chem.

dika-fat (di'kā-fat), *n.* Same as *dika-bread*.

dikamali (dik-a-mal'i), *n.* [*E. Ind.*] The native name of a resinous gum which exudes from the ends of young shoots of *Gardenia lucida*, a rubiaceous shrub of India. It has a strong, peculiar, and offensive odor, and is useful in the treatment of sores and cutaneous diseases. In India it is employed as a remedy for dyspepsia. Also *decamalee*.

dikast, *n.* See *dicast*.

dike (dik), *n.* [*Also spelled, less correctly, dyke; < ME. dike, dyke, dik, dic (also assimilated diche, dyche, dich, dych, > mod. E. ditch), < AS. dic, m., f., a ditch, channel, dike, wall, = OS. dik, m., a fish-pond, = OFries. dik, m., a bank, dam, = D. dijk, m., a bank, dam, = MLG. dijk, LG. dijk, m., a pond, usually a bank, dam, = MHG. tich, dich, m., a ditch, canal, pond, fish-pond, marsh, G. teich, m., a pond, fish-pond, tank, dike, m., a bank, dam (this sense and form, with initial *d* for *t*, after LG. and D.), = Icel. dik, neut., diki, m., a ditch, = Norw. dike, neut., a ditch, a puddle, = Sw. dike, neut., a ditch, also a bank, dam, = Dan. dike, neut., a ditch, also a bank, dam; hence (from LG.) OF. dicque, digue, F. digue = Sp. Pg. dique = It. diga, a bank, dam. The neut. forms have been compared with Gr. τεῖχος, a wall, rampart, τοῖχος, the wall of a house (for orig. *τεῖχος, *τοῖχος, ult. connected with θυγάτηρ, touch, and L. fingere, form, figura, a form: see figure, fictile, etc.); but the relation is improbable. The orig. sense of the neut. word is 'ditch,' a channel dug out (cf. dig, ult. from this noun) (cf. also Gr. ρίπος, a marsh, swamp), ditch being in fact an assimilated form of the same word. The correlative sense of 'a bank' or 'a wall' is not usual in ME. and AS.; it is due in part to the usage of the Low Countries, where dikes in this sense are conspicuous and important.] 1. A channel for water made by digging; a ditch; a moat. See ditch. [Obsolete or archaic.]*

At the thinges the in werlde ben,
Twen heuone hill and helle dik.

Genesis and Exodus, i. 231.

Aboute the castel was a dyke.

Richard Coer de Lion, l. 6021.

From one fountain in a garden there should be little channels or *dykes* cut to every bed, and every plant growing therein.

Ray, Works of Creation, ii.

Like a shoal
Of darting fish, that on a summer morn
Adown the crystal *dykes* at Camelot
Come slipping o'er their shadows on the sand.

Tennyson, Geraint.

2. A small pond or pool. [*Prov. Eng.*]—3. A ridge or bank of earth thrown up in excavating a canal or a ditch; specifically, such a ridge or bank thrown up to prevent low lands from being overflowed; a continuous dam confining or restraining the waters of a stream or of the sea: as, the Netherlands are defended from the sea by *dikes*.

The injured nation [the Dutch], driven to despair, had opened its *dikes*, and had called in the sea as an ally against the French tyranny. Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vii. *Dikes*, that the hands of the farmers had raised with labor incessant,
Shut out the turbulent tides. Longfellow, Evangeline, l. i.

4. A low wall or fence of stone or turf, dividing or inclosing fields, etc. A *dry dike* is such a wall built without mortar. See *fail-dike*. [*North. Eng. and Scotch.*]

Ye've been wash'd in Dunny's well,
And dried on Dunny's *dyke*.

Sweet Willie and Fair Annie (Child's Ballads, II. 137).

The hiest *dyke* that we come to,
I'll turn and tak you up.

The Duke of Athol (Child's Ballads, IV. 96).

5. In *geol.*, a fissure in rocks filled with material which has found its way into it while melted, or when brought by some other means into a fluid or semi-fluid condition. Most *dikes* are, in fact, filled with lava or some form of eruptive rock. A *dike* differs from a *vein* in that the latter has been slowly filled by agencies either identical with or allied in character to those ordinarily designated by the term *metamorphic*, while the former has, in most cases at least, been rapidly filled, so that it consists essentially of the same material through from one side to the other, and at all depths. A mineral vein or lode, on the other hand, may differ very greatly in its contents in various parts, in width as well as in depth.



Section showing dikes traversing stratified rocks.
a, b, simple dikes; c, branching dike.

dike (dik), *v.*; pret. and pp. *diked*, ppr. *diking*. [*< ME. dikan, dyken (also assimilated dichen, > mod. E. ditch, v.), dig, dig out, surround with a ditch, < AS. dician, also in comp. be-dician, ge-dician, make a ditch, surround with a ditch or dike (= OFries. dika, ditsa, ditsia, dig, make a ditch, also raise a dike or dam, = D. dijen, raise a dike or dam, = MLG. LG. dijen, > G. deichen, raise a dike or dam), < dic, a ditch, = D. dijk, etc., a bank, dam: see dike, n., and cf. ditch, v., and dig.*] 1. *trans.* To make a ditch; dig; delve. See *dig*.

He wolde threshe and therto *dyke* and delve.

Chaucer, Gen. Prolog. to C. T., l. 536.

It were better *dike* and delve,
And stand upon the right faith,
Than know all that the Bible saith,
And erre, as some clerkes do.

Gower, Conf. Amant., Prolog.

II. *trans.* 1. *trans.* To dig; dig out; excavate. See *dig*.

He criede, and comaunded alle Cristyne people
To delve and *dike* a deop diche al aboute Vnite,
That holychurche stod in helynesse as hit were a pile.
Piers Plowman (C), xlii. 365.

2. *trans.* To inclose with a ditch or with ditches.

With all mycht that he mycht get,
To the toune aue assege set;
And gert *dyk* thaim . . . stalwartly.

Barbour, MS., xvii. 271.

3. To furnish with a dike; inclose, restrain, or protect by an embankment: as, to *dike* a river; to *dike* a tract of land.—4. *trans.* To surround with a stone wall.

Dike and park the samin [landis] surelle and kelp
thame aiklerlie. Balfour's Pract. (A. 1555), p. 145.

dike-grave (dik'grāv), *n.* [*< D. dijkgraaf (= MLG. dijkgræve, LG. dijkgræve, > G. deichgräbe), an overseer of dikes, < dijk, dike, + graaf, count (steward, reeve): see dike, and greeve, graf, and cf. dike-reeve.*] In the Low Countries, a superintendent of dikes.

The chief *Dike-grave* here is one of the greatest officers of Trust in all the Province. Howell, Letters, i. l. 5.

diker (di'ker), *n.* [*< ME. dikere, < AS. dicere, < dician, dig: see dike, v. Cf. ditcher, digger.*] 1. A ditcher.—2. One who builds dikes.

dike-reeve (dik'rēv), *n.* [*< dike + reeve.*] An officer who superintends the dikes and drains in marshes. Halliwell. Compare *dike-grave*.

dilacerate (di-or di-las'e-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dilacerated*, ppr. *dilacerating*. [*< L. dilaceratus, pp. of dilacerare (> It. dilacerare = Sp. Pg. dilacerar = F. dilacérer), tear in pieces, < di- for dis-, apart, + lacerare, tear: see lacerate.*] To tear; rend asunder; separate by force; lacerate. [Rare.]

The infant, at the accomplished period, struggling to come forth, *dilacerates* and breaks those parts which restrained him before. Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 6.

dilaceration (di-or di-las'e-rā'shon), *n.* [= *F. dilaceration = Sp. dilaceración = Pg. dilaceracão, < LL. dilaceratio(n)-, < L. dilacerare, pp. dilaceratus, tear in pieces: see dilacerate.*] The act of rending asunder; a tearing or rending; laceration. [Rare.]

All the riddles of Sphinx, therefore, have two conditions annexed: viz., *dilaceration* to those who do not solve them; and empire to those that do.

Bacon, Physical Fables, x., Expl.

dilambdodont (di-lamb'dō-dont), *a.* [*< Gr. di-, twice, two-, + lambdōa, the letter lambda (λ), + doois (dōovr-) = E. tooth.*] Having oblong molar teeth with two V-shaped ridges; specifically, having the characters of the *Dilambdodonta*: as, a *dilambdodont* dentition; a *dilambdodont* mammal.

Dilambdodonta (di-lamb-dō-don'tā), *n. pl.* [*NL.: see dilambdodont.*] A group or series of insectivorous mammals, a division of the order *Bestia*, having oblong molars whose crowns pre-

sent two V-shaped transverse ridges, like the letter W. Such teeth are characteristic of the insectivores of northerly or temperate regions, thus contrasted with tropical forms of *Zalambdodonta* (which see). Gill.

dilamination (di-lam-i-nā'shon), *n.* [*< di-2 + lamination.*] In bot., the congenital development of a lamina upon the surface of an organ: a form of deduplication or chorisis.

dilaniate (di-lā-ni-āt), *v. t.* [*< L. dilaniatus, pp. of dilaniare (> It. dilaniare), tear in pieces, < di-, dis-, apart, + laniare, tear, rend.*] To tear; rend in pieces; mangle.

The panther, when he hunts his prey, hiding his grim visage, with the sweetness of his breath allures the other beasts unto him, who, being come within his reach, he rends and cruelly doth *dilaniate* them. Ford, Line of Life.

dilaniation (di-lā-ni-ā'shon), *n.* [*< L. as if *dilaniatio(n)-, < dilaniare, pp. dilaniatus, tear in pieces: see dilaniate.*] A tearing in pieces. Cockeram.

dilapidate (di-or di-lap'i-dāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dilapidated*, ppr. *dilapidating*. [Formerly also *delapidate*; < LL. *dilapidatus*, pp. of *dilapidare* (> It. *dilapidare = Sp. Pg. dilapidar = F. dilapider*), throw away, squander, consume, destroy, lit. scatter like stones, < L. di-, dis-, apart, + *lapidare*, throw stones at, < *lapis* (*lapid-*), a stone: see *lapidate*.] I. *trans.* 1. To bring into a ruinous condition; impair or reduce to a state of ruin; especially, to ruin by misuse or neglect.

If the bishop, parson, or vicar, &c., *dilapidates* the buildings, or cuts down the timber of the patrimony of the church. Blackstone.

2. To waste; squander.

Was her moderation seen in *dilapidating* the revenues of the church? Bp. Hurd.

3. To give the appearance of dilapidation to. [Rare.]

You see a very respectable-looking person in the street, and it is odds but, as you pass him, his hat comes off, his whole figure suddenly *dilapidates* itself, assuming a tremble of professional weakness, and you hear the everlasting "qualche cosa per carità." Lowell, Fireside Travels, p. 310.

II. *intrans.* To fall into partial or total ruin; fall by decay.

Large the domain, but all within combine
To correspond with the dishonor'd sign;
And all around *dilapidates*. Crabbe, The Borough.

dilapidation (di-or di-lap-i-dā'shon), *n.* [Formerly also *delapidation*; = *F. dilapidation = Sp. dilapidación = Pg. dilapidação = It. dilapidazione, < LL. dilapidatio(n)-, a squandering, wasting, < dilapidare, pp. dilapidatus, squander, waste: see dilapidate.*] 1. Gradual ruin or decay; disorder; especially, impairment or ruin through misuse or neglect.

Whom shall their [the bishops'] successors sue for the *dilapidations* which they make of that credit? Hooker, Eccles. Polity, vii. 24.

By keeping a strict account of incomes and expenditures, a man might easily preserve an estate from *dilapidation*. J. Goodman, Winter Evening Conferences, i.

Specifically.—2. In *Eng. eccles. law*, the pulling down, suffering to go to decay, or ruin of any building or other property in possession of an incumbent.

dilapidator (di-or di-lap'i-dā-tor), *n.* [= *F. dilapidateur = Sp. Pg. dilapidador = It. dilapidatore; as dilapidate + -or.*] One who causes dilapidation.

It is alleged that non-residence and dilapidations for the most part go hand in hand; that you shall seldom see a non-resident, but he is also a *dilapidator*.

H. Wharton, Defence of Pluralities, p. 156.

dilatability (di-or di-lā-tā-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= *F. dilatabilité = Sp. dilatabilidad = Pg. dilatabilidade = It. dilatabilità, < NL. dilatabilita(t)-s, < dilatabilis: see dilatate and -ility.*] The quality of being dilatate, or of admitting expansion, either by inherent elastic force or by the action of a force exerted from without: opposed to *contractibility*.

It was purely an accident dependent on the *dilatability* of the particular quality of alcohol employed which made the boiling-point of water 80°. Encyc. Brit., XX. 308.

dilatate (di-or di-lā'tā-bl), *a.* [= *F. Pr. Sp. dilatate = Pg. dilatavel = It. dilatabile, < NL. dilatabilis, capable of expansion, < L. dilatate, expand: see dilate, v., and -able.*] Capable of expansion; possessing elasticity; elastic: as, a bladder is *dilatate* by the force of air; air is *dilatate* by heat.

dilatableness (di-or di-lā'tā-bl-nes), *n.* Capacity for dilatation; dilatability. Bailey, 1727.

dilatancy (di-or di-lā'tān-si), *n.* [*< dilatan(t) + -cy.*] The property of granular masses of expanding in bulk with change of shape. It is due to the increase of space between the individually rigid particles as they change their relative positions.

If evidence of *dilatancy* were to be obtained from tangible matter, it was to be sought on the most commonplace, and what had hitherto been the least interesting, form, that of hard, separate grains—corn, sand, shot, &c.
O. Reynolds, *Nature*, XXXIII, 430.

dilatant (di- or di-lá'tant), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *dilatant*, < L. *dilatant* (-t), ppr. of *dilatare*, dilate: see *dilate*, *v.*] *1.* *a.* Dilating; relating to dilatancy, or to a substance possessing this property.

The most striking evidence of dilatancy is obtained from the fact that, since *dilatant* material cannot change its shape without increasing in volume, by preventing change of volume all change of shape is prevented.
O. Reynolds, *Nature*, XXXIII, 430.

II. n. 1. A substance having the property of dilatancy.—2. In *surg.*, an instrument used to dilate, as a tent, a bougie, a sound, etc.

dilate (di- or di-lá'tat), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *dilatado* = It. *dilatato*, < L. *dilatatus*, pp. of *dilatare*, dilate: see *dilate*, *v.*] Dilated; broadened or widened out: specifically said, in zoölogy, of an organ or a part which is disproportionately broad along a portion of its length.

dilatation (dil-á- or di-lá-tá'shon), *n.* [*<* ME. *dilatacioun*, < OF. (and F.) *dilatation* = Pr. *dilatacio* = Sp. *dilatacion* = Pg. *dilatação* = It. *dilatazione*, < LL. *dilatatio* (-n), an extension, < L. *dilatare*, pp. *dilatans*, expand: see *dilate*, *v.*] *1.* The act of expanding; expansion, as by heat; a spreading or enlarging in all directions; the state of being expanded or distended; distention.

I conceive the intire idea of a spirit in general, or at least of all finite created and subordinate spirits, to consist in these several powers or properties, viz.: self-penetration, self-motion, self-contraction and dilatation, and indivisibility.

Dr. H. More, *Antidote against Atheism*, I. iv. § 3.

His [Spenser's] genius is rather for dilatation than compression.
Lowell, *Among my Books*, 2d ser., p. 162.

Specifically—2. Diffuseness of speech; prolixity; enlargement.

What needeth gretter dilatation?

Chaucer, *Man of Law's Tale*, l. 134.

3. An abnormal enlargement of an aperture or a canal of the body, or one made for the purposes of surgical or medical treatment. See *expansion*.—**4.** A dilated part of anything; specifically, in *zoöl.*, a dilated portion of an organ or a mark.

dilatator (dil-á- or di-lá-tá-tor), *n.* [= F. *dilatateur* = Sp. Pg. *dilatador* = It. *dilatatore*, a dilator, < LL. *dilatator*, one who propagates or spreads abroad, < L. *dilatare*, pp. *dilatans*, spread abroad, dilate: see *dilate*, *v.*] That which dilates; a dilator: in *anat.*, specifically applied to various muscles, as of the nose or the pupil.

In the Reptilia these are replaced by a constrictor and a dilator muscle, which are also present in a modified form in Birds. Gegenbaur, *Comp. Anat.* (trans.), p. 547.

Dilatator iridis, the muscle of the iris whose action dilates the pupil; the radiating muscular fibers of the iris, antagonizing the sphincterial or circular fibers.—**Dilatator tubæ**, the tensor palati muscle.

dilate (di- or di-lá't), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dilated*, ppr. *dilating*. [= F. *dilater* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *dilatar* = It. *dilatare*, < L. *dilatare*, spread out, extend, dilate, < *dilatans*, pp., associated with *differre*, carry apart, spread abroad, scatter, also differ, and intr. differ (> E. *differ* and *defer*), < *dis*, apart, + *ferre* = E. *bear*¹. For pp. *latus*, see *ablative*. *Dilate* is a doublet of *delay*¹, and practically of *defer*² and *differ*: see *delay*¹, *defer*², *differ*.] *I. trans.* *1.* To expand; distend; spread out; enlarge or extend in all directions: as, air dilates the lungs; to dilate the pupil of the eye.

Induced with a zealous devotion and ardent desire to protect and dilate the Christian faith.

Hakluyt's *Voyages*, II., Ded.

Satan, alarm'd,
Collecting all his might, dilated stood,
Like Teneriff or Atlas, unremoved.

Milton, *P. L.*, iv. 986.

Chapman abounds in splendid enthusiasms of diction, and now and then dilates our imaginations with suggestions of profound poetic depth.

Lowell, *Study Windows*, p. 315.

2t. To set forth at length; relate at large; relate or describe with full particulars; enlarge upon.

Found good means
To draw from her a prayer of earnest heart,
That I would all my pilgrimage dilate,
Whereof by parcels she had something heard.
Shak., *Othello*, l. 3.

Dilate the matter to me.

Middleton, *More Dissemblers Beside Women*, v. 1.

=Syn. To swell, spread out, amplify.

II. intrans. *1.* To spread out; expand; distend; swell; enlarge.

His heart dilates and glories in his strength. Addison.

My heart dilated with unutterable happiness.

Goldsmith, *Vicar*, xxi.

His nostrils visibly dilate with pride.

Lathrop, *Spanish Vistas*, p. 149.

2. To speak at length; dwell on particulars; enlarge; expatiate; descant: used absolutely or with *upon* or *on*.

I purpose to speak actively without digressing or dilating.
Bacon, *Advancement of Learning*, II. 106.

I leave it among the divines to dilate upon the danger of schism as a spiritual evil.

Swift, *Sentiments of a Ch. of Eng. Man*, l.

dilate (di- or di-lá't), *a.* [*<* L. *dilatatus*, pp.: see *dilate*, *v.*] Broad; extended.

Whom they, out of their bounty, have instructed
With so dilate and absolute a power.
B. Jonson, *Sejanus*, l. 2.

dilated (di- or di-lá'ted), *p. a.* [Pp. of *dilate*, *v.*]

Expanded; extended; enlarged. Specifically—(a) Unusually widened, or wider than the rest of the part or organ. Also *distended*. (b) In *her.*, opened; standing open, as a pair of compasses or the like.—**Dilated antennæ**, in *entom.*, antennæ unusually widened in any part.—**Dilated margin**, in *entom.*, a margin spread out laterally more than usual, or beyond the surrounding parts.—**Dilated strise or punctures**, in *entom.*, those strise or punctures which are broader than usual, and distinctly rounded within.—**Dilated tarsi**, in *entom.*, those tarsi in which two or more joints are broad, somewhat heart-shaped, and spongy or densely hairy beneath, as in *Coleoptera*. Also called *enlarged tarsi*.

dilator (di- or di-lá'ter), *n.* One who or that which enlarges or expands. Shelton.

dilation¹ (di- or di-lá'shon), *n.* [A short form of *dilatation*.] The act of dilating; expansion; dilatation.

At first her eye with slow dilation roll'd
Dry flame, she listening. Tennyson, *Princess*, vi.

dilation² (di- or di-lá'shon), *n.* [= F. Pr. *dilatation* = Sp. *dilacion* = Pg. *dilatação* = It. *dilazione*, < L. *dilatatio* (-n), delay, < *differre*, pp. *dilatans*, defer: see *defer*² and *dilate*, *v.*] Delay.

What construction canst thou make of our wilful dilations, but as a stubborn contempt? Bp. Hall, *Zaccheus*.

dilative (di- or di-lá'tiv), *a.* [*<* *dilate* + *-ive*.] Tending to dilate; causing dilatation. Coleridge.

dilator (di- or di-lá'tor), *n.* [*<* NL. *dilator*, short for *dilatator*, *q. v.*; as if < E. *dilate* + *-or*. L. *dilator* means 'a delayer.'] *1.* One who or that which widens or expands; specifically, a muscle that dilates; a dilator.—*2.* A surgical instrument, of various forms, used for dilating a wound, a canal, or an external opening of the body.

dilatorily (dil-á-tō-ri-li), *adv.* In a dilatory manner; with delay; tardily.

dilatoriness (dil-á-tō-ri-nes), *n.* The quality of being dilatory; slowness in action; delay in proceeding; tardiness; procrastination.

These lamented their dilatoriness and imperfection, or trembled at the reaction of his bigotry against themselves.
Hallam.

dilatory (dil-á-tō-ri), *a.* [= F. *dilatatoire* = Pr. *dilatatori* = Sp. Pg. It. *dilatatorio*, < LL. *dilatatorius*, tending to delay, < L. *dilator*, a delayer, < *differre*, pp. *dilatans*, delay: see *delay*¹, *dilate*, *v.*] *1.* Marked by or given to procrastination or delay; slow; tardy; not prompt: as, dilatory measures; a dilatory messenger.

I abhor

This dilatory sloth, and tricks of Rome.
Shak., *Hen. VIII.*, II. 4.

2. Intended to bring about delay, or to gain time and defer decision: as, a dilatory motion.

To the Petition of the Lords he made a dilatory Answer.
Baker, *Chronicles*, p. 79.

His dilatory policy.

Motley.

Dilatory defense, in law, a defense intended to defeat or delay the pending action without touching the merits of the controversy, as an objection to the jurisdiction or to the present capacity of a party.—**Dilatory plea**, in law, a plea which if successful would defeat the pending action without touching the merits of the controversy. =Syn. *Tardy*, etc. (see *above*), loitering, lingering, procrastinating, backward, laggard, behindhand, inactive, sluggish, dawdling.

dildo¹ (dil'dō), *n.* A term of obscure cant or slang origin, used in old ballads and plays as a mere refrain or nonsense-word; also used, from its vagueness, as a substitute for various obscene terms, and in various obscene meanings.

He has the prettiest love-songs for maids, . . . with such delicate burthens of "dildos" and "fadings."
Shak., *W. T.*, IV. 3.

With a hie dildo dill and a dildo dee.

Burden of an Old Ballad.

dildo² (dil'dō), *n.* A tall columnar cactus of Jamaica, *Cereus Swartzii*, woolly at the summit and bearing pale-red flowers. The dried fibrous portions of the stems were used as torches by the Indians.

dilection (di-lek'shon), *n.* [= F. Pr. *dilection* = Sp. *dileccion* = Pg. *dilecção* = It. *dilezione*, < LL. *dilectio* (-n), < L. *diligere*, pp. *dilectus*, love much, value highly: see *diligent*. Cf. *predilection*.] A loving; preference; choice.

The privilege of his dilection

In you confirmed God upon a tree

Hanging. Chaucer, *Mother of God*, l. 122.

So free is Christ's dilection, that the grand condition of our felicity is our belief.

Boyle, *Seraphic Love*.

dilemma (di- or di-lem'ä), *n.* [= F. *dilemme* = Sp. *dilema* = Pg. It. *dilemma* = D. G. Dan. Sw. *dilemma*, < LL. *dilemma*, < Gr. *δίλημμα*, a conclusion from two premises, < *δι-* + *λήμμα*, a proposition, assumption: see *lemma*. Not "an argument in which the adversary is 'caught between' (*διαλαμβάνεται*) two difficulties," nor derived from *διαλαμβάνεσθαι*, be caught between.] *1.* A form of argument in which it is shown that whoever maintains a certain proposition must accept one or other of two alternative conclusions, and that each of these involves the denial of the proposition in question. The alternatives are called the *horns of the dilemma*, which is also called a *horned syllogism*. The argument is also called a dilemma, in a looser sense, when the number of such horns exceeds two. The dilemma originated in rhetoric, and was not noticed by logicians before the revival of learning; consequently there has been some dispute as to its logical definition and analysis. The standard example (from Aulus Gellius) is as follows: Every woman is fair or ugly; it is not good to marry a fair wife, because she will flirt; it is not good to marry an ugly wife, because she will not be attractive; therefore, it is not good to marry at all. The essential peculiarity of this reasoning is that it involves the principle of excluded middle, the falsity of which would leave ordinary syllogism intact. Logicians, however, have made the dilemma a matter of form of expression, saying that the above argument, for instance, is not a dilemma as long as the first premise reads as above, but that it becomes one if that premise is put in this form: If it is good to marry, it is good to marry a fair wife, or it is good to marry an ugly wife. They have at different times recognized the following forms as dilemmas or as parts of dilemmas, for many logicians hold that a dilemma consists of three syllogisms: (1) *Simple constructive dilemma*: If A, then C; if B, then C; but either B or A; hence, C. (2) *Simple destructive dilemma*: If A is true, B is true; if A is true, C is true; and C are not both true; hence, A is not true. (3) *Complex constructive dilemma*: If A, then B; if C, then D; but either A or C; hence, either B or D. (4) *Complex destructive dilemma*: If A is true, B is true; if C is true, D is true; but B and D are not both true; hence, A and C are not both true. The importance of the kind of reasoning now called dilemma was first strongly insisted upon by the Stoics. Nevertheless, in the Stoical terminology a dilemma is opposed to a *monodilemma*, as a conclusion from two premises. This was the origin of the word, and it is only later that it is met with in the modern sense.

Dilemma is an argument made of two members, repugnant one to another, wherof which soever thou grantest, thou art by and by taken. Blundeville, *Logic*, v. 27.

2. A difficult or doubtful choice; a state of things in which the alternatives appear to be equally bad or undesirable.

A strong dilemma in a desperate case!

To act with infancy, or quit the place. Swift.

The doctrine of a Messiah offers a dilemma—a choice between two interpretations—one being purely spiritual, one purely political.
De Quincey, *Essenes*, II.

dilemmatic (dil-e- or di-le-mat'ik), *a.* [= F. *dilemmatique* = Pg. *dilemmatico*; as *dilemma* (-t) + *-ic*.] In logic, pertaining to or of the nature of a dilemma.—**Dilemmatic argument**. See *argument*.—**Dilemmatic proposition**, a hypothetical proposition with a disjunctive consequent: as, if A, then either B or C; or a categorical proposition with a disjunctive predicate: as, A is either B or C.—**Dilemmatic reasoning**, reasoning depending upon the principle of excluded middle as its chief principle.—**Dilemmatic syllogism**, a syllogism having for its minor premise a dilemmatic proposition.

dilemmist (di- or di-lem'ist), *n.* [*<* *dilemma* + *-ist*.] A person who bases argument or belief on a dilemma or dilemmas: used specifically in translation of the name of a Buddhist school of philosophy. See the extract.

[The philosophic school] of the Vaibhāshikas, or dilemmists, who maintain the necessity of immediate contact with the object to be known. Amer. Cyc., III. 403.

Dilephila (di-lef'i-lä), *n.* [NL.; also written *Deilephila*, prop. **Dilephila*; < Gr. *δελφίη*, the afternoon, evening, + *φιλος*, loving.] A genus of hawk-moths, of the family *Sphingidae*. *D. lineata* is a handsome species, common in the United States, and known as *morning-sphinx*. See cut under *morning-sphinx*.

dilettant (dil-e-tánt'), *n.* [See *dilettante*.] See *dilettante*.

dilettante (dil-e-tán'te), *n.* and *a.* [Also *dilettant*; = D. G. Dan. Sw. *dilettant* = F. *dilettante*, < It. *dilettante*, prop. ppr. of *dilettare*, delight, < L. *delectare*, delight: see *delight*, *delectable*.] *1.* *n.* Pl. *dilettanti* (-ti). An admirer or lover of the fine arts, science, or letters; an amateur; one who pursues an art or literature desultorily

and for amusement: often used in a disparaging sense for a superficial and affected dabbler in literature or art.

The main characteristic of the *dilettante* is that sort of impartiality that springs from inertia of mind, admirable for observation, incapable of turning it to practical account. *Lowell*, *New Princeton Rev.*, I. 160.

II. a. Relating to dilettantism; having the characteristics of dilettanti.

I heard no longer
The snowy-banded, *dilettante*,
Delicate-handed priest intone.

Tennyson, *Maud*, viii.

dilettanteism, n. See *dilettantism*.

dilettantish, dilettanteish (dil-e-tan'tish, -te-ish), *a.* [*< dilettant, dilettante, + -ish*.] Inclined to or characterized by dilettantism. *George Eliot*.

dilettantism, dilettanteism (dil-e-tan'tizm, -te-izm), *n.* [= *F. dilettantisme*; as *dilettant, dilettante, + -ism*.] The quality characteristic of a dilettante; specifically, in a disparaging sense, desultory or affected pursuit of art, science, or literature.

Dilettantism, hypothesis, speculation, a kind of amateur search for truth; this is the sorest sin. *Carlyle*.

Dilettanteism, which is the twin sister of scepticism, began. *Lowell*, *Among my Books*, 2d ser., p. 37.

diligence¹ (dil'i-jens), *n.* [Formerly also *diligency*; *< ME. diligenche, < OF. diligenche, F. diligenche = Pr. Sp. Pg. diligencia = It. diligenza, diligenza, < L. diligētia, carefulness, attentiveness, < diligen(t)-s, careful, etc.: see diligent*.] 1. Constant and earnest effort to accomplish what is undertaken; constancy in the performance of duty or the conduct of business; persistent exertion of body or mind; industry; assiduity.

If your *diligence* be not speedy, I shall be there afore you. *Shak.*, *Lear*, I. 5.

Prithce, fellow, wait;
I need not thy officious *diligence*. *Ford*, *'Tis Pity*, iv. 1.

Why shouldst thou then obtrude this *diligence*,
In vain, where no acceptance it can find?
Milton, *P. R.*, II. 887.

2. Care; heed; caution; heedfulness.

Men may also do other *diligence*
About an oycellar, it for to warme.
Palladius, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 19.

Keep thy heart with all *diligence*. *Prov.* iv. 23.

3. In law, the attention and care due from a person in a given situation. The degree of care necessary to constitute diligence depends on the relation of the persons concerned to each other and the circumstances of the transaction.

4. In Scots law: (a) The warrant issued by a court for enforcing the attendance of witnesses or the production of writings. (b) The process of law by which persons, lands, or effects are attached on execution, or in security for debt. — *Common or ordinary diligence*, that degree of diligence which men in general exert in respect to their own affairs; that common prudence which men of business and heads of families usually exhibit in conducting matters which interest them. *Broom and Hadley*. — *To do one's diligence*, to use one's best efforts. [Archaic.]

I would not have the master either froune or chide with him, if the childre have done his *diligence*. *Acham*, *The Scholemaster*, p. 27.

Do thy *diligence* to come shortly unto me. *2 Tim.* iv. 9.

= *Syn.* 1. *Industry, Application*, etc. (see *assiduity*), assiduousness. — 2. *Caution, circumspection, vigilance*.

diligence² (dil'i-jens; *F. pron. dē-lē-zhoñs'*), *n.* [= *D. G. Dan. diligenche = Sw. diligen, < F. diligenche, a stage-coach (= Sp. Pg. diligencia = It. diligenza), a particular use of diligence, expedition, despatch, speed, care: see diligence¹. Hence by abbr. dilly¹.*] A public stage-coach: usually with reference to France, but also applied to such stage-coaches elsewhere.

If it were possible to send me a line by the *diligence* to Brighton, how grateful I should be for such an indulgence! *Mme. D'Arblay*, *Diary*, I. 401.

diligency¹ (dil'i-jen-si), *n.* Same as *diligence¹*. *Milton*.

diligent (dil'i-jent), *a.* [*< ME. diligent, < OF. diligen, F. diligen = Pr. diligen = Sp. Pg. It. diligente, < L. diligen(t)-s, careful, attentive, diligent prop. loving, esteeming, ppr. of diligere, love, esteem much, lit. choose, select, < di-, dis-, apart, + legere, choose: see elect, select*.] 1. Constant in study or effort to accomplish what is undertaken; attentive and persistent in doing anything; industrious; assiduous.

Seest thou a man *diligent* in his business? he shall stand before kings. *Prov.* xxii. 29.

Chance without merit brought me in; and diligence only keeps me so, and will, living as I do among so many lazy people that the *diligent* man becomes necessary, that they cannot do anything without him. *Pepys*, *Diary*, II. 319.

2. Steadily applied; prosecuted with care and constant effort; careful; painstaking: as, make diligent search.

The judges shall make *diligent* inquisition. *Deut.* xix. 18.

Diligent cultivation of elegant literature. *Prescott*. = *Syn.* Active, sedulous, laborious, persevering, indefatigable, unremitting, untiring, painstaking.

diligent¹, adv. [*< diligent, a.*] Diligently.

They may the better, sewer, and more *diligenter*, execute, observe, and minstre their said Office. *English Gids* (E. E. T. S.), p. 413.

diligently (dil'i-jent-li), *adv.* With diligence, or steady application and care; with industry or assiduity; not carelessly; not negligently.

Being by this Means in the King's Eye, he so *diligently* carried himself that he soon got into the King's Heart. *Baker*, *Chronicles*, p. 261.

Ye shall *diligently* keep the commandments of the Lord your God. *Deut.* vi. 17.

For all Paul's miracles, the Jews studied the scripture the *diligently*, to see whether it were as he said or no. *Tyndale*, *Ans. to Sir T. More*, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 98.

diligentness (dil'i-jent-nes), *n.* Diligence. *Bailey*, 1727.

dill¹ (dil), *n.* [*< ME. dille, dylle, < AS. dīle = D. dille = OHG. tilli, MHG. tillu* (G. *dill*, after the D. form) = *Dan. dild = Sw. dill, dill*; origin unknown.] 1. An umbelliferous plant, *Pseudanum* (*Anethum*) *graveolens*, an erect glaucous annual, with finely divided leaves, yellow flowers, and an agreeably aromatic fruit. It is a native of the Mediterranean and Caucasian region, is a weed in many countries, and is frequently cultivated in gardens. It is extensively grown in India, where the seeds are much used for culinary and medicinal purposes. They yield a volatile oil having a lemon-like odor, and the distilled water is used as a stomachic and carminative, and as a vehicle for other medicines.

Now *dile* in places colde is good to sowe,
Hit may with everie ayer under the skye.
Palladius, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 82.

Vervain and dill
Hinder witches of their will.
Old English Proverb.

2. The two-seeded tare. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]

dill² (dil), *v. t.* [North. E. and Sc.; *< ME. dillen, dyllen*, var. of *dullen*, dull, blunt: see *dull*, *v.*, of which *dill²* is a doublet.] 1. To dull; blunt. — 2. To soothe; still; calm.

I half thee lutot bath loud and still,
Thir tomwonds twa or thre;
My dule (grief) in dern bot gif (unless) thou *dill*,
Doubtless but dreid ill die.
Robin and Matyne, *Percy's Reliques*.

I know what is in this medicine. It'll *dill* fevers. *S. Judd*, *Margaret*, p. 140.

dill³ (dil), *n.* [Another form of *dell²*. Cf. *dilling*.] Same as *dell²*.

Who loves not his *dill*, let him die at the gallows. *Middleton*, *Spanish Gypsy*, iv. 1.

dill⁴ (dil), *v. t.* [*ME. dillen, < Icel. dylja = Sw. dölja = Dan. dölge, conceal, hide*.] To conceal; hide.

The rigt rode that went to *dille*
Out of the cristen meennis skille,
That if with chance men on ham hit
Quik that sulde haue that sulde nogt witt.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 108.

dill⁵ (dil), *n.* An obsolete dialectal form of *dole²*.

Dillenia (di-lē-ni-ā), *n.* [NL., named after J. J. Dillen (1687-1747), a professor of botany at Oxford.] A genus of plants, natural order *Dil-*

leniaceae, consisting of lofty forest-trees, natives of tropical Asia. They have large leaves and showy white or yellow flowers. *D. pentagyna* is a handsome tree, common in the forests of India and Burma. *D. speciosa* is also a fine tree, frequently planted in India for ornament; its large acid fruits are used in curries, and for making jelly, etc. The leaves of some of the species, as in other genera of the order, are very firm and rough, and are used like sand-paper for polishing woodwork.

Dilleniaceae (di-lē-ni-ā'sē-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Dillenia + -aceae*.] An order of polypetalous plants, nearly allied to the *Ranunculaceae* and *Magnoliaceae*, including 16 genera and about 160 species, trees or shrubs, mostly tropical.

dilleniaceous (di-lē-ni-ā'shi-us), *a.* Belonging to or characteristic of the natural order *Dilleniaceae*.

dilling¹ (dil'ing), *n.* [Appar. an assimilation of *derling*, older form of *darling*, q. v.] 1. A darling; a favorite.

The youngest and the last, and lesser than the other,
Saint Helen's name doth bear, the *dilling* of her mother.
Drayton, *Polyolbion*, II. 114.

Sunne, moone, and seven starres make thee the *dilling* of fortune. *Marston*, *What You Will*, II. 1.

2. A child born when the father is very old. *Minsheu*.

dillisk (dil'isk), *n.* [Cf. *dulse*.] The Irish name for the dulse, *Rhodomenia palmata*.

dills (dillz), *n.* Same as *dulse*.

dillue (dil'ū), *v. t.*; pret. and ppr. *dillued*, ppr. *dilluing*. [Origin obscure.] In mining, to finish the dressing of (tin-ore) in very fine hair sieves: a process now little used, if at all. [Cornwall, Eng.]

dilluer (dil'ū-ēr), *n.* [See *dillue*.] A fine hair sieve for tin-ore. [Cornwall, Eng.]

The smallest tin which passes through the wire sieve is put into another finely woven horse-hair sieve, called a *dilluer*, by which and the skill of the workman it is made merchantable. *Fryce* (1788).

dillweed (dil'wēd), *n.* [Also written *dillweed*; *< dill¹, 2, + weed¹*.] Mayweed.

dilly¹ (dil'i), *n.* An abbreviation of *diligence²*.

So down thy hill, romantic Ashbourn, glides
The Derby *dilly*, carrying three insiders.
G. Canning, in *Loves of the Triangles*.

dilly² (dil'i), *n.* Same as *daffodil*, *daffodilly*.

dilly³ (dil'i), *n.* A small sapotaceous tree, *Mimusops Sieberti*, specifically called the *wild dilly*, found on the Florida keys and in the West Indies. Its wood is very heavy and hard, of a dark-brown color, and susceptible of a beautiful polish.

dilly-dally (dil'i-dal'i), *v. i.* [A varied reduplication of *dally*. Cf. *shilly-shally*.] To loiter; delay; trifle. [Colloq.]

What you do, sir, do; don't stand *dilly-dallying*. *Richardson*, *Pamela*, I. 275.

dilo (dē'lō), *n.* A Fijian name for the *Calophyllum inophyllum*. See *Calophyllum*.

dilogical (di- or di-loj'i-kal), *a.* [*< dilogy + -ical*.] Having a double meaning; equivocal; ambiguous. [Rare.]

Some of the subtler have delivered their opinions in such spurious, enigmatical, *dilogical* terms as the devil gave his oracles. *Rev. T. Adams*, *Works*, I. 10.

dilogy (dil'ō-jī or di'lō-jī), *n.* [*< L. dilogia, < Gr. dílogia, repetition (cf. dílogos, repeat), < di-, dis-, twice, + légein, speak*.] In *rhet.*: (a) The use of a word or words twice in the same context; repetition, especially for the sake of emphasis. Unnecessary or ill-judged *dilogy* results in tautology (which see). (b) Intentional use of an ambiguous expression; the word or expression so used. Ambiguity in a wider sense is called *amphiboly* or *amphibology*.

dilucid¹ (di- or di-lū'sid), *a.* [*< L. dilucidus, clear, bright, < dilucere, be clear, < di-, dis-, apart, + lucere, be light: see lucid*.] Clear; lucid.

[Obscurity of laws springs] from an ambiguous, or not so perspicuous and *dilucid*, description of laws. *Bacon*, *Learning*, viii. 3.

dilucidate¹ (di- or di-lū'si-dāt), *v. t.* [*< ML. *dilucidatus*, pp. of **dilucidare* (> *It. dilucidare = Sp. Pg. dilucidar = F. dilucider*), make clear, < *L. dilucidus*, clear: see *lucid*. Cf. *elucidate*.] To make clear; elucidate.

Dilucidating it with all the light which . . . the profoundest knowledge of the sciences had empowered him to cast upon it. *Sterne*, *Tristram Shandy*, III. xxxvii.

dilucidation¹ (di- or di-lū'si-dā'shon), *n.* [= *F. dilucidation = Sp. dilucidacion = Pg. dilucidacão = It. dilucidazione, < LL. dilucidatio(n)-, < L. *dilucidare, make clear: see dilucidate*.] The act of making clear.



Flower of *Dillenia speciosa*.

If such *dilucidations* be necessary to make us value writings . . . written in an European language, and in times and countries much nearer to ours, how much do you think we must lose of the elegance of the Book of Job . . . and other sacred composites? *Boyle*, Works, II. 260.

dilucidity (dī-lū-sid'ī-ti), *n.* [*< dilucid + -ity*. Cf. *lucidity*.] The quality of being dilucid or clear. *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch.

dilucidly (dī- or dī-lū-sid'li), *adv.* Clearly; lucidly.

Nothing could be said more *dilucidly* and fully to this whole matter. *Hammond*, Works, II. iv. 192.

diluent (dīl'ū-ent), *a. and n.* [*< L. diluen(t)s*, pp. of *diluere*, dilute: see *dilute*, *v.*] *I. a.* Diluting; serving for dilution.

Every fluid is *diluent*, as it contains water in it. *Arbuthnot*, *Allments*, *v.*

II. n. 1. That which dilutes, or makes more fluid; a fluid that weakens the strength or consistence of another fluid upon mixture.

There is no real *diluent* but water. *Arbuthnot*, *Allments*, *v.*

2. In *med.*, a substance which increases the percentage of water in the blood. Diluents consist of water and watery liquors.

dilute (dī- or dī-lūt'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *diluted*, pp. *diluting*. [*< L. dilutus*, pp. of *diluere* (> *It. diluire* = Sp. Pg. *diluir* = F. *diluer*), wash away, dissolve, cause to melt, dilute, < *di-*, *dis-*, away, apart, + *luere* = Gr. *laveiv*, wash. Hence also (< *L. diluere*) *diluent*, *diluvium*.] *I. trans. 1.* To render more liquid; make thin or more fluid, as by mixture of a fluid of less with one of greater consistence; attenuate the strength or consistence of: often used figuratively: as, to *dilute* a narrative with weak reflections.

The aliment ought to be thin to *dilute*, demulcent to temper, or acid to subdue. *Arbuthnot*, *Allments*.

Hence—**2.** To weaken, as spirit or an acid, by an admixture of water or other liquid, which renders the spirit or acid less concentrated.—**3.** To make weak or weaker, as color, by mixture; reduce the strength or standard of.

The chamber was dark, lest these colours should be *diluted* and weakened by the mixture of any adventitious light. *Newton*.

II. intrans. To become liquid or more liquid; become thin or reduced in strength: as, vinegar *dilutes* easily.

dilute (dī- or dī-lūt'), *a.* [= *It. diluto*, < *L. dilutus*, pp.: see the verb.] *I.* Thin; attenuated; reduced in strength, as spirit or color.

Dilute acids are almost without action. *Benedikt*, Coal-tar Colours (trans.), p. 121.

2. Weak; paltry; poor. They had but *dilute* ideas of God's nature, and scant discoveries of his will. *Barrow*, Sermons, III. iii.

diluteness (dī- or dī-lūt'nes), *n.* The state of being dilute; thinness.

What that *diluteness* is which Vossius saith is more proper to F than Q, I understand not. *Bp. Wilkins*, Real Character, III. 12.

diluter (dī- or dī-lūt'ér), *n.* One who or that which dilutes.

dilution (dī- or dī-lū'shon), *n.* [= F. *dilution* (cf. Sp. *dilución* = Pg. *diluição*), < *L.* as if **dilutio(n)-*, < *diluere*, pp. *dilutus*, dilute: see *dilute*.] **1.** The act of making thin, weak, or more liquid; the thinning or weakening of a fluid by mixture; the state of being diluted: often used figuratively with respect to argument, narration, or the like.

Opposite to *dilution* is coagulation or thickening. *Arbuthnot*, *Allments*, *v.*

2. A diluted substance; the result of diluting. **dilutionist** (dī- or dī-lū'shon-ist), *n.* [*< dilution + -ist*.] In *homeopathy*, one who advocates the medicinal use of drugs in a diluted or attenuated state.—**High-dilutionist**, a homeopathist who advocates extreme dilution or attenuation of drugs.—**Low-dilutionist**, one who takes a less extreme view than the preceding.

diluvial (dī- or dī-lū'vi-ál), *a.* [= F. Pg. *diluvial*, < *LL. diluvialis*, of a flood, < *L. diluvium*, a flood: see *diluvium*.] **1.** Pertaining to a flood or deluge, especially to the deluge recorded in Genesis.—**2.** In *geol.*, related to or consisting of *diluvium*.

diluvialist (dī- or dī-lū'vi-ál-ist), *n.* [*< diluvial + -ist*.] One who endeavors to explain geological phenomena by reference to a general flood or deluge, particularly the Noachian deluge.

diluvian (dī- or dī-lū'vi-an), *a.* [= F. *diluvien* = Sp. Pg. *It. diluviano*; as *diluvium* + *-an*.] Relating to or of the nature of a deluge; diluvial.

Interior Alps, gigantic crew,
Who triumphed o'er *diluvian* power!
Wordsworth, Desultory Stanzas.

diluvianism (dī- or dī-lū'vi-an-izm), *n.* [*< diluvian + -ism*.] A geological theory which is largely based on the supposition of the former occurrence of a universal deluge. In the early history of geology the deluge played an important part, and many leading facts were explained by reference to it.

Linguistic philology has been actually created by it (the scientific movement of the age) out of the crude observations and wild deductions of earlier times, as truly as chemistry out of alchemy, or geology out of *diluvianism*. *Whitney*, *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 765.

diluviate (dī- or dī-lū'vi-āt), *v. i.* [*< L. diluviatus*, pp. of *diluvare*, overflow, deluge, < *diluvium*, a flood, deluge: see *diluvium*, and cf. *deluge*, *v.*] To overflow; run, as a flood.

These inundations have so wholly *diluviated* over all the south. *Sir E. Sandys*, State of Religion, sig. 82 (1605).

diluviet, **diluvy**, *n.* [*< ME. diluvie, deluvie*, < *L. diluvium*, flood, deluge: see *diluvium* and *deluge*.] Deluge.

This *deluvie* of pestilence. *Chaucer*, L'Envoy to Scogan, l. 14.

In the *diluvy* or general flood, he saved the married household of Noe, y^e foren virgines perishing therein. *Bp. Bale*, Apology, fol. 101.

The *diluvys* drowned not the worlde in one daye. *Joye*, Expos. of Daniel, x.

diluvion (dī- or dī-lū'vi-on), *n.* [= F. *diluvion*, < *L. diluvio(n)-*, equiv. to *diluvium*: see *diluvium*.] Same as *diluvium*.

diluvium (dī- or dī-lū'vi-um), *n.* [= F. *diluvium* = Sp. Pg. *It. diluvio*, < *L. diluvium* (also *diluvies* and *diluvio*, a flood, deluge (whence ult. *E. deluge*, *q. v.*), < *diluere*, wash away: see *dilute*.] **1.** A deluge or an inundation; an overflowing.—**2.** Coarse detrital material, wherever found: a term introduced into geology in consequence of a general belief in the past occurrence of a universal deluge. Finer materials, usually occupying the lower parts of valleys, and occurring especially along the courses of great rivers, were called *alluvium* (which see). In the use of the words *diluvium* and *alluvium* (*diluvial*, *alluvial*) there is an obscure recognition of a fundamental fact in geology, namely, that rivers have been gradually diminishing in volume a condition which necessarily connects itself with diminished erosive power. But the idea of a catastrophic period of diluvial action, preceded and followed by repose, such as lies at the base of the belief in the deluge, is no longer in vogue, and the word *diluvium* has become almost obsolete except among German geologists.

diluvy, *n.* See *diluvie*.

dilweed, *n.* See *dilweede*.

dim (dim), *a. and n.* [*< ME. dim, dym*, < *AS. dim, dimm* = OFries. *dim* = OS. **dim* (found only once, altered to *thim*, in a verse alliterating with *th*) = Icel. *dimmr*, dim (cf. Sw. *dimma*, a fog, mist, haze, *dimmig*, foggy), = OHG. *timber*, MHG. *timber*, *timmer*, dark, dim. Prob. not connected with OHG. *demar*, MHG. *demere*, twilight (whence G. *dämmern* (> Dan. *dæmre*), be dim, *dämmerung* (> Dan. *dæmring*), dimness, twilight), *L. tenebræ* for **tenebra*, darkness, = Skt. *tamisrā*, dark, night; cf. Skt. *tamas*, gloom, Lith. *tamsus*, dark, *tamsa*, darkness, Russ. *temnuii*, dim, dark, *temno*, darkly, Ir. *teim*, dim.] *I. a.*; comp. *dimmer*, superl. *dimmest*. **1.** Faintly luminous; somewhat obscure from lack of light or luminosity; dark; obscure; shadowy.

Whan ony schalle dye, the Lyghtte begynneth to change and to wexe *dym*. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 60.

And storied windows richly dight,
Casting a *dim* religious light.

Milton, Il Penseroso, l. 160.

2. Not clearly seen; indistinct; obscured by some intervening medium imperfectly transparent, as mist or haze; misty; hazy; hence, figuratively, not clearly apprehended; faint; vague: as, a *dim* prospect; a *dim* recollection.

Vnto me es this mater *dym*,
Bot sum knawing I haue by him.

Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 93.

I have most *dim* apprehensions of the four great monarchies. *Lamb*, Old and New Schoolmaster.

Dim with the mist of years, gray fits the shade of power. *Byron*, Child Harold, II. 2.

The light about the altar was the only light in the church; the nave and aisles were *dim* in the twilight. *C. E. Norton*, Travel and Study in Italy, p. 6.

3. Dull in luster; lusterless; tarnished.

How is the gold become *dim*? how is the most fine gold changed! *Lam.* IV. 1.

4. Not seeing clearly; having the vision obscured and indistinct, as the eye.

On the stranger's *dim* and dying eye
The soft, sweet pictures of his childhood lie.

Whittier, Bridal of Pennacook, vi.

Eyes grown *dim*
With hope of change that came not.

William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 263.

5. Not clearly apprehending; dull of apprehension.

The understanding is *dim*. *Rogers*

= *Syn.* 2. Indistinct, ill-defined, indefinite, shadowy, confused, mysterious, imperfect.

II.† n. The dark; darkness; night.

Wen the day vp drogh, & the *dym* voldt,
All the troless full til tokyn thaire armys,
That were hoole and vnhurt hastid to fild.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 7133.

dim (dim), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dimmed*, pp. *dimming*. [*< ME. dimmen*, make dim, become dim, < *AS. *dimman*, in comp. *ā-dimman*, for *dimman*, make dim (= Icel. *dimma*, become dim), < *dim*, *a.*: see *dim*, *a.*] *I. trans.* To make dim, faint, or obscure; render less bright, clear, or distinct; becloud; obscure; tarnish; sully: as, to *dim* the eye; to *dim* the vision; to *dim* the prospect; to *dim* gold.

I hate to see, mine eyes are *dimd* with teares. *Spenser*, Daphnaida, v.

Hee is natures fresh picture newly drawn in Oyle, which time and much handling *dimmes* and defaces. *Bp. Earle*, Micro-cosmographie, A Child.

Thus while he spake, each passion *dimmd* his face,
Thrice changed with pale ire, envy, and despair.

Milton, P. L., IV. 114.

II. intrans. To become dim, faint, or obscure; fade.

Turning the *dimming* light into yellow murk. *L. Wallace*, Ben-Hur, p. 157.

dim. An abbreviation of *diminuendo*. **dimaris**, **dimatis** (dim'a-ris, -tis), *n.* [An artificial term.] The mnemonic name of that mood of the fourth figure of syllogism which has affirmative propositions for its premises, one universal, the other particular. The oldest name for this mood seems to have been *drimatis*, of which *dimatis* is an improvement, and *dimaris* is now most commonly in use. The following is an example of this mood: Some commendable actions are recognized by the political economists; but every action recognized by the economists is a selfish one; therefore, some selfish actions are commendable. The letters of the word have the following significations: *d*, *a*, and *i* show the quantity and quality of the propositions; *d*, that the reduction is to *darii*; *m*, that the premises are transposed in reduction; *s*, that the conclusion of the reduction is to be simply converted. See A1, 2 (b), and conversion, 2.

Dimastiga (dī-mas'ti-gā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *di-*, two-, + *μαστιγ* (*μαστιγ*), a whip (flagellum).] A division of the pantostomatous or true flagellate infusorians, containing those which have two flagella: distinguished from *Monomastiga* and *Polymastiga*.

dimastigate (dī-mas'ti-gāt), *a.* [As *Dimastiga* + *-ate*.] Biflagellate; having two flagella; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Dimastiga*.

dimatis, *n.* See *dimaris*.

dimble (dim'bl), *n.* [The equiv. form *dingle* seems to be a variation of *dimble*, and *dimble* a variation (perhaps through association with *dim*; cf. the epithet *gloomy* in the quotations) of the equiv. E. dial. *dumble*, a wooded dingle. Origin unknown; possibly a dim. of *dumps*, a pit, a pool, a deep hole containing water: see *dumps*. Cf. E. dial. *drumble*, *drumbow*, a dingle or ravine, appar. not connected with *dumble*.] A dingle; a glen; a retired place.

And Satyrs, that in shades and gloomy *dimbles* dwell,
Run whooting to the hills to clap their ruder hands.

Drayton, Polyolbion, II. 190.

Within a gloomy *dimble* shee doth dwell,
Down in a pit, o'ergrown with brakes and briars.

B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, II. 2.

dime (dim), *n. and a.* [Also, as a historical term (def. 1, 1), *disme*; < ME. *dyme*, *disme*, tithe, < OF. *disme*, F. *dîme*, tithe, tenth, = Pr. *desme*, *deime*, < *L. decimus*, tenth, < *decem* = E. *ten*: see *decimal*.] *I. n. 1.* A tithe.

Take her [their] landes, 30 lordes and let hem [prelates] lyue by *dymes*. *Piers Plowman* (B), xv. 552.

The Acte of Parlement for thynges of trees about XX yere grownges, &c. . . . Persuans vicars of holi chirche y^e said marchauntes enpleden and trauaill in crysten coast for y^e *dymes* of y^e said woode. *Arnold's Chronicle*, p. 45.

2†. The number ten. Every tithe soul, 'mongst many thousand *dimes*, Hath been as dear as Helen. *Shak.*, T. and C., II. 2.

3. A silver coin of the United States, of the value of 10 cents, being the tenth part of a dollar, worth about 4½ pence English.

II. a. Sold for a dime.—**Dime**



Obverse.
Dime of the United States.



Reverse.
(Size of the original.)

novel, a story printed in a cheap form, and usually sold for a dime: applied especially to sensational literature. [U. S.]

Dimecodon (di-mē'kō-don), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *di-*, two-, + *μήκος*, length, + *ὄδον*, Ionic for *ὄδους* = *E. tooth*.] A notable genus of Japanese moles, of the family *Talpidae*, related to *Urotrichus*, having teeth of two lengths (whence the name), and the anterior incisors broad and spatulate. The dental formula is: 3 incisors in each upper, 2 in each lower half-jaw, 1 canine, 3 premolars, and 3 molars in each half-jaw. The type-species is *D. pilosioris*, having the general aspect of *Urotrichus talpoides*; tail vertebrae half the length of the head and body, soles and palms entirely scaly, and snout pilose. Originally misspelled *Dymecodon*. F. W. True, 1886.

dimension (di-men'shōn), *n.* [OF. *dimension*, F. *dimension* = Pr. *dimensio* = Sp. *dimension* = Pg. *dimensão* = It. *dimensione* = D. *dimensie* = G. Dan. *Sw. dimension*, < L. *dimensio* (*n.*), a measuring, extent, dimension, diameter or axis, < *dimetiri*, pp. *dimensus*, measure off, measure out (cf. ppr. *dimetien* (*t.*), as a noun, diameter), < *di-* for *dis-*, apart, + *metiri*, measure: see *measure*.] 1. Magnitude measured along a diameter; the measure through a body or closed figure along one of its principal axes; length, breadth, or thickness. Thus, a line has one dimension, length; a plane surface two, length and breadth; and a solid three, length, breadth, and thickness. The number of dimensions being equal to the number of principal axes, and that to the number of independent directions of extension, it has become usual, in mathematics, to express the number of ways of spread of a figure by saying that it has two, three, or *n* dimensions, although the idea of measurement is quite extraneous to the fact expressed. The word generally occurs in the plural, referring to length, breadth, and thickness.

So doe those skills, whose quick eyes doe explore
The just dimension both of earth and heaven.
Sir J. Davies, *Dancing*, st. 95.

A dark
Illimitable ocean, without bound,
Without dimension, where length, breadth, and hight,
And time, and place, are lost.
Milton, P. L., ll. 893.

These as a line their long dimension drew,
Streaking the ground with sinuous trace.
Milton, P. L., vii. 480.

Hence—2. A mode of linear magnitude involved (generally along with others) in the quantity to which it belongs. (a) In *alg.*, a variable factor, the number of dimensions of an expression being the number of variable factors in that term for which this number is the largest. (b) In *phys.*, a linear measure of length, time, mass, or any kind of quantity regarded as a fundamental factor of the quantity of which it is a dimension. If *M*, *L*, *T*, are the units of mass, length, and time, the *dimensions* of a velocity are said to be *LT⁻¹*, or one dimension of length and minus one of time; those of an acceleration are said to be *LT⁻²*; those of a momentum, *MLT⁻¹*; those of a force, *MLT⁻²*; those of a quantity of energy, *ML²T⁻²*; those of the action of a moving system, *ML²T*; those of a horse-power, *ML²T⁻³*; those of a pressure, *ML⁻¹T⁻²*; those of a density, *ML⁻³*; etc.

We are justified in considering the range, the flat pencil, and the axial pencil, as of the same dimensions, since to every point in the first corresponds one ray in the second and one plane in the third.

Cremona, *Projective Geometry* (tr. by Leuzendorf).

3. Bulk; size; extent or capacity: commonly in the plural: as, the question is assuming great dimensions.

The shapely limb and lubricated joint,
Within the small dimensions of a point.
Couper, *Retirement*.

In dimension, and the shape of nature,
A gracious person.
Shak., T. N., l. 5.

My friend's dimensions as near as possible approximate to mine.
Lamb, *Bachelor's Complaint*.

4. That which has extension; matter; especially, the human body and its organs: so often in the plural.

A spirit I am, indeed:
But am in that dimension grossly clad,
Which from the womb I did participate.
Shak., T. N., v. 1.

Why bastard? wherefore base?
When my dimensions are as well compact,
My mind as generous, and my shape as true
As honest madam's issue?
Shak., *Lear*, l. 2.

Method of dimensions, a method of treating some dynamical and other problems, by considering only the dimensions of the different quantities, not their magnitudes.

dimension (di-men'shōn), *v. t.* [*dimension*, *n.*] To measure the dimensions of; proportion. [Rare.]

I propose to break and enliven it by compartments in colours, according to the enclosed sketch, which you must adjust and dimension.
Walpole, *Letters*, l. 335.

dimensional (di-men'shōn-al), *a.* [*dimension* + *-al*.] 1. Pertaining to extension in space; having a dimension or dimensions; measurable in one or more directions: used in composition: as, a line is a one-dimensional, a surface a two-dimensional, and a solid a three-dimensional object.—2. Relating to dimension: as, a dimensional equation.

dimensionality (di-men'shōn-al'i-ti), *n.* [*dimension* + *-ality*.] The number of dimensions of a quantity.

dimensioned (di-men'shōnd), *a.* [*dimension* + *-ed*.] Having dimensions. [Rare.]

A mantle purple-ting'd, and radiant vest,
Dimension'd equal to his size.
Pope, *Odyssey*, xix.

dimensionless (di-men'shōn-less), *a.* [*dimension* + *-less*.] Without dimensions or bulk.

Their prayers
Flew up, nor miss'd the way: . . . in they pass'd
Dimensionless through heavenly doors.
Milton, P. L., xi. 17.

dimension-lumber (di-men'shōn-lum'bēr), *n.* Lumber cut to specified sizes.

dimension-work (di-men'shōn-wēr), *n.* Masonry consisting of stones whose dimensions are fixed by specification.

dimensity (di-men'si-ti), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *dimensus*, pp. of *dimetiri* (see *dimension*), after *immensity*.] Dimension; extent; capacity.

Of the smallest stars in sky
We know not the dimensity.
Howell, *Letters*, iv. 44.

dimensive (di-men'siv), *a.* [*L. dimensus*, pp. (see *dimension*), + *-ive*.] Diametral; pertaining to the principal axes of a body or figure.

All bodies have their measure and their space,
But who can draw the soule's *dimensive* lines?
Sir J. Davies, *Nosce Teipsum*, st. 88.

dimensum (di-men'sum), *n.* [*ML. dimensum* (neut. of *L. dimensus*, pp. of *dimetiri*, measure out: see *dimension*), equiv. to *L. demensum*, a measured allowance, ration (of slaves), neut. of *demensus*, pp. of *demetiri*, measure out, measure, < *de-*, down, + *metiri*, measure: see *measure*.] A portion measured out; a dole.

You are to blame to use the poor dumb Christians
So cruelly, defraud 'em of their *dimensum*.
B. Jonson, *New Inn*, ill. 1.

Dimera (dim'e-rā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *dimerus*: see *dimerus*.] 1. A group of coleopterous insects. Latreille, 1807.—2. A division of hemipterous insects in which the tarsi are two-jointed, as in the *Aphididae* and *Psyllidae*, or plant-lice. The group was formerly a section of *Homoptera*; it corresponds to the modern group *Phytophthiria*, excepting the *Coccidae* or scale-insects, whose tarsi are one-jointed. Westwood, 1840.

dimeran (dim'e-ran), *a. and n.* [*Dimera* + *-an*.] 1. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Dimera*.

II. *n.* One of the *Dimera*.

dimerism (dim'e-rizm), *n.* [*dimerous* + *-ism*.] An arrangement of floral organs in which there are two of each kind; the quality of being dimerous.

dimerli, *n.* A corn-measure of Rumania, equal to 24.6 liters, or a little less than 3 United States pecks.

Dimerosomata (dim'e-rō-sō'ma-tā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **dimerosomatus*: see *dimerosomatous*.] An order of pulmonary arachnidans, corresponding to the *Araneides* of Latreille, and containing the true spiders or *Ara-neida*, as distinguished from the *Polymerosomata* or scorpions, etc.: so called from the marked division of the body into two regions, cephalothorax and abdomen. W. E. Leach.

dimerosomatous (dim'e-rō-som'a-tus), *a.* [*NL. *dimerosomatus*, < Gr. *διμερής*, in two parts (see *dimerous*), + *σῶμα* (*-r*), body.] Having the body divided into cephalothorax and abdomen, as a spider; specifically, pertaining to or having the characters of the *Dimerosomata*.

dimerous (dim'e-rus), *a.* [*NL. dimerus*, < Gr. *διμερής*, divided into two parts, < *di-*, two-, + *μερής*, a part.] 1. Consisting of or divided into two parts; bipartite. Specifically—2. In *bot.*, having two members in each whorl: said of flowers. Sometimes written by botanists *2-merous*.—3. In *entom.*, having two-jointed tarsi; specifically, pertaining to the *Dimera*.—**Dimerous thorax**, one in which the mesothorax and metathorax are closely united, but the prothorax is distinct, as in most *Coleoptera*.

dimetallic (di-me-tal'ik), *a.* [*di-* + *metallic*.] In *chem.*, containing two atoms of a metallic element.

dimeter (dim'e-tēr), *a. and n.* [*Gr. διμετρος*, < *di-*, two-, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] I. *a.* In *pros.*, consisting of two measures; divisible into two feet or dipodies.

II. *n.* In *pros.*, a verse or period consisting of two feet or dipodies: as, an Ionic *dimeter*; iambic *dimeters*.

dimethylaniline (di-meth-i-lan'i-lin), *n.* [*di-* + *methyl* + *aniline*.] An oily liquid, *C₆H₅N(CH₃)₂*, obtained by heating aniline with methyl alcohol and hydrochloric acid. It solidifies at 41° F., and forms liquid salts with acids. It is a base from which certain dyes are prepared.

dimetric (di-met'rik), *a.* [*Gr. δι-, two-, + μέτρον*, a measure, + *-ic*. See *dimeter*.] In *crystal.*, having the vertical axis longer or shorter than the two equal lateral axes, as the square octahedron.—**Dimetric system**. See *tetragonal*.

dimication (dim-i-kā'shōn), *n.* [*L. dimicatio* (*n.*), a fight, < *dimicare*, pp. *dimicatus*, fight, lit. brandish (one's weapons against the enemy), < *di-*, *dis-* (intensive) + *micare*, move quickly to and fro, shake, vibrate, flash.] A battle or fight; contest; the act of fighting. Johnson.

Let us now be not more sparing of our tears, to wash off the memory of these our unbrotherly *dimications*.
Bp. Hall, *Mystery of Godliness*.

dimidiate (di-mid'i-āt), *v. t.; pret.* and pp. *dimidiated*, ppr. *dimidiating*. [*L. dimidiatus*, pp. of (*LL.*) *dimidiare*, halve, < *dimidius*, adj., half, neut. *dimidium*, a half (> ult. *demi-*, q. v.), < *di-*, *dis-*, apart, + *medius*, middle: see *middle*, *medium*.] To divide into two equal parts. In *her.*: (a) To cut in halves, showing only one half. Thus, when a shield bearing a lion is impaled with a shield bearing a chevron, these bearings may be each represented in full in the half shield, or each bearing may be *dimidiated*—that is, one half of the lion and one half of the chevron only shown. This, however, is liable to lead to confusion, and is rare. (b) To cut off a part, as a half or nearly so, from any bearing. Thus, a sword *dimidiated* would show the hilt and half of the blade only, and would appear as if the other half had been cut away.

dimidiate (di-mid'i-āt), *a.* [*L. dimidiatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Divided into two equal parts; halved; hence, half the usual size, or half as large as something else. Specifically—(a) In *bot. and entom.*, having, as an organ, one part so much smaller than the other as to appear to be missing, or altogether wanting. (b) Split into two on one side, as the calyptra of some mooses. (c) In *zool. and anat.*, representing or represented by only one half; one-sided: specifically applied to cases of hermaphroditism in which the organism is male on one side of the body and female on the other. See *hermaphroditism*.

Insects, like crustaceans, are occasionally subject to one-sided or *dimidiate* hermaphroditism. Owen, *Anat.*

(d) In *her.*, reduced or diminished by half.—**Dimidiate elytra**, in *entom.*, elytra which cover but half of the abdomen.—**Dimidiate fascia**, line, etc., in *entom.*, one which traverses half of a wing or elytron, or extends halfway round a part, as the antennæ.

dimidiation (di-mid-i-ā'shōn), *n.* [*LL. dimidiatio* (*n.*), < *dimidiare*, halve: see *dimidiate*, *v.*] The act of halving; division into two equal parts; the state of being halved.

The earliest system of impalement was by *dimidiation*: that is, by cutting two shields in half, and placing together the dexter half of one and the sinister half of the other, and thus forming a single composition.
C. Boutell, *Heraldry*, p. 220.

Dimidiation formula, an expression for the sine, etc., of the half of an angle in terms of similar functions of the angle itself.

dimilancet, *n.* Same as *demi-lance*.

dimin. An abbreviation of *diminuendo*.

diminish (di-min'ish), *v.* [Early mod. E., with suffix *-ish* (after *minish*), for ME. *diminuen*, < F. *diminuer* = Pr. *diminuir*, *diminuar*, *demenir* = Sp. Pg. *diminuir* = It. *diminuire*, < ML. *diminuere*, a common but incorrect form of *L. diminuire*, make smaller, lessen, diminish, < *de-*, from, + *minuere*, lessen, make small, < *minus*, less: see *minus*, *minish*, *minute*. *L. diminuire* (or *diminuere*) means 'break into small pieces,' < *di-*, *dis-*, apart, asunder, + *minuere*, make small.] I. *trans.* 1. To lessen; make or seem to make less or smaller by any means; reduce: opposed to *increase* and *augment*: as, to *diminish* a number by subtraction; to *diminish* the revenue by reducing the customs.

The passions are inflamed by sympathy; the fear of punishment and the sense of shame are *diminished* by partition.
Macaulay, *Hallam's Const. Hist.*

Concave glasses are called *diminishing* glasses.
Lommel, *Light* (trans.), p. 89.

2. To lower in power, importance, or estimation; degrade; belittle; detract from.

I will *diminish* them, that they shall no more rule over the nations.
Ezek. xlix. 15.



Dimidiate Calyptra (del. J.).



Dimerous Flower (*Circæa*) and diagram of same.
A, bract; s, sepals; p, petals; st, stamens; o, two-celled ovary.

This impertinent humour of *diminishing* every one who is produced in conversation to their advantage runs through the world. *Steele, Spectator, No. 348.*

3. To take away; subtract: with *from*, and applied to the object removed.

Ye shall not add unto the word which I command you, neither shall ye *diminish* ought from it. *Deut. iv. 2.*

Nothing was *diminished* from the safety of the king by the imprisonment of the duke. *Sir J. Hayward.*

4. In *music*, to lessen by a semitone, as an interval.

II. intrans. To lessen; become or appear less or smaller; dwindle: as, the prospect of success is *diminishing* by delay.

What judgment I had increases rather than *diminishes*. *Dryden.*

Crete's ample fields *diminish* to our eye;
Before the Boreal blasts the vessels fly.

Pope, Odyssey.

=*Syn.* *Dwindle, Contract*, etc. (see *decrease*); to shrink, subside, abate, ebb, fall off.

diminishable (di-min'ish-a-bl), *a.* [*< diminish + -able.*] Capable of being reduced in size, volume, or importance.

diminished (di-min'ish-t), *p. a.* [*Pp. of diminish, v.*] Lessened; made smaller; contracted; hence, belittled; degraded.

At whose sight all the stars
Hide their *diminish'd* heads.

Milton, P. L., iv. 35.

She feels the Change, and deep regrets the Shame
Of Honours lost, and her *diminish'd* Name.

Congreve, Birth of the Muse.

Diminished arch, an arch less than a semicircle. — **Diminished bar**, in *joinery*, the bar of a sash which is thinnest on its inner edge. — **Diminished chord**, in *music*, a chord having a diminished interval between its upper and lower tones. See *chord*, 4. — **Diminished interval**, in *music*, an interval one semitone shorter than the corresponding perfect or the corresponding minor interval. See *interval*. — **Diminished subject**, in *music*, a subject or theme repeated or imitated in diminution (which see). — **Diminished triad**, in *music*, a triad consisting of a tone with its minor third and its diminished fifth — that is, two minor thirds superposed; in the major scale, the triad on the seventh tone. See *triad*.

diminisher (di-min'ish-er), *n.* One who or that which diminishes.

The *diminisher* of regal, but the demolisher of episcopal authority. *Clarke, Sermons, p. 241.*

diminishingly (di-min'ish-ing-li), *adv.* In a diminishing manner; in a way to belittle reputation.

I never heard him censure, or so much as speak *diminishingly* of any one who was absent. *Locke.*

diminishing-rule (di-min'ish-ing-röl), *n.* In *arch.*, a broad rule cut with a concave edge: used to ascertain the swell of a column, to try its curvature, etc.

diminishing-scale (di-min'ish-ing-skäl), *n.* In *arch.*, a scale of gradation used to find the different points in drawing the spiral curve of the Ionic volute.

diminishing-stuff (di-min'ish-ing-stuf), *n.* In *ship-building*, planks wrought under the wales of a ship, diminishing gradually till they come to the thickness of the bottom plank.

diminishment (di-min'ish-ment), *n.* [*< diminish + -ment.*] Diminution; abatement.

You . . . shall conserve the same whole and entire, without *diminishment*, until you shall have delivered . . . the same. *Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 233.*

Every man seeth by and by what foloweth, a great *diminishment* of the strength of the realm.

Sir J. Cheke, Hurt of Sedition.

diminuet, *v.* See *diminish*.

diminuendo (It. pron. dö-më-nö-en-dö). [*It., < diminuire, diminish: see diminish.*] In *music*, an instruction to the performer to lessen the volume of sound: often indicated by *dim.*, *dimin.*, or by the sign \rightrightarrows : the opposite of *crescendo*.

diminuent (di-min'ü-ent), *a.* [*< ML. diminuen(t)-s for L. deminuen(t)-s, ppr. of deminuere, diminish: see diminish.*] Diminishing; lessening. [*Rare or obsolete.*]

The comparative degree in such kind of expressions being usually taken for a *diminuent* term.

Bp. Sanderson, Sermons, Pref.

diminutet (dim'i-nüt), *a.* [*< ML. diminutus for L. diminutus, small, pp. of deminuere, diminish: see diminish.*] Reduced; small.

In matters of contract it is not lawful so much as to conceal the secret and undiscernible faults of the merchandize; but we must acknowledge them, or else affix prices made *diminute*, and lessened to such proportions and abatements as that fault should make.

Jer. Taylor, Christian Simplicity.

Diminute being, being in the divine mind before creation.

— **Diminute conversion**, in *logic*. See *conversion*, 2.

diminutely (dim'i-nüt-li), *adv.* In a manner which lessens; as reduced.

An execration only; but that, too, elliptically and *diminutely* uttered. *Bp. Sanderson.*

diminution (dim-i-nü'shon), *n.* [*< ME. diminution, diminucion, < OF. diminution, F. diminution = Pr. diminutio = Sp. diminucion (cf. Pg. diminuição) = It. diminuzione, < LL. ML. diminutio(n)- for L. deminutio(n)-, a lessening, < deminuere, pp. diminutus, lessen: see diminish.*]
1. The act of diminishing, lessening, or reducing; a making smaller; a lowering in amount, value, dignity, estimation, etc.: as, the *diminution* of wealth, of importance, of power.

Make me wise by the truth, for my own soul's salvation, and I shall not regard the world's opinion or *diminution* of me. *Bp. Gauden.*

It is to poor Estcourt I chiefly owe that I am arrived at the happiness of thinking nothing a *diminution* to me, but what argues a depravity of my will.

Steele, Spectator, No. 468.

Nor thinks it *diminution* to be rank'd

In military honour next. *Philips.*

2. The process of becoming less: as, the apparent *diminution* of a receding body; the *diminution* of the velocity of a projectile.

Never did we see a case in which the increase of the bulk was so evidently a *diminution* of the value.

Macaulay, Sir J. Mackintosh.

3. In *music*, the repetition or imitation of a subject or theme in notes having one half or one quarter the duration of those first used: a favorite device in contrapuntal composition. See *canon, counterpoint, and imitation*. — 4. In *law*, an omission in the record of a case sent up from an inferior court to the court of review. — 5. In *her.*, differencing, especially that kind of differencing called *cadency*. — 6. In *arch.*, the gradual decrease in the diameter of the shaft of a column from the base to the capital. — *Syn.* 1 and 2. Decrease, reduction, abridgment, abatement.

diminutival (di-min'ü-ti-val or di-min'ü-ti-val), *a.* [*< diminutive, n., 3, + -al.*] Of or pertaining to, or of the nature of, a diminutive.

In such words as braggart, I have long been inclined to think that the *t* is excrement, and that the syllable *ar* is a *diminutival* suffix. *T. H. Key, Philol. Essays, p. 213.*

diminutive (di-min'ü-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. diminutif = Sp. Pg. It. diminutivo (= G. diminutiv = Sw. Dan. diminutiv, in grammar), < ML. diminutivus for LL. diminutivus (in grammar), < L. deminutus, pp. of deminuere, make small: see diminish.*]
1. *a.* 1. Small; little; narrow; contracted: as, a race of *diminutive* men; a *diminutive* house.

The poor wren,
The most *diminutive* of birds, will fight,
Her young ones in her nest, against the owl.

Shak., Macbeth, iv. 2.

2. Having the power of diminishing or lessening; tending to diminish, decrease, or abridge.

Diminutive of liberty.

Shaftesbury.

3. In *gram.*, expressing something small or little: as, a *diminutive* word; the *diminutive* suffixes '-kin,' '-let,' '-ling,' etc. See II., 3.

II. n. 1. Anything very small as to size, importance, value, etc.: as, a dainty *diminutive*.

Ah, how the poor world is pestered with such water-flies; *diminutives* of nature. *Shak., T. and C., v. 1.*

Most monster-like, be shown

For poor'st *diminutives*, for dolts. *Shak., A. and C., iv. 10.*

2. In *old med.*, something that diminishes or abates.

Diet, *diminutives*, alteratives, cordials, correctors, as before. *Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 408.*

3. In *gram.*, a word formed from another word, usually an appellative or generic term, to express a little thing of the kind: as, in Latin, *lapillus*, a little stone, from *lapis*, a stone; *cellula*, a little cell, from *cella*, a cell; in French, *maisonnette*, a little house, from *maison*, a house; in English, *manikin*, a little man, from *man*; *rivulet*, which is a double diminutive, being from Latin *rivulus*, a diminutive of *rivus*, a river, with the English diminutive termination *-et*. Many terminations originally diminutive, or words having such terminations, have lost diminutive force. The principal suffixes in English recognized as diminutive are *-et*, *-kin*, *-let*, *-ling*, *-ock*, *-in*, and *-y* or *-ie*. See also *-el*, *-elle*, *-ule*, *-cule*, etc.

He afterwards proving a dainty and effeminate youth, was commonly called by the *diminutive* of his name, Peterkin or Perkin. *Bacon, Hist. Hen. VII.*

Babylisms and dear *diminutives*
Scatter'd all over the vocabulary
Of such a love. *Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.*

In some languages, as Italian for instance, adjectival repetition is really almost like mathematical multiplication, increasing or diminishing the effect according as the term is in itself an augmentative or *diminutive*.

J. Fenn, Symbolic Logic, p. 56.

diminutively (di-min'ü-tiv-li), *adv.* In a diminishing manner; in a manner to lessen; on a small scale.

Magnify the former [pictures], they are still *diminutively* conceived: if a glass could expand Cooper's pictures to the size of Vandeyck's, they would appear to have been painted for that proportion.

Walpole, Anecdotes of Painting, III. 1.

diminutiveness (di-min'ü-tiv-nes), *n.* Smallness; littleness; want of bulk, dignity, importance, etc.

While he stood on tiptoes thrumming his bass-viol, the *diminutiveness* of his figure was totally eclipsed by the expansion of his instrument. *Student, II. 225.*

diminutize (di-min'ü-tiz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *diminutized*, ppr. *diminutizing*. [*As diminut-ize + -ize.*] To put (a word) into the form of a diminutive; form as a diminutive of another word: as, *Certhiola* is *Certhia diminutized*. [*Recent.*]

dimish, *a.* See *diminish*.

dimissioŋ (di-mish'on), *n.* [*< L. dimissio(n)-, a sending forth, dismission, < dimittere, pp. dimissus, send away: see dimitt, dismiss, and cf. demission, dismission.*] Leave to depart. *Barrow.*

The wise man doth explicate his owne meaning, and sheweth in what case he doth forbid this manner of *dimission* with procrastination. *Cleaver, Proverbs, p. 59.*

dimissorial (di-mi-sö-ri-al), *n.* [*As dimissory + -al.*] Same as *dimissory letter* (which see, under *dimissory*).

dimissory (dim'i-sö-ri), *a.* [= *F. dimissoire = Sp. dimisorio = Pg. It. dimissorio, < LL. dimissorius (only in the phrase dimissoria littera, dimissory letter), < L. dimissus, pp. of dimittere, send away: see dimitt, v.*]
1. Sending away; dismissing to another jurisdiction. — 2. Granting leave to depart. — **Dimissory letter**. (*a.*) In the ancient church, an episcopal letter dismissing a clergyman from one diocese and recommending him to another in which he was about to take up his residence. (See *commendatory*.) (*b.*) In the modern church, a letter authorizing the bearer as a candidate for ordination. In the Church of England it is used when a candidate has a title in one diocese and is to be ordained in another. It can be issued only by the bishop, or, under special circumstances, by the vicar-general. In the Roman Catholic Church it may be given by the pope to ordinands from any part of the world, by a bishop to one of his own subjects, by the superior of a religious order to subordinates, and by a vicar capitular in a vacant see. Also called *dimissorial* and *letter dimissory*.

Without the bishop's *dimissory letters*, presbyters might not go to another diocese.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 218.

dimitt (di-mit'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dimitted*, ppr. *dimitting*. [= *Sp. dimittir = Pg. dimittir, let go, dismiss, resign, abdicate, < L. dimittere, send away, dismiss, < di-, dis-, away, + mittere, send. Cf. dismiss.*]
1. To dismiss; permit to go.

Hee greets Gehezi with the same word wherewith hee lately was *dimitted* by his master.

Bp. Hall, Ellaha with Naaman.

2. To grant; farm; let.

dimitt (di-mit'), *n.* [*< dimitt, v.*] In *freemasonry*, a dimissory letter; written permission to leave a lodge, implying good standing in the lodge left, and thus no disability to affiliate with another lodge.

dimity (dim'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *dimities* (-tiz). [*Formerly also dimitty; = D. diemet, diemit = Dan. dimiti (< E.) = Sp. dimate = It. dimito, < ML. dimitum = Ar. Pers. dimyätii, < Gr. δίπορος, dimity, lit. two-threaded, < di-, two-, + πορος, a thread of the wool; equiv. thus to E. twill. Cf. samite, ult. < MGr. ἑξάπορος, six-threaded.*] A stout cotton fabric ornamented in the loom with raised stripes or fancy figures, and usually employed undyed for bed and bedroom furniture. Patterns are sometimes printed upon it in colors.

Go, put on
One of thy temple suits, and accompany us,
Or else thy *dimity* breeches will be mortal.

Jasper Mayne, City Match, I. 4.

Dimity binding, a kind of binding or galloon with plain, straight edges, and ornamented with a raised pattern.

dimly (dim'li), *a.* [*< ME. *dimly, < AS. dmiclic, < dim, dim: see dim, a., and -ly¹.*] Dim; dimming.

No *dimly* cloud o'er shadows thee,
Nor gloom, nor darkness night.
Quarles, O Mother dear, Jerusalem!

dimly (dim'li), *adv.* [*< ME. dimly, dimliche, < AS. *dmiclic, adv., < dmiclic, adj.: see dimly, a., and -ly².*] In a dim or obscure manner; with dull or imperfect vision or a faint light; not brightly or clearly.

Dearest thou now looke *dimly*, and with a dull eye vpon all Goodnes?

Dekker, Seven Deadly Sins, p. 24.

To us invisible or *dimly* seen. *Milton, P. L., v. 157.*

The barn's wealth *dimly* showing through the dark.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 171.

diminish (dim'ish), *a.* [*< dim + -ish.*] Partially dim; rather dim. Also spelled *dimish*.

My eyes are somewhat *diminish* grown. *Swift.*

dimmy (dim'i), *a.* [*< dim + -y.*] Somewhat dim; diminish.

You *dimmy* clouds, which well employ your staining
This cheerful Air. *Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iv.*

dimness (dim'nes), *n.* [*< ME. dimnes, < AS. dimnes, < dim, dim: see dim, a., and -ness.*] The state of being dim or obscure; want of clearness, brightness, or distinctness; dullness; vagueness: applied either to the object or to the medium of vision or perception: as, the *dimness* of a view, of color, or of gold; the *dimness* of twilight or of the sky; *dimness* of vision, of understanding, memory, etc.

Answerable to this *dimness* of their perception was the whole system and body of their religion.

Decay of Christian Piety.

With such thick *dimness* of excited dust
In their impetuous march they fill'd the air.
Couper, Iliad, III.

Until his falling sight
Faints into *dimness* with its own delight.
Byron, Bride of Abydos, l. 6.

=*Syn.* Obscurity, Gloom, etc. See *darkness*.

di molto (dē mōl'tō), [*It., adv. phrase: di, < L. de, of; molto, < L. multus, much: see multi-.*] In music, very much: as, *allegro di molto*, very fast.

dimorph (di'mōrf), *n.* [= *F. dimorphe* = *It. dimorfo* (chiefly *adj.*), *< NL. dimorphus, < Gr. δίμορφος, having two forms, < δί-, two-, + μορφή, form.*] One of the forms assumed by a dimorphous substance: as, calcite is a *dimorph*.

Dimorpha (di-mōr'fā), *n.* [*NL., fem. of dimorphus: see dimorph.*] 1. A genus of hymenopterous insects. *Jurine, 1807.*—2. A genus of mollusks. *Gray, 1840.*—3. A genus of birds. *Hodgson, 1841.*

dimorphic (di-mōr'fik), *a.* [*As dimorph + -ic.*] 1. Existing in two distinct forms; dimorphous. See *dimorphous*.

A large proportion of the trees of temperate climates bear only flowers thus *dimorphic*. *Nat. Hist. Rev.*

2. Pertaining to dimorphism; exhibiting or characterized by dimorphism, in any sense of that word.

Dimorphic females among insects have been observed. . . . In these cases, as a rule, one of the female forms is more nearly related in form and color to the male, . . . In other cases the differences are more connected with climate and season, and also affect the male.

Claus, Zoology (trans.), I. 155.

dimorphism (di-mōr'fizm), *n.* [= *F. dimorphisme* = *It. dimorfismo*; as *dimorph + -ism*.]

1. The property of assuming or of existing under two distinct forms. Specifically—2. In crystal., the property of assuming two distinct crystalline forms not derivable from each other, as by crystallization. Thus, sulphur assumes one form when crystallizing at a high temperature, and another wholly different when becoming solid at the ordinary temperature. Hence, the same chemical substance may form two or more distinct mineral species. Carbon in one form is the diamond, in another graphite, etc.

According to the observation of Pasteur, instances of *dimorphism* usually occur when the two forms are nearly upon the limit of their respective systems.

W. A. Miller, Elem. of Chem., I. III. § 4.

3. In bot., the occurrence of two distinct forms



Dimorphism in Plants.

1. Submerged and floating leaves of *Cabomba*. 2. Disk- and ray-florets of *Aster*.

of flowers or other parts upon the same plant, or upon plants of the same species.

Dimorphism in flowers may affect the perianth only, and not the *ovary* or essential organs; or there may be two kinds of flowers as respects these also, but with no reciprocal relations, as in cleistogamous *dimorphism*; or of two kinds essentially alike except in stamens and pistil, and these reciprocally adapted to each other, which is heterogamous *dimorphism*, or, when of three kinds, trimorphism.

A. Gray, Struct. Bot., p. 225.

4. In zool., difference of form, structure, size, coloration, etc., between individuals of the same species. Sexual *dimorphism* is the rule in the animal

kingdom; and differences between the male and female other than in the sexual organs, as well as constant differences between individuals of each sex, without reference to sex, are instances of *dimorphism*.

Dimorphism is thus seen to be a specialized result of variation, by which new physiological phenomena have been developed.

A. R. Wallace, Nat. Select., p. 158.

The phenomena of *dimorphism* and polymorphism in the same species, and the sexual differences which have been developed in animals originally hermaphrodite, may be quoted as important evidence of the extensive influence of adaptation. . . . The numerous cases of *dimorphism* and polymorphism in either sex of the same species should be regarded from the same point of view.

Claus, Zoology (trans.), I. 154.

5. In philol., the existence of a word under two or more forms called doublets; thus, *dent* and *dint*, *fat* and *vai*, *church* and *kirk*, exhibit *dimorphism* developed within English, and *card* and *chart*, *choir*, *quire*, and *chorus*, *reason*, *ration*, *ratio*, etc., exhibit *dimorphism* arising outside of English.

Where it (bifurcation) is produced by a foreign word coming into English in different ways, it has been called *dimorphism*: *ration, reason.*

F. A. March, Anglo-Saxon Grammar, p. 28.

Dimorphodon (di-mōr'fō-don), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. δίμορφος, of two forms (see dimorph), + δόν, Ionic form of δότος (dōtv-) = E. tooth.*] A genus of extinct pterosaurian reptiles, or pterodactyls: so called from the fact that their teeth were of two kinds, the anterior long, the posterior mostly very short. The tail was long, and the other characters mostly as in *Rhamphorhynchus*; the metacarpus was comparatively short, and the ends of the toothless jaws were probably sheathed in horn.

dimorphous (di-mōr'fus), *a.* [*< NL. dimorphus, < Gr. δίμορφος, having two forms: see dimorph.*] Existing in two forms; dimorphic: specifically applied in crystallography to a substance whose crystals occur in two distinct forms. Thus, calcium carbonate crystallizes in the rhombohedral form as calcite, and in the orthorhombic as aragonite. See *dimorphism*.

Bodies capable of . . . assuming two forms geometrically incompatible are said to be *dimorphous*.

W. A. Miller, Elem. of Chem., I. III. § 4.

It is not unlikely that the Guinea worm, . . . which infests the integument of Man in hot climates, may answer to the hermaphrodite state of a similarly *dimorphous* Nematode.

Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 552.

dimple (dim'pl), *n.* [*Origin uncertain (not in ME. or AS.); usually regarded as a nasalized form of "dipple, a dim. of dip, a depression: see dip, n. Cf. OHG. dumphil, MHG. tumpfel, tumpfel, G. tümpel, dümpfel, a pool. Cf. Norw. depl, a pool: see dapple. See dimble and dingle.*] 1. A natural or transient dent or small hollow in some soft part of the surface of the human body, most common in youth, produced especially in the cheek by the act of smiling, and hence regarded in that situation as a sign of joyousness or good humor.

Smiles,
Such as hang on Hebe's cheek,
And love to live in *dimple* sleek.
Milton, L'Allegro, l. 30.

Dimple—that link between a feature and a smile.

T. Winthrop, Cecil Dreeme, xv.

2. A slight depression or indentation on any surface, as on water when slightly agitated. In *dimples* still the water slips
Where thou hast dipt thy finger-tips.
Lowell, To the Muse.

dimple (dim'pl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dimpled*, ppr. *dimpling*. [*< dimple, n.*] 1. *intrans.* To form dimples; sink into depressions or little inequalities.

As shallow streams run *dimpling* all the way.
Pope, Prol. to Satires, l. 316.

Gayly we leaped the crag and swam the pool,
And swept with *dimpling* eddies round the rock.
Bryant, Sella.

2. *trans.* To mark with dimples; produce dimples in: as, a smile *dimpled* her cheeks.

dimpled (dim'pld), *a.* [*< dimple + -ed.*] Set with dimples; marked by dimples.

On each side her
Stood pretty *dimpled* boys, like smiling Cupids.
Shak., A. and C., II. 2.

The storm was hush'd, and *dimpled* ocean smil'd.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., xii. 68.

A *dimpled* hand,
Fair as some wonder out of fairy land.
Keats, Calidore.

dimplement (dim'pl-ment), *n.* [*< dimple + -ment.*] The state of being marked with dimples or gentle depressions. [*Rare or poetical.*]

Thou sitting alone at the glass,
Marking the bloom gone away,
Where the smile in its *dimplement* was.
Mrs. Browning, A False Step.

dimply (dim'pli), *a.* [*< dimple + -y.*] Full of dimples or small depressions.

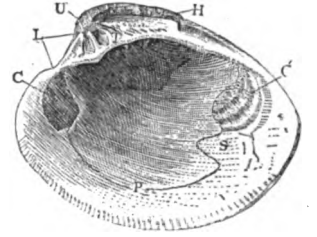
As the smooth surface of the *dimply* flood,
The silver-slipper'd virgin lightly trod.
J. Warton, Triumph of Isis.

dimpsy (dimp'si), *n.* [*Origin obscure.*] A preserve made from apples and pears cut into small pieces. *Imp. Diet.*

Dimyaria (dim-i-ā'ri-ā), *n. pl.* [*NL., neut. pl. of dimyari, < Gr. δί-, two-, + μυρία, a muscle, a mouse, = E. mouse.*] A general name for those bivalves whose shells are closed by two adductor muscles, distinct and widely removed from each other, as in the mussel or clam. The two muscular attachments are always visible on the inside of the shell, constituting the impressions called *ciboria*. These muscles are anterior and posterior. The *Dimyaria* include by far the largest number of bivalves, such as the clams, cockles, etc. *Bimaculosa* is a synonym.

dimyarian (dim-i-ā'ri-an), *a. and n.* [*As Dimyaria + -an.*]

I. *a.* Double-muscled; having two muscles: specifically said, in conch., of those bivalve shells which have a pair of adductor muscles, as the clam: opposed to *monomyarian*.



Right Valve of Clam (*Venus mercenaria*).
C, C, the two muscular scars, or ciboria;
P, pallial impression; S, sinus for retractor of siphons; L, lunule; U, umbo; H, hinge.

II. *n.* A bivalve of the order *Dimyaria*.

dimyary (dim'i-ā-ri), *a. and n.* [*< NL. dimyarius, dimyarium: see dimyarian.*] Same as *dimyarian*.

Dimylus (dim'i-lus), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. δί-, two-, + μύλος, a mill, a millstone, a grinder: see mill.*] A genus of fossil insectivorous mammals, apparently related to the moles, or of the family *Talpidae*, founded upon remains from the Miocene and later Tertiary periods. *Meyer, 1846.*

din (din), *n.* [*< ME. dyn, prop. and usually in two syllables, dyne, dune, dine, dene, < AS. dyne (once dyn), a loud noise (comp. earth-dyne, an earthquake), = Icel. dynr, a din, = Sw. dän, a din, = Dan. dön, rumble, booming; cf. Skt. dhuni, roaring, a torrent, dhvani, a sound, din. See the verb.*] A loud noise of some duration; particularly, a rattling, clattering, or resonant sound, long continued: as, the *din* of arms.

My mither she is fast asleep,
And I darena mak na din.
Willie and May Margaret (Child's Ballads, II. 173).

The guests are met, the feast is set—
Mayst hear the merry din.
Coleridge, Ancient Mariner.

The *din* of war resounds throughout more than seven hundred years of Roman history, with only two short lulls of repose. *Sumner, True Grandeur of Nations.*

din (din), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dinned*, ppr. *dinning*. [*< ME. dinnen, dynnen, dunnen, dinien, dynien, dunien, intr., < AS. dynian, make a noise, resound, = OS. dunian, rumble, = Icel. dynja, pour, rattle down, like hail or rain (cf. duna, thunder), = Sw. dänna = Dan. döne, rumble, boom; cf. Skt. √ dhvan, roar, sound, buzz. See the noun.*] I. *trans.* 1. To strike with continued or confused noise; vex with noise; harass with clamor or persistent protestations.

To bait thee for his bread, and *din* your ears
With hungry cries. *Otway, Venice Preserved.*

You are ever *dinning* my Ears with Notions of the Arts of Men.
Steele, Conscious Lovers, II. 1.

2. To press or force with clamor or with persistent repetition: as, to *din* one's complaints into everybody's ears.

II. *intrans.* To make a noise or clamor.

Of Arowes & Awblasters the aire wex thicke,
And dynnyt with dyntes, that delte were that tyme.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 5708.

The gay viol *dinning* in the dale.

Seward, Sonnets, p. 25.

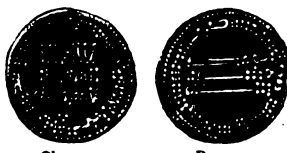
To be curious, to speculate much, to be *dinning* always in argument. *Bushnell, Sermons for New Life, p. 181.*

Dinacrida (di-nak'ri-dā), *n.* [*NL., also Deina-crida, < Gr. δεινός, terrible, + ακρίς (akrís-), a locust.*] A genus of saltatorial orthopterous insects, of the family *Locustidae*, containing New Zealand crickets inhabiting decaying trees and holes in old wood. They are of large size and carnivorous habits, and their bite is severe.

dinanderie (dē-nōn'dē-rē), *n.* [*F., < Dinant, a city in Belgium, formerly celebrated for its copper ware.*] Utensils of copper for the kitchen and other common uses; especially—(a) Me-

tallie vessels of old make and graceful or unusual form, sometimes decorated with coats-of-arms and other ornaments executed in repoussé. (b) By extension, the ornamental brass-work of India and the Levant.

dinar (dē-nār'), *n.* [Ar., < L. *denarius*, a silver coin: see *denarius*.] The name of a gold coin issued by the califs of Damascus: it was also applied to the gold coins of various Arab dynasties, and was the generic name of Arab gold coins. The original weight of the dinar was 65.4 grains troy. The word is also, incorrectly, used to mean the weight of a mital (which see).



Obverse. Reverse.
Dinar of Haroun-al-Rashid, struck in A. H. 172 (= A. D. 789), British Museum. (Size of the original.)

Dinas brick. A peculiar kind of fire-brick, consisting almost exclusively of silica, the material for which is obtained from the Dinas rock in the Vale of Neath, Wales. The rock is supposed to be the equivalent of the millstone-grit, and is closely related to the ganister rock. See *ganister*.

dindin (din'din), *n.* [Prob. imitative.] A Hindu musical instrument of the cymbal class.

dindle (din'dl), *v. i.*; and *pp. dindled*, *ppr. dindling*. [Sc. and pret. Eng., also *dinnle*, *dinle*; < ME. *dyndelen*, tingle (?). Cf. *dandle*.] 1. To tremble; reel; stagger.—2. To tingle, as the fingers with cold; thrill.

dindle (din'dl), *n.* [Origin uncertain; prob. < *dindle*.] 1. The common corn sow-thistle; also, sow-thistle.—2. Hawkweed. [Local, Eng., in both senses.]

dindle-dandle (din'dl-dan'dl), *v. t.* [A varied redupl. of *dandle*.] To dandle or toss about.

Judge, whether it be seemly that Christ's body should be so *dindle-dandled* and used as they use it.
J. Bradford, Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 284.

Dindymene (din-di-mē'nē), *n.* [NL., < L. *Dindymene*, < Gr. *Δινδυμήνη*, a name of Cybele, perhaps < *Δινδυον*, L. *Dindyus* or *Dindyon*, a mountain in Asia Minor where Cybele was worshipped.] In *zool.*: (a) The typical genus of the family *Dindymenidae*. (b) A genus of *Vermes*. Kinball, 1865.

Dindymenidae (din-di-men'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dindymene* + *-idae*.] A family of trilobites: same as *Zethidae*.

dine (din), *v.*; pret. and *pp. dined*, *ppr. dining*. [< ME. *dynen*, *dynen*, *denen*, < OF. *diner*, sometimes spelled *disner*, *digner*, F. *diner* = Pr. *disnar*, *dinar*, *dinar* = It. *disinare*, *desinare* (ML. *disnare*, after OF.), *dine*; origin disputed. (1) As conjectured by Diez, Scheler, Littré, and others, < L. (ML.) as if < *decenare*, < *de-* intensive + *cenare*, *dine*, sup. < *cena*, dinner, supper. (2) More prob., since OF. *disner* was used rather of breakfast than of dinner, it is a contr. of *disjuner*, *desjuner*, *desjeuner*, *desjeusner*, F. *déjeuner*, breakfast, > E. *disjune*; if this is so, It. *disinare*, *desinare*, is of F. origin, the prop. It. form, corresponding to OF. *desjuner*, being *disjunare* = Pr. *dejunar*, fast: see *disjune*, *dejuner*. Hence *dinner*.] *I. intrans.* To eat the chief meal of the day; take dinner; in a more general sense, to partake of a repast; eat.

We went all to Mounte Syon to masse; and the same day we *dined* with ye warden and freres there, where we had a right honest dyner.

Sir R. Gylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 39.

There came a bird out o' a bush,

On water for to dine.

The Water o' Wearie's Well (Child's Ballads, I. 198).

The hungry judges soon the sentence sign,

And wretches hang that jury-men may dine.

Pope, R. of the L., III. 25.

Serenely full, the epicure would say,

Fate cannot harm me, I have *dined* to-day.

Sydney Smith, Receipt for Salad.

To dine out, to take dinner elsewhere than at one's own residence.—**To dine with Duke Humphrey**, to be dinnerless: a phrase said to have originated from the circumstance that a part of the public walks in Old St. Paul's, London, was called Duke Humphrey's Walk (being near his tomb), and that those who could not pay for a dinner at a tavern were accustomed to promenade there, in the hope of meeting an acquaintance and getting an invitation to dine. The phrase, however, may be connected with the report that Duke Humphrey, son of Henry IV., was starved to death.

II. trans. 1. To give a dinner to; furnish with the principal meal; entertain at dinner: as, the landlord *dined* a hundred men.

A table massive enough to have *dined* Johnnie Armstrong and his merry men.

Scott.

I was never so effectually deterred from frequenting a man's house by any kind of Cerberus whatever as by the parade one made about *dining* me.

Thoreau, Walden, p. 155.

2†. To dine upon; have to eat.

What wol ye *dene*? Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, l. 129.

dine (din), *n.* [< *dine*, *v.* Cf. *dinner*.] 1. Dinner.

"And dinna ye mind, love Gregor," she says,

"As we twa sat at *dine*."

How we chang'd the rings frae our fingers,

And I can shew thee thine."

Fair Annie of Lochroyan (Child's Ballads, II. 102).

2. Dinner-time; midday.

And by there came a harper fine, . . .

That harped to the king at *dine*.

The Two Sisters (Child's Ballads, II. 242).

We twa hae paidl'd i' the burn

From mornin' sun till *dine*.

Burns, Auld Lang Syne.

[Obsolete or provincial in both senses.]

dinero (dē-nā'rō), *n.* [Sp., < L. *denarius*, a silver coin: see *denarius*.] A Peruvian silver coin, the tenth of a sol, or about one United States dime.

diner-out (di'nēr-out'), *n.* One who is in the habit of dining from home, and in company; one who accepts many invitations to dinner.

A liberal landlord, graceful *diner-out*. Mrs. Browning.

This is a very tiresome device, savouring too much of the professional *diner-out*.

The Athenæum, No. 8141, p. 15.

dinetical (di-net'i-kal), *a.* [< Gr. *διντικός*, whirled around, verbal adj. of *δινειν*, whirl around; cf. *δινω*, *divoc*, a whirling.] Whirling round; turning on an axis; spinning.

It hath . . . a *dinetical* motion and rows upon its own poles.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., vi. 5.

A spherical figure is most commodious for *dinetical* motion, or revolution upon its own axis.

Ray, Works of Creation, II.

dinette (di-net'), *n.* [F., dim. of *diner*, dinner, < *dîner*, dine: see *dine*, *v.*] A sort of preliminary dinner; a luncheon. See extract under *dinner-hour*.

ding (ding), *v.*; pret. and *pp. dinged* or *dung*, *ppr. dinging*. [< ME. *dingen*, *dingen* (strong verb, pret. *dang*, *dong*, *pp. dungen*), strike, throw, beat; not in AS., the alleged **dencgan* being unauthenticated; prob. of Scand. origin: Icel. *denja*, hammer, = Sw. *dänga* = Dan. *dänge*, bang, beat (weak verbs).] *I. trans.* 1. To strike; beat; throw or dash with violence.

We sall nocht hyde, but *ding* tham doune,

Tylle all be dede, with-outen drede.

York Plays, p. 91.

Christe suffered most mekely and patiently his enemies for to *dinge* out with sharpe scourges the bloude that was betwene his skyn and his flesh.

State Trials, W. Thorpe, an. 1407.

Sir. Down with the door.

Kas. 'Slight, *ding* it open.

E. Jenson, Alchemist, v. 3.

Then Willie lifted up his foot,

And *ding* him down the stair.

Sweet Willie and Fair Maury (Child's Ballads, II. 337).

Every acute reader, upon the first sight of a pedantic licence, will be ready with these like words to *ding* the book a coits distance from him.

Milton, Areopagitica, p. 82.

To see his poor auld mither's pot

Thus *ding* in staves.

Burns, Prayer to the Scotch Representatives.

2. To prove too much for; beat; nonplus. [Scotch.]

The stream was strang, the maid was stout,

And laith, laith to be *dang*,

But, ere she wan the Lowden banks,

Her fair colour was wan.

Young Benjie (Child's Ballads, II. 801).

But a' your doings to rehearse . . .

Wad *ding* a Lawland tongue, or Erse.

Burns, Address to the Dell.

3. To beat; thrash. [Scotch.]

As fair greets (cries) the bairn that is *dung* after noon as he that is *dung* before noon.

Scotch Proverb (Ray, Proverbs, 2d ed., 1678, p. 358).

I'd just like to *ding* that man o' a shoemaker—sending me home a pair o' boots like this when well he knew what state my feet were in.

W. Black, In Far Lochaber, vii.

Dinged work, embossed work, done by means of blows which raise one surface and depress the other.

II. intrans. 1†. To strike.

Jason grippede graithly to a grym sword,

Dange on the deuyll with a derffe will.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 931.

2. To bluster; storm.

He huffs and *dings*, because we will not spend the little we have left to get him the title of Lord Strat.

Arbuthnot.

3. To descend; fall; come down: used as in the phrase "It's *dingin'* on," applied to a fall of rain or snow. [Scotch.]

He headlong topsie turvie *dingd* downe.

Marston, Antonio and Mellida, II., iv. 8.

4. To be defeated or overturned; yield. [Scotch.]

But facts are chieft that winna *ding*

And downa be disputed.

Burns, A Dream.

ding² (ding), *v.* [Imitative; cf. *ding-dong* and *ring*.] *I. intrans.* To sound, as a bell; ring, especially with wearisome continuance.

The din of carts, and the accursed *dinging* of the dust-man's bell.

Irring, Sketch-Book, p. 146.

II. trans. To keep repeating; impress by reiteration: with reference to the monotonous striking of a bell.

If I'm to have any good, let it come of itself; not keep *dinging* it, *dinging* it into one so.

Goldsmith, She Stoops to Conquer, II.

ding³ (ding), *v. t.* Same as *dang*².

ding^{4†}, *n.* An obsolete variant of *dung*¹. Compare *dingy*¹.

ding-dong (ding'dong), *n.* [A reduplication of *ding*², in imitation of the sound of a bell. Cf. equiv. Sw. *dingdang*, *dingelidang* = Dan. *ding-dang*.] 1. The sound of a bell, or any similar sound of repeated strokes.—2. A device in which two bells of different tone are struck alternately, used in striking the quarter-hours on a clock.—To go at or to it *ding-dong*, to fight in good earnest.

His courage was flush'd, he'd venture a brush.

And thus they went to it *ding-dong*. Old Ballad.

dinged (dingd), *a. or adv.* [A weak form of *danged*, *pp.* of *dang*², which is a compromise with *damn*.] Darned: a mild form of *damned*. [U. S.]

If I ever takes another [thrashing] . . . may I be *dinged*,

and dug up and *dinged* over again.

H. Waterson, quoted in Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass., XIV. 47.

dinghy, **dingey** (ding'gi), *n.* [< Beng. *dingi*, a boat, wherry, passage-boat, *dingā* (cerebral *d*), a ship, sloop, coasting-vessel.] An East Indian name for a boat varying in size in different localities. The dinghies of Bombay are from 12 to 20 feet long, 5 to 7 feet broad, and about 2 feet deep, with a raking mast, and are navigated by three or four men. The dinghies of Calcutta are small passage-boats for the poorer classes, rarely used with a sail; they are not painted, but merely rubbed with nut-oil. The name is also applied to a ship's working-boat, especially to the smallest boat of a man-of-war; and in some parts of the United States it is used for a flat-bottomed boat, which is also called a *dory*. Also written *dingy*, *dingy*, *dingee*, and *dinky*.

The Commissioner was fain to set out sleepy and break-fastless towards the shore in the *dingy*, accompanied by guns, ammunition, false birds, and the paraphernalia of the fatal art.

Shore Birds, p. 30.

dingily¹ (ding'ji-li), *adv.* [< *dingy*¹ + *-ly*.] In a dingy manner; so as to give a dingy appearance.

A kind of careless peignoir of a dark-blue material, dimly and *dingily* plaided with black.

Charlotte Brontë, Villette, xxi.

dingily^{2†} (ding'ji-li), *adv.* [< **dingy* (irreg. < *ding*¹ + *-ly*) + *-ly*.] Forceibly, as one that dings a thing down; downright.

These be so manifest, so plain, and do confute so *dingily* the sentence and saying of Floribell.

Philpot, Works (ed. Parker Soc.), p. 370.

dinginess (din'ji-nēs), *n.* The quality of being dingy or tarnished; a shabby or soiled appearance.

dingle¹ (ding'gl), *n.* [Supposed to be another form of *dimple*, *q. v.*] 1. A small, secluded, and embowered valley.

I know each lane, and every alley green,

Dingle, or bushy dell of this wild wood.

Milton, Comus, l. 812.

The stream thenceforward stole along the bottom of the *dingle*, and made, for that dry land, a pleasant warbling in the leaves.

R. L. Stevenson, Silverado Squatters, p. 129.

2. The protecting weather-shed built around the entrance to a house. [North. New Eng.]

dingle² (ding'gl), *v. i.*; pret. and *pp. dinged*, *ppr. dingling*. [Sc., var. of *dinnle* and *dindle*¹. Cf. Dan. *dingle* = Sw. *dingla*, dangle, swing, vibrate.] To shake; vibrate.

Garring the very stane-and-lime wa's *dingle* wi' his screeching.

Scott, Waverley, xlv.

dingle-dangle (ding'gl-dang'gl), *adv.* [Reduplication of *dangle*. Cf. Dan. *dingeldangel*, *n.*, gewgaws, bobs.] Loosely; in a dangling manner.

Boughs hanging *dingle-dangle* over the edge of the dell.

T. Warton, On Milton's Juvenile Poems.

Dingley Act. See *act*.

dingo (ding'gō), *n.* [Native Australian name.] The Australian dog, *Canis dingo*, of wolf-like appearance and extremely fierce. The ears are short and erect, the tail is rather bushy, and the hair is of a reddish-dun color. It is very destructive to flocks, and is systematically destroyed. See cut on following page.

dingthrif[†] (ding'thrift), *n.* [< *ding*¹ + obj. *thrif*.] A spendthrift.

Wilt thou, therefore, a drunkard be,

A *dingthrif* and a knave?

Drant, tr. of Horace's Satires, I.

dingy¹ (din'ji), *a.* [< *ding*⁴ for *dung* + *-y*]; being thus equiv. to *dungy*: see *dung*, *dungy*.]

Dingo (*Canis dingo*).

1. Foul; dirty. [Prov. Eng.]—2. Soiled; tarnished; of a dusky color; having a dull-brownish tinge.

Even the Postboy and the Postman, which seem to have been the best conducted and the most prosperous, were wretchedly printed on scraps of dingy paper, such as would not now be thought good enough for street ballads.

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xxi.

The snow-fall, too, looked inexpressibly dreary (I had almost called it dingy) coming down through an atmosphere of city smoke.

Hawthorne, Blithedale Romance, p. 18.

Other men, scorched by sun, and caked with layers of Bulgarian dust, looked disreputably dingy and travel-soiled. Arch. Forbes, Souvenirs of some Continents, p. 86.

=Syn. 2. Tarnished, rusty, dull.

dingy², n. See dinghy.

dinical (din'i-kal), a. [*< Gr. δινος, a whirling, + -ical. Cf. dinetical.*] Pertaining to giddiness: applied to medicines that remove giddiness. Thomas, Med. Diet.

Dinictis (di-nik'tis), n. [NL., *< Gr. δεινός, terrible, large, + ικτίς, a weasel or marten.*] A genus of fossil feline quadrupeds, having a lower tubercular behind the sectorial molar. Leidy, 1854.

Dinifera (di-nif'e-rā), n. pl. [NL., neut. pl. of *diniferus*: see *diniferous*.] An order of dinoflagellate infusorians which have a transverse groove, and also usually a longitudinal one.

diniferous (di-nif'e-rūs), a. [*< NL. diniferus, < Gr. δινος, also dinw, a whirling, + φέρω = E. bear¹.*] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Dinifera*.

dining-room (di'ning-rōm), n. A room in which dinner is eaten, or the principal meals are taken; the room in which all meals are served in a dwelling-house or a hotel, or a room specially set apart for public feasts or entertainments.

dinitro-. [*< di- + nitric.*] In chem., a prefix signifying that the compound of the name of which it forms a part contains two nitro-groups (NO₂).

dinitrocellulose (di-ni'trō-sel'ū-lōs), n. [*< di- + nitric + cellulose².*] A substance, analogous to guncotton, but differing from it in being soluble in alcohol and ether, produced by the action of a mixture of sulphuric and nitric acids on cotton. Collodion is a solution of this substance in ether and alcohol. Also called *soluble pyroxylin*.

dink (dingk), v. t. [Origin obscure.] To deck; dress; adorn. [Scotch.]

Do as you will—for me, I am now too old to dink myself as a gallant to grace the bower of dames. Scott, Abbot, xx.

dink (dingk), a. [See *dink*, v.] Neatly dressed; trim; tidy. [Scotch.] Also *denk*.

My lady's dink, my lady's drest,
The flower and fancy o' the west.

Burns, My Lady's Gown.

The mechanic, in his leathern apron, elbowed the dink and dainty dame, his city mistress.

Scott, Kenilworth, xxv.

dinman, dinmont (din'man, din'mont), n. [Also *dilmond, dimment*; origin obscure; possibly a corruption of *twelvemonth*, equiv. to *yearling*.] A wether between one and two years old, or that has not yet been twice shorn. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

dinna (din'gā). [Sc., *< do* (Sc. also *div*) + *na* = E. *not*, adv. So *Sc. canna, winna* or *winna, isna*, etc.] Do not.

Hout lassie, . . . dinna be sae dooms down-hearted as a' that.

Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xx.

dinner (din'er), n. [*< ME. diner, dyner, < OF. disner, dinner, or rather breakfast, F. dîner, dinner; prop. inf., OF. disner, F. dîner, dine, used as a noun: see dine.*] 1. The principal meal of the day, taken at midday or later, even in the evening. In medieval and modern Europe the common

practice, down to the middle of the eighteenth century, was to take this meal about midday, or in more primitive times even as early as 9 or 10 A. M. In France, under the old régime, the dinner-hour was at 2 or 3 in the afternoon; but when the Constituent Assembly moved to Paris, since it sat until 4 or 5 o'clock, the hour for dining was postponed. The custom of dining at 6 o'clock or later has since become common, except in the country, where early dinner is still the general practice. See extract under *dinner-hour*.

They washed toggyder and wyped bothe,

And set tyll theyr dyner.

Lyttell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 50).

Let me not stay a jot for dinner: go, get it ready.

Shak., Lear, I. 4.

2. An entertainment; a feast; a dinner-party.

Thenne Nychnodemus receuyed hym in to his house and made hym a grete dyner.

Joseph of Arimathea (E. E. T. S.), p. 29.

He that will make the Feste will seye to the Hostellere, Arraye for me, to morwe, a gode Dyner, for so many folk.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 214.

Behold, I have prepared my dinner. Mat. xxii. 4.

To-morrow, if we live,

Our ponderous squire will give

A grand political dinner

To half the squirrelings near.

Tennyson, Maud, xx.

dinner (din'er), v. i. [*< dinner, n.*] To take dinner; dine. [Scotch.]

Sae far I sprachled up the brae,

I dinner'd wi' a lord.

Burns, On Meeting Lord Daer.

dinner-hour (din'er-our), n. The hour at which dinner is taken; dinner-time. See *dinner*.

The Court dinner-hour, in the reign of George III., was at the Hanoverian hour of four o'clock. During the reign of George IV. it gradually crept up to six o'clock, and finally became steady at the Indian hour of seven, and so remained until the reign of Her Most gracious Majesty, when the formal Court dinner-hour became eight o'clock. These innovations on the national hours of meals did not meet the approval of the medical faculty, and in consequence a dinette at two o'clock was prescribed. This has ever since been the favourite Court meal, being in reality a substantial hot repast, which has exploded the old-fashioned luncheon of cold viands.

The Queen (London newspaper).

dinnerless (din'er-less), a. [*< dinner + -less.*] Having no dinner or food; fasting.

To dine with Duke Humphrey, importing to be dinnerless. Fuller, Worthies, London.

Then with another humorous ruth remark'd

The lusty mowers labouring dinnerless.

Tennyson, Gerald.

dinnerly (din'er-li), a. [*< dinner + -ly¹.*] Of or pertaining to dinner. Copy.

dinner-table (din'er-tā'bl), n. The table at which dinner is eaten.

dinner-time (din'er-tim), n. The usual time of dining; the dinner-hour. See *dinner*.

I pray you, have in mind where we must meet.

Shak., M. of V., I. 1.

Alt. What hour is 't, Lollo?

Lo! Towards belly-hour, sir.

Alt. Dinner time? thou means't twelve o'clock?

Middleton, Changeling, I. 2.

Move on; for it grows towards dinner-time.

Cotton, in Walton's Angler, II. 249.

dinner-wagon (din'er-wag'on), n. A set of light shelves, as a dumb-waiter, usually mounted on casters and easily movable, for the service of a dining-room. Compare *dumb-waiter*.

dinnery (din'er-i), a. [*< dinner + -y¹.*] Suggesting dinner; having the odor of dinner.

I . . . disliked the dinnery atmosphere of the salle à manger.

Mrs. Gaskell, Curious if True.

dinnle (din'nl), v. i.; pret. and pp. *dinnled*, ppr. *dinnling*. [Sc.: see *dindle¹*.] 1. Same as *dindle¹*.—2. To make a great noise.

The dinnle drums alarm our ears,

The sergeant screeches fu' loud.

Fergusson, Poems, II. 28.

dinnle (din'nl), n. [Sc., *< dinnle, v.*] A tremulous motion, especially with reverberation; a vibration; a thrill. [Scotch.]

Ane aye thinks, at the first dinnle o' the sentence, they hae heart enough to die rather than bide out the sax weeks, but they aye bide the sax weeks out for a' that.

Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xxv.

dino-. [NL., etc., also sometimes *deino-*, *< Gr. δεινός, terrible, fearful, mighty, < δέος, fear, terror.*] An element in many scientific words of Greek origin, meaning 'terrible, mighty, huge.' *dinobryian* (din-ō-bri'i-an), a. and n. [*< Dinobryon + -ian.*] 1. A. Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Dinobryina*.

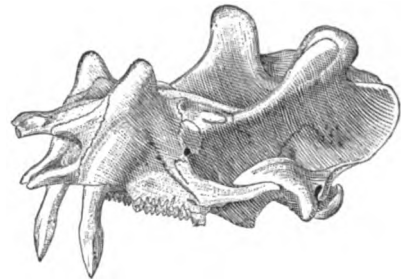
II. n. A member of the *Dinobryina*.

Dinobryidae (din-ō-bri'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., *< Dinobryon + -idae.*] A family of flagellate infusorians, represented by the genera *Dinobryon* and *Epipyxis*.

Dinobryina (di-nob-ri'i-nā), n. pl. [NL., *< Dinobryon + -ina².*] 1. In Ehrenberg's system of classification (1836), a family of loricate unappendaged infusorians of changeable form.—2. In Stein's system of classification (1878), a family of flagellate infusorians, represented by the genera *Dinobryon* and *Epipyxis*.

Dinobryon (di-nob'ri-on), n. [NL., *< Gr. δινος, a whirling, a round area, + βρυον, seaweed, tree-moss, lichen.*] A genus of collar-bearing monads or flagellate infusorians, type of the family *Dinobryidae*. These animalcules inhabit fresh water. They are biflagellate, with one long and one short flagellum, attached by a posterior contractile ligament within the individual cells or loricae of a compound branching polythecium, built up by successive terminal gemination of zooids. The endoplasm contains two lateral color-bands and usually an anterior pigment-spot like an eye. The best-known species is *D. sertularia*. Also written *Dinobryum*. Ehrenberg, 1834.

Dinoceras (di-nos'e-ras), n. [NL., *< Gr. δεινός, terrible, mighty, + κέρας, horn.*] One of the genera of the *Dinocerata*, giving name to the group: so called from the extraordinary protuberances of the skull, representing three pairs of horn-cores. The species, as *D. mirabile*, *D. laticeps*, were huge ungulates, with 6-toed feet and 3 pairs of horns, 6 molars,

Skull of *Dinoceras mirabile*.

long, trenchant upper canines, and no upper incisors. Their remains occur in the early Tertiary deposits of North America.

Dinocerata (di-nō-ser'a-tā), n. pl. [NL., pl. of *Dinocera(t)-s*.] A group of extinct Eocene perissodactyl mammals. By some the forms are held to constitute an order; by others they are referred to an order *Amblypoda* (which see), or placed in a family *Uintatheriidae* (which see). The leading genera are *Uintatherium*, *Dinoceras*, *Tinoceras*, and *Loxolophodon*.

dinocerate (di-nos'e-rāt), a. and n. I. a. Pertaining to the *Dinocerata*.

II. n. One of the *Dinocerata*.

dinoflagellate (din-ō-flaj-e-lā'tā), n. pl. [NL., neut. pl. of *dinoflagellatus*: see *dinoflagellate*.] Those flagellate infusorians commonly called *Cilioflagellata* (which see). The name was given because the structure before regarded as a girdle of cilia seemed to be a second flagellum lying in the transverse groove which nearly all these infusorians possess in addition to the longitudinal one. The *Dinoflagellata* are named as a class, and divided into *Adinida* and *Dinifera*. Bütschli.

dinoflagellate (din-ō-flaj-e-lāt), a. [*< NL. dinoflagellatus, < Gr. δινος, a whirling, a round area, + NL. flagellum: see flagellum.*] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Dinoflagellata*; cilioflagellate, in the usual sense of that word.

dinomic (di-nom'ik), a. [*< Gr. δι-, two-, + νόμος, a district (or νόμις, distribution), < νέμειν, distribute.*] Belonging to two of the great divisions of the earth: used in relation to the distribution of plants.

Dinomysidae (di-nō-mi'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., *< Dinomys + -idae.*] A family of hystricomorphic rodents of South America, combining characters of the cavies, agoutis, and chinchillas with the general appearance of the pacas. They have four toes on each foot with somewhat hoof-like nails, and the upper lip cleft, contrary to the rule in this series of rodents. There is but one genus, *Dinomys*.

Dinomys (di-nō-mis), n. [NL. (Peters, 1873), *< Gr. δεινός, terrible, mighty, + μῦς = E. mouse.*] The typical and only genus of the family *Dinomysidae*. *D. brantsii*, the only species, resembles the paca; it is about 2 feet long, with a bushy tail 9 inches long, the body stout, the ears and limbs short, and the pelage harsh, of a grizzled color, with two white stripes and many white spots on the back and head. It inhabits Peru.

Dinopidae (di-nop'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., *< Dinopis + -idae.*] A family of saltigrade spiders distinguished by very long and fine extremities. They build a long irregular web, generally between trees, and sit in the middle with the front pair of legs stretched out.

Dinopis (di-nō'pis), n. [NL., *< Gr. δεινωπός, δεινός (-ωπ-), fierce-eyed (of the Erinyes), < δεινός, terrible, fierce, + ὤψ, eye.*] A genus of spiders, typical of the family *Dinopidae*.

Dinornis (di-nôr'nîs), *n.* [NL., less prop. *Deinornis*, < Gr. *deinós*, terrible, mighty, + *ôvîs*, bird.]



Skeleton of *Dinornis*.
Museum of Natural History, New York.

The typical and only genus of the extinct family *Dinornithidae*. Numerous species, as *D. giganteus*, *D. elephantopus*, etc., have been described by Owen, differing much in size; the largest must have stood about 14 feet high, and had thigh-bones stouter than those of a horse. The general figure of these huge flightless birds was like that of the ostrich, but the size was much greater, and the legs were both relatively and absolutely much stouter. See *moa*.

Dinornithes (di-nôr'nî-thêz), *n. pl.* [NL., *pl. of Dinornis* (-ornith-).] A general name of the moas and moa-like birds; a superfamily containing the *Dinornithidae* and *Palapterygidae*. Also called *Immanes*.

dinornithic (di-nôr-nîth'ik), *a.* [< *Dinornis* (-ornith-) + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Dinornithidae*; moa-like.

A large bird, combining *dinornithic* and struthious characters. *A. Newton*, *Encyc. Brit.*

Dinornithidae (di-nôr-nîth'i-dê), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dinornis* (-ornith-) + *-idae*.] A family of gigantic extinct ratite birds of New Zealand; the moas. They were characterized by an enormous development of the legs and pelvis in comparison with the rest of the skeleton, a ratite or flat sternum, and rudimentary wings. The extinction of the group is quite recent, since portions of the soft parts have been found, and traditions are current respecting the living birds; but the period to which they survived is not exactly known. See *moa*.

Dinornithoides (di-nôr-nî-thoi'dê-ê), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dinornis* (-ornith-) + *-oides*.] A superfamily of birds: same as *Dinornithes* or *Immanes*.

dinos (di'nos), *n.*; *pl. dini* (-nî). [Gr. *diños*, a whirling, a round area, a round vase or goblet. Cf. *dinus*.] In *Gr. antiqu.*, a large open vase of full-curved shape. It may be considered a form of the crater.

dinosaur (di'nô-sâr), *n.* One of the *Dinosauria*. Also spelled *deinosaur*.

Dinosauria (di'nô-sâ'-ri-â), *n. pl.* [NL., less prop. *Deinosauria*, < *Dinosaurus*, *q. v.*] A group of extinct Mesozoic reptiles, mostly of gigantic or colossal size. They were characterized by distinctly socketed teeth; generally flat or slightly cupped vertebrae, some of which were opisthocentral; a sacrum of four or more vertebrae; numerous caudal vertebrae; a structure of the skull in many respects intermediate between the crocodilian and lacertilian types; ambulatory or saltatory limbs: fore limbs reduced and not known to have had clavicles; and hind limbs usually disproportionately developed, and with the pelvis presenting a series of modifications tending toward the characters of birds, on which account the group is also called *Ornithoscelida* (which see). The ornithic structure of the legs is best seen in the smaller genera, such as *Compsognathus*; it is exhibited in the presence of a cnemial crest, the reduction of the distal end of the fibula, the disposition of the distal end of the tibia, and the relations of the astragalus. In some genera there was a bony dermal armor, in some cases developing great spines. The *Dinosauria* were a polymorphic as well as an extensive group, the limits of which are not settled, owing to the wide range of variation presented by them. They ranged in size from that of the huge iguanodon down to about two feet. By some they are supposed to have included the remote ancestors of birds; others find in them features that recall mammals, especially pachyderms. The order is by some divided into *Dinosauria* proper and *Compsognathia* (which see); it is sometimes ranked as a subclass of *Reptilia*, and divided into *Sauropoda*, *Stegosauria*, *Ornithopoda*, *Theropoda*, and *Haltopoda*.

dinosaurian (di'nô-sâ'-ri-an), *a. and n.* [< *Dinosauria* + *-an*.] *I. a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Dinosauria*.

II. n. One of the *Dinosauria*.

Dinosaurus (di'nô-sâ'-rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *deinós*, terrible, mighty, + *saûros*, a lizard.] The typi-

cal genus of *Dinosauria*. *Waldheim*, 1848. Also *Deinosaurus*.

dinothere (di'nô-thêr), *n.* A fossil animal of the genus *Dinothereum*.

dinotherea, *n.* Plural of *dinothereum*, 2.

Dinothereidae (di'nô-thê-ri'i-dê), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dinothereum* + *-idae*.] The family represented by the genus *Dinothereum*, and commonly referred to the order *Proboscidea* with the elephants, mastodons, etc. Also *Deinotherea*.

Dinothereum (di'nô-thê-ri-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *deinós*, terrible, mighty, + *θηρίον*, < *θηρ*, a wild beast.] 1. A genus of extinct proboscidean quadrupeds of great size, related to the elephants, mammoths, and mastodons. It had (?) incisors in the upper and 2 in the lower jaw, no canines, 2 premolars and 3 molars in each half of each jaw—all in position at once, the premolars replacing milk molars as usual in diphyodont mammals—and enormous lower incisors, turned down or away from the mouth, the end of the under jaw being modified to correspond. There are several species, from the Miocene of Europe and Asia, the best-known of which is *D. giganteum*, from Eppelsheim near Mainz, estimated to have been about 18 feet long.

2. [*l. c.*] *Pl. dinotherea* (-â). An animal of the genus *Dinothereum*; a dinothere. Also spelled *Deinothereum*.



Dinothereum (restored).

dinoxid (di-nok'sid), *n.* An erroneous form of *dioxid*.

dinsome (din'sum), *a.* [< *din* + *-some*.] Full of din or noise; noisy. [Scotch.]

Block and studdle ring and reel
W' dinsome clamour. *Burns*, *Scotch Drink*.

dint (dint), *n.* [< ME. *dint*, *dynt*, *dunt*, also *dent* (whence the other E. form *dent*), *q. v.*] < AS. *dynt*, a blow, = Icel. *dynt*, *dynta*, assimilated *dyttir*, a dint (as a nickname), = Sw. dial. *dunt*, a stroke. Perhaps akin to L. *tundere*, beat, strike, thump: see the verb.] 1. A blow; a stroke.

The Duke had dyed of the dynt doutles anon,
But the souerayn hym-seloun was surly enarmyt.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1237.

That mortal dint,
Save he who reigns above, none can resist.
Milton, P. L., ll. 613.

2. A mark made by a blow or by pressure on a surface: now *dent*.—3. Force; power: now chiefly in the phrase *by dint of*: as, *by dint of argument*.

Strong were our sires, and as they fought they writ,
Conquering with force of arm and dint of wit.
Dryden, On "The Double Dealer."

And now by dint of fingers and of eyes,
And words repeated after her, he took
A lesson in her tongue. *Byron*, Don Juan.

Painfully struggling into being, like the other states of the Peninsula, by dint of fierce, unintermitted warfare with the infidel. *Prescott*, *Ferd. and Isa.*, Int.

dint (dint), *v. t.* [< ME. *dynten*, *dunten*, strike, beat (not in AS.), = Icel. *dynta*, *dint*, = Sw. dial. *dunta*, strike, shake; from the noun. See *dent*, *v.*] To make a mark or depression on or in by a blow or stroke: now usually *dent*.

His wounds worker, that with lovely dart
Dinting his breast had bred his restless paine.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. x. 81.

dintless (dint'les), *a.* [< *dint* + *-less*.] Without a dint or dent.

Lichen and mosses, . . . meek creatures! the first mercy of the earth, veiling with hushed softness its dintless rocks. *Ruskin*, *Modern Painters*, V.

dinumeration (di-nû-mê-râ'shon), *n.* [< L. *dinumeratio* (-n-), a counting over, < *dinumerare*, pp. *dinumeratus*, count over, < *dis*-for *dis*-, apart, + *numerare*, count: see *number*, *numerate*.] 1. The act of numbering singly. *Johnson*.—2. In *rhet.*, same as *aparithmesis*.

di nuovo (dê nŵô'vô). [It., < L. *de novo*, *q. v.*] In music, anew; again: a direction to repeat.

dinus (di'nus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *diños*, a whirling, vertigo.] In *pathol.*, vertigo; dizziness.

diobol (di-ob'ol), *n.* [< Gr. *diôbolos*, < *dis*-, two-, + *βολός*, obol.] A silver coin of ancient Greece, of the value of two obols. See *obol*.

dioc. An abbreviation of *diocese* and *diocesan*.
diocesan (di'ô-sê-san or di-os'e-san), *a. and n.* [< ME. *diocesan* (n.), < OF. *diocesain*, *f. diocésain* = Sp. *diocésano*, < ML. *diocesanus*,

pertaining to a diocese, < LL. *diocesis*, a diocese: see *diocese*.] *I. a.* Pertaining to a diocese.

The *diocesan* jurisdiction was helpless without the king's assistance. *Stubbs*, *Const. Hist.*, § 404.

Diocesan courts, the consistorial or consistory courts in the Church of England.

II. n. 1. A bishop as related to his own diocese; one in possession of a diocese and having the ecclesiastical jurisdiction over it.

I have heard it has been advised by a *diocesan* to his inferior clergy, that they should read some of the most celebrated sermons printed by others. *Tatler*.

2. One of the clergy or people in a diocese; a *diocener*.

Faithful lovers who . . . are content to rank themselves humble *diocesans* of old Bishop Valentine. *Lamb*, *Valentine's Day*.

diocese (di'ô-sêz), *n.* [Formerly less prop. *diocess*; < ME. *diocise*, < OF. *diocise*, *diocèse*, *f. diocèse* = Pr. *diocesi*, *diocesa* = Sp. *diócesi*, *diócesis* = Pg. *diocese*, *diocese* = It. *diocesi* = D. *diocese* = G. *diocese*, < L. *diocesis*, a governor's jurisdiction, a district, LL. and ML. a bishop's jurisdiction, diocese, < Gr. *diokyois*, housekeeping, administration, a province, a diocese, < *diokiv*, keep house, conduct, govern, < *diá*, through, + *oikeiv*, inhabit, dwell, < *oikos*, a dwelling, a house, = L. *vicus*, a village (> ult. E. *wick*, a town), = Skt. *vega*, a house.] 1. A district or division of a country; a province: now obsolete except when used with reference to Norway, an episcopal diocese (*stift*) of which, as a geographical division of the country, is sometimes regarded as a province, though it has no provincial civil administration.

Wild boars are no rarity in this *diocese*, which the Moors hunt and kill in a manly pastime. *L. Addison*, *West Barbary*, II.

2. Under the Roman empire after Diocletian and Constantine, a subdivision of a prefecture, comprising a number of provinces; hence, a corresponding extent of territory as an ecclesiastical division, including a number of provinces or eparchies, each province again containing a number of parœciæ, which themselves finally came to be called dioceses in the following (modern) sense.—3. The district, with its population, falling under the pastoral care of a bishop.

The local compass of his [a bishop's] authority we term a *diocese*. *Hooker*, *Eccles. Polity*, vii. 8.

Meletius of Antioch . . . visited the *diocesses* of Syria, and the several religious persons famous for severe undertakings. *Jer. Taylor*, *Works* (ed. 1835), I. 108.

The boundaries of the kingdom or principality became the boundaries of the bishop's *diocese*, and, as kingdoms and shires shifted more than bishoprics did, the boundaries of the *dioceses* became in Britain, as in Gaul, the best guide to the earlier geography of the country. *E. A. Freeman*, *Amer. Lects.*, p. 143.

diocesenery (di'ô-sê'se-nêr), *n.* [< *diocese* + *-en-er*; the term. appar. after that of *parishioner*, ME. *parishsh-en*.] One who belongs to a diocese.

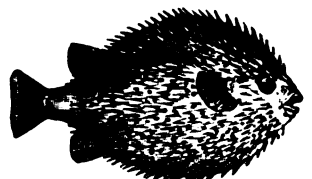
They say this unity in the bishop or the rector doth not create any privity between the parishioners or *dioceseners*, more than if there were several bishops, or several parsons. *Bacon*, *Works*.

diocess, *n.* An obsolete form of *diocese*.
dioc (di'ok), *n.* A name of the crimson-beaked weaver-bird, *Quelea sanguinirostris*, of Africa.
diocahedral (di-ok-ta-hê'dral), *a.* [< *di*-2 + *octahedral*.] In *crystal.*, having the form of an octahedral prism with tetrahedral summits.

Diocetes (di-ok'têz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *διόκτης*, equiv. to *διωκτής*, a pursuer, < *διώκω*, pursue.] 1. In *entom.*, a genus of adelphagous beetles, of the family *Carabidae*.—2. In *ornith.*, a genus of tyrant flycatchers, of the family *Tyrannidae*. The type is *D. pyrrholama* of Mexico. *Reichenbach*, 1850.

Diodia (di'ô-dî-â), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *διόδια*, also *διόδος*, a passage through, < *diá*, through, + *δῶς*, way; so called because many of the species grow by the waysides.] A genus of decumbent herbs, natural order *Rubiaceæ*, natives of the warmer regions of America and Africa. The species are rather pretty trailing shrubs, with small white flowers. The two North American species, *D. virginica* and *D. teres*, are called *littlen-weed*.

Diodon (di'ô-don), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *di-*, two-, + *δῶν*, Ionic form of *δόνος* (*δόνος* = E. *tooth*).] 1. In *ichth.*: (a) A genus of globe-



Sea-porcupine (*Diodon* *Aptasia*).

fishes, of the suborder *Gymnodontes* and order *Plectognathi*. The jaws are tipped with ivory-like enamel instead of teeth; this beak is undivided in each jaw, so that there appears to be a tooth above and another below, whence the name. *D. hystrix*, of the East Indian and South American coasts, is an example. Like the other globe-fishes, it blows itself into a globular shape by swallowing air, and the skin is beset with spiny processes; hence it is known as *porcupine-fish*, *sea-porcupine*, *sea-hedgehog*, and *prickly globe-fish*. (b) [L. c.] A species of the genus *Diodon*.—2. In ornith., a genus of two-toothed falcons of South America: same as *Bidens*, *Diplodon*, or *Harpagus*. Lesson, 1831.—3. In mammal., a genus of cetaceans: same as *Ziphius*.—4. In herpet., same as *Anodon*, 2.

Diodoninae (di-ō-dō-nī-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., irreg. < *Diodon*, 1, + *-inae*.] A subfamily of gymnodont fishes: same as *Diodontidae*.

diodont (di-ō-dont), *a. and n.* 1. *a.* Having two teeth; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Diodontidae*.

II. *n.* A fish of the family *Diodontidae*.

Diodontidae (di-ō-don-tī-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Diodon* (t-), 1, + *-idae*.] A family of gymnodont plectognath fishes, named from the genus *Diodon*, including all the known *Diodontidae*. The body is covered with long spines often capable of erection, the belly is inflatable, and the dorsal and anal fins are small, posterior, and opposite. The species are mostly inhabitants of tropical seas, although a few extend northward and southward far into the temperate zones; they are generally known as *porcupine-fishes* and *globe-fishes*.

Diodontinae (di-ō-don-tī-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Diodon* (t-), 1, + *-inae*.] A subfamily of gymnodont fishes, typified by the genus *Diodon*; the *Diodontidae* considered as a subfamily of *Tetraodontidae*.

diodontoid (di-ō-don'toid), *a. and n.* 1. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Diodontidae* or *Diodontoidae*.

II. *n.* A diodont.

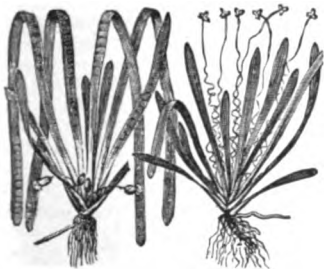
Diodontoidea (di-ō-don-toi-dē-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Diodon* (t-), 1, + *-oidea*.] In Gill's system of classification, a superfamily of gymnodont plectognath fishes. The technical characters are: no pelvis; a normally developed caudal region; the intermaxillary and dentary bones coossified into single sutureless arches; the supramaxillary portions extending laterally behind; the ethmoid retracted backward under the frontal; and the postfrontals retracted inward to the sides of the supraoccipital and behind the frontals.

Diocia (di-ō-shī-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *diaceous*: see *diaceous*.] The twenty-second class of plants in the artificial system of Linnæus. It comprehends such genera as have male or stamen-bearing flowers on one plant, and female or pistil-bearing flowers on another, as willows.

diocian, diecian (di-ō-shān), *a.* [As *diaceous* + *-an*.] Same as *diaceous*.

diocipolypogamous (di-ō-shīō-pō-lig'g-mus), *a.* In bot., polygamous with a tendency to dioeciousness, or to the prevalence of flowers of one sex upon individual plants.

diaceous, diecious (di-ō-shus), *a.* [< NL. *diaceous*, < Gr. *di-*, two-, + *oikos*, house.] 1. In bot., unisexual, the male and female flowers being borne on separate plants, as in the willow, prickly ash, and hemp.—2. Having the flowers unlike on different plants of the same species: used only with modifying prefixes, as *androdia-*



Dioecious Plants (Male and Female) of *Vallisneria spiralis*.

cious, when the flowers on some plants are all male and on others all hermaphrodite (a hypothetical case), and *gynodioecious*, when they are in like manner female and hermaphrodite.—3. In zool., sexually distinct; having the two sexes in different individuals: opposed to *monoecious*. Also *diocian*, *diocic*, *diocious*.

diociously, dieciously (di-ō-shus-li), *adv.* In a dioecious manner; with a tendency to dioeciousness.

The reproductive organs are distributed monoeciously or *diociously*. Sachs, Botany (trans.), p. 303.

diociousness, dieciousness (di-ō-shus-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being dioecious. Also *diacism*, *diecism*.

Diociousness—self-sterility—the prepotency of pollen from another individual over a plant's own pollen. Darwin, Different Forms of Flowers, p. 258.

In many of the plants of this division [*Pteridophyta*] there is a strong tendency toward *diociousness* in the prothallia, and in the higher genera it becomes the invariable rule. Bessey, Botany, p. 362.

diacism (di-ō-sizm), *n.* [< *diaceous* + *-ism*.] Same as *diaceousness*.

Diogenes-crab (di-ōj'e-nēz-krab), *n.* [So called from its choosing a shell for its residence; with allusion to the famous Cynic philosopher *Diogenes*, who, according to the tradition, chose to live in a tub. The name, Gr. *Διογενής*, is prop. an adj., *Διογενής*, Zeus-born, < *Zeus* (*Δις*), Zeus (see *deity*), + *-γενής*, -born: see *-gen*.] A West Indian hermit-crab of the genus *Cenobita* and family *Paguridae*.

Diogenes-cup (di-ōj'e-nēz-kup), *n.* The cup-like cavity formed by the palm of the hand, when the fingers are slightly bent, the little and third fingers being drawn over toward the thumb.

Diogenic (di-ō-jen'ik), *a.* [< *Diogenes* (see *Diogenes-crab*) + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling *Diogenes*, a celebrated Greek philosopher of the Cynic school, who flourished in the fourth century B. C. See *Cynic*, *n.*, 1.

We omit the series of Socratic, or rather *Diogenic* utterances, not unhappy in their way, whereby the monster, "persuaded into silence," seems soon after to have withdrawn for the night. Carlyle, Sartor Resartus, p. 98.

diolic, diolous (di'oiik, di-oi'kus), *a.* [< Gr. *di-*, two-, + *oikos*, a house; same as *diaceous*, but imitating the Gr. spelling.] Same as *diaceous*.

Diomedea (di-ō-mē-dē-ā), *n.* [NL., < *Diomedes*, Gr. *Διομήδης*, a famous hero at the siege of Troy, lit. Zeus-counseled, < *Zeus* (*Δις*), Zeus, + *μήδης*, pl. *μήδεα*, counsels.] The typical genus of the subfamily *Diomedinae*, containing most of the albatrosses. *D. exulans* and *D. brachyura* are characteristic examples. See cut under *albatross*.

Diomedinae (di-ō-mē-dē-i-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Diomedea* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of birds, of the family *Procellariidae*, including the albatrosses. They are characterized by having the hind toe rudimentary and the nostrils disconnected from each other, one on each side of the base of the upper mandible. *Diomedea* is the typical genus, and others, as *Phaethria*, are recognized by some naturalists. See *albatross*.

Dion (di'on), *n.* See *Dioön*.

Dionaea (di-ō-nē-ā), *n.* [NL., fem. of *L. Dionæus*, < Gr. *Διοναῖος*, pertaining to *Dione*, fem. *Διώνη*, Aphrodite, < *Διώνη*, *Dione*, the mother of Aphrodite by Zeus, later applied to Aphrodite herself, < *Zeus* (*Δις*), Zeus: see *Zeus, deity*.] 1. A genus of plants, natural order *Droseraceae*. Only one species is known, *D. muscipula* (Venus's fly-trap), a native of the sandy savannas of the Carolinas and Flor-



Venus's Fly-trap (*Dionaea muscipula*). (From Gray's "Genera of the Plants of the United States.")

ida. It has a rosette of root-leaves, from which rises a naked scape bearing a corymb of rather large white flowers. The leaves have a dilated petiole and a slightly stalked 2-lobed lamina or appendage with three very delicate hairs and a fringe of stout marginal bristles on each lobe. The hairs are remarkably irritable, and when touched by a fly or other insect the lobes of the leaf suddenly close on the insect and capture it. This is followed by the copious secretion of an acid liquid for the digestion of the prey, and by its absorption. This may be repeated several times by the same leaf.

2. In entom., a genus of dipterous insects. *Desvoidy*, 1830. Also *Dionea*.

dionym (di'ō-nim), *n.* [< Gr. *δῖονυμος*, with two names, < *di-*, two-, + *ὄνυμα*, *ὄνομα*, a name: see *onym*.] A name consisting of two terms; a binomial name in zoölogy, as *Homo sapiens*. Coues.

dionymal (di-on'i-mal), *a.* [As *dionym* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a dionym; binomial; binominal.

The binomial (or *dionymal*) system.

J. A. Allen, The Auk, I. 352.

Dionysia (di-ō-nis'i-ā), *n. pl.* [L., < Gr. *Διονυσία* (sc. *τεπά*, offerings), neut. pl. of *Διονυσίος*, pertaining to *Dionysus*: see *Dionysus*.] In classical antiquity, the orgiastic and dramatic festivals celebrated periodically in various parts of Greece, in honor of *Dionysus* or *Bacchus*. The most important of these festivals, in the historic period, were those of Attica, which were four in number, celebrated annually: the *Rural* or *Lesser Dionysia*, the *Lenaea*, the *Anthesteria*, and the *Dionysia in the City*, or *Greater Dionysia*. The *Lesser Dionysia* were a vintage-festival, celebrated through the rural demes in the month of Poseideon (December), with universal merriment and freedom from restraint, extended even to slaves. Plays were performed during this festival, and from its characteristic songs and jests comedy was developed. The *Greater Dionysia* were observed at Athens in the second half of March, with a grand procession, a set chorus of boys, and the production in competition at the expense of the state, in the *Dionysiac* theater, in honor of the god, of the comedies and tragedies of which those surviving constitute our most precious treasures of ancient literature. See *Bacchus*, *Lenaea*, *Anthesteria*, *choragic*, and *choragus*.

Dionysiac (di-ō-nis'i-ak), *a.* [< L. *Dionysiacus*, < Gr. *Διονυσιακός*, < *Διονυσία*, *Dionysia*: see *Dionysia*, *Dionysus*.] In Gr. myth., of or pertaining to the festivals called *Dionysia*, in honor of *Dionysus* or *Bacchus*, the god of wine; *Bacchic*.

It [the *Bacchæ*] is a magnificent play, alone among extant Greek tragedies in picturesque splendour, and in that sustained glow of *Dionysiac* enthusiasm to which the keen irony lends the strength of contrast. Ence. Brit., VIII. 678.

Dionysiac amphora or vase. Same as *Bacchic amphora* or *vase*. See *Bacchic*.

Dionysian (di-ō-nis'i-an), *a.* [< Gr. *Διονυσίος*, pertaining to *Dionysus* (as a proper name, L. *Dionysius*), < *Δῖονυκος*, *Dionysus*: see *Dionysus*.] 1. Same as *Dionysiac*.

The *Dionysian* routs and processions.

C. O. Müller, Manual of Archaeol. (trans.), § 390.

2. Pertaining to or characteristic of *Dionysus* the Elder or *Dionysus* the Younger, tyrants of Syracuse (about 405–343 B. C.), both notorious for cruelty, but especially the former.

He . . . [Francis] lived a life of republican simplicity, and punished with *Dionysian* severity the slightest want of respect. Ence. Brit., IX. 688.

3. Pertaining to the abbot *Dionysius Exiguus*, who, in the sixth century, introduced the present vulgar reckoning of the years.—**Dionysian period**, a period of 532 Julian years, at the end of which full moons fall on the same days of the year. It was invented for the purpose of computing the time of Easter.

Dionysius's ear. See *ear* 1.

Dionysus (di-ō-nī'sus), *n.* [L., also written *Dionysos*, < Gr. *Δῖονυκος*, the earlier name of *Bacchus*: see *Bacchus*.] In Gr. myth., the youthful and beautiful god of wine and the drama. Also called *Bacchus*. See *Bacchus*.

Dioön (di-ō'on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *di-*, two-, + *ὄον* = L. *ovum*, an egg.] A cyceadaceous genus of plants, of which there are only two species, natives of tropical Mexico. The stem is very short and stout, with a crown of large, rigid, and spine-tipped pinnate leaves. The female cone is of the size of a child's head, each scale bearing two seeds as large as chestnuts. The seeds of *D. edule* yield a kind of arrowroot. Also *Dion*.

Dioönites (di-ō-ō-nī'tēz), *n.* [NL., < *Dioön* + *-ites*.] The generic name of a fossil plant belonging to the cyceads, occurring in numerous localities in the Triassic and Jurassic of Europe. The genus *Dioönites*, as instituted by Bornemann, consists largely of species previously assigned by authors to *Pterophyllum*.

Diophantine (di-ō-fan'tin), *a.* [< LL. *Diophantus*, Gr. *Διόφαντος*, a proper name, + *-inel*.] Of or pertaining to *Diophantus* of Alexandria, a celebrated Greek arithmetician, who flourished in the fourth century.—**Diophantine analysis**, indeterminate analysis: a method of solving *Diophantine* problems, namely, of solving indeterminate algebraic equations, the solutions being rational numbers. The method consists in introducing an equation involving an indeterminate coefficient, in such a way that the square of one of the unknowns may be eliminated. It therefore depends upon the ingenuity and experience of the calculator. The following is an example: Required to separate a given square number, N^2 , into the sum of two squares. Let x^2 be one of these squares, and let the root of the other be $ax - N$, where a is indeterminate. Then, the sum of the two squares will be $(1 + a^2)x^2 - 2aNx + N^2$. Since this is equal to N^2 , we have $(1 + a^2)x = 2aN$, or $x = 2aN / (1 + a^2)$, which is rational.

diophthalmus (di-of-thal'mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *di-*, two-, + *ὄφθαλμος*, eye.] Same as *binocular*, 3.

diophysite, diophysitism. See *diphysite*, etc.
Dioplotherium (di-op-lō-thē'ri-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *di-*, two-, + *ὄπλα*, arms (as those possessed by animals for defense or attack), + *θηρίον*, < *θηρ*, a wild beast.] A genus of fossil sirenians from South Carolina, characterized by the presence of two incisors, whence the name.

diopside (di-op'sid or -sid), *n.* [*<* Gr. *diopside*, a view through (< *diá*, through, + *ὄψις*, a view), + *-ide*².] A variety or subspecies of pyroxene, containing as bases chiefly calcium and magnesium, with more or less iron. It occurs in prismatic crystals, of a vitreous luster, and of a pale-green or a greenish- or yellowish-white color. Fine specimens come from the Musa Alp, in the Ala valley in Piedmont. Also called *alalite* and *mussite*.

Diopsis (di-op'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *di-*, two-, + *ὄψις*, view. Cf. *diopside*.] 1. In entom., a genus of dipterous insects, of the family *Muscidae*, or flies. It is characterized by the immense prolongation of the sides of the head, which thus appears as if it were furnished with long horns knobbed at the end. All the known species are from tropical regions of the old world. 2. A genus of tubellarian worms.

A species of *Diopsis*.

diopside (di-op'tās), *n.* [*<* F. *diopside*, < Gr. *diá*, through, + *ὄπτασία*, later form of *ὄψις*, view; cf. *ὀπτάζομαι*, be seen.] Emerald copper ore; silicate of copper, a translucent mineral, occurring crystallized in six-sided prisms.

dioptr (di-op'tēr), *n.* [Also, as L., *dioptra*, < Gr. *διόπτρα*, a leveling instrument consisting of a plank turning through a semicircle on a stand, and provided with sights at the two ends and a water-level, < *diá*, through, + *ὄπτω*, √ **ὄπ*, in *ὄψομαι*, see, *ὀπτικός*, optic, etc.: see *optic*.] 1. An ancient form of theodolite.—2. The alidade or index arm of a graduated circle.—3. An instrument used in craniometry for obtaining projections of the skull.—4. A dioptric.

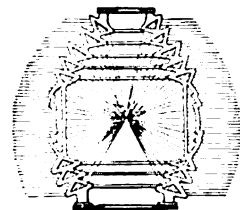
dioptra, *n.* Plural of *dioptron*.
dioptrate (di-op'trāt), *a.* [*<* Gr. *diá*, through, + *ὄπτω*, √ **ὄπ* in *ὄψομαι*, see (see *dioptr*), + *-ate*¹.] In entom., divided by a transverse partition, as the compound eyes of certain aquatic beetles; divided by a transverse line, as the central spot or pupil of an ocellate or eye-like mark.

dioptric (di-op'trik), *a.* and *n.* [*<* Gr. *διόπτρικός*, pertaining to the use of the dioptr, < *διόπτρα*, dioptr: see *dioptr*.] I. *a.* 1. Affording a medium for the sight; assisting vision in the view of distant objects.

View the asperities of the moon through a *dioptrick* glass, and venture at the proportion of her hills by their shadows. *Dr. H. More*, *Antidote against Atheism*, II. 12. 2. Pertaining to dioptrics, or the science of refracted light.

These *dioptric* images, when formed by lenses free from Spherical and Chromatic aberration, are geometrically correct pictures. *W. B. Carpenter*, *Microsc.*, § 157.

Dioptric system, in lighthouses, a mode of lighting in which the illumination is produced by a central lamp, the rays from which are transmitted through a combination of lenses surrounding it. Also called the *refracting system*.



Section of Fresnel's Dioptric Light.

II. *n.* A unit of refractive power of a lens (or inverse focal length), equal to unity divided by a meter. The numerical measure of the power of a lens expressed in dioptries is the ratio of one meter to the focal length of the lens, the latter being measured positively in the direction away from the source of parallel rays entering the lens; so that a convex lens with a focal length of half a meter would have a power of 2 dioptries, and a concave lens with a focal length of 250 millimeters would have a power of -4 dioptries.

Owing principally to differences in the length of the inch in various countries, this method (the inch being used as the unit) had great inconveniences, and is now giving place to a universal system, in which the unit is the refractive power of a lens whose focal length is one metre. This unit is called a *dioptric* (usually written "D").

Encyc. Brit., XXII. 873.

dioptrical (di-op'tri-kal), *a.* Same as *dioptric*.
dioptrically (di-op'tri-kal-i), *adv.* By refraction.

And now that it has been shown that these images are not formed *dioptrically*, but are the result of numerous "diffraction-spectra," it is impossible to entertain the same confidence as before. *W. B. Carpenter*, *Microsc.*, § 277.

dioptrics (di-op'triks), *n.* [Pl. of *dioptric* (see *-ics*), after Gr. *τὰ διόπτρικά*, the science of dioptrics.] That part of optics which treats of the refraction of light passing through different media, as air, water, or glass, and especially through lenses. The term is now not much used by scientific writers, the phenomena to which it refers being treated under the general head of *refraction* (which see). See also *lens*, *light*, and *optics*. Also called *anacastics*.

dioptron (di-op'tron), *n.*; pl. *dioptra* (-trā). [*<* Gr. *διόπτρον*: see *dioptr*.] A surgical speculum.

dioptry (di-op'tri), *n.* A dioptric.

diorama (di-ō-rā'mā), *n.* [*<* Gr. as if **διόραμα*, < *διόραω*, see through, < *diá*, through, + *ὄραω*, see. Cf. *panorama*.] 1. A spectacular painting, or a connected series of paintings, intended for exhibition to spectators in a darkened room, in a manner to produce by optical illusions an appearance of reality. The paintings are so executed and arranged that a variety of effects may be induced by varying the direction, intensity, and color of the light; one of the most notable of these effects coming from light transmitted through the picture itself, which is painted in transparent coloring on a thin fabric. Different scenes may be painted on the two faces of the fabric, and a change from one to the other may be made by altering the source of the illumination. A daylight scene may be thus changed with wonderful realism to one by moonlight, or a desert place may become all at once peopled by a busy crowd. The diorama was devised in 1822 by Daguerre (the chief inventor of photography) and Bouton. 2. A building in which dioramic paintings are exhibited.

dioramic (di-ō-ram'ik), *a.* [*<* *diorama* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a diorama.

diorism (di-ō-riz'm), *n.* [*<* Gr. *διόρισμός*, division, distinction, < *διόριζω*, divide, distinguish, draw a boundary through, < *diá*, through, + *ὀρίζω*, draw a boundary, < *ὅρος*, a boundary: see *horizon*.] 1. Distinction; definition. [Rare.]

To eat things sacrificed to idols is one mode of idolatry; but, by a prophetic *diorism*, it signifies idolatry in general. *Dr. H. More*, *Epistles to the Seven Churches*, p. 72.

2. In *math.*, a statement of the conditions under which the problem to which it belongs is solvable.

dioristic, dioristical (di-ō-ris'tik, -ti-kal), *a.* [*<* Gr. *διόριστικός*, distinctive, < *διόριζω*, distinguish: see *diorism*.] Distinguishing; defining. [Rare.]

dioristically (di-ō-ris'ti-kal-i), *adv.* So as to distinguish; by definition. [Rare.]

Ye are not so pure and clean as ye ought to be, and free from the lusts of the flesh; which vice is here noted by Nicolaitism *dioristically*, as idolatry in general before by eating things sacrificed to idols.

Dr. H. More, *Epistles to the Seven Churches*, p. 72.

diorite (di-ō-rit), *n.* [So called because formed of distinct portions; irreg. < Gr. *διόρις*, separate, distinguish (see *diorism*), + *-ite*².] The name given by Haüy to a rock included among those varieties which had before that time been generally designated by the name *greenstone*. Diorite consists essentially of a crystalline-granular aggregate of a trichlinic feldspar and hornblende, in very varying proportions, with which are frequently associated magnetite and apatite, and sometimes mica. This rock has usually a thoroughly crystalline structure. Many of the rocks called by the name of *diorite* are, in all probability, altered basalts; some, however, may have resulted from the alteration of andesites, and even of gabbros. In the case of diorite, the alteration has proceeded further than it has in the diabases and melaphyres. See *greenstone* and *diabase*.

dioritic (di-ō-rit'ik), *a.* [*<* *diorite* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of diorite.

diorthosis (di-ōr-thō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *διόρθωσις*, a making straight, as the setting of a limb, amendment, correction, < *διόρθω*, make straight, < *diá*, through, + *ὀρθω*, make straight, < *ὀρθός*, straight.] 1. In *surg.*, the reduction of a fracture or dislocation, or the restoration of crooked or distorted limbs to their proper shape.—2. A recension or critical edition of a literary work.

diorthotic (di-ōr-thot'ik), *a.* [*<* Gr. *διόρθωτικός*, corrective, < *διόρθωσις*, correction: see *diorthosis*.] 1. Relating to the emendation or correction of texts; corrective.

No sooner had Scaliger placed himself by common consent at the head of textual criticism, than he took leave for ever of diorthotic criticism. *Quarterly Rev.*

2. In *surg.*, relating to diorthosis.
Dioscorea (di-os-kō-rē-ā), *n.* [NL., in honor of *Dioscorides*, a famous Greek physician and botanist.] A large genus of twining plants, the type of the natural order *Dioscoreaceae*. There are about 150 species, belonging chiefly to the warmer re-

gions of America and Asia. They have fleshy tuberous roots, containing a large amount of starch, and several species are extensively cultivated for food in many tropi-

Chinese or Japanese Yam (*Dioscorea Batatas*).

1. Female flowers and fruit. 2. Male flowers. (From Le Maout and Decaisne's "Traité général de Botanique.")

cal and subtropical regions. The principal species thus cultivated, commonly known as yams, are *D. sativa*, *D. aculeata*, *D. alata*, and the Chinese or Japanese yam, *D. Batatas*. See *yam*.

Dioscoreaceae (di-os-kō-rē-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dioscorea* + *-aceae*.] A natural order of endogenous plants distinguished by their ribbed, reticulately veined leaves, tuberous roots or knotted rootstocks, twining stems, and inconspicuous dioecious flowers. It includes 8 genera and about 180 species, and is represented in the United States by a single species, *Dioscorea villosa*.

dioscoreaceous (di-os-kō-rē-ā'shi-us), *a.* Belonging to or having the characters of the *Dioscoreaceae*.

dioscorein (di-os-kō-rē-in), *n.* [*<* *Dioscorea* + *-in*².] A precipitate formed by adding water to the tincture of the roots of *Dioscorea villosa*, used medicinally by eclectic physicians.

Dioscuri (di-os-kū'ri), *n. pl.* [*<* Gr. *Διόσκουροι*, later and Ionic form of *Διόσκοροι*, pl. (rarely in sing. *Διόσκορος*), < *Διός*, gen. of *Ζεύς*, Zeus, + *κόρος*, Ionic *κοῖρος*, a son, a boy, lad.] In *Gr. myth.*, the twin sons of Zeus and Leda, Castor and Polydeuces or Pollux, warrior gods, and tutelary protectors of sailors. At a comparatively late date the Dioscuri were partly confused with the Cabiri.

To the *Dioscuri*, who always retained very much of their divine nature, belongs a perfectly unblemished youthful beauty, an equally slender and powerful shape, and, as an almost never-failing attribute, the half-oval form of the hat, or at least hair lying close at the back of the head, but projecting in thick curls around the forehead and temples. *C. O. Müller*, *Manual of Archaeol.* (trans.), § 414.

Dioscurian (di-os-kū'ri-an), *a.* [*<* *Dioscuri* + *-an*.] Pertaining to the Dioscuri.

Diosma (di-os'mā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *διός*, divine, + *σμή*, odor.] A genus of heath-like rutaceous plants, of about a dozen species, natives of South Africa. The foliage is resinous-dotted, and they all diffuse a strong and generally disagreeable odor. Several species are occasionally cultivated in greenhouses for their white or pinkish flowers.

diosmose (di-os'mōs), *n.* [*<* NL. *diosmosis*, *q. v.*] Same as *diosmosis*.

diosmosis (di-os-mō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *διός*, through, + *ὥσμός*, a thrusting, pushing, < *ὤσσω*, push: see *osmose*.] In *physics*, the transudation of a fluid through a membrane; transfusion through imperceptible openings. The way in which the maternal and fetal circulations mingle in the placenta is an example of *diosmosis*. See *osmosis*, *exosmosis*, *endosmosis*.

diosmotik (di-os-mot'ik), *a.* [*<* *diosmosis* (-mot-) + *-ic*.] Pertaining to diosmosis; osmotic.

Diospyros (di-os'pi-ros), *n.* [NL., < L. *diospyros* (Pliny), < Gr. *διόσπυρος*, a certain plant, i. e., *Διός πυρός*, lit. Zeus's wheat: *Διός*, gen. of *Ζεύς*, Zeus (see *Zeus*, *deity*); *πυρός*, wheat.] A large genus of trees and shrubs, of the natural order *Ebenaceae*, natives of the warmer regions of the world, but belonging for the most part to Asia and Mauritania.

Flower and Fruit of Persimmon (*Diospyros Virginiana*).

Of the 150 species, only two are American, of which one is the common persimmon of the United States, *D. virginiana*, sometimes called *date-plum*. The wood is hard and heavy, and many species yield woods that are valuable for carving, furniture-making, etc. Ebony is the heart-wood of several species, the best and most costly, with the blackest and finest grain, being obtained from *D. reticulata* of Mauritius and *D. Ebenus* of Ceylon. *D. quercifolia* of Ceylon yields calamander-wood, and *D. Kurzii* the marble-wood of the Andaman Islands. *D. Kaki*, the Chinese or Japanese persimmon, is cultivated for its fruit, which resembles the plum in appearance and flavor, and has been introduced into southern Europe and the United States. *D. Lotus* of southern Europe has been supposed to be the lotus of the ancients, but its fruit is hardly eatable. It is used as a remedy for diarrhea. The fruits of most of the species are excessively astringent when immature, owing to the amount of tannic acid which they contain.

diotheism (di-oth'e-lizm), *n.* [Irreg. for **dithelism*, < LGr. *διθελῆς*, with two volitions (< Gr. *di-*, two-, + *θέλει*, will), + *-ism*.] In *theol.*, the doctrine that Christ during his earthly life possessed two wills, a human and a divine: opposed to *monothelism*. Also *dyotheism*. [Rare.]

diotheliste (di-oth'e-lit), *n.* [Irreg. for **ditheliste*; as *diothel-ism* + *-ite*.] One who holds to the doctrine of diotheism. Also *dyotheliste*.

dioxia (di-ok-si'z), *n.* [*<* Gr. *διόξις*, *i. e.*, *δι' ὀξέων*, in full *ἡ διὰ ὀξέων χορδῶν συμφωνία* (cf. *diapason*, *diapente*, etc.).] *δ' ὀξέων*, gen. pl. of *δῆξις*, fem. of *δῆξ*, sharp.] In *Gr. music*, the interval of a fifth: later called *diapente* (which see).

dioxid (di-ok'sid), *n.* [*<* *di-* + *oxid*.] An oxid consisting of one atom of a metal and two atoms of oxygen. Also written, erroneously, *dinoxid*.—**Carbon dioxid**. Same as *carbonic acid* (which see, under *carbonic*).

dioxy- [*<* *di-* + *oxy*(gen).] A chemical prefix signifying that the compound to which it is prefixed contains either two oxygen atoms or two oxygen atoms additional to another compound. Thus, succinic acid has the formula $C_4H_6O_4$, and dioxy-succinic acid has the formula $C_4H_6O_6$.

dip (dip), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dipped* or *dipt*, ppr. *dipping*. [Early mod. E. also *dippe*, *dyppe* (also dial. *dib*: see *dibl*); < ME. *dyppen*, *dyppen*, < AS. *dyppan*, *dyppan* (pret. *dypte*, pp. *dypped*) (= Dan. *dyppe*), *dip*, plunge, immerse, a secondary form, orig. *dyppian* (equiv. to ONorth. *dēpan*, baptize, = OS. *dōpan* = D. *doopen* = LG. *dōpen* = OHG. *toufen*, MHG. *toufen*, G. *taufen* = Sw. *dōpa* = Dan. *dōbe* = Goth. *daupjan*, all in sense of 'baptize,' the orig. and lit. sense 'dip' being found only in OHG., MHG., and Goth.), a causative verb, < *deip*, Goth. *diups*, etc., deep: see *deep*. Related words are *dop*, *dopper*, *dap*, *dabl*, etc., and perhaps *dimple*.] **I. trans.** 1. To plunge or immerse temporarily in water or other liquid, or into something containing it; lower into and then raise from water or other liquid: as, to *dip* a person in baptism; to *dip* a boat's oars; to *dip* one's hands into water.

The priest shall *dip* his finger in the blood. Lev. iv. 6. The basin then being brought up to the bishop, he often *dipped* a large lettuce into it, and several times sprinkled all the people. Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 18.

2. To lower and raise as if in temporary immersion; hence, to perform by a downward and an upward movement: as, to *dip* a flag in salutation; the falcon *dipped* his wings for flight; to *dip* a courtesy.—**3.** To raise or take up by a dipping action; lift by bailing or scooping: as, to *dip* water out of a boat; to *dip* out soup with a ladle; to *dip* up sand with a bucket.—**4.** To immerse or submerge partly; plunge or sink to some extent into water; hence, to plunge, as a person, into anything that involves activity or effort, as difficulties or entanglements; engage; entangle.

He was a little *dip* in the rebellion of the commons. Dryden, Fables.

In the green waves did the low bank *dip*
Its fresh and green grass-covered daisied lip.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 406.

5t. To engage as a pledge: generally used for the first mortgage. Latham.

Put out the principal in trusty hands,
Live on the use, and never *dip* thy lands.
Dryden, tr. of Persius's Satires.

6. To plunge into; begin to sink into or be immersed in. [Rare.]

But ere he [the sword Excalibur] *dip*t the surface, rose an arm
Clothed in white samite, mystic, wonderful,
And caught him by the hilt. Tennyson, Morte d'Arthur.

7t. To affect as if by immersion; moisten; wet.

A cold shuddering dew
Dips me all o'er, as when the wrath of Jove
Speaks thunder. Milton, Comus, l. 808.

We saw two boats overset and the gallants forced to be pulled on shore by the heels. . . . Among others I saw the ministers . . . sadly *dipped*. Pepys, Diary, May 15, 1660.

Dipping the axle. See *axle*.—To *dip* snuff, to take snuff by dipping a stick into it and rubbing it upon the teeth and gums. [Southern U. S.]

Sam Upchurch smoked his pipe, and Peggy *dipped* snuff, but Dyer declined joining them in using tobacco. The Century, XXXI. 586.

To dip the flag. See *flag*.

II. intrans. 1. To plunge into water or other liquid and quickly emerge.

Unharm'd the water-fowl may *dip*
In the Volsinian mead.
Macaulay, Horatius, vii.

2. To plunge one's finger or hand, or a dipper, ladle, or the like, into anything; make a transitory plunge or entrance; hence, to engage or interest one's self temporarily or to a slight extent: with *in* or *into*: as, to *dip* into speculation.

Who can call him his friend,
That *dips* in the same dish?
Shak., T. of A., III. 2.

I *dipped* among the worst and Status chose?
Dryden, tr. of Persius's Satires, II. 38.

We *dip*t in all
That treats of whatsoever is.
Tennyson, Princess, II.

A blasphemy so like these Molinists',
I must suspect you *dip* into their books.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 39.

3. To incline downward; sink, as if below the horizon: as, the magnetic needle *dips*: specifically, in *geol.*, said of strata which are not horizontal.

The sun's rim *dips*, the stars rush out.
Coleridge, Ancient Mariner, III.
Where the steep upland *dips* into the marsh.
Lowell, Under the Willows.

dip (dip), *n.* [*<* *dip*, *v.*] 1. The act of dipping; immersion for a short time in water or other liquid; a plunge; a bath: as, the *dip* of the oars; a *dip* in the sea.

The *dip* of the wild fowl, the rustling of trees.
Whittier, Bridal of Pennacook, I.

2. That which is dipped; specifically, a candle made by dipping a wick repeatedly in melted tallow.

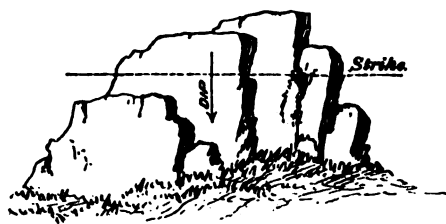
He gazes around,
And holds up his *dip* of sixteen to the pound.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 55.

It is a solitary purser's *dip*, as they are termed at sea, emitting but feeble rays. Marryat, Snarleygaw, I. xix.

3. The act of dipping up, as with a ladle or dipper: as, to take a *dip* from the bowl.—**4.** Inclination downward; a sloping; a direction below a horizontal line; depression.

Ev'n to the last *dip* of the vanishing sail
She watch'd it. Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

Specifically—(a) In *geol.*, the angle which a stratum of



Outcrop of Rock, showing Dip and Strike.

rock makes with a horizontal plane. The *dip* is the complement of the *strike* or *underlay*. See these words.

If a stratum or bed of rock, instead of being quite level, be inclined to one side, it is said to *dip*: the point of the compass to which it is inclined is said to be the point of *dip*, and the degree of deviation from a level or horizontal line is called the amount of *dip*.

Lyell, Manual of Geol., v.

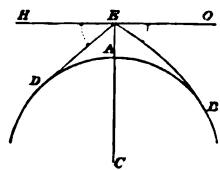
(b) In *mining*: (1) A heading driven to the *dip* in mines in which the beds of coal have a steep inclination. Also called *dip-head*. (2) Rarely, a heading driven to the rise. [North. Staffordshire, Eng.] (c) In *teleg.*, the distance from a point in a wire midway between two adjacent supports to the middle point of a straight line joining the points on these supports to which the wire is attached. (d) A correction to be applied to the altitude of heavenly bodies observed at sea, varying according to the height of the observer's eye.

5. Any liquid into which something is to be dipped.

The bronzing *dip* may be prepared by dissolving in 1 gal. hot water ½ lb. each perchloride of iron and perchloride of copper. The metal should not be allowed to remain in this *dip* any longer than is necessary to produce the desired colour. Workshop Receipts, 2d ser., p. 244.

Specifically—(a) Drawn butter, or milk thickened with flour, served with toast. (b) A sauce served with puddings. [Local, U. S.]

6. A pickpocket. [Thieves' slang].—**Dip of the horizon**, the angular amount by which the horizon line lies below the level of the eye. It is due to the convexity of the earth, and is somewhat diminished by the refraction of light. The figure gives an exaggerated representation of the phenomenon, on the left without refraction and on the right with it.—**Dip of the needle**, the angle which the magnetic needle, freely poised on its center of gravity, and symmetrically formed in both its arms, makes with the plane of the horizon. It is otherwise termed the *inclination of the needle*. In the United States the *dip* of the needle varies from 55° to 70°; at the magnetic poles it is 90°, and on the magnetic equator it is 0°.—**Direction of the dip**, the point of the compass toward which a stratum of rock is inclined.



Dip of the Horizon.

E is the station vertically above *A* at the sea-level: *OAB* is an arc of a great circle having its center at *C*, the center of the earth; the angle *HED* is the true, and *OEB* the apparent, dip.

dipaschal (di-pas'kal), *a.* [*<* Gr. *di-*, two-, + *πάσχα*, passover: see *paschal*.] Including two passovers. Carpenter.

dip-bucket (dip'buk'et), *n.* A bucket contrived to turn and sink, or pour out readily, used on shipboard and in wells.

dipchick (dip'chik), *n.* [*<* *dip* + *chick*]; equiv. to *dabchick*, *q. v.*] Same as *dabchick*. Carew.

dip-circle (dip'ser'kl), *n.* A form of dipping-compass (which see).

One of the snow-houses (built not far from the observatory) was designed for the *dip-circle*, and the other for the declinometer. C. F. Hall, Polar Expedition, p. 218.

Dipeltidæ (di-pel'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dipeltis* + *-idæ*.] A family of xiphosurous merostomatous crustaceans, represented by the genus *Dipeltis*, of Carboniferous age, having a discoidal elliptical body with a smooth abdomen differentiated from the cephalic shield.

Dipeltis (di-pel'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *di-*, two-, + *πέλις*, a shield.] The typical genus of *Dipeltidæ*. *D. diploides* is an example.

dipenthemimeres (di-pen-thē-mim'e-rēz), *n.* [*<* Gr. *διπενθέμιμης*, < *di-*, two-, + *πενθέμιμης*, penthemimeres: see *penthemimeres*.] In *anc. pros.*, a verse consisting of two penthemimeres, or groups of five half-feet (two and a half feet) each: as, for example, a line composed of a dactylic pentameter and an iambic monometer hypercatalectic, — — — — — | — — — — —

dipetalous (di-pet'a-lus), *a.* [*<* Gr. *di-*, two-, + *πέταλον*, a leaf (mod. a petal), + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, having two petals.

di petto (dē pet'tō). [It.: *di*, < L. *de*, from; *petto*, < L. *pectus*, breast: see *pectoral*.] In *music*, with the natural voice, as opposed to *falsetto*.

dip-head (dip'hed), *n.* Same as *dip*, 4 (b) (1).

It frequently happens that the *dip-head* level intersects the cutters in its progress at a very oblique angle. Ure, Dict., III. 323.

diphenic (di-fen'ik), *a.* [*<* *di-* + *phenic*.] Used in the phrase *diphenic acid*, an oxidation product ($C_{14}H_{10}O_4$) of phenanthrene, one of the constituents of coal-tar.

diphenylamine (dif-e-nil'a-min), *n.* [*<* *di-* + *phenyl* + *amine*.] A crystalline substance, $(C_6H_5)_2NH$, having an agreeable odor and weakly basic properties, prepared by the dry distillation of rosaniline blue, or by heating aniline hydrochlorid and aniline together. It is used in the preparation of various dye-stuffs, and as a reagent in microchemical analysis for the detection of minute quantities of nitrates and nitrites, which yield with it a dark-blue color.—**Diphenylamine-blue**. Same as *spirit-blue*.

diphrelatic (dif-rē-lat'ik), *a.* [*<* Gr. *διφρηλάτης*, a chariot-driver, < *δίφρος*, a chariot-board, the chariot itself, so called because it accommodated two (the driver and his master), for **δι-φρός*, bearing two, < *di-*, two-, + *φρός*, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*.] Of or pertaining to chariot-driving.

diphtheria (dif- or dip-thē'ri-ā), *n.* [NL. (so called with reference to the leathery nature of the membrane formed), < Gr. *διφθέρα*, a prepared hide, skin, piece of leather, perhaps < *δέφειν*, soften, knead till soft, akin to L. *depere*, knead, make supple, tan leather.] An infectious disease, characterized by the formation over the affected and inflamed parts of a firm whitish or grayish pellicle, or false membrane (which is removed with difficulty and leaves a raw surface), and by general prostration. It is not infrequently followed by more or less extended paralysis. The air-passages of the head are the most frequent seat of the diphtheritic membrane, although it may appear on other mucous surfaces and in wounds. The disease is very frequently fatal, and its ravages are extended by filth. Also *diphtheritis*.

Diphtheria is not an hereditary disease; but a special aptitude to receive and develop the poison evidently pertains to certain individuals and families.

Quain, Med. Dict., p. 375.

diphtheritic (dif- or dip-thē-rit'ik), *a.* [*< diphtheritis + -ic.*] Of the nature of, pertaining or relating to, or affected by diphtheria: as, *diphtheritic laryngitis*; a *diphtheritic membrane*; a *diphtheritic patient*.

diphtheritically (dif- or dip-thē-rit'i-kal-i), *adv.* In the manner of diphtheria; with regard to diphtheria.

Do the violent reactions of the tonsils of these persons to weather changes involve likelihood of rendering them diphtheritically infectious? *Sanitarian, XVII.* 302.

diphtheritis (dif- or dip-thē-rit'is), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. diphthera*, a prepared skin (membrane) (see *diphtheria*), + *-itis*.] Same as *diphtheria*.

diphtheroid (dif- or dip-thē-roid), *a.* [*< diphtheria + -oid.*] Resembling diphtheria.

The vesiculo-papules broke, leaving excoriated surfaces of a diphtheroid character, from which there exuded an exceedingly abundant, foul-smelling discharge.

Dr. E. B. Brownson, Med. News, XLIX. 270.

diphthong (dif- or dip-thōng), *n.* [Formerly also *diphthong*; = *F. diphthongue* = *Pr. diptonge* = *Sp. diptongo* = *Pg. diphthongo*, *ditongo* = *It. ditongo* = *D. diphthongus* = *G. diphthong* = *Dan. Sw. diftong*, *< LL. diphthongus*, *< Gr. διφθόγγος*, also *διφθόγγον*, a diphthong, fem. and neut. respectively of *διφθόγγος*, with two sounds, *< δι-*, two-, + *φθόγγος*, voice, sound, *< φθέγγεσθαι*, utter a sound.] A coalition or union of two vowels pronounced in one syllable. In uttering a proper diphthong both vowels are pronounced; the sound is not simple, but the two sounds are so blended as to be considered as forming one syllable, as in *joy*, *noise*, *bound*, *out*. An "improper" diphthong is not a diphthong at all, being merely a collocation of two or more vowels in the same syllable, of which only one is sounded, as *ea* in *breach*, *eo* in *people*, as in *rain*, *eau* in *beau*. (See *digraph*.) In Greek grammar, a proper diphthong is a diphthong the first vowel of which is short; an improper diphthong, a diphthong the first vowel of which is long. The proper diphthongs are *αι*, *ει*, *οι*, *ου*, *ευ*, *ου*; the improper, *αι*, *η*, *ω* (commonly written *ε*, *η*, *ω*: see *iota subscript*, under *subscript*), *ηυ*, *ου*. An improper diphthong not usually distinguished as such is *ευ*, as in *εὐς*, *Εὐς* *εὐς*. Some include *υι* in this class, and some limit the term to *ε*, *η*, *ω*.

Whether there were any true diphthongs in Old-English, and if not, when they were introduced, is a question which cannot now be answered.

G. P. Marsh, Lects. on Eng. Lang., xxii.

diphthongal (dif- or dip-thōng'gal), *a.* [*< diphthong + -al.*] Belonging to a diphthong; consisting of two vowel-sounds pronounced in one syllable.

To the joint operation . . . of these two causes, universal reading and climatic influences, we must ascribe our habit of dwelling upon vowel and diphthongal sounds.

G. P. Marsh, Lects. on Eng. Lang., xxx.

diphthongally (dif- or dip-thōng'gal-i), *adv.* In a diphthongal manner.

diphthongation (dif- or dip-thōng-gā'shon), *n.* [= *F. diphthongaison*; as **diphthongize*, equiv. to *diphthongize*, *< diphthong + -ate*: see *-ation*.] In philol., the formation of a diphthong; the conversion of a simple vowel into a diphthong by adding another vowel: as, Greek *φαίνειν*, from root **φαι*; French *rien*, from Latin *rem*; Italian *fuoco*, from Latin *focus*, and the like.

diphthongic (dif- or dip-thōng'ik), *a.* [*< diphthong + -ic.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of a diphthong.

diphthongization (dif- or dip-thōng-i-zā'shon), *n.* [*< diphthongize + -ation*.] Same as *diphthongation*. Also spelled *diphthongisation*.

The diphthongization of *ē* into *ie*. *Encyc. Brit.*

diphthongize (dif- or dip-thōng-iz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *diphthongized*, ppr. *diphthongizing*. [*< diphthong + -ize*.] *I. trans.* To change, as a vowel, into a diphthong: thus the *u* of many Anglo-Saxon words has been diphthongized into *ow* in modern English, as in the word *now*.

A tendency to diphthongize vowels in general.

Amer. Jour. Philol., V. 515.

II. intrans. To unite in forming a diphthong.

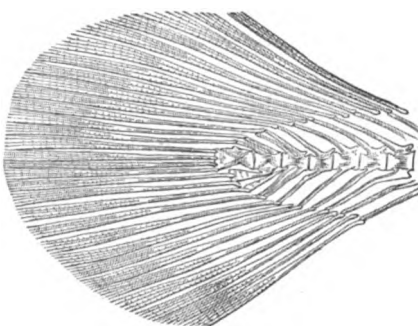
This second (J) may diphthongize with any preceding vowel.

J. Hadley, Essays, p. 251.

Also spelled *diphthongise*.

diphycerc (dif'i-sēr'k), *a.* [Irreg. *< Gr. διφυής*, of double nature or form (see *Diphyes*), + *κέρκος*, tail.] Same as *diphycercal*.

diphycercal (dif-i-sēr'kal), *a.* [*< diphycerc + -al.*] In *ichth.*, having the tail symmetrical, or consisting of equal upper and lower halves, with respect to the bones which support it, the end of the spinal column or the notochord not being bent upward as is usually the case in fishes. See *homocercal*, *hypural*, *heterocercal*.



Diphycercal Tail of Spotted Burbot (*Lota maculosa*).

Whatever the condition of the extreme end of the spine of a fish, it occasionally retains the same direction as the trunk part, but is far more generally bent up. . . . In the former case, the extremity of the spine divides the caudal fin-rays into two nearly equal moieties, an upper and a lower, and the fish is said to be *diphycercal*.

Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 21.

diphycercy (dif'i-sēr-si), *n.* [As *diphycerc + -y*.] The state of being diphycercal.

Diphydæ, Diphydes (dif'i-dē, -dēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Diphyidæ*.

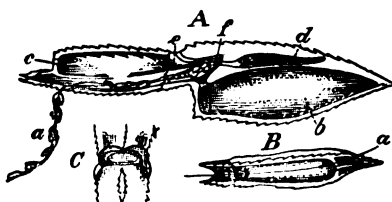
Diphyes (dif'i-ēz), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1817), *< Gr. διφυής*, of double nature or form, *< δι-*, two-, + *φύειν*, produce, *< φύεσθαι*, grow.] The typical genus of the family *Diphyidæ*. *D. acuminata*, a diocious form, is an example; it has a fluid reservoir or somatocyst in the upper nectocalyx.

diphyid (dif'i-id), *n.* One of the *Diphyidæ*.

Each group of individuals [in the *Calycephora*] consists of a small nutritive polyp, a tentacle with naked kidney-shaped groups of nematocysts, and gonophores. To these is usually added a funnel or umbrella-shaped hydrophyllium. These groups of individuals may in some *diphyids* become free and assume a separate existence as *Eudoxia*.

Claus, Zoology (trans.), I. 249.

Diphyidæ (di-fi'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Diphyes + -idæ*.] A family of siphonophorous oceanic hydrozoans, of the order *Calycephora*, having a



pair of large swimming-bells or nectocalyces opposite each other on the upper part of the stem. It is represented by the genera *Diphyes* and *Abyla*. (See extract under *diphyid*.) Also *Diphydæ*, *Diphydes*.—*Monogastric Diphyidæ*, or *Diphydæ*. See extract under *diphyzooid*.

Diphylla (di-fil'la), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. δι-, two-, + φύλλον = L. folium*, leaf.] A genus of true blood-sucking or vampire bats of the warmer parts of America, composing with *Desmodus* the group *Desmodontes* of the family *Phyllostomatidæ*, differing from *Desmodus* in having one molar in each jaw, and a calcar. See *Desmodus*. Spix, 1823.

Diphyllidæ (di-fil'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Gr. δι-, two-, + φύλλον*, a leaf (cf. *Diphylla*), + *-idæ*.] A family of cestoid flatworms, or tapeworms. They have a circlet of hooklets on the neck and two pedunculate unarmed suckers or facets on the head, whence the name. It is represented by the genus *Echinobothrium* (which see).

Diphyllidia (dif-i-lid'i-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., as *Diphyllidæ + -id-æ*.] A division of the *Cestoidæ*, or cestoid worms, including those tapeworms which when adult have parts or organs of the head in pairs, as two suckers and two rostellar eminences: they have also a collar of hooklets on the neck.

Diphyllidia (dif-i-lid'i-ā), *n.* [NL.; cf. *Diphyllidæ*.] A genus of nudibranchiate gastropods: a synonym of *Pleurophyllidia* (which see).

diphyllidiid (dif-i-lid'i-id), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Diphyllidiidæ*.

Diphyllidiidæ (di-fil-i-di'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Diphyllidia + -idæ*.] A family of nudibranchiate gastropods, typified by the genus *Diphyllidia*: synonymous with *Pleurophyllidiidæ*.

Diphylocera (dif-i-lōs'e-rā), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. δι-, two-, + φύλλον*, a leaf, + *κέρας*, horn.] 1. A

genus of phytophagous tetramerous beetles, of the family *Chrysomelidæ*.—2. A genus of lamellicorn beetles, of the family *Scarabæidæ*.

Diphyllodes (di-fi-lō'dēz), *n.* [NL. (Lesson, 1835), *< Gr. δι-, two-, + φύλλον*, leaf, + *εidos*, form.] A genus of *Paradisæidæ*, containing the magnificent bird of paradise, *D. speciosa* or *magnifica*: so called from the bundle of long, silky, yellow plumes on the nape. Another species, *D. wilsoni*, is sometimes placed in this genus.

diphyllous (di-fil'us), *a.* [*< Gr. δι-, two-, + φύλλον = L. folium*, a leaf, + *-ous*.] Having two leaves: said of a calyx formed of two sepals, etc.

diphyodont (dif'i-ō-dont), *a.* and *n.* [*< NL. diphodon(t)-s*, *< Gr. διφυής*, of double form, two-fold (see *Diphyes*), + *δόντις* (*δόντι-*) = *E. tooth*.] 1. *a.* Having two sets of teeth, as a mammal; growing in two sets, as teeth: applied both to the system of dentition and to the animals which have such a system: opposed to *monophodont* and *polyphodont*. See *II*.

In the *Marsupialia* the *diphyodont* condition is in a rudimentary stage, for it is confined to one tooth only on either side of the jaw.

Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 552.

II. n. A mammal which has two sets of teeth. Most mammals have a definite set of milk-teeth which are deciduous, and are displaced and replaced by a permanent set. The latter, as a rule, differ both numerically and otherwise from the former, particularly in the appearance of true molars, which are lacking in the milk-dentition. Thus, in a child there are 20 teeth, none of them molars proper; in the adult there are 32, an increase of three molars above and below on each side.

diphyzooid (dif'i-zō-oid), *n.* Same as *diphyzooid*.

diphysite (dif'i-sit), *n.* [*< Gr. δι-, two-, + φύσις*, nature, + *-ite*.] One who held the doctrine of diphysitism. Also improperly *diphysite*.

diphysitism (dif'i-si-tizm), *n.* [*< diphysite + -ism*.] In *theol.*, the doctrine of two distinct natures in Christ, a divine and a human, as opposed to *monophysitism*. According to the usual view, these two natures coexist in one person, whereas the Nestorians affirm the existence of a distinct person for each nature. Also improperly *diphysitism*.

diphyzooid (dif-i-zō-oid), *n.* [*< Gr. διφυής*, of double form (see *Diphyes*), + *zooid*.] A reproductive zooid of the oceanic hydrozoans of the order *Calycephora*, detached and free-swimming by means of its nectocalyx, representing the complex distal set of appendages. Also *diphyzooid*.

The distal set of appendages [in the *calycephorans*] is the oldest, and, as they attain their full development, each set becomes detached, as a free-swimming complex *Diphyzooid*. In this condition they grow and alter their form and size so much that they were formerly regarded as distinct genera of what were termed monogastric *Diphydæ*.

Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 131.

Dipina (di-pi'nā), *n. pl.* Same as *Dipodidæ*.

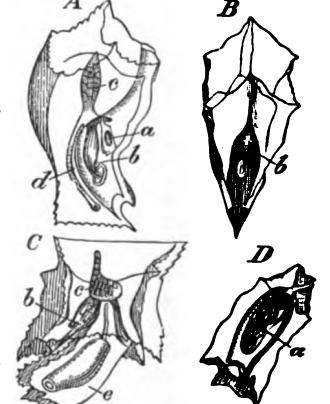
diplocanthid (di-pla-kan'thid), *a.* Having biserial adambulacral spines, as a starfish; specifically, pertaining to or having the characters of the *Diplocanthidæ*. F. J. Bell.

Diplocanthidæ (di-pla-kan'thi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., as *Diplocanthus + -idæ*.] Those echinoderms which have biserial adambulacral spines. F. J. Bell.

Diplacanthus (di-pla-kan'thus), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. διπλός*, double (see *diploë*), + *ἀκανθα*, a spine.] A genus of fossil fishes of the Old Red Sandstone, having a heterocercal tail, very small scales, and two dorsal fins, each with a strong spine, whence the name. Agassiz.

dipnetic (di-pla-net'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. δι-, two-, twice, + πλανητικός*, disposed to wander, *< πλανητός*, wandering: see *planet*.] In *cryptogamic bot.*, having two periods of activity separated by one of rest, as the zoospores of certain genera of *Saprolegnaceæ*.

dipplanetism (di-plan'e-tizm), *n.* [*< dipplanet-ic + -ism*.] In *cryptogamic bot.*, the property of



A, B, Diphyzooid (*Sphenoides*), lateral and front views. C, Diphyzooid of *Abyla* (*Cuboides*): a, e, gonophore, or reproductive organ; b, hydranth; c, phyllocyst, with its process, d. 2. Free Gonophore, its manubrium, a, containing ova. (All enlarged.)

being twice active, with an intervening period of rest. It occurs in the zoospores of certain genera of *Saprolegnia*, in which the zoospores escape without cilia from the sporangium, and come to rest in a cluster, each forming a cell-wall. After some hours of rest the protoplasm of each spore escapes from its cell-wall, acquires cilia, and enters upon a period of active movement.

diplantidian (dip-lan-tid'i-an), *a.* [*< Gr. διπλῶς, double, + ἄντι, against, + εἶδος, form, image.*] Showing two images, one reversed and the other direct: applied to a telescope proposed in 1778 by Jaurat, to be used in taking transits, the coincidence of the two images serving in place of a transit over an illuminated wire. The difficulties of the execution of such an instrument are, however, far greater than those of illuminating a wire.

Diplarthra (dip-lār'thrā), *n. pl.* [*NL., neut. pl. of diplarthrus: see diplarthrous.*] Diplarthrous mammals; those hoofed quadrupeds which exhibit or are characterized by diplarthrism. They are the artiodactyls and the perissodactyls, or the *Ungulata* in a proper restricted sense, collectively distinguished from the *Taxopoda* (which see).

Diplarthrism (dip-lār'thrizm), *n.* [*< diplarthrous + -ism.*] The quality or condition of being diplarthrous; the alternation of the several bones of one row of carpals or tarsals with those of the other row respectively, instead of that linear arrangement of the respective bones of both rows which constitutes taxopody (which see): so called because each bone of one row interlocks with two bones of the other row.

Diplarthrism appears in that foot before it does in the fore foot, as in the Proboscidea.

E. D. Cope, Amer. Nat., XXI. 988.

diplarthrous (dip-lār'thrus), *a.* [*< NL. diplarthrus, < Gr. διπλῶς, double, + ἄρθρον, joint.*] Doubly articulated, as a bone of one row of carpal or tarsal bones with two bones of the other row; characterized by or exhibiting diplarthrism; not taxopodous: as, a *diplarthrous* carpus or tarsus; a *diplarthrous* ungulate mammal.

The conversion of a taxopod into a *diplarthrous* ungulate.

E. D. Cope, Amer. Nat., XXI. 986.

diplasiasmus (di-plā-si-as'mus), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. διπλάσιος, a doubling, as of a letter or word, < διπλάσιος, double, < διπλῶς, double: see diplasic.*] 1. A figure of orthography, consisting in writing a letter double which is usually written single, as, in Greek τσσός for τσός. — 2. In *rhet.*, repetition of a word or name for the sake of emphasis: as, "O Jerusalem, Jerusalem, thou that killest the prophets," Mat. xxiii. 37. Also called *epizeuxis*.

diplasic (di-plas'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. διπλάσιος, double, < δι-, two-, + πλάσιος, -fold, connected with -πλῶς, and ult. with E. full, -fold.*] Double; twofold; specifically, in *anc. pros.*, constituting the proportion of two to one: as, the *diplasic* ratio (of thesis and arsis); characterized by such a proportion of thesis and arsis: as, *diplasic* rhythm; a *diplasic* foot; the *diplasic* class (of feet). The *diplasic* class of feet comprises those feet in which the thesis or metrically accented part (called by many the arsis) has double the length of the arsis or metrically unaccented part (called by many the thesis). The *diplasic* feet are (1) the *trisemic* feet (equal to ˘ ˘ ˘), the *tribrach*, *trochee*, and *iambus*, and (2) the *hexasemic* feet (equal to ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘), the *Ionic* a minore, the *Ionic* a minore, *Molossus*, and *choriamb*.

The *diplasic* ratio answers to our common time.

J. Hadley, Essays, p. 98.

diplasion (di-plā'si-on), *n.* [*< Gr. διπλάσιον, neut. of διπλάσιος, double: see diplasic.*] 1. In *anc. Gr. music*, a triple rhythm in which there was an alternation of tones whose durations were as two and one respectively. — 2. In *medieval music*, the interval of an octave. See *diapason*. — 3. A form of pianoforte with two keyboards, used in the eighteenth century.

Diplax (di'plaks), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. διπλᾶς, twofold, < δι-, two-, + πλάξ, -fold; cf. diplasic.*] 1. In *entom.*, a genus of dragon-flies, of the family *Libellulidae*. — 2. A genus of rotifers or wheel-animalcules. *P. H. Gosse.*

diple (di'plē), *n.* [*< Gr. διπλή, a critical mark (as in def.), prop. fem. of διπλῶς, contr. form of διπλῶς, double: see diploē.*] In *paleog.*, a critical mark like a Y or A laid on its side (˘, ˘), used as a mark of a paragraph, the change from one speaker to another in a drama, different readings, rejection of a reading, etc.

diplegia (di-plē'ji-ā), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. δι-, two-, + πλῆγῃ, a stroke.*] In *pathol.*, paralysis of corresponding parts on the two sides of the body, as of the two arms or of the two sides of the face.

diplegic (di-plē'jik), *a.* [*< diplegia + -ic.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of diplegia. — **Diplegic**

contractions, contractions which, when the anode of a galvanic current is applied to the mastoid process and the large cathode is placed between the shoulder-blades, have in some cases been seen in the muscles of the arm on the side opposite that to which the anode is applied.

dipleidroscope (di-pli'dō-skōp), *n.* [*Irreg. < Gr. διπλῶς, double, + εἶδος, appearance, + σκοπεῖν, view.*] An instrument for indicating the passage of the sun or a star over the meridian by the coincidence of two images of the object, the one formed by single and the other by double reflection. It consists of an equilateral hollow prism, two of whose sides are silvered on the inside so as to be mirrors, while the third is formed of glass. The prism is adjusted so that one of the silvered sides shall be exactly in the plane of the meridian, and the transparent side toward the object. So long as the object has not reached the meridian, the image produced by that portion of the rays reflected directly from the glass surface, and that produced by the rays transmitted through the glass to the silvered side, reflected from it to the other, and thence through the glass, are not coincident, but gradually approach as the sun or star approaches the meridian, until they exactly coincide at the instant the center of the object is on the meridian; then an eye stationed at the side of the prism and looking toward the transparent side sees only one object.

Dipleura (di-plō'rā), *n. pl.* [*NL., neut. pl. of *dipleurus, < Gr. δι-, two-, + πλευρά, side. Cf. dipleuric.*] In *morphol.*, those organic forms which are dipleural: distinguished from *Tetrapleura*.

Haeckel again divides these, according to the number of antimeres, into *Tetrapleura* and *Dipleura*.

Encyc. Brit., XVI. 844.

dipleural (di-plō'ral), *a.* [*As dipleuric + -al.*] In *morphol.*, zygoipleural with only two antimeres; dipleuric. *Haeckel.*

dipleuric (di-plō'rik), *a.* [*< Gr. δι-, two-, + πλευρά, side, + -ic.*] Being right and left, as sides; having right and left sides; being symmetrically bilateral, or exhibiting bilateral symmetry.

Dipleurobranchia (di-plō-rō-brang'ki-ā), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Gr. δι-, two-, + πλευρά, side, + βράχια, gills.*] A superfamily of nudibranchiate gastropods, having foliaceous branchiae situated in a fold on each side, and no shell, and containing the families *Phyllidiidae* and *Pleurophylidiidae*, which are thus contrasted with *Monopleurobranchia*. The group is also called *Infrobanchiata* or *Hypobanchiata*.

dipleurobranchiate (di-plō-rō-brang'ki-āt), *a.* [*< Dipleurobranchia + -ate.*] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Dipleurobranchia*.

diplex (di'pleks), *a.* [*< Gr. δι-, two-, + πλεξ, as in duplex; a distinctive var. of duplex.*] Double: applied to a method of transmitting two messages in the same direction and at the same time over a single telegraph-line.

The terms *contraplex* and *diplex* are here applied as specific names for designating clearly the way in which the particular simultaneous double transmission to which we wish to refer is effected. Thus, for instance, two messages may be sent over a single wire in the same or in opposite directions, and when we do not care to particularize either, we simply allude to them under the more common generic name of *duplex* transmission, which includes both. When, however, we wish to speak of either method by itself, we use the term *diplex* for simultaneous transmission in the same direction, and *contraplex* for that in opposite directions.

G. B. Prescott, Elect. Invent., p. 346.

diplobacteria (dip'lō-bak-tē'ri-ā), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Gr. διπλῶς, double, + NL. bacteria, pl. of bacterium, q. v.*] Bacteria which consist of two cells or adhere in pairs.

These *diplo-bacteria* may assume a curved or sausage shape.

Amer. Nat., XXII. 123.

diploblastic (dip-lō-blas'tik), *a.* [*< Gr. διπλῶς, double, + βλαστός, germ, + -ic.*] In *biol.*, having two germinal layers, endoblastic and ectoblastic, or a two-layered blastoderm: correlated with *monoblastic* and *triploblastic*.

A third layer, the mesoblast or mesoderm, occurs; hence these are known as *triploblastic* animals. In contradistinction to those with only hypoblast and epiblast, which are called *diploblastic*.

Stand. Nat. Hist., I. xl.

diplocardiac (dip-lō-kār'di-ak), *a.* [*< Gr. διπλῶς, double, + καρδιά = E. heart: see cardiac.*] Having the heart double—that is, with completely separated right and left halves, and consequently distinct pulmonary and systemic circulation of the blood, as all birds and mammals.

diplococcus (dip-lō-kok'us), *n.*; *pl. diplococci* (-si). [*NL., < Gr. διπλῶς, double, + κόκκος, a berry.*] In *biol.*, a coupled spherule; a cell or similar organism resulting from the process of conjugation of two or more cells.

Coupled spherules are called *diplococci*.

Ziegler, Pathol. Anat. (trans.), I. § 185.

Diploconidae (dip-lō-kon'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Diploconus + -idae.*] A family of acantharians with a shell having in its axis a pair of strong

spicules running in opposite directions, and shaped like an hour-glass or a double cone.

Diploconus (dip-lō-kō'nus), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. διπλῶς, double, + κώνος, cone.*] A genus of monocyttarian radiolarians, giving name to the family *Diploconidae*. *Haeckel, 1860.*

diploidal (dip'lō-dal), *a.* [*< Gr. διπλῶς, double, + ὁδός, way, + -al.*] In *zool.*, having both prosodal and aphodal canals, or canals of entrance and exit, well developed, as a sponge. The genus *Chondrosia* is an example.

This, which from the marked presence of both prosodal and aphodal canals may be termed the *diploidal* type of the Rhagon canal system, occurs but rarely.

W. J. Sollas, Encyc. Brit., XXII. 415.

Diplodocidae (dip-lō-dos'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Diplodocus + -idae.*] A family of sauropod dinosaurs, formed for the reception of the genus *Diplodocus*.

Diplodocus (di-plod'ō-kus), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. διπλῶς, double, + δοκός, a bearing-beam, main beam, any beam or bar.*] A genus of sauropod dinosaurs, based on remains from the Upper Jurassic of Colorado. It is characterized by a weak dentition confined to the fore part of the jaws, and the ram of the ischia straight, not expanded distally, and meeting in the middle line. *O. C. Marsh, 1878.*

Diplodontia (dip-lō-don'shi-ā), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Gr. διπλῶς, double, + ὀδούς (odont-) = E. tooth.*] In Blyth's edition of Cuvier, an order of placental *Mammalia*, consisting of the *Pachydermata*, herbivorous *Cetacea*, *Rodentia*, and *Ruminantia* of Cuvier; one of two orders constituting Blyth's phytophagous type of mammals. [Not in use.]

diploë (dip'lō-ē), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. διπλόη, fem. of διπλός, contr. διπλούς, twofold, double (= L. duplus, > ult. E. double, q. v.), < δι-, two-, + πλῶς, akin to L. plus, more, and E. full.*] 1. In *anat.*, the light spongy substance or open cancellated or reticulated structure of bone be-



Section through the Skull of a Cockatoo (*Cacatua galerita*), showing the Diploë filling the space between the inner and outer walls of the cranium.

tween the hard dense inner and outer tables of the cranial bones. — 2. In *bot.*, the parenchyma of a leaf, lying between the two epidermal surfaces. Also called *medutullum*. [Rare.]

diploëtic (dip-lō-et'ik), *a.* [*< diploë + (improp.) -etic.*] Same as *diploic*.

Diplogangliata (dip-lō-gang-gli-ā'tā), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Gr. διπλῶς, double, + γάγγλιον, ganglion, + -ata.*] In Grant's classification, a division of animals, partially synonymous with the *Articulata* of Cuvier, or the modern *Arthropoda*.

diplogangliate (dip-lō-gang-gli-āt), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Diplogangliata*.

diplogenesis (dip-lō-jen'e-sis), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. διπλῶς, double, + γένεσις, generation.*] In *teratol.*, the duplication of parts normally single, or the production of a double monster.

diplogenic (dip-lō-jen'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. διπλῶς, double, + γένος, kind, + -ic.*] Producing two substances; partaking of the nature of two bodies.

Diploglossata (dip'lō-glo-sā'tā), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Gr. διπλῶς, double, + γλῶσσα, tongue, + -ata.*] A group of saltatorial orthopterous insects, established for the reception of the genus *Hemimeris*. *De Saussure.*

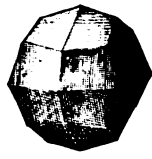
diplograph (dip'lō-gráf), *n.* [*< Gr. διπλῶς, double, + γράφειν, write.*] A Swiss writing-apparatus for the use of the blind, consisting of lettered disks with mechanism to rotate them and to bring any letter desired in position to imprint it on a sheet of paper placed in the machine. It is practically a clumsy form of the type-writer. *E. H. Knight.*

Diplograpsus (dip-lō-grap'sus), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. διπλῶς, double, + *grapsus, standing for graptolite.*] A genus of Paleozoic graptolites, of the family *Graptolithidae*, having the cells arranged back to back on each side of the axis, like the vanes of a feather. They occur in the Cambrian and Silurian strata. Also *Diplograptus*. *M' Coy, 1847.*

diploic (di-plō'ik), *a.* [*< diploë + -ic.*] Of or pertaining to the diploë: as, *diploic* tissue; *diploic*

structure. Also *diploëtic*.—*Diploë veins*, veins ramifying in the diploë. They are comparatively numerous and of large size, with extremely thin walls, adherent to the hard tissue, so that they do not collapse when cut or torn, but remain patent, giving rise to persistent hemorrhage.

diploid (dip'loid), *n.* [*< Gr. διπλός, double, + εἶδος, form.*] In *crystal*, a solid belonging to the isometric system, with 24 trapezoidal planes. It is the parallel-hemihedral form of the hexoctahedron. Also called *dyakis-dodecahedron*.



Diploid.

diploidion (dip-lō'id-i-on), *n.*; pl. *diploidia* (-iā). [*< Gr. διπλοῖον, dim. of διπλός (diploë), a garment in two thicknesses or folds: see diploë.*] In *anc. Gr. costume*: (a) A particular form of the female chiton or tunic, in which the garment is double from the shoulders to the waist, the outer fold hanging loose, like a sort of sleeveless mantle. (b) More rarely, a separate garment so disposed over the chiton as to give the whole arrangement the appearance of a single piece.



Diploidion.

From a metope of the temple of Zeus at Olympia.

Her [Demeter's] chiton is of a thick material, forming deep folds, and having over her breast a *diploidion*, which throws out strong and simple masses.

A. S. Murray, *Greek Sculpture*, II. 82.

diplois (dip'lō-is), *n.* [*< Gr. διπλοῖς, a garment in two thicknesses or folds, < διπλός, double: see diploë.*] In *anc. Gr. costume*, same as *diploidion*.

A woman clothed in a sleeveless talaric chiton with *diplois*. B. V. Head, *Historia Numorum*, p. 177.

Diploleparis (dip'lō-le-pā'ri-s), *n. pl.* [NL., irreg. *< Diplolepis*, *< Gr. διπλός, double, + λέπις, a scale, rind, a genus of hymenopterous insects, + -aris.*] In Latreille's system of classification, the same as *Gallicolae*, or the gall-flies, of the modern family *Cynipidae*.

diploma (di-plō'mā), *n.* [= F. *diplôme* = Sp. *diplom*, *< L. diploma*, *< Gr. διπλωμα(-r)*, a paper folded double, a letter of recommendation or introduction, later a letter of license or privilege granted by a person in authority, *< διπλοῖν, double, < διπλός, double: see diploë.*] 1. Originally, a letter or other composition written on paper or parchment and folded. Hence—2. Any letter, literary muniment, or public document. See *diplomatics*.—3. In modern use, a letter or writing, usually under seal and signed by competent authority, conferring some honor, privilege, or power, as that given by a college in evidence of a degree, or authorizing a physician to practise his profession, and the like.

The granting of *diplomas* by universities or other learned bodies proceeds on the supposition that the public require some assistance to their judgment in the choice of professional services, and that such an official scrutiny into the qualifications of practitioners is a useful security against the imposture or incompetency of mere pretenders to skill.

Sir G. C. Lewis, *Authority in Matters of Opinion*, ix. 17.

diploma (di-plō'mā), *v. t.* [*< diploma, n.*] To furnish with a diploma; certify by a diploma. [Rare.]

Doggeries never so *diplomaed*, beuffed, gas-lighted, continue doggeries. *Carlyle*.

diplomacy (di-plō'mā-si), *n.*; pl. *diplomatics* (-siz). [= D. *diplomatie* = G. *diplomatie* = Dan. *Sw. diplomati*, *< F. diplomatie* (*i* pron. *s*) = Sp. *Pg. diplomacia* = It. *diplomazia*, *< L.* as if **diplomatia*, *diplomacy*, *< diploma(-t)*, a diploma: see *diploma*.] 1. The science of the forms, ceremonies, and methods to be observed in conducting the actual intercourse of one state with another, through authorized agents, on the basis of international law; the art of conducting such intercourse, as in negotiating and drafting treaties, representing the interests of a state or its subjects at a foreign court, etc.

As *diplomacy* was in its beginnings, so it lasted for a long time; the ambassador was the man who was sent to lie abroad for the good of his country.

Stubbs, *Medieval and Modern Hist.*, p. 235.

2. The act or practice of negotiation or official intercourse, as between independent powers; diplomatic procedure in general; the transaction of international business: as, the history of European *diplomacy*. [Rare in the plural.]

Richard [I.], by a piece of rough *diplomacy*, prevailed on Guy of Lusignan to surrender his claim to the shadowy crown of Jerusalem, and to accept the lordship of Cyprus instead. *Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist.*, p. 162.

A victory of the North over the South, and the extraordinary clemency and good sense with which that victory was used, had more to do with the concession of the franchise to householders in boroughs, than all the eloquence of Mr. Gladstone and all the *diplomatics* of Mr. Disraeli. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XXXI. 161.

Hence—3. Dexterity or skill in managing negotiations of any kind; artful management with the view of securing advantages; diplomatic tact.—4. A diplomatic body; the whole body of ministers at a foreign court. [Rare.]

The foreign ministers were ordered to attend at this investiture of the directory; for so they call the managers of their burlesque government. The *diplomacy*, who were a sort of envoys, were quite awe-struck with "the pride, pomp, and circumstance" of this majestic senate! *Burke, A Regicide Peace*, iv.

5. Same as *diplomatics*. [Rare.]

These [forms of ancient Anglo-Saxon letters] would probably give ground for a near guess to one expert in Anglo-Saxon *diplomacy*. *J. Hadley, Essays*, p. 130.

diplomat (dip'lō-mat), *n.* [Also written *diplomat*; = D. *diplomaat* = G. *Dan. Sw. diplomat*, *< F. diplomate* = Pg. *diplomata*, *< NL.* as if **diplomata*, one provided with letters of authority, *< L. diploma(-t)*, diploma: see *diploma*.] One who is employed or skilled in diplomacy; a diplomatist.

Unless the *diplomats* of Europe are strangely misinformed, general political differences have not come, and are not likely to come, just at present under discussion. *Saturday Rev.*

diplomat (dip'lō-māt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *diplomated*, ppr. *diplomating*. [*< diploma + -ate*.] To invest with a title or privilege by a diploma; diploma. [Rare.]

He was *diplomated* doctor of divinity in 1660.

A. Wood, *Athenæ Oxon.*

diplomatial (dip-lō-mā'shial), *a.* [*< diplomacy* (F. *diplomatie*) + *-al*.] Same as *diplomatic*. *Imp. Dict.* [Rare.]

diplomatic (dip-lō-mat'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *diplomatique* = Sp. *diplomático* = Pg. *It. diplomatico* (cf. D. G. *diplomatisch* = Dan. *Sw. diplomatisk*), *< L.* as if **diplomaticus*, *< diploma(-t)*, diploma: see *diploma*.] 1. Pertaining to diplomas or diplomacies.

Diplomatic science, the knowledge of which will enable us to form a proper judgment of the age and authenticity of manuscripts, chords, records, and other monuments of antiquity. *Artle, Orig. and Prog. of Writing*, Int.

2. Pertaining to or of the nature of diplomacy; concerned with the management of international relations: as, a *diplomatic agent*.

The *diplomatic* activity of Henry II. throughout his reign was enormous; all nations of Europe came by envoys to his court, and his ministers . . . ran about from one end of Europe to another.

Stubbs, *Medieval and Modern Hist.*, p. 127.

Several of our earlier and best Secretaries of State had had the benefit of personal experience in the *diplomatic* service abroad. *E. Schuyler, American Diplomacy*, p. 8.

3. Skilled in the art of diplomacy; artful in negotiation or intercourse of any kind; politic in conduct.—*Diplomatic corps* or *body*, the entire body of diplomatists accredited to and resident at a court or capital, including the ambassador, minister, or chargé d'affaires, the secretaries of legation, the military and naval attachés, etc.

II. *n.* A minister, an official agent, or an envoy to a foreign court; a diplomat.

diplomatical (dip-lō-mat'ik-al), *a.* Same as *diplomatic*.

diplomatically (dip-lō-mat'ik-al-i), *adv.* 1. According to the rules or art of diplomacy.

Write *diplomatically*; even in declaring war men are quite courteous. *Love, Bismarck*, II. 558.

2. Artfully; with or by good management.—3. With reference to diplomacies; from the point of view of diplomacies.

The indication-number in *n.* 16 is *diplomatically* uncertain, and so of no independent value.

Amer. Jour. Philol., VI. 192.

diplomatics (dip-lō-mat'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *diplomatic*: see *-ics*.] The science of diplomas, or of ancient writings, literary and public documents, letters, decrees, charters, codicils, etc., which has for its object to decipher such instruments, or to ascertain their authenticity, their date, signatures, etc.

diplomatism (di-plō'mā-tizm), *n.* [*< L. diploma(-t) + -ism*.] Diplomatic action or practice; something characteristic of diplomacy. [Rare.]

diplomatist (di-plō'mā-tist), *n.* [*< L. diplomat(-t) + -ist*; = F. *diplomate*.] A person officially employed in international intercourse, as an

ambassador or a minister; in general, one versed in the art of diplomacy; a diplomat.

The talents and accomplishments of a *diplomatist* are widely different from those which qualify a politician to lead the House of Commons in agitated times.

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., ii.

diplomitize (di-plō'mā-tiz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *diplomitized*, ppr. *diplomating*. [*< L. diploma(-t) + -ize*.] 1. *intrans.* To practise diplomacy; use diplomatic art or skill.

Not being a scheming or a *diplomating* man himself, he did not look upon others as if they were always driving at something. *Max Müller, Biograph. Essays*, p. 132.

II. *trans.* 1. To actuate or effect by diplomacy. [Rare.]

Louis Napoleon had not long been menaced out of Mexico, and *diplomitized* out of Luxemburg, when, from his inveterate habit of putting his finger into every man's pie, he suddenly found himself in possession of Rome.

Love, Bismarck, I. 479.

2. To confer a diploma upon. *Thackeray*.

Also spelled *diplomatisé*.

diplomatology (di-plō-mā-tol'ō-jī), *n.* [*< Gr. διπλωμα(-r)* (see *diploma*) + *-λογία, < λέγειν, speak: see -ology*.] The study or science of diplomacies. [Rare.]

Certain it is that many of the young docents whose specialty is Semitic philology, or Hebrew archaeology, or Church history, or *diplomatology*, have no deep interest in or little knowledge of the distinctively Christian doctrines. *G. S. Hall, German Culture*, p. 14.

Diplomorpha (dip-lō-mōr'fā), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Gr. διπλός, double, + μορφή, form.*] A group of hydrozoans: a synonym of *Calyptoblastea*.

Diploneura (dip-lō-nū'rā), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Gr. διπλός, double, + νεύρον, nerve, sinew.*] In Grant's system of classification, a group of annelids or worms.

Diplophysa (dip-lō-fi'sā), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. διπλός, double, + φύσα, a bellows.*] 1. A supposed genus of oceanic hydroids, of the order *Calycephora*, being detached diphyzooids of *Sphaeronectes*, as *D. inermis* from *Sphaeronectes gracilis*. *Gegenbaur*, 1853. [Not in use.]—2. A genus of fishes.

diplopia (di-plō'pī-ā), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. διπλός, double, + ὤψ (ὠπ-), eye.*] In *pathol.*, the morbid condition of vision in which a single object appears double. Also *diplopy*.

diplopic (di-plōp'ik), *a.* [*< diplopia + -ic*.] Seeing double; affected with diplopia; caused by diplopia, as a double visual image.

diploplacula (dip-lō-plak'ū-lā), *n.*; pl. *diploplaculae* (-lā). [NL., *< Gr. διπλός, double, + NL. placula, q. v.*] In *embryol.*, a placula composed of two layers of cells resulting from transverse fission following vertical fission.

In this way the primitive differentiation of the placula into two layers is established in what we have designated the *diploplacula*.

Hyatt, Proc. Brit. Soc. Nat. Hist., 1894, XXIII. 89.

diploplacular (dip-lō-plak'ū-lār), *a.* [*< diploplacula + -ar*.] Two-layered, as a germ; pertaining to or having the character of a diploplacula.

diploplaculate (dip-lō-plak'ū-lāt), *a.* [*< diploplacula + -ate*.] Same as *diploplacular*. *Hyatt*.

Diplopnoi (di-plōp'nō-i), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Gr. διπλός, double, + πνοος, < πνέω, blow, breathe.*] Same as *Dipnoi*.

diplopod (dip'lō-pod), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Double-footed: an epithet applied to the chilognathous *Myriapoda* or *Diplopoda*, which have two pairs of limbs on each segment of the body.

It [a new form of *Gregarinidae*] was found in the digestive tube of Glomeris, one of the *diplopod* myriopods, and has been named *Cnemidodora lutea*.

Smithsonian Report, 1883, Zoology.

II. *n.* One of the *Diplopoda* or *Chilognatha*.

Diplopoda (di-plōp'ō-dā), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Gr. διπλός, double, + ποὺς (ποδ-) = E. foot.*] The millepedes as an order of myriapods; the *Chilognatha* (which see); so called from the doubling in number of the legs, most of the segments of the body having two pairs: contrasted with *Chilopoda*.

diplopodous (di-plōp'ō-dus), *a.* [As *diplopod + -ous*.] Diplopod; chilognathous.

Diploprion (di-plōp'ri-on), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. διπλός, double, + πρίων, a saw.*] A genus of serranoid fishes with serrature to the preoperculum as well as to the suboperculum, typical of the subfamily *Diploprioninae*.

Diplopriontinae (di-plōp'ri-on-ti'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Diploprion(-t) + -inae*.] A subfamily of *Serranidae*, represented by the genus *Diploprion*, with distinct spinous and soft dorsals and two anal spines. The only known species, *Diploprion bifasciatus*, ranges from the Japanese to the Indian sea.

Diptoptera (di-plop'te-rā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *diplopterus*: see *diplopterus*.] In Latreille's classification, the third family of aculeate hymenopterous insects, having the fore wings longitudinally folded when at rest. It contains the true wasps, and corresponds to the modern family *Vespidæ* (which see). See also *wasp*. Also *Diplopteryga*.

Diplopteri (di-plop'te-ri), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Diplopterus*, *q. v.*] In Bleeker's ichthyological system (1859), an order of fishes restricted to the family *Diplopteroidei*.

Diplopteridæ (di-plop'te-ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Diplopterus* + *-idæ*.] A family of fossil crossopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Diplopterus*. They had an elongated form, rhomboidal scales, heterodiphyal tail, two short dorsals, smooth head-bones, and a median as well as paired jugular plates. They lived during the Devonian and Carboniferous epochs; the best-known genera are *Diplopterus* and *Osteolepis*.

Diplopteroidei (di-plop'te-roi-dē-i), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Diplopterus* + *-oidei*.] An extinct family of fishes, typified by the genus *Diplopterus*, and including also *Dipterus*, *Osteolepis*, *Tripotus*, *Glyptopomus*, and *Staganolepis*. Also called *Dipteroidei*.

diplopterous (di-plop'te-rus), *a.* [NL., < *Diplopterus*, < Gr. *διπλός*, double, + *πτερόν*, a wing, a fin.] In entom., having the fore wings folded, as a wasp; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Diploptera*.

Diplopterus (di-plop'te-rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *διπλός*, double, + *πτερόν*, a wing, a fin.] 1. In *ichth.*, a genus of fossil fishes of the Old Red Sandstone, typical of the family *Diplopteridæ*: so called from the two dorsal fins. *Agassiz*, 1835. —2. In *ornith.*, a genus of American ground-cuckoos, of the subfamily *Saurotherinæ*, sometimes giving name to a subfamily *Diplopterinæ*. *D. varius* is an example. *D. phasianellus* represents a different section of the same genus. *Boie*, 1826.

Diplopteryga (di-plop'te-ri-gā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *διπλός*, double, + *πτερυγία* (πτερυγ-), wing, fin.] Same as *Diploptera*.

Which Kirby, because the termination *-ptera* denotes the names of orders of insects, changed into *Diplopteryga*. *E. P. Wright*, *Animal Life*, p. 506.

diplopy (di-plop'i), *n.* Same as *diplopia*.

Diplosoma (di-plop-sō-mā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *διπλός*, double, + *σώμα*, body.] A genus of tunicates, typical of the family *Diplosomidae*.

Diplosomidæ (di-plop-sō-mi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Diplosoma* + *-idæ*.] A family of composite tunicates, typified by the genus *Diplosoma*. The colony forms a thin incrusting layer; the zooids have two distinct regions (thorax and abdomen); and the branchial sac is large and has four rows of stigmata. A few small shallow-water species are known.

diplosphenal (di-plop-sfē-nal), *a.* [NL., < *diplosphene* + *-al*.] Same as *hyposphene*. [Rare.]

These vertebrae show the *diplosphenal* articulation seen in *Megalosaurus*.

diplosphene (di-plop'sfē-nē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *διπλός*, double, + *σφήν*, a wedge.] Same as *hyposphene*. *Marsh*. [Rare.]

diplospondylic (di-plop-spon-dil'ik), *a.* [NL., < Gr. *διπλός*, double, + *σπονδυλικός*, *σπονδυλός*, a vertebra (here in sense of 'centrum' or 'body of a vertebra'), + *-ic*.] In *zool.*, having two centra, as a vertebral segment; having twice as many centra as arches, as a vertebral column, in consequence of the presence of an intercentrum between any two consecutive centra; embolomeros: applied to the vertebrae of fishes and batrachians, when only every alternate centrum bears a neural or a hemal arch.

diplospondylism (di-plop-spon-di-lizm), *n.* [NL., < *diplospondylic* + *-ism*.] In *zool.*, the state or quality of being diplospondylic; that formation of a vertebral column in which, in consequence of the development of intercentra between centra proper, there appear to be twice as many bodies as arches of vertebrae, or in which every alternate vertebral body supports no arches; embolomerism.

diplostemonous (di-plop-stē-mō-nus), *a.* [NL., < Gr. *διπλός*, double, + *στέμον*, the warp, a thread (mod. a stamen), + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, having twice as many stamens as petals.

We say [the flower is] *diplostemonous* if the stamens are double the number [of the sepals and petals], as in *stonecrop*.

diplostemony (di-plop-stē-mō-ni), *n.* [NL., < *diplostemonous* + *-y*.] In *bot.*, the condition of a flower in which there are twice as many stamens as petals or sepals. Of the two whorls of stamens, the inner may be antipetalous and the outer antiseptalous, or the reverse. The first case is normal or direct diplostemony; the latter is called *obdiplostemony*.

Diplostomidæ (di-plop-stō-mid'ē-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *διπλός*, double, + *στόμα*, opening, + *-idæ*.] A group of dipneumonous or pneumonophorous holothurians, represented by the genus *Rhopalodina* (which see): same as *Decacrenidæ*. *Sem-per*.

Diplostomidæ, . . . established by Semper to contain the singular *Rhopalodina lageniformis*, is characterized by a nearly spherical body with the mouth and anus close together, and ten ambulacra. Semper regards it as the type of a fifth class of echinoderms.

Stand. Nat. Hist., I. 183.

diplostomidean (di-plop-stō-mid'ē-an), *a.* [NL., < *Diplostomidæ* + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to the *Diplostomidæ*.

diplosyntheme (di-plop-sin'thēm), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *διπλός*, double, + *σύνθημα*, agreement, connection, < *συντίθειν*, put together: see *synthesis*.] Same as *disyntheme*.

diplotegia (di-plop-tē-jī-ā), *n.*; *pl. diplotegia* (-ē). [NL., < Gr. *διπλός*, double, + *τέγος*, roof.] In *bot.*, a dry fruit invested with an adnate calyx, usually dehiscent; an inferior capsule.

Diplozoön (di-plop-zō-on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *διπλός*, double, + *ζῷον*, an animal.] A genus of monogeneus trematode worms infesting the gills of fishes. *D. paradoxum* is an example. The animal is double, two individuals being fused together to form an X-shaped double organism, the posterior ends of which have two large suckers divided into four pits. The solitary young are known as *diporpe*; they have a ventral sucker and a dorsal papilla, by which the junction of two individuals is effected, the sucker of one receiving the dorsal papilla of the other. The sexually matured double animals lay eggs at fixed periods, usually in the spring. The eggs are furnished with very long coiled threads. The embryos when hatched enter upon the *diporpe*-stage, there having two eye-spots and lateral and posterior cilia. See *diporpe*. Also written *Diplozoium*.

dip-net (di-p'net), *n.* A net with a long handle or pole, usually a circular rim made of metal, and a conical bag, used to catch fish by dipping it into the water; a scoop-net.

Dipneumona (di-pnū-mō-nā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *dipneumonous*: see *dipneumonous*.] 1. A division of *Dipnoi*, or lung-fishes, containing the mudfishes of the genera *Lepidosiren* and *Protopterus*, as distinguished from *Monopneumona* (*Ceratodus*). They have the lungs paired, a conus arteriosus resembling that of the batrachians, and slender paired fins, with a jointed cartilaginous axis having rays only on one side. See cuts under *Lepidosiren* and *mudfish*.

2. A division of holothurians, of the order *Pneumophora*, having two ramose branchiæ: opposed to *Apneumona*. It contains the branchiate holothurians, excepting *Rhopalodina*.

Dipneumonæ (di-pnū-mō-nē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., as *Dipneumones* + *-æ*.] Same as *Dipneumones*, 2.

Dipneumones (di-pnū-mō-nē-z), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *πνεῦμα*, usually pl., *πνεύματα*, the lungs.] 1. In Haeckel's classification, a division of the *Dipneusta*, or *Dipnoi*, containing those dipnoans which are double-lunged, namely, *Protopterus* and *Lepidosiren*: distinguished from *Monopneumones*. —2. In *entom.*, a division of *Araneida* or true spiders, having but two lungs, six spinnerets, and scattered ocelli: distinguished from *Tetraneumones*. Most spiders belong to this division. Also *Dipneumonææ*.

dipneumonous (di-pnū-mō-nus), *a.* [NL., < Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *πνεῦμα*, lung.] In *zool.*: (a) Having two lungs, as a spider; specifically, pertaining to or having the characters of the *Dipneumones*. (b) Having two lungs, as a lung-fish; specifically, having the characters of the *Dipneumona*. (c) Having a pair of respiratory organs, as a holothurian; pertaining to such branchiate *Holothurioidæ*.

Dipneusta (di-pnūs'tā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *πνευστός*, < *πνεῖν*, breathe.] Same as *Dipnoi*.

dipneustal (di-pnūs'tal), *a.* [NL., < *Dipneusta* + *-al*.] Same as *dipnoan*.

Dipneusti (di-pnūs'ti), *n. pl.* [NL.; cf. *Dipneusta*.] Same as *Dipnoi*.

Dipnoa (di-pnō-ā), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Dipnoi*.

dipnoan (di-pnō-an), *a. and n.* [NL., < *Dipnoi* + *-an*.] I. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Dipnoi*. Also *dipneustal*.

II. *n.* One of the *Dipnoi*; a lung-fish.

Dipnoi (di-pnō-i), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *dipnōus*, doubly breathing: see *dipnōus*.] A subclass of fishes, by some considered to be a peculiar class of vertebrates intermediate between fishes and batrachians, and by others an order of fishes (by some ranked as a suborder of ganoid fishes), containing the lung-fishes of the genera *Lepidosiren* and *Protopterus* (*Dipneumona*) and *Ce-*

ratodus (*Monopneumona*), and many extinct relatives. They have both branchial and pulmonary respiration, whence the name; no distinct suspensorium is developed, but the lower jaw articulates directly with descending processes of the cranium; there is a median pelvic element; and the limbs are multiaarticulate. The skeleton is partially osseous, with persistent notochord; the heart has two auricles and one ventricle; there is a muscular conus arteriosus and spiral intestinal valve; the gills are free, with a narrow opening and rudimentary gill-cover; and the air-bladder is nearly or quite double, and developed into functional lungs permanently communicating with the esophagus. The body is covered with cycloid scales. The living *Dipnoi* are divisible into two groups, *Dipneumona* with paired lungs, and *Monopneumona* with a single lung of two symmetrical halves. Some old extinct relations are referred to another order (or suborder) called *Ctenodipterini*, by others endowed with the rank of a family only. See *barramunda*, *Ceratodidæ*, *Ctenodipterini*, *Dipteridæ*, *Lepidosirenidæ*, *mudfish*, and *Sirenoidea*. Also called *Diploptnoi*, *Dipneusta*, *Dipneusti*, *Dipnoa*.

It is a remarkable circumstance, that while the *Dipnoi* present in so many respects a transition between the piscine and the amphibian types of structure, the spinal column and the limbs should be not only piscine, but more nearly related to those of the most ancient Crossopterygian Ganoids than to those of any other fishes.

Huxley, *Anat. Vert.*, p. 148.

dipnoid (di-p'noid), *a. and n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Dipnoi*.

Among the ganoids there is a divergence from the *dipnoid* organization. *Day* (1880).

II. *n.* A fish of the subclass *Dipnoi*; a lung-fish.

Among the *Dipnoidea* we see an air-bladder having a lung-like function. *Day* (1880).

dipnoous (di-p'nō-us), *a.* [NL., < *Dipnoi*, < Gr. *διπλός*, doubly, + *πνεος*, breathing, < *πνεῖν*, breathe.] 1. Having both gills and lungs, as the *Dipnoi*; specifically, pertaining to the *Dipnoi*.

Dipnoous and *Osteoglossoid* types. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 678.

2. Having two openings, as a wound.

Dipodæ (di-pō-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *δίπους* (di-pōd-), two-footed, biped: see *dipode*, *Dipus*.] A division of the animal kingdom made for man alone.

Dipodæ (di-pō-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] A contracted form of *Dipodidæ*.

dipode (di-pōd), *a. and n.* [NL., < Gr. *δίπους* (di-pōd-), = *L. bipes*: see *biped*], two-footed, < *δι-*, two-, + *πούς* (pōd-) = *L. pes* (ped-) = *E. foot*.] I. *a.* Having only two feet; walking on two feet; biped.

II. *n.* A lizard of the genus *Bipes*, having the fore limbs rudimentary, and therefore appearing as if biped.

dipodic (di-pōd'ik), *a.* [NL., < *dipody* + *-ic*.] In *pros.*: (a) Constituting a dipody: as, a *dipodic* measure; a *dipodic* colon. (b) Determined or computed by dipodies: as, *dipodic* division or measurement.

Dipodidæ (di-pōd'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dipus* (Dipod-) + *-idæ*.] A family of saltatorial myomorphous rodents; the jerboas. They have a graceful form; the fore limbs and anterior portions of the body small in comparison with the great hind quarters; long hind limbs with from three to five digits, fitted for leaping; a long tail, usually hairy or tufted; a skull with the brain-case short and broad; the infraorbital foramen very large, rounded; the zygomatic slender, decurved; and the mastoid portion of the auditory bulla highly developed. The family as here defined includes three well-marked types, *Dipodina*, *Pedetina*, and *Zapodina*; the last two are often made types of distinct families, in which case the characters of *Dipodidæ* are the same as those of *Dipodina*. Also called *Dipodina*, *Dipodæ*, *Dipina*. See first cut under *deer-mouse*.

Dipodina (di-pō-dī-nā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dipus* (Dipod-) + *-ina*.] Same as *Dipodidæ*.

Dipodina (di-pō-dī-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dipus* (Dipod-) + *-ina*.] The typical subfamily of *Dipodidæ*; the jerboas proper. The cervical vertebrae are more or less ankylosed; the metatarsus is greatly elongated; the metatarsal bones are often fused into a single cannon-bone; the hind feet have only three functional digits; the tail is thickly covered with hair and often tufted; and the grinding teeth are rooted. There are three genera, *Dipus*, *Alactaga*, and *Platycercomyia*. See *Dipus*, *jerboa*.

Dipodomys (di-pōd'ō-mi-i-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dipodomys* + *-ina*.] A subfamily of saltatorial myomorphous rodents, of the family *Sacromyidae*. The technical characters are: external cheek-pouches; rootless molars; compressed sulcate upper incisors; the mastoid and tympanic region of the skull enormously inflated; the hind limbs elongated, jerboa-like, fitted for leaping, with the inner digit rudimentary and elevated, and soles densely hairy, like a rabbit's; the second, third, and fourth cervical vertebrae ankylosed; the pelage soft; and the tail long and hairy. The subfamily is peculiar to America, where it represents to some extent the jerboas, though belonging to an entirely different family, that of the pocket-mice. The animals are also known as *kangaroo-rats* or *kangaroo-mice*. There is but one genus, *Dipodomys*.

Dipodomys (di-pōd'ō-mis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δίπους* (di-pōd-), two-footed (see *dipode*), + *μῦς* =

E. mouse.] The typical and only genus of the subfamily *Dipodomysinae*. *D. philippii* inhabits the Pacific coast region of the United States and Mexico. It is about four inches long, with the tail half as long again; it has brown or gray upper parts and snowy under parts,



Kangaroo-rat (*Dipodomys philippii*).

a white stripe along each side of the tail, and another over the hips. A closely related species or variety, *D. ordi*, inhabits the interior Rocky Mountain region. They are known as *kangaroo-rats*, from the shape of the body and limbs and their great power of leaping.

dipody (dip'ō-di), *n.*; *pl.* *dipodies* (-diz). [*<* LL. *dipodia* (Atilius Fortunatianus, Marianus Victorinus, etc.), *<* Gr. *δίποδια*, a dipody, two-footedness, *<* *δίποδος*, two-footed, *<* *δί-*, two-, + *ποῖς* (*pod-*) = *E. foot*.] In *pros.*, a group of two like feet; a double foot; especially, a pair of feet constituting a single measure. A dipody is marked as a unit by making the ictus of one of the two feet stronger than that of the other. In ancient prosody iambs and trochees are regularly, and anapaests usually, measured by dipodies. Sometimes the word *syzygy* is used as equivalent to *dipody*.

One trocheal or iambic dipody for thesis, and one for arsis. *J. Hadley, Essays*, p. 101.

dipolar (di-pō-lār), *a.* [*<* *di-* + *polar*.] 1. Having two poles; differentiated in respect to a pair of opposite directions, but not with respect to the difference between these directions: as, polarized light is *dipolar*.

When a dipolar quantity is turned end for end it remains the same as before. Tensions and pressures in solid bodies, extensions, compressions and distortions, and most of the optical, electrical, and magnetic properties of crystallized bodies are *dipolar* quantities.

Clerk Maxwell, Elect. and Mag., § 381.

Along the axis of a crystal of quartz there is *dipolar* symmetry; along the lines of force in a transparent diamagnetic there is *dipolar* asymmetry. *Tait, Light*, § 298.

2. Pertaining to two poles.

Dipolia, *n. pl.* See *Dipolia*.

diporpa (di-pōr-pā), *n.*; *pl.* *diporpæ* (-pē). [*NL.*, *<* Gr. *δί-*, two-, + *πόρπη*, a buckle, clasp.] A supposed genus of trematode worms, being a stage in the development of members of the genus *Diplozoon* (which see), before two individuals are united by a kind of conjugation to form the double animal.

The *Diporpæ*, when they leave the egg, are ciliated and provided with two eye-spots, with a small ventral sucker and a dorsal papilla. After a time the *Diporpæ* approach, each applies its ventral sucker to the dorsal papilla of the other, and the coapted parts of their bodies coalesce.

Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 182.

Dippel's oil. See *oil*.

dipper (dip'er), *n.* [*<* ME. *dippere* (only as the name for a water-bird: see defs. 5 and 6, and cf. *didapper*); *<* *dip* + *-er*.] 1. One who or that which dips. Specifically—2. [*cap.*] [*Cf.* *dipper*.] Same as *Dunker*.—3. In *paper-manuf.*, the workman who mixes the pulp and puts it upon the mold.—4. One who dips snuff. See *to dip snuff*, under *dip*, *v. t.* [*Southern U. S.*]

The fair *dipper* holds in her lap a bottle containing the most pungent Scotch snuff, and in her mouth a short stick of soft wood, the end of which is chewed into a sort of brush. This is ever and anon taken out, thrust into the bottle, and returned to the mouth loaded, as a bee's leg is with pollen, with the yellow powder.

W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 76.

5. A bird of the genus *Cinclus* or family *Cinclidæ*: so called because it dips, ducks, or dives under water. The common European dipper, also called *water-ousel* and by many other names, is *C. aquaticus*, a small dark-colored bird with a white breast, of aquatic habits, inhabiting streams, and walking or flying under water with ease. The American dipper is a similar but distinct species, *C. mexicanus*, entirely dark-colored when adult. There are in all about 12 species of dippers, mostly inhabiting clear mountain-streams of various parts of the world. They belong to the turdiform group of oscine *Passeres*, in the vicinity of the thrushes, and are notable as the only thoroughly aquatic passerine birds. See cut in next column, and also cut under *Cinclidæ*.

Hence—6. Any swimming bird which dives with great ease and rapidly, as a grebe, dabchick, or *didapper*; especially, in the United



European Dipper (*Cinclus aquaticus*).

States, the buffle, *Bucephala albeola*, which is also called *spirit-duck* for the same reason. See cut under *buffle*.—7. A vessel of wood, iron, or tin, with a handle usually long and straight, used to dip water or other liquid.—8. [*cap.*] The popular name in the United States of the seven principal stars in *Ursa Major*, or the Great Bear: so called from their being arranged in the form of the vessel called a dipper. The corresponding stars in *Ursa Minor* are called the Little Dipper. See cuts under *Ursa*.—9. In *photog.*, a holder or lifter for plunging plates into a sensitizing or fixing bath; especially, such a holder used in the wet-plate process for plunging the collodionized plate into the sensitizing bath of nitrate of silver.—10. A simple form of scoop-dredge. See *dredging-machine*.

dipper-clam (dip'er-klam), *n.* A bivalve of the family *Macridæ*, *Macra solidissima*, inhabiting the eastern coast of the United States. It attains a large size, is of a subtriangular form, and its valves are sometimes used as dippers or suggest such use, whence the name.

dipperful (dip'er-fül), *n.* [*<* *dipper* + *-ful*, 2.] As much as a dipper will contain.

All hands continually dip up at random gauze *dipperfuls* of water. *The Century*, XXVI, 732.

dipping (dip'ing), *n.* [*Verbal n. of dip*, *v.*] 1. The act of plunging or immersing.

That which is dyed with many *dippings* is in grain, and can very hardly be washed out.

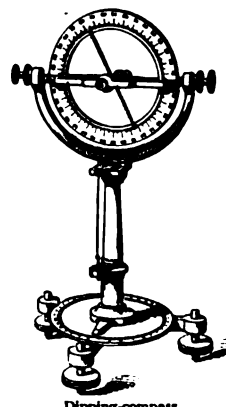
Jer. Taylor, Repentance, v. § 4.

Specifically—2. Baptism by immersion.—3. The process of brightening ornamental brass-work, usually by first "pickling" it in dilute nitric acid, next scouring it with sand and water, and afterward plunging it for an instant only in a bath consisting of pure nitric acid.—4. A composition of boiled oil and grease, used in Scotland by curriers for softening leather and making it more fit for resisting dampness: in England called *dubbing*.—5. The washing of sheep to cleanse the fleece before shearing.—6. In *ceram.*, the process of coating a coarse clay body with enamel or slip of a fine quality by plunging the vessel into the liquid material for the coating, or of covering stoneware with a glaze. Each piece is generally dipped by hand, and a skilful workman is able to give a uniform coating of the covering material to the whole piece at a single plunge. As soon as dipped, the piece is taken to the drying-house or hothouse.

7. A mode of taking snuff by rubbing it on the teeth and gums. See *to dip snuff*, under *dip*, *v. t.* [*Southern U. S.*]

dipping-compass (dip'ing-kum'pas), *n.* An instrument consisting essentially of a dipping-needle (which see), a vertical graduated circle whose center coincides with the axis of the needle, and a graduated horizontal circle, the whole being supported upon a tripod stand; an inclinometer. It is used to measure the angle of dip or inclination of the magnetic needle.

dipping-frame (dip'ing-frām), *n.* 1. A frame which holds the wicks to be dipped in the hot tallow-bath for making candles.—2.



Dipping-compass.

A frame on which a fabric is stretched while being dipped in a dye-bath.

dipping-house (dip'ing-hous), *n.* In *ceram.*, the building in which the biscuit is dipped into the glaze or enamel. See *dipping*, 6.

dipping-liquor (dip'ing-lik'or), *n.* Dilute sulphuric or nitric acid, used by founders and others to clean the surface of metal. See *pickle*.

dipping-needle (dip'ing-nē'dl), *n.* An instrument for showing the direction of the earth's magnetism. Its axis is at right angles to its length, and passes as exactly as possible through the center of gravity, about which it moves in a vertical plane. When a needle thus mounted is placed anywhere not in the magnetic equator, it dips or points downward; and if the vertical plane in which it moves coincides with the magnetic meridian, the position which it assumes shows at once the direction of the magnetic force. See cut under *dipping-compass*.

dipping-pan (dip'ing-pan), *n.* A cast-iron tray or flask in which stereo-casts are made.

dipping-tube (dip'ing-tüb), *n.* Same as *fishing-tube*.

dipping-vat (dip'ing-vat), *n.* The tank containing the slip or glazing-film in which pottery is dipped to give it a fine surface.

dipping-wheel (dip'ing-hwēl), *n.* A contrivance for catching fish, consisting of a wheel placed in a narrow race or fishway in a stream, and acting as a current-wheel. The blades of the wheel are formed of nets, in which fish ascending the stream are caught, and from which they are thrown out upon the bank by the revolution of the wheel.

dip-pipe (dip'pip), *n.* A valve in a gas-main arranged so as to dip into water or tar, and thus form a seal; a seal-pipe.

dip-regulator (dip'reg'ū-lā-tor), *n.* In *gas-works*, a device for regulating the seal of the dip-pipes in the hydraulic main, and for drawing off the heavy tar from the bottom of the main without disturbing the seal. *E. H. Knight*.

diprionid (di-prī-ō-nid'i-an), *a.* [*<* Gr. *δί-*, two-, + *πρίων*, a saw (also a sawyer, prop. ppr. of *πρίω*, saw), + *-id-ian*.] An epithet applied to certain fossil hydrozoans the polypary of which has a row of cellules on each side: opposed to *monoprionid*. Such hydrozoans are chiefly confined to the Lower Silurian and Cambrian formations.

diprismatic (di-priz-mat'ik), *a.* [*<* *di-* + *prismatic*.] 1. Doubly prismatic.—2. In *crystal.*, having cleavages parallel to the sides of a four-sided vertical prism, and at the same time to a horizontal prism.

dip-rod (dip'rod), *n.* A rod on which candle-wicks are hung to be dipped into melted tallow.

dip-roller (dip'rō'lēr), *n.* In a printing-press, a roller which dips ink out of the fountain.

diprosopus (di-pro-sō'pus), *n.* [*NL.*, *<* Gr. *διπρόσωπος*, two-faced, *<* *δί-*, two-, + *πρόσωπον*, face.] In *teratol.*, duplication of the face, in any of its grades, from simple duplication of the mouth-cavity to complete development of two entirely separate faces.

Diprotodon (di-prō'tō-don), *n.* [*NL.*, *<* Gr. *δί-*, two-, + *πρῶτος*, first, + *ὄδων*, Ionic form of *ὀδούς* (*odon-*) = *E. tooth*.] 1. A genus of extinct marsupial quadrupeds, surpassing the rhinoceros in size. They had 3 incisors on each side of the upper and 1 on each side of the lower jaw; no canines; 1 premolar and 4 molars on each side of each jaw; the median upper incisors large and scaliform; the molars transversely ridged, as in the kangaroo, but without the longitudinal connecting ridge; and the hind limbs less proportionately enlarged. The dentition of this genus gives name to the diprotodont pattern of primitive herbivorous marsupials. *D. australis* is a species found in the Post-tertiary of Australia.

2. [*l. c.*] An animal of this genus.

Diprotodon, an animal holding the same place amongst the Australian mammals that the pachyderms do amongst the fauna of other continents. *Science*, VI, 321.

diprotodont (di-prō'tō-dont), *a.* and *n.* [*<* *Diprotodon* (*l.*).] 1. *a.* Having two lower front teeth; noting the herbivorous type of dentition in marsupial mammals, in which the median incisors are prominent, and the lateral incisors and canines small or wanting; specifically, having the characters of the genus *Diprotodon*: opposed to *polyprotodont*.

II. *n.* An animal of the genus *Diprotodon*; a marsupial with diprotodont dentition.

Diprotodontia (di-prō-tō-don'shi-ā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *<* *Diprotodon* (*l.*) + *-ia*.] A group of marsupials characterized by the diprotodont dentition.

Dipsacaceae (dip-sa-kā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, sometimes *improp.* *Dipsacæ*, *<* *Dipsacus* + *-aceæ*.] A natural order of gamopetalous dicotyledonous plants, with opposite leaves and the small flow-

ers in heads: nearly allied to the *Compositae*, but having the anthers quite distinct. It includes 5 genera and about 120 species, all confined to the old world, and natives chiefly of the Mediterranean region. The larger genera are *Scabiosa* and *Dipsacus*.

dipsacaceous (dip-sa-kā'shius), *a.* Belonging to or having the characters of the order *Dipsacaceae*.

dipsaceous (dip-sā'shius), *a.* Same as *dipsacaceous*.

Dipsacus (dip'sa-kus), *n.* [NL. (L. *dipsacos*—Pliny), < Gr. *διψακος*, the teal, so named with reference to the leaf-

axils, which in some species hold water (cf. *διψακος*, a certain disease attended with violent thirst), < *διψα*, thirst, > *διψαν*, *διψην*, thirst.] 1. A small genus of prickly biennial plants, of about a dozen species, the type of the natural order *Dipsacaceae*. The principal species is *D. fullonum*, the fullers' teal, the prickly flower-heads of which are used to raise a nap on woolen cloth. See *teazel*.

2†. In *conch.*, an old genus of gastropods: same as *Eburna*.

Dipsadidae (dip-sad'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dipsas* (-sad-), 2, + *-idae*.] A family of snakes, typified by the genus *Dipsas*: same as the subfamily *Dipsadinae*.

Dipsadinae (dip-sa-dī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dipsas* (-sad-), 2, + *-inae*.] A subfamily of innocuous colubiform or aglyphodont serpents, found in tropical regions. Their habits are nocturnal, and



Fullers' Teazel (*Dipsacus fullonum*).
a, scale of the receptacle; b, corolla.



Dipsas irregularis.

they ascend trees for prey. They have usually posterior grooved teeth, and a slender, attenuated, and strongly compressed form, with a distinct short tail, broad at the end. The leading genera are *Dipsas* and *Leptodira*.

dipsadine (dip'sa-din), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Dipsadinae*.

dipsas (dip'sas), *n.* [L., < Gr. *διψας*, a venomous serpent whose bite caused intense thirst, prop. adj., used as fem. of *διψος*, thirsty, causing thirst, < *διψα*, thirst.] 1. A serpent whose bite was said to produce a mortal thirst.

Cerastes horn'd, hydrus, and elops drear,
And dipsas. Milton, P. L., x, 526.

It thirsted

As one bit by a dipsas. Shelley, Prometheus Unbound, III. 4.

2. [cap.] [NL.] The typical genus of serpents of the family *Dipsadidae*. *D. dendrophila* is East Indian, *D. fasciata* West African. Laurenti, 1768.—3. [cap.] [NL.] A genus of fresh-water bivalves, of the family *Unionidae*, or river-mussels. W. E. Leach, 1814.—4. [cap.] [NL.] A genus of butterflies, of the family *Lycenidae*. Doubleday, 1847.

dip-sector (dip'sek'tor), *n.* An instrument constructed on the principle of the sextant, used to ascertain the dip of the horizon.

dipsetic (dip-set'ik), *a.* [Gr. *διψητικός*, provoking thirst, thirsty, < *διψαν*, thirst, v., < *διψα*, thirst, n.] Producing or tending to produce thirst. E. D.

dipsey (dip'si), *n.* [In comp. *dipsey-line*, and, as first found, *dipsin-lead* (q. v.), being prob. orig. a naut. corruption, easily occurring in comp., of *deep-sea* (-line, -lead) (cf. E. dial.

dipness for *deepness*). It cannot be formed from *dip*.] A plummet or sinker, usually conical, used in fishing. [Local, U. S. (Pennsylvania).] Bartlett.

dipsey-line (dip'si-lin), *n.* A fishing-line with a dipsey attached; particularly, such a line having several branches, each with a hook. [Local, U. S. (Pennsylvania).]

dipsin-lead, *n.* [Appar. a corruption of 'dipsey-lead, orig. *deep-sea lead*: see *dipsey*.] A plummet.

Sound with your *dipsin lead*, and note diligently what depth you finde. Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 436.

dipsomania (dip-sō-mā'ni-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *διψα*, thirst, + *μανία*, madness: see *mania*.] In *pathol.*, an irresistible and insatiable craving for intoxicants.

dipsomaniac (dip-sō-mā'ni-ak), *n.* and *a.* [< *dipsomania* + *-ac*: see *maniac*.] 1. *n.* One who suffers from an irresistible and insatiable craving for intoxicants.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to dipsomania.

dipsomaniacal (dip'sō-mā-nī'ā-kal), *a.* Same as *dipsomaniac*.

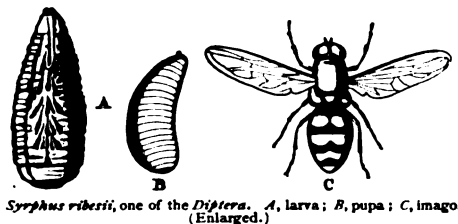
dipsopathy (dip-sop'a-thi), *n.* [Intended to mean 'thirst-cure,' < Gr. *διψα*, thirst, + *πάθος*, suffering (taken, as in other words in *-pathy*, in assumed sense of 'cure').] In *med.*, a mode of treatment which consists in limiting to a very small quantity the amount of water ingested.

dipsosis (dip-sō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *διψα*, thirst, + *-osis*.] In *pathol.*, morbid thirst; excessive or perverted desire for drinking.

dip-splint (dip'splint), *n.* Same as *chemical match* (which see, under *match*!).

dipter (dip'tēr), *n.* A dipterous insect.

Diptera (dip'tē-rā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *dipterus*, two-winged: see *dipterous*.] 1. An order of metabolous hexapod insects. They are two-winged insects, or flies, with two membranous wings with radiating nervures, not folded at rest, a posterior pair being only represented by halteres or polsers; no mandibles as such, but a suctorial proboscis instead, formed of modified mandibles, maxillae, and the central labium, here called glossarium; usually two maxillary but no labial palpi; antennae generally short; two large compound eyes, often of thousands of facets, and three ocelli or simple eyes; and the prothorax and metathorax reduced, the mesothorax being correspondingly developed. Metamorphosis is complete; the larvae are apodal, or with only rudimentary feet; the pupae are usually coarctate (see cut under *coarctate*), sometimes obteated. The common house-fly, blue-bottle, etc., are characteristic examples. The power which many of these insects have of walking on smooth surfaces with back downward is due to the construction of the feet, which act as suckers. They have, besides the ordinary two claws, several little cushions called pulvilli, beset with fine hairs expanded at their tips into a kind of disk; the adhesion is aided in some cases by a viscid secretion of these hairs. The order is a very large one: there are said to be 9,000 European species alone, supposed to be not a twentieth part of the whole number. About 4,000 are described as North American. A few are useful scavengers, but many are injurious insects, and some are great pests. Gnats, mosquitos, gad-flies, blow-flies, bot-flies, tsetzes, etc., belong to this order. It is variously subdivided, one division being into four suborders: the *Pupipara*, which are parasitic, and developed in the body of the parent, as the bee-lice; the *Brachycera*, or ordinary flies; the *Nemocera*, or crane-flies, gnats, midges, mosquitos, etc.; and the wingless *Aphaniptera*, or fleas, which are oftener ranked as a



Syrphus ribesii, one of the *Diptera*. A, larva; B, pupa; C, imago. (Enlarged.)

distinct order. Another division is into the suborders *Orthorhapha* and *Cyclorhapha*, according to the character of the metamorphosis: the former with two sections, *Nematocera* and *Brachycera*; the latter with also two sections, *Achiza* and *Schizophora*.

2. [l. c.] Plural of *dipteron*.

Dipteraceae (dip-tē-rā'sē-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Dipterocarpeae*.

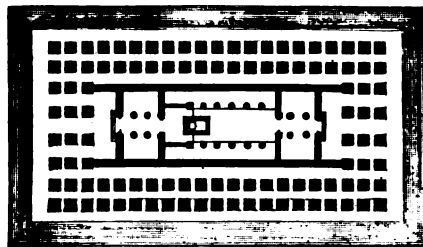
dipterad (dip'tē-rad), *n.* In *bot.*, a member of the order *Dipteraceae* or *Dipterocarpeae*.

dipteral (dip'tē-ral), *a.* [< Gr. *διπτερος*, two-winged; of a temple, with double peristyle: see *dipterous*, *dipteros*.] 1. In *entom.*, having two wings only; dipterous.—2. In *arch.*, consisting of or furnished with a double range of columns:

said of a portico. A dipteral temple, or dipteros, was characterized by a double row of columns entirely surrounding the cella. See cut in next column.

dipteran (dip'tē-ran), *a.* and *n.* [< *Diptera* + *-an*.] 1. *a.* Same as *dipterous*.

II. *n.* A dipterous insect; a member of the order *Diptera*. Also *dipterion*.



Plan of a Dipteral Temple.—Temple of Diana at Ephesus, according to Wood.

Dipteridae (dip'tēr'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dipterus* + *-idae*.] A family of Paleozoic dipnoous fishes, typified by the genus *Dipterus*. They had an elongated form, a heterocercal tail, and two short dorsals on the posterior half of the body, opposite the ventrals and anal respectively. They were inhabitants of the Devonian and Carboniferous seas. Also called *Dipterini*, *Ctenodipterini*, and *Ctenodipteridae*.

Dipterini (dip'tē-rī'nī), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dipterus* + *-ini*.] A group of fishes: same as *Dipteridae*. L. Agassiz, 1843.

dipterist (dip'tē-ris), *n.* [< *Diptera* + *-ist*.] One versed in the study of the *Diptera*; a collector of *Diptera*. Also *dipterologist*.

Dipterix, *n.* [NL.] See *Dipteryx*.

Dipterocarpeae (dip'tē-rō-kār'pē-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dipterocarpus* + *-eae*.] An order of polypetalous exogenous trees of the tropics of the old world, including 10 genera and over 100 species. They are characterized by two wings upon the summit of the fruit (formed by an enlargement of two calyx-lobes), and by their resinous balsamic products. The order includes the gurgun-balsam trees (species of *Dipterocarpus*), the Sumatra camphor-tree (*Dryobalanops aromatica*), the white dammar-tree (*Vateria Indica*), and the sal- or saul-tree (*Shorea robusta*), which next to teak is the most valuable timber-tree of India. Also *Dipteraceae*.

Dipterocarpus (dip'tē-rō-kār'pus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *διπτερος*, two-winged, + *καρπός*, fruit.] A genus of East Indian trees, chiefly insular, type of the natural order *Dipterocarpeae*. There are 25 species, mostly very large trees, abounding in resin which is used as a varnish, for torches, in medicine as a substitute for balsam of copaiba, etc. Wood-oil, or gurgun-balsam, is the product chiefly of *D. alatus* and *D. turbinatus*.

dipterocecidium (dip'tē-rō-sē-sid'i-um), *n.*; *pl.* *dipterocecidia* (-sē). [NL., < Gr. *διπτερος*, two-winged, + *κηκίς* (κηκίδ-), a gall-nut, also ink made therefrom (> dim. *κηκιδιον*, ink), prop. juice or sap, < *κηκίειν*, gush or bubble forth.] A gall or abnormal growth caused in a vegetable structure by the attack of a dipterous insect.

Dipteroidei (dip'tē-roī'dē-i), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dipterus* for *Diplopterus*, q. v., + *-oidei*.] An alternative name in Bleeker's ichthyological system for his family *Diplopteroidei*.

dipterological (dip'tē-rō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [< *dipterology* + *-ical*.] Of or pertaining to dipterology.

dipterologist (dip'tē-rol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *dipterology* + *-ist*.] Same as *dipterist*.

dipterology (dip'tē-rol'ō-jī), *n.* [< *Diptera* + *-ology*.] The science of the *Diptera*; that department of entomology which relates to the dipterous insects, or two-winged flies.

dipteron (dip'tē-ron), *n.*; *pl.* *diptera* (-rā). [< Gr. *διπτερον*, neut. of *διπτερος*, two-winged: see *dipteros*, *dipteros*.] 1. Same as *dipteros*.—2. Same as *dipteran*.

dipteros (dip'tē-ros), *n.* [Gr. *διπτερος*, se. *vaix*, a temple with double peristyle, prop. adj., two-winged: see *dipterous*.] A dipteral building or temple; a portico with two ranges of columns. See *dipteral*, 2.

dipterous (dip'tē-rus), *a.* [< NL. *dipterus*, < Gr. *διπτερος*, two-winged, < *δι-*, two-, + *πτερόν*, wing.] 1. In *entom.*, having two wings; specifically, pertaining to or having the characters of the order *Diptera* (which see).—2. In *bot.*, having two wing-like membranous appendages; bialate: applied to stems, fruits, seeds, etc.

Dipterus (dip'tē-rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *διπτερος*, two-winged: see *dipterous*.] The typical genus of Paleozoic fishes of the family *Dipteridae*.



Fruit of *Dipterocarpus*.

Dipterygli (dip-tē-rī'i-l), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *di-*, two-, + *ptērūn*, a wing, dim. of *ptērūx*, a wing.] In Bloch and Schneider's classification, an artificial group or class of fishes, distinguished simply by having two fins, or supposed to be so distinguished. It was based on error of observation, and included a tetraodontid (*Ovum*) and the genera *Petromyzon* and *Leptocephalus*. [Never used except by Bloch and Schneider.]

Dipteryx (dip'tē-riks), *n.* [NL., also *improp.* *Dipterix*, lit. 'two-winged' (in allusion to its two enlarged calyx-lobes), < Gr. *di-*, two-, + *ptērūx*, a wing, < *ptērōn*, a wing.] A genus of *Leguminosae*, found in the forests of Brazil, Guiana, etc., including 8 species. The fruit is of a character unusual in the order, being a one-seeded drupe. *D. odorata* of Cayenne furnishes the Tonquin or Tonka or Angostura bean, used for scenting snuff, for sachets, etc. The wood is very hard, strong, and durable, and is sometimes known as *camara-wood*. *D. Eborensis*, the eboe-tree of the Mosquito coast, Nicaragua, is a large tree, of which the wood is excessively heavy, and the inodorous fruit yields a large amount of oil.

diptote (dip'tōt), *n.* [LL. *diptota*, pl., < Gr. *diptōtos*, with a double case-ending, < *di-*, two-, + *ptōtōs*, falling (πτῶσις, case), < *πτέω*, fall.] In *gram.*, a noun which has only two cases, as the Latin *suppeties*, *suppetitis*, assistance.

diptych (dip'tik), *n.* [LL. *diptycha*, pl., < Gr. *diptuxa*, pl., a pair of writing-tablets (earlier *διπτύχον δελτιον*, lit. a double-folded tablet), neut. of *διπτύχος*, double-folded, < *di-*, two-, + *πτύχῃ*, fold, < *πτύσσειν*, fold. The second element exists also in *policy*, q. v.] 1. A hinged two-leaved tablet of wood, ivory, or metal, with waxed inner surfaces, used by the Greeks and Romans for writing with the style. In Rome, during the empire, consuls and other officials were in the habit of sending as presents to their friends artistic diptychs inscribed with their names, date of entering upon office, etc.

2. In the *early church*: (a) The tablets on which were written the names of those who were to be especially commemorated at the celebration of the eucharist. (b) The list of names so recorded. (c) The intercessions in the course of which these names were introduced. The recitation of the name of any prelate or civil ruler in the diptychs was a recognition of his orthodoxy; its omission, the reverse. The mention of a person after death recognized him as having died in the communion of the church, and the introduction of his name into the list of saints or martyrs constituted canonization. In liturgies the diptychs are distinguished as the *diptychs of the living* and the *diptychs of the dead*, the latter including also the commemoration of the saints. In most liturgies the diptychs are included in the *great intercession* (see *intercession*). In the Western Church the use of the diptychs died out between the ninth and the twelfth century; in the Eastern Church it still continues. [In the ecclesiastical sense it is always plural with the definite article — the *diptychs*.]

What used anciently to be called the *diptychs*, but in latter times the bead-roll. *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, II. 346.

3. In *art*, a pair of pictures or carvings on two panels hinged together. They are common in Byzantine and medieval art, and in the later examples are generally of a religious character. See *triptych*. [In this sense usually singular.]

Little worm-eaten diptychs, showing angular saints on gilded panels. *H. James, Jr.*, *Pass. Pilgrim*, p. 286.

Dipus (di'pus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *διπούς* (= *L. bipes*), two-footed, < *di-*, two-, + *πούς* (pod-) = *E. foot*.] The typical genus of jerboas of the family *Dipodidae* and subfamily *Dipodinae*: so called from the mode of progression, which is by means of great leaps with the hind legs, aided by the long tail, as in the kangaroo. *Dipus sagitta* is an example. See *Dipodidae*, *jerboa*.

dipygus (di-pi'gus), *n.*; pl. *dipygi* (-ji). [NL., < Gr. *di-*, two-, + *πυγῇ*, rump, buttocks.] In *teratology*, a monster in which the pelvis and the lumbar portion of the spinal column are duplicated.

dipylon (dip'i-lon), *n.*; pl. *dipyla* (-lä). [L., < Gr. *δίπυλον*, neut. of *δίπυλος*, with two gates, < *di-*, two-, + *πύλη*, gate.] In *anc. Gr. fort.*, a gate consisting of two separate gates placed side by side. It is to be distinguished from the form of double gate, composed of an outer and an inner gate with a walled court between them — a usual disposition of Greek fortress gates. The most conspicuous example of the dipylon is the Sacred Gate of Athens (called the *Dipylon* by way of eminence), on the northwest of the city, which afforded access to the outer Ceramicus and to the Academy, and through which passed the Sacred Way to Eleusis and the main road to the Piræus.

dipyre (di-pir'), *n.* [LL. *dipyrros*, < Gr. *διπύρ*, twice put in the fire, < *di-*, twice, + *πύρ* = *E. fire*.] A mineral occurring in square prisms, either single or adhering to one another in fascicular groups. Before the blowpipe it melts with ebullition or intumescence, and its powder on hot coals phosphoresces with a feeble light. Its name indicates the double effect of fire upon it in producing first phosphorescence and then fusion. It consists chiefly of silicate of alumina, with small proportions of the silicates of soda and lime, and belongs to the scapolite family.

dipyrenous (di-pi-rē'nus), *a.* [Gr. *di-*, two-, + *πύρη*, the stone of a stone-fruit (see *pyrene*), + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, containing two stones or pyrenes.

diradiation (di-rā-di-ā'shon), *n.* [L. *di-* for *dis*, asunder, + *radiatio* (n.), radiation.] The emission and diffusion of rays of light or heat from a luminous body; radiation.

Dirca (dēr'kä), *n.* [NL.; cf. *L. Dirce*, Gr. *Δίρκη*, a fountain near Thebes in Boeotia.] A genus of apetalous shrubs, of the natural order *Thymelaeaceae*, and the sole representative of the order in North America. There are two species, *D. palustris* of the Atlantic States and *D. occidentalis* of California. They are known as *leatherwood*, from the very tough inner bark. The flowers precede the leaves, and are followed by a small reddish drupaceous fruit. All parts of the plant are acrid. The bark of *D. palustris* produces violent vomiting when taken into the stomach, and erythema and ultimate vesication when applied to the skin.

Dircaea (dēr-sē'ä), *n.* [NL., < *L. Dircaea*, fem. of *Dircaeus*, pertaining to *Dirce*: see *Dirca*.] A genus of beetles, of the family *Melandryidae*. The species inhabit northern Europe and North America. Seven have been described, five of which are American. *D. concolor* occurs in the middle States. The genus was founded by Fabricius in 1798.

Dircaida (dēr-sē-i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dircaea* + *-ida*.] A family of *Coleoptera*, named from the genus *Dircaea*. Kirby, 1837. [Not in use.]

dirdum (dir'dum), *n.* [Sc., also *dirdam*, *durdum*; cf. Gael. *diardan*, anger, surliness, snarling.] 1. Tumult; uproar.

There is such a dirdum forsooth for the loss of your gear and means. *W. Guthrie*, *Sermons*, p. 17.

2. A blow; hence, a stroke of misfortune; an ill turn.—3. A scolding; a scoring.

My word! but she's no blate to show her nose here. I gied her such a dirdum the last time I got her sitting in our laundry as might hae served her for a twelvemonth. *Petticoat Tales*, I. 280.

dire (dir), *a.* [L. *dirus*, fearful, awful, dreadful, akin to Gr. *δεινός*, fearful, terrible, *δειδός*, fearful, frightened, *δειδω*, fear, v., *δέος*, fear.] Causing or attended by great fear or terrible suffering; dreadful; awful: as, *dire disaster*; the *dire* results of intemperance.

Medusa was so dire a monster as to turn into stone all those who but looked upon her. *Bacon*, *Fable of Perscus*.

Dire was the noise
Of conflict. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 211.

What dire distress
Could make me cast all hope of life aside?
William Morris, *Earthly Paradise*, II. 163.

= *Syn.* Fearful, woeful, disastrous, calamitous, destructive, terrific, awful, portentous.

direct (di-rekt'), *a.* [ME. *directe* = F. Pr. *direct* = Sp. Pg. *directo*, Pg. also *directo* = It. *diretto* = D. G. *direct* = Dan. *direkte* = Sw. *direkt*, < L. *directus*, straight, level, upright, steep, pp. of *dirigere* (also *derigere*, with prefix *de-*), set in a straight line, straighten, direct, guide, steer, arrange, < *di-* for *dis-*, apart (or *de-*, down), + *regere*, keep straight, direct, rule: see *regent*, *right*. From L. *directus* come also ult. *dress*, *address*, *droit*, *adroit*, *maladroit*.] 1. Straight; undeviating; not oblique, crooked, circuitous, refracted, or collateral: as, to pass in a *direct* line from one body or place to another; a *direct* course or aim; a *direct* ray of light; *direct* descent (that is, descent in an unbroken line through male ancestors).

It was no time by *direct* means to seek her. *Sir P. Sidney*.

There were six Dukes of Normandy in France, in a *direct* line succeeding from Father to Son. *Baker*, *Chronicles*, p. 20.

2. In *astron.*, appearing to move forward in the zodiac according to the natural order and succession of the signs, or from west to east: opposed to *retrograde*: as, the motion of a planet is *direct*.—3. Having a character, relation, or action analogous to that of straightness of direction or motion: as, a *direct* interest (that is, part ownership) in a property or business.

It is scarcely too much to say, that Lord Byron never wrote without some reference, *direct* or indirect, to himself. *Macaulay*, *Moore's Byron*.

In a great modern state it is comparatively few who have any *direct* personal knowledge of foreign affairs or any *direct* personal interest in them. *E. A. Freeman*, *Amer. Lects.*, p. 245.

Differences on subjects of the first importance are always painful, but the *direct* shock of contrary enthusiasms has something appalling about it. *J. R. Seely*, *Nat. Religion*, p. 3.

4. In the natural, unreflecting way; proceeding by a simple method to attain an object; without modifying one's procedure owing to recon-

siderations; explicit; free from the influence of extraneous circumstances. Thus, a *direct* accusation is one made with the avowed intent of bringing the alleged offender to justice: opposed to a speech or writing which has the same effect without the avowal of the purpose, or perhaps not even of the meaning.

5. Plain; express; not ambiguous; straightforward; positive: as, he made a *direct* acknowledgment.

Add not a doubtful comment to a text
That in itself is *direct* and easy.
Beau. and Fl., Thierry and Theodoret, III. 1.

Being busy above, a great cry I hear, and go down; and what should it be but Jane in a fit of *direct* raving, which lasted half an hour. *Peggy*, *Diary*, Aug. 19, 1668.

6. Straightforward; characterized by the absence of equivocation or ambiguity; open; ingenuous; sincere.

There be that are in nature faithful and sincere, and plain and *direct*; not crafty and involved. *Bacon*.

I want a simple answer, and *direct*,
But you evade; yes! 'tis as I suspect.
Crabbe, *The Borough*.

7. In *logic*, proceeding from antecedent to consequent, from cause to effect, etc.—*Direct action*. See *action*, and *direct-action*, a.—*Direct battery*, congruity, contempt, conversion, demonstration, dial, evidence, examination, fire, etc. See the nouns.—*Direct illumination*, rays, etc., illumination, rays, etc., without reflection or refraction.—*Direct induced current*. See *induction*.—*Direct interval*. See *interval*.—*Direct motion*, in *music*, the motion of two voices in the same direction, up or down. It is also called *similar motion*, and includes parallel motion. See *motion*.—*Direct operation*, in *math.*, an operation performed by the direct application of a rule, and not by trial or approximation: opposed to *inverse operation*.—*Direct predication*, in *logic*, one the subject of which denotes an object while the predicate signifies a character: opposed to *indirect predication*, in which the subject conveys the quality while the predicate indicates the object.—*Direct product*, the scalar quantity obtained by multiplying the magnitudes of two vectors together with the cosine of the angular difference of their directions.—*Direct proof*, proof which proceeds from a rule and the statement of a case as coming under that rule to the application of the rule to that case: as, few men wounded in the liver recover; this man is wounded in the liver; this man will probably not recover.—*Direct ratio*, or *direct proportion*. See *ratio*.—*Direct rhythm*. See *rhythm*.—*Direct sphere*, a sphere whose pole coincides with the zenith or lies on the horizon.—*Direct tax*. See *tax*.—*Direct turn*, in *music*, a melodic embellishment. See *turn*.—*Direct vision*, vision by unrefracted and unreflected rays.—*Direct-vision spectroscopy*. See *spectroscopy*.—*Direct way around* an inclosure or a circuit, in *math.*, that way around in which the inside of the inclosure is kept at the left-hand side.

direct (di-rekt'), *v.* [ME. *directen*, < L. *directus*, pp. of *dirigere* (> It. *dirigere* = Sp. Pg. Pr. *dirigir* = F. *diriger* = D. *dirigieren* = G. *dirigieren* = Dan. *dirigere* = Sw. *dirigera*), straighten, direct: see *direct*, *a.*, and cf. *dress*, *v.* Cf. also *dirge*, *dirigible*.] I. *trans.* 1. To point or aim in a straight line toward a place or an object; cause to move, act, or work toward a certain object or end; determine in respect to direction: as, to *direct* an arrow or a piece of ordnance; to *direct* the eye; to *direct* a course or flight.

The master of the ship is judged by the *directing* his course aright. *Bacon*, *Advancement of Learning*, II. 189.

But though the rank which you hold in the royal family might *direct* the eyes of a poet to you, yet your beauty and goodness detain and fix them.

Dryden, *Deed of Indian Emperor*.

I have sometimes reflected for what reason the Turks should appoint such Marks to *direct* their faces toward in Prayer. *Maunderell*, *Aleppo to Jerusalem*, p. 14.

2. To point out or make known a course to; impart information or advice to for guidance: as, to *direct* a person to his destination; he *directed* his friend's attention to an improved method.

Direct me, if it be your will,
Where great Audilius lies. *Shak.*, *Cor.*, IV. 4.

3. To control the course of; regulate; guide or lead; govern; cause to proceed in a particular manner: as, to *direct* the steps of a child, or the affairs of a nation.

Let discretion
Direct your anger. *Fletcher*, *Double Marriage*, v. 3.

They taught how to *direct* the voice unto harmony. *Sandys*, *Travailes*, p. 175.

And, pleased the Almighty's orders to perform,
Rides in the whirlwind, and *directs* the storm.
Addison, *The Campaign*, I. 292.

4. To order; instruct; point out to, as a course of proceeding, with authority; prescribe to.

I'll first *direct* my men what they shall do.
Shak., *M. W. of W.*, IV. 2.
The Prophet *directed* his followers to order their children to say their prayers when seven years of age. *E. W. Lane*, *Modern Egyptians*, I. 67.

5. In *music*, to conduct; lead (a company of vocal or instrumental performers) as conductor or director.—6. To superscribe; write the name and address of the recipient on; address: as, to *direct* a letter or a package.

Sir Plyant. Carry it to my Lady. . .
Boy. 'Tis directed to your Worship.

Congreve, Double-Dealer, III. 7.

7. To aim or point at, as discourse; address.

Words sweetly plac'd, and modestly directed.
Shak., I Hen. VI., v. 3.

O moral Gower, this boke I direct
To the. *Chaucer, Troilus, I.*

8. In *astrol.*, to calculate the arc of the equator between the significator and the promotor.—*Directed right line*, a line which is regarded as differentiated in respect to the distinction between the two directions in which it might be passed over by a moving point.—*Syn. 3. Guide, Steady (see guide); Conduct, etc. (see manage and govern);* to dispose, rule, command (see *enjoin*), control.

II. *intrans.* 1. To act as a guide; point out a course; exercise power or authority in guiding.

Wisdom is profitable to direct. *Ecc. x. 10.*

He controls and directs absolutely.
N. A. Rev., CXLII. 592.

2. In *music*, to act as director or conductor.
direct (di-*rek't'*), *n.* [*< direct, v.*] In *musical notation*, the sign \propto placed at the end of a staff or of a page to indicate to the performer the position of the first note of the next staff or page.

direct (di-*rek't'*), *adv.* [*< ME. directe; < direct, a.*] In a direct manner; directly; straight: as, he went direct to the point.

And faire Venus, the beaute of the night,
Upraise, and set vnto the west full right
Her golden face in opposition
Of God Phebus direct descending down.
Henryson, Testament of Cressida, I. 14.

direct-action (di-*rek't'ak'shon*), *a.* In *mech.*, characterized by direct action: a term applied to engines which have the piston-rod or cross-head connected directly to, or by a connecting-rod with, the crank, dispensing with working-beams and side levers: as, a *direct-action* steam-engine. A rectilinear motion of the piston is insured by a cross-head at the end of the piston-rod, which slides in parallel guides, or, in the case of the oscillating engine, the cylinder vibrates in accordance with the movement of the crank. Special types of direct-action engines are the annular double-cylinder, double-piston, inclined-cylinder, inverted-cylinder, oscillating, sliding-cover, steerable, and trunk-engines. Also applied to steam-pumps which have the steam-piston connected by the piston-rod directly to the pump-piston or plunger, and which have valve-gear that prevents stopping on what is called the *dead-center*. Such pumps work without cranks or fly-wheels.

direct-draft (di-*rek't'draft*), *a.* Having a single direct flue: applied to steam-boilers.

director (di-*rek'tér*), *n.* See *director*.

directing (di-*rek'ting*), *p. a.* [*Ppr. of direct, v.*] Giving or affording direction; guiding.—**Directing circle**. See *gabion*.—**Directing plane**, in *perspective*, a plane passing through the point of sight parallel to the plane of the picture.—**Directing point**, in *perspective*, the point where any original line meets the directing plane.

direction (di-*rek'shon*), *n.* [= *F. direction* = *Sp. direccion* = *Pg. direcção* = *It. direzione* = *D. directie* = *G. direction* = *Dan. Sw. direction*, < *L. directio(n)*], a making straight, a straight line, a directing (toward anything), < *dirigere*, pp. *directus*, direct: see *direct*. 1. Relative position considered without regard to linear distance. The direction of a point, A, from another point, B, is or is not the same as the direction of a point, C, from another point, D, according as a straight line drawn from B through A and continued to infinity would or would not cut the celestial sphere at the same point as a straight line drawn from D through C and also continued to infinity. Every motion of a point has a determinate direction; for if any motion from any instant were to lose all curvature, it would tend toward a determinate point of the celestial sphere, which would define its direction at the instant when it ceased to be deflected. It is inaccurate to say that a line has a determinate direction, because a motion along that line has either one of two opposite directions. Yet the word *direction* is sometimes used in a loose sense in which, opposite directions not being distinguished, the direction of a line is spoken of, meaning the pair of opposite directions.

The direction of a star is seen at a glance, while the most profound science and the most accurate observations have not enabled the astronomer to ascertain its distance.

B. Peirce.

The direction in which a force tends to make the point to which it is applied move is called the *direction* of the force.

R. S. Ball, Exper. Mechanics, p. 5.

Hence—2. The act of governing; administration; management; guidance; superintendence: as, the *direction* of public affairs, of domestic concerns, of a bank, of conscience; to study under the *direction* of a tutor.

I put myself to thy direction, *Shak., Macbeth, iv. 3.*

All nature is but art unknown to thee,
All chance, direction which thou canst not see.

Pope, Essay on Man, I. 291.

3. The act of directing, aiming, pointing, or applying: as, the *direction* of good works to a good end.—4. The end or object toward which something is directed.—5. An order; a prescription, either verbal or written; instruction in what manner to proceed.

Iago hath direction what to do. *Shak., Othello, II. 3.*

The next day there was also a leuy for the repairing two Forts: but that labour tooke not such effect as was intended, for want of good directions.

Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's True Travels, II. 140.*

Follow but our direction, and we will accommodate matters.

Goldsmith, The Bee, No. 5.

6. In *equity pleading*, that part of the bill containing the address to the court.—7. In *music*, the act or office of a conductor or director.—8. A superscription, as on a letter or package, directing to whom and where it is to be sent; an address.

These letters [Lord Chesterfield's] retain their directions and wax seals, and bear the postmarks of the period.

N. and Q., 7th ser., II. 425.

9. A body or board of directors; a directorate.

—10. In *astrol.*, the difference of right or oblique ascension between the significator and promotor.—**Angle of direction**. See *angle* 3.—**Direction cosine**, the cosine of the angle which a given direction makes with that of one of a system of rectangular coordinates in space.—**Direction of the dip**. See *dip*.

—**Direction ratio**, the ratio of one of the three oblique coordinates of a point to the distance of the point from the origin.—**Line of direction**. (a) In *gunn.*, the direct line in which a piece is pointed. (b) In *mech.*: (1) The line in which a body moves or tends to proceed, according to the force impressed upon it. Thus, if a body falls freely by gravity, its line of direction is a line perpendicular to the horizon, or one which, if produced, would pass through the earth's center. (2) A line drawn from the center of gravity of any body perpendicular to the horizon.—*Syn. 2.* Oversight, government, control.

directional (di-*rek'shon-al*), *a.* [*< direction + -al*] Pertaining or relating to direction.

The directional character of the properties of the ray, on account of its analogy to the directional character of a magnet or an electric current, suggested the idea of polarity.

Spottiswoode, Polarisation, p. 5.

Directional coefficient. See *coefficient*.

directitude (di-*rek'ti-tud*), *n.* A word used in burlesque in the following passage, which appears to contain some allusion not now intelligible.

3d Ser. Which friends, sir, (as it were,) durst not (look you, sir) show themselves (as we term it) his friends while he's in directitude.

1st Ser. Directitude! what's that? *Shak., Cor., IV. 5.*

directive (di-*rek'tiv*), *a.* [= *F. directif* = *Sp. Pg. directivo* = *It. direttivo*, < *ML. directivus* (in the phrase *directiva litera*, a letter addressed), < *L. directus*, pp. of *dirigere*, direct: see *direct*.] 1. Having the power of directing; causing to take or occupy a certain direction.

A compass-needle experiences from the earth's magnetism sensibly a couple (or directive) action, and is not sensibly attracted or repelled as a whole.

Thomson and Tait, Nat. Phil., § 563.

2. Pointing out the proper direction; guiding; prescribing; indicating.

Nor visited by one directive ray.

From cottage streaming, or from airy hall.

Thomson.

The very objects of speculative contemplation being selected and created under the directive influences of some deep-seated want.

G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. III. § 2.

It is the office of the inverse symbol to propose a question, not to describe an operation. It is, in its primary meaning, interrogative, not directive.

Boole, Differential Equations, p. 377.

3†. Capable of being directed, managed, or handled.

Limbs are his instruments,

In no less working, than are swords and bows

Directive by the limbs. *Shak., T. and C., I. 3.*

4. Dealing with direction: as, *directive algebra*.—**Directive corpuscle**, an apollast (which see).

directly (di-*rek'tli*), *adv.* 1. In a straight line or course, literally or figuratively; in the natural and primitive way: as, aim directly at the object; gravity tends directly to the center of the earth. In mechanics a body is said to strike or impinge directly against another when the stroke is in a direction perpendicular to the surface at the point of contact. Also, a sphere is said to strike directly against another when the line of direction passes through both their centers. Two equal flat pencils in the same plane or parallel planes are said to be directly equal when they could be generated by equal displacements of rays, these displacements being in the same direction of rotation.

2. In a direct manner; without the intervention of any medium; immediately.

All [the ancient Greeks] who were qualified to vote at all voted directly, and not through representatives, in the greatest affairs of state.

E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 273.

It is manifest that before the development of commerce, and while possession of land could alone give largeness of means, lordship and riches were directly connected.

II. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 462.

3. Straightway; without delay; immediately; at once; presently: as, he will be with us directly.

He will directly to the lords, I fear.

Milton, S. A., I. 1250.

[In this sense *directly*, when it happens to precede a dependent temporal clause, often assumes, by the improper omission of the temporal conjunction *when* or *as*, the apparent office of a conjunction, "when," "as soon as." It is more common in English than in American use.

Directly he stopped, the coffin was removed by four men.

Dickens.

4. Clearly; unmistakably; expressly; without circumlocution or ambiguity.

That wise Solon was directly a Poet, it is manifest, having written in verse the notable fable of the Atlantick Island.

Sir P. Sidney, Apol. for Poetrie.

We found our Sea cards most directly false.

Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's True Travels, I. 109.*

I never directly defame, but I do what is as bad in the consequence.

Steele, Spectator, No. 136.

Directly proportional, in *math.* See *proportional*.—*Syn. 3.* Promptly, instantly, quickly.—4. Absolutely, unambiguously.

directness (di-*rek'tnes*), *n.* 1. Straightness; a straight course. *Sheridan*.—2. Straightforwardness; openness; freedom from ambiguity.

I like much their robust simplicity, their veracity, directness of conception.

Carlyle.

director (di-*rek'tor*), *n.* [= *F. directeur* (> *D. directeur* = *Dan. Sw. direktör*) = *G. director* = *Sp. Pg. director* = *It. direttore*, < *NL. director*, < *L. dirigere*, pp. *directus*, direct: see *direct*.] 1. One who directs; one who guides, superintends, governs, or manages.

Nature hath some director of infinite knowledge to guide her in all her ways.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, I. 3.

Specifically—(a) One of a number of persons, appointed or elected under provision of law, having authority to manage and direct the affairs of a corporation or company. All the directors collectively constitute a *board of directors*. They are agents of the corporation, and not of the stockholders. Generally they are elected for one year. (b) In *music*, the leader or conductor of a company of vocal or instrumental performers: as, a choir director; an orchestral director.

2. Anything that directs or controls.

Common forms were not design'd

Directors to a noble mind.

Swift.

Safety from external danger is the most powerful director of national conduct.

A. Hamilton.

Specifically—(a) In *surg.*, a grooved probe, intended to direct the edge of the knife or scissors in opening abscesses or fistulae or making incisions generally. (b) In *elect.*, a metallic instrument on a glass handle connected by a chain with the pole of a battery, and applied to the part of the body to which a shock is to be sent.—**Director circle**. See *circle*.

Sometimes spelled *directer*.

directorate (di-*rek'tō-rät*), *n.* [= *F. directorat*; as *director + -at* 3.] 1. The office of a director.—2. A body of directors.

directorial (di-*rek'tō-ri-al*), *a.* [*< director + -ial*.] 1. That directs; invested with direction or control.

The emperor's power in the collective body, or the diet, is not *directorial*, but executive.

W. Guthrie, Geog., Germany.

2. Belonging to a director or a body of directors, as the French Directory.

directorize (di-*rek'tō-riz*), *v. t.* [*< directory + -ize*.] To bring under the power or authority of a directory (in the extract, of the Presbyterian Directory for Public Worship).

These were to do the Journey work of Presbytery, . . . undertaking to *Directorize*, to Unilurgize, to Catechize, and to Discipline their Brethren.

Bp. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 609.

directorship (di-*rek'tor-ship*), *n.* [*< director + -ship*.] The condition or office of a director.

directory (di-*rek'tō-ri*), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. directoire* = *Sp. Pg. directorio* = *It. direttorio*, < *LL. directorius*, serving to direct, *ML. NL. neut. directorium*, a directory, < *L. directus*, pp. of *dirigere*, direct: see *direct*.] I. *a.* Guiding or directing; directive.

This needle the mariners call their *directory* needle.

J. Gregory, Posthuma (1650), p. 281.

I must practise a general *directory* and revisory power in the matter.

Lincoln, in Raymond, p. 361.

Directory statute, a statute or part of a statute which operates merely as advice or direction to the official or other person who is to do something pointed out, leaving the act or omission not destructive of the legality of what is done in disregard of the direction.

Bishop.

II. *n.*; pl. *directories* (-riz). 1. A guide; a rule to direct; particularly (*eccles.*), a book of directions for saying the various church offices and for finding the changes in them re-

quired by the calendar; especially, in medieval English usage, a book of directions for saying the hours. Also called *ordinal*, *pica*, or *pie*. The directory of the Greek Church is called the *typicum*.

There may be usefully set forth by the Church a common directory of public prayer, especially in the administration of the Sacraments.

Milton, Apology for Smectymnus.

"So pray ye," or after this manner: which if we expound only to the sense of becoming a pattern, or a directory, it is observable that it is not only directory for the matter but for the manner too.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 278.

The principal ecclesiastical directories are: (1) The set of rules drawn up in 1644 by the Westminster Assembly of Divines, to take the place of the Book of Common Prayer of the Church of England, ratified by Parliament in 1645, and adopted by the Scottish General Assembly the same year. (2) In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a list, drawn up by authority of the bishop, containing directions as to the mass and office to be said on each day of the year. The number of feasts in the present calendar, and the frequent necessity of transferring some, commemorating or omitting others, makes the Directorium (or, as it is usually called, the Ordo) necessary for the clergy. The "Catholic Directory," familiar to English Catholics, contains, besides the Ordo, a list of clergy, churches, etc. An annual called the "Catholic Directory" occupies the same field in the United States as the English Directory. *Cath. Dict.*

Specifically—2. A book containing an alphabetical list of the inhabitants of a city, town, district, or the like, with their occupation, place of business, and abode.—3. A board of directors; a directorate. Specifically—4. [*cap.*] The body constituting the executive in France during a part of the revolutionary epoch, consisting of five members called directors, one of whom retired each year. Succeeding the government of the Convention, it existed from October, 1795, to November 9th, 1799, when it was overthrown by Napoleon Bonaparte (*coup d'état* of the 18th Brumaire), and succeeded by the Consulate. Under the Directory the legislative power was vested in a Council of Ancients, or Senate, of 250 members, composed of men above forty years of age, and a Council of Five Hundred, or Lower House, with which rested the initiative in legislation.

directress (di-*rek*'-tres), *n.* [*< director + -ess.*] A female director; a directrix.

directrix (di-*rek*'-triks), *n.* [= *F. directrice* = *It. direttrice*, *< NL. directrix*, fem. of *director*: see *director*.] 1. A woman who governs or directs.—2. In *math.*, a fixed line, whether straight or not, that is required for the description of a curve or surface.—3. In *gun.*, the center line in the plane of fire of an embrasure or platform. *Tidball*. See *embrasure*.—**Directrix** of a conic, a line from which the distance of the variable point on the conic bears a constant ratio to the distance of the same point from a given focus; the polar of a focus.—**Directrix** of electrodynamic action of a given circuit, the magnetic force due to the circuit.

direful (dir'fūl), *a.* [*< dire + -ful*, 1, irreg. suffixed to an adj.] Characterized by or fraught with something dreadful; of a dire nature or appearance: as, a *direful* fiend; a *direful* misfortune.

Saturn combust,
With *direful* looks at your nativity,
Beheld fair Venus in her silver orb.

Greene, James IV., l.

=*Syn.* See list under *dire*.

direfully (dir'fūl-i), *adv.* Dreadfully; terribly; woefully.

direfulness (dir'fūl-nes), *n.* The state of being direful; dreadfulness; calamitousness.

The *direfulness* of this pestilence is more emphatically set forth in these few words than in forty such odes as Sprat's on the plague at Athens. *J. Warton*, Essay on Pope.

dirily (dir'i), *adv.* In a dire manner; fearfully.

And of his death he *dirily* had foretought.

Drayton, David and Goliath.

dirempt (di-*rempt*'), *v. t.* [*< L. diremptus*, pp. of *dirimere* (> *It. dirimere* = *Sp. Pg. dirimir* = *F. dirimer*), take apart, part, separate, *< dis-*, apart, + *emere*, take. Cf. *adempt*, *exempt*, *redemption*.] To separate by violence; put asunder; break off.

He writ the ludicral examination for a prouiso: that if either part refused to stand to his arbitrement, the definitive strife might be *dirempt* by sentence.

Holinshed, Conquest of Ireland, xxxiii.

dirempt (di-*rempt*'), *a.* [*< L. diremptus*, pp.: see the verb.] Parted; separated. *Stow*.

diremption (di-*remp*'shon), *n.* [*< L. diremption* (> *dirimere*, pp. *diremptus*, separate: see *dirempt*.] 1. A forcible separation; a tearing asunder. [*Rare.*]—2. In *bot.*, same as *chorisis*. [*Not used.*]

direness (dir'nes), *n.* Terribleness; horrible-ness; fearfulness.

Direness, familiar to my slaughterous thoughts,
Cannot once start me. *Shak.*, Macbeth, v. 5.

direption (di-*rep*'shon), *n.* [*< L. direptio* (> *n.*, *< diripere*, pp. *direptus*, tear asunder or away, ravage, *< dis-*, asunder, + *rapere*, snatch. Cf. *corruption*.] A plundering or ravaging; robbery.

This lord for some *direptions* being cast
Into close prison.

Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 615.

You shall "suffer with joy the *direption* of your goods," because the best part of your substance is in heaven.

J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1863), II. 126.

direptitious (di-*rep*'-tish'us), *a.* [*After surreptitious* (q. v.), *< L. direptus*, pp. of *diripere*, tear away: see *direction*.] Relating to or of the nature of direption. *E. D.*

direptitious (di-*rep*'-tish'us-li), *adv.* By way of direption or robbery.

Grants surreptitiously and *direptitiously* obtained.

Styrie, Memorials, an. 1532.

dirge (dérj), *n.* [*Sc.* also *dirgie*, etc. (see *dirgie*); *< ME. dirge, dorge, dyrge, dirige, deregy*, funeral service, the office for the dead; so called from an antiphon therein sung beginning "Dirge, Domine, Deus meus, in conspectu tuo viam meam" (Direct, O Lord my God, my way in thy sight), the words being taken from the Psalms ("Domine . . . dirige in conspectu tuo viam meam"; Vulgate, Ps. v. 8): *L. dirige*, impv. of *dirigere*, make straight, direct: see *direct*. In *ME.* the *dirge* or *dirige* is often mentioned in connection with the *placebo*, so named for a similar reason.] A funeral hymn; the funeral service as sung; hence, a song or tune expressing grief, lamentation, and mourning.

Resort, I pray you, unto my sepulture,

To sing my *dirge* with great deuotion.

Lamentation of Mary Magdalene, l. 641.

And ouer yt he ordeyned ther, to be continued for euer,
one day in ye weke, a solemne *dirge* to be songe, and
vpon ye morowe a masse. *Fabyan*, Chron., an. 1422.

With mirth in funeral, and with *dirge* in marriage,
In equal scale weighing delight and dole.

Shak., Hamlet, l. 2.

First will I sing thy *dirge*,

Then kiss thy pale lips, and then die myself.

Beau. and FL., Knight of Burning Pestle, iv. 4.

As the first anthem at matins commenced with "Dirge," . . . the whole of the morning's service, including the Mass, came to be designated a "Dirge" or *Dirge*.

Rock, Church of our Fathers, ii. 503.

=*Syn.* *Dirge*, *Requiem*, *Elegy*, lament, threnody, coronach. The first three are primarily and almost uniformly suggested by the death of some person. A *dirge* or a *requiem* may be only music or may be a song. An *elegy* is a poem, which may or may not be sung. A *requiem*, being originally sung for the repose of the soul of a deceased person, retains a corresponding character when the music does not accompany words.

A dark-halred virgin train
Chanted the death-*dirge* of the slain.

Longfellow, Burial of the Minniskink.

The silent organ loudest chants

The master's *requiem*. *Emerson*, Dirge.

Now change your praises into piteous cries,
And Eulogies turne into *Elegies*.

Spenser, Tears of the Muses, l. 372.

dirge-ale (dérj'ál), *n.* A wake, or funeral gathering, at which ale was served. Also called *soul-ale*. See *dirgie*.

With them the superfluous numbers of idle wakes,
gilds, fraternities, church-ales, helpe-ales, and soule-ales, called also *dirge-ales*, with the heathenish rioting at bride-ales, are well diminished and laid aside.

Holinshed, Description of England, ii. 1.

dirgee, *n.* See *durjee*.

dirgeful (dérj'fūl), *a.* [*< dirge + -ful*, 1.] Funeral; wailing; mournful.

Soothed sadly by the *dirgeful* wind. *Coleridge*.

dirgie (dér'ji), *n.* [*Sc.*, also written *dergie*, *dergy*, and transposed *dirgie*, *dregie*, *dredgie*, = *E. dirge*, *< ME. dirge, dyrge, dirige, deregy*, etc., the service for the dead: see *dirge*.] A funeral company; entertainment at a funeral. *Selden*.

dirhem, *n.* See *derham*.

Dirichlet's principle. See *principle*.

diriget, *n.* A Middle English form of *dirge*.

dirigent (dir'i-jent), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. dirigeant* = *Sp. Pg. It. dirigente*, *< L. dirigen* (> *s*, pp. of *dirigere*, direct: see *direct*.] 1. *a.* Directing; serving to direct: formerly applied, in chemistry, to certain ingredients in prescriptions which were supposed to guide the action of the rest.

II. *n.* In *geom.*, the line of motion along which the descript line or surface is carried in the generation of any plane or solid figure; the directrix.

dirigible (dir'i-ji-bl), *a.* [*< L.* as if **dirigibilis*, *< dirigere*, direct: see *direct*.] That may be directed, controlled, or steered.

It is stated by the London "Engineering" that a *dirigible* balloon of colossal dimensions has been for some time in course of construction in Berlin. *Science*, VIII. 367.

dirigo (dir'i-gō), [*L.*: 1st pers. sing. pres. ind. act. of *dirigere*, direct: see *direct*.] I guide or direct: the motto on the arms of the State of Maine.

dirigo-motor (dir'i-gō-mō'tor), *a.* Productive of muscular motion, and directing that motion to an end.

Certain inferior *dirigo-motor* acts are unconscious; but omitting these, the law is that with each muscular contraction there goes a sensation more or less definite.

H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 46.

diriment (dir'i-ment), *a.* [*< L. dirimen* (> *s*, pp. of *dirimere*: see *dirempt*, v.)] Nullifying.—**Diriment impediments of marriage**, in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, such impediments as render marriage null and void from the very beginning, as consanguinity, affinity, certain crimes, etc.

Bishops . . . may often dispense from certain *diriment* impediments as apostolic delegates. *Cath. Dict.*, p. 436.

dirkl (dérk), *n.* [Formerly also *durk*; *< Ir. duirc*, a dirk, poniard.] A stabbing weapon; a dagger. Especially—(a) The long and heavy dagger worn as a part of the equipment of the duntwassal, or gentleman, among the Celtic Highlanders of Scotland. It had different forms at different times. The more modern style has a scabbard with one or two minor sheaths in it for small knives.

He took the engagement . . . in the only mode and form which . . . he considered as binding—he swore secrecy upon his drawn dirk.

Scott, Waverley, lxx.

(b) The common side-arm of a midshipman in the British naval service. It is usually straight, but is sometimes a very short, curved cutlas.

dirkl (dérk), *v. t.* [*< dirkl*, *n.*] To poniard; stab.

I thought of the Ruthvens that were
dirked in their ain house, for it may be
as small a fortnite.

Scott, Fortunes of Nigel, lli.

And *dirked* his foe with his own hand.
The Century, XXVII. 329.

dirkl (dérk), *a., n., adv., and v.* An occasional Middle English and Scotch form of *darkl*. *Chaucer*.

I praye thee, speake not so *dirke*;

Such myster saying me seemeth to mirke.

Spenser, Shep. Cal., September.

dirk-knife (dérk'nif), *n.* A large clasp-knife with a dirk-like blade.

darkness, *n.* An obsolete form of *darkness*. *Chaucer*.

diril (diril), *v. i.* [*Sc.*, = *E. drill*, pierce: see *drill*, *thrill*.] 1. To thrill.—2. To vibrate or shake, especially with reverberation; tremble.

He screwed his pipes and gart them skirl,
Till roof and rafters a' did *diril*.

Burns, Tam o' Shanter.

diril (diril), *n.* [*< diril*, v.] A blow such as produces a tingling sensation or a quavering sound; the sensation or sound itself; vibration. [*Scotch.*]

I threw a noble throw at ane; . . .

It just played *diril* on the bane.

Burns, Death and Dr. Hornbook.

Dirorchelyoidæ (di-*rok*'e-li-oi'dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *< Dirochelys + -oidæ*.] A subfamily of tortoises, named by Agassiz, in the form *Deirochelyoidæ*, in his family *Emydoidæ*, from the genus *Dirorchelys*.

Dirorchelys (di-*rok*'e-lis), *n.* [*NL.*, *< Gr. deph*, neck, + *χέλυς*, tortoise.] A genus of tortoises, alone representing the *Dirorchelyoidæ*, having an elongated flexible neck, webbed feet, and a movable plastron. Also *Deirochelys*.

dirt (dért), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also spelled *durt*; transposed from *ME. drit* (= *MD. drijt*, *D. dreet* = *lecl. drit*, mod. *dritr*), excrement: see *drit*, *drite*.] 1. *n.* 1. Any foul or filthy substance, as excrement, mud, mire, or pitch; whatever, adhering to anything, renders it foul, unclean, or offensive.

The wicked are like the troubled sea, . . . whose waters
cast up mire and dirt. *Isa.* lvii. 20.

And being downe, is trodde in the dirt

Of cattell, and brouzed, and sorely hurt.

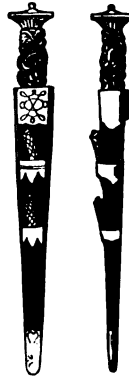
Spenser, Shep. Cal., February.

Thou shouldst have heard . . . how he beat me because
her horse stumbled; how she waded through the dirt to
pluck him off me. *Shak.*, T. of the S., iv. 1.

2. Earth, especially loose earth; disintegrated soil, as in gardens; hence, any detrital or disintegrated material. [*Colloq.*, U. S.]

The love of dirt is among the earliest passions.

C. D. Warner, My Summer in a Garden.



Front and Side Views of Scottish Highland Dirk.

The common qualities [of copper] give off a great deal of foreign matter known as dirt.

J. W. Urruhart, Electrotyping, p. 130.

Specifically—3. In placer-mining, the detrital material (usually sand and gravel) from which the gold is separated by washing.

The miners talk of rich dirt and poor dirt, and of stripping off so many feet of top dirt before getting to pay dirt, the latter meaning dirt with so much gold in it that it will pay to dig it up and wash it. Borthwick, California, p. 120.

4†. Meanness; sordidness; baseness.

Honours which are . . . sometimes thrown away upon dirt and infamy. W. Melmoth, tr. of Pliny, vii. 29.

5. Abusive or scurrilous language.—Pay dirt, earth containing a remunerative quantity of gold. See extract under def. 3.—To eat dirt, to submit to some degrading humiliation; swallow one's own words.—To fling dirt at, to attack with scurrilous abuse, as an opponent.

II. a. Consisting of or made of loose earth: as, a dirt road (a road not paved or macadamized). [Colloq., U. S.]

We walked on dirt floors for carpets, sat on benches for chairs. Peter Cartwright, Autobiog., p. 456.

dirt (dèrt), v. t. [*< dirt, n. Cf. drit, drive, v.*] To make foul or filthy; soil; befoul; dirty. [Rare, except in colloq. use.]

Ill company is like a dog, who dirties most those whom he loves best. Swift.

Mosques are also closed in rainy weather (excepting at the times of prayer), lest persons who have no shoes should enter and dirt the pavement and matting. E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, I. 98.

dirt-bed (dèrt'bed), n. In geol., any stratum in which the remains of an ancient soil are conspicuous. The most remarkable dirt-beds are in the Purbeckian group, a fresh- and brackish-water formation at the summit of the Jurassic series. In this group, so named from the Isle of Purbeck in England, where the stratum is best developed, there are layers of ancient soil containing the stumps of trees which once grew in them.

dirt-board (dèrt'bôrd), n. In a vehicle, a board placed so as to keep the axle-arm free from dirt. dirt-cheap (dèrt'chèp), a. As cheap as dirt; very cheap. [Colloq.]

I weigh my words when I say that if the nation could purchase a potential Watt, or Davy, or Faraday, at the cost of a hundred thousand pounds down, he would be dirt-cheap at the money. Huxley, Tech. Education.

dirt-eating (dèrt'è'ting), n. 1. The practice of some savage or barbarous tribes, as the Otomacs of South America, of using certain kinds of clay for food; geophagism.—2. Cachexia Africana, a disorder of the nutritive functions among negroes, and in certain kinds of disturbances of health among women, in which there is a morbid craving to eat dirt.

dirtyly (dèr'ti-li), adv. [*< dirty, a.*] 1. In a dirty manner; foully; nastily; filthily.—2. Meantly; sordidly; by low means.

Dirtyly and desperately gull'd. Donne, Elegies, xii.

dirtyness (dèr'ti-nes), n. 1. The state of being dirty; filthiness; foulness; nastiness.

Paris, which before that time was called Lutetia, because of the mudde and dirtiness of the place wherein it standeth. Stow, The Romans, an. 386.

If gentlemen would regard the virtues of their ancestors . . . this degenerate wantonness and dirtiness of speech would return to the dunghill. Barrow, Works, I. xiii.

His [a collier's] high wages arise altogether from the hardship, disagreeableness, and dirtiness of his work. Adam Smith, Wealth of Nations, I. 10.

2. Meanness; baseness; sordidness.—3. Sloppiness; muddiness; uncomfortableness: as, the dirtiness of the weather.

dirt-scraper (dèrt'skrä'për), n. A road-scraper or a grading shovel, used in leveling or grading ground.

dirty (dèr'ti), a. [Formerly also spelled *durty*, *durtie*; *< dirt + -y*.] 1. Consisting of or imparting dirt or filth; causing foulness; soiling: as, a dirty mixture; dirty work.

And all his armour sprinkled was with blood, And soild with durtie gore that no man can Discerne the hew thereof. Spenser, F. Q., II. vi. 41.

And here the maiden, sleeping sound On the dank and dirty ground. Shak., M. N. D., ii. 3.

2. Characterized by dirt; unclean; not cleanly; sullied: as, dirty hands; dirty employment.

In their dress, as well as in their persons, they are generally slovenly and dirty. E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, II. 343.

3. Appearing as if soiled; dark-colored; impure; dingy.

Pound an almond, and the clear white colour will be altered into a dirty one. Locke.

4. Morally unclean or impure; base; low; despicable; groveling: as, a dirty fellow; a dirty job or trick.

Marriages would be made up upon more natural motives than mere dirty interests. Sir W. Temple.

5. Repulsive to sensitive feeling; disagreeable; disgusting.

I'd do the dirty work with pleasure, since dirty work has to be done, provided that we believe in what we are working for. New Princeton Rev., II. 106.

6. Foul; muddy; squally; rainy; sloppy; uncomfortable: said of the weather or of roads. =Syn. 1. Filthy, Foul, etc. See nasty.—2. Unclean, soiled, sullied, begrimed.—4 and 5. Vile, scurvy, shabby, sneaking, despicable, contemptible, gross, obscene.

dirty (dèr'ti), v. t.; pret. and pp. dirtied, ppr. dirtying. [*< dirty, a.*] 1. To defile; make filthy; soil; befoul: as, to dirty the clothes or hands.

For thine, my dear Dick, give me leave to speak plain, Like a very foul mop, dirty more than they clean. Swift.

2. To soil or tarnish morally; sully.

If our fortune . . . be great, public experience hath made remonstrance, that it mingles with the world, and dirties those fingers which are instrumental in consecration. Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 78.

dirty-allen (dèr'ti-al'en), n. [E. dial., *< dirty + allen*, var. of *aulin*, q. v.] A local English name of the dung-bird.

disruption (di-rup'shən), n. [*< L. disruptio(n)-, < dirumpere or dirumpere*, pp. *disruptus*, *disruptus*, break apart: see *disrupt*.] A bursting or rending asunder. See *disruption*.

dis (dis), n. [L., related, but prob. not directly, with *dis* (*dīs*), contr. of *dives* (*divit-*), rich (cf. *Pluto*, *< Gr. Πλούτων*, as related to *πλούτος*, rich), both akin to *dīvus*, *dīvus*, divine, *deus*, a god: see *deity*.] In Rom. myth., a name sometimes given to Pluto, and hence to the infernal world.

Since they did plot The means that duaky Dis my daughter got, Her and her blind boy's scandal'd company I have foreworn. Shak., Tempest, iv. 1.

dis-. [ME. *dis-*, *des-*, OF. *des-*, *dis-*, *de-*, F. *des-*, *dis-*, *dé-* = Sp. Pg. *des-*, *dis-* = It. *dis-*, *des-*, *s-* (the Rom. forms varying according to position, age, or other circumstances, and often coexisting), *< L. dis-*, an inseparable prefix, remaining unchanged before *c*, *p*, *q*, *s*, and *t* (and sometimes *g*, *h*, *j*, and *r*, and in ML. at will, and hence in Rom., etc., in all positions), and usually before a vowel, regularly changed to *di-* before *b*, *d*, *g*, *j*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *r*, and *v*, to *di-* before *f*, to *di-* before a vowel (as in *diribere* and *dirimere*: see *dirempt*), orig. 'in two,' hence 'apart,' 'asunder,' etc. (connected with *bis*, orig. 'twice' = Gr. *dis*, twice), *< duo* = Gr. *duo* = E. *two*: see *di-1*, *di-2*, *di-3*, and *two*. In ML. and Rom. the prefixes *dis-* (OF. *des-*, *dis-*) and *de-* (OF. *de-*, often written *des-*, *def-*, etc.) in the separative and privative senses were often used interchangeably; hence many words having original *L. de-* may appear in the modern languages with *dis-* (*dis-*, etc.), while others having original *L. dis-* (*dis-*, etc.) may appear with *de-*; cf. *defer*² = *differ*, *defume*, *deform*, *defy*, etc., in which *de-* and *dis-* are involved. The prefix *dis-*, in ME. almost indifferently *dis-* or *des-*, becomes in mod. E. exclusively *dis-* (when not reduced to or merged with *de-*), except in a few words in which the force of the prefix is less obvious, and the archaic form *des-* accordingly remains in use along with the regular modern form *dis-*, as in *disant*, *descant*, *dispatch*, *despatch*.] A prefix of Latin origin (in other forms *di-*, *dis-*), in force—(1) separative or disjunctive, 'apart,' 'asunder,' 'in different directions,' etc., as in *distend*, *dispart*, *dissident*, etc., this force being often only indistinctly felt in the English word, as in *dispose*, *dissent*, *distract*, etc., and passing even in Latin into a merely intensive use, not felt at all in English, as in *dispute*; (2) privative or negative, like the English *un-*, reversing or negating the primitive, as in *dis-similar*, etc., having come, in this use, from its frequency in Middle Latin and Old French, to be recognized as a regular English prefix, and as such usable with almost any verb and adjective, as in *disable*, *disesteem*, *disfavor*, *disoblige*, *disfellowship*, etc., and in colloquial or dialectal use in such forms as *disremember*, *disrecollect*, etc. In some words the prefix *dis-* was early reduced by aphesis to *s-*, a form common in Italian, and seen in English in *spend*, *splay*, *sport*, etc., as compared with *dispend*, *display*, *disport*, etc.

dis. An abbreviation of *discount*.

disability (dis-a-bil'i-ti), n.; pl. disabilities (-tiz). [= It. *disabilità*; as *dis-* priv. + *ability*.] 1. Want of competent power, strength, or physical or mental ability; weakness; incapacity; impotence: as, disability arising from infirmity; a blind person labors under great disability.

The debate . . . in the House of Commons began at nine o'clock in the morning, and continued till after midnight, without interruption. . . . "Many," says Clarendon, "withdrew from pure faintness, and disability to attend the conclusion." Everett, Orations, II. 121.

Chatham refused to see him, pleading his disability. Bancroft.

Specifically—2. Want of competent means or instruments.—3. Want of legal capacity or qualification; legal incapacity; incapacity to do an act with legal effect.

This disadvantage which the Dissenters at present lie under, of a disability to receive Church preferments, will be easily remedied by the repeal of the test. Swift.

The pagan laws during the empire had been continually repealing the old disabilities of women, and the legislative movement in their favour continued with unabated force from Constantine to Justinian, and appeared also in some of the early laws of the barbarians. Lecky, Europ. Morals, II. 358.

=Syn. Disability, Inability, incompetence, incapacity, disqualification, unfitness. Disability implies deprivation or loss of power; inability indicates rather inherent want of power. One declines an office from inability to discharge its duties, but is not elected to it because of some external disability disqualifying him for being chosen.

disable (dis-ā'bl), v. t.; pret. and pp. disabled, ppr. disabling. [*< dis-* priv. + *able*, v.] 1. To render unable; deprive of ability, physical, mental, or legal; weaken or destroy the capability of; cripple or incapacitate: as, a ship is disabled by a storm or a battle; a race-horse is disabled by lameness; loss of memory disables a teacher.

A Christian's life is a perpetual exercise, a wrestling and warfare, for which sensual pleasure disables him. Jer. Taylor, Holy Living.

An attainder of the ancestor corrupts the blood, and disables his children to inherit. Blackstone.

A single State or a minority of States ought to be disabled to resist the will of the majority. N. Webster, in Scudder, p. 123.

2. To impair; diminish; impoverish.

I have disabled mine estate By something showing a more swelling port Than my faint means would grant continuance. Shak., M. of V., I. 1.

3†. To pronounce incapable; hence, to detract from; disparage; undervalue.

He disabled my judgment. Shak., As you Like It, v. 4.

This Year the King being at his Manor of Oking, Wolsey, Archbishop of York, came and shewed him Letters that he was elected Cardinal; for which Dignity he disabled himself, till the King willed him to take it upon him, and from thenceforth called him Lord Cardinal. Baker, Chronicles, p. 263.

=Syn. 1. To cripple, paralyze, enfeeble, unfit, disqualify. disable (dis-ā'bl), a. [*< dis-* priv. + *able*, a.] Wanting ability; incompetent.

Our disable and unactive force. Daniel, Musophilus.

disablement (dis-ā'bl-ment), n. [*< disable + -ment*.] Deprivation or want of power; legal impediment; disability.

The penalty of the refusal thereof was turned into a disablement to take any promotion, or to exercise any charge. Bacon, Obs. on a Libel.

But still this is only an interruption of the acts, rather than any disablement of the faculty. South, Sermons, V. iv.

dis-abridget, v. t. [*< dis-* priv. + *abridge*.] To extend; lengthen.

And hee, whose life the Lord did dis-abridge. Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Triumph of Faith, lili. 11.

disabuse (dis-a-büz'), v. t.; pret. and pp. disabused, ppr. disabusing. [*< dis-* priv. + *abuse*, v.] To free from mistake; undeceive; relieve from fallacy or deception; set right: as, it is our duty to disabuse ourselves of false notions and prejudices.

Everybody says I am to marry the most brutal of men. I would disabuse them. Goldsmith, Grumbler.

The first step of worthiness will be to disabuse us of our superstitious associations with places and times, with number and size. Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 234.

disaccommodate (dis-a-kom'ô-dāt), v. t.; pret. and pp. disaccommodated, ppr. disaccommodating. [*< dis-* priv. + *accommodate*, v.] To put to inconvenience; discommode.

I hope this will not disaccommodate you. Warburton, To Hurd, Letters, xciii.

disaccommodation (dis-a-kom'ô-dā'shən), n. [*< dis-* priv. + *accommodation*.] The state of being unfit, unsuited, or unprepared.

They were such as were great and notable devastations, sometimes in one part of the earth, sometimes in another: . . . in some places more than in other, according to the accommodation or disaccommodation of them to such calamities. Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind, p. 217.

disaccord (dis-a-körd'), v. i. [*< OF. desaccorder*, *desaccorder*, F. *désaccorder*, *< des-* priv. + *acorder*, agree: see *dis-* and *accord*, v.] To disagree; refuse assent.

But she did *disaccord*,
Ne could her liking to his love apply.

Spenser, F. Q., VI. iii. 7.

Nothing can more *disaccord* with our experience than the assertion that our thoughts and desires never do or can intervene as causes in the events of our lives.

Meat, Nature and Thought, p. 212.

disaccordant (dis-a-kôr'dant), *a.* [*< OF. desaccordant, desaccordant, ppr. of desaccorder, desaccorder, disagree: see disaccord, and cf. accordant.*] Not agreeing; not accordant.

disaccustom (dis-a-kus'tom), *v. t.* [Formerly also *disaccustome*; *< OF. desaccoustumer, F. désaccoustumer (= Sp. desacostumar = Pg. desacostumar), < des-priv. + accoustumer, accustom: see dis- and accustom, v.*] To cause to lose a habit by disuse; render unaccustomed as by disuse: as, he has *disaccustomed* himself to exercise.

disacidify (dis-a-sid'i-fi), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disacidified*, ppr. *disacidifying*. [= *F. désacidifier; as dis-priv. + acidify.*] To deprive of acidity; free from acid; neutralize the acid present in. *Imp. Dict.* [Rare.]

disacknowledge (dis-ak-nol'ej), *v. t.* [*< dis-priv. + acknowledge.*] To refuse to acknowledge; disown.

By words and oral expressions verbally to deny and disacknowledge it. *South.*

disacquaint (dis-a-kwânt'), *v. t.* [*< OF. desaccointer, desaccointer, disacquaint, < des-priv. + accointer, acquaint: see dis- and acquaint, v.*] To render unfamiliar or unacquainted; estrange.

My sick heart with dismal smart
Is *disacquainted* never. *Herrick.*

'Tis held a symptom of approaching danger,
When *disacquainted* sense becomes a stranger,
And takes no knowledge of an old disease.

Quarles, Emblems, i. 8.

disacquaintance (dis-a-kwân'tans), *n.* [*< dis-priv. + acquaintance.*] Want of acquaintance; unacquaintance; unfamiliarity.

The strangeness thereof proceeds but of noueltie and *disacquaintance* with our eares.

Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 131.

disadjust (dis-a-just'), *v. t.* [*< dis-priv. + adjust, v.*] To destroy the adjustment of; disarrange; disturb; confuse.

When the thoughts are once *disadjusted*, why are they not always in confusion? *Hervet, Meditations, II. 32.*

disadorn (dis-a-dôrn'), *v. t.* [*< dis-priv. + adorn, v. Cf. OF. desaorner, desaourner, despoil.*] To deprive of ornaments.

When she saw grey hairs begin to spread,
Deform his Beard, and *disadorn* his Head.

Congreve, Hymn to Venus.

disadvantage (dis-ad-vân's'), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. *disadvauce*; *< ME. disavaunen, < OF. desavancer, desavancier, desadvancier, hinder, thrust or throw back, < des-priv. + avancer, advance: see dis- and advance, v.*] 1. To drive back; repel; hinder the advance of.

To spoken of an ordinance
How we the Grekes myghten *disavaunce*.

Chaucer, Troilus, II. 511.

There were many full noble men and trewe that hadden grete drede that for the faute of her prowess that holy cherche and cristin feith were *disavaunced*.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), II. 250.

And [he] left the hoste on the left side, and that was to *disavaunce* the Emperour, and by-reve hym the way to Oston.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), III. 658.

2. To draw back.

Through Cambels shoulder it unwarely went,
That forced him his shield to *disadvauce*.

Spenser, F. Q., IV. III. 8.

disadvantage (dis-ad-vân'taj), *n.* [*< ME. disadvantage, disavantage, < OF. desavantage, F. désavantage (= Sp. desventaja = Pg. desvantagem = It. svantaggio), < des-priv. + advantage, advantage: see dis- and advantage, n.*] 1. Absence or deprivation of advantage; that which prevents success or renders it difficult; any unfavorable circumstance or condition: as, the *disadvantage* of poverty or imperfect education.

After all, Horace had the *disadvantage* of the times in which he lived; they were better for the man, but worse for the satirist.

Dryden, Orig. and Prog. of Satire.

Well, this is taking Charles rather at a *disadvantage*, to be sure.

Sheridan, School for Scandal, III. 1.

The exact spot through which the English soldiers fought their way against desperate *disadvantages* into the fort is still perfectly discernible.

Macaulay, Life and Letters, I. 325.

2. Loss; injury; prejudice to interest, reputation, credit, profit, or other good: as, to sell goods to *disadvantage*.

They would throw a construction on his conduct to his *disadvantage* before the public.

Bancroft.

= *Syn.* Detriment, injury, hurt, harm, damage, prejudice, drawback.

disadvantage (dis-ad-vân'taj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disadvantaged*, ppr. *disadvantaging*. [*< OF. desadvantager, F. désadvantager, hinder, disadvantage; from the noun.*] To hinder or embarrass; do something prejudicial or injurious to; put at disadvantage.

Let every man who is concerned deal with justice, nobleness, and sincerity, . . . without tricks and stratagems, to *disadvantage* the church by doing temporal advantages to his friend or family.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 169.

That they [the philanthropic] may aid the offspring of the unworthy, they *disadvantage* the offspring of the worthy through burdening their parents by increased local rates.

H. Spencer, Man vs. State, p. 20.

disadvantageable (dis-ad-vân'taj-a-bl), *a.* [*< dis-priv. + advantageable.*] Not advantageous; contrary to advantage or convenience.

Hasty selling is commonly as *disadvantageable* as interest.

Bacon, Expense.

disadvantageous (dis-ad-vân-taj-us), *a.* [= *F. désavantageux = Sp. desventajoso = Pg. desvantajoso = It. svantaggioso; as dis-priv. + advantageous.*] 1. Attended with disadvantage; not adapted to promote interest, reputation, or other good; unfavorable; detrimental.

Unequal combinations are always *disadvantageous* to the weaker side.

Goldsmith, Vicar, xiii.

In short, the creed of the street is, Old Age is not disgraceful, but immensely *disadvantageous*.

Emerson, Old Age, p. 286.

2. Biased; unfriendly; prejudicial.

Whatever *disadvantageous* sentiments we may entertain of mankind, they are always found to be prodigal both of blood and treasure in the maintenance of public justice.

Hume, Prin. of Government.

disadvantageously (dis-ad-vân-taj-us-li), *adv.* In a manner not favorable to success or to interest, profit, or reputation; with loss or inconvenience.

When we come to touch it, the coy delusive plant [the sensitive plant] immediately shrinks in its displayed leaves, and contracts itself into a form and dimensions *disadvantageously* differing from the former.

Boyle, Works, I. 260.

disadvantageousness (dis-ad-vân-taj-us-nes), *n.* Want of advantage or suitableness; unfavorableness.

This *disadvantageousness* of figure he [Pope] converted, as Lord Bacon expresses it, into a perpetual spur to rescue and deliver himself from scorn.

Tyler, Hist. Rhapsody on Pope, v.

disadventure (dis-ad-ven'tjŭr), *n.* [*< ME. disaventure, < OF. desaventure, desaventure, desadvanture (= Pr. Sp. Pg. desventura = It. disavventura), < des-priv. + aventure, adventure: see dis- and adventure.*] Misfortune; misadventure.

This infortune or this *disadventure*.

Chaucer, Troilus, IV. 297.

Such as esteem themselves most secure, even then fall soonest into *disadventure*. *Raleigh, Arts of Empire, p. 176.*

Hee died of his owne sword, which falling out of his scabbard as hee mounted his Horse, killed him, not fearing in this countrey of Syria any such *disadventure*, because the Oracle of Latona in Egypt had tolde him hee should die at Ecbatana.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 354.

disadventurous (dis-ad-ven'tjŭr-us), *a.* [*< disadventure + -ous.*] Unfortunate; attended by misfortune or defeat.

Now he hath left you heere

To be the record of his ruefull losse,

And of my dolefull *disadventurous* deare.

Spenser, F. Q., I. vii. 48.

All perill ought be lesse, and lesse all paine,

Then losse of fame in *disadventurous* field.

Spenser, F. Q., V. xi. 55.

disadvise (dis-ad-viz'), *v. t.* [Chiefly in *p. a.* *disadvised*, after *OF. desavise, unadvised, rash, < des-priv. + avise, pp. of aviser, advise: see dis- and advise. Cf. disadvised.*] To advise against; dissuade from; deter by advice. [Rare.]

I had a clear reason to *disadvise* the purchase of it.

Boyle, Works, V. 464.

disadvised, *p. a.* [See *disadvise.*] Ill-advised.

In what soever you doe, be neyther hasty nor *disadvised*.

Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 73.

disaffect (dis-a-fekt'), *v. t.* [*< dis-priv. + affect.*] 1. To alienate the affection of; make less friendly; make discontented or unfriendly: as, an attempt was made to *disaffect* the army. — 2. To lack affection or esteem for; not to affect; dislike; stand aloof from: as, to *disaffect* society. [Rare or archaic.]

Unless you *disaffect*

His person, or decline his education.

Shirley, The Brothers, I. 1.

Making plain that truth which my charity persuades me the most part of them *disaffect* only because it hath not been well represented to them.

Chillingworth, Reliq. of Protestants, Ded.

3. To throw into disorder; derange.

It *disaffects* the bowels, entangles and distorts the en trails.

Hammond, Sermons, xlii.

disaffected (dis-a-fek'ted), *p. a.* [*Pp. of disaffect, v.*] 1. Having the affections alienated; indisposed to favor or support; unfriendly, as one displeased with the actions of a superior, a government, or a party.

I believe if I were to reckon up, I could not find above five hundred *disaffected* in the whole kingdom.

Goldsmith, Essays, From a Common-Councilman.

The tyranny of Wentworth, and the weak despotism of Charles, all conspired to make the Irish *disaffected* and disloyal. *W. S. Gregg, Irish Hist. for Eng. Readers, p. 57.*

2. Morbid; diseased.

As if a man should be dissected

To find what part is *disaffected*.

S. Butler, Hudibras, II. l. 506.

disaffectedly (dis-a-fek'ted-li), *adv.* In a *disaffected* manner.

disaffectedness (dis-a-fek'ted-nes), *n.* The state of being *disaffected*.

Yet the king had commonly some in these houses that were otherwise minded, and discovered the treachery and *disaffectedness* of the rest.

Styrie, Memorials, an. 1534.

disaffection (dis-a-fek'shon), *n.* [*< F. désaffection (= Sp. desafición = Pg. desafeição), disaffection, < des-priv. + affection, affection: see dis- and affection, and cf. disaffect.*] 1. Alienation of affection, attachment, or good will; estrangement; or, more generally, positive enmity, dislike, or hostility; disloyalty: as, the *disaffection* of a people to their prince or government; the *disaffection* of allies; *disaffection* to religion.

Difference in Opinion may work a *Disaffection* in me, but not a Detestation.

Hovell, Letters, I. vi. 32.

The whole Crew were at this time under a general *Disaffection*, and full of very different Projects; and all for want of Action.

Dampier, Voyages, I. 371.

True it is, some slight *disaffection* was shown on two or three occasions, at certain unreasonable conduct of Commodore Hudson.

Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 88.

The Irish *disaffection* is founded on race antipathy and not on political principle.

Rae, Contemp. Socialism, p. 106.

2. In a physical sense, disorder; constitutional defect. [Rare.]

The disease took its origin merely from the *disaffection* of the part.

Wiseman, Surgery.

= *Syn.* 1. Dissatisfaction, ill will, hostility, disloyalty. **disaffectionate** (dis-a-fek'shon-ät), *a.* [*< dis-priv. + affectionate, after F. désaffectionné = Sp. desaficionado = Pg. desafeicionado = It. disaffezionato.*] Not well disposed; lacking affection; unloving.

A beautiful but *disaffectionate* and disobedient wife.

Hayley, Milton.

disaffirm (dis-a-fèrm'), *v. t.* [*< dis-priv. + affirm.*] 1. To deny; contradict. — 2. In law, to overthrow or annul, as in the reversal of a judicial decision, or where one, having made a contract while an infant, repudiates it after coming of age.

The Supreme Court of the United States has *disaffirmed* the view of the Post-office Department, and affirmed that of the company.

New York Tribune, XLIII., No. 13319, p. 5.

disaffirmance (dis-a-fèr'mans), *n.* [*< disaffirm, after affirmance.*] 1. Denial or negation of something said or done; refutation.

A demonstration in *disaffirmance* of anything that is affirmed.

Sir M. Hale.

2. In law, overthrow or annulment.

If it had been a *disaffirmance* by law, they must have gone down in solido; but now you see they have been tempered and qualified as the King saw convenient.

State Trials, The Great Case of Impositions (1606).

disaffirmation (dis-af-èr-mä'shon), *n.* [*< disaffirm + -ation, after affirmation.*] The act of disaffirming; disaffirmance. *Imp. Dict.*

disafforest (dis-a-for'est), *v. t.* [*< OF. desaforester, < ML. disafforestare, < L. dis-priv. + ML. afforestare, afforest: see dis- and afforest.*] In England, to free from the restrictions of forest laws; reduce from the legal state of a forest to that of common land.

By Charter 9 Henry III. many forests were *disafforested*.

Blackstone.

The rapid increase of population [in Great Britain] has led to the *disafforesting* of woodland.

Encyc. Brit., IX. 398.

disafforestation (dis-a-for-es-tä'shon), *n.* [*< disafforest + -ation.*] The act or proceeding of disafforesting.

The steady progress of *disafforestation*.

The Athenæum, No. 3150, p. 302.

disafforestation (dis-a-for'est-ment), *n.* [*< dis-afforest + -ment.*] The act of disafforesting, or the state of being disafforested.

The benefit of the *disafforestation* existed only for the owner of the lands. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 409.

disaggregate (dis-ag-rē-gāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disaggregated*, ppr. *disaggregating*. [*< dis-priv. + aggregate.* Cf. Sp. *desagregar* = Pg. *desagregar* = It. *disaggregare*, *disaggregare*.] To separate into component parts, or from an aggregate; break up the aggregation of.

The particles . . . are not small fragments of iron wire, artificially *disaggregated* from a more considerable mass, but iron precipitated chemically.

G. B. Prescott, *Elect. Invent.*, p. 129.

disaggregation (dis-ag-rē-gā'shon), *n.* [= Sp. *desagregación* = Pg. *desagregação*; as *disagregate* + *-ion*: see *-ation*.] The act or operation of breaking up an aggregate; the state of being disaggregated.

A further consequence of this *disaggregation* was . . . the necessity for an official building.

L. H. Morgan, *Amer. Ethnol.*, p. 87.

disagio (dis-aj'i-ō or -ā'j'i-ō), *n.* [*< dis- + agio.*] Discount on a depreciated currency. See *agio*.

disagree (dis-a-grē'), *v. i.* [*< F. désagréer*, *dis-please*; as *dis-priv. + agree*.] 1. To differ; be not the same or alike; be variant; not to accord or harmonize: as, two ideas or two statements *disagree* when they are not substantially identical, or when they are not exactly alike; the witnesses *disagree*.

The mind clearly and infallibly perceives all distinct ideas to *disagree*: that is, the one not to be the other. *Locke*, *Human Understanding*, IV. i. 4.

They reject the plainest sense of Scripture, because it seems to *disagree* with what they call reason. *Bp. Atterbury*.

2. To differ in opinion; be at variance; express contrary views: as, the best judges sometimes *disagree*.

Since in these cases [election of a pastor] unanimity and an entire agreement of hearts and voices is not to be expected, you would at least take care to *disagree* in as decent and friendly and christian a manner as is possible. *Bp. Atterbury*, *Sermons*, II. xlv.

Who shall decide when doctors *disagree*?

Pope, *Moral Essays*, iii. 1.

3. To be in a state of discord or altercation; wrangle; quarrel.

United thus, we will hereafter use Mutual concession, and the gods, Induc'd By our accord, shall *disagree* no more.

Couper, *Iliad*, iv.

4. To conflict in action or effect; be incompatible or unsuitable: as, food that *disagrees* with the stomach. = *Syn.* 1. To vary (from). — 2. To differ (with), *disent* (from). — 3. To bicker, wrangle, squabble, fall out.

disagreeability (dis-a-grē-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*< disagreeable*: see *-bility*. Cf. OF. *desagréable*, *dis-agreement*.] The quality of being disagreeable; unpleasantness; disagreeableness. [Rare.]

He, long-sighted and observant, had seen through it sufficiently to read all the depression of countenance which some immediate *disagreeability* had brought on.

Mme. D'Arblay, *Diary*, III. 334.

disagreeable (dis-a-grē-a-bl), *a.* and *n.* [*< OF. desagréable*, F. *désagréable* (= Sp. *desagradable* = Pg. *desagradavel* = It. *sgradevole*), *disagreeable*, *< des-priv. + agreeable*, agreeable: see *dis-* and *agreeable*, and cf. *disagree*.] I. *a.* 1. Unsuitable; not conformable; not congruous. [Now rare in this sense.]

Preache you trulye the doctrine whiche you haue receyued, & teach nothing that is *disagreeable* therunto. *J. Udall*, *On Mark* iv.

No man ought to have the esteem of the rest of the world for any actions which are *disagreeable* to those maxims which prevail as the standards of behaviour in the country wherein he lives. *Steele*, *Spectator*, No. 75.

Some demon . . . had forced her to a conduct *disagreeable* to her sincerity. *Brooms*.

2. Unpleasant; offensive to the mind or to the senses; distasteful; repugnant: as, one's manners may be *disagreeable*; food may be *disagreeable* to the taste.

The long step of the camel causes a very great motion in the riders, which to some is very *disagreeable*.

Pococke, *Description of the East*, I. 131.

That which is *disagreeable* to one is many times agreeable to another, or *disagreeable* in a less degree.

W. Wollaston, *Religion of Nature*, v.

= *Syn.* 2. Unpleasant, distasteful, unwelcome, ungrateful, obnoxious.

II. *n.* A disagreeable thing.

I had all the merit of a temperance martyr without any of its *disagreeables*. *Kingsley*, *Alton Locke*, xiv.

His open and manly style did much to relieve him from *disagreeables*. *Quarterly Rev.*, LXXXIII. 422.

disagreeableness (dis-a-grē-a-bl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being disagreeable. (a) Unsuitableness; incongruity; contrariety. [Rare.] (b) Unpleasantness; offensiveness to the mind or to the senses: as, the *disagreeableness* of another's manners; the *disagreeableness* of a taste, sound, or smell.

Many who have figured Solitude, having set out the most noted properties thereof, have sought to sweeten all they could the *disagreeableness*.

W. Montague, *Devoute Essays*, I. xvi. 1.

disagreeably (dis-a-grē-a-bli), *adv.* In a disagreeable manner or degree; unsuitably; unpleasantly; offensively.

His [Bourdoulou's] style is verbose, he is *disagreeably* full of quotations from the fathers, and he wants imagination. *Blair*, *Rhetoric*, xxix.

disagreeance† (dis-a-grē-ans), *n.* [*< disagree + -ance.*] Disagreement.

There is no *disagreeance* where is faith in Jesus Christ and consent of mind together in one accord.

J. Udall, *On Acts* viii.

disagreement (dis-a-grē'ment), *n.* [*< disagree + -ment.* Cf. F. *désagrement*, *disagreeableness*, *defect*.] 1. Want of agreement; difference, either in form or in essence; dissimilitude; diversity; unlikeness: as, the *disagreement* of two ideas, of two stories, or of any two objects in some respects similar.

These carry . . . plain and evident notes and characters either of *disagreement* or affinity. *Woodward*.

2. Difference of opinion or sentiments.

As touching their several opinions about the necessity of sacraments, . . . in truth their *disagreement* is not great. *Hooker*, *Eccles. Polity*.

To account, by any current hypothesis, for the numberless *disagreements* in men's ideas of right and wrong . . . seems scarcely possible. *H. Spencer*, *Social Statics*, p. 471.

3. Unsuitableness; unfitness; lack of conformity.

From these different relations of different things there necessarily arises an agreement or *disagreement* of some things to others. *Clarke*, *On the Attributes*, xiv.

4. A falling out; a wrangle; contention.

His resignation was owing to a *disagreement* with his brother-in-law and coadjutor, Sir Robert Walpole, which had long subsisted. *Coze*.

= *Syn.* 1. *Distinction*, *Diversity*, etc. (see *difference*); unlikeness, discrepancy. — 4. Variance, misunderstanding, dissension, division, dispute, jarring, clashing, strife.

disalliege† (dis-a-lēj'), *v. t.* [*< dis-priv. + *alliege* (influenced by *liege*) for **allege*, a verb assumed from *allegiance*.] To alienate from allegiance.

And what greater dividing then by a pernicious and hostile peace to *disalliege* a whole feudary kingdom from the ancient dominion of England?

Milton, *Art. of Peace with Irish*.

disallow (dis-a-lou'), *v.* [*< ME. disallowen*, *< OF. desalouer*, *desalower*, *desaloer*, *< ML. disalloware*, mixed with *disallaudare*, written (after OF.) *disaloudare*, *disallow*, *< L. dis-priv. + ML. allocare*, assign, allow, L. *laudare*, praise, ML. approve, allow, *> OF. alower*, allow: see *dis-* and *allow*¹, *allow*².] I. *trans.* 1. To refuse or withhold permission to or for; refuse to allow, sanction, grant, or authorize; disapprove: as, to *disallow* items in an account.

It is pite that those which have authoritie and charge to allow and *disallow* bookes to be printed be no more circumspect herein than they are.

Ascham, *The Scholemaster*, p. 79.

They *disallowed* self-defence, second marriages, and usury. *Bentley*, *Freethinking*, § 11.

2. To decline or refuse to receive; reject; disown.

To whom coming as unto a living stone, *disallowed* indeed of men, but chosen of God, and precious. 1 Pet. ii. 4.

They *disallowed* the fise bookes of Moses.

Purchas, *Pilgrimage*, p. 148.

= *Syn.* To prohibit, forbid, condemn, set aside, repudiate. II. *intrans.* To refuse allowance or toleration; withhold sanction.

What follows if we *disallow* of this?

Shak., K. John, i. 1.

He returns againe to *disallow* of that Reformation which the Covenant vows, as being the partiall advice of a few Divines. *Milton*, *Eikonoklastes*, xliii.

disallowable (dis-a-lou-a-bl), *a.* [*< dis-priv. + allowable*¹.] Not allowable; not to be sanctioned or permitted.

That he [Murē] had used dancing in Asia, where he was gouernour for a season, which deed was so *disallowable* that he durst not defend it for wel done, but stilly denied.

Vives, *Instruction of a Christian Woman*, i. 13.

disallowableness (dis-a-lou-a-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being disallowable. *Ash*.

disallowance (dis-a-lou'ans), *n.* [*< disallow + -ance*, after *allowance*¹.] Disapprobation; refusal to admit or sanction; prohibition; rejection.

God accepts of a thing suitable for him to receive, and for us to give, where he does not declare his refusal and *disallowance* of it. *South*.

The *disallowance* of the Anti-Chinese Bill the other day is another source of dissatisfaction to her [British Columbia]. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXXIX. 47.

disally (dis-a-lī'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disallied*, ppr. *disallying*. [*< dis- + ally*¹.] To disregard or undo the alliance of.

Nor both so loosely *disallied*

Their nuptials. *Milton*, S. A., l. 1022.

disaltern, *v. t.* [*< dis- + altern*.] To refuse to alternate, or to permit in alternation.

But must I ever grind? and must I earn
Nothing but stripes? O wilt thou *disaltern*
The rest thou gav'st? *Quarles*, *Emblems*, iii. 4.

disamis (dis-a-mis), *n.* The mnemonic name given by Petrus Hispanus to that mood of the third figure of syllogism of which the major premise is a particular affirmative and the minor premise a universal affirmative proposition. The following is an example: Some acts of homicide are laudable, but all acts of homicide are cruel; therefore, some cruel acts are laudable. The vowels of the word, i, a, i, show the quantity and quality of the propositions; the initial letter, d, shows that the mood is to be reduced to *darii*; the two s's show that the major premise and conclusion are to be simply converted in the reduction; and the letter m shows that the premises are to be transposed. Thus every letter of the word is significant. See *barbara*.

disanalogal† (dis-a-nal'ō-gal), *a.* [*< dis-priv. + analogal*.] Not analogous.

The idea or image of that knowledge which we have in ourselves . . . is utterly unsuitable and *disanalogal* to that knowledge which is in God.

Sir M. Hale, *Works of God*.

disanchor† (dis-ang'kor), *v. t.* [*< dis-priv. + anchor*¹.] To free or force from the anchor, as a ship; weigh the anchor of.

The saill reised vp, the winde softe gan blow,
Anon *disanchored* the shippe in a throw [brief space].

Rom. of Parthenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 3360.

disangelical† (dis-an-jel'i-kal), *a.* [*< dis-priv. + angelical*.] Not angelical; carnal; gross.

That learned casuist . . . who accounts for the shame attending these pleasures of the sixth sense, as he is pleased to call them, from their *disangelical* nature.

Coventry, *Philemon to Hydaspes*, ii.

disanimate (dis-an'i-māt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disanimated*, ppr. *disanimating*. [*< dis-priv. + animate*.] 1†. To deprive of life.

That soul and life that is now fled and gone from a lifeless carcase is only a loss to the particular body of companies of matter, which by means thereof is now *disanimated*.

Cudworth, *Intellectual System*, p. 38.

2. To deprive of spirit or courage; discourage; dishearten; deject. [Rare.]

The presence of a king engenders love
Amongst his subjects and his loyal friends,
As it *disanimates* his enemies.

Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iii. 1.

disanimation (dis-an-i-mā'shon), *n.* [*< disanimate*: see *-ation*.] 1†. Privation of life.

True it is, that a glowworm will afford a faint light almost a day's space when many will conceive it dead; but this is a mistake in the compute of death and term of *disanimation*.

Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Err.*, iii. 27.

2. The act of discouraging; depression of spirits. [Rare.]

disannex† (dis-a-neks'), *v. t.* [*< OF. desannexer*; as *dis-priv. + annex*.] To separate; disunite; disjoin.

That when the provinces were lost and *disannexed*, and that the king was but king de jure over them and not de facto, yet nevertheless the privilege of naturalization continued. *State Trials*, Case of the Postnati (1608).

disannul (dis-a-nul'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disannulled*, ppr. *disannulling*. [*< dis-*, here intensive (like *un-* in *unloose*), + *annul*.] 1. To make void; annul; deprive of force or authority; cancel.

Whatsoever laws he [God] hath made they ought to stand, unless himself from Heaven proclaim them *disannulled*, because it is not in man to correct the ordinance of God.

Hooker, *Eccles. Polity*, iii. 10.

Now, trust me, were it not against our laws,
Against my crown, my oath, my dignity,
Which princes, would they, may not *disannul*,
My soul should sue as advocate for thee.

Shak., C. of E., i. 1.

That rude law is torne

And *disannul'd*, as too too inhumane.

Mareton, *Scourge of Villanie*, Sat. ii.

2. To deprive (of). [Rare.]

Are we *disannulled* of our first sleep, and cheated of our dreams and fantasies? *Middleton*, *The Black Book*.

disannuller (dis-a-nul'ēr), *n.* One who *disannuls*, annuls, or cancels.

Another, to her everlasting fame, erected
Two ale-houses of ease: the quarter-sessions
Running against her roundly: in which business
Two of the *disannullers* lost their night-caps.

Fletcher, Tamer Tamed, II. 5.

disannulment (dis-a-nul'ment), *n.* [*< disannul + -ment.*] Annulment.

disanoint (dis-a-noint'), *v. t.* [*< dis-priv. + anoint.*] To render invalid the consecration of; deprive of the honor of being anointed.

They have juggled and paltered with the world, banded and borne arms against their king, divested him, *disanointed* him, nay cursed him all over in their pulpits.

Milton, Tenure of Kings and Magistrates.

disapparel (dis-a-par'el), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disappareled* or *disappareled*, ppr. *disappareling* or *disappareling*. [*< OF. desappareiller, desappareillier, desappareiller, F. desappareiller (= Sp. desapparejar = Pg. desapparehar), < des-priv. + appareiller, appareiller, appareil: see dis- and appareil, v.*] To disrobe; strip of raiment.

Drink *disapparels* the soul, and is the betrayer of the mind.

F. Junius, Sin Stigmatized (1635), p. 81.

disappear (dis-a-pēr'), *v. i.* [*< OF. desaparere, < des-priv. + aperer, appear: see dis- and appear.* Cf. *F. disparaitre* (< *L.* as if **disparecere*), *OF. disparoistre, desappareistre = Sp. desaparecer = Pg. desaparecer* (< *ML.* as if **disapparecere*) = *It. sparire* (< *ML. disparere: see disparition*), of similar ult. formation.] 1. To vanish from or pass out of sight; recede from view; cease to appear; be no longer seen.

The pictures drawn in our minds are laid in fading colours, and, if not sometimes refreshed, vanish and *disappear*.

Locke.

This is the way of the mass of mankind in all ages, to be influenced by sudden fears, sudden contrition, sudden earnestness, sudden resolves, which *disappear* as suddenly.

J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, I. 284.

The black earth yawns: the mortal *disappears*:
Ashes to ashes, dust to dust.

Tennyson, Death of Wellington.

2. To pass out of existence or out of knowledge; cease to exist or to be known: as, the epidemic has *disappeared*.

The Cretaceous Dinosaurs and Cephalopods *disappear* without progeny, though one knows no reason why they might not still live on the Pacific Coast.

Dawson, Nature and the Bible, p. 236.

3. To end somewhat gradually or without abrupt termination: as, the path *disappeared* in the depths of the forest; in *entom.*, a line on the wing *disappearing* at the subcostal vein.

disappearance (dis-a-pēr'ans), *n.* [*< disappear + -ance. Cf. appearance.*] The act of disappearing; removal or withdrawal from sight or knowledge; a ceasing to appear or to exist: as, the *disappearance* of the sun, or of a race of animals.

A few days after Christ's *disappearance* out of the world, we find an assembly of disciples at Jerusalem, to the number of "about one hundred and twenty."

Paley, Evidences, II. 9.

dispendency (dis-a-pen'den-si), *n.* [*< dis-priv. + appendency.*] Detachment from a former connection; separation. *Burn.*

disappoint (dis-a-poin't'), *v. t.* [*< OF. desapointier, desapointier, F. desapointier, desapointier, < des-priv. + apointer, appoint: see dis- and appoint.*] 1. To frustrate the desire or expectation of; balk or thwart in regard to something intended, expected, or wished; defeat the aim or will of: as, do not *disappoint* us by staying away; to be *disappointed* in or of one's hopes, or about the weather.

Arise, O Lord, *disappoint* him, cast him down: deliver my soul from the wicked.

Ps. xvii. 13.

Being thus *disappointed* of our purpose, we gathered the fruit we found ripe.

Quoted in Capt. John Smith's True Travels, I. 101.

I have such confidence in your reason that I should be greatly *disappointed* if I were to find it wanting.

H. James, Jr., Pass. Pilgrim, p. 474.

2. To defeat the intention or fulfillment of; frustrate; balk; foil; thwart: as, to *disappoint* a man's hopes or plans.

He *disappointeth* the devices of the crafty, so that their hands cannot perform their enterprise.

Job v. 12.

Without counsel purposes are *disappointed*. *Prov. xv. 22.*

3. To hinder of intended effect; frustrate; foil.

Many times what man doth determine God doth *disappoint*.

T. Sanders, 1584 (Arber's Eng. Garner, II. 12).

His retreating foe

Shrinks from the wound, and *disappoints* the blow.

Addison.

They endeavour to *disappoint* the good works of the most learned and venerable order of men.

Steele, Tatler, No. 135.

No prudence of ours could have prevented our late misfortune; but prudence may do much in *disappointing* its effects.

Goldsmith, Vicar, III.

disappointed (dis-a-poin'ted), *p. a.* [*Pp. of disappoint, v.*] 1. Baffled; balked; thwarted; frustrated: as, a *disappointed* man; *disappointed* hopes.—2. Not appointed or prepared; unprepared or ill-prepared. [*Rare.*]

Cut off even in the blossoms of my sin,
Unhouseld, *disappointed*, unanel'd.

Shak., Hamlet, I. 5.

disappointing (dis-a-poin'ting), *p. a.* [*Ppr. of disappoint, v.*] Causing disappointment; not equal to or falling short of one's expectation; unsatisfactory.

But the place [Gorizia] itself is, considering its history, a little *disappointing*.

E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 48.

disappointment (dis-a-poin'tment), *n.* [*< disappoint + -ment, after F. désappointement.*] 1. Defeat or failure of expectation, hope, wish, desire, or intention; miscarriage of design or plan: as, he has had many *disappointments* in life.—2. The state of being disappointed or defeated in the realization of one's expectation or intention in regard to some matter, or the resulting feeling of depression, mortification, or vexation.

If we hope for things of which we have not thoroughly considered the value, our *disappointment* will be greater than our pleasure in the fruition of them.

Addison, Spectator.

disappreciate (dis-a-prē'shi-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disappreciated*, ppr. *disappreciating*. [*< dis-priv. + appreciate. Cf. Sp. Pg. desapreciar.*] To fail to appreciate; undervalue. *Imp. Dict.*

disapprobation (dis-ap-rō-bā'shon), *n.* [= *F. désapprobation = Sp. desaprobación = Pg. desaprovacão = It. disapprovazione; as dis-priv. + approbation.*] The act or state of disapproving; a condemnatory feeling or utterance; disapproval; censure, expressed or unexpressed.

We have ever expressed the most unqualified *disapprobation* of all the steps.

Burke.

=*Syn.* *Disapprobation* and *Disapproval* show the same difference as *approbation* and *approval*. See *approbation*.

disapprobatory (dis-ap-rō-bā-tō-ri), *a.* [*< dis-priv. + approbatory.*] Containing disapprobation; tending to disapprove. *Smart.*

disappropriate (dis-a-prō-pri-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disappropriated*, ppr. *disappropriating*. [*< dis-priv. + appropriate, v.*] 1. To remove from individual possession or ownership; throw off or aside; get rid of.

How much more law-like were it to assist nature in *disappropriating* that evil which by continuing proper becomes destructive!

Milton, Tetrachordon.

Specifically—2. To sever or separate, as an appropriation; withdraw from an appropriate use.

The appropriations of the several parsonages would have been, by the rules of the common law, *disappropriated*.

Blackstone.

3. To deprive of appropriated property, as a church; exclude or debar from possession.

disappropriate (dis-a-prō-pri-āt), *a.* [*< dis-priv. + appropriate, a.*] Deprived of appropriation; not possessing appropriated church property. In the Church of England a *disappropriate* church is one from which the appropriated parsonage, glebe, and tithes are severed.

The appropriation may be severed and the church become *disappropriate*, two ways.

Blackstone.

disappropriation (dis-a-prō-pri-ā'shon), *n.* [= *F. désappropriation = Pg. desapropriação; as dis-priv. + appropriation.*] 1. The act of withdrawing from an appointed use. Specifically—2. The act of alienating church property from the purpose for which it was designed.

disapproval (dis-a-prō-val), *n.* [*< dis-priv. + approval.*] The act of disapproving; disapprobation; dislike.

There being not a word let fall from them in *disapproval* of that opinion.

Glanville, Pre-existence of Souls, IV.

=*Syn.* See *disapprobation*.

disapprove (dis-a-prōv'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *disapproved*, ppr. *disapproving*. [= *F. désapprouver = Sp. desaprobare = Pg. desaprovear = It. disapprovare; as dis-priv. + approve.*] 1. *trans.*

1. To regard with disfavor; think wrong or reprehensible; censure or condemn in opinion or judgment: now generally followed by *of*: as, to *disapprove of* dancing, or of late hours.

I disapprove alike

The host whose assiduity extreme
Distresses, and whose negligence offends.

Couper, Odyssey, xv.

2. To withhold approval from; reject as not approved of; decline to sanction: as, the court *disapproved* the verdict.

trans. To express or feel disapprobation.

There is no reason to believe that they ever *disapprove* where the thing objected to is the execution of some order unquestionably proceeding from the Emperor.

Brougham.

Rochester, *disapproving* and murmuring, consented to serve.

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., VI.

disapprovingly (dis-a-prō'ving-li), *adv.* In a disapproving manner; with disapprobation.

disard, *n.* Same as *dizard*.

disarm (dis-ärm'), *v.* [*< ME. desarmen, < OF. desarmer, F. désarmer = Pr. Sp. Pg. desarmar = It. disarmare, < ML. disarmare, disarm, < L. dis-priv. + armare, arm: see dis- and arm², v.*] 1. *trans.* 1. To deprive of arms; take the arms or weapons from; take off the armor from: as, he *disarmed* his foe; the prince gave orders to *disarm* his subjects: with *of* before the thing taken away: as, to *disarm* one of his weapons.

These justes fynished, every man withdrew, the kynge was *disarmed*, & at time convenient he and the queene heard evensong.

Hall, Hen. VIII., an. 2.

Specifically—2. To reduce to a peace footing, as an army or a navy.—3. To deprive of means of attack or defense; render harmless or defenseless: as, to *disarm* a venomous serpent.

Security *disarms* the best-appointed army.

Fuller.

4. To deprive of force, strength, means of injuring, or power to terrify; quell: as, to *disarm* rage or passion; religion *disarms* death of its terrors.

His designe was, if it were possible, to *disarme* all, especially of a wise feare and suspition.

Milton, Elkonoklastes, IV.

Nothing *disarms* censure like self-accusation.

J. T. Troubridge, Coupon Bonds, p. 230.

trans. To lay down arms; specifically, to reduce armaments to a peace footing; dismiss or disband troops: as, the nations were then *disarming*.

disarmament (dis-är'ma-ment), *n.* [= *F. désarmement = Sp. desarmamiento = Pg. desarmamento = It. disarmamento, < ML. disarmamentum, < disarmare, disarm: see disarm, and cf. armament.*] The act of disarming; the reduction of military and naval forces from a war to a peace footing: as, a general *disarmament* is much to be desired.

He [Napoleon], in a fit of irresolution, broached in Berlin the question of mutual *disarmament*.

Love, Bismarck, I. 489.

disarmature (dis-är'mā-tūr), *n.* [*< disarm + -ature, after armature.*] The act of disarming or disabling; the act of divesting one's self or another of any equipment; divestiture. [*Rare.*]

On the universities which have illegally dropt philosophy and its training from their course of discipline will lie the responsibility of this singular and dangerous *disarmature*.

Sir W. Hamilton.

disarmed (dis-ärm'd'), *p. a.* [*Pp. of disarm, v.*] 1. Unarmed; without arms or weapons.

I hold it good polity not to go *disarmed*.

B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, IV. 5.

2. Stripped of arms; deprived of means of attack or defense.

Elsewhere he saw where Troilus defy'd
Achilles, and unequal combat try'd,
Then where the boy *disarm'd*, with loosend reins,
Was by his horses hurry'd o'er the plains.

Dryden, Æneid, I.

3. In *her.*, without claws, teeth, or beak: an epithet applied to an animal or a bird of prey.

disarmer (dis-är'mēr), *n.* One who *disarms*.

disarrange (dis-a-ränj'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disarranged*, ppr. *disarranging*. [*< OF. desarranger, F. désarranger = Pg. desarranjar, disarrange, disarray; as dis- + arrange.*] To put out of order; unsettle or disturb the order or arrangement of; derange.

This circumstance *disarranges* all our established ideas.

T. Warton.

We could hardly alter one word, or *disarrange* one member without spoiling it. Few sentences are to be found more finished or more happy.

Blair, Rhetoric, x.

=*Syn.* To disorder, derange, confuse.

disarrangement (dis-a-ränj'ment), *n.* [*< disarrange + -ment.*] The act of disarranging, or the state of being disarranged.

In his opinion, the very worst part of the example set is in the late assumption of citizenship by the army, and the whole of the arrangement or rather *disarrangement* of their military.

Burke, The Army Estimates.

disarray (dis-a-rä'), *v.* [*< OF. desareer, desareier, desarreier, desaroier, desaroier, etc., < des-priv. + areer, areier, etc., array: see dis-priv. and array, v. Cf. deray.*] 1. *trans.* 1. To undress or disrobe; divest, as of clothes or attributes.

Vanities and little instances of sin . . . *disarray* a man's soul of his virtue.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 841.

Departing found,
Half *disarray'd* as to her rest, the girl.
Tennyson, *Geraint*.

The forest, *disarrayed*
By chill November.
O. W. Holmes, *An Old Year Song*.

2. To throw into disorder; rout, as troops.

Great Amythaon, who with fiery steeds
Oft *disarrayed* the foes in battle ranged.
Fenton, *Odyssey*, xi.

II. intrans. To undress or strip one's self.

disarray (dis-a-rā'), *n.* [*< ME. disaray, disray, desray, < OF. *desarrei, desarro, desroi, F. désarroi, disorder, from the verb: see disarray, v., and cf. deray, n., and array, n.*] 1. Disorder; confusion; loss or want of array or regular order.

Disarray and shameful rout ensue. *Dryden, Fables*.

He proceeded to put his own household effects into that perfunctory and curious *disarray* which the masculine mind accounts order.
The Atlantic, LXI. 609.

2. Imperfect attire; undress.

And him behind a wicked Hag did stalk,
In ragged robes and filthy *disarray*.
Spenser, *F. Q.*, II. iv. 4.

Clad in a strange *disarray* of civilized and savage costume.
Hawthorne, *Scarlet Letter*, lii.

disarticulate (dis-är-tik'ü-lät), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disarticulated*, ppr. *disarticulating*. [*< dis- + articulate; cf. F. désarticuler.*] To divide, separate, or sunder the joints of.

Their [the trustees of the British Museum's] most liberal and unfettered permission of examining, and, when necessary, *disarticulating* the specimens in the magnificent collection of *Cirripedes*.
Darwin, *Cirripedia*, Pref.

Disarticulated remnants of human skeletons.
Dawson, *Origin of World*, p. 302.

disarticulation (dis-är-tik'ü-lä'shon), *n.* [= *F. désarticulation*; as *dis- + articulation*.] Division of the ligaments of a joint, so as to amputate at that point; amputation at a joint.

disassent (dis-a-sent'), *n.* [*< ME. disasenten, < OF. desassentir, < des- priv. + assentir, assent: see dis- and assent.*] Dissent.

But whether he departed without the French *kyng's* consent or *disassent*, he, deceased in his expectation, and in manner in *dispayre*, returned agayne to the Lady Margaret.
Hall, *Hen. VII.*, an. 7.

disassent (dis-a-sent'), *v. i.* To refuse to assent.

All the most of the mighty, with a mayn wille,
Dysassent to the dede, demyt hit for nocht.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), i. 9309.

disassenter (dis-a-sen'tër), *n.* One who refuses to assent or concur; a dissenter.

Thirdly, the alledging the noting of the names of the *disassenters* could not at the first be conceived to imply an officious prying into the gesture of the prince, but rather a loyal fear of incurring the king's displeasure.
State Trials, Lord Balmerino, an. 1634.

disassiduity (dis-as-i-dü'i-ti), *n.* [*< dis- priv. + assiduity.*] Want of assiduity or care; want of attention; inattention; carelessness.

But he came in, and went out; and, through *disassiduity*, drew the curtain between himself and light of her [Queen Elizabeth's] favour. *Sir R. Naunton, Fragmenta Regalia*.

disassociate (dis-a-sō'shi-ät), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disassociated*, ppr. *disassociating*. [*< dis- priv. + associate. Cf. F. désassocier = Sp. desasociar. Cf. dissociate.*] To dissociate; sever or separate from association.

Our mind . . . *disassociating* herself from the body.
Florio, tr. of Montaigne's *Essays* (1613), p. 630.

Aphasia, whether amnesic or ataxic, may, but seldom does, exist *disassociated* from absolute insanity.
Encyc. Brit., II. 171.

disassociation (dis-a-sō-si-ä'shon), *n.* [*< dis-associate -ation.*] The act of disassociating, or the state of being disassociated; dissociation.

M. Reimann believes that there is *disassociation* of the elements of the alum.
Ure, *Dict.*, IV. 59.

disaster (di-zäs'tër), *n.* [*< OF. desastre, F. désastre = Pr. desastre = Sp. Pg. desastre = It. disastro, disaster, misfortune, < L. dis-, here equiv. to E. mis-, ill, + astrum (> It. Sp. Pg. astro = Pr. F. astre), a star (taken in the astrological sense of 'destiny, fortune, fate': cf. ML. astrum sinistrum, misfortune, lit. unlucky star; Pr. benastre, good fortune, malastre, ill fortune; G. unster, 'evil star'; E. ill-starred, etc.), < Gr. άστρον, a star: see aster.*] 1. An unfavorable aspect of a star or planet; an ill portent; a blast or stroke of an unfavorable planet.

As stars with trains of fire and dews of blood,
Disasters in the sun.
Shak., *Hamlet*, i. 1.

2. *Misfortune*; mishap; calamity; any unfortunate event; especially, a sudden or great

misfortune: a word used with much latitude, but most appropriately for some unforeseen event of a very distressing or overwhelming nature.

Whilst these Things went on prosperously in France, a great *Disaster* fell out in England.

Baker, *Chronicles*, p. 182.

Nor will it be less my duty faithfully to record *disasters* mingled with triumphs, and great national crimes and follies far more humiliating than any *disaster*.

Macaulay, *Hist. Eng.*, i.

= *Syn. 2. Calamity, Catastrophe, etc. (see misfortune)*; blow, stroke, reverse.

disaster (di-zäs'tër), *v. t.* [*< disaster, n.*] 1. To blast by the stroke of an unlucky planet. *Spenser*.—2. To injure; afflict.

In his own . . . fields the swain
Disaster'd stands. Thomson, *Winter*.

3. To blemish; disfigure.

The holes where eyes should be, which pitifully *disaster* the cheeks.
Shak., *A. and C.*, II. 7.

disasterly (di-zäs'tër-li), *adv.* [*< disaster + -ly*.] *Disasterously*.

Nor let the envy of envenom'd tongues,
Which still is grounded on poor ladies' wrongs,
Thy noble breast *disasterly* possess.
Dryden, *Lady Geraldine* to Surrey.

disastrous (di-zäs'trus), *adj.* [= *F. désastreux = Sp. Pg. desastroso = It. disastroso*; as *disaster + -ous*.] 1. Gloomy; dismal; threatening disaster.

As when the sun, . . .
Disastrous twilight sheds.
Milton, *P. L.*, i. 597.

Drawing down the dim *disastrous* brow
That o'er him hung, he kiss'd it.
Tennyson, *Ballin and Balan*.

2. Ruinous; unfortunate; calamitous; occasioning great distress or injury: as, the day was *disastrous*; the battle proved *disastrous*.

The nine and twentieth of June, the King held a great Just and Triumph at Westminster, but a *disastrous* Sea-fight was upon the Water, where one Gates, a Gentleman, was drowned in his Harness. *Baker, Chronicles*, p. 284.

Fly the pursuit of my *disastrous* love. *Dryden*.

The insurrectionary force suffered a *disastrous*, though, fortunately, a comparatively bloodless defeat.
Dicey, *Victor Emmanuel*, p. 43.

disasterously (di-zäs'trus-li), *adv.* Very distressingly; calamitously; ruinously.

Ill health lessened his [Hood's] power to work, and kept him poor, and poverty in turn reacted *disasterously* upon his health.
Steinman, *Vict. Poets*, p. 89.

The war went on *disasterously* for the overmatched Danes.
Lowe, *Bismarck*, i. 335.

disastrousness (di-zäs'trus-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being disastrous. *Bailey*, 1727.

disattire (dis-a-tir'), *v. t.* [*< dis- priv. + attire, v.*] To disrobe; undress. *Spenser*.

disattune (dis-a-tün'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disattuned*, ppr. *disattuning*. [*< dis- priv. + attune.*] To put out of tune or harmony. *Bulwer*.

disaugment (dis-äg-ment'), *v. t.* [*< dis- priv. + augment.*] To diminish or lessen. [Rare.]

There should I find that everlasting treasure
Which force deprives not, fortune *disaugments* not.
Quarles, *Emblems*, v. 13.

disauthorize (dis-ä'thor-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disauthorized*, ppr. *disauthorizing*. [= *OF. desautoriser, desauthoriser, F. désautoriser = Sp. Pg. desautorizar = It. disautorizzare*; as *dis- priv. + authorize.*] To deprive of credit or authority; discredit. *W. Wotton*. [Rare.]

disavail (dis-a-väl'), *v. t.* 1. To injure; prejudice. *Lydgate*.—2. To avail; help. *Paston Letters*, III. 23.

disavail (dis-a-väl'), *n.* Injury. *Lydgate*.

disavance, *v. t.* See *disadvantage*.

disavouch (dis-a-vouch'), *v. t.* [*< dis- priv. + avouch.*] To disavow.

Neither believing this, because Luther affirmed it, nor disapproving that, because Calvin hath *disavouched* it.
Sir T. Browne, *Religio Medici*, i. 5.

disavow (dis-a-vou'), *v. t.* [*< ME. desavouen, < OF. desavouer, F. désavouer, disavow, < des- priv. + avouer, avow: see avow*.] 1. To disown; disclaim knowledge of, responsibility for, or connection with; repudiate; deny concurrence in or approval of; refuse to own or acknowledge; disclaim.

Which of all those oppressive Acts or Impositions did he ever disclaim or *disavow*, till the fatal aw of this Parliament hung ominously over him? *Milton, Eikonoklastes*, i.

If I am to be a beggar, it shall never make me a rascal, or induce me to *disavow* my principles.

Goldsmith, *Vicar*, II.

Kings may say, we cannot trust this ambassador's undertaking, because his senate may *disavow* him.
Brougham.

France *disavowed* the expedition, and relinquished all pretensions to Florida. *Bancroft, Hist. U. S.*, I. 62.

2. To deny; disprove.

Yet can they never
Toss into air the freedom of my birth,
Or *disavow* my blood Plantagenet's. *Ford*.

disavowal (dis-a-vou'al), *n.* [*< disavow + -al, after avowal.*] Denial; disowning; rejection; repudiation.

An earnest *disavowal* of fear often proceeds from fear.
Richardson, *Clarissa Harlowe*.

disavowance (dis-a-vou'ans), *n.* [*< OF. desavouance, < desavouer, disavow: see disavow and -ance.*] Disavowal.

The very corner stone of the English Reformation was laid in an utter denial and *disavowance* of this point [the pope's supremacy].
South, *Works*, VI. i.

disavower (dis-a-vou'er), *n.* One who disavows.

disavowment (dis-a-vou'ment), *n.* [*< OF. desavouement, < desavouer, disavow: see disavow and -ment.*] Denial; a disowning.

For as touching the Tridentine History, his holiness [says the Cardinal] will not press you to any *disavowment* thereof.
Sir H. Wotton, *Letter to the Regius Professor*.

disband (dis-band'), *v.* [*< OF. desbander, desbender, F. débänder (= It. disbandare, sbandare)*, untie, loosen, scatter, disband, < *des- priv. + bander, tie: see dis- and band*.] 1. *trans.* 1. To release from a bond, restriction, or connection of any kind; unbind; set free.

What savage bull, *disbanded* from his stall,
Of wrath a signe more inhumane could make?
Stirling, *Aurora*, st. 4.

2. To break up the band or company of; dismiss or dissociate from united service or action; especially, to discharge in a body from military service: as, to *disband* an orchestra or a society; to *disband* troops, a regiment, or an army.

This course [retrenchment] *disbanded* many trades; no merchant, no cook, no lawyer, no flatterer, no divine, no astrologer, was to be found in Lacedaemonia.
Penn, *No Cross, No Crown*, II.

3. To dismiss or separate from a band or company; dissociate from a band: as, a *disbanded* soldier.

After 30 years service a Soldier may petition to be *disbanded*; and then the Village where he was born must send another man to serve in his room.
Dampier, *Voyages*, II. i. 71.

I come, . . . bidding him
Disband himself, and scatter all his powers.
Tennyson, *Geraint*.

4. To break up the constitution of; disintegrate; destroy.

Some imagine that a quantity of water sufficient to make such a deluge was created upon that occasion; and when the business was done, all *disbanded* again, and annihilated.
Woodward.

II. *intrans.* 1. To be released from a bond, restriction, or connection; become disunited, separated, or dissolved.

When both rocks and all things shall *disband*.
G. Herbert.

We use not to be so pertinacious in any glorious resolutions, but our purposes *disband* upon the sense of the first violence.
Jer. Taylor, *Works* (ed. 1835), I. 84.

Human society may *disband*.
Tillotson.

2. To retire from united service or action; separate; break up: as, the army *disbanded* at the close of the war; the society *disbanded* on the loss of its funds.

Our navy was upon the point of *disbanding*.
Bacon.

disbandment (dis-band'ment), *n.* [*< disband + -ment.*] The act of disbanding, or the state of being disbanded.

The *disbandment* of a considerable part of the great army of mercenaries.
The American, VI. 279.

disbar (dis-bär'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disbarred*, ppr. *disbarring*. [*< dis- priv. + bar*.] Cf. *debar*.] In *law*, to expel from the bar, as a barrister; strike off from the roll of attorneys. **disbark** (dis-bärk'), *v. t.* [*< dis- priv. + bark*.] To strip off the bark of; divest of bark.

The wooden houses, whose walls are made of fir-trees (unsquared and only *disbarked*).
Boyle, *Works*, II. 730.

disbark (dis-bärk'), *v. t.* [*< OF. desbarquer, F. débarquer (> also E. debark, q. v.), < des- priv. + barque, bark: see bark*.] To disembark. [Rare.]

The ship we moor on these obscure abodes;
Disbark the sheep an offering to the Gods.
Pope, *Odyssey*, xi.

disbarment (dis-bār'ment), *n.* [*< disbar + -ment.*] The act of disbarring, or the state of being disbarred.

disbase (dis-bās'), *v. t.* [*< dis-, taken as equiv. to de-, + base-; a var. of debase.*] To debase. [Rare.]

First will I die in thickest of my foe,
Before I will disbase mine honour so.

Greene, *Alphonsus*, v.

disbecome (dis-bē-kum'), *v. t.* [*< dis- priv. + become.*] To misbecome.

Anything that may disbecome
The place on which you sit.

Maswinger and Field, *Fatal Dowry*, v. 2.

disbelief (dis-bē-lēf'), *n.* [*< dis- priv. + belief.*] 1. Positive unbelief; the conviction that a proposition or statement for which credence is demanded is not true.

Our belief or disbelief of a thing does not alter the nature of the thing.

So

Did I stand question, and make answer, still
With the same result of smiling disbelief.

Browning, *King and Book*, I. 317.

Atheism is a disbelief in the existence of God—that is, a disbelief in any regularity in the Universe to which a man must conform himself under penalties.

Quoted in *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXII. 608.

2. A negation or denial of the truth of some particular thing. [Rare.]

Nugatory disbeliefs wound off and done with. *I. Taylor.*

=*Syn.* 1. *Disbelief, Unbelief, incredulity, distrust, skepticism, infidelity.* Disbelief is more commonly used to express an active mental opposition which does not imply a blameworthy disregard of evidence. Unbelief may be a simple failure to believe from lack of evidence or knowledge; but its theological use has given it also the force of wilful opposition to the truth.

No sadder proof can be given by a man of his own littleness than a disbelief in great men.

Carlyle, *Hero-Worship*, I.

A disbelief in ghosts and witches was one of the most prominent characteristics of scepticism in the seventeenth century.

Lecky, *Rationalism*, I. 37.

I obtained mercy because I did it ignorantly in unbelief.

1 Tim. I. 13.

Belief consists in accepting the affirmations of the soul; unbelief, in denying them.

Emerson, *Montaigne*.

disbelieve (dis-bē-lēv'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *disbelieved*, ppr. *disbelieving*. [*< dis- priv. + believe.*] 1. *trans.* To reject the truth or reality of; hold to be untrue or non-existent; refuse to credit.

Such who profess to disbelieve a future state are not always equally satisfied with their own reasonings.

Bp. Atterbury.

I disbelieve that any one who is not himself full of love and tenderness has ever, since the world began, yet transmitted to another soul the truth that God is love.

F. P. Cobbe, *Ministry of Religion*, p. 257.

II. *intrans.* Not to believe; to deny the truth of any position; refuse to believe in some proposition or statement; especially, to refuse belief in a divine revelation.

As doubt attacked faith, unbelief has avenged faith by destroying doubt. Men cease to doubt when they disbelieve outright.

Cardinal Manning.

disbeliever (dis-bē-lē-vēr'), *n.* One who disbelieves; one who refuses belief; one who denies the truth of some proposition or statement; an unbeliever.

An humble soul is frightened into sentiments, because a man of great name pronounces hereby upon the contrary sentiments, and casts the disbeliever out of the Church.

Watts.

=*Syn.* *Unbeliever, Skeptic, etc.* See *infidel*.
disbench (dis-bench'), *v. t.* [*< dis- priv. + bench.*] 1. To drive from, or cause to leave, a bench or seat. [Rare.]

Sir, I hope my words disbench'd you not.

Shak., *Cor.*, II. 2.

2. In *Eng. law*, to deprive of the status and privileges of a bench.

disbend (dis-bend'), *v. t.* [*< OF. desbender, < ML. disbendare, unbend, loosen; in E. as if dis- priv. + bend.* Cf. *disband.*] To unbend; relax; hence, figuratively, to render unfit for efficient action. [Rare.]

As liberty a courage doth impart,
So bondage doth disbend, else break, the heart.

Stirling, *Julius Caesar*, cho. 3.

disbind (dis-bind'), *v. t.* [*< dis- priv. + bind.* Cf. *disband* and *disband.*] To unbind; loosen.

Nay, how dare we disbind or loose ourselves from the tie of that way of agonizing and honouring God, which the Christian church from her first beginnings durst not do?

J. Mede, *Discourses*, i. 2.

disblame (dis-blām'), *v. t.* [*< ME. desblamen, < OF. desblamer, desblamer, excuse, < des- priv. + blamer, blamer, blame; see dis- and blame.*] To exonerate from blame.

Deblameth me if any words be lame,
For as myn auctor seyde, so seye I.

Chaucer, *Troilus*, II. 17.

dishloom (dis-blōm'), *v. t.* [*< dis- priv. + bloom.*] To deprive of bloom or blossoms. [Rare.]

A faint flavour of the gardener hung about them [grave-diggers], but sophisticated and dishloomed.

R. L. Stevenson.

disbodied (dis-bod'id), *a.* [Pp. of **disbody*, equiv. to *disembody*.] Disembodied.

They conceive that the disembodied souls shall return from their unactive and silent recess, and be joined again to bodies of purified and duly prepared ayre.

Glenville, *Pre-existence of Souls*, xiv.

disbord (dis-bōrd'), *v. i.* [*< OF. desborder, F. déborder, which, however, has not the exact sense of 'disembark,' but means 'overthrow, go beyond, naut. sheer off, get clear,' < des- priv. + bord, edge, border, board, etc.*] To disembark.

And in the arm'd ship, with a wel-wreath'd cord,
They strictly bound me, and did all disbord

To shore to supper. Chapman, *Odyssey*, xiv.

disboscation (dis-bos-kā'shon), *n.* [*< ML. disboscatio(n)-, < dis- priv. + bosca, a wood; see bosca, bush.*] The act of disforesting; the act of converting woodland into arable land. Scott.

disbosom (dis-būz'um), *v. t.* [*< dis- priv. + bosom.*] To make known, as a secret matter; unbosom.

Home went Violante and disbosomed all.

Browning, *King and Book*, I. 118.

disbourgeon, *v. t.* See *disburgeon*.

disbowl (dis-bou'el), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disbowed*, *disbowed*, ppr. *disboweling*, *disboweling*. [*< ME. disbowelen (spelled dysbowaylyn — Prompt. Parv.); < dis- priv. + bowl.*] To disembowl: usually in a figurative sense.

A great Oke drie and dead,
Whose foote in ground hath left but feeble holde,
But halfe disbowl'd lies above the ground.

Spenser, *Ruins of Rome*, st. 28.

Nor the disbowed earth explore
In search of the forbidden ore.

Addison, *tr. of Horace's Odes*, III. 3.

'Twas bull, 'twas mitred Minotaur,
A dead disbowed mystery.

D. G. Rossetti, *The Burden of Nineveh*.

disbrain (dis-brān'), *v. t.* [*< dis- priv. + brain.*] To deprive of the brain; remove the brain from. [Rare.]

If the cerebrum were removed, then all energy was transposed into reflex movement, and consequently dis-brained and decapitated animals manifested much stronger reflex movements than did such animals as possessed this secondary derivation.

Nature, XXX. 260.

disbranch (dis-brānch'), *v. t.* [*< OF. desbrancher, desbranchir, disbranch, < des- priv. + branche, branch; see dis- and branch.*] 1. To cut off or separate the branches of, as a tree; prune. [Rare.]

Such as are newly planted need not be disbranched till the sap begins to stir.

Evelyn, *Calendarium Hortense*.

2. To sever or remove, as a branch or an offshoot. [Rare.]

She that herself will sliver and disbranch

From her material sap, perforce must wither,

And come to deadly use. Shak., *Lear*, iv. 2.

disbud (dis-bud'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disbudded*, ppr. *disbudding*. [*< dis- priv. + bud.*] To deprive of buds or shoots; remove the unnecessary buds of, as a tree or vine. This is done for the needs of training, and in order that there may be more space and nourishment for the development of those buds which are allowed to remain.

disburden (dis-bēr'dn), *v.* [Also *disburthen*; < *dis- priv. + burden*, *burthen*.] I. *trans.* 1. To remove a burden from; rid of a burden; relieve of anything weighty, oppressive, or annoying; disencumber; unburden; unload.

My meditations . . . will, I hope, be more calm, being thus disburdened.

Sir P. Sidney.

The Ship having disburdened her selfe of 70 persons. . . . Captaine Newport with 120 chosen men . . . set forward for the discovery of Monacan.

Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's True Travels*, I. 196.

How have thy travels

Disburthen'd thee abroad of discontents?

Ford, *Lover's Melancholy*, I. 1.

When we have new perception, we shall gladly disburden the memory of its hoarded treasures as old rubbish.

Emerson, *Essays*, 1st ser., p. 59.

2. To lay off or aside as oppressive or annoying; get rid of; relieve one's self of.

Disburden all thy cares on me.

Addison.

=*Syn.* 1. To disencumber, free, lighten, discharge, disembarass.

II. *intrans.* To ease the mind; be relieved.

Adam . . .

Thus to disburden sought with sad complaint.

Milton, *P. L.*, x. 719.

disburgeon (dis-bēr'jon), *v. t.* [*< dis- priv. + burgeon.*] To strip of buds or burgeons. Also spelled *disbourgeon*.

When the vine beginneth to put out leaves and looke green, fall to disburgeoning. Holland, *tr. of Pliny*, xvii. 22.

disburse (dis-bērs'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disbursed*, ppr. *disbursing*. [*< OF. desbourser, F. déboursier (whence also deburse, q. v.) (= It. sborsare), < des-, apart, + bourse, a purse; see dis- and bourse, bourse, purse.*] To pay out, as money; spend or lay out; expend.

The twelve men stuck at it, and said, Except he would disburse twelve crowns, they would find him guilty.

Latimer, 5th Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

To meet the necessary expenses, large sums must be collected and disbursed.

Cathoun, *Works*, I. 18.

disburse (dis-bērs'), *n.* [*< disburse, v.*] A payment or disbursement.

The annual rent to be received for all those lands after 20 years would abundantly pay the public for the first disburse.

DeJoe, *Four thro Great Britain*, I. 342.

disbursement (dis-bērs'ment), *n.* [= *F. déboursment* = *It. sborsamento*; as *disburse + -ment*.] 1. The act of paying out or expending, as money.

It is scarcely desirable that the Government whip should be supplied with even ten thousand a year for disbursement, as he thinks proper in his capacity as a party manager.

Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XL. 133.

2. Money paid out; an amount or sum expended, as from a trust or a corporate or public fund; as, the disbursements of the treasury, or of an executor or a guardian.

disburser (dis-bēr'sér), *n.* One who pays out or disburses money.

disburthen (dis-bēr'thēn), *v.* See *disburden*.

disc, *n.* See *disk*.

discage (dis-kāj'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *discaged*, ppr. *discaging*. [*< dis- priv. + cage.*] To take out of a cage. [Rare.]

Until she let me fly discaged, to sweep

In ever-highering eagle-circles up.

Tennyson, *Gareth and Lynette*.

discal (dis'kal), *a.* [*< disc, disk, + -al.*] 1. Pertaining to a disk in any way; like a disk; discoidal.—2. On the disk or central part of a surface. In ichthyology, applied specifically by Gill to the teeth of the lampreys on the surface of the subcircular oral disk between the mouth and the teeth, concentric with the periphery of the disk.—**Discal cell**, in *entom.*, a large cell at the base of the wing of lepidoptera, sometimes divided longitudinally into two.—**Discal spot**, in *entom.*, a round spot behind the middle of the wing, seen in most species of the lepidopterous family *Noctuidae*. Also called *orbicular spot*.

discalceat (dis-kal'sē-āt), *v. t.* [= *F. déchaussé, < L. discalceatus, unshod, < dis- priv. + calceatus, shod, pp. of calceare, shoe; see dis- and calceate.*] To pull or strip off the shoes or sandals from. Cockeram.

discalceation (dis-kal'sē-ā'shon), *n.* [*< discalceate; see -ation.*] The act of pulling off the shoes or sandals.

The custom of discalceation, or putting off their shoes at meals, is conceived . . . to have been done, as by that means keeping their beds clean.

Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Err.*, v. 6.

discalced (dis-kalst'), *a.* [*< L. discalceatus, unshod; see discalceate.*] Without shoes; unshod; barefooted: specifically applied to a branch of the Carmelite monks known as *Discalceati* (the barefooted).

discamp (dis-kamp'), *v. t.* [*< OF. descamper, < des- priv. + camp, camp; see dis- and camp.* Cf. *decamp*.] To force from a camp; force to abandon a camp. Minshew.

No enemy put he ever to flight, but he discamped him and draue him out of the field (quin castris exueret).

Holland, *tr. of Suetonius*, p. 242.

discandert, *v. i.* A corrupt form, found only in the passage from Shakspeare (*A. and C.*, iii. 11) cited under *discandy*.

discandy (dis-kan'di), *v. i.* [Appar. < *dis- priv. + candy*, *c.*; i. e., melt out of a candied or solid state.] To melt; dissolve.

Fortune and Antony part here; even here

Do we shake hands. All come to this? The hearts

That spaniel'd me at heels, to whom I gave

Their wishes, do discandy, melt their sweets

On blossoming Caesar. Shak., *A. and C.*, iv. 10.

My brave Egyptians all,

By the discandying [var. *discandering*—Knight] of this pelleted storm,

Lie graveless. Shak., *A. and C.*, III. 11.

discant (dis'kant), *n.* See *descant*.

discapacitate (dis-kā-pas'i-tāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *discapacitated*, ppr. *discapacitating*. [*< dis- priv. + capacitate.*] To incapacitate. *Imp. Dict.* [Rare.]

discard (dis-kārd'), *v.* [= *Sp. Pg. descartar* = *It. scartare*, discard, reject, dismiss; as *dis-*

+ card¹. Cf. *decad*.] **I. trans.** 1. In *card-playing*: (a) In some games, to throw aside or reject from the hand, as a card dealt to the player which by the laws of the game is not needed or can be exchanged. (b) In other games, as whist, to throw away on a trick, as a card (not a trump) of a different suit from that led, when one cannot follow suit and cannot or does not wish to trump.

Having ace, king, queen, and knave of a suit noted, you would *discard* the ace. *Pole, Whist, v.*

2. To dismiss, as from service or employment; cast off.

They blame the favourites, and think it nothing extraordinary that the queen should . . . resolve to *discard* them. *Swift.*

Their [the Hydes'] sole crime was their religion; and for this crime they had been *discarded*. *Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.*

3. To thrust away; reject: as, to *discard* prejudices.

I am resolv'd: grief, I *discard* thee now;
Anger and fury in thy place must enter.

Beau. and Fl. (7), Faithful Friends, iii. 3.

Still, though earth and man *discard* thee,
Doth thy Heavenly Father guard thee.

Whittier, Mogg Megone, iii.

= **Syn. 2.** To turn away, discharge.

II. intrans. In *card-playing*, to throw cards out of the hand. See **I.**

In *discarding* from a suit of which you have full command, it is a convention to throw away the highest.

Pole, Whist, iv.

discard (dis-kärd'), *n.* [*discard, v.*] 1. In *card-playing*: (a) The act of throwing out of the hand such cards as are unnecessary in the game, or of playing, as in whist, a card not a trump of a different suit from that led.

In the modern game, your first *discard* should be from a weak or short suit. *Pole, Whist, ii.*

(b) The card or cards thrown out of the hand.

The *discard* must be placed face downwards on the table, apart from the stock and from the adversary's *discard*.

Cavendish, Whist.

Hence—**2.** One who or that which is cast out or rejected. [Rare.]

The *discard* of society, living mainly on strong drink, fed with affronts, a fool, a thief, the comrade of thieves.

R. L. Stevenson, Pulvis et Umbra.

discardment (dis-kärd'ment), *n.* [*discard + -ment.*] The act of discarding. [Rare.]

Just at present we apparently are making ready for another *discardment*. *Science, VII. 295.*

discardure (dis-kär'dür), *n.* [*discard + -ure.*] A discarding; dismissal; rejection. [Rare.]

In what shape does it constitute a plea for the *discardure* of religion? *Hayter, On Hume's Dialogues (1780), p. 38.*

discarnate (dis-kär'nät), *a.* [*L. dis-priv. + L. carnatus*, of flesh, fleshy, fat, corpulent, < *L. caro* (carn-), flesh. Cf. *incarnate*.] Stripped of flesh; fleshless.

A memory, like a sepulchre, furnished with a load of broken and *discarnate* bones.

Glanville, Vanity of Dogmatizing, xv.

discease (dis-käs'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disceased*, ppr. *disceasing*. [*dis-priv. + case²*.] To take the case or covering from; uncasing; strip; undress.

Discease thee instantly, . . . and change garments with this gentleman. *Shak., W. T., iv. 3.*

discatter, *v. t.* See *disscatter*.

discavelet, *a.* See *deceivable*. *Chaucer.*

disceptation (dis-ep-tä'shon), *n.* [= *F. disceptation* = *Sp. disceptación* = *Pg. disceptação*, < *L. disceptatio* (n-), < *disceptare*, pp. *disceptatus*, dispute, prop. settle a dispute, determine, < *dis-*, apart, + *capere*, freq. of *capere*, pp. *captus*, take, seize.] Controversy.

The proposition is . . . such as ought not to be admitted in any science, or any *disceptation*.

Barrow, Works, II. xii.

disceptator (dis'ep-tä-tor), *n.* [*L. disceptator*, < *disceptare* dispute: see *disceptation*.] A disputant.

The inquisitive *disceptators* of this age would, at the persuasion of illiterate persons, turn their ergo into amen to the evangelical philosopher. *Cowley, Essays, xxix.*

disceper, *v. t.* See *discepper*.

discern (di-zér'n'), *v.* [*ME. discernen*, < *OF. discernen*, < *discerner*, < *F. discernir*, < *F. discernere* = *Sp. Pg. discernir* = *It. discernere*, < *L. discernere*, pp. *discernetus*, separate, divide, distinguish, discern, < *dis-*, apart, + *cernere* = *Gr. krivein*, separate: see *certain*, *critic*, etc. Hence *discreet*, *discrete*, etc.] **I. trans.** 1. To distinguish; perceive the difference between (two or more things); discriminate.

Discern thou what is thine with me, and take it to thee. *Gen. xxxi. 32.*

For as an angel of God, so is my lord the king to *discern* good and bad. *2 Sam. xiv. 17.*

How easy is a noble spirit *discerned*

From harsh and sulphurous matter, that flies out
In contumelies! *B. Jonson, Catiline, iv. 1.*

They are like men who have lost the faculty of *discerning* colours, and who never, by any exercise of reason, can make out the difference between white and black.

J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, i. 224.

2t. To indicate or constitute the difference between; show the distinction between.

The only thing that *discerneth* the child of God from the wicked is this faith, trust, and hope in God's goodness, through Christ.

J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 138.

The coward and the valiant man must fall,
Only the cause, and manner how, *discerns* them.

B. Jonson, Sejanus, iii. 1.

3. To see distinctly; separate mentally from the general mass of objects occupying the field of vision; perceive by the eye; desory.

I *discerned* among the youths a young man void of understanding. *Prov. vii. 7.*

For though our eyes can nought but colours see,
Yet colours give them not their power of sight;

So, though these fruits of sense her objects be,
Yet she *discerns* them by her proper light.

Sir J. Davies, Noctes Telpsum.

Bellonius reports that the dories thereof [Sancta Sophia] are in number equal to the days of the year; whereas if it hath five, it hath more by one than by me was *discerned*.

Sandys, Travels, p. 25.

It being dark, they could not see the make of our Ship, nor very well *discern* what we were.

Dampier, Voyages, I. 301.

4. To discover by the intellect; gain knowledge of; become aware of; distinguish.

A wise man's heart *discerneth* both time and judgment. *Ecc. vii. 5.*

The nature of justice can be more easily *discerned* in a state than in one man. *Bancroft, Hist. Const., I. 4.*

To *discern* our immortality is necessarily connected with fear and trembling and repentance, in the case of every Christian. *J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, i. 17.*

= **Syn. 3 and 4.** To perceive, recognize, mark, note, esp, desory.

II. intrans. 1. To perceive a difference or distinction; make or establish a distinction; discriminate: as, to *discern* between truth and falsehood.

Another faculty we may take notice of in our minds is that of *discerning* and distinguishing between the several ideas it has. *Locke, Human Understanding, II. xi. 1.*

The Philosopher whose discoveries now dazzle us could not once *discern* between his right hand and his left.

Channing, Perfect Life, p. 116.

2t. To see; penetrate by the eye.

On the north side there was such a precipice as they could scarce *discern* to the bottom.

Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 81.

3t. To have judicial cognizance: with *of*.

It *discerneth* of forces, frauds, crimes various, of stellation, and the inchoations towards crimes capital, not actually perpetrated. *Bacon.*

Most of the magistrates (though they *discerned* of the offence clothed with all these circumstances) would have been more moderate in their censure. *Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 380.*

discernable (di-zér'nä-bl), *a.* [*OF. discernable*, *F. discernable*; as *discern + -able*.] See *discernible*.

discernance (di-zér'nans), *n.* [*discern + -ance*.] Discernment. *Nares.*

discerner (di-zér'nér), *n.* 1. One who discerns; one who observes or perceives.

He was a great observer and *discerner* of men's natures and humours. *Clarendon, Great Rebellion.*

2t. That which distinguishes or separates; that which serves as a ground or means of discrimination.

The word of God is quick and powerful, . . . a *discerner* of the thoughts and intents of the heart. *Heb. iv. 12.*

discernible (di-zér'ní-bl), *a.* [= *It. discernibile*, *discernevole*, < *LL. discernibilis*, discernible, < *L. discernere*, discern: see *discern*.] Capable of being discerned; perceivable; observable; distinguishable. Formerly sometimes spelled *discernable*.

There are some Cracks *discernable* in the white Varnish. *Congreve, Way of the World, iii. 5.*

Too many traces of the bad habits the soldiers had contracted were *discernible* till the close of the war.

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xvii.

= **Syn.** Perceptible, perceivable, noticeable, apparent, visible.

discernibleness (di-zér'ní-bl-ness), *n.* The state of being discernible. *Johnson.*

discernibly (di-zér'ní-bli), *adv.* In a manner to be discerned; distinguishably; perceptibly. *Hammond.*

discerning (di-zér'ning), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *discern*, *v.*] Having power to discern; discriminating;

penetrating; acute: as, a *discerning* man; a *discerning* mind.

This hath been maintained not only by warm enthusiasts, but by cooler and more *discerning* heads.

Bp. Atterbury.

A glance, a touch, *discovers* to the wise;
But every man has not *discerning* eyes.

Dryden, Art of Poetry, iii. 801.

True modesty is a *discerning* grace,
And only blushes in the proper place.

Cowper, Conversation.

discerningly (di-zér'ning-li), *adv.* With discernment; acutely; with judgment; skilfully.

Poets, to give a loose to a warm fancy, are generally too apt not only to expatiate in their smiles, but introduce them too frequently. These two errors Ovid has most *discerningly* avoided. *Garth, tr. of Ovid, Pref.*

discernment (di-zér'n'ment), *n.* [*F. discernement* = *Sp. discernimiento* = *Pg. discernimento* = *It. discernimento, scernimento*; as *discern + -ment*.] 1. The act of discerning.

It is in the *discernment* of place, of time, and of person that the inferior artists fail. *Macaulay, Machiavelli.*

2. Acuteness of judgment; discrimination; a considerable power of perceiving differences in regard to matters of morals and conduct: as, the errors of youth often proceed from the want of *discernment*; also, the faculty of distinguishing; the exercise of this faculty.

The third operation of the mind is *discernment*, which expresses simply the separation of our ideas. *J. D. Morell.*

= **Syn. 2.** Penetration, Discrimination, Discernment, judgment, intelligence, acuteness, acumen, clear-sightedness, sagacity, shrewdness, insight. *Penetration*, or insight, goes to the heart of a subject, reads the inmost character, etc. *Discrimination* marks the differences in what it finds. *Discernment* combines both these ideas.

An observing glance of the most shrewd *penetration* shot from under the penthouse of his shaggy dark eyebrows.

Scott, Kenilworth, xvii.

Of simultaneous smells the *discrimination* is very vague; and probably not more than three can be separately identified. *H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 68.*

This ancient, singular, isolated nation [the Chinese] has from the earliest time shown a most remarkable genius for accurate moral *discernment*. *Faiths of the World, p. 353.*

discerpt (di-sérp'), *v. t.* [*L. discerpere*, tear in pieces, < *dis-*, asunder, + *carpere*, pluck: see *carp*.] 1. To tear in pieces; rend.

This [sedition] divides, yea, and *discerps* a city.

Dr. Griffith, Fear of God and the King, p. 100.

2. To separate; disjoin.

In this consequence of its substantiality, that it was part of God, *discerped* from him, and would be resolved again into him, they all, we say, agreed.

Warburton, Divine Legation, iii. § 4.

discerpibility (di-sérp-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*discerpible*: see *-bility*.] Capability or tendency to be torn asunder or disunited. *Wollaston*. [Obsolete or rare.]

By actual divisibility I understand *discerpibility*, gross-tearing or cutting one part from another.

Dr. H. More, Immortal. of Soul, I. ii. 9.

discerpible (di-sérp'i-bl), *a.* [*discerp + -ible*.] That may be torn asunder; separable; capable of being disjoined by violence. [Obsolete or rare.]

A man can no more argue from the extension of substance that it is *discerpible* than that it is penetrable; there being as good capacity in extension for penetration as *discerpition*. *Dr. H. More, Immortal. of Soul, II. ii. 12.*

discerptibility (di-sérp-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*discerptible*: see *-bility*.] Same as *discerpibility*. [Obsolete or rare.]

Nor can we have any idea of matter which does not imply a natural *discerptibility* and susceptibility of various shapes and modifications.

W. Wollaston, Religion of Nature, v.

discerptible (di-sérp'ti-bl), *a.* [*L. discerptus*, pp. of *discerpere*, tear in pieces (see *discerp*), + *-ible*.] Same as *discerpible*. [Obsolete or rare.]

According to what is here presented, what is most dense and least porous will be most coherent and least *discerptible*.

Glanville, Vanity of Dogmatizing, v.

discerption (di-sérp'shon), *n.* [*L. discerptio* (n-), < *discerpere*, pp. *discerptus*, tear in pieces: see *discerp*.] The act of pulling to pieces or of separating into parts.

Maintaining that space has no parts, because its parts are not separable and cannot be removed from any other by *discerption*.

Leibnitz, Letter v. in Letters of Clarke and Leibnitz.

discerptive (di-sérp'tiv), *a.* [*L. discerptus*, pp. of *discerpere*, tear in pieces (see *discerp*), + *-ive*.] Separating or dividing. *North Brit. Rev.*

discession (di-sesh'on), *n.* [*L. discessio* (n-), a separation, departure, < *discedere*, pp. *discessus*, put asunder, go apart, < *dis-*, asunder, apart, + *cedere*, go: see *cede*. Cf. *decade*, *decession*.] Departure.

There might seem to be some kinde of mannerly order in this guilty departure: not all at once, least they should seeme violently chased away by this charge of Christ; now their slinking away (one by one) may seem to carry a shew of deliberate and voluntary *discession*.

Bp. Hall, Woman taken in Adultery.

discharge (dis-chär'j), *v.*; pret. and pp. *discharged*, ppr. *discharging*. [*< ME. dischargen, deschargen, < OF. descharger, deschargier, descharcier, deskargier, F. décharger = Pr. Sp. Pg. descargar, Pg. also descarregar = It. discaricare, discarcare, scaricare, < ML. discargare, discarricare, unload, < dis- priv. + carricare (> OF. F. charger), load, charge: see dis- and charge.*] *I. trans.* 1. To unload; disburden; free from a charge or load: as, to *discharge* a ship by removing the cargo, a bow by releasing the arrow, a gun by firing it off, a Leyden jar by connecting its inner and outer coatings, etc.

Every man should be ready *discharged* of his irons by eight o'clock on the next day at night.

Munday (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 206).

The galleys also did oftentimes out of their prows *discharge* their great pieces against the city.

Knolles, Hist. Turka.

No sooner was ye boate *discharged* of what she brought, but ye next company took her and wente out with her.

W. Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 137.

When the charge of electricity is removed from a charged body it is said to be *discharged*.

S. P. Thompson, Elect. and Mag., p. 8.

2. To remove, emit, or transfer; clear out or off; send off or away. Specifically—(a) To take out or away; clear away by removing, unloading, or transferring: as, to *discharge* a cargo from a ship, or goods from a warehouse; to *discharge* weight from a beam by lessening or distributing it; to *discharge* dye from silk.

We arrived at Cadiz, and there *discharged* certain merchandise, and took other aboard.

Capt. Roger Bodenham (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 33).

(b) To give vent to; cause or allow to pass off; send or throw out; emit: as, a pipe *discharges* water; an ulcer *discharges* pus; this medicine will *discharge* bad humors from the blood; he *discharged* his fury upon the nearest object.

For some distance from the mouth of the Mississippi the sea is not salt, so great is the volume of fresh water which the river *discharges*. *Bancroft, Hist. U. S., I. 52.*

Hapless is he on whose head the world *discharges* the vials of its angry virtue; and such is commonly the case with the last and detected usufructuary of a golden abuse which has outlived its time. *Gladstone, Might of Right, p. 143.*

(c) To send forth by propulsion; let drive: as, to *discharge* a shot from a gun, or a blow upon a person's head.

They do *discharge* their shot of courtesy.

Shak., Othello, II. 1.

(d) To clear off by payment, settlement, or performance; settle up; consummate: as, to *discharge* a debt or an obligation.

I will *discharge* my bond, and thank you too.

Shak., C. of E., IV. 1.

Many Pilgrims resort to *discharge* their vows.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 321.

Having *discharged* our visit to Ostan Bassa, we rid out after Dinner to view the Marine.

Maundrell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 31.

3. To pay or settle for; satisfy a demand or an obligation for. [*Rare.*]

He had gamed too, and lost his money, so that I was obliged to *discharge* his lodgings, and defray his expenses on the road.

Franklin, Autobiog., p. 55.

4. To set free; dismiss; absolve; release from accusation, restraint, obligation, duty, or service: as, to *discharge* a prisoner, a debtor, a jury, a servant, etc.; to *discharge* one's conscience of duty; to *discharge* the mind of business.

I grant and confess, Friend Peter, myself *discharged* of so much labour, having all these things ready done to my hand, that almost there was nothing left for me to do.

Sir T. More, Ded. to Peter Gilles, p. 4.

I here *discharge* you

My house and service; take your liberty.

Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, I. 1.

The deputy . . . had, out of court, *discharged* them of their appearance.

Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 103.

Grindal . . . was *discharged* the government of his see.

Milton.

5. To carry on, as an obligatory course of action; perform the functions of, as an employment or office; execute; fulfil: as, to *discharge* the duties of a sheriff or of a priest; to *discharge* a trust.

How can I hope that ever he'll *discharge* his place of trust . . . that remembers nothing I say to him?

B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, II. 1.

6. To clear one's self of, as by explanation; account for.

At last he bade her (with bold steadfastness)

Cease to molest the Moone to walke at large,

Or come before high Jove her dooings to *discharge*.

Spenser, F. Q., VII. vi. 17.

7. In *dyeing*, to free from the dye. (a) In *silk-dyeing*, to free (the silk) from the dye, if from any cause it is found to have taken the color in an unsatisfactory manner.

Raw silk, souple and *discharged* silk, must be acted upon differently by chemical agents.

Benedikt, Coal-tar Colours (trans.), p. 40.

(b) In *calico- or other cloth-printing*, to free (the cloth) from the color in the places where the figure is to appear.

Printing a highly acid colour upon the cloth to be *discharged*, and then plunging it into a solution of bleaching-powder in water.

W. Crookes, Dyeing and Calico-printing, p. 317.

(c) To remove (the color). See *discharge style*, below.

When the colour is *discharged* clear water is passed through. *W. Crookes, Dyeing and Calico-printing, p. 317.*

8. In *silk-manuf.*, to deprive (silk) of (its) external covering, the silk-glue.—To *discharge* of record, to enter, or procure to be entered, on the record of an obligation or encumbrance, an official memorandum that it has been *discharged*.

II. intrans. 1. To throw off a burden.—2. To deliver a load or charge: as, the troops loaded and *discharged* with great rapidity.

The cloud, if it were oily or fatty, would not *discharge*.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

The Capitaine gaue the word and wee presently *discharged*, where twelve lay, some dead, the rest for life sprawling on the ground.

Quoted in Capt. John Smith's True Travels, II. 28.

3. To blur or run: as, the lines of an india-ink drawing are liable to *discharge* if gone over with a wash of water-color.

The ink is as easy to draw with as it is without carbohic acid, but dries quickly, and may even be varnished with-out *discharging*.

Workshop Receipts, 2d ser., p. 336.

Discharging arch. Same as *arch of discharge* (which see, under *arch*).—**Discharging rod.** In *elect.*, same as *discharger*.

discharge (dis-chär'j), *n.* [*< OF. descharge, F. décharge = Sp. Pg. descarga, descargo, Pg. also descarrega = It. discarico, scarico; from the verb.*] 1. The act of unloading or disburdening; relief from a burden or charge: as, the *discharge* of a ship.

As applied to an electrical jar, battery, etc., it signifies the removal of the charge by communication between the positive and negative surfaces or poles, or with the earth. The *discharge* may be *disruptive*, as when it takes place by a spark through a resisting medium like the air, glass, wood, etc.; or *conductive*, through a conductor, as a metallic wire; or *convective*, by the motion of electrified particles of matter, as of air. Specifically—2. The act of firing a missile weapon, as a bow by drawing and releasing the string, or a gun by exploding the charge of powder.

The fictitious foresters first amused them with a double *discharge* of their arrows.

Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 459.

3. The act of removing or taking away; removal, as of a burden or load, by physical means, or by settlement, payment, fulfilment, etc.: as, the *discharge* of a cargo, of a debt, or of an obligation.—4. A flowing out; emission; vent: as, the *discharge* of water from a river or from an orifice, of blood from a wound, of lightning from a cloud.

Sleep . . . implies diminished nervous *discharge*, special and general.

H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 39.

5. The act of freeing; dismissal; release or dismissal from accusation, restraint, obligation, duty, or service; also, a certificate of such release or dismissal: as, the *discharge* of a prisoner, of a debtor, or of a servant.

Death, who sets all free,

Hath paid his ransom now, and full *discharge*.

Milton, S. A., I. 1572.

Which word imports . . . an acquittance or *discharge* of a man upon . . . full trial and cognizance of his cause.

South.

"I grant," quoth he, "our Contract null,

And give you a *discharge* in full."

Congreve, An Impossible Thing.

6. The rate of flowing out: as, the *discharge* is 100 gallons a minute.—7. That which is thrown out; matter emitted: as, a thin serous *discharge*; a purulent *discharge*.—8. Performance; execution: as, a good man is faithful in the *discharge* of his duties.

For the better *Discharge* of my Engagement to your Ladyship, I will rank all the ten before you, with some of their most signal Predictions.

Howell, Letters, IV. 43.

Indefatigable in the *discharge* of business.

Motley.

9. In *dyeing*, a compound, as chlorid of lime, which has the property of bleaching, or taking away the color already communicated to a fabric, by which means white patterns are produced on colored grounds. If to this compound a color be added which is not affected by it, the first color is destroyed as before, and this second color takes the place of the white pattern.—*Arch of discharge.* See *arch*.—*Certificate of discharge.* See *certificate*, 2.—*Charge and discharge.* See *charge*.—*Discharge in bankruptcy or insolvency.* Release from obligation, by act of the law, on surrendering one's property to be divided among creditors.—*Discharge of fluids.* The name given to that branch of hydraulics which treats of the issuing of water through apertures in the sides and bottoms of vessels.—*Discharge style.* A method of calico-printing in which a piece of cloth is colored, and from parts of which the color is afterward removed by a *discharge*, so as to form a pattern. See *def. 9.*—*Honorable discharge.* In the United States navy, a *discharge* at the expiration of a full

term of enlistment, accompanied with a certificate of service and good conduct, entitling a seaman to a bounty of three months' pay if he reenlists within that time.

discharger (dis-chär'jër), *n.* One who or that which discharges. Specifically—(a) In *elect.*, an instrument or a device by means of which the electricity is discharged from a Leyden jar, condenser, or other charged body. (b) In *dyeing*, a *discharge*. See *discharge*, 9.—**Mail-bag receiver and discharger.** See *mail-bag*.

discharge-valve (dis-chär'j'valv), *n.* In steam-engines, a valve which covers the top of the barrel of the air-pump and opens upward. It prevents the water which is forced through it on the ascent of the piston from returning.

discharity (dis-char'i-ti), *n.* [*< dis- priv. + charity.*] Want of charity. [*Rare.*]

When devotion to the Creator should cease to be testified by *discharity* towards his creatures.

Brougham.

dischevelet, *a.* See *dishevele*.

Dischidia (dis-kid'i-ä), *n.* [NL., named with reference to an obscure process in the conformation of the flower, *< Gr. διαχιδής*, cloven, divided, parted, *< δι-*, two-, + *σχίζω*, split: see *schism*.] A genus of *Asclepiadaceæ* found in India, the Indian archipelago, and Australia. They are herbaceous or somewhat woody, usually rooting and climbing on trees, or pendulous, with small white or red flowers, and the fleshy leaves sometimes forming pitcher-like appendages.



Dischidia Rafflesiana.

dischurch (dis-chérch'), *v. t.* [*< dis- priv. + church.*] 1. To deprive of the rank of a church.

This can be no ground to *dischurch* that differing company of Christians, neither are they other from themselves upon this diversity of opinion. *Bp. Hall, Remains, p. 402.*

2. To cut off from church membership.

disci, *n.* Plural of *discus*.

Discida (dis'i-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., *< L. discus*, a disk, + *-ida*.] A family of peripylæan silico-skeletal radiolarians of discoidal flattened form.

discidet (di-sid'), *v. t.* [*< L. discidere*, cut in pieces, *< dis-*, asunder, + *cedere*, cut.] To divide; cut in pieces; cleave.

Her lying tongue was in two parts divided,

And both the parts did speake, and both contended;

And as her tongue so was her hart *discided*,

And never thought one thing, but doubly still was guided.

Spenser, F. Q., IV. I. 27.

disciferous (di-sif'e-rus), *a.* [*< L. discus*, disk, + *ferre*, = *E. bear*, + *-ous*.] In bot., bearing disks; provided with a disk.

discifloral (dis'i-flō-räl), *a.* [*< L. discus*, a disk, + *flos* (flor-), a flower, + *-al*.] In bot., having flowers in which the receptacle is expanded into a conspicuous disk surrounding the ovary, and usually distinct from the calyx: applied to a large series of polypetalous orders, including the *Rutaceæ*, *Rhamnaceæ*, *Sapindaceæ*, etc.

disciform (dis'i-fōrm), *a.* [*< L. discus*, a disk, + *forma*, shape.] Resembling a disk or quoit in shape; discoidal.

Discina (di-si'nä), *n.* [NL., *< L. discus*, a disk, + *-ina*.] The typical genus of brachiopods of the family *Discinidæ*. The genus ranges from the Silurian to the present day.

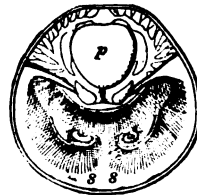
discinct (di-singkt'), *a.* [*< L. discinctus*, ungirt, pp. of *discingere*, ungird, *< dis-* priv. + *cingere*, gird: see *cinct*, *cincture*.] Ungirded.

discind (di-sind'), *v. t.* [*< L. discindere*, cut asunder, separate, *< dis-* for *dis-*, asunder, + *scindere*, cut. Cf. *dissection*.] To cut in two; divide: as, "nations . . . *discinded* by the main," *Howell, Letters, To the Knowing Reader*.

discinid (dis'i-nid), *n.* A brachiopod of the family *Discinidæ*.

Discinidæ (di-sin'i-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Discina* + *-idæ*.] A family of lycopomatous brachiopods.

It is characterized by a short peduncle, passing through a foramen of the ventral valve; fleshy brachial appendages, curved backward and with small terminal spires directed downward; valves subcircular or subovate; and the shell substance calcareous or horny. It is a group of about 6 genera, most of which are extinct.



Discina, with part of the lower mantle-lobe removed, showing the animal. *p*, expanded surface of pedicle; *st*, spiral terminations of the extremities of the labial arms.

disciple (di-si'pl), *n.* [*< ME. disciple, discipule, deciple, decyple, etc., < OF. disciple, discipule, F. disciple = Pr. discipulo = Sp. discipulo = Pg. discipulo = It. discepolo = AS. discipul (rare); the AS. gospels translate L. discipulus by leornung-cniht, lit. 'learning-boy' (see knight), a youth engaged in learning = D. Dan. Sw. discipel, < L. discipulus, a learner, < discere, learn, akin to docere, teach.*] 1. A learner; a scholar; one who receives or professes to receive instruction from another: as, the *disciples* of Plato.

And grete well Chaucer, when ye mete,
As my *disciple* and my poete.

Gower, Conf. Amant., VIII.

2. A follower; an adherent of the doctrines of another.

To his *disciples*, men who in his life
Still followed him; to them shall leave in charge

To teach all nations what of him they learn'd;
And his salvation. Milton, P. L., xii. 438.

Disciples of Christ. (a) The twelve men specially called or selected by Jesus Christ to be his immediate associates or followers during the three years of his ministry. (b) A Baptist denomination of Christians founded in the United States by Thomas and Alexander Campbell, father and son (originally Irish Presbyterians), and first organized by the latter as a separate body in western Virginia in 1827. The members of this denomination call themselves *Disciples of Christ*, and they are also known as *Campbellites*, or simply *Christians*, the last of which names is more distinctively appropriated by another denomination. (See *Christian*, 5.) Their original purpose was to find a basis upon which all Christians could unite, and hence they rejected all formulas or creeds but the Bible itself; but their belief is generally orthodox or evangelical, including the doctrine of the Trinity. In general, the only terms of admission to the denomination are the acceptance of the Bible as a sufficient and infallible rule of faith and practice, and adult baptism by immersion. In church government they are congregational. They have representatives in Great Britain and its colonial possessions, but exist in the greatest numbers in the western and southwestern portions of the United States.—The *seventy disciples*, in the *Mormon Ch.*, a body of men who rank in the hierarchy next after the twelve apostles.—*Syn.* 1. Pupil, student, catechumen.

disciple (di-si'pl, formerly dis-i-pl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *discipled*, ppr. *discipling*. [*< disciple, n. Also contracted disple, q. v.*] 1. To teach; train; educate. [Rare.]

That better were in virtues *discipled*,
Then with vaine poemes weeds to have their fancies fed.
Spenser, F. Q., IV., Prol.

2. To make a disciple or disciples of; convert to the doctrines or principles of another. [Rare.]

This authority he employed in sending missionaries to *disciple* all nations. E. D. Griffin.

3†. To punish; discipline.

discipleship (di-si'pl-ship), *n.* [*< disciple + -ship.*] The state of being a disciple or follower of another in doctrines and precepts. *Johnson*.

discipleless† (di-si'ples), *n.* [*< disciple + -less.*] A female student or follower. [Rare.]

She was afterwards recommended to a *discipleless* of the said lady, named Athea, and made governess of a monastery of the ladies. Speed, Egbert, VII. xxii. § 20.

disciplinable (dis-i'plin-a-bl), *a.* [= *F. disciplinable = Sp. disciplinable = Pg. disciplinavel = It. disciplinabile, < ML. disciplinabilis, docile (cf. LL. disciplinabilis, to be learned by teaching), < L. disciplina, teaching, discipline: see discipline, n.*] 1. Capable of being disciplined by instruction and of improvement in learning.

An excellent capactie of wit that maketh him more *disciplinable* and imitatie than any other creature. Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 119.

2. Capable of being made matter of discipline: as, a *disciplinable* offense in church government.—3. Subject or liable to discipline, as a member of a church.

disciplinableness (dis-i'plin-a-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being disciplinable, or amenable to instruction or discipline.

We find in animals . . . something of sagacity, providence, [and] *disciplinableness*.

Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind, p. 16.

disciplinal (dis-i'plin-al), *a.* [*< ML. disciplinalls, < L. disciplina, discipline: see discipline.*] Relating to or of the nature of discipline; disciplinary. [Rare.]

Leaving individual cases, which may be exceptional, out of sight, it may be said that no system of education will bear the strain of wide experience which excludes that *disciplinal* use of artificial pain.

Bibliotheca Sacra, XLV. 8.

Disciplinant (dis-i'plin-ant), *n.* [*< ML. disciplinans, ppr. of disciplinare, subject to discipline: see discipline, v.*] One of a religious order formerly existing in Spain, so called from their practice of scourging themselves in public and inflicting upon themselves other severe tortures.

disciplinaria, n. Plural of *disciplinarium*. **disciplinarian** (dis-i'pli-nā-ri-an), *a. and n.* [*< disciplinary + -an.*] 1. A. Pertaining to discipline.

What eagerness in the prosecution of *disciplinarian* uncertainties. Glanville, Vanity of Dogmatizing, xxiii.

II. n. 1. One who disciplines. (a) One who teaches rules, principles, and practices. [Rare.] (b) One who enforces discipline; a martinet: as, he is a good *disciplinarian*.

He, being a strict *disciplinarian*, would punish their vicious manners. Fuller, Holy War, lv. 12.

He was a *disciplinarian*, too, of the first order. Woe to any unlucky soldier who did not hold up his head and turn out his toes when on parade.

Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 316.

2†. A Puritan or Presbyterian: so called from his rigid adherence to religious discipline.

They draw those that dissent into dislike with the state, as Puritans, or *disciplinarians*.

Bp. Sanderson, Pax Ecclesie.

disciplinarium (dis-i'pli-nā-ri-um), *n.*; pl. *disciplinaria* (-ia). [ML., neut. of *disciplinarius*, adj.: see *disciplinary*.] A scourge for penitential flogging.

disciplinary (dis-i'pli-nā-ri), *a.* [= *F. disciplinaire = Sp. disciplinario = Pg. disciplinar = It. disciplinario, < ML. disciplinarius, pertaining to discipline, < L. disciplina, discipline: see discipline, n.*] 1. Pertaining to or of the nature of discipline; promoting discipline or orderly conduct.

The evils of life, pain, sickness, losses, sorrows, dangers, and disappointments, are *disciplinary* and remedial. Buckminster.

Specifically—2. Used for self-inflicted torture as a means of penance: as, a *disciplinary* belt (one to which are attached sharp points which penetrate the skin).—3. Pertaining to the training or regulation of the mind; developing; maturing.

Studies wherein our noble and gentle youth ought to bestow their time in a *disciplinary* way.

Milton, Education.

There is a knowledge of history for ordinary practical purposes which may be acquired without either the love of the subject or going through the *disciplinary* study of it by way of culture.

Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 107.

disciplinatus† (dis-i'pli-nāt), *v. t.* [*< ML. disciplinatus, pp. of disciplinare, discipline: see discipline, v.*] To discipline.

A pedagogue, one not a little versed in the *disciplinatus* of the juvenal frie.

Sir P. Sidney, Wanstead Play, p. 619.

discipline (dis-i'plin), *n.* [*< ME. discipline, discipline, disipline, < OF. discipline, descepline, discipline, desepine, F. discipline = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. disciplina = D. discipline = G. Dan. Sw. disciplin, < L. disciplina, also unconstr. disciplina, teaching, instruction, training, < discipulus, a learner, discipline: see discipline, n.*] 1. Mental and moral training, either under one's own guidance or under that of another; the cultivation of the mind and formation of the manners; instruction and government, comprehending the communication of knowledge and the regulation of practice; specifically, training to act in accordance with rules; drill: as, military *discipline*; monastic *discipline*.

Midere sone, first thi self able

With all thin herte to vertuose *discipline*.

Babees Book (E. K. T. 8.), p. 27.

To the studie of religion I doe joyne the *discipline* of manners, and all civill doctrine and hystories.

T. Browne, A Ritche Storehouse (1570), fol. 14.

He openeth also their ear to *discipline*. Job xxxvi. 10.

Their wildness lose, and, quitting nature's part,

Obeie the rules and *discipline* of art.

Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, II.

2. A set or system of rules and regulations; a method of regulating practice: as, the *discipline* prescribed for the church.

To give them the inventory of their cates aforehand were the *discipline* of a tavern.

B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, Ind.

Specifically, *eccles.*: (a) The laws which bind the subjects of a church in their conduct, as distinguished from the dogmas or articles of faith which affect their belief. (b) The methods employed by a church for enforcing its laws, and so preserving its purity or its authority by penal measures against offenders. Three kinds of discipline were known to the ancient synagogue, all of which are entitled *excommunication*. In most modern Protestant churches discipline consists of three penalties: public censure, suspension, and excommunication.

3. Subjection to rule; submissiveness to control; obedience to rules and commands: as, the school was under good *discipline*.

The most perfect, who have their passions in the best *discipline*.

Rogers.

4. Correction; chastisement; punishment inflicted by way of correction and training; hence, edification or correction by means of misfortune or suffering.

Discipline is not only the removal of disorder, but, if any visible shape can be given to divine things, the very visible shape and image of virtue.

Milton, Church-Government, l. 1.

Without *discipline*, the favourite child,

Like a neglected forester, runs wild. Cowper.

A sharp *discipline* of half a century had sufficed to educate us. Macaulay.

5. That which serves to instruct or train; specifically, a course of study; a science or an art.

Though the *Ramman discipline* be in this college preferred unto the *Aristotelsian*, yet they do not confine themselves unto that neither.

C. Mather, Mag. Chria., p. 312.

Having agreed that Metaphysics, or the science of the highest generalities, is possible, we may now inquire whether it should be detached from the sciences which severally furnish those generalities, and be erected into a separate *Discipline*, . . . or whether, in conformity with Comte's classification, Metaphysics should not be thus detached, but distributed among the sciences from which its data are drawn.

G. H. Lewes, Proba. of Life and Mind, I. l. § 64.

6. An instrument of punishment; a scourge, or the like, used for religious penance. See *disciplinarium*.—*Book of Discipline*, in the *Meth. Epis. Ch.*, the common designation of a volume published quadrennially, after the meeting of the General Conference, entitled "The Doctrines and Discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church."—*Books of Discipline*, two documents constituting the original standards of government for the Church of Scotland, known respectively as the *First* and the *Second Book of Discipline*. The former, adopted by an assemblage of reformers led by John Knox in January, 1561, dealt only with the government of individual churches or congregations; the latter, adopted by the General Assembly in April, 1578, abolished episcopacy and regulated the organization and functions of the various governing bodies or ecclesiastical courts of the church. Neither was ratified by the state authorities, but they were generally accepted, and were the groundwork of the ultimate constitution of the church.—*Discipline of the secret* (*disciplina arcani*), a phrase designating the custom of secrecy practised in the early church concerning certain of its rites and doctrines.—*Syn.* 1 and 2. *Training, Education, etc.* See *instruction*.

discipline (dis-i'plin), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *discipined*, ppr. *disciplining*. [*< ME. disciplinen, < OF. discipliner, disceplener, deceptiner, F. discipliner = Pr. Sp. Pg. disciplinar = It. disciplinare = D. disciplineren = G. disciplinieren = Dan. disciplinere = Sw. disciplinera, < ML. disciplina, subject to discipline, chastise, < L. disciplina, discipline: see discipline, n.*] 1. To train or educate; prepare by instruction; specifically, to teach rules and practice, and accustom to order and subordination; drill: as, to *discipline* troops.

The High-landers flocking to him [the Marquis of Montrose] from all quarters, though ill armed and worse *disciplin'd*, made him undervalue any enemy who, he thought, was yet to encounter him. Milton, Areopagitica.

They were with care prepared and *disciplined* for confirmation. Addison, Defence of Christ. Relig.

It is not by turning over libraries, but by repeatedly perusing and intently contemplating a few great models, that the mind is best *disciplined*.

Macaulay, Athenian Orators.

That delightful labor of the imagination which is not mere arbitrariness, but the exercise of disciplined power—combining and constructing with the clearest eye for probabilities and the fullest obedience to knowledge.

G. Eliot, Middlemarch, I. 180.

2. To correct; chastise; punish.

Has he *disciplined* Aufidius soundly? Shak., Cor., II. 1. Half a dozen wretched creatures, who with their faces covered, but naked to the waist, are in a side chapel *disciplining* themselves with scourges full of iron prickles.

Gray, Letters, I. 60.

Specifically—3. To execute the laws of a church upon (an offender).—4. To keep in subjection; regulate; govern.

Disciplining them [appetites] with fasting.

Scott, Works, II. 26.

= *Syn.* 1. To train, form, educate, instruct, drill, regulate. **discipliner** (dis-i'plin-er), *n.* One who disciplines.

Had an angel been his *discipliner*.

Milton, Areopagitica.

discission (di-siah'on), *n.* [*< LL. discissio(n)-, a separation, division, < L. discindere, pp. discissus, cut apart: see discind.*] A cutting asunder. [Now only in technical use.]

So gentle Venus to Mercurius dares

Descend, and finds an easy intromission,

Casto ope that azur curtain by a swift *discission*.

Dr. H. More, Psychathanasia, III. iii. 48.

Discission of cataract, an operation for cataract in the young. A needle is introduced into the lens, breaking it up somewhat and allowing access of the aqueous humor through the lacerated capsule. The lens-substance is in consequence absorbed.

disclaim (dis-klām'), *v.* [*< OF. disclaimer, disclaimer, < ML. disclamare, renounce, disavow, <*

L. dis- priv. + *clamare*, cry out, claim: see *dis-* and *claim*. **I. trans.** 1. To deny or relinquish all claim to; reject as not belonging to one's self; renounce: as, he *disclaims* any right to interfere in the affairs of his neighbor; he *disclaims* all pretension to military skill.

Here I *disclaim* all my paternal care. *Shak., Lear*, i. 1.
Is it for us to *disclaim* the praise, so grateful, so just, which the two eminent gentlemen . . . have bestowed on our Bench and our law? *R. Choate, Addresses*, p. 371.
2. To deny responsibility for or approval of; disavow; disown; deny.

He calls the gods to witness their offence,
Disclaims the war, asserts his innocence.
Dryden, Æneid.

On the contrary, they expressly *disclaim* any such desire.
Sumner, Prison Discipline.

3. To refuse to acknowledge; renounce; reject.

Sir, if I do, mankind *disclaim* me ever!
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iii. 2.

I *disclaim* him;
He has no part in me, nor in my blood.
Beau. and Fl., Little French Lawyer, iii. 1.

You are my friends, however the world may *disclaim* your friendship.
Goldsmith, Vicar, xxvi.

He *disclaims* the authority of Jesus.
Farmer, Demoniacs of the New Testament, ii.

4. In law, to decline accepting, as an estate, interest, or office.—**5.** In her., to subject to a disclaimer; declare not to be entitled to bear the arms assumed. See *disclaimer*, 4.

II. † intrans. To disavow all claim, part, or share: with *in*.

You cowardly rascal, nature *disclaims* in thee: a tailor made thee.
Shak., Lear, ii. 2.

The sourer sort
Of shepherds now *disclaim* in all such sport.
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, i. 2.

disclaimer (dis-klā'mēr), *n.* 1. A person who disclaims, disowns, or renounces.—**2.** The act of disclaiming; denial of pretensions or claims.

I think the honour of our nation to be somewhat concerned in the *disclaimer* of the proceedings of this society.
Burke, Rev. in France.

3. In law: (a) Of a trust or estate: a refusal to accept; a renunciation, as by one named executor in a will. (b) A plea in equity, or an answer under the code practice, by a defendant, renouncing all claim upon or interest in the subject of the demand made by the plaintiff, and thus barring the action as against him. (c) An express or implied denial by a tenant that he holds an estate of his lord; a denial of tenure, by plea or otherwise.

The civil crime of *disclaimer*: as where a tenant neglected to render due services to his lord, and, on action brought to recover them, disclaimed to hold of his lord.
L. A. Goodce, Modern Law of Real Property, p. 22.

(d) An instrument executed by a patentee abandoning a part of his claim of invention. By this means a patent may be saved which otherwise would be void because too comprehensive.—**4.** In her.: (a) A proclamation or announcement made by English heralds, during their regular visitations, of such persons as were found claiming or using armorial bearings to which they had no right. (b) The record of such a proclamation.

disclamation (dis-klā-mā'shon), *n.* [*ML.* as if **disclamatio(n)-*], *< disclamare*, pp. *disclamatus*, *disclaim*: see *disclaim*.] The act of disclaiming; a disavowing; specifically, in *Scots law*, the act of a vassal disavowing or disclaiming a person as his superior, whether the person so disclaimed be the superior or not.

disclamatory (dis-klam'a-tō-ri), *a.* [*ML.* *disclamatus*, pp. of *disclamare*, *disclaim*, + *-ory*.] Of the nature of a disclamation; disclaiming. [*Rare.*]

His answer was a shrug with his palms extended and a short *disclamatory* "Ah."
G. W. Cable, Old Creole Days, p. 61.

disclamer, *v.* An obsolete form of *disclaim*.
disclander (dis-klan'dēr), *n.* [*ME.* *desclandre*, *disclandre*, *< AF.* *desclander*, *slander*, *scandal*, with altered prefix, *< OF.* *esclandre*, earlier *escandre*, *escandle*, *F.* *esclandre*, *< LL.* *scandalum*, *slander*, *scandal*: see *slander*, *scandal*.] *Slander*; reproach; opprobrium; scandal.

It must be *disclandre* to hire name.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 564.

Ichaue a neilhebor me neil, I haue annoynd him ofte,
Ablamed him be-hynd his bak to bringe him in *disclandre*.
Piers Plowman (A), v. 75.

disclander (dis-klan'dēr), *v. t.* [*ME.* *desclanderen*, *desclandren*, *disclandren*, later *deslauder* (*Palsgrave*), *slander*; from the noun.] To slander; speak abusively of.

I shal *disclaundre* hym over al ther I speke.

Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, l. 504.
The sayde John Brende went to Matthu Chub, and *disclanderred* the sayde John Matthu, for sertaine langage.

English Glos. (E. E. T. S.), p. 323.

disclanderous (dis-klan'dér-us), *a.* [*< disclander* + *-ous*.] *Slanderous*. *Fabyan*.

discloak (dis-klōk'), *v. t.* [Formerly also *dis-cloke*; *< dis-* priv. + *cloak*.] To uncloak; hence, to uncover; expose. [*Rare.*]

Now go in, *discloak* yourself, and come forth.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iii. 3.

discloset, *a.* [*ME.* *disclose*, *disclos*, *< OF.* *des-clos*, *F.* *déclos*, pp. of *desclorre*, *desclorre*, *F.* *déclore* = *Pr.* *desclaure* = *It.* *dischiudere*, *schiodere*, *unclose*, open, *< L.* *discludere*, pp. *disclusus*, shut up separately, keep apart, part, open, uncloset, *< dis-*, apart, + *cludere*, pp. *clausus*, close: see *close*, *close*.] Unclosed; open; made public.

And helde her in her chambre close,
For drede it shulde be *disclose*.
Gower, Conf. Amant, i. 235.

disclose (dis-klōz'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *disclosed*, ppr. *disclosing*. [*ME.* *disclosen*, *desclosen*, reveal, open, inform, *< disclos*, adj., revealed, open, manifest: see *disclose*, *a.*, and cf. *close*, *v.*, as related to *close*, *a.*] **I. trans.** 1. To uncover; lay open; remove a cover from and expose to view.

Her shelles to *disclose*
And write upon the cornel hool outetake,
Or this or that.
Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 56.

Now the morn *disclosed* her purple rays,
The stars were fled; for Lucifer had chased
The stars away, and fled himself at last.
Addison, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., ii.

Does every hazel-sheath *disclose* a nut?
Browning, Ring and Book, ii. 136.

2. To cause to appear; allow to be seen; bring to light; make known; reveal, either by indication or by speech: as, events have *disclosed* the designs of the government; to *disclose* a plot.

She that could think, and ne'er *disclose* her mind,
See authors following, and not look behind.
Shak., Othello, ii. 1.

How softly on the Spanish shores she plays,
Disclosing rock, and slope, and forest brown!
Byron.

His purpose is *disclosed* only when it is accomplished.
Macaulay, Macbride.

3. †. To open; hatch.
The ostrich layeth her eggs under sand, where the heat of the sun *discloseth* them.
Bacon.

= **Syn.** 1. To unveil, unfold, discover.—**2.** To divulge, communicate, confess, betray.

II. intrans. To burst open, as a flower; uncloset. *Thomson*.

discloset (dis-klōz'), *n.* [*< disclose*, *v.*] *Disclosure*; discovery.

Glasses, that revelation to the sight:
Have they not led us deep in the *disclosure*
Of fine-spun nature, exquisitely small,
And, though demonstrated, still ill conceived?
Young, Night Thoughts, ix.

disclosed (dis-klōzd'), *p. a.* [*Pp.* of *disclose*, *v.*] In her.: (a) Having the wings spread: said of a bird used as a bearing, especially of one not a bird of prey: the same as *displayed*, said of an eagle. (b) Open, but not widely spread, as if about to take flight. The term is differently explained by different heralds, and the delineations are not exact.—**Disclosed elevated**, having the wings opened and raised so that the points are uppermost: said of a bird used as a bearing.

discloser (dis-klōz'ēr), *n.* One who discloses or reveals.

disclosive (dis-klōz'iv), *a.* [*< disclose* + *-ive*.] Tending to disclose or to be disclosed. [*Rare.*]

Feelings may exist as latent influences as well as *disclosive* ones.
H. W. Beecher, Independent, June 5, 1862.

disclosure (dis-klōz'ūr), *n.* [*< disclose* + *-ure*; cf. *closure*.] *CF.* *OF.* *desclature*, *F.* *déclôture*, *disclosure*.] 1. The act of disclosing; a making known or revealing; discovery; exposure; exhibition.

An unseasonable *disclosure* of flashes of wit may sometimes do a man no other service than to direct his adversaries how they may do him a mischief.

Boyle, Occasional Reflections, § 3.

2. That which is disclosed or made known: as, his *disclosures* were reduced to writing.

discloud (dis-kloud'), *v. t.* [*< dis-* priv. + *cloud*.] To free from clouds; free from whatever obscures.

The breath which the child lost had *disclouded* his in-darkened heart.
Feltham, Ecceles, i. 22.

disclout (dis-klout'), *v. t.* [*< dis-* priv. + *clout*.] To divest of a clout or covering.

Though must he buy his valuer hope with price,
Disclout his crowns, and thank him for advice.
By. Hall, Satires, ii. 3.

disclosure (dis-klō'zhon), *n.* [*< LL.* *disclosure*], a separation, *< L.* *discludere*, pp. *disclusus*, separate, keep apart: see *disclose*, *a.*] A separation; a throwing out. *Dr. H. More*. [*Rare.*]

discoached (dis-kōch't'), *a.* [*< dis-* priv. + *coach* + *-ed*.] Dismounted from a coach. [*Rare.*]

Madam, here is prince Lodwick,
Newly *discoached*.
Shirley, Grateful Servant, ii. 1.

discoast (dis-kōst'), *v. i.* [*< dis-* priv. + *coast*.] To quit the coast; quit the neighborhood of any place or thing; be separated; depart.

To *discoast* from the plain and simple way of speech.
Barrow, Sermons, i. xiv.

As far as Heaven and earth *discoasted* lie.
G. Fletcher, Christ's Triumph.

discoblastic (dis-kō-blas'tik), *a.* [*< Gr.* *diskos*, a disk, + *blas-tōs*, a germ, + *-ic*.] Undergoing discoidal segmentation of the vitellus: applied to those meroblastic eggs which thereby produce a discogastrula in germinating. *Haeckel*.

discoblastula (dis-kō-blas'tū-lā), *n.*; pl. *discoblastulae* (-lā). [*NL.*, *< Gr.* *diskos*, a disk, + *blas-tula*, *q. v.*] In *embryol.*, the blastula-stage or vesicular morula which results from the blastulation of a discomorula in a meroblastic egg of discoidal segmentation. See these terms. *Haeckel*.

discobole (dis'kō-bōl), *n.* A fish of the group *Discoboli*.

Discoboli (dis-kōb'ō-lī), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, pl. of *L.* *discobolus*: see *discobolus*.] In *zool.*: (a) In Cuvier's system of classification, the third family of *Malacopterygii subbrachiati*, having the ventrals formed into a disk or sucker, as in the lump-fish, *Cyclopterus lumpus*. [Not in use.] (b) In Günther's system, a family of *Acanthopterygii gobiiformes*, having at most two anal spines, and ventral fins entirely modified into a perfect disk adherent to the body. It comprises the *Cyclopteridae*, *Liparididae*, and *Gobioidae*.

discobolus (dis-kōb'ō-lus), *n.*; pl. *discoboli* (-lī). [*L.*, *< Gr.* *diskos*, a disk, + *blas-tōs*, a germ, + *-ic*.] In *classical antiq.*, a thrower of



Discobolus.—Vatican Museum, Rome.

the discus; one engaged in the exercise of throwing the discus; specifically [*cap.*], a famous ancient statue by Myron (fifth century B. C.), representing a man in the act of throwing a discus.

Compare, for example, the other well-known type of a *discobolus*, who, as seen in two statues in Rome, stands with one foot drawn back in the act of beginning to collect his impulse for the throw.

A. S. Murray, Greek Sculpture, i. 233.

discocarp (dis'kō-kārp), *n.* [*< NL.* *discocarpium*, *< Gr.* *diskos*, a disk, + *karpos*, fruit.] In *bot.*: (a) A fruit consisting of distinct achenes within a hollow receptacle, as in the rose. (b) In *discomycetous fungi* and *gymnocarpous lichens*, the fruit, consisting of a disk-like hymenium, which bears the asci exposed while maturing: same as *apothecium*.

discocarpium (dis-kō-kār'pi-um), *n.*; pl. *discocarpia* (-ā). [*NL.*: see *discocarp*.] Same as *discocarp*.

discoecarpous (dis-kō-kār'pus), *a.* [*< discoecarp + -ous.*] Pertaining to or characterized by a discoecarp.

Gymnocarpous and discoecarpous forms.

De Bary, Fungi (trans.), p. 198.

Discocephali (dis-kō-sef'a-li), *n. pl.* [NL., *pl.* of *discocephalus*: see *discocephalous*.] A suborder of teleostean fishes, represented by the single family *Echeneidae*, or sucking-fishes, as the remora (which see).

discocephalous (dis-kō-sef'a-lus), *a.* [*< NL. discocephalus*, *< Gr. δίσκος, a disk, + κεφαλή, head.*] Having a sucking-disk on the head; specifically, pertaining to or having the characters of the *Discocephali*.

discoecytula (dis-kō-sit'ū-lā), *n.*; *pl. discoecytulae* (-lē). [NL., *< Gr. δίσκος, a disk, + NL. cytula, q. v.*] In *embryoi*, the parent-cell or cytula which results from a discomonomerula by the reformation of a nucleus, and which proceeds, by partial and discoidal segmentation of the yolk, to develop in succession into a discomonomerula, a discoblastula, and a discogastrula. *Haeckel*.

discodactyl, **discodactyle** (dis-kō-dak'til), *a.* [*< NL. discodactylus*, *< Gr. δίσκος, disk, + δάκτυλος, finger, toe.*] Having toes dilated at the end into a sort of disk; platydaetyl: applied specifically to certain groups of batrachians, as tree-toads and tree-frogs, in distinction from *oxydactyl*.

Discodactyla (dis-kō-dak'ti-lā), *n. pl.* [NL., *neut. pl.* of *discodactylus*: see *discodactyl*.] A group of tongued salient batrachians having the toes dilated at the ends, as in the *Hylidae*; tree-frogs or tree-toads: a synonym of *Platydactyla*.

discodactyle, *a.* See *discodactyl*.

discogastrula (dis-kō-gas'trō-lā), *n.*; *pl. discogastrulae* (-lē). [NL., *< Gr. δίσκος, a disk, + NL. gastrula, q. v.*] In *embryoi*, a disk-gastrula; that special form of metagastrula or kinogenetic gastrula which results from discoidal egg-cleavage, or discoidal segmentation of the vitellus. *Haeckel*.

Discoglossidae (dis-kō-glos'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Discoglossus + -idae.*] A family of arceriferous salient amphibians, typified by the genus *Discoglossus*, with maxillary teeth, dilated sacral diapophyses, precoracoids and coracoids slightly divergent and generally tapering, and with the sternum emitting two divergent processes. The family is chiefly European, though one genus and species, *Liopelma hochstetteri*, is the only known New Zealand batrachian. *Discoglossus* has one species, of southern Europe. (See cut below.) The obstetrical toad, *Alytes obstetricans*, the common *Bombinator igneus*, and several notable fossil forms, chiefly of the genus *Palaeobatrachus*, are also included in this family. See cut under *Alytes*.

Discoglossoidae (dis'kō-glo-soi'dē-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Discoglossus + -oidea.*] A superfamily of arceriferous phaneroglossate amphibians, with short ribs, and with tadpoles distinguished by a spiracle situated mesially on the thoracic region. All the known forms belong to one family, *Discoglossidae*.

Discoglossus (dis-kō-glos'us), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. δίσκος, disk, + γλῶσσα, tongue.*] A genus of tailless batrachians, the type of the family *Discoglossidae*.

discohexaster

(dis'kō-hek-sas'tēr), *n.* [*< Gr. δίσκος, disk, + ἑξ, six, + ἀστήρ, a star.*] In sponges, a hexaster the rays of which end in disks.

disceid (dis'koid), *a. and n.* [= F. *disceide* = Pg. *disceide*, *< LL. discoides*, *< Gr. δισκοειδής, disk-shaped, < δίσκος, a disk, + εἶδος, form.*] 1. *a.* Having the form of a disk; pertaining to a disk. Specifically applied—(a) In *conch.*, to certain univalve shells whose whorls are disposed vertically in the same plane, so as to form a disk, as in the genus *Planorbis*. (b) In *embryol.*, to—(1) that form of decidueate placenta which is circular and flattened, as in man, quadrumanes, bats, insectivores, and rodents; (2) that form of yolk-cleavage or segmentation of the vitellus of a meroblastic egg which results in a flat germ-disk lying on the surface of a mass of food-yolk, as occurs in many fishes, in reptiles, and in all birds.—**Disceid head**, in the *Compositae*, a flower-head destitute of rays, the flowers being all tubular, as in the tansy, boneset, etc.—**Disceid pith**,

Discoglossus pictus.

pith which is broken up into small horizontal compartments separated by disk-like partitions, as in the walnut. Also *disceoidal*.

II. *n.* Something in the form of a disk or quoit.

Discoidea (dis-koi'dā), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Gr. δισκοειδής: see discoid.*] A family of spumellarians, of the suborder *Sphaerellaria*. *Haeckel*.

discoidal (dis-koi'dal), *a.* [*< discoid + -al.*] Same as *discoid*.

Each frustule is of discoidal shape.

W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 239.

Discoidal cell or **areolet**, in *entom.*, a name variously applied, in different orders of insects, to cells near the center of the wing. In the dragon-flies they are exterior to the triangle; in the *Aphides* they are the cells limited by the oblique nervures; and in the *Hymenoptera* they are two or three cells near the center of the wing, between the cubital and anal nervures.—**Discoidal cleavage**, **egg-cleavage**, or **segmentation of the vitellus**, one of several forms of cleavage distinguished by Haeckel. (See *discoid*.) It occurs in meroblastic eggs, or those in which there is a large quantity of food-yolk or nutritive protoplasm in comparison with the small amount of germ-yolk or formative protoplasm. It occurs in all birds' eggs, in which the round, flat germ-disk, commonly called the *cleavage area* or *tread*, may be observed upon the surface of the yolk. In impregnated eggs, even when freshly laid, the germ-disk may be resolved by moderate magnifying power into a flattened mass of little cells which have already arisen by this form of cleavage of the original parent-cell or discoecytula, and have become a discomonomerula, or even advanced to the stage of a discoblastula or discogastrula.—**Discoidal epipleura**, in *entom.*, borders of the elytra which are strongly deflexed, appearing like processes of the lower surface of the disk. *Kirby*.—**Discoidal nervures**, in *entom.*, the nervures in the center of the wing, entirely unconnected with other nervures, as in certain *Coleoptera*.—**Discoidal placenta**, a placenta or afterbirth which has the form of a circular flattened cake, as that of man, monkeys, bats, insectivores, and the rodents.

Discoidea (dis-koi'dē-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Gr. δισκοειδής: see discoid.*] 1. One of two primary groups into which Huxley divides the deciduate *Mammalia* (the other being *Zonaria*, which see), consisting of those *Decidua* which have a discoidal placenta.

In the *Discoidea* . . . the placenta takes the form of a thick disc, which is sometimes more or less lobed.

Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 350.

2. A group of echinoderms. *Gray*, 1825.

Discoidea (dis-koi'dē-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Gr. δισκοειδής: see discoid.*] In some systems of classification, a suborder of siphonophorous hydrozoans, corresponding to the family *Velellidae* (*Velella*, *Porpita*), which is oftener referred to *Physophore*; the discoidal physophorans. The stem is reduced to a flat disk, with a system of canals in the central cavity; the discoidal pneumatocyst is above, and the polypoid or medusoid appendages are below; there is a large nutritive polyp surrounded by smaller ones to which the gonophores are attached; and there are dactylozooids near the edge of the disk.

discolith (dis'kō-lith), *n.* [*< Gr. δίσκος, a disk, + λίθος, a stone.*] A calcareous body with an organic structure found embedded in bathybius.

Two distinct types are recognizable among the Cocco-liths, which Prof. Huxley has designated respectively *Discoliths* and *Cyatholiths*. W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 409.

discolor¹, **discolour** (dis-kul'or), *v. t.* [*< ME. discoloren*, *< OF. descolorer, descolorer, descolorir* (F. *décolorer*: see *decolor*) = Sp. *descolorar*, *descolorir* = Pg. *descorar* = It. *discolorare, discolorire, scolorare, scolorire*, *< ML. discolorare*, *< L. dis-priv. + colorare, color*: see *dis-* and *color*.] 1. To alter the natural hue or color of; change to a different color or shade; stain; tinge.

Drink water, either pure, or but discoloured with malt. Sir W. Temple.

2. To alter the complexion of; change the appearance of; give a false appearance to.

Jealousy with jaundice in her eyes, Discolouring all she view'd. Dryden.

The former [executive departments] are generally the objects of jealousy; and their administration is always liable to be discoloured and rendered unpopular.

A. Hamilton, The Federalist, No. 49.

discolor² (dis'kō-lor), *a.* [= F. *discolore*, *< L. discolor*, of another color, partly-colored, *< dis-*, apart, + *color*, color.] 1. In *zool.* and *bot.*, of varied or different colors; variegated; discoloured; not concolor: said of any single object.—2. In *zool.*, differing in color, as one thing from another; discolored; not concolor: usually with *with*: as, elytra *discolor with* the thorax.

Also *discolorous*, *discolorate*.

discolorate (dis-kul'or-āt), *a.* [*< discolor² + -ate.*] In *zool.*, same as *discolor²*.

discoloration (dis-kul-or-ā-shon), *n.* [*< OF. discoloration, discoloracion, F. décoloration* = Pr. *descoloracio* = It. *discolorazione*; as *discolor¹ + -ation*.] 1. The act of discoloring, or

the state of being discolored; alteration of color.—2. That which is discolored; a discolored spot; a stain: as, spots and *discolorations* of the skin. Specifically.—3. In *entom.*, an indistinct, paler, or discolored part of a surface; that which is colorless or nearly so, as if faded out.

The mandibles are black, with a slight pale discoloration on the inner tooth. Packard.

4. Alteration of complexion or of the appearance of things: as, the *discoloration* of ideas.

discolored, **discoloured** (dis-kul'ord), *p. a.* [*< ME. discoloré; pp. of discolor¹, discolor, v.*]

1. Of dimmed or darkened color; stained; blotched: as, a *discolored* spot on the skin or on a garment.

The walls and pavement checkered with *discoloured* marble. Sandys, Travels, p. 93.

2. Variegated; being of diverse colors; discolor.

A *discoloured* Snake, whose hidden snares Through the green grass his long bright burnished back declares. Spenser, F. Q., III. xl. 28.

Nor purple pheasant . . . with a perched pride Wave his *discoloured* neck and purple side. B. Jonson, Vision of Delight.

3. Without colors or color. [Rare.]

Amo. You have still in your hat the former colours. Mer. You lie, sir, I have none: I have pulled them out. I meant to play *discoloured*.

B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

discolorous (dis-kul'or-us), *a.* [*< discolor² + -ous.*] Same as *discolor²*.

Usually they [apothecia] are *discolorous*, and may be black, brown, yellowish, or also less frequently rose-coloured, rusty-red, orange-reddish, saffron, or of various intermediate shades. Encyc. Brit., XIV. 554.

discolour, **discoloured**. See *discolor¹*, *discoloured*.

Discomedusa (dis'kō-mē-dū-sā), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. δίσκος, a disk, + NL. medusa, q. v.*] A genus of discoidal jelly-fishes, of the family *Aureliidae*, with large oral arms with branched vessels and two marginal tentacles. *D. lobata* of the Adriatic is an example. *Claus*.

Discomedusæ (dis'kō-mē-dū-sē), *n. pl.* [NL., *pl. of Discomedusa*.] An order of the class *Hydrozoa* and subclass *Scyphomedusæ*, including the discophorous hydrozoans, or *Discophora* in a strict sense, as those *acalephs* commonly called jelly-fishes: so called from the large umbrella-like disk which these organisms possess. Most jelly-fishes belong to this order. They are technically characterized as *Scyphomedusæ* which develop as sexual medusiform individuals by transverse fission from a scyphistoma (which see), or else directly from the egg: with 4 perradial, 4 interradial, and sometimes accessory adradial tentaculicysts; 4 or 8 genital lobes developed from the endoderm forming the oral floor of the enteric cavity, which is extended into 4 or 8 pouches; and with the mouth either opening simply at the end of a rudimentary manubrium or provided with 4 or 8 arm-like processes. According to the character of the mouth, the *Discomedusæ* are divided into three suborders, *Cubostomæ*, *Semostomæ*, and *Rhizostomæ*. To the last of these belongs the genus *Cephea*. (See cut under *Discophora*.) The order as here defined is contrasted with the three orders *Lucernariæ*, *Conomedusæ*, and *Peromedusæ*, and is included with them in the subclass *Scyphomedusæ*. Characteristic genera of *discomedusans* are *Discomedusa* and *Nautilius* among the simple cubostomous forms; the semostomous *Chrysaora*, *Pelagia*, *Cyanea*, and *Aurelia*; and the rhizostomous *Cephea*, *Cassiopeia*, and *Rhizostoma*. The term *Discomedusa* has also been wrongly extended to other scyphomedusans, thus becoming synonymous with the subclass *Scyphomedusæ*, or with *Discophora* in one of its senses.

discomedusan (dis'kō-mē-dū-san), *a. and n.* [*< Discomedusa + -an.*] 1. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Discomedusæ*.

II. *n.* One of the *Discomedusæ*.

discomedusoid (dis'kō-mē-dū'soid), *a.* [*< Discomedusa + -oid.*] Resembling a *discomedusa*; related or belonging to the *Discomedusæ*.

discomfit (dis-kum'fit), *v. t.* [*< ME. discomfiten*, *disconfiten* (also by apheresis *scomfiten*: see *scomfit*), *< OF. desconfit* (*< ML. disconfectus, disconfictus*), pp. of *desconfire, desconfire, desconfire, desconfir*, F. *déconfire* = Pr. *desconfir* = It. *disconfiggere, sconfiggere*, *< ML. disconficere, defeat, rout, discomfit*, *< L. dis-priv. + conficere*, achieve, accomplish, *< con-* (intensive) + *facere*, do: see *dis-* and *comfit*, *confect*.] 1. To foil or thwart in battle; overcome completely in fighting; defeat; rout.

Joshua *discomfited* Amalek and his people with the edge of the sword. Ex. xvii. 13.

He, fugitive, declined superior strength, *Discomfited*, pursued. Phillips.

2. To disconcert; foil; frustrate the plans of; throw into perplexity and dejection.

Well, go with me, and be not so *discomfited*. Shak., T. of the 8, U. 1.

= Syn. 1. *Overpower, Rout*, etc. See *defeat*.

discomfit (dis-kum'fit), *n.* [*< discomfit, v.*] Rout; defeat; discomfiture.

Dagon must stoop, and shall ere long receive
Such a *discomfit* as shall quite despoil him.

Milton, S. A., l. 469.

discomfiture (dis-kum'fī-tūr), *n.* [*< ME. discomfiture* (also by aphesis *scomfiture*: see *scomfiture*), *< OF. desconfiture*, defeat, *F. déconfiture* = *Pr. desconfitura* = *It. sconfittura*, *< ML. disconfectura*, defeat, *< disconficere*, pp. *disconfectus*, defeat, *discomfit*: see *discomfit, v.*] 1. Rout; defeat in battle; overthrow.

Every man's sword was against his fellow, and there was a very great *discomfiture*. 1 Sam. xiv. 20.

Your Lordship hath also heard of the Battle of Leipzig, where Tilly, notwithstanding the Victory he had got over the D. of Saxony a few Days before, received an utter *Discomfiture*. Howell, Letters, I. v. 35.

2. Defeat; frustration; disappointment.

After five days' exertion, this man of indomitable will and invincible fortune resigns the task in *discomfiture* and despair. Disraeli.

discomfort (dis-kum'fērt), *v. t.* [*< ME. discomforten*, *disconforten*, trouble, discourage, *< OF. desconforter*, *F. déconforter* = *Pr. desconfortar*, *desconfortar* = *Pg. desconfortar* = *It. disconfortare*, *sconfortare*, discomfort, *< L. dispriv.* + *LL. confortare*, comfort: see *dis-* and *comfort, v.*] To disturb the comfort or happiness of; make uncomfortable or uneasy; pain; grieve; sadden; deject.

Cecropia . . . came unto them, making courtesy the outside of mischief, and desiring them not to be *discomforted*; for they were in a place dedicated to their service.

Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, III.

So Björn went comfortless but for his thought,
And by his thought the more *discomforted*.

Lowell, Voyage to Vinland.

discomfort (dis-kum'fērt), *n.* [*< ME. discomfort*, *disconfort*, *< OF. desconfort*, *F. déconfort* = *Pg. desconforto* = *It. disconforto*, *sconforto*, discomfort; from the verb.] Absence of comfort or pleasure; uneasiness; disturbance of peace; pain; grief; sorrow; disquietude.

What mean you, sir,

To give them this *discomfort*? Look, they weep.

Shak., A. and C., iv. 2.

I will strike him dead

For this *discomfort* he hath done the house.

Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

Our life is overlaid and interwoven with a web of many skeins, and a strain, a hitch, or a tangle, at any one of a thousand points of interlacing, spreads *discomfort* which is felt as disaster. Bibliotheca Sacra, XLV. 28.

discomfortable (dis-kum'fēr-tā-bl), *a.* [*< OF. discomfortable*, *< desconforter*, discomfort: see *discomfort* and *-able*, and cf. *comfortable*.] 1. Causing uneasiness; unpleasant; giving pain; making sad.

Out of all question, continual wealth interrupted with no tribulation is a very *discomfortable* token of everlasting damnation.

Sir T. More, Cumfort against Tribulation (1573), fol. 47.

What! did that help poor Dorus, whose eyes could carry unto him no other news but *discomfortable*? Sir P. Sidney.

2. Uneasy; melancholy; refusing comfort.

Discomfortable cousin. Shak., Rich. II., III. 2.

3. Causing discomfort; discommodious; uncomfortable. [Rare.]

A labyrinth of little *discomfortable* garrets. Thackeray.

The gracious air,

To me *discomfortable* and dun, became

As weak smoke blowing in the under world.

A. C. Swinburne, At Eleusa.

discommend (dis-kō-mend'), *v. t.* [*< dis-* priv. + *commend.*] To express or give occasion for disapprobation of; hold up or expose to censure or dislike: the opposite of *recommend*.

Let not this saynge In no wyse thee offende.

For playnge of instrumentes He doth not *discommende*.

Babes Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 345.

Absolutely we cannot *discommend*, we cannot absolutely approve, either willingness to live or forwardness to die.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 46.

A compliance will *discommend* me to Mr. Coventry.

Pepys, Diary, II. 152.

discommendable (dis-kō-men'dā-bl), *a.* [*< dis-* priv. + *commendable*.] Not recommendable; blamable; censurable; deserving disapprobation.

Which [effeminate, amorous, wanton musicke] as it is *discommendable* in feasts and merry-meetings, so much more in churches. Prynn, Histrio-Mastix, II., v. 10.

discommendableness (dis-kō-men'dā-bl-nes), *n.* Blamableness; the quality of being worthy of disapprobation. Bailey, 1727.

discommendation (dis-kō-men-dā'shon), *n.* [*< dis-* priv. + *commendation*.] Blame; censure; reproach.

It were a blemish rather than an ornament, a *discommendation* then a prayse. Hakewill, Apology, p. 239.

discommender (dis-kō-men'dēr), *n.* One who

discommends; a dispraiser. Imp. Dict.

discomission (dis-kō-mish'on), *v. t.* [*< dis-* priv. + *commission*.] To deprive of a commission.

All this, for no apparent cause of publick Concernment to the Church or Commonwealth, but only for *discomissioning* nine great Officers in the Army.

Milton, Ruptures of the Commonwealth.

discommodate (dis-kō-mō'dāt), *v. t.* [*< L. dis-* priv. + *commodatus*, pp. of *commodare*, make fit or suitable, *< commodus*, fit: see *accommodate*, and cf. *discommode*.] To discommode; incommode.

These Wars did . . . drain and *discommode* the King of Spain, by reason of his Distance.

Howell, Letters, I. II. 15.

discommode (dis-kō-mōd'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *discommoded*, ppr. *discommoding*. [*< OF. descommoder*, *< L. dis-* priv. + *commodare*, make fit or suitable: see *commode*, and cf. *discommode*.] To put to inconvenience; incommode; trouble. Bailey, 1727.

discommodious (dis-kō-mō'di-us), *a.* [*< dis-* priv. + *commodious*.] Inconvenient; troublesome.

In the fifth edict, all strangers are forbidden to carry out of the city above the value of five crowns of gold, a statute very *discommodious*.

Sir H. Wotton, Reliquie, p. 657.

discommodiously (dis-kō-mō'di-us-li), *adv.* In a discommodious manner. Imp. Dict.

discommodiousness (dis-kō-mō'di-us-nes), *n.* Inconvenience; disadvantage; trouble.

So it was plain the fight could not be but sharp and dangerous, for the *discommodiousness* of the place.

North, tr. of Plutarch, p. 24.

discommodity (dis-kō-mōd'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *discommodities* (-tiz). [*< dis-* priv. + *commodity*. Cf. *discommode*, *discommodious*.] 1. Inconvenience; trouble; hurt; disadvantage.

As hee that, hauing a faire Orchard, seeing one tree blasted, recometh the *discommoditie* of that, and passeth ouer in silence the fruitfulness of the other.

Lyly, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 189.

You go about in rain or fine, at all hours, without *discommodity*.

Lamb.

2. That which causes trouble, inconvenience, or hurt; anything that injures; a loss; a trouble; an injury.

We read that Crates the Philosopher Clincke, in respect of the manifold *discommodities* of mans life, held opinion that it was best for man neuer to haue bene borne or soone after to dye. Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 171.

The *discommodities*; either Imperfections or wants.

Leigh (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 647).

Discommodity is, indeed, properly an abstract form signifying inconvenience or disadvantage: . . . but as the noun commodities has been used in the English language for four hundred years at least as a concrete term, so we may now convert *discommodity* into a concrete term, and speak of *discommodities* as substances or things which possess the quality of causing inconvenience or harm.

Jevons, Pol. Econ., p. 63.

discommon (dis-kōm'on), *v. t.* [*< ME. discomenen*, *< dis-* priv. + *comen*, *comon*, common: see *common*.] 1. To deprive of the character of a common, as a piece of land; appropriate to private ownership, as common land, by separating and inclosing it.

To develop the latent possibilities of English law and English character, by clearing away the fences by which the abuse of the one was gradually *discommoning* the other from the broad fields of natural right.

Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 290.

2. To deprive of the right of a common.

Whiles thou *discommonest* thy neighbour's kyne.

Bp. Hall, Satires, v. 3.

3. To deprive of the privileges of a place; especially, in the universities of Oxford and Cambridge, to prohibit (a tradesman or townsman who has violated the regulations of the university) from dealing with the undergraduates. The power to do this lies with the vice-chancellor.

Declared the said persons nott *discomened* nor disfranchised for any matter or cause touching the variances betwext the sayd Mayer, ballieffes, and Communalties.

English Guilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 303.

discommons (dis-kōm'onz), *v. t.* [*< dis-* priv. + *commons*: see *commons*, 4.] Same as *discommon*, 3.

The owners [of lodging-houses] being solemnly bound to report all their lodgers who stay out at night, under pain of being *discommoned*.

C. A. Bristed, English University, p. 108, note.

discommunity (dis-kō-mū'nī-ti), *n.* [*< dis-* priv. + *community*.] Want of community; absence of common origin or qualities. [Rare.]

Community of embryonic structure reveals community of descent; but dissimilarity of embryonic development does not prove *discommunity* of descent.

Darwin, Origin of Species, p. 404.

discomonerula (dis'kō-mō-ner'ō-lā), *n.*; pl. *discomonerulæ* (-læ). [NL., *< Gr. diakon*, a disk, + NL. *monerula*.] In embryol., the monerula-stage of a meroblastic egg which undergoes discoidal segmentation of the vitellus or yolk, and in germinating becomes in succession a discocytula, discomorula, discoblastula, and discogastrula. It is a cytode which includes formative yolk at one pole, and very distinct nutritive yolk at the other. Haeckel.

discomorula (dis-kō-mor'ō-lā), *n.*; pl. *discomorulæ* (-læ). [NL., *< Gr. diakon*, a disk, + NL. *morula*.] In embryol., the morula or mulberry-mass which results from the partial and discoidal segmentation of the formative vitellus or yolk of a meroblastic egg (amphicytula), and proceeds to develop successively into a discoblastula and a discogastrula. It is in the shape of a flat disk of similar cells at the animal pole of the egg. A bird's egg is an example, the tread, or cicatrula, being found in all the stages above mentioned. Haeckel.

discompanied (dis-kum'pā-nid), *a.* [*< *discompany* (*< OF. descompaignier*, *descompaignier*, separate, isolate, *< des-* priv. + *compaignier*, accompany: see *dis-* and *company, v.*) + *-ed*.] Without company; unaccompanied.

That is, if she be alone now, and *discompanied*.

B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, III. 3.

discomplexion (dis-kōm-plek'shon), *v. t.* [*< dis-* priv. + *complexion*.] To change the complexion or color of; discolor.

His rich cloaths be *discomplexioned*
With blood.

Shirley (and Fletcher?), Coronation, I. 1.

discompliance (dis-kōm-plī'ans), *n.* [*< dis-* priv. + *compliance*.] Non-compliance.

A *discompliance* [will discommend me] to my lord-chancellor.

Pepys, Diary, II. 152.

discompose (dis-kōm-pōz'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *discomposed*, ppr. *discomposing*. [= *F. décomposer*; as *dis-* priv. + *compose*. Cf. *Sp. descomponer* = *Pg. descompor* = *It. discomporre*, *scomporre*, *< L. dis-* priv. + *componere*, compose. Cf. *decompose*.] 1. To bring into disorder; disturb; disarrange; unsettle.

A great Impiety . . . hath stained the honour of a family, and *discomposed* its title to the divine mercies.

Jer. Taylor.

2. To disturb peace and quietness in; agitate; ruffle, as the temper or mind of.

We are then [in private] placed immediately under the eye of God, which awes us; but under no other eyes, and in the neighbourhood of no other objects, which might divert or *discompose* us.

Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. x.

I am extremely *discomposed* when I hear scandal.

Steele, Spectator, No. 348.

Croaker. Don't be *discomposed*.
Lofty. Zounds! Sir, but I am *discomposed*, and will be *discomposed*. To be treated thus!

Goldsmith, Good-natured Man, v.

3. To displace; discard; discharge.

He never put down or *discomposed* counsellor, or near servant, save only Stanley. Bacon, Hist. Hen. VII., p. 242.

= *Syn.* 1. To derange, jumble, confuse. — 2. To disconcert, embarrass, fret, vex, nettles, irritate, annoy, worry.

discomposedness (dis-kōm-pō'zed-nes), *n.* The state of being discomposed; disquietude.

Believe it, sickness is not the fittest time either to learn virtue or to make our peace with God; it is a time of distemper and *discomposedness*.

Sir M. Hale, Preparative against Afflictions.

discomposition (dis-kōm-pō-zish'on), *n.* [= *F. décomposition* = *Sp. descomposicion* = *Pg. descomposiçõ* = *It. scomposizione*; as *discompose* + *-ition*, after *composition*.] Inconsistency; incongruity.

O perplexed *discomposition*, O riddling distemper,

O miserable condition of man!

Donne, Devotions, p. 8.

discomposure (dis-kōm-pō'zūr), *n.* [*< dis-* priv. + *composure*.] 1. The state of being discomposed; disorder; agitation; disturbance; perturbation: as, *discomposure* of mind.

His countenance was cheerful, and all the time of his being on the scaffold there appeared in him no fear, disorder, change of countenance, or *discomposure*.

State Trials, Earl of Holland, an. 1649.

2. Inconsistency; incongruity; disagreement.

How exquisite a symmetry . . . in the Scripture's method, in spite of those seeming *discomposures* that now puzzle me!

Boyle, Works, II. 275.

discompt, *v. t.* An obsolete spelling of *discount*.
Discompt (dis'kō-mi-sē'tēz), *n.* pl. [*< NL.*, *< Gr. diakon*, a disk, + *μύκης*, pl. *μύκητες*, fungus.] A large group of ascomycetous fungi, in which

the hymenium is exposed and the fruiting body is cupular, discoid, or club-shaped, and sometimes convoluted. In texture they are fleshy or waxy, and often brilliantly colored. They grow chiefly on the ground and on dead wood, but some are parasitic. *Peziza* is the largest genus, and includes the cup-shaped species. (See cut under *cupule*.) *Morchella* is the edible morel. Also called *Helvellaceae*.

discomycetous (dis-kō-mī-sē'tus), *a.* [As *Discomycet-ous* + *-ous*.] Producing asci upon an exposed hymenium; specifically, belonging to the *Discomycetes*, or resembling them in character: in lichens, same as *gymnocarpous*.

disconcert (dis-kon-sért'), *v. t.* [OF. *disconcerter*, *F. déconcerter* = Sp. *Pg. desconcertar* = It. *disconcertare*, *sconcertare*, *disconcert*, < L. *dis-priv.* + *concertare*, contend, ML. concert: see *concert*, *v.*] 1. To throw into disorder or confusion; come in the way of; disarrange; obstruct.

Some unforeseen difficulties constantly occur to *disconcert* my design. *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, cxxi.

Obstinacy takes his sturdy stand,
To *disconcert* what Policy has plann'd.
Cowper, Expostulation.

Maria Theresa again fled to Hungary, and was again received with an enthusiasm that completely *disconcerted* her enemies. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., iii.

2. To unsettle the mind of; discompose; disturb the self-possession of; confuse.

The slightest remark from a stranger *disconcerted* her.
Macaulay, Madame D'Arblay.

The embrace *disconcerted* the daughter-in-law somewhat, as the caresses of old gentlemen unshorn and perfumed with tobacco might well do. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair.

= *Syn.* 2. To ruffle. See list under *discompose*.
disconcert (dis-kon-sért'), *n.* [= *F. déconcert* = Sp. *desconcerto* = Pg. *desconcerto* = It. *sconcerto*; from the verb.] Disunion; disagreement; disconcertment. [Rare.]

The waltzers perforce ceased their evolutions, and there was a brief *disconcert* of the whole grave company.
Poe, Masque of the Red Death.

disconcertion (dis-kon-sér'shon), *n.* [OF. *disconcer-tiō*, *v.* + *-ion*.] The act of disconcerting, or the state of being disconcerted; confusion.

If I could entertain a hope of finding refuge for the *disconcertion* of my mind in the perfect composure of yours.
State Trials, H. Rowan, an. 1794.

disconcertment (dis-kon-sért'ment), *n.* [= *F. déconcertement*; as *disconcert*, *v.* + *-ment*.] The state of being disconcerted or disturbed.

House-hunting, under these circumstances, becomes an office of constant surprise and *disconcertment* to the stranger.
Houelle, Venetian Life, vii.

disconductive (dis-kon-dū'siv), *a.* [OF. *dis-priv.* + *conducere*.] Not conducive; disadvantageous; obstructive; impeding. *Imp. Dict.*

disconformable (dis-kon-fōr'ma-bl), *a.* [OF. *dis-priv.* + *conformable*.] Not conformable.

As long as they are *disconformable* in religion from us, they cannot be but half our subjects.
Stowe, K. James, an. 1603.

disconformity (dis-kon-fōr'mi-ti), *n.* [= Sp. *desconformidad* = Pg. *desconformidade*; as *dis-priv.* + *conformity*.] Want of agreement or conformity; inconsistency.

Causes rooted in immutable nature, utter unfitness, utter *disconformity*.
Milton, Tetrachordon.

discongruity (dis-kon-grō'i-ti), *n.* [OF. *dis-priv.* + *congruū*.] Want of congruity; incongruity; disagreement; inconsistency.

That great disproportion betwixt God and man; that much *discongruity* betwixt him and us.
W. Montague, Appeal to Cæsar, ii. 6.

disconnect (dis-kō-nekt'), *v. t.* [OF. *dis-priv.* + *connect*.] 1. To sever or interrupt the connection of; break the connection of or between; disunite; disjoin: as, to *disconnect* a locomotive from a train; to *disconnect* church and state.

This restriction *disconnects* bank paper and the precious metals.
Walsh.

2. To disjoin the parts of; deprive of connection or coherence; separate into parts; dissociate: as, to *disconnect* an engine by detaching the connecting-rod. [Rare in the more general sense.]

The commonwealth itself would, in a few generations, crumble away, be *disconnected* into the dust and powder of individuality.
Burke, Rev. in France.

disconnectedly (dis-kō-nek'ted-li), *adv.* In a disconnected or incoherent manner.

disconnecter (dis-kō-nek'tēr), *n.* One who or that which disconnects; specifically, some mechanical device for effecting disconnection.

disconnection (dis-kō-nek'shon), *n.* The act of separating or disuniting, or the state of being disunited; separation; interruption or lack of union.

Nothing was therefore to be left in all the subordinate members but weakness, *disconnection*, and confusion.
Burke, Rev. in France.

disconsecrate (dis-kon-sē-krāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disconsecrated*, ppr. *disconsecrating*. [OF. *dis-priv.* + *consecrare*.] To deprive of sacredness; desecrate. *Imp. Dict.* [Rare.]
disconsent (dis-kon-sent'), *v. i.* [OF. *desconsentir*, < *des-priv.* + *consentir*, consent: see *dis-* and *consent*. Cf. *dissent*.] To differ; disagree; not to consent; dissent.

A man must immediately love God and his commandments, and therefore disagree and *disconsent* unto the flesh, and be at bate therewith, and fight against it.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 142.

If, therefore, the tradition of the Church were now grown so ridiculous and *disconsenting* from the doctrine of the Apostles, even in those points which were of least moment to men's particular ends, how well may we be assured it was much more degenerated in point of Episcopacy.
Milton, Prelatical Episcopacy.

disconsolacy (dis-kon-sō-lā-si), *n.* [OF. *disconsola-te* + *-cy*.] Disconsolateness.

Penury, baseness, and *disconsolacy*.
Barrow, Expos. of Creed.

disconsolancet, disconsolancy (dis-kon-sō-lans, -lan-si), *n.* [OF. *disconsol(ate)* + *-ance, -ancy*.] Disconsolateness.

disconsolate (dis-kon-sō-lāt), *a.* [ME. *disconsolat* = OF. *desconsoler*, *F. déconsoler* = Sp. *Pg. desconsolado* = It. *disconsolato*, *sconsolato*, < ML. *disconsolatus*, comfortless, < L. *dis-priv.* + *consolatus*, pp. of *consolari*, console: see *console*.] 1. Destitute of comfort or consolation; sorrowful; hopeless or not expecting comfort; sad; dejected; melancholy.

One morn a Peri at the gate
Of Eden stood *disconsolate*.
Moore, Paradise and the Peri.

2. Causing or manifesting discomfort; sad or saddening; cheerless; gloomy: as, *disconsolate* news; a *disconsolate* look or manner.

The *disconsolate* darkness of our winter nights. *Ray*.
= *Syn.* 1. Inconsolable, forlorn.

disconsolate (dis-kon-sō-lā-ted), *a.* [OF. *disconsolate* + *-ed*.] Disconsolate.

A *disconsolate* figure, who sat on the other end of the seat, seem'd no way to enjoy the serenity of the season.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, ii.

disconsolately (dis-kon-sō-lāt-li), *adv.* In a disconsolate manner; without comfort.

Upon the ground *disconsolately* laid,
Like one who felt and wall'd the wrath of fate.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, xix. 79.

disconsolateness (dis-kon-sō-lāt-ness), *n.* The state of being disconsolate or comfortless.

In his presence there is life and blessedness; in his absence, nothing but *disconsolateness*, despair.
Bp. Hall, Remains, p. 98.

disconsolation (dis-kon-sō-lā'shon), *n.* [= Sp. *desconsolacion* = Pg. *desconsolação* = It. *disconsolazione*, *sconsolazione*, < ML. as if *disconsolatio* (n-), < *disconsolatus*, disconsolate: see *disconsolate*.] Want of comfort; disconsolateness.

The earth yielded him nothing but matter of *disconsolation* and heaviness.
Bp. Hall, Ziklag Spoiled and Revenged.

discontent (dis-kon-tent'), *a.* [OF. *descontent* = It. *discontento*, *scontento*, adj.; as *dis-priv.* + *content*, *a.*] Uneasy; dissatisfied; discontented.

He's wondrous *discontent*; he'll speak to no man.
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, iv. 2.

discontent (dis-kon-tent'), *n.* [= It. *scontento*, *n.*; as *dis-priv.* + *content*, *n.* Cf. *discontent*, *a.*] 1. Want of content; uneasiness or inquietude of mind; dissatisfaction with some present state of things; displeasure.

Now is the winter of our *discontent*
Made glorious summer by this sun of York.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 1.

From *discontent* grows treason,
And on the stalk of treason, death.
Lust's Dominion, ii. 2.

'Tis not my talent to conceal my thoughts,
Or carry smiles and sunshine in my face
When *discontent* sits heavy at my heart.
Addison, Cato, i. 4.

2. One who is discontented; a malecontent.

Fleekle changelings and poor *discontents*,
Which gape, and rub the elbow, at the news
Of hurlyburly innovation. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., v. 1.

Two other *discontents* so vrbraided More with that doctrine, and stood to maintain it, he impeached a Jury.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's True Travels*, II. 128.

He was a *discontent* during all Oliver's and Richard's government.
The Mystery, etc. (1660), p. 45.

discontenter (dis-kon-tent'), *v. t.* [OF. *descontenter*, *descontanter*, discontent; as *dis-priv.* +

content, *v.*] To make discontented; deprive of contentment; dissatisfy; displease.

Those that were there thought it not fit
To *discontent* so ancient a wit.

Suckling, Session of the Poets.

discontentation (dis-kon-ten-tā'shon), *n.* [OF. *discontent* + *-ation*.] Discontent; dissatisfaction.

The election being done, he made countenance of great *discontentation* thereat. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 134.

The coming on of the night and the tediousness of his fruitless labour made him content rather to exercise his *discontentation* at home than there.

Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iv.

discontented (dis-kon-ten'ted), *p. a.* [Pp. of *discontent*, *v.*] Uneasy in mind; dissatisfied; unquiet.

A diseased body and a *discontented* mind. *Tillotson*.

discontentedly (dis-kon-ten'ted-li), *adv.* In a discontented manner or mood. *Bp. Hall*.

discontentedness (dis-kon-ten'ted-ness), *n.* Uneasiness of mind; inquietude; dissatisfaction.

A beautiful bust of Alexander the Great, casting up his face to heaven, with a noble air of grief and *discontentedness* in his looks. *Addison*, Travels in Italy, Florence.

discontentful (dis-kon-tent'fūl), *a.* [OF. *discontent* + *-ful*, *i.*] Full of discontent. *Howe*. [Rare.]

discontenting (dis-kon-ten'ting), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *discontent*, *v.*] 1. Giving uneasiness.

How unpleasant and *discontenting* the society of body must needs be between those whose minds cannot be sociable!
Milton, Divorce.

2. Discontented; feeling discontent.

And (with my best endeavours, in your absence)
Your *discontenting* father strive to qualify
And bring him up to liking. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 3.

discontentment (dis-kon-tent'ment), *n.* [OF. *descontentement*, *descontentement* = It. *discontentamento*, *scontentamento*; as *discontent* + *-ment*.] The state of being uneasy in mind; dissatisfaction; inquietude; discontent.

She nothing said, no words of *discontentment*
Did from her lips arise.

Patient Grissel (Child's Ballads, IV. 218).

The politic and artificial nourishing and entertaining of hopes . . . is one of the best antidotes against the poison of *discontentments*. *Bacon*, Seditions and Troubles.

discontiguous (dis-kon-tig'ū-us), *a.* [OF. *dis-priv.* + *contiguus*.] Not contiguous: as, *discontiguous* lands. *Imp. Dict.*

discontinuable (dis-kon-tin'ū-a-bl), *a.* [OF. *discontinue* + *-able*.] Capable of being discontinued. *Imp. Dict.* [Rare.]

discontinuance (dis-kon-tin'ū-ans), *n.* [OF. *discontinuation*, *discontinuation*, < *discontinuer*, discontinue: see *discontinue*.] 1. The act of discontinuing; cessation; intermission; interruption of continuance.

Let us consider whether our approaches to him are always sweet and refreshing, and we are uneasy and impatient under any long *discontinuance* of our conversation with him.
Bp. Atterbury, Works, II. vi.

2. Want of continued connection or cohesion of parts; solution of continuity; want of union; disruption.

The stillicides of water, if there be enough to follow, will draw themselves into a small thread, because they will not *discontinue*; but if there be no remedy, then they cast themselves into round drops, which is the figure that saveth the body most from *discontinuance*. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

3. In *old Eng. law*, the effect of the alienation by a tenant in tail of a larger estate than he was entitled to, followed by the feeoffee holding possession after the death of the former. This was said to work a *discontinuance* of the estate of the heir in tail, because he had no right to enter on the land and turn out the person in possession under deed of feoffment, but had to assert his title by process of law. Sometimes called *ouster by discontinuance*.

The effect of a feoffment by him [the tenant] . . . was to work a *discontinuance*: that is, his issue had after his death no right to enter on the land and turn out the intruder, but had to resort to the expensive course of asserting their title by process of law, or, in the technical phrase, they were "put to their action."

F. Pollock, Land Laws, p. 78.

Discontinuance of a suit, the termination of a suit by the act of the plaintiff, as by notice in writing, or by neglect to take the proper adjournments to keep it pending. Sometimes loosely used of dismissal against the plaintiff's will. See *abandonment of an action*, under *abandonment*.

discontinuation (dis-kon-tin'ū-ā'shon), *n.* [OF. *discontinuation*, *discontinuation*, *F. discontinuation* = Sp. *descontinuation* = Pg. *descontinuação* = It. *discontinuatione*, < ML. *discontinuatione* (n-), < *discontinuar*, pp. *discontinuat*, discontinue: see *discontinue*.] Breach or interruption of continuity; disruption of parts; separation of parts which form a connected series.

Upon any *discontinuation* of parts, made either by bubbles or by shaking the glass, the whole mercury falls.
Newton.

discontinue (dis-kon-tin'ü), *v.*; pret. and pp. *discontinued*, ppr. *discontinuing*. [*< OF. discontinue, F. discontinue = Sp. Pg. descontinuar = It. discontinuare, scontinuar, < ML. discontinuare, discontinue, < L. dis-priv. + continuare, continue: see dis- and continue.*] **I. trans.** 1. To cease from; cause to cease; put an end to; break off; stop; as, to *discontinue* a habit or practice; to *discontinue* a suit at law, or a claim or right; their partnership has been *discontinued*.

The depredations on our commerce were not to be *discontinued*. *T. Pickering.*

2. To interrupt; break the continuity of; intermit.

They modify and discriminate the voice without appearing to *discontinue* it. *Holder, Elements of Speech.*

3. To cease to take or receive; abandon; cease to use: as, to *discontinue* a daily paper.

Taught the Greek tongue, *discontinued* before in these parts the space of seven hundred years. *Daniel, Defence of Rhyme.*

II. intrans. 1. To cease; come to a stop or end: as, the uproar *discontinued* at that moment; the fever has *discontinued*.—**2.** To be severed or separated.

And thou, even thyself, shalt *discontinue* from thine heritage that I gave thee; and I will cause thee to serve thine enemies. *Jer. xvii. 4.*

3. To lose cohesion of parts; suffer disruption or separation of substance. [*Rare.*]

discontinuë (dis-kon-tin-ü-ë), *n.* [*< discontinue + -eë.*] In *old law*, one whose possession or right to possession of something is discontinued, or liable to be discontinued.

discontinuer (dis-kon-tin'ü-ër), *n.* One who discontinues a rule or practice. Also *discontinuer*.

discontinuity (dis-kon-ti-nü'i-ti), *n.* [= *F. discontinuité = Pr. discontinuitat, < ML. discontinuitat(-s), < discontinuus, discontinuous: see discontinuous, continuity.*] **1.** The fact or quality of being discontinuous; want of continuity or uninterrupted connection; disunion of parts; want of cohesion. See *continuity*.

Both may pass for one stone and be polished both together without any blemishing *discontinuity* of surface. *Boyle, Works, III. 649.*

The *discontinuity* of memory between different stages of the hypnotic trance and its continuity between recurrences of the same stage. *Mind, XII. 619.*

2. In *math.*, that character of a change which consists in a passage from one point, state, or value to another without passing through a continuously infinite series of intermediate points (see *infinite*); that character of a function which consists in an infinitesimal change of the variables not being everywhere accompanied by an infinitesimal change (including no change) of the function itself. An *essential discontinuity* is a discontinuity in which the value of the function becomes entirely indeterminate.

discontinuer (dis-kon-tin'ü-ër), *n.* Same as *discontinuer*: the form used in law.

discontinuous (dis-kon-tin'ü-s), *a.* [= *Sp. descontinuo = It. discontinuo, < ML. discontinuus, not continuous, < L. dis-priv. + continuus, continuous: see dis- and continuus.*] **1.** Broken off; interrupted; lacking continuity.

A path that is zigzag, *discontinuous*, and intersected. *De Quincey.*

Matter is *discontinuous* in the highest degree, for it consists of separate particles or molecules which are mutually non-interpenetrable. *A. Daniell, Prin. of Physics, p. 225.*

2t. Breaking continuity; severing the relation of parts; disjunctive.

Then Satan first knew pain,
And writhed him to and fro convolved; so sore
The gridding sword with *discontinuous* wound
Passed through him. *Milton, P. L., vi. 329.*

3. In *math.* See the extract.

The term *discontinuous*, as applied to a function of a single variable, has been used in two totally different senses. Sometimes a function is called *discontinuous* when its algebraic expression for values of the variable lying between certain limits is different from its algebraic expression for values of the variable lying between other limits. Sometimes a function of x , $f(x)$, is called continuous when, for all values of x , the difference between $f(x)$ and $f(x+h)$ can be made smaller than any assignable quantity by sufficiently diminishing h , and in the contrary case *discontinuous*. If $f(x)$ can become infinite for a finite value of x , it will be convenient to consider it as *discontinuous* according to the second definition. *Stokes.*

discontinuously (dis-kon-tin'ü-s-li), *adv.* In a discontinuous manner; with discontinuity.

The figure-discs must be driven *discontinuously*.
Sir E. Beckett, Clocks and Watches, p. 144.

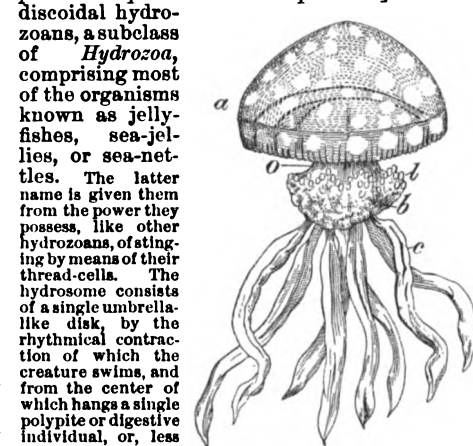
disconveniente (dis-kon-vē'njens), *n.* [*ME. disconveniente = OF. desconvenance, F. disconvenance = Pr. disconvenencia, desconvenensa = Sp. Pg. desconvenencia = It. disconvenienza, disconvenenza, sconvenienza, sconvenenza, < LL. disconvenientia, disagreement, < L. disconvenient(-s), ppr. of disconvenire, disagree: see disconvenire.*] Inconvenience; incongruity; disagreement.

A necessary *disconvenience*, where anything is allowed to be cause of itself. *Fotherby, Atheomastix, p. 213.*

disconvenient (dis-kon-vē'njēnt), *a.* [= *F. disconvenient (16th cent.), disconvenant = Pr. disconvenient = Sp. Pg. desconveniente = It. disconveniente, sconveniente, < L. disconvenient(-s), ppr. of disconvenire, disagree, < dis-priv. + convenire, agree, be convenient: see dis- and convenient.*] Inconvenient; incongruous.

Continual drinking is most convenient to the distemper of an hydroptic body, though most *disconvenient* to its present welfare. *Bp. Reynolds, On the Passions, xl.*

Discophora (dis-kof'ō-rā), *n. pl.* [*NL., neut. pl. of discophorus: see discophorous.*] **1.** The discoidal hydrozoans, a subclass of *Hydrozoa*, comprising most of the organisms known as jelly-fishes, sea-jellies, or sea-nettles. The latter name is given them from the power they possess, like other hydrozoans, of stinging by means of their thread-cells. The hydrosome consists of a single umbrella-like disk, by the rhythmic contraction of which the creature swims, and from the center of which hangs a single polypite or digestive individual, or, less frequently, several. They are free-swimming oceanic animals, whose body consists of such soft gelatinous substance that a specimen weighing several pounds when alive weighs when dried hardly as many grains. The *Discophora* include many aculephs, in the usual sense of that term, and are also called *Medusae*, *Ephyromedusae*, and *Acraspeda*. They have been divided into *Calycozoa* (Lucernarians), *Rhizostomea*, and *Monostomea*. The term *Discophora* is also restricted to the last two of these, excluding the *Lucernaria*. Thus, by Claus, the *Discophora* are made a suborder of *Scyphomedusae*, synonymous with *Acraspeda*, and characterized as disk-shaped aculephs with the margin of the disk 8-lobed, at least 8 submarginal sense-organs, as many ocular lobes, and 4 great cavities in the umbrella for the generative organs. In this strict sense the *Discophora* correspond to the *Discomedusae* (which see). For several wider and inconsistent uses of the term, see the extract.



Cephea, one of the *Discophora*.

a, disk, or umbrella; *b*, ramifications of the brachia which terminate in *c*, the tentacles; *d*, pillars supporting the brachiferous disk which floors the subumbrellar cavity; *e*, short clavate tentacles between the oral pores.

The binary division of the *Hydrozoa* was established by Eschscholtz (1829), whose *Discophora phanerocarpeae* correspond to the *Scyphomedusae*, whilst his *Discophora cryptocarpeae* represent the *Hydromedusae*. The terms point to distinctions which are not valid. In 1853 Kölliker used the term *Discophora* for the *Scyphomedusae* alone, an illegitimate limitation of the term which was followed by Louis Agassiz in 1860. Nicholson has used the term in a reverse sense for a heterogeneous assemblage of those medusae not classified by Huxley as *Lucernariae*, nor yet recognized as derived from hydroid trophosomes. This use of the term adds to the existing confusion, and renders its abandonment necessary. . . . The term *Discophora* is used by Claus for the *Discomedusae*.

Encyc. Brit., XII. 556.

2. An order of suctorial worms, the leeches: so called from their sucking-disks. See *Hirudinacea*.

Discophoræ (dis-kof'ō-rā), *n. pl.* [*NL., fem. pl. of discophorus: see discophorous.*] Same as *Discophora*.—**Discophoræ cryptocarpeae**, a term applied by Eschscholtz to those hydrozoans now called *Hydromedusae* (which see).—**Discophoræ phanerocarpeae**, a term applied by Eschscholtz to those hydrozoans now called *Scyphomedusae* (which see).

discophoran (dis-kof'ō-ran), *a. and n.* [*< Discophora + -an.*] **I. a.** Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Discophora*.

II. n. One of the *Discophora*.

discophore (dis-kof'ō-r), *n.* One of the *Discophora*. *Huxley.*

discophorous (dis-kof'ō-rus), *a.* [*< NL. discophorus, < Gr. διακόφωρος, bringing the discus (bearing a disk), < διακος, a discus, disk, + -φωρος, < φέρω = E. bear.*] **1.** Provided with a gelatinous bell or disk, as a discophoran; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Discophora* (def. 1).—**2.**

In *Annelida*, having a sucking-disk, as a leech; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Discophora* (def. 2).

discoplacenta (dis'kō-plā-sen'tā), *n.*; pl. *discoplacentæ* (-tē). [*NL., < Gr. διακος, a disk, + NL. placenta, q. v.*] A discoid placenta. See *placenta*.

discoplacental (dis'kō-plā-sen'tal), *a.* [*< NL. discoplacentalis, < discoplacenta, q. v.*] Having a discoid deciduate placenta: as, a *discoplacental* order of mammals.

Discoplacentalia (dis'kō-plā-sen-tā'li-ā), *n. pl.* [*NL., neut. pl. of discoplacentalis: see discoplacental.*] Those deciduate mammals in which the placenta is discoidal, as contrasted with *Zonoplacentalia*. The group includes the rodents, some edentates, the insectivores, bats, lemurs, monkeys, and man.

discopodium (dis-kō-pō'di-um), *n.*; pl. *discopodia* (-ā). [*NL., < Gr. διακος, a quoit, disk, + ποδ- = E. foot.*] In bot., the foot or stalk on which some kinds of disks are elevated.

Discoporella (dis'kō-pō-rel'ā), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. διακος, a disk, + πόρος, a passage, pore.*] The typical genus of the family *Discoporellidae*.

Discoporellidae (dis'kō-pō-rel'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Discoporella + -idae.*] A family of chiloformous polyzoans, typified by the genus *Discoporella*. They have the zoöecium discoid, sometimes confluent, adnate or stipitate, the cells distinct or closely connate, and the intermediate surface cancellated or porous.

discord (dis'kord), *n.* [*< ME. discord, descord, < OF. descorde, F. discord = Pr. descort, later discord = Sp. Pg. discordia = It. discordia, scordia, < L. discordia, discord, < discors (discord-), disagreeing, at variance, inharmonious, < dis-, apart, + cor (cord-) = E. heart. Cf. accord, concord.*] **1.** Want of concord or harmony between persons or things; disagreement of relations; especially, as applied to persons, difference of opinions; variance; opposition; contention; strife; any disagreement which produces passion, contest, disputes, litigation, or war.

And so trowed the Jewes for to have Pes when Crist was ded; For thei seyed that he made *Discord* and Strif amonges hem. *Mandeville, Travels, p. 11.*

All nature is but art, unknown to thee;
All chance, direction which thou canst not see;
All *discord*, harmony not understood.

Pope, Essay on Man, l. 291.

Peace to arise out of universal discord fomented in all parts of the empire. *Burke.*

2. In *music*: (*a*) The combination of two tones that are inharmonious with each other, or inconclusive in combined effect; a dissonance.

Discord is . . . due partly to beats, partly to difficulty in identifying pitch. *A. Daniell, Prin. of Physics, p. 425.*

(*b*) The interval between two such tones; any interval not a unison, octave, perfect fifth, perfect fourth, major or minor third, or major or minor sixth. In medieval music all but the first three of the above intervals were at first regarded as discords. (*c*) Either of the two tones forming such an interval. (*d*) A chord containing such intervals. See *dissonance*.

Why rushed the discords in, but that harmony should be prized? *Browning, Abt Vogler.*

Hence—**3.** Any confused noise; a mingling or clashing of sounds; a harsh clang or uproar.

Arms on armour clashing bray'd
Horrible discord. *Milton, P. L., vi. 209.*

Apple of discord. See *apple*.—**Syn.** 1. Discordance, dissension, rupture, clashing, jarring.

discord (dis'kord'), *v. i.* [*< OF. descorder, discorder, F. discorder = Pr. descorder = Sp. Pg. discorder = It. discordare, scordare, < L. discordare, disagree, < discors, disagreeing: see discord, n.*] **1.** To disagree; jar; clash.—**2.** To be discordant or dissonant.

Sounds do disturb and alter the one the other, . . . the one jarring and *discording* with the other, and making a confusion. *Bacon.*

discordable (dis-kord'a-bl), *a.* [*ME., < OF. descordable, discordable, < L. discordabilis, discordant, < discordare, disagree: see discord, n.*] Discordant. *Gower.*

What *discordable* cause hath to rent, and vnloined the bynding or the allowance of thynges: that is to sayn, the confusions of God and of man? *Chaucer, Boethius, v.*

discordance, discordancy (dis-kord'ans, -dan-si), *n.* [*< ME. discordance, < OF. discordance, descordance, F. discordance = Sp. Pg. discordancia = It. discordanza, scordanza, < ML. discordantia, < L. discordant(-s), ppr., discordant: see discordant.*] **1.** The state of being discordant; disagreement; opposition; inconsistency.

The *discordance* of these errors is mistaken for a discord of the truths on which they are severally grafted.

Horsley, Works, III. xxxix.
The most baneful result of such an institution as that of caste is, that it turns religion . . . into a principle of division and *discordance*.
Faiths of the World, p. 27.

2†. Discord of sound.

Discordant euer fro armony,
And distoned from melody—
In flottes made he *discordance*.
Rom. of the Rose.

discordant (dis-kôr'dant), *a.* [*< ME. discordant, < OF. discordant, discordant, F. discordant = Sp. Pg. discordante = It. discordante, scor-dante, < L. discordant(-s), ppr. of discordare, disagree: see discord, v.*] 1. Not harmoniously related or connected; disagreeing; incongruous; contradictory; being at variance; clashing; as, *discordant* opinions; *discordant* rules or principles.

But it is greatly *discordant*
Unto the scholes of Athens.
Gower, Conf. Amant, VII.

Discordant opinions are reconciled by being seen to be two extremes of one principle.
Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 230.

Such *discordant* effect of incongruous excellence and inharmonious beauty as belongs to the death-scene of the Talbots when matched against the quarrelling scene of Somerset and York.
Swinnburne, Shakespeare, p. 34.

Colours which are chromatically closely related to one another, such as green and yellow, are *discordant* when they are arranged so that there is an abrupt transition from one to the other.
Field, Chromatography, p. 56.

2. Opposite; contrary; not coincident: as, the *discordant* attractions of comets or of different planets.—3. Inharmonious; dissonant; harsh, grating, or disagreeable to the ear.

War, with *discordant* Notes and jarring Noise,
The Harmony of Peace destroys.
Congreve, Hymn to Harmony.

Landor was never mastered by his period, though still in harmony with it; in short, he was not a *discordant*, but an independent, singer.
Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 33.

discordantly (dis-kôr'dant-li), *adv.* In a discordant manner.

If they be *discordantly* tuned, though each of them struck apart would yield a pleasing sound, yet being struck together they make but a harsh and troublesome noise.
Boyle, Works, I. 741.

discordantness (dis-kôr'dant-nes), *n.* Discordance. [*Rare.*]

discorded (dis-kôr'ded), *a.* [*< discord + -ed.*] At variance; disagreeing.

Discorded friends aton'd, men and their wives.
Middleton, Anything for a Quiet Life, v. 2.

discordful (dis-kôr'd fûl), *a.* [*< discord + -ful, 1.*] Quarrelsome; contentious.

But Blandamour, full of vainglorious spright,
And rather stird by his *discordful* Dame,
Upon them gladly would have prov'd his might.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. iv. 3.

discordous (dis-kôr'dus), *a.* [*< discord + -ous.* Cf. *OF. descordieux, discordieux, < L. discordiosus, < discordia, discord.*] Discordant; dissonant.

Then crept in pride, and peevish covetise,
And men grew greedie, *discordous*, and nice.
Bp. Hall, Satires, III. 1.

discorporate (dis-kôr'pô-rât), *a.* [*< dis-priv. + corporate, a.*] 1. Divested of the body; disembodied. [*Rare.*]

Instead of the seven corporate selfish spirits, we have the four and twenty millions of *discorporate* selfish.
Carlyle, Misc., III. 198.

2†. Deprived of corporate privileges.

discorporate (dis-kôr'pô-rât), *v. t.* To deprive of corporate privileges.

discorrespondent (dis-kôr-es-pon'dent), *a.* [*< dis-priv. + correspondent.*] Lacking correspondence or congruity.

It would be *discorrespondent* in respect of God.
W. Montague, Devout Essays, II. vii. § 3.

discostate (dis-kos'tât), *a.* [*< L. dis-, apart, + costa, rib: see costate.*] In bot., having radiately divergent ribs: applied to leaves, etc.

Discostomata (dis-kô-stô'ma-tâ), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Gr. diskos, a disk, + stoma(-r-), mouth.*] In Saville Kent's classification, one of four classes of Protozoa, containing the sponges and collar-bearing monads, or *Spongida* and *Choanoflagellata*, so called from the characteristic discoidal configuration of the introceptive area: contrasted with *Pantostomata*, *Eustomata*, and *Polytomata*.

It is divided by this author into two sections: the *Discostomata gymnozoida*, which are the ordinary collar-bearing monads or *Choanoflagellata* of most authors; and the *Discostomata cryptozoïda*, which are the sponges or *Spongida*. The term *Discostomata sarcocrypta* is an alternative designation of the latter, perhaps by an oversight.

discostomatous (dis-kô-stom'a-tus), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Discostomata*.

discounsel (dis-koun'sel), *v. t.* [*< OF. descounseillier, descunseillier, desconsillier, descounseiller, etc., < des-priv. + conseil, etc., counsel: see dis- and counsel, v.*] To dissuade.

By such good means he him *discounselled*
From prosecuting his revenging rage.
Spenser, F. Q., III. l. 11.

discount (dis'kount or dis-kount'), *v. t.* [Formerly sometimes *discompt*; *< OF. discounter, discounter, later descompter, reckon off, account back, discount, F. décompter = Sp. Pg. descontar = It. scontare (cf. D. disconteren = G. discontiren = Dan. diskontere = Sw. diskontera), < ML. discomputare, deduct, discount, < L. dis-, away, from, + computare, reckon, count: see count, v., compute.*] 1. To reckon off or deduct in settlement; make a reduction of: as, to *discount* 5 per cent. for cash payment of a bill.—2. To leave out of account; disregard.

His application is to be *discounted*, as here irrelevant.
Sir W. Hamilton.

3. In finance, to purchase, or pay the amount of in cash, less a certain rate per cent., as a promissory note, bill of exchange, etc., to be collected by the discounter or purchaser at maturity: as, to *discount* a bill or a claim at 7 per cent. Compare *negotiate*.

Power to *discount* notes imports power to purchase them.
Pape vs. Capitol Bank of Topeka, 20 Kan. 440.

The first rule, . . . to *discount* only unexceptionable paper.
Walsh.

Hence—4. To make a deduction from; put a reduced estimate or valuation upon; make an allowance for exaggeration or excess in: as, to *discount* a braggart's story; to *discount* an improbable piece of news.—5. To reckon or act upon in advance; diminish by anticipation the interest, pleasure, etc., of; take for granted as going to happen: as, to *discount* one's future prospects; to *discount* the pleasure of a journey.

Speculation as to the political crisis is almost at an end, and the announcement to be made to-morrow in the House of Commons has been already so fully *discounted* that it is shorn of much of its interest.
Scotman (newspaper).

6. In billiards, to allow discount to: as, to *discount* an inferior player. See *discount, n.*, 4.

discount (dis'kount), *n.* [= *OF. descompte, F. décompte = Sp. descuento = Pg. desconto = It. sconto, formerly disconto (> D. G. disconto = Dan. diskonto = Sw. diskont), < ML. discomputus, discount; from the verb: see discount, v.*] 1. An allowance or deduction, generally of so much per cent., made for prepayment or for prompt payment of a bill or account; a sum deducted, in consideration of cash payment, from the price of a thing usually sold on credit; any deduction from the customary price, or from a sum due or to be due at a future time.—2. In finance, the rate per cent. deducted from the face value of a promissory note, bill of exchange, etc., when purchasing the privilege of collecting its amount at maturity. *Bank discount* is simple interest paid in advance, and reckoned, not on the sum advanced in the purchase, but on the amount of the note or bill. This is the method recognized in business and in law. *True discount* is a technical term for the sum which would, if invested at the same rate, amount to the interest on the face value of the note or bill when due: thus, \$5 is the bank discount at the rate of 5 per cent. on a bill drawn at twelve months for \$100; while \$4.7619 is the true discount, because that sum if invested at 5 per cent. would at the end of a year amount to \$5. True discount may be found by multiplying the amount of a bill or note by the rate of discount and dividing by 100 increased by the rate; while bank discount is computed in the same manner as simple interest.

3. The act of discounting: as, a note is lodged in the bank for *discount*; the banks have suspended *discounts*.—4. In billiards, an allowance made by a superior to an inferior player of a deduction of one count from his string for every count made by the latter. A double *discount* deducts two counts for one; three *discounts*, three; and so on up to the grand *discount*, which deprives the player who discounts his opponent (gives the odds) of all prior counts whenever the latter makes a successful shot.—At a *discount*, below par; hence, in low esteem; in disfavor.

Originality, vigour, courage, straightforwardness are excellent things, but they are at a *discount* in the market.
H. N. Ozernham, Short Studies, p. 18.

Discount day, the specified day of the week on which a bank discounts notes or bills.

discountable (dis-koun'ta-bl), *a.* [*< discount + -able.*] That may be discounted: as, certain forms are necessary to render notes *discountable* at a bank.

discount-broker (dis'kount-brô'kér), *n.* One who cashes notes or bills of exchange at a discount, and makes advances on securities.

discounenance (dis-koun'te-nans), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *discounenanced*, ppr. *discounenancing*. [*< OF. descounencer, F. déconencer, abash,*

put out of countenance, *< des-priv. + contenance, countenance: see dis- and countenance, v.*] 1†. To put out of countenance; put to shame; abash.

This hath *discounenanced* our scholaris most richly.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

An infant grace is soon dashed and *discounenanced*, often running into an inconvenience and the evils of an imprudent conduct.
Jer. Taylor, Holy Dying, v. 6.

The hermit was somewhat *discounenanced* by this observation.
Scott.

2. To set the countenance against; show disapprobation of; hence, to discourage, check, or restrain: as, to *discounenance* the use of wine; to *discounenance* the frivolities of the age.

Unwilling they were to *discounenance* any man who was willing to serve them.
Clarendon, Great Rebellion.

Be careful to *discounenance* in children anything that looks like rage and furious anger.
Tillotson, Works, I. 11.

Now the more obvious and modest way of *discounenancing* evil is by silence, and by separating from it.
J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, I. 157.

discounenance† (dis-koun'te-nans), *n.* [*< OF. descounenance, F. déconenance; from the verb.*] Cold treatment; unfavorable aspect; unfriendly regard; disapprobation; whatever tends to check or discourage.

He thought a little *discounenance* on those persons would suppress that spirit.
Clarendon.

discounenancer (dis-koun'te-nan-sér), *n.* One who discourtenances; one who refuses to countenance, encourage, or support.

Scandale and murmur against the king, and his government; taxing him for a great taxer of his people, and *discounenancer* of his nobilitie.
Bacon, Hist. Hen. VII.

discounter (dis'koun-tér), *n.* One who discounts; specifically, one who buys mercantile paper at a discount.

In order to gorge the whole gang of usurers, pedlars, and itinerant Jew-discounters at the corners of streets, [have they not] starved the poor of their Christian flocks, and their own brother pastors?
Burke, To a Member of the National Assembly.

discourage (dis-kur'aj), *v.*; pret. and pp. *discouraged*, ppr. *discouraging*. [*< ME. discouragen, < OF. discouragier, discourager, F. décourager (= It. scoraggiare, scoraggiare), dishearten, < des-priv. + coragier, couragier, encourage: see dis- and courage, v., and cf. encourage.*] 1. *trans.* 1. To deprive of, or cause to lose, courage; dishearten; depress in spirit; deject; dispirit.

Fathers, provoke not your children to anger, lest they be *discouraged*.
Col. iii. 21.

When we begin to seek God in earnest, we are apt, not only to be humbled (which we ought to be), but to be *discouraged* at the slowness with which we are able to amend, in spite of all the assistances of God's grace.
J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, I. 232.

2. To lessen or repress courage for; obstruct by opposition or difficulty; dissuade or hinder from: as, to *discourage* emigration; ill success *discourages* effort; low prices *discourage* industry.

In our return, when I staid some time ashore, the boatmen cut down a tree; some labourers near spoke to them not to do it, and I likewise *discouraged* it.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 114.

The apostle . . . *discourages* too unreasonable a presumption.
Rogers.

If revelation speaks on the subject of the origin of evil, it speaks only to *discourage* dogmatism and temerity.
Macaulay, Sadler's Ref. Refuted.

II. † intrans. To lose courage.

Because that poore Church shulde not utterly *discourage*, in her extreme adversities, the Sonne of God hath taken her to His spouse.
Vocacyon of Johan Bale, 1553 (Harl. Misc., VI. 464).

discourage† (dis-kur'aj), *n.* [*< discourage, v.*] Want of courage, cowardice.

There undoubtedly is grievous *discourage* and peril of conscience; forasmuch as they omit oftentimes their duties and offices.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, fol. 200.

discouragement (dis-kur'aj-ment), *n.* [*< OF. discouragement, F. découragement = It. scoraggiamento, scoraggiamento; as discourage + -ment.*] 1. The act of discouraging; the act of deterring or dissuading from an undertaking.

Over-great *discouragement* might make them desperate.
State Trials, H. Garnet, an. 1606.

2. The state of being discouraged; depression of spirit with regard to action or effort.

The Czar was walking up and down that private walk of his in the little garden at the back of his quarters, his head drooping on his breast, his shoulders bent, his whole attitude eloquent of *discouragement*.
Arch. Forbes, Souvenirs of some Continents, p. 131.

3. That which discourages; that which deters or tends to deter from an undertaking or from a course of conduct.

The books read at schools and colleges are full of incitements to virtue and *discouragements* from vice. *Swift*.

The steady course of a virtuous and religious life, . . . resisting all the temptations of the world, overcoming all difficulties, and persevering to the end under all *discouragements*. *Clarke*, Works, II. 8.

=Syn. 1. Dissuasion.—2. Dejection, hopelessness.—3. Hindrance, opposition, obstacle, impediment.

discourager (dis-kur'ā-jēr), *n.* 1. One who or that which discourages, disheartens, or depresses the courage.—2. One who discourages, discountenances, or deters: as, a *discourager* of or from marriage.

Those *discouragers* and abaters of elevated love.

Dryden, The Assignment, III. 1.

discouraging (dis-kur'ā-jing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *discourage*, *v.*] Tending to dishearten or to depress the courage; disheartening: as, *discouraging* prospects.

discouragingly (dis-kur'ā-jing-li), *adv.* In a discouraging manner.

discourse (dis-kōrs'), *n.* [*ME. discourse* = *D. G. discours* = *Dan. Sw. diskurs*, < *OF. discours*, *F. discours* = *Sp. Pg. discurso* = *It. discorso*, *discourse*, < *L. discursus*, a running to and fro, a running about, a pace, gait, *LL.* a discourse, conversation, *ML.* also reasoning, the reasoning faculty, < *discurrere*, pp. *discursus*, run to and fro, run through or over, hasten, *LL.* go over a subject, speak at length of, *discourse* of (> *It. discorrere* = *Sp. discurrir* = *Pg. discorrer* = *F. discourir*, *discourse*), < *dis-*, away, in different directions, + *curre*, run: see *current*¹, and cf. *course*¹, *concourse*. Hence *discursive*, etc.] 1. A running over a subject in speech; hence, a communication of thoughts by words; expression of ideas; mutual intercourse; talk; conversation.

Rich she shall be, . . . of good *discourse*, an excellent musician, and her hair shall be of what colour it please God. *Shak.*, Much Ado, II. 3.

His wisdom was greater, and judgment most acute; of solid *discourse*, affable, humble, and in nothing affected. *Evelyn*, Diary (1623), p. 4.

The vanquished party with the victors joined, Nor wanted sweet *discourse*, the banquet of the mind. *Dryden*.

You shall have very useful and cheering *discourse* at several times with two several men, but let all three of you come together, and you shall not have one new and hearty word. *Emerson*, Essays, 1st ser., p. 189.

2. A running over in the mind of premises and deducing of conclusions; the exercise of, or an act of exercising, the logical or reasoning faculty; hence, the power of reasoning from premises; rationality.

Sure, he that made us with such large *discourse*, Looking before, and after, gave us not That capability and godlike reason To fast in us unused. *Shak.*, Hamlet, IV. 4.

Reason is her [the soul's] being, Discursive or intuitive: *discourse* Is oftentimes yours, the latter most is ours. *Milton*, P. L., v. 488.

Our modern philosophers have too much exalted the faculties of our souls when they have maintained that by their force mankind has been able to find out that there is one Supreme Agent or Intellectual Being, which we call God; that praise and prayer are his due worship; and the rest of those deductions, which I am confident are the remote effects of revelation, and unattainable by our *discourse*. *Dryden*, Religio Laici, Pref.

Discourse indicates the operation of comparison, the running backwards and forwards between the characters and notes of objects; this term may, therefore, be properly applied to the elaborative faculty in general. The terms *discourse* and *discursus* are, however, often, nay generally, used for the reasoning process, strictly considered. *Sir W. Hamilton*.

3. A formal discussion or treatment of a subject; a dissertation, treatise, homily, sermon, or the like: as, the *discourse* of Plutarch on garrulity, of Cicero on old age; an eloquent *discourse*.—4t. Debate; contention; strife.

The villain addressed unto this new debate, And with his club him all about so blist, That he which way to turne him scarcely wist. . . . At last the captive, after long *discourse*, When all his strokes he saw avoyded quite, Resolved in one t' assemble all his force. *Spenser*, F. Q., VI. viii. 14.

[In this passage the editors usually but erroneously give *discourse* a literal sense, 'a running about, hence a shifting of ground.']

5t. Intercourse; dealing; transaction. *Beau. and Fl.*

discourse (dis-kōrs'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *discoursed*, ppr. *discoursing*. [*discourse*, *n.*] 1. *Intrans.* 1. To hold discourse; communicate thoughts or ideas orally, especially in a formal manner; treat in a set manner; hold forth; expatiate; converse: as, to *discourse* on the properties of the circle; the preacher *discoursed* on the nature and effect of faith.

Thu. How likes she my discourse?

Pro. Ill, when you talk of war.

Thu. But well, when I *discourse* of love and peace? *Shak.*, T. G. of V., v. 2.

Nay, good my lord, sit still; I'll promise peace, And fold mine arms up; let but mine eye *discourse*. *Beau. and Fl.*, Woman-Hater, III. 1.

He had always in his house doctors and masters, with whom he *discoursed* concerning the knowledge and the books he studied. *Tucknor*, Span. Lit., I. 334.

2. To treat of or discuss a subject in a formal manner in writing.

The general maxims we are *discoursing* of are not known to children, idiots, and a great part of mankind. *Locke*.

3t. To narrate; give a relation; tell.

Or by what means got'st thou to be released?

Discourse, I prithee, on this turret's top. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., I. 4.

4. To reason; argue from premises to consequences.

Nor can the soule *discourse* or judge of aught

But what the sense collects and home doth bring;

And yet the power of her *discoursing* thought,

From these collections, is a divers thing. *Sir J. Davies*, Noce Telpsum.

II. *trans.* 1t. To treat of; talk over; discuss.

Go with us into the abbey here,

And hear at large *discoursed* all our fortunes. *Shak.*, C. of E., v. 1.

Medicines and cures were first found out, and then after the reasons and causes were *discoursed*.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, II. 210.

Some of them *discoursing* their travels, and of their tedious captivity in the Turk's galleys. *B. Jonson*, Volpone, II. 1.

2. To utter or give forth.

Give it [the pipe] breath with your mouth, and it will

discourse most excellent music. *Shak.*, Hamlet, III. 2.

3t. To talk or confer with.

I have spoken to my brother, who is the patron, to *discourse*

the minister about it. *Evelyn*.

I have *discoursed* several Men that were in that Expedition, and if I mistake not, Captain Sharp was one of them. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 129.

I waked him, and would *discourse* him. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 156.

discourseless (dis-kōrs'les), *a.* [*discourse* + *-less*.] Without discourse or reason.

To attempt things whence rather harm may after result unto us then good is the part of rash and *discourseless* brains. *Shelton*, tr. of Don Quixote, II. vi.

discourser (dis-kōr'sēr), *n.* 1. One who discourses; a speaker; a haranguer.

This man is perfect;

A civiler *discourser* I ne'er talk'd with. *Fletcher*, The Pilgrim, III. 7.

2t. A writer of a treatise or dissertation.

The Historian makes himself a *Discourser* for profit; and an Orator, yea, a Poet sometimes, for ornament. *Sir P. Sidney* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 306).

discoursing (dis-kōr'sing), *a.* [*discourse* + *-ing*².] Wandering; incoherent; discursive.

A factious hart, a *discoursing* head.

Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 78.

We, through madness,

Frame strange conceits in our *discoursing* brains. *Ford*, Lady's Trial, III. 3.

discursive (dis-kōr'siv), *a.* [*discursive* + *-ive*, after *discursive*, *q. v.*] 1. Discursive.—2. Containing dialogue or conversation; interlocutory.

The epic is . . . interlaced with dialogue or *discursive* scenes. *Dryden*, Essay on Dram. Poesy.

3. Conversable; communicative.

He found him a complaisant man, very free and *discursive*.

Life of A. Wood, p. 225.

discourteous (dis-kēr'tē-us), *a.* [*OF. descortois*, *F. discourtois* (= *Sp. descortés* = *Pg. descortez* = *It. discortese*, *scortese*), < *des-* priv. + *courtois*, courteous: see *dis-* and *courteous*.] Wanting in courtesy; uncivil; rude.

He resolved to unhorse the first *discourteous* knight.

Cervantes, Don Quixote (trans.).

discourteously (dis-kēr'tē-us-li), *adv.* In a rude or uncivil manner; with incivility.

Duke. What, is Signior Veterano fall'n asleep, and at the recitation of such verses! . . .

Pet. Has he wrong'd me so *discourteously*? I'll be reveng'd, by Phœbus! *Marmion*, The Antiquary, IV. 1.

discourteousness (dis-kēr'tē-us-nes), *n.* Incivility; discourtesy. *Bailey*, 1727.

discourtesy (dis-kēr'tē-si), *n.*; pl. *discourtesies* (-siez). [*OF. discourtoisie*, *F. discourtoisie* (= *Sp. descortesia* = *Pg. descortezia* = *It. discortesia*, *scortesia*), < *descortois*, discourteous: see *discourteous*, and cf. *courtesy*.] 1. Incivility; rudeness of behavior or language; ill manners.

Be calm in arguing; for fierceness makes

Error a fault, and truth *discourtesy*. *G. Herbert*, Church Porch.

2. An act of disrespect or incivility.

Proclamation was made, none upon paine of death to presume to doe vs any wrong or *discourtesie*.

Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's True Travels*, I. 167.

Lancelot knew that she was looking at him, And yet he glanced not up, nor waved his hand, Nor bad farewell, but sadly rode away.

This was the one *discourtesy* that he used.

Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

discourtskip (dis-kōrt'ship), *n.* [*dis-* priv. + *courtskip*.] Want of respect; discourtesy.

Monsieur, we must not so much betray ourselves to *discourtskip*, as to suffer you to be longer unsaluted.

B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

discons (dis'kus), *a.* [*disc*, disk, + *-ous*.] Disk-shaped; discoid. See *discoid*.

discovenant (dis-kuv'e-nant), *v. t.* [*disc-* priv. + *covenant*.] To dissolve covenant with. *Craig*.

discover (dis-kuv'ēr), *v.* [*ME. discoveren*, *discoveren*, *descoveren*, also *diskeveren* (> mod. *E. dial. diskiver*), and contr. *discuren*, *descuren* (see *discure*), < *OF. descovrir*, *descuvrir*, *descovrir*, *F. découvrir* = *Pr. descobrir*, *descubrir* = *Sp. descubrir* = *Pg. descobrir* = *It. scoprire*, *discovrire*, *scoprire*, *scovrire*, < *ML. discooperire*, *discover*, reveal, < *L. dis-* priv. + *cooperire*, cover: see *cover*¹, *v.*] I. *trans.* 1t. To uncover; lay open to view; disclose; make visible; hence, to show.

Than sholde ye haue sey shotte of arrowes and quarells fe so thikke that noon durste *discover* his heed.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), III. 660.

Pan . . . *discovered* her to the rest.

Bacon, Fable of Pan.

Go, draw aside the curtains, and *discover*

The several caskets to this noble prince. *Shak.*, M. of V., II. 7.

The voice of the Lord maketh the hinds to calve, and *discovereth* the forests [revised version, "strippeth the forests bare"]. *Ps.* xlix. 9.

The opening of the Earth shall *discover* confused and dark Hell. *Howell*, Letters, IV. 43.

2. To exhibit; allow to be seen and known; act so as to manifest (unconsciously or unintentionally); betray: as, to *discover* a generous spirit; he *discovered* great confusion. [Archaic.]

O, I shall *discover* myself! I tremble so unlike a soldier. *Sheridan* (?), The Camp, II. 3.

I think the lady *discovered* both generosity and a just way of thinking, in this rebuke which she gave her lover. *Lamb*, Modern Gallantry.

It was inevitable that time should *discover* the differences between characters and intellects so unlike. *E. Dowden*, Shelley, I. 130.

3. To make known by speech; tell; reveal.

Then, Joan, *discover* thine infirmity; That warranteth by law to be thy privilege. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., v. 4.

I find him in great anxiety, though he will not *discover* it, in the business of the proceedings of Parliament. *Pepps*, Diary, III. 390.

4. To gain a sight of, especially for the first time or after a period of concealment; espy: as, land was *discovered* on the lee bow.

When we had *discovered* Cyprus, we left it on the left hand. *Acts* xxi. 3.

Hence—5. To gain the first knowledge of; find out, as something that was before entirely unknown, either to men in general, to the finder, or to persons concerned: as, Columbus *discovered* the new world; Newton *discovered* the law of gravitation; we often *discover* our mistakes when too late.

Marchants & travellers, who by late nauigations haue surueyed the whole world, and *discovered* large countries and strange peoples wild and savage. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 7.

Crimes of the most frightful kind had been *discovered*; others were suspected. *Macaulay*, Nugent's Hampden.

6t. To explore; bring to light by examination.

In the mean time, we had sent men to *discover* Merri-nack, and found some part of it above Penkoke to lie more northerly than forty-three and a half.

Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 365.

7t. To cause to cease to be a covering; make to be no longer a cover.

For the greatness of thy iniquity are thy skirts *discovered* and thy heels made bare. *Jer.* xlii. 22.

=Syn. 3. To communicate, impart.—4. To decri, discern, behold.—5. *Discover*, *Invent*, agree in signifying to find out; but we *discover* what already exists, though to us unknown; we *invent* what did not before exist: as, to *discover* the applicability of steam to the purposes of locomotion, and to *invent* the machinery necessary to use steam for these ends. (See *invention*.) Some things are of so mixed a character that either word may be applied to them.

A great poet *invents* nothing, but seems rather to *discover* the world about him, and his penetrating vision gives to things of daily encounter something of the strangeness of new creation.

Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 208.

The great jurist is higher far than the lawyer; as Watt, who invented the steam-engine, is higher than the journeyman who feeds its fires and pours oil upon its irritated machinery. *Sumner, Orations, I. 157.*

II. *intrans.* 1. To uncover; unmask one's self.

Phae. Discover quickly.
Pid. Why, will you make yourself known, my lord?
Middleton, The Phoenix, II. 2.

2. To explore.

Vpon all those relations and inducements, Sir Walter Raleigh, a noble Gentleman, and then in great esteeme, undertooke to send to discover to the Southward.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's True Travels, I. 80.*

discoverability (dis-kuv'ér-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*discoverable*: see *-bility*.] The quality of being discoverable. *Carlyle.*

discoverable (dis-kuv'ér-a-bl), *a.* [*discover* + *-able*.] Capable of being discovered; that may be brought to light, seen, or exposed to view; that may be found out or made known.

Nothing *discoverable* in the lunar surface is ever covered . . . by the interposition of any clouds or mists. *Bentley.*

Much truth, *discoverable* even at the present stage of human improvement, as we have every reason to think, remains undiscovered. *Everett, Orations, I. 276.*

discoverer (dis-kuv'ér-ér), *n.* [*discover* + *-er*.] Cf. *F. découvreur* = *Sp. descubridor* = *Pg. descubridor* = *It. scopritore, discoveritore, scopritore*.] 1. One who discovers; one who finds out or first comes to the knowledge of something.

Those ways, thro' which the discoverers and searchers of the land had formerly pass'd.
Raleigh, Hist. World, II. v. § 3.

2. One who uncovers, reveals, or makes known; an informer.

All over Ireland the trade of the Discoverer now rose into prominence. Under pretence of improving the king's revenue, these persons received commissions of inquiry into defective titles, and obtained confiscations and grants at small rents for themselves. *Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., vi.*

3. A scout; an explorer.

Send discoverers forth,
To know the numbers of our enemies.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 1.

discovert (dis-kuv'ért), *a.* [*ME. discovert*, < *OF. descoverit, descoverit*, *F. découvrir* = *Sp. (obs.) descubiert* = *Pg. descoberto* = *It. scoperto, descoberto, scoperto, scoperto*, < *ML. disco-pertus*, uncovered, pp. of *discooperire*, uncover, discover: see *discover*.] 1. Uncovered; unprotected.—2. Revealed; shown forth.

And if you're grace to me be *discovert*.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 65.

3. In law, not covert; not within the bonds of matrimony: applied either to a woman who has never been married or to a widow.

discovert (dis-kuv'ért), *n.* [*ME. discovert*, < *OF. descoverit, descoverit*, *m.*, also *descoverte, descoverte*, *F. découverte*, opening, discovery, exposed position or condition, < *descoverit*, pp.: see *discover*, *a.* Cf. *covert*, *n.*] An exposed or uncovered condition or position.

An idel man is like to a place that hath no walles; there-as devils may . . . shoot at him at *discovert* by temptation on every side.
Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

But er the kynge myght his shelde recouer, the catte seod hym at *discovert* be the sholdres.
Merlin (R. E. T. S.), III. 667.

Allsaunders . . . smot him in the *discovert*
Ryghte with the strok into the heorte
Faste by the chyne bon.
King Allsaunders (Weber's Metr. Rom.), I. 7417.

discoverture (dis-kuv'ér-tür), *n.* [*OF. descoverture, descoverture*, *F. découverte* (= *Pg. descobertura* = *It. scopertura, scoperta*), uncovering, < *descoverir, discover*. In *E.* in technical sense; cf. *coverture*.] In law, the state of being free from coverture; freedom of a woman from the coverture of a husband.

discovery (dis-kuv'ér-i), *n.*; pl. *discoveries* (-iz). [*discover* + *-y*. The *ME.* word was *descuvering*, *i. e.*, *discovering*. Cf. *OF. descoverte*, *F. découverte* (see *discover*, *n.*); *OF. descoverment*, *F. découverte*, discovery.] 1. The act of disclosing to view.—2. The act of revealing; a making known; a declaration; disclosure: as, a bankrupt is bound to make a full *discovery* of his estate and effects. [Archaic except in legal use.]

She dares not thereof make *discovery*,
Lest he should hold it her own gross abuse,
Ere she with blood had stain'd her stain'd excuse.
Shak., Lucrece, I. 1314.

Then covenant and take oath
To my *discovery*.
Chapman.

The Weakness of which Adam here gives such distant *discoveries* brings about that fatal Event which is the Subject of the Poem.
Addison, Spectator, No. 345.

3. The act of gaining sight of; the act of espying: as, the *discovery* of land after a voyage.—4. The act of finding out or of bringing to knowledge what was unknown; first knowledge of anything.

Harvey's *discovery* of the circulation of the blood.
Sir W. Hamilton.

Territory extended by a brilliant career of *discovery* and conquest.
Prescott.

5. That which is discovered, found out, or revealed; that which is first brought to light, seen, or known: as, the properties of the magnet were an important *discovery*.

Great and useful *discoveries* are sometimes made by accidental and small beginnings. *Steele, Tatler, No. 178.*

In religion there have been many *discoveries*, but (in true religion, I mean) no inventions. *Abp. Trench.*

6. In the drama, the unraveling of a plot, or the manner of unfolding the plot or story of a comedy or tragedy.—7. In law, disclosure by a party to an action, at the instance of the other party, as of facts within his memory or of a document within his control. It was formerly a distinguishing feature of the proceedings of a court of chancery or equity that it could compel the defendant to make discovery of all material facts and documents within his power, while in courts of common law compelling discovery has been introduced only by modern statutes.

8. Exploration.

Upon the more exact *discovery* thereof, they found it to be no harbour for ships, but only for boats.

N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 41.

= *Syn. 5. Discovery, Invention.* See *invention*.
discovery-claim (dis-kuv'ér-i-klam), *n.* In mining, the portion of mining-ground held or claimed by right of discovery, the claimant being the first to discover the mineral deposit, lode, or vein on which the claim is made. The discoverer and locator of a new lead is, in most mining districts, entitled to one extra claim for discovery. [Cordilleran mining-region.]

discredle (dis-krä'dl), *v. t.* [*dis-priv.* + *cradle*, *v.*] To come forth from or as if from a cradle; emerge or originate.

This airy apparition first *discredle*
From Tournay into Portugal.
Ford, Perkin Warbeck, I. 3.

discrase, discrasite (dis'kräs, -krä-sit), *n.* Same as *dyscrasite*.

discredit (dis-kréd'it), *v. t.* [= *F. discréditer, décréditer* = *It. discreditare, screditare* (= *Sp. Pg. desacreditar*; cf. *acredit*); as *dis- + credit*, *v.* Cf. *OF. discredere* = *Sp. descreer* = *Pg. descreer* = *It. discredere, scredere*, < *ML. descredere*, disbelieve, < *L. dis-priv.* + *credere*, believe: see *credit*.] 1. To disbelieve; give no credit to; not to credit or believe: as, the report is *discredited*.

While one part of the "wisdom of the world" has been *discredited* as resting solely on authority, another large division of it is now rejected as resting on insufficient induction, and another as resting on groundless assumptions.
J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 7.

2. To injure the credit or reputation of; make less esteemed or honored; fail to do credit to.

He has *discredited* my house and board
With his rude swaggering manners.
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, III. 3.

He . . . least *discredits* his travels who returns the same man he went.
Sir H. Wotton.

Myself would work eye dim, and finger lame,
Far liefer than so much *discredit* him.
Tennyson, Geraint.

3. To deprive of credibility; destroy confidence in.

Substantive evidence is that adduced for the purpose of proving a fact in issue, as opposed to evidence given for the purpose of *discrediting* a witness (i. e., showing that he is unworthy of belief) or of corroborating his testimony.
Rapalje and Lawrence, Evidence, § 12.

discredit (dis-kréd'it), *n.* [= *F. discrédit* = *Sp. descrédito* = *Pg. descrédito* = *It. discredit, scredito*; from the verb.] 1. Want of credit or good repute; some degree of disgrace or reproach; disesteem: applied to persons or things: as, frauds that bring manufactures into *discredit*; a transaction much to his *discredit*.

As if it were a *discredit* for a Gentleman to seeme learned, and to shew him selfe amorous of any good Art.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poetrie, p. 16.

I think good to deliver it from the *discredits* and disgraces which it hath received.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, I. 6.
It is the duty of every Christian to be concerned for the reputation or *discredit* his life may bring on his profession.
Rogers.

2. Want of belief, trust, or confidence; disbelief: as, his story is received with *discredit*.
= *Syn. 1.* Disrepute, dishonor, ill repute.—2. Distrust, doubt.

discreditable (dis-kréd'i-ta-bl), *a.* [*dis-priv.* + *creditable*. Cf. *discredit*.] Tending to injure

credit or reputation; disreputable; disgraceful.

He [Rochester] had no scruple about employing in self-defense artifices as *discreditable* as those which had been used against him.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

discreditably (dis-kréd'i-tä-bli), *adv.* In a discreditable manner.

discreditor (dis-kréd'i-tör), *n.* One who discredits. [Rare.]

The licentious *discreditors* of future accounts.

W. Montague, Devoutess Essays, II. III. § 3.

discreet (dis-krét'), *a.* [*ME. discret, discrete, discreet*; = *D. discret* = *G. discret* = *Dan. Sw. diskret*, < *OF. F. discret* = *Sp. Pg. It. discreto*, prudent, also distinct, < *L. discretus*, pp. of *discernere*, distinguish, discern: see *discern*, and *discrete*, doublet of *discreet*.] 1. Distinct; distinguishable; discrete. See *discrete*, the usual spelling in this sense.

The waters fall, with difference *discreet*,
Now soft, now loud, unto the wind did call.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xii. 71.

2. Wise or judicious in avoiding mistakes or faults, or in selecting the best means to accomplish a purpose; prudent; circumspect; cautious; wary; not rash.

It [English poetry] is a metrical speech corrected and reformed by *discreet* judgements, and with no lesse cunning and curiozitie then the Greeke and Latine Poetrie.

Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poetrie, p. 18.

When her [Queen Anne's] Indictment was read, she made unto it so wise and *discreet* Answers, that she seemed fully to clear her self of all Matters laid to her charge.

Baker, Chronicles, p. 283.
It is the *discreet* man, not the witty, nor the learned, nor the brave, who guides the conversation, and gives measures to society.
Addison.

A room in a sober, *discreet* family, who would not be averse to admit a sober, *discreet*, virtuous, frugal, regular, good-natured man of a bad character.

3. Civil; polite. [Scotch.]

I canna say I think it vera *discreet* o' you to keep pushing in before me in that way.
Blackwood's Mag.

= *Syn. 2.* See list under *cautious*.

discreetly (dis-krét'li), *adv.* Prudently; circumspectly; cautiously; judiciously; with nice judgment of what is best to be done or omitted.

Poets lose half the praise they should have got,
Could it be known what they *discreetly* blot.
Waller, On Roscommon's Trans. of Horace.

Low hills over which slender trees are so *discreetly* scattered that each one is a resting-place for a shepherd.

H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 153.
discreetness (dis-krét'nes), *n.* The quality of being discreet; discretion.

Mirth, and free mindednesse, simplicitie,
Patience, *discreetnesse*, and benignitie.
Dr. H. More, Psychathanasia, III. III. 68.

discrepancy (dis-krep'an-si or dis'kre-pan-si), *n.*; pl. *discrepancies* (-siz). [See *discrepance*.] Difference; disagreement; variance or contrariety, especially of facts or sentiments.

Distinguishing a different *discrepancy* betwixt wit and wisdom.
Ford, Honour Triumphant, iv.

A negative *discrepancy* arises where one witness passes over in silence what another witness positively avers. A positive *discrepancy* arises where one witness explicitly affirms something which another witness explicitly denies.

Such, at last, became the *discrepancy* between him and his Cabinet, that he removed the chief men from office.
Theodore Parker, Historic Americans, v.

At this *discrepancy* of judgments—mad,
The man took on himself the office, judged.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 197.

discrepant (dis-krep'ant or dis'kre-pan't), *a.* and *n.* [*OF. discrepant* = *Sp. Pg. It. discrepante*, < *L. discrepantia*, discordance, dissimilarity, < *discrepan* (-t-s), pp. of *discrepare*, differ in sound, differ, disagree, < *dis-*, apart, + *crepare*, make a noise, crackle: see *crepitate*.] 1. *a.* Different; disagreeing; contrary; at variance.

This time
Is many ages *discrepant* from thine;
This was the season when desert was stooped to.
Middleton and Rowley, World Tost at Tennis.

As our degrees are in order distant,
So the degrees of our strengths are *discrepant*.
Heywood.

The Author of our being has implanted in us our *discrepant* tendencies, for wise purposes, and they are, indeed, a part of the law of life itself.

G. P. Marsh, Lects. on Eng. Lang., I.
A cognition which may be widely *discrepant* from the truth.
Mind, IX. 341.

II.† n. One who disagrees or dissents from another, especially in religious belief; a dissenter.

If you persecute heretics or *discrepant*s, they unite themselves as to a common defence.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 385.

discrete (dis-kre't), *a.* [Same as *discreet*, but directly < *L. discretus*, distinguished, separated, pp. of *discernere*, distinguish, separate: see *discern* and *discreet*.] 1. Separate; distinct from others; individual: opposed to *concrete*. In *logic*, *discrete terms* or *suppositions* are such as refer to single individuals. In *music*, *discrete tones* are such as are separated by fixed or obvious steps or intervals of pitch, as those of a pianoforte.

There are two laws *discrete*,
Not reconciled,—

Law for man, and law for thing.

Emerson, Ode to Channing.

A society, formed of *discrete* units, and not having had its type fixed by inheritance from countless like societies, is much more plastic [than other social organizations].

H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 444.

Its seeming continuity is broken up into *discrete* molecules, separated from each other as the stars in the Milky Way are separated.

G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. 29.

2. Consisting of distinct or individual parts; not continuous. *Discrete quantity* is quantity composed of distinct units, like rational numbers; a system of quantities capable of being in one-to-one correspondence with the series of positive, integer numbers. *Discrete proportion* is a proportion in which the ratio of the first term to the second is equal to that of the third to the fourth, not to that of the second to the third.

3. In *med.*, opposed to *confuent*: as, *discrete exanthemata*. *Dunghison*.—4. In *bot.*, not coalescent; distinct.—5. Disjunctive; consisting of parts united by some extrinsic bond of connection. Thus, the notion of "women, sailors, and idiots" is a *discrete* notion.—6. Discretive; containing exceptions, real or apparent.—*Discrete degrees*, degrees or states of existence so differentiated from one another that their respective subjects can by no means pass from one to another of them: applied by Swedenborg to the higher or lower levels of spiritual life, here and hereafter, to which it is possible for differently constituted, or in the future life differently developed, individuals to attain.

discretet (dis-kre't), *v. t.* [< *L. discretus*, pp. of *discernere*, distinguish: see *discrete*, *a.*, and *discern*.] To separate; discontinue. *Sir T. Browne*.

discretely (dis-kre't'li), *adv.* In a discrete manner; separately; individually.

We reflect upon the relation of each human atom to each other human atom, and to the great Giver of personalities to these atoms—how each is indissolubly bound to each and to Him, and yet how each is *discretely* parted and impassably separated from each and from Him.

S. Lanier, The English Novel, p. 7.

discreteness (dis-kre't'nes), *n.* The state of being discrete, separated, or distinct; discontinuity.

On the theory, which he is combating, of absolute *discreteness*, every line or distance is divisible into an infinite number of parts. *J. Owen, Evenings with Skeptics*, I. 126.

The term [infinite], when translated into experience, expresses the fact of continuity of existence underlying all *discreteness* of quantitative division.

G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. vi. § 6.

discretion (dis-kresh'on), *n.* [< ME. *discrecion*, *discrecioun*, *discreccion*, < OF. *discretion*, F. *discretion* = Pr. *discretio* = Sp. *discrecion* = Pg. *discreção* = It. *discrezione*, *discrezione*, < L. *discretio*(-n), a separation, distinction, discernment, < *discernere*, pp. *discretus*, discern: see *discern* and *discreet*.] 1. Separation; disjunction.

Wysedome es forgetynge of ertely thynges and thynkyng of heuen, with *discrecyone* of all mene dedys.

Hampole, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 12.

To shew their [the Jews'] despicency of the poor Gentiles, and to pride themselves in their prerogative and *discretion* from them.

J. Mede, Diatribæ, p. 191.

2. The quality of being discreet; nice discernment and judgment, directed by circumspection, and primarily regarding one's own conduct; prudence; sagacity; circumspection; wariness; caution.

Thus the assaide Arthur, and nought cowde fynde in hym but high vertu and grete *discrecion*.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), I. 106.

Is that your *Discretion*? trust a Woman with herself?
Congreve, Love for Love, III. 3.

The happiness of life depends on our *discretion*.

Young.

The quality the most necessary for the execution of any useful enterprise is *discretion*; by which we carry on a safe intercourse with others, give due attention to our own and to their character, weigh each circumstance of the business we undertake, and employ the surest and safest means for the attainment of any end or purpose.

Hume, Prin. of Morals, vi.

3. Liberty or power of acting without other control than one's own judgment; independent determination: as, he is left to his own *discretion*; it is at your *discretion* to go or to stay.

You may balance this Matter in your own *Discretion*.

Congreve, Way of the World, v. 6.

The Staff, and all officers about him, have a general *discretion* to lay on with stick or sword whenever they observe any fellows pillaging.

W. H. Russell, Diary in India, II. 309.

4. In *law*, that part of the judicial power which depends, not upon the application of rules of law or the determination of questions of strict right, but upon personal judgment to be exercised in view of the circumstances of each case, and which therefore is not usually reviewed by an appellate tribunal, unless abused. Thus, the question how many witnesses a party may call to testify to one and the same fact rests in *discretion*, but the question whether a particular witness is competent does not.—*Age of discretion*. See *age*, 3.—*Arbitrary discretion*, that which is exercised without respect to the sufficiency of legal or equitable reasons.—*At discretion*. (a) According to one's own judgment.

Where history gives you a good heroic outline for a play, you may fill up with a little love at your own *discretion*.

Sheridan, The Critic, II. 1.

(b) At the mercy of an antagonist or enemy. Thus, to surrender at *discretion* is to surrender without terms.

If she stays to receive the attack, she is in danger of being at *discretion*.

Gentleman Instructed, p. 154.

Judicial discretion, that discretion which the parties have a right to require to be exercised with due reference to sound reason and the usage of the courts.—*Years of discretion*, majority; full age; hence, the time of life when one should exercise prudence and sober reflection.

If you have occasion to mention me, let it be by Parthenissa, for that's the Name I have assum'd ever since I came to *Years of Discretion*.

Steele, Tender Husband, II. 1.

—*Syn.* 2. Prudence, Providence, etc. See *wisdom* and *prudence*.

discretionary (dis-kresh'on-ā-l), *a.* [< *discretion* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to discretion; discretionary.

What is the security for a judge's just exercise of his *discretionary* powers?

Horsley, Speech, June, 1803.

Henry Warden had, with the animation proper to the enthusiastic reformers of the age, transgressed, in the vehemence of his zeal, the bounds of the *discretionary* liberty allowed to his sect.

Scott, Monastery, xxxi.

discretionally (dis-kresh'on-ā-l-i), *adv.* At discretion; at will; by choice.

If hour may be used *discretionally* as one or two syllables, power may surely be allowed the same latitude.

Nares, Elem. of Orthoepey, p. 80.

discretionarily (dis-kresh'on-ā-ri-li), *adv.* At discretion. *Imp. Dict.*

discretionary (dis-kresh'on-ā-ri), *a.* [= F. *discretionnaire*; as *discretion* + *-ary*.] Left to discretion; limited or restrained only by discretion or judgment: as, an ambassador invested with *discretionary* powers (that is, empowered to act according to circumstances).

Wherever a *discretionary* power is lodged in any set of men over the property of their neighbors, they will abuse it.

A. Hamilton, Continentalist, No. 6.

There is, indeed, no power of the government without restriction; not even that which is called the *discretionary* power of Congress.

Cathoun, Works, I. 253.

discretive (dis-kre'tiv), *a.* [= OF. *discretif* = It. *discretivo*, < LL. *discretivus*, serving to distinguish, < L. *discretus*, pp. of *discernere*, discern: see *discreet* and *discrete*.] 1. Disjunctive; noting separation or opposition: as, a *discretive* proposition. See below. [Rare.]—2. Separate; distinct. [Rare or obsolete.]

His transcendental deduction of the categories of criticism, neither *discretive* nor exhaustive. *W. Taylor* (1796).

Discretive distinction, in *logic*, a distinction implying opposition as well as difference: as, not a man, but a beast.—*Discretive proposition*, in *logic*, a proposition which expresses some distinction, opposition, or variety, by means of *but*, *though*, *yet*, etc.: as, travelers change their climate, but not their temper; Job was patient, though his grief was great.

Discretive propositions are such wherein various and seemingly opposite judgments are made, whose variety or distinction is noted by the particles "but, though, yet," etc.

Watts, Logic, II. v. § 6.

discretively (dis-kre'tiv-li), *adv.* In a discretive manner; in a distinct and separate manner. *Bp. Richardson*.

Man alone (of the animal creation) has the inspiration of Deity. This is the august peculiarity which separates him *discretively* and everlastingly from the animal creation.

G. D. Boardman, Creative Week, p. 189.

discrim, *n.* [< L. *discrimen*, a division, separation: see *discriminate*.] In *surg.*, a bandage used in bleeding from the frontal vein.

discriminable (dis-krim'i-nā-bl), *a.* [< L. as if **discriminabilis*, < *discriminare*, discriminate: see *discriminate*.] That may be discriminated. *Bailey*. [Rare or obsolete.]

discriminal (dis-krim'i-nal), *a.* [< LL. *discriminalis*, that serves to divide, < L. *discriminare*, divide: see *discriminate*.] Serving to divide or separate. The *discriminal line*, in palmistry, is the line marking the separation between the hand and the arm. It is also called the *dragon's-tail*.

discriminant (dis-krim'i-nant), *n.* and *a.* [< L. *discriminant*(-is), pp. of *discriminare*, discriminate: see *discriminate*.] 1. *n.* In *math.*, the eliminant of the *n* differential coefficients of a homogeneous function of *n* variables. [Introduced in 1852 by Sylvester for *determinant*.]

The vanishing of the *discriminant* of an algebraical equation expresses the condition that the equation shall have equal roots; and the vanishing of the *discriminant* of the equation of a curve or surface expresses the condition that the curve or surface shall have a double point.

Salmon.

II. *a.* Implying equal roots or a node.—*Discriminant relation*, a onefold relation between parameters determining a nodal point.

discriminantal (dis-krim'i-nan-tal), *a.* [< *discriminant* + *-al*.] In *math.*, relating to a discriminant.—*Discriminantal index* of a singular point of a curve, the number which expresses the multiplicity of the factor of the equation to the curve which produces the singular point.—*Total discriminantal index* of a curve, the sum of the discriminantal indices of all its singular points.

discriminate (dis-krim'i-nāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *discriminated*, ppr. *discriminating*. [< L. *discriminatus*, pp. of *discriminare* (> Pg. *discriminar*), divide, separate, distinguish, < *discrimen*, a space between, division, separation, distinction, < *discernere*, pp. *discretus*, divide, separate, distinguish, discern: see *discern*, *discreet*, *discrete*. Cf. *crime*.] I. *trans.* 1. To distinguish from something else, or from each other; separate: observe or mark the differences between, absolutely or by some note or sign of distinction: as, to *discriminate* true from false modesty; to *discriminate* animals by names.

That they keep themselves a peculiar people to God, in outward fashions . . . *discriminated* from all the nations of the earth.

Hammond, On Mat. xxiii.

The language of the serious parts is deserving of high praise, and the more prominent characters are skillfully *discriminated* and powerfully sustained.

Gifford, Int. to Ford's Plays, p. xl.

That art of reasoning by which the prudent are *discriminated* from fools. *I. D'Iseraki, Calam. of Authors*, II. 172.

When a prisoner first leaves his cell he cannot bear the light of day; he is unable to *discriminate* colours or recognize faces.

Macaulay.

2. To select; pick out; make a distinction in regard to: as, to *discriminate* certain persons from a crowd of applicants.

II. *intrans.* To make a difference or distinction; observe or note a difference; distinguish: as, to *discriminate* between degrees of guilt.

The Indian Vedas say, "He that can *discriminate* is the father of his father."

Emerson, Old Age.

We acknowledge that his [G. P. R. James's] novels are interesting, . . . but we *discriminate* between the kind of interest they excite and the interest of "Tom Jones" or "Ivanhoe."

Whipple, Ess. and Rev., I. 132.

Discriminating cubic, in *math.*, a cubic equation whose roots are the reciprocals of the maximal-minimal radii rectores of a quadric surface referred to its center.

discriminate (dis-krim'i-nāt), *a.* [< L. *discriminatus*, pp.: see the verb.] 1. Discriminating; perceiving nice differences.

My eye and spirit, that had swept the whole
Wide vision, grew *discriminate*, and traced
The crystal river pouring from the North
Its twinkling tide. *J. G. Holland, Kathrina*, I.

2. Distinctive; discriminated.

Oysters and cockles and muscles, which move not, have no *discriminate* sex.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

discriminately (dis-krim'i-nāt-li), *adv.* With discrimination; with minute distinction; particularly.

His conception of an elegy he has in his preface very judiciously and *discriminately* explained.

Johnson, Shenstone.

discriminateness (dis-krim'i-nāt-nes), *n.* The character of being discriminate.

discriminating (dis-krim'i-nā-tīng), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *discriminate*, *v.*] 1. That discriminates; noting distinctions and differences with accuracy and nicety; distinguishing: as, a *discriminating* mind.

Marine appetites are not *discriminating*.

T. Winthrop, Cecil Dreeme, II.

2. Serving as a ground or means of discrimination; distinctive.

From the Baptist's own mouth they had learnt that the doing of miracles should be one illustrious and *discriminating* mark of the Messiah.

Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. ii.

Souls have no *discriminating* hue,
Alike important in their Maker's view.

Couper, Charity.

Discriminating duty. (a) A higher duty levied and collected on certain merchandise when imported indirectly from the country where it is produced than when imported directly, or when imported from one country than from another. (b) A higher tonnage-duty on vessels not owned by citizens of the importing country than on vessels owned wholly or in part by such citizens. Also called *discriminatory duty*.

discriminatingly (dis-krim'i-nā-ting-li), *adv.* In a discriminating manner; with judgment or discrimination.

Let my good qualities be spoken of *discriminatingly*, by all means; but not too *discriminatingly*.

The Atlantic, LVIII, 857.

discrimination (dis-krim-i-nā'shon), *n.* [*< LL. discriminatio, < L. discriminare, pp. discriminatus, discriminate: see discriminate.*] 1. The act of distinguishing; the act of observing, making, or marking a difference; distinction: as, the *discrimination* between right and wrong.

The sculptors of the last age, from not attending sufficiently to this *discrimination* of the different styles of painting, have been led into many errors.

Sir J. Reynolds, Discourses, x.

To blame might be hazardous; for blame demands reasons; but praise enjoys a ready dispensation from all reasons and from all *discrimination*. *De Quincey, Rhetoric*. Specifically—2. The power of distinguishing or discriminating; discriminative judgment; penetration: as, a man of *discrimination*.

Their own desire of glory would so mingle with what they esteemed the glory of God as to baffle their *discrimination*.

Milman, Latin Christianity, xiv, 8.

Unable to praise or blame with *discrimination*, the masses tempt their leader to folly by assuring him beforehand of plenary absolution. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLI, 154.

3. The state of being discriminated, distinguished, or set apart.

There is a reverence to be showed them on the account of their *discrimination* from other places, and separation for sacred uses. *Stillingfleet*.

4. That which serves to discriminate; a mark of distinction.

Take heed of abetting any factions, or applying any public *discriminations* in matters of religion. *Bp. Gauden*.

Specifically—5. An invidious distinction.

Reproaches and all sorts of unkind *discriminations* succeeded. *Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams*, I, 16.

= *syn.* 2. Discernment, clearness, acuteness, acumen, nicety, insight. See *difference* and *discernment*.

discriminative (dis-krim'i-nā-tiv), *a.* [*< discriminate + -ive.*] 1. That marks distinction; constituting a difference; characteristic: as, the *discriminative* features of men.

There is a set of special distinctions between special orders of phenomena . . . which in some cases exceed in *discriminative* accuracy any of the corresponding empirical distinctions which the human mind is able to recognize. *J. Fiske, Cosmic Philos.*, I, 28.

2. Making distinctions; discriminating.

Discriminative Providence knew before the nature and course of all things.

Dr. H. More, Antidote against Atheism.

We have also shown that in the cases of the retina and skin every sensible total may be subdivided by *discriminative* attention into sensible parts, which are also spaces, and into relations between the parts, these being sensible spaces too. *W. James, Mind*, XII, 30.

discriminatively (dis-krim'i-nā-tiv-li), *adv.* With discrimination or distinction.

But it is far less probable that sensation is thus immediately and *discriminatively* cognizant of molecular neural processes, than that the inseparable motor impulses which attend every form of external stimulation are the immediate cause or objects of sensation.

G. S. Hall, German Culture, p. 234.

discriminator (dis-krim'i-nā-tōr), *n.* [*< LL. discriminator, < L. discriminare, pp. discriminatus, discriminate: see discriminate.*] One who discriminates.

discriminatory (dis-krim'i-nā-tō-ri), *a.* [*< discriminate + -ory.*] Discriminative. *Imp. Dict.*

discriminoid (dis-krim'i-noid), *n.* [*< L. discrimen (-min-), difference (see discriminate), + -oid.*] In *math.*, a function whose vanishing expresses the equality of all the integrating factors of a differential equation. *Cockle*, 1879.

discriminoidal (dis-krim-i-noi'dal), *a.* [*< discriminoid + -al.*] In *math.*, relating to a discriminoid.

discriminoust (dis-krim'i-nus), *a.* [*< ML. discriminosus, critical, LL. (in adv. discriminose) decisive, < L. discrimen (-min-), a division: see discriminate.*] Hazardous; critical; decisive.

Any kind of splitting of blood imports a very *discriminoust* state. *Harvey, Consumptions*.

discrivet, *v. t.* Same as *descriive*. *Chaucer*.
discrown (dis-krown'), *v. t.* [*< dis- priv. + crown.* Cf. *OF. descouronner, discrown.*] To deprive of a crown; remove a crown from.

The chief

Seems royal still, though with her head *discrowned*.

Byron, Child Harold, iv, 167.

discruciating (dis-krū'shi-ā-ting), *a.* [*Pr. of *discruciale, < L. discruciatu, pp. of discruciare, torture violently, < dis- (intensive) + cruciare, torture, < crux (cruc-), cross.*] Torturing; excruciating.

To single hearts doubling is *discruciating*; such tempers must sweat to dissemble, and prove but hypocritical hypocrites. *Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor.*, iii, 20.

discubitory (dis-kū'bi-tō-ri), *a.* [*< ML. *discubitorius, < L. discubitus, pp. of discubere, lie down: see discumbency.*] Leaning; inclining; fitted to a leaning posture. *Sir T. Browne*.

disculpate (dis-kul'pāt), *v. t.* [*< ML. disculpatus, pp. of disculpare (> It. discolorare, scolar = Sp. disculpar = Pg. disculpar = OF. descolper, descoluper, descouper, F. disculper), free from blame, < L. dis- priv. + culpare, blame, < culpa, a fault: see culprit. Cf. exculpate, inculpate.*] To free from blame or fault; exculpate; excuse.

"How hast thou escaped from above? thou hast corrupted thy guards, and their lives shall answer it." "My poverty," said the peasant calmly, "will *disculpate* them." *H. Walpole, Castle of Otranto*, p. 31.

disculpation (dis-kul-pā'shon), *n.* [= *F. disculpation = Sp. disculpacion = Pg. desculpacio, < ML. *disculpatio(n-), < disculpare, pp. disculpatus, free from blame: see disculpate.*] Freeing from blame or fault; exculpation.

This innoxious and ineffectual character, that seems formed upon a plan of apology and *disculpation*, falls miserably short of the mark of public duty.

Burke, Present Discontents.

disculpatory (dis-kul'pā-tō-ri), *a.* [*< disculpate + -ory.*] Tending to disculpate. *Imp. Dict.*

discumbency (dis-kum'bēn-si), *n.* [*< L. discumben(-t-), ppr. of discumbere, lie down, < dis- (intensive) + cubare (-cumbere), lie: see cubit.*] The act of reclining at meals, according to the manner of the ancients. [Rare.]

The Greeks and Romans used the custom of *discumbency* at meals. *Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.*

discumber (dis-kum'bēr), *v. t.* [*< OF. descombrer, descombrer, descumbrer, < des- priv. + combrer, etc., cumbrer: see dis- and cumbrer. Cf. disencumber.*] To disencumber; relieve of something cumbrous.

His limbs *discumbers* of the clinging vest,

And binds the sacred cincture round his breast.

Pope, Odyssey, v.

discure, *v. t.* [*ME. discuren, descuren, contr. of descueren, discoveren, discover: see discover.*] To discover; reveal.

"Ye shall wite it well," quod Merlin, "but, loke ye, *discure* it not to noon creature, as ye will have me love." *Merlin (E. E. T. S.)*, i, 46.

I will, if please you it *discure*, assay

To ease you of that ill, so wisely as I may.

Spenner, F. Q., II, ix, 42.

discurrent (dis-kur'ent), *a.* [*< dis- priv. + current, a.*] Not current. *Sir E. Sandys*.

discursion (dis-kēr'shon), *n.* [= *OF. discursion, < LL. discursio(n-), a running different ways, a hasty passing through, ML. discoursing, < L. discurrere, pp. discursus, run different ways, etc.: see discourse, n.*] 1†. A running or rambling about.—2†. Rambling or desultory talk; expatiation.

Because the word discourse is commonly taken for the coherence and consequence of words, I will, to avoid equivocation, call it *discursion*.

Hobbes, Human Nature, iii.

3. The act of discoursing or reasoning. *Cole-ridge*.

discursist (dis-kēr'sist), *n.* [*< LL. discursus, a discourse (see discourse, n.), + -ist.*] A disputer. [Rare.]

Great *discursists* were apt to . . . dispute the Prince's resolution, and stir up the people.

L. Addison, Western Barbary (1671), Pref.

discursive (dis-kēr'siv), *a.* [= *F. discursif = Pr. discursiu = Sp. Pg. It. discursivo, < ML. *discursivus, < L. discursus, pp. of discurrere, run to and fro, LL. speak at length: see discourse. Cf. discursive.*] 1. Relating to the understanding, or the active faculty of knowing or of forming conclusions; ratiocinative: opposed to *intuitive*.

Whence the soul

Reason receives, and reason is her being,

Discursive or intuitive.

Milton, P. L., v, 488.

These four acts of acquisition, conservation, reproduction, and representation form a class of faculties which we may call the subsidiary, as furnishing the materials to a higher faculty, the function of which is to elaborate these materials. This elaborative or *discursive* faculty is comparison; for under comparison may be comprised all the acts of synthesis and analysis, generalization and abstraction, judgment and reasoning. Comparison, or the elabo-

rative or *discursive* faculty, corresponds to the *dianoia* of the Greeks, to the *Verstand* of the Germans. This faculty is thought proper; and logic, as we shall see, is the science conversant about its laws. *Sir W. Hamilton*.

2. Passing rapidly from one subject to another; desultory; rambling; digressional.

It is a regular code, . . . of an extent so considerable and of a character so free and *discursive*, that we can fairly judge from it the condition of the prose language of the time. *Ticknor, Span. Lit.*, I, 44.

Heart-affluence in *discursive* talk

From household fountains never dry.

Tennyson, In Memoriam, cix.

3†. Passing over an object, as in running the eye over the parts of a large object of vision.

All in Himself as in a glasse Hee sees,

For from Him, by Him, through Him, all things bee:

His sight is not *discursive*, by degrees,

But seeing the whole, each single part doth see.

Sir J. Davies, Nosce Teipsum.

Discursive judgment, one that is the result of reasoning; a *dianoetic* judgment.

discursively (dis-kēr'siv-li), *adv.* In a *discursive* manner. (a) Digressively. (b) Argumentatively; by reasoning or argument.

We do *discursively* and by way of ratiocination deduce one thing from another.

Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind, p. 22.

discursiveness (dis-kēr'siv-nes), *n.* The quality of being *discursive*.

Each head is treated sufficiently, while all temptation to *discursiveness* is stoutly resisted.

The Athenæum, No. 3141, p. 16.

discursory (dis-kēr'sō-ri), *a.* [*< LL. discursus, discourse (see discourse, n.), + -ory.*] Having the nature of discourse or reason; rational; argumentative. [Rare.]

Here shall your Majesty find . . . positive theology with polemical; textual with *discursory*.

Bp. Hall, Works, I, Ep. Ded.

discursus (dis-kēr'sus), *n.* [*LL.*, a conversation, discourse: see *discourse, n.*] Ratiocination; argumentation; discourse.

discus (dis'kus), *n.*; pl. *disci* (-si). [*L. (NL., etc.), a discus, the disk of a dial, < Gr. δίσκος, a flattish discus, disk, etc. Hence dish, disk, desk, and dais: see these words.*] 1. In *classical antiq.*, a circular piece of stone or plate of metal, about 12 inches in diameter, pitched from a fixed point to the greatest possible distance, as a gymnastic exercise and as an athletic contest. The throwing of the discus was a favorite exercise in the athletic games of Greece, and was one of the five exercises which constituted the pentathlon. See cut under *discobolus*.

2. In *anat., phys., zool.*, and *bot.*, a disk of any kind.—3. [*cap.*] In *zool.*: (a) A genus of mollusks. (b) A genus of acalephs. *Lesson*, 1837. (c) A genus of scombroid fishes. *Campbell*, 1879.—*Discus blastodermicus*. Same as *blastodermic disk* (which see, under *blastodermic*).—*Discus proliferus*, in *anat.*, a mass of cells derived from the membrana granulosa of the Graafian vesicle, accumulated around the ovum in a kind of granular zone.

discuss (dis-kus'), *v. t.* [*< ME. discussen (= Olt. discussare), examine, scatter, < L. discussus, pp. of discutere (> It. discutere = Sp. Pg. discutir = OF. discuter, discutir, F. discuter = D. discuteren = G. discutiren = Dan. diskutere = Sw. diskutera, discuss), strike or shake apart, break up, scatter, also, in derivatives and in ML., examine, discuss, < dis-, apart, + quater, shake: see quash. Cf. concuss, percuss.*] 1. To shake or strike asunder; break up; disperse; scatter. [Obsolete except in surgical use.]

Supposing we should grant that a vigorous heat and a strong arm may by a violent friction discuss some tumor of a distempered body. *Stillingfleet, Sermons*, I, ix.

Consider the threefold effect of Jupiter's trident, to burn, discuss, and terebrate. *Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.*

A pomade of virtue to discuss pimples.

Rambler, No. 130.

2†. To shake off; put away.

All regard of shame she had *discuss*.

Spenner, F. Q., III, i, 48.

3†. To examine; consider and declare one's opinion concerning; hence, to explain; declare; speak about.

Now have yhe herd

How Crist at his last comynng

Sat in dome sitte and *discuss* alle thyng.

Hampole, Prick of Conscience, i, 6247.

That no brother no sister ne shalle *discuss* the counsell of this fraternite to no straunger.

English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 76.

Discuss the same in French unto him.

Shak., Hen. V., iv, 4.

4. To agitate; debate; argue about; reason upon; sift the considerations for and against.

Men are never so likely to settle a question rightly as when they *discuss* it freely.

Macaulay, Southey's Colloquia.

a term applied to a disease when no anatomical change can be found in the tissues involved. *Thomas, Med. Dict.*—**Graves's disease**. Same as *Basedow's disease*.—**Hip-joint disease**, caries of the bones forming the hip-joint. Also called *morbus coxarius*.—**Hodgkin's disease**, pseudo-leucocythemia.—**Hydrocephaloid, lardaceous, etc., disease**. See the adjectives.—**Plant-disease**, an abnormal condition in plants, produced in most cases by insects or parasitic fungi. The principal injuries which they produce are destruction of tissues and nutritive materials, impairment of assimilative power, and distortion.—**Pott's disease**, caries of the spinal column, producing angular curvature.—**Raynaud's disease**, a disease characterized by local spasm of the small vessels, more or less completely obstructing the circulation of the part, and often leading to gangrene. The parts affected are symmetrically placed, the tips of the fingers and toes being most apt to be attacked. It belongs especially to middle life, and affects predominantly the female sex. It is not fatal. Also called *symmetrical gangrene and local asphyxia*.—**Stationary diseases**, a name given by some authorities to certain diseases which depend upon a particular state of the atmosphere, and prevail in a district for a certain number of years, and then give way to others. *Dunglison*.—**The black disease**, the black plague or pestilence, the *morbus niger* of the Latin writers: same as the *black death* (which see, under *death*).—**Wool-sorters' disease**. Same as *malignant anthrax* (which see, under *anthrax*). [For special classes of diseases, see *acute*, *chronic*, *endemic*, *epidemic*, *occult*, *organic*, *zootic*, etc.]—**Syn. 2**. *Indisposition, Infirmit, Distemper, Malady, Disease*, ailment, illness, complaint. Most of these words are weaker and more general than *disease*. *Indisposition* is light and temporary. *Infirmit* is disabling, often local, and perhaps permanent, and is not always properly a morbid condition: as, the *infirmit* of deafness; the *infirmit* of old age. There is a tendency to restrict *distemper* to animals, but it may still be applied to human beings. It is a morbid state of a part or the whole of the body. *Malady* is a lingering, deep-seated, unmanageable, painful, or fatal disorder. *Disease* is a definite morbid condition, commonly of serious character and generally active: as, his *disease* proved to be typhoid fever. See *debility* and *illness*.

The king neither can nor ought to absent himself from his parliament, unless he be really indisposed in health; nor then neither, till twelve of the peers have been with him to inspect his body, and give the parliament an account of his indisposition.

Milton, A Defence of the People of England.

Do not muse at me, my most worthy friends;
I have a strange infirmity, which is nothing
To those that know me. *Shak., Macbeth, III. 4.*

Of no distemper, of no blast he died,
But fell like autumn fruit that mellowed long.
Dryden and Lee, (Edipus, IV. 1.)

We must not
So stain our judgment, or corrupt our hope,
To prostitute our past-cure malady
To empirics. *Shak., All's Well, II. 1.*

The remedy is worse than the disease.
Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, xvi. 31.

disease (di-zēz'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *diseased*, ppr. *diseasing*. [*< ME. disesen, < OF. desaiser = Pr. dezasir = It. disaggiare, make uneasy; from the noun.*] 1†. To make uneasy; pain; distress.

The flode was come a-gein that gretly hem diseased, and with grete payne thel passed the greves and com a-gein to the hoste.
Mertin (E. E. T. S.), III. 649.

His double burden did him sore disease.
Spenser, F. Q., II. II. 12.

List! fast asleep;
... I must disease you straight, sir.
Middleton, The Witch, IV. 3.

The sweet afflictions that disease me. *Carew, Song.*

2. To affect with disease; make ill; disorder the body or mind of: used chiefly or only in the passive voice or the past participle.

He was diseased in body and mind. *Macaulay.*

diseasedness (di-zēz'-ned), *n.* The state of being diseased; a morbid state; sickness.

This is a restoration to some former state; not that state of indigency and diseasedness.
T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.

diseaseful (di-zēz'-fūl), *a.* [*< disease + -ful, 1.*] 1. Occasioning uneasiness; troublesome.

Where the majesty of the king's house draws recourse and access, it is both disgraceful to the king and diseaseful to the people if the ways near abouts be not fair and good. *Bacon, Charge upon the Commission for the Verge.*

2. Abounding with disease; diseased.

Yf his bodye were neglected, it is like that his languishing sowle, being disquieted by his diseaseful bodye, would utterly refuse and lothe all spiritual comforte.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

3. Producing disease: as, a diseaseful climate.

Then famine, want, and pain,
Sunk to the grave their fainting limbs; but us,
Diseaseful dainties, riot and excess,
And feverish luxury destroy.
T. Warton, The Enthusiast.

diseasefulness (di-zēz'-fūl-nes), *n.* The state of being diseaseful.

But as before the consideration of a prison had disgraced all ornaments, so now the same consideration made them attend all diseasefulness.

Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, III.

diseasement (di-zēz'-ment), *n.* [*< disease + -ment.*] Uneasiness; inconvenience.

For it is not probable that men of great means and plentiful estate will endure the travel, diseasements, and adventures of going thither in person.
Bacon, Plantations in Ireland.

diseasy, *a.* [*< ME. disesy, < disese, uneasiness: see disease, n.*] Uneasy.

All the daies of a pore man ben yvele (var. *diseasy*).
Wyclif, Prov. xv. 15 (Purv.).

disedge (dis-ēj'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disedged*, ppr. *disedging*. [*< dis-priv. + edge.*] To deprive of an edge; blunt; make dull. [Rare.]

I hold him prudent that in these fastidious times will helpe disedged appetites with convenient condiments.
N. Ward, Simple Cobler, p. 90.

Served a little to disedge
The sharpness of that pain about her heart.
Tennyson, Geraldine.

disedification (dis-ed'-i-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [*< dis-edify: see -fy and -ation. Cf. edification.*] The act of disedifying; a scandal. [Rare.]

Cardinal Wiseman, in his "Lectures on the Principal Doctrines and Practices of the Catholic Church," delivered in 1836, speaks of "Disedification committed before the church."
N. and Q., 7th ser., III. 406.

disedify (dis-ed'-i-fi), *v. t.* [*< dis-priv. + edify. Cf. OF. desedifier, demolish, destroy, of like formation, in lit. sense.*] To fail of edifying; impart false doctrine to. *Warburton.*

The "Church Times" of March 4, 1887, tells its readers that "such an admission is disedifying to Roman Catholics" (p. 109, col. 7).
N. and Q., 7th ser., III. 406.

disembargo (dis-em-bär'gō), *v. t.* [*< dis-priv. + embargo.*] To release from embargo.

disembark (dis-em-bärk'), *v.* [Formerly also *disimbark*; *< OF. desembarquer, F. débarquer (= Sp. Pg. desembarcar = It. disimbarcare), disembark, < des-priv. + embarquer, embark: see dis- and embark. Cf. disembark², debark.*] 1. *trans.* To debark; remove from on board a ship to the land; unload; put on shore; land: as, the general disembarked the troops at sunrise.
Go to the bay, and disembark my coffers.
Shak., Othello, II. 1.

II. *intrans.* To land from a ship; go on shore, as at the end of a voyage.
There is a report current to the effect that the next division will not disembark at Malta.
W. H. Russell, The War, I.

disembarkation (dis-em-bär-kā'shon), *n.* [= *Sp. (obs.) desembarcacion = Pg. desembarcação; as disembark + -ation.*] The act of disembarking.

disembarkment (dis-em-bärk'-ment), *n.* [*< F. desembarquement; as disembark + -ment.*] The act of disembarking.

disembarrass (dis-em-bar'as), *v. t.* [*< OF. desembarrasser, F. desembarrasser (= Sp. desembarazar = Pg. desembaraçar = It. disimbarazzare), disentangle, < des-priv. + embarrasser, embarrass: see dis- and embarrass. Cf. debarrass.*] To free from embarrassment, or from anything that causes embarrassment; clear; extricate: as, her affability completely disembarrassed him; to disembarrass one of a load of care, or of a load of parcels.
We have disembarrassed it of all the intricacy which arose from the different forms of declension, of which the Romans had no fewer than five. *Blair, Rhetoric, viii.*

Thus disembarrassed of the most formidable means of annoyance, the French monarch went briskly forward with his preparations. *Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., II. 10.*

= *Syn. Disentangle, Release, etc. See disengage.*

disembarrassment (dis-em-bar'as-ment), *n.* The act of extricating, or the state of being extricated, from embarrassment, or from anything that embarrasses.

disembattled (dis-em-bat'ld), *a.* [*< dis-priv. + embattled².*] Deprived of battlements.

It [the wall of Chester] is the gentlest and least offensive of ramparts, and completes its long irregular curve without a frown or menace in all its disembattled stretch.
H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 9.

disembay (dis-em-bā'), *v. t.* [*< dis-priv. + embay.*] To navigate clear out of a bay.

The fair Inamorata . . .
Had spy'd the ship, which her heart's treasure bare,
Put off from land: and now quite disembay'd,
Her cables coiled, and her anchors weigh'd,
Whilst gentle gales her swelling sails did court.
Sherburne, Forsaken Lydia.

disembellish (dis-em-bel'ish), *v. t.* [Formerly also *disimbellish*; *< OF. desembelliss-, stem of certain parts of desembellir, F. desembellir (cf. Sp. desembellecer), disfigure, < des-priv. + embellir, embellish: see dis- and embellish.*] To deprive of embellishment. *Carlyle.*

disembitter (dis-em-bit'er), *v. t.* [*< dis-priv. + embitter.*] To free from bitterness; clear from acrimony; render sweet or pleasant.

Encourage such innocent amusements as may disembitter the minds of men.
Addison, Freeholder.

disembodiment (dis-em-bod'i-ment), *n.* [*< dis-embody + -ment.*] 1. The act of disembodiment. — 2. The condition of being disembodied.

disembody (dis-em-bod'i), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disembodied*, ppr. *disembodying*. [*< dis-priv. + embody.*] 1. To divest of body; free from flesh.

How shall I know thee in the sphere that keeps
The disembodied spirits of the dead?
Bryant.

Mr. Spencer asserts that all forms of religious sentiment spring from the primitive idea of a disembodied double of a dead man.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVI. 308.

2. To discharge from military incorporation; disarm (a military body) and release from service for a specified period: as, the militia was disembodied.

disembogue (dis-em-bōg'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *disembogued*, ppr. *disemboguing*. [Formerly *disembogue*; *< Sp. desembocar (= Pg. desembocar), disembogue, < des-priv. + embocar (= Pg. embocar), enter by the mouth, or by a narrow passage: see dis- and embogue.*] 1. *trans.* To pour out or discharge at the mouth, as a stream; hence, to vent; cast forth or eject.

Indus, which diuileth it in the middle, . . . after nine hundred miles journey, with two nautigable mouths disemboguing it selfe into the Ocean.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 479.

If I get in adoors, not the power o' th' country,
Nor my aunt's curses, shall disembogue me.
Fletcher and Shirley, Night-Walker, v. 1.

Two ships' lading of these precious saints [German reformers] was disembogued in Scotland, where they set up again, and broached anew their pernicious principles.
Dryden, Postscript to Hist. of League.

Rolling down, the steep Timavus raves,
And through nine channels disembogues his waves.
Addison.

II. *intrans.* 1. To flow out, as at the mouth; become discharged; gain a vent: as, innumerable rivers disembogue into the ocean.

This River, though but small, yet it is big enough for Pereagoes to enter. It disembogues on the South side, near the middle of the Lagune.

Dampier, Voyages, II. II. 51.

Volcanoes bellow ere they disembogue. *Young.*

2. *Naut.*, to pass across, or out of the mouth of, a river, gulf, or bay, as a ship.

My ships ride in the bay,
Ready to disembogue, tackled and mann'd
Even to my wishes.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, I. 3.

disembouement (dis-em-bōg'-ment), *n.* [*< disembogue + -ment.*] Discharge, as of the water of a river into the ocean or a lake. *Smart.*

disemboquet, *v.* An obsolete form of *disembogue*.

disembosom (dis-em-būz'-um), *v. t.* [*< dis-priv. + embosom.*] To separate from the bosom.

Uninjur'd from our praise can He escape,
Who, disembosom'd from the Father, bows
The heaven of heavens, to kiss the distant earth?
Young, Night Thoughts, ix.

disembowel (dis-em-bou'el), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disemboweled* or *disembowelled*, ppr. *disembowelling*. [*< dis-priv. + embowel.*] 1. To deprive of the bowels, or of parts analogous to the bowels; eviscerate: as, to disembowel a carcass; to disembowel a book by tearing out leaves. — 2. To wound in the abdomen in such a manner as to permit the bowels to protrude or escape, as in suicide by hara-kiri. — 3. To take or draw from the bowels, as the web of a spider. [Rare.]

So her disembowell'd web
Arachne in a hall or kitchen spreads,
Obvious to vagrant flies.
J. Philips, The Splendid Shilling.

disembowelment (dis-em-bou'el-ment), *n.* The act or process of disemboweling; evisceration.

One woman will eviscerate about two dozen of herrings in a minute; and when nearly 2000 of them are working . . . the amount of disembowelment may be more easily imagined than described.
Encyc. Brit., IX. 259.

disembower (dis-em-bou'er), *v. t.* [*< dis-priv. + embower.*] To remove from or deprive of a bower. *Bryant.*

disembrangle (dis-em-brang'gl), *v. t.* [*< dis-priv. + embrangle.*] To free from litigation; free from dispute, squabbling, or quarreling.

For God's sake disembrace these matters, that I may be at ease to mind my own affairs.
Bp. Berkeley, Letters, p. 109.

disembroll (dis-em-broil'), *v. t.* [*< dis-priv. + embroll.*] To free from broil or confusion; extricate from confusion or perplexity; disentangle.

It is by this means that Monsieur Vaillant has disembrolled a history that was lost to the world before his time, and out of a short collection of medals has given us a chronicle of the kings of Syria.
Addison, Ancient Medals, I.

disemic (di-sē'mik), *a.* [*< LL. disemus, < Gr. δίσημος, having two moræ, of doubtful quantity, < δι-, two-, + σημα, a sign, mark, σημεῖον, a sign, mark, unit of time, mora.*] In *anc. pros.*, containing or equal to two moræ, or units of time; equivalent to or constituting two normal shorts or one ordinary long: as, a *disemic time*, thesis, or arsis. A *disemic long* is the ordinary long, equal to ~ ~, as distinguished from the *trisemic, tetrasemic, and pentasemic long*, equal to ~ ~ ~, ~ ~ ~ ~, and ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ respectively. A *disemic pause* (also called a *prothesis*) is a pause of two times (~ ~): that is, a space of two shorts essential to the rhythm, but not represented by syllables in the text. A pyrrhic, or foot of two short syllables, is apparently disemic, but according to the best authorities was really trisemic in delivery. See *dichronous*.

disemploy (dis-em-ploi'), *v. t.* [*< dis-priv. + employ, v.*] To throw out of employment; relieve or dismiss from business.

If personal defaultance be thought reasonable to *disemploy* the whole calling, then neither clergy nor laity should ever serve a prince.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 245.

disemployed (dis-em-ploid'), *a.* [*< dis-priv. + employed.*] Unemployed.

The smallest sins and irregularities of our life, which usually creep upon idle, *disemployed*, and curious persons.

Jer. Taylor, Holy Living, i. 1.

disemployment (dis-em-ploi'ment), *n.* [*< dis-priv. + employment.*] Want of employment; the state of being unemployed.

In this glut of leisure and *disemployment*, let them set apart greater portions of their time for religion.

Jer. Taylor, Holy Living, i. 1.

disempower (dis-em-pou'ér), *v. t.* [*< dis-priv. + empower.*] To divest or deprive of power or authority previously conferred or enjoyed.

disenable (dis-en-ā'bl), *v. t.* [*< dis-priv. + enable.*] To deprive of power, natural or moral; disable; deprive of ability or means.

The sight of it might damp me and *disenable* me to speak.

State Trials, Abp. Laud, an. 1640.

Not *disinab'd* to sustain those many glorious labours of his life both in peace and war.

Milton, Hist. Eng., v.

Through indisposition of body, he is *disenabled* from going forth again.

New England's Memorial, App., p. 467.

disenamoured (dis-en-am'órd), *a.* [*< dis-priv. + enamoured; = F. désenamouré.*] Freed from the bonds of love. Also spelled *disenamored*.

He makes Don Quixote *disenamoured* of Dulcinea del Toboso.

Shelton, tr. of Don Quixote, IV. xviii.

disenchainer (dis-en-chān'), *v. t.* [*< OF. desenchainer, F. désenchainer = Sp. desencadenar = Pg. desencadeiar, desencadeiar; as dis-priv. + enchain.*] To set free from chains or restraint.

Poe.

disenchant (dis-en-chānt'), *v. t.* [*< OF. desenchanteur, F. désenchanteur = Sp. Pg. desencantar = It. disincantare, < L. dis-priv. + incantare, enchant; see dis- and enchant.*] To free from enchantment; deliver from the power of charms or spells, or of an enchanter; free from fascination or delusion.

Let your own brain *disenchant* you.

Sir P. Sidney.

Haste to thy work; a noble stroke or two

Ends all the charms, and *disenchants* the grove.

Dryden.

No reading or study had contributed to *disenchant* the fairy-land around him.

Goldsmith, The Bee, No. 2.

disenchanter (dis-en-chān'tér), *n.* [*< disenchanteur + -er.*] Cf. *F. désenchanteur.*] One who or that which *disenchants*.

disenchantment (dis-en-chānt'ment), *n.* [*< F. désenchantement = Sp. desencantamiento = Pg. desencantamento; as disenchant + -ment.*] The act of *disenchanteing*, or the state of being *disenchanted*.

All concluded in the promise, which he held for certain, of the *disenchantment* of Dulcinea.

Shelton, tr. of Don Quixote, IV. xxii.

disenchantress (dis-en-chān'tres), *n.* [*< F. désenchanteresse; as disenchanter + -ess.*] A female *disenchanter*.

If he loved his *disenchanted*? Ach Gott! His whole heart and soul and life were hers.

Carlyle, Sartor Resartus (ed. 1831), p. 101.

disencharm (dis-en-chārm'), *v. t.* [*< dis-priv. + *encharm, < en-1 + charm.*] To free from a charmed or enchanted condition; *disenchant*.

This lasted till he was told of his duty and matter of obedience, and the fear of a sin had *disenchanted* him.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 703.

disenclose, *v. t.* See *disinclose*.

discourage (dis-en-kur'āj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *discouraged*, ppr. *discouraging*. [*< dis-priv. + encourage. Cf. discourage.*] To deprive of encouragement; discourage. *Mme. D'Arbly.*

discouragement (dis-en-kur'āj-ment), *n.* [*< discourage + -ment.*] Deprivation or absence of encouragement; discouragement.

On the 24th of July, 1659, our author [South] preached the assize sermon at St. Mary's, wherein he took occasion to speak of the great *discouragement* of learning.

Wood, Athens Oxon.

disencrase, *v. i.* [*ME. disencresen; as dis-priv. + increase.*] To decrease. *Chaucer.*

disencrase, *n.* [*ME. disencrese; from the verb.*] Diminution. *Complaint of the Black Knight.*

disencumber (dis-en-kum'bér), *v. t.* [*< OF. desencumbrer, F. désencumbrer = Pr. desencumbrar; as dis-priv. + encumber. Cf. disencumber.*] To free from encumbrance or from whatever tends to encumber, burden, hamper, or impede; disburden: as, the troops *disencumbered* themselves of their baggage; to *disencumber* the mind of its prejudices; to *disencumber* an estate of debt.

Ere dim night had *disencumber'd* heaven.

Milton, P. L., v. 700.

I have *disencumbered* myself from rhyme.

Dryden, All for Love, Pref.

The struggling elements of the modern Spanish were *disencumbering* themselves from the forms of the corrupted Latin.

Ticknor, Span. Lit., I. 37.

disencumberment (dis-en-kum'bér-ment), *n.* [*< disencumber + -ment.*] The act of *disencumbering*, or of freeing from encumbrance: as, the *disencumberment* of an estate from debt by paying off the mortgage.

disencumbrance (dis-en-kum'brans), *n.* [*< disencumber + -ance. Cf. encumbrance.*] Freedom or deliverance from encumbrance or from whatever tends to encumber or burden: as, the *disencumbrance* of an estate.

There are many who make a figure below what their fortune or merit entitle them to, out of mere choice, and an elegant desire of ease and *disencumbrance*.

Steele, Spectator, No. 264.

disendow (dis-en-dou'), *v. t.* [*< dis-priv. + endow.*] To deprive of an endowment or of endowments, as a church or other institution.

Mr. Borlase seems, almost as a matter of course, to assume that the Church is to be presently *disendowed* upon the scheme of the Liberation Society.

Nineteenth Century, XX. 567.

disendowed (dis-en-doud'), *a.* [*< dis-priv. + endowed.*] Not endowed; destitute of means or privileges; in a state of poverty or dependence; hence, proletarian; plebeian.

He implored them to bestow upon the *disendowed* classes, as they were called, all the benefits of civilization.

Victor Hugo and his Times.

disendowment (dis-en-dou'ment), *n.* [*< disendow + -ment.*] The act of depriving or divesting of an endowment or endowments.

There must, of course, be *Disendowment* [of the Established Church] as well as *Disestablishment*, and the appropriation of the funds will be incomparably the more important process of the two.

R. J. Hinton, Eng. Radical Leaders, p. 25.

disenfranchise (dis-en-frān'chiz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disenfranchised*, ppr. *disenfranchising*. [*< dis-priv. + enfranchise.*] To disfranchise. *Booth.* [Rare.]

disenfranchisement (dis-en-frān'chiz-ment), *n.* [*< disenfranchise + -ment.*] Disfranchisement. *Booth.* [Rare.]

disengage (dis-en-gāj'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *disengaged*, ppr. *disengaging*. [*< OF. desengager, F. désengager, < des-priv. + engager, engage; see dis- and engage.*] I. trans. 1. To set free or release from pledge or engagement; release from promise, engagement, or vow.

I lack you here, for my Lord of Dorset, he might make a cheap bargain with me now, and *disengage* his honour, which in good faith is a little bound.

Donne, Letters, xlix.

2. To release or set free from union, attachment, or connection; detach; loosen or unfasten, and set free; release: as, to *disengage* a metal from its gangue, or a garment from a clinging bramble; to *disengage* the mind from study.

Common sense and plain reason, while men are *disengaged* from acquired opinions, will ever have some general influence upon their minds. *Swift*, Nobles and Commons, v.

In saying this she *disengaged* her hand, with a look which I thought a sufficient commentary upon the text.

Sterne, Sentimental Journey, p. 20.

She had sunk twice, nor was it in my power to *disengage* myself in time to bring her relief.

Goldsmith, Vicar, iii.

Faraday found the quantity of electricity *disengaged* by the decomposition of a single grain of water in a voltaic cell to be equal to that liberated in 800,000 discharges of the great Leyden battery of the Royal Institution.

Tyndall, Light and Elect., p. 154.

3. In *fencing*, to carry or pass the point of (the weapon) from one side to the other over or un-

der the adversary's, when the previous relative position or engagement of the blades is to the opponent's advantage. The movement is executed by describing with the point of the weapon a very small circle. *Rolando* (ed. Forsyth).

—**Engaging and disengaging machinery.** See *engage*. —**Syn.** *Disengage, Release, Liberate, Disentangle, Disembarrass, Extricate*, are here arranged in the order of strength. *Disengage* suggests that one has been caught in some way and detained; *release*, that he has been caught and held; *liberate*, that he has been caught and held securely; *disentangle*, that he has been well snarled up, and can be set free only with time and painstaking; *disembarrass*, that he has been kept from progress by something that hampered him or weighed him down; *extricate*, that he has got into a pitfall or quagmire and needs to be pulled out. Physical suggestions thus qualify the meanings of them all.

II. *intrans.* To withdraw; become separated.

Providence gives us notice, by sensible declensions, that we may *disengage* from the world by degrees.

Jeremy Collier, Thought.

From a friend's grave how soon we *disengage*! *Young.*

disengaged (dis-en-gāj'd'), *a.* [*< dis-priv. + engaged.*] 1. Not engaged; not under engagement; unoccupied; at liberty.—2. Free from care or attention; easy.

Everything he says must be in a free and *disengaged* manner.

Spectator, No. 618.

3. In *entom.*, not adhering to other parts, except at the base. Specifically applied to the maxillæ when they are free from the labrum and ligula, or connected only by membrane.

disengagedness (dis-en-gāj'd-nes), *n.* 1. The state of being *disengaged* or *unpledged*.—2. The state of being *disengaged*, unattached, or free from union, entanglement, or preoccupation; freedom from occupation, care, attention, prejudice, etc.

It is probable also that France will continue to be the principal scene of these interesting observations [on hypnotism]; partly owing to a spirit of *disengagedness* and openness to new ideas, which seems specially to characterize the medical faculty of that country.

E. Guernsey, Mind, XII. 217.

disengagement (dis-en-gāj'ment), *n.* [*< OF. desengagement, F. désengagement, < desengager, disengage; see disengage and -ment.*] 1. The act or process of *disengaging* or setting free; a releasing or freeing; extrication.

If the paste is heated, a copious *disengagement* of sulphur dioxide takes place and the colour turns to a scarlet.

Beuridict, Coal-tar Colours (trans.), p. 202.

It is easy to render this *disengagement* of caloric and light evident to the senses.

Lavoisier (trans.).

2. The state of being *disengaged* or free.

The *disengagement* of the spirit from the voluptuous appetites of the flesh is to be studied and intended.

W. Montague, Devoute Essays, II. x. § 1.

3. Freedom from engrossing occupation; vacancy; leisure.

Disengagement is absolutely necessary to enjoyment.

Bp. Butler.

4. Freedom from constraint; ease; grace.

Oh, Madam! your Air!—The Negligence, the *Disengagement* of your Manner! *Steele, The Funeral*, iii. 1.

5. A manœuvre in fencing. See *disengage*, *v. t.*, 3.

The *disengagement* is made either as an attack, or as a return after defending one's self from a thrust, and is executed both under and over the wrist or foils.

Encyc. Brit., IX. 70.

disennoble (dis-e-nō'bl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disennobled*, ppr. *disennobling*. [*< dis-priv. + ennoble.*] To deprive of title, or of that which *ennobles*; render ignoble; degrade.

An unworthy behaviour degrades and *disennobles* a man in the eye of the world.

Guardian, No. 137.

disenroll (dis-en-rōl'), *v. t.* [*< OF. desenrouler, F. désenrôler, < des-priv. + enrôler, enroll; see dis- and enroll.*] To erase from a roll or list. Also spelled *disenrol*.

From need of tears he will defend your soul,
Or make a rebaptizing of one tear;
He cannot (that's, he will not) *disenroll*
Your name. *Donne, To the Countess of Bedford.*

disensanitary (dis-en-san'i-ti), *n.* [Irreg. *< dis-* (here intensive) + **ensanitary* for *insanitary*.] Insanitary; folly.

What tediousness and *disensanitary*

Is here among ye!

Fletcher (and another), Two Noble Kinsmen, iii. 5.

disenshroud (dis-en-shroud'), *v. t.* [*< dis-priv. + enshroud.*] To divest of a shroud or similar covering; unveil.

The *disenshrouded* statue.

Browning.

disenslave (dis-en-slāv'), *v. t.* [*< dis-priv. + enslave.*] To free from bondage or an enslaved condition.

They expected such an one as should *disenslave* them from the Roman yoke.

South, Works, III. viii.

disentail (dis-en-tál'), *v. t.* [Also formerly *disentail*, *disintale*; < *dis-* priv. + *entail*.] 1. To free from entail; break the entail of: as, to *disentail* an estate.—2. To free from connection; divest.

In all these respects with much more reason undoubtedly ought the censure of the Church be quite devastated and *disentail'd* of all jurisdiction whatsoever.

Milton, Church-Government, II. 3.

disentail (dis-en-tál'), *n.* [*disentail*, *v.*] The act or operation of disentailing or breaking the entail of an estate.

disentangle (dis-en-tang'gl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disentangled*, ppr. *disentangling*. [*dis-* priv. + *entangle*.] 1. To free from entanglement; extricate from a state of involvement, disorder, or confusion: as, to *disentangle* a skein of thread, a mass of cordage, a set of accounts, or the affairs of a bankrupt firm.

The humbler skill
Of Prudence, *disentangling* good and ill
With patient care.
Wordsworth, Sonnets to Liberty and Order, iv.

2. To loose from that in or by which anything is entangled; extricate from whatever involves, perplexes, embarrasses, or confuses; disengage: as, to *disentangle* an object from a mass of twisted cord; to *disentangle* one's self from business, from political affairs, or from the cares and temptations of life.

To *disentangle* truth from error. D. Stewart.

disentanglement (dis-en-tang'gl-ment), *n.* [*disentangle* + *-ment*.] The act of disentangling, or the state of being disentangled.

In the *disentanglement* of this distressful tale (the Nut-browne Mayde), we are happy to find that all his cruelty was tenderness, and his inconstancy the most invariable truth.

T. Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry, III. § 26.

disenter (dis-en-tér'), *v. t.* See *disinter*.

disenthral (dis-en-thrá'l'), *v. t.* [Formerly also *disinthal*, *disinthal*; < *dis-* priv. + *enthral*.] To free from thralldom; liberate from slavery, bondage, or servitude; free or rescue from anything that holds in subjection, whether physical or mental. Also spelled *disenthral*.

In straits and in distress
Thou didst me *disenthral*. Milton, Ps. iv.

Perhaps his (Cowper's) poetry bears truer witness to his habitual feeling, for it is only there that poets *disenthral* themselves of their reserve and become fully possessed of their greatest charm—the power of being franker than other men.

Lovell, Study Windows, p. 35.

disenthralment (dis-en-thrá'l-ment), *n.* [*disenthral* + *-ment*.] A freeing, or the state of having been freed, from thralldom; emancipation from slavery or subjection of any kind. Also spelled *disinthalment*.

disenthroner (dis-en-thrón'), *v. t.* [*dis-* priv. + *enthroner*.] To dethrone; depose from sovereign authority.

To *disenthroner* the King of Heaven
We war. Milton, P. L., II. 229.

disentitle (dis-en-tí'tl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disentitled*, ppr. *disentitling*. [*dis-* priv. + *entitle*.] To deprive of title or claim.

To do an action against nature is the greatest dishonour and impley in the world. . . . and *disentitles* us to all relations to God.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 39.

Every ordinary offence does not *disentitle* a son to the love of his father.

South, Works, VIII. v.

The offence thus met at its birth by Baxter's protest is the unaltered wrong which we still deplore, as *disentitling* the "Church of England" to its comprehensive name.

Contemporary Rev., L. 7.

disentomb (dis-en-töm'), *v. t.* [*dis-* priv. + *entomb*.] To take out of a tomb; disinter.

Not least among the curiosities which the day brought together were some of the graduates, posthumous men, as it were, *disentombed* from country parishes and district schools, but perennial also.

Lovell, Fireside Travels, p. 61.

disentrawl (dis-en-trál'), *v. t.* [*dis-* priv. + *entrawl*.] To draw forth from the entrails or internal parts.

All the while the *disentrayled* blood

Adowne their sides like little rivers stremed.
Spencer, F. Q., IV. III. 28.

disentrance (dis-en-tráns'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disentranced*, ppr. *disentrancing*. [*dis-* priv. + *entrance*.] To awaken from a trance or from deep sleep; arouse from a reverie; free from a delusion.

Ralpho, by this time *disentranc'd*,
Upon his bum himself advanced.

S. Butler, Hudibras, I. III.

disentrancement (dis-en-tráns'ment), *n.* [*disentrance* + *-ment*.] The process or result of coming out of the trance state; recovery of normal consciousness after trance.

disentraylet, *v. t.* See *disentrawl*.

disentwine (dis-en-twin'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disentwined*, ppr. *disentwining*. [*dis-* priv. + *entwine*.] To free from the state of being twined or twisted; untwine; untwist. *Shelley.*

disepalous (di-sep'a-lus), *a.* [*Gr. di-*, two-, + *NL. sepalum*, sepal, + *-ous*.] In bot., having two sepals.

disert (di-sért'), *a.* [*L. disertus*, for **disser-tus*, skilful in speaking, well-spoken, fluent, pp. of *disserere*, discourse, discuss, argue, < *dis-*, apart, + *serere*, join, set in order: see *series*. Cf. *desert*.] Fluent; eloquent; clear in statement.

I have a long while thought it very possible, in a time of Peace, and in some Kings Reigne, for *disert* Statesmen to cut an exquisite thred between Kings Prerogatives and Subjects Liberties of all sorts.

N. Ward, Simple Clobber, p. 53.

disertly (di-sért'li), *adv.* In a *disert* manner; eloquently; clearly.

Heracitus directly and *disertly* nameth war the father . . . of all the world.

Holland, tr. of Plutarch.

desespier, *n.* [ME., also *desseper*, *desseper*, < OF. *desseper*, *dessepoir*, F. *desespoir* (= Pr. *desesper*), despair, < *desesperer*, F. *desespérer*, despair, < *des-* priv. + *esperer*, < L. *sperere*, hope: see *despair* and *esperance*.] Despair.

Love . . . with *desseper* so sorrowfully me offendeth.
Chaucer, Troilus, I. 603.

desesperate, *a.* [ME. *desesperat*, var. of *desperate*, after *desseper*, q. v.] Desperate; hopeless.

Disesperat of alle blys. Chaucer, House of Fame, I. 2015.

desesperance, *n.* [ME., also *desesperance*, < OF. *desesperance*, F. *desesperance* (= Cat. *desesperança* = OSp. *desesperanza*), < *desesperer*, F. *desespérer*, despair: see *desseper*, and cf. *desperance*, *esperance*.] Despair.

Send me swich penaunce
As liketh the; but from *desesperance*
Thou be my shelde for this benignte.

Chaucer, Troilus, I. 530.

desposouse (dis-es-pouz'), *v. t.* [*dis-* priv. + *posouse*.] To separate after espousal or plighted faith; divorce.

Rage
Of Turnus for Lavinia *desposoused*.
Milton, P. L., ix. 16.

disestablish (dis-es-tab'lish), *v. t.* [*dis-* priv. + *establish*.] 1. To deprive of the character of being established; cause to cease to be established; specifically, to withdraw from exclusive state recognition or privileges, as a church.—2. To unsettle; set aside; remove from established use. [Rare.]

The logical accent is to *disestablish* this rhythm.

S. Lanier, English Verse, p. 87.

disestablishment (dis-es-tab'lish-ment), *n.* [*disestablish* + *-ment*.] The act of depriving, or the condition of being deprived, of the position and privileges of an established body; especially, the act of withdrawing a church from a privileged relation to the state: as, the *disestablishment* of the Irish Church by Parliament in 1869.

The earnest and active attention of the Society is directed to procure not only the repeal of the Blasphemy laws, "as a special matter affecting its members," and the *disestablishment* and disendowment of all State Churches, but also the redistribution of real and personal property, the regulation of wages, and the abolition of the House of Lords.

Saturday Rev.

His (Mr. Fawcett's) position on the *disestablishment* and disendowment of the Established Church illustrates the many-sidedness of his judgment.

R. J. Hinton, Eng. Radical Leaders, p. 24.

disesteem (dis-es-tēm'), *v. t.* [*OF. desestimer*, F. *desestimer* (= Sp. Pg. *desestimar* = It. *disistimare*), disesteem, < *des-* priv. + *estimer*, esteem: see *dis-* and *esteem*, v.] 1. To regard without esteem; consider with disregard, disapprobation, dislike, or slight contempt; slight.

He that truly *disesteems* himself is content that others should do so too.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 303.

But if this sacred gift you *disesteem*,
Then cruel plagues shall fall on Priam's state.

Sir J. Denham.

Her acquaintance began to *disesteem* her in proportion as she became poor.

Goldsmith, Richard Nash.

2. To bring into disrepute or disfavor; lower in esteem or estimation.

What fables have you vexed, what truth redeemed,
Antiquities searched, opinions *disesteemed*?

B. Jonson, Underwoods, xxxi.

disesteem (dis-es-tēm'), *n.* [*disesteem*, v.] Want of esteem; slight dislike; disregard.

If her ladyship's
Slighting, or *disesteem*, sir, of your service
Hath formerly begot any distaste.

B. Jonson, New Inn, I. 1.

Was this man ever likely to be advis'd, who with such a prejudice and *disesteem* sets himself against his chos'n and appointed Counselers?

Milton, Eikonoklastes, xl.

disestimation (dis-es-ti-mā'shōn), *n.* [= Sp. *desestimación* = Pg. *desestimacão*; as *dis-* priv. + *estimation*: see *disesteem*.] Disesteem; bad repute.

Three kinds of contempt: *disestimation*, disappointment, calumny.

Bp. Reynolds, On the Passions, xxx.

disexerciset (dis-ek'sér-siz), *v. t.* [*dis-* priv. + *exercise*.] To deprive of exercise; cease to use.

The *disexercising* and blunting our abilities.

Milton, Areopagitica, p. 5.

disfame (dis-fām'), *n.* [*dis-* + *fame*. Cf. OF. *disfame*, *diffame*: see *defame*.] Evil fame; bad reputation; infamy.

And what is Fame in life but half *disfame*,

And counterchanged with darkness?
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

disfancy (dis-fan'si), *v. t.* [*dis-* priv. + *fancy*.] Not to fancy; not to be pleased with; to dislike.

Orthodox and heretical titles that every man will apply as he lists, the one to himself and his adherents, the other to all others that he *disfancies*.

Hammond, Works, IV. 545.

disfashion (dis-fash'on), *v. t.* [*OF. defaçonner*, *defaçonner*, F. *défaçonner*, disfigure, destroy, < *des-* priv. + *façonner*, fashion: see *dis-* and *fashion*, v.] To put out of fashion or shape; disfigure.

It [gluttony] disfigureth the face, discoloureth the skin, and *disfashioneth* the body.

Sir T. More, Works, p. 99.

disfavor, **disfavour** (dis-fā'vor), *n.* [*OF. defaveur*, F. *défavor* = Sp. *desfavor* = Pg. *desfavor* = It. *disfavore*, < L. *dis-* priv. + *favor*, favor: see *dis-* and *favor*, n.] 1. Unfavorable regard; slight displeasure; discountenance; disesteem; disparagement: as, the conduct of the minister incurred the *disfavor* of his sovereign; to speak in one's *disfavor*.

As unjust favor put him in, why doubt
Disfavor as unjust has turned him out?

Lovell, Tempora Mutantur.

Those same misdeeds have raised an energetic . . . sentiment of *disfavour* against its ally.

Gladstone, Church and State.

2. Want of favor; the state of being regarded unfavorably: as, to be in *disfavor* at court.

Many a good acquaintance has been lost from a general prepossession in his *disfavour*.

Steele, Tatler, No. 211.

3. An act of disregard, dislike, or unkindness.

He might dispense favours and *disfavours*.

Clarendon, Civil War, I. 49.

=Syn. *Disfavor*, *Disgrace*, etc. See *odium*.

disfavor, **disfavour** (dis-fā'vor), *v. t.* [= It. *disfavorire*, *sfavorire* (cf. OF. *desfavoriser*, F. *défavoriser* = Sp. Pg. *desfavorecer*), < L. *dis-* priv. + ML. **favorire*, *favorare* (favorizare), favor: see *dis-* and *favor*, v. Cf. *disfavor*, n.] 1. To withdraw or withhold favor, friendship, or support from; check or oppose by disapprobation; discountenance.

Might not those of higher rank, and nearer access to her majesty, receive her own commands and be countenanced or *disfavoured* according as they obey?

Swift.

2. To mar; blemish; disfigure.

Rub these hands

With what may cause an eating leprosy,
Even to my bones and marrow: anything
That may *disfavour* me, save in my honour.

B. Jonson, Volpone, III. 6.

disfavorable, **disfavourable** (dis-fā'vor-ə-bl), *a.* [= F. *défavorable* = Pg. *desfavoravel* = It. *disfavorevole*; as *disfavor*, *disfavour*, + *-able*.] Unfavorable.

And manie other vallent personages, who being entred the sea tasted fortune *disfavourable*.

Stow, Rich. II., an. 1377.

disfavorably, **disfavourably** (dis-fā'vor-ə-bli), *adv.* Unfavorably.

These occurrences, which look so adversely to our reasons, and so *disfavourably* to our nature.

W. Montague, Devoute Essays, II. iv. § 4.

disfavorer, **disfavourer** (dis-fā'vor-ər), *n.* One who *disfavors* or *discountenances*.

It was verily thought that had it not been for four great *disfavours* of that voyage, the enterprize had succeeded.

Bacon.

disfeature (dis-fē'tūr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disfeatured*, ppr. *disfeaturing*. [*dis-* priv. + *feature*. Cf. *defeature*.] To mar the features of; deprive of a feature or of features; disfigure; deface.

A fitting-on of noses to *disfeatured* bishops, and a rearrangement of the mantle-folds of strait-laced queens, discomposed by the centuries.

H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 46.

disfellowship (dis-fel'ô-ship), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disfellowshipped* or *disfellowshipped*, ppr. *disfellowshipping* or *disfellowshipping*. [*< dis- + fellowship, v.*] To exclude from fellowship; refuse to have intercourse with: used especially of a person or a church excluded from religious fellowship by formal action. [U. S.]

disfen (dis-fen'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disfenned*, ppr. *disfennening*. [*< dis- priv. + fen.*] To change from the character of a fen. [Rare.]

Disfenned, or stripped of peat. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 62.

disfigurate, *a.* [ME. *disfigurat*, < ML. **disfiguratus*, pp. of **disfigurare*: see *disfigure*.] Disfigured; deformed. *Chaucer*.

disfiguration (dis-fig'ü-rä'shon), *n.* [= OF. *disfiguration*, *disfiguration* = Sp. *disfiguración* = Pg. *desfiguração* = It. *disfigurazione*, < ML. **disfiguratio(n)-*, < **disfigurare*, pp. **disfiguratus*, *disfigure*: see *disfigure*.] 1. The act of disfiguring or marring the external form of; defacement.—2. The state of being disfigured; disfigurement; deformity.

One thing that often leads to *disfiguration* of the landscape is the manner and form in which the planting [of trees for shelter] is originally done. *Sci. Amer.*, July 19, 1884.

disfigure (dis-fig'ür), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disfigured*, ppr. *disfiguring*. [*< ME. disfiguren*, < OF. *desfigurer* (also *desfigurer*, F. *défigurer*; cf. *figure*) = Sp. Pg. *desfigurar* = It. *disfigurare*, *sfigurare*, < ML. **disfigurare*, < L. *dis- priv. + figurare*, fashion, form: see *figure*, *v.* and *n.*] 1. To mar the external figure of; impair the shape or form of; injure the beauty, symmetry, or excellence of; deface; deform, either actually or by incongruous addition.

So abject is their punishment,
Disfiguring not God's likeness, but their own;
Or if his likeness, by themselves defaced.

Milton, P. L., xi. 521.

Gaudy ribbons and glaring colours being now out of use, the sex has no opportunity given them to *disfigure* themselves, which they seldom fail to do whenever it lies in their power. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 151.

It cannot be denied that his [Petrarch's] merits were *disfigured* by a most unpleasant affectation. *Macaulay*, Petrarch.

2†. To carve: said of a peacock.

Dysffigure that peacock.

Babes Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 265.

3†. To disguise, especially by putting on inferior habiliments.

So slyly and so wele I shal me gye,
And me so wel *disfigure*, and so lowe,
That in this world ther shall no man me knowe.

Chaucer, Good Women, I. 2046.

=Syn. 1. *Cripple*, *Mangle*, etc. See *mutilate*.
disfigure, *n.* [*< ME. disfigure*, *v.*] Disfigurement; deformity. *Chaucer*.

disfigurement (dis-fig'ür-mēt), *n.* [= F. *défigurement*; as *disfigure* + *-ment*.] 1. The act of disfiguring, or the state of being disfigured; blemish; defacement; change of external form for the worse.

And they, so perfect is their misery,
Not once perceive their foul *disfigurement*,
But boast themselves more comely than before.

Milton, Comus, I. 74.

Grace doth us this good office, by a detecting to us the nakedness of our nature, not by a covering and palliation of her *disfigurements*.

W. Montague, Devoute Essays, I. vi. § 2.

2. Something that disfigures.

Uncommon expressions . . . are a *disfigurement* rather than any embellishment of discourse. *Hume*, Essays, xx.

This building, lately cleared from the *disfigurements* and partition of its profane use, forms one of the noblest round churches to be found. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 133.

disfigurer (dis-fig'ür-ër), *n.* One who disfigures.
disflesh (dis-flesh'), *v. t.* [*< dis- priv. + flesh*.] To deprive of flesh; render less fleshy.

The best is, said the other, not to run, that the lean strain not himself with too much flesh, nor the fat man *disflesh* himself. *Shelton*, tr. of Don Quixote, IV. xxv.

disfoliage (dis-fô'lî-āj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disfoliated*, ppr. *disfoliating*. [*< dis- priv. + foliage*.] To deprive or strip of foliage.

In winter the tempering influence of the pine-forest preponderated over that of the *disfoliated* forest. *Science*, V. 352.

disforest (dis-for'est), *v. t.* [*< dis- priv. + forest*. Cf. *disafforest*.] 1. Same as *disafforest*.

The Crown forests, with the exception of the New Forest, having almost all been *disforested*.

The American, VII. 85.

2. To strip of forest; clear of trees, as a wooded tract; destroy the forests of, as a country or region.

disformity† (dis-fôr'mj-ti), *n.* [A "restored" form of *difformity* (q. v.) for *deformity*.] Irregularity of form or method; absence of fixed or regular form.

Uniformity or *disformity* in comparing together the respective figures of bodies. *S. Clarke*.

disfranchise (dis-frân'chiz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disfranchised*, ppr. *disfranchising*. [Early mod. E. *disfranchyse*; < *dis- priv. + franchise*.] To deprive of the rights and privileges of a free citizen; deprive of chartered rights and immunities; deprive of any franchise, especially of the right of voting in elections. Formerly sometimes written *diffranchisement*.

Suppose woman, though equal, to differ essentially in her intellect from man—is that any ground for *disfranchising* her? *W. Phillips*, Speeches, p. 20.

disfranchisement (dis-frân'chiz-mēt), *n.* [*< disfranchise* + *-ment*.] The act of disfranchising, or the state of being disfranchised; deprivation of the privileges of a free citizen, or of membership in a corporation, or of some particular immunity or privilege, especially that of voting. Formerly sometimes written *diffranchisement*.

Disfranchisement is as great folly as applied to the whites, as omission to enfranchise is wickedness toward the negroes. *Springfield Rep.*, quoted in Merriam's Life of Bowles, II. 30.

disfriar† (dis-fri'är), *v. t.* [*< dis- priv. + friar*.] To depose from being a friar; divest of the office and privileges of a friar; unfrock.

That over-great severity would cause a great number to *disfriar* themselves, and fly to Geneva.

Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion.

disfurnish (dis-fër'nish), *v. t.* [*< dis- priv. + furnish*.] To deprive or divest of furnishment; strip of or cause to be without adjuncts or belongings.

All wanting that they would have, and bringing what they want, furnishing their Mokisso with those things whereof they complain themselves to be *disfurnished*.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 699.

I am a thing obscure, *disfurnished* of

All merit. *Maasinger*, The Picture, iii. 5.

I found the house altogether *disfurnished*, and his books packing up. *Evelyn*, Diary, May 7, 1691.

The Indians showed a far greater natural predisposition for *disfurnishing* the outside of other people's heads than for furnishing the insides of their own.

Lowell, Oration, Harvard, Nov. 8, 1886.

disfurnishment (dis-fër'nish-mēt), *n.* [*< disfurnish* + *-ment*.] The act of disfurnishing, or the state of being disfurnished.

Early in life he found himself invested with ample revenues; which . . . he took almost immediate measures entirely to dissipate and bring to nothing. . . . Thus furnished by the very act of *disfurnishment*, . . . he set forth, like some Alexander, upon his great enterprise, "borrowing and to borrow." *Lamb*, Elia, p. 46.

disfurniture† (dis-fër'ni-tür), *n.* A disfurnishing; removal; deprivation.

We may consequently, with much ease, bear the *disfurniture* of such transitory movables as were rather ornaments than materials of our fabric.

W. Montague, Devoute Essays, II. viii. § 3.

disgage† (dis-gäj'), *v. t.* [*< dis- priv. + gage*; cf. OF. *desgager*, *disengage*, < *des- priv. + gager*, pledge: see *dis-* and *gage*. Cf. *dégagé* and *disengage*.] To free or release from pledge or pawn; redeem.

He taketh those who had lever lay to gage and pawn their goods, and remain under the burden of usury, than to sell up all and *disgage* themselves at once.

Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 232.

disgallant† (dis-gal'ant), *v. t.* [*< dis- priv. + gallant*.] To strip or divest of gallantry, courage, or confidence.

Sir, let not this discountenance or *disgallant* you a whit; you must not sink under the first disaster.

B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, III. 1.

disgarland† (dis-gär'land), *v. t.* [*< dis- priv. + garland*.] To divest of a garland.

For sake thy pipe, a sceptre take to thee,

Thy locks *disgarland*. *Drummond*, Songs, II. 13.

disgarnish (dis-gär'nish), *v. t.* [*< ME. disgarnishen*, < OF. *desgarniss*, stem of certain parts of *desgarnir*, *desguarnir*, F. *dégarnir* (= Pr. *desgarnir*, *desguarnir* = Sp. Pg. *desguarnecer* = It. *sguarnire*, < *des- priv. + garnir*, garnish: see *dis-* and *garnish*.] To strip or divest, as of something that garnishes or furnishes; disfurnish; degarnish. [Obsolete or archaic.]

For the wolde not *disgarnish* the londe of peple.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), II. 291.

Also ther were xx kynges that after that thei herde that the cristin were comynge, thei wolde never be *disgarnished* of her armes. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), III. 440.

If your master haue louing frendes and faithful subiectes, I am, thanke God, not *disgarnished* nor vnprovidend of the same. *Hall*, Hen. V., an. 2.

We have quite *disgarnished* that kingdom [Ireland] of troops. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 431.

disgarrison (dis-gar'i-son), *v. t.* [*< dis- priv. + garrison*.] To deprive of a garrison. [Rare.]

Be thou our king; set up thy throne in our hearts; dismantle, and *disgarrison*, all the strong holds and fortifications of sin. *Heycl*, Prayer bef. Sermon.

disgavel (dis-gav'el), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disgavelled*, ppr. *disgavelling*. [*< dis- priv. + gavel*.] In Eng. law, to relieve (land) from the law of gavel-kind, and particularly from subjection to the rule of partition at the owner's death.

A large number of properties were *disgavelled* in Kent by statute in the reign of Henry the Eighth, upon the petition of the owners. In the same reign all the lands in Wales were *disgavelled*. But the rights of the tenants do not appear to have been injured by the new legislation. *W. K. Sullivan*, Intro. to O'Curry's Anc. Irish, p. clixiv.

disgeneric (dis-jë-ner'ik), *a.* [*< dis- priv. + generic*.] Belonging to different genera, as two or more species; not of the same genus as another species: the opposite of *congeneric*.

digest† (dis-jest'), *v. t.* [Var. of *digest*.] To digest. *Bacon*.

Who can *digest* a Spaniard, that's a true Englishman? *Dekker and Webster*, Sir Thomas Wyatt, p. 40.

digestion† (dis-jes'tyon), *n.* [Var. of *digestion*.] Digestion. *Bacon*.

disglorify (dis-glô'ri-fi), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disglorified*, ppr. *disglorifying*. [*< dis- priv. + glorify*.] To deprive of glory; treat with indignity.

So Dagon shall be magnified, and God,
Besides whom is no god, compared with Idols,
Disglorified, blasphemed, and had in scorn.

Milton, S. A., I. 442.

disglory† (dis-glô'ri), *n.* [*< dis- priv. + glory*.] Deprivation of glory; dishonor.

To the *disglory* of God's name.

Northbrooke.

disgorge (dis-gôrj'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disgorged*, ppr. *disgorging*. [*< OF. desgorgier*, F. *dégorgier*, bring up from the throat, vomit, clear out, *disgorge* (= It. *sgorgare*, *disgorge*, overflow), < *des-*, away, + *gorge*, throat: see *dis-* and *gorge*, *v.*] 1. To eject or throw out from, or as if from, the stomach, throat, or mouth; vomit forth; discharge; pour out: generally with an implication of force or violence.

The deep-drawing barks do there *disgorge*
Their warlike freightage. *Shak.*, T. and C., Prol.

The empire,

In which thou liv'st a strong continu'd surfeit,
Like poison will *disgorge* thee.

Beau. and *Fl.*, Valentinian, III. 1.

To see his heaving breast *disgorge* the briny draught.

Dryden.

Four infernal rivers, that *disgorge*
Into the burning lake their baleful streams.

Milton, P. L., II. 575.

The barbarous North *disgorged* her ambitious savages on Europe. *Everett*, Orations, I. 124.

2. To give up, as something that has been taken wrongfully; surrender: as, he *disgorged* his ill-gotten gains.

That which . . . no miscreant or malefactor . . . was ever so desperate as to *disgorge* in contempt of so fruitfully received customs, is now their voice that restore as they say the ancient purity of religion.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 64.

disgorgement (dis-gôrj'mēt), *n.* [*< OF. desgorgement*, F. *dégorgement* = It. *sgorgamento*; as *disgorge* + *-ment*.] The act of disgorging.

The very preases are openly defiled with the most loathsome *disgorgements* of their wicked blasphemies.

Bp. Hall, Remains, p. 162.

disgorger (dis-gôrj'ër), *n.* A device for removing a gorged hook from the mouth of a fish. It is pushed down along the line, and forces back the barbed point, thus enabling the hook to be withdrawn.

disgospel† (dis-gos'pel), *v. t.* [*< dis- priv. + gospel*.] To manage or treat in a way inconsistent with the precepts or doctrines of the gospel; deprive of a gospel character.

Who possess huge Benefices for lazie performances, great promotions only for the execution of a cruell *disgosselling* jurisdiction.

Milton, Apology for Smectymnus.

disgown† (dis-goun'), *v. t.* [*< dis- priv. + gown*.] To divest one's self of a clerical gown; hence, to renounce holy orders.

Then, desiring to be a convert, he was reconciled to the Church of Rome; so he *disgowned* and put on a sword.

Roger North, Examen, p. 222.

disgrace (dis-gräs'), *n.* [*< OF. disgrace*, *disgrace*, ill favor, ill fortune, F. *disgrâce* = Sp. *desgracia* = Pg. *desgracia* = It. *disgrazia*, *sgrazia* (obs.), < ML. *disgratia*, disfavor, ill favor, ill fortune, *disgrace*, < L. *dis- priv. + gratia*, favor, grace: see *dis-* and *grace*.] 1. A state of being out of favor; exclusion from favor, confidence,

or trust: as, the minister retired from court in *disgrace*.

He was turned out of his place of Library Keeper to the King, and died in *Disgrace*.

Lister, Journey to Paris, p. 102.

They will sink back to their kennels in *disgrace*.

Thoreau, Walden, p. 133.

2. A state of ignominy, dishonor, or shame; subjection to opprobrium.

France, bound as she was by solemn stipulations, could not, without *disgrace*, make a direct attack on the Austrian dominions.

Macaulay, Frederic the Great.

These old pheasant-lords, . . .

Who had mildew'd in their thousands, doing nothing

Since Egbert—why, the greater their *disgrace*!

Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

3. A cause of shame or reproach; that which dishonors: as, honest poverty is no *disgrace*.—4. Want of grace of person or mind; illfavoredness; ungracious condition or character. [*Archaic*.]

Their faces

Most foul and filthy were, their garments yet,
Being all rag'd and tatter'd, their *disgraces*
Did much the more augment.

Spenser, F. Q., V. xii. 28.

Even a coat may be one of the outward signs by which we betray the grace or *disgrace* that is in us.

T. Winthrop, Cecil Dreeme, v.

5t. An act of unkindness; an ill turn.

The interchange continually of favours and *disgraces*.

Bacon.

=*Syn.* 1 and 2. *Disgrace*, *Dishonor*, etc. (see *odium*), discredit, ignominy, infamy, disrepute, reproach, contempt, opprobrium, obloquy.—3. Scandal, blot.

disgrace (dis-grās'), v. t.; pret. and pp. *disgraced*, ppr. *disgracing*. [*< OF. disgracier, F. disgracier = Sp. desgraciar (obs.) = Pg. desgraçar = It. disgraziare, sgraziare (obs.)*, < *ML. *disgratiare*, *disgrace*; from the noun.] 1. To put out of favor; dismiss with discredit.

In thee [the Countess of Pembroke] the Lesbian Sappho with her lyric harp is *disgraced*.

Nash (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 500).

Flatterers of the *disgraced* minister.

Macaulay.

2. To treat or affect ignominiously; bring or cast shame or reproach upon; dishonor; put to shame.

His ignorance *disgraced* him.

Johnson.

Let Greece be humbled, and the Trojans rise;
Till the proud king and the Achaian race
Shall heap with honours him they now *disgrace*.

Pope, *Iliad*, li.

We will pass by the instances of oppression and falsehood which *disgraced* the early part of the reign of Charles.

Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

3t. To revile; upbraid; heap reproaches upon.

The goddess wroth 'gan foully her *disgrace*.

Spenser.

I command you, and do you command your fellows,
That when you see her next, *disgrace* and scorn her.

Fletcher and Rowley, *Maid in the Mill*, iii. 3.

=*Syn.* 1 and 2. *Debase*, *Degrade*, etc. (see *abase*): to shame, mortify, dishonor; tarnish, blot, stain, sully. See list under *debase*.

disgraceful (dis-grās'fūl), a. [*< disgrace + -ful*, 1.] Partaking of *disgrace*; shameful; dishonorable; disreputable; bringing or deserving shame.

To retire behind their chariots was as little *disgraceful* then as it is now to alight from one's horse in a battle.

Pope.

Cranmer rose into favour by serving Henry in the *disgraceful* affair of his first divorce.

Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

=*Syn.* Discreditable, ignominious, scandalous, base, vile, opprobrious, infamous.

disgracefully (dis-grās'fūl-i), adv. In a *disgraceful* manner; with *disgrace*: as, the troops fled *disgracefully*.

The senate have cast you forth

Disgracefully.

B. Jonson, *Catiline*.

disgracefulness (dis-grās'fūl-nes), n. Ignominy; shamefulness.

disgracer (dis-grā'sér), n. One who or that which *disgraces* or exposes to *disgrace*; one who or that which brings *disgrace*, shame, or contempt upon others, or upon a cause.

Perhaps the lowest class of either sex would be properly assigned to those two *disgracers* of the human species, commonly called a beau and a fine lady.

Fielding, *Conversation*.

disgracious (dis-grā'shus), a. [*< OF. *disgracieuz (F. disgracieux)*, < *disgrace*, *disgrace*: see *disgrace*, and cf. *gracious*.] Ungracious; unpleasant.

If I be so *disgracious* in your eye,

Let me march on, and not offend you, madam.

Shak., *Rich.* III., iv. 4.

disgracivet (dis-grā'siv), a. [*Irreg. < disgrace + -ive*.] *Disgraceful*.

He that will question every *disgracive* word which he hears is spoken of him shall have few friends.

Feltham, *Resolves*, I. 78.

They are unwisely ashamed of an ignorance which is not *disgracive*.

Feltham, *Resolves*, I. 27.

disgradation (dis-grā-dā'shon), n. [*< disgrace + -ation*; equiv. to *degradation*.] In *Scots law*, degradation; deposition; specifically, the stripping from a person of a dignity or degree of honor, and taking away the title, badge, and privileges thereof.

disgrader (dis-grād'), v. t. [*< OF. desgrader (= Sp. desgradar (obs.) = Pg. desgraduar*, *degrade*, < *des-* priv. + *grade*, rank. Cf. *degrade*.] To degrade; lower in rank.

Being now lately become a Courtier he shew not himself a craftsman, & merit to be *disgraded*, & with scorn sent back againe to the shop.

Puttenham, *Arte of Eng. Poesie*, p. 250.

disgregate (dis-grē-gāt), v. t. [*< LL. disgregatus*, pp. of *disgregare*, separate, < *dis-*, apart, + *greg* (*greg-*), a flock. Cf. *congregate*.] To separate; disperse. *Dr. H. More*.

disgregation (dis-grē-gā'shon), n. [*< disgregate*: see *-ation*.] Separation; specifically, in chem., the separation of the molecules within a substance, which is brought about by heat or other chemical agents: as, the *disgregation* of a body is greater in the gaseous than in the liquid state.

Imp. Dict.

disgression, n. [*ME.*; var. of *digression*.] Digression. *Chaucer*.

disgruntle (dis-grun'tl), v. t.; pret. and pp. *disgruntled*, ppr. *disgrunting*. [*Of E. dial. origin; humorously formed < dis- + *gruntle*, freq. of *grunt*, implying disgust.] To disappoint; disconcert; chagrin; disgust; offend; throw into a state of sulky dissatisfaction: usually in the participial adjective *disgruntled*. [*Colloq.*]

This continual grasping after authority for the purpose of meeting the individual case of some *disgruntled* persons should receive the stamp of this committee's disapprobation.

Providence (R. L.) *Journal*, March 1, 1877.

Those that were *disgruntled* because Dutch and German were dropped [in the names of the Reformed Churches] staid where they were because they did not know where to go.

The Churchman, Suppl., Oct. 30, 1886.

disguise (dis-giz'), v. t.; pret. and pp. *disguised*, ppr. *disguising*. [*Early mod. E. also disguise*; < *ME. disguisen, disguisen, disguisen, degisen (also deguizen, degisen*: see *deguise*), < *OF. disguiseur, F. déguiser (= Pr. desguisar)*, counterfeit, put on a false guise, < *des-* priv. + *guise*, guise, manner, fashion: see *dis-* and *guise*, v.] 1. To conceal the personal identity of, by changes of guise or usual appearance, such as those produced by differences in dress or in the hair or beard, the use of a mask, etc.

She cast her wit in sondry wise—

How she him mighte so *disguise*,

That no man shulde his body knowe.

Gower, *Conf. Amant*, II. 227.

The children of honour, called the Henchenen, which were freshly *disguised* and daunced a Morice before the kyng.

Hall, *Hen. VIII.*, an. 2.

The tradition is that, during those evil days, Bunyan was forced to *disguise* himself as a waggoner.

Macaulay, *John Bunyan*.

This copier of the mien and gait and garb

Of Peter and Paul, that he may go *disguised*,

Rob halt and lame, sick folk 't' the temple-porch!

Browning, *Ring and Book*, II. 106.

I venture to see in the Norman Conqueror a friend *disguised* in the garb of an enemy.

E. A. Freeman, *Amer. Lects.*, p. 153.

2. To conceal or cover up the real or original character of by a counterfeit form or appearance; cloak by false show, deceptive statement or speech, or an artificial manner: as, to *disguise* the handwriting; to *disguise* the taste of a drug; to *disguise* sentiments or intentions.

Disguise it not—we have one human heart—

All mortal thoughts confess a common home.

Shelley, *Revolt of Islam*, viii. 19.

Literature and taste, indeed, still *disguised* with a flush of hectic loveliness and brilliancy the ravages of an incurable decay.

Macaulay, *Machiavelli*.

If we call it by one name up to a certain year, and by some other name after that year, we *disguise* the fact that the historical identity of the language has never been broken.

E. A. Freeman, *Amer. Lects.*, p. 96.

They agree in another respect, as well as in style. All are either ruins, or fragments *disguised* by restoration.

Ruskin.

3. To alter the appearance of; make difficult of recognition by some change not intended for concealment.

They saw the faces, which too well they knew,

Though then *disguised* in death.

Dryden, *Æneid*.

4. To change in voice or behavior by the use of strong drink; intoxicate. [*Euphemistic*.]

Come, I will shew you the way home, if drink

Or too full diet have *disguised* you.

B. Jonson, *Staple of News*, iv. 1.

Harp. I am a prince disguised.

Hir. *Disguised!* how? drunk?

Massinger, *Virgin-Martyr*, iii. 8.

Fail. Will not ale serve thy turn, Will?

Bib. I had too much of that last night; I was a little *disguised*, as they say.

Dryden, *Wild Gallant*, I. 1.

It is most absurdly said of any man that he is *disguised* in liquor; for, on the contrary, most men are disguised by sobriety, . . . and it is when they are drinking that men display themselves in their complexion of character.

De Quincey.

5t. To distinguish by a difference of form or guise.

The newe lase [law] . . . is zothliche newe, and *designed* uram [from] othre lages.

Ayenbite of Inwyrt, p. 97.

Amonges wyymen he spanne

In theyre habyte *disguised* from a man.

Lydgate, *Minor Poems*, p. 90.

=*Syn.* 2. *Simulate*, etc. (see *dissemble*), mask, veil.

disguise (dis-giz'), n. [*< disguise*, v.] 1. That which *disguises*; something that serves or is intended for concealment of identity, character, or quality; a deceptive covering, condition, manner, etc.

I will assume thy part in some *disguise*,

And tell fair Hero I am Claudio.

Shak., *Much Ado*, I. 1.

This calumnious *disguise* [a long ulster] was crowned and completed by a soft felt hat.

R. L. Stevenson, *The Dynamiter*, p. 98.

That is a thin *disguise* which veils with care

The face, but lets the changeless heart lie bare.

T. B. Aldrich, *Epigram*.

2. The act of disguising, or the state of being disguised; a false or misleading appearance; concealment under a disguised form, manner, etc.: as, his attempted *disguise* was unsuccessful; a thief in *disguise*.

So *disguise* shall, by the disguised,

Pay with falsehood false exacting.

Shak., *M. for M.*, iii. 2.

Praise undeserved is scandal in *disguise*.

Pope, *Imit. of Horace*, II. i. 413.

That close alliance which, under the *disguise* of the most deadly enmity, has always subsisted between fanaticism and atheism is still unbroken.

Macaulay, *Sadler's Law of Population*.

3. Change of behavior and utterance by drink; intoxication. [*Euphemistic*.]

You see we've burnt our cheeks: . . . and mine own tongue

Splits what it speaks: the wild *disguise* hath almost

Antick'd us.

Shak., *A. and C.*, ii. 7.

4t. A masque; an interlude.

Never prince was more wholly given to his affairs, nor in them more of himself; inasmuch as in triumphs of just and tourneys, and balls and masks, which they then called *disguises*, he was rather a princely and gentle spectator than seem much to be delighted.

Bacon, *Hist. Henry VII.* (ed. Bohn), p. 477.

Disguise was the old English word for a masque, sir, before you were an implement belonging to the Revels.

B. Jonson, *Masque of Augusta*.

O, what a mask was there, what a *disguise*!

Milton, *The Passion*, I. 19.

disguisedly (dis-gi'zed-li), adv. With or in *disguise*. [*Rare*.]

I find that he travelled England *disguisedly*, and concealed his state there.

Sir H. Wotton, *Reliquiae*, p. 589.

disguisedness (dis-gi'zed-nes), n. The state of being *disguised*. [*Rare*.]

But alas! the painted faces, and mannishness, and monstrous *disguisedness* of the one sex!

Bp. Hall, *The Impress of God*, li.

disguisement (dis-giz'ment), n. [*< OF. desguisement, F. déguisement (= Pr. desguisamen)*, < *disguiser*, *disguise*: see *disguise*, v., and *-ment*.] The act of *disguising*; a *disguise*. [*Rare*.]

She through his late *disguisement* could him not descree.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, IV. v. 29.

He was exposed in a jacket resembling those which London lamp-lighters formerly delighted in, with a cap of the same. . . . In this *disguisement* he was brought into the hall.

Lamb, *Elia*, p. 35.

disguiser (dis-gi'zér), n. 1. One who changes the appearance of another by a *disguise*; a *disfigurer*.

O, death's a great *disguiser*: and you may add to it.

Shak., *M. for M.*, iv. 2.

2. One who conceals his real sentiments; one who assumes a *disguise*.

You are a very dexterous *disguiser*.

Swift.

3t. A masquer; a mummer.

The *Disguisers* to come in after this manour following, with ill torchels to be borne before them at their riding into the Hall, with ill yomen waiters suche as shall be appointed by the Marshallia to do it.

Quoted in *J. P. Collier's Eng. Dram. Poetry*, I. 18, note.

disguisily, adv. [*ME. disgisili*; < *disguisy + -ly*.] Strangely; extraordinarily.

Desparaged were i *disguisili* gif i dede in this wise.

William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), I. 486.

disguisiness, *n.* [ME. *disguisines*; < *disguise* + *-ness*.] Strangeness; extraordinary appearance.

Precious clothing is culpable for the derthe of it, and for his softness and for his strangeness and *disguisiness* [var. *deguisiness*].
Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

disguising (dis-gi'zing), *n.* [*< ME. desguysing*; verbal *n.* of *disguise*, *v.*] 1. The act of assuming a disguise, or of giving a false appearance.

These & many such like *disguisings* do we find in mans behauiour, & specially in the Courtiers of forraine Countreys.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 253.

2. Theatrical mummery or masking.

At such a time
As Christmas, when *disguising* is o' foot.
B. Jonson, Masques.

Sunday at night the fifteenth of June, 1523, in the great halle at Wyndesore, the emperor Maximilian and Henry VIII. being present, was a *disguising* or play.
Quoted in *Strutt's Sports and Pastimes*, p. 235.

disguisyt, *a.* [ME. *disgisi*, *disgesye*, < OF. *desguise*, pp. of *desguiser*, *disguise*: see *disguise*, *v.*] 1. Disguised; masked.

Daunces *disgisi* redy ditz were.
William of Paterne (E. E. T. S.), l. 1621.

2. Concealed; strange.

Long thei calred ouer cuntres as that crist wold,
Ouer dales & downes & *disgesye* weyes.
William of Paterne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2715.

disgust (dis-gust'), *v. t.* [*< OF. desgouter*, distaste, dislike, F. *dégouter* = Sp. *disgustar* = Pg. *desgostar* = It. *disgustare*, *sgustare*, *disgust*, < L. *dis-* priv. + *gustare*, taste, < *gustus*, a tasting: see *dis-* and *gust*?, *v.*] 1. To excite nausea or loathing in; offend the taste of.—2. To offend the mind or moral sense of: with *at* or *with*, formerly with *from*: as, to be *disgusted at* foppery or *with* vulgar pretension.

What *disgusts* me from having anything to do with this race of answer-jobbers is, that they have no sort of conscience.
Swift.

3. To feel a distaste for; have an aversion to; disrelish.

By our own fickleness and inconstancy *disgusting* the deliverance now it is come, which we so earnestly desired before it came.
Tillotson, Sermons, xxxii.

disgust (dis-gust'), *n.* [*< OF. desgout*, F. *dégout* = Sp. *disgusto* = Pg. *desgosto* = It. *disgusto*, *disgust*: see the verb.] 1. Strong disrelish or distaste; aversion to the taste of food or drink; nausea; loathing.

The term *disgust*, in its simplest sense, means something offensive to the taste.
Darwin, Express. of Emotions, p. 257.

2. Repugnance excited by something offensive or loathsome; a strong feeling of aversion or repulsion; extreme distaste or dislike.

In a vulgar hack-writer such oddities would have excited only *disgust*.
Macaulay.

Noble too, of old blood thrice-refined
That shrinks from clownish coarseness in *disgust*.
Browning, Ring and Book, l. 174.

= *Syn.* 2. Hatred, Dislike, etc. (see *antipathy*), loathing, detestation, abhorrence.

disgustful (dis-gust'ful), *a.* [*< disgust* + *-ful*, 2.] Offensive to the taste; nauseous; hence, morally or esthetically offensive.

The British waters are grown dull and muddy,
The fruit *disgustful*.
Fletcher, Bonduca, l. 2.

If any lesson may be drawn from the tragical and too often *disgustful* history of witchcraft, it is not one of exultation at our superior enlightenment, or shame at the shortcomings of the human intellect. It is rather one of charity and self-distrust.

Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 148.

disgustfulness (dis-gust'ful-nes), *n.* The character of being disgustful or disgusting.

disgusting (dis-gus'ting), *p. a.* [*< Ppr. of disgust*, *v.*] Causing disgust; offensive to the taste, physical, moral, or esthetic.

A smear of soup on a man's beard looks *disgusting*, though there is of course nothing *disgusting* in the soup itself.
Darwin, Express. of Emotions, p. 257.

disgustingly (dis-gus'ting-li), *adv.* In a disgusting manner.

It is really lamentable to observe in many families the aged parent alighted and neglected. . . . Such treatment is *disgustingly* unnatural.
V. Knox, Essays, xxxix.

disgustingness (dis-gus'ting-nes), *n.* The quality of being disgusting. *Kingsley.*

dish (dish), *n.* [*< ME. dissh*, *disch*, < AS. *disc*, a dish, plate, = OS. *disk*, a table, = MD. D. *disch* = MLG. *disk*, *disch*, LG. *disch* = OHG. *tisc*, *disch*, MHG. *tisch*, *disch*, also *tis*, *dis*, G. *tisch*, a table, = Icel. *diskr*, a dish, plate, = Sw. Dan. *disk*, a dish, also a counter, = OF. *dais*, a table (> ME. *dees*, E. *dais*, *q. v.*) = Sp. Pg. *disco*, a disk, quoit, = It. *disco*, a disk, quoit, *desco*, a table, < L. *discus*, a discus, disk, plate, *disch*, face of a sun-dial, ML. also (with var. *descus*) a table, *dais*, *desk*,

pulpit, < Gr. *discos*, a discus, disk, dish, trencher, plate. From the same source are *disk*, *disc*, *desk*, and *dais*, which are thus doublets of *dish*.]

1. Any rimmed and concave or hollow vessel, of earthenware, porcelain, glass, metal, or wood, used to contain food for consumption at meals. Originally applied to very shallow or flat vessels, as plates and platters, the term now usually includes any large open vessel, more or less deep, and with or without a cover, used to contain food or table-drink, such as tea, coffee, or chocolate. The use of the term to include drinking-vessels, as bowls and cups, is less common and seems to be obsolescent, except as such vessels are included in the collective plural *dishes*. A set of *dishes* includes all the vessels (except drinking-glasses) requisite for furnishing a table, as platters, plates of various sizes, vessels for vegetables, fruits, preserves, etc., tureens, bowls, and cups and saucers.

Attire take also a drope of Rawme, and put it in to a *Dische* or in a Cuppe with Mylk of a Goot.
Manderiville, Travels, p. 52.

You must bring two *Dishes* of Chocolate and a Glass of Cinnamon-water.
Congreve, Way of the World, l. 7.

A porcelain *dish*, o'er which in many a cluster
Plump grapes hung down, dead-ripe and without lustre.
T. B. Aldrich, The Lunch.

2. The food or drink served in a dish; hence, any particular kind of food served at table; a supply for a meal: as, a *dish* of veal or venison; a cold *dish*.

'Tis an ordinary thing to bestow twenty or thirty pounds on a *dish*, some thousand crowns upon a dinner.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 142.

If you please, let us walk up to supper; and to-morrow, if the day be windy, as our days here commonly are, 'tis ten to one but we shall take a good *dish* of fish for dinner.
Colton, in Walton's Angler, ii. 283.

We were roused from a peaceful *dish* of tea by a loud hubbub in the street.
Beckford, Italy, II. 70.

Nothing could be plainer than his table, yet his society often attracted the wealthy to share his single *dish*.
Lady Holland, in Sydney Smith, iv.

3. In *Eng. mining*: (a) A rectangular box about 28 inches long, 4 deep, and 6 wide, in which ore is measured. [Lead-mines of Derbyshire.]

The *dish* of the Low Peak is reputed to hold 14 Winchester pints, when level-full; while in the High Peak 16 pints are reckoned to the *dish*.
Farrey.

(b) Formerly, in Cornwall, a measure holding one gallon, used for tin ore dressed ready for the smelter. *R. Carew*, Survey of Cornwall (1769).—4. A discus.

Thei hastiden for to be maad felawis of wrastlyng, and . . . of *dishe*, or pleyngs with ledun *dishe* [var. in occupations of a *disch*, ether pleyng with a ledun *disch*, *Purv.*].
Wyclif, 2 Mac. iv. 14 (Oxf.).

5. The state of being concave or like a dish; concavity: as, the *dish* of a wheel.—*Brasen dish*. See *brazen*.

dish (dish), *v.* [= G. *tischen*, serve the table, sit at table; cf. ODan. *diske*, go to dinner, Dan. *diske* (op), dish or serve (up), = Sw. *diska*, wash dishes; from the noun.] 1. To put in a dish or dishes, as food; serve at table: often with *up*: as, to *dish up* the dinner.

I know not how it tastes; though it be *dish'd*
For me to try.
Shak., W. T., iii. 2.

Get me . . . your best meat, and *dish* it in silver dishes.
B. Jonson, Epicene, iii. 1.

2. To cause to resemble a dish; make concave. Thus, a carriage-wheel is said to be *dished* when the spokes (either by construction or as the result of accident) are inclined to the nave, so that the wheel is concave on one side.

Seven hours' travelling over very rough ground *dished* a wheel, and lunch was taken while repairs were being made.
A. W. Greely, Arctic Service, p. 370.

The slicer is hammered into a slightly arched or *dished* form.
Byrne, Artisan's Handbook, p. 203.

3. To use up, as if by serving on a dish, or making a meal of; frustrate or disappoint; damage; ruin; cheat. [Slang.]

For of this be assured, if you "go it" too fast,
You'll be *dish'd*.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 204.

Where's Brummell? *Dished*.
Byron.
But in Canada, as in England, demagogues *dish* each other by extensions of the franchise.
Nineteenth Century, XX. 27.

4. To push or strike with the horns. *Jamieson*. [Scotch.]

He would hae gart [made] me trow that they [London folk] hae horns on their heads to *dish* the like o' me, and hooves to tread upon us when down.
Sir A. Wylie, Works, I. 70.

To *dish out*, to form (coves) by wooden ribs.

II. *intrans.* To be concave or have a form resembling that of a dish: as, the wheel or the ground *dishes*. See I., 2.

We had much trouble with our wagon, the wheel *dishing* frequently.
A. W. Greely, Arctic Service, p. 387.

dishabilitate (dis-ha-bil'i-tät), *r. t.*; pret. and pp. *dishabilitated*, ppr. *dishabilitating*. [*< ML.*

**dishabilitatus*, pp. of **dishabilitare* (> OF. *deshabiliter*, F. *deshabiliter* = Pg. *deshabilitar*), < *dis-* priv. + *habilitare*, *habilitate*: see *dis-* and *habilitate*.] To disqualify; in old Scots law, to corrupt the blood of; attain.

The Earl his father being forfeit, and his posterity *dishabilitated* to brulk estate or dignity in Scotland.
Stair, Suppl., Dec., p. 243.

dishabilitation (dis-ha-bil-i-tä'shon), *n.* [= F. *deshabilitation*, < ML. **dishabilitatio* (n-), < **deshabiliter*, *disqualify*: see *dishabilitate*.] Disqualification; in old Scots law, the corruption of blood consequent upon a conviction for treason.

All prior acts of *dishabilitatioun* pronouncit agaisne the posteritie of the said . . . Francis sumtyme Erle Bothwell.
Acts Charles I. (ed. 1814), V. 55.

dishabile (dis-a-bél'), *n.* [Also *deshabile*; < F. *deshabillé*, undress, prop. pp. of *deshabiller*, undress, < *dés-* priv. + *habiller*, dress: see *dis-* and *habillment*.] Undress, or negligent dress; specifically, a loose morning-dress.

Her *Dishabile*, or Flame-colour Gown call'd Indian, and Slippers of the same.
Wycherley, Gentleman Dancing-Master, v.

Two or three ladies, in an easy *dishabile*, were introduced.
Goldsmith, Vicar, xix.

dishabit (dis-hab'it), *v. t.* [*< OF. deshabiter*, F. *deshabiter* = Sp. Pg. *deshabitar*, desert a place, = It. *disabitare*, depopulate, < L. *dis-* priv. + *habitare*, dwell in, inhabit: see *dis-* and *habit*, *v.*] To drive from a habitation; dislodge.

Those sleeping stones . . . from their fixed beds of lime
Had been *dishabited*.
Shak., K. John, ii. 1.

dishabituat (dis-ha-bit'ü-ät), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dishabituat*, ppr. *dishabituating*. [*< dis-* priv. + *habituate*. Cf. F. *deshabituier* = Sp. Pg. *deshabituat*.] To render unaccustomed to or unfamiliar with.

He had lived at Geneva so long that he had . . . become *dishabituat* to the American tone.
H. James, Jr., Daisy Miller.

dishablet, *v. t.* [Same as *disable*; < *dis-* priv. + *habile* for *able*, *v. q. v.*] 1. To disable.—2. To disparage.

She oft him blam'd
For suffering such abuse as knighthood sham'd,
And him *dishabled* quite.
Spenser, F. Q., II. v. 21.

dishallow (dis-hal'ö), *v. t.* [*< dis-* priv. + *hal-* low, *v.*] To make unholy; desecrate; profane.

Ye that so *dishallow* the holy sleep,
Your sleep is death.
Tennyson, Pelleas and Ettarre.

But once a year, on the eve of All-Souls,
Through these arches *dishallowed* the organ rolls.
Lowell, The Black Preacher.

disharmonic (dis-här-mon'ik), *a.* [= F. *dés-harmonique* = It. *disarmonico* (cf. G. *disharmonisch*, > Dan. Sw. *disharmonisk*); as *dis-* priv. + *harmonic*.] Not harmonic; anharmonic. *Anthrop. Inst. Jour.*, XVII. 160.

disharmonious (dis-här-mō-ni-us), *a.* [*< dis-* priv. + *harmonious*.] Inharmonic; discordant; incongruous.

The ego [according to Preuss] is composed of painful and *disharmonious* sensations.
G. S. Hall, German Culture, p. 45.

disharmonize (dis-här-mō-niz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disharmonized*, ppr. *disharmonizing*. [= F. *desharmoniser* = Pg. *desharmonizar*, deprive of harmony, = It. *disharmonizzare*, want harmony; as *dis-* priv. + *harmonize*.] To deprive of harmony; render inharmonic.

Differences which *disharmonize* and retard and cripple the general work in hand.
Penn. School Jour., XXXII. 381.

disharmony (dis-här'mō-ni), *n.*; pl. *disharmonies* (-niz). [= F. *desharmonie* = Sp. *desarmonia* = Pg. *desharmonia* = It. *disarmonia* = G. *disharmonie* = Dan. Sw. *disharmoni*; as *dis-* priv. + *harmony*.] Want of harmony; discord; incongruity.

A *disharmony* in the different impulses that constitute it [our nature].
Coleridge.

The more *disharmonies* [according to Preuss], the more organisms; hence, at first all matter was organized, and at last none will be.
G. S. Hall, German Culture, p. 46.

dish-catch (dish'kach), *n.* A rack for dishes. [Local.]

My *dish-catch*, cupboard, boards, and bed,
And all I have when we are wed.
Comical Dialogue between two Country Lovers.

dish-cloth (dish'klōth), *n.* A cloth used for washing dishes.

dish-clout (dish'klout), *n.* A dish-cloth.

Those same hanging checks, . . .
That look like frozen *dish-clouts* set on end!
B. Jonson, Volpone, i. 1.

That old rag of a *dishclout* ministry, Harry Furness, is to be the other lord.
Walpole, Letters, II. 493.

disheart (dis-härt'), v. t. [*< dis-priv. + heart.*] To discourage; dishearten.

Car. Have I not seen the Britons —
Bond. What?

Car. Dishearted. Run, run, Bonduca.

dishearten (dis-här'tn), v. t. [*< dis-priv. + hearten.*] To discourage; depress the spirits of; deject; impress with fear.

Be not utterly disheartened; we have yet a small relic of hope left.

disheartenment (dis-här'tn-ment), n. [*< dishearten + -ment.*] The act of disheartening, or the state of being disheartened or discouraged.

The sum of petty mortifications, discomforts, and disheartenments which one called to such a trial would inevitably have to undergo.

disheir (dis-är'), v. t. [*< dis-priv. + heir.*] To deprive of heirs; debar from transmitting or from being transmitted by inheritance.

Yet still remember that you wield a sword
For'd by your foes against your sovereign Lord;
Design'd to hew th' imperial cedar down,
Defraud succession, and disheir the crown.

dishelm (dis-helm'), v. t. [*< dis-priv. + helm.*] To divest of a helmet.

She saw me lying stark,
Dishelm'd and mute, and motionless pale.

disher (dish'er), n. [*< ME. disshere; < dish + -er.*] A maker of or dealer in wooden bowls or dishes.

disheress, n. [*< ME. dyssheres; < disher + -ess.*] A female disher. *Piers Plowman.*

disherison (dis-her'i-zon), n. [Formerly *disherisoun*; contr. of **disheritison*, < OF. *deshéritison*, *deshéreteson*, *deshéritison*, etc., < ML. **dishereditatio(n)*-, disinheritance, < *dishereditare*, pp. *dishereditatus*, disinherit: see *disherit*.] The act of disinheriting, or of cutting off from inheritance.

Many a one here is born to a fair estate, and is stripped of it, whether by the just *disherison* of his . . . father, or else by the power or circumvention of an adversary or by his own misgovernment and unthriftiness.

O never-rejecting roof of blue,
Whose rash *disherison* never falls
On us unthinking prodigals. *Lovell, Al Fresco.*

disherit (dis-her'it), v. t. [*< ME. disheriten*, < OF. *deshériter*, *deshéredere*, F. *deshériter* = Pr. *deshéretar*, *deshéretar* = Sp. *deshéredar* = Pg. *deshéredar* = It. *dishereditare*, < ML. *dishereditare*, disinherit, < L. *dis-priv. + LL. hereditare*, inherit: see *inherit*, *heritage*.] To disinherit.

Wee have ben in perpetuelle Pees tillie now, that thou come to *disherite* us.

Gentill kynge, we wepe nought, but go we in the name of god and fight with hem, for better it is to dye with honoure than dye olde and pore and *disherited*.

disheritance (dis-her'i-tans), n. [*< OF. desheritance*, *disheritance*, < *deshériter*, *disherit*: see *disherit*.] The act of disinheriting, or the state of being disinherited.

Having chid me almost to the ruin
Of a *disheritance*, for violating
So continued and so sacred a friendship.

disheritor (dis-her'i-tor), n. [*< disherit + -or.*] One who disherits, or deprives of inheritance.

dishevel (di-shev'el), v.; pret. and pp. *disheveled* or *dishevelled*, ppr. *disheveling* or *disheveling*. [*< ME. dischevelen* (in p. a. *dischevele*: see *dischevele*), < OF. *descheveler*, F. *décheveler* = Pr. *descabellar* = Sp. Pg. *descabellar* = It. *scapigliare*, < ML. *discapillare*, pull off, tear, or disorder the hair, *dishevel*, < L. *dis-*, apart, + *capillus* (> OF. *chevel*, F. *cheveu*), hair: see *capillary*.] I. trans. 1. To cause to have a disordered or neglected appearance; disarrange: said originally of the hair, but now often extended to the dress.

Mourning matrons with *dishevelled* hair. *Dryden.*
2. To disorder or disarrange the hair or dress of; derange with regard to any covering of loose materials.

Thick did they scatter upon every Plain
A flow'ry verdure, and *dishevel* May
Round Tellus's springing face.

[In both senses used chiefly in the past participle and as an adjective.]

II. intrans. To be spread or to hang in disorder, as the hair. [Rare.]

Their hair, curling, *dishevels* about their shoulders.

dishevelet, **dishevelty**, a. [*< ME. dischevele*, *dishevely*, *disshivill*, *disheveled*, adj., prop. pp., 106

< OF. *deschevele*, F. *déchevelé*, pp. of *descheveler*: see *dishevel*.] Disheveled.

She was all *dischevelee* in her heer, and Taurus hir heilde be the tresses and drough hir after his horse.

dishevelment (di-shev'el-ment), n. [*< dishevel + -ment.*] The act of disheveling, or the state of being disheveled. *Carlyle.*

dishevelty, a. See *disheveled*.

dish-faced (dish'fast), a. 1. Having a face in which the nasal bone is higher at the nose than at the stop: applied to dogs. This peculiarity is frequently seen in pointers. *Vero Shaw*, Book of the Dog.—2. Having a round flattish face, like a reversed plate: said of persons.

dishful (dish'fúl), n. [*< ME. dishful*, *disseful*; < *dish* + *-ful*, 2.] As much as a dish will hold. **dishing** (dish'ing), p. a. [Pr. of *dish*, v.] Taking or having the form of a dish; concave; hollowing: as, a *dishing* wheel; the lay of the ground was slightly *dishing*.

dishonest (dis-on'est), a. [*< ME. dishonest*, < OF. *deshoneste*, *deshonneste*, F. *deshonnête* = Pr. *deshonest* = Sp. Pg. *deshonesto* = It. *disonesto*, < ML. **dishonestus*, *dishonest*, < L. *dis-priv. + honestus*, honest: see *dis-* and *honest*, a.] 1. Not honest; without honesty; destitute of probity or integrity; having or exercising a disposition to deceive, cheat, or defraud.—2. Not honest in quality; proceeding from or exhibiting lack of honesty; fraudulent; knavish: as, a *dishonest* transaction.

Gaming is too unreasonable and *dishonest* for a gentleman to addict himself to it.

3†. Dishonored; disgraced.

Dishonest [tr. of L. *inhonesto*], with lop'd arms, the youth appears;
Spoil'd of his nose, and shorten'd of his ears.

4†. Dishonorable; disgraceful; ignominious.

Inglorious triumphs, and *dishonest* scars.

And, looking backward with a wise affright,
Saw seams of wounds, *dishonest* to the sight.

5†. Unchaste; lewd.

I hope it is no *dishonest* desire, to desire to be a woman of the world.

6. False, unfair, disingenuous, unscrupulous, perfidious, treacherous, slippery.

dishonesty (dis-on'est-ty), v. t. [*< ME. dishonesten*, < OF. *deshonester*, *deshonnester* = Sp. Pg. *deshonestar* = It. *disonestare*, < ML. **dishonestare*, honor: see *dis-* and *honest*, v. Cf. *dehonestate*.] To dishonor; disgrace.

Some young widows do *dishonest* the congregation of Christ, and his doctrine.

Does hee hope to *dishonest* me?

dishonestly (dis-on'est-li), adv. 1. With dishonesty; without probity or integrity; with fraudulent intent; knavishly.

One thing was very *dishonestly* insinuated, that the prisoner was a Papist, which was only to incense the jury against him, and it had its effect.

2†. Dishonorably; ignominiously.

Marius caused Calus Cesar . . . to be violently draw'd to the sepulture of one Uarius, a simple and seditious person, and there to be *dishonestly* slayne.

3†. Unchastely; lewdly.

She that liveth *dishonestly* is her father's heaviness.

4. Dishonesty (dis-on'es-ty), n. [*< OF. deshoneste*, *deshoneste*, *deshonneste*, F. *deshonnêteté* = Pr. *deonestat* = Sp. *deshonestidad* = Pg. *deshonestidade* = It. *disonestà*, *disonestade*, *disonestate*, < ML. **dishonestia*(-t)s, < **dishonestus*, dishonest: see *dishonest*. Cf. *honesty*.] 1. The quality of being dishonest; lack of honesty; want of probity or integrity; a disposition to cheat or defraud, or to deceive and betray.

The reckless assumption of pecuniary obligations does not ordinarily originate in *dishonesty* of intention.

2. Violation of trust or of justice; fraud; treachery; any deviation from probity or integrity.

For the said earl saith that the assurances which he gave his late majesty and his majesty that now is, concerning these treaties, were such as had been *dishonesty* and breach of his duty and trust for him to have held back.

3†. Unchastity; lewdness.

Heaven be my witness . . . if you suspect me of any *dishonesty*.

4. Dishonorable, dishonourable (dis-on'or-a-bl), n. [*< ME. dishonour*, < OF. *deshonor*, later *deshonneur*, F. *deshonneur* = Sp. Pg. *deshonor* = It. *disonore*, < ML. *dishonor*, *dishonor*, < L. *dis-priv. + honor*: see *dis-* and *honor*, n.] 1. Want of honor; dishonorable character or conduct.

For since *dishonor* traffics with man's nature,
He is but outside.

2. The state of being disgraced, or considered dishonorable; disgrace; shame; reproach.

It [the dead body] is sown in *dishonor*; it is raised in glory.

There lies he now with foule *dishonor* dead,
Who, whiles he livde, was called proud Sans foy.

It is the great *dishonor* of too many among us that they are more ashamed of their Religion than they are of their sins.

3. Disgrace inflicted; violation of one's honor or dignity.

It was not meet for us to see the king's *dishonor*.

Whatever tends to the *dishonor* of God, to the injury of others, or to our own destruction, it is all the reason in the World we should abstain from.

4. In com., failure or refusal of the drawee or acceptor of a bill of exchange or note to accept it, or, if it is accepted, to pay and retire it. See *dishonor*, v. t., 4. = Syn. *Dishonor*, *Disfavor*, etc. See *odium*, and list under *diagram*.

dishonor, **dishonour** (dis-on'or), v. t. [*< OF. dishonorer*, F. *deshonorer* = Pr. *desonorar* = Sp. Pg. *deshonrar* = It. *disonorare*, < ML. *dishonorare*, *dishonor*, < L. *dis-priv. + honorare*, honor: see *dis-* and *honor*, v.] 1. To deprive of honor; violate the honor or dignity of; disgrace; bring reproach or shame on; stain the character of; lessen in reputation.

Most certain it is that nothing but only sin doth *dishonor* God.

Nothing . . . that may *dishonor*
Our law, or stain my vow of Nazirite.

2. To treat with indignity.

Justice, sweet prince, against that woman there, . . . That hath abused and *dishonour'd* me.

3. To violate the chastity of; ravish; seduce.

—4. In com., to refuse to honor; refuse or fail to accept or pay: as, to *dishonor* a bill of exchange. A bill or note is also said to be dishonored when overdue and unpaid, although there may have been no actual demand or refusal to pay.

Any cheques or bills refused payment [when presented to the banks] are called "returns," and can generally be sent back to the Clearing House the same day, and entered again as a reverse claim by the bank *dishonouring* them on the banks which presented them.

5†. To disgrace by the deprivation of, or as of, ornament. [Rare.]

His scalp . . . *dishonour'd* quite of hair.

6. = Syn. 1. Knaveishness, deceitfulness, perfidiousness, unscrupulousness, unfairness, slipperiness.

7. = Syn. 1. Knaveishness, deceitfulness, perfidiousness, unscrupulousness, unfairness, slipperiness.

dishonorer, dishonourer (dis-on'or-ér), *n.* One who dishonors or disgraces; one who treats another with indignity.

Preaching how meritorious with the gods
It would be to ensnare an Irreligious
Dishonourer of Dagon. Milton, S. A., I. 361.

dishorn (dis-hörn'), *v. t.* [*< dis-priv. + horn.*] To remove the horns from; deprive of horns.

The truth being known,
We'll all present ourselves, *dishorn* the spirit,
And mock him home to Windsor.
Shak., M. W. of W., iv. 4.

dishorse (dis-hôrs'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dishorsed*, ppr. *dishorsing*. [*< dis-priv. + horse.*] To unhorse.

He burst his lance against a forest bough,
Dishorsed himself and rose again.
Tennyson, Ballin and Balan.

dish-rag (dish'rag), *n.* A dish-cloth.

dishmourt, dishmourt (dis-hū'mor), *n.* [*< dis-priv. + humor, n.*] Ill humor. [Rare.]

We did not beforehand think of the creature we are
enamoured of as subject to *dishmourt*, age, sickness, im-
patience, or sullenness. Steele, Spectator, No. 479.

dishmourt, dishmourt (dis-hū'mor), *v. t.* [*< dis-priv. + humor, v.*] To put out of humor; make ill-humored. [Rare.]

Here were a couple unexpectedly *dishmoured*.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, v. 3.

dish-washer (dish'wash'er), *n.* 1. One who washes dishes.—2. The pied wagtail, *Motacilla lugubris*. [Prov. Eng.]—3. The grinder, or restless flycatcher, *Seisura inquieta*. See *Seisura*. [Australian.]

dish-water (dish'wā'ter), *n.* Water in which dishes have been washed.

disillude (dis-i-lūd'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disilluded*, ppr. *disilluding*. [*< dis- + illude.*] To free from illusion; disillusion. [Rare.]

I am obliged to *disillude* many of my visitors, though I cannot reduce my titles below "General Sahib," or "Lord Sahib Bahadur."
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, II. 98.

disillusion (dis-i-lū'zhon), *n.* [= *F. désillusion*; as *dis-priv. + illusion*.] A freeing or becoming free from illusion; the state of being disillusioned or disenchanting; disenchantment.

He [Spenser] speaks of the Court in a tone of contemptuous bitterness, in which, as it seems to me, there is more of the sorrow of *disillusion* than of the gall of personal disappointment. Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 145.

disillusion (dis-i-lū'zhon), *v. t.* [= *F. désillusionner*; from the noun.] To free from illusion; disenchant.

"Egypt," the product of a much *disillusioned* observer.
The Nation, No. 967.

The auto da fé of Seville and Madrid, . . . the desolated plains of Germany, and the cruelties of Alva in the Netherlands, *disillusioned* Europe of those golden dreams which had arisen in the earlier days of humanism.
Encyc. Brit., XX. 394.

disillusionize (dis-i-lū'zhon-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disillusionized*, ppr. *disillusionizing*. [*< dis-priv. + illusion + -ize.*] To free from illusion; disenchant; disillusion.

I am not sure that chapter of Herder's did not unconsciously operate as a *disillusionizing* medium.
J. Owen, Evenings with Skeptics, I. 173.

disillusionment (dis-i-lū'zhon-ment), *n.* [= *F. désillusionnement*; as *disillusion, v.*, + *-ment*.] The process of disillusioning; the state of being disillusioned.

Guicciardini seems to glory in his *disillusionment*, and uses his vast intellectual ability for the analysis of the corruption he had helped to make incurable.
Encyc. Brit., XI. 256.

And therein was the beginning of *disillusionments*.
The Century, XXXII. 339.

disimbark, v. An obsolete form of *disembark*.
disimpark (dis-im-pärk'), *v. t.* [*< dis-priv. + impark.*] To free from the limits of a park. Craig. [Rare.]

disimprison (dis-im-priz'on), *v. t.* [*< dis-priv. + imprison.*] To discharge from a prison; set at liberty; free from restraint. Lockhart. [Rare.]

French Revolution means here the open, violent rebellion and victory of *disimprisoned* anarchy against corrupt, worn-out authority. Carlyle, French Rev., I. vi. 1.

disimprove (dis-im-pröv'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *disimproved*, ppr. *disimproving*. [*< dis-priv. + improve.*] I. *trans.* To render worse; injure the quality of. [Rare.]

No need to *disimprove* the royal banks to pay thanks to the bishops. Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 148.

II. *intrans.* To grow worse. [Rare.]
disimprovement (dis-im-pröv'ment), *n.* [*< dis-priv. + improvement.*] Reduction from

or want of improvement; non-improvement. [Rare.]

Beside that the presence of God serves to all this, it hath also especial influence in the *disimprovement* of temptations. Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 112.

disincarcerate (dis-in-kär'se-rät), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disincarcerated*, ppr. *disincarcerating*. [*< dis-priv. + incarcerate.* Cf. *Sp. desincarcerar* = *Pg. desincarcerar*.] To liberate from prison; set free from confinement. Harvey. [Rare.]

disinclination (dis-in-kli-nä'shon), *n.* [*< dis-priv. + inclination.*] Want of inclination; want of propensity, desire, or affection (generally implying a positive inclination toward the opposite course or thing); slight dislike or aversion.

Disappointment gave him a *disinclination* to the fair sex. Arbutnot.

= *Syn.* Indisposition, unwillingness, reluctance, hesitation, repugnance.

disincline (dis-in-klin'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disinclined*, ppr. *disinclining*. [*< dis-priv. + incline.*] To make averse or indisposed; make unwilling.

The Provençal poets . . . willingly established themselves . . . under a prince full of knightly accomplishments, and yet not *disinclined* to the arts of peace. Ticknor, Span. Lit., I. 277.

Disinclined to help from their own store
The opprobrious wight.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 129.

[This] . . . produced so much effect upon the Committee as to *disincline* them to report this measure favorably. The American, VII. 292.

disinclose, disenclose (dis-in-kloz', -en-kloz'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disinclosed, disenclosed*, ppr. *disinclosing, disenclosing*. [*< dis-priv. + inclose, enclose.*] To free from inclosure; throw open (what has been inclosed); specifically, to dispart.

disincorporate (dis-in-kör'pö-rät), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disincorporated*, ppr. *disincorporating*. [*< dis-priv. + incorporate, v.* Cf. *F. désincorporer* = *Sp. Pg. desincorporar*.] 1. To deprive of corporate powers or character.—2. To detach or separate from a corporation or society.

disincorporate (dis-in-kör'pö-rät), *a.* [= *Sp. Pg. desincorporado*; as *dis-priv. + incorporate, a.*] Disunited from a body or society; unembodied. Bacon.

disincorporation (dis-in-kör'pö-rä'shon), *n.* [= *F. désincorporation* = *Sp. desincorporación* = *Pg. desincorporação*; as *disincorporate + -ion*: see *-ation*.] 1. Deprivation of the rights and privileges of a corporation.—2. Detachment or separation from a body, corporation, or society.
disincrustant (dis-in-krus'tant), *n.* [*< dis-priv. + incrust + -ant*.] Something which serves to prevent or to remove incrustation.

Zinc as a *Disincrustant* in Steam Boilers. Ure, Dict., IV. 1012.

disindividualize (dis-in-di-vid'ü-äl-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disindividualized*, ppr. *disindividualizing*. [*< dis-priv. + individualize.*] To deprive of individuality.

The artist who is to produce a work which is to be admired, not by his friends or his townpeople or his contemporaries, but by all men, and which is to be more beautiful to the eye in proportion to its culture, must *disindividualize* himself, and be a man of no party, and no manner, and no age, but one through whom the soul of all men circulates, as the common air through his lungs. Emerson, Art.

disinfect (dis-in-fekt'), *v. t.* [= *F. désinfecter* = *Sp. Pg. desinfectar* = *It. disinfectare*; as *dis-priv. + infect*.] To cleanse from infection; purify from contagious or infectious matter; destroy the germs of disease in.

disinfectant (dis-in-fek'tant), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. désinfectant* = *Sp. Pg. desinfectante* = *It. disinfectante*; as *disinfect + -ant*.] I. *a.* Serving to disinfect; disinfecting.

II. *n.* An agent used for destroying the contagium or germs of infectious diseases. The disinfectants most used at present are heat, mercuric chloride, sulphur dioxide (formed by burning sulphur), iron proto-sulphate, zinc chloride, Labarraque's disinfecting solution (liquor sodæ chloratæ), and chlorinated lime, or so-called chloride of lime (calc chloratæ). Deodorizers, or substances which destroy smells, are not necessarily disinfectants, and disinfectants do not always have an odor.

The moral atmosphere, too, of this honest, cheerful, simple home scene acted as a moral disinfectant. T. Winthrop, Cecil Dreeme, vi.

disinfection (dis-in-fek'shon), *n.* [= *F. désinfection* = *Sp. desinfección* = *Pg. desinfección*; as *disinfect + -ion*.] Purification from infectious matter; the destruction of the contagium or germs of infectious diseases.

Disinfection consists in the destruction of something infectious, and we fall to see any justification for the popular use of the term which makes it synonymous with deodorization. Science, VI. 328.

disinfectant (dis-in-fek'tor), *n.* [*< disinfect + -or.*] One who or that which disinfects; specifically, a device for diffusing a disinfectant in the air to purify it, or destroy contagion.

disingenuity (dis-in-je-nü'ü-ti), *n.* [*< disingenuous + -ity*, after *ingenuity*, *q. v.*] Disingenuousness; unfairness; want of candor.

A habit of ill nature and *disingenuity* necessary to their affairs. Clarendon, Civil War, I. 321.

disingenuous (dis-in-je-nü'ü-us), *a.* [*< dis-priv. + ingenuous.*] Not ingenuous; not open, frank, or candid; uncandid; insincere: as, a *disingenuous* person; a *disingenuous* answer.

Such kinds of Pleasantry are very unfair and *disingenuous* in Works of Criticism. Addison, Spectator, No. 291.

Persons entirely *disingenuous*, who really do not believe the opinions they defend. Hume, Prin. of Morals, § 1.

Lovable as he was, it would be *disingenuous*, as well as idle, to attempt to show that Steele was a prudent man. A. Dobson, Int. to Steele, p. xxvi.

disingenuously (dis-in-je-nü'ü-us-li), *adv.* In a disingenuous manner; not openly and candidly.

disingenuousness (dis-in-je-nü'ü-us-nes), *n.* The character of being disingenuous; want of candor.

The *disingenuousness* of embracing a profession to which their own hearts have an inward reluctance.

Government of the Tongue.

disinhabit (dis-in-hab'it), *v. t.* [*< dis-priv. + inhabit.* Cf. *dishabit*.] To deprive of inhabitants.

It was *disinhabited* six and thirtie yeres before Saint Helen's time for lacke of water. Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 109.

disinherit (dis-in-her'i-zon), *n.* [See *disherison*.] 1. The act of cutting off from hereditary succession; the act of disinheriting.—2. The state of being disinherited.

The adultery of the woman is worse, as bringing bas tardy into the family, and *disinheritances* or great injuries to the lawful children. Jer. Taylor, Holy Living, II. 3.

disinherit (dis-in-her'it), *v. t.* [*< OF. *disinheriter*; as *dis-priv. + inherit.* Cf. *disherit*.] To deprive of an inheritance or of the right to inherit; prevent, as an heir, from coming into possession of property or right which by law or custom would devolve on him in the course of descent, as by an adverse will or other act of alienation, or by right of conquest.

He was a murderer before a parent; he *disinherited* all his children before they were born, and made them slaves before they knew the price of liberty. Bates, Harmony of the Divine Attributes, II.

disinheritance (dis-in-her'i-tans), *n.* [*< OF. disinheritañce*; as **disinheriter*: see *disinherit* and *-ance*. Cf. *disheritance*.] The act of disinheriting, or the state of being disinherited.

Sedition tendeth to the *disinheritance* of the king. State Trials, W. Stroud, an. 1620.

disinhume (dis-in-hüm'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disinhumed*, ppr. *disinhuming*. [*< dis-priv. + inhume.*] To disinter. [Rare.]

Once more the Church is seized with sudden fear,
And at her call is Willife *disinhumed*.
Wordsworth, Eccles. Sonnets, II. 17.

disintail, disintale, v. t. Obsolete forms of *disentail*.

disintegrable (dis-in-tē-grā-bl), *a.* [*< disintegrare + -ble.*] Capable of being disintegrated.

Argillo-calcite is readily *disintegrable* by exposure to the atmosphere. Kiroan.

disintegrate (dis-in-tē-grät), *v.*; pret. and pp. *disintegrated*, ppr. *disintegrating*. [*< dis-priv. + integrate.*] I. *trans.* To separate into component parts; reduce to fragments; break up or destroy the cohesion of: as, rocks are *disintegrated* by frost and rain.

The Carolingian empire, first parting into its large divisions, became in course of time further *disintegrated* by subdivision of these. H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 453.

II. *intrans.* To break up; separate into its component parts.

disintegration (dis-in-tē-grä'shon), *n.* [*< disintegrate*: see *-ation*.] The act of separating the component particles of a substance, as distinguished from decomposition or the separation of its elements; destruction of the cohesion of constituent parts; specifically, in *geol.*, the wearing down of rocks, resulting chiefly from the slow action of frosts, rains, and other atmospheric influences.—*Disintegration* milling. See *milling*.

disintegrative (dis-in'tē-grā-tiv), *a.* [*< disintegrate + -ive.*] Tending to disintegrate; disintegrating.

The *disintegrative* process which results in the multiplication of individuals. *H. Spencer.*

Feudalism itself . . . was by no means purely *disintegrative* in its tendencies. *J. Fiske, Amer. Pol. Ideas, p. 86.*

disintegrator (dis-in'tē-grā-tor), *n.* [*< disintegrate + -or.*] One who or that which disintegrates; specifically, a machine for pulverizing, crushing, or breaking up various kinds of materials. A common form used for breaking up ores, rock, artificial manures, oil-cake, etc., and for mixing mortar, etc., as well as for grinding corn, is a mill consisting essentially of a number of beaters projecting from the faces of two parallel disks revolving in opposite directions at a high speed.

disintegratory (dis-in'tē-grā-tō-ri), *a.* [*< disintegrate + -ory.*] Disintegrating; disintegrative. [Rare.]

Kant has truly said that now criticism has taken its place among the *disintegratory* agencies, no system can pretend to escape its jurisdiction.

G. H. Lewes, Pop. Sci. Mo., XIII. 419.

disinter (dis-in-tēr'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disinterred*, ppr. *disintering*. [Formerly *disenter*; *< OF. desenterrer, F. desenterrer = Sp. Pg. desenterrar, disinter, < L. dis- priv. + ML. interrare (> OF. enterrer, etc.), inter: see inter¹.*] 1. To take out of a grave or out of the earth; exhumed: as, to *disinter* a dead body.—2. To take out as if from a grave; bring from obscurity into view.

The philosopher . . . may be concealed in a plebeian, which a proper education might have *disinterred*, and have brought to light. *Addison, Spectator, No. 215.*

disinterested, disinterest (dis-in'tēr-est), *a.* [Also written *disinterested^d*; with *E. suffix -ed²* (*-rē*), *< OF. desinteresse, F. desinteressé (= Sp. desinteresado = Pg. desinteressado = It. disinteressato), pp. of disinteressare, rid of interest: see disinterest, v.*] Disinterested. See *disinterested*, which has taken the place of *disinterested*.

The measures they shall walk by shall be *disinterested*, and even, and dispassionate, and full of observation.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 740.

Because all men are not wise and good and *disinterested*. *Jer. Taylor, Rule of Conscience, II. 5.*

disinterestedment (dis-in'tēr-es-ment), *n.* [*< F. désintéressement (= Sp. desinteresamiento), < désintéresser, rid of interest: see disinterest, v.*] Disinterestedness; impartiality.

He (the Earl of Dorset) has managed some of the greatest changes of the kingdom with known ability, and laid them down with entire *disinterestedment*.

Prior, Postscript to Pref. to Poems.

disinterest (dis-in'tēr-est), *n.* [= *Sp. desinterés = Pg. desinterese = It. disinteresse, disinterest; as dis- priv. + interest, n.* Cf. *disinterest, v.*] 1. What is contrary to interest or advantage; disadvantage; injury.

They ought to separate from her (the Church of Rome), that there be no prejudice done to my true church, nor *disinterest* to thy kingdom.

Dr. H. More, Epistles to the Seven Churches.

2. Indifference to profit; want of regard to private advantage.

disinterest (dis-in'tēr-est), *v. t.* [For **disinterest*, *< OF. desintéresser, F. désintéresser = Sp. desinteresar = Pg. desinteressar = It. disinteressare, rid or discharge of interest, < ML. dis-priv. + interesse, interest: see dis- and interest, v. and n., and cf. disinterest, n.*] To rid of interest; disengage from private interest or advantage; destroy the interest of.

A noble courtesy . . . conquers the uncompeivable mind, and *disinterests* man of himself.

Feltham, Sermon on Luke xiv. 20.

disinterest, *a.* See *disinterested*.

disinterested (dis-in'tēr-es-ted), *a.* [A later form of *disinterested*; *< disinterest, a., as if < disinterest, v. or n., + -ed².*] 1. Free from self-interest; unbiased by personal interest or private advantage; acting from unselfish motives.

Every true patriot is *disinterested*. *Whately.*

2. Not influenced or dictated by private advantage: as, a *disinterested* decision.

Friendship is a *disinterested* commerce between equals.

Goldsmith, Good-natured Man, I.

Love of goodness impersonated in God is not a less *disinterested*, though naturally a more fervent, sentiment than love of goodness in the abstract.

F. P. Cobbe, Peak in Darien, p. 19.

=*Syn.* Unbiased, impartial, unbought, incorruptible, unselfish, dispassionate, magnanimous. *Disinterested* and *uninterested* are sometimes confounded in speech, though rarely in writing. A *disinterested* person takes part in or concerns himself about the affairs of others without regard to self-interest, or to any personal benefit to be gained by his action; an *uninterested* one takes no interest in or is

indifferent to the matter under consideration: as, a *disinterested* witness; an *uninterested* spectator.

disinterestedly (dis-in'tēr-es-ted-li), *adv.* In a disinterested manner; unselfishly.

I have long since renounced your world, ye know:

Yet weigh the worth of worldly prize foregone,

Disinterestedly judge this and that

Good ye account good.

Browning, Ring and Book, II. 325.

disinterestedness (dis-in'tēr-es-ted-nes), *n.* The character of being disinterested or unselfish; the fact of having no personal interest in a question or an event; freedom from bias or prejudice on account of private interest; unselfishness; generosity.

Wholly to abstract our views from self undoubtedly requires unparalleled *disinterestedness*.

Shelley, in Dowden, I. 264.

The conception of pure *disinterestedness* is presupposed in all our estimates of virtue. *Lecky, Europ. Morals, I. 72.*

disinteresting (dis-in'tēr-es-ing), *a.* [*< dis-priv. + interesting.*] Uninteresting. [Rare.]

There is such a dull, heavy succession of long quotations of *disinteresting* passages that it makes their method quite nauseous.

Warburton, To Birch.

He rarely paints a *disinteresting* subject.

The Studio, III. 130.

disinterment (dis-in-tēr-ment), *n.* [= *Sp. desenterramiento = Pg. desenterramento; as disinter + -ment.*] The act of disintering, or taking out of the earth or the grave, literally or figuratively; exhumation.

Our most skillful deliver into dramatic history, amidst his curious masses of *disinterments*, has brought up this proclamation.

I. D'Israeli, Amen. of Lit., I. 373.

disinthal, **disinthal** (dis-in-thrál'), *v. t.* See *disinthal*.

disinthalment (dis-in-thrál'-ment), *n.* See *disinthalment*.

disinthal (dis-in'tri-kát), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disinthalred*, ppr. *disinthalring*. [*< dis-priv. + intricate.*] To free from intricacy; disentangle.

It is therefore necessary to *disinthal* the question, by relieving it of these two errors, bad in themselves, but worse in the confusion which they occasion.

Sir W. Hamilton.

disinure (dis-i-nūr'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disinured*, ppr. *disinuring*. [*< dis-priv. + insure.*] To deprive of familiarity or custom; render unfamiliar or unaccustomed.

We are hinder'd and *dis-inur'd* by this course of licensing towards the true knowledge of what we seem to know.

Milton, Areopagitica, p. 42.

disinvagination (dis-in-vaj-i-nā'-shon), *n.* [*< dis-priv. + invagination.*] In *med.*, the relief or reduction of an invagination, as of one part of the intestine in another.

disinvalidity (dis-in-val-id'-i-ti), *n.* [*< dis-priv. (here intensive) + invalidity.*] Invalidity.

Again, I do call those some men's doctrines in this point, private opinions; and so well may I do, in respect of the *disinvalidity* and disproportion of them.

W. Montague, Appeal to Caesar, II.

disinvestiture (dis-in-ves'ti-tūr), *n.* [*< dis-priv. + investiture.*] The act of depriving or the state of being deprived of investiture.

disinvigorate (dis-in-vig'-or-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disinvigorated*, ppr. *disinvigorating*. [*< dis-priv. + invigorate.*] To deprive of vigor; weaken; relax.

This soft, and warm, and *disinvigorating* climate!

Sydney Smith, Letters (1844), p. 52.

disinvite (dis-in-vit'), *v. t.* [= *F. désinciter = It. disincitare; as dis-priv. + invite.*] To recall an invitation to.

I was, upon his highness's intimation, sent to *disinvite* them.

Sir J. Pinett, Foreign Ambassadors, p. 143.

disinvolve (dis-in-volv'), *v. t.* [= *Sp. Pg. desenvolver; as dis-priv. + involve.*] To uncover; unfold or unroll; disentangle.



Disippus (Limenitis disippus), natural size, showing wings on the left side in their proper position, and on the right side reversed, to show under surface.

disippus (di-sip'-us), *n.* [NL., irreg. *< (?) Gr. dis, twice, double-, + ippos, horse, as in archippus* (in ref. to its imitation of the archippus).] A common and wide-spread species of butterfly, *Limenitis disippus*, feeding in the caterpillar state on the willow, poplar, and plum, and hibernating in the same state in cases made of rolled leaves. See *Limenitis*. It occurs in the United States as far north as Maine, in the West Indies, and in northern South America. The adult is supposed to imitate the archippus butterfly (*Danaus archippus*), the larva of which feeds on asclepiads. See cut in preceding column.

disjaskit (dis-jas'kit), *a.* [Sc., said to be a corruption of *disjected* for *dejected*.] Jaded; decayed; worn out.

In the morning after the coronation I found myself in a very *disjaskit* state, being both sore in lith and limb, and worn out in my mind with the great fatigue I had undergone.

Gall, The Steam-Boat, p. 261.

disjecta membra (dis-jek'tā mem'brā). [L.: *disjecta*, neut. pl. of *disiectus*, scattered; *membra*, pl. of *membrum*, member: see *dissection* and *member*.] Scattered members; disjointed portions or parts.

disjection (dis-jek'-shon), *n.* [*< L. as if *disiectio(n)-, < disicere, disicere, pp. disiectus, throw apart, scatter, disperse, < dis-, apart, + jacere, throw: see jet, and cf. adject, conject, deject, etc.*] The act of overthrowing or dissipating.

A very striking image of the sudden *disjection* of Pharaoh's Host.

Horsley, Biblical Criticism, IV. 395.

disjoin (dis-join'), *v.* [*< ME. disjoynen, < OF. desjoindre, F. déjoindre, déjoindre = Pr. desjoñher, dejoinher = It. disgiugnere, disgiungere, < L. disjungere or djungere, pp. disjunctus, separate, < dis-, di-, apart, + jungere, join: see join.*] 1. To sever the junction or union of; dissolve or break up the connection of; disunite; sunder: as, to *disjoin* the parts of a machine; they have *disjoined* their interests.

You shine now in too high a sphere for me; We are planets now *disjoin'd* for ever.

Fletcher (and another), Queen of Corinth, III. 2.

My Father was appointed Sheriff for Surrey and Sussex before they were *disjoyned*.

Evelyn, Diary, 1634.

2. To prevent from junction or union; keep separate or apart; divide.

The river Nilus of Egypt *disjoyneth* Asia from Africa.

Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 103.

Cross disjoined, in *her.*, same as *cross double-parted* (which see, under *cross*, *n.*).

II. intrans. To be separated; part.

Two not far *disjoining* valleys there are that stretch to each other.

Sandys, Travels, p. 17.

disjoint (dis-join'), *v.* [*< dis-priv. + joint, v.*] 1. *trans.* 1. To separate or disconnect the joints or joinings of. (a) Anatomically, to disarticulate; dislocate: as, to *disjoint* an arm or a foot; to *disjoint* the vertebrae. (b) Mechanically, to separate the joined parts of; take apart; pull to pieces: as, *disjointed* columns; to *disjoint* a tool.

2. To break the natural order and relations of; put out of order; derange.

They are so *disjointed*, and every one commander of himself, to plant what he will.

Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's True Travels, II. 259.*

Were it possible for any power to add to it ever so little, it would at once overstep its bounds; the equilibrium would be disturbed; the framework of affairs would be *disjointed*.

Buckle, Civilization, II. vi.

II. intrans. To fall in pieces.

Let the frame of things *disjoint*, both the worlds suffer, Ere we will eat our meal in fear.

Shak., Macbeth, III. 2.

disjoint (dis-join'), *a.* [*< ME. disjoynit, < OF. desjoit, disjoint, F. disjoint (= Sp. disjuncto = It. disgiunto, < L. disjunctus), pp. of desjoindre, disjoint: see disjoint.*] Disjointed; disjunct; separated.

Thinking, by our late dear brother's death, Our state to be *disjoint* and out of frame.

Shak., Hamlet, I. 2.

Carrying on a *disjoynit* and privat interest of his own.

Milton, Elkonoklastes, IV.

disjoint, *n.* [ME., *< OF. desjoite, desjoite*, separation, division, rupture, *< des-joint*, pp. of *desjoindre*, disjoint: see *disjoint*, *a.*, and *disjoin*.] A difficult situation; disadvantage.

But aith I se I stonde in this *disjoynit*, I wol answer you shortly to the poynt.

Chaucer, Shipman's Tale, I. 411.

disjointed (dis-join'ted), *p. a.* [Pp. of *disjoint*, *v.*] 1. Having the joints or connections separated: as, a *disjointed* fowl; hence, disconnected; incoherent: as, a *disjointed* discourse.

The constancy of your wit was not wont to bring forth such *disjointed* speeches.

Sir P. Sidney.

Trust me, I could weep Rather, for I have found in all thy words A strange *disjointed* sorrow.

Beau. and Fl., King and No King, II. 1.

A young author is apt to run into a confusion of mixed metaphors, which leave the sense *disjoined*.

Goldsmith, Metaphors.

2. Out of joint; out of order or sorts; badly jointed together.

Melancholy books,

Which make you laugh that any one should weep,
In this *disjoined* life, for one wrong more.

Mrs. Browning, Aurora Leigh, l.

disjointedly (dis-join'ted-li), *adv.* In a disjointed or disconnected manner.

disjointedness (dis-join'ted-nes), *n.* The state of being disjointed.

disjointly (dis-join'tli), *adv.* In a divided state. *Sandys.*

disjudication (dis-jö-di-kä'shon), *n.* Same as *disjudication*.

disjunct (dis-jungkt'), *a.* [*L. disjunctus* or *dijunctus*, pp. of *disjungere*, disjoin: see *disjoin*, and *disjoint*, *a.*] 1. Disconnected; separated; distinct. Specifically—2. In *entom.*, having the head, thorax, and abdomen separated by a deep incision.—**Disjunct modal**, in *logic*, a modal proposition in which the sign of modality separates the dictum into two parts. See *conjunct modal*, under *conjunct*.—**Disjunct motion**. See *motion*.—**Disjunct proposition**, a disjunctive proposition.

So when I say, Tomorrow it will rain or it will not rain, this *disjunct* proposition is necessary, but the necessity lies upon the disjunction of the parts, not upon the parts themselves. *Dr. H. More, Immortal of Soul, II. iii. § 12.*

Disjunct species, in *logic*, different species considered as coming under one genus.—**Disjunct tetrachord**. See *tetrachord*.

disjunction (dis-jungk'tshon), *n.* [= *OF. disjunction*, *desjunction*, *F. disjonction* = *Sp. disjuncion* = *Pg. disjunção* = *It. disgiunzione*, < *L. disjunctio(n)* or *dijunctio(n)*, separation, < *disjungere*, pp. *disjunctus*, disjoin: see *disjoin*, *disjunct*.] 1. The act of disjoining, or the state of being disjoined; separation; division; distinction.

The *disjunction* of the body and the soul. *South, Sermons.*

All thought is a comparison, a recognition of similarity or difference; a conjunction or *disjunction* . . . of its objects. In Conception—that is, in the forming of concepts (or general notions)—it compares, disjoins, or conjoins attributes. *Sir W. Hamilton, Logic, l.*

It is presupposed that there are "two kinds" of consciousness, one individual, the other universal. And the fact will be found to be, I imagine, that consciousness is the unity of the individual and the universal; that there is no purely individual or purely universal. So the *disjunction* made is meaningless. *Mind, XLI. 17.*

Specifically—2. In *logic*, the relation between the members of a disjunctive proposition or term.

One side or other of the following *disjunction* is true. *Paley, Evidences, l. 3.*

disjunctive (dis-jungk'tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= *OF. disjunctif*, *F. disjonctif* = *Sp. disjuntivo* = *Pg. disjunctivo* = *It. disgiuntivo*, < *LL. disjunctivus* or *dijunctivus*, < *L. disjunctus*, pp. of *disjungere*, disjoin: see *disjunct*, *disjoin*.] 1. *a.* 1. Serving or tending to disjoin; separating; dividing; distinguishing: as, a *disjunctive* conjunction. [Rare.] 2. Incapable of joining or uniting. [Rare.]

Atoms . . . of that *disjunctive* nature as not to be united in a sufficient number to make a visible mass. *Greiv.*

3. Comprising or marked by a disjunction or separation of parts.

Now, in the whole sphere of experience there is a certain unity, corresponding formally to the category of reciprocity, or *disjunctive* totality. *Adams, Philos. of Kant.*

4. In *music*, pertaining to disjunct tetrachords: as, a *disjunctive* interval.—**Disjunctive conjunction**, in *gram.*, a word which joins, or brings into relation with each other, sentences or parts of a sentence disjoined in meaning—that is, which express opposed or contrasted ideas: as, he is good but rough; I neither love him nor fear him.—**Disjunctive equation**, in *math.*, a relation between two sets of quantities such that each one of either set is equal to some unspecified one of the other set.—**Disjunctive judgment or inference**. Same as *alternative judgment or inference* (which see, under *alternative*).—**Disjunctive proposition**, a proposition asserting one or other of two separately described states of things to be true: as, either you will give me your money, or I will take your life.—**Disjunctive syllogism**, in *logic*, a syllogism in which the major proposition is disjunctive: as, the earth moves in a circle or an ellipse; but it does not move in a circle, therefore it moves in an ellipse.

II. n. 1. In *gram.*, a word that disjoins; a disjunctive conjunction, as *or*, *nor*, *neither*.—2. In *logic*, a disjunctive proposition.

disjunctively (dis-jungk'tiv-li), *adv.* In a disjunctive manner; by disjunction.

disjunctor (dis-jungk'tor), *n.* [*NL. *disjunctor*, < *L. disjungere*, pp. *disjunctus*, disjoin: see *disjoin*, *disjunct*.] In *gun.*, a device employed to cut simultaneously the electric currents which pass through the wire targets used for obtaining the velocity of a projectile.—**Disjunctur reading**, the small correction applied to the instrumental reading of any velocimeter to obtain the true reading.

disjuncture (dis-jungk'tür), *n.* [= *OF. des-juncture*, *desjuncture* = *It. disgiuntura*; as *dis-junct* + *-ure*. Cf. *juncture*.] The act of disjoining, or the state of being disjoined; separation; disjunction.

Bruises, *disjunctures*, or brokenness of bones. *Goodwin, Works, II. iv. 347.*

disjune (dis-jön'), *n.* [Also *dejeune*; < *OF. des-jun*, *dejeun*, *desjun*, breakfast, < *desjuner*, *dejeuner*, breakfast: see *dejeune*, *dejeuner*. Cf. *dine*.] Breakfast. [Scotch.]

In the morning up scho gatt,
And on hir hairt laid hir *disjune*.

Wif of Auchtermuchty (Child's Ballads, VIII. 118).

Did I not tell you, Myste, that it was my especial pleasure on this occasion to have everything in the precise order wherein it was upon that famous morning when his most sacred Majesty partook of his *disjune* at Tilletudlem? *Scott, Old Mortality, xl.*

disk, **disc** (disk), *n.* [*L. discus*, < *Gr. δίσκος*, a discus, disk, a dish, trencher: see *discus*, *disk*, *desk*, *dais*.] 1. Same as *discus*, 1.

Some whirl the *disk*, and some the jav'lin dart. *Pope.*

2. In the *Gr. Ch.*, a paten.—3. Any flat, or approximately or apparently flat, circular plate or surface.

So through the Plymouth woods John Alden went on his errand,
Came to an open space and saw the *disk* of the ocean.

Longfellow, Miles Standish, III.

The sun just dipping behind the western mountains,
with a *disk* all golden. *D. G. Mitchell, Wet Days.*

A cellar, in which I this very past summer planted some sunflowers to thrust their great disks out from the hollow and allure the bee and the humming-bird.

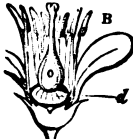
Hawthorne, Septimius Felton, p. 4.

Specifically—4. In *bot.*: (a) The flat surface of an organ, such as a leaf, in distinction from the margin. (b) Any flat, circular, disc-shaped growth, as the adhesive disks which form on the tendrils of the Virginia creeper. (c) In the tubuliferous *Compositae*, the series of flowers having a tubular corolla, and forming the central portion or whole of the head, as distinct from a surrounding ligulate-flowered ray; also, the central portion of any radiate inflorescence. (d) An enlargement of the torus of a flower about the pistil. This assumes many forms, and is usually glandular or nectariferous. It may be either free (hypogynous) or adnate to the calyx (perigynous), or when the ovary is inferior it may be upon its summit (epigynous). It may also be entire or variously lobed. (e) A name sometimes given to the bordered pits (otherwise called dots and discoid markings) which characterize the woody tissue of gymnosperms, as the pine. (f) The hymenium of a discocarp; the cup-like or otherwise expanded surface on which the asci are borne in *Discomycetes*.—5. In *zool.* and *anat.*, any flattened and rounded surface or part; a discus. Specifically—(a) In *conch.*, the part of a bivalve shell between the margin and the umbo. (b) In *ornith.*, either side of the face of an owl; the set of feathers, of peculiar shape or texture, radiating from the eye as a center, including the loreal bristles and the auriculars or opercular feathers, and the ruff which margins the whole. (c) In *entom.*, the most elevated part of the thorax or elytra, seen from above; the central portion of the wing.

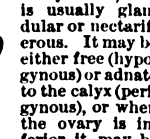
6. In *armor*, same as *roundel*.—7. One of the collars separating and securing the cutters on a horizontal mandrel.—**Accessory disk**. See *accessory*.—**Anisotropic disk**. See *anisotropic*, under *striated*.—**Arago's disk**, a disk rotating in its own plane in a field of magnetic force.—**Blastodermic disk**. See *blastodermic*.—**Bowman's disks**, the disks formed by the transverse cleavage of muscular fibers.—**Brachiferous disk**. See *brachiferous*.—**Choked disk**, in *pathol.*, a condition of the optic disk or papilla in which it is swollen, with obscure margins, and the retinal vessels are tortuous. It appears to be an inflammatory condition of the papilla, and is found in connection with intracranial tumors and other affections. Also called *papillitis*.—**Disk coupling**. See *coupling*.—**Disk crank**. See *crank*.—**Gelatinous disk**, the bell or umbrella of discophorous hydrozoans.—**Germinal disk**. Same as *germ-disk*.



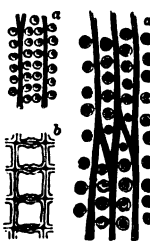
Epigynous and Hypogynous Disks.
A. Umbelliferous flower: d, disk; o, ovary.
B. Flower of the orange family: d, disk; o, ovary.



Flower of Common Daisy (*Bellis perennis*). d, rays; d, disk.



Disk-bearing Wood-cells of the Pine, magnified.
a, a, longitudinal section of cells; b, cross-section of cells.



Disk-bearing Wood-cells of the Pine, magnified.
a, a, longitudinal section of cells; b, cross-section of cells.

Maxwell color-disks, disks having each a single color, and slit radially so that one may be made to lap over another to any desired extent. By rotating them on a spindle, the effect of combining certain colors in varying proportions can be studied.—**Newton's disk**, a cardboard disk with radial sectors showing the colors of the spectrum. When rapidly rotated it appears nearly white.—**Oral disk**, in *Polyzoa*, the lophophore (which see). See also *Plumatella*.—**Proliferous disk**. See *discus proliferus*, under *discus*.—**Trochal disk**. See *trochal*. See also *blood-disk*.

disk-armature (disk'är'mä-tür), *n.* A dynamo-armature so wound that its coils lie in the form of a disk, which revolves with its plane at right angles to the lines of force of the magnetic field.

disk-clutch (disk'kluch), *n.* A form of friction-clutch in which a disk upon one shaft has an annular plunge which enters an annular groove in the adjacent disk.

disk-dynamo (disk'di'nä-mō), *n.* A dynamo with a disk-armature.

disk-gastrula (disk'gas'trö-lä), *n.* A disco-gastrula.

disk-harrow (disk'har'ō), *n.* A triangular harrow having a number of sharp-edged concave disks set at such an angle that as the machine is drawn along they pulverize the soil and turn it over in furrows, the disks being kept free from dirt by scrapers.

diskindness (disk-kind'nes), *n.* [*< dis-priv. + kindness*.] 1. Want of kindness; unkindness; want of affection.—2. An ill turn; an injury; a detriment. [Rare in both senses.]

This discourse is so far from doing any *diskindness* to the cause that it does it a real service. *Woodward.*

disknow (dis-nō'), *v. t.* [*< dis-priv. + know*.] To disown; refuse to acknowledge.

And when he shall (to light thy sinful load)
Put manhood on, *disknow* him not for God.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II., The Lawe.

disk-owl (disk'oul), *n.* The barn-owl: so called because the facial disk is complete. See *disk*, 5 (b).

disk-telegaph (disk'tel'ē-gráf), *n.* A telegraph in which the letters of the alphabet or figures are placed on a circular plate in such a manner that they can be brought in succession to an opening, or indicated in succession in some other way, as by a pointer.

disk-valve (disk'valv), *n.* A valve consisting of a perforated disk with a partial and reciprocating, or a complete, rotation upon a circular seat, the openings in which form ports for steam and other fluids.

disk-wheel (disk'hwēl), *n.* A worm-wheel in which a spiral thread on the face of the disk drives a spur-gear the space of one tooth at each revolution, the shafts of the disk and gear being at right angles to each other.

dislade (dis-lād'), *v. t.* [*< dis-priv. + lade*.] To unlade. *Heywood.*

dislady (dis-lā'di), *v. t.* [*< dis-priv. + lady*.] To deprive of the reputation or position of a lady. *B. Jonson.*

dislawyer (dis-lā'yēr), *v. t.* [*< dis-priv. + lawyer*.] To deprive of the standing of a lawyer. *Roger North.*

disleal, *a.* [*< OF. desleal, desleel*, disloyal: see *disloyal* and *leal*.] Perfidious; treacherous; disloyal.

Disleall Knight, whose coward courage chose
To wreake itselfe on beast all innocent.

Spenser, F. Q., II. v. 5.

disleave (dis-lēv'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disleaved*, ppr. *disleaving*. [*< dis-priv. + leave*.] To deprive of leaves. *Sylvester*. [Rare.]

Where June crowded once, I see
Only bare trunk and *disleaved* tree.

Lowell, The Nest.

dislikable (dis-lī'ka-bl), *a.* [*< dislike + -able*.] Worthy of being disliked; displeasing; distasteful. Also spelled *dislikeable*.

A lively little Provençal figure, not *dislikeable*.

Carlyle, in Froude, II. 71.

dislike (dis-līk'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disliked*, ppr. *disliking*. [*< dis-priv. + like*. Cf. *mislike*.] 1. To annoy; vex; displease. [Archaic.]

To vs there may bee nothing more grievous and *disliking* then that any thing should happen through the default of our Subjects. *Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 146.*

Iago. I pray you call them in.

Cal. I'll do 't; but it *dislikes* me. *Shak.*, *Othello*, II. 3.

Would I had broke a joint

When I devised this, that should so *dislike* her.

B. Jonson, *Every Man out of his Humour*, II. 2.

2. To be displeased with; regard with some aversion or displeasure; disrelish; not to like.

2d Gent. I never heard any soldier *dislike* it.

Lucio. I believe thee: for I think thou never wast where grace was said.

Shak., *M. for M.*, I. 2.

dislike (dis-lik'), *n.* [*< dislike, v.*] 1. The feeling of being displeased; fixed aversion or distaste; repugnance; the attitude of one's mind toward one who or that which is disagreeable.

At length a reverend sire among them came,

And of their doings great *dislike* declared,

And testified against their ways.

Milton, *P. L.*, XI. 720.

Our likings and *dislikes* are founded rather upon humour and fancy than upon reason.

Sir R. L. Estrange.

You discover not only your *dislike* of another, but of himself.

Addison.

2†. Discord; disagreement.

A murmur rose

That showed *dislike* among the Christian peers.

Fairfax.

=*Syn.* 1. *Hatred, Dislike, Antipathy*, etc. (see *antipathy*); disrelish, distaste, disapprobation. *Disfavor, Dishonor*, etc. See *odium*.

dislikeable, *a.* See *dislikable*.

dislikeful (dis-lik'fūl), *a.* [*< dislike + -ful*, 1.] Full of dislike; disaffected; disagreeable.

I think it best by an union of manners, and conformitye of myndes, to bring them to be one people, and to putt away the *dislikefull* conceit both of the one and the other.

Spenser, *State of Ireland*.

Now were it not, sir Scudamour, to you

Dislikefull paine so sad a taske to take.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, IV. ix. 40.

dislikelihood (dis-lik'li-hūd), *n.* [*< dis-priv. + likelihood*.] Want of likelihood; improbability. *Scott*. [Rare.]

dislikent (dis-li'kn), *v. t.* [*< dis-priv. + liken*.] To make unlike; disguise. [Rare.]

Muffle your face;

Dismantle you; and, as you can, *disliken*

The truth of your own seeming.

Shak., *W. T.*, IV. 3.

dislikeness† (dis-lik'nes), *n.* [*< dis-priv. + likeness*.] Unlikeness; want of resemblance; dissimilitude.

For that which is not design'd to represent any thing but itself can never be capable of a wrong representation, nor mislead us from the true apprehension of any thing by its *dislikeness* to it.

Locke, *Human Understanding*, III. 4.

disliker (dis-li'kér), *n.* One who dislikes or disapproves.

Among many *dislikers* of the queen's marriage.

Speed, *Queen Mary*, IX. xxiii. § 28.

dislimb (dis-lim'), *v. t.* [*< dis-priv. + limb*.] To tear the limbs from; dismember. *Latham*. [Rare.]

dislimn† (dis-lim'), *v. t.* [*< dis-priv. + limn*.] To obliterate the lines of; efface; disfigure.

That which is now a horse, even with a thought

The rack *dislimns*, and makes it indistinct.

Shak., *A. and C.*, IV. 12.

dislink (dis-link'), *v. t.* [*< dis-priv. + link*.] To unlink; disconnect; separate.

There a group of girls

In circle waited, whom the electric shock

Dislink'd with shrieks and laughter.

Tennyson, *Princess*, ProI.

dislivet, *v. t.* [*< dis-priv. + live for life*, as in *alive*, abbr. *live*.] To deprive of life.

No, she not destroys it

When she *dislives* it.

Chapman, *Cæsar and Pompey*, IV. 3.

disload (dis-lōd'), *v. t.* [*< dis-priv. + load*.] To relieve of a load; disburden. *Carlyle*.

dislocate (dis-lō-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dislocated*, ppr. *dislocating*. [*< ML. dislocatus*, pp. of *dislocare* (> *It. dislocare, dislogare, slogare* = *Sp. dislocar* = *Pg. deslocar* = *OF. disloquer*), displace, < *L. dis-priv. + locare*, place: see *dis-priv.* and *locate*.] 1. To displace; put out of regular place or position; hence, to interrupt the continuity or order of; throw out of order; disjoint; derange.

The archbishop's see, *dislocated* or out of joint for a time, was by the hands of his holiness set right again.

Fuller.

Numerous dikes . . . intersect the strata, which have in several places been *dislocated* with considerable violence, and thrown into highly-inclined positions.

Darwin, *Geol. Observations*, I. 5.

Specifically—2. In *surg.*: to put out of joint or out of position, as a limb or an organ; particularly, to displace from the socket of the joint, as a bone; luxate; disjoint, as by violence.—

Dislocated line or stria, in *entom.*, a line or stria that is interrupted, the parts divided not forming a right line.

Dislocated margin, in *entom.*, a margin in which the general direction or curve is broken in one place by an abrupt outward or inward flexion.

dislocate (dis-lō-kāt), *v.* [*< ML. dislocatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Dislocated. *Montgomery*.

dislocatedly (dis-lō-kāt-ed-ly), *adv.* In a dislocated or disjointed manner. [Rare.]

dislocation (dis-lō-kā'shun), *n.* [*< F. dislocation* = *Sp. dislocación* = *Pg. deslocação*, < *ML. *dislocatio(n)-*, < *dislocare*, pp. *dislocatus*, displace: see *dislocate*, *v.*] 1. Displacement; derangement or disorder of parts.

Neither battle I see, nor arraying, nor king in Israel;

Only infinite jumble and mess and *dislocation*.

Clough, *Booth of Tober-na-Vuolich*.

Stopping the purchase and coinage of silver is the first step and the best which the United States can take in doing their great part to repair the monetary dislocation of the world.

Rep. of Sec. of Treasury, 1886, I. xxxv.

Specifically—2. In *surg.*: (a) The displacement or separation of the parts of a joint; the unjointing of a limb; luxation. When dislocation takes place as the result of violence, it is called *primitive* or *accidental*; and when it happens as a consequence of disease, which has destroyed the tissues forming the joint, it is called *consecutive* or *spontaneous*. A simple dislocation is a dislocation unattended by a wound communicating internally with the joint and externally with the air; and a compound dislocation is a dislocation which is attended by such a wound.

But he [Ravillac] escaped only with this, his body was pull'd between four horses that one might hear his bones crack, and after the *dislocation* they were set again.

Howell, *Letters*, I. 1. 18.

(b) Anatomical displacement, as of an organ through disease or violence; malposition.—3. In *geol.*, a break in the continuity of strata, usually attended with more or less movement of the rocks on one side or the other, so that, in following any one stratum, it will be found to be above or below the place which it would have occupied had no break or dislocation occurred. See *fault*.

dislodge (dis-loj'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dislodged*, ppr. *dislodging*. [*< OF. desloger, F. déloger* (= *It. disloggiare, dilloggiare, sloggiare*; *ML. dislogiare*), < *des-priv. + loger*, lodge: see *lodge*.] 1. *trans.* To remove or drive from a lodgment or resting-place; displace from a normal or a chosen position or habitation: as, to *dislodge* a stone from a cliff; to *dislodge* an army or the occupants of a house.

The Volscians are *dislodg'd*, and Marcius gone.

Shak., *Cor.*, v. 4.

The shell-fish which are resident in the depths live and die there, and are never *dislodged* or removed by storms, nor cast upon the shore.

Woodward.

In single file they move, and stop their breath,

For fear they should *dislodge* the o'erhanging snows.

M. Arnold, *Sohrab and Rustum*.

On arrival at the ford, I found it in possession of a small body of Arabs, which I had no difficulty in *dislodging*.

Quoted in *E. Sartorius's* *In the Soudan*, p. 50.

II. *intrans.* To go from a place of lodgment, abode, or rest.

They . . . thought it better to *dislodge* betimes to some place of better advantage & less danger, if any such could be found.

Bradford, *Plymouth Plantation*, p. 23.

Though there is no violence used to drive out an inhabitant, yet bad accommodations will make him *dislodge*.

South, *Sermons*, IX. 157.

dislodgment (dis-loj'ment), *n.* [*< OF. deslogement, F. délogement*, < *desloger*, dislodge: see *dislodge*.] The act of dislodging, or the state of being dislodged; displacement; forcible removal.

dislogistic, *a.* An erroneous spelling of *dyslogistic*.

disloign, *v. t.* [*< OF. desloignier, deslongier*, remove to a distance, < *des-*, apart, & *loignier*, remove. Cf. *eloign*.] To remove to a distance.

Low looking dales, *disloign'd* from common gaze.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, IV. x. 24.

disloyal (dis-loi'al), *a.* [*< OF. desloial, desloyal* (also *desleal, desleel*, > *E. disleal*, *q. v.*), *F. déloyal* (= *Sp. Pg. desleal* = *It. disleale*), disloyal, < *des-priv. + loial, loyal*, loyal.] 1. Not true to one's allegiance; false to one's obligation of loyalty to a sovereign, state, or government; not loyal.

William Malmesbury writes, that the King was killed by two Gentlemen of his Bed-chamber, hired by the same *disloyal* Edrick.

Baker, *Chronicles*, p. 16.

Hence—2. Not true to one's obligations or engagements; inconstant in duty or in love; faithless; perfidious.

Such things in a false *disloyal* knave

Are tricks of custom. *Shak.*, *Othello*, III. 3.

The kindest eyes that look on you

Without a thought *disloyal*. *Mrs. Browning*.

disloyally (dis-loi'al-i), *adv.* In a disloyal manner; with violation of loyalty; faithlessly; perfidiously.

disloyalness† (dis-loi'al-nes), *n.* Disloyalty. *Bailey*, 1727.

disloyalty (dis-loi'al-ti), *n.* [*< OF. desloiaute, desloyaute, desloyaute*, also *desleante, desleaute*, *F. déloyauté* (= *Sp. deslealtad* = *Pg. deslealdade* = *It. dislealtà*), disloyalty, < *desloial*, disloyal: see *disloyal*. Cf. *loyalty*.] 1. Want of loyalty; specifically, violation of allegiance or duty to a sovereign, state, or government.

He [Suffolk] . . . prayed that if any one would charge him with treason or *disloyalty*, he would come forth and make a definite accusation.

Stubbs, *Const. Hist.*, § 345.

2. Want of fidelity to one's obligations or engagements; inconstancy in duty or in love; faithlessness; perfidy. *Spectator*. = *Syn.* Unfaithfulness, treachery, perfidy, undutifulness, disaffection.

disluster, *dislustre* (dis-lus'tér), *v. t.* [= *F. délustrer* = *Sp. Pg. deslustrar* = *It. slustrare*, deprive of luster; as *dis-priv. + luster*.] To deprive of luster.

And Winter suddenly, like crazy Lear,

Reels back, and brings the dead May in his arms,

Her budding breasts and wan disluster'd front

With frosty streaks and drifts of his white beard

All overblown. *Lowell*, *Under the Willows*.

dismad† (dis-mād'), *a.* [*< dis-*, for *mis-*, & *made*, pp. of *make*.] Ugly; ill-shaped.

Whose hideous shapes were like to feeders of hell,

Some like to houndes, some like to apes, *dismad*.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, II. xi. 11.

dismail† (dis-māl'), *v. t.* [*< ME. *dismailen, dismailen*, < *OF. desmaillier, desmailier, desmailier, desmaeler, desmaller*, *F. démailler*, break the mail of, < *des-priv. + maille*, mail: see *dis-* and *mail*.] To break the mail of; divest of a coat of mail.

Hys helme wasted sore, rent and broken all,

And hys hauberge *dismail'd* all expresse,

In many places holes gret and small.

Rom. of Partenay, p. 151.

Their mightie strokes their hauberjons *dismayld*,

And naked made each others manly spall.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, II. vi. 29.

dismal (diz'māl), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *dismall, dismall, dismall, dysmal, dysenol*; < *ME. dismal, dismall, dismale, disemal, dysmall*, found first as a noun in the phrase "in the *dismal*" (see quot. under II, 1), of which the orig. meaning is not certain, but which prob. stands for "in the *dismal* days or time," the word being most frequent in the phrase *dismal day* or *dismal days* (see quots. under I.). The origin and meaning of the word have been much debated. It was certainly borrowed, and prob. from the *OF.* From its lack of a recognized literal meaning in E., it must have been borrowed in a figurative sense. "It is just possible that the original sense of *in the dismal* [days or time] was in *titling time*; with reference to the cruel extortion practiced by feudal lords, who exacted *tenth*s from their vassals even more peremptorily than tithes were demanded for the church." (Skeat.) This view, which is prob. correct, is based upon what appears to be phonetically the only possible origin of *ME. dismal*, namely, < *OF. *dismal*, *F. *dimal* (vernacular form of *decimal*, *F. décimal*) = *Sp. diezmal* = *Pg. dizimal*, *Sp. Pg. also decimal* = *E. acemal*, < *ML. decimālis*, of a tenth, of tithes, < *L. decimus*, tenth, *ML. fem. decima*, a tenth, a tithe, > *OF. disme*, *F. dime*, *ME. disme*, *E. dime*, a tithe, tenth: see *decimal* and *dime*. The notion of official extortion appears further in the related *OF. dismer, diesmer*, decimate, exact tithes, hence despoil (= *Sp. diezmar* = *Pg. dizimar*, pay tithes, decimate: see *decimate*), and in *eschat, cheat*, *q. v.*] I. *a.* Gloomy; dreary; cheerless; melancholy; doleful; dolorous; originally, as an adjective, in the phrase *dismal day* or *dismal days* (see etymology), whence it was extended to any visible physical surroundings, or anything perceived or apprehended, tending to depress or chill the spirits.

Her *dismale* daies and her fatal houres.

Lydgate, *Story of Thebes*, III.

One only *dismall day*.

Gascoigne, *Works* (ed. Hazlitt), I. 204.

Paynim, this is thy *dismall day*.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, II. viii. 51.

To what things *dismal* as the depth of hell

Will thou provoke me?

Beau. and Fl., *Maid's Tragedy*, v. 2.

They have some tradition that Solomon's house and gardens were there; but it is a very bad situation, and there is no prospect from it but of the *dismal* hills on the other side.

Pococke, *Description of the East*, II. i. 43.

A Highlander, says Mr. Pennant, never begins any Thing of Consequence on the Day of the Week on which the Third of May falls, which he calls the *dismal Day*.

Bourne's Pop. Antiq. (1777), p. 219.

Full well the busy whisper, circling round,
Convey'd the *dismal* tidings when he frown'd.
Goldsmith, Des. Vll., l. 204.

II. n. 1†. See extract and etymology.

I not [ne wot, know not] wel how that I began,
Ful evel rehersen hit I can,
And eek, as helpe me God withal,
I trow hit was in the *dismal*
That was the woundes of Egipte.
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 1206.

2. Gloom; melancholy; dumps; usually in the plural, in the phrase in the *dismals*. [Colloq.]

Dismal, a mental disease, probably melancholy.
Poicart. (Jamieson.)

He comes, and seems entirely wrapt up in the *dismals*.
What can be the matter now?
Foote, The Liar, il.

3. pl. Mourning-garments.

As my lady is decked out in her *dismals*, perhaps she may take a fancy to faint.
Foote, Trip to Calais, il.

4. A name given in the southern Atlantic States, in the region bordering on the sea and sounds, and especially in North Carolina, to a tract of land, swampy in character, often covered by a considerable thickness of half-decayed wood and saturated with water. Some of the so-called *dismals* are essentially peat-swamps or bogs. They often inclose island-like knobs and hummocks of firm land. The soil and forest-growth of the *dismals* vary in different regions. The Great Dismal Swamp lies on the border of North Carolina and Virginia. Much of this is a peat-bog, and a very large part is covered by a stunted growth of shrubs and dwarfed trees.

5†. The devil.

Ye *dismal*, devill, [L.] diabolus.
Levinus, Manip. Vocab., col. 13, l. 20.

How sould he kyth mirakil, and he as evil?

Never bot by the *dymel*, or the devil.

Priest's Peblis (Pinkerton's Scottish Poems Repr., I. 17).

dismal (diz'mal), v. i.; pret. and pp. *dismaled* or *dismalled*, ppr. *dismaling* or *dismalling*. [*dismal*, a.] To feel dismal or melancholy. *Davies*. [Rare.]

Miss L. sung various old elegies of Jackson, Dr. Harrington, and Linley, and O! how I *dismalled* in hearing them.
Mme. D'Arbly, Diary, l. 344.

dismality (diz-mal'i-ti), n.; pl. *dismalities* (-tiz). [*dismal* + -ity.] The quality of being dismal; that which is dismal. *Davies*.

What signifies dwelling upon such *dismalities*?
Miss Burney, Camilla, vi. 14.

dismally (diz'mal-i), adv. In a dismal manner; with gloom or sorrow; cheerlessly; depressingly.

dismalness (diz'mal-nes), n. The state of being dismal.

There is one pleasure . . . that your deepest *dismalness* will never resist.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, vi. 2.

disman (dis-man'), v. t.; pret. and pp. *dismanned*, ppr. *dismanning*. [*dism* + *man*.] 1. To deprive of men; destroy the male population of. *Kinglake*.—2†. To deprive of humanity; unman.

Though, indeed, if we consider this dissolution, man by death is absolutely divided and *dismann'd*.
Fatlam, Resolves, l. 47.

dismantle (dis-man'tl), v. t.; pret. and pp. *dismantled*, ppr. *dismantling*. [*dismantler*, take off one's cloak, raze or beat down the wall of a fortress, dismantle, F. *démanteler* = Sp. Pg. *desmantelar* = It. *dismantellare*, *smantellare*; as *dism* + *mantle*: see *dism* and *mantle*.] 1†. To deprive of dress; strip; divest; undress.

Take your sweetheart's hat,
And pluck it o'er your brows; muffle your face;
Dismantle you.
Shak., W. T., iv. 3.

2. To loose; throw open or off; undo. [Rare.]

That she who even but now was your best object, . . .
The best, the dearest, should in this trice of time
Commit a thing so monstrous, to *dismantle*
So many folds of favour.
Shak., Lear, l. 1.

Specifically—3. To deprive or strip of apparatus, furniture, equipments, defenses, or the like: as, to *dismantle* a ship, a fortress, a town, etc.

When Ptolemais was taken, Saladin, fearing the Christians further proceeding, *dismantled* all the best Towns that were near it.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 63.

None but an accomplished military engineer could attempt to give an account of the remains of all the fortifications, Venetian and English, *dismantled*, ruined, or altogether blown up.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 360.

4†. To break down; make useless; destroy.

His eye balls, rooted out, are thrown to ground;
His nose, *dismantled*, in his mouth is found;
His jaws, cheeks, front, one undistinguish'd wound.
Dryden.

dismarry (dis-mar'i), v. t. [*OF. desmarier*, F. *démarrer* = Sp. *desmaridar* (obs.), *unmarry*; as *dism* + *marry*.] To divorce.

Howbeit agaynat the yonge mannes mynde he was *dismarried*, and married agayne to another tytlowman.
Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., II. cxc.

dismarshall (dis-mär'shal), v. t. [*dism* + *marshall*.] To derange; disorder.

What was *dismarshall'd* late
In this thy noble frame,
And lost the prime estate,
Hath re-obtain'd the same,
Is now most perfect seen.
Drummond, Sonnets.

dismask (dis-mäsk'), v. t. [*OF. desmasquer*, F. *démasquer* (= Pg. *desmascarar* = It. *dismascherare*, *smascherare*; cf. Sp. *desenmascarar*), < *dism* + *masquer*, *mask*: see *dism* and *mask*, v.] To strip a mask from; uncover; remove that which conceals; unmask.

Fair ladies, mask'd, are roses in their bud;
Dismask'd, their damask sweet commixture shown,
Are angels vailing clouds, or roses blown.
Shak., L. L. V., v. 2.

dismast (dis-mäst'), v. t. [= F. *démâter* (cf. Pg. *desmastrear*); as *dism* + *mast*.] To deprive of a mast or masts; break and carry away the masts from: as, a *dismasted* ship.

We lay
Leaky, *dismasted*, a most hopeless prey
To winds and waves.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 63.

dismastment (dis-mäst'ment), n. [= F. *démâtement* (cf. Pg. *desmastramento*); as *dismast* + -ment.] The act of dismasting, or the state of being dismasted. [Rare.]

dismawt (dis-mä'), v. t. [*dism* + *maw*.] To disgorge from the maw.

Now, Mistress Rodriguez, you may unrip yourself and *dismaw* all that you have in your troubled heart and grieved entrails.
Shelton, tr. of Don Quixote, IV. vii.

dismay (dis-mä'), v. [*ME. dismayen*, *desmayen*, also *demayen*, *terrify*, *dishearten*, intr. lose courage, < *OF. *desmayen*, **dismayer*, in pp. *dismaye*, as adj. (equiv. to *esmayen*, *esmoier* = Pr. *esmaiar*, with different prefix *es*, < L. *ex*), = Sp. *desmayar* = Pg. *desmaiar* = It. *dismagare*, now *smagare*, lose courage, trans. terrify, *dismay*, < L. *dism* + *priv* + Goth. **magan* = OHG. *magan*, G. *mögen* = AS. **magan* (pres. ind. *mæg*, E. *may*), have power; cf. OHG. *magen*, be strong, *unmagen*, become weak, and see *may*.] I. trans. 1. To break down the courage of, as by sudden danger or insuperable difficulty; overcome with fear of impending calamity or failure; fill with despairing apprehension; utterly dishearten: usually in the past participle.

Than thei toke the queene and ledde hir to hir chambre sore affraied, and thei badde hir be nothinge *dismayed*.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), III. 465.

Be strong, and of a good courage; be not afraid, neither be thou *dismayed*.
Josh. i. 9.

Be not *dismay'd*, for succour is at hand.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 2.

Thisbe . . . saw the lion's shadow ere himself,
And ran *dismay'd* away.
Shak., M. of V., v. 1.

The guests in silence prayed and shook,
And terror dimmed each lofty look,
But none of all the astonished train
Was so *dismayed* as Deloraine.
Scott, I. of L. M., vi. 27.

2†. To defeat by sudden onslaught; put to rout.

When the bold Centaures made that bloody fray
With the fierce Lapithes which did them *dismay*.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. x. 13.

3†. To disquiet; trouble: usually reflexive.

And *dismaye* you not in no manner, but trust verely in god, and often repeireth to me, for I duell not fer hena.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 6.

"Madame," quod she, "*dismay* you neuer a dele,
Be of good chere, hurt not you to soore."
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), I. 743.

He shewd him selfe to be *dismayd*,
More for the love which he had left behynd,
Then that which he had to Sir Paridel reaynd.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. i. 37.

= *Syn.* 1. To appal, daunt, dispirit, defect, frighten, paralyze, demoralize.

II.† intrans. To be daunted; stand aghast with fear; be confounded with terror.

Dismay not, princes, at this accident,
Nor grieve that Rouen is so recovered.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., III. 3.

dismay (dis-mä'), n. [*dismay*, v. Cf. F. *émoi*, anxiety, flutter, < *OF. esmoi* (= Pr. *esmai* = It. *smago*), < *esmoier*, *esmayen*, v.: see *dismay*, v.] 1. Sudden or complete loss of courage; despairing fear or apprehension; discouraged or terrified amazement; utter disheartenment.

And each
In other's countenance read his own *dismay*.
Milton, P. L., II. 422.

He who has learned to survey the labor without *dismay* has achieved half the victory. *Story, Misc. Writings*, p. 532.

Ask how thou such sights
May'st see without *dismay*.
M. Arnold, Empedocles on Etna.

2†. Ruin; defeat; destruction.

Like as a ship, whom cruell tempest drives
Upon a rocke with horrible *dismay*.
Spenser, F. Q., V. II. 50.

= *Syn.* 1. *Apprehension*, *Fright*, etc. (see *alarm*); discouragement.

dismayedness (dis-mäd'nes), n. The state of being dismayed; dejection of courage; dispiritedness.

The valiantest feels inward *dismayedness*, and yet the feeblest is ashamed fully to shew it.
Sir P. Sidney.

All the time of the storm few of our people were sick, . . . and there appeared no fear or *dismayedness* among them.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 12.

dismayful (dis-mä'fūl), a. [*dismay* + -ful, l.] Full of dismay; causing dismay.

Greatly queld,
And much *dismayd* with that *dismayful* sight.
Spenser, F. Q., V. xi. 26.

dismaying (dis-mä'ing), n. [Verbal n. of *dismay*, v.] Dismay.

He says it was pure *dismaying* and fear that made them [the captains of the ships] all run upon the Galloper, not having their wits about them; and that it was a miracle they were not all lost.
Pepys, Diary, II. 409.

dismayl, v. t. Same as *dismail*.

dismet, n. An obsolete form of *dime*.

dismeasured (dis-mezh'ürd), a. [*dism* + *measure* + -ed, after *OF. desmesure* (F. *désmesuré* = Sp. Pg. *desmesurado* = It. *dismisurato*, *smisurato*), pp. of *desmesurer*, go beyond measure, be unrestrained, < *dism* + *mesurer*, measure.] 1. Not rightly measured; mismeasured. *Worcester*.—2. Without measure; unrestrained.

I will not that my penne bee so *dismeasured* to reprove so muche the aunciente men, that the glorie all only shoulde abyde with them that be present.
Golden Bock, Prolog.

dismember (dis-mem'bér), v. t. [*ME. dismembrén*, *desmembrén*, *demembrén*, < *OF. desmembrer*, F. *démembrer* (= Pr. Sp. Pg. *desmembrar* = It. *dismembrare*, *smembrare*), < ML. *dismembrare* (equiv. to *demembrare*: see *demember*), *dismember*, < L. *dism* + *priv* + *membrum*, member.] 1. To separate the members of; divide limb from limb; tear or cut in pieces; dilacerate.

When this kynge saugh hym-self so *dismembered* he fill in swoone.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), II. 195.

Dysmember that heron. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 265.

Fowls obscene *dismembered* his remains.
Pope.

2. To strip of members or constituent parts; sever and distribute the parts of; take a part or parts from: as, to *dismember* a kingdom.

Any philosophy reported entire, and *dismembered* by articles.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, II. 181.

The only question was, by whose hands the blow should be struck which would *dismember* that mighty empire (Spain).
Buckle, Civilization, II. i.

The settlers of the western country . . . have gone to add to the American family, not to *dismember* it.

Everett, Orations, I. 348.

3. To withdraw or exclude from membership, as of a society or body; declare to be no longer a member. [Rare.]

Since I have *dismembered* myself, it is incredible how cool I am to all politics. *Walpole, Letters* (1769), III. 290.

= *Syn.* 1 and 2. To disjoint, pull apart, break up.

dismembered (dis-mem'bér'd), a. [*dism* + *member* + -ed.] In her: (a) Same as *décaussé*. (b) Having a principal part cut away, as the legs and tail: said of an animal used as a bearing. Also *démembré*. [Rare.]

dismemberer (dis-mem'bér-ér), n. One who dismembers.

dismemberment (dis-mem'bér-ment), n. [*OF. desmembrement*, F. *démembrement* (= Pr. *desmembrament* = Sp. *desmembramiento* = Pg. *desmembramento* = It. *dismembramento*, *smembramento*, < ML. *dismembramentum*, < *dismembrare*, *dismember*: see *dismember* and *ment*.] 1. The act of dismembering, or the state of being dismembered; the act of tearing or cutting in pieces; severance of limbs or parts from the main body: as, the *dismemberment* of an animal or of a country.

After the three *dismemberments* of the old kingdom, the name of Poland was chiefly retained by the part of the divided territory annexed to Russia.

Encyc. Brit., XIX. 306.

2. Severance of membership; a breaking off of connection as a member. [Rare.]

The aversion of the inhabitants to the *dismemberment* of their country from the Aragonese monarchy.

Præcott, Ferd. and Isa., I. 2.

dismembrator (dis-mem'brā-tōr), *n.* [= Sp. *Pg. desmembrador*, < ML. *dismembrator* (a plunderer), < *dismembrare*, pp. *dismembratus*, dismember: see *dismember*.] A device for separating flour from bran. See the extract.

In some mills a machine called a *dismembrator* is used. . . . It has two steel disks, one stationary and one revolving, each carrying a multitude of needles, which work like the pins on a threshing-machine. The effect is to knock off pieces of flour and middlings attached to bran.

The Century, XXII. 45.

dismettled (dis-met'ld), *a.* [*< dis-priv. + mettle*.] Without mettle or spirit. *Llewellyn*. **dismiss** (dis-mis'), *v. t.* [First in early mod. E., being modified, after L. pp. *dismissus*, < ME. *dismiten*: see *dismit*, *dimit*, *demit*.] 1. To send away; order or give permission to depart.

He dismissed the assembly. *Acts* xix. 41.

With thanks, and pardon to you all,
I do dismiss you to your several countries.

Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 9.

They abode with him 12 daies, and were dismissed with rich presents.

Milton, Hist. Eng., v.

2. To discard; remove from office, service, or employment.

Dismiss me, and I prophesy your plan,
Divorced from my experience, will be chaff
To every gust of chance. *Tennyson*, Princess, iv.

The existence of the king gives our House of Commons the power of practically dismissing the executive government, as soon as it simply ceases to approve of its policy.

E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 380.

3. To put aside; put away; put out of mind; as, to dismiss the subject.

Man may dismiss compassion from his heart,
But God will never. *Couper*, The Task, vi. 442.

4. In law, to reject; put out of court; as, the complaint was dismissed for lack of proof; the appeal was dismissed for irregularity. = *syn.* 1. To let go. — 2. To discharge, turn off, turn out, cashier.

dismissal (dis-mis'), *n.* [*< dismiss*, *v.*] Discharge; dismissal.

His majesties servants, with great expressions of grief for their dismissal, poured forth their prayers for his majesty's freedom and preservation, and so departed.

Sir T. Herbert, Threnodia Carolina, I. 14.

dismissal (dis-mis'al), *n.* [*< dismiss + -al*.] 1. The act of dismissing, or the state or fact of being dismissed. (a) Command or permission to depart.

He wept, he prayed

For his dismissal. *Wordsworth*.

(b) Discharge; displacement from employment or office. (c) The act of discharging, or the state of being discharged.

In Mohammedan law, . . . in ordinary divorce or dismissal the wife claims her dowry.

W. R. Smith, Kinship and Marriage, p. 92.

2. Liberation; manumission. [Rare.]

All those wronged and wretched creatures

By his hand were freed again; . . .

He recorded their dismissal, . . .

And the monk replied, "Amen!"

Longfellow, The Norman Baron.

dismissal (dis-mish'on), *n.* [*< dismiss + -ion*, after *dismissal*, *dismissio*, < L. *dismissio*(-n-), < *mittere*, dismiss: see *dismissio*, *dismissio*.] 1. The act of sending away; leave or command to depart; dismissal: as, the dismissal of the grand jury.

You must not stay here longer, your dismissal
Is come from Cæsar. *Shak.*, A. and C., I. 1.

So pois'd, so gently she descends from high,
It seems a soft dismissal from the sky.

Dryden, Hind and Panther, I. 346.

As any of ye rest came over them, or of ye other returned upon occasion, they should be reputed as members without any further dismissal or testimonial.

Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 42.

2. Removal from office or employment; discharge; in universities, the sending away of a student without all the penalties attending expulsion. Thus, the dismissed student may take a degree at another university, and in some cases even reënter the same university.

3. In law, a decision that a suit is not or cannot be maintained; rejection as unworthy of being noticed or granted.

dismissive (dis-mis'iv), *a.* [*< dismiss + -ive*.] Giving dismissal; dismissory: as, "the dismissive writing," *Milton*, Tetrachordon.

dismissory (dis-mis'ō-ri), *a.* [*< dismiss + -ory*. Cf. *dimissory*, *demissory*.] 1. Sending away; dismissing to another jurisdiction. — 2. Granting leave to depart. — Letter dismissory. See *dismissory* letter, under *dismissory*.

dimit (dis-mit'), *v. t.* [ME. *dismiten*, *dismytten*, < OF. *desmettre*, *desmettre* (= It. *dismettere*, *smettere*, as if < L. **dismittere*), var. of *demettere*, *demettere*, F. *démètre* = Pr. *demetre* = Sp. *dimitir* = Pg. *dimitir* = It. *dimettere*, dismiss, give up, < L. *mittere*, pp. *missus*, send away, dismiss: see *demit* and *dimit*, doublets of *dis-*

mit, and of *dismiss*, which has taken the place of *dimit*.] To send away; dismiss.

Brethren dismisseden Poul and Silas in to Beroan.
Wyclif, Acts xvii. 10 (Oxf.).

dismortgage (dis-môr'gāj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dismortgaged*, ppr. *dismortgaging*. [*< dis-priv. + mortgage*.] To redeem from mortgage.

He *dismortgaged* the crown demesnes, and left behind him a great mass of gold.

Hovell, Dodona's Grove.

dismount (dis-mount'), *v.* [*< OF. desmonter*, F. *démonter* = Sp. Pg. *desmontar* = It. *dismontare*, *smontare*, < ML. *dismontare*, *dismount*, < L. *dis-priv. + ML. montare* (F. *monter*, etc.), mount: see *mount*.] 1. *intrans.* 1. To descend from a height; come or go down.

Now the bright Sunne gynneth to *dismount*.

Spenser, Shep. Cal. May.

2. To get off from a horse or other ridden animal; descend or alight, as a rider from the saddle: as, the officer ordered his troops to *dismount*.

When any one *dismounts* on the road, the way of getting up is on the back of the Arab, who stoops down, and so they climb up the neck of the camel.

Pococke, Description of the East, I. 131.

II. trans. 1. To throw or bring down from an elevation, or from a place or post of authority. [Rare or obsolete.]

Samuel, . . . ungratefully and injuriously *dismounted* from his authority.

Barrow, Works, I. xxv.

2. To throw or bring down from a horse; unhorse: as, the soldier *dismounted* his adversary.

When the fight became visible, half the knights on each side were *dismounted*, some by the dexterity of their adversary's lance, some by superior weight and strength of opponents, which had borne down both horse and man.

Scott, Ivanhoe, xii.

3. To remove or throw down, as cannon or other artillery from their carriages, or from a parapet or intrenchment; destroy the mountings of, so as to render useless. — 4. To remove from a frame, setting, or other mounting: as, to *dismount* a picture or a jewel. — **Dismounting battery** (*milit.*), a battery placed and directed to breach or destroy the parapet of a fortification, and disable the enemy's cannon. Dismounting batteries employing direct fire are generally termed *breaching batteries* or *counter-batteries*; when employing flank or reverse fire, *enfilading batteries*.

disna (diz'nā), Scotch for *does not*.

He *disna* like to be disturbed on Saturdays w/ business.

Scott, Guy Mannering, xxxvi.

disnaturalize (dis-nat'ū-rā-liz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disnaturalized*, ppr. *disnaturalizing*. [= F. *dénaturaliser* = Sp. Pg. *desnaturalizar*; as *dis-priv. + naturalize*.] To make alien or unnatural; denaturalize. [Rare.]

There is this to be said in favour of retaining the usual form and pronunciation of this well-known name [Job], that if it were *disnaturalized* and put out of use, an etymology in our language would be lost sight of.

Southey, The Doctor, cxv.

disnature (dis-nā'tūr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disnatured*, ppr. *disnaturing*. [*< ME. disnaturaren*, < OF. *denaturar*, F. *dénaturar* = Pg. *desnaturar* = It. *disnaturare*; as *dis-priv. + nature*.] To change the nature of; make unnatural. [Rare.]

Ymage repaired and *disnatured* fro kynde, holde thy pees, ne enquire no mo thynges, for nought will I telle the but be-fore the Emperour.

Mertin (E. E. T. S.), III. 425.

If she must teem,

Create her child of spleen, that it may live,

And be a thwart *disnatur'd* torment to her!

Shak., Lear, I. 4.

The king

Remembered his departure, and he felt

Feelings which long from his *disnatured* breast

Ambition had expelled. *Southey*.

disnest (dis-nest'), *v. t.* [*< dis-priv. + nest*.] 1. To free from use or occupation as if for a nest.

Any one may see that our author's chief design was to *disnest* heaven of so many immoral and debauched deities.

Dryden, Life of Lucian.

2. To dislodge as if from a nest.

disobedience (dis-ō-bē'di-ēns), *n.* [*< ME. desobediencia*, < OF. *desobediencia*, q. v.); < OF. *desobediencia*, *desobediencia*, < *desobediens*, disobedient: see *disobedient*.] 1. The fact of being disobedient; lack of obedience; neglect or refusal to obey; violation of a command, injunction, or prohibition; the omission of that which is commanded to be done, or the doing of that which is forbidden; disregard of duty prescribed by authority.

By one man's disobedience many were made sinners.

Rom. v. 19.

Thou, Posthumus, that didst set up

My disobedience 'gainst the king my father.

Shak., Cymbeline, III. 4.

Because no disobedience can ensue,
Where no submission to a judge is due.

Dryden, Hind and Panther, I. 485.

2. Non-compliance, as with a natural law; failure to submit to a superior influence.

This disobedience of the moon will prove
The sun's bright orb does not the planets move.

Sir R. Blackmore.

disobediency (dis-ō-bē'di-ēn-si), *n.* Disobedience. *Taylor*.

disobedient (dis-ō-bē'di-ēnt), *a.* [Not found in ME. (which had *desobeisant*, q. v.); < OF. *desobediens* (= Pr. *desobediens*), disobedient, < *des-priv. + obediens*, obedient: see *dis-* and *obediens*. Cf. *disobey*, *disobeisant*.] 1. Neglecting or refusing to obey; omitting to do what is commanded, or doing what is prohibited; refractory; acting with disregard of duty; not submitting to rules or regulations prescribed by authority: as, children *disobedient* to parents; citizens *disobedient* to the laws.

I was not *disobedient* unto the heavenly vision.

Acts xxvi. 19.

Thou knowest since yesterday

How *disobedient* slaves the forfeit pay.

William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 264.

2. Not yielding to exciting force or agency; not to be influenced; insensible.

Medicines used unnecessarily contribute to shorten life, by sooner rendering peculiar parts of the system *disobedient* to stimuli.

Dr. E. Darwin.

disobediently (dis-ō-bē'di-ēnt-li), *adv.* In a disobedient manner.

He *disobediently* refused to come, pretending some feare of bodilie harm, through the malice of some that were about the king.

Holinshed, Edw. III., an. 1340.

disobeisance, *n.* [*< OF. desobeissance*, F. *désobéissance*, < *desobeissant*, disobedient: see *disobeissant*. Cf. *obeissance*.] Disobedience.

For lacke of which diligence, thei that were disposed to do *disobeysaunce* were incouraged and emboldened.

Hall, Hen. VI., an. 4.

disobeisant, *a.* [ME. *disobeisaunt*, *disobeysaunt*, < OF. *desobeissant*, F. *désobéissant*, < *des-priv. + obeissant*, obedient: see *dis-* and *obeissant*.] Disobedient.

And if that I to hyre be founde vntrewe,

Disobeysaunt, or wilful negligent.

Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, I. 428.

Thenne they all with one voyce answered, we wyll that this be done, for surely he is *disobeysaunt* and a rebell agaynst you.

Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., xliii.

disobey (dis-ō-bā'), *v.* [*< ME. disobeyen*, *disobeien*, < OF. *desobeir*, F. *désobéir* (= Pr. *desobeir* = It. *disobedire*, *disubbidire*; cf. Sp. Pg. *desobedecer*), *disobey*, < *des-priv. + obey*, obey: see *dis-* and *obey*.] 1. *trans.* To neglect or refuse to obey; transgress or violate a command or injunction of; refuse submission to: as, children *disobey* their parents; men *disobey* the laws.

I needs must *disobey* him for his good;

How should I dare obey him to his harm?

Tennyson, Geraldine.

II. intrans. To refuse obedience; disregard authority or command; violate rules or regulations.

She absolutely bade him, and he durst not know how to *disobey*.

Sir P. Sidney.

disobeyer (dis-ō-bā'ēr), *n.* One who disobeys.

disobligation (dis-ob-li-gā'shon), *n.* [= Pg. *desobrigação* = It. *disobbligazione*; as *disoblige + -ation*: see *disoblige*.] 1. Freedom from obligation.

If it [the law] had been de facto imposed, it could not oblige the conscience; then the conscience is restored to liberty and *disobligation*.

Jer. Taylor, Rule of Conscience, III. vi. § 3.

2. The act of disobliging; an act showing disregard of obligation, or unwillingness to oblige.

He [Selden] intended to have given his owne library to the University of Oxford, but received *disobligation* from them, for that they would not lend him some MSS.

Aubrey MSS., in Selden's Table-Talk, p. 7.

If he receded from what he had promised, it would be such a *disobligation* to the prince . . . that he would never forget it.

Clarendon, Civil War, I. i. 16.

disobligatory (dis-ob'li-gā-tō-ri), *a.* [As *disoblige + -atory*.] Releasing from obligation.

King Charles, Letter to Henderson.

disoblige (dis-ō-blīj'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disobliged*, ppr. *disobliging*. [*< OF. desobliger*, F. *désobliger* (= Sp. *desobligar* = Pg. *desobligar* = It. *disobbligare*), *disoblige*, < *des-priv. + obliger*, oblige: see *dis-* and *oblige*.] 1. To refuse or neglect to oblige; act contrary to the desire or convenience of; fail to accommodate.

My plan has given offence to some gentlemen whom it would not be very safe to *disoblige*.

Addison.

Your sister here, that never *disoblige*d me in her life.
Goldenmirth, Good-natured Man, I.

2. To incommode; put to inconvenience. [Colloq.]

"I am rambling about the country," said he, "and pursue whatever is novel and interesting, and hope my presence, Madam, will not *disoblige* you."
S. Judd, Margaret, II. 1.

3†. To release from obligation.

The taking of priestly orders *disoblige*s the suscipient from receiving chrism or confirmation.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 401.

No unkindness of a brother can wholly rescind that relation, or *disoblige* us from the duties annexed thereto.

Barrow, Sermons, I. xxx.

disobligement (dis-ō-bli'jment), *n.* [*< disoblige + -ment.*] The act of disobliging. *Milton.*

To the great *disobligement* [said Mr. Bacon], as we had reason to know, of some of his [Gallatin's] strong political friends at that time. H. Adams, Albert Gallatin, p. 450.

disobliger (dis-ō-bli'jēr), *n.* One who disobliges. **disobliging** (dis-ō-bli'jīng), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *disoblige*, *v.*] Not obliging; not disposed to please or to gratify the wishes of another; unaccommodating: as, a *disobliging* landlord.

disobligingly (dis-ō-bli'jīng-li), *adv.* In a disobliging manner; churlishly.

He could not but well remember how foully that business had been managed, and how *disobligingly* he himself had been treated by that ambassador.

Clarendon, Civil War, I. 14.

disobligingness (dis-ō-bli'jīng-nes), *n.* Unwillingness to oblige; want of readiness to please or accommodate.

disoccident (dis-ok'si-dent), *v. t.* [*< dis-priv. + occident.*] 1. To throw out of reckoning as to the west. Hence—2. To confuse as to direction in general.

Perhaps some roguish boy that managed the puppets turn'd the city wrong, and so *disoccidented* our geographer.

Marvell, Works, III. 39.

disoccupation (dis-ok-ū-pā'shon), *n.* [= *F. desoccupation* = *Sp. desocupacion* = *Pg. desocupação* = *It. disoccupazione*; as *dis-priv. + occupation.*] Want of occupation; the state of being unoccupied.

He graced the curbstone there with the same lily-like *disoccupation*, and the same sweetness of aspect.

Howells, The Century, XXIX. 493.

Disoma (di-sō'mā), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. δισωμος*, double-bodied, *< dis-*, two-, + *σωμα*, body. Cf. *disomalous*.] A genus of chatopodous annelids, of the family *Neriniidae*.

disomatous (di-sō'mā-tus), *a.* [*< Gr. δισωματος*, double-bodied, *< dis-*, two-, + *σωμα* (-*τ*), body.] Having two bodies; double-bodied.

disopinion (dis-ō-pin'yōn), *n.* [*< dis-priv. + opinion.*] Difference of opinion; want of belief. [Rare.]

Assenting and dissenting thoughts, belief and *disopinion*.

Bp. Reynolds, On the Passions, iv.

disorb (dis-ōrb'), *v. t.* [*< dis-priv. + orb.*] To throw out of orbit.

Fly like chidden Mercury from Jove,

Or like a star *dis-orb'd*. Shak., T. and C., II. 2.

disordenet, *a.* [ME., also *disordeyn*, commonly *desordene*, adj. (equiv. to *disordinate*, *q. v.*), *< OF. desordene*, pp. of *desordener*, throw into disorder; see *disorder*, *v.*, and cf. *disordinate*.] Disorderly; vicious.

The *desordene* covetise of men.

Chaucer, Boethius, II. meter 2.

disorder (dis-ōr'dēr), *n.* [*< OF. desordre*, *F. desordre* = *Pr. desorde* = *Sp. desorden* = *Pg. desordem* = *It. disordine*, disorder, *< L. dis-priv. + ordo* (*ordin-*), order: see *dis-* and *order*, *n.*] 1. Lack of order or regular arrangement; irregularity; indiscriminate distribution; confusion: as, the troops were thrown into *disorder*; the papers are in *disorder*.

Light shone, and order from *disorder* sprung.

Milton, P. L., III. 713.

The Achæans are driven in *disorder* to their ships.

N. A. Rev., CXXXIX. 461.

2. Tumult; disturbance of the peace of society; breach of public order or law.

It is said that great *disorders* had been committed here by the Greeks at the time of his [St. Polycarp's] festival.

Poocke, Description of the East, II. II. 36.

You have displac'd the mirth, broke the good meeting, With most admir'd *disorder*.

Shak., Macbeth, III. 4.

3. Neglect of rule; disregard of conventionalities.

From vulgar bounds with brave *disorder* part, And snatch a grace beyond the reach of art.

Pope, Essay on Criticism, I. 152.

4. Morbid irregularity, disturbance, or interruption of the functions of the animal economy or of the mind; physical or mental derange-

ment; properly, a diseased state of either mind or body that does not wholly disable the faculties; but it is often applied more comprehensively.

The following lines upon delirious dreams may appear very extravagant to a reader who never experienced the *disorders* which sickness causes in the brain.

Thompson, Sickness, III., note.

5. A specific or particular case of disorder; a disease; a derangement, mental or physical: as, gout is a painful *disorder*.—6. Mental perturbation; temporary excitement or discomposure; agitation.

I will not keep this form upon my head,

When there is such *disorder* in my wit.

Shak., K. John, III. 4.

She looked with wistful *disorder* for some time in my face.

Sterne, Sentimental Journey, p. 112.

= *Syn.* 1. Disarrangement, disorganization, disarray, jumble.—2. Commotion, turbulence, riotousness.—4 and 5. Illness, ailment, complaint, malady.

disorder (dis-ōr'dēr), *v. t.* [*< OF. desordrer*, var. of *desordener*, *desordoner*, *desordonner* = *Sp. Pg. desordenar* = *It. disordinare*, *< ML. disordinare* (found also as *disordonare*, countermand), throw into disorder, *< L. dis-priv. + ordinare*, order, regulate: see *dis-* and *order*, *v.*, and cf. *disordinate*.] 1. To destroy or derange the order of; derange; disturb the regular disposition or arrangement of; throw into confusion; disarrange; confuse.

Thou daign'st to shake Heav'n's solid Orbs so bright;

Th' Order of Nature to *dis-order* quight?

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II., The Decay.

The incursions of the Goths and other barbarous nations *disordered* the affairs of the Roman Empire. *Arbutnot.*

2. To derange the physical or mental health of; bring into a morbid condition of body or mind; indispose.

The monks are so strongly possessed with the notion of the bad air that they told me several persons had been much *disordered*, and some had even died, by going to the Dead Sea. *Poocke*, Description of the East, II. I. 38.

3. To produce mental disturbance in; unsettle the mind of; perturb; agitate.

He said, he looked, he did—nothing at all

Beyond his wont, yet it *disordered* me.

Shelley, The Cenci, II. 1.

4. To derange the natural or regular functions of; throw out of order or balance; unsettle the normal condition of: as, to *disorder* one's liver; his mind is *disordered*.

A man whose judgment was so much *disordered* by party spirit.

Macaulay.

It is a great folly to *disorder* our selves at the Pleasure of our Enemies, or at such Accidents which we can neither prevent nor remove.

Stillington, Sermons, III. vii.

5†. To depose from holy orders.

Let him be stripped and *disordered*. I would fain see him walk in quipo, that the world may behold the inside of a friar.

Dryden, Spanish Friar.

disordered (dis-ōr'dēr), *p. a.* [*< disorder + -ed.*] 1. Thrown into disorder; disarranged; irregular in state or action; confused.

Men so *disorder'd*, so debosh'd and bold,

That this our court, infected with their manners,

Shows like a riotous inn. Shak., Lear, I. 4.

2. Deranged.

The story he had told of that *disordered* maid affected me not a little.

Sterne, Sentimental Journey, p. 109.

disorderdness (dis-ōr'dēr-dnes), *n.* A state of disorder or irregularity; confusion. *Knolles.*

disorderliness (dis-ōr'dēr-li-nes), *n.* The state of being disorderly.

A child who finds that *disorderliness* entails the subsequent trouble of putting things in order . . . not only experiences a keenly-felt consequence, but gains a knowledge of causation.

H. Spencer, Education.

disorderly (dis-ōr'dēr-li), *a.* [*< disorder + -ly.*] 1. Being without proper order or disposition; confused; unmethodical; irregular: as, the books and papers are in a *disorderly* state.

His forces seemed no army, but a crowd,

Heartless, unarm'd, *disorderly*, and loud.

Conoley, Davidels, iv.

2. Not kept in restraint; unrestrained; tumultuous; turbulent.

If we subdue our unruly and *disorderly* passions within ourselves, we should live more easily and quietly with others.

Stillington, Sermons, III. i.

3. Lawless; violating or disposed to violate law and good order, or the restraints of morality; specifically, so conducted as to be a nuisance; disreputable: as, a *disorderly* house. In criminal law *disorderly* is a technical term, which by statute covers a variety of offenses against the public peace, order, morals, or safety.

4. Inclined to break loose from restraint; unruly: as, *disorderly* cattle.—5. Not acting in an

orderly or regular way, as the functions of the body. = *Syn.* 1. Confused, jumbled.—2 and 3. Riotous, vicious. See *irregular*.

disorderly (dis-ōr'dēr-li), *adv.* [*< disorderly*, *a.*] 1. Without order, rule, or method; irregularly; confusedly; in a disordered manner.

Savages fighting *disorderly* with stones. *Raleigh.*

2. In a manner violating law and good order; in a manner contrary to rules or established institutions.

Withdraw yourselves from every brother that walketh *disorderly*.

2 Thes. III. 6.

disordinancet, *n.* [ME. *disordnance*, *< OF. desordenance*, *desordonnance* (= *Pg. desordenança* = *It. disordinanza*), *< desordener*, disorder: see *disorder*, *v.*, and cf. *disordinate* and *ordinance*.] Disarrangement; disturbance.

For right as reason is rebel to God, right so is sensualitee rebel to reason, and the body also, and certes this *disordnance*, and this rebellion, our Lord Jesu Christ abouted upon his precious body full dere. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

disordinate (dis-ōr'di-nāt), *a.* [*< ME. disordinat* = *Sp. Pg. desordenado* = *It. disordinato*, thrown into disorder, *< ML. disordinatus*, pp. of *disordinare*: see *disorder*, *v.*] 1. Out of right order; unregulated; disorderly. [Rare.]

Our popular style . . . has been artificial, by artifices peculiarly adapted to the powers of the Latin language, and yet at the very same time careless and *disordinate*.

De Quincey, Style, I.

2†. Extreme; inordinate.

With a *disordinate* desire he began to affect her.

Greene, Never too Late (ed. Dyce), Int., p. xxi.

Though not *disordinate*, yet causeless suffering,

The punishment of dissolute days. *Milton*, S. A., I. 701.

disordinately (dis-ōr'di-nāt-li), *adv.* In a disordinate manner. (a) Irregularly.

The temporall landes deuoutely geuen, and *disordinately* spent.

Hall, Hen. V., an. 2.

(b) Inordinately.

The sorrow don so *disordinately*

Off that wurdle which he pronounced openly!

Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), I. 3560.

disordination (dis-ōr'di-nā'shon), *n.* [= *Sp. desordenacion* = *It. disordinazione*, *< ML. as if *disordinatio* (-*n*), *< disordinare*, disorder: see *disorder*, *v.*, *disordinate*.] Disarrangement.

disorganization (dis-ōr'ga-ni-zā'shon), *n.* [= *F. desorganisation* = *Sp. desorganización* = *Pg. desorganizaço*; as *disorganize + -ation*.] 1. Destruction of organization; disunion or disruption of constituent parts; a breaking up of order or system: as, the *disorganization* of a government or of an army.—2. The absence of organization or orderly arrangement; disarrangement; disorder; confusion.

The magazine of a pawnbroker in such total *disorganization*.

Scott.

disorganize (dis-ōr'ga-niz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disorganized*, ppr. *disorganizing*. [= *F. désorganiser* = *Sp. Pg. desorganizar* = *It. disorganizzare*; as *dis-priv. + organize*.] To destroy the organization, systematic arrangement, or orderly connection of the parts of; throw into confusion or disorder.

Every account of the settlement of Plymouth mentions the conduct of Lyford, who attempted to *disorganize* the church.

Eliot's Biog. Dict.

disorganizer (dis-ōr'ga-ni-zēr), *n.* One who disorganizes; one who destroys regular order or system; one who introduces disorder and confusion.

disorient (dis-ō-ri-ent), *v. t.* [= *F. désorienter* = *Sp. Pg. desorientar*; as *dis-priv. + orient*.] 1. To turn from the east; throw out of direction with respect to the east. Hence—2. To confuse as to direction in general; cause to lose one's bearings.—3. Figuratively, to cause to lose the knowledge of the direction in which the truth lies; cause to lose one's reckoning with respect to the truth: the east being taken metaphorically for the truth.

I doubt then the learned professor was a little *disoriented* when he called the promises in Ezekiel and in the Revelations the same.

Warburton, Divine Legation, v.

disorientate (dis-ō-ri-en'tāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disorientated*, ppr. *disorientating*. [*< dis-priv. + orientate*.] To disorient.

disour, *n.* [ME., *< OF. disour*, *disour*, *discur*, a speaker, talker, story-teller, a pleader, advocate, arbiter, judge, *F. discur*, a talker, *< dire*, *< L. dicere*, speak, say: see *diction*.] A story-teller; a jester.

Nomeliche atte mete suche men eschuwe, For thet ben the deules *disours* I do thet to vndurstonde.

Piers Plowman (A), vii. 50.

disown¹ (dis-ōn'), *v. t.* [*< dis-priv. + own*¹, *v.*] To refuse to acknowledge as belonging or per-

taining to one's self; deny the ownership of or responsibility for; not to own or acknowledge; repudiate.

They *disown* their principles out of fear.
Swift, Sentiments of a Ch. of Eng. Man, I.
Through a false shame, we *disown* religion with our lips,
and next our words affect our thoughts.
J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, I. 306.

disown² (dis-ŏn'), v. t. [*< dis-priv. + own*². A different word from *disown*¹ (as *own*² from *own*¹), but now hardly distinguished in use.]
1. To deny; not to allow; refuse to admit.

Then they, who brothers' better claim *disown*,
Expel their parents, and usurp the throne.
Dryden, Æneid.

Nor does the village Church-clock's iron tone
The time's and season's influence *disown*.
Wordsworth, Evening Voluntaries, I.

2. Specifically, in the Society of Friends, to remove from membership; dismiss.

The monthly meeting to which he belongs may *disown* him if the case require it.
Discipline of New England Yearly Meeting (1872), p. 94.

= **Syn.** To disavow, disclaim, disallow, renounce.
disownment (dis-ŏn'mēt), n. [*< disown*² + -ment.] The act of disowning; repudiation; specifically, expulsion from membership in the Society of Friends. J. J. Gurney.

The monthly meeting . . . is at liberty . . . to proceed even to the *disownment* of the offender.
Discipline of New England Yearly Meeting (1872), p. 91.

disoxidate (dis-ok'si-dāt), v. t.; pret. and pp. *disoxidated*, ppr. *disoxidating*. [*< dis-priv. + oxidate*.] Same as *deoxidate*.

disoxidation (dis-ok'si-dā'shŏn), n. [*< disoxidate*: see -ation.] Same as *deoxidation*.

disoxygenate (dis-ok'si-je-nāt), v. t.; pret. and pp. *disoxygenated*, ppr. *disoxygenating*. [*< dis-priv. + oxygenate*.] To deoxygenate.

disoxygenation (dis-ok'si-je-nā'shŏn), n. [*< disoxygenate*: see -ation.] Deoxygenation.

dispace (dis-pās'), v. [*One of Spenser's manufactured words, appar. < dis-, in different directions, + pace, walk; or else meant for dis-space, < L. dis-, di-, apart, + spatiari, walk, walk about: see space and expatiate.*] I. *intrans.* To range or wander about.

When he spide the joyous Butterfile,
In this faire plot *dispacing* too and fro.
Spenser, Mulopotmos, I. 250.

II. *trans.* To cause to wander or walk about.

Thus wise long time he did himselfe *dispace*
There round about. Spenser, Virgil's Gnat, I. 286.

dispack (dis-pak'), v. t. [*< OF. despacquer, < des-priv. + pacquer, pack: see pack.*] To unpack.

When God the mingled Lump *dispackt*,
From fiery Element did Light extract.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, I. 1.

dispaint (dis-pānt'), v. t. [Improp. for *depaint*. Cf. *OF. despeindre, paint out, efface.*] To paint.

His chamber was *dispainted* all within
With sondry colours. Spenser, F. Q., II. ix. 50.

dispair (dis-pār'), v. t. [*< dis-priv. + pair.* Cf. *L. disparare, part, of similar formation: see disparate.*] To dissociate, as the members of a pair. [Rare.]

Forgive me, lady,
I have . . . *dispair'd* two doves.
Beau. and Fl., Four Plays in One.

dispand (dis-pand'), v. t. [= *OF. despandre, < L. dispandere, spread out, expand, < dis-, apart, + pandere, spread. Cf. expand.*] To spread out; display. Bailey, 1727.

dispansion (dis-pan'shŏn), n. [*< L. as if *dispansio(n), < dispandere, pp. dispansus, spread out: see dispand.*] The act of spreading out or displaying. Bailey, 1731.

disparadise (dis-par'a-dis), v. t.; pret. and pp. *disparadised*, ppr. *disparadising*. [*< dis-priv. + paradise.*] To remove from paradise. Cockram. [Rare.]

disparaget, n. [*< ME. disparage, < OF. desparage, an unequal marriage, < des-priv. + parage, equal rank, rank: see parage, peerage. Cf. disparage, v.*] Disparagement; disgrace resulting from an unequal match.

Him wolde thinke it were a *disparage*
To his estaat, so lowe for talyghte,
And voyden hir as sone as ever he myghte.
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, I. 852.

To match so high, her friends with counsell sage
Disuaded her from such a *disparage*.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. viii. 50.

disparage (dis-par'āj), v. t.; pret. and pp. *disparaged*, ppr. *disparaging*. [*< ME. disparagen, disparagen, < OF. desparager, disparagier, marry to one of inferior condition or rank, offer unworthy conditions, disparage, < des-priv. +*

parage, equal rank, rank: see disparage, n.] 1. To marry to one of inferior condition or rank; degrade by an unequal match or marriage; match unequally.

Allas! that any of my nacioun
Sholde evere so foule *disparaged* be.
Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, I. 213.

And that your high degree
Is much *disparagd* to be match'd with me.
Dryden, Wife of Bath, I. 381.

2. To injure or dishonor by a comparison, especially by treating as equal or inferior to what is of less dignity, importance, or value.

I advert to these considerations, not to *disparage* our country.
Story, Speech, Cambridge, Aug. 31, 1826.

Hence—3. To undervalue; criticize or censure unjustly; speak slightly of; vilify.

Thou durst not thus *disparage* glorious arms.
Milton, S. A., I. 1130.

We are to consider into what an evil condition sin puts us, for which we are . . . disgraced and *disparaged* here, marked with disgraceful punishments, despised by good men.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 729.

We shall not again *disparage* America, now that we see what men it will bear.
Emerson, Misc., p. 322.

4. To bring reproach on; lower the estimation or credit of; discredit; dishonor.

His religion sat . . . gracefully upon him, without any of those forbidding appearances which sometimes *disparage* the actions of men sincerely pious.
Bp. Atterbury.

If I utter fallacies, I may have the sympathy of men who know how easy it is, in matters where head and heart are alike engaged, to *disparage* truth by exaggeration.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 73.

= **Syn.** 3. Depreciate, detract from, etc. See *decry*.

disparageable (dis-par'āj-a-bl), a. [*< disparage + -able.*] Tending to disparage; unequal; unsuitable.

They disdained this marriage with Dudley as altogether *disparageable* and most unworthy of the blood royal and regal majesty.
Camden, Elizabeth, an. 1563.

disparagement (dis-par'āj-mēt), n. [*< OF. desparagement, disparagement (F. déparagement), < disparager, marry to one of inferior condition: see disparage, v.*] 1. The matching of a man or a woman to one of inferior rank or condition, and against the rules of decency.

And thought that match a fowle *disparagement*.
Spenser, F. Q., III. viii. 12.

Grace. Now he will marry me to his wife's brother, this wise gentleman that you see; or else I must pay value of my land.

Quar. 'Slid, is there no device of *disparagement*, or so? Talk with some crafty fellow, some picklock of the law.
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, iii. 1.

2. Injury by union or comparison with something of inferior excellence. Hence—3. The act of undervaluing or lowering the estimation or character of a person or thing; the act of depreciating; detraction.

The attending to his discourses may not be spent in vain talk concerning him or his *disparagements*, but may be used as a duty and a part of religion.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 757.

He chill'd the popular praises of the King,
With silent smiles of slow *disparagement*.
Tennyson, Guinevere.

4. Diminution of value or excellence; reproach; disgrace; indignity; dishonor; as, poverty is no *disparagement* to greatness.

To have commandment over galley-slaves is a *disparagement* rather than an honour.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, I. 97.

What disgraces

And low *disparagements* I had put upon him.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, ii. 1.

It can be no *disparagement* to the most skillful Pilot to have his Vessel tossed upon a tempestuous Sea; but to escape with little damage when he sees others sink down and perish shews the great difference which wisdom gives in the success, where the dangers are equal & common.

Stillinger, Sermons, I. x.
= **Syn.** 3. Derogation, depreciation, debasement, degradation.

disparager (dis-par'āj-ēr), n. One who disparages or dishonors; one who belittles, vilifies, or disgraces.

disparagingly (dis-par'āj-ing-li), adv. In a manner to disparage or dishonor.

Why should he speak so *disparagingly* of many books and much reading?
Peters, On Job, p. 428.

disparate (dis'pa-rāt), a. and n. [= *F. disparate* = *It. disparato, sparato, < L. disparatus, pp. of disparare, separate, < dis-priv. + parare, make equal, < par, equal. Cf. compare*², and see *disparity, dispar*.] I. a. Essentially different; of different species, unlike but not opposed in pairs; also, less properly, utterly unlike; incapable of being compared; having no common genus. Sir William Hamilton and his school define *disparate* predicates as those which belong to a common subject or similar subjects.

If the office of an evangelist be higher [than that of a bishop], then as long as they are not *disparate*, much less destructive of each other, they may have leave to consist in subordination. Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 109.

His [the geometrician's] subject matter is perfectly homogeneous, instead of being made up of perfectly *disparate* orders of existence.

Leslie Stephen, Eng. Thought, I. § 31.

We can severally form concepts of a word-termination, of a word-root, and of the process of budding; but the three concepts are wholly *disparate*, and refuse to unite into a thinkable proposition. J. Fiske, Cosmic Philos., I. 66.

II. n. One of two or more things or characters of different species; something that is opposite but not contrary.

Disparates are those of which one is opposed to many after the same manner. So man and horse, and white and blue, are *disparates*; because man is not only opposed to horse, but also to dog, lion, and other species of beasts; and white not only to blue, but also to red, green, and the other mediate colours, in the same manner—that is, in the same genus of opposition.

Burgersdicius, tr. by a Gentleman.

disparately (dis'pa-rāt-li), adv. In a disparate manner; unequally.

After the retina is destroyed . . . the eyeballs gradually lose the power of moving together, but move *disparately*.
G. S. Hall, German Culture, p. 251.

disparateness (dis'pa-rāt-nes), n. The state or quality of being disparate.

There is a *disparateness* between hearing clicks and counting, as there is between hearing the bell and seeing the index.
Mind, XI. 60.

In 1838, Wheatstone, in his truly classical memoir on binocular vision and the stereoscope, showed that the *disparateness* of the points on which the two images of an object fall does not . . . affect its seen singleness.
W. James, Mind, XII. 337.

disparcle, v. See *disparkle*.

disparition (dis-pa-rish'ŏn), n. [*< F. disparition, < ML. as if *disparitio(n), < disparare, disappear: see disappear.*] Disappearance.

Perhaps, though they knew that to be the prophet's last day, yet they might think his *disparition* should be sudden, and insensible; besides, they found how much hee affected secrecy in this intended departure.
Bp. Hall, Rapture of Elijah.

disparity (dis-par'i-ti), n.; pl. *disparities* (-tiz). [*< F. disparité = Sp. disparidad = Pg. disparidade = It. disparità, < ML. dispariat(t)-s, inequality, < L. dispar, unequal, < dis-priv. + par, equal. Cf. parity.*] 1. The state or character of being disparate. (a) Inequality in degree, age, rank, condition, or excellence; as, *disparity* in or of years, age, circumstances, or condition.

You not consider, sir,
The great *disparity* is in their bloods,
Estates, and fortunes.

Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill, II. 2.

There must needs be a great *disparity* between the first Christians and those of these latter ages.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. xiv.

Though in families the number of males and females differs widely, yet in great collections of human beings the *disparity* almost disappears.

Macaulay, Sadler's Ref. Refuted.

(b) Dissimilitude; extreme unlikeness; specifically, a degree of unlikeness so great that it renders comparison impossible.

Just such *disparity*

As is 'twixt air and angels' purity,
'Twixt woman's love and man's will ever be.
Donne, Air and Angels.

2. One of two or more unlike things; a disparate.

There may be no such vast chasm or gulf between *disparities* as common measures determine.

Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., I. 27.

= **Syn.** Dissimilarity, etc. (see *difference*), disproportion.

dispark (dis-pärk'), v. t. [*< dis-priv. + park.*]

1. To divest of the character or uses of a park; throw open to common use, as land forming a park.

You have fed upon my seignories,
Dispark'd my parks, and fell'd my forest woods.
Shak., Rich. II., iii. 1.

The gentiles were made to be God's people when the Jews' enclosure was *disparked*.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 774.

A great portion of the Frith . . . had formerly been a Chase. . . . Since the Reformation, however, it had been *disparked*.

Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 132.

2. To set at large; release from inclosure or confinement.

Hereupon he *disparke* his seraglio, and flies thence to Potan with Asaph-Chawn's lovely daughter only in his company.
Sir T. Herbert, Travels in Africa, p. 87.

disparklet (dis-pär'kl), v. t. and i. [Also *disparcle*; a modification of the older and imperfectly understood *disparple* (q. v.), with reference to *sparkle* taken in the sense of 'scatter.'] To scatter abroad; disperse; divide.

When the inhabitants that dwelled in cottages *disparkled* thereabouts saw men coming whom they judged to be their enemies, . . . [they] fled to the wilde mountaynes that were full of snowe.
J. Brende, tr. of Quintus Curtius, v.

The sect of Libertines began but lately; but as vipers soon multiply into generations, so is their spawn *disparkled* over all lands. *R. Clerke, Sermons* (1637), p. 471.

disparple (dis-pär'pl), *v.* [Sometimes also *disperple*; also by aphorism *sparple*, *sperple*; < ME. *disparplen*, *desparplen*, also *disparpoilen*, *disparblen*, divide, scatter, intr. *disperse*, < OF. *desparpeillier*, *desparpailier*, *desparpeler*, *disparpeillier*, *desperpouillier*, etc. (= Sp. *desparpar* = It. *sparpagliare*; also with different but equiv. prefix *es*, OF. *esparpeiller*, *F. éparpiller* = Fr. *esparpailhar*), scatter, *disperse*, appar. orig. flutter about, as a butterfly, < *des*-, in different directions, + **parpeille* (F. *papillon*) = Fr. *parpalho* = It. dial. *parpaja*, *parpaj*, It. *parpaglione*, a butterfly, a popular variation of L. *papilio*(*n*), a butterfly: see *papilio* and *pavilion*. So mod. Fr. *esfarfaldé*, scatter, < *farfalla*, a butterfly, another variation of L. *papilio*(*n*).] **I. trans.** To scatter; *disperse*.

The wolf ravyschith and *disparplith*, or scatterth the sheep. *Wyclif, John x. 12.*

I bath'd, and odorous water was
Disperpled lightly, on my head, and necke.
Chapman, Odyssey, x.

II. intrans. To be scattered; be dispersed.

As a flock of sheep without a schepperde, the which departeth and *disparpleth*.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 3.
Her wav'ring hair *disparpling* flew apart
In seemly shed.
Hudson, Judith, iv. 339.

dispart (dis-pärt'), *v.* [< OF. *despartir*, F. *départir* = Sp. Pg. *despartir* = It. *dispartire*, *spartire*, < L. *dispartire*, *dispartire*, distribute, divide, < *dis*-, apart, + *partire*, part, divide: see part. Cf. *depart*.] **I. trans.** 1. To divide into parts; separate; sever.
When all three kinds of love together meet,
And doe *dispart* the hart with powre extreme.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. ix. 1.

Disparted Britain mourn'd their (Heroes') doubtful Sway.
Prior, Carmen Seculare (1700), st. 6.

Once more
Were they united, to be yet again
Disparted — pitiable lot!
Wordsworth, Vaudracour and Julia.

Whilst thus the world will be whole, and refuses to be *disparted*, we seek to act partially, to sunder, to appropriate.
Emerson, Compensation.

2. In gun. (a) To set a mark on the muzzle-ring of, as a piece of ordnance, so that a sight-line from the top of the base-ring to the mark on or near the muzzle may be parallel to the axis of the bore or hollow cylinder. (b) To make allowance for the *dispart* in, when taking aim.

Every gunner, before he shoots, must truly *dispart* his piece.
Lucar.

II. intrans. To separate; open; break up.

The silver clouds *disparted*.
Shelley, Queen Mab, i.
The wild rains of the day are abated: the great single cloud *disparts* and rolls away from heaven.
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, xxix.

dispart (dis-pärt'), *n.* [< *dispart*, *v.*] **In gun.** (a) The difference between the semi-diameter of the base-ring at the breech of a gun and that of the ring at the swell of the muzzle. (b) A *dispart*-sight.

dispart-sight (dis-pärt'sīt), *n.* **In gun.**, a piece of metal cast on the muzzle of a piece of ordnance to make the line of sight parallel to the axis of the bore.

dispassion (dis-pash'on), *n.* [< *dis*-, priv. + *passion*.] Freedom from passion; an undisturbed state of the mind; apathy.

Called by the Stoics apathy, or *dispassion*.
Sir W. Temple, Gardening.

dispassionate (dis-pash'on-ät), *a.* [< *dis*-, priv. + *passionate*. Cf. Sp. *desapasionado* = Pg. *desapassionado* = It. *disapassionato*.] 1. Free from passion; calm; composed; impartial; unmoved by strong emotion; cool: applied to persons: as, *dispassionate* men or judges.

The hazard of great interests cannot fail to agitate strong passions; we are not disinterested; it is impossible we should be *dispassionate*.
Ames, Works, II. 38.

Quiet, *dispassionate*, and cold. *Tennyson, A Character.*

2. Not dictated by passion; not proceeding from temper or bias; impartial: applied to actions or sentiments: as, dispassionate proceedings; dispassionate views.

Reason requires a calm and *dispassionate* situation of the mind to form her judgments aright.

A. Tucker, Light of Nature, I. xxi.

Cranmer had a greater capacity than either Henry or Cromwell; he had much of the *dispassionate* quality of the statesman.
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., iii.

= Syn. Cool, serene, temperate, moderate, collected, unruffled, sober.

dispassionately (dis-pash'on-ät-li), *adv.* Without passion; calmly; coolly.

They dispute without strife, and examine as *dispassionately* the events and the characters of the present age as they reason about those which are found in history.

Bolingbroke, Remarks on Hist. Eng.

dispassioned (dis-pash'ond), *a.* [< *dispassion* + -ed.] Cf. *dispassionate*.] Free from passion.

Yet ease and joy, *dispassion'd* reason owns,
As often visit cottages as thrones.
Cawthorn, Equality of Human Conditions.

dispatch, **dispatcher**, etc. See *despatch*, etc.

dispathy (dis-pa-thi), *n.*; pl. *dispathies* (-thiz). [= F. *dispathie*, an antipathy or natural disagreement (Cotgrave), < Gr. *δυσπάθεια*, insensibility, firmness in resisting deep affliction, < *δυσπαθής*, hardly feeling, impassive, insensible, < *δυσ*-, hard, + *πάθος*, feeling. The word would thus be spelled properly **dyspathy*, but it is prob. regarded by its users as < *dis*-, priv. + -*pathy*, as in *apathy*, *sympathy*, etc.] Want of sympathy; antipathy; an opposite taste or liking; uncongeniality. [Rare.]

It is excluded from our reasonings by our *dispathies*.
Palgrave, Hist. Norm. and Eng. (1857), II. 110.

dispauper (dis-pä'për), *v. t.* [< *dis*-, priv. + *pauper*.] To decide or declare to be no longer a pauper, and thus to be disqualified from suing as a pauper, or in forma pauperis; deprive (one who has been permitted to sue in forma pauperis) of the right or privilege of continuing to sue as a pauper. See the extract.

If a party has a current income, though no permanent property, he must be *dispaupered*.

Phillimore, Reports, I. 185.

dispauperize (dis-pä'për-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dispauperized*, ppr. *dispauperizing*. [< *dis*-, priv. + *pauperize*.] To release or free from the state of pauperism; free from paupers.

As well as by that of many highly pauperized districts in more recent times, which have been *dispauperized* by adopting strict rules of poor-law administration.

J. S. Mill.

dispeace (dis-pēs'), *n.* [< *dis*-, priv. + *peace*.] Want of peace or quiet; dissension. *Russell.*

dispeed (dis-péd'), *v. t.* [For **disepeed*, < *dis* + *speed*; perhaps suggested by *dispatch*.] To *despatch*; dismiss.

To that end he *dispeeded* an ambassador to Poland.
Knolles, Hist. Turks.

Thus having said,
Deliberately, in self-possession still,
Himself from that most painful interview
Dispeeding, he withdrew.
Southey.

dispel (dis-pel'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dispelled*, ppr. *dispelling*. [< L. *dispellere*, drive away, *disperse*, < *dis*-, apart, away, + *pellere*, drive: see *pulse*. Cf. *depel*.] To drive off or away; scatter or disperse effectually; dissipate: as, to *dispel* vapors, darkness, or gloom; to *dispel* fears, cares, sorrows, doubts, etc.; to *dispel* a tumor, or humors.

I lov'd, and love *dispell'd* the fear
That I should die an early death.
Tennyson, Miller's Daughter.

The dreams of idealism may, I think, be thus effectually *dispelled* by a thorough analysis of what is given us in perception.

Mivart, Nature and Thought, p. 122.

= Syn. *Disperse*, *Scatter*, etc. (see *dissipate*), banish, remove.

dispeller (dis-pel'ër), *n.* One who or that which dispels: as, the sun is the *dispeller* of darkness.

dispend (dis-pend'), *v. t.* [< ME. *dispenden*, *despenden*, < OF. *despendre* = Sp. Pg. *despender* = It. *dispendere*, *spendere*, < ML. *dispendere*, by aphorism *spendere* (> AS. *ā-spendan*, E. *spend* = D. *spenderen* = G. *spendiren* = Dan. *spendere* = Sw. *spendera*), expend, L. *dispendere*, weigh out, disburse, < *dis*-, apart, + *pendere*, weigh: see *pendent*. Cf. *spend*, *expend*.] To pay out; expend.

Oure godys, oure golde vngaynly *dispendit*,
And oure persons be put vnto pale dethe.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 9383.

This nest of gallants . . . can *dispend* their two thousand a-year out of other men's coffers.

Middleton, The Black Book.
Had women navigable rivers in their eyes,
They would *dispend* them all.

Webster, White Devil, v. 1.

dispendent (dis-pen'dër), *n.* [< ME. *dispendour*, *despendour*, < OF. *despendeur*, *despendeur*, *despendeur*, < *despendre*, *dispendre*: see *dispend* and -er.] One who dispend.

The gratter riches that a man hath, the moo *dispendours* he hath.
Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

dispensability (dis-pen-sa-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *dispensable*: see -*ability*.] The quality of being dispensable in any sense; capability of being dispensed or dispensed with, or of receiving, or

being abrogated or remitted by, dispensation. See *dispensation*, 5.

In convocation the two questions on which the divorce turned were debated in the manner of University disputations; the theologians disputed as to the dispensability of a marriage with a brother's widow, the canonists on the facts of Arthur's marriage with Katherine.

Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 284.

dispensable (dis-pen'sa-bl), *a.* [= F. *dispensable* = Sp. *dispensable* = Pg. *dispensavel* = It. *dispensabile*, that may be dispensed (cf. OF. *dispensable*, prodigal, abundant, < ML. *dispensabilis*, pertaining to expenses); as *dispende* + -able.] 1. Capable of being dispensed or administered.

Laws of the land . . . *dispensable* by the ordinary courts.

State Trials, Col. Andrew, an. 1680.

2. Capable of being spared or dispensed with.

There are some things, which indeed are pious and religious, but *dispensable*, voluntary, and commutable.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 274.

Dispensable, at least, if not superfluous.
Coleridge, Lit. Remains, IV. 259.

Not a tone of colour, not a note of form, is misplaced or *dispensable*.
Steuernburg, Essays, p. 118.

3. Capable of receiving or being the subject of dispensation; hence, excusable; pardonable.

If straining a point were at all *dispensable*, it would certainly be so rather to the advance of unity than increase of contradiction.
Swift, Tale of a Tub, vi.

dispensableness (dis-pen'sa-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being dispensable; the capability of being dispensed or dispensed with. *Hammond.*

dispensary (dis-pen'sa-ri), *n.*; pl. *dispensaries* (-riz). [= F. *dispensaire*, a dispensary (cf. OF. *dispensaire*, expense), < ML. *dispensarius*, adj. (as a noun, a steward, spencer: see *dispenser*), < *dispensa*, provisions, a buttery, larder, spence: see *spence*, and *dispend*, *dispende*.] 1. A room or shop in which medicines are dispensed or served out: as, a hospital *dispensary*.

The *dispensary*, being an apartment in the college, set up for the relief of the sick poor.

Garth, Dispensary, Pref.

2. A public institution, primarily intended for the poor, where medical advice is given and medicines are furnished free, or sometimes for a small charge to those who can afford it.

dispensation (dis-pen-sā'shon), *n.* [= D. *dispensatio* = G. Dan. Sw. *dispensation*, < OF. *despensation*, F. *dispensation* = Sp. *dispensacion* = Pg. *dispensação* = It. *dispensazione*, < L. *dispensatio*(*n*), management, charge, direction, < *dispensare*, pp. *dispensatus*, manage, regulate, distribute, disburse: see *dispende*, *v.*] 1. The act of dispensing or dealing out; distribution: as, the *dispensation* of royal favors; the *dispensation* of good and evil by Divine Providence.

A *dispensation* of water . . . indifferently to all parts of the earth.

Woodward, Essay towards a Nat. Hist. of the Earth.

2. A particular distribution of blessing or affliction dispensed by God to a person, family, community, or nation, in the course of his dealings with his creatures; that which is dispensed or dealt out by God: as, a sad dispensation; a merciful dispensation.

Neither are God's methods or intentions different in his *dispensations* to each private man.
Rogers.

The kind and chief design of God, in all his severest *dispensations*, is to melt and soften our hearts to such degrees as he finds necessary in order to the good purposes of his grace.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. xvi.

3. In theol. (a) The method or scheme by which God has at different times developed his purposes, and revealed himself to man; or the body of privileges bestowed, and duties and responsibilities enjoined, in connection with that scheme or method of revelation: as, the old or Jewish *dispensation*; the new or Gospel *dispensation*. See *grace*. (b) A period marked by a particular development of the divine purpose and revelation: as, the patriarchal *dispensation* (lasting from Adam to Moses); the Mosaic *dispensation* (from Moses to Christ); the Christian *dispensation*.

There is, perhaps, no part of divinity attended with so much intricacy, and wherein orthodox divines so much differ, as the stating the precise agreement and difference between the two *dispensations* of Moses and of Christ.
Edwards, Works, I. 160.

Personal religion is the same at all times; "the just" in every *dispensation* "shall live by faith."
J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, I. 247.

4. Management; stewardship; an act or action as manager or steward.

God . . . hath seen so much amiss in my *dispensations* (and even in this affair) as calls me to be humble.

Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 270.

5. A relaxation of the law in some particular case; specifically, a license granted (as by the pope or a bishop) relieving or exempting a person in certain circumstances from the action, obligations, or penalties of some law or regulation. The ecclesiastical laws of the Roman Catholic Church give to the pope the power of granting dispensations in certain cases, and of deputing this power to bishops and others. In universities a dispensation is a permission to omit some exercise.

The Jews in general drink no Wine without a *Dispensation*.
Howell, Letters, I. vi. 14.

Yet appeals did not cease, and the custom of seeking dispensations, faculties, and privileges in matrimonial and clerical causes increased.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 403.

The necessity of dispensation arises from the fact that a law which is made for the general good may not be beneficial in this or that special case, and therefore may be rightly relaxed with respect to an individual, while it continues to bind the community.
Rom. Cath. Dict.

dispensational (dis-pen-sā'shon-al), *a.* [*<* dispensation + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a dispensation.

The limits of certain dispensational periods were revealed in Scripture.
Bibliotheca Sacra, XLV. 237.

dispensative (dis-pen-sā-tiv), *a.* [*<* OF. *dispensatif*, *F. dispensatif* = Sp. Pg. It. *dispensativo*, *<* ML. *dispensativus*, *<* L. *dispensare*, pp. of *dispensare*, *dispense*: see *dispense*, *v.*] 1. Pertaining to dispensation or the granting of dispensations: as, *dispensative power*.—2. Dispensable; capable of being dispensed with.

All poyntes that be *dispensative*.

Rede Me and Be not Wrothe (ed. Arber), p. 55.

dispensatively (dis-pen-sā-tiv-li), *adv.* By dispensation.

I can now hold my place canonically, which I held before but *dispensatively*.
Sir H. Wotton, Reliquie, p. 328.

dispensator (dis-pen-sā-tor), *n.* [= *F. dispensateur* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *dispensador* = It. *dispensatore*, *spensatore*, *<* L. *dispensator*, *<* *dispensare*, pp. *dispensatus*, *dispense*: see *dispense*, *v.*] A dispenser.

The Holy Spirit is the great *dispensator* of all such graces the family needs.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 276.

dispensatorily (dis-pen-sā-tō-ri-li), *adv.* By dispensation; dispensatively. *Goodwin*.

dispensatory (dis-pen-sā-tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= OF. *dispensatoire* = Pg. It. *dispensatorio*, *<* LL. *dispensatorius*, relating to dispensing or managing (as a noun, in neut., ML. *dispensatorium*, a distributing pipe for water, NL. a dispensatory), *<* L. *dispensator*, one who dispenses: see *dispensator*.] 1. *a.* Relating to dispensing; having the power to dispense, or grant dispensations.

II. *n.*; pl. *dispensatories* (-riz). A book containing an account of the substances used as medicines, and of their composition, uses, and action; properly, a commentary upon the pharmacopœia.

The description of the whole ointment is to be found in the chymicall *dispensatory* of Crollius.

Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 907.

I confess, I have not without wonder, and something of indignation, seen, even in the publick *dispensatories*, I know not how many things ordered to be distilled with others in balneo.

Boyle, Works, II. 126.

dispensatress (dis-pen-sā-tres), *n.* [*<* dispensator + *-ess*; = *F. It. dispensatrice*.] A female dispenser.

dispense (dis-pens'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dispensed*, ppr. *dispensing*. [Formerly also *dispen*; *<* ME. *dispensen* = D. *dispenseren* = G. *dispensieren* = Dan. *dispensere* = Sw. *dispensera*, *<* OF. *dispenser*, *despencer*, *F. dispenser* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *dispensar* = It. *dispensare*, *spensare*, *<* L. *dispensare*, weigh out, pay out, distribute, regulate, manage, control, dispense, freq. of *dispendere*, pp. *dispensus*, weigh out, ML. *expend*: see *dispend*.] I. *trans.* 1. To deal or divide out; give forth diffusively, or in some general way; practise distribution of: as, the sun *dispenses* heat and light; to *dispense* charity, medicines, etc.

Abundant wyne the north wynde wol *dispense*
To vynes sette agayne his influence.

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 7.

Wine can *dispense* to all both Light and Heat.
Congreve, Imit. of Horace, I. ix. 2.

With balmy sweetness soothe the weary sense,
And to the sickening soul thy cheering aid *dispense*.

Crabbe, Birth of Flattery.

He is delighted to *dispense* a share of it to all the company.

Scott.

2. To administer; apply, as laws to particular cases; put in force.

When Rotten States are soundly mended from head to foot, proportions duly admeasured, Justice justly *dispensed*; then shall Rulers and Subjects have peace with God.

N. Ward, Simple Cocker, p. 35.

We find him . . . scattering among his periods ambiguous words, whose interpretation he will afterwards *dispense* according to his pleasure.

Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonat.

While you *dispense* the laws and guide the state.

Dryden.

3. To relieve; excuse; set free from an obligation; exempt; grant dispensation to.

P. Jun. A priest!

Cyn. O no, he is *dispensed* withal.

B. Jonson, Staple of News, III. 1.

Longinus *dispenses* himself from all investigations of this nature, by telling his friend Terentianus that he already knows everything that can be said upon the question.

Macaulay, Athenian Orators.

4. To atone for; secure pardon or forgiveness for.

His sinne was *dispensed*
With golde. Gower, Conf. Amant., III.

= Syn. 1. *Dispense*, *Distribute*, *Allot*, *Apportion*, *Assign*. *Dispense* is to be distinguished from the others in that it expresses an indiscriminate or general giving, while they express a particular and personal giving: as, to *distribute* gifts; to *assign* the parts in a play, etc.

The great luminary . . .
Dispenses light from far. Milton, P. L., III. 579.

It is but reasonable to suppose that God should call men to an account in that capacity; and to *distribute* rewards and punishments according to the nature of their actions.

Stillingfleet, Sermons, II. iv.

How distant soever the time of our death may be, since it is certain that we must die, it is necessary to *allot* some portion of our life to consider the end of it.

Addison, Guardian, No. 18.

Money was raised by a forced loan, which was *apportioned* among the people according to the rate at which they had been assessed.

Macaulay, Nugent's Hampden.

How we might best fulfil the work which here

God hath *assign'd* us. Milton, P. L., ix. 231.

II. *intrans.* 1. To make amends; compensate.

One loving howre
For many yeares of sorrow can *dispense*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. III. 30.

2. To bargain for a dispensation; compound.

Canst thou *dispense* with Heaven for such an oath?

Shak., 2 Hen. VI., v. 1.

Hence—To *dispense* with. (*a*) To permit the neglect, disregard, or omission of, as a law, a ceremony, or an oath: as, the general *dispensed* with all formalities.

He [the pope] hath *dispensed* with the oath and duty of subjects against the fifth commandment. *Bp. Andrews*.

Don't you shudder at such perjury? and this in a republic, and where there is no religion that *dispenses* with oaths!

Walpole, Letters, II. 15.

Sympathizing too little with the popular worship, they worship by themselves and *dispense* with outward forms.

J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 119.

(*b*) To give up the possession or use of; do without: as, to *dispense* with all but the bare necessities of life; I can *dispense* with your services.

He will *dispense* with his right to clear information.

Jeremy Collier.

Switzerland has altogether *dispensed* with the personal chief whom both Britain and America have kept in different shapes.

E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 382.

(*c*) To give up the observance or practice of; do away with; disregard.

I have *dispens'd* with my attendance on

The duke, to bid you welcome.

Shirley, Grateful Servant, I. 2.

I never knew her *dispense* with her word but once.

Richardson.

(*d*) To put up with; allow; condone.

I pray be pleased to *dispense* with this slowness of mine, in answering yours of the first of this present.

Howell, Letters, I. iv. 15.

About this Time Cardinal Wolsey obtained of Pope Leo Authority to *dispense* with all offences against the Spiritual Laws.

Baker, Chronicles, p. 265.

Conniving and *dispensing* with open and common adultery.

Milton.

(*e*) To excuse; exempt; set free, as from an obligation.

She [Lady Cutts] would on no occasion *dispense* with herself from paying this duty [private prayer]: no business, no common accident of life, could divert her from it.

Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. vi.

I could not *dispense* with myself from making a voyage to Caprea.

Addison, Travels in Italy.

(*f*) To do or perform: as, to *dispense* with miracles.

Waller. (*g*) To dispose of; consume.

We had celebrated yesterday with more glasses than we could have *dispensed* with, had we not been beholden to Brooke and Hellier.

Steele, Spectator, No. 362.

[The last two are erroneous and unwarrantable uses, though still occasionally met with in careless writing.]

dispenset (dis-pens'), *n.* [Also *dispence*; *<* ME. *dispense*, *despense*, also *dispence*, *despence*, *<* OF. *dispense* (also *despens*), *F. dispense* (*>* Sw. *dispens*) = Pr. *dispensa* (also *despens*) = OsP. *despesa* = Pg. *despesa*, *despeza* = It. *dispensa*, *<* ML. *dispensa*, expense, provision, also a but-

tery, larder, spence (see *spence*, which is an abbr. of *dispense*), *<* L. *dispendere*, pp. *dispensus*, *dispens*, *expend*: see *dispend*.] 1. Dispensation.

For wratthe hath no Conscience,
He maketh ech man otheris foo;
Ther-with he getteth his *dispence*.

Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 63.

Then reliques, beads,
Indulgences, *dispenses*, pardons, bulls,
The sport of winds. Milton, P. L., III. 492.

2. Expense; expenditure; profusion.

Maria, which had a preeminence
Above alle women, in bedlem whan she lay,
At cristis byrth, no cloth of gret *dispence*,
She weryd a keuerche.

Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 47.

It was a vault ybuilt for great *dispence*,
With many raunges reard along the wall.

Spenser, F. Q., II. ix. 29.

3. A larder; a spence. *Mabbe*.

dispenser (dis-pen'sér), *n.* [*<* ME. *despenser*, *despencer*, *<* OF. *despensier*, *despencier*, *<* ML. *dispensarius*, manager, steward, *<* *dispensa*, provision, buttery, larder; cf. equiv. OF. *dispenseor*, *dispensour*, a steward, *<* L. *dispensator*, one who dispenses: see *dispensator* and *dispense*, *n.* Hence by aphorism *spenser*, *spencer*. In mod. use *dispenser* is regarded as *dispense*, *v.*, + *-er*.] 1. A manager; a steward.—2. One who dispenses or distributes; one who administers: as, a *dispenser* of medicines; a *dispenser* of gifts or of favors; a *dispenser* of justice.

The good and merciful God grant, through the great steward and *dispenser* of his mercies, Christ the Righteous.

Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. ii.

The drowy hours, *dispensers* of all good,

O'er the mute city stole with folded wings.

Tennyson, Gardener's Daughter.

dispensing (dis-pen'sing), *p. a.* 1. Of or pertaining to dispensation or the granting of dispensations; that may be exercised in relaxing the law, or in releasing from some legal obligation or penalty: as, the *dispensing* power of the pope.—2. That dispenses, deals out, or distributes: as, a *dispensing* chemist or druggist.

dispeople (dis-pé'pl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dispeopled*, ppr. *dispeopling*. [*<* OF. *despeupler*, *F. dépeupler* (= Sp. *despoblar* = Pg. *despovoar*), var., with prefix *des-*, of *depeupler*, *depopler*, *depopuler*, *<* L. *depopulāri*, ravage, depopulate: see *depeople* and *depopulate*.] To depopulate; empty of inhabitants.

Lest his heart exalt him in the harm

Already done, to have *dispeopled* heaven.

Milton, P. L., vii. 151.

France was almost *dispeopled*.

Evelyn, Diary, Nov. 3, 1685.

dispeopler (dis-pé'plér), *n.* [*<* *dispeople* + *-er*.] Cf. Sp. *despoblador* = Pg. *despovoador*.] One who depopulates; a depopulator; that which deprives of inhabitants.

Thus then with force combin'd, the Lybian swains

Have quash'd the stern *dispeopler* of the plains.

W. L. Lewis, tr. of Statius's Thebaid, ix.

disperancet, *n.* Same as *desperance*.

disperget (dis-pér'j), *v. t.* [= Pr. *disperger* = It. *dispergere*, *speregere*, *<* L. *dispergere*, scatter about, *disperse*: see *disperse*.] To sprinkle.

dispermatus (di-spér'ma-tus), *a.* [*<* Gr. *di-*, two-, + *σπέρμα* (-), seed, + *-ous*.] Same as *dispermous*. *Thomas*.

dispermous (di-spér'mus), *a.* [*<* Gr. *di-*, two-, + *σπέρμα*, seed, + *-ous*.] In bot., containing only two seeds: applied to fruits and their cells.

disperplet (dis-pér'pl), *v.* Same as *disparple*.

dispersal (dis-pér'sal), *n.* [*<* *disperse* + *-al*.] Dispersion.

In several places Republican meetings were frightened into *dispersal* by an aggressive display of force.

G. S. Merriam, S. Bowles, II. 279.

disperse (dis-pérs'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dispersed*, ppr. *dispersing*. [*<* F. *disperser* = Sp. Pg. *dispersar*, *<* L. *dispersus*, pp. of *dispergere*, scatter abroad, *disperse*, *<* *dis-*, apart, + *spargere*, pp. *sparsus*, scatter: see *sparse*.] I. *trans.* 1. To scatter; separate and send off or drive in different directions; cause to separate in different directions: as, to *disperse* a crowd.

Two lions in the still dark night

A herd of beeves *disperse*. *Chapman*.

And now all things on both sides prepar'd, the Spanish Navy set forth out of the Groyne in May, but were *dispers'd* and driven back by Weather.

Baker, Chronicles, p. 375.

Her feet *disperse* the powdery snow,

That rises up like smoke.

Wordsworth, Lucy Gray.

2. To distribute; dispense.

Being a king that loved wealth, he could not endure to have trade sick, nor any obstruction to continue in the gate vein which *dispereth* that blood.

Bacon.

The goods landed in the store houses hee sent from thence, and dispersed it to his workmen in generall.

Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's True Travels*, II. 136.

3. To diffuse; spread.

The lips of the wise *disperse* knowledge. Prov. xv. 7.
He hath *dispersed* good sentences, like Roses scattered on a dung-hill. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 255.

He [the admiral] gave order that the sick Men should be scattered into divers Ships, which *dispersed* the Contagion exceedingly. *Houell*, Letters, I. iv. 17.

It was the end of the adversary to suppress, but Gods to propagate the Gospel; theirs to smother and put out the light, Gods to communicate and *disperse* it to the utmost corners of the Earth.

T. Shepard, Clear Sunshine of the Gospel, Ded.

4. To make known; publish.

The poet entering on the stage to *disperse* the argument. *B. Jonson*.

Their own divulged and *dispersed* ignominy. *Bencenuto*, Passengers' Dialogues.

5. To dissipate; cause to vanish: as, the fog is dispersed.

I'll *disperse* the cloud
That hath so long obscur'd a bloody act
Ne'er equal'd yet.

Fletcher (and another?), Prophets, II. 2.

=Syn. 1 and 5. *Dispel*, *Scatter*, etc. See *dissipate*.—3. To distribute, deal out, disseminate, sow broadcast.

II. intrans. 1. To separate and move apart in different directions without order or regularity; become scattered: as, the company *dispersed* at 10 o'clock.

The clouds *disperse* in fumes, the wondering moon
Beholds her brother's steeds beneath her own.

Addison, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., II.

The cad went away, and the mob *dispersed*, and we directed a Moor to cry, That all people should in the night-time keep away from the tent, or they would be fired at.

Bruce, Source of the Nile, I. 110.

2. To become diffused or spread; spread.

Th' Almighty's Care doth diversely *disperse*
Ore all the parts of all this Universe.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, I. 7.

3. To vanish by diffusion; be scattered out of sight.

Glory is like a circle in the water,
Which never ceaseth to enlarge itself,
Till, by broad spreading, it *disperse* to nought.

Shak., I Hen. VI., I. 2.

The dust towered into the air along the road and *dispersed* like the smoke of battle.

R. L. Stevenson, Silverado Squatters, p. 84.

disperser, *a.* [ME. *dispers*, < OF. *dispers*, *dispara*, < L. *dispersus*, scattered, pp. of *dispergere*, scatter: see *disperse*, *v.*] Scattered; dispersed. *Gower*.

dispersed (dis-pèr'st'), *p. a.* [Pp. of *disperse*, *v.*] Scattered: specifically, in *entom.*, said of spots, punctures, etc., which are placed irregularly, but near together—scattered being applied to spots that are both irregular and far apart.—*Dispersed* harmony. See *harmony*.

dispersedly (dis-pèr'sed-li), *adv.* In a dispersed manner; separately. *Bailey*, 1731.

dispersedness (dis-pèr'sed-nes), *n.* The state of being dispersed or scattered. *Bailey*, 1728.

disperseness (dis-pèr's-nes), *n.* A scattered state; sparseness; thinness.

The torrid parts of Africa are by Piao resembled to a libbard's skin, the distance of whose spots represent the *disperseness* of habitations or towns in Africa.

Brerewood, Languages.

disperser (dis-pèr'sér), *n.* One who or that which disperses: as, a *disperser* of libels.

The *disperser* of this copy was one Munsey, of that college, whom (as he thought) they made their instrument.

Styrie, Abp. Whitgift (1595).

An iron or stone plate, 4 or 5 feet square, called the *disperser*, is placed over each fire [in brewing] to *disperse* the heat and prevent the malt immediately above from taking fire.

Encyc. Brit., IV. 289.

dispersion (dis-pèr'shon), *n.* [= F. *dispersion* = Pr. *dispersio* = Sp. *dispersion* = Pg. *dispersão* = It. *dispersione*, *spersione*, < LL. *dispersio* (n.), a scattering, dispersion, < L. *dispergere*, pp. *dispersus*, scatter: see *disperse*, *v.*] 1. The act of dispersing or scattering.

Norway . . . was the great centre of *dispersion* of the ice [of the glacial epoch], and here it has been found that the sheet attained its greatest thickness.

J. Croll, Climate and Cosmology, p. 247.

2. The state of being dispersed or scattered abroad: as, the *dispersion* of the Jews.

He appeared to men and women, to the clergy and the laity, . . . to them in conjunction and to them in *dispersion*.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 68.

Thus, from the first, while the social structure of New England was that of concentration, the social structure of Virginia was that of *dispersion*.

M. C. Tyler, Hist. Amer. Lit., I. 85.

3. In *optics*, the separation of the different colored rays in refraction, arising from their different wave-lengths. The point of dispersion is the

point where refracted rays begin to diverge. When a ray of sunlight is made to pass through prisms of different substances, but of such angles as to produce the same mean deviation of the ray, it is found that the spectra formed are of different lengths. Thus, the spectrum formed by a prism of oil of cassia is found to be two or three times longer than one formed by a glass prism; the oil of cassia is therefore said to *disperse* the rays of light more than the glass, or to have a greater dispersive power. It is also found that in spectra formed by prisms of different substances the colored spaces have to one another ratios differing from the ratios of the lengths of the spectra which they compose; and this property has been called the *irrationality of dispersion* or of the colored spaces in the spectrum. See *prism* and *refraction*.

Dispersion has been accounted for by the different speeds of light of different wave-lengths in the same refracting medium. *Tait*, Light, § 72.

In consequence of . . . *dispersion* of the colours in various directions of vibration, white light becomes broken up in a mode which is comparable with the *dispersion* of colour by ordinary refraction, and on this account has received the name of circular or rotary *dispersion*.

Lommel, Light (trans.), p. 384.

4. In *med.* and *surg.*, the scattering or removal of inflammation from a part and the restoration of the part to its natural state.—5. In *math.*, the excess of the average value of a function at less than an infinitesimal distance from a point over the value at that point, this excess being divided by $\frac{1}{n}$ of the square of the limiting infinitesimal distance.—**Abnormal dispersion**, in *optics*, a phenomenon exhibited by solutions of some substances, as fuchsin, which give spectra differing from the usual prismatic spectrum in the order of the colors.—**Cone of dispersion**. See *cone*.—**Dispersion of the bisectrices**, in *crystal*, the separation of the bisectrices for different colors observed in many monoclinic and triclinic crystals when the position of the three axes of light-elasticity is not the same for all the rays of the spectrum. It may be *crossed*, *horizontal*, or *inclined*. It is *crossed* when the acute bisectrix coincides with the orthodiagonal axis. When a section of a biaxial crystal cut normal to the acute bisectrix is viewed in converging polarized light, the dispersion of the optic axes or bisectrices is generally marked by the arrangement of the colors in the interference-figures seen. It is *horizontal* when the obtuse bisectrix coincides with the orthodiagonal axis; and *inclined*, in monoclinic crystals, when the optic axes lie in the plane of symmetry.—**Dispersion of the optic axes**, in *crystal*, the separation of the axes for different colors in biaxial crystals, which takes place when the axial angles have different values; it is usually described as $\rho > \nu$, or $\rho < \nu$, according as the angle for red rays is greater or less than that for blue rays.—**Epipolic dispersion**. See *epipolic*.—**The dispersion**, the Jews dispersed among the Gentiles during and after the Babylonian captivity; the diaspora: most frequently used of the scattered communities of Jews referred to in the New Testament, either of such communities collectively and in general, or of the communities in some single country or group of countries: as, the Parthian dispersion; the dispersion of Asia Minor; the Egyptian dispersion; the dispersion in Rome. See *diaspora*.

The epistle [of James] is addressed "to the twelve tribes which are of the dispersion." *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 563.

dispersive (dis-pèr'siv), *a.* [= OF. *F. dispersif*; as *disperse* + *-ive*.] Pertaining to dispersion; dispersing; separating and scattering.

By its *dispersive* power [that of a particular kind of glass, as flint, crown, etc.] is meant its power of separating the colors so as to form a spectrum, or to produce chromatic aberration. *Newcomb and Holden*, Astron., p. 61.

dispersively (dis-pèr'siv-li), *adv.* In a dispersive manner; by dispersion: as, *dispersively* refracted light.

dispersiveness (dis-pèr'siv-nes), *n.* Dispersive quality or state.

dispersonalize (dis-pèr'son-al-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dispersonalized*, ppr. *dispersonalizing*. [*< dis-priv. + personal + -ize*.] To disguise the personality of; render impersonal; dispersonate. [Rare.]

I regret that I killed off Mr. Wilbur so soon, for he would have enabled me . . . to *dispersonalize* myself into a vicarious egotism. *Lovell*, Biglow Papers, Int.

dispersonate (dis-pèr'son-ât), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dispersonated*, ppr. *dispersonating*. [*< dis-priv. + personate*. Cf. ML. *dispersonare*, pp. *dispersonatus*, treat injuriously, insult.] To divest of personality or individuality; dispersonalize. *Hare*. [Rare.]

dispersonification (dis-pèr'son'i-f-i-kä'shon), *n.* [*< dispersonify*: see *-fy* and *-ation*.] The act of divesting an animate object of whatever personal attributes had been ascribed to it. [Rare.]

The ascription of social actions and political events entirely to natural causes, thus leaving out Providence as a factor, seems to the religious mind of our day as seemed to the mind of the pious Greek the *dispersonification* of Helios and the explanation of celestial motions otherwise than by immediate divine agency.

H. Spencer, Study of Sociol., p. 392.

dispersonify (dis-pèr'son'i-fi), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dispersonified*, ppr. *dispersonifying*. [*< dis-priv. + personify*.] To divest of ascribed personality or personal attributes. [Rare.]

When the positive spirit of inquiry had made considerable progress, Anaxagoras and other astronomers incurred the charge of blasphemy for *dispersonifying* Helios, and trying to assign invariable laws to the solar phenomena.

Grote, quoted in H. Spencer's Study of Sociol., p. 392.

dispill, *v. t.* [*< dis-*, apart, + *spill*.] To spill.

For I have boldly blood full piteously *dispill*ed.

The World and the Child (1522) (Hazlitt's Dodsley, I. 251).

dispirit (dis-pir'it), *v. t.* [For *dispirit*, < *dis-priv. + spirit*.] 1. To depress the spirits of; deprive of courage; discourage; dishearten; deject; cast down.

Not *dispirited* with my afflictions. *Dryden*.

Our men are *dispirited*, and not likely to get anything by fighting with them. *Ludlow*, Memoirs, I. 268.

The debilitating effect of the sirocco upon the system, and its lowering and *dispiriting* influence upon the mind, are due to a heated atmosphere surcharged with moisture.

Huxley and Youmans, Physiol., § 382.

2. To exhaust the spirits or bodily vigor of. [Rare.]

He has *dispirited* himself by a debauch. *Collier*.

=Syn. 1. To damp, depress, intimidate, daunt. **dispirited** (dis-pir'i-ted), *p. a.* [Pp. of *dispirit*, *v.*] 1. Indicating depression of spirits; discouraged; dejected.

Arribato . . . sees Revulgo at a distance, on a Sunday morning, ill-dressed, and with a *dispirited* air. *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., I. 233.

2. Spiritless; tame; wanting vigor: as, a poor, *dispirited* style.

Dispirited recitations. *Hammond*, Works, IV., Pref.

dispiritedly (dis-pir'i-ted-li), *adv.* In a dispirited manner; dejectedly.

dispiritedness (dis-pir'i-ted-nes), *n.* Depression of spirits; dejection.

Arsenical apoplexy have . . . caused, in some, great faintness and *dispiritedness*. *Boyle*, Works, V. 45.

dispiritment (dis-pir'it-ment), *n.* The act of dispiriting, or the state of being dispirited or dejected; discouragement.

You honestly quit your tools: quit a most muddy, confused coil of sore work, short rations, of sorrow, *dispiritments*, and contradictions, having now done with it all.

Carlyle.

There are few men who can put forth all their muscle in a losing race; and it is characteristic of Lesaing that what he wrote under the *dispiritment* of failure should be the most lively and vigorous.

Lovell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 328.

dispiet, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *despise*.

dispite, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *despite*.

dispiteous, *a.* See *despiteous*.

dispitous, *dispitously*. See *despitous*, *despitously*.

displace (dis-pläs'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *displaced*, ppr. *displacing*. [*< OF. displacer*, F. *déplacer*, *displace*, < *des-priv. + place*, place: see *place*.]

1. To remove to a different place; put out of the usual or proper place: as, to *displace* books or papers.

The greenhouse is my summer seat:
My shrubs *displac'd* from that retreat
Enjoy'd the open air.

Cowper, The Faithful Bird.

2. To remove from any position, office, or dignity; depose: as, to *displace* an officer of government.

Liabie not only to have its acts annulled by him, but to be *displaced*, as regards the individuals composing it, or annihilated as an institution. *Brougham*.

The wish of the ministry was to *displace* Hastings, and to put Clavering at the head of the government.

Macaulay, Warren Hastings.

3. To disorder; disturb; spoil.

You have *displac'd* the mirth, broke the good meeting,
With most admir'd disorder. *Shak.*, Macbeth, III. 4.

4. To take the place of; replace.

Each kingdom or principality had its bishop, who in no way *displaced* the king or ealdorman, but took his place alongside of him. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 143.

=Syn. 2. To dislodge, oust, dismiss, discharge.

displaceable (dis-pläs'a-bl), *a.* [*< displace + -able*.] Susceptible of being displaced or removed. *Imp. Dict.*

displaced (dis-pläst'), *p. a.* [Pp. of *displace*, *v.*] Removed from a particular regiment, but at liberty to serve in some other corps: applied to certain officers in the British service when so transferred by reason of misconduct, or for any other cause.

displacement (dis-pläs'ment), *n.* [= F. *déplacement*; as *displace* + *-ment*.] 1. A putting out of place; removal from a former or usual or proper place, or from a position, dignity, or office.

The *displacement* of the centres of the circles.

Asiatic Researches.

Unnecessary *displacement* of funds. *A. Hamilton*.

Before we can ascertain the rate of motion of a star from its angular displacement of position in a given time, we must know its absolute distance.

J. Croll, *Climate and Cosmology*, p. 312.

2. A putting in the place of another or of something else; substitution in place; replacement by exchange.

The French term *remplacement* is usually but inaccurately rendered replacement; the true meaning of the latter word is putting back into its place, and not displacement or substitution, which conveys the meaning of the French word more correctly.

W. A. Miller, *Chemistry*, III. § 1072.

3. In *hydros.*, the quantity of a liquid which is displaced by a solid body placed in it. If the weight of the displacement is greater than or equal to that of the body, the latter will float; if less, it will sink to the bottom, as a stone. A buoyant material sinks to a level where the pressure of the fluid displaced is sufficient to counterbalance its weight. This term is most frequently used in connection with ships: as, a ship of 3,000 tons displacement.

4. In *phar.*, a method by which the active principles of organic bodies are extracted from them. The body, reduced to a powder, is subjected to the action of a liquid which dissolves the soluble matter. When this has been sufficiently charged, it is displaced or replaced by a quantity of the same or of another liquid. Same as *percolation*.

5. In *mech.*, the geometrical difference or exact relation between the position of a body at any moment and its initial position.

The curve which represents the history of the displacements of all particles at the same time represents also the history of the displacement of any one particle at different times.

Center of displacement. See *center*.—**Composition of displacements.** See *composition*.—**Displacement diagram or polygon.** See *diagram*.—**Displacement of zero.** In *thermometry*, the change (rise) in the position of the zero of a thermometer often observed a considerable length of time after it has been made, and regarded as due to a gradual change in the bulb, produced by the atmospheric pressure.—**Electric displacement.** The quantitative measure of the electric polarization of a dielectric. The quantity of electricity which flows across any plane in a dielectric due to a change of the electric forces is the electric displacement across that plane.

Further, he [Maxwell] has regarded the electric charge of the system as the surface manifestation of a change which took place in the medium when the electrification was set up. This change he has called *Electric Displacement*.

A. Gray, *Absol. Meas. in Elect. and Mag.*, I. 183.

Tangential displacement of a curve. The integral of the tangential components of the displacement of elements of the curve. It makes a difference whether this be reckoned tangentially to the initial or to the final position of the curve; and it depends not merely on the positions of the curve, but also on the corresponding points.

displacency (dis-plā'sen-si), *n.* [*ML. displacentia*, restored form of *L. displacentia* (> *E. displacence*, *displacency*), dislike, dissatisfaction, < *displacēt(-t)s*, ppr. of *displacere*, *ML.* also *displacere*, *displease*: see *displease*. Cf. *displacence*, *displacency*, *displeasance*, doublets of *displacency*.] Dislike; dissatisfaction; displeasure.

A *displacency* at the good of others, because they enjoy it though not unworthy of it, is an absurd depravity.

Sir T. Browne, *Christ. Mor.*, I. 12.

displacer (dis-plā'sér), *n.* 1. One who or that which displaces.—2. In *chem.*, an apparatus used in the chemical process of displacement or percolation; a percolator.

displant (dis-plānt'), *v. t.* [*OF. desplanter*, *F. déplanter* = *Sp. Pg. desplantar* = *It. spiantare*, *spiantare*, < *ML.* as if **displantare*, < *L. dis-priv. + plantare*, plant: see *plant*, *v.*] 1. To pluck up; dislodge from a state of being planted, settled, or fixed.

Unless philosophy can make a Juliet,
Displant a town, reverse a prince's doom.

Shak., *R. and J.*, III. 3.

But after the Ionians and Greeks had planted certain Colonies thereabout, and *displanted* the barbarous, it [the Black Sea] was called Euxine. Sandys, *Travaux*, p. 30.

2. To strip of what is planted, settled, or established: as, to *displant* a country of inhabitants.

They [the French] had them tell all the plantations, as far as forty degrees, that they would come with eight ships, next year, and *displant* them all.

Winthrop, *Hist. New England*, I. 198.

displantation (dis-plan-tā'shōn), *n.* [= *F. déplantation* = *Sp. desplantación* = *It. spiantazione*; as *displant* + *-ation*.] The act of displanting; removal; displacement. Raleigh.

displat (dis-plat'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *displatted*, ppr. *displattling*. [*dis-priv. + platt*.] To untwist; uncurl. Hakewill.

display (dis-plā'), *v.* [*ME. displayen*, *desplayen*, < *OF. despleier*, *desploier*, *desploer*, *desplier*, *F. déployer* (> *E. deploy*, *q. v.*) = *Pr. desplegar*, *F. desplegar* = *Sp. desplegar* = *Pg. despregar* = *It. dispiegare*, *spiegare*, < *ML. displicare*, unfold, *display*, *L.* (in pp. *displacatus*) scatter, < *L. dis-*

apart, + *plicare*, fold: see *plait*, *plicate*. Hence by aphoresis *splay*, *q. v.*] *I. trans.* 1. To unfold; lay open; spread out; expand; disclose, as in carving or dissecting a body.

Berthe up his fethrys *displayed* like a sayle.

Lydgate, *Minor Poems*, p. 156.

Dysplaye that crane. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 266.

So having said, eftsoones he gan *display*

His painted nimble wings, and vanisht quite away.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, II. vii. 8.

The Sunne no sooner *displayed* his beames, than the

Tartar his colours. *Capt. John Smith*, *True Travels*, I. 27.

2. To show; expose to the view; exhibit to the eyes; especially, to show ostentatiously; parade flauntingly.

For then the choice and prime women of the City, if the deceased were of note, do assist their obsequies, with bosoms *displayed*.

Sandys, *Travaux*, p. 65.

Proudly *displaying* the insignia of their order. *Prescott*.

He spoke, and one among his gentlewomen

Display'd a splendid silk of foreign loom,

Where like a shoaling sea the lovely blue

Play'd into green. *Tennyson*, *Geraint*.

3. To exhibit to the mind; make manifest or apparent; bring into notice: as, to *display* one's ignorance or folly.

His growth now to youth's full flower, *displaying*

All virtue, grace, and wisdom to achieve

Things highest, greatest. *Milton*, *P. R.*, I. 67.

Paint the Reverse of what you've seen to Day,

And in bold Strokes the vicious Town *display*.

Congreve, *Opening of the Queen's Theatre*, *Epil.*

Nothing can be more admirable than the skill which Socrates *displays* in the conversations which Plato has reported or invented.

Macaulay, *History*.

It is in the realising of grand character that the strength of historical genius chiefly *displays* itself.

Stubbs, *Medieval and Modern Hist.*, p. 98.

In fact, we may say that the great mass of purely biological phenomena may be *displayed* for some time by an organism detached from its medium, as by a fish out of water.

H. Spencer, *Prin. of Psychol.*, § 54.

4t. To discover; desecry.

And from his seat took pleasure to *display*

The city so adorned with towers.

Chapman, *Iliad*, xl. 74.

5. In *printing*, to make conspicuous or attractive; give special prominence to, as particular words or lines, by the use of larger type, wider space, etc.—*Syn.* 2. To parade, show off.

II. intrans. 1. To lay anything open, as in carving or dissecting.

He carves, *displays*, and cuts up to a wonder. *Spectator*.

2. To make a show or display.—3. To make a great show of words; talk demonstratively.

The very fellow which of late

Display'd so saucily against your highness.

Shak., *Lear*, II. 4.

display (dis-plā'), *n.* [*< display*, *v.*] An opening, unfolding, or disclosing; a spreading of anything to the view, commonly with the sense of ostentation or a striving for effect; show; exhibition: as, a great *display* of banners; a *display* of jewelry.

He died, as erring men should die,

Without *display*, without parade.

Byron, *Parisina*, xvii.

Human nature, it is true, remains always the same, but the *displays* of it change. *Lowell*, *Study Windows*, p. 223.

=*Syn.* *Show*, *Parade*, etc. See *ostentation*.

displayed (dis-plād'), *p. a.* [*Pp. of display*, *v.*]

1. Unfolded; opened; spread; expanded; manifested; disclosed.—2. In *her.*: (a) Having the wings expanded: said of a bird used as a bearing, especially a bird of prey. Compare *disclosed*.

(b) Gardant and extendant: said of a beast used as a bearing. [Rare.] Also *extendant*.—3. In *printing*, printed in larger or more prominent type, or conspicuously arranged to attract attention.—*Descendent displayed.* See *descendent*.

—*Displayed foreshortened*, in *her.*, represented with the wings extended and with the head outward, as if flying out of the field: said of a bird used as a bearing.—*Displayed recumbent*, in *her.*, having the wings crossed behind the back: said of a bird used as a bearing. The bird is generally represented showing the back; when in this position, it is sometimes said to be *displayed tergiant*.

displayer (dis-plā'ér), *n.* One who or that which displays.

The *displayer* of his high frontiers.

Gayton, *Notes on Don Quixote*.

display-letter (dis-plā'let'ér), *n.* Same as *display-type*.

display-stand (dis-plā'stānd), *n.* A rack, shelf, or other contrivance for showing goods in a window or on a counter.

display-type (dis-plā'tip), *n.* A type, or collectively types, of a style more prominent or

attractive than the ordinary text-type. Also *display-letter*.

displet (dis'pl), *v. t.* [*Contr. of disciple*, *v.*] To discipline.

And bitter Penance, with an yron whip,

Was wont him once to *disple* every day.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, I. x. 27.

displeasance (dis-plez'ans), *n.* [Early mod. *E.* also *displeasance*; < *ME. displeasance*, *displeasance*, < *AF. displeaisant*, *OF. displeaisance*, *desplaisance*, *F. déplaisance* = *Pr. desplaisensa* = *Sp. Pg. displacencia* = *It. displacenza*, *displacenza*, *spiacenza*, < *ML. displacentia* (> *E. displacency*), a restored form of *L. displacentia* (> *E. displacence*), displeasure, dissatisfaction, discontent: see *displacency*, *displeasant*, *displease*, and cf. *pleasance*.] Displeasure; dissatisfaction; discontent; annoyance; vexation.

Such greues & many other happyth vnto the hunter, whyche for *displeasance* of theym yt love it I dare not reporte. *Jul. Berners*, *Treatyse of Fysahynge*, fol. 1, back.

Cordell said she lov'd him as behoov'd:

Whose simple answers, wanting colours fayre

To paint it forth, him to *displeasance* moov'd.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, II. x. 28.

displeasant (dis-plez'ant), *a.* [*< ME. *displeasant*, < *AF. *displeasant*, restored form of *OF. desplaisant*, *F. déplaisant*, < *ML. displacen(-t)s*, *L. displacen(-t)s*, ppr. of *displacere*, *ML.* also *displacere*, *displease*: see *displease*. Cf. *pleasant*.] Unpleasant or unpleasing; showing or giving displeasure.

The King's highness, at his uprising and coming thereunto, may finde the said chamber pure, cleane, wholesome, and meete, without any *displeasant* aire or thing, as the health, commodity, and pleasure of his most noble person doth require.

Quoted in *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 364.

If it were God's pleasure to give them into their enemies' hands, it was not they that ought to show one *displeasant* look or countenance there against.

Munday (Arber's *Eng. Garner*, I. 202).

That no man would invite

The poet from us, to sup forth to-night,

If the play please. If it *displeasant* be,

We do presume that no man will.

B. Jonson, *Devil is an Ass*, *v. 5*.

displeasantly (dis-plez'ant-li), *adv.* Unpleasantly; offensively.

He thought verily the Emperor should take it more *displeasantly* than if his holiness had declared himself.

Strype, *Hen. VIII.*, an. 1528.

displease (dis-plēz'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *displeased*, ppr. *displeasing*. [*< ME. displesen*, *desplezen*, < *AF. *displeser*, *OF. despleisier*, later *desplaire*, mod. *F. déplaire* = *Pr. desplazer* = *Sp. desplacer* = *Pg. desprazer* = *It. displacere*, *spiacere*, < *ML. displacere*, restored form of *L. displacere*, *displease*, < *dis-priv. + placere*, please: see *please*.] *I. trans.* 1. To fail to please; offend; be disagreeable to; excite aversion in: as, acrid and rancid substances *displease* the taste; glaring colors *displease* the eye; his conduct *displeased* his relatives.

God was *displeased* with this thing; therefore he smote Israel.

1 Chron. xxi. 7.

If strange meats *displease*,

Art can deceive, or hunger force my taste.

Donne, *Satires*.

Soon as the unwelcome news

From earth arrived at heaven-gate, *displeased*

All were who heard. *Milton*, *P. L.*, x. 22.

Adversity is so wholesome, . . . why should we be *displeased* with it?

Barrow, *Works*, III. vii.

Always teasing others, always teas'd,

His only pleasure is—to be *displeas'd*.

Cowper, *Conversation*.

2t. To fail to accomplish or satisfy; fall short of.

I shall *displease* my ends else. *Beau. and Fl.*

[Frequently followed by *to* in old English.]

=*Syn.* 1. To annoy, chafe, provoke, pique, fret.

II. intrans. To excite disgust or aversion.

Foul sights do rather *displease* in that they excite the memory of foul things, than in the immediate objects.

Bacon, *Nat. Hist.*

displeasedly (dis-plē'zed-li), *adv.* In a displeased or disapproving manner; in the manner of one who is displeased.

He looks down *displeasedly* upon the earth, as the region of his sorrow and banishment.

Bp. Hall, *The Happy Man*.

displeasedness (dis-plē'zed-nes), *n.* Displeasure; uneasiness. *W. Montague*.

displeaser (dis-plē'zér), *n.* One who or that which displeases.

displeasing (dis-plē'zing), *p. a.* [*Ppr. of displease*, *v.*] Offensive to the mind or any of the senses; disagreeable.

His position is never to report or speak a *displeasing*

thing to his friend. *Steele*, *Tatler*, No. 208.



Eagle Displayed.

displeasingly (dis-plé'zing-li), *adv.* In a displeasing, annoying, or offensive manner.

From their retreats
Cockroaches crawl displeasingly abroad.
Grainger, Sugar Cane, l.

displeasingness (dis-plé'zing-nes), *n.* Displeasingness; offensiveness; the quality of giving some degree of annoyance or offense.

displeasurable (dis-plé'zür-ä-bl), *a.* [*dis-priv. + pleasurable.*] Disagreeable; giving or imparting no pleasure.

The pleasures men gain by labouring in their vocations, and receiving in one form or another returns for their services, usually have the drawback that the labours are in a considerable degree *displeasurable*.

H. Spencer, Data of Ethics, § 102.

displeasure (dis-plé'zür), *n.* [*AF. displeasure* (F. *déplaisir*), < **displeser*, OF. *desplaisir*, F. *déplaire*, displease: see *displease*, and cf. *dis- and pleasure*.] 1. The state of feeling displeased; specifically, a feeling of intense or indignant disapproval, as of an act of disobedience, injustice, etc.: as, a man incurs the *displeasure* of another by thwarting his views or schemes; a servant incurs the *displeasure* of his master by neglect or disobedience; we experience *displeasure* at any violation of right or decorum.

The States return answer, That they are heartily sorry they should incur her *displeasure* by conferring upon the [Earl of Leicester] that absolute Authority, not having first made her acquainted. Baker, Chronicles, p. 306.

They even meet to complain, censure, and remonstrate, when a governor gives *displeasure*. Brougham.

2. Discomfort; uneasiness; dolefulness: opposed to *pleasure*. [Archaic.]

A feeling . . . as distinct and recognizable as the feeling of pleasure in a sweet taste or of *displeasure* at a tooth-ache. W. K. Clifford, Lectures, II. 128.

3. Offense; umbrage. [Archaic.]

King Lewis took *displeasure* that his Daughter was not crowned as well as her Husband. Baker, Chronicles, p. 54.

4. A displeasing or offensive act; an act which causes, or is fitted to cause or rouse, a feeling of dissatisfaction, annoyance, or resentment; an ill turn or affront: generally preceded by *do*.

Now shall I be more blameless than the Philistines, though I do them a *displeasure*. Judges xv. 3.

5†. A state of disgrace or disfavor.

He went into Poland, being in *displeasure* with the pope for overmuch familiarity. Peacham, Music.

= *Syn.* 1. Dissatisfaction, disapprobation, distaste, dislike, anger, vexation, indignation, resentment, annoyance.

displeasure (dis-plé'zür), *v. t.* [*displeasure*, *n.*] To displease; be displeasing or annoying to: as, it *displeasures* me to see so much waste. [Archaic.]

When the way of pleasuring and *displeasuring* lieth by the favourite, it is impossible any other should be over great. Bacon, Ambition.

displinish (dis-plén'ish), *v. t.* [*dis-priv. + plinish.*] To disfigure; deprive of plinishing; disfigure the plinishing of; render void or destitute: as, a *displishing* sale (that is, one in which the entire household furniture is disposed of). [Scotch and North. Eng.]

It was admitted, indeed, that large areas of forest-land had been *displinished*. Grike, Ice Age, p. 1.

displishment (dis-plén'ish-ment), *n.* 1. The act of displinishing.—2. The condition of being displinished.

displience, displiciency (dis'pli-sens, -sen-si), *n.* [*L. displicientia*, displeasure, dissatisfaction: see *displacency*, *displeasance*, doublets of *displience*, *displiciency*.] Displeasure; dislike. [Rare.]

He, then, is the best scholar, that studieth the least, by his own arguings, to clear to himself these obscure interjections of *displience* and ill-humour.

W. Montague, Devoute Essays, l.

Hence arose, . . . I will not say a grudge against them, for they had no sin, yet a kind of *displience* with them, as mere creatures. Goodwin, Works, I. l. 135.

In so far as a man's life consists in the abundance of the things he possesseth, we see then why it dwindles with these. The like holds where self-complacency or *displience* rests on a sense of personal worth or on the honour or affection of others. J. Ward, Encyc. Brit., XX. 70.

displode (dis-plód'), *v.* [*L. displodere*, pp. *displonus*, spread out, burst asunder, < *dis-*, asunder, & *plaudere*, strike, clap, beat. Cf. *applaud*, *explode*.] 1. *intrans.* To burst with a loud report; explode.

Like rubbish from *disploding* engines thrown.
Young, Night Thoughts, v.

II. *trans.* To cause to burst with a loud report; explode.

Stood rank'd of seraphim another row,
In posture to *displode* their second fire
Of thunder. Milton, P. L., vi. 606.

displotion (dis-pló'zhon), *n.* [*L. as if *displasio(n)-*, < *displodere*, pp. *displonus*, burst asunder: see *displode*.] The act of disploding; explosion.

The vast *displotion* dissipates the clouds.

Young, Night Thoughts, ix.

displisivet (dis-pló'siv), *a.* [*L. displisus*, pp. of *displodere*, displode, & *-ive*.] Explosive.

displume (dis-plóm'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *displum'd*, ppr. *displuming*. [*OF. desplumer*, F. *déplumer* = Sp. Pg. *desplumar* = It. *spiumare*, strip of feathers, < *L. dis-priv. + plumare*, feather: see *plume*, *v.* Cf. *deplume*.] To strip or deprive of plumes or feathers; hence, to strip of honors, or of badges of honor.

You have sent them to us . . . so *displum'd*, degraded, and metamorphosed, such unfeathered two-legged things, that we no longer know them. Burke, Rev. in France.

The sun shone wide over open uplands, the *displum'd* hills stood clear against the sky.

R. L. Stevenson, Silverado Squatters, p. 17.

dispoint (dis-póint'), *v. t.* [*dis-priv. + point*, *n.*] To deprive of a point or points.

While Nergal speeds his Victory too fast,
His hooks *dis-pointed* disappoint his haste.

Sylvestre, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II, The Decay.

dispondaic (di-spon-dä'ik), *a.* [As *dispondee* + *-ic*, after *spondaic*.] Of or pertaining to a *dispondee*; consisting of or constituting two *spondees*: as, the *dispondaic* close of a dactylic hexameter.

dispondee (di-spon'dē), *n.* [*L. dispondēus*, LL. also *dispondius*, < Gr. *δισπονδῖος*, a double spondee, < *di-*, two-, & *σπονδῖος*, spondee: see *spondee*.] In *pros.*, a double spondee; two spondees regarded as forming one compound foot.

dispondeus (di-spon-dē'us), *n.*; pl. *dispondei* (-i). [*L.*: see *spondee*.] Same as *dispondee*.

dispone (dis-pón'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *disponed*, ppr. *disponing*. [Formerly also *dispon*; < ME. *disponen*, < OF. *disponer*, dispose, *despondre*, expose, expound, explain, F. dial. *dépondre*, disjoin, detach, let go, = Sp. *disponer* = Pg. *dispor* = It. *disporre*, *disponere* = D. *disponeren* = G. *disponiren* = Dan. *disponere* = Sw. *disponera*, dispose, < L. *disponere*, pp. *dispositus*, set in different places, distribute, arrange, set in order, dispose, settle, determine, < *dis-*, apart, in different directions, & *ponere*, set, place: see *ponent*, and cf. *dispose*.] 1. *trans.* 1†. To set in order; arrange; dispose.

Syn God seth every thing, out of doutance,
And hem *disponeth* thorough his ordinance.

Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 964.

2. In *Scots law*, to make over or convey to another in a legal form.

He has *disponed* . . . the whole estate. Scott.

II.† *intrans.* To make disposition or arrangement; dispose: absolutely or with *of*.

Of my mobile thou *dispone*
Right as the semeth best is for to done.

Chaucer, Troilus, v. 300.

Man propons but God *dispones*.

Ray, Proverbs, 2d ed. (1678), p. 384.

disponee (dis-pō-nē'), *n.* [*< disporre + -ee*.] In *Scots law*, one to whom anything is disposed or made over.

disponent (dis-pō-nent), *a.* [= Pg. It. *disponente*, < L. *disponen(t)-s*, ppr. of *disponere*, dispose: see *dispone*.] Disposing or fitting for the end in view.—*Disponent form*, in *metaph.* See *form*.

disponer (dis-pō-nēr), *n.* In *Scots law*, a person who legally transfers property from himself to another.

dispenget (dis-punj'), *v. t.* [*< dis- + sponge*.] To discharge, as from a sponge; distil or drop. Also *dispenge*.

O sovereign mistress of true melancholy,
The poisonous damp of night *dispenge* upon me.

Shak., A. and C., iv. 9.

disport (dis-pört'), *v.* [*ME. disporten*, **desporten*, divert, play, < OF. *desporter* = It. **disportar* (in deriv.) < ML. as if **disportare*, var. of *deporter*, *deporter*, bear, support, manage, dispense, spare, banish, divert, amuse, refl. divert or amuse one's self, also forbear, desist, cease, F. *deporter*, carry away, transport, refl. desist, = Pr. Sp. Pg. *deportar* = It. *diportare*, deport, divert, < L. *deportare*, carry away, transport, ML. also bear, suffer, forbear, also (by a turn of thought seen also in similar senses of *dis-tract*, *divert*, *transport*), divert, amuse, < *de-*, away, & *portare*, carry. See *deport*. Hence by aphorism *sport*, *q. v.*] 1. *trans.* 1†. To carry away; transport; deport.

And in the first parliament of his reign there was this act of indemnity passed, That all and singular persons coming with him from beyond the seas into the realm

of England, taking his party and quarrell, in recovering his just title and right to the realm of England, shall be utterly discharged quite, and unpunishable for ever, by way of action, or otherwise, of or for any murder, slaying of men, or of taking and *disporting* of goods, or any other trespasses done by them.

Prynne, Treachery and Disloyalty, iii. 45.

2. To divert; cheer; amuse sportively or gaily: usually with a reflexive pronoun.

Bisily they gonneth hire conforten,
And with hire tales wendeth hire *disporten*.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 724.

That was this wofull wife comforted
By alle wailes and *disported*.
Gower, Conf. Amant., I. 75.

3. To display in a gay or sportive manner; sport.

The new varieties of form in which his genius now *disported* itself were scarcely less striking.

Ticknor, Span. Lit., II. 241.

II. *intrans.* To play; sport; indulge in gaiety.

With that entred the Emperour in to his chamber and the sauge man and his prive counsellor, and ther thei rested and *disported*, and spake of many thinges.

Martin (E. E. T. S.), III. 428.

That cup-board where the Mice *disport*,
I liken to St. Stephen's Court.

Prior, Erie Robert's Mice.

Where light *disports* in ever-mingling dyes.
Pope, R. of the L., II. 66.

disport (dis-pört'), *n.* [*ME. disport*, *disporte*, *disporte*, < OF. **desporter*, *disport*, *deport* = Pg. *desporto* (obs.) = It. *disporto* (ML. *disportus*), sport; from the verb. Hence by aphorism *sport*, *q. v.*] Diversion; amusement; play; sport; pastime; merriment.

Non other Cytee is not lyche in comparisoun to it, of faire Gardynes, and of faire *Desportes*.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 123.

Than com the kyng Arthur and his compagne from theire *disporte*.

Martin (E. E. T. S.), III. 466.

All prepare

For revels and *disport*.

Ford, Broken Heart, III. 3.

Thy feathered lieges bill and wings
In love's *disport* employ.

Wordsworth, Ode Composed on May Morning.

disportment (dis-pört'ment), *n.* The act of *disporting*; play; amusement. [Obsolete or rare.]

disposable (dis-pō'zä-bl), *a.* [*< dispose + -able*.] Subject to disposal; that may be disposed of; free to be used or employed as occasion may require; available: as, *disposable* property; the whole *disposable* force of an army.

To whom should the infant community, . . . as yet not abounding in *disposable* means—to whom should they look?

Everett, Orations, I. 347.

The English law has always enjoyed even more than its fair share of the *disposable* ability of the country.

Maine, Cambridge Essays, p. 28.

disposal (dis-pō'zäl), *n.* [*< dispose + -al*.] 1. The act of disposing or placing; a setting or arranging; disposition or arrangement: as, the *disposal* of the troops in two lines; the *disposal* of books in a library.—2. A disposing of by bestowal, alienation, riddance, etc.: as, the *disposal* of money by will; the *disposal* of a daughter in marriage; the *disposal* of an estate by sale; the *disposal* of sewage.

I am called off from publick dissertations by a domestick affair of great importance, which is no less than the *disposal* of my sister Jenny for life.

Tatler, No. 75.

3. Regulation, ordering, or arrangement, by right of power or possession; dispensation.

Tax not divine *disposal*: wisest men
Have err'd, and by bad women been deceived;
And shall again, pretend they ne'er so wise.

Milton, S. A., l. 210.

4. Power or right to dispose of or control: preceded usually by *at*, sometimes by *in* or *to*: as, everything is left *at*, *in*, or *to* his *disposal*; the results are *at* or *in* the *disposal* of Providence.

Are not the blessings both of this world and the next in his *disposal*?

Bp. Atterbury.

I am at your *disposal* the whole morning.

Sheridan, The Critic, I. 1.

Of all the tools at Law's *disposal*, sure
That named Vigilium is the best—
That is, the worst—to whose has to bear.

Browning, Ring and Book, II. 74.

= *Syn.* 1 and 2. Disposition, distribution.—3 and 4. Control, ordering, direction.

dispose (dis-pōz'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *disposed*, ppr. *disposing*. [*< ME. disposen*, < OF. *disposer*, *desposer*, F. *disposer*, dispose, arrange, order, accom. after *poser*, set, place (see *pose*), < L. *disponere*, pp. *dispositus*, arrange, dispose, etc.: see *dispone*, and cf. *disposition*, etc.] 1. *trans.* 1. To set in order; place or distribute in a particular order; put; arrange: as, the ships were *disposed* in the form of a crescent; the trees are *disposed* in the form of a quincunx.

The xxxth day x pounds hony *dispose*
In it wel scammed first, and use it soo.

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 156.

As for the Pools, they are three in number, lying in a row above each other; being so *dispos'd* that the waters of the uppermost may descend into the second, and those of the second into the third.

Maunderell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 88.

In the Orang the circumvallate papillae of the tongue are arranged in a V, as in Man. In the Chimpanzee they are *disposed* like a T, with the top turned forward.

Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 412.

She wore a thin, black silk gown, charmingly *disposed* about the throat and shoulders.

J. Hawthorne, Dust, p. 188.

Specifically—2. To regulate; adjust; set in right order.

There were in these quarters of the world, sixteen hundred years ago, certain speculative men, whose authority *disposed* the whole religion of those times.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 1.

Who hath *disposed* the whole world? Job xxiv. 13.

The knightly forms of combat to *dispose*.

Dryden, Fables.

Benign Creator, let thy plastic Hand

Dispose its own Effect. *Prior*, Solomon, iii.

3. To place, locate, or settle suitably: chiefly reflexive.

The planters (not willing to run any hazard of contention for place in a country where there was room enough) gave over their purpose, and *disposed* themselves otherwise.

Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 308.

Do you proceed into the Fumitory, . . . and so *dispose* yourself over the burning heap that the smoke will reach your whole body.

S. Judd, Margaret, ii. 5.

4. To give direction or tendency to; set, place, or turn (toward a particular end, consequence, or result, or in a particular direction); adapt.

Dispose thy youth after my doctrine,

To all nurture thl courage to encline.

Babes Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 26.

But if thee list unto Court to throng,

And there to hunt after the hoped pray,

Then must thou thee *dispose* another way.

Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 504.

Endure and conquer; Jove will soon *dispose*

To future good our past and present woes. *Dryden*.

5. To incline the mind or heart of.

He was *disposed* to pass into Achala. Acts xviii. 27.

Suspicious . . . *dispose* kings to tyranny, husbands to jealousy, [and] wise men to irresolution and melancholy.

Bacon, Suspicion.

Fribourg . . . lies in the prettiest solitude imaginable, among woods and rocks, which at first sight *dispose* a man to be serious.

Addison, Remarks on Italy (ed. Bohn), I. 517.

6†. To make over or part with, as by gift, sale, or other means of alienation; alienate or bestow: as, "he *disposed* all church preferments to the highest bidder," *Swift*.

You should not rashly give away your heart,

Nor must you, without me, *dispose* yourself.

Shirley, The Traitor, ii. 2.

Some were of opinion that, if Verlin would not suffer his wife to have her liberty, the church should *dispose* her to some other man who would use her better.

Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 341.

You have *disposed* much in works of public piety.

Bp. Sprat.

Disposing form. See *form*. = *Syn.* 1. To range, rank, group. — 2. Order, regulate, fit. — 3. Lead, induce.

II. intrans. 1. To make disposition; determine the arrangement or settlement of something.

Man proposes, God *disposes*. *Old proverb*.

To whom you shall leave your goods it is hid from you; for you may purpose, but God will *dispose*.

J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 236.

The dramatist creates; the historian only *disposes*.

Macaulay, On History.

2†. To bargain; make terms.

You did suspect

She had *dispos'd* with Caesar.

Shak., A. and C., iv. 12.

To dispose of. (a) To make a disposal of; part with, get rid of, or provide for, as by bestowal, alienation, sale, arrangement, contrivance, occupation, etc.: as, he has *disposed* of his house advantageously; he *disposed* of his daughter in marriage; he has *disposed* of his books among his friends; I have *disposed* of that affair; more correspondence than one can *dispose* of; they knew not how to *dispose* of their time.

A rural judge *disposed* of beauty's prize. *Waller*.

Hearing that Mrs. Sarah is married, I did joy her and kiss her, she owning of it; and it seems it is to a cooke. I am glad she is *disposed* of, for she grows old and is very painful.

Pepys, Diary, I. 347.

Well, Biddy, since you would not accept of your Cousin, I hope you han't *disposed* of yourself elsewhere.

Steele, Tender Husband, v. 1.

But, sir, as I understand you want a few hundreds immediately—is there nothing you could *dispose* of?

Sheridan, School for Scandal, iii. 3.

(b) To exercise control over; direct the disposal or course of: as, they have full power to *dispose* of their possessions.

The lot is cast into the lap; but the whole *disposing* thereof is of the Lord.

Prov. xvi. 33.

This brow was fashion'd
To wear a kingly wreath, and your grave judgment
Given to *dispose* of monarchies.

Fletcher (and another), False One, i. 1.

When I went first to give him Joy, he pleased to give me the *disposing* of the next Attorney's Place that falls void in York.

Howell, Letters, I. v. 82.

A planet *disposes* of any other which may be found in its essential dignities. Thus, if ☉ be in ♑, the house of ♑, then ♑ *disposes* of ☉, and is said to rule, receive, or govern him. *W. Lilly*, Introduct. to Astrology, App., p. 340.

Disposing mind and memory. See *memory*.

dispose (dis-pōz'), *n.* [*< dispose, v.*] 1. Disposal; power of disposing; management.

All that is mine I leave at thy *dispose*.

Shak., T. G. of V., ii. 7.

I rest most dutious to your *dispose*.

Marston, The Fawne, l. 2.

There, take the maid; she is at her own *dispose* now.

Beau. and Fl., Custom of the Country, iv. 3.

2. Dispensation; act of government; management.

But such is the *dispose* of the sole Disposer of empires.

Speed, The Saxons, VII. xxi. § 2.

3. Cast of behavior; demeanor.

He hath a person, and a smooth *dispose*,

To be suspected, fram'd to make women false.

Shak., Othello, I. 3.

4. Disposition; cast of mind; inclination.

Carries on the stream of his *dispose*,

Without observance or respect of any.

Shak., T. and C., ii. 3.

disposed (dis-pōzd'), *p. a.* [*Pp. of dispose, v.*]

1. Characterized by a particular tendency of disposition, character, or conduct: with such adverbs as *well*, *ill*, etc.: as, an *ill-disposed* person.

God send rest and comfort, be ye sure,

To every *wel disposed* creature.

Generydes (E. E. T. S.), I. 1043.

2. Characterized by a particular condition of body or of health: with *well* or *ill*.

And wel I wot, thy breath ful soure stinketh,

That sheweth wel thou art not *wel disposed*.

Chaucer, Manciple's Tale, Prol., l. 33.

That now you cannot do: she keeps her chamber,

Not *wel disposed*, and has denied all visits.

Beau. and Fl., Custom of the Country, iii. 1.

My Lord Sunderland is still *ill disposed*.

Howell, Letters, I. v. 33.

3. Inclined; minded; in the mood.

Her Majesty [Queen Elizabeth] . . . is well and excellently *disposed* to hunting, for every second day she is on horseback and continues the sport long.

Quoted in *Strutt's Sports and Pastimes*, p. 71.

disposedly (dis-pō'zed-li), *adv.* With arrangement; in good order; properly.

She . . . paced along . . . gravely and *disposedly*.

Whyte Melville, The Queen's Maries.

disposedness (dis-pō'zed-nes), *n.* Disposition; inclination. [Rare.]

disposer (dis-pō'zér), *n.* One who or that which disposes; a distributor, bestower, or director.

The gods appoint him

The absolute *disposer* of the earth,

That has the sharpest sword.

Fletcher (and another?), Prophetess, v. 1.

Forget not those virtues which the great *Disposer* of all bids thee to entertain. *Sir T. Browne*, *Christ. Mor.*, I. 27.

Leave events to their *Disposer*. *Boyle*.

I am but a gatherer and *disposer* of other men's stuff.

Wotton.

disposingly (dis-pō'zing-li), *adv.* In a manner to dispose, regulate, or govern.

disposition (dis-pō'zish-on), *n.* [*< ME. dispositio*]

dispositio, *dispositiō*, *dispositiō* = D. *dispositio* = G. Dan. Sw. *disposition*, < OF. *dispositio*, F. *disposition* = Sp. *disposicion* = Pg. *disposição* = It. *disposizione*, < L. *dispositio*(n-), arrangement, etc., < *disponere*, pp. *dispositus*, arrange: see *dispone* and *dispose*.]

1. A setting in order; a disposing, placing, or arranging; arrangement of parts; distribution: as, the *disposition* of the infantry and cavalry of an army; the *disposition* of the trees in an orchard; the *disposition* of the several parts of an edifice, or of figures in painting; the *disposition* of tones in a chord, or of parts in a score.

Disposition is a certain bestowing of things, and an apt declaring what is meete for every part, as time and place doe beste require. *Sir T. Wilson*, *Rhetoric* (1553).

No diligence can rebuild the universe in a model, by the best accumulation or *disposition* of details.

Emerson, *Essays*, 1st ser., p. 408.

A big church . . . looked out on a square completely French, a square of a fine modern *disposition*, . . . embellished with trees . . . and allegorical statues.

H. James, Jr., *Little Tour*, p. 178.

McPherson brought up Logan's division while he deployed Crocker's for the assault. Sherman made similar *dispositions* on the right.

U. S. Grant, *Personal Memoirs*, I. 504.

2. Disposal; plan or arrangement for the disposal, distribution, or alienation of something; definite settlement with regard to some matter; ultimate destination: as, he has made a good *disposition* of his property; what *disposition* do you intend to make of this picture?

Indeed I will not think on the *disposition* of them which have sinned before death, before judgment, before destruction: but I will rejoice over the *disposition* of the righteous, and I will remember also their pilgrimage and the salvation and the reward that they shall have.

2 *Esd.* viii. 33, 39.

3. In *arch.*, the arrangement of the whole design by means of ichnography (plan), orthography (section and elevation), and scenography (perspective view). It differs from *distribution*, which signifies the particular arrangement of the internal parts of a building.

4. Guidance; control; order; command; decree: as, the *dispositions* of the statute.

I putte me in thy proteccioun,

Dyane, and in thil *disposicioun*.

Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1506.

Who have received the law by the *disposition* of angels.

Acts vii. 53.

Appoint [i. e., arraign] not heavenly *disposition*, father; Nothing of all these evils hath befallen me But justly. *Milton*, S. A., l. 373.

5. Aptitude; inclination; tendency; readiness to take on any character or habit: said of things animate or inanimate, but especially of an emotional tendency or mood.

When the accident of sickness and the natural *disposition* do second the one the other, this disease should be more forcible. *Bacon*, *Nat. Hist.*, § 64.

Disposition is an habit begun, but not perfected: . . . for example, of the *disposition* that a man hath to learning, he is said to be studious: but of perfect habit, gotten by continual study in learning, he is said to be learned, which importeth a perfection which is more than a *disposition*. *Blundeville*.

I have ever endeavoured to nourish the merciful *disposition* and humane inclination I borrowed from my parents. *Sir T. Browne*, *Religio Medici*, ii. 1.

6. Natural tendency or constitution of the mind; intellectual and moral bent; innate temper: as, an amiable or an irritable *disposition*.

Thel that purposen to be good and trewe,

Weel sette by noble *disposicioun*,

Contynue in good condicioun,

Thel are the first that fallen in damage.

Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 77.

I have suffered more for their sakes, more than the villainous inconstancy of man's *disposition* is able to bear.

Shak., M. W. of W., iv. 5.

This is not the first day wherein thy wisdom is manifested; but from the beginning of thy days all the people have known thy understanding, because the *disposition* of thine heart is good. *Judith* vii. 29.

I am in love with your *Disposition*, which is generous, and I verily think you were never guilty of any pusillanimous Act in your Life. *Howell*, Letters, I. v. 11.

7. In *Scots law*, a unilateral deed of alienation, by which a right to property, especially heritable property, is conveyed.—8. Health; bodily well-being. [A Gallicism, perhaps.]

Grace, and good *disposition*, 'tend your ladyship.

Shak., T. N., iii. 1.

9. Maintenance; allowance.

I crave fit *disposition* for my wife;

Due reference of place, and exhibition;

With such accommodation, and besort,

As levels with her breeding. *Shak.*, Othello, I. 3.

Disposition and settlement. In *Scots law*, the name usually given to a deed by which a person provides for the general disposal of his property, heritable and movable, after his death.—*Syn.* 1 and 2. Adjustment, regulation, bestowment, classification, grouping, ordering.—5 and 6. *Inclination*, *Tendency*, etc. See *bent*.

dispositional (dis-pō'zish-on-al), *a.* [*< disposition + -al*.] Pertaining to disposition.

dispositivet (dis-pōz'i-tiv), *a.* [= OF. F. *dispositif* = Sp. Pg. It. *dispositivo*, < ML. *dispositivus*, < L. *dispositus*, pp. of *disponere*, dispose: see *dispone*, *dispose*.] 1. Relating to disposal; disposing or regulating.

Without his eye and hand, his *dispositive* wisdom and power, the whole frame would disband and fall into confusion and ruin. *Bates*, *Great Duty of Resignation*.

2. Pertaining to inclination or natural disposition.

Conversation . . . so impertinent and extravagant as is not to be reduced to any rules or bounds of reason and religion; no, not under any intentional piety, and habitual or *dispositive* holiness.

Jer. Taylor (?), *Artif. Handsomeness*, p. 84.

Dispositive clause. See *clause*.

dispositively (dis-pōz'i-tiv-li), *adv.* 1. In a dispositive manner; distributively. *Sir T. Browne*.—2. By natural or moral disposition.

One act may make us do *dispositively* what Moses is recorded to have done literally, . . . break all the ten commandments at once. *Boyle*, *Works*, VI. 10.

dispositor (dis-pōz'i-tor), *n.* [= OF. *despositor*, *dispositour* = Pg. *dispositor* = It. *dispositore*, <

L. as if *dispositor, < *disponere*, pp. *dispositus*, dispose: see *dispone*, *dispose*.] 1. A disposer. —2. In *astrol.*, a planet in one of whose essential dignities another planet is, the former being said to "dispose of" the latter.

When the *dispositor* of the planet signifying the thing asked after is himself disposed by the lord of the ascendant, it is a good sign.
Raymond Lully (trans.).

dispossess (dis-pō-zes'), v. t. [*OF. desposseder*, *deposseder* = *Pr. despossèzir* = *It. dispossessare*, *spossessare*; as *dis-priv.* + *possess*, v. Cf. *OF. despossier*, also *desposseder*, *F. déposséder* = *Sp. desposcer* (cf. *Pg. despossar*, *desapossar*), < *ML. dispossidere*, *dispossess*, < *dis-priv.* + *possidere*, possess: see *dis-* and *possess*.] 1. To put out of possession; deprive of actual occupancy, particularly of real property; dislodge; dispossess: usually followed by *of* before the thing possessed: as, to *dispossess* a tenant of his holding.

Ye shall *dispossess* the inhabitants of the land, and dwell therein. Num. xxxiii. 53.

The Christians were utterly *dispossessed* of Judea by Saladin the Egyptian Sultan. *Sandys*, *Travels*, p. 113.

It will be found a work of no small difficulty to *dispossess* and throw out a vice from that heart, where long possession begins to plead prescription. *South*, *Sermons*.

The Confederates at the west were narrowed down for all communication with Richmond to the single line of road running east from Vicksburg. To *dispossess* them of this, therefore, became a matter of the first importance. *U. S. Grant*, *Personal Memoirs*, I. 383.

2. To relieve or free from or as if from demoniac possession.

They have three ministers, (one a Scotchman,) who take great pains among them, and had lately (by prayer and fasting) *dispossessed* one possessed with a devil. *Winthrop*, *Hist. New England*, I. 159.

Dispossess proceedings, proceedings at law summarily to eject a tenant, as for non-payment of rent. [Colloq.] — **Dispossess warrant**, a warrant awarded in such proceedings, to eject the occupant. [New York.]

dispossessed (dis-pō-zes't), a. [*dis-* + (*self-*) *possessed*.] Having lost one's self-possession or self-command. [Rare.]

Miss Susan, deeply agitated, and not knowing what to say or do, stood also, *dispossessed*, looking from the child to the woman, and from the woman to the child.

Mrs. Oliphant.

dispossession (dis-pō-zesh'on), n. [= *F. dépossession*; as *dispossess* + *-ion*. Cf. *possession*.] 1. The act of putting out of possession, or the state of being dispossessed. —2. The act of relieving or freeing from demoniac possession, or the like.

That heart [Mary Magdalene's] . . . was freed from Satan by that powerful *dispossession*.

Bp. Hall, *Contemplations*, iv.

3. In law, same as *oust*.

dispossessor (dis-pō-zes'or), n. One who dispossesses.

The heirs (blessed be God!) are yet surviving, and likely to out-live all heirs of their *dispossessors* besides their infancy. *Cowley*, *Government of Oliver Cromwell*.

Dispost (dis-pōst'), v. t. [*dis-priv.* + *post*.] To remove from a post; displace.

Now, think thou see'st this Soule of sacred zeale,
This kindling Cole of flaming Charitie,
Disposed all in post. *Davies*, *Holy Roode*, p. 12.

disposure (dis-pō-zūr), n. [*dis-* + *posure*. Cf. *L. dispositura*, disposition, arrangement.]

1. Disposal; the power of disposing; control; direction; management.

She has worn as good [gowns], they sit so apted to her, And she is so great a mistress of *disposure*.

Fletcher, *Humorous Lieutenant*, iii. 4.

Would you have me,
Neglecting mine own family, to give up
My estate to his *disposure*?

Massinger, *City Madam*, i. 3.

A true and truly-loving knight's liberty ought to be enchaind to the *disposure* of his lady.

Ford, *Honour Triumphant*, I.

2. Posture; disposition; state.

They remained in a kind of warlike *disposure*, or perhaps little better. *Sir H. Wotton*.

3. Distribution; allotment.

In my *disposure* of employments of the brain, I have thought fit to make Invention the master.

Swift, *Tale of a Tub*, p. 94.

4. A state of orderly arrangement.

A life that knew nor noise nor strife;
But was, by sweetening so his will,
All order and *disposure* still.

B. Jonson, *Underwoods*, x.

5. Natural disposition.

His sweet *disposure*,
As much abhorring to behold, as do
Any unnatural and bloody action.

Chapman, *Revenge of Busy d'Ambois*, iv. 1.

dispraisable (dis-prā'zā-bl), a. [*dis-* + *praise* + *-ible*.] Unworthy of praise. *Rev. T. Adams*.

dispraise (dis-prāz'), v. t.; pret. and pp. *dispraised*, ppr. *dispraising*. [Early mod. E. also *dispraise*; < *ME. dispreisen*, *dispreysen*, < *OF. despreiser*, *despreser*, *despriser*, *dispriser* (> *E. disprize*) = *Pr. desprezar*, *despreciar* = *Sp. despreciar* = *Pg. desprezar* = *It. disprezzare*, *dispregiare*, *dispraise*, < *L. dis-priv.* + *L.L. pretiare*, prize, praise: see *dis-* and *praise*, *prize*, and cf. *disprize*.] To speak disparagingly of; mention with disapprobation, or some degree of censure.

I *dispraised* him before the wicked.

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., il. 4.

To be *dispraised* is the most perfect praise.
B. Jonson, *Cynthia's Revels*, iii. 2.

dispraise (dis-prāz'), n. [*dis-* + *praise*, v.] Disparaging speech or opinion; animadversion; censure; reproach.

Their language is one, and yet exceedingly diversified, according as they [the Japanese] differ in State or Sex: or as they speak in praise or *dispraise*, using a diuers Idiom. *Purchas*, *Pilgrimage*, p. 524.

The general has seen Moors
With as bad faces; no *dispraise* to Bertran's.
Dryden, *Spanish Friar*, i.

There is a luxury in self-*dispraise*;
And inward self-disparagement affords
To meditative spleen a grateful feast.

Wordsworth, *Excursion*, iv.

The long-neck'd geese of the world that are ever hissing *dispraise*,
Because their natures are little. *Tennyson*, *Maud*, iv. 9.

= *Syn.* Disparagement, opprobrium.

dispraiser (dis-prā'zēr), n. One who dispraises.

dispraisingly (dis-prā'zing-li), adv. By way of dispraise; with disapproval or some degree of reproach. *Shak.*

dispread (dis-pred'), v.; pret. and pp. *dispread*, ppr. *dispreeding*. [For **disspread*, < *dis-*, in different directions, + *spread*.] I. trans. To extend or spread in different ways or directions; expand to the full width. [Rare.]

Scantly they durst their feeble eyes *dispread*
Upon that town. *Fairfax*.

II. intrans. To expand or be diffused; spread widely. [Rare.]

Heat, *dispreeding* through the sky,
With rapid away his burning influence darts
On man, and beast, and herb, and tepid stream.
Thomson, *Summer*.

dispreader (dis-pred'ēr), n. One who dispreads; a publisher; a divulger. *Milton*.

dispreiser, v. t. A Middle English form of *dispraise*.

disprejudice (dis-prej'ō-dis), v. t. [*dis-priv.* + *prejudice*.] To free from prejudice.

Those . . . will easilie be so far *disprejudic'd* in point of the doctrine as to seek the acquainting their understandings with the grounds and reasons of this religion. *W. Montague*, *Devoute Essays*, II. vii. § 5.

disprepare (dis-prē-pār'), v. t. [*dis-* + *prepare*.] To render unprepared.

The kingdom of darkness . . . is nothing else but a confederacy of deceivers . . . that . . . endeavour . . . to extinguish in them [men] the light, both of nature and the Gospel; and so to *disprepare* them for the kingdom of God to come. *Hobbes*, *The Kingdom of Darkness*.

disprison (dis-priz'n), v. t. [*OF. desprisonner*, *desprisonner*, *disprisonner* (= *It. sprigionare*), < *des-priv.* + *prisonner*, *prisonner*, imprison: see *dis-* and *prison*, v.] To loose from prison; set at liberty. [Rare.]

disprivacied (dis-pri'vā-sid), a. [*dis-* + *privacy* + *-ed*.] Deprived of or debarrd from privacy. [Rare.]

But now, on the poet's *dis-privacied* moods,
With do this and do that the pert critic intrudes.
Lowell, *Fable for Critics*.

disprivilege (dis-priv'i-lej), v. t.; pret. and pp. *disprivileged*, ppr. *disprivileging*. [*dis-* + *privilege*.] To deprive of a privilege. [Rare.]

So acting and believing *disprivileges* them for ever of that recompence which is provided for the faithful. *Penn*, *Liberty of Conscience*, iv.

disprize (dis-priz'), v. t.; pret. and pp. *disprized*, ppr. *disprizing*. [*OF. despriser*, *despreser*, undervalue, > *E. dispraise*: see *dispraise*, of which *disprize* is historically a doublet; cf. *prize*, *praise*.] To undervalue; depreciate; disparage. [Rare.]

Nor is 't the time alone is here *disprized*,
But the whole man of time, yea, Caesar's self,
Brought in disvalued. *B. Jonson*, *Sejanus*, iii. 1.

disprofess (dis-prō-fes'), v. t. [*dis-* + *profess*.] To renounce the profession of.

His armes, which he had vowed to *disprofesse*,
She gathered up, and did about him dresse.
Spenser, *F. Q.*, III. xl. 20.

disprofit (dis-prof'it), n. [*dis-* + *profit*.] Loss; detriment; damage. [Rare.]

Whereas he sought profite, he fell into double *disprofite*. *Poore*, *Martyrs*, p. 1710.

disprofitable (dis-prof'i-tā-bl), a. [*OF. desprofitable*, *desprofitable*, < *des-* + *profitable*, profitable.] Unprofitable.

It is said, that the thing indifferent is to be left free to use it or not use it, as it shall seem profitable or *disprofitable* unto the conscience of the user.

Bp. Ridley, in *Bradford's Works* (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 377.

disproof (dis-prōf'), n. [Early mod. E. also *disprooffe*, *disproufe*; < *disprove* (as if < *dis-* + *prove*), after *prove*.] Proof to the contrary; confutation; refutation: as, to offer evidence in *disproof* of an allegation.

Bent as he was
To make *disproof* of scorn, and strong in hopes.
Tennyson, *Aylmer's Field*.

disproperty (dis-prop'ēr-ti), v. t. [*dis-* + *property*.] To deprive of property; dispossess.

He would
Have made them mules, silenc'd their pleaders,
And *dispropertied* their freedoms. *Shak.*, *Cor.*, ii. 1.

disproportion (dis-prō-pōr'shon), n. [*OF. disproportion*, *F. disproportion* = *Sp. desproporcion* = *Pg. desproporção* = *It. disproporzione*, *sproporzione*; as *dis-* + *proportion*, n.] Want of proportion of one thing to another, or between the parts of the same thing; lack of symmetry; absence of conformity or due relation in size, number, quantity, etc.: as, the *disproportion* of a man's arms to his body, or of means to an end; the *disproportion* between supply and demand.

Faultless does the Maid appear;
No *disproportion* in her soul, no strife.
Wordsworth, *Sonnets*, i. 23.

The simple Indians were often puzzled by the great *disproportion* between bulk and weight. . . . Never was a package of furs known to weigh more than two pounds in the market of Communipaw.

Irring, *Knickerbocker*, p. 102.

He had yet enough of growing prosperity to enable him to increase his expenditure in continued *disproportion* to his income. *George Eliot*, *Mill on the Floss*, ii. 7.

Disproportion, some say, is the cause of the keenest misery in the world: for instance, the *disproportion* between the powers, capacities, and aspirations of man and his circumstances—especially as regards his physical wants. *Helps*.

disproportion (dis-prō-pōr'shon), v. t. [= *F. disproportionner* = *Sp. Pg. desproporcionar* = *It. sproporzionare*, < *ML. disproportionare*; as *dis-* + *proportion*, v.] To make unsuitable in dimensions or quantity; mismatch; join unfitly.

To shape my legs of an unequal size;
To *disproportion* me in every part.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iii. 2.

He can perform whatever he strenuously attempts. His words never seem *disproportioned* to his strength. *Whipple*, *Ess. and Rev.*, I. 179.

disproportionable (dis-prō-pōr'shon-ā-bl), a. [*dis-* + *proportion* + *-able*.] Disproportional; disproportionate. [Rare.]

Such *disproportionable* and unlikely matches can wealth and a fair fortune make. *Burton*, *Anat. of Mel.*, p. 554.

How great a monster is human life, since it consists of so *disproportionable* parts. *Jer. Taylor*, *Works* (ed. 1835), I. 362.

disproportionableness (dis-prō-pōr'shon-ā-bl-nes), n. The state of being out of proportion. [Rare.]

Considering my own great defects, the incompetency and *disproportionableness* of my strength. *Hammond*, *Works*, III., Advertisement.

disproportionably (dis-prō-pōr'shon-ā-bli), adv. Disproportionally; without regard to just proportion. [Rare.]

Hath the sheriff rated Mr. Hampden *disproportionably*, according to his estate and degree? If he hath, let him tell. *State Trials*, John Hampden, an. 1637.

disproportional (dis-prō-pōr'shon-āl), a. [= *F. disproportionnel*; as *disproportion* + *-al*.] Not having due proportion, absolutely or relatively; destitute of proportion or symmetry; unconformable or unequal in dimensions or quantity: as, the porch is *disproportional* to the building; *disproportional* limbs; *disproportional* tasks.

Nay rather the perfection consists in this, that out of many moderate varieties and brotherly dissimilitudes that are not vastly *disproportional* arises the goodly and graceful symmetry that commends the whole pile and structure. *Milton*, *Areopagitica*.

disproportionality (dis-prō-pōr'shon-āl'i-ti), n. [*disproportional* + *-ity*.] The quality of being disproportional.

The world so's settlen free
From that untoward *disproportionality*.
Dr. H. More, *Psychathanasia*, III. iii. 60.

disproportionally (dis-prō-pōr'shōn-al-i), *adv.*
Without proportion; unconformably; unequally.

disproportionate (dis-prō-pōr'shōn-āt), *a.* [= F. *disproportionné* = Sp. Pg. *desproporcionado* = It. *disproporzionato*, *sproporzionato*, < ML. *disproportionatus*, pp. of *disproportionare*: see *disproportion*, *v.*, and cf. *proportionate*.] Out of proportion; unsymmetrical; without due proportion of parts or relations: as, a *disproportionate* development; means *disproportionate* to the end.

It is plain that men have agreed to a *disproportionate* and unequal possession of the earth. *Locke.*

The United States are large and populous nations in comparison with the Grecian commonwealths, or even the Swiss cantons; and they are growing every day more *disproportionate*, and therefore less capable of being held together by simple governments.

J. Adams, Works, IV. 287.

disproportionately (dis-prō-pōr'shōn-āt-li), *adv.* In a disproportionate degree; unsuitably; inadequately or excessively. *Boyle.*

disproportionateness (dis-prō-pōr'shōn-āt-nes), *n.* The state of being disproportionate; want of proportion.

disproprietate (dis-prō-pri-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disproprietated*, ppr. *disproprietating*. [*< ML. *dispropriatus*, pp. of **dispropriare* (> OF. *desproprier*), *disproprietate*, < L. *dis-priv.* + *propriare*, appropriate, < *proprius*, one's own, proper: see *proper*, *appropriate*, *expropriate*, etc.] To destroy the appropriation of; disappropriate.

And who knoweth whether those Appropriations did not supplant these Supplementers, and *disappropriate* them of that which in a luster propriety was given them in their first foundations? *Purchase, Pilgrimage, p. 133.*

disprovable (dis-prō-vā-bl), *a.* [*< disprove* + *-able*.] Capable of being disproved or refuted. Formerly also spelled *disproveable*. *Bailey, 1727.*

disproof (dis-prō-vā), *n.* [*< disprove* + *-al*.] The act of disproving; disproof.

The *disproof* of Koch's theories must come from actual work upon the subject [cholera bacillus], and not from literary efforts. *Science, V. 63.*

disprove (dis-prōv'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disproved*, ppr. *disproving*. [*< ME. disproven*, usually *desproven*, < OF. *desprover*, *desprouver*, refute, contradict, disprove, < *des-priv.* + *prover*, *prouver*, prove: see *dis-* and *prove*.] 1. To prove to be false or erroneous; confute; refute: as, to *disprove* an assertion, an argument, or a proposition.

I cannot assert that, nor would I willingly undertake to *disprove* it. *Everett, Orations, I. 414.*

The revelation of the interdependence of phenomena greatly increases the improbability of some legends which it does not actually *disprove*. *Lecky, Europ. Morals, I. 376.*

2. To prove not to be genuine, real, or just; set aside by contrary proof; invalidate: as, to *disprove* a person's claim to land.

The apostles opened their heavenly commission, and executed it publicly, challenging those who looked on, with all their curiosity, subtlety, and spite, to *disprove* or blemish it. *Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. iii.*

That formidable armada, so vainly arrogating to itself a title which the very elements joined with human valour to *disprove*. *Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 18.*

3†. To convict of the practice of error. *Hooker.*

—4†. To disapprove; disallow.

This lest also, when they saw the Cardinal not *disprove* it, every man took it gladly, saying only the Fear. *Sir T. More, Utopia (ed. Arber), p. 53.*

Some things are good; yet in so mean a degree of goodness that men are only not *disproved* nor disallowed of God for them. *Hooker.*

St. Ambrose neither approves nor *disproves* it. *Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 202.*

disproveable, *a.* See *disprovable*.

disprovement (dis-prōv'mēt), *n.* [*< disprove* + *-ment*.] The act of disproving; confutation.

The scientific discovery . . . around which all Mr. Lawes's subsequent work centered was the *disprovement* of Liebig's mineral-ash theory. *Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVIII. 605.*

disprover (dis-prōv'vēr), *n.* One who disproves or confutes.

disprovidet (dis-prō-vid'), *v. t.* [*< dis-priv.* + *provide*.] To fail to provide or furnish with.

This makes me sadly walk up and down in my laboratory, like an impatient lutanist, who has his song book and his instrument ready, but is altogether *disprovidet* of strings. *Boyle, Works, VI. 40.*

dispunct (dis-pungkt'), *v. t.* [*< L. dispunctus*, pp. of *dispungere*, check off an account, etc.: see *dispunge*.] To point or mark off; separate; set aside. [Rare.]

I desire the reader so to take me as though I do not here deal withall, nor speake of the matter, but utterly to haue pretermitted and *dispuncted* the same.

Foze, Martyrs, p. 646.

Even the Mediterranean extent of Africa must have been unknown to Herodotus, since all beyond Carthage, as Mauritania, etc., would wind up into a small inconsiderable tract, as being *dispuncted* by no great states or colonies.

De Quincey, Herodotus.

dispunct† (dis-pungkt'), *a.* [A forced form, which may be regarded as short for **dispunctilious*, < *dis-priv.* + *punctilious*.] Wanting in punctilious respect; discourteous; impolite.

Aso. I' faith, master, let's go; nobody comes. . . .

Amo. Stay. That were dispunct to the ladies.

B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

dispunge† (dis-punj'), *v. t.* [With imputed sense of *expunge* (?), *q. v.*, but in form < L. *dispungere*, check off an account, examine, settle, < *dis-*, apart, + *pungere*, prick.] To expunge; erase.

Thou then that hast *dispung'd* my score,
And dying wast the death of Death.

Sir J. Wotton, Hymn in Time of Sickness.

dispunge² (dis-punj'), *v. t.* Same as *disponge*. **dispunishable** (dis-pun'ish-a-bl), *a.* [*< dis-* (here intensive) + *punishable*.] Punishable; liable on an accusation.

No leases of any part of the said lands shall ever be made other than leases for years not exceeding thirty-one, in possession, and not in reversion or remainder, and not *dispunishable* of waste.

Last Will of Dean Swift.

dispurpose (dis-pēr'pos), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dispurposed*, ppr. *dispurposing*. [*< dis-priv.* + *purpose*.] 1. To dissuade; turn from a purpose.—2. To cross, as a purpose; frustrate. [Rare or obsolete in both uses.]

She, but in a contrary manner, seeing her former plots *dispurposed*, sends me to an old witch called Acrasia, to help to wreck her spite upon the senses.

A. Brewer (?), Lingua, iv. 8.

dispurset (dis-pērs'), *v. t.* [*< dis-* + *purset*.] Same as *disburse*.

dispurvey† (dis-pēr-vā'), *v. t.* [*< OF. *despourveier*, *despourvoir*, *despourvoir*, F. *dépourvoir*, deprive, < *des-priv.* + *pourveier*, purvey: see *dis-* and *purvey*.] To deprive of provision; empty; strip.

For not only the patrone, but al the pylgrymes and also the galyotes, were clerly *dispurveyde* of brede, wyne, and all other vytaille. *Sir R. Guyforde, Pylgrimage, p. 60.*

They *dispurvey* their vestry of such treasure
As they may spare. *Heywood.*

dispurveyance† (dis-pēr-vā'ans), *n.* [*< dispurvey* + *-ance*.] Want of provision; lack of food.

Daily siege, through *dispurveyance* long
And lacke of reskewe, will to parley drive.

Spenser, F. Q., III. x. 10.

disputability (dis-pū-tā-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*< disputable*: see *-bility*.] The quality of being disputable or convertible.

disputable (dis-pū'- or dis'pū-tā-bl), *a.* [= F. *disputable* = Sp. *disputable* = Pg. *disputavel* = It. *disputabile*, < L. *disputabilis*, disputable, < *disputare*, dispute: see *dispute*, *v.*] 1. That may be disputed; liable to be called in question, controverted, or contested; convertible: as, *disputable* statements, propositions, arguments, points, or cases.

Faith, 'tis a very *disputable* question; and yet I think thou canst decide it. *Beau. and Fl., King and No King, I. i.*

He let down a shower of tears, weeping over undone Jerusalem in the day of his triumph, leaving it *disputable* whether he felt more joy or sorrow.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 298.

2†. Disputatious; contentious.

And I have been all this day to avoid him. He is too *disputable* for my company: I think of as many matters as he; but I give heaven thanks, and make no boast of them. *Shak., As you Like it, II. 5.*

disputableness (dis-pū'- or dis'pū-tā-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being disputable.

disputacity† (dis-pū-tas'ī-ti), *n.* [Improp. form, < *disputatious*, on the supposed analogy of *audacity*, *audacious*, etc.] Proneness to dispute.

Let they should dull the wits and hinder the exercise of reasoning (and) abate the *disputacity* of the nation.

Bp. Ward, Sermon, Jan. 30, 1874.

disputant (dis'pū-tant), *a. and n.* [*< F. disputant*, < L. *disputant* (-t)s, ppr. of *disputare*, dispute: see *dispute*, *v.*] 1. *a.* Disputing; debating; engaged in controversy.

There wast found

Among the gravest rabbies, *disputant*
On points and questions fitting Moses' chair.

Milton, P. R., iv. 218.

II. *n.* One who disputes or debates; one who argues in opposition to another; a debater.

A singularly eager, acute, and pertinacious *disputant*. *Macaulay.*

disputation (dis-pū-tā'shōn), *n.* [*< ME. disputacioun*, *desputasioun*, < OF. *desputation*, *desputacion* (ME. also *disputison*, *desputeson*, *disputioun*, *desputeson*, early mod. E. also contr. *dispicion*, < OF. *desputison*, *desputeison*, *desputaion*, *desputoison*), F. *disputation* = OSp. *disputacion* = It. *disputazione* = D. *disputatie* = G. *disputation* (cf. Dan. *disputats*) = Sw. *disputation*, < L. *disputatio* (-n), an arguing, argument, dispute, < *disputare*, pp. *disputatus*, argue, dispute: see *dispute*, *v.*] 1. The act of disputing or debating; argumentation; controversy; verbal contest respecting the truth of some fact, opinion, or proposition.

Merlyn hym answerde to alle the questionns that he asked the very trouthe as it was, and so indured longe the *disputacion* betwene hem twayne.

Martin (E. E. T. S.), II. 139.

Our Lord and Saviour himself did hope by *disputation* to do some good, yea by *disputation* not only of, but against the truth, albeit with purpose for the truth.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, III. 8.

2. An exercise in which parties debate and argue on some question proposed, as in a school or college. The medieval logics, under the head of *obligations*, give minute rules for these exercises. The first party, the respondent, undertakes to defend a given thesis. The second party, the opponent, begins by giving a number of arguments against the thesis. If there are several opponents, they all offer arguments. The respondent then gives positive reasons in syllogistic form, after which he responds briefly to all the arguments of the opponents in order. The latter may or may not be allowed to reply. Finally, the moderator sums up and renders his decision. *Doctrinal disputation* concerns a matter of certain knowledge, *dialectical disputation* a matter of opinion. *Tentative disputation* is intended to try the knowledge of the parties, or of one of them. *Sophistical disputation* is intended to deceive.

All the *disputation* of the learned never brought to light one effect of nature before unknown.

Bacon, Praise of Knowledge (1590), Works, VIII. 124.

Academical *disputations* are two-fold, ordinary and extraordinary. Ordinary *disputations* are those which are privately performed in colleges every day . . . in term-time; extraordinary *disputations* I call those that are performed in the public schools of the university as requisite qualifications for degrees.

Amhurst, Terræ Filius (March 24, 1721), No. xx.

At Cambridge, in my day (1823-27), . . . every B. A. was obliged to perform a certain number of *disputations*. . . . Some were performed in earnest; the rest were huddled over. . . . The real *disputations* were very severe exercises. I was badgered for two hours with arguments given and answered in Latin . . . against Newton's first section, Lagrange's derived functions, and Locke on innate principles. *De Morgan, Budget of Paradoxes, p. 306.*

Augustine disputation. See *Augustine*. **disputatious** (dis-pū-tā'shūs), *a.* [*< disputation* + *-ous*.] 1. Pertaining to or characterized by disputation; controversial; polemical; contentious: as, a *disputatious* temper.

The Christian doctrine of a future life was no recommendation of the new religion to the wits and philosophers of that *disputatious* period.

Buckminster.

They began to contract a *disputatious* turn, which Franklin says he had already caught by reading his father's books of dispute on religion.

Everett, Orations, II. 17.

2. Inclined to dispute or wrangle; apt to debate, cavil, or controvert: as, a *disputatious* theologian.

Religious, moral, both in word and deed,
But warmly *disputatious* in his creed.

Crabbe, Works, VII. 67.

I shall not, therefore, I think, rightly be thought rash or *disputatious* if I venture to express difference from those modern political schools with which I feel that I cannot sympathise at all.

Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 225.

disputatiously (dis-pū-tā'shūs-li), *adv.* In a disputatious manner.

disputatiousness (dis-pū-tā'shūs-nes), *n.* The quality of being disputatious.

disputative (dis-pū-tā-tiv), *a.* [= It. *disputativo*, < LL. *disputativus*, < L. *disputatus*, pp. of *disputare*, dispute: see *dispute*, *v.*] Given to or characterized by disputation; disputatious; argumentative. [Obsolete or archaic.]

The Philosopher (sayth hee) teacheth a *disputative* vertue, but I doe an actue. *Sir P. Sidney, Apol. for Poetrie.*

I'll have thee a doctor;

Thou shalt be one, thou hast a doctor's look,
A face *disputative*, of Salamanca.

B. Jonson, New Inn, II. 2.

It is a sign of a peevish, an angry, and quarrelling disposition, to be *disputative*, and busy in questions.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 744.

Disputative science, logic. **dispute** (dis-pūt'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *disputed*, ppr. *disputing*. [*< ME. disputen*, *desputen*, < OF. *desputer*, F. *disputer* = Sp. Pg. *disputar* = It. *disputare* = G. *disputiren* = Dan. *disputere* = Sw. *disputera*, < L. *disputare*, dispute, discuss, examine, compute, estimate, < *dis-*, apart, + *putare*, reckon, consider, think, orig. make clean, clear up, related to *purus*, pure: see *pure*. Cf.

compute, count¹, impute, repute, amputate, etc.]
I. intrans. 1. To engage in argument or discussion; argue in opposition; oppose another in argument: absolutely or with *with* or *against*.

There shalbe one who shall reade and teache bothe Logick and Rethorick, and shall weekly, on certen dayes therefore appointed, see his schollers *dispute* and exercise the same. *Booke of Precedence* (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 2.

Therefore *disputed* he in the synagogue *with* the Jews. Acts xvii. 17.

He doth often so earnestly *dispute with* them [Jews] that he hath converted some of them to Christianity. *Coryat, Crudities*, i. 156.

Hence—2. To engage in altercation; wrangle; quarrel.

Mrs. Fidget and Mrs. Fescue *disputed* above half an hour for the same chair.

Addison, Trial of Ladies' Quarrels.

3. To strive or contend in opposition to a competitor; compete: as, to *dispute* for the prize.

II. trans. 1. To argue about; discuss.

What was it that ye *disputed* among yourselves by the way? Mark ix. 33.

The rest I reserve until it be *disputed* how the magistrate is to do herein. *Milton*.

2. To argue against; attempt to disprove or overthrow by reasoning; controvert; deny: as, to *dispute* an assertion, opinion, claim, or the like.

We do not *dispute* that the royal party contained many excellent men and excellent citizens.

Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

Dispute the claims, arrange the chances;

Emperor, Ottoman, which shall win?

Tennyson, To Rev. F. D. Maurice.

There has never been a time when the necessity of religion, in the broad sense of the word, has been so clear, if there has never been a time when its value in the narrow sense has been so much *disputed*.

J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 124.

3. To call in question; express doubt of or opposition to; object to.

Now I am sent, and am not to *dispute*

My prince's orders, but to execute

Dryden, Indian Emperor.

I had rather be unobserved than conspicuous for *disputed* perfections.

Steele, Spectator, No. 348.

4. To strive to gain or to maintain; contest: as, to *dispute* a prize.

Our swords—our swords shall *dispute* our pretences.

Steele, Lying Lover, ii. 1.

5†. To encounter; strive against.

Mal. Dispute it like a man.

Macd. I shall do so;

But I must also feel it as a man.

Shak., Macbeth, iv. 3.

To *dispute* the weather-gage, to manœuvre, as two vessels or fleets, to get to windward of each other. = *Syn. Debate, Discuss, etc.* See *argue*.

dispute (dis-püt'), *n.* [= *D. disput* = *G. disput*, *disput* = *Dan. Sw. disput*, *dispyt*, < *F. dispute* = *Sp. Pg. It. disputa*, *dispute*; from the verb.]

1. Argumentative contention; earnest discussion of opposing views or opinions; controversial strife.

This . . . produced a *dispute* attended with some acrimony. *Goldsmith, Vicar*, ii.

Disputes are multiplied as if everything were uncertain, and these *disputes* are managed with the greatest warmth, as if everything were certain. *Hume, Human Nature*, Int.

From expostulations with the king, the matter of religion turned into *disputes* among the priests, at which the king always assisted in person.

Bruce, Source of the Nile, II. 196.

2. Wrangling; contention; strife; quarrel.

Could we forbear *dispute* and practise love,

We should agree as angels do above.

Waller, Divine Love, III.

Nor is it aught but just

That he who in debate of truth hath won

Should win in arms, in both *disputes* alike

Victor. *Milton, P. L.*, vi. 123.

3. A contest of any kind.

The four Men of War made sail for the forts, against which we anchored about one in the afternoon; and after four hours' *dispute* (firing), went to the westward.

Retaking of the Island of Santa Helena (Arber's Eng. [Garner, I. 61]).

Beyond, without, or past dispute, indisputably; incontrovertibly.

In prose and verse was owned *without dispute*

Through all the realms of nonsense absolute.

Dryden.

He . . . forged and falsified

One letter called Pompilia's, *past dispute*.

Browning, Ring and Book, I. 139.

To be in *dispute*, to be under discussion; be the subject of controversy. = *Syn. Controversy, Dispute* (see *controversy*), debate, discussion, altercation.

disputer (dis-püt'er), *n.* One who disputes, or who is given to disputation or controversy.

Where is the *disputer* of this world? 1 Cor. i. 20.

It is enough to weary the spirit of a *disputer*, that he shall argue till he hath lost his voice, and his time, and

sometimes the question too; and yet no man shall be of his mind more than was before.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), Ded.

disputisont, *n.* A Middle English form of *disputation*.

disqualification (dis-kwól'i-fi-ká'shon), *n.* [= *F. déqualification*; as *dis-* + *qualification*. See *disqualify*.] 1. The act of disqualifying.—2. The state of being disqualified; want of qualification; absence or deprivation of ability, power, or capacity; any disability or incapacity.

I must still retain the consciousness of those *disqualifications* which you have been pleased to overlook.

Sir J. Shore.

3. That which disqualifies or incapacitates: as, conviction of crime is a *disqualification* for public office.

It is recorded as a sufficient *disqualification* of a wife, that, speaking of her husband, she said, "God forgive him." *Spectator*.

In society, high advantages are set down to the individual as *disqualifications*. *Emerson, Society and Solitude*.

disqualify (dis-kwól'i-fi), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disqualified*, ppr. *disqualifying*. [= *F. déqualifier*; as *dis-* + *priv.* + *qualify*.] To deprive of the necessary qualifications; deprive of natural or legal power, or the qualities or rights necessary for some purpose; disable; unfit: generally with *for*, sometimes with *from*: as, ill health *disqualifies* the body for labor and the mind for study; a conviction of perjury *disqualifies* a man for being a witness.

Men are not *disqualified* by their engagements in trade from being received in high society. *Southey*.

In spite of the law *disqualifying* hired champions, it is pretty clear that they were always to be had for money.

C. H. Pearson, Early and Mid. Ages of Eng.

Instead of educating himself to take his place in the world, he has *disqualified* himself for being anything but a student all his life.

Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 103.

disquantify (dis-kwon'ti-ti), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disquantified*, ppr. *disquantifying*. [*< dis-* + *quantify*.] 1†. To diminish the quantity of; lessen.

Be then desir'd . . .

A little to *disquantify* your train.

Shak., Lear, i. 4.

2. To deprive of quantity or metrical value, as a syllable.

Horace Walpole's nephew, the Earl of Orford, when he was in his cups, used to have Statius read aloud to him every night for two hours by a tipsy tradesman, whose hiccupings threw in here and there a kind of caesural pause, and found some strange mystery of sweetness in the *disquantified* syllables.

Lowell, Study Windows, p. 218.

disquiet (dis-kwi'et), *a.* and *n.* [*< dis-* + *quiet*.] **I. a.** Unquiet; restless; uneasy. [*Rare*.]

I pray you, husband, be not so *disquiet*.

Shak., T. of the S., iv. 1.

Harke! harke! now softer melody strikes mute

Disquiet Nature. *Martino, Sophonisba*, iv. 1.

II. n. 1. Want of quiet, rest, or peace; an uneasy or unsettled state of feeling, as in a person or a community; restlessness; unrest.

His palms are folded on his breast;

There is no other thing express'd

But long *disquiet* merged in rest.

Tennyson, The Two Voices.

The usual elements of *disquiet* which always threaten danger to an established order of things.

R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., i.

2. A disquieting occurrence or condition; a disturbance; an alarm, or a state of alarm. [*Archaic*.]

[They] rack and torture themselves with cares, fears, and *disquiets*. *Bacon, Physical Fables*, II., Expl.

In the midst of these intestine *disquiets*, we are threatened with an invasion. *Swift, Gulliver's Travels*, i. 4.

disquiet (dis-kwi'et), *v. t.* [*< disquiet*, *n.*; or *< dis-* + *priv.* + *quiet*, *v.*] To deprive of peace, rest, or tranquillity; make uneasy or restless; harass; disturb; vex.

Why art thou cast down, O my soul? and why art thou *disquieted* within me?

Ps. xlii. 5.

Next to the eldest reigned his second Son Ethelbert; all whose Reign, which was only five Years, was perpetually *disquieted* with Invasions of the Danes.

Baker, Chronicles, p. 8.

disquietal (dis-kwi'e-tal), *n.* [*< disquiet*, *v.*, + *-al*.] Want of quiet; disquietude; unrest.

At its own fall

Grows full of wrath and rage, and gins to fume,

And roars and strives 'gainst its *disquietal*.

Like troubled food forc'd some shape to assume.

Dr. H. More, Psychathanasia, I. ii. 21.

disquieter (dis-kwi'e-tér), *n.* One who or that which disquiets.

The archbishop, the *disquieter* both of the kingdom and the church.

Holinshead, Hen. II., an. 1164.

disquietful (dis-kwi'et-fúl), *a.* [*< disquiet*, *n.*, + *-ful*, *l.*] Producing disquiet. *Barrow*.

disquietive (dis-kwi'e-tiv), *a.* [*< disquiet*, *v.*, + *-ive*.] Tending to disquiet; disquieting. *Hawkins*.

disquietly (dis-kwi'et-li), *adv.* 1. Without quiet or rest; in an uneasy state; uneasily; anxiously: as, he rested *disquietly* that night. —2. In a disquieting manner; in such a manner as to destroy quiet or tranquillity. [*Rare* in both uses.]

Machinations, hollowness, treachery, and all ruinous disorders, follow us *disquietly* to our graves!

Shak., Lear, i. 2.

disquietment (dis-kwi'et-ment), *n.* The act of disquieting, or the state of being disquieted.

Such a peace of conscience is far worse and more dangerous than the most horrid troubles and *disquietments* of conscience can be.

Hopkins, Sermons, xxvi.

disquietness (dis-kwi'et-nes), *n.* The state of being disquiet; unrest.

"All otherwise" (saide he) "I riches read,

And deeme them roote of all *disquietnesse*."

Spenser, F. Q., II. vii. 12

Their *disquietness* and ranting will be insufferable.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 388

disquietous (dis-kwi'e-tus), *a.* [*< disquiet*, *n.*, + *-ous*.] Causing uneasiness; disquieting.

Concerning therefore this wayward subject against prelaty, the touching whereof is so distastfull and *disquietous* to a number of men. *Milton, Church-Government*, Pref., II.

disquietude (dis-kwi'e-tüd), *n.* [*< dis-* + *priv.* + *quietude*.] An uneasy or disturbed state of mind; a feeling of slight alarm or apprehension; perturbation.

These people are under continual *disquietudes*, never enjoying a minute's peace of mind.

Swift, Gulliver's Travels, III. 2.

Such is the sad *disquietude* I share,

A sea of doubts, and self the source of all.

Cowper, Vicissitudes Experienced in the Christian Life.

disquiparancy, disquiparance (dis-kwip'a-ran-si, -rans), *n.* [*< M.L. disquiparantia*, a word appearing early in the 14th century, appar. contr. from **disquiparantia*, < *L. dis-* + *priv.* + **quiparantia*, < *equiparan(-t)s*, ppr. of *equiparare*, compare: see *equiparancy*.] The denotation of two objects, as being related, by different names. Thus, father and son, master and servant, are said to be "relates of *disquiparancy*." [*Rare*.]

Relateds synonymous are usually called relates of *equiparancy*, . . . heteronymous, of *disquiparancy*.

Burgersdicius, tr. by a Gentleman, p. 22.

disquisition (dis-kwi-zish'on), *n.* [= *F. disquisition* = *Sp. disquisicion* = *Pg. disquisição* = *It. disquisizione*, < *L. disquisitio(n)*, an inquiry, investigation, < *disquirere*, pp. *disquistus*, inquire, investigate, < *dis-*, apart, + *querere*, seek: see *query*, *question*, *acquire*, *inquire*, etc., and cf. *acquisition*, *inquisition*, etc.] 1†. A seeking; search; investigation.

On their return from a *disquisition* as fruitless as solicitous, nurse declared her apprehensions that Harry had gone off with a little favourite boy whom he had taken into service.

H. Brooke, Fool of Quality, I. 82.

2. A formal or systematic inquiry into or investigation of some problem or topic; a formal discussion or treatise; a dissertation; an essay: as, a *disquisition* on government or morals.

Former times have had their *disquisitions* about the antiquity of [angling].

J. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 37.

It was falsely said that he had spoken with contumely of the theological *disquisitions* which had been found in the strong box of the late king, and which the present king had published.

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

disquisitional (dis-kwi-zish'on-al), *a.* [*< disquisition* + *-al*.] Relating to disquisition.

disquisitionary (dis-kwi-zish'on-ä-ri), *a.* [*< disquisition* + *-ary*.] Same as *disquisitional*. *Imp. Dict.*

disquisitive (dis-kwiz'i-tiv), *a.* [*< L.* as if **disquisitivus*, < *disquistus*, pp. of *disquirere*, inquire: see *disquisition*.] 1. Pertaining to or of the nature of disquisition.—2†. Inclined to discussion or investigation; inquisitive.

disquisitorial (dis-kwiz-i-tō-ri-al), *a.* [As *disquisitory* + *-al*.] Pertaining to disquisition; partaking of the nature of a disquisition; critical. *Cumberland*.

disquisitus (dis-kwiz'i-tō-ri), *a.* [*< L. disquisitus*, pp. of *disquirere*, inquire (see *disquisition*), + *-ory*.] Same as *disquisitorial*. *Edinburgh Rev.*

disrank (dis-rank'), *v. t.* [*< dis-* + *rank*.] 1. To reduce to a lower rank; degrade.—2. To disorder the ranks of; throw out of rank or into confusion.

Nor hath my life
Once tasted of exorbitant affects,
Wild longings, or the least of *disrank* shapes.
Marston, *The Fawne*, l. 2.

I stood
The volleys of their shot: I, myself,
Was he that first *disrank'd* their woods of pikes.
Beau. and Fl., *Laws of Candy*, l. 2.

disrate (dis-rāt'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disrated*,
ppr. *disrating*. [*< dis- priv. + rate.*] Naut.,
to reduce to a lower rating, as a petty officer,
or a non-commissioned officer of marines.

disray (dis-rā'), *n.* [ME. *disray*, var. of *deray*,
< OF. desrei, etc., disorder; see *deray*, and cf.
disarray.] 1. Disorder; disarray.

Come in manner of a sodaine tempest upon our armie
... and put it in *disray*.
Holland, tr. of Ammianus, p. 368.

2. Confusion; commotion.

When the knyghtes of the rounde table it wisten thei
gan make soche a *disray* a-monge hem that noon a-bode
other.
Mertin (E. E. T. S.), li. 407.

disregard (dis-rē-gārd'), *v. t.* [*< dis- priv. +
regard.*] To omit to regard or take notice of;
overlook; specifically, to treat as unworthy of
regard or notice.

Studious of good, man *disregarded* fame. *Blackmore*.

Conscience at first warns us against sin; but if we *dis-
regard* it, it soon ceases to upbraid us.
J. H. Newman, *Parochial Sermons*, l. 51.

Noble, poor and difficult,
Ungainly, yet too great to *disregard*.
Browning, *Ring and Book*, l. 129.

=Syn. *Slight*, etc. See *neglect*, *v. t.*
disregard (dis-rē-gārd'), *n.* [*< disregard, v.*]
Failure to regard or notice; specifically, deli-
berate neglect of something considered un-
worthy of attention.

Disregard of experience. *Whewell*.

disregarder (dis-rē-gār'dēr), *n.* One who *dis-
regards*.

He [the social non-conformist] feels rather complimented
than otherwise in being considered a *disregarder* of public
opinion.
H. Spencer, *Universal Progress*, p. 110.

disregardful (dis-rē-gārd'fūl), *a.* [*< disregard +
-ful, l.*] Exhibiting disregard; negligent;
neglectful.

All social love, friendship, gratitude, . . . draws us out
of ourselves, and makes us *disregardful* of our own con-
venience and safety.
Shaftesbury, *Enquiry concerning Virtue*.

disregardfully (dis-rē-gārd'fūl-i), *adv.* In a
disregardful manner; negligently; neglectful-
ly. *Bailey*, 1731.

disregular (dis-reg'ū-lār), *a.* [*< dis- priv. +
regular.*] Irregular.

It remains now that we consider whether it be likely
there should any men be, who, in all the rest, do enjoy a
true philosophique liberty, and who (not having more
disregular passions) despise honours, pleasures, riches.
Evelyn, *Liberty and Servitude*.

disrelish (dis-rel'ish), *v. t.* [*< dis- priv. + rel-
ish.*] 1. To dislike the taste of; hence, to dis-
like for any reason; feel some antipathy to:
as, to *disrelish* a particular kind of food; to *dis-
relish* affection.

Neither can the excellencies of heaven be discerned, but
by a spirit *disrelishing* the sordid appetites of the world.
Jer. Taylor, *Works* (ed. 1835), l. 87.

It is true, there is a sort of morose, detracting, ill-bred
people, who pretend utterly to *disrelish* these polite inno-
vations.
Swift, *Tale of a Tub*, vii.

2. To destroy the relish of or for; make un-
relishing or distasteful. [Rare.]

Savoury fruits, of taste to please
True appetite, and not *disrelish* thirst
Of nectarous draughts between.
Milton, P. L., v. 306.

disrelish (dis-rel'ish), *n.* [*< disrelish, v.*] 1.
Dislike of the taste of something; hence, dis-
like in general; some degree of disgust or an-
tipathy.

Men love to hear of their power, but have an extreme
disrelish to be told of their duty.
Burke, *Appeal to Old Whigs*.

2. Absence of relish; distastefulness. [Rare.]
With hatefulest *disrelish* writhed their jaws,
With soot and cinders fill'd.
Milton, P. L., x. 569.

disrelishable (dis-rel'ish-ə-bl), *a.* [*< dis- priv.
+ relishable.*] Distasteful. *Bp. Hacket*.

disrelishing (dis-rel'ish-ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *dis-
relish, v.*] Offensive to the taste; disgusting.
When once it becomes indifferent, it begins to be *dis-
relishing*.
Lamb, *Imperfect Sympathies*.

disremember (dis-rē-mem'bēr), *v. t.* [*< dis-
priv. + remember.*] Not to remember; to for-
get. [Vulgar.]

Somebody told me, I'm sure: I *disremember* who.
W. M. Baker, *New Timothy*, p. 294.

disrepair (dis-rē-pār'), *n.* [*< dis- priv. + re-
pair.*] The state of being out of repair or in
bad condition; the condition of needing re-
pair.

All spoke the master's absent care,
All spoke neglect and *disrepair*.
Scott, *Rokeby*, li. 17.

Beyond an occasional chance word or two, . . . the
friendship had outwardly fallen into *disrepair*.
J. Hawthorne, *Dust*, p. 202.

disreputability (dis-rep'ū-tā-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*< disreputable: see -bility.*] The state of being
disreputable. *Imp. Dict.* [Rare.]

disreputable (dis-rep'ū-tā-bl), *a.* [*< dis- priv.
+ reputable.* See *disrepute*.] 1. Not reputable;
having a bad reputation: as, a *disreputable* per-
son.—2. Bringing into ill repute; discredit-
able; dishonorable: as, a *disreputable* act.

I have declared that there was nothing *disreputable*, in
the public opinion here, in sending children to schools
supported at the public charge. *Everett*, *Orations*, l. 314.

disreputably (dis-rep'ū-tā-bli), *adv.* In a *dis-
reputable* manner.

Propositions are made not only ineffectually, but some-
what *disreputably*, when the minds of men are not prop-
erly disposed for their reception.
Burke, *Conciliation with America*.

disreputation (dis-rep'ū-tā'shon), *n.* [*< dis-
priv. + reputation.* See *disrepute*.] Privation
of reputation or good name; disrepute; dises-
teem; dishonor; disgrace; discredit.

I will tell you what was the course in the happy days of
Queen Elizabeth, whom it is no *disreputation* to follow.
Bacon.

Jesus refused to be relieved, . . . rather than he would
do an act, which . . . might be expounded a *disreputation*
to God's providence. *Jer. Taylor*, *Works* (ed. 1835), l. 100.

What *disreputation* is it to Horace, that Juvenal excels
in the tragical satire, as Horace does in the comical?
Dryden, *Orig. and Prog. of Satire*.

disrepute (dis-rē-pūt'), *n.* [*< dis- priv. + re-
pute.*] Loss or want of reputation; disesteem;
discredit; dishonor.

The belief in astrology was almost universal in the mid-
dle of the seventeenth century; . . . in the beginning of
the eighteenth the art fell into general *disrepute*.
Scott, *Guy Mannering*, iv.

The colony was fast falling into *disrepute*.
Bancroft, *Hist. U. S.*, l. 117.

=Syn. Ill repute, low esteem, disrespect.
disrepute (dis-rē-pūt'), *v. t.* [*< disrepute, n.*]
To bring into discredit or disgrace.

Grant that I may so walk that I neither *disrepute* the
honour of the Christian institution, nor stain the white-
nesses of that innocence which thou didst invest my soul
withal.
Jer. Taylor, *Works* (ed. 1835), l. 102.

disrespect (dis-rē-spekt'), *v. t.* [*< dis- priv. +
respect, v.*] To have or show no respect for;
hold in disesteem. [Now chiefly colloq.]

Ah, fool! that doat'st on vain, on present toys,
And *disrespect'st* those true, those future joys.
Quarles, *Emblems*, lii. 14.

I must tell you that those who could find in their Hearts
to love you for many other Things do *disrespect* you for
this [sweating].
Howell, *Letters*, l. v. 11.

In the ship . . . he was much *disrespected* and unworthi-
ly used by the master, one Ferne, and some of the passen-
gers.
Winthrop, *Hist. New England*, l. 275.

disrespect (dis-rē-spekt'), *n.* [*< dis- priv. + re-
spect, n.*] Want of respect or reverence; mani-
festation of disesteem; incivility.

What is more usual to warriors than impatience of bear-
ing the least affront or *disrespect*?
Pope.

Such fancies do we then affect,
In luxury of *disrespect*
To our own prodigal excess
Of too familiar happiness.
Wordsworth, *To Lycoris*.

=Syn. Discourtesy, impoliteness, slight, neglect.

disrespectability (dis-rē-spek-tā-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*< dis-
respectable: see -bility.*] 1. The character
of being disrespectful. [Rare.]

Her taste for *disrespectability* grew more and more re-
markable.
Thackeray, *Vanity Fair*, lxiv.

2. One who or that which is disrespectful. [Hu-
morous.]

The demi-monde are a class to which we have no counter-
part in America; they are respectable *disrespectabilities*,
lead the fashions, and give the tone to the society in the
outside, superficial world. *S. Bowles*, in Merriam, l. 370.

disrespectable (dis-rē-spek'tā-bl), *a.* [*< dis-
priv. + respectable.*] Not respectable; not wor-
thy of any, or of much, consideration or esteem.
[Rare.]

It requires a man to be some *disrespectable*, ridiculous
Boswell before he can write a tolerable life.
Carlyle, *Diamond Necklace*, l.

disrespector (dis-rē-spek'tēr), *n.* One who *dis-
respects*; a contemner. [Rare.]

I shall . . . take it for granted that there have been,
and are, but too many witty *disrespects* of the Scripture.
Boyle, *Works*, li. 296.

disrespectful (dis-rē-spekt'fūl), *a.* [*< disrespect +
-ful, l.*; or *< dis- priv. + respectful.*] Showing
disrespect; wanting in respect; manifesting
disesteem or want of respect; irreverent; un-
civil: as, a *disrespectful* thought or opinion;
disrespectful behavior.

Slovenly in dress, and *disrespectful* in manner, he was
the last man to be feared as a rival in a drawing-room.
Godwin, *Fleetwood*.

=Syn. Discourteous, impolite, rude, ungentlemanly, im-
pudent, pert.

disrespectfully (dis-rē-spekt'fūl-i), *adv.* In a
disrespectful manner; irreverently; uncivilly.

To speak *disrespectfully*, or to prophesy against the tem-
ple, was considered by the Jews as blasphemy, and of
course a capital offence. *Bp. Porteus*, *Lectures*, xxi.

disrespectfulness (dis-rē-spekt'fūl-nes), *n.*
Manifestation of disrespect; want of respect in
manner or speech.

disrespectivet (dis-rē-spek'tiv), *a.* [*< disrespect +
-ive; or < dis- priv. + respective.*] Disrespect-
ful.

A *disrespective* forgetfulness of thy mercies.
Bp. Hall, *Soliloquies*, lixii.

disrespondency, *n.* [*< dis- priv. + respon-
dency.*] Lack of correspondency. *Sir Aston Cokain*.
disreverence (dis-rev'ē-rens), *v. t.* [*< dis-
priv. + reverence.*] To deprive of reverence;
treat irreverently; dishonor.

And also we should of our dutie to God rather forbears
the profyte that ourselfe might attayne by a masse, than
to see his maiesty *disreverenced*, by the bold presumption
of such an odyous minister as he hath forbidden to come
about him.
Sir T. More, *Works*, p. 227.

disrobe (dis-rōb'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *disrobed*,
ppr. *disrobing*. [*< OF. desrober, desrouber, F. dé-
rober, < des- priv. + robe, a robe: see dis- and
robe, and cf. rob.*] 1. To divest of a
robe or garments; undress. Hence—2. To di-
vest of any enveloping appendage; denude; un-
cover: as, autumn *disrobes* the fields of verdure.

I am still myself,
Of ceremonious duty that attends it.
Fletcher (and another), *False One*, v. 4.

II. intrans. To divest one's self of a robe or
of one's garments.

Pallas *disrobes*; her radiant veil unt'd . . .
Flows on the pavement of the Court of Jove.
Pope, *Iliad*, v.

disrober (dis-rō'bēr), *n.* One who strips of
clothing or covering.

disroot (dis-rōt'), *v. t.* [*< dis- priv. + root².*]
1. To tear up the roots of; tear up by the
roots.

Whate'er I was
Disrooted, what I am is grafted here.
Tennyson, *Princess*, li.

Hence—2. To tear from a foundation; loosen
or undermine.

A piece of ground *disrooted* from its situation by sub-
terranean inundations. *Goldsmith*.

disrout (dis-rout'), *v. t.* [*< OF. desrouter, des-
router, disrouter, desrouter, F. dérouter, break
up, scatter, rout, < ML. as if *disruptare, < L.
disruptus, pp. of disrumpere, break or burst asun-
der: see disrupt.*] To rout; throw into confu-
sion.

The Black Prince . . . not only *disrouted* their mighty
armies, killing many and defeating all, but brought the
King, Dauphin, and all the Prince Peers of the land, pris-
oners.
Eng. Stratagem (Arber's Eng. Garner, l. 608).

disrully (dis-rō'li-li), *adv.* [ME. *disrevolilye*;
*< *disrevly, disruly, + -ly².*] In a *disruly* man-
ner.

It . . . maketh hym love yvelle companye
And lede his lyf *disrevolilye*.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 4900.

disruly (dis-rō'li), *a.* [Early mod. E. *disrulye*; *< ME. *disrevly* (in adv. *disrevolilye*: see *disrully*),
*< dis- priv. + *revly, ruly*: see *dis-* and *ruly*, and
cf. *unruly*. Cf. *OF. desreule*, disorder, *< des- priv. +
rieule, rule.*] Unruly.

Disruly, [L.] irregularis.
Levin, *Manip. Vocab.*, col. 99, l. 47.

disrupt (dis-rup't'), *v. t.* [*< L. disruptus, com-
monly diruptus, pp. of disrumpere, commonly
dirumpere, break or burst asunder, < dis-,
apart, asunder, + rumpere, break: see rupture.* Cf. *disrout*.] To break or burst asunder; sepa-
rate forcibly.

A convention, elected by the people of that State to
consider this very question of *disrupting* the Federal
Union, was in session at the capital of Virginia when Fort
Sumter fell.
Lincoln, in Raymond, p. 142.

The charges necessary to *disrupt* the pliers and roof from
their connection with the bed-rock.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVIII. 441.

disrupt (dis-rup't'), *a.* [*< L. disruptus, diruptus,*
pp.: see the verb.] Torn from or asunder;

severed by rending or breaking. *Ask*. [Rare or obsolete.]

disruption (dis-rup'shon), *n.* [*< L. *disruptio(n)-, equiv. to disruptio(n)-, < disruptere, pp. disruptus, commonly dirumpere, pp. diruptus, disrupt: see disrupt, v.*] A rending asunder; a bursting apart; forcible separation or division into parts; dilaceration.

Sought
To make disruption in the Table Round.
Tennyson, *Guinevere*.

Rosalind . . . has since ordered her conduct according to the conventions of society, with the result that her inward being suffers disruption and all but moral ruin.
E. Dowden, *Shelley*, II. 130.

Disruption of the Scottish Church, the rupture of the Established Church of Scotland in 1843, when about 200 commissioners, composed of ministers and elders, presenting a protest against the General Assembly as a church court, at its meeting on May 18th, on the ground that it had been deprived of its just freedom and powers by the action of the government, chiefly through the enforcement of lay patronage in the settlement of ministers, withdrew from it and organized the new Free Church of Scotland. About 470 ministers seceded, forfeiting benefices of fully £100,000 aggregate value. The controversy preceding the disruption is known as the "ten years' conflict."

disruptive (dis-rup'tiv), *a.* [*< disrupt + -ive.*] 1. Causing or tending to cause disruption; rending; bursting or breaking through.

Nor can we imagine a cohesive tenacity so great that it might not be overcome by some still greater disruptive force such as we can equally well imagine.

J. Fiske, *Cosmic Philos.*, I. 5.
It [his death] let loose all the disruptive forces which Bedford had been able to keep in subjection.
Stubbs, *Const. Hist.*, § 339.

2. Produced by or following on disruption: as, disruptive effects.—**Disruptive discharge**. See *discharge*, 1.

disruptiveness (dis-rup'tiv-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being disruptive.

The character which was found to be fundamental in sensitive discharges, viz., *disruptiveness*, is common to both kinds of discharge.

J. E. H. Gordon, *Elect. and Mag.*, II. 110.
disrupture (dis-rup'tür), *n.* [*< disrupt + -ure, after rupture. Cf. OF. desructure, disruption.*] Disruption; a rending asunder. [Rare.]

disrupture (dis-rup'tür), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disrupted*, ppr. *disrupturing*. [*< disrupture, n.*] To rupture; rend; sever by tearing, breaking, or bursting. [Rare.]

diss (dis), *n.* An Algerian name for the *Arundo tenax*, a reedy grass, the fibers of which are used for making cordage.

dissatisfaction (dis-sat-is-fak'shon), *n.* [*< dissatisfy: see satisfy.*] The state of being dissatisfied; lack of pleasure or content in some thing, act, or situation; uneasiness proceeding from the want of gratification, or from disappointment.

The ambitious man . . . is subject to uneasiness and dissatisfaction.
Addison, *Spectator*.

= *Syn.* Discontentment, distaste, dislike, displeasure, disapprobation, disappointment, annoyance.

dissatisfactoriness (dis-sat-is-fak'tō-ri-nes), *n.* The quality of being dissatisfactory; inability to satisfy or give content; a failing to give content.

Sensible he must needs be not only of the shortness and uncertainty of sensible enjoyments, but also of their poorness, emptiness, insufficiency, *dissatisfactoriness*.
Sir M. Hale, *Enquiry touching Happiness*.

dissatisfactory (dis-sat-is-fak'tō-ri), *a.* [*< dissatisfy + -factory.*] Not satisfactory; unsatisfying; displeasing.

To have reduced the different qualifications in the different states to one uniform rule would probably have been as *dissatisfactory* to some of the states as difficult for the convention.
A. Hamilton.

dissatisfied (dis-sat'is-fid), *p. a.* 1. Discontented; not satisfied; not pleased; offended.

The dissatisfied factions of the autocracy.
Bancroft.

2. Arising from or manifesting dissatisfaction: as, a dissatisfied look.

The camels were groaning laboriously, and the horses were standing around in dissatisfied silence in the white heat of noon.
O'Donovan, *Merv*, xlv.

dissatisfy (dis-sat'is-fi), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dissatisfied*, ppr. *dissatisfying*. [*< dissatisfy + -satisfy.*] To render discontented; displease; frustrate or come short of one's wishes or expectations.

When a new government is established, by whatever means, the people are commonly dissatisfied.
Hume, *The Original Contract*.

The Italian allies, who had borne so great a share of the burthen of Rome's conquests, and who had reaped so small a share of their fruits, were naturally dissatisfied with their dependent position.
E. A. Freeman, *Amer. Lects.*, p. 326.

dissavaget (dis-sav'aj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dissavaged*, ppr. *dissavaging*. [*< diss- priv. + savage.*] To tame; civilize.

Those wild kingdoms
Which I dissavaged and made nobly civil.
Chapman, *Cæsar and Pompey*, I. 1.

disscatter, *v. t.* [*ME. deskateren; < des-, dis-, L. dis-, apart, + scatter.*] To scatter abroad; disperse.

Hit [the silver] is so *deskatered* bothe hider and thidre, That halvendel shal ben stole ar hit come togidre and acounted.
Political Songs (ed. Wright), p. 337.

discepter, *v. t.* [*< OF. desceptrer, F. desceptrer, deprive of a scepter, depose, < des- priv. + sceptre, scepter: see dis- and scepter, v.*] To deprive of a scepter.

A hundred kings, whose temples were impall'd
In golden diadems, set here and there
With diamonds, and gemmed every where,
And of their golden virgins none *discepted* were.
G. Fletcher, *Christ's Triumph on Earth*.

disseat (dis-sēt'), *v. t.* [*< dis- priv. + seat.*] To unseat; overthrow.

Seyton! I am sick at heart
When I behold—Seyton, I say—This push
Will cheer me ever, or *dis-seat* me now.
Shak., *Macbeth*, v. 3.

dissect (di-sekt'), *v. t.* [*< L. dissectus, pp. of dissecare (> Sp. dissecar = Pg. dissecar = F. disséquer = D. dissekeren = Dan. dissekere = Sw. dissekera), cut asunder, cut up, < dis-, asunder, + secare, cut: see section.*] 1. To cut in pieces; divide into parts with or as with a cutting instrument: as, to dissect a fowl. Specifically—2. To cut in pieces, or separate the distinct or elementary parts of, as an animal or a plant, for the purpose of studying its organization or the functions and morbid affections of its organs and tissues; anatomize.

Where, with blunted knives, his Scholars learn
How to dissect, and the nice joints discern.
Congreve, *tr. of Juvenal's Satires*, xi.

Like following life through creatures you dissect,
You lose it in the moment you detect.
Pope, *Moral Essays*, I. 29.

Hence—3. To examine part by part or point by point; treat or consider piecemeal; analyze, as for the purpose of criticism; describe in detail: as, to dissect a man's character.

Chief mastery to dissect
With long and tedious havoc fabled knights,
In battle feign'd.
Milton, *P. L.*, ix. 29.

If men can so hardly endure to have the deformity of their vices represented to them though very imperfectly here, how will they bear the dissecting and laying them open in the view of the whole world?

Stillington, *Sermons*, I. xi.

Dissected map or picture, a map or picture mounted on a board and divided into more or less irregular parts, designed to be joined together as a puzzle.

Or must every architect invent a little piece of the new style, and all put it together at last like a *dissected map*?
Ruskin.

Dissecting aneurism. See *aneurism*.

dissected (di-sek'ted), *p. a.* [Pp. of *dissect, v.*]

In bot., deeply cut into numerous segments: applied to leaves, etc.

dissectible (di-sek'ti-bl), *a.* [*< dissect + -ible.*] Capable of being dissected.

dissection (di-sek'shon), *n.* [= *F. dissection = Sp. disseccion = Pg. disseccão = It. dissezione, < L. as if *dissectio(n)-, < dissecare, pp. dissectus, cut up: see dissect.*] 1. The operation of cutting open or separating into parts. Specifically—2. The process of cutting into parts an animal or a plant, or a part of one, in such a way as to show its structure or to separate one or more of its organs or tissues for examination: as, the dissection of a dog; the dissection of a hand or a flower.

In our dissection of lake ice by a beam of heat we noticed little vacuous spots at the centres of the liquid flowers formed by the beam.

Tyndall, *Forms of Water*, p. 119.

Hence—3. The act of separating anything into distinct or elementary parts for the purpose of critical examination; treatment or consideration of something in detail or point by point.

Such strict enquiries into nature, so true and so perfect a dissection of human kind, is the work of extraordinary diligence.
Granville.

4†. A segment; a division; a part.

All his kindnesses are not only in their united forms, but in their several dissections fully commendable.
Sir P. Sidney, *Def. of Poesie*, p. 554.

Canonical dissection. See *canonical*.
dissector (di-sek'tor), *n.* [= *F. dissecteur = Sp. disector = Pg. dissecador = It. dissettore, < NL. *dissector, < L. dissecare, pp. dissectus, dissect: see dissect.*] One who dissects; one who practises dissection for the purpose of study-

ing or demonstrating organization and functions.

disseize (dis-sēz'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disseized*, ppr. *disseizing*. [*Also disseise; < OF. desseisir, disseisir, dessaisir, F. dessaisir (= Pr. dessaizir), dispossess, < des-, dis-, priv., + seisir, saisir, take possession of: see dis- and seize.*] In law, to dispossess wrongfully; deprive of actual seizin or possession: followed by *of*: as, to disseize a tenant of his freehold. See *disseizin*.

Then thus gan Jove: Right true it is, that these
And all things else that under heaven dwell
Are chaung'd of Time, who doth them all disseise
Of being.
Spenser, *F. Q.*, VII. vii. 48.

A man may frequently suppose himself to be disseized, when he is not so in fact.
Blackstone, *Com.*, III. 10.

And pilfering what I once did give,
Disseize thee of thy right.
G. Herbert, *Submission*.

disseizee (dis-sē-zē'), *n.* [*< disseize + -ee.*] In law, a person unlawfully put out of possession of an estate. Also spelled *disseisee*.

disseizin (dis-sē-zin), *n.* [*Also disseisin; < OF. (AF.) disseisin, m., disseisine, disseisine, dessaisine, f., disseizin, < disseisir, dessaisir, disseize: see disseize, and cf. seizin.*] In law: (a) In the most general sense, the wrongful privation of seizin; ouster. (b) In *old Eng. law*, the violent termination of seizin by the actual ouster of the feudal tenant, and the usurpation of his place and relation. It was a notorious and tortious act on the part of the disseizor, by which he put himself in the place of the disseizee, and, in the character of tenant of the freehold, made his appearance at the lord's court. (*Kent.*) In more modern use it includes silent entry and usurpation of enjoyment, under pretense of right, with or without title.—**Assise of novel disseizin**, an obsolete common-law writ for the recovery of land, where the demandant himself had been turned out of possession.—**Disseizin by election**, a legal fiction by which the owner was permitted to admit that he had been disseized, irrespective of the actual fact of technical disseizin, in order to have a remedy against the adverse claimant.—**Equitable disseizin**, the loss or deprivation of an equitable seizin: a term sometimes used, but disapproved by the highest authorities. (Compare, for the analogies afforded by similar phrases, *equitable waste, under waste; equitable estate, under estate; and equitable seizin, under seizin.*)
disseizor (dis-sē-zor), *n.* [*Also disseisor, disseiser; < OF. (AF.) disseisor, disseisour, < disseisir, disseize: see disseize.*] In law, one who wrongfully dispossesses another, or puts another out of possession.

Where ent'ring now by force, thou hold'st by might,
And art disseiser of another's right.
Drayton, *Barons' Wars*, III.

disseizress (dis-sē-zor-es), *n.* [*< disseizor + -ess.*] In law, a woman who wrongfully puts another out of possession. Also spelled *disseisress*. [Rare.]

disseilboom (dis'el-bōm), *n.* [*D., the pole of a wagon, < disseil, axletree, + boom, pole, boom, beam: see beam, boom.*] The neap or pole of an ox-wagon. [*South African.*]

I took the only precaution in my power, viz., to unfatten the chain, trek-tow, from the disseilboom, so that that important portion of my gear should not act as a conductor to the inflammable part of my load.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXIX. 619.

dissemblablet (di-sem'bla-bl), *a.* [*< OF. dessemblable, F. dessemblable (= Sp. desemejable), < dessembler, be different: see dissemble, and cf. semblable.*] Not resembling; dissimilar. Puttenham.

dissemblance (di-sem'blans), *n.* [*< OF. dessemblance, F. dessemblance (= Pr. dessemblanza = Sp. dessemblanza, desemejanza = Pg. dessemelhanga = It. dissimiglianza), < dessembler, unlike, different, ppr. of dessembler, be unlike: see dissemble, and cf. semblance.*] Want of resemblance; dissimilarity. [Rare.]

Nor can there be a greater dissemblance between one wise man and another.
Osborne, *Advice to a Son*.

It must, however, be remembered that the dissemblance of the hieroglyphic and hieratic characters appears greater than it really is.
Isaac Taylor, *The Alphabet*, I. 100.

dissemblance† (di-sem'blans), *n.* [*< dissembler + -ance; the same in form as dissemblance*], but with sense due directly to *dissemble*.] The act of or faculty for dissembling.

I wanted those old instruments of state,
Dissemblance and suspect.
Marston and Webster, *The Malcontent*, I. 4.

Without dissemblance he is deep in age.
Middletown, *The Phoenix*, I. 1.

dissemble (di-sem'bl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dissembled*, ppr. *dissembling*. [*< OF. dessembler, dassambler, F. dissembler, be unlike (cf. OF. dessembler, dassambler, dessembler, dassambler, separate, disjoin, divide—opposed to assembler, assemble: see assemble), = Pr. Cat. dessembier = Sp. desemejar, be unlike, dissemble, = Pg. des-*

semelhar, dissimilhar, make unlike, = *It. dissimigliare*, be unlike, differ; these forms (partly < *ML. dissimulare*, **dissimiliare*, be or make unlike: see *dissimulate*) being partly mingled with *OF. dissimuler*, *F. dissimuler* = *Sp. dissimular* = *Pg. dissimular* = *It. dissimulare*, < *L. dissimulare*, feign to be different, dissimulate, dissemble, < *dissimilis*, unlike, < *dis-* priv. + *similis*, like: see *similar*, *dissimilar*, and cf. *assemble*², *assimilate*, *assimilate*, *dissimule*, *dissimulate*, *dissimilate*, *resemble*, *semble*, etc.] *I. trans.* 1†. To make unlike; cause to look different; disguise.

I'll put it [a gown] on, and I will dissemble myself in 't.
Shak., *T. N.*, iv. 2.

2. To give a false impression about; cause to seem different or non-existent; mask under a false pretense or deceptive manner.

A man must frame some probable cause why he should not do his best, and why he should dissemble his abilities.
Bacon, *Advancement of Learning*, II. 337.

To leave off loving were your better way;
Yet if you will dissemble it, you may.

Dryden, *Helen* to Paris, I. 149.

The wrongs of the Puritans could neither be dissembled nor excused.
Bancroft, *Hist. U. S.*, I. 232.

3†. To put on the semblance of; simulate; pretend.

Your son Lucentio . . .
Doth love my daughter, and she loveth him,
Or both dissemble deeply their affections.

Shak., *T. of the 8.*, iv. 4.

Then it seems you dissemble an aversion to Mankind only in compliance to my Mother's Humour.

Congreve, *Way of the World*, II. 1.

So like a lion that unheeded lay,
Dissembling sleep, and watchful to betray,
With inward rage he meditates his prey.

Dryden, *Sig. and Guis.*, I. 243.

4†. To assume the appearance of; appear like; imitate.

The gold dissembled well her yellow hair.

Dryden.

= *Syn.* 2. *Dissemble*, *Simulate*, *Dissimulate*, *Disguise*, cloak, cover. (See *hide*.) To dissemble is to pretend that a thing which is not: as, to dissemble one's real sentiments. To simulate is to pretend that a thing which is not is: as, to simulate friendship. To dissimulate is to hide the reality or truth of something under a diverse or contrary appearance: as, to dissimulate one's poverty by ostentation. To disguise is to put under a false guise, to keep a thing from being recognized by giving it a false appearance: as, I cannot disguise from myself the fact. See *dissembler* and *conceal*.

I thought it best, however, to dissemble my wrath, and to treat them with promises and fair words, until . . . an opportunity of vengeance should be afforded me.

Poe, *Tales*, I. 6.

The scheme of simulated insanity is precisely the one he [Hamlet] would have been likely to hit upon, because it enabled him to follow his own bent.

Lowell, *Among my Books*, 1st ser., p. 221.

Compelled to disguise their sentiments, they will not, however, suppress them.

I. D'Irsali, *Calam. of Authors*, II. 276.

II. *intrans.* 1†. To give a false appearance; make a deceptive impression or presentation.

What wicked and dissembling glass of mine
Made me compare with Hermia's spherish eyne?

Shak., *M. N. D.*, II. 3.

2. To assume a false seeming; conceal the real fact, motives, intention, or sentiments under some pretense; mask the truth about one's self.

Ye dissembled in your hearts when ye sent me unto the Lord your God, saying, Pray for us.

Jer. xlii. 20.

I did dissemble with her

Myself to satisfy.

William Guiseman (Child's Ballads, III. 50).

To seeming sadness she compos'd her look;
As if by force subjected to his will,
Though pleas'd, dissembling, and a woman still.

Dryden, *Cym.* and *Iph.*, I. 311.

dissembler (di-sem'blér), *n.* One who dissembles; one who conceals his opinions, character, etc., under a false appearance; one who pretends that a thing which is not.

The French are passing courtly, ripe of wit,
Kind, but extreme dissemblers.

Ford, *Love's Sacrifice*, I. 1.

A deep dissembler, not of his affections only, but of religion.

Milton, *Elkonoklastes*.

= *Syn.* *Dissembler*, *Hypocrite*. A dissembler is one who tries to conceal what he is; a hypocrite, one who tries to make himself appear to be what he is not, especially to seem better than he is. See *dissemble*.

The old sovereign of the world (Tiberius as depicted by Tacitus), . . . conscious of falling strength, raging with capricious sensuality, yet to the last the keenest of observers, the most artful of dissemblers, and the most terrible of masters.

Macaulay, *On History*.

Woe unto you, scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites! for ye are like unto whited sepulchres, which indeed appear beautiful outward, but are within full of dead men's bones, and of all uncleanness.

Mat. xxiii. 27.

dissemblingly (di-sem'bling-li), *adv.* In a dissembling manner; deceptively.

And yet dissemblingly he thought to dallye and to play.

Drant, tr. of *Horace's Satires*, I. 9.

disseminate (di-sem'i-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disseminated*, ppr. *disseminating*. [*< L. disseminatus*, pp. of *disseminare* (> *It. disseminare* = *Sp. diseminar* = *Pg. disseminar* = *F. disséminer*), scatter seed, < *dis-*, apart, + *seminare*, sow: see *dis-* and *seminate*.] 1. To scatter or sow, as seed, for propagation.

Seeds are disseminated by their minuteness—by their capsule being converted into a light balloon-like envelope . . . by having hooks and grappels of many kinds and serrated awns, so as to adhere to the fur of quadrupeds—and by being furnished with wings and plumes as different in shape as elegant in structure, so as to be wafted by every breeze. *Darwin*, *Origin of Species*, p. 187.

Hence—2. To spread by diffusion or dispersion: generally with reference to some intended or actual result.

A uniform heat disseminated through the body of the earth.

Woodward.

The Jews are disseminated through all the trading parts of the world.

Addison, *Spectator*.

3. To scatter by promulgation, as opinions or doctrines; propagate by speech or writing.

Nor can we certainly learn that any one philosopher of note embraced our religion, till it had been for many years preached, and disseminated, and had taken deep root in the world.

Bp. Atterbury, *Sermons*, I. lii.

Alexis. Sire, I never have attempted to disseminate my opinions.

Peter. How couldst thou? the seed would fall only on granite.

Landor, *Peter the Great* and *Alexis*.

dissemination (di-sem-i-nā'shŏn), *n.* [= *F. dissémination* = *Sp. diseminacion* = *Pg. disseminação* = *It. disseminazione*, < *L. disseminatio* (n-), < *disseminare*, pp. *disseminatus*, scatter seed: see *disseminate*.] 1. The act of sowing or scattering seed for propagation. Hence—2.

A spreading abroad for some fixed purpose or with some definite effect; propagation by means of diffusion or dispersion; extension of the influence or establishment of something.

He therefore multiplied them to a great necessity of a dispersion, that they might serve the ends of God and of the natural law, by their ambulatory life and their numerous disseminations.

Jer. Taylor, *Great Exemplar*, Pref., p. 12.

That dispersion, or rather dissemination [of people after the flood], hath peopled all other parts of the world.

Bp. Pearson, *Expos. of Creed*, I.

3. Propagation by means of promulgation; a spreading abroad for or with acceptance, as of opinions.

The Gospel is of universal dissemination.

Jer. Taylor, *Great Exemplar*, I. § 4.

The dissemination of speculative notions about liberty and the rights of man.

Horsley, *Speech on Slave Trade*.

disseminative (di-sem'i-nā-tiv), *a.* [*< disseminate* + *-ive*.] Tending to disseminate or to become disseminated.

Heresy is, like the plague, infectious and disseminative.

Jer. Taylor, *Rule of Conscience*, iv. 1.

disseminator (di-sem'i-nā-tŏr), *n.* [= *Sp. diseminador* = *It. disseminatore*, < *LL. disseminator*, < *L. disseminare*, pp. *disseminatus*, disseminate: see *disseminate*.] One who or that which disseminates or spreads by propagation.

The open canals, picturesque disseminators of disease, have all been closed.

The American, XII. 10.

dissension (di-sen'shŏn), *n.* [Formerly also *dissention*; < *ME. dissencion*, *dissencion*, *-cioun*, < *OF. dissension*, *dissencion*, *F. dissension* = *Pr. dissencio*, *dissension* = *Sp. dissension* = *Pg. dissensão* = *It. dissensione*, < *L. dissensio* (n-), disagreement, dissension, < *dissentire*, pp. *dissensus*, differ in opinion: see *dissent*, *v.*] Disagreement in opinion; especially, violent disagreement which produces warm debate or angry words; contention in words; strife; discord; quarrel; breach of friendship or union.

Paul and Barnabas had no small dissension and dispute with them.

Acts xv. 2.

The Council of France procured a Reconciliation between the King and the Dauphin, who had been in long jealousies and Dissension.

Baker, *Chronicles*, p. 186.

= *Syn.* Difference, dispute, variance.

dissensions, dissensionally. See *dissentious*, *dissentiously*.

dissensualize (dis-sen'gū-ā-līz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dissensualized*, ppr. *dissensualizing*. [*< diss-* priv. + *sensualize*.] To deprive of sensuality; render free from sensual qualities or tendencies.

We had our table so placed that the satisfaction of our hunger might be dissensualized by the view from the windows.

Lowell, *Fireside Travels*, p. 258.

dissent (di-sent'), *v. i.* [*< ME. dissenten*, < *OF. dissentir*, *F. dissenter* = *Sp. disenter* = *Pg. dissenter* = *It. dissentire*, < *L. dissentire*, differ in opinion, disagree, differ, < *dis-*, apart, + *sentire*, feel, think.] 1. To be of a different or con-

trary opinion or feeling; withhold approval or assent: with *from* before the object.

As they were intimate friends, they took the freedom to dissent from one another in discourse, or upon occasion to speak a Latin sentence without fearing the imputation of pedantry or ill-breeding.

Addison, *Ancient Medals*, I.

The bill passed . . . without a dissenting voice.

Hallam.

In almost every period of the middle ages, there had been a few men who in some degree dissented from the common superstitions.

Lecky, *Rationalism*, I. 103.

It [science] dissents without scruple from those whom it reverences most.

J. R. Seeley, *Nat. Religion*, p. 6.

2. *Eccles.*, to refuse to acknowledge, conform to, or be bound by the doctrines or rules of an established church. See *dissenter*.—3†. To differ; be of a different or contrary nature.

Every one ought to embrace the religion which is true, and to shun, as hurtful, whatever dissenteth from it, but that most which doth farthest dissent.

Hooker, *Eccles. Polity*.

dissent (di-sent'), *n.* [*< dissent*, *v.*] 1. The act of dissenting; a holding or expressing of a different or contrary opinion; refusal to be bound by an opinion or a decision that is contrary to one's own judgment.

If bare possibility may at all intangle our assent or dissent in things, we cannot fully misbelieve the absurd fable in *Esop* or *Ovid*.

Dr. H. More, *Antidote against Atheism*, I. ix. § 3.

2. A declaration of disagreement in opinion about something: as, the minority entered their dissent on the records of the house.—3. *Eccles.*, refusal to acknowledge or conform to the doctrines, ritual, or government of an established church, particularly in England and Scotland.

In religion there was no open dissent, and probably very little secret heresy.

Macaulay, *Hallam's Const. Hist.*

The open expression of difference and avowed opposition to that which is authoritatively established constitutes Dissent, whether the religion be Pagan or Christian, Monotheistic or Polytheistic.

H. Spencer, *Study of Sociol.*, p. 238.

4†. Contrariety of nature; opposite quality.

Where the menstrua are the same, and yet the incorporation followeth not, the dissent is in the metals.

Bacon.

dissentaneous (dis-en-tā'nē-us), *a.* [= *Pg. It. dissentaneo*, < *L. dissentaneus*, disagreeing, < *dissentire*, disagree: see *dissent*, *v.* Cf. *consentaneous*.] Disagreeing; contrary; inconsistent.

They disprove it as dissentaneous to the Christian religion.

Rycaut, *Greek and Armenian Churches*, p. 306.

Dissentaneous argument, in *logic*, a middle term for argumentation drawn from the opposites of the terms of the question.

dissentant (dis'en-tā-ni), *a.* [*< L. dissentaneus*, disagreeing: see *dissentaneous*.] Dissentaneous; inconsistent.

The parts are not discrete or dissentant, for both conclude not putting away, and consequently in such a form the proposition is ridiculous.

Milton, *Tetrachordon*.

[The form of the word in this extract is doubtful.]

dissertation (dis-en-tā'shŏn), *n.* [Irreg. < *dissent* + *-ation*.] The act of dissenting; dispute.

dissenter (di-sen'tér), *n.* 1. One who dissents; one who differs in opinion, or one who declares his disagreement.

'Twill be needless for me to treat as a casuist, to convince the dissenters from this doctrine.

W. Montague, *Devoute Essays* (1654), III. 104.

Specifically—2. *Eccles.*, one who refuses to accept the authority or doctrines, or conform to the ritual or usages, of an established church; a nonconformist: specifically applied in England to those who, while they agree with the Church of England (which is Episcopal) in many essential doctrines, differ from it on questions of church government, relation to the state, and rites and ceremonies. The word appears to have come into use in the seventeenth century as synonymous with *nonconformist*, although its equivalent may be said to have existed in Poland in the name *dissent*, a term which first appears in the acts of the Warsaw Confederation of 1573, and there denotes a Polish Protestant, in contradistinction to a member of the established Catholic Church. The name *dissenter* is not ordinarily given to the Episcopalians in Scotland, though they dissent from the Established Church of Scotland, which is Presbyterian.—*Dissenters' Chapels Act*. See *Lord Lyndhurst's Act*, under *act*.—*Dissenters' Marriages Act*, an English statute of 1836 (6 and 7 Wm. IV., c. 85), authorizing marriages between persons who are not identified with the Church of England according to the rites of their own church.—*Syn.* 2. *Nonconformist*, etc. See *heretic*.

dissenterism (di-sen'tér-izm), *n.* [*< dissenter* + *-ism*.] The spirit or the principles of dissent or of dissenters. [Rare.]

He . . . tried to lay plans for his campaign and heroic desperate attempts to resuscitate the shop-keeping Dissenterism of Carlingford into a lofty Nonconformist ideal.

Mrs. Oliphant, *Salem Chapel*, III.

dissentience (di-sen'shens), *n.* [*< dissentient: see -ence, -ce.*] The state of dissenting; dissent. [Rare.]

Hence what appears to some an irreconcilable dissentience, an obstinate determination not to be convinced, may really have another character.

J. Owen, Evenings with Skeptics, I. 238.

dissentient (di-sen'shent), *a.* and *n.* [= *It. dissente, < L. dissentiens(-t-), ppr. of dissentiare, dissent: see dissent, v.*] *I. a.* Disagreeing; expressing dissent; dissenting.

Without one dissentient voice.

V. Knox, Winter Evenings, xxxvii.

The youthful friend, dissentient, reason'd still
Of the soul's prowess, and the subject will.

Crabbe, Works, v. 13.

Three of the four united colonies declared for war; yet the dissentient Massachusetts interposed delay.

Bancroft, Hist. U. S., I. 359.

II. n. One who disagrees and declares his dissent.

There were eleven observers [of the sound-producing powers of four different kinds of gunpowder], all of whom, without a single dissentient, pronounced the sound of the fine-grain powder loudest of all. *Pop. Sci. Mo., XIII. 277.*

dissenting (di-sen'ting), *p. a.* Having the character of dissent; belonging to or connected with a body of dissenters: as, a dissenting minister or congregation; a dissenting chapel. See *dissenter*.—**Dissenting Chapels Act.** See *Lord Lyndhurst's Act, under act.*

dissentions, dissensions (di-sen'shus), *a.* [*< OF. dissencieux, dissencieux, < dissension, dissension: see dissension.*] Of the nature of dissension; given to dissension; contentious; quarrelsome.

Either in religion they have a dissentious head, or in the commonwealth a factious head.

Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 98.

They love his grace but lightly
That fill his ears with such dissensions rumours.

Shak., Rich. III., I. 3.

dissentiously, dissensionously (di-sen'shus-li), *adv.* In a dissentious or quarrelsome manner. *Chapman.*

dissipiment (di-sep'i-ment), *n.* [*< LL. dissipimentum, less correctly dissipimentum, a partition, < L. dissipere, less correctly dissipere, separate, divide by a boundary, < dis-, apart, + seipere, less correctly seipere, hedge in, fence: see septum.*] *1. In bot.:* (a) A partition; especially, one of the partitions within ovaries and fruits formed by the coherence of the sides of the constituent carpels. *Spurious or false dissipiments are partitions otherwise formed.* (b) In hymenomycetous fungi, same as *trama*.—*2. In zool. and anat.:* (a) In general, a septum or partition; that which puts asunder two or more things by coming between them: as, the dissipiment of the nostrils. (b) Specifically—(1) One of the imperfect horizontal plates which connect the vertical septa in corals, and divide the loculi between the septa into a series of intercommunicating cells. (2) The internal separation or division between the segments of annelids, as worms.—**Tabular dissipiment.** In the tabular corals, one of several horizontal plates reaching entirely across the cavity of the theca, one above the other. See *millepore*.



a. a. Dissipiments.

In the Tabulata, horizontal plates, which stretch completely across the cavity of the theca, are formed one above the other and constitute tabular dissipiments.

Huxley, Encyc. Brit., I. 130.

dissipimenta, n. Plural of *dissipimentum*.
dissipimental (di-sep-i-men'tal), *a.* [*< dissipiment + -al.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of a dissipiment.

dissipimentum (di-sep-i-men'tum), *n.*; pl. *dissipimenta* (-tā). [*LL.:* see *dissipiment*.] A dissipiment.

dissert (di-sert'), *v. i.* [*< F. dissertar = Sp. disertar = Pg. dissertar, < L. dissertare, discuss, argue, discourse, freq. of disserere, pp. dissertus (usually disertus, as adj. well-spoken, fluent: see disert), discuss, argue, discourse about, lit. disjoin, i. e., set apart in order, < dis-, apart, + serere, join: see series. Cf. desert.*] To discourse; expatiate.

A venerable sage, . . . whom once I heard disserting on the topic of religion.

Harris, Happiness.

As I once had some theatrical powers myself, I disserted on such topics with my usual freedom.

Goldsmith, Vicar, xviii.

dissertate (dis'er-tāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *dissertated*, ppr. *dissertating*. [*< L. dissertatus, pp. of dissertare, argue, discuss, discourse about:*

see *dissert.*] To discourse in the style of a dissertation; write dissertations. *J. Foster.*

dissertation (dis'er-tā'shon), *n.* [= *D. dissertatio = Sw. dissertation = F. dissertation = Sp. disertación = Pg. dissertação = It. dissertazione, < LL. dissertatio(-n-), a spoken dissertation, discourse, < L. dissertare, pp. dissertatus, discuss: see dissert.*] *1.* A set or formal discourse.

He began to launch out into a long dissertation upon the affairs of the North.

Addison, The Political Upholsterer.

He was easily engaged in a keen and animated dissertation about Lochleven trout, and sea trout, and river trout, and bull trout, and char, which never rise to a fly.

Scott, Abbot, xiv.

2. A written essay, treatise, or disquisition: as, Newton's dissertations on the prophecies.

You would laugh at me, says Philander, should I make you a learned dissertation on the nature of rust. I shall only tell you there are two or three sorts of them, which are extremely beautiful in the eye of an antiquary, and preserve a coin better than the best artificial varnish.

Addison, Ancient Medals, I.

dissertational (dis'er-tā'shon-al), *a.* [*< dissertation + -al.*] Relating to dissertations; disquisitional. *Imp. Dict.*

dissertationist (dis'er-tā'shon-ist), *n.* [*< dissertation + -ist.*] One who writes dissertations; a dissertator. *Imp. Dict.*

dissertator (dis'er-tā-tor), *n.* [= *F. dissertateur = Sp. disertador = Pg. disertador, < LL. dissertator, < L. dissertare, pp. dissertatus, discuss: see dissert.*] One who discourses formally; one who writes a dissertation.

Our dissertator learnedly argues, if these books lay untouched and unstirred, they must have mouldered away.

Boyle, on Bentley's Phalaris, p. 114.

dissertly, adv. See *dissertly*.

disserve (dis-serv'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disserved*, ppr. *disserving*. [*< OF. desservir, desservir, F. desservir = Pr. desservir = Sp. deservir = Pg. desservir = It. disservire, disserve, < L. dis-priv. + servire, serve: see serve. Cf. deserve.*] To serve or treat badly; injure; do an ill turn to. [Rare.]

I have neither served nor disserved the interest of any party of christians.

Jer. Taylor, Holy Living, Ded.

He would receive no person who had disserved him into any favour or trust, without her privacy and consent.

Brougham.

A man may disserve God, disobey indications not of our own making but which appear, if we attend, in our consciousness—he may disobey, I say, such indications of the real law of our being in other spheres besides the sphere of conduct.

M. Arnold, Literature and Dogma, I.

disservice (dis-sér'vis), *n.* [*< F. desservice (= Sp. deservicio = Pg. desservicio = It. disservigio, disservizio), < desservir, disserve: see disserve, and cf. service.*] Service resulting in harm rather than benefit; an ill turn, intentional or unintentional.

So that too easy and too severe decisions have alike done disservice to religion.

Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. xiv.

My uncle Toby's wish did Dr. Slop a disservice which his heart never intended any man.

Sterne, Tristram Shandy, III. 1.

disserviceable (dis-sér'vis-a-bl), *a.* [*< dis-priv. + serviceable. Cf. disserve.*] Of no service or advantage; hence, unhelpful; hurtful; detrimental.

I confess, there were some of those persons whose names deserve to live in our book for their piety, although their particular opinions were such as to be disserviceable unto the declared and supposed interests of our churches.

C. Mather, Mag. Christ., III. Int.

disserviceableness (dis-sér'vis-a-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being disserviceable; tendency to harm. *Bailey, 1727.*

disserviceably (dis-sér'vis-a-bli), *adv.* In a disserviceable manner; without service or advantage. *Bp. Hacket.*

dissettlet (dis-set'l), *v. t.* [*< dis-priv. + settle.*] To unsettle.

Under whose government [that of a carnal mind] he was resolved to be, and not to be dissettled by the inlets of any higher light.

Dr. H. More, Epistles to the Seven Churches, Pref.

dissettlement (dis-set'l-ment), *n.* [*< dissettle + -ment.*] The act of unsettling, or the state of being unsettled; disturbance.

No conveyancer could ever in more compendious or binding terms have drawn a dissettlement of the whole birthright of England.

Marvell, Works, I. 515.

dissever (di-sev'ér), *v.* [*< ME. disseveren, disseveren, < OF. desseverer, dessever, desseverer, disseverer = Pr. dessebrar, dessebrar = It. disceverare, disceverare, sceverare, < L. dis-, apart, + separare (> OF. severer, etc.), sever, separate:*

see *dis-* and *sever, separate.*] *I. trans.* To dispart; divide asunder; separate; disunite by any means: as, the Reformation dissevered the Catholic Church.

When from the Goats he shall his Sheep dissever:
These Blest in Heav'n, those Curs'd in Hell for euer.

Sylvestre, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, I. 1.

Dissever your united strengths,
And part your mingled colours once again.

Shak., K. John, II. 2.

II. intrans. To part; separate.

Than was the ban cried that eche man sholde go on
whiche part that he wolde, and thel dissevered and wente
eche to his baner.

Mertin (E. E. T. S.), III. 485.

Then when flesh and soul dissever.

Hymn, Religious Herald, March 25, 1890.

disseverance (di-sev'er-ans), *n.* [*< ME. disseverance, disseverance, < OF. disseverance, disseverance (= Pr. dessebransa = It. disceveranza), < dissever, dissever: see dissever.*] The act of dissevering, or the state of being dissevered; separation.

Tyl 30 of goure dulnesse disseverance made.
Richard the Redeless, II. 60.

Mr. Miall is the leader of those in England who accept the voluntary method, who desire the entire disseverance of the State from all religious bodies.

R. J. Hinton, Eng. Radical Leaders, p. 227.

disseveration (di-sev'er-ā'shon), *n.* [*< dissever + -ation.*] Same as *disseverance*. [Rare.]

disseverment (di-sev'er-ment), *n.* [*< OF. desseverment, desseverment (= It. disceveramento), < dissever, dissever: see dissever and -ment.*] The act of dissevering; disseverance.

The disseverment of bone and vein.

Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xxvii.

disshadow (dis-shad'ō), *v. t.* [*< dis-priv. + shadow.*] To free from shadow or shade.

But soon as he again disshadowed is,
Restoring the blind world his blemished sight.

G. Fletcher, Christ's Victory and Triumph.

dissheathe (dis-shē'th), *v.* [*< dis-priv. + sheathe.*] *I. trans.* To unsheathe, as a sword. *II. intrans.* To drop or fall from a sheath.

In mounting hastily on horseback, his sword, dissheathing, pierced his own thigh.

Raleigh, Hist. World, III. iv. § 3.

disship (dis-ship'), *v. t.* [*< dis-priv. + ship.*] To remove or discharge from a ship.

The Captaine by discretion shall from time to time disship any artificer or English servingman or apprentice out of the Frimrose into any of the other three ships.

Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 296.

disshiver (dis-shiv'er), *v. t.* [*< dis-, asunder, + shiver.*] To shiver or shatter in pieces.

Disshivered speares, and shields ytorne in twaine.

Spenser, F. Q., IV. i. 21.

dissidence (dis'i-dens), *n.* [= *F. dissidence = Sp. disidencia = Pg. dissidencia, < L. dissidentia, < dissident(-t-), dissident: see dissident.*] Difference or separation in opinion; disagreement; dissent.

Dissidence in Poland is dissent in England.

Latham, Nationalities of Europe, v.

dissident (dis'i-dent), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. dissident = Sp. disidente = Pg. dissidente, < L. dissident(-t-), ppr. of dissidere, sit apart, be remote, disagree, < dis-, apart, + sedere = E. sit.*] *I. a.* *1.* Different; at variance.

Our life and manners be dissident from theirs.

Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), II. 9.

2. Dissenting; not conforming; specifically, dissenting from an established church. [Rare.]

Dissident priests also give trouble enough.

Carlyle.

II. n. One who differs or dissents from others in regard to anything; especially, an opponent of or dissenter from a prevailing opinion, method, etc.

Two only out of forty-four canonists who were personally present . . . were found to deny that the marriage of Arthur and Katharine had been consummated. The names of the dissidents, the particulars of the discussions, are unknown.

R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of England, III.

The dissidents are few, and have nothing to say in defense of their unbelief, except what is easily refuted as misapprehension, or want of logical consistency.

Whitney, Life and Growth of Lang., p. 199.

Specifically—(a) A dissenter; one who separates from an established religion.

Next year we hope a Catholic Oaths Bill will pass; and then . . . we shall find all the popular literature of the day deriding all countries where a political oath is exacted from dissidents as the seats of the queerest old-fashioned bigotry.

Saturday Rev., July 29, 1866.

[The University of London] has not become, as many apprehended, a nursery for dissidents and agnostics, or developed a novel and heretical school of opinion in ethics, history, or psychology.

Quarterly Rev., CXXVII. 42.

Especially—(b) Under the old elective monarchy of Poland, when the established church was Roman Catholic, a Lutheran, Calvinist, Arminian, or adherent of the Greek Church, who was allowed the free exercise of his faith.

I have a great opinion of the cogeny of the controversial arguments of the Russian troops in favour of the dissidents. *Chesterfield, Letters, No. 410.*

dissidence, dissilency (di-sil'i-ens, -en-si), *n.* [*< dissilien(t) + -ce, -cy.*] The act of starting or flying asunder.

dissilient (di-sil'i-ent), *a.* [*< L. dissilien(t)-s, ppr. of dissilire, fly apart, < dis-, apart, + salire, leap: see salient.*] Starting or flying asunder; bursting open with some force, as the dry pod or capsule of some plants.

dissiltion (dis-i-liah'on), *n.* [Irreg. *< L. dissilire, fly apart: see dissilient.*] The act of bursting open; the act of starting or flying apart. [Rare.]

The air in the smaller having so much room in the greater to receive it, the dissiltion of that air was great. *Boyle, Works, I. 92.*

dissimilar (di-sim'i-lär), *a.* [= *F. dissimilaire* = *Sp. dissimilar* = *Pg. dissimilar*, equiv. to *It. dissimile*, *< L. dissimilis*, unlike, *< dis-priv. + similis*, like: see *dis-* and *similar*.] Unlike as to appearance, properties, or nature; not similar; different; heterogeneous: as, *dissimilar* features; *dissimilar* dispositions.

Two characters altogether dissimilar are united in him. *Macaulay, Machiavelli.*

Dissimilar *fact*. See *focus*.—*Dissimilar* whole, in logic, a whole whose parts are heterogeneous.

dissimilarity (di-sim'i-lär'i-ti), *n.* [= *F. dissimilarité*; as *dissimilar* + *-ity*. Cf. *similarity*.] Unlikeness; want of resemblance; dissimilitude; difference: as, the *dissimilarity* of faces or voices.

We might account even for a greater dissimilarity by considering the number of ages during which the several awarins have been separated from the great Indian hive, to which they primarily belonged.

Sir W. Jones, The Chinese, vii.

=*Syn.* Diversity, etc. See *difference*.

dissimilarly (di-sim'i-lär-i-li), *adv.* In a dissimilar manner.

dissimilate (di-sim'i-lät), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dissimilated*, ppr. *dissimulating*. [*< ML. dissimilatus*, pp. of *dissimulare* (*dissimulare*: see *dissimulare*, *dissemble*), make unlike, *< dissimilis*, unlike: see *dissimilar*.] To make unlike; cause to differ. [Rare.]

dissimilation (di-sim'i-lä'shon), *n.* [*< dissimilate: see -ation.*] The act or process of rendering dissimilar or different.

Most of these assimilations and dissimilations (in alphabetic form) may be traced to reasons of mere graphic convenience.

Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet, I. 332.

Specifically—(a) In *philol.*, the change or substitution of a sound to or for another and a different sound when otherwise two similar sounds would come together or very close to each other, as in Latin *alius* for *alinius*, Italian *pellegrino* from Latin *peregrinus*, English number (= German *nummer*) from Latin *numerus*, etc. (b) In *biol.*, catabolism (which see): opposed to *assimilation*.

dissimilative (di-sim'i-lä-tiv), *a.* [*< dissimilate + -ive.*] Tending to render dissimilar or different; specifically, in *biol.*, catabolic (which see): opposed to *assimilative*.

dissimile, *v. t.* See *dissimulate*.

dissimilitude (dis-i-mil'i-tüd), *n.* [= *F. dissimilitude* = *Sp. dissimilitud* = *Pg. dissimilitude* = *It. dissimilitudine*, *< L. dissimilitudo* (-tudin-), unlikeness, *< dissimilis*, unlike: see *dissimilar*, and cf. *similitude*.] 1. Unlikeness; want of resemblance; difference: as, a *dissimilitude* of form or character.

Every later one [church] endeavoured to be certain degrees more removed from conformity with the church of Rome than the rest before had been: whereupon grew marvellous great dissimilitudes.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, Pref., ii.

Dissimilitude is a diversity either in quality or passion. *Burgersdicius, tr. by a Gentleman.*

Where many dissimilitudes can be observed, and but one similitude, it were better to let the shadow alone than hazard the substance.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 396.

2. In *rhet.*, a comparison by contrast.

dissimulat (di-sim'ü-lans), *n.* [*< dissimulare + -ance.* Cf. *dissemblance*.] Dissembling. *Bailey, 1727.*

dissimulate (di-sim'ü-lät), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dissimulated*, ppr. *dissimulating*. [*< L. dissimulatus*, pp. of *dissimulare*, dissemble: see *dissimulare* and *dissemble*, and cf. *dissimilate*.] 1.

trans. To simulate the contrary of; cause to appear different from the reality.

Public feeling required the meagreness of nature to be dissimulated by tall barricades of frizzed curls and bows. *George Eliot, Middlemarch, iii.*

=*Syn.* Simulate, Disguise, etc. See *dissemble*.

II. *intrans.* To practise dissimulation; make pretense; feign.

dissimulat (di-sim'ü-lät), *a.* [ME., *< L. dissimulatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Dissembling; feigning.

Under smiling she was dissimulate.

Henryson, Testament of Cresseid, l. 225.

dissimulation (di-sim'ü-lä'shon), *n.* [*< ME. dissimulation* = *F. dissimulation* = *Sp. dissimulacion* = *Pg. dissimulação* = *It. dissimulazione*, *< L. dissimulatio(n)-*, dissembling, *< dissimulare*, pp. *dissimulatus*, dissemble, dissimulate: see *dissimulare*, *dissemble*.] The act of dissimulating; concealment of reality under a diverse or contrary appearance; feigning; hypocrisy; deceit.

Let love be without dissimulation. *Rom. xii. 9.*

Before we discourse of this vice, it will be necessary to observe that the learned make a difference between simulation and dissimulation. Simulation is a pretence of what is not, and dissimulation a concealment of what is.

Tatler, No. 213.

I am arrived at last in the presence of a man so real and equal that I may drop even those undermost garments of dissimulation, courtesy, and second thought, which men never put off.

Emerson, Friendship.

=*Syn.* Simulation (see *dissemble* and *dissembler*), duplicity, deceit.

dissimulatore (di-sim'ü-lä-tör), *n.* [= *F. dissimulateur* (OF. *dissimuleur*: see *dissimulour*) = *Sp. dissimulador* = *Pg. dissimulador* = *It. dissimulatore*, *< L. dissimulatore*, *< dissimulare*, pp. *dissimulatus*, dissemble: see *dissimulare*.] One who dissimulates or feigns; a dissembler.

Dissimulatore as I was to others, I was like a guilty child before the woman I loved. *Bulwer, Pelham, lxvii.*

dissimulet, dissimilet, v. t. [*< ME. dissimulen, dissimilen*, *< OF. dissimuler, F. dissimuler* = *Sp. dissimular* = *Pg. dissimular* = *It. dissimulare*, *< L. dissimulare*, conceal, dissemble: see *dissimulare*, *dissimulate*.] To dissemble; conceal.

His wo he gan dissimilen and hyde.

Chaucer, Troilus, l. 522.

Howbeit this one thing he could neither dissimule nor passe over with silence.

Holland, tr. of Ammianus Marcellinus.

In the church, some errors may be dissimulated with less inconvenience than they can be discovered.

B. Jonson, Discoveries.

dissimulor (di-sim'ü-lör), *n.* A dissembler; one who dissimulates.

My duty is to exhort you . . . to search and examine your own consciences, and that not lightly, nor after the manner of dissimulators, with God.

The Order of the Communion (1548).

[Also in the First Prayer-book (1549).]

Christ calleth them hypocrites, dissimulators, blind guides, and painted sepulchres.

Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 45.

dissimulating (di-sim'ü-ling), *n.* [*< ME. dissimulyng, dissimulyng*; verbal *n.* of *dissimule, v.*] The act of dissembling or dissimulating; dissimulation.

Swich subtil loking and dissimulinges.

Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l. 277.

dissimulour, *n.* [ME., *< OF. dissimuleur*, **dissimulor*, *< L. dissimulor*, a dissembler: see *dissimulatore*.] A dissembler. *Chaucer.*

dissipable (dis-i-pä-bl), *a.* [*< OF. dissipable*, *< L. dissipabilis*, that may be dissipated, *< dissipare*, dissipate: see *dissipate*.] Liable to be dissipated; that may be scattered or dispersed. [Rare.]

The heat of those plants is very dissipable.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

dissipate (dis-i-pät), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dissipated*, ppr. *dissipating*. [*< L. dissipatus*, pp. of *dissipare*, also written *dissipare* (*< OF. dissiper, F. dissiper* = *Sp. disipar* = *Pg. dissipar* = *It. dissipare*), scatter, disperse, demolish, destroy, squander, dissipate, *< dis-*, apart, + *supare, suppare* (rare), throw, also in comp. *insipare*, throw into.] 1. To cause to pass or melt away; scatter or drive off in all directions; dispel: as, wind *dissipates* fog; the heat of the sun *dissipates* vapor; mirth *dissipates* care.

The more clear light of the gospel . . . dissipated those foggy mists of error.

Selden, Illustrations of Drayton's Polyolblon, x.

The reader will perhaps find the rays of evidence, thus brought to a focus, sufficient to dissipate the doubts that may hitherto have lingered with him.

H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 504.

The heat carried up by the ascending current at the equator . . . is almost wholly dissipated into the cold stellar space above. *J. Croll, Climate and Cosmology, p. 9.*

2. To expend wastefully; scatter extravagantly or improvidently; waste, as property by foolish outlay, or the powers of the mind by devotion to trivial pursuits.

The vast wealth that was left him, being reckoned no less than eighteen hundred thousand pounds, was in three years dissipated. *Bp. Burnet, Hist. Reformation, an. 1509.*

If he had any grain of virtue by descent, he has dissipated it with the rest of his inheritance.

Sheridan, School for Scandal, l. 2.

The extreme tendency of civilization is to dissipate all intellectual energy.

Hazlitt.

The extravagance of the court had dissipated all the means which Parliament had supplied for the purpose of carrying on offensive hostilities.

Macaulay, Sir William Temple.

=*Syn.* 1. *Dissipate, Dispel, Disperse, Scatter.* These words are often interchangeable. *Dissipate* and *dispel*, however, properly apply to the dispersion of things that vanish and are not afterward collected; *dissipate* is the more energetic, and *dispel* is more often used figuratively: as, to *dissipate* vapor; to *dissipate* a fortune; to *dispel* doubt; to *dispel* uncertainty. *Disperse* and *scatter* are applied to things which may be again brought together: as, to *scatter* or *disperse* troops; or to things which are quite as real and tangible after scattering or dispersing as before: as, to gather up one's scattered wits.

The first flashing of the candles upon that canvas had seemed to dissipate the dreamy stupor which was stealing over my senses.

Poe, Tales, I. 367.

From what source did he [the sun] derive that enormous amount of energy which, in the form of heat, he has been dissipating into space during past ages?

J. Croll, Climate and Cosmology, p. 298.

I saw myself the lambent easy light

Gild the brown horror, and dispel the night.

Dryden, Hind and Panther, ii. 1230.

Let me have

A dream of poison; such soon-speeding gear

As will disperse itself through all the veins.

Shak., R. and J., v. 1.

In the year 1484, the Earl of Richmond, with forty Ships, and five thousand waged Britains, took to sea; but that Evening, by Tempest of Weather, his whole Fleet was dispersed.

Baker, Chronicles, p. 230.

A king that sitteth in the throne of judgment scattereth away all evil with his eyes.

Prov. xx. 8.

II. *intrans.* 1. To become scattered, dispersed, or diffused; come to an end or vanish through dispersion or diffusion.—2. To engage in extravagant, excessive, or dissolute pleasures; be loose in conduct.

dissipated (dis-i-pä-ted), *p. a.* [Pp. of *dissipate, v.*] Indulging in or characterized by extravagant, excessive, or dissolute pleasures; intemperate, especially in the use of intoxicating drinks: as, a *dissipated* man; a *dissipated* life.

dissipation (dis-i-pä'shon), *n.* [*< F. dissipation* = *Sp. dissipacion* = *Pg. dissipação* = *It. dissipazione*, *< L. dissipatio(n)-*, a scattering, *< dissipare*, pp. *dissipatus*, scatter: see *dissipate*.] 1. The act of dissipating, dispelling, or dispersing; the state of being dissipated; a passing or wasting away: as, the *dissipation* of vapor or heat; the *dissipation* of energy.

This was their vain arrogance and presumption, . . . when their guilty consciences threatened a *dissipation* and scattering by divine justice. *Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 45.*

Foul dissipation follow'd, and forced rout.

Milton, P. L., vi. 598.

The dissipation of those renowned churches.

C. Mather, Mag. Chris., iv. Int.

2. The act of wasting by misuse; wasteful expenditure or loss: as, the *dissipation* of one's powers or means in unsuccessful efforts.—3. Distraction of the mind and waste of its energy, as by diverse occupations or objects of attention; anything that distracts the mind or divides the attention.

A dissipation of thought is the natural and unavoidable effect of our conversing much in the world.

Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. x.

Mere reading is not mental discipline, but rather mental dissipation.

Pop. Sci. Mo., XXV. 845.

4. Undue indulgence in pleasure; specifically, the intemperate pursuit of enjoyment through excessive use of intoxicating drink, and its attendant vices.

What! is it proposed then to reclaim the spendthrift from his dissipation and extravagance, by filling his pockets with money?

Wirt.

Circle of dissipation, in optics, the circular space upon the retina of the eye which is taken up by one of the extreme pencils of rays issuing from any object.—**Dissipation function**. See *function*.—**Dissipation of energy**. See *energy*.—**Radius of dissipation**, the radius of the circle of dissipation.

dissipative (dis-i-pä-tiv), *a.* [*< dissipate + -ive.*] 1. Tending to dissipate or disperse; dispersive.

For as it is a distinction between living and non-living bodies that the first propagate while the second do not, it is also a distinction between them that certain actions

which go on in the first are cumulative, instead of being, as in the second, *dissipative*.

H. Spencer, Study of Sociol., p. 324.

2. Of or pertaining to the phenomenon of the dissipation of energy. See *energy*.—**Dissipative function.** Same as *dissipativity* (b).—**Dissipative system,** in physics, a system in which energy is dissipated.

dissipativity (dis-'i-pā-tiv-'i-ti), *n.* [*< dissipative + -ity.*] In physics: (a) Half the rate of the dissipation of energy in any given system. (b) The function which expresses this half rate.

The electric energy *U*, the magnetic energy *T*, and the dissipativity *Q*.
Philos. Mag., XXV. 131.

dissite (di-'sit'), *a.* [*< LL. dissitus*, lying apart, remote, *< L. dis-*, apart, + *situs*, placed: see *dis-* and *site*.] Situated apart; scattered; separate.

Far *dissite* from this world of ours, wherein we ever dwell.
Holland, tr. of Camden's Britain, p. 46.

dissociability (di-sō-shia-bil-'i-ti), *n.* [*< diss-priv. + sociability.*] 1. Want of sociability. Warburton. [Rare.]—2. Capability of being dissociated.

dissociable (di-sō-shia-bl), *a.* [*< F. dissociable*, unsociable, dissociable, *< L. dissociabilis*, irreconcilable, *< dissociare*, separate: see *dissociate*.] 1. Not well associated, united, or assorted; not sociable; incongruous; not reconcilable.

They came in two by two, though matched in the most dissociable manner, and mingled together in a kind of dance.
Addison, Vision of Public Credit.

Not only all falsehood is incongruous to a divine mission, but is dissociable with all truth.

Warburton, Sermons, III.

2. Capable of being dissociated.

When blood or a solution of oxyhemoglobin is shaken up with carbon monoxide, the "dissociable" or "respiratory" oxygen is displaced.
Encyc. Brit., XX. 484.

dissocial (di-sō-shal), *a.* [*< LL. dissocialis*, irreconcilable, *< L. dis-*, priv. + *socialis*, social: see *dis-* and *social*.] 1. Unfriendly; interfering or tending to interfere with sociability or friendship.—2. Disinclined to or unsuitable for society; not social; contracted; selfish: as, a *dissocial* passion.

A *dissocial* man? Dissocial enough; a natural terror and horror to all phantasms, being himself of the genus reality.
Carlyle, French Rev., III. vii. 2.

dissocialize (di-sō-shal-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dissocialized*, ppr. *dissocializing*. [*< dissocial + -ize.*] To make unsocial; disunite. Clarke.

dissociate (di-sō-shi-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dissociated*, ppr. *dissociating*. [*< L. dissociatus*, pp. of *dissociare* (*> Sp. dissociar* = Pg. *dissociar* = F. *dissocier*), separate from fellowship, disjoin, *< dis-*, priv. + *sociare*, associate, unite, *< socius*, a companion: see *social*.] 1. To sever the association or connection of; dis sever; disunite; separate.

By thus *dissociating* every state from every other, like deer separated from the herd, each power is treated with on the merit of his being a deserter from the common cause.
Burke, A Regicide Peace.

Unable to *dissociate* appearance from reality, the savage, thinking the effigy of the dead man is inhabited by his ghost, propitiates it accordingly.

H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 158.

In passing into other races Christianity could not but suffer by being *dissociated* from the tradition of Jewish prophecy. It could not but lose the prophetic spirit, the eager study of the future.

J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 223.

Specifically—2. In *chem.*, to separate the elements of; decompose by dissociation.

Carbonic oxide, sulphuric acid, hydrochloric acid, ammonia, and hydriodic acid have been dissociated by various chemists.
Amer. Cyc., VI. 140.

dissociation (di-sō-shi-ā-'shon), *n.* [*< F. dissociation* = Sp. *dissociación* = Pg. *dissociação*, *< L. dissociatio* (*n*), a separation, *< dissociare*, pp. *dissociatus*, separate: see *dissociate*. Cf. *association*, *consociation*.] 1. The severance of association or connection; separation; disunion.

It will add . . . to the dissociation, distraction, and confusion of these confederate republics.

Burke, Rev. in France.

The dissociation reaches its extreme in the thoughts of the man of science.

H. Spencer, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXIV. 348.

Specifically—2. In *chem.*, the resolution of more complex into simpler molecules by the action of heat. Also called *thermolysis*. *Dissociation* is applied by some authors to cases where the dissociated gases recombine when the temperature falls, and *thermolysis* where the gases do not spontaneously recombine on cooling. Also *dissociation*.

The word was first employed by Henri Sainte-Claire Deville, who in November, 1857, read before the French Academy of Sciences a paper "On the Dissociation or Spontaneous Decomposition of Bodies under the Influence of Heat."
Amer. Cyc., VI. 139.

dissociative (di-sō-shi-ā-tiv), *a.* [*< dissociate + -ive.*] Tending to dissociate; specifically, in *chem.*, resolving or reducing a compound to its primary elements.

The resolution of carbonic acid into its elements . . . is one of the most familiar instances of this transformation of solar radiation into dissociative action. *Edinburgh Rev.*

dissocioscope (di-sō-shi-ō-skōp), *n.* [Irreg. *< dissociation* + Gr. σκοπεῖν, view.] A form of apparatus devised by Tommasi for showing the dissociation of ammoniacal salts. It consists of a glass tube within which is placed a strip of blue litmus-paper moistened with a neutral solution of ammonium chloride. If the tube is plunged into boiling water, the ammonium chloride is dissociated and the litmus-paper becomes red; in cold water, the ammonia and hydrogen chloride reunite and the paper becomes blue again.

dissolubility (dis-'ō-lū-bil-'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *dissolubilité* = Sp. *disolubilidad*; as *dissoluble* + *-ity*: see *-bility*.] Capacity of being dissolved. Sir M. Hale.

dissoluble (dis-'ō-lū-bl), *a.* [= F. *dissoluble* = Sp. *dissoluble* = Pg. *dissoluble* = It. *dissolubile*, *< L. dissolubilis*, that may be dissolved, *< dissolvere*, dissolve: see *dissolve*.] 1. Capable of being dissolved; convertible into a fluid.—2. That may be disunited or separated into parts.

The gentlest Shade that walked Elysian plains
Might sometimes covet *dissoluble* chains.
Wordsworth, Departure from Grasmere.

If all be atoms, how then should the Gods
Being atomic not be *dissoluble*?
Tennyson, Lucretius.

dissolubleness (dis-'ō-lū-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being dissoluble. Richardson.

dissolute (dis-'ō-lūt), *a.* [*< ME. dissolut* = OF. *dissolu*, F. *dissolu* = Pr. *dissolut* = Sp. *dissoluto* = Pg. It. *dissoluto*, *< L. dissolutus*, loose, lax, careless, licentious, dissolute, pp. of *dissolvere*, loosen, unloose, dissolve: see *dissolve*.] 1. Loose; relaxed; enfeebled.

At last, by subtle sleights she him betraids
Unto his foe, a Gyaunt huge and tall;
Who him, disarmed, *dissolute*, dismaid,
Unwares surprised. *Spenser*, F. Q., I. vii. 51.

2. Loose in behavior and morals; not under the restraints of law; given to vice and dissipation; vicious; wanton; lewd: as, a *dissolute* man; *dissolute* company.—3. Characterized by dissoluteness; devoted to pleasure and dissipation: as, a *dissolute* life.

And forasmuch as wee be in hand with laughinge, which is a signe of a verry light and *dissolute* minde, let her see that shee laugh not vnmeasureably.

Vices, Instruction of a Christian Woman, I. 6.

They made themselves garlands, and ran vp and downe after a *dissolute* manner.

J. Brende, tr. of Quintus Curtius, viii.

They are people of very *dissolute* habits.

E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, II. 61.

=Syn. 2 and 3. *Immoral*, *Depraved*, etc. (see *criminal*), uncurbed, unbridled, disorderly, wild, rakish, lax, licentious, profligate, abandoned, reprobate.

dissoluted (dis-'ō-lūt-ed), *p. a.* [Pp. of "*dissolute*, *v.*] Loosened; unconfinned.

The next, mad Mathesis; her feet all bare,
Ungirt, untrimm'd, with *dissoluted* hair.
C. Smart, Temple of Dulness.

dissolutely (dis-'ō-lūt-li), *adv.* 1. In a loose or relaxed manner; so as to loosen or set free.

Then were the prisons *dissolutely* freed,
Both field and town with wretchedness to fill.
Drayton, Barons' Wars, iv.

2. Unrestrainedly.

I haue scene forraigne Embassadors in the Queens presence laugh so *dissolutely* at some rare pastime or sport that hath beene made there, that nothing in the world could worse haue becomen them.

Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 244.

3. In a moral sense, loosely; wantonly; in dissipation or debauchery; without restraint: as, to spend money *dissolutely*.

The queen's subjects lived *dissolutely*, vainly, and luxuriously, with little fear of God and care of honesty.

Strype, Abp. Parker, an. 1563.

dissoluteness (dis-'ō-lūt-nes), *n.* Looseness of manners and morals; vicious indulgence in pleasure, as in intemperance and debauchery; dissipation: as, *dissoluteness* of life or manners.

Our civil confusions and distractions . . . do not only occasion a general licentiousness and *dissoluteness* of manners, but have usually a proportionally bad influence upon the order and government of families.

Tillotson, Sermons, I. 1.

dissolution (dis-'ō-lū-'shon), *n.* [*< ME. dissolucoun*, *< OF. dissolution*, F. *dissolution* = Pr. *dissolucio* = Sp. *dissolución* = Pg. *dissolução* = It. *dissoluzione*, *< L. dissolutio* (*n*), *< dissolvere*, pp. *dissolutus*, dissolve: see *dissolve*.] 1. The act of dissolving, or changing from a solid to a liquid state; the state of undergoing liquefaction.

A man . . . as subject to heat as butter; a man of continual *dissolution* and thaw. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., III. 5.

2. The substance formed by dissolving a body in a menstruum; a solution. *Bacon*.—3. Separation into parts, especially into elementary or minute parts; disintegration; decomposition or resolution of natural structure, as of animal or vegetable substances. Specifically—4. Death; the separation of soul and body.

Noblest minds fell often upon doubtful deaths and melancholy *dissolutions*. *Sir T. Browne*, Urn-burial, iv.

We expected
Immediate *dissolution*, which we thought
Was meant by death that day.

Milton, P. L., x. 1049.

He waits the day of his *dissolution* with a resignation mixed with delight. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 263.

5. Separation of the parts which compose a connected system or body: as, the *dissolution* of nature; the *dissolution* of government.

For, doubtles, through diuision
Proceeds *dissolution*.
Lauder, Dewtie of Kingis (E. E. T. S.), l. 44.

To make a present *dissolution* of the world. *Hooker*.

If in any community loyalty diminishes at a greater rate than equity increases, there will arise a tendency toward social *dissolution*. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 464.

6. The process of retrogression or degeneration: opposed to *evolution*. [Rare.]

The evolution of a gas is literally an absorption of motion and disintegration of matter, which is exactly the reverse of that which we here call *Evolution*—is that which we here call *Dissolution*.

H. Spencer, First Principles, § 97.

7. The breaking up of an assembly or association of any kind, or the bringing of its existence to an end: as, a *dissolution* of Parliament, or of a partnership; the *dissolution* of the English monasteries under Henry VIII.

Dissolution is the civil death of Parliament. *Blackstone*.
Henry IV., in 1402, invited both houses to dine with him on the Sunday after the *dissolution*.

Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 446.

8. The act of relaxing or weakening; enervation; looseness or laxity, as of manners; dissipation; dissoluteness.

A longing after sensual pleasures is a *dissolution* of the spirit of a man, and makes it loose, soft, and wandering. *Jer. Taylor*.

9. The determination of the requisites of a mathematical problem.—*Dissolution of the blood*, in *med.*, that state of the blood in which it does not readily coagulate when withdrawn from the body. =Syn. 4 and 5. Termination, destruction, ruin.—7. *Recess*, *prorogation*, etc. See *adjournment*.

dissolutive (dis-'ō-lū-tiv), *a.* [*< L. dissolutus*, pp. of *dissolvere*, dissolve (see *dissolve*), + *-ive*.] Dissolving in the chemical sense.

Because these last mentioned are the most unlikely to be readily dissoluble by a substance belonging to the animal kingdom, . . . I shall subjoin two trials that I made to evince this *dissolutive* power of the spirit of blood. *Boyle*, Human Blood.

dissolvability (di-zol-vā-bil-'i-ti), *n.* [*< dissoluble*: see *-bility*.] Capability of being dissolved; solubility.

dissolvable (di-zol-'vā-bl), *a.* [*< dissolve + -able*.] Capable of being dissolved; that may be converted into a liquid: as, sugar and ice are *dissolvable* bodies. Also *dissoluble*.

Man, that is even upon the intrinsic constitution of his nature *dissolvable*, must, by being in an eternal duration, continue immortal. *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind.

dissolvableness (di-zol-'vā-bl-nes), *n.* The character or state of being soluble.

dissolve (di-zolv'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dissolved*, ppr. *dissolving*. [*< ME. dissolven* = OF. *dessoudre*, *dissoudre*, *dessoudre*, later also *dissoluer*, *dissolver*, F. *dissoudre* = Pr. *dissolvere*, *dissolver* = Sp. *dissolver* = Pg. *dissolver* = It. *dissolvere*, *< L. dissolvere*, loosen, unloose, disunite, dissolve, *< dis-*, apart, + *solvere*, loose: see *solve*. Cf. *absolve*, *resolve*.] 1. *trans.* 1. To liquefy by the integrating action of a fluid; separate and diffuse the particles of, as a solid body in a liquid; make a solution of: as, water *dissolves* salt and sugar; to *dissolve* resin in alcohol; to *dissolve* a gas in a liquid. See *solution*.—2. In general, to melt; liquefy by means of heat or moisture; soften by or cover with moisture: chiefly figurative and poetical. See *melt*.

With well-heap'd logs *dissolve* the cold,
And feed the genial hearth with fire.

Dryden, tr. of Horace, I. ix. 7.

Our globe seen by God is a transparent law, not a mass of facts. The law *dissolves* the fact and holds it fluid.

Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 274.

3. To disunite; break up; separate into parts; loosen the connection of; destroy, as any connected system or body, or a union of feeling, interests, etc.; put an end to: as, to *dissolve* a

government; to *dissolve* Parliament; to *dissolve* an alliance; to *dissolve* the bonds of friendship.

Them that ye can not refuse, . . . *dissolve* and break them into other fete by such means as it shall be taught hereafter. *Pattenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 106.*

Who would not wish to be
Dissolv'd from earth, and with Astraea flee
From this blind dungeon to that sun-bright throne?
Quarles, Emblems, l. 15.

In the name of God and the Church they *dissolve* their fellowship with him. *Milton, Church-Government, ll. 3.*

He [the prime minister] may indeed, under some circumstances, *dissolve* Parliament; but if the new House of Commons disapproves of his policy, then he must resign. *E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 193.*

4. To explain; resolve; solve. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Thou canst . . . *dissolve* doubts. *Dan. v. 16.*

I will now for this day return to my question, and *dissolve* it, whether God's people may be governed by a governor that beareth the name of a king, or no?
Latimer, 5th Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

Thou hadst not between death and birth
Dissolved the riddle of the earth.
Tennyson, Two Voices.

5. To destroy the power of; deprive of force; annul; abrogate; as, to *dissolve* a charm or spell; to *dissolve* an injunction.

The running stream *dissolved* the spell,
And his own elvish shape he took.
Scott, L. of L. M., III. 13.

6. To consume; cause to vanish or perish; end by dissolution; destroy, as by fire. [Obsolete as used of death.]

Seeing then that all these things shall be *dissolved*, what manner of persons ought ye to be in all holy conversation and godliness? *2 Pet. III. 11.*

His death came from a sudden catarrh which caused a squinancy by the inflammation of the interlour muscles, and a shortness of breath followed which *dissolved* him in the space of twelve hours.
Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, II. 227.

We may . . . be said to live . . . when we have in a great measure conquered our dread of death, . . . and are even prepared, and willing to be *dissolved*, and to be with Christ.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, l. xi.

Dissolved blood, blood that does not readily coagulate on cooling. = *Syn. 1. Thaw, Fuse, etc. See melt.*

II. intrans. 1. To become fluid; be disintegrated and absorbed by a fluid; be converted from a solid to a fluid state: as, sugar *dissolves* in water.

A distinction is made between chemical and physical solution; in the former case the substance is first altered chemically by the solvent, and the new body thus formed goes into solution; in the latter, the substance *dissolves* without alteration of its chemical nature. *Ferguson.*

2. To be disintegrated by or as if by heat or force; melt or crumble; waste away.

The great globe itself,
Yea, all which it inherit, shall *dissolve*.
Shak., Tempest, v. 1.

3. To become relaxed; lose force or strength; melt or sink away from weakness or languor.

The charm *dissolves* apace. *Shak., Tempest, v. 1.*

If there be more, more woeful, hold it in;
For I am almost ready to *dissolve*.
Hearing of this. *Shak., Lear, v. 3.*

Till all *dissolving* in the trance we lay,
And in tumultuous raptures died away.
Pope, Sappho to Phaon.

4. To separate; break up; as, the council *dissolved*; Parliament *dissolved*.

She, ending, waved her hands; thereat the crowd,
Muttering, *dissolved*.
Tennyson, Princess, iv.

5. To break up or pass away by degrees; disappear gradually; fade from sight or apprehension: as, *dissolving* views (see *view*); his prospects were rapidly *dissolving*.

dissolvent (di-zol'vent), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. dissolvant* = *Sp. disolvente* = *Pg. It. dissolvente*, < *L. dissolven(t)-s*, ppr. of *dissolvere*, dissolve: see *dissolve*.] *I. a.* Having power to dissolve; solvent.

II. n. 1. A solvent.

Unless a part of the metal is fairly melted in the crucible, with proper *dissolvents*.
Adam Smith, Wealth of Nations, l. 4.

2. That which disintegrates, breaks up, or loosens.

The secret treaty of December acted as an immediate *dissolvent* to the truce. *Motley.*

3. In *med.*, a remedy supposed to be capable of dissolving concretions in the body, such as calculi, tubercles, etc.; a solvent.

I have not yet myself seen any severe and satisfactory trial made to evince the efficacy of insipid *dissolvents*.
Boyle, Works, II. 98.

dissolver (di-zol'ver), *n.* One who or that which dissolves, or has the power of dissolving, in any sense of that word.

These men were the *dissolvers* of Episcopacy.
Milton, Prelatical Episcopacy.

dissolvable (di-zol'vi-bl), *a.* [*< dissolve + -ible.*] Same as *dissoluble*.

dissonance (dis'ō-nans), *n.* [= *D. dissonans* = *G. dissonanz* = *Dan. Sw. dissonans*, < *F. dissonance* = *Sp. disonancia* = *Pg. dissonancia* = *It. dissonanza*, < *LL. dissonantia*, < *L. dissonan(t)-s*, dissonant: see *dissonant*. Cf. *assonance, consonance, resonance.*]

1. The quality or fact of being dissonant; an inharmonious mixture or combination of sounds; harshness of combined sounds; discord.

The wonted roar was up amidst the woods,
And fill'd the air with barbarous *dissonance*.
Milton, Comus, l. 550.

Specifically—2. In *music*: (a) The combination of tones that are so far unrelated to each other as to produce beats: distinguished from *consonance*. See *beat*, *n.*, 7. (b) The interval between two such tones. See *discord*.—3. Discord in general; disagreement; incongruity; inconsistency. *Milton.*

The praise of goodness from an unsound hollow heart must certainly make the grossest *dissonance* in the world.
Shaftesbury, Letter concerning Enthusiasm, § 5.

dissonancy (dis'ō-nan-si), *n.* Same as *dissonance*.

The ugliness of sin [and] the *dissonancy* of it unto reason.
Jer. Taylor, Contemplations, l. 9.

dissonant (dis'ō-nant), *a.* [*< F. dissonant* = *Sp. dissonante* = *Pg. It. dissonante*, < *L. dissonan(t)-s*, ppr. of *dissonare*, disagree in sound (cf. *dissonus*, disagreeing in sound), < *dis-*, apart, + *sonus*, a sound, *sonare*, sound: see *sonant*. Cf. *assonant, consonant, resonant.*] 1. Discordant in sound; harsh; jarring; inharmonious; unpleasant to the ear: as, *dissonant* tones or intervals.

You are yet too harsh, too *dissonant*;
There's no true music in your words, my lord.
Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, III. 1.

With loud and *dissonant* clangor
Echoed the sound of their brazen drums.
Longfellow, Evangeline, l. 4.

2. Discordant in general; disagreeing; incongruous.

For it must needs be that, how far a thing is *dissonant* and disagreeing from the guise and trade of the hearers, so far shall it be out of their belief.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), II. 6.

Dissonant chord, any chord not a major or minor triad. See *triad*.—*Dissonant interval*, the interval between two tones less closely related to each other than a minor third or sixth. See *discord*.

dissoned, *a.* [*ME., appar. pp. of *dissonen*, < *F. dissoner* = *Pr. Pg. dissonar* = *Sp. dissonar* = *It. dissonare*, < *L. dissonare*, disagree in sound: see *dissonant*.] *Dissonant*.

dispirit (dis-spir'it), *v. t.* Same as *dispirit*.
dissuade (di-swād'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dissuaded*, ppr. *dissuading*. [Formerly spelled *disuade*; < *OF. disuader*, *F. disuader* = *Sp. disuadir* = *Pg. dissuadir* = *It. dissuadere*, < *L. dissuadere*, dissuade, < *dis-*, apart, away, + *suadere*, persuade, persuade: see *suation*, and cf. *persuade*.] *I. trans. 1.* To advise or exhort against something; attempt to draw or divert from an action by the presentation of reasons or motives: as, he *dissuaded* his friend from his rash purpose.

Mr. Burchell, on the contrary, *dissuaded* her with great ardour; and I stood neuter. *Goldsmith, Vicar, xiii.*

We would persuade our fellow to this or that; another self within our eyes *dissuades* him.
Emerson, New England Reformers.

2. To change from a purpose by persuasion or argument.

We submit to Caesar, . . . promising
To pay our wonted tribute, from the which
We were *dissuaded* by our wicked queen.
Shak., Cymbeline, v. 5.

3†. To give advice against; represent as undesirable, improper, or dangerous.

War therefore, open or conceal'd, alike
My voice *dissuades*. *Milton, P. L., II. 187.*

II. intrans. To give advice in opposition to some proposed course of action.

Here Essex would have tarried, in expectation of the Indian Fleet, but that Graves the Pilot *dissuaded*, because the Harbour was not good.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 385.

dissuader (di-swā'dér), *n.* One who dissuades; a dehorter.

dissuasion (di-swā'zhon), *n.* [= *F. dissuasion* = *Sp. dissuasion* = *Pg. dissuasão* = *It. dissuasione*, < *L. dissuasio(n)-s*, < *dissuadere*, pp. *dissuasus*, dissuade: see *dissuade*.] 1. The act of dissuading; advice or exhortation in opposition to something; diversion or an attempt to divert from a purpose or measure by advice or argument; dehortation.

Endeavour to preserve yourself from relapse by such *dissuasion* from love as its votaries call invectives against it.
Boyle.

2. A dissuasive influence or motive; a deterring action or effect.

But for the *dissuasion* of two eyes,
That make with him foul weather or fine day,
He had abstained, nor graced the spectacle.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 309.

dissuasive (di-swā'siv), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. dissuasif* = *Sp. disuasivo* = *Pg. It. dissuasivo*, dissuasive, < *L. dissuasus*, pp. of *dissuadere*, dissuade: see *dissuade*.] *I. a.* Tending to dissuade or divert from a purpose; dehortatory.

The young lovers were too much enamoured of each other to attend to the *dissuasive* voice of avarice.
Goldsmith, True History for the Ladies.

II. n. Argument or advice employed to deter one from a measure or purpose; that which is intended or tends to divert from any purpose or course of action.

A hearty *dissuasive* from . . . the practice of swearing and cursing.
Abp. Sharp, Works, IV. xviii.

dissuasively (di-swā'siv-li), *adv.* In a dissuasive manner. *Clarke.*

dissuasory (di-swā'sō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= *It. dissuasorio*, < *L. as if *dissuasorius*, < *dissuasor*, a dissuader, < *dissuadere*, pp. *dissuasus*, dissuade: see *dissuade*.] *I. a.* Tending to dissuade; dissuasive. [Rare.]

II. n.; pl. *dissuasories* (-riz). A dissuasion; a dissuasive exhortation. [Rare.]

This virtuous and reasonable person, however, has ill luck in all his *dissuasories*. *Jefrey.*

dissue, *v. i.* See *disue*.
dissunder, *v. t.* [*< dis-*, apart, + *sunder*.] To separate; rend asunder.

Whose misrule Automedon restraines,
Bycutting the intangling geres, and so *dissundering* quite
The brave slaine beast. *Chapman, Iliad, xvi.*

dissweeten (dis-swē'tn), *v. t.* [*< dis-*, priv. + *sweeten*.] To deprive of sweetness.

By excess the sweetest comforts will be *dissweetened*.
Bp. Richardson, Observations on Old Test., p. 296.

dissyllabet, *n.* See *dissyllable*.

dissyllabic (dis-i-lab'ik), *a.* [= *F. dissyllabique*, < *dissyllabe*, dissyllable: see *dissyllable*.] Consisting of two syllables only: as, a *dissyllabic* foot in poetry.

dissyllabification (dis-i-lab'i-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [*< dissyllabify*: see *-fy* and *-ation*.] Formation into two syllables.

dissyllabify (dis-i-lab'i-fi), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dissyllabified*, ppr. *dissyllabifying*. [*< dissyllabe* + *-fy*, make.] To form into two syllables.

dissyllabism (di-sil'a-bizm), *n.* [*< dissyllabe* + *-ism*.] The character of having only two syllables.

Of some of them [tongues related and unrelated to Chinese] the roots are in greater or less part dissyllabic; and we do not yet know that all *dissyllabism*, and even that all complexity of syllable beyond a single consonant with following vowel, is not the result of combination or reduplication.
Whitney, Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 774.

dissyllabize (di-sil'a-biz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dissyllabized*, ppr. *dissyllabizing*. [*< dissyllabe* + *-ize*.] To dissyllabify.

dissyllable (di-sil'a-bl or di-si-lā-bl), *n.* [Altered to suit *syllable*, from earlier *dissyllabe*, < *F. dissyllabe* = *Sp. dissilabo* = *Pg. dissyllabo*, < *L. dissyllabus*, of two syllables, < *Gr. dissyllabos*, improp. *δισύλλαβος*, of two syllables, < *di-*, two-, + *συλλαβή*, a syllable: see *syllable*.] A word consisting of two syllables only: as, *paper, whiteness, virtue*.

dissymmetric, dissymmetrical (dis-si-met'-rik, -ri-kal), *a.* [*< L. dis-*, priv. + *Gr. συμμετρος*, symmetric: see *symmetric*.] Having no plane of symmetry; especially, having the same form but not superposable, as the right- and left-hand gloves. Thus, the crystals of tartaric acid, which are optically right- and left-handed, are dissymmetric, and were conceived by Pasteur to be built up of dissymmetric molecules.

Pasteur invoked the aid of helices and magnets, with a view to rendering crystals *dissymmetrical* at the moment of their formation. *Tyndall, Int. to Life of Pasteur, p. 17.*

dissymmetry (dis-sim'e-tri), *n.* [*< L. dis-*, priv. + *Gr. συμμετρία*, symmetry.] Want of symmetry, specifically that characteristic of dissymmetric bodies. See *dissymmetric*.

By both helices and magnets Faraday caused the plane of polarisation in perfectly neutral liquids and solids to rotate. If the turning of the plane of polarisation be a demonstration of molecular *dissymmetry*, then, in the twinkling of an eye, Faraday was able to displace symmetry by *dissymmetry*, and to confer upon bodies, which in their ordinary state were inert and dead, this power of rotation which M. Pasteur considers to be the exclusive attribute of life. *Tyndall, Int. to Life of Pasteur, p. 17.*

This device acts . . . as a pyromagnetic motor, the heat now passing through the tubes in such a way as to produce a *dis-symmetry* in the lines of force of the iron field.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LVII. 133.

dis-sympathy (dis-sim'pā-thi), *n.* [*dis-priv.* + *sympathy*.] Want of sympathy or interest; indifference. *Johnston*. [Rare.]

dist. An abbreviation of *district*: as, *Dist. Atty.*, District Attorney.

distacklet (dis-tak'let), *v. t.* [*dis-priv.* + *tackle*.] To divest of tackle or rigging.

At length, these instruments of their long wanderings . . . tossed their *distackled* fleet to the shore of Libya.
Warner, Albion's England, Addition to II.

distad (dis'tad), *adv.* [*dist(ance)* + *-ad*.] In *anat.*, away from the center; from within outward; toward the surface or end of the body.

distaff (dis'taf), *n.*: pl. *distaffs* (-tāfs), rarely *distaves* (-tāvz). [*ME. distaf, dystaf, disestaf, dysestaf*; < *AS. distaf, distastaf, distaff*, < **diso* (> late *ME. disen, dyzen*, furnish a distaff with flax, *E. dizen*, dial. *dize*, deck out, array) (prob. = East Fries. *dissen* = LG. *diesse*, the bunch of flax on the distaff, > G. dial. *diesse* (naut.), tow, oakum) + *staf*, staff: see *dize*, *dizen*, and *staff*. A connection of the first element with OHG. *dehsa*, MHG. *dehes*, a distaff, < (MHG.) *dehsen*, break or swingle flax (orig. prepare, form, fashion as with a hatchet, ax, or other implement), whence also OHG. *dehsala*, a hatchet, ax, etc. (see *ask*).] 1. In the earliest method of spinning, the staff, usually a cleft stick about 3 feet long, on which was wound a quantity of wool, cotton, or flax to be spun. The lower end of the distaff was held between the left arm and the side, and the thread, passing through and gaged by the fingers of the left hand, was drawn out and twisted by those of the right, and wound on a suspended spindle made so as to be revolved like a top, which completed the twist. In Eastern countries and in some districts of Europe, especially in Italy, the primitive distaff and spindle are still used; but after the introduction of the spinning-wheel into Europe, about the fifteenth century, the distaff became an attachment only of that designed for flax, and thus continued in general use till a recent period, modified in form.

The loaded distaff in the left hand placed,
With spongy coils of snow-white wool was graced;
From these the right hand lengthening fibres drew,
Which into thread 'neath nimble fingers grew.

Catullus (trans.).

He's so below a beating that the women find him not worthy of their distaves.

Beau. and Fl., King and No King, v. 1.

2. Figuratively, a woman, or the female sex.

His crown usurped, a distaff on the throne. *Dryden*.

Distaff day, or **Saint Distaff's day**, the day after Twelfth-day, or the festival of Epiphany: formerly so called in England because on that day the women resumed their distaffs and other ordinary employments, after the relaxation of the holidays.—**Distaff side**, or **distaff side of the house**, an old collective phrase for the female members of a family, as the distaff was always used by women, and was common among all ranks: used especially with reference to relationship and descent, and opposed to *sear side*: as, he is connected with the family on the distaff side; he traces his descent through the distaff side of the house. Also called *spindle side*.

distain (dis-tān'), *v. t.* [*ME. disteinen, disteignen*, < OF. *desteindre, destaindre*, F. *deteindre* = Pr. *destengner* = Sp. *desteñir* = Pg. *destingir* = It. *stignere, stingere*, distain, take away the color, < L. *dis-priv.* + *tingere*, tinge, color: see *dis-* and *tinge*, tint, taint. Now abbr. *stain*, q. v.] 1. To take away the color of; hence, to weaken the effect of by comparison; cause to pale; outvie.

And thou, Teabe, that hast of love suche payne,
My lady comith, that al this may disteine.

Chaucer, Good Women, l. 262.

2. To tinge with any color different from the natural or proper one; discolor; stain: as, a sword *distained* with blood. [Archaic.]

Divers of the women I have seen with their chinnes *distained* into knots and flowers of blue, made by pricking of the skin with needles.

Sandys, Travels, p. 85.

Colors that *distain*
The cheeks of Proteus or the silken train
Of Flora's nymphs. *Quarles*, Emblems, III. 14.

The door, which was equipped with neither bell nor knocker, was bilastered and *distained*.

R. L. Stevenson, Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde, p. 4.

3. To blot; sully; defile; tarnish.

Though one his tongue distayne
With cursid speche, to doo him self a shame.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 77.

The worthiness of praise *distains* his worth,
If that the prais'd himself bring the praise forth.

Shak., T. and C., l. 3.

Have ye fair daughters? Look
To see them live, torn from your arms, *distained*,
Dishonored.

Miss Mitford, Rienzi.

distal (dis'tal), *a.* [*dist(ance)* + *-al*, on analogy of *central*.] In *anat.*, situated away from

the center of the body; being at the end; terminal; peripheral: the opposite of *proximal*: as, the *distal* end of a limb, a bone, or other part or organ. Thus, the nails are at the *distal* ends of the fingers; the *distal* extremity of the thigh-bone is at the knee; the *distal* organs or appendages of a hydrozoan are at the end of the main stem.

An insect, in entering . . . to suck the nectar, would depress the *distal* portion of the labellum [in *Epipactis palustris*], and consequently would not touch the rostellum.
Darwin, Fertil. of Orchids by Insects, p. 97.

distally (dis'tal-i), *adv.* In a distal situation or direction; toward the distal end or extremity; remotely; terminally; peripherally.

The humerus is a stout bone—prismatic, and with a rounded head at its proximal end, flattened and broad *distally*.
Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 185.

distant, *v. t.* [A var. of *distance*, v.] To keep separate; distinguish.

For an I war dead, and ye war dead,
And bath in ae grave laid, O,
And ye and I war tane up again,
Wha could *distant* your moults frae mine, O?
Laird of Drum (Child's Ballads, IV. 122).

distance (dis'tans), *n.* [*ME. distance, destance*, < D. *distans* = G. *distans* = Dan. *distance* = Sw. *distans*, < OF. *distance, destance*, distance, separation, disagreement, discord, F. *distance*, distance, = Pr. Sp. Pg. *distancia* = It. *distanza, distanzia*, < L. *distantiā*, distance, remoteness, difference, < *distans* (t-), distant: see *distant*.] 1. The measure of the interval between two objects in space, or, by extension, between two points of time; the length of the straight line from one point to another, and hence of time intervening between one event or period and another: as, the *distance* between New York and San Francisco; the *distance* of two events from each other; a *distance* of five miles; events only the *distance* of an hour apart. In navigation distances are usually measured along rhumb-lines.

Space considered barely in length between any two beings, without considering any thing else between them, is called *distance*. *Locke*, Human Understanding, II. xlii. 2.

2. A definite or measured space to be maintained between two divisions of a body of troops, two combatants in a duel, or the like: as (in command), take your *distances*.

He fights as you sing prick-song, keeps time, *distance*, and proportion.

Shak., R. and J., II. 4.

3. In *horse-racing*, the space measured back from the winning-post which a horse, in heat-races, must have reached when the winning horse has covered the whole course in order to be entitled to enter subsequent heats. In the United States the distances for trotting-races are (1898) as follows: Mile-heats, 80 yards; two-mile heats, 160 yards; three-mile heats, 240 yards; mile-heats, best three in five, 100 yards; four-mile heats, 200 yards. The distances for running-races are as follows: Three-quarter-mile heats, 25 yards; mile-heats, 30 yards; two-mile heats, 50 yards; three-mile heats, 60 yards; four-mile heats, 70 yards. A horse which fails to reach the distance-post before the heat has been won, or whose rider or driver is adjudged to have made certain specified errors, is said to be *distanced*.

This was the horse that ran the whole field out of *distance*.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

4. In *music*, the interval or difference between two tones. See *interval*.—5. Remoteness of place or time; a remote place or time: as, at a great *distance*; a light appeared in the *distance*.

'Twere an ill World, I'll swear, for ev'ry Friend,
If *Distance* could their Union end.

Cowley, Friendship in Absence, st. 3.

'Tis *distance* lends enchantment to the view,
And robes the mountain in its azure hue.

Campbell, Pleasures of Hope, l. 7.

6. Remoteness in succession or relation: as, the *distance* between a descendant and his ancestor; there is a much greater *distance* between the ranks of major and captain than between those of captain and first lieutenant.—7. Remoteness in intercourse; reserve of manner, induced by or manifesting reverence, respect, dignity, dislike, coldness or alienation of feeling, etc.

I hope your modesty
Will know what *distance* to the crown is due. *Dryden*.

'Tis by respect and *distance* that authority is upheld.
Bp. Atterbury.

On the part of Heaven
Now alienated, *distance* and *distaste*.

Milton, P. L., IX. 9.

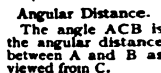
8. Dissension; strife; disturbance.

Tho' wolde the baylies that were come from Fraunce,
Dryve the Flemishe that made the *distance*.

Flemish Insurrection (Child's Ballads, VI. 270).

After mete, without *distans*,
The cockwolds schuld together danse.
The Horn of King Arthur (Child's Ballads, I. 23).

Accessible distances, such distances as may be measured by the application of any linear measure.—**Angular distance**, the angle of separation included by the directions of two objects from a given point. Also called *apparent distance*.—**Center of mean distances**. See *center*.—**Curtate distance**. See *curtate*.—**Focal distance**. See *focal*.—**Horizontal distance**, distance measured in the direction of the horizon.—**Inaccessible distances**, such distances as cannot be measured by the application of any linear measure, but only by triangulation.—**Law of distances**. See *Bode's law*, under *law*.—**Line of distance**, in *persp.*, a straight line drawn from the eye to the principal point of the plane.—**Mean distance** of a planet from the sun, an arithmetical mean between its greatest and least distances.—**Meridional distance**, in *navig.*, the distance or departure from the meridian; the easting or westing.—**Middle distance**, in *painting*, the space intermediate between the foreground and the background. Also called *middle ground*.—**Moon in distance**. See *moon*.—**Point of distance**, in *persp.*, that point in the horizontal line which is at the same distance from the principal point as the eye is.—**Striking distance** of an electrical discharge, as of a Leyden jar, the thickness of the layer of dry air across which the spark will pass. It is proportional to the difference of potentials of the two electrified surfaces.—**To devour the distance**. See *devour*.—**To keep one at a distance**, to avoid familiarity with one; treat one with reserve.



There is great reason why superiors should keep inferiors thus at a distance, and exact so much respect of them.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 182.

To keep one's distance, to show proper respect or reserve; not to be too familiar.

If a man makes me keep my distance, the comfort is, he keeps his at the same time.

Swift, Thoughts on Various Subjects.

distance (dis'tans), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *distanced*, ppr. *distancing*. [= Dan. *distancere* = Sw. *distansera* = F. *distancer* = Pg. *distanciar*; from the noun.] 1. To place at a distance; situate remotely.

I heard nothing thereof at Oxford, being then sixty miles *distanced* thence.

Fuller.

2. To cause to appear at a distance; cause to appear remote. [Rare.]

His peculiar art of *distancing* an object to aggrandize his space.

H. Müller.

3. In *horse-racing*, to beat in a race by at least the space between the distance-post and the winning-post; hence, to leave behind in a race; get far ahead of. See *distance*, *n.*, 3.

She had *distanced* her servant, and . . . turned slightly in her saddle and looked back at him.

H. James, Jr., Pass. Pilgrim, p. 30.

Hence—4. To get in advance of; gain a superiority over; outdo; excel.

He *distanced* the most skilful of his cotemporaries.

Münner.

distance-block (dis'tans-blok), *n.* A block inserted between two objects to separate them or keep them a certain distance apart.

distance-judge (dis'tans-juj), *n.* In *horse-racing*, a judge stationed at the distance-post to note what horses have not reached it when the winner passes the winning-post.

distanceless (dis'tans-less), *a.* [*distance* + *-less*.] 1. Not affording or allowing a distant or extensive view; dull; hazy. [Rare.]

A silent, dim, *distanceless*, rotting day.

Kingsley, Yeast, l.

Specifically—2. Appearing as if near by; without effect of distance, as a landscape in some states of light and atmosphere in which all the outlines are hard and clear-cut, and the usual bluish haze tinting hills and other objects is lacking.

distance-piece (dis'tans-pēs), *n.* A distance-block.

distance-post (dis'tans-pōst), *n.* In *horse-racing*, the post or flag placed at the end of the distance. See *distance*, *n.*, 3.

distance-signal (dis'tans-sig'nal), *n.* In *rail.*, the most distant of the series of signals under the control of a signal-man.

distancy (dis'tan-si), *n.* Distance. *Dr. H. More*.

distant (dis'tant), *a.* [*ME. distant*, < OF. *distant*, F. *distant* = Sp. Pg. It. *distante*, < L. *distans* (t-), ppr. of *distare*, stand apart, be separate, distant, or different, < *dis-*, apart, + *stare*, stand: see *stand*, and cf. *constant*, *extant*, *instant*, *resistant*.] 1. Standing or being apart from a given point or place; situated at a different point in space, or, by extension, in time; separated by a distance: as, a point a line or a hair's-breadth *distant* from another; Saturn is estimated to be about 880,000,000 miles *distant* from the sun.

We passed by certain Claterns, some mile and better distant from the City. *Sandys, Travails, p. 169.*

2. Remote; far off or far apart in space, time, connection, prospect, kind, degree, sound, etc.: as, *distant* stars; a *distant* period; *distant* relatives; a *distant* hope; a *distant* resemblance.

Banners blazed
With battles won in many a *distant* land.
Scott, Vision of Don Roderick.

In the tranquil landscape, and especially in the *distant* line of the horizon, man beholds somewhat as beautiful as his own nature. *Emerson, Nature.*

The boy's cry came to her from the field,
More and more *distant*. *Tennyson, Dora.*

Specifically—3. In *entom.*: (a) Thinly placed or scattered: as, *distant* punctures, strise, spines, etc.: opposed to *close*, *contiguous*, etc. (b) Widely separated, or more separated than usual: opposed to *approximate*: as, *distant* eyes (widely separated at the base); *distant* legs or antennae. (c) Separated by an incisure or joint, as the head and thorax of a beetle. *Kirby*.—4. Indirect; not obvious or plain.

In modest terms and *distant* phrases.

5. Not cordial or familiar; characterized by haughtiness, coldness, or reserve; cool; reserved; shy: as, *distant* manners.

Good day, Amintor; for to me the name
Of brother is too *distant*: we are friends,
And that is nearer.

Beau. and Fl., Mald's Tragedy, III. 1.

You will be surpris'd, in the midst of a daily and familiar conversation, with an Address which bears so *distant* an Air as a publick Dedication.

Steele, Tender Husband, Ded.

=Syn. 1. Removed.—5. Cool, cold, haughty, frigid.

distasteful (dis-tast'fūl), *a.* [*< L. distantia*, distance (see *distance*, *n.*), + *-al*.] Remote in place; distant. *W. Montague.*

distastfully (dis-tast'fūl-i), *adv.* 1. Remotely; at a distance.—2. In *entom.*, sparsely; so that the component parts are distant from one another: as, *distastfully* punctured or spinose.—3. With reserve or haughtiness.

distaste (dis-tast'), *v.* [*< dis-priv. + taste*.] *I. trans.* 1. To disrelish; dislike; loathe: as, to *distaste* drugs or poisons.

One *distastes*
The scent of roses, which to Infinites
Most pleasing is and odoriferous.

Middleton and Rowley, Changeling, I. 1.

If the multitude *distaste* wholesome doctrine, shall we to humor them abandon it?

Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

2. To offend; disgust; vex; displease; sour.

Suitors are so *distasted* with delays and abuses.

Bacon, Suitors.

Honourable and worthy Country men, let not the meanness of the word fish *distaste* you, for it will afford as good gold as the Mines of Gulana or Potassie.

Capt. John Smith, True Travels, II. 253.

'Tis dull and unnatural to have a Hare run full in the Hound's Mouth, and would *distaste* the keenest Hunter.

Congreve, Old Batchelor, IV. 5.

3. To spoil the taste or relish of; change to the worse; corrupt.

Her brain-sick raptures
Cannot *distaste* the goodness of a quarrel
Which hath our several honours all engag'd
To make it gracious.

Shak., T. and C., II. 2.

An envious apoplexy, with which his judgment is so dazzled and *distasted* that he grows violently impatient of any opposite happiness in another.

B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, Pref.

II. intrans. To be distasteful, nauseous, or displeasing.

Poisons,

Which, at the first, are scarce found to *distaste*.

Shak., Othello, III. 3.

distaste (dis-tast'), *n.* [*< distaste, v.*] 1. Want of taste or liking for something; disrelish; disgust, or a slight degree of it; hence, dislike in general.

If one dissent, he shall sit down, without showing any further *distaste*, publicly or privately.

Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 213.

On the part of Heaven

Now alienated, distance and *distaste*.

Milton, P. L., IX. 9.

A positive crime might have been more easily pardoned than a symptom of *distaste* for the foreign comestibles.

Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, VI.

A certain taste for figures, coupled with a still stronger *distaste* for Latin accident, directed his inclination and his father's choice towards a mercantile career.

A. M. Clerke, Astron. in 19th Cent., p. 37.

2†. Discomfort; uneasiness; annoyance.

Now, brother, I should chide:

But I'll give no *distaste* to your fair mistress.

Beau. and Fl., Scornful Lady, III. 2.

So many gratifications attend this public sort of obscenity, that some little *distastes* I daily receive have lost their anguish.

Steele, Spectator, No. 4.

3†. That which is distasteful or offends.

Our ear is now too much profaned, grave Maro,

With these *distastes*, to take thy sacred lines.

B. Jonson, Poetaster, v. 1.

=Syn. 1. Repugnance, disinclination, displeasure, dissatisfaction.

distasteful (dis-tast'fūl), *a.* [*< distaste + -ful*, *l.*] 1. Nauseous; unpleasant or disgusting to the taste; hence, offensive in general.

Why should you pluck the green *distasteful* fruit
From the unwilling bough,
When it may ripen of itself and fall?

Dryden, Don Sebastian, III. 1.

Our ordinary mental food has become *distasteful*.

O. W. Holmes, Old Vol. of Life, p. 2.

2. Indicating distaste, dissatisfaction, or dislike; repulsive; malevolent.

After *distasteful* looks, . . . and cold-moving nods,
They froze me into silence.

Shak., T. of A., II. 2.

=Syn. 1. Unpalatable, unsavory, disagreeable.

distastefully (dis-tast'fūl-i), *adv.* In a displeasing or offensive manner. *Bailey, 1727.*

distastefulness (dis-tast'fūl-nes), *n.* Disagreeableness to the taste, in any sense.

The allaying and qualifying much of the bitter and *distastefulness* of our physics.

W. Montague, Devoute Essays, II. x. § 2.

Distastefulness alone would, however, be of little service to caterpillars, because their soft and juicy bodies are so delicate, that if seized and afterwards rejected by a bird they would almost certainly be killed.

A. R. Wallace, Nat. Select., p. 118.

distastive (dis-tās'tiv), *a. and n.* [*< distaste + -ive*.] *I. a.* Having distaste or dislike.

Your unwilling and *distastive* ear.

Speed, Hen. V., IX. xv. § 10.

II. n. That which gives disrelish or aversion. *Whitlock.*

distasture (dis-tās'tūr), *n.* [*< distaste + -ure*.] The state of being displeased, dissatisfied, or vexed.

This duke (saith Grafton), being an aged man and fortunate before in all his warres, upon this *distasture* impressed such dolour of minde, that for very griefe thereof he liued not long after.

Speed, Queen Mary, IX. xxiii. § 32.

distemonous (di-stē'mō-nus), *a.* [*< Gr. di-, two-, + stemon, stamen, + -ous*.] In bot., having two stamens; diandrous.

distemper (dis-tem'pēr), *v.* [*< ME. distemperen, < OF. destemper = Sp. destempar = Pg. destemperar, disorder, = It. distemperare, distemperare, stemperare, stemperare, disorder, distemper (now chiefly in sense of distemper²), < ML. distemperare, derange, disorder, distemper, < L. dis-priv. + temperare (> OF. temper, F. tremper, etc.), temper: see temper. Cf. distemper².] *I. trans.* 1†. To change the temper or due proportions of.*

The fourthe is, whan thurgh the gret abundance of his mete the humours in his body ben *distempered*.

Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

2. To disease; disorder; derange the bodily or mental functions of.

This variable composition of man's body hath made it as an instrument easy to *distemper*.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, II. 189.

You look very ill: something has *distempered* you.

B. Jonson, Epicoene, IV. 2.

He had aboard his vessels about 80. lustie men (but very unruly), who, after they came ashore, did so *distemper* them selves with drinke as they became like madd-men.

Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 441.

But body and soul are *distempered* when out of tune, unmodulated, unbalanced.

J. F. Clarke, Self-Culture, p. 290.

3. To deprive of temper or moderation; ruffle; disturb.

Distempe you nought.

Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, I. 495.

Men's spirits were . . . *distempered*, as I have related, and it might have been expected that they would have been much divided in their choice.

N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 272.

Strange that this Monviedro

Should have the power so to *distemper* me.

Coleridge.

But the dust of prejudice and passion, which so *distempers* the intellectual vision of theologians and politicians, is seen to make . . . no exception of the perspicacity of philologists.

F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 350.

II. † intrans. To become diseased. [Rare.]

The stones on thi lande is for to drede;

For that be somer hoote and winter colde,

That vyne, and greyne, and tree *distemper* wolde.

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 11.

distemper (dis-tem'pēr), *n. and a.* [*< distemper¹, v.*] *I. n.* 1. An unbalanced or unnatural temper; want of balance or proportion.

If little faults, proceeding on *distemper*, Shall not be wink'd at, how shall we stretch our eye When capital crimes, chew'd, swallow'd, and digested, Appear before us?

Shak., Hen. V., II. 2.

We read a great deal of the disappointments of authors, and a prevalent *dis-temper* resulting therefrom.

N. and Q., 7th ser., III. 431.

Hence—2. Disease; malady; indisposition; any morbid state of an animal body or of any part of it: now most commonly applied to the diseases of brutes.

Of no *distemper*, of no blast he died,

But fell like autumn fruit that mellowed long.

Dryden and Lee, Oedipus, IV. 1.

The person cured was known to have laboured under that *distemper* some years before our Saviour was born.

Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. 1.

Specifically—3. A disease of young dogs, commonly considered as a catarrhal disorder. It is in general characterized by a running from the nose and eyes as one of the first and leading symptoms, and is usually accompanied by a short dry cough, and succeeded by wasting of the flesh and loss of strength and spirits.

4†. Want of due temperature; severity of climate or weather.

Those countries . . . directly under the tropic were of a *distemper* uninhabitable.

Raleigh, Hist. World.

5†. Want of due balance of parts or opposite qualities and principles.

Temper and *distemper* [of empire] consist of contraries.

Bacon, Empire.

6†. Ill humor; bad temper.

He came, he wrote to the governour, wherein he confessed his passionate *distemper*, and declared his meaning in those offensive speeches.

Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 20.

The said Weston . . . gave such cutting and provoking speeches as made the said captain rise up in great indignation and *distemper*.

N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 106.

7†. Political disorder; tumult. *Waller*.—8. Uneasiness; disorder of mind.

There is a sickness

Which puts some of us in *distemper*.

Shak., W. T., I. 2.

=Syn. 2. *Infirmity, Malady*, etc. (see *disease*), complaint, disorder, ailment.

II. † a. Lacking self-restraint; intemperate. *Chaucer.*

distemper (dis-tem'pēr), *v. t.* [Also written *destemper*; < OF. *destemper*, later *destemper*, F. *détremper*, soak, steep, dilute, soften by soaking in water, = Sp. *destempar* = Pg. *destemperar* = It. *distemperare, stemperare*, dissolve, dilute, weaken, < ML. *distemperare, dissolvere, dilute*, melt, lit. temper; being the same word as *distemper*¹, but with prefix *dis-* distributive, not privative.] To prepare, as a pigment, for use in distemper painting.

Colouring of paper, viz. marbled paper, by *distemping* the colours with ox-gall, and applying them upon a stiff gummed liquor.

Sir W. Pettie, in Sprat's Hist. Royal Soc., p. 296.

distemper (dis-tem'pēr), *n.* [Also written *destemper*; = F. *détrempe*, distemper, water-colors, a painting in water-colors; from the verb.]

1. A method of painting in which the colors are mixed with any binding medium soluble in water, such as yolk of egg and an equal quantity of water, yolk and white of egg beaten together and mixed with an equal quantity of milk, fig-tree sap, vinegar, wine, ox-gall, etc. Strictly speaking, distemper painting is painting in water-color with a vehicle of which yolk of egg is the chief ingredient, upon a surface usually of wood or canvas, covered with a ground of chalk or plaster mixed with gum, this ground itself being frequently called *distemper*. See *distemper-ground*. If the glutinous medium is present in too great quantity, the colors will scale off when the painting is exposed to the air, so that they should be applied in thin layers and not be retouched until they are perfectly dry.

They glued a linnen cloth upon the wall, and covered that with plaster, on which they painted in *distemper*.

Walpole, Anecdotes of Painting, I. 44.

This mode of painting [tempera], which is undoubtedly the most ancient, and which, in trade purposes, is called *distemper* painting, derives its name from the fact that the colours are "tempered" or mixed with some liquid or medium to bind their separate particles to each other and to the surface to which the paint is to be applied.

Field's Grammar of Colouring (ed. Davidson), p. 160.

2. A pigment prepared for painting according to this method.

There has also lately a curious fact been discovered, namely, that a couch of *distemper*, which covered the envelope of a mummy, was composed of plaster mixed with animal glue.

W. B. S. Taylor, tr. of Mérimée's Painting in Oil and Fresco, p. 218.

Common *distemper*, a coarse method of painting used for walls or other rough or commercial purposes, in which the colored pigments are mixed with white, with the addition of gum or glue.—*Distemper* colors. See *color*.

distemperance (dis-tem'pēr-ans), *n.* [*< ME. destemprance, < OF. destemprance = Fr. des-*

tempransa = Sp. *destemplanza* = Pg. *destemperança* = It. *distemperanza*, *temperanza*, < ML. *distemperantia*, perturbation, disturbance of condition, < *distemperan*-(t)-s, ppr. of *distemperare*, distemper: see *distemper*¹, v.] 1. Intemperance; self-indulgence. Chaucer.—2. Intemperateness; inclemency; severity. Chaucer.—3. Derangement of temperature.

They [meats] annoy the body in causing distemperance. Sir T. Elyot, *Castle of Health*, ii.

4. Distemper; disease.

Distemperance rob thy sleepe.

Marston and Webster, *The Malcontent*, i. 3.

distemperatē (dis-tem'pēr-āt), a. [*<* ML. *distemperatus* (> Sp. *destemplado* = Pg. *destemperado*), pp. of *distemperare*, distemper: see *distemper*¹, v., and cf. *temperate*, *intemperate*.] 1. Immoderate.

Aquinas objecteth the *distemperate* heat, which he supposes to be in all places directly under the sun. Raleigh, *Hist. World*.

2. Diseased; distempered.

Thou hast thy brain *distemperate* and out of rule.

Wodroephe, Fr. and Eng. Grammar (1693), p. 295.

distemperately (dis-tem'pēr-āt-li), adv. In a distemperate, disproportioned, or diseased manner.

If you shall judge his flame
Distemperately weak, as faulty much
In stile, in plot, in spirit.

Marston, *The Fawne*, Epil.

distemperature (dis-tem'pēr-ā-tūr), n. [= It. *stemperatura*; as *distemperate* + -ure, after *temperature*. Cf. *distemperature*.] 1. Derangement or irregularity of temperature; especially, unduly heightened temperature.

This year (1079), by reason of *Distemperature* of Weather, Thunders and Lightenings, by which many Men perished, there ensued a Famine. Baker, *Chronicles*, p. 29.

A *distemperature* of youthful heat

Might have excus'd disorder and ambition.

Ford, *Lady's Trial*, iv. 2.

2. Intemperateness; excess.—3. Violent tumultuousness; outrageous conduct; an excess.

It is one of the *distemperatures* to which an unreasoning liberty may grow, no doubt, to regard law as no more nor less than just the will—the actual and present will—of the actual majority of the nation.

R. Choate, *Addresses*, p. 156.

4. Perturbation of mind.

Sprinkled a little patience on the heat of his *distemperature*.

Scott.

"You are discomposed or displeased, my lord," replied Tressilian; "yet there is no occasion for *distemperature*."

Scott, *Kenilworth*, xxxviii.

5. Confusion; commixture of contrarieties; loss of regularity; disorder.—6. Illness; indisposition.

A huge infectious troop

Of pale *distemperatures*, and foes to life.

Shak., C. of E., v. 1.

I found so great a *distemperature* in my body by drinking the sweet wines of Piemont, that caused a grievous inflammation in my face.

Coryat, *Crudities*, i. 96.

[Rare or obsolete in all uses.]

distemper-brush (dis-tem'pēr-brush), n. A brush made of bristles which are set into the handle with a cement insoluble in water.

distempered (dis-tem'pēr), p. a. [Pp. of *distemper*¹, v.] 1. Diseased or disordered.

His maister had mervell what it ded mene

So sodenly to see hym in that case,

All *distempered* and out of colour clene.

Generydes (E. E. T. S.), i. 766.

The Person that Died was so *Distempered* that he was not expected to live.

Lister, *Journey to Paris*, p. 235.

Their [early monks'] imaginations, *distempered* by self-inflicted sufferings, peopled the solitude with congenial spirits, and transported them at will beyond the horizon of the grave.

Lecky, *Rationalism*, II. 35.

O Sun, that healest all *distempered* vision,

Thou dost content me so, when thou resolvest

That doubting pleases me no less than knowing.

Longfellow, tr. of Dante's *Inferno*, xi. 91.

2. Put out of temper; ruffled; ill-disposed; disaffected.

The king . . .

Is in his retirement, marvellous *distempered*.

Shak., *Hamlet*, III. 2.

Once more to-day well met, *distempered* lords!

The king, by me, requests your presence straight.

Shak., K. John, iv. 3.

Should I have heard dishonour spoke of you,

Behind your back, untruly, I had been

As much *distempered* and enrag'd as now.

Beau. and Fl., *Philaster*, III. 1.

3. Deprived of temper or moderation; immoderate; intemperate: as, *distempered* zeal.

A woman of the church of Weymouth being cast out for some *distempered* speeches, by a major party, . . . her husband complained to the synod.

Winthrop, *Hist. New England*, II. 338.

Pardon a weak, *distempered* soul, that swells
With sudden gusts, and sinks as soon in calms,
The sport of passions. Addison, *Cato*, i. 1.

4. Disordered; prejudiced; perverted: as, *distempered* minds.

The Imagination, when completely *distempered*, is the most incurable of all disordered faculties. Buckminster.

distemperedness (dis-tem'pēr-nēs), n. The state of being *distempered*. Bailey, 1727.

distemper-ground (dis-tem'pēr-ground), n. A ground of chalk or plaster mixed with a glutinous medium, and laid on a surface of wood, plaster, etc., to prepare it for painting in *distemper*; or such a ground laid on without reference to subsequent operations. See *distemper*², n., 1.

There are, for instance, many pictures of Titian painted upon a red ground; generally, they are painted upon *distemper* grounds, made of plaster of Paris and glue.

W. B. S. Taylor, tr. of Mérimée's *Painting in Oil and Fresco*, p. 16.

distemperment (dis-tem'pēr-ment), n. [*<* OF. *destremement*, *destremement*, a mixture, temperment (also prob. a *distempered* state), = Pg. *destemperamento* = It. *destemperamento*, *stemperamento*, < ML. *distemperamentum*, a *distempered* state, < *distemperare*, distemper: see *distemper*¹, v.] *Distemperment* state; *distemperature*.

Then, as some sulphurous spirit sent

By the torne air's *distemperment*,

To a rich palace, finds within

Some sainted maid or Sheba queen.

Feltham, *Lusoria*, xxiv.

distemperure, n. [ME., < OF. *destempure*, *destempure*, temper: see *distemper*¹ and -ure. Cf. *distemperature*.] *Minshcu*.

distend (dis-tend'), v. [*<* OF. *distendre*, F. *distendre* = It. *distendere*, *stendere*, < L. *distendere*, pp. *distensus*, LL. *distensus*, stretch asunder, < *dis-*, asunder, apart, + *tendere*, stretch: see *tend*¹, *tension*. Cf. *attend*, *contend*, *extend*, etc.] I. *trans*. 1. To stretch or spread in all directions; dilate; expand; swell out; enlarge: as, to *distend* a bladder; to *distend* the lungs.

The effect of such a mass of garbage is to *distend* the stomach.

J. C. Prichard, *Phys. Hist. Mankind*.

How such ideas of the Almighty's power

(Ideas not absurd) *distend* the thought!

Young, *Night Thoughts*, ix.

2. To stretch in any direction; extend. [Rare.]

Upon the earth my body I *distend*.

Stirling, *Aurora*, II.

What mean those colour'd streaks in heaven

Distended, as the brow of God appeared?

Milton, P. L., xi. 380.

3. To widen; spread apart. [Rare.]

The warmth *distends* the chinks.

Dryden, tr. of Virgil's *Georgics*, i.

II. *intrans*. To become distended; swell.

And now his heart

Distends with pride. Milton, P. L., i. 572.

distended (dis-ten'ded), p. a. [Pp. of *distend*, v.] In *entom.*, dilated: as, *distended* tarsi. [Rare.]

distender (dis-ten'dēr), n. One who or that which *distends*.

distensibility (dis-ten-si-bil'i-ti), n. [*<* *distensibilis*: see -*bility*.] The quality of being *distensible*; capacity for *distention*.

Its [the spleen's] yielding capsule and its veins, remarkable for their large calibre and great *distensibility*, even when the *distending* force is small.

Quain, *Med. Dict.*, p. 1509.

distensile (dis-ten'si-bl), a. [*<* LL. *distensus*, later form of L. *distensus*, pp. of *distendere*, *distend* (see *distend*), + -*ible*.] Capable of being *distended*, dilated, or expanded.

distension, n. See *distention*.

distensive (dis-ten'siv), a. [= It. *stensivo*, < LL. *distensus*, later form of L. *distensus*, pp. of *distendere*, *distend*: see *distend*.] 1. That may be *distended*.—2. Having the property of *distending*; causing *distention*. Smart.

distent (dis-tent'), a. and n. [*<* L. *distensus*, pp. of *distendere*, stretch asunder: see *distend*.] I. a. Spread; *distended*. [Rare.]

Nostrils in play, now *distent*, now distracted.

L. Wallace, *Ben-Hur*, p. 360.

II. n. Breadth.

distention (dis-ten'shon), n. [*<* L. *distentio*-(n), < *distendere*, pp. *distensus*, stretch asunder: see *distend*.] 1. The act of *distending*, or the state of being *distended*; dilatation; a stretching in all directions; inflation: as, the *distention* of the lungs or stomach.—2. A stretching in any direction; extension. [Rare.]

Our legs do labour more in elevation than in *distention*.

Sir H. Wotton, *Elem. of Architecture*.

distert (dis-tēr'), v. t. [*<* OF. *desterrer*, F. *dé-terrer*, deprive of one's country, also dig or take out of the ground, < L. *dis-* priv. + *terra*, land, country, earth. Cf. *atter*², *inter*.] To banish from a country.

The Moors, whereof many thousands were *disterted* and banished hence to Barbary. Howell, *Letters*, I. i. 24.

disternatē (dis-tēr'mi-nāt), a. [*<* L. *disternatus*, pp. of *disternare* (> It. *disternare*), separate by a boundary, < *dis-*, apart, + *terminare*, set a boundary, < *terminus*, a boundary: see *term*, *terminate*.] Separated by bounds.

There is one and the same church of Christ, however far *disternate* in places, however segregated and infinitely generalized in persons. Bp. Hall, *The Peace-Maker*, i. 3.

disternation (dis-tēr-mi-nā'shon), n. [*<* *disternare*: see -*ation*.] Separation; secession.

This turning out of the church, this church-banishment or *disternation*. Hammond, *Works*, I. 450.

disthene (dis'thēn), n. [*<* Gr. *dis-*, two-, + *sthenos*, strength.] Cyanite: a mineral so called by Hailu on account of its unequal hardness, and because its crystals have the property of being electrified both positively and negatively. **disthronē** (dis-thrōn'), v. t. [*<* OF. *desthrone*, < *des-* priv. + *throne*, a throne: see *dis-* and *throne*. Cf. *dethrone*.] To dethrone.

Nothing can possibly *disthronē* them but that which cast the angels from heaven, and man out of paradise.

Dr. John Smith, *Portrait of Old Age*, Pref.

disthronize (dis-thrō'nize), v. t. [*<* *dis-* priv. + *throne* + -*ize*.] To dethrone.

By his death he recovered *disthronized*.

But Peridure and Vigent him *disthronized*.

Spencer, F. Q., II. x. 44.

distich (dis'tik), a. and n. [First, in E., as a noun; sometimes, as L., *distichon*; early mod. E. also *distick*; < L. *distichon*, < Gr. *δίστιχον*, a distich, neut. of *δίστιχος*, having two rows or verses, < *dis-*, two-, + *stichos*, a row, rank, line, verse: see *stich*.] I. a. Having two rows: same as *distichous*.

II. n. In *pros.*, a group or system of two lines or verses. A familiar example is the elegiac distich. (See *elegiac*.) A distich in modern and riming poetry is more generally called a *couplet*.

The first distance for the most part gaith all by *distick*, or couples of verses agreeing in one cadence.

Puttenham, *Arte of Eng. Poesie*, p. 70.

distichiasis (dis-ti-kī-ā-sis), n. [NL., < Gr. *δίστιχος*, having two rows: see *distich*.] A malformation consisting of a double row of eyelashes.

Distichodontinae (dis'ti-kō-don-ti-nē), n. pl. [NL., < *Distichodus* (-odont-) + -*inae*.] A subfamily of *Characinae*, having an adipose fin, the teeth in both jaws well developed, the dorsal fin short, rather elongate, and gill-openings of moderate width, the gill-membranes being attached to the isthmus. The species are all African. Also *Distichodontina*.

Distichodus (dis-tik'ō-dus), n. [NL., < Gr. *δίστιχος*, with two rows (see *distich*), + *ὄδους* (ὄδου-) = E. *tooth*.] A genus of characinoid fishes, representing a subfamily *Distichodontinae*. Also *Distichodon*. Müller and Troschel.

Distichopora (dis-ti-kop'ō-rā), n. [NL., < Gr. *δίστιχος*, having two rows (see *distich*), + *πόρος*, a pore.] A genus of hydrocorallines, representing the family *Distichoporidae*.

Distichoporidae (dis'ti-kō-por'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., < *Distichopora* + -*idae*.] A family of hydrozoans, of the order *Hydrocorallinae*.

distichous (dis'ti-kus), a. [*<* Gr. *δίστιχος*, having two rows: see *distich*.] Disposed in two rows; biserial; bifarious; dichotomous; specifically, in bot., arranged alternately in two vertical ranks upon opposite sides of the axis, as the leaves of grasses, elms, etc. Also *distich*.—*Distichous antennae*, in *entom.*, antennae in which the joints have on each side, near the apex, a long process which is directed forward, lying against the succeeding joint: a modification of the bipectinate type.



Distichopora foliacea.



Distichous Leaves.

distichously (dis'ti-kus-li), *adv.* In a distichous manner; in two rows or ranks: as, *distichously* branched stems.

distil, distill (dis-til'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *distilled*, ppr. *distilling*. [*< ME. distillen = D. distillieren = G. destillieren = Dan. destillere = Sw. destillera, < OF. distiller, F. distiller = Pr. distillar = Sp. destilar = Pg. distillar = It. destillare, distillare, < L. distillare, also and preferably written destillare, drop or trickle down, < de, down, + stillare, drop, < stilla, a drop: see still², v., which is an abbr. of distil. Cf. instil.*] **I. intrans.** 1. To drop; fall in drops.

Soft showers *distill'd*, and suns grew warm in vain.
Pope, Windsor Forest, l. 54.

Flowers in tears of balm *distil*.

Peace, silent as dew, will *distil* on you from heaven.
Channing, Perfect Life, p. 24.

2. To flow in a small stream; trickle.

The Euphrates *distilleth* out of the mountains of Armenia.
Raleigh, Hist. World.

High rocky mountains, from whence *distill* innumerable sweet and pleasant springs.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, l. 118.

3. To use a still; practise distillation.

II. trans. 1. To let fall in drops; dispense by drops; hence, to shed or impart in small portions or degrees.

The dew which on the tender grass

The evening had *distilled*.

Drayton.

The roof [of the grotto] is vaulted, and *distils* fresh water from every part of it, which fell upon us as fast as the first droppings of a shower.

Addison, Remarks on Italy (ed. Bohn), l. 446.

The drowsy hours, dispensers of all good,
O'er the mute city stole with folded wings,
Distilling odours on me as they went
To greet their fairer sisters of the East.

Tennyson, Gardener's Daughter.

Some inarticulate spirit that strove to *distill* its secret into the ear. T. B. Aldrich, Ponkapog to Pesh, p. 231.

2. To subject to the process of distillation; rectify; purify: as, to distil water.—3. To obtain or extract by the process of distillation: as, to distil brandy from wine; to distil whisky.

To draw any Observations out of them [letters] were as if one went about to *distil* Cream out of Froth.

Howell, Letters, l. i. 1.

Burke could *distil* political wisdom out of history, because he had a profound consciousness of the soul that underlies and outlives events.

Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 271.

4. To use as a basis of distillation; extract the spirit or essence from: as, to distil grain or plants.

Some *destyllen* Clowes of Gylofre and of Spykenard of Spayne and of others Spices, that ben well smellynge.

Manderline, Travels, p. 51.

5. To dissolve or melt. [Rare.]

Swords by the lightning's subtle force *distill'd*,
And the cold sheath with running metal fill'd.

Addison.

Distilled blue. See *blue*.

distillable (dis-til'a-bl), *a.* [*< OF. distillable, F. distillable, < distiller, distil: see distil and -able.*] Capable of being distilled; fit for distillation.

Much of the obtained liquor coming from the *distillable* concretes.

Boyle, Works, II. 225.

distillate (dis-til'at), *n.* [*< L. distillatus, pp. of distillare, distil: see distil and -ate¹.*] In chem., a fluid distilled and found in the receiver of a distilling apparatus; the product of distillation.

Sufficient air is admitted to burn the *distillates*, and thus to produce the heat required for the distillation itself.

Science, VI. 525.

distillation (dis-ti-lā'shon), *n.* [*< ME. distillation, distillacion, distillacioun = D. distillatie = G. Dan. Sw. destillation, < OF. distillation, F. distillation = Pr. distillacio = Sp. destilacion = Pg. destillacão = It. destillazione, distillazione, < L. *distillatio(n), destillatio(n), a dripping down, distilling, catarrh, < distillare, destillare, pp. distillatus, destillatus, drop down: see distil.*] 1. The act of distilling, or of falling in drops; a producing or shedding in drops.

Gayn [against] fals enuy, thynk on my charite,
My blood alle split by distillation.

Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 112.

2. The volatilization and subsequent condensation of a liquid by means of an alembic, a still and refrigerator, or a retort and receiver; the operation of obtaining the spirit, essence, or essential oil of a substance by the evaporation and condensation of the liquid in which it has been macerated; rectification; in the widest sense, the whole process of extracting the essential principle of a substance. The most common method of conducting the process of distillation consists

in placing the liquid to be distilled in a boiler of copper or other suitable material, called the *still*, having a movable head from which proceeds a coiled tube called the *worm*, which passes through water constantly kept cold. Heat being applied to the still, the liquid in it is volatilized, and rises in vapor into the head of the still, whence, passing down the curved tube or worm, it becomes condensed by the cold water, and makes its exit in a liquid state. The object of distillation is to separate volatile liquids from non-volatile liquids and solid matters, and also, by the operation called *fractional distillation* (which see, below), to separate from each other volatile liquids which have different boiling-points. The process is used in the arts, in the manufacture of alcohol and spirituous liquors, for preparing essences and essential oils, and for a great variety of other purposes.

I study here the mathematics,
And *distillation*. B. Jonson, Alchemist, iv. 1.

3. The substance extracted by distilling.

I suffered the pangs of three several deaths; . . . to be stopped in, like a strong *distillation*, with stinking clothes that fretted in their own grease.

Shak., M. W. of W., III. 5.

4. That which falls in drops, as in nasal catarrh.

It [exercise injudiciously used] bredeth Rheumes, Catarrhs and *distillations*.

Touchstone of Complexions, p. 104.

Distillation by descent. See *descent*.—Dry or destructive distillation, the destruction of a substance by heat in a closed vessel and the collection of the volatile matters evolved. Thus, illuminating gas is a product of the destructive distillation of coal.—**Fractional distillation**, an operation for separating two liquids which have different boiling-points. The mixture is distilled in an apparatus, which admits of constant observation of the temperature, and the liquids obtained between certain intervals of temperature (five or ten degrees) are collected separately. The more volatile liquid will be found chiefly in the "fractions" first collected; and by repeating the process with the first fraction, this more volatile liquid may be obtained in a state of comparative or absolute purity.

distillatory (dis-til'a-tō-ri), *a. and n.* [*< ME. distillatorie = F. distillatoire = Sp. destilatorio = Pg. distillatorio = It. distillatorio, destillatorio, < ML. *distillatorium, < L. distillare, destillare, pp. distillatus, destillatus, distil: see distil.*] **I. a.** Of or pertaining to distillation; used for distilling: as, *distillatory* vessels.

Having in well closed *distillatory* glasses caught the fumes driven over by heat.

Boyle, Works, l. 136.

II. n.; pl. distillatories (-riz). An apparatus used in distillation; a still.

Thanne muste ze do make in the furnels of alschyn, a *distillatorie* of glas al hool of oo pece.

Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 4.

distiller (dis-til'er), *n.* One who or that which distils; one whose occupation is to extract spirit by distillation.—**Distillers' Company**, one of the livery companies of London, which has no hall, but transacts its business at Guildhall.

distillery (dis-til'er-i), *n.*; pl. *distilleries* (-iz). [*< F. distillerie, a distillery, < distiller, distil: see distil.*] 1. The act or art of distilling. [Rare.]—2. The building and works where distilling is carried on.

The site is now occupied by a *distillery*, and several other buildings.

Pennant, London, p. 41.

distillery-fed (dis-til'er-i-fed), *a.* Fed with grain or swill from distilleries, as cattle or hogs.

distilment, distillment (dis-til'ment), *n.* [*< OF. distillement, < distiller: see distil and -ment.*] That which is produced by distillation. [Rare.]

In the porches of mine ears did pour

The leperous *distilment*.

Shak., Hamlet, l. 5.

distinct (dis-tingkt'), *a.* [*< ME. distinct, < OF. distinct, F. distinct = Sp. lt. distinto = Pg. distincto = G. distinct = Sw. Dan. distinkt, < L. distinctus, pp. of distinguere, distinguish: see distinguish.*] 1. Distinguished; not identical; not the same; separate; specifically, marked off; discretely different from another or others, or from one another.

To offend and judge are *distinct* offices.

Shak., M. of V., II. 9.

The intention was that the two armies which marched out together should afterward be *distinct*.

Clarendon, Great Rebellion.

Not more *distinct* from harmony divine,

The constant creaking of a country sign.

Cowper, Conversation, l. 9.

Distinct as the billows, yet one as the sea.

Montgomery, Ocean, l. 54.

2. Clearly distinguishable by sense; that may be plainly perceived; well defined; not blurred or indeterminate: as, a distinct view of an object; distinct articulation; to make a distinct mark or impression.

And the clear voice, symphonious yet *distinct*.

Cowper, The Task, iv. 162.

Dark-blue the deep sphere overhead,

Distinct with vivid stars inlaid.

Tennyson, Arabian Nights.

It is not difficult to understand a character which is so plain, the features so *distinct* and strongly marked.

Theodore Parker, Washington.

3. Clearly distinguishable by the mind; unmistakable; indubitable; positive: as, a distinct assertion, promise, or falsehood.

He [Churchill] . . . commits an act, not only of private treachery, but of *distinct* military desertion.

Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

4. Very plain and intelligible in thought or expression. The distinction made by writers on vision between imperfection of vision due to want of light (obscurity) and that owing to distance (confusion) was transferred to psychology by Descartes. With him a distinct idea is one which resists dialectic criticism. Later writers, adhering more closely to the optical metaphor, make a clear idea to be one distinguishable from others, and a distinct idea to be one whose parts can be distinguished from one another; hence, one which can be abstractly defined.

While things yet
Are in confusion, give us, if thou canst,
Eye-witness of what first or last was done,
Relation more particular and *distinct*.

Milton, S. A., l. 1596.

The most laudable languages are always most plain and *distinct*, and the barbarous most confuse and indistinct.

Pultenham, Arte of Eng. Poese, p. 61.

A *distinct* idea is that wherein the mind perceives a difference from all other.

Locke, Human Understanding, II. xxix. 4.

5. Distinguishing clearly; capable of receiving or characterized by definite impressions; not confused or obscure: as, distinct vision; distinct perception of right and wrong.

The straight line extending directly in front of each eye, upon which alone objects are distinctly perceived, is called the "line of *distinct* vision."

Amer. Cyc., XVI. 391.

6. Decorated; adorned. [A rare Latinism.]

Divers flowers *distinct* with rare delight.

Spenser, F. Q., VI. III. 23.

Nor less on either side tempestuous fell
His arrows, from the fourfold-visaged Four,
Distinct with eyes, and from the living wheels
Distinct alike with multitude of eyes.

Milton, P. L., vi. 846.

Distinct antennæ, those antennæ which are not contiguous at the base.—**Distinct cauda**, or tail, a tail separated from the abdomen by a constriction or narrow joint, as in the scorpion.—**Distinct scutellum**, a scutellum separated by a suture from the pronotum.—**Distinct spots, striae, punctures**, etc., those spots, striae, etc., which do not touch one another, but are separated by narrow spaces.—**Syn. 1. Separate**, etc. See *different*.—2 and 3. Well marked, plain, obvious, unmistakable. See *distinctly*.

distinct (dis-tingkt'), *v. t.* [*< ME. distincten, < OF. distincter, destincter, destiner, detiner, distinguish, < distinct, distinct: see distinct, a.*] To make distinct; distinguish.

There can no right *distinate* it so
That he dare seye a worde thereto.

Rom. of the Rose, l. 6199.

Clerkes that were confessours coupled hem togedere,
Forte construe this clause and *distinkte* hit after.

Piers Plowman (A), iv. 133.

We haue, by adding some word to both in English and Latin, *Distincted* and expounded the same.

Levine, Manip. Vocab., Pref., p. 5.

distinctify (dis-tingk'ti-fi), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *distinctified*, ppr. *distinctifying*. [*< distinct + -ify, make.*] To make distinct. Davies. [Rare.] **distinctio** (dis-tingk'shi-ō), *n.* [L., distinction, separation, comma: see *distinction*.] In Gregorian music: (a) The pause or break by which melodies are divided into convenient phrases. In a verse of a psalm there are usually three such breaks: as,

Domine | libera animam meam | a labiis iniquis | et
a lingua dolosa. Ps. cxx. 2 (Vulgate).

(b) Same as *differentia*, 2.

distinction (dis-tingk'shon), *n.* [*< ME. distinction, distinctioun, distinctioun, < OF. distinction, destinction, destinction, F. distinction = Pr. distinctio, distinzion = Sp. distincion = Pg. distincção = It. distinzione = D. distinctie = G. distinction = Dan. Sw. distinktion, < L. distinctio(n), a distinguishing, difference, separation, setting off, < distinguere, pp. distinctus, distinguish: see distinct, distinguish.*] 1. The act of distinguishing, either by giving a distinctive mark or character to the object or objects distinguished, or by observing the existing marks and differences.

Number is *distinction* of person be one and moe; and soe is singular and plural.

A. Hume, Orthographie (E. E. T. S.), p. 27.

Standards and gonfalon twixt van and rear
Stream in the air, and for distinction serve
Of hierarchies, of orders, and degrees.

Milton, P. L., v. 590.

The *distinction* which is sometimes made between civil privileges and political power is a *distinction* without a difference.

Macaulay, Disabilities of Jews.

Men do indeed speak of civil and religious liberty as different things; but the *distinction* is quite arbitrary.

H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 237.

2. A note or mark of difference; a distinguishing quality or character; a characteristic difference: followed by *between*.

I had from my youth studied the *distinctions* between religious and civil rights. *Milton*, Second Defence.

Ev'n Pallurus no *distinction* found
Betwixt the night and day; such darkness reign'd around. *Dryden*, *Æneid*, iii.

If he does really think that there is no *distinction* between virtue and vice, why, sir, when he leaves our houses, let us count our spoons. *Johnson*, in Boswell, an. 1763.

3. Difference in general; the state or fact of not being the same.

God . . . having set them [simple ideas] as marks of *distinction* in things, whereby we may be able to discern one thing from another.

Locke, Human Understanding, II. xxxii. 14.

There are *distinctions* that will live in heaven,
When time is a forgotten circumstance! *N. P. Willis*.

4. Distinctness.

There is no greater difference betwixt a ciuill and brutish utterance then cleare *distinction* of voices.

Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 61.

5. The power of distinguishing differences; discrimination; discernment; judgment.

She [Nature] left the eye *distinction*, to cull out The one from the other.

Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill.

Yet take heed, worthy Maximus; all ears
Hear not with that *distinction* mine do.

Fletcher, Valentinian, i. 3.

6. The state of being distinguished; eminence; superiority; elevation of character or of rank in society; the manifestation of superiority in conduct, appearance, or otherwise.

All the Houses of Persons of *Distinction* are built with Porte-cocheres: that is, wide Gates to drive in a Coach.

Lister, Journey to Paris, p. 8.

When there is fully recognized the truth that moral beauty is higher than intellectual power—when the wish to be admired is in large measure replaced by the wish to be loved—that strife for *distinction* which the present phase of civilization shows us will be greatly moderated.

H. Spencer, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXII. 494.

He was a charming fellow, clever, urbane, free-handed, and with that fortunate quality in his appearance which is known as *distinction*.

H. James, Jr., Confidence, ii.

7. That which confers or marks eminence or superiority; office, rank, or favor.

To be a really great historian is perhaps the rarest of intellectual *distinctions*.

Macaulay, History.

8. The act of distinguishing or treating with honor.

The *distinctions* lately paid us by our betters awaked that pride which I had laid asleep but not removed.

Goldsmith, Vicar, x.

Socinius received him with great marks of *distinction* and kindness. He decorated him with a chain and bracelets of gold, and gave him a dagger of exquisite workmanship, mounted with the same metal.

Bruce, Source of the Nile, II. 300.

Accidental distinction, discrete distinction, etc. See the adjectives.—Without *distinction*, indiscriminately.

Maids, women, wives, without *distinction*, fall. *Dryden*.

—Syn. *Distinction, Distinction.* *Distinction* has kept the narrower literal sense of the state or quality of being distinct; *distinction* has been extended to more active meanings, as the mark of difference, the quality distinguishing, superiority by difference, outward rank, honors rendered to one as superior, etc.

And so, in grateful interchange
Of teacher and of hearer,
Their lives their true *distinction* keep
While daily drawing nearer.

Whittier, Among the Hills.

Pomponius preferred the honour of becoming an Athenian, by intellectual naturalisation, to all the *distinctions* which were to be acquired in the political contests of Rome.

Macaulay, History.

To William Penn belongs the *distinction*, destined to brighten as men advance in virtue, of first in human history establishing the Law of Love, as a rule of conduct, in the intercourse of nations.

Sumner, Orations, I. 114.

3. Diversity, etc. See *difference*.—7. Rank, note, repute, fame, renown, celebrity.

distinctional (dis-tingk'shon-al), *a.* [*<* *distinction* + *-al*.] Serving for distinction, as of species or groups: as, *distinctional* characters; *distinctional* colors. [Rare.]

distinctive (dis-tingk'tiv), *a.* [= *F. distinctif* = *Sp. distintivo* = *Pg. distintivo* = *It. distintivo*, *<* *L.* as if **distinctivus*, *<* *distinctus*, pp. of *distinguere*, distinguish: see *distinct*.] 1. Marking distinction, difference, or peculiarity; distinguishing from something diverse; characteristic: as, *distinctive* names or titles; the *distinctive* characteristics of a species.

All the *distinctive* doctrines of the Puritan theology were fully and even coarsely set forth.

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vii.

Nearly all cities have their own *distinctive* colour. That of Venice is a pearly white, . . . and that of Florence is a sober brown.

J. A. Symonds, Italy and Greece, p. 172, note.

I doubt greatly whether Washington or any other of the leaders of your War of Independence ever used the word "English" as the *distinctive* name of those against whom they acted. So far as I have seen, the name that was then used in that sense was "British."

E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 56.

2. Having the power to distinguish and discern; discerning. [Rare.]

Credulous and vulgar auditors readily believe it, and the more judicious and *distinctive* heads do not reject it.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.

distinctively (dis-tingk'tiv-li), *adv.* In a distinctive manner; with distinction from or opposition (expressed or implied) to something else; peculiarly; characteristically: as, he was by this fact separated *distinctively* from all the others; this work is *distinctively* literary. **—Syn.** *Distinctively, Distinctly.* The former emphasizes merely the fact of separation or distinction from other things by some peculiarity or specific difference; the latter emphasizes more especially the definiteness and clearness with which this separation or distinction exists or is perceived. Thus, *distinctively* literary work is peculiarly, or clearly and obviously, literary, as distinguished from other kinds of writing.

And if Greece was *distinctively* the cultured nation of antiquity, Germany may claim that distinction in modern Europe.

H. N. Ozonham, Short Studies, p. 253.

To what end also doth he *distinctly* assign a peculiar dispensation of operations to the father, of ministries to the son, of gifts to the Holy Ghost? *Barrow*, Works, II. xxiv.

distinctiveness (dis-tingk'tiv-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being distinctive; distinctive character; individuality.

But the effort to add any other qualities to this refreshing one instantly takes away the *distinctiveness*, and therefore the exact character to be enjoyed in its appeal to a particular humour in us.

Ruskin.

distinctly (dis-tingk'tli), *adv.* 1. In a distinct manner; with distinctness; not confusedly, unclearly, or obscurely; so as not to be confounded with anything else; without the blending of one part or thing with another: as, a proposition *distinctly* understood; a figure *distinctly* defined.

Pronounce thy speech *distinctly*, see thou mark well thy words.

Babes Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 75.

When all were plac'd in seats *distinctly* known,
And he their father had assum'd the throne,
Upon his ivory scepter first he leant.

Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., l. 229.

Hence—2. Without doubt; obviously; evidently; incontrovertibly.

To despair of what a conscientious collection and study of facts may lead to, and to declare any problem insoluble, because difficult and far off, is *distinctly* to be on the wrong side in science.

E. B. Tylor, Prim. Culture, I. 22.

Your conduct has been *distinctly* and altogether unparadonable.

L. W. M. Lockhart, Mine is Thine, xxxix.

He has . . . *distinctly* weakened his position by claiming as Cyprian the Catalogue of Ships.

Amer. Jour. Philol., VIII. 479.

3†. Separately; in different places.

Sometime I'd divide

And burn in many places; on the topmast,
The yards and bowsprit, would I flame *distinctly*,
Then meet and join.

Shak., Tempest, i. 2.

—Syn. 1. *Distinctly, Clearly*, explicitly, definitely, precisely, unmistakably. The first two are sometimes distinguished thus: I see it *clearly*—that is, fully outlined from all other objects; I see it *distinctly*—that is, with its features separate to the eye. This, however, is a rather uncommon refinement of meaning. See *distinctively*.

distinctness (dis-tingk'tnes), *n.* The quality or state of being distinct, in any sense of that word.

Whenever we try to recall a scene we saw but for a moment, there are always a few traits that recur, the rest being blurred and vague, instead of the whole being revived in equal *distinctness* or indistinctness.

J. Ward, Encyc. Brit., XX. 61.

Extensive distinctness. See *extensive*. **—Syn.** *Distinctness, Distinction* (see *distinction*), plainness, perspicuity, explicitness, lucidity.

distinctor (dis-tingk'tor), *n.* [*<* *LL. distinctor*, *<* *L. distinguere*, distinguish: see *distinct*, *distinguish*.] One who distinguishes or makes distinctions.

But certes, in my fantasy such curious *distinctors* may be verie aptlie resembled to the foolish butcher, that offered to haue sold his mutton for fifteen grots, and yet would not take a crowne.

Stanhurst, in Hollinshed's Chron. (Ireland), i.

distincture (dis-tingk'tur), *n.* [*<* *distinct* + *-ure*.] Distinctness. *Edinburgh Rev.* [Rare.]

distinguet, *v. t.* [*ME. distinguen, destingen*, *<* *OF. distinguer, destinguer*, *F. distinguer* = *Pr. distinguir, destinguir* = *Sp. Pg. distinguir* = *It. distinguere* = *D. distinguen* = *Dan. distingvere* = *Sw. distingvera*, *<* *L. distinguere*: see *distinguish*.] To distinguish. *Chaucer*.

distinguish (dis-tingk'gwis), *v.* [With added suffix, after other verbs in *-ish*; *<* *ME. distingwen, destingen* (see *distingue*), *<* *OF. distinguer*, *<* *L. distinguere*, separate, divide, distinguish, set

off, adorn, lit. mark off, *<* *di-* for *dis-*, apart, + **stingere* = *Gr. στήνν*, prick, = *E. sting*: see *sting*, *stigma*, *style*.] *Cl. extinguish*.] **I. trans.** 1. To mark or note in a way to indicate difference; mark as distinct or different; characterize; indicate the difference of.

It was a purple band, or of blew colour, *distinguished* with white which was wreathed about the Tiara.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 362.

Our House is *distinguished* by a languishing Eye, as the House of Austria is by a thick Lip.

Congreve, Double-Dealer, iv. 3.

2. To recognize as different or distinct from what is contiguous or similar; perceive or discover the differences or characteristic marks or qualities of; recognize by some distinctive mark; know or ascertain difference in through the senses or the understanding; perceive or make out.

Let her take any shape,
And let me see it once, I can *distinguish* it.

Fletcher, Pilgrim, iii. 3.

Sometimes you fancy you just *distinguish* him [the lark], a mere vague spot against the blue, an intenser throb in the universal pulsation of light.

H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 150.

Hence—3. To establish, state, or explain a difference or the differences between two or more things; separate by classification or definition; discriminate; set off or apart.

The seasons of the year at Tonquin, and all the Countries between the Tropicks, are *distinguished* into Wet and Dry, as properly as others are into Winter and Summer.

Dampier, Voyages, II. 1. 32.

The mind finds no great difficulty to *distinguish* the several originals of things into two sorts.

Locke, Human Understanding, II. xxvi. 2.

Death must be *distinguished* from dying, with which it is often confounded.

Sydney Smith, in Lady Holland, vi.

In ancient Rome the semi-slave class *distinguished* as clients originated by this voluntary acceptance of servitude with safety.

H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 450.

4. To discern critically; judge.

No more can you *distinguish* of a man
Than of his outward show.

Shak., Rich. III., iii. 1.

As men are most capable of *distinguishing* merit in women, so the ladies often form the truest judgments of us.

Goldsmith, Vicar, viii.

5. To separate from others by some mark of honor or preference; treat with distinction or honor; make eminent or superior; give distinction to.

Next to Deeds which our own Honour raise,
Is, to *distinguish* them who merit Praise.

Congreve, To Sir Godfrey Kneller.

To *distinguish* themselves by means never tried before.

Johnson, Rambler, No. 164.

The beauty, indeed, which *distinguished* the favourite ladies of Charles was not necessary to James.

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

II. intrans. 1. To make a distinction; find or show a difference: followed by *between*.

The reader must learn by all means to *distinguish* between proverbs and those polite speeches which beautify conversation.

Swift.

In contemporaries, it is not so easy to *distinguish* betwixt notoriety and fame.

Emerson, Books.

We are apt to speak of soul and body, as if we could *distinguish* between them, and knew much about them; but for the most part we use words without meaning.

J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, i. 273.

2†. To become distinct or distinguishable; become differentiated.

The little embryo, in the natural sheet and lap of its mother, first *distinguishes* into a little knot, and that in time will be the heart, and then into a bigger bundle, which, after some days' abode, grows into two little spots, and they, if cherished by nature, will become eyes.

Jer. Taylor, Great Exemplar.

distinguishable (dis-tingk'gwis-a-bl), *a.* [*<* *distinguish* + *-able*.] 1. Capable of being distinguished, separated, or discriminated from something else.

When Bruce and Balliol, with ten other competitors, conduct a litigation before Edward I. of England respecting the right to the Scottish Crown, the arguments are not *distinguishable* in principle from arguments on the inheritance of an ordinary fief.

Maine, Early Law and Custom, p. 125.

2. Capable of being perceived, recognized, or made out; perceptible; discernible: as, a scarcely *distinguishable* speck in the sky.

Where holy ground begins, unhallowed ends,
Is marked by no *distinguishable* line;
The turf unites, the pathways intertwine.

Wordsworth, Sonnets, iii. 7.

3. Capable of being distinguished or classified according to distinctive marks, characteristics, or qualities; divisible: as, sounds are *distinguishable* into high and low.—4. Worthy of note or special regard.

I would endeavour that my betters should seek me by the merit of something *distinguishable*, instead of my seeking them. *Swift*.

distinguishableness (dis-ting'gwish-a-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being distinguishable. *Bailey*, 1731.

distinguishably (dis-ting'gwish-a-bli), *adv.* So as to be distinguished.

We have both spices of Carissa in this province; but they melt, scarce *distinguishably*, into each other. *Sir W. Jones*, *Select Indian Plants*.

distinguished (dis-ting'gwish), *p. a.* 1. Separated by some mark of distinction: as, *distinguished* rank; *distinguished* abilities.—2. Possessing distinction; separated from the generality by superior abilities, achievements, character, or reputation; better known than others in the same class or profession; well known; eminent: as, a *distinguished* statesman, author, or soldier.

A *distinguished* Protestant writer indeed complained not long ago that "Protestantism has no saints." *H. N. Ozenham*, *Short Studies*, p. 37.

=*Syn.* Celebrated, Eminent, etc. (see *famous*); marked, conspicuous, excellent.

distinguishedly (dis-ting'gwish-li), *adv.* In a distinguished manner; eminently. *Swift*.
distinguish (dis-ting'gwish-er), *n.* One who or that which distinguishes, or separates one thing from another by indicating or observing differences.

If writers be just to the memory of Charles II., they cannot deny him to have been an exact knower of mankind, and a perfect *distinguisher* of their talents. *Dryden*, *King Arthur*, Ded.

distinguishing (dis-ting'gwish-ing), *p. a.* Constituting a difference or distinction; characteristic; peculiar.

Innocence of life, and great ability, were the *distinguishing* parts of his character. *Steele*, *Spectator*, No. 109.

Milton's chief Talent, and indeed his *distinguishing* Excellence, lies in the sublimity of his thoughts. *Addison*, *Spectator*, No. 279.

Distinguishing pennant, a flag used in signaling in a squadron of vessels to indicate the special ship to which signals are made.

distinguishingly (dis-ting'gwish-ing-li), *adv.* With distinction; with some mark of preference; markedly.

Some call me a Tory, because the heads of that party have been *distinguishingly* favourable to me. *Pope*.

distinguishment (dis-ting'gwish-ment), *n.* [*distinguish* + *-ment*.] Distinction; observation of difference.

And mannerly *distinguishment* leave out
Betwixt the prince and beggar! *Shak.*, *W. T.*, II. 1.

distill (dis-ti'tl), *v. t.* [*dis*-priv. + *title*.] To deprive of title or claim to something. [*Rare*.]

That were the next way to *dis-till* myself of honour.
B. Jonson, *Cynthia's Revels*, IV. 1.

Distoma (dis-tō'mā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *διστόμος*, two-mouthed, < *di-*, two-, + *στόμα*, mouth.] 1. The typical and leading genus of the family *Distomidae*; a genus of trematoid or suckling parasitic worms, or flukes, of which *D. hepaticum*, the liver-fluke, is the best-known. *D. hepaticum* is oftenest found in the liver of sheep, in which it causes the disease called rot, but it also occurs in man and various other animals. In form it is ovate, flattened, and presents two suckers (whence the name), of which the anterior is perforated by the oral aperture, and the posterior median one is approximated to it; there is a complicated branched water-vascular system; the intestine is branched and without an anus. It has been shown that the ciliated embryo passes into *Linnaeus truncatulus*, and there gives rise to a sporocyst which develops rediae, which produce other rediae, or cercariae, which are tadpole-like larvae; these after swimming for a time become encysted, as, for example, on blades of grass, and in this state are eaten by sheep. Numerous species of the genus are described. *D. haematobium*, from the veins of man, is now referred to the genus *Bilharzia*. See cut under *cercaria*.

2. [*l. c.*] An animal belonging to this genus.

The developmental stages of *Distoma* militare may be summed up as: (1) Ciliated larva, (2) Redia, (3) Cercaria, (4) Cercaria, tailless and encysted, or incomplete *Distoma*, (5) Perfect *Distoma*. *Huxley*, *Anat. Invert.*, p. 181.

3. Same as *Distomus*, 1. *Savigny*, 1816.

Distomes (dis-tō'mē-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *διστόμος*, two-mouthed: see *Distoma*.] A superfamily group of trematoid worms or flukes. They have at most two suckers and no hooks. They develop by a complicated alternation of generations, the larval and asexual forms chiefly inhabiting mollusks, while the sexually mature individuals live mostly in the alimentary canal of vertebrates or its appendages. The group includes the families *Distomidae* and *Monostomidae*.

Dimorphic forms are found in certain species of the genera *Monostomum* and *Distomus*; . . . one individual develops only male sexual organs, the other only female. Such *Distomes* are morphologically hermaphrodite, but practically of separate sexes.

Claus, *Zoölogy* (trans.), I. 321.

Distomes (dis-tō'mē-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *διστόμος*, two-mouthed: see *Distoma*.] Same as *Distoma*, regarded as one of two orders of Trematoda, comprising those flukes which have two suckers or only one: distinguished from *Polystomes*.
Distomidae (dis-tōm'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Distoma* + *-idae*.] A family of digenous trematoid worms or flukes, having two suckers without hooks, as the liver-flukes. The suckers are approximated at one end of the body; reproduction is by an alternation of generations. The principal genera are *Distoma* and *Bilharzia*. See cut under *cercaria*.

Distomum (dis-tō-mum), *n.* Same as *Distoma*.
Distomus (dis-tō-mus), *n.* [NL.: see *Distoma*.] 1. A genus of ascidians, of the family *Botryllidae*, with six-rayed anal and branchial orifices. Also *Distoma*.—2. A genus of Coleoptera. *Stephens*, 1827.

distonet, *v.* Same as *distune*. *Rom.* of the *Rose*.

distort (dis-tōrt'), *v. t.* [*L. distortus*, pp. of *distorquere* (> *It. distorcere*, *storcere*, twist, untwist, = *Sp. destorcer* = *Pg. destorcer*, untwist, = *OF. destordre*, *desteurtre*, *detordre*, *detordre*, *F. distordre*, distort), twist different ways, distort, < *dis-*, apart, + *torquere*, twist: see *tort*, *torsion*, and cf. *contort*, *detort*, *extort*, etc.] 1. To twist or wrest out of shape; alter the shape of; change from the proper to an improper or unnatural shape; represent by an image having a shape somewhat different from nature.

At last this odious offspring whom thou seest,
Thine own begotten, breaking violent way,
Tore through my entrails, that, with fear and pain
Distorted, all my nether shape thus grew
Transform'd. *Milton*, *P. L.*, II. 784.

Looking along a hot poker or the boiler of a steamboat, we see objects beyond distorted: i. e., we no longer see each point in its true direction.

P. G. Tait, *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 583.
The low light flung a queer, distorted shadow of him on the wall. *T. Winthrop*, *Cecil Dreeme*, x.

Hence—2. To turn away or pervert; cause to give or to receive erroneous views or impressions; mislead; bias.

Wrath and malice, envy and revenge do darken and distort the understandings of men. *Tillotson*.

It views the truth with a distorted eye,
And either warps or lays it useless by.
Couper, *Conversation*, I. 669.

We all admit that passion distorts judgment.
H. Spencer, *Social Statics*, p. 196.

3. To wrest from the true meaning; pervert the truth regarding; misrepresent.

Grievances . . . distorted, magnified,
Coloured by quarrel into calumny.
Browning, *Ring and Book*, I. 72.

Distorted crystal. See *crystal*.—*Syn.* 1 and 2. To contort, deform, bend.—3. To misapply, misuse.

distort (dis-tōrt'), *a.* [*L. distortus*, pp.: see the verb.] Twisted out of shape; distorted.

Her face was ugly and her mouth distorted.
Spenser, *F. Q.*, V. xii. 36.

distortedly (dis-tōrt'-ed-li), *adv.* In a distorted manner; crookedly.

Men . . . born with silver spoons in their mouths, and prone to regard human affairs as reflected in those—somewhat distortedly. *H. Spencer*, *Social Statics*, p. 370.

distorter (dis-tōrt'-er), *n.* One who or that which distorts.

distortion (dis-tōrt'-shon), *n.* [= *OF. destorcion*, *F. distorsion* = *It. distorsione*, *storsione*, < *L. distortio* (n-), < *distorquere*, distort: see *distort*, v.]

1. The act of distorting. (a) A forcible alteration of the shape of a body by twisting or wresting; the change of any shape from the proper or natural one to an improper or unnatural one; the representation of a visible object by an image of an altered shape.

We prove its use
Sovereign and most effectual to secure
A form not now gymnastic as of yore,
From rickets and distortion. *Couper*, *The Task*, II.

(b) In *math.*, any change of shape not involving a breach of continuity. But a mere alteration of size in the same ratio in all directions is not considered to be a distortion.

(c) A twisting or writhing motion: as, the facial distortions of a sufferer.

2. The state of being twisted out of shape; a deviation from the natural or regular shape or position; an unnatural direction of parts, from whatever cause.

More ordinary imperfections and distortions of the body in figure. *Sir H. Wotton*, *Reliquiae*, p. 79.

In some, Distortions quite the Face disguise.
Congrave, tr. of *Ovid's Art of Love*.

3. A perversion of the true meaning or intent.

These absurdities are all framed . . . by a childish distortion of my words.

Bp. Wren, *Monarchy Asserted* (1659), p. 147.

distortive (dis-tōrt'-iv), *a.* [*< distort* + *-ive*.] 1. Tending to distort; causing distortions. *Quarterly Rev.*—2. Having distortions; distorted.

distortor (dis-tōrt'-or), *n.*; *pl. distortores* (dis-tōrt'-or-ēs). [NL., < ML. *distortor*, distorter, < *L. distortere*, pp. *distortus*, distort: see *distort*.] 1. In *anat.*, that which distorts.—*Distortor oris*, in *anat.*, a muscle of the mouth, so called from its distorting the mouth, as in rage, grinning, etc.; the zygomaticus major.

distourblet, *v. t.* See *distrouble*.

distract (dis-trakt'), *v. t.* [*ME. distracten*, < ML. *distractare*, freq. of *L. distrahere*, pp. *distrahit* (> *OF. distraier*, *destrair*, *destraher*, *F. distraire* = *Pr. distraire* = *Sp. distraer* = *Pg. distrahir* = *It. distraere*, *distraggere*, *distrarre*, *straere*, *strarre* = *Dan. distrahere* = *Sw. distrahera*), draw asunder, pull in different directions, divide, perplex, < *dis-*, asunder, + *trahere*, draw: see *trace*, *tract*. *Distraught* is an old form of the adj. *distract*, q. v., and is not a part of the E. verb.] 1t. To draw apart; pull in different directions and separate; divide. *Shak.* [*Rare*.]—2. To turn or draw away from any object; divert from any point toward another point, or toward various other objects: as, to *distract* a person's attention from his occupation.

If he cannot wholly avoid the eye of the observer, he hopes to *distract* it by a multiplicity of the object.

South, *Sermons*.

3. To cause distraction in; draw in different directions or toward different objects; confuse by diverse or opposing considerations; perplex; bewilder: as, to *distract* the mind with cares.

They are *distracted* as much in opinion as in will.
Bacon, *Political Fables*, I, Expi.

A principle that is but half received does but *distract*, instead of guiding our behaviour. *Steele*, *Tatler*, No. 211.

A thousand external details must be left out as irrelevant, and only serving to *distract* and mislead the observer. *J. Caird*.

Multitudes were *distracted* by doubts, which they sought in vain to repress, and which they firmly believed to be the suggestions of the devil. *Lecky*, *Rationalism*, I. 72.

4. To disorder the reason of; derange; render frantic or mad.

A poor mad soul, . . . poverty hath *distracted* her.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., II. 1.

Let me not see thee more; something is done
That will *distract* me, that will make me mad,
If I behold thee. *Beau. and Fl.*, *Philaster*, III. 1.
Time may restore their wits, whom vain ambition
Hath many years *distracted*.

Ford, *Perkin Warbeck*, v. 2.

distract (dis-trakt'), *a.* [*< ME. distract* (after the *L.*), also *distraucht*, mod. *distraught* (after *E.* forms like *taught*, etc.), also *destrat*, *destrat*, after *OF. destrait*, *F. distraict*, < *L. distractus*, distracted, perplexed, pp. of *distrahere*, draw asunder, perplex, etc.: see *distract*, v.] *Distracted*; frantic; deranged: same as *distraught*.

Thou shalt ben so *destrat* by aspre thinges.
Chaucer, *Boethius*, III. prose 8.

With this she fell *distract*,
And, her attendants absent, swallow'd fire.
Shak., *J. C.*, IV. 3.

When any fall from virtue,
I am *distract*; I have an interest in 't.
Beau. and Fl., *Philaster*, III. 1.

distracted (dis-trakt'-ed), *p. a.* [*Pp. of distract*, v.; equiv. to *distract*, a.] 1. Perplexed; harassed or bewildered by opposing considerations.

Remember thee?
Ay, thou poor ghost, while memory holds a seat
In this *distracted* globe. *Shak.*, *Hamlet*, I. 4.

The wicked, who, surprised,
Loose their defence, *distracted* and amazed.
Milton, *S. A.*, I. 1286.

A fraternity acting together with a harmony unprecedented amongst their *distracted* countrymen of that age.
De Quincey, *Essays*, I.

2. Disordered in intellect; deranged; mad; frantic.

What both you and all the rest of you say about that matter is but the fruit of *distracted* brains.

Bunyan, *Pilgrim's Progress*, p. 204.

=*Syn.* 1. *Abstracted*, *Diverted*, etc. See *absent*.

distractedly (dis-trakt'-ed-li), *adv.* In a distracted manner; as a distracted person.

O'er hedge and ditch *distractedly* they take,
And happliest he that greatest haste could make.
Drayton, *Battle of Agincourt*.

distractedness (dis-trakt'-ed-nes), *n.* 1. The state of being distracted, harassed, or perplexed in mind; a perplexed condition or state.

Such experiments as the unfurnishedness of the place and the present *distractedness* of my mind will permit me.

Boyle, *Works*, I. 41.

2. A disordered or deranged condition of the mind; madness.

distracter (dis-trakt'-er), *n.* One who or that which distracts.

distractful (dis-trakt'fŭl), *a.* [*< distract + -ful*, irreg. suffixed to verb or adj.] Distracting.

Arise, kneel not to me,
But thanke thy sisters, they apperall'd thee
In that *distractful* shape.

Heywood, Love's Mistress, sig. F. 9.

distractible (dis-trak'ti-bl), *a.* [*< distract + -ible*.] Capable of being distracted or drawn away.

distractile (dis-trak'til), *a.* [*< distract + -ile*.] In *bot.*, widely separated: applied by Richard to anthers in which the cells are separated by a very long and narrow connective, as in the genus *Salvia*.

distractio (dis-trak'shon), *n.* [*< ME. distractio* (but used appar. in sense of *detractio*), *< OF. distractio*, *F. distraction* = *Sp. distraccion* = *Pg. distracção* = *It. distrazione* = *D. distractie* = *Dan. Sw. distraktion*, *< L. distractio(n)*, a pulling asunder, parting, dissension, *< distrahere*, pp. *distractus*, pull asunder: see *distract*.] 1. The act of drawing or the state of being drawn apart; separation.

Thou who wert incapable of *distractio* from him, with whom thou wert one, wouldst yet so much act man as to retire, for the opportunity of prayer.

Ep. Hall, The Walk upon the Waters.

2. A drawing away of the mind from one point or course to another or others; diversion of thought or feeling into a different channel or toward different objects.

That ye may attend upon the Lord without *distractio*.
1 Cor. vii. 35.

She listened to all that was said, and had never the least *distractio* or absence of thought. *Swift, Death of Stella*.

Distractio is the removal of our attention from a matter with which we are engaged, and our bestowal of it on another which crosses us. *Sir W. Hamilton*.

3. A drawing of the mind in different directions; mental confusion arising from diverse or opposing considerations; perplexity; bewilderment: as, the *distractio* caused by a multitude of questions or of cares.

Comes in one mistress Page; gives intelligence of Ford's approach; and in her invention and Ford's wife's *distractio*, they conveyed me into a buck-basket.

Shak., M. W. of W., iii. 5.

4. Confusion of affairs; tumult; disorder: as, political *distractions*.

Never was known a night of such *distractio*.

Dryden, Spanish Friar.

5. Violent mental excitement, or extreme agony of mind, simulating madness in its tendencies or outward exhibition; despairing perturbation: as, this toothache drives me to *distractio*.

How have mine eyes out of their spheres been fitted,
In the *distractio* of this maddling fever!

Shak., Sonnets, cxix.

This quiet sail is as a noiseless wing
To waft me from *distractio*.

Byron, Child Harold, iii. 85.

The *distractio* of the children, who saw both their parents expiring together, would have melted the hardest heart.

Taller.

6. A state of disordered reason; frenzy; insanity; madness.

What new crotchet next?

There is so much sense in this wild *distractio*,
That I am almost out of my wits too.

Ford, Lover's Melancholy, iv. 2.

For'd to the field he came, but in the rear;
And feign'd *distractio* to conceal his fear.

Dryden, Ajax and Ulysses, l. 52.

To live upon the hopes of unseen things is madness and *distractio*, if there be no heaven, no unseen things for us.

Ep. Atterbury, Sermons, I., Pref. to xl.

7. A cause of diversion or of bewilderment, as of the attention or the mind; something that distracts, in any sense: as, the *distractions* of gayety or of business; labor is often a *distractio* from gloomy thoughts.

The invitation offered an agreeable *distractio* to Maggie's tears.

George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, l. 4.

He [Shakespeare] allows us here and there the repose of a commonplace character, the consoling *distractio* of a humorous one. *Lowell, Among my Books*, 1st ser., p. 182.

8. In *Gr. gram.*, the dialectic or poetical use of two similar vowels identical in pronunciation, or differing only in quantity, for a single long vowel in the ordinary Greek form: as, *φῶς* for *φῶς*, *ὁρῶς* for *ὁρῶς*, *κράτος* for *κράτος*, *κλήδων* for *κλήδων*, etc. Such forms are really examples of assimilation, as an intermediate stage between an earlier open form with different vowels and the later contracted form: as, (1) *ὁρῶς*, (2) *ὁρῶς*, (3) *ὁρῶς*.

9. In *French-Canadian law*, the divesting of the right to costs from the client or other person presumptively or ordinarily entitled, and the declaration of it to belong to the attorney, guardian, or other person equitably entitled.—

10. A confusing division or course; a misleading separation or detachment of parts. [Only in the passage cited.]

While he was yet in Rome,

His power [army] went out in such *distractions* as
Begull'd all spies. *Shak., A. and C.*, iii. 7.

= *Syn.* 6. Derangement, aberration of mind, delirium, mania.

distractious (dis-trak'shus), *a.* [*< distraction + -ous*.] Distractive.

Without such a nature, it would render his providence, to human apprehension, laborious and *distractious*.
Cudworth, Intellectual System, Pref.

distractive (dis-trak'tiv), *a.* [*< distract + -ive*.] Causing perplexity: as, *distractive* cares. *Dryden*.

distractively (dis-trak'tiv-li), *adv.* In a distracting or perplexing manner. *Carlyle*.

distrain (dis-trān'), *v.* [*< ME. distreynen, distreynen, destraynen*, *< OF. distraindre, distraindre, distraindre*, compel, constrain, restrain, = *Fr. distrengere, destrenher* = *It. distringere, distringere*, *< L. distringere*, pp. *districus*, pull asunder, stretch out, engage, hinder, molest, ML. also compel, coerce, as by exacting a pledge by a fine or by imprisonment, *< dis-*, apart, + *stringere*, draw tight, strain: see *strain*, *strict*, *stringent*, etc., and cf. *constrain*, *restrain*. See also *district*, *distringas*, *distress*.] 1. *trans.* 1. To pull or tear asunder; rend apart.

That same net so cunningly was wound,
That neither gulle nor force might it *distraine*.

Spenser, F. Q., II. xii. 82.

2. To press with force; bear with force upon; constrain; compel.

The gentyl faucon that with his feet *distrayneth*
The kynge hand.

Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 137.

Distreyn here herte as faste to retorne,
As thou dost myn to longen here to se.

Chaucer, Troilus, v. 596.

3. To restrain; bind; confine.

Distraigned with chaynes. *Chaucer, Boethius*, ll. prose 6.

4. To distress; torment; afflict.

Palamon, that loves *distreyneth* so,
That wood out of his wit he goth for wo.

Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 597.

Moch he were *distrained* in thought,
And . . . for the dede sighd full ofte there.

Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 614.

Some secret sorrow didd hee heart *distraine*.

Spenser, F. Q., I. vii. 38.

5. To gain or take possession of; seize; secure.

The proverb saith, he that to mucheenbraceth *distraineth* littell.

Testament of Love.

Here's Beaufort, that regards nor God nor king,
Hath here *distrain'd* the Tower to his use.

Shak., 1 Hen. VI., l. 8.

6. In *law*: (a) To take and withhold (another's chattel), in order to apply it in satisfaction of the distrainer's demand against him, or to hold it until he renders satisfaction. The right to distrain was recognized at common law as a private remedy in the nature of a reprisal, by which a person might take the personal property of another into his possession, and hold it as a pledge or security until satisfaction was made, as by the payment of a debt, the discharge of some duty, or as reparation for an injury done, with the right in certain cases to sell it to obtain satisfaction—as in the instance of the impounding of cattle, damage feasant, or the taking by the landlord of the goods and chattels of a tenant while still upon the premises, for the non-payment of rent.

If anle member, of his froward disposition or otherwise, refuse to pay quarterage, penalties, arrearsages, or other amercedments, the master and wardens, with their officers, shall have power at lawfull times to enter such member's shop, and *distraine* the same.

Quoted in *English Guilds* (E. E. T. S.), Int., p. cxxvii., note.

They thought it lawfull, and made it a use to *distrayne* one anothers goodes for small debts.

Spenser, State of Ireland.

The plaintiff in the action was the owner of the *distrained* cattle, and the defendant was the distrainer.

Maine, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 265.

(b) To seize and hold in satisfaction of a demand or claim, or in order to compel the performance of an obligation; seize under judicial process or authority: said of any movable property, or of goods and chattels. See *distringas* and *distress*.

II. *intrans.* To make seizure of goods in satisfaction of a claim, or in order to compel the performance of an obligation.

The earl answered, I will not lend money to my superior, upon whom I cannot *distraine* for the debt.

Camden, Remains.

For neglecting to do suit to the lord's court, or other certain personal service, the lord may *distraine* of common right.

Blackstone, Com., III. i.

Unless the complainant who sought to *distraine* went through all the acts and words required by the law with the most rigorous accuracy, he in his turn . . . incurred a variety of penalties.

Maine, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 273.

distrainable (dis-trā'nā-bl), *a.* [*< OF. distraignable, distraignable*, *< distraindre*, *distrain*: see *distrain* and *-able*.] Liable to be distrained, or seized in satisfaction of a claim, or in order to compel the performance of some obligation.

Instead therefore of mentioning those things which are *distrainable*, it will be easier to recount those which are not so, with the reason of their particular exemption.

Blackstone, Com., III. i.

distrainer, distrainor (dis-trā'nér, -nór), *n.* [*< OF. (AF.) distraigneur, < distraindre*, *distrain*: see *distrain*.] One who distrains or seizes goods for debt or service; one who makes or causes seizure by way of distress.

The *distrainer* has no other power than to retain them [chattels which have been seized] till satisfaction is made.

Blackstone, Com., III. i.

The Sheriff first of all demanded a view of the impounded cattle; if this were refused, he treated the *distrainer* as having committed a violent breach of the King's peace.

Maine, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 264.

distrainment (dis-trān'ment), *n.* The act of distraining, or the state of being distrained.

distrainor, *n.* See *distrainer*.

distrain (dis-trān'), *n.* [*< OF. distrainte, distrainte*, *distrain*, *< distraindre*, *distrain*: see *distrain*.] In *law*, the act of distraining; a distress.

The *distrain* of cattle for damage still retains a variety of archaic features. It is not a complete remedy. The taker merely keeps the cattle until satisfaction is made to him for the injury, or till they are returned by him on an engagement to contest the right to *distrain* in an action of Replevin. *Maine, Early Hist. of Institutions*, p. 262.

distract (dis-trā'), *a.* [*F.*, = *E. distract*, *distract*, *< L. distractus*: see *distract*, *a.*] 1. Abstracted; absent-minded; inattentive.

And then she got Grace supper, and tried to make her talk; but she was *distract*, reserved.

Kingley, Two Years Ago, xxvi.

2. In *French law*, awarded to another. See *distractio*, 9.

distract, *a.* See *distract*. *Chaucer*.

distract (dis-trā't'), *p. a.* [*< ME. distraucht*, another form of *distract*, *destrait*, *distracted*, etc.: see *distract*, *a.*] 1. Drawn apart; separated.

She sent an arrow forth with mighty draught, . . .
And, in his nape arriving, through it thrild
His greedy throte, therewith in two *distract*.

Spenser, F. Q., IV. vii. 31.

2. Distracted; bewildered; perplexed; being in or manifesting a state of distraction.

Distraught in thoubte, reforme hem to reason.

Lydgate, Minor Poems, p. 206.

To doubt betwixt our senses and our souls
Which are the most *distract* and full of pain.

Mrs. Browning.

His aspect was so dazed and *distract* as to suggest the suspicion that the sherry had been exceptionally potent.

J. Hawthorne, Dust, p. 165.

distracted, *a.* [*< distraught + -ed*.] *Distracted*.

My weak *distracted* mynd.

Spenser, Heavenly Beauty.

distream (dis-trēm'), *v. t.* [*< L. dis- + E. stream*.] To flow out or over.

Yet o'er that virtuous blush *distreams* a tear.

Shenstone.

distress (dis-tres'), *v. t.* [*< ME. distressen, distressen*, *< OF. distresser, distresser, distresser, distresser*, restrain, constrain, put in straits, afflict, distress, *< ML. as if *districiare*, an assumed freq. form of *L. distringere*, pp. *districus*, pull asunder, stretch out, ML. compel, coerce, *distrain*: see *distrain* and *district*. Hence (in part), by aphesis, *stress*, *v.*, q. v.] 1. To constrain or compel by pain, suffering, or force of circumstances.

Though the distrust of futurity is a strange error, yet it is an error into which bad men may naturally be *distressed*. For it is impossible to bid defiance to final ruin without some refuge in imagination, some presumption of escape.

Young, Night Thoughts, vii., Pref.

Men who can neither be *distressed* or won into a sacrifice of duty.

Hamilton.

Muley Abul Hassan now abandoned all hope of carrying the place by assault, and attempted to *distress* it into terms by turning the channel of the river which runs by its walls.

Irring, Granada, p. 44.

2. To afflict with pain, physical or mental; oppress or crush with suffering, misfortune, or calamity; make miserable.

When the kynge Belynans com to the bataille as was grete nede to the kynge Brangore, and to the kynge Carados, for thei were so *distressed* that thei were euen at flight.

Martin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 240.

We are troubled on every side, yet not *distressed*.

2 Cor. iv. 8.

What in their tempers teased us or *distress'd*

Is, with our anger and the dead, at rest.

Crabbe, Works, II. 26.

3. In law, to seize for debt; distraint. See *distrain*, 6. = *syn.* 2. *Trouble, Harass, etc.* See *afflict*.
distress (dis-tres'), *n.* [*< ME. distresse, destresse, < OF. destresse, destrece, destresse, destreche, destreiche, F. détresse = Pr. destressa, destrecha, constraint, distress; from the verb. Hence, by aphesis, stress, n., q. v.*] 1†. *Constraint; restraint; forcible control; oppression.*

This Eolus, with hard grace,
 Held the wyndes in distresse.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1587.

2†. Compulsion; requirement.

The sayde John Brendon . . . to make amends to the sayde John Matthu after the distresse of the Master and Wardonys forsayde. *English Guilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 323.*

3. Pain or suffering of body or mind; great pain, anxiety, or grief.

The thorny point
 Of bare distress hath ta'en from me the show
 Of smooth civility. *Shak., As you Like it, II. 7.*
 With sorrow and heart's distress
 Wearied I fell asleep. *Milton, P. L., xli. 613.*

4. In general, a state of suffering or trouble; calamity; adversity; affliction; misery arising from want or misfortune.

Upon the earth distress of nations. *Luke xxi. 25.*
 There was not enough local distress for charity to find interest in relieving it. *Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 491.*

From those thy words, I deem from some distress
 By deeds of mine thy dear life I might save.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, l. 330.

5. In law: (a) The act of distraining. See *distrain*, 6.

He would first demand his dett, and yf he were not payed, he would straight goe and take a distress of his goodes and chattels, where he could find them, to the valewe. *Spenser, State of Ireland.*

All who should set up such games should forfeit two hundred pounds, to be levied by distress on the offender's goods. *Goldsmith, Richard Nash.*

(b) The common-law remedy by distraining.

The practice of *Distress*—of taking nams, a word preserved in the once famous law-term withernam—is attested by records considerably older than the Conquest. *Maine, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 262.*

(c) The thing taken by distraining; that which is seized to procure satisfaction.

As these distresses cannot be sold, the owner, upon making satisfaction, may have his chattels again. *Blackstone, Com., III. 1.*

(d) In old Scots law, a pledge taken by the sheriff from those who came to fairs or markets for their good behavior, which at their close was delivered back if no harm had been done.—Abuse of distress. See *abuse*.—**Distress sale,** a sale of the thing distrained, in order to satisfy the claim.—**Distress warrant,** a judicial process authorizing an officer to distraint.—**Double distress,** in Scots law, a process used by two or more creditors to attach the funds of their debtor in the hands of a third person.—**Flag of distress.** See *flag*.—**Infinite distress,** in law, a distress not limited in quantity, and which might be repeated from time to time until the adverse party should yield.—**Signal of distress** (naut.), a signal that help is needed. = *syn.* 3. *Grief, Sorrow, etc.* See *affliction*.—**4. Hardship, straits, perplexity.**

distressed (dis-trest' or dis-tres'ed), *p. a.* Suffering distress; exciting pity; miserable: as, a poor distressed object of charity. Also *distrest*.

The poor distress'd Lear is I' the town.

He exhausted all his fortune in relieving the wants of the distressed. *Goldsmith, Essays, Asem.*

distressedness (dis-trest'nes), *n.* The state of being distressed or greatly pained. *Bailey, 1731.*

distressful (dis-tres'fŭl), *a.* [*< distress + -ful.*] 1. Inflicting or bringing distress; distressing; calamitous: as, a distressful event.

And often did beguile her of her tears,
 When I did speak of some distressful stroke
 That my youth suffer'd. *Shak., Othello, I. 3.*

The separation of friends and families is, perhaps, one of the most distressful circumstances attendant on penury. *Goldsmith, Vicar, III.*

2. Indicating distress; proceeding from pain or anguish: as, distressful cries.

One glance into Claude's face, darkened with perplexity, anger, and a distressful effort to look amiable and comfortable, was one too many; Tarbox burst into a laugh. *G. W. Cable, Au Large, xli.*

3†. Attended with poverty or misery; gained by severe or painful toil.

Not all these, laid in bed majestic,
 Can sleep so soundly as the wretched slave,
 Who, with a body fill'd, and vacant mind,
 Gets him to rest, cramm'd with distressful bread.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 1.

distressfully (dis-tres'fŭl-i), *adv.* In a distressing manner.

distressing (dis-tres'ing), *p. a.* Very painful or afflicting: as, a distressing sickness. = *syn.* Acute, grievous, trying, afflictive, torturing, miserable.

distressingly (dis-tres'ing-li), *adv.* In a distressing manner.

distrest, *p. a.* See *distressed*.

distreynot, *v.* A Middle English form of *distrain*.

distributable (dis-trib'ŭ-tā-bl), *a.* [*< distribute + -able.*] Capable of being distributed; available for distribution.

Let them melt up their beings, and add the mass to the distributable fund. *Jefferson, Correspondence, l. 421.*

distributary (dis-trib'ŭ-tā-ri), *a.* [*< ML. distributarius, < L. distributus, pp.: see distribute.*] Distributing; distributive; designed for distribution. *Imp. Dict.*

distribute (dis-trib'ŭt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *distributed*, ppr. *distributing*. [*< L. distributus, pp. of distribuere (> It. distribuire, sribuire = Sp. Pg. Pr. distribuir = F. distribuer), divide, distribute, < dis-, apart, + tribuere, give, impart: see tribute.*] 1. *trans.* 1. To divide or parcel out; allot in shares; bestow in parts or shares, or in due proportion; apportion; divide among several: as, Moses distributed lands to the tribes of Israel; Christ distributed the loaves to his disciples; to distribute justice.

From hence a hundred rivers are supplied, which distribute health and verdure to the various countries through which they flow. *Goldsmith, Essays, Asem.*

Walk your dim cloister, and distribute dole. *Tennyson, Guinevere.*

The shore . . . is very vneuen, distributed into hills and dales. *Capt. John Smith, True Travels, II. 112.*

2. To separate and put in place or order; arrange by classification or location: as, to distribute printing-types into their respective boxes (see II., 2); to distribute animals into classes, orders, genera, and species; to distribute the books in a library according to their subjects.

His time, the day, and night, he distributed by the burning of certain Tapours into three equal portions. *Milton, Hist. Eng., v.*

3. To spread; scatter; disperse.

The marques of Cadiz, with his confederate commanders, distributed themselves along the walls, to direct and animate their men in the defense. *Irving, Granada, p. 43.*

4. To spread out; cover a surface or fill a space with: as, to distribute ink (that is, spread it evenly and smoothly) on printing-rollers; to distribute manure over a field; to distribute heat in a building.—5. In logic, to employ in its full extent, as a term.—Distributed force. See *force*.—**Distributed term,** in logic, a term employed in its full extent, so as to comprehend all its significates, or everything to which it is applicable. = *syn.* 1. *Apportion, Allot, Assign* (see *dispenae*): partition, portion out.—**2. To classify, arrange, sort, assort, dispose.**

II. intrans. 1. To make distribution; exercise charity.

Distributing to the necessity of saints. *Rom. xii. 13.*

2. In printing, to put dead matter (that is, composed types that are no longer needed for printing) into the cases, by holding a quantity of it upright in the left hand on a support, and throwing the separate types from a number taken between the thumb and first and second fingers of the right hand into their proper boxes; to "throw in": as, he distributes rapidly.

distributor (dis-trib'ŭ-tēr), *n.* One who or that which distributes.

I am also by office an assisting sister of the deacons, and a deouorer, instead of a distributor of the alms. *B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, v. 2.*

distributing-machine (dis-trib'ŭ-ting-mā-shēn'), *n.* In printing, an apparatus for the mechanical performance of the work of type-distribution. It usually accomplishes its task through the provision of a distinctive nick on the types for each character, and deposits the different characters in separate rows or lines on slides.

distribution (dis-trib'ŭ-shŏn), *n.* [= *F. distribution = Pr. distribucio = Sp. distribucion = Pg. distribucão = It. distribuzione, sribuzione, < L. distribuere, distribute: see distribute.*] 1. The act of dividing or parceling out; allotment in shares or according to requirement; apportionment; division among several: as, the distribution of an estate among the heirs; the distribution of justice or of alms; the distribution of parts in a play.

Of great riches there is no real use, except it be in the distribution. *Bacon, Riches.*

I know that it is common to rail at the unequal distribution of riches as the great source of jealousies, broils, and heart-breakings. *Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 161.*

It is evidently on the real distribution of power, and not on names and badges, that the happiness of nations must depend. *Macaulay, Utilitarian Theory of Government.*

2. That which is distributed or apportioned.

Sit quiet in the soft showers of Providence, and favourable distributions in this world, either to thyself or others. *Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., III. 5.*

Our charitable distributions. *Bp. Atterbury.*

3. The act or process of separating and arranging, or the special arrangement secured; separation into distinct order, parts, or classes; systematic or natural arrangement: as, the distribution of printing-types into their boxes (see *distribute*, II., 2); the distribution of plants into genera and species.

The regular distribution of power into distinct departments. *Hamilton.*

Our knowledge of distribution in Time, being derived wholly from the evidence afforded by fossils, is limited to that geologic time of which some records remain: cannot extend to those pre-geologic times the records of which have been obliterated. *H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 107.*

The distribution of the positions and velocities of each set of spheres is independent of the remaining sets, and is in all respects the same as if that particular set alone existed in the region of space under consideration. *H. W. Watson, Kinetic Theory of Gases, p. 22.*

4. The act of spreading out as over a surface; in printing, the spreading of ink in an even film over the inking-rollers and the inking-table.—5. In rhet.: (a) Enumeration of several persons or things, with attribution to each of a special office, function, or characteristic. (b) The classification of the topics of a discourse by dividing them under different heads: now more commonly called *division*.

I do not mean that in every discourse a formal division, or distribution of it into parts, is requisite. *Blair, Rhetoric, xxxi.*

6. In logic: (a) The distinguishing of a universal whole into its several kinds or species: thus differing from *division*, by which an integral whole is distinguished into its several parts. (b) The acceptance of a term in a general sense to apply to many individuals. This use of *distributio* appears in the early part of the thirteenth century. Petrus Hispanus says, "Distribution is a multiplication of a common term made by a universal sign; thus, when we say every man, the latter term is distributed or confounded by the sign every, so that there is a multiplication."

He will tell you that this axiom contains a distribution, and that all such axioms are general; and lastly, that a distribution in which any part is wanting, or abundant, is faulty and fallacious. *Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.*

7. In arch., the arrangement of a plan with reference to walls and open spaces, or to the various services and uses to which the different apartments of an interior are destined; also, the artistic combination of masses, ornaments, wall-openings, various kinds of masonry, etc.—8. In polit. econ., the division of the aggregate produce of the industry of any society among the independent individuals who compose it.—9. In steam-engines, the operation by which steam is admitted into and withdrawn from the cylinder at each stroke of the piston.—Accommodate distribution, in logic. See *accommodate*.—Civil distribution, in logic, the acceptance of a term for nearly all its singulars, according to the everyday loose usage of speech: as, everybody reverences Shakespeare (where everybody excludes not only those who know nothing of him, but also a considerable number of his students).—Distribution of a curve, in geom. See *curve*.—Distribution of electricity, a phrase employed to signify the density of the electricity on a body, as determined by its shape or the proximity of other electrified bodies, which act inductively upon it. (See *density*.) A charge of electricity always tends to distribute itself over the entire surface of the conductor.—Distribution of heat, a phrase expressive of the several ways by which the rays of heat, as they fall upon the surface of a solid or liquid body, may be disposed of, as by reflection, by absorption, or by transmission.—Geographical distribution, in bot. and zool., that branch of the respective sciences which treats of the distribution of plants and animals over the surface of the earth, ascertaining the areas within which each species is found, investigating the climatic and other conditions which determine its occurrence, and in general settling all questions with regard to the areas occupied by the flora and fauna of the different countries of the world; chorology; zoogeography or phytozoogeography.—Parametric distribution, in math., the manner of correspondence of different values of a parameter with points of a curve. Thus, when the coordinates of the variable points of a bicuscular curve are represented by elliptic functions of a parameter, to each point of the curve there belongs a twofold infinity of values of the parameter, and the precise description of the correspondence is the parametric distribution.—Province of distribution, in bot. and zool., a faunal and floral area; a chorological region. See the extract.

Certain areas of the earth's surface are inhabited by groups of animals and plants which are not found elsewhere. . . . Such areas are termed *Provinces of Distribution*. *Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 24.*

Statute of distributions, in law, a statute which regulates the distribution of the personal estate of intestates. = syn. 1. Apportionment, partition, division, disposition, grouping.

distributional (dis-trib'ŭ-shŏn-əl), *a.* [*< distribution + -al.*] Of or pertaining to distribu-

tion; specifically, in *zoögeog.*, of or pertaining to the geographical distribution of animals; chorological.

The orang has the smallest *distributional* area, being confined to the islands of Borneo and Sumatra.

Huxley, *Anat. Vert.*, p. 403.

distributionist (dis-trib'ū-shon-ist), *n.* [*< distribution + -ist.*] One who advocates or promotes distribution; a believer in distribution. [Rare.]

The *distributionists* trembled, for their popularity was at stake. . . . The popularity of the distribution society among the ladies of our parish is unprecedented.

Dickens, *Sketches, Ladies' Societies.*

distributival (dis-trib'ū-ti-val or dis-trib'ū-ti-val), *a.* [*< distributive, n., + -al.*] In *gram.*, of or pertaining to a distributive; of the nature of a distributive.

distributive (dis-trib'ū-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. distributif* = *Pr. distributiu* = *Sp. Pg. It. distributivo*, < *LL. distributivus* (in grammatical sense), < *L. distributus*, pp. of *distribuere*, distribute: see *distribute*.] *I. a.* 1. That distributes; dividing and assigning in portions; dealing to each his proper share.

The other part of justice is commonly called *distributive*, and is commanded in this rule, "Render to all their dues." *Jer. Taylor, Holy Living*, iii., Pref.

The plain foundations of a *distributive* justice, and due order in this world, may lead us to conceive a further building. *Shaftesbury, in Fowler's Shaftesbury and Hutcheson*, p. 111.

Specifically—2. In *logic*, showing that a statement refers to each individual of a class separately, and not to these individuals as making up the whole class. The *distributive* acceptance of such an adjective as *all* is that in which whatever is said of all is said of each: opposed to *collective* acceptance, in which something is said of the whole which is not true of the parts. Thus, in the sentence "All the planets are seven," the *all* is *collective*; in the sentence "All the planets revolve round the sun," it is *distributive*.

3. Expressing separation or division: as, a *distributive* prefix: specifically, in *gram.*, used to denote the persons or things that constitute a pair or number, as considered separately and singly: as, a *distributive* pronoun; a *distributive* numeral. The *distributive* pronouns in English are *each*, *every*, *either*, *neither*. The *distributive* numerals in Latin are *singuli*, on by one, one each; *binī*, by twos, two each; *terni*, three each, etc.

4. In *math.*, operating upon every part in operating upon the whole.—*Distributive finding of the issue*, in *law*, an issue found by a jury which is in part for the plaintiff and in part for the defendant.—*Distributive formula*, in *math.*, a formula which expresses that two operations, as *F* and *φ*, are so related that, for all values of *x*, *y*, *z*, etc., we have

$$F \phi (x, y, z, \text{etc.}) = \phi (Fx, Fy, Fz, \text{etc.})$$

In a more general sense, every formula which expresses that the operations *f*, *F*, *φ*, are so related that in every case $\phi F(x, y) = f(\phi x, \phi y)$.—*Distributive function*, in *math.*, a function such that $f(x + y) = fx + fy$.—*Distributive operation*, in *math.*, an operation subject to a distributive formula.—*Distributive principle*, in *math.*, a rule expressed by a distributive formula.

II. n. In *gram.*, a word that divides or distributes, as *each* and *every*, which represent the individuals of a collective number as separate. **distributively** (dis-trib'ū-tiv-li), *adv.* By distribution; singly; not collectively; in a distributive sense.

When an universal term is taken *distributively*, sometimes it includes all the individuals contained in its inferior species: as when I say, every sickness has a tendency to death, I mean every individual sickness, as well as every kind. *Watts, Logic*, ii. 2.

Distributively satisfied composite relation, one of which no factor is wholly unsatisfied.

distributiveness (dis-trib'ū-tiv-nes), *n.* 1. Desire of distributing; generosity. [Rare.]

A natural *distributiveness* of humour, and a desire to be employed in the relief of every kind of want of every person. *Bp. Fell, Hammond*, § 2.

2. In *math.*, the fact of operating upon every part in operating upon the whole; the being subject to a distributive formula.

distributor (dis-trib'ū-tor), *n.* [*< OF. distribu-our, distributeur* = *F. distributeur* = *Pr. Sp. Pg. distribuidor* = *It. distributore, distributore*, < *LL. distributor*, < *L. distribuere*, distribute: see *distribute*.] Same as *distributor*.

The suppression of unnecessary *distributors* and other parasites of industry. *J. S. Mill, Socialism*.

district (dis'trikt), *n.* [*< F. district* = *Sp. distrito* = *Pg. distretto* = *It. distretto, distretto* = *D. distrikt* = *G. district* = *Dan. Sw. distrikt*, < *ML. districtus*, a district within which the lord may detain, also jurisdiction, < *L. districtus*, pp. of *distingere*, draw asunder, compel, detain: see *distrain*.] 1. A limited extent of country marked off for a special purpose, administrative,

political, etc.; a circuit or territory within which may be exercised or to which are limited certain rights or powers; any portion of land or country, or any part of a city or town, which is defined by law or agreement. In British India and in various European countries a district is a subdivision of a province. In reference to political divisions in the United States, it generally imports that the inhabitants act together for some one specific purpose: as, a highway district; a school district; an election district (as a senate, assembly, or congressional district). In some States the term is applied to a class of towns. In South Carolina, during most of the period from 1788 to 1868, the chief subdivision of the State (excepting the coast region) was called a *district*, instead of a county as in the other States. In Virginia and West Virginia the chief subdivision of a county is called a *magisterial district*, with reference to the organization of local justice. In Tennessee it is called a *civil district*; in Kentucky, a *justice's district*; in Georgia, a *mulatto district*; in Maryland, an *election district*. In other States these divisions are called *towns* or *townships*. In colonial and provincial Massachusetts the district was a part set off from a town and made independent of it in respect to local administration, but not in respect to choosing a representative to the General Court. In the Methodist Episcopal Church the district is a territorial subdivision of a conference, comprising a number of churches and societies, under the charge of a presiding elder. A *military district* of a country is a division of a military territorial department. The federal territory containing the national capital is called the *District of Columbia*. Abbreviated *dist.*

Even the decrees of general councils bind not but as they are accepted by the several churches in their respective *districts* and dioceses, of which I am to give an account in the following periods. *Jer. Taylor, Diss. from Popery*, i. ii. § 1.

2. A region in general; a territory within definite or indefinite limits: as, the *district* of the earth which lies between the tropics, or that which is north of a polar circle; the *districts* of Russia covered by forest.—*District attorney*, an officer appointed to act as attorney for the people or government within a specified district.—*District conference*. See *conference*. 2.—*District court*, a court of limited jurisdiction having cognizance of causes within a district defined by law.—*District court martial*. See *court martial*, under *court*.—*District school*, a public or free school for the inhabitants of a specified district.—*Metropolitan district*, a title used in a few instances (as in the territory collectively known as London, in England, with its suburbs) for a division of country, including a chief city, defined by statute for the purposes of government and municipal regulation, such as for supervision in respect to fires, health, police, etc.—*Mining district*, a settlement of miners organized after the plan which, in the first years of mining in the westernmost part of the United States, the miners, in independence of all other authority, devised for their own self-government.—*Parish district*, in England, a division of a parish for general ecclesiastical purposes.—*Taxing district*, in the United States, the territory or region into which (for the purpose of assessment merely) a State, county, town, or other political district is divided. *H. H. Emmons*.—*United States district courts*, the lowest courts of the federal judicial system, having jurisdiction chiefly in admiralty, bankruptcy, and criminal matters.—*Syn.* Division, quarter, locality, province, tract.

district (dis'trikt), *v. t.* [*< district, n.*] To divide into districts or limited portions of territory: as, in the United States, States are *districted* for the choice of certain officers; counties or towns are *districted* for the maintenance of schools, etc.

district (dis'trikt), *a.* [*< L. districtus*, pp. of *distingere*, draw asunder, stretch tight: see *distrain*, and *district, n.*] Stringent; rigorous; strict.

They should not enforce nor compel the citizens . . . to more difficult or *district* proofs of their Articles of complaints. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, i. 165.

Punishing with the rod of *district* severity.

Fore, *Martyrs*, p. 782.

districtly (dis'trikt-li), *adv.* In a stringent manner; stringently; rigorously.

We send our mandate again vnto your brotherhood, in these apostolical writings, *districtly* and in virtue of obedience commanding you. Quoted in *Foxe's Martyrs*, p. 218.

distrist, *n.* [*ME., appar. irreg. < dis- + strife.*] Strife; contention.

For he wolde not haue in no wise *distrist* be-tweene hem two. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 538.

distringas (dis-tring'gas), *n.* [*Law L.*, 2d pers. sing. subj. pres., with impv. meaning, of *ML. distingere*, detain: see *distrain*.] In *law*: (a) A process, now little used, directing the sheriff to detain or make distress—that is, to seize and withhold the goods of the person sought to be coerced. It was used to compel a defendant to appear; also, after judgment for plaintiff in an action of detinue, to compel the defendant, by repeated distresses of his goods, to give up the chattel detained. (b) A process commanding the sheriff to bring in the bodies of jurors who did not appear, or to detain their lands and goods. (c) A process in equity against a body corporate refusing to obey the summons and direction of the court. (d) An order of chancery, in favor of a party claiming to be interested in any stock in the Bank of England, by which a notice is served on the bank directing its officers not to

permit its transfer, or not to pay any dividend on it.

distrix (dis'triks), *n.* [*NL., appar. irreg. < Gr. δῖς, dis-, two-, + θρίξ (τρίχ-), hair.*] Forky hair; a disease of the hair in which it splits at the end. *Thomas, Med. Diet.*

distrouble (dis-trub'l), *v. t.* [*< ME. distroublen, distroublen, destroublen, also distourblen, distourblen, trouble, disturb, < OF. *destourbler* (cf. *destourblier, desturbier, destoublier, trouble, vexation*, = *Fr. desturber*), var. of *destourbier, destorbier, desturbier*, equiv. to *destourber, destorber, desturber*, > *ME. destourben, disturben, disturb, trouble, after OF. tourbler, trobler, turbler*, > *ME. troublen, trouble*: see *disturb* and *trouble*.] To disturb; trouble greatly.

Mychel they [nettles, thorns, etc.] *distroublede* me, For sore I drad to harmed be. *Hom. of the Rose*, l. 1718.

That was a thyng that gretly hem *distroubled* in her armyng, and ther-yngne thei caught grette damage. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 154.

Her former sorrow into sudden wrath (Both coosen passions of *distroubled* spright) Converting. *Spenser, F. Q.*, iii. iv. 12.

distrouble, *n.* [*ME., < distrouble, v.*] Trouble. And rode so fro morowe to euen that no *distrouble* thei ne hadde till thei com to Roostok. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 545.

distrust (dis-trust'), *n.* [*< dis- + trust, n.*] 1. Absence of trust; doubt or suspicion; want of confidence, faith, or reliance: as, to listen with *distrust*; to look upon a project with *distrust*.

Therefore to the ende that thou shalt not bee in any manner *distruste*, it is God that is the maker of this promise. *J. Udall, On Luke* i.

So is swearing an affect of *distrust*, and want of faith or honesty, on one or both sides.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), i. 208.

The self-accusations of such a man are to be received with some *distrust*, not of his sincerity, but of his sober judgment. *Southey, Bunyan*, p. 13.

Nor does deception lead more surely to *distrust* of men than self-deception to suspicion of principles. *Lowell, Study Windows*, p. 151.

2. Discredit; loss of credit or confidence

To me reproach

Rather belongs, *distrust*, and all dispraise.

Milton, P. L., xi. 166.

distrust (dis-trust'), *v. t.* [*< dis-priv. + trust, v. Cf. distrust, n.*] To withhold trust or confidence from; doubt or suspect; refuse to confide in, rely upon, or give credence to: as, to *distrust* a man's veracity; I *distrust* his intentions.

I am ready to *distrust* mine eyes. *Shak.*, T. N., iv. 3.

T' intrench in what you grant—unrighteous laws, Is to *distrust* the justice of your cause.

Dryden, Hind and Panther.

distruster (dis-trus'ter), *n.* One who distrusts.

distrustful (dis-trust'ful), *a.* [*< distrust + -ful.*] 1. Full of distrust; wanting confidence; suspicious; mistrustful.

The doubtful and *distrustful* man Heaven frowns at.

Fletcher (and another?), Prophets, i. 3.

These men are too *distrustful*, and much to blame to use such speeches. *Burton*.

2. Not confident; apprehensive; diffident; modest: as, *distrustful* of ourselves.

Distrustful sense with modest caution speaks.

Pope, Essay on Criticism, i. 628.

distrustfully (dis-trust'ful-i), *adv.* In a distrustful manner; with doubt or suspicion.

Many are they,

That of my life *distrustfully* thus say:

No help for him in God there lies.

Milton, Pa. iii. 5.

distrustfulness (dis-trust'ful-nes), *n.* The state of being distrustful or suspicious; want of confidence.

But notwithstanding, many of them, through too much *distrustfulness*, departed and prepared to depart with their packets at the first sight of us. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, ii. ii. 159.

distrustingly (dis-trus'ting-li), *adv.* Suspiciously; with distrust.

distrustless (dis-trust'les), *a.* [*< distrust + -less.*] Free from distrust or suspicion; confident.

The same Divine teacher enjoins his Apostles to consider the lilies, or (as some would have it) the tulips of the field, and to learn thence that difficult virtue of a *distrustless* reliance upon God. *Boyle, Works*, ii. 29.

distune (dis-tün'), *v. t.* [*< dis- + tune.*] To put out of tune.

For Adams sin, all creatures else accurst; Their Harmony *distuned* by His ear.

Sylvestre, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Furies.

disturb (dis-tərb'), *v. t.* [*< ME. disturben, desturben, destorben, destorben, < OF. destourber, destorber, desturber, disturber, also destourbier,*

disunite (dis-ū-nit'), v.; pret. and pp. **disunited**,
ppr. **disuniting**. [*L. disunitus*, pp. of *disunire*
(*> It. disunire* = Sp. Pg. *desunir* = OF. *desunir*,
desuner, F. *désunir*), disjoint, *< L. dis-* priv. +
L.L. unire, unite: see *dis-* and *unite*.] **trans.**

That had not his light horse by *disadvantageous* ground
 Been hinder'd, he had struck the heart of Edward's host.
Drayton, Polyolbion, xxii.

disvelop (dis-vel'op), v. t. [*< OF. desveloper: see develop.*] To develop. *Johnson.*

disveloped (dis-vel'opt), p. a. [*Also written disveloped; pp. of disvelop, v.*] In her., unfurled and floating: said of a flag used as a bearing. *Also developed.*

disventure (dis-ven'tūr), n. [*Contr. of disadventure.*] Disadventure.

Don Quixote heard it and said, What noise is that, Sancho? I know not, quoth he, I think it be some new thing; for adventures, or rather disadventures, never begin with a little. *Shelton, tr. of Don Quixote, I. iii. 6.*

disvouch (dis-vouch'), v. t. [*< dis-priv. + vouch.*] To discredit; contradict.

Every letter he hath writ hath disvouch'd other.

Shak., M. for M., iv. 4.

diswarn (dis-warn'), v. t. [*< dis-priv. (here intensive) + warn.*] To warn against an intended course; dissuade or prevent by previous warning.

Lord Keeper diswarning me (from his Majesty) from coming to Theobalds this day, I was enforced to trouble your lordship with these few lines.

Lord Keeper Williams, To the Duke of Buckingham, (Cabal, p. 73.)

diswarren (dis-wor'en), v. t. [*< dis-priv. + warren.*] To deprive of the character of a warren; make common.

disweapon (dis-wep'n), v. t. [*< dis-priv. + weapon.*] To deprive of weapons; disarm.

diswere, n. [*ME. diswere, diswayre, < dis-priv. (here intensive) + were, doubt, hesitation.*] Doubt.

Dyswere, or dowte, dubium. Prompt. Parv., p. 123.

diswitted (dis-wit'ed), a. [*< dis-priv. + wit + -ed².*] Deprived of wits or understanding; demented.

Which when they heard, there was not one

But hasted after to be gone

As she had been diswitted.

Drayton, Court of Fairy.

diswont (dis-wunt'), v. t. [*< dis-priv. + wont.*] To deprive of wonted usage or habit; disaccustom.

As if my tongue and your eares could not easily be diswonted from our late parliamentary language, you have here in this text liberty, prerogative, the maintenance of both.

Sp. Hall, Remains, p. 19.

disworkmanship (dis-werk'man-ship), n. [*< dis-, equiv. to mis-, + workmanship.*] Bad workmanship.

When I would have taken a particular account of the errata, the printer answered me he would not publish his own disworkmanship.

Heywood, Apology for Actors.

disworship (dis-wēr'ship), n. [*< dis-, equiv. to mis-, + worship.*] A perversion or loss of worship or honor; disgrace; discredit.

A reproach and disworship.

Barret.

A thing which the rankest politician would think it a shame and disworship that his laws should countenance.

Milton, Divorce, l. 4.

disworship (dis-wēr'ship), v. t. [*Early mod. E. also disworship; < disworship, n.*] To dishonor; deprive of worship or dignity; disgrace.

By the vncynnesse of any parte the whole body is disworshiped.

J. Udall, On 1 Cor. xii.

disworth (dis-wērth'), v. t. [*< dis-priv. + worth.*] To diminish the worth of; degrade.

There is nothing that disworthis a man like cowardice and a base fear of danger.

Felham, Resolves, ii. 37.

disyntheme (di-sin'thēm), n. [*< Gr. δῖ-, two-, + σύνθεμα, σύνθεμα, a collection, assembly, < συντίθεσθαι, put together: see synthesis.*] A set of sets, each of the latter being formed of a certain number of elements out of a given collection of them, so that each element occurs just twice among all the sets. Thus, (AB)(BC)(CD) (AD) is a dyadic disyntheme—that is, one composed of pairs. *See dyadic. Also disynthem.*

disyoke (dis-yōk'), v. t.; pret. and pp. *disyoked*, ppr. *disyoking*. [*< dis-priv. + yoke.*] To unyoke; free from any trammel.

Who first had dared

To leap the rotten pales of prejudices,

Disyoke their necks from custom.

Tennyson, Princess, ii.

dit (dit), v. t.; pret. and pp. *ditted*, ppr. *ditting*. [*< ME. diten, ditten, < AS. dyttan, stop up, close (an aperture, as the mouth, eye, ear), prob. connected with dott, a point, dot: see dott.*] To stop up; close. [*North. Eng. and Scotch.*]

The dor drawn, & dit with a derf haspe.

Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1233.

Ditt your mouth with your meat.

Scotch proverb.

Foul sluggish fat dits up your dulle eye.

Dr. H. More, Cupid's Conflict.

ditch (ditch), n. [*Also ditch, < ME. dit, partly an abbreviation of dite, ditte, a ditty, a sound, and*

partly < OF. dit, dict, a saying, speech, word: see ditty, and dict, dictum.] 1. A word; a saying; a sentence. *Kelham.*

From the second half of the 13th century the collections of sentences, dits, apologies, and moral tales become very numerous.

Encyc. Brit., XXII. 354.

2. A ditty; anything sung. *Chaucer.*

No song but did contain a lovely ditt.

Spenser, F. Q., II. vi. 13.

dita, dita-bark (dē'tā, -bārk), n. Same as *Alstonia bark* (which see, under bark²).

dital (dit'al), n. [*< It. ditale, a thimble, finger-stall, < dito, < L. digitus, a finger: see digit.*]

In music, a thumb- or finger-key, by which the pitch of a guitar- or lute-string can be temporarily raised a semitone: in contradistinction to *pedal*, a foot-key. Compare *digital*, n. 3.—

Dital harp, a kind of chromatic harp-lute, invented and named by Edward Light, an Englishman, in 1798, and improved by him in 1816. It resembled a guitar in shape, but had from 12 to 18 strings, each string being furnished with a dital, which could raise its tone a half step, thus producing a complete chromatic scale. It is not now in use.

ditamy (dit'a-mi), n. An old form of *dittany*.

ditander, n. See *dittander*.

ditanet, ditany, n. See *dittany*.

ditation (di-tā'shon), n. [*< L. as if *ditatio(n)-, < ditare, enrich, < dis (dit-), centr. of dives (divit-), rich.*] The act of making rich.

After all the presents of those eastern worshippers (who intended rather homage than ditation), the blessed Virgin comes in the form of poverty with her two doves unto God.

Sp. Hall, The Purification.

ditch (dich), n. [*Early mod. E. also ditche, diche, dyche; < ME. diche, an assibilated form, with shortened vowel, of dike, dic, < AS. dic, a dike, ditch: see dike.*] 1. A trench made by digging; particularly, a trench for draining wet land, or for making a barrier to guard inclosures, or for preventing an enemy from approaching a town or a fortress. In the latter sense it is also called a *foss* or *moat*, and is dug round the rampart or wall between the scarp and the counterscarp. See cut under *castle*.

For thei make *Dyches* in the Erthe alle aboute in the Halle, depe to the Kne, and thei do pave hem: and whan thei wil ete, thei gon there in and sytten there.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 29.

Thou art no company for an honest dog,

And so we'll leave thee to a ditch, thy destiny.

Fletcher (and another), False One, iii. 2.

The subsoil (in drainage) must be carefully examined by digging test-holes in various places, and also by taking advantage of any quarries, deep ditches, or other cuttings in the proximity.

Encyc. Brit., I. 332.

2. Any narrow open passage for water on the surface of the ground.

Takes no more care thenceforth to those effects,

But lets the stream run where his *Ditch* directs.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, l. 7.

It was characteristic of mining nomenclature that the stream of pure swift-running water which formed this peninsula, taken from the infant Arkansas, should be called a *ditch*.

The Century, XXXI. 69.

Advance-ditch. See *advance*, n. 6.—**Second ditch**, in fort., in low wet ground, a ditch beyond the glacis.—**To die in the last ditch**. See *die*.

ditch (dich), v. [*Early mod. E. also ditche, diche, dyche; < ME. dichen, dychen, assibilated forms of diken, make a dike or ditch: see dike, v.*] I. *intrans.* To dig or make a ditch or ditches; as, *ditching* and *delving*; *hedging* and *ditching*.

II. *trans.* 1. To dig a ditch or ditches in; drain by a ditch: as, to *ditch* moist land.

Lord. Where was this lane?

Post. Close by the battle, ditch'd, and wall'd with turf.

Shak., Cymbeline, v. 3.

2. To surround with a ditch.

Than next we come to Bethlem, which hath ben a stronge lytell Cytie, well walled and dyched.

Sir R. Gylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 35.

3. To throw or run into or as if into a ditch: as, to *ditch* a railway-train.

Often ditched by washouts in wild, unsettled districts, there is no engine which can be so quickly set on its legs again.

Sci. Amer. Supp., p. 8791.

ditch-bur (dich'ber), n. [*Formerly spelled dyche-bur; so called from its growing on sandy dikes.*] The clot-bur, *Xanthium strumarium*.

ditch-dog (dich'dog), n. A dead dog thrown into a ditch.

Poor Tom, . . . that in the fury of his heart, when the foul fiend rages, eats cow-dung for sallets; swallows the old rat and the ditch-dog.

Shak., Lear, iii. 4.

ditcher (dich'er), n. [*< ME. dichere, assibilated form of dikere, < AS. dicere, ditcher, digger: see dike, digger, and ditch, dike.*] One who or that which digs ditches.

A combined cultivator and potato digger. . . . It has a plow or ditcher shovel formed from a plate of metal.

Sci. Amer., N. S., LVII. 74.

ditch-fern (dich'fēr), n. A name in England for the royal fern, *Osmunda regalis*.

ditch-grass (dich'grās), n. An aquatic naiadaceous plant, *Ruppia maritima*, growing in salt or brackish water, with long thread-like stems and almost capillary leaves.

ditch-water (dich wā'tēr), n. The stale or stagnant water collected in a ditch.

dite, v. t. An obsolete occasional spelling of *dight*.

dite (dit), v. t.; pret. and pp. *dited*, ppr. *diting*. [*< ME. diten, < OF. ditiier, ditiier, compose, write, indict, < L. dictare, dictate: see dictate, and indite, indict.*] 1. To dictate: as, you write, I'll dite.—2. To write. [*In both senses obsolete or prov. Eng. and Scotch.*]

He made a boke, and let it write,

Wherin his lif he did all dite [var. write].

Rom. of the Rose, l. 6786.

dite, n. A Middle English form of *dit*² and *ditty*.

diteer, n. A Middle English form of *ditty*.

dithcal (di-thē'kal), a. [*< Gr. δι-, two-, + θήκη, a case, + -al: see theca.*] In bot., two-celled.

dithecons (di-thē'kus), a. Same as *dithcal*.

ditheism (di-thē-izm), n. [= *F. di-théisme*; < Gr. δι-, two-, + θεός, a god, + -ism. Cf. *dyotheism*.] The doctrine of the existence of two supreme gods; religious dualism. See *Manicheism*. Arianism was called ditheism by the orthodox Christians, who asserted that the Arians believed in "one God the Father, who is eternal, and one God the Son, not eternal."

Zoroastrianism is practically ditheism, and Buddhism anytheism.

Huxley, in Nineteenth Century, XIX. 501.

ditheist (di-thē-ist), n. [*As ditheism + -ist.*] One who believes in ditheism. *Cudworth.*

ditheistic, ditheistical (di-thē-is'tik, -ti-kal), a. Pertaining to or of the nature of ditheism. *Cudworth.*

dither (dith'er), v. i. [*A var. of didder¹, q. v.*] To shake; tremble: same as *didder¹*. *Mackay.*

dither (dith'er), n. [*< dither, v.*] A trembling; vibration.

The range of the reciprocation of the tool is so small that it is not much more than a vibration or dither.

The Engineer, LXV. 163.

dithering-grass (dith'er-ing-grās), n. Quaking-grass, *Brixa media*.

dithionic (dith-ion'ik), a. [*< Gr. δι-, two-, + θειον, sulphur, + -onic.*] In chem., an epithet applied to an acid (H₂S₂O₆) formerly called hyposulphuric acid. It is a dibasic acid which cannot be isolated in the pure state, but forms crystallizable salts.

Dithyrat (dith'i-rā), n. pl. [*NL., < Gr. δι-, two-, + θύρα = E. door.*] The *Lamellibranchiata*: so called from being bivalve.

dithyramb, dithyrambus (dith'i-ramb, dith-i-ram'bus), n.; pl. *dithyrambs, dithyrambi* (-rambz, -ram'bi). [*< L. dithyrambus, < Gr. δῖθυραμος; origin unknown.*] A form of Greek lyric composition, originally a choral song in honor of Dionysus, afterward of other gods, heroes, etc. First given artistic form by Arion (about 625 B. C.) and rendered by cyclic choruses, it was perfected, about a century later, by Lasos of Hermione, and at about the same time tragedy was developed from it in Attica. Its simpler and more majestic form, as composed by Lasos, Simonides, Bacchylides, and Pindar, assumed in the latter part of the fifth century a complexity of rhythmical and musical form and of verbal expression which degenerated in the fourth century into a mimetic performance rendered by a single artist. From these different stages in its history the word *dithyramb* has been used in later ages both for a nobly enthusiastic and elevated and for a wild or inflated composition. In its distinctive form the dithyramb is ἀλλοιοστροφός (consists of a number of strophes no two of which are metrically identical).

dithyrambic (dith-i-ram'bik), a. and n. [*< L. dithyrambicus, < Gr. δῖθυραμβικός, < δῖθυραμος, a dithyramb: see dithyramb.*] I. a. 1. In the style of a dithyramb. Hence—2. Intensely lyrical; bacchanalian.

So Pindar does new Words and Figures roll

Down his impetuous *Dithyrambique* Tide.

Cowley, Pindaric Odes, iii. 2.

II. n. A dithyramb.

Pindar, and other writers of *dithyrambics*.

Walsb.

dithyrambist (dith-i-ram'bist), n. A writer of dithyrambs.

dithyrambus, n. See *dithyramb*.

ditiōn (dish'on), n. [*< L. ditio(n)-, prop. dicio(n)-, dominion, power, jurisdiction, < dicere, speak, say: see diction. Cf. condition.*] Rule; power; government; dominion.

He (Mohammed) destroyt the christian religion through out al thia pairtis quihik nou ar vndir the ditiōn of th Turk.

Nicol Burne, F. 129, b.

ditionary (dish'on-ā-ri), a. and n. [*< L. as if *ditionarius, prop. *dicionarius, < dicio(n)-, dominion, power: see ditiōn.*] I. a. Under rule; subject; tributary.

II. n. A subject; a tributary.

He sent one capitayne Holeda, whom the *ditionaries* of Counaboa had enforced to keepe his houlde hysgeinge for the space of xxx dayes the fortress of Saynte Thomas. *Eden, tr. of P. Martyr. (Latham.)*

ditokous (dit'ō-kus), *a.* [*< Gr. διτοκος, having borne two at a birth, < δι-, two-, + -τοκος (cf. τόκος, birth), < τίκειν, τεκεῖν, bring forth.*] In *zool.*, having twins; producing two at a birth; also, laying two eggs, as the pigeon and humming-bird.

Ditomidae (di-tom'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Ditomus + -idae.*] A family of *Coleoptera*, typified by the genus *Ditomus*. *Lacordaire, 1854.* Also *Ditominæ*.

Ditomus (dit'ō-mus), *n.* [NL. (Bonelli, 1809), *< Gr. δι-, two-, + τωμός, verbal adj. of τέμνειν, ταινέω, cut.*] A genus of caraboid beetles, giving name to the family *Ditomidae*. The mentum is strongly excavate, with an acute median tooth shorter than the lateral lobes. The numerous species are mostly confined to the Mediterranean region, though some occur further north. They live in dark places, under stones, and the larvae resemble those of the *Cicindelidae*. *D. tricuspidatus* is a leading species.

ditone (di'tōn), *n.* [*< Gr. δίτονον, the ancient major third, neut. of δίτονος, of two tones, < δι-, two-, + τόνος, tone.*] In *Gr. music*, the interval formed by adding together two major tones; a Pythagorean major third, having the ratio 81:64, which is a comma greater than a true major third. The use of this tuning of the major third until about the twelfth century prevented its recognition till that time as a consonance.—*Diapason ditone.* See *diapason*.

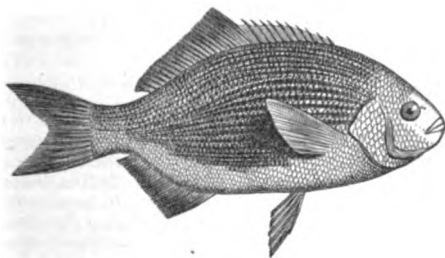
Ditrema (di-tré'mā), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. δι-, two-, + τρήμα, hole: see trematode.*] A genus of acanthopterygian fishes, the type of the family *Ditrema*. They are viviparous, and have two apertures, an anal and a genital, whence the name. See cut under *Ditrema*.

Ditremata (di-tré'mā-tā), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Gr. δι-, two-, + τρήμα(τ), a hole.*] 1. A division of geophilous pulmonate gastropods, containing those which have the external male and female orifices widely separate: the opposite of *Monotremata*, 2, and of *Syntremata*.—2. A group of echinoderms. *Gray, 1840.*—3. A family of fishes: same as *Ditrema*. *Fitzinger, 1873.*

ditrematous (di-tré'mā-tus), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Ditrema*.

ditremid (di-tré'mid), *n.* A fish of the family *Ditrema*.

Ditrema (di-tré'mi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Ditrema + -idae.*] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Ditrema*. They have an oblong compressed body, cycloid scales, entire lateral line, moderate head, toothless palate, united inferior pharyngeal bones, long dorsal fin with its anterior portion spinigerous, and dorsal and anal fins ensheathed at



Blue Surf-fish (*Ditrema laterale*).

the base by a row or rows of scales differentiated from the others. The species all inhabit the north Pacific, and are especially abundant along the western American coast. They are viviparous, thus differing from all related forms. On account of some superficial resemblances, they are called *porgy* and *perch*, as well as *surf-fish* and *kelp-fish*. They are marketable, but rather inferior as food-fishes. The family is also called *Embiotocidae*.

ditrichotomous (di-tri-kot'ō-mus), *a.* [*< Gr. δι-, two-, + τριχα, threefold (< τρεῖς, tri-, = E. three), + τομός, cutting, < τέμνειν, ταινέω, cut.*] Divided into twos and threes: specifically, in *bot.*, applied to a leaf or stem continually dividing into double or treble ramifications.



Ditriglyph.

Middle part of the western porch of the Propylæa, Athens.

ditriglyph (di'tri-glif), *n.* [*< di- + triglyph.*] In *arch.*, an interval between two columns such as to admit of two triglyphs in the entablature instead of one, as usual: used in the Greek Doric order for the central intercolumniation over gateways, where a wide passage was necessary, as in the Propylæa and the gate of Athena Archegetis at Athens.

ditrigoal (di-trig'ō-nal), *a.* [*< di- + trigonal.*] In *crystal.*, twice-three-sided. A *ditrigoal prism* is a six-sided prism, the hemihedral form of a twelve-sided or dhexagonal prism.

Ditrocha (dit'rō-kā), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Gr. δι-, two-, + τροχός, a runner (cf. τροχάνθηρ, a runner, the ball of the hip-bone: see trochanter).*] In *entom.*, a primary division of the *Hymenoptera*, embracing all those in which the trochanters are composed of two distinct joints. It embraces the *Phyllophaga* (saw-flies), *Xylophaga* (horn-tails), and *Parasitica* (ichneumons and gall-flies).

ditrocheus (di-trō-ké-us), *n.* Same as *ditrochee*.

ditrochean (di-trō-ké-an), *a.* [*< ditrochee + -an.*] In *pros.*, containing two trochees.

ditrochee (di-trō-kē), *n.* [*< LL. ditrocheus, < Gr. διτρόχαιος, a double trochee, < δι-, two-, + τροχάιος, a trochee: see trochee.*] In *pros.*, two trochees, or a trochaic dipody, regarded as constituting a single compound foot. As equivalent to a trochaic dipody it can appear not only in its normal form, — — — —, but also with an irrational long in the last place as an apparent second epitrite, — — — —. Also called *dichoree*, *dichoreus*.

ditroite (di'trō-it), *n.* [*< Ditro (see def.) + -ite.*] A variety of eluolite-syenite occurring at Ditro in Transylvania, and containing blue sodalite and spinel. See *eluolite-syenite*.

dit¹, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *dit*.

dit² (dit), *n.* See *dit¹*.

dit³ (di-tan'dér), *n.* [Also formerly *ditander*; *< ME. ditaunders*; an altered form of *dittany*, which name has been attached to several different plants: see *dittany*.] 1. Same as *dittany*.—2. A popular English name of the pepperwort, *Lepidium latifolium*, a cruciferous herb found in salt marshes. It has a hot biting taste, and has been used instead of pepper. Also called *cockweed*.

dittany (dit'a-ni), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *ditayne*, *ditten* (also, in var. form, *dittander*, *q. v.*); *< ME. ditane, dytane, also detany, detane, < OF. ditain, diptam, diptame, dictam, dictame, F. dictame = Pr. diptami = Sp. Pg. dictamo = It. dittamo = D. diptam = MHG. dictam, < L. dictamnus, dictamnium (ML. also variously dictamus, diptamnus, diptamus, diptannus, dictannum, diptannum, ditanus, diptanus, etc.), < Gr. δίκταμος, also δίκταμον and δίκταμον, dittany, a plant which grew, among other places, on Mount Dicte (Δίκη) in Crete, whence, as popularly supposed, its name: see Dictamnus.] 1. A common name in England for the plant *Dictamnus albus*.*

Dictane [F.]: The herb *Dittany*, *Dittander*, garden Glin-gier. *Dictame de Candie*: *Dittany*, and *Dittany* of Candia, the right *Dittander*.

Now when his chariot last
Its beams against the zodiac-lion cast,
There blossom'd suddenly a magic bed
Of sacred *ditany*, and poppies red.
Keats, Endymion, l. 555.

2. In the United States, *Cunila Mariana*, a fragrant labiate of the Atlantic States.—3. A labiate, *Origanum Dictamnus*, the so-called *dittany* of Crete.

A branch of sov'reign *dittany* she bore,
From Ida gather'd on the Cretan shore.
Quoted in *Bacon's Advancement of Learning*, II. 211.

dittay (dit'ā), *n.* [*< Sc. < OF. dité, ditté, dicté, < L. dictatum, lit. a thing dictated; a doublet of ditty and dit², and of dictate, n.*] In *Scots law*: (a) The matter of charge or ground of indictment against one accused of crime. (b) The charge itself; an indictment.

dittent, *n.* An obsolete form of *dittany*.

ditto (dit'ō), *n.* [It., that which has been said, *< L. dictum, a saying, neut. of dictus (> It. detto), pp. of dicere (> It. dire), say: see dictum, and cf. ditty.*] 1. That which has been said; the afore-said; the same thing: a term used to avoid repetition. It is abbreviated *do.*, and is also expressed by two inverted commas, —, sometimes by the dash, —, and sometimes, especially in writing, by two minute-marks, —. 2. A duplicate. [Colloq.]

It was a large bare-looking room, the furniture of which had no doubt been better when it was newer, with a spacious table in the centre, and a variety of smaller *ditto*s in the corners. *Dickens.*

There is an insect whose long thin body is a perfect *ditto* of the dry twig on which he perches. *N. and Q., 7th ser., II. 175.*

3. *pl.* A suit of clothes of the same color or material throughout. Also called *ditto-suit*. [Colloq.]

A sober suit of brown or snuff coloured *ditto*s such as becomed his professional. *Southey, The Doctor, lvi.*

ditto (dit'ō), *adv.* As before; in the same manner; also.

dittobolo (di-tob'ō-lō), *n.* [*< Gr. διττός, double, + βολός, an obolus.*] In the Ionian isles, a copper coin equal to two oboli, or two United States cents.

dittography (di-tog'ra-fi), *n.* [*< Gr. διτογραφία, διτογραφία, a double writing or reading (lection), < διτογράφος, διτογράφος, writing in two ways, < διττός, Attic form of common Gr. δισός, Ionic διδός, double, twofold (< διχα (διχ-), doubly, < δις, δι-, double: see di-2), + γραφειν, write.*] In *paleography* and *textual criticism*: (a) Mechanical or unconscious repetition of a series of letters or words in copying a manuscript. (b) A passage or reading so originated. Opposed to *haplography* (which see).

dittology (di-tol'ō-jī), *n.* [*< Gr. διτολογία, διτολογία, repetition of words, < διτολόγος, διτολόγος, speaking doubly, speaking two languages, < διττός, Attic form of common Gr. δισός, Ionic διδός, < λέγειν, speak.*] A twofold reading or interpretation, as of a passage in the Bible.

ditto-suit (dit'ō-sūt), *n.* Same as *ditto*, 3. [Colloq.]

ditty (dit'i), *n.*; *pl. ditties (-iz).* [Early mod. E. also *ditie*, *ditie* (also *dit*: see *dit²*); *< ME. dite, dyte, ditee* (also *dit*), *< OF. dite, ditte, ditie, ditte, dicie, m., a story, poem, song, or other composition, < L. dictatum, a thing dictated for writing, neut. of dictatus, pp. of dictare, dictate: see dictate.* Cf. *dittay* and *dictate*, *n.*, and see *dight*, from the same source.] 1. A song, or poem intended to be sung, usually short and simple in form, and set to a simple melody; any short simple song. Originally applied to any short poetical composition (lyric or ballad) intended to be sung, the word came to be restricted chiefly to songs of simple rustic character, being often used of the songs of birds.

This litel short *dyte*
Rudely compyled. *Lydgate, Minor Poems, p. 48.*
Meanwhile the rural *ditties* were not mute,
Tempered to the oaten flute. *Milton, Lycidas, l. 22.*

The shortest staffe containeth not vnder foure verses,
nor the longest above ten; if it passe that number it is
rather a whole *ditty* then properly a staffe.

Puttenham, *Arte of Eng. Poesie*, p. 54.
Those little nimble musicians of the air, that warble
forth their curious *ditties*.

I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 26.
The blackbird has fled to another retreat,
Where the hazel affords him a screen from the heat,
And the scene, where his melody charmed me before,
Resounds with his sweet-flowing *ditty* no more.
Cowper, Poplar Field.

2†. The words of a song, as opposed to the *tune* or music.

The *dittie*, or matter of a song. *Canticum, pericoma, praecentio, &c.* *Baret, Alvearie, 1580.*

Though there was no great matter in the *ditty*, yet the
note was very untuneable. *Shak., As you Like it, v. 3.*

3†. A refrain; a saying often repeated.

To be dissolved and be with Christ was his dying *ditt'n*.
Sir T. Browne.

4†. Clamor; cry; noise.

The dyn & the *dite* was dole for to here,
Of men that were murderet at the meane tyme.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 11946.

ditty (dit'i), *v.*; *pret. and pp. ditted, ppr. ditting.* [*< ditty, n.*] I. *intrans.* To sing a ditty; warble a tune.

Which bears the under song unto your cheerful *ditting*.
P. Fletcher, Purple Island, l.

II. *trans.* To sing.

With his soft pipe and smooth-*ditted* song.
Milton, Comus, l. 86.

ditty-bag (dit'i-bag), *n.* [*< *ditty (origin obscure) + bag.*] A small bag used by sailors for needles, thread, and similar articles; a housewife.

And don't neglect to take what sailors call their *ditty-bag*. This may be a little sack of chamois leather, about 4 inches wide by 6 inches in length.
G. W. Sears, Woodcraft (1884), p. 16.

ditty-box (dit'i-boks), *n.* A small box used like a ditty-bag.

diuca (di-ū-kā), *n.* [Chilian.] 1. A Chilian finch.—2. [cap.] [NL.] A generic name of this bird, *Diuca grisea*.

diuresis (di-ū-ré-sis), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. as if *δοι-σσις, < διοι-σσις, urinate, < δι-, through, + οίπειν, urinate, < ούρον, urine.*] In *pathol.*, an excessive secretion of urine.

diuretic (di-ū-ret'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *diurétique* = Sp. *diurético* = Pg. It. *diuretico*, < LL. *diureticus*, < Gr. *διουρητικός*, promoting urine, < *διουρεῖν*, urinate: see *diuresis*.] *I. a.* In med., exciting the secretion of urine.

II. n. A medicine that excites the secretion and discharge of urine.

diuretical (di-ū-ret'ik-al), *a.* Same as *diuretic*.
diurn, **diurnet**, *a.* [ME. *diurne*, < OF. *diurne*, F. *diurne* = Sp. Pg. It. *diurno*, daily (as a noun, OF. *jour*, *jor*, F. *jour* = It. *giorno*, day), < L. *diurnus*, daily, < *dies*, day: see *dial*, *deity*.] Daily; diurnal.

Performed hath the sonne his ark *diurne*.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 551.

Diurna (di-ēr'nā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *L. diurnus*, daily, of the day: see *diurn*.] In *entom.*: (a) The butterflies; the diurnal *Lepidoptera* or *Rhopalocera*, as distinguished from the *Crepuscularia* and *Nocturna*, or *Heterocera* (moths). They correspond to the old Linnean genus *Papilio*, and are so called because they show themselves only during the day. (b) An occasional name of insects which in the mature state live only a day or so, as the *Ephemera* or day-flies.

Diurnet (di-ēr'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of *diurnus*, daily: see *diurn*.] In *ornith.*, the diurnal birds of prey, as distinguished from the owls or *Nocturnæ*.

diurnal (di-ēr'nal), *a.* and *n.* [ME. *diurnal* = F. *diurnal* = Sp. Pg. *diurnal* = It. *diurnale*, < L. *diurnalis*, daily, < *diurnus*, daily: see *diurn*. See also *journal*, a doublet of *diurnal*.] *I. a.* 1. Of or belonging to day; pertaining to the daytime; belonging to the period of daylight, as distinguished from the night: opposed to *nocturnal*: as, *diurnal* heat; *diurnal* hours; *diurnal* habits, as of an animal.—2. Daily; happening every day: as, a *diurnal* task.

Love's my *diurnal* course, divided right
Twixt Hope and Fear, my Day and Night.
Cowley, The Mistress, Love and Life.

3. Performed in or occupying one day; lasting but for one day; ephemeral.

In the short Course of a *Diurnal* Sun,
Behold the Work of many Ages done!
Congreve, Pindaric Odes, l.

4. Constituting the measure of a day, either on the earth or one of the other planets: as, the *diurnal* revolution of the earth, or of Mars or Jupiter.—5. Characterized by some change or peculiarity which appears and disappears with the daytime. (a) In *med.*, being most intense in the daytime: as, a *diurnal* fever. (b) In *ornith.*, flying abroad by day, as the hawks, eagles, vultures, and other birds of prey, as distinguished from the owls or *nocturnal* birds of prey. (c) In *entom.*, flying by day, as a butterfly; or of pertaining to the *Diurna*: opposed to *nocturnal* and to *crepuscular*. (d) In *bot.*, opening by day and closing at night, as certain flowers.—**Diurnal aberration of the fixed stars**, that part of the aberration which depends upon the earth's motion of rotation, and is consequently different in different places. See *acceleration*, and *aberration*. 5.—**Diurnal arc**. See *arc*.—**Diurnal circle**. See *circle*.—**Diurnal inequality**. In *magnetism*, *meteorology*, etc., an inequality the period of which is one day.—**Diurnal motion of a planet**, the number of degrees, minutes, etc., which a planet moves in twenty-four hours.

II. n. 1. A day-book; a diary; a journal. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Certain *diurnals* of the honoured Mr. Edward Winalow have also afforded me good light and help.

N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 10.

2. A daily newspaper. [Obsolete or archaic.] We writers of *diurnals* are nearer in our style to that of common talk than any other writers.

Steele, Tatler, No. 204.

He showed me an Oxford newspaper containing a full report of the proceedings. . . I suppose the pages of that *diurnal* were not deathless, and that it would now be vain to search for it.

Peacock, in Dowden's Shelley, l. 124.

3. A Roman Catholic service-book containing the offices for the daily hours of prayer.—4. In *ornith.*, a diurnal bird of prey.—5. In *entom.*, one of the *Diurna*.

diurnalist (di-ēr'nal-ist), *n.* [Cf. *diurnal* + *-ist*. Cf. *journalist*.] A journalist.

By the relation of our *diurnalists*.

Bp. Hall, Cases of Conscience, iv. 9.

diurnally (di-ēr'nal-i), *adv.* 1. By day; in the daytime.—2. Daily; every day.

As we make the enquiries we shall *diurnally* communicate them to the publick.

Tatler.

diurnalsness (di-ēr'nal-nes), *n.* The quality of being diurnal.

diurnation (di-ēr'nā'shon), *n.* [Cf. *L. diurnus*, daily, + *E. -ation*; cf. *hibernation*.] The quiescent or somnolent state of some animals, as the bat, during the day, as contrasted with their activity at night. Marshall Hall.

diurnet, *a.* See *diurn*.

diuturnal (di-ū-tēr'nal), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *diuturno*, < L. *diuturnus*, of long duration, < *diu*, for a long time, also by day, < *dies*, a day, a space of time: see *dial*, *deity*.] Lasting; being of long continuance. [Rare.]

Things by which the peace between us may be preserved entire and *diuturnal*. Milton.

diuturnity (di-ū-tēr'ni-ti), *n.* [= Sp. *diuturnidad* = Pg. *diuturnidade* = It. *diuturnità*, < L. *diuturnitas* (-*is*), length of time, < *diuturnus*, of long duration: see *diuturnal*.] Length of time; long duration. [Rare.]

What prince can promise such *diuturnity* unto his relics?

Sir T. Browne, Urn-burial, v.

div (div), *v.* [Sc., developed from a peculiar pronunciation (dú) of *do*.] A Scotch form of *do*, auxiliary.

And *div* ye think . . . that my man and my sons are to gae to the sea in weather like yestreen and the day, and get naething for their fish? Scott, Antiquary, xl.

-div. See *-dib*.

diva (dē-vā), *n.* [It. *diva*, a goddess, < L. *diva*, a goddess, fem. of *divus*, a god, divine: see *deity*, *divine*.] A prima donna; a distinguished female singer.

divagation (di-vā-gā'shon), *n.* [= F. *divagation* = Sp. *divagacion* = Pg. *divagação*, < L. as if **divagatio* (-*n*), < *divagari*, wander about, < *di* for *dis*-, in different directions, + *vagari*, wander, < *vagus*, wandering: see *vague*, *vagabond*.] A wandering; deviation; digression.

Let us be set down at Queen's Crawley without further *divagation*, and see how Miss Rebecca Sharp spends there. Thackeray, Vanity Fair.

When we admit this personal element into our *divagations* we are apt to stir up uncomfortable and sorrowful memories. R. L. Stevenson, Child's Play.

divaguely (di-vā-g'li), *adv.* [An absurd combination, as if < **divague*, L. *divagari*, wander (see *divagation*), + *-ly*, 2, after *E. vaguely*.] Wanderingly; in an aimless and uncertain manner. [Rare.]

They drifted *divaguely* over the great pacific ocean of feminine logic. C. Reade, Art, p. 1.

divalent (di-vā- or div'a-lent), *a.* [Cf. Gr. *di* for *dis*, twice, + L. *valen* (-*is*), having power; cf. *bivalent*, the preferable form.] In *chem.*, having power to combine with two monovalent atoms. Thus, the oxygen atom and the radical CH₂ are divalent.

divan (di-van'), *n.* [Also *divan*; also (Anglo-Ind.) in some senses *devan*, *deewan* (see *devan*) = F. Sp. Pg. *divan* = It. *divano*, *divan*, = D. G. Dan. Sw. *divan*, < Turk. Ar. *divān*, Pers. *divān*, *divān*, a council, a court of justice or of revenue, a minister, esp. a minister or officer of revenue (hence Anglo-Ind. *devan*, q. v., and ult. F. *douane*, customs), a council-chamber, also a collection of writings, a book, account-book, register, album, also (in Ar.) a kind of sofa.] 1. A council, especially a council of state; specifically, in Turkey, the chief or privy council of the Porte, presided over by the grand vizir and made up of the ministers and heads of departments. It meets twice a week.

It is said that the Pasha must confirm such a person as is agreeable to the *Divan* and country (Egypt).

Poocke, Description of the East, I. 162.

The Abbasside caliphs had a "*Divan* of Oppression," which inquired into charges of tyranny against officers of state. Encyc. Brit., VII. 292.

2. A council-chamber; a hall; a court; a state-reception-room in palaces and the houses of richer citizens.

The *divan* in which we sat was brightly coloured in arabesque—the ceiling being particularly rich.

W. H. Russell, Diary in India, II. 246.

3. A kind of coffee-house where smoking tobacco is the principal enjoyment.—4. A cushioned seat standing against the wall of a room; a kind of sofa: a sense derived by transfer from that of 'council-chamber' or 'hall' (def. 2) as furnished with low sofas, covered with rich carpets, and provided with many cushions.

The only signs of furniture in the sitting-room are a *divan* round the sides and a carpet in the centre. (The *divan* is a line of flat cushions ranged round the room, either placed upon the ground, or on wooden benches, or on a step of masonry, varying in height according to the fashion of the day. Cotton-stuffed pillows, covered with chintz for summer and silk for winter, are placed against the wall, and can be moved to make a luxurious heap.) R. F. Burton, El-Medinah, p. 188.

5. A book, especially a collection of poems by a single author: as, the *divan* of Sadi.

Many *Divans*, or complete editions of the works of poets, have come down to us. Encyc. Brit., XVI. 595. [Used with reference to the Turks, Arabs, Persians, and other Orientals; in sense 4 also (in the form *divan* only) used in a general application.]

divaporation (di-vap-ō-rā'shon), *n.* [Cf. L. *di* for *dis*-, apart, + *vaporatio* (-*n*), a steaming, etc., < *vaporare*, steam, emit vapor, < *vapor*, steam, vapor: see *vapor*, and cf. *evaporation*.] The driving out of vapors by heat.

divaporization (di-vap-ō-ri-zā'shon), *n.* [Cf. L. *di* + *E. vaporization*. Cf. *evaporization*.] Same as *divaporation*.

divaricate (di-var'i-kāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *divaricated*, ppr. *divaricating*. [Cf. L. *divaricatus*, pp. of *divaricare* (> It. *divaricare*, spread apart, < *di* for *dis*-, apart, + *varicare*, spread apart, straddle, < *varicus*, straddling, < *varus*, bent, stretched outward.] *I. intrans.* 1. To spread or move apart; branch off; turn away or aside; diverge: with *from*: as, to *divaricate from* the will of God.

The men of this age are divided principally into two great classes, which *divaricate* widely in the direction of their desires. Gladstone, Might of Right, p. 241.

We infer then that all the languages in question are the *divaricated* representatives of a single tongue. Whitney, Life and Growth of Lang., p. 174.

Specifically—2. In *bot.* and *zool.*, to branch off at an obtuse angle; diverge widely.

II. trans. To divide into branches; cause to diverge or branch apart.

Nerves curiously *divaricated* about the tongue and mouth to receive the impressions of every gusto. Derham, Physico-Theology, iv. 5.

divaricate (di-var'i-kāt), *a.* [Cf. L. *divaricatus*, pp.: see the verb.] 1. In *bot.*, branching off, as from a stem or axis, at or almost at a right angle; widely divergent.—2. In *zool.*, divergent at any considerable angle; standing off or apart from one another; spreading away, as two parts of something; forked or forficat: specifically applied to the wings of insects when they are incumbent on the body in repose, but spreading apart toward their tips.

divaricated (di-var'i-kā-ted), *p. a.* Same as *divaricate*, *a.*

divaricately (di-var'i-kāt-li), *adv.* In a *divaricate* manner; with *divarication*.

divarication (di-var-i-kā'shon), *n.* [= F. *divarication* = It. *divaricazione*, < L. **divaricatio* (-*n*), < *divaricare*, spread apart: see *divaricate*.] 1. The act of branching off or diverging; separation into branches; a parting, as from a main stem or stock.

The same force . . . causing not only the variation of a single language from age to age of its existence, but also, under the government of external circumstances, its variation in space, its *divarication* into dialects. Whitney, Life and Growth of Lang., p. 152.

2. Specifically, in *bot.* and *zool.*, a crossing or intersection of fibers at different angles: in *entom.*, applied to the parting of the veins or nervures of the wings.—3. A divergence or division in opinion; ambiguity.

To take away all doubt, or any probable *divarication*, the curse is plainly specified.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., vi. 11.

divaricator (di-var'i-kā-tor), *n.* [Cf. NL. *divaricator*, < L. *divaricare*, pp. *divaricatus*, spread apart: see *divaricate*.] That which *divaricates*, as a muscle which causes parts to separate or recede from each other; something *divellent*. Specifically—(a) In *Brachiopoda*, a considerable muscle which opens the valves of the shell. See cut under *Waldheimia*. (b) In *Polyzoa*, a small muscle which opens the jaws of an avicularium.

Muscles pass . . . and doubtless act as *divaricators* of the wall of the sac. Huxley.

dive (div), *v.*; pret. *dived*, sometimes *dove*, pp. *dived*, ppr. *diving*. [Early mod. E. also *dyre*; < ME. *diven*, *dyven*, *deven*, *duven* (pret. **dyfde*, *defde*), < AS. *dyfan* (weak verb, pret. *dyfde*) (= Icel. *dyfa*), dip, immerse, causal of *dyfan* (strong verb, pret. *deaf*, pl. *dufon*, pp. *dofen*; early ME. *duven*, pret. *def*, *deaf*), dive, sink, penetrate (in comp. *ge-dyfan*, dive, *be-dyfan*, cover with water, submerge) = OLG. *bedöven*, be covered with water, LG. *bedäven*, pp. covered, esp. with water, *thurh-dyfan*, dive through, etc.). Perhaps ult. connected with *dip*, q. v. The mod. pret. is prop. *dired*, but the pret. *dove*, after the assumed analogy of *drove* from *drive* (cf. *strove* for earlier *strived*, pret. of *strive*), is common in colloquial speech, and is found in good literary use.] *I. intrans.* 1. To descend or plunge head first into water; thrust the body suddenly into water or other fluid; plunge deeply: as, to *dive* for shells.

Provide me (Lord) of Steers-man, Star, and Boat,
That through the vast Seas I may safely float:
Or rather teach me *dyve*, that I may view
Deep vnder water all the Scaly crew.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, l. 5.

Straight into the river Kwasind
Plunged as if he were an otter,
Dived (in early editions dove) as if he were a beaver.
Longfellow, Hiawatha, vii.

Hence—2. To make a plunge in any way; plunge suddenly downward or forward, especially so as to disappear: as, to *dive* down a precipice or into a forest.

She stood for a moment, then dove into the dense fog which had floated in from the river, and disappeared.
G. W. Cable, Old Creole Days, p. 23.

3. To plunge or enter deeply into something that engrosses the attention; engage deeply in anything: as, to *dive* to the bottom of a subject; to *dive* into the whirl of business.

How can they pretend to *dive* into the secrets of the human heart?
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, lviii.

Dived in a hoard of tales that dealt with knights,
Half-legend, half-historic. *Tennyson, Princess, Prol.*

II. *trans.* To explore by diving. [Rare.]

The Curtail bravely *dived* the gulf of fame.

Sir J. Denham.

dive (div), *n.* [*< dive, v.*] 1. A descent or plunge head first into water or other fluid; a "header": as, a *dive* from a spring-board.—2. A sudden attack or swoop: as, to make a *dive*.—3. A disreputable place of resort, where drinking and other forms of vice are indulged in, and, commonly, vulgar entertainments are given: so called because often situated in basements or other half-concealed places into which the resorters may "dive" with little risk of observation. [Colloq.]

There are 150 gambling *dives*, the approaches to which are generally so barricaded as to defy police detection.
N. A. Rev., CXLIII. 33.

They [the New York police] have been well backed up in closing the more infamous *dives* and disreputable resorts.
Contemporary Rev., LIII. 227.

divedapper, divedopper (div'dap'er, -dop'er), *n.* [See *didapper*.] 1. Same as *didapper*.
Certaine dive-doppers or water-foules.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 59.

2. A pert fellow: in contempt.

There's no good fellowship in this dandiprat,
This *dive-dapper*, as is in other pages.
Middleton, More Dissemblers besides Women, iii. 1.

divel (div'l), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *devil*.

divel² (di-vel'), *v. t.* [*< L. divellere, pull asunder, rend, < di- for dis-, asunder, + vellere, pull.*] To pull asunder; rend.

At the first littering, their eyes are fastly closed—that is, by coalition or joining together of the eye-lids, and so continue until about the twelfth day; at which time they begin to separate, and may be easily *divelled* or parted asunder.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 27.

divellize (div'l-iz), *v. t.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *devitalize*.

divellent (di-vel'ent), *a.* [= *F. divellent, < L. divellent(-t)s, ppr. of divellere, pull asunder: see divel*².] Drawing asunder; separating. *Smart.* [Rare.]

divellicate (di-vel'i-kāt), *v. t.* [*< L. di- for dis-, asunder, + vellicatus, pp. of vellicare, pull, pluck, < vellere, pull. Cf. divel*².] To pull in pieces. [Obsolete or rare.]

My brother told me you had used him dishonestly, and had *divellicated* his character behind his back.

Fielding, Amelia, v. 6.

diver¹ (di-vér), *n.* [*< ME. diver, dyver.*] 1. One who or that which dives or plunges into water.

The sayd *dyver* dyde all that busynes beyng vnderneath the water.
Sir R. Guyford, Pylgrimage, p. 76.

The king he call'd his *divers* all,

To dive for his young son.

Young Hunting (Child's Ballads, III. 290).

Specifically—(a) One who makes a business of diving, as for pearl-oysters, to examine sunken vessels, etc. See *submarine arrior*, under *arrior*. (b) A bird that habitually dives, as a loon, grebe, auk, or penguin; specifically, one or any of the birds variously known as *Brachyptera*, *Mergator*, *Urinator*, *Pygopodes*, or *Sphenacomorpha*. The term is especially applied to the loons, family *Colymbidae* (which see). There are three leading species: the great northern diver, *Colymbus torquatus*; the black-throated diver, *C. arcticus*; and the red-throated diver, *C. septentrionalis*. All three inhabit the northern hemisphere generally, and are noted not only for their quickness in diving, but also for the length of time they remain and the distance they traverse under water, in which they move both by swimming with the feet and by paddling with the wings. See *loon*. Also *diving-bird*.

2. One who plunges into or engages deeply in anything.—*Cartesian diver*. See *Cartesian*.

diver², *n.* See *dyvoor*.

diverb (di'verb), *n.* [*< L. diverbium, the dialogue of a comedy (an imperfect translation of Gr. διάλογος, dialogue), < di- for dis-, apart (or else repr. Gr. διά), + verbum = E. word. Cf. proverb.*] A saying in which the two mem-

bers of a sentence are contrasted; an antithetical proverb. [Rare.]

England is a paradise for women, a hell for horses; Italy a paradise for horses, a hell for women: as the *diverbe* goes.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 507.

diverberate (di-vér'be-rāt), *v. t.* [*< L. diverberatus, pp. of diverberare, strike asunder, cleave, divide, < di-, dis-, asunder, + verberare, strike, beat, whip: see verberate, and cf. reverberate.*] To cleave or penetrate through, as sound.

These cries for blameless blood *diverberate*

The high resounding Heau's convexitie.

Davies, Holy Roode, p. 14.

diverberat (di-vér-be-rā'shōn), *n.* [*< L. diverberatus, pp. of diverberare, strike asunder, cleave, divide, strike, beat: see diverberate, and cf. reverberate.*] A cleaving or penetrating, as sound.

diverbium (di-vér'bi-um), *n.*; pl. *diverbia* (-j). [*< see diverb.*] In the *anc. Rom. drama*, any passage declaimed or recited by the actors without musical accompaniment or singing; the dialogue, or a scene in dialogue: opposed to *canticum*. The *diverbia* are generally composed in iambic trimeters (senarii).

diverge (di-vérj'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *diverged*, ppr. *diverging*. [= *D. divergeren = G. divergieren = Dan. divergere = Sw. divergera, < F. diverger = Sp. divergir = Pg. diverger, divergir = It. divergere, < ML. *divergere, < L. di-, apart, + vergere, incline, verge, tend: see verge, converge.*] 1. To move or lie in different directions from a common point; branch off: opposed to *converge*.

In the catchment-basin all the branches converge to the main stream; in the delta they all *diverge* from the trunk channel.
Huxley, Physiology, p. 145.

Hence—2. In general, to become or be separated from another, or one from another; take different courses or directions: as, *diverging* trains of thought; lives that *diverge* one from the other.

And wider yet in thought and deed

Diverge our pathways, one in youth.

Whittier, Memories.

3. To differ from a typical form; vary from a normal state or from the truth.—4. In *math.*, to become larger (in modulus) without limit: said of an infinite series when, on adding the terms, beginning with the first, the sum increases indefinitely toward infinity. A series may be divergent without *diverging*. See *divergent series*, under *divergent*.

divergement (di-vérj'ment), *n.* [*< diverge + -ment.*] The act of *diverging*. *Clarke.* [Rare.]

divergence (di-vér'jens), *n.* [Sometimes also *devergence*; = *G. divergens = Dan. Sw. divergens, < F. divergence = Sp. Pg. divergencia = It. divergenza, < ML. *divergentia, < *divergen(-t)s, ppr. of *divergere, diverge: see divergent and -ence.*] 1. The act or state of *diverging*, or moving or pointing in different directions (not directly opposed) from a common point; a receding one from another: opposed to *convergence*: as, the *divergence* of lines.

The nearer the direction of the incident rays to that of the optic axis, the less the *divergence* between the ordinary and the extraordinary rays.

Spotlightwood, Polarisation, p. 20.

Double images in sleepiness are certainly due to *divergence*, not convergence, of the optic axis.

Le Conte, Sight, p. 253.

Hence—2. Departure from a course or standard; differentiation in action or character; deviation: as, the *divergence* of religious sects; *divergence* from rectitude.

In our texts, it is true, the employment of the case-endings is usually according to their original signification; the number of *divergences* from this is relatively small.

Amer. Jour. Philol., V. 494.

3. In *math.*, the negative of the scalar part of the result of operating with the Hamiltonian operator upon a vector function. It is so called because if the vector function represents displacements of the parts of a fluid, the *divergence* represents the decrement of density at any point due to this displacement.—*Angle of divergence*. See *angle*³.

divergency (di-vér'jen-si), *n.* [As *divergence*.]

The state of being *divergent*, or of having *diverged*. Also rarely *devergency*.

divergent (di-vér'jent), *a.* [= *D. divergent, < F. divergent = Sp. Pg. It. divergente, < ML. *divergen(-t)s, ppr. of *divergere, diverge: see diverge.*] 1. Moving or situated in different directions from a common point, as lines which intersect: opposed to *convergent*.—2. In general, separating or separated one from another; following different courses or directions.

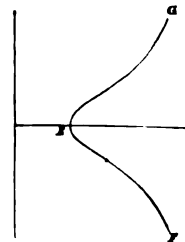
There was hardly an expedition, hardly a negotiation, in which bickerings and *divergent* counsels did not appear.
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., i.

3. Deviating from something taken as a standard or reference; variant.

In England the ideas of the multitude are perilously *divergent* from those of the thinking class.

J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 190.

Divergent parabola, a name given by Newton to a cubic parabola or cubic curve having the line at infinity as its inflexional tangent.—**Divergent rays**, rays which, proceeding from a point of a visible object, continually depart from one another in proportion as they recede from the object: opposed to *convergent rays*. Concave lenses render parallel rays *divergent*, convex lenses *convergent*.—**Divergent series**, an infinite series such that, if we begin adding the terms together in their order, we do not ultimately approximate indefinitely toward a finite limit, but either oscillate from one value to another or move toward infinity. Only in the latter case, according to the usage of mathematicians, is a divergent series said to *diverge*. Thus, for instance, the infinite series $1 - 1 + 1 - 1 + 1 - 1 + 1$ is *divergent* without *diverging*.—**Divergent strabismus**. See *strabismus*.—**Divergent wings**, in *entom.*, wings which in repose are horizontal but spread apart, receding from the abdomen, as in many flies.



Divergent Parabola. FEG.

diverging (di-vér'jing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *diverge, v.*] Same as *divergent*.

divergingly (di-vér'jing-li), *adv.* In a *diverging* manner.

divers (di-vérz), *a.* [*< ME. divers, dyvers, diversae, < OF. divers, F. divers = Pr. divers = Sp. Pg. It. diverso, < L. diversus, various, different, also written diversus, pp. of divertere, divertere, turn or go different ways, part, separate, divert: see divert.* According to modern analogies, the word *divers* would be written *diverse* (pron. di-vérse); association with the *F.* original favored the spelling *divers*; and this form, with the plurality involved in the word, caused it to be regarded as a plural (whence the pron. di-vérz). Hence in mod. speech *divers* is used only with a plural noun. It is now obsolete or archaic, the form *diverse*, regarded as directly from the *L.*, having taken its place. In earlier use *divers* and *diverse* are merely different spellings of the same word; early quotations are therefore here all put under *divers*. See *diverse*.] 1. Different in kind, quality, or manner; various.

In Egypt also there ben *dyversae* Langages and *dyversae* Lettres, and of other manere condicoun, than there ben in other parties.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 63.

Thou shalt not sow thy vineyard with *divers* seeds.

Deut. xxii. 9.

At what a *divers* price do *divers* men

Act the same things!

B. Jonson, Fall of Mortimer, i. 1.

Thus, like *Sampsons* Foxes, their heads are *divers* wayes, but they are tyed together by the tayles.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 39.

2. Several; sundry; more than one, but not a great number: as, we have *divers* examples of this kind.

There be *divers* fishes that cast their spawn on flags or stones.

I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 47.

I believe, besides *Zoroaster*, there were *divers* that writ before *Moses*.

Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 23.

He has *divers* MSS., but most of them astrological, to web study he is addicted.

Evelyn, Diary, July 23, 1678.

=*Syn. Divers, Diverse.* *Divers* implies difference only, and is always used with a plural noun; *diverse* (with either a singular or a plural noun) denotes difference with opposition. Thus, the evangelists narrate the same events in *divers* manners, but not in *diverse*. *Trench.*

diverse (di-vér's or di-vér's), *a.* [Same as *divers*, but resting more closely on the *L. diversus*: see *divers*.] 1. Different in kind; essentially different; different as individuals of one kind or as different kinds, but not as being affected by different accidents. Thus, Philip drunk and Philip sober, though different, are not *diverse*.

Four great beasts came up from the sea, *diverse* one from another.

Dan. vii. 3.

The Pilgrims were clothed with such kind of raiment as was *diverse* from the raiment of any that traded in that Fair.

Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 155.

Woman is not undeveloped man,

But *diverse*.

Tennyson, Princess, vii.

Owing to this variety of interchangeable names for the chaplaincy question, *diverse* minds were enabled to form the same judgment concerning it.

George Eliot, Middlemarch, I. 201.

2. Capable of assuming many forms; various; multiform.

Eloquence is a *diverse* thing.

B. Jonson.

=*Syn. Divers, Diverse.* See *divers*.

diverse (di-věrs'), *adv.* In different directions.
And with tendrils creep *diverse*. *Philips*.

diverset (di-věrs'), *v.* [*< ME. diversen, < OF. diverser, make or be diverse, differ, diverge, vary, = Fr. diversar = Pg. diversar, discern, distinguish, = It. diversare, be diverse, < ML. diversare, diverge, turn, vary, < L. diversus, pp. of divertere, turn or go different ways: see divert, diverse, a., divers, a.*] *I. trans.* To make diverse; diversify. *Chaucer*.

II. intrans. 1. To differ; be diverse.

Jewes, Gentiles, and Sarraignes iugen hemselue
That leicliche thei by-leyuen and gut here [their] law dy-
uerseth. *Piers Plowman* (C), xviii. 133.

2. To turn aside; turn out of one's way.

The Redcrosse Knight *diversat*, but forth rode Britomart.
Spenser, F. Q., III. iii. 62.

diversely (di-věrs'li or di-věrs-li), *adv.* [*< ME. diversly, diversely, diverseliche; < divers, diverse, + -ly².*] In diverse or different ways or directions; differently; variously. Also formerly *diversly*.

Wonder it is to see in diverse mindes
How *diversly* love doth his pageaunts play.
Spenser, F. Q., III. v. 1.

In the teaching of men *diversly* temper'd discreet ways
are to be try'd. *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnus.

diversifiable (di-věrs'fi-ə-bl), *a.* [= *F. diversifiable = Pg. diversificavel; as diversify + -able.*] That may be diversified or varied.

The almost infinitely *diversifiable* contexts of all the
small parts. *Boyle*, Works, IV. 281.

diversification (di-věrs'fi-kā'shon), *n.* [= *F. diversification = It. diversificazione, < ML. diversificatio(n)-, < diversificare, diversify: see diversify.*] 1. The act of changing forms or qualities, or of making various: as, *diversification* of labor.

There will be small reason to deny these to be true col-
ours, which more manifestly than others disclose them-
selves to be produced by *diversifications* of the light.
Boyle, Works, I. 691.

In business, *diversification* and rivalry should be encour-
aged rather than stamped out by the iron heel of grasping
monopoly. *S. Bowles*, in *Merriman*, II. 388.

2. Diversity or variation; change; alteration: as, "diversification of voice," *Sir M. Hale*.

diversified (di-věrs'fi-d), *p. a.* [Pp. of *diversify*, *v.*] Distinguished by various forms, or by a variety of objects: as, *diversified* scenery; a *diversified* landscape; *diversified* industry.

diversiflorous (di-věrs'fi-flō'rus), *a.* [= *F. diversiflore, < NL. diversiflorus, < L. diversus, various, + flos (flor-), > E. flower.*] In bot., bearing flowers of two or more sorts.

diversifolious (di-věrs'fi-fō'li-us), *a.* [*< NL. diversifolius; < L. diversus, various, + folium, leaf, + -ous.*] In bot., having leaves differing in form or color, etc.

diversiform (di-věrs'fi-fōrm), *a.* [= *F. Sp. diversiforme, < L. diversus, various, + forma, shape.*] Of a different form; of various forms.

It [search] produced a marvellous facility for detecting
doubtful or imperfect truths, an instinctive recognition of
the manifold *diversiform* phases that every speculative or
moral truth must necessarily possess.

J. Owen, *Evenings with Skeptics*, I. 306.

diversify (di-věrs'fi), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *diversified*, ppr. *diversifying*. [*< F. diversifier = Pr. diversificar, diversificar = Sp. Pg. diversificar = It. diversificare, < ML. diversificare, < L. diversus, diverse, + facere, make.*] To make diverse or various in form or qualities; give variety or diversity to: as, to *diversify* the colors of a fabric; mountains, plains, trees, and lakes *diversify* the landscape; to *diversify* labor.

It was much easier . . . for Homer to find proper sen-
timents for an assembly of Grecian generals than for Mil-
ton to *diversify* his infernal council with proper characters.
Addison, *Spectator*, No. 279.

This soul of ours . . .
Doth use, on divers objects, divers powers;
And so are her effects *diversify'd*.
Sir J. Davies, *Immortal of Soul*, xl.

diversiloquent (di-věrs'il'ō-kwēnt), *a.* [*< L. diversus, different, + loquen(t)-, ppr. of loqui, speak.*] Speaking in different ways. *Craig*. [Rare.]

diversion (di-věrs'hon), *n.* [= *G. Dan. Sw. diversion, < F. diversion = Sp. diversion = Pg. diversão = It. diversione, < ML. diversio(n)-, < L. divertere, pp. diversus, divert: see divert.*] 1. The act of turning aside from a course; a turning into a different direction or to a different point or destination: as, the *diversion* of a stream from its usual channel; the *diversion* of the mind from business or study, or to another object.

Cutting off the tops and pulling off the buds work re-
tention of the sap for a time, and *diversion* of it to the
buds that were not forward. *Bacon*, *Nat. Hist.*

2. That which diverts; that which turns some-
thing from its proper or natural course or ten-
dency; specifically, that which turns or draws
the mind from care, business, or study, and thus
rests and amuses; sport; play; pastime: as, the
diversions of youth; works of wit and humor fur-
nish an agreeable *diversion* to the studious.

Fortunes, honours, friends,
Are mere *diversions* from love's proper object,
Which only is itself. *Sir J. Denham*, *The Sophy*.
We will now, for our *diversion*, entertain ourselves with
a set of riddles, and see if we can find a key to them among
the ancient poets. *Addison*, *Ancient Medals*, ii.

The necessities of hunger and thirst were his greatest
diversions from the reflection on his lonely condition.
Steele, *Englishman*, No. 28.

3. The act of drawing the attention and force
of an enemy from the point where the principal
attack is to be made, as by an attack or alarm
on one wing of an army when the principal at-
tack is to be made on the other wing or the
center; also, generally, any act intended to
draw one's attention away from a point aimed
at, or a desired object. = *Syn.* 2. *Amusement, Recre-
ation*, etc. (see *pastime*), relaxation.

diversity (di-věrs'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *diversities* (-tiz).
[*< ME. diversite, < OF. diversite, F. diversité = Pr. diversitat = Sp. diversidad = Pg. diversidade = It. diversità, < L. diversita(t)-s, difference, con-
trariety, < diversus, different, diverse: see di-
verse, divers, a.*] 1. The fact of difference be-
tween two or more things or kinds; essential
difference; variety; separateness: as, the *diversity*
in unity of the true church; the *diversity*
of objects in a landscape.

That Babyloyn that I have spoken offe, where that the
Soudan duellethe, is not that gret Babyloyn where the
Diversity of Languages was first made.

Mandeville, *Travels*, p. 40.
Great *diversities* between pryde and honesty is seene.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 89.

Then is there in this *diversity* no contrariety.
Hooker, *Eccles. Polity*.
Strange and several noises
Of roaring, shrieking, howling, jingling chains,
And more *diversity* of sounds. *Shak.*, *Tempest*, v. 1.

2. That in which two or more things differ; a
difference; a distinction: as, *diversities* of opin-
ion.—3. Variegation; diversification.
Blushing in bright *diversities* of day.
Pope, *Moral Essays*, iv. 84.

Diversity of person, in law, a plea by a prisoner in bar
of execution, alleging that he is not the same who was at-
tainted.—**Diversity of reason**, that diversity by which
things are distinguished only in conception.—**Diversity
of reason reasoned**, a distinction arising from two
ways of conceiving a thing, as when we say that a tri-
lateral figure is a triangle.—**Diversity of reason reasoning**,
a distinction arising from a thing being conceived twice
over in the same way, as when we say that A is A.—**Diversity
of the diameter**, in the Ptolemaic theory of the
moon, an arc of the ecliptic by which the prosthaphæra-
sis of the epicycle is greater in perigee than in apogee. Also
called the *excess*.—**Real diversity**, such a distinction
that some fact is true of one or more things which is not
true of another or others. = *Syn.* *Dissimilarity*, etc. See
difference.

diversivolent, *a.* [*< L. diversus, contrary, + volent(t)-, ppr. of velle, will, desire: see divers, a., and voluntary.*] Desiring strife. [Rare.]

Von *diversivolent* lawyer, mark him! knaves turn in-
formers, as maggots turn to flies; you may catch gudgeons
with either. *Webster*, *White Devil*, iii. 2.

diversly, *adv.* See *diversely*.

diverso intuitu (di-věrs'ō in-tū'i-tū). [LL.:
*L. diverso, abl. masc. of diversus, different; in-
tuitu, abl. of intuitus, look, view, consideration, < intueri, look upon, consider: see divers and intuition.*] In law, from a different motive or
purpose; with a diverse intention. Thus, if two
persons together contract with a third, but each engages
for a separate thing on a separate consideration, although
by the same instrument, they may be said to contract *diverso intuitu*, as distinguished from contracting jointly,
or as by principal and collateral stipulations.

diversory (di-věrs'ō-ri), *a.* [*< L. as if diversorius, < divertere, pp. diversus, divert: see divert.*] Serving to divert. *North*.

divert (di-věrt'), *v.* [*< ME. diverten = D. diverten = G. divertiren = Dan. divertere = Sw. divertera, < OF. divertir, F. divertir = Sp. Pg. divertir = It. divertire, divertere, < L. divertere, divertere, turn or go different ways, part, separate, divert, < di- for dis-, apart, + vertere, vortere, turn: see verse. Cf. advert, advert, convert, convert, invert, etc.*] *I. trans.* 1. To turn aside or away; change the direction or course of; cause to move or act in a different line or manner: as, to *divert* a stream from its bed; to *divert* the mind from its troubles; he was *diverted* from his purpose.

This tastes of passion,
And that must not divert the course of justice.
Fletcher, *Spanish Curate*, iii. 3.

O, implous sight!
Let me *divert* mine eyes.
B. Jonson, *Poetaster*, iv. 2.
Other care perhaps
May have *diverted* from continual watch
Our great Forbinder. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 813.

2. To turn to a different point or end; change
the aim or destination of; draw to another
course, purpose, or destiny.

He has *diverted* all the ladies, and all your company
thither, to frustrate your provision, and stick a disgrace
upon you. *B. Jonson*, *Episcopus*, iii. 1.

Miss Noble carried . . . a small basket, into which she
diverted a bit of sugar, which she had first dropped in her
sauce as if by mistake. *George Eliot*, *Middlemarch*, I. 185.

3. To turn from customary or serious occupa-
tion; furnish diversion to; amuse; entertain.

It [Emmaus] is the pleasantest spot about Jerusalem,
and the Jews frequently come out here on the sabbath to
divert themselves.

Pococke, *Description of the East*, II. i. 48.

O, I have been vastly *diverted* with the story! Ha! ha!
ha! *Sheridan*, *School for Scandal*, v. 2.

4. To subvert; destroy.

Frights, changes, horrors,
Divert and crack, rend and deracinate
The unity and married calm of states.
Shak., T. and C., I. 3.

= *Syn.* 1. To draw away. See *absent*, a.—3. *Amuse, Divert, Entertain*, etc. (see *amuse*); to delight, exhilarate.

II. intrans. To turn aside; turn out of one's
way; digress.

If our thoughts do at any time wander, and *divert* upon
other objects, bring them back again with prudent and
severe arts. *Jer. Taylor*, *Holy Living*, iv. 7.

I *diverted* to see one of the prince's palaces.
 Evelyn, *Diary*, Sept. 1, 1641.

diverter (di-věrt'ēr), *n.* One who or that which
diverts. *I. Walton*.

divertible (di-věrt'i-bl), *a.* [*< divert + -ible.*] Capable of being diverted.

diverticle (di-věrt'ik-l), *n.* [*< L. diverticulum, more correctly decerticulum, old form devorticulum, a byway, a digression, an inn, < devortere, devortere, turn away, turn aside, < de, away, + vortere, vortere, turn.*] 1. A turning; a byway.

The *diverticles* and blind by-paths which sophistry and
deceit are wont to tread. *Hales*, *Golden Remains*, p. 12.

2. In anat., a diverticulum. [Rare.]

diverticula, *n.* Plural of *diverticulum*.
diverticular (di-věrt'ik'ū-lār), *a.* [*< diverticulum + -ar³.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of a diverticulum.

Another form of respiratory organ is developed from
the wall of the gut, in the form of a *diverticular* out-
growth of the anterior portion of that organ.

Gegenbaur, *Comp. Anat.* (trans.), p. 49.

diverticulated (di-věrt'ik'ū-lā-ted), *a.* [*< diverticulum + -ate² + -ed².*] 1. Made or become a diverticulum; given off as a blind process; caecal.—2. Furnished with one or more diverticula; having blind processes.

diverticulum (di-věrt'ik'ū-lum), *n.*; pl. *diverticula* (-lā). [NL., a specific use of *L. diverticulum: see diverticle.*] In anat., a cæcum; a blind tubular process; a hollow offset ending blindly; a cul-de-sac. Diverticula are very frequent formations, especially in connection with the alimentary canal, in which case they are usually known as *cæca*. (See cut under *alimentary*.) The term, however, is of very general applicability.

The lungs of the air-breathing Vertebrata . . . are *diverticula* of the alimentary canal.

Huxley, *Anat. Invert.*, p. 59.

Diverticulum superius ventriculi tertii (upper di-
verticulum of the third ventricle), the recessus *infra pine-
alis* (which see, under *pineal*).

diverting (di-věrt'ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *divert*, *v.*] Pleasing; amusing; entertaining: as, a *diverting* scene or sport.

The Little Plays were very *diverting* to me, particularly
those of Molière. *Liter.*, *Journey to Paris*, p. 171.

divertingly (di-věrt'ing-li), *adv.* In a manner
that diverts; so as to divert; amusingly.

He confuted it by saying that it was not meant of boys
in age, but in manners. . . and then added, *divertingly*,
that this argument therefore arose of wrong understand-
ing the word. *Strype*, *Aylmer*, xiv.

divertingness (di-věrt'ing-nes), *n.* The qual-
ity of affording diversion. *Bailey*, 1727. [Rare.]

divertissant, *a.* [*< F. divertiss-, stem of certain
parts of divertir, divert: see divert.*] To divert;
amuse; entertaining.

Doubtless one of the most *divertissant* and considerable
vistas in ye world. *Evelyn*, *Diary*, Jan. 31, 1645.

divertisset, *v. t.* [*< F. divertiss-, stem of certain
parts of divertir, divert: see divert.*] To divert;
amuse; entertain.

But how shall we *divertiss* ourselves till Supper be
ready? *Wycherley*, *Gentleman Dancing-Master*, I. 1.

divertissement (di-vér'tiz-ment), *n.* [= D. G. Dan. Sw. *divertissement*, < F. *divertissement* (cf. Sp. *divertimiento* = Pg. It. *divertimento*), diversion, < *divertir*, divert: see *divertise*.] 1. Diversion; amusement; recreation.

My haste, perhaps, is not so great but it might dispense with such a *divertissement* as I promise myself in your company. Cotton, in Walton's Angler, II. 226.

Brahma, the poem which so mystified the readers of the Atlantic Monthly, was one of his [Emerson's] spiritual *divertissements*. O. W. Holmes, Emerson, p. 397.

2. A short ballet or other entertainment given between acts or longer pieces.

divertising, *p. a.* [Ppr. of *divertise*, *v.*] Amusing; entertaining.

To hear the nightingales and other birds, and hear fiddles, and there a harp, and here a Jew's trumpet, and here laughing, and there fine people walking, is mighty *divertising*. Pepys, Diary, III. 138.

divertiver (di-vér'tiv), *a.* [*< divert + -ive.*] Tending to divert; diverting.

For if the subject's of a serious kind,
Her thoughts are manly, and her sense refin'd;
But if *divertive*, her expressions fit,
Good language, join'd with inoffensive wit.
Pomfret, Strephon's Love for Delia.

divest (di-vest'), *v. t.* [Also *devest*; < OF. *devestir*, also *desvestir*, F. *dévestir* = Pr. *devestir*, *desvestir* = It. *divestire*, *svestire*, < L. *divestire*, ML. also *divestire*, *divestire*, undress, < *de-* (or *dis-*) priv. + *vestire*, dress, clothe, < *vestis*, clothing, garment. The form *devest*, *q. v.*, is now used only as a technical term in law.] 1. To strip of clothes, arms, or equipage; hence, to strip of anything that surrounds or attends; despoil: opposed to *invest*: as, to *divest* one of his reputation.

Neither of our lives are in such extremes; for you living at court without ambition, which would burn you, or envy, which would *devest* others, live in the sun, not in the fire. Donne, Letters, IV.

Even these men cannot entirely *divest* themselves of humanity. Goldsmith, Vicar, xxv.

The people, who forever keep the sole right of legislation in their own representatives, but *divest* themselves wholly of any right to the administration. N. Webster, A Plan of Policy.

2. To strip by some definite or legal process; deprive: as, to *divest* a person of his rights or privileges; to *divest* one of title or property.

By what means can government, without being *divested* of the full command of the resources of the community, be prevented from abusing its powers? Calhoun, Works, I. 10.

3+. To strip off; throw off.

In heaven we do not say that our bodies shall *divest* their mortality, so, as that naturally they could not die; for they shall have a composition still; and every compounded thing may perish. Donne, Sermons, xvii.

divestible (di-ves'ti-bl), *a.* [*< divest + -ible.*] Capable of being divested.

Liberty being too high a blessing to be *divestible* of that nature by circumstances. Boyle, Works, I. 248.

divestiture (di-ves'ti-tūr), *n.* [= F. *divestiture*, < ML. *divestitus*, for L. *divestitus*, pp. of *divestire*, divest: see *divest* and *-ure*.] 1. The act of stripping, putting off, or depriving.

He is sent away without remedy, with a *divestiture* from his pretended Orders. Bp. Hall, Works, X. 226.

2. In law, the act of surrendering one's effects or any part thereof: opposed to *investiture*.

divestment (di-vest'ment), *n.* [*< OF. devestement, devestement, F. dévestment, < devestir, divest: see divest and -ment.*] The act of divesting. Coleridge. [Rare.]

divesture (di-ves'tūr), *n.* [*< OF. devesture, divesture, < devestir, divest: see divest and -ure.*] An obsolete form of *divestiture*. Boyle.

dividable (di-vi'da-bl), *a.* [*< divide + -able.* Cf. *divisible*.] Divisible. [Rare.]

That power by which the several parts of matter, such as stone, wood, or the like, firmly hold together, so as to make them hard and not easily *dividable*. Pearce, Works, I. II.

dividant (di-vi'dant), *a.* [Irreg. < *divide + -ant*.] Divided; separate.

Twinn'd brothers of one womb—
Whose procreation, residence, and birth
Scarce is *dividant*. Shak., T. of A., IV. 3.

divide (di-vid'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *divided*, ppr. *dividing*. [Early mod. E. also *divide*; < ME. *dividen*, *dyvden*, *deviden* = D. *dividen* = G. *dividen* = Dan. *dividere* = Sw. *dividera* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *dividir* = It. *dividere* (= F. *diviser* = Pr. *devezir*, *divizir*, divide, from the L. pp. *divisus*: see *divise*, *n.* and *v.*), < L. *dividere*, pp. *divisus*, divide, separate, distinguish, part, distribute, < *di-* for *dis-*, apart, + **videre*, of uncertain origin, prob. akin to *videre*, see (= Gr. *ideiv*, **ideiv*, see, = E. *wit*, know: see *vision*, and *wit*, *v.*), be-

ing thus orig. 'see, or put so as to see, apart.' Some assume for **videre* a root **vid* or **vi*, separate; cf. Skt. *√ vich*, separate, *vi*, prep. and prefix, apart, asunder, away.] 1. To separate into parts or pieces; sunder, as a whole into parts; cleave: as, to *divide* an apple.

Divide the living child in two. 1 Kl. III. 25.

To him which *divided* the Red sea into parts. Ps. cxxxv. 13.

2. To separate; disjoin; dispart; sever the union or connection of, as things joined in any way, or made up of separate parts: as, to *divide* soul and body; to *divide* an army.

In their death they were not *divided*. 2 Sam. 1. 23.

Calamity, that severs worldly friendships,
Could ne'er *divide* us. Fletcher, Double Marriage, IV. 1.

3. In math.: (a) To perform the operation of division on. In common arithmetic, to divide is to separate into a given number of equal parts: thus, if we divide 22 by 7, the quotient will be 3 and the remainder 1. See *division*, 2. (b) To be a divisor of, without leaving a remainder: as, "7 divides 21."

4. To cause to be separate; part by any means of disjunction, real or imaginary; make or keep distinct: as, the equator *divides* the earth into two hemispheres.

Let it [the firmament] *divide* the waters from the waters. Gen. 1. 6.

Behold his goodly feet, Where one great cleft
Divides two toes pointed with iron claws. J. Beaumont, Psyche, II. 174.

5. To make partition of; distribute; share: as, to *divide* profits among shareholders, between partners, or with workmen.

Also next this place is an Aulter where the crucifiers of our Sauyore Criste *deuyd*d his clothes by chance of dyce. Sir R. Gylforde, Fylgrymage, p. 25.

The moon is up, and yet it is not night;
Sunset *divides* the sky with her. Byron, Child Harold, IV. 27.

Division of labour cannot be carried far when there are but few to *divide* the labour among them. H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 9.

6. To mark off into parts; make divisions on; graduate: as, to *divide* a sextant, a rule, etc.—
7. To disunite or cause to disagree in opinion or interest; make discordant.

There shall be five in one house *divided*, three against two. Luke xii. 62.

The learned World is very much *divided* upon Milton as to this Point. Addison, Spectator, No. 285.

8. To embarrass by indecision; cause to hesitate or fluctuate between different motives or opinions.

This way and that *dividing* the swift mind. Tennyson, Morte d'Arthur.

9. In music, to perform, as a melody, especially with variations or divisions.

Most heavenly melody
About the bed sweet musick *did divide*. Spenser, F. Q., I. v. 17.

10. In logic: (a) To separate (in thought or speech) into parts any of the kinds of whole recognized by logic: as, to *divide* a conception into its elements (species into genus and difference), an essential whole into matter and form, or an integral whole into its integrate parts.

The Law of Moses is *divided* into three parts, for either it is moral, judicial, or ceremonial.

Sir T. Wilson, Rule of Reason (1551).

He could distinguish and *divide*
A hair 'twixt south and south-west side. S. Butler, Hudibras, I. i. 67.

(b) Especially, to separate (a genus) into its species. Hence—11. To expound; explain.

They urge very colourably the Apostle's own sentences, requiring that a minister should be able to *divide* rightly the word of God. Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 81.

Her influence was one thing, not to be *divided* or discussed, only to be felt with gratitude and joy. R. L. Stevenson, Will o' the Mill.

Edging-and-dividing bench. See *bench*.—To *divide* the house, to take a vote by division. See *division*, 1 (c). = Syn. 2. To sever, sunder, bar apart, divorce.—5. To allot, apportion, deal out, parcel out.

II. *intrans.* 1. To become separated into parts; come or go apart; be disunited.

Love cools, friendship falls off, brothers *divide*. Shak., Lear, I. 2.

She seem'd to *divide* in a dream from a band of the blest. Tennyson, Maud, xxviii. 1.

2. To vote by division. See *division*, 1 (c).

The emperors sat, voted, and *divided* with their equals. Gibbon.

When the bill has been read a third time, the Speaker puts the question as to whether it shall pass. The House then *divides*: those in favour of the bill pass out into one lobby, and those against it into another. The two divisions are counted by the "tellers." A. Buckland, Nat. Institutions, p. 23.

3. To come to an issue; agree as to what are the precise points in dispute, or some of them. **divide** (di-vid'), *n.* [*< divide, v.*] 1. In phys. geog., a water-shed; the height of land which separates one drainage-basin or area of catchment from another; often, but not always, a ridge or conspicuous elevation. [In common use in the United States, but much less frequently heard in England.]

That evening we started over the low "divide" to Sun Bay, where we were delayed for a few minutes in an attempt to kill a wolf which was seen near.

A. W. Greeley, Arctic Service, p. 261.

In looking east from the summit of the great "continental divide" at this point, we saw in the distance a vast plain bounded by a chain of lofty mountains. Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 401.

2. The act of dividing; a division or partition, as of winnings or gains of any kind: as, a fair *divide*. [Colloq., U. S.]

divided (di-vi'ded), *p. a.* [Pp. of *divide, v.*] Parted; separated; disunited; distributed: as, a *divided* hoof; a *divided* estate. Specifically—(a) In bot., cut into distinct segments; cleft to the base or to the midrib: applied to a leaf, calyx, etc. (b) In entom., said of any part that is normally simple or undivided, when by exception it is formed of two parts. (c) In music, used of two instruments or voices that are usually in unison, but are temporarily given independent parts: as, with flutes *divided*; with sopranos *divided*.—**Divided palp**, those palpi in which the last joint is split longitudinally into two parts.—**Divided proposition**, in logic, a proposition in which a sign of modality intervenes between the subject and the predicate.—**Divided pygidium**, the last dorsal segment of the abdomen when it is formed of two plates, as in the males of certain *Rhynchophora*.—**Divided sense**, in logic, that sense of a sign of modality which it has in a *divided* proposition.

dividually (di-vi'ded-li), *adv.* Separately; by division.

In this the middle term is taken *dividually* or distributively in one premise. Atwater, Logic, p. 168.

dividend (di-vi'dend), *n.* [= D. G. Dan. Sw. *dividend* = F. *dividende* = Sp. Pg. It. *dividendo*, < L. *dividendus*, to be divided, ger. of *dividere*, divide: see *divide, v.*] 1. A sum to be divided into equal parts, or one to be distributed proportionately. Particularly—(a) In math., a number or quantity which is to be divided by another called the *divisor*, the result being called the *quotient*. (b) A sum to be divided as profits among the shareholders of a stock company, or persons jointly interested in an enterprise. (c) A sum out of an insolvent estate to be divided among its creditors.

2. The share of one of the individuals among whom a sum is so divided; a share or portion.

Concerning bishops, how they ought to behave themselves toward their clerks, or of such oblations as the faithful offer upon the altar; what portions or *dividends* ought to be made thereof. Foxe, Martyrs, p. 105.

Cumulative dividend, a dividend with regard to which it is agreed that if at any time it is not paid in full, the difference shall be added to the following payment. Thus if a cumulative dividend is 5 per cent., and only 4 per cent. is paid, the amount due at the next payment is 6 per cent.—**Dividend of (so much) per cent.**, a percentage on a capital stock or any other aggregate sum, of the rate named, to be distributed proportionately among shareholders or others entitled to it.—**Dividend on (or off)**, a stock-exchange phrase meaning that, on the day of closing the transfer-books of any stock for a dividend, the transactions in such stock for cash include (or do not include) the dividend up to the time officially designated for closing the books. In stock-exchange reports usually written *cum* (or *ex*) *dividendo*, *dividend*, *div.*, or *d.*—**Dividend warrant**, an order or authority on which a shareholder or stockholder receives his dividend.—**Stock dividend**, a division of profits, actual or anticipated, payable in reserved or additional stock instead of cash.—**To declare a dividend**, to announce readiness to pay a specified dividend.—**To make a dividend**, to set apart a sum to be divided among the persons interested in the property from which the sum is taken.—**To pass a dividend**, to omit to make a regular or expected dividend. [U. S.]

divident, *n.* [*< L. divident(-)s*, ppr. of *dividere*, divide.] One who divides; a divider. [Rare.]

"Divide," says one, "and I will choose." If this be but once agreed upon, it is enough; for the *divident*, dividing unequally, loses, in regard that the other takes the better half. Harrington, quoted in J. Adams's Works, IV. 411.

divident, *n.* An erroneous form of *divident*. **divider** (di-vi'der), *n.* 1. One who or that which divides; that which separates into parts.

According as the body moved, the *divider* did more and more enter the divided body.

Sir K. Digby, Nature of Man's Soul.

2. A distributor; one who deals out to each his share.

Who made me a judge or *divider* over you? Luke xii. 14.

3. One who or that which disunites or keeps apart.

Money, the great *divider* of the world. Swift.

Ocean, men's path and their *divider* too.

Lovell, Bon Voyage!

4. *pl.* A pair of small compasses, of which the opening is adjusted by means of a screw and

nut, used for dividing lines, describing circles, etc.; compasses in general. See *compass*, 8.—5. An attachment to a harvester for separating the swath of grain on the point of being cut from the portion left standing.—6. *pl.* In *mining*, same as *buntions*.—*Bisecting dividers*, dividers having the legs pivoted in such a way that the distance between one set of points shall always be half of the distance between another set of points.—*Proportional dividers*, dividers with a sliding pivot, so that the opening between the legs at one end bears any desired proportion to that at the other.

dividing-engine (di-vi' ding-en'jin), *n.* An apparatus for producing the divisions of the scales or limbs of mathematical and philosophical instruments. Also called *dividing-machine* and *graduation-engine*.

dividingly (di-vi' ding-li), *adv.* By division.

dividing-machine (di-vi' ding-ma-shen'), *n.* Same as *dividing-engine*.

divi-divi (div'i-div'i), *n.* 1. The native and commercial name of *Casalpinia coriaria* and its pods. The pods, which are about 2 inches long by 1/2 inch broad, and curled in a remarkable manner, are exceedingly astringent, containing a large proportion of tannic and gallic acid, and are for this reason much used by tanners and dyers. The plant is a native of tropical America.



Pods of Divi-divi (*Casalpinia coriaria*).

2. A name given to the similar pods of *C. tinctoria*, which are used in Lima for making ink.

dividual (di-vid' u-al), *a.* and *n.* [*L. dividuus*, divisible (see *dividuous*), + *-al*. Cf. *individual*.]

1. *a.* Divided; participated in; shared in common with others. [Obsolete or rare.]

True love 'tween maid and maid may be more than in sex *dividual*.

Fletcher (and another), Two Noble Kinsmen, I. 3.

A man may say his religion is now no more within himself, but is become a *dividual* movable.

Milton, Areopagitica, p. 39.

Her reign

With thousand lesser lights *dividual* holds.

Milton, P. L., vii. 382.

But inasmuch as we can only anatomize the dead, and as nature certainly is not dead and *dividual* but living and unity, we perforce sacrifice or lose much by these enforced divisions.

Maudsley, Body and Will, p. 283.

II. *n.* In *arith.* and *alg.*, one of the several parts of a dividend from which each separate figure or term of the quotient is found.

dividuality (di-vid' u-al-i), *adv.* In a *dividual* manner. *Imp. Dict.*

dividuous (di-vid' u-us), *a.* [*L. dividuus*, divisible, < *dividere*, divide: see *divide*.] Divided; individual; special; accidental; without universal significance. [Rare.]

The accidental and *dividuous* in this quiet and harmonious object is subjected to the life and light of nature.

Coleridge, Lay Sermons.

divinal, **divinallet**, *n.* [*ME. divinaille*, *dirynaille*, < *OF. divinaille*, *devinaille*, *divinaille*, divination, a word or sign used in divination (cf. *divinal*, *devinel*, *divine*), < *deviner*, divine: see *divine*, *v.*] Divination; a sign used in divination.

What seye we of hem that bleeven in *divynalles*, as by flight or by noyse of briddes or of beastes, or by sort, by geomancie, by dremes, by chirkyng of dores, or crakyng of houses, by gnowynge of rattes, and sulch manere wretchednesse?

Chaucer (ed. Gilman), Parson's Tale.

divination (div-i-nā'shən), *n.* [*F. divination* = *Pr. divinacio* (cf. *Sp. divinación* = *Pg. adivinhação*) = *It. divinazione* = *D. divinatie* = *Dan. Sw. divination* (in comp.), < *L. divinatio* (*n.*), the faculty of foreseeing, divination, < *divinare*, pp. *divinatus*, foresee, divine: see *divine*, *v.*] 1. The act of divining; the pretended art of foretelling by supernatural or magical means that which is future, or of discovering that which is hidden or obscure. The practice of divination is very ancient, and has played an important part in the theologies of almost all nations. The first attempt to raise divination to the dignity of a science is attributed to the Chaldeans. The innumerable forms which have been in use for thousands of years may be reduced to two classes: (1) that effected by a kind of inspiration or divine afflatus; and (2) that effected by the observation of certain dispositions and collocations of things, circumstances, and appearances, etc., as the flight of birds, the disposition of the clouds, the condition of the entrails of slaughtered animals, the falling of lots, etc.

Divination hath been anciently and fitly divided into artificial and natural: whereof artificial is when the mind maketh a prediction by argument, concluding upon signs and tokens; natural is when the mind hath a presentiment by an internal power, without the inducement of a sign.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, II. 203.

2. Figuratively, a sort of instinctive prevision; a presentiment and knowledge of a future event or events; conjectural presage; omen.

There is much in their nature, much in their social position, which gives them a certain power of *divination*. And women know at first sight the characters of those with whom they converse.

Emerson, Woman.

3. In *anc. Rom. law*: (a) A transaction in a criminal suit, in which one of several accusers of one and the same person was chosen as the chief prosecutor in the case, the others joining in it only as subscribers. (b) The speech or oration asking authority to fill such a rôle. = *Syn. 1. Prognostication*, etc. See *prediction*.

divinator (div'i-nā-tor), *n.* [= *F. divinateur* = *Pr. devinador* = *It. divinatore* (cf. *OF. adivineur* = *Sp. adivinador* = *Pg. adevinhador*), < *LL. divinator*, < *L. divinare*, pp. *divinatus*, divine: see *divine*, *v.*] One who practises divination.

In the leading paper of Cambridge, Mass., published within a stone's throw of the university, a professed *divinator* has kept for years a large, business-like, and soberly worded advertisement of his services.

Science, IV. 559.

divinatory (di-vin' a-tō-ri), *a.* [= *F. divinatoire* = *Sp. Pg. It. divinatorio*, < *LL. *divinatorius*, < *divinator*: see *divinator*.] Pertaining to a divinator or to divination; divining.

We have seen such places before; we have visited them in that *divinatory* glance which strays away into space for a moment over the top of a suggestive book.

H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 308.

divine (di-vin'), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* [*ME. divine*, *devine*, < *OF. divin*, *devin*, *F. divin* = *Pr. devin*, *divin* = *Sp. Pg. It. divino*, *divine*, < *L. divinus*, divine, inspired, prophetic, belonging to a deity, < *divus*, *dius*, a deity, prop. adj., belonging to a deity; cf. *deus*, a god, a deity: see *deity*.] 1. Pertaining to, of the nature of, or proceeding from God, or a god or heathen deity: as, *divine* perfections; *divine* judgments; the *divine* honors paid to the Roman emperors; a being half human, half *divine*; *divine* oracles.

The Soul is a Spark of Immortality, she is a *divine* Light, and the Body is but a Socket of Clay.

Howell, Letters, IV. 21.

"Know thyself," was the maxim of Thales, the old Greek realist: a maxim thought so *divine* that the ancients said it fell from heaven.

J. F. Clarke, Self-Culture, p. 93.

Theology cannot say the laws of Nature are not *divine*; all it can say is, they are not the most important of the *divine* laws.

J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 22.

2. Addressed or appropriated to God; religious; sacred: as, *divine* worship; *divine* service, songs, or ascriptions.

Ful wel sche sang the service *divyne*.

Chaucer (ed. Morris), Gen. ProL to C. T., I. 122.

3. Godlike; heavenly; excellent in the highest degree; extraordinary; apparently above what is human.

A *divine* sentence is in the lips of the king.

Prov. xvi. 10.

Over all this weary world of ours,
Breathe, *diviner* Air!

Tennyson, The Sisters (No. 2).

A snug prebendary, rejoicing in the reputation of being the *divinest* wit and wittiest divine of the age.

Whipple, Ess. and Rev., I. 10.

He [Wesley] saw the dead in sin coming to life all around him; he passed his happy years in this *divinest* of labors.

J. F. Clarke, Self-Culture, p. 79.

4. Divining; presageful; foreboding; prescient.

Yet oft his heart, *divine* of something ill,

Misgave him.

Milton, P. L., IX. 845.

5. Relating to divinity or theology.

Church history and other *divine* learning.

South.

Divine assistance. See *assistance*.—**Divine office**, the stated service of daily prayer; the canonical hours.—**Divine right.** (a) *Of kings*, the doctrine that the king stands toward his people in *loco parentis*, deriving his authority, not from the consent of the governed, but directly from God. This doctrine, which in English history was especially developed under the Stuarts, though still held by some as a matter of theory, has generally ceased to have practical political significance.

The *Divine right of kings*, independent of the wishes of the people, has been one of the most enduring and influential of superstitions, and it has even now not wholly vanished from the world.

Locky, Europ. Morals, II. 285.

(b) *Of the clergy*, a claim of divine authority for particular persons and particular forms of ecclesiastical government. An instance in the Roman Catholic Church is the still unsettled claim of the bishops to power in their several dioceses, as opposed to the papal theory that they rule mediately through the pope.—**Divine service**, the public worship of God; especially, the stated or ordinary daily and Sunday worship; in the Roman Catholic and Anglican churches, the hours or the daily morning and evening prayer, and the celebration of the eucharist.—**Tenure by divine service**, in *Eng. law*, an obsolete holding, in which the tenants had to perform certain religious services, as to sing a specified number of masses, expend a certain sum in alms, etc.—**The divine remedy** (*divinum remedium*), the root of *Imperatoria ostruthium*, or masterwort, which was formerly highly esteemed in medicine, but seems to have few virtues except those of an aromatic stimulant. = *Syn. 2. Holy*, sacred.—3. Supernatural, superhuman.

II. *n.* [*ME. divine*, *devine*, *devyn*, a soothsayer, theologian, < *OF. derivin*, a soothsayer, theologian, *F. derivin*, a soothsayer (cf. *Sp. divino* = *Pg. adevinho*, a soothsayer), = *It. divino*, a soothsayer, theologian, < *L. divinus*, a soothsayer, augur, *ML. a theologian*, < *divinus*, adj.: see I. The last sense, 'divinity,' is directly from the adj.] 1. A man skilled in divinity; a theologian: as, a great *divine*; "the Revelation of St. John the *Divine*."

Voltaire was still a courtier; and . . . he had as yet published little that a *divine* of the mild and generous school of Grotius and Tillotson might not read with pleasure.

Macaulay.

2. A minister of the gospel; a priest; a clergyman.

It is a good *divine* that follows his own instructions.

Shak., M. of V., I. 2.

3. A diviner; a prophet.

A grete *devyn* that cleped was Calcas.

Chaucer, Troilus, I. 66.

And thys ther he knew by a good *devyn*,

Which somtyme was clerke Merlyn vnto.

Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), I. 5973.

4. Divinity.

I sauh ther blaschops bolde and bachllers of *divyn*

Bi-coome clerkes of a-counte.

Piers Plowman (A), ProL, I. 90.

Assembly of Divines at Westminster. See *assembly*.—**Ecumenical divines.** See *ecumenical*. = *Syn. 2. Clergyman*, *Priest*, etc. See *minister*, *n.*

divine (di-vin'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *divined*, ppr. *divining*. [*ME. devinen*, *devynen*, foresee, foretell, interpret, < *OF. deviner*, *F. deviner* (cf. *Sp. adivinar* = *Pg. adevinhar*) = *It. divinare*, < *L. divinare*, foresee, foretell, divine, < *divinus*, divinely inspired, prophetic, as a soothsayer, prophet: see *divine*, *a.*] I. *trans.* 1. To learn or make out by or as if by divination; foretell; presage.

Why dost thou say King Richard is depos'd?
Dar'st thou, thou little better thing than earth,
Divine his downfall?

Shak., Rich. II., III. 4.

Those acute and subtle spirits, in all their sagacity, can hardly *divine* who shall be saved.

Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, I. 57.

2. To make out by observation or otherwise; conjecture; guess.

She is not of us, as I *divine*.

Tennyson, Maud, xxvii. 7.

The gaze of one who can *divine*

A grief and sympathise.

M. Arnold, Tristram and Isolt.

In you the heart some sweeter hints *divines*,

And wiser, than in winter's dull despair.

Lowell, Bankside, II.

3. To render divine; deity; consecrate; sanctify.

She . . . seem'd of Angels race,

Living on earth like Angell new *divinde*.

Spenser, Daphnaida, I.

= *Syn. 1.* To prognosticate, predict, prophesy.—2. To see through, penetrate.

II. *intrans.* 1. To use or practise divination. They [Gipsies] mostly *divine* by means of a number of shells, with a few pieces of coloured glass, money, &c., intermixed with them.

E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, II. 109.

2. To afford or impart presages of the future; utter presages or prognostications.

The prophets thereof *divine* for money.

Micah III. 11.

3. To have presages or forebodings.

Suggest but truth to my *divining* thoughts.

Shak., 3 Hen. VI., IV. 6.

4. To make a guess or conjecture: as, you have *divined* rightly.

divinely (di-vin'li), *adv.* 1. In a divine or godlike manner; in a manner resembling deity.

Born from above and made *divinely* wise.

Cowper, Verses from Valediction.

As when a painter, poring on a face,

Divinely thro' all hindrance finds the man

Behind it.

Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

2. By the agency or influence of God: as, a prophet *divinely* inspired; *divinely* taught.

In his [St. Paul's] *divinely*-inspired judgment, this kind of knowledge so far exceeds all other that none else deserves to be named with it.

Bp. Beveridge, Works, I. xviii.

3. Excellently; in the supreme degree: as, *divinely* fair; *divinely* brave.

The Grecians most *divinely* have given to the active perfection of men a name expressing both beauty and goodness.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity.

Divinelier imaged, clearer seen,

With happier zeal pursued.

M. Arnold, Obermann Once More, st. 75.

divinement (di-vin'ment), *n.* [*OF. devinement* = *Pr. devinamen* (cf. *Sp. adivinamiento*) = *It. divinamento*; as *divine*, *v.*, + *-ment*.] Divination. *North.*

divineness (di-vin'nes), *n.* 1. Divinity; participation in the divine nature: as, the *divineness* of the Scriptures.

He seconde person in divinenesse is,
Who vs assume, and bring vs to the bills.

Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 207.

All true work is sacred; in all work, were it but true hand-labour, there is something of divineness. *Carlyle*.

2. Excellence in the supreme degree.

An earthly paragon! Behold divineness
No elder than a boy! *Shak.*, *Cymbeline*, III. 6.

diviner (di-vi'nér), *n.* [*< ME. divinour, devinour, devinor, a soothsayer, a theologian, < OF. devineor, devinur, F. devineur, < LL. divinator, a soothsayer: see divinator.*] 1. One who professes or practises divination; one who pretends to predict events, or to reveal hidden things, by the aid of superior beings or of supernatural means, or by the use of the divining-rod.

And wetteth it wele that he is the wisest man, and the beste *devynour* that is, saf only god.

Martin (E. E. T. S.), I. 35.

These nations . . . bearkened unto observers of times, and unto *diviners*. *Deut.* xviii. 14.

2. One who guesses; a conjecturer.

A notable *diviner* of thoughts. *Locke*.

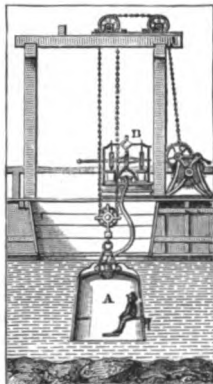
bird-diviner. Same as *bird-conjurer* (which see, under *conjurer*).

divineress (di-vi'nér-es), *n.* [*< ME. devineresse, < F. devineresse; fem. of diviner.*] A female diviner or soothsayer; the priestess of an ancient oracle. [*Rare.*]

The *divineress* ought to have no perturbations of mind, or impure passions, at the time when she was to consult the oracle; and if she had, she was no more fit to be inspired than an instrument untuned to render an harmonious sound. *Dryden*, *Plutarch*.

diving-beetle (di'ving-bē'tl), *n.* A popular name for various aquatic beetles of the family *Dytiscidae*. They swim freely in the water, and may often be seen diving rapidly to the bottom, whence their name. See cut under *Dytiscus*.

diving-bell (di'ving-bel), *n.* A mechanical contrivance consisting essentially of an inverted cup-shaped or bell-shaped chamber filled with air, in which persons are lowered beneath the surface of the water to perform various operations, such as examining the foundations of bridges, blasting rocks, recovering treasure from sunken vessels, etc. Diving-bells have been made of various forms, such as that of a bell, or a hollow truncated cone or pyramid, with the smaller end closed and the larger one, which is placed lowermost, open. The air contained within the bell prevents it from being filled with water on submersion, so that the diver may descend in it and breathe freely, provided he is furnished with a new supply of fresh air as fast as the contained air becomes vitiated by respiration. The diving-bell is now generally made of cast-iron in the form of an oblong chest (A), open at the bottom, and with several strong convex lenses set in its upper side or roof, to admit light to the interior. It is suspended by chains from a barge or other suitable vessel, and can be raised or lowered at pleasure, in accordance with signals given by the persons within, who are supplied with fresh air injected into a flexible pipe by means of a forcing-pump (B) placed in the vessel, while the vitiated air escapes by a cock in the upper part of the bell. An improvement on this form, called the *nautilus*, enables the occupant, instead of depending upon the attendants above, as in the older forms, to raise or sink the bell, move it about at pleasure, or raise great weights with it and deposit them in any desired spot.



Diving-bell.

diving-bird, *n.* Same as *diver*, 1 (b).

diving-buck (di'ving-buk), *n.* A book-name of the antelope *Cephalophus mergens*, translating the Dutch name *duykerbok* (which see): so called from the way in which the animal ducks or dives in the brush. See cut under *Cephalophus*.

diving-dress (di'ving-dree), *n.* Submarine armor (which see, under *armor*).

diving-spider (di'ving-spi'dér), *n.* An aquatic spider, *Argyroneta aquatica*, which builds its nest under water, and habitually dives to reach it, carrying down bubbles of air, with which it fills its nest on the principle of the diving-bell. It is thus enabled to remain under water, though fitted only for breathing air. See cut under *Argyroneta*.

diving-stone (di'ving-stôn), *n.* A name given to a species of jasper.

divining-rod (di-vi'ning-rod), *n.* A rod or twig used in divining; especially, a twig, generally of hazel, held in the hand and supposed by its bending downward to indicate spots where met-

alliferous deposits or water may be found by digging. It is usually made of two twigs of hazel, or of apple or some other fruit-tree, tied together at the top with thread, or of a naturally forked branch, and is grasped by both hands in such a way that it moves when attracted by the sought-for deposit. This method of searching for ore or water has been in use for centuries, but its efficacy is now rarely credited by intelligent persons.

Shall we have most likelihood of success if we dig from east to west, or from west to east?—or will you assist us . . . with your *divining-rod* of witches' help?

Scott, *Antiquary*, xxiii.

The *divining-rod* of reverential study.

Lowell, *Among my Books*, 2d ser., p. 47.

divining-staff (di-vi'ning-stáf), *n.* Same as *divining-rod*.

The mitre of high priests and the *divining-staff* of soothsayers were things of envy and ambition.

Jer. Taylor, *Works* (ed. 1835), I. 695.

divinistery, *n.* [*ME. dyvynistrie; < divine + -ist + -er.*] A diviner; a revealer of hidden things by supernatural means.

Therefore I stynte, I nam no *dyvynistrie*.

Chaucer, *Knight's Tale*, I. 1968.

divinity (di-vin'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *divinities* (-tiz). [*< ME. divinite, devynite, < OF. devinite, divinite, F. divinité = Pr. divinitat = Sp. divinidad = Pg. divindade = It. divinità, divinitade, divinitate, < L. divinita(-t)s, divinity, < divinus, divine: see divine.*] 1. The character of being divine; deity; godhead; the nature of God; divine nature.

When he attributes *divinity* to other things than God, it is only a *divinity* by way of participation. *Stillington*.

2. [*cap.*] God; the Deity; the Supreme Being; generally with the definite article.

'Tis the *Divinity* that stirs within us;

'Tis Heaven itself that points out an hereafter,
And intimates eternity to man. *Addison*, *Cato*, v. 1.

3. In general, a celestial being; a divine being, or one regarded as divine; a deity.

There's a *divinity* that shapes our ends,
Rough-hew them how we will.

Shak., *Hamlet*, v. 2.

Prudence was the only *Divinity* which he worshipped, and the possession of virtue the only end which he proposed.

Dryden, *Character of Polybus*.

4. That which is divine in character or quality; a divine attribute; supernatural power or virtue.

They say there is *divinity* in odd numbers.

Shak., *M. W. of W.*, v. 1.

There's such *divinity* doth hedge a king,

That treason can but peep to what it would,
Acta little of his will. *Shak.*, *Hamlet*, iv. 5.

There is more *divinity*

In beauty than in majesty.

Ford, *Broken Heart*, iv. 1.

When the Church without temporal support is able to do her great works upon the unforced obedience of men, it argues a *divinity* about her.

Milton, *Church-Government*, II. 8.

5. The science of divine things; the science which treats of the character of God, his laws and moral government, the duties of man, and the way of salvation; theology: as, a system of *divinity*; a doctor of *divinity*.

Hear him but reason in *divinity*,

And, all-admiring, with an inward wish

You would desire the king were made a prelate.

Shak., *Hen. V.*, I. 1.

In some places the Author has been so attentive to his *Divinity* that he has neglected his Poetry.

Addison, *Spectator*, No. 369.

One ounce of practical *divinity* is worth a painted ship-load of all their reverences have imported these fifty years.

Sterne.

Children are . . . breviaries of doctrine, living bodies of *divinity*, open always and inviting their elders to peruse the characters inscribed on the lovely leaves.

Alcott, *Table-Talk*, p. 67.

Berkshire Divinity, a name sometimes given to the theological system of Edwards, Hopkins, and others, who resided in Berkshire county, Massachusetts.—**Divinity calf**. See *cal* (f).—**Divinity hall**, the name given in Scotland to a theological college, or to that department of a university in which theology is taught.—**New Divinity**, **New-light Divinity**, names given to the New England theology of Edwards and others, in the earlier history of its development.—**New Haven Divinity**, a popular title for a phase of modified Calvinism, deriving its name from the residence of its chief founder, N. W. Taylor (1780-1858) of Yale Theological Seminary in New Haven, Connecticut.

divinization (div'i-ni-zā'shən), *n.* [= *F. divinisation = It. divinizzazione; as divinize + -ation.*] The act of divinizing; deification: as, the *divinization* of pleasure. Also *divinisation*. [*Rare.*]

With this natural bent [toward pleasure, life, and fecundity] . . . in the Indo-European race, . . . where would they be now if it had not been for Israel, and the stern check which Israel put upon the glorification and *divinization* of this natural bent of mankind, this attractive aspect of the not ourselves?

M. Arnold, *Literature and Dogma*, I.

divinize (div'i-niz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *divinized*, ppr. *divinizing*. [= *F. diviniser = Sp. divinizar = Pg. divinizar = It. divinizzare; as divine + -ize.*] To deify; render divine; regard as divine. Also *divinise*.

Man is . . . the animal transfigured and *divinized* by the Spirit. *Alcott*, *Tablets*, p. 181.

In pagan Rome, Vice was not regarded as heinous, because the Deities whom Rome worshipped were vicious, and thus Vices themselves were *divinized*.

Bp. Chr. Wordsworth, *Church of Ireland*, p. 168.

diviset, *a.* [*< L. divisus, pp. of dividere, divide: see divide.* Cf. *devise*, *v.*] Divided; loose; crumbling.

Thal [oranges] loveth lande that rare is and *divisee*.

Palladius, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 119.

divisi (dē-vē-zē), [*It.*, pl. of *diviso*, *< L. divisus, pp. of dividere, divide.*] In music, separate: a direction that instruments playing from a single staff of music are to separate, one playing the upper and the other the lower notes.

divisibility (di-viz-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= *F. divisibilité = Sp. divisibilidad = Pg. divisibilidad = It. divisibilità, < ML. *divisibilita(-t)s, < LL. divisibilis, divisible: see divisible.*] 1. The capacity of being divided or separated into parts.—2. In *arith.*, the capacity of being exactly divided—that is, divided without remainder.—**Infinite divisibility**, the character of being divisible into parts which are also divisible, and so on ad infinitum. As applied to matter, the term implies properly that any portion of matter may, by the exercise of sufficient force, be separated into parts. After the general acceptance of the Daltonian theory of atoms, the term *infinite divisibility of matter* was long retained with the meaning of the infinite divisibility of space.

The geometricians (you know) teach the *divisibility* of quantity in *infinitum*, or without stop, to be mathematically demonstrable. *Boyle*, *Things above Reason*.

I said at first that *infinite divisibility of matter* was the doctrine now in vogue amongst the learned, but upon second thoughts I believe I have misrepresented them, and the mistake arose from want of distinguishing between *infinite* and *indefinite divisibility*.

A. Tucker, *Light of Nature*, III. III. § 12.

divisible (di-viz'i-bl), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. divisible = Sp. divisible = Pg. divisible = It. divisibile, < LL. divisibilis, divisible, < L. dividere, pp. divisus, divide: see divide.*] I. *a.* 1. Capable of division; that may be separated or disunited; consisting of separable parts or elements: as, a line is *divisible* into an infinite number of points.

The outermost layer of the body is a dense chitinous cuticula, usually *divisible* into several layers.

Huxley, *Anat. Invert.*, p. 546.

2. In *arith.*, capable of division without remainder: as, 100 is *divisible* by 10.

II. *n.* That which is susceptible of division.

The composition of bodies, whether it be of *divisibles* or *indivisibles*, is a question which must be rank'd with the *indivisibles*. *Glanville*, *Vanity of Dogmatizing*, v.

divisibleness (di-viz'i-bl-nes), *n.* Divisibility; capability of being divided.

The *divisibleness* of nitre into fixed and volatile parts.

Boyle, *Works*, I. 378.

divisibly (di-viz'i-bli), *adv.* In a divisible manner.

Besides body, which is impenetrably and *divisibly* extended, there is in nature another substance . . . which doth not consist of parts separable from one another.

Cudworth, *Intellectual System*, p. 834.

division (di-vizh'on), *n.* [*< ME. divisioun, derivioun, < OF. devisioun, division, F. division = Pr. devisioun, devezio = Sp. division = Pg. divisio = It. divisione = D. divisie = G. Dan. Sw. division, < L. divisio(-n), division, < dividere, pp. divisus, divide: see divide.*] 1. The act of dividing or separating into parts, portions, or shares: as, the *division* of a word (as by means of a hyphen at the end of a line); the *division* of labor; the *division* of profits.

I'll make *division* of my present with you;

Hold, there is half my coffer. *Shak.*, *T. N.*, III. 4.

Specifically—(a) [*L. divisio(-n)*, tr. of *Gr. διαίρεσις*]. In logic, the enumeration and naming of the parts of a whole; especially, the enumeration of the species of a genus. The latter is also distinguished as *logical division*. *Division* is mainly distinguished from *classification* in that the latter is a modern word, and supposes minute observation of the facts, while the former, as an Aristotelian term, denotes a much ruder proceeding, based on ordinary knowledge, and undertaken at the outset of the study of the genus divided. One of the distinctive doctrines of the Ramist school of logicians was that all division should proceed by dichotomy.

Division is a dividing of that which is more commune into those which are less commune. As a definition therefore doeth declare what a thing is, so the *division* sheweth how many things are contained in the same.

Sir T. Wilson, *Rule of Reason* (1551).

Division is the parting or dividing of a word or thing that is more general, unto other words or things less general.

Blunderbelle, *Arte of Logicke* (1599), II. 3.

(b) In *her.*, the separating of the field by lines in the direction of the bend, the bar, etc. (called *division bends*),

a remainder.—**Cyclotomic divisor**, a divisor of a cyclotomic function.—**Divisor** of a form, in *arith.*, a whole number which exactly divides some number of the given form.—**Intrinsic** (opposed to **extrinsic**) **divisor**, a cyclotomic divisor which at the same time divides the index of the congruence.—**Method of divisors**, a method for finding the commensurable roots of an equation by first rendering them integral and then searching for them among the factors of the absolute term.—**Theory of divisors**, that part of the theory of numbers which relates to the divisibility of numbers, embracing the greater part of the subject.

divisural (di-viz'ū-ral), *a.* [**< *divisura** (**< L. divisura**, a division, **< dividere**, pp. *divisus*, divide) + **-al**.] Divisional: in *bot.*, applied to the median line of the teeth of mosses, along which splitting occurs.

divorce (di-vōrs'), *n.* [**< ME. divorce**, **devoorse**, **< OF. divorce**, **F. divorce** = **Pr. divorsi** = **Sp. Pg. divorcio** = **It. divorzio**, **< L. divortium**, a separation, divorce, **< divortere**, **divertere**, separate: see **divert**.] 1. A legal dissolution of the bond of marriage. In its strictest application the term means a judicial decree or legislative act absolutely terminating or nullifying a marriage, more specifically called *divorce a vinculo matrimonii*. It is often used, however, to signify a judicial separation, or termination of cohabitation, more specifically called a *limited divorce*, or a *divorce a mensa et thoro* (from bed and board); and it is sometimes also used more broadly still of a judicial decree that a supposed marriage never had a valid existence, as in case of fraud or incapacity.

A bill of divorce I'll gar write for him;

A mair better lord I'll get for thee;

Laird of Blackwood (Child's Ballads, IV. 290).

Hence—2. Complete separation; absolute disjunction; abrogation of any close relation: as, to make *divorce* between soul and body; the *divorce* of church and state.

Never may ill office, or fell jealousy,
Thrust in between the paction of these kingdoms,
To make divorce of their incorporate league.

Shak., *Hen. V.*, v. 2.

And as the long divorce of steel falls on me,
Make of your prayers one sweet sacrifice,
And lift my soul to heaven. *Shak.*, *Hen. VIII.*, II. 1.

3. The sentence or writing by which marriage is dissolved.

divorce (di-vōrs'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *divorced*, ppr. *divorcing*. [= **F. divorcer** = **Sp. Pg. divorciar** = **It. divorziare**, **< ML. divortiare**, divorce; from the noun.] 1. To dissolve the marriage contract between by process of law; release legally from the marriage tie; release by legal process from sustaining the relation or performing the duties of husband or wife: absolutely or with *from* in this and the following senses. See *divorce*, *n.*, 1.

She was divorce'd,

And the late marriage made of none effect.

Shak., *Hen. VIII.*, IV. 1.

Hence—2. To release or sever from any close connection; force asunder.

Sabbath rites

Have dwindled into unrespected forms,

And knees and hassocks are well-nigh divorce'd.

Cowper, *The Task*, I. 748.

Dismiss me, and I prophesy your plan,

Divorced from my experience, will be chaff

For every gust of chance. *Tennyson*, *Princess*, IV.

Sin—sin everywhere, and the sorrow that never can be divorced from sin. *T. Winthrop*, *Cecil Dreeme*, xx.

3. To take away; put away. [Rare.]

Nothing but death

Shall e'er divorce my dignities.

Shak., *Hen. VIII.*, III. 1.

divorceable (di-vōr'sa-bl), *a.* [**< divorce** + **-able**.] That can be divorced. Also **divorcible**.

If therefore the mind cannot have that due society by marriage that it may reasonably and humanly desire, it can be no human society, and so not without reason *divorcible*. *Milton*, *Colasterion*.

divorcement (di-vōrs'ment), *n.* [**< divorce** + **-ment**.] The act or process of divorcing; divorce.

Let him write her a bill of divorcement. *Deut.* xxiv. 1.

Now haud your tongue, my daughter dear,

Leave off your weeping, let it be;

For Jamie's divorcement I'll send over;

Far better lord I'll provide for thee.

Jamie Douglas (Child's Ballads, IV. 288).

divorcer (di-vōr'sér), *n.* One who or that which produces a divorce or separation.

Death is the violent estranger of acquaintance, the eternal divorcer of marriage. *Drummond*, *Cypress Grove*.

divorcible (di-vōr'si-bl), *a.* [**< divorce** + **-ible**.] Same as *divorceable*.

divorcive (di-vōr'siv), *a.* [**< divorce** + **-ive**.] Having power to divorce.

All the divorcive engines in heaven and earth.

Milton, *Divorce*, I. 8.

divot (div'ot), *n.* [**< Sc. and North. E.**, also written *divet*, and *diffat* and in different form *do-*

wall; origin obscure.] A piece of turf; a square sod, of a kind used to cover roofs, build outhouses, etc.

The old shepherd was sitting on his divot-seat without the door mending a shoe. *Hogg*, *Brownie*, II. 158.

Fall and divot. See *fall2*.

divoto (dê-vô'tô), *a.* [**< L. devotus**, devout: see *devout*, and *devote*, *a.*] In music, devout; grave; solemn.

divot-spade (div'ot-spād), *n.* A spade for cutting divots or sods, having a semicircular blade, like a chopping-knife, and a long wooden handle with a crutch-head.

divulgate (di-vul'gāt), *v. t.* [**< L. divulgatus**, pp. of *divulgare*, make common, divulge: see *divulge*.] To spread abroad; publish. [Rare.]

It were very perilous to divulgate that noble science to commune people, not learned in lyberal sciences and philosophy. *Sir T. Elyot*, *Castle of Health*, IV.

divulgate (di-vul'gāt), *a.* [**< L. divulgatus**, pp.: see the verb.] Published.

Patience and sufferance, by which the fayth was divulgate and spread almost thorow the worlde in litle while. *Sir T. More*, *Works*, p. 110.

divulgation (div-ul'gā'shon), *n.* [= **F. divulgation** = **Sp. divulgacion** = **Pg. divulgação** = **It. divulgazione**, **< LL. divulgatio(n-)**, **< L. divulgare**, pp. *divulgatus*, make common: see *divulge*.] The act of spreading abroad or publishing. [Rare.]

Secrecy hath no lesse use then divulgateion.

Bp. Hall, *Lazarus Raised*.

divulgatory (di-vul'gā-tō-ri), *a.* [**< divulgare** + **-ory**.] Publishing; making known. [Rare.]

Nothing really is so self-publishing, so *divulgatory*, as thought. *Emerson*, *Speech*, Free Religious Association.

divulge (di-vul'j'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *divulged*, ppr. *divulging*. [= **F. divulguer** = **Pr. Sp. Pg. divulgar** = **It. divulgare**, **< L. divulgare**, make common, spread among the people, publish, **< di-** for *dis-*, apart, + *vulgare*, make public, **< vulgus**, the common people: see *vulgar*.] *I. trans.* 1. To make public; send or scatter abroad; publish. [Obsolete or archaic in the general sense.]

Of the benefite and commodity wherof there was a book divulged in Print not many years since.

Coryat, *Crudities*, I. 82.

After this the Queen commanded another Proclamation to be divulged. *Honell*, *Letters*, I. vi. 3.

Specifically—2. To tell or make known, as something before private or secret; reveal; disclose; declare openly.

His fate makes table talk, divulgd with scorn,

And he, a jest, into his grave is borne.

Dryden, *tr. of Juvenal's Satires*, I. 218.

It would be endless to describe the different sensations of both families, when I divulged the news of our misfortune. *Goldsmith*, *Vicar*, II.

3†. To declare by a public act; proclaim.

The just man, and divulges him through heaven.

Milton, *P. R.*, III. 62.

4†. To impart, as a gift or faculty; confer generally.

Think the same vouchsafed

To cattle and each beast; which would not be

To them made common, and divulgd.

Milton, *P. L.*, VIII. 583.

=**Syn.** 2. To let out, disclose, betray, impart, communicate.

II.† *intrans.* To become public; be made known; become visible.

To keep it [disease] from divulging, let it feed

Even on the pith of life. *Shak.*, *Hamlet*, IV. 1.

divulgement (di-vul'jment), *n.* [= **It. divulgamento**; as *divulge* + **-ment**.] The act of divulging. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

divulgence (di-vul'jens), *n.* [**< divulge** + **-ence**.] A making known; a divulging; revelation. [Rare.]

The Chancellor, in particular, was highly incensed at the divulgence of his threat to throw himself into the arms of France in the event of his advances being rejected by England. *Love*, *Bismarck*, II. 244.

divulger (di-vul'jér), *n.* One who or that which divulges or reveals.

We find that false priest Watson and arch traitor Percy to have been the first dividers and divulgers of this scandalous report. *State Trials*, *Gunpowder Plot*, an. 1606.

divulset (di-vuls'), *v. t.* [**< L. divulsus**, pp. of *divellere*, tear asunder: see *divel2*.] To pull or tear apart or away; rend.

Vaines, synewes, arteries, why crack yee not?

Burst and divulset with anguish of my griefe.

Marston, *Antonio and Mellida*, I. 1. 1.

divulsion (di-vul'shon), *n.* [= **F. divulsion** = **Pg. divulsão** = **It. divulsione**, **< L. divulsio(n-)**, a

tearing asunder, **< divellere**, pp. *divulsus*, tear asunder: see *divel2*.] The act of pulling or plucking away; a rending asunder; violent separation.

Water and massy bodies move to the centre of the earth; but rather than to suffer a *divulsion* in the continuance of nature, they will move upwards.

Bacon, *Advancement of Learning*, II. 265.

The *divulsion* of a good handful of hair.

Landor.

On the *divulsion* of Belgium from Holland, in 1831, the treaty of separation again provided for the free navigation of this river [the Scheldt].

Woolsey, *Intro. to Inter. Law*, § 58.

divulsivet (di-vul'siv), *a.* [**< L. divulsus**, pp. of *divellere*, tear apart (see *divel2*), + **-ive**.] Tending to pull or tear asunder; rending. *Bp. Hall*.

divulsor (di-vul'sor), *n.* [**< L. divulsus**, pp. of *divellere*, tear apart: see *divel2*.] In *surg.*, an instrument for the forcible dilatation of a passage.

diwan (di-wan'), *n.* Same as *divan*.

diwani (di-wan'i), *n.* Same as *dewani*.

dizaint (di-zān'), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *dizayne*; **< F. dizain**, **< diz**, ten, **< L. decem** = **E. ten**.] A poem of ten stanzas, each of ten lines. *Davies*.

Strephon again began this dizain.

Sir P. Sidney, *Arcadia*, p. 217.

The *Asolite* at large moralized, in three *Dizaynes*.

Puttenham, *Partheniades*.

dize (diz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dized*, ppr. *dizing*. [E. dial., also *dise*: see *dizen*.] To dizen (in def. 1). [Prov. Eng.]

dizen (diz'n or diz'n), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. *disen*, *dysyn*; not found in ME., but appar. ult. **< AS. *dise**, E. dial. **dizen*, *dyson* (= LG. *diesse*), the bunch of flax on a distaff, whence in comp. AS. *disstef*, *distaf*, distaff: see *distaff*. Cf. *bedizen*.] 1. To dress with flax for spinning, as a distaff.

I *dysyn* a distaffe, I put the flax upon it to spin.

Palgrave.

2. To dress with clothes; attire; deck; bedizen. Come, Doll, Doll, dizen me.

Fletcher, *Monsieur Thomas*, IV. 6.

Like a tragedy queen he has dizen'd her out.

Goldsmith, *Retaliation*, I. 67.

dizst (diz), *v. t.* [Developed from *dizzy*.] To astonish; puzzle; make dizzy.

Now he [Rozinante] is dizzed with the continual circles of the stables, which are over approached but never entered. *Gayton*, *Notes on Don Quixote*.

dizzard (diz'ard), *n.* [Also written *dizard*, *disard*; **< dizz**, foolish, + **-ard**. Cf. *dotard*.] A blockhead.

How many poor scholars have lost their wits, or become dizzards! *Burton*, *Anat. of Mel.*, p. 188.

He that cannot personate the wise-man well amongst wizards, let him learn to play the fool amongst dizzards. *Campion*, *Chapman*, and *Beaumont*, *Mask of the Middle Temple and Lincoln's Inn*.

dizzardly (diz'ard-li), *a.* [**< dizzard** + **-ly**.] Like a dizzard or blockhead.

Where's this prating ase, this dizzardly fool?

R. Wilson, *Cobbler's Prophecy*, slg. A. 4.

dizzen (diz'n), *n.* [**< Sc. var. of dozen**.] A dozen; specifically, a dozen cuts of yarn. [Scotch.]

A country girl at her wheel,

Her dizen's done, she's unco weel.

Burns, *The Twa Dogs*.

dizzily (diz'i-li), *adv.* In a dizzy or giddy manner.

dizziness (diz'i-nes), *n.* [**< dizzy** + **-ness**.] Giddiness; a whirling in the head; vertigo.

dizzue (diz'ü), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dizzued*, ppr. *dizzuing*. [E. dial. (Corn.).] To break down or mine away the "country" on one side of a small and rich lode, so that this may afterward be taken down clean and free from waste. Also spelled *dissue*, and occasionally *dzhu*. *Pryce*, [Cornwall, Eng.]

dizzy (diz'i), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *dizzie*; **< ME. dysy**, *dysi*, *desi*, *dusy*, *dusi*, **< AS. dysig**, *dyseg*, foolish, stupid (also as a noun, foolishness, stupidity), = **MD. dysigh**, *deusigh*, foolish, stupid, giddy, = **Fries. düsig** = **MLG. dusich**, foolish, stupid, LG. *düsig*, *dösich* (> G. dial. *düsig*), giddy; also in comp. AS. **dysiglic*, *dyselic*, *dyslic*, foolish, stupid, = **D. duseilig** = **LG. duseilig**, *dusselig*, *düselig*, > G. (chiefly dial.) *duselig*, *dusselig*, *düselig*, *düselicht*, *düstig*, *duslicht*, giddy; with suffix *-lic*, LG. *-lig*, G. *-lich*, partly acc. in LG. and G. to *-ig* (as if **dusel* + *-ig*), whence the later noun, LG. *dusel*, > G. *dusel*, *dussel*, giddiness, vertigo (> MD. *dyselen*, D. *duizelen* = LG. *düseln*, *dusseln*, > G. *dusehn*,

dussein, be giddy), < **dus*, **dūs* (prob. connected with MHG. *tōre*, *tōr*, G. *thor*, *tor*, a fool), which may be regarded as a contr. of **duas*, AS. *dwāes* = MD. *dwāes*, D. *dwāas*, foolish. The Dan. *dōsig*, drowsy, belongs rather to the root of *doze*: see *doze* and *daze*. The sense of 'giddy' is not found before mod. E., and the word is scarcely found at all in later ME. Hence *dizzy*, v., and *dizzard*.] 1†. Foolish; stupid.

Than waxes his hert hard and hevy,
And his head feble and drey.

Hampole, Prick of Conscience, l. 770.

As *durie* men and adoted doth. *Ancren Riwle*, p. 222.

2. Giddy; having a sensation of whirling in the head, with instability or proneness to fall; vertiginous.

'Tis looking downward makes one dizzy.
Browning, Old Pictures in Florence.

3. Causing giddiness: as, a dizzy height.

How fearful
And dizzy 'tis, to cast one's eyes so low!
Shak., *Lear*, iv. 6.

So, with painful steps we climb
Up the dizzy ways of time.
Whittier, *My Dream*.

4. Arising from or caused by giddiness.

A dizzy mist of darkness swims around. *Pitt*.

5. Giddy; thoughtless; heedless.

What followers, what retinue canst thou gain,
Or at thy heels the dizzy multitude,
Longer than thou canst feed them on thy cost?
Milton, *P. R.*, ii. 420.

dizzy (diz'ī), v.; pret. and pp. *dizzied*, ppr. *dizzying*. [*ME.* **dysien*, *desien*, < AS. *dysigian*, *dysegian*, *dysigan*, *dysian*, be foolish, act or talk foolishly (= OFries. *duſia*, be dizzy); from the adj.] 1†. *intrans.* To be foolish; act foolishly. II. *trans.* To make giddy; confuse.

If the jangling of thy bells had not dizzied thy understanding.
Scott, *Ivanhoe*, ii.

Merrily, merrily whirled the wheels of the *dizzying* dances
Under the orchard-trees and down the path to the meadows.
Longfellow, *Evangeline*, l. 4.

djebel, n. See *jebel*.

djereed, **djerred**, n. See *jereed*, *jerrid*.

djiggetai, n. See *dziggetai*.

djinn, **djinnee**. See *jinn*, *jinnee*.

djolan (jō'lan), n. [*E. Ind.*] The native name of the year-bird, *Buceros plicatus*, a hornbill with a white tail and a plicated membrane at the base of the beak, inhabiting the Sunda islands, Malacca, etc.

D-link (dē'link), n. In *mining*, a flat iron bar suspended by chains in a shaft so that it may be raised or lowered at pleasure, and used to support a man engaged in making repairs or changes in the pit-work. The man sits on the bar, and is supported in part by a strap which goes round his body under the arms.

D. M. In *music*, an abbreviation of *destra mano* (which see).

D. M., D. Mus. Abbreviations of *Doctor of Music*.

do¹ (dō), v.; pres. ind. 1 *do*, 2 *doest* or *dost* (you *do*), 3 *does*, *doeth*, or *doth*, pl. *do*; pret. *did*, pp. *done*, ppr. *doing*. The forms *doth* and *dost* are confined almost entirely to the auxiliary use; *doeth* and *doest* are never auxiliary. [(a) Inf. *do*, early mod. E. also *doe*, *doo*, *dooe*, archaically *don*, *done* (pres. ind. 1 *do*, early mod. E. also *doe*, *doo*; 2 *dost*, *doest*, early mod. E. also *doost*; 3 *does*, early mod. E. also *dooes*, *do's*; *doth*, *doeth*, early mod. E. also *dooth*), < ME. *do*, *doo*, with inf. suffix *don*, *doon*, *done* (pres. ind. 1 *do*, 2 *dost*, *dost*, 3 *doth*, *deth*, pl. *do*, *don*, *doon*, earlier *doth*), < AS. *dōn* (pres. ind. 1 *dō*, 2 *dēst*, 3 *dēth*, pl. *dōth*) = OS. *dōn*, *duon*, *duan*, *dōan* = OFries. *dua* = D. *doen* = MLG. *dōn*. *dōn* = OHG. *tōn*, *tuon*, *tuan*, *tuen*, *tōan*, MHG. *tuon*, G. *tun*, *thun* (not in Scand. or Goth. except as in pret. suffix, Goth. *-da*, subj. *-dēdau*, = Icel. *-da*, *-da*, *-ta* = Sw. *-de* = Dan. *-de* = AS. *-de*, E. *-d*, *-ed*: see *-ed*); (b) pret. *did* (2d pers. sing. *didst*, *diddest*, *diddest*), < ME. *did*, *dyde*, *dyde*, *dede*, *dude*, pl. *dide*, *diden*, *dyden*, *deden*, *duiden*, < AS. *dide*, *dyde*, pl. *didon*, *dydon* = OS. *deda*, pl. *dedun*, *dadun* = OFries. *dede*, pl. *deden* = D. *deed* = MLG. *dēde*, pl. *dēden* = OHG. *tēde*, pl. (3) *tātun*, MHG. *tēde*, *tate*, pl. *taten*, G. *tat*, *that*, pl. *taten*, *thaten* (in Scand. and Goth. only as pret. suffix, Goth. *-da*, pl. (3) *-dēdun*: see above): this pret. form being a reduplication of the present stem (cf. the reduplicated forms of the present in Gr. and Skt.), and the only form in mod. Teut. which retains visible traces of that method of indicating past time (this pret. *did*, used in the earliest Teut.

as a suffix to form the pret. of verbs then formed, became reduced in Goth. to *-da*, in AS. to *-de*, in E. to *-d*, usually treated as *-ed*, with the preceding stem-vowel: see *-ed*); (c) pp. *done*, < ME. *don*, *doon*, or *i-don*, *y-don*, often without the suffix *do*, *doo*, *i-dō*, *y-dō*, < AS. *gedōn* = OS. *dōn*, *duan*, *dān* = OFries. *dēn*, *dān* = D. *gedaan* = MLG. *gedān*, LG. *daan* = OHG. *tān*, MHG. *getan*, G. *getan*, *gethan*; (d) ppr. *doing*, < ME. *doinge*, earlier *doende*, *doande*, < AS. *dōnde* = OS. OFries. **duand* (not found) = OHG. *tuont*, MHG. *tuend*, G. *tuend*, *thuend*: a widely extended Indo-European root, 'do, make, put,' = L. *-dere*, put, in comp. *abdere*, put away (see *abditive*), *condere*, put together, put up (see *condite*, *condiment*), *abscondere*, put away, hide (see *abscond*), *indere*, put upon, impose, *subdere*, put under, substitute (see *subditious*), *credere*, trust (see *credit*) (the L. verb being merged in form and sense with *dare*, in comp. *-dere*, give: see *dare*), = Gr. √ **θε*, **θη*, in reduplicated pres. *rdēva*, ind. *rdhmu*, put, place, *thēma*, a thing laid down, a proposition, theme, *thēsis*, a putting, position, thesis, *thēra*, a case, etc. (see *theme*, *thesis*, *theca*, *antithesis*, etc.), = O Bulg. *dēti*, *dēyati* = Slov. *dyati*, put, lay, say, etc. (being widely developed in the Slav. tongues), = Lith. *dėti* = Lett. *dēt*, put, lay, = OPers. √ *dā* = Skt. √ *dā* (pres. *da-dhāmi*), put, lay. The orig. sense 'put' appears especially in the compounds, originally contractions, of *do* with a following adverb, namely, *don* (< *do on*), *doff* (< *do off*), *dout* (< *do out*), *dup* (< *do up*). Peculiar inf. forms, consisting of *do* combined with the prepositional sign, appear as nouns in *ado* and *to-do*. Deriv. *deed*, *doom*, *deem*, *-dom*, etc. Cf. *do*². The uses of *do*, as a verb expressing almost any kind of activity, are so various, and are involved in so many idiomatic constructions, that a complete discrimination and exhibition of them in strict sequence is impossible, the coloring of the verb being largely due to its context.] I. *trans.* 1. To put; place; lay. [The use of the word in this sense is now obsolete, except in combination with certain adverbs in some idiomatic phrases, as *do away*, *do away with*, *do up*. (See phrases below.) In composition it appears in the existing words *do on* and *doff* (*do off*), and in the obsolete words *dout* (*do out*) and *dup* (*do up*). All the examples given show obsolete uses except the fourth and last: *do to death* has held its ground in literature as an archaic expression.]

He hit (the body) wolde do in golde.
Eleven Thousand Virgins (Early Eng. Poems, [ed. Furnivall], l. 154.

To Crist
That *don* was on the tre. *Sir Tristrem*, l. 86.

The gode erle of Warwik was *don* to the suerd [sword].
Langtāt's Chronicle (ed. Hearne), p. 47.

He *dude* to deth delluerril flue gode knigtes.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 3427.

And for he wald tell no resoun,
He was *done* in depe dungeoun,
And thore he lay in mirknes grete.

Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 93.

In that place ther be *done*
Holy bones mony on.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 116.

Lady Malsry *did* on her green mantle,
Took her purse in her hand.
Chil' Ether (Child's Ballads, IV. 300).

Who should *do* the duke to death?
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 2.

2. To perform; execute; achieve; carry out; effect by action or exertion; bring to pass by procedure of any kind: as, he has nothing to *do*; to *do* a man's work; to *do* errands; to *do* good.

This Josaphathe was Kyng of that Ctree, and was converted by an Heremyte, that was a worthi man, and *dide* moche gode.
Mandeville, *Travels*, p. 96.

"Certeyn," quod she, "I will gladly *do* your counsell."
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), l. 8.

And Ther fast by ys the Place wher kyng David *dyd* penaunce.
Torkington, *Diary of Eng. Travell*, p. 36.

Six days shalt thou labour and *do* all thy work. Ex. xx. 9.

A miracle is, in the nature of it, somewhat *done* for the conversion of infidels; it is a sign, not to them that believe, but to them that believe not.

Bp. Atterbury, *Sermons*, II. i.

Take this one rule of life and you never will rue it—
'Tis but *do* your own duty and hold your own tongue.
Lowell, *Blondel*.

It is more shameful to *do* a wrong than to receive a wrong.
Sumner, *True Grandeur of Nations*.

3. To treat or act in regard to (an object) so as to perform or effect the action required by the nature of the case: as, to *do* (transact) business with one; to *do* (dress) the hair; to *do* (cook) the meat thoroughly; to *do* (visit and see the sights of) a country; to *do* (trim) my

beard first; be sure and *do* (make) the shoes first; to *do* (work out) a problem in arithmetic. In this use, *do* is the most comprehensive of verbs, as it may assert any kind of action.

Many of them will, as soone as the Sunne riseth, light from their horses, turning themselves to the South, and will lay their gownes before them, with their swords & beads, and so standing vpright *doe* their holy things.

Purchas, *Pilgrimage*, p. 390.

All y^e expences of y^e Leyden people [were] *done* by others in his absence.

Bradford, *Plymouth Plantation*, p. 258.

You really have *done* your hair in a more heavenly style than ever: you mischievous creature, do you want to attract everybody? *Jane Austen*, *Northanger Abbey*, p. 51.

We had two brave dishes of meat, one of fish, a carp and some other fishes, as well *done* as ever I eat any.

Pepps, *Diary*, March 2, 1660.

When he [Johnson] wrote for publication, he *did* his sentences out of English into Johnsonese.

Macaulay, *Boswell's Life of Johnson*.

It was a lovely afternoon in July that a party of Eastern tourists rode into Five Forks. They had just *done* the Valley of Big Things. *Bret Harte*, *Fool of Five Forks*.

Another wrote: "I cannot understand why you *do* lyrics so badly." *R. L. Stevenson*, *A College Magazine*, i.

4. To perform some act imparting or causing (some effect or result), or manifesting (some intention, purpose, or feeling); afford or cause by action, or as a consequence of action; cause; effect; render; offer; show: with a direct object, and an indirect object preceded by *to* or *for*, or itself preceding the direct object: as, to *do* good to one's neighbor; to *do* reverence to a superior; to *do* a favor for a friend; to *do* homage for land, as a vassal; he has *done* you a great favor; to *do* a patron honor or credit; to *do* a person harm or wrong.

But the Comaynz chamed him out of the Ctree, and *diden* hym meche Sorwe. *Mandeville*, *Travels*, p. 37.

He waved indifferently 'twixt *doing* them nether good nor harm. *Shak.*, *Cor.*, ii. 2.

But yesterday, the word of Cesar might
Have stood against the world; now lies he there,
And none so poor to *do* him reverence.
Shak., *J. C.*, iii. 2.

You are treacherous,
And come to *do* me mischief.

Fletcher (and another), *Love's Cure*, ii. 2.

Their [the Hansatic League's] want of a Protector did do them some Prejudice in that famous Difference they had with our Queen. *Howell*, *Letters*, I. vi. 3.

This had been to *do* too great force to our assent, which ought to be free and voluntary.

Bp. Atterbury, *Sermons*, II. x.

It is a very good office one man *does* another, when he tells him the manner of his being pleased.

Steele, *Tatler*, No. 182.

As it were a duty *done* to the tomb,
To be friends for her sake, to be reconciled.

Tennyson, *Maud*, xix.

5. To bring to a conclusion; complete; finish: as, the business being *done*, the meeting adjourned.

Thys *don*, we passed owt of the Vestre, and so to the hys Auter. *Torkington*, *Diary of Eng. Travell*, p. 11.

It is not so soone *done* as said.
Robin Hood and the Peddlers (Child's Ballads, V. 245).

As when the Pris'ner at the bar has *done*
His tongue's last Plea. *J. Beaumont*, *Payche*, ii. 71.

6†. To deliver; convey.
Four or five times he yawns; and leaning on
His (lob-like) elbow, hears This Message *don*.
Sylvestre, tr. of *Du Bartas's Weeks*, ii., The Vocation.

May one that is a herald, and a prince,
Do a fair message to his kingly ears?

Shak., *T. and C.*, l. 3.

He injoynd me
To *do* unto you his most kinde commenda.

Heywood, *Woman Killed with Kindness*.

7†. To impart; give; grant; afford.
Do me sikernes thereto, seis Joseph thenne.
Joseph of Arimathe, l. 623.

To contrite hertis I *do* remission.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 111.

It doth us comfort on thee to calle.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 19.

8. To serve.
I went and bought a common riding-cloak for myself,
to save my best. It cost but 30s., and will do my turn
mightily well. *Pepps*, *Diary*, II. 415.

9. To put forth; use in effecting something; exert: as, I will *do* my endeavor in your behalf; *do* your best.

Do thy diligence to come shortly unto me. 2 Tim. iv. 9.

After him many good and godly men, divine spirits,
have *done* their endeavors, and still *do*.

Burton, *Anat. of Mel.*, p. 623.

10†. To cause; make: with an object and an infinitive: as, "do him come," *Paston Letters*, 1474-85 (that is, cause him to come).

For she, that *doth* me all this woe endure,
Ne rekkeeth never whether I synke or flete.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1538.

From Ierusalem he *dede* hem come
In-to the holy place of Rome.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 127.

But ye knowe not the cause why, but yet I do yow to
vndirstonde.
Martin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 632.

Then on his brest his victor foote he thrust:
With that he cryde; "Mercy! *doe* me not dye."
Spenser, F. Q., II. v. 12.

Moreover, brethren, we do you to wit of the grace of
God bestowed on the churches of Macedonia.
2 Cor. viii. 1.

11†. To cause: with an infinitive (without *to*);
as, he *did* make (that is, he caused to make);
"to *do* make a castell," *Palsgrave, 1530* (that is,
to cause to make a castle, or to cause a castle
to be made or erected).

He estward hath upon the gate above,
In worshippe of Venus, goddess of Love,
Don make an auter and an oratorye.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1047.

And he founde wyth him one his sone of the age of ten
yeres whom he dyde *doo* baptysme. and lyfte him from the
fonte.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 163.

12. To hoax; cheat; swindle; humbug; over-
reach: as, to *do* a man out of his money. [Fam-
iliar slang.]—13†. To outdo, as in fighting;
beat; overcome.

I have *done* the Jew, and am in good health.
R. Humphreys.

To *do away*. (a†) To give up; lay aside. *Chaucer.* (b)
To put away; remove; annul; abolish; obliterate: now
usually in the form *to do away with*.

It [praise] is the most excellent part of our religious
worship; enduring to eternity after the rest shall be *done away*.
Ep. Atterbury, Sermons, I. i.

Time's wasting hand has *done away*
The simple Cross of Sybil Grey.
Scott, Marmion, vi. 37.

To *do* (a person) *brown*. See *brown*.

Why they'll laugh at and quiz us all over the town,
We are all of us *done so* uncommonly *brown*!
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 287.

To *do duty for*, to take the place of; act as a substitute
for.—To *do no cure*! to *do no force*. See the nouns.—
To *do one cheer*! See *cheer*!—To *do one proud*, to
make one feel proud: as, sir, you *do me proud*. [Colloq.
or jocular.]—To *do one right*! to *do one reason*! to
pledge one in drinking.

Do me right,
And dub me knight.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 3 (song).

Your master's health, sir,
I'll *do you reason*, sir.
Tuke, Adventures of Five Hours.

To *do one's business*, to *do one's diligence*. See the
nouns.—To *do over*. (a) To repeat the doing of; per-
form again: as, do your exercise *over*. (b) To coat, as
with paint; smear. [Rare.]

Boats . . . *done over* with a kind of slimy stuff. *Defoe.*

To *do the business for*. See *business*.—To *do to death*.
See *death*.—To *do up*. (a†) To put up; raise; open. See
dup.

Up the wyndow *dide* he hastily.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 613.

(b) To wrap and tie up, as a parcel: as, *do up* these books
neatly, and send them off at once. (c) To dress and fas-
ten, as the hair.

It is easy to be merry and good-humored when one's
new dress fits exquisitely, and one's hair hasn't been frac-
tious in the *doing up*.
Mrs. Whitney, Lealie Goldthwaite, iv.

(d) To freshen, as a room with paint, paper, and uphol-
stery, or a garment by remodeling.

An old black coat which I have had *done up*, and smart-
ened with metal buttons and a velvet collar.
Shelley, In Dowden, I. 389.

(e) To iron, or starch and iron: as, a laundress who *does*
up muslins well.—To *do with*. (a) To effect or accom-
plish through employment or disposal of: as, I don't
know what to *do with* myself, or *with* my leisure.

There dwellen gode folk and reasonable, and manye
Cristene men amonges hem, that ben so riche, that thei
wyte not what to *doe with* hire Godes.
Manderly, Travels, p. 300.

What will He *Do with* It? [title of a book]. *Bulwer.*

(b) To have concern or business with; deal with; get on
with: as, I can do nothing *with* this obstinate fellow.—
To *have to do with*, to have concern or connection with.

What *have I to do with* you? *2 Sam. xvi. 10.*

All things are naked and opened unto the eyes of him
with whom we *have to do*.
Heb. iv. 13.

I vow, Anintor, I will never eat,
Or drink, or sleep, or *have to do with* that
That may preserve life.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, v. 4.

Dangle. What *has* a woman to *do with* politics, Mrs.
Dangle?
Mrs. Dangle. And what *have* you to *do with* the theatre,
Mr. *Dangle*?
Sheridan, The Critic, l. 1.

What's to *do here*? what is the matter here? what is
all this about?
What's to do here, Thomas Tapster? Let's withdraw.
Shak., M. for M., l. 2.

II. *intrans.* 1. To act; be in action; be ac-
tive in performing or accomplishing; exert
one's self in relation to something.

Doing is activity, and he will still be *doing*.
Shak., Hen. V., iii. 7.

Be but your self,
And do not talk, but *do*.
Fletcher (and another?), Prophetess, iv. 1.

Mechanic soul, thou must not only *do*
With Martha, but with Mary ponder too.
Quarles, Emblems, iv. 7, Epig.

Let us then be up and *doing*.
Longfellow, Psalm of Life.

2. To act or behave; conduct one's self: with
adverbial adjuncts indicating manner of ac-
ting: as, to *do* well by a man.

If your Spirit will not let you retract, yet you shall *do*
well to repress any more Copies of the Satire.
Howell, Letters, ii. 2.

Behold God hath judg'd and *don* to him in the sight of
all men according to the verdict of his own mouth.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, iii.

3. To succeed (well or ill) in some undertaking
or action; get along; come through.

On the Tuesday they went to the tourney; where they
did very nobly.
Stow (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 478).

4. To arrange; contrive; shift: as, how shall
we *do* for food?

How shall we *do* for money for these wars?
Shak., Rich. II., ii. 2.

How shall I *do* to answer as they deserve your two last
letters?
Richardson.

5. [Cf. the equiv. OF. *comment le faites-vous?*
lit. how do you make it? G. *was machen sie?*
lit. what make you? The sense of *do* in this
usage merges in *do*. See *do*, *do*.] To be
(well or ill); be in a state with regard to sick-
ness or health; fare: as, we asked him how he
did; how do you *do*?

How *does* my cousin Edward, uncle?
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, l. 1.

Sir John Walter asked me lately how you *did*, and wished
me to remember him to you. *Howell, Letters, i. iv. 24.*

My dear Lady Sneerwell, how do you *do* to-day? Mr.
Snake, your most obedient.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, l. 1.

Have *done*, desist; give over.
Moses. Sir, this is Mr. Premium, a gentleman of the strict-
est honour and secrecy; . . . Mr. Premium, this is —
Charles S. Pahaw! have done.—Sir, my friend *Moses* is
a very honest fellow, but a little slow at expression.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, iii. 3.

To *do for*. (a) To act for or in behalf of; provide or
manage for: as, he *does* well for his family. (b) To ruin;
defeat effectually; injure fatally.

This pretty smooth dialogue *has done* for me.
Goldsmith, She Stoops to Conquer, ii.

"They have *done* for me at last, Hardy," said he [Nelson],
as he was raised up from the deck; "my backbone is shot
through."
Amer. Cyc., XII. 222.

To *do without*, to dispense with; succeed or get along
without: as, I can *do without* the book till Saturday.

The Romance words are some of them words which we
cannot *do without* for some particular purposes, but which
are not, by the first needs of speech, always on our lips.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 163.

To *have done with*, to have come to an end of; have fin-
ished; cease to have part or interest in or connection with:
as, I *have done with* speculating; I *have done with* you for
the future.

III. *auxiliary and substitute*. 1. As an auxil-
iary, *do* is inflected, while the principal verb is
in the infinitive without *to*, and originally and
strictly the object of *do*: thus, I *do know* is I
perform an act of knowing. Compare *shall* and
will.

O blessed Bond! O happy Marriage!
Which *doest* the match 'twixt Christ and vs presage!
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, l. 6.

The youth *did* ride, and soon *did* meet
John coming back again. *Couper, John Gilpin.*

Certain uses of *do* as an auxiliary, with both transitive
and intransitive verbs, may be pointed out. (a) In form-
ing interrogative and negative expressions: as, *do* you
want this book? I *do* not long for it: *does* he do his work
well? he *does* not do it as well as I expected.

You seem to marvel I *do not* marry all this while, con-
sidering that I am past the Meridian of my Age.
Howell, Letters, i. vi. 60.

(b) With the imperative, sometimes, to help the expres-
sion of the subject: as, *do* thou go (instead of go, or go
thou); *do* you stay here (instead of stay, or stay you here).

(c) To express emphasis: as, I *do* wish you had seen him; I
did see him; *do* be quick; *do not* (*don't*) do that. (d) Some-
times (now chiefly in poetry, where it is often used for
merely metrical reasons, but formerly often in prose)
merely as an inflection of the principal verb, with no other
effect.

A fair smooth Front, free from least Wrinkle,
Her Eyes (on me) like Stars do twinkle.
Howell, Letters, i. v. 21.

Greeks and Jews, together with the Turks, *doe* inhabit
the towne, and are admitted their churches and syna-
gogues.
Sandys, Travels, p. 21.

For deeds *doe* die, how ever noble donne,
And thoughts of men *do* as themselves decay.
Spenser, Ruins of Time, l. 400.

Ros. My lord, you once *did* love me.
Ham. So I *do* still, by these pickers and stealers.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2.

This just reproach their virtue *does* excite. *Dryden.*

2. *Do*, being capable of denoting any kind
of action required by the circumstances in con-
nection with which it is used, is often employed
as a substitute for the principal verb, or for the
whole clause directly dependent upon it, to
avoid repetition: as, conduct your business on
sound principles; so long as you *do*, you are safe.
In such an expression there is an ellipsis either of the prin-
cipal verb or of *this, that, these things, so, etc.*: as, I in-
tend to come, but if I *do* you will know how to act;
so long as you *do* (so), you are safe.

The next morrow we sayd masse as we *ded* the tewysday
be for.
Torkington, Diary of Eng. Travell, p. 45.

I hold it great injustice to believe
Thine enemy, and *did* not.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, iv. 2.

Thus my Soul still moves Eastward, as all the heavenly
Bodies *do*.
Howell, Letters, i. vi. 32.

I . . . chose my wife as she *did* her wedding-gown, not
for a fine glossy surface, but for such qualities as would
wear well.
Goldsmith, Vicar, l.

*do*¹ (dō), n. [Formerly also *doe*; < *do*¹, v.] 1†.
Endeavor; duty; all that is required of one, or
that one can do.

No sooner does he peep into
The world but he has *done* his *doe*.
S. Butler, Hudibras.

"But," says he, "I have *done* my *do* in helping to get
him out of the administration of things for which he is
not fit."
Pepys, Diary, III. 316.

2†. To-do; bustle; tumult; stir; fuss.
Dissenters in Parliament may at length come to a good
end, tho' first there be a great deal of *do*.
Selden, Table-Talk, p. 81.

To Gresham College, where a great deal of *do* and for-
mality in choosing of the Council and Officers.
Pepys, Diary, April 11, 1666.

3. A trick; a cheat; a hoax. [Slang.]
I thought it was a *do*, to get me out of the house.
Dickens, Sketches.

*do*² (dō), v. i.; pret. *did*, pp. *done*, ppr. *doing*.
[Now identified in form and inflection with the
much more common and comprehensive verb
*do*¹. The senses of *do*¹ and *do*², v. i., are so
intermingled that it is impossible to separate
them completely. All uses not obviously be-
longing to *do*² it is best to refer to *do*¹. Same
as *Sc.* and *E. dial.* *dow*, which is phonetically
the right modern form: see *dow*¹.] To suit; be
fit or suitable; serve the purpose or end in view;
avail; suffice: as, will this *do*?

Abu. Well, recruit will *do*—let it be so.
Fag. O, sir, recruit will *do* surprisingly.
Sheridan, The Rivals, ii. 1.

"Let women vote!" cries one. "Why, wives and
daughters might be Democrats, while their fathers and
husbands were Whigs. It would never *do*."
W. Phillips, Speeches, p. 24.

Not so careful for what is best as for what will *do*.
Lovell, Biglow Papers, Int.

To *do for*, to suit for; serve as; answer the purpose of; be
sufficient for; satisfy: as, this piece of timber will *do* for
the corner post; a trusty stick will *do* for a weapon; very
plain food will *do* for me.

Of course, it is a great pleasure to me to sit and talk
with Mrs. Benson, while you and that pretty girl walk up
and down the piazza all the evening; but I'm easily satis-
fied, and two evenings *did* for me.
C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 53.

*do*³. An old English form of *done*, past participle
of *do*¹.

With thy Ryth kne lette hit be *do*,
Thy worahyp thou mayst saue so.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 13.

*do*⁴ (dō), n. [A mere syllable, more sonorous
than *ut*, for which it is substituted.] In *solmi-*
zation, the syllable now commonly used for the
first tone or key-note of the musical scale, and
also for the tone C (as the key-note of the typi-
cal scale of the pianoforte keyboard). About
1670 it replaced the Aretinian *ut*, which is still somewhat
used in France. In the tonic sol-fa system it is spelled
do, and indicated by its initial *d*; its significance is limited
to the first tone of the scale, without reference to the
keyboard. In teaching sight-singing by the help of solmi-
zation, two general methods are in use: (a) the *fixed-do*
method, in which *do* is always applied to tones bearing
the letter-name C, whether they are key-notes or not; and
(b) the *movable-do* method, in which *do* is always applied
to the key-note, whatever be its letter-name. The second
method is generally regarded as the more scientific, and
is far the more practical, although the first has had the
support of many excellent musicians.

do. An abbreviation of *ditto*.

*doab*¹ (dōb), n. [Ir. *dob*, plaster, gutter, mire;
dobaim, I plaster, daub.] A dark sandy clay
found in the neighborhood of many bogs in Ire-

land. It is used for floors, and, mixed with lime, for plastering walls.

doab², doab (dō'ab), *n.* [Hind. *doāb*, also *duāb*, a tract of land between two rivers, < *do*, in comp. also *du* (< Skt. *dva* = Pers. *dū* = E. *two*), + *āb*, < Skt. *āp*, water, a river.] In the East Indies, a tract of country between two rivers. Also written *duab*.

doable (dō'ā-bl), *a.* [*< do¹ + -able.*] Capable of being done or executed. [Rare.]

It was doable, it was done for others.

Carlyle, Misc., IV. 316.

do-all (dō'āl), *n.* [*< do¹, v., + obj. all.*] A servant, an official, or a dependent who does all sorts of work; a factotum. Fuller.

doandt. A Middle English form of the present participle of *do¹*.

doat, doating, etc. See *doat¹*, etc.

dob (dob), *n.* [Sc.; origin obscure.] A Scotch name of the razor-fish, a bivalve, *Solen ensis*.

dobbeldaler (dob'el-dä-lär), *n.* [Dan., = E. *double dollar*.] A coin formerly current in Norway and Denmark, and worth about \$1.12.

dobbin (dob'in), *n.* [A familiar use of the proper personal name *Dobbin*, which is a dim. of *Dob* or *Dobb* (now more frequently in the patronymic form *Dobbins*, *Dobbs*), these being variations of *Robin*, *Rob*, diminutives of *Robert*. Cf. *dickyl*, an ass, similarly derived from a dim. of *Richard*.] A common English name for a work-horse. [As a quasi-proper name it is often written with a capital letter.]

Thou hast got more hair on thy chin than *Dobbin* my phill-horse has on his tail. Shak., M. of V., II. 2.

The hard-featured farmer reins up his grateful *dobbin* to inquire what you are doing. Thoreau, Walden, p. 171.

dobby (dob'i), *n.*; pl. *dobbies* (-iz). [Sc. also *dobbie*; dim. of *Dob*, *Dobb*, like *Hob*, var. of *Rob*, abbr. of *Robert*; a familiar use of the proper name. Cf. *dobbin*.] 1. A fool; a childish old man.—2. A sprite or apparition. Grose. [Prov. Eng.]

He needed not to care for ghaist or barghaist, devil or *dobbie*. Scott, Rob Roy, xiv.

3. Same as *dobby-machine*.

Taylor's loom does not appear to have come into use, but a small Jacquard machine, or *dobby*, was introduced in the silk trade in 1830 by Mr. S. Dean, of Spitalfields. A. Barlow, Weaving, p. 279.

dobby-machine (dob'i-mā-shēn'), *n.* A loom for weaving fancy patterns, constructed on a principle similar to that of the Jacquard loom.

dobchick (dob'chik), *n.* Same as *dabchick*.

dobee (dō'bē), *n.* Same as *dhobie*.

dobhash (dō'bash), *n.* [*< Hind. dobhashi*, Telugu *dubashi*, *dubasi*, an interpreter, a native man of business in the service of a European (Madrās), < Hind. *do*, *du* (< Skt. *dva* = E. *two*), + Hind. Skt. *bhāsha*, language.] In the East Indies, an interpreter; one who speaks two or more languages.

dobie¹ (dō'bi), *n.* [By aphoresis from *adobe*.] Adobe. [Colloq., U. S.]

dobie², *n.* Same as *dhoby*.

Dobie's line, Dobie's stripe. Same as *Krause's membrane* (which see, under *membrane*).

dobla (dō'blā), *n.* [Osp. (= Pg. *dobra*), fem. of *doblo*, now *doble*, = F. *double*, > E. *double*, q. v.] A gold coin formerly used in Spain. The earliest coins so called are Moorish dinars, coined by the Almohade dynasty, and distinguished from the earlier dinars by having the full weight of a mythical, while the fineness was reduced so that they should be of the same value. As coined by John II. of Castile in 1442, there were 49 to the mark (230.04 grams), of a fineness of 19 carats, making the value \$2.47.

doblet, *a.* An obsolete form of *double*.

doblert, *n.* An obsolete form of *doubler*.

dobletti, *n.* An obsolete form of *doublet*.

dobra (dō'brā), *n.* [Pg., a coin (see def.), also a fold, plait, double, fem. of *dobro* = Sp. *doble* = F. *double*, > E. *double*, q. v.] A gold coin formerly current in Portugal, first issued by John V., in the eighteenth century. Its value varied: the specimen here illustrated was worth £3 11s. 9d., or about \$17.35.



Obverse.



Reverse.

Dobra of John V., King of Portugal, 1732.—British Museum. (Size of the original.)

ropterous insects of the family *Sialidae*, especially of the genus *Corydalis* (which see). Also called *hellgrammite*, *clipper*, and *crawler*.

dobule (dob'ul), *n.* [*< NL. dobula*; origin obscure.] A name of a fresh-water cyprinoid fish, *Leuciscus dobula* (or *vulgaris*), allied to the roach and dace.

doced¹, *n.* An erroneous form of *doucet*, 2.

docent (dō'sent), *a.* and *n.* [= D. G. Dan. Sw. *docent*, a university teacher, < L. *docen(t)-s*, ppr. of *docere*, teach: see *docile*.] 1. Teaching.

The church here is taken for the church as it is *docent* and regent, as it teaches and governs.

Abp. Laud, Against Fisher, xxxiii.

II. *n.* See *privat-docent*.

Docetæ (dō-sē'tē), *n. pl.* [LL., < Gr. *δοκταί*, < *dokein*, seem.] A sect of heretics of the first and second centuries who denied the human origin of Christ's body, some holding that it was a mere phantom, and others that it was real but of celestial substance. Thus they believed the incarnation, crucifixion, and resurrection of Christ to have been mere appearances or illusions. Strictly this name seems to have belonged to a single sect of the second century, but it is commonly used indifferently or collectively of the various Gnostic sects which held similar views on this point. Certain Monophysites afterward taught a doctrine as to Christ's body related to that of the Docetæ. See *Apharctodocetæ*, *Phantasia*.

Docetic (dō-sē'tik), *a.* [*< Docetæ + -ic.*] Of, pertaining to, or held by the Docetæ: as, "*Docetic* gnosticism," *Plumptre*.

Docetism (dō-sē'tizm), *n.* [*< Docetæ + -ism.*] The doctrinal system of the Docetæ.

Docetist (dō-sē'tist), *n.* [*< Docetæ + -ist.*] One of the Docetæ.

These Docetists, as they were called, had a whole series of successors in the early church. Encyc. Brit., XI. 736.

Docetistic (dō-sē'tis'tik), *a.* [*< Docetist + -ic.*] Of, pertaining to, or resembling the Docetæ or their doctrines; Docetic.

The Gnostic heresy . . . sunders Christianity from its historical basis, resolves the real humanity of the Saviour into a Docetistic illusion.

Schaff, Hist. Christ. Church, I. § 73.

doch-an-doris, doch-an-dorach (dōch'an-dō'-ris, -räch), *n.* [Sc. also written *deuch-an-doris*, *deuch-an-dorach*, repr. Gael. *deoch an doruis*, a stirrup-cup, lit. a drink at the door: *deoch*, drink; *an*, the; *doruis*, gen. of *dorus*, door.] A stirrup-cup; a parting-cup.

dochme (dok'mē), *n.* [Gr. *δοχμή* or *δόχμη*, the space contained in a handbreadth, < *δέχεσθαι*, receive.] An ancient Greek measure of length: same as *palæste*. See *palm*.

dochmiac (dok'mi-ak), *a.* and *n.* [*< Gr. δοχμιακός*, < *δόχμος*: see *dochmii*.] 1. *a.* In *anc. Gr. pros.*: (a) Having or characterized by a difference of more than one between the number of times or moræ in the thesis and that in the arsis: as, a *dochmiac* foot; *dochmiac* rhythm. (b) Consisting of *dochmii*: as, a *dochmiac* verse, trimeter, strophe.—*Dochmiac* rhythm. See *rhythm*.

II. *n.* In *anc. Gr. pros.*, a verse or series composed of *dochmii*.

dochmius (dok'mi-us), *n.*; pl. *dochmii* (-i). [L., < Gr. *δόχμος*, sc. *ποῖος*, foot; lit. across, athwart, aslant.] 1. In *anc. Gr. pros.*, a foot consisting in its fundamental form (— — — —) of five syllables, the first and fourth of which are short, and the second, third, and fifth long.—2. [cap.] [NL.] In *zool.*, a genus of nematoid worms, of the family *Strongylidae*. *D. duodenalis* is an intestinal parasite from which a large part of the population of Egypt suffer, often fatally. By means of its large, hard, and dentate mouth it pierces the intestinal mucous membrane and sucks the blood, the repeated bleedings thus caused resulting in what is known as Egyptian chlorosis. This formidable parasite is about four tenths of an inch long. Another species, *D. trizonoccephalus*, infests dogs. Also called *Anchylotoma*, *Anchylotoma*.

dochter (dōch'tēr), *n.* An obsolete and dialectal (Scotch) form of *daughter*.

Agasia, the kyng of Britonis *dochter*.

Belinden, Chron., fol. 19, a.

docibility (dos-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*< OF. docibilite*, < LL. *docibilitas* (< *docibilis*, docible: see *docile*).] Teachableness; docility. [Rare or obsolete.]

To persons of *docibility*, the real character may be easily taught in a few days. Boyle, Works, VI. 446.

docible (dos'i-bl), *a.* [*< OF. docible* = It. *docibile*, < LL. *docibilis*, that learns easily, teachable, < L. *docere*, teach: see *docile*.] 1. Docile; tractable; ready to be taught; easily taught or managed. [Rare or obsolete.]

Their Camels also are *docible*; they will more be persuaded to hold on a journey further than ordinary by songs then blows. Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 557.

They shall be able to speak little to the purpose, so as to satisfy sober, humble, *docible* persons, who have not passionately espoused an error. Bp. Bull, Sermons, VI. 2. That may be imparted by teaching; communicable. [Rare.]

Whom nature hath made *docile*, it is injurious to prohibit him from learning anything that is *docile*.

Bp. Hackett.

docibleness (dos'i-bl-nes), *n.* Teachableness; docility. [Rare or obsolete.]

I might enlarge myself in the commendation of Hunting, and of the noble Hound especially, as also of the *docibleness* of dogs. I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 31.

The World stands in Admiration of the Capacity and *Docibleness* of the English. Howell, Letters, IV. 47.

docile (dos'il or dō'sil), *a.* [Formerly also *docil*; = F. *docile* = Sp. *docil* = Pg. *docil* = It. *docile*, < L. *docilis*, easily taught, teachable, < *docere*, teach. Cf. *didactic*.] 1. Teachable; easily taught; quick to learn; amenable.

Dogs soon grow accustomed to whatever they are taught, and being *docile* and tractable, are very useful.

H. Ellis, Voyage to Hudson's Bay.

2. Tractable; easily managed or handled.

The ores are *docile* and contain ruby-silver and sub-sulphides. L. Hamilton, Mex. Handbook, p. 96.

The different ores of the Rayo Mine are *docile* in their reduction, undergoing the common Spanish amalgamation process. Quoted in Mowry's Arizona and Sonora, p. 148.

docility (dō-sil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *docilité* = Sp. *docilidad* = Pg. *docilidade* = It. *docilità*, *docilitate*, < L. *docilitas* (< *docilis*, teachable, < *docile*: see *docile*).] The quality of being *docile*; teachableness; readiness or aptness to learn; tractableness.

The humble *docility* of little children is, in the New Testament, represented as a necessary preparative to the reception of the Christian faith.

Beattie, Moral Science, I. II. 5.

docimacy (dos'i-mā-si), *n.* A less correct spelling of *docimasy*.

Docimastes (dos-i-mas'tēz), *n.* [NL. (Gould, 1850), also *Docimaster* (Bonaparte, 1850), < Gr. *δοκιμαστής*, *δοκιμαστήρ*, an assayer, examiner, < *δοκιμάζω*, assay, test, examine.] A genus of humming-birds, notable for the enormous length of the beak, which may exceed that of all the rest of the bird. *D. ensiferus* is the only species. The bill is from 3 to 4 inches long, the whole bird being from 7½ to 8½ inches. The bill is used to probe



Sword-bearing Hummingbird (*Docimastes ensiferus*).

long tubular flowers for food, whence the generic name. This remarkable hummingbird inhabits the United States of Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru. The male is chiefly green, varied with bronze and purplish tints; the throat, bill, and feet are black, the throat varied with buff, and behind the eye is a white spot.

docimastic (dos-i-mas'tik), *a.* [= F. *docimastique*, *a.*, *docimastic* (cf. Sp. *docimástica* = Pg. It. *docimastica*, *n.*, *docimasy*), < Gr. *δοκιμαστικός*, < *δοκιμαστής*, an assayer, examiner, < *δοκιμάζειν*, assay, test, examine, scrutinize, < *δοκίμος*, assayed, tested, examined, approved, < *δέχσθαι*, take, approve.] Proving by experiments or tests; assaying; specifically, relating to the assaying of metals: as, the *docimastic* art. Also *docimastic*.

docimasy (dos'i-mā-si), *n.* [Also written *dokimasy*, and less correctly *docimacy*; = F. *docimasy* = Sp. Pg. It. *docimasia*, < Gr. *δοκιμασία*, an assay, examination, scrutiny, < *δοκιμάζειν*, assay, examine: see *docimastic*.] 1. In Gr. *antiqu.*, particularly at Athens, a judicial inquiry into the civic standing, character, and previous life of all persons elected for public office, of youths applying for enrolment on the list of full citizens, of persons aiming at political leadership, etc. The inquiry was public; any citizen might denounce the subject of it, and his civic privileges were suspended if he could not justify himself.

2. The art or practice of assaying metals, or the art of separating metals from foreign matters, and of determining the nature and quantity of metallic substances contained in any ore or mineral.—3. The art of ascertaining the nature and properties of medicines and poisons, or of ascertaining certain facts pertaining to physiology.

docimology (dos-i-mol'ō-jī), *n.* [< Gr. *δοκίμος*, assayed, examined, tested (see *docimastic*), + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] A treatise on the art of assaying or examining metallic substances.

docious (dō'shu), *a.* [Appar. a var. of *docile*, with suffix *-ous*. Cf. *docity*.] Docile; amenable. [Colloq., western U. S.]

I can hardly keep my tongue *docious* now to talk about it.
Spirit of the Times (New York).

docity (dos'i-ti), *n.* [Also written *dosisty* (Halliwell); a contr. of *docility*, *q. v.*] Quickness of comprehension; docility; gumption. *Grose*; *Bartlett*. [Local, Eng. and U. S.]

dock (dok), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *docke*; < ME. *docke*, *dokke* (> OF. *doque*, *docque*, *dokke*, F. dial. *doque*, *dogue*, *dock*, *patience*), < AS. *docece*, rarely *docea* (gen. *doccan*, whence late ME. *dokan*, E. dial. *docken*, *dockan*), *dock* (L. *lypenthum*, *rumex*), used also with descriptive adjectives, *seō fealwe docece*, the fallow-dock, golden dock (*Rumex maritimus*), *seō redde docece*, the red dock (*R. sanguineus*), *seō scearpe docece*, the sharp dock (*R. acetosa*), and in comp. *ed-docece* (= ODan. *d-dokke*), water-dock (water-lily, *Nuphar luteum*), *sūr-docece*, sour dock (*R. acetosa*), *wudu-docece*, wood-dock (*R. acetosa*); = MD. *docke* (in comp. *docke-bladeren* (glossed *petasites*), Flem. *dokke-bladeren*) = G. *docke* (prob. < D.), *Colchicum autumnale*, in comp. *docken-blätter*, *Rumex acutus*; *docken-kraut*, burdock, *Arctium lappa*; *wasser-docke*, water-lily. The relation of these forms to the Celtic is not clear; cf. Gael. *dogha*, burdock, Ir. *meacan-dogha*, burdock (*meacan*, a tap-rooted plant, as the carrot, parsnip, etc.).] 1. The common name of those species of *Rumex* which are characterized by little or no acidity and the leaves of which are not hastate. They are coarse herbs, mostly perennials, with thickened rootstocks. Some of the European species are troublesome weeds and widely naturalized. The roots are astringent and slightly tonic and laxative, and have been used as a remedy in cutaneous affections and numerous other diseases. Particular designations are *bitter dock*, *R. obtusifolius*; *curled* or *yellow dock*, *R. crispus*; *juddle-dock* (from the shape of the leaves), *R. pulcher*; *golden dock*, *R. maritimus*; *patience dock*, *R. Patientia*; *sharp* or *sour dock*, *R. Acetosae*; *swamp-dock*, *R. verticillatus*; *water-dock*, *R. Britannica* and *R. Hydrolapathum*; and *white dock*, *R. salicifolius*.

Nothing teems
But hateful docks, rough thistles, kecksies, burs.
Shak., Hen. V., v. 2.

2. A name of various other species of plants, mostly coarse weeds with broad leaves, as *dove-dock*, the coltsfoot, *Tussilago Farfara*; *elf-dock*, the elecampane, *Inula Helenium*; *prairie-dock*, *Silphium terebinthinum*; *round dock*, the common mallow, *Malva sylvestris*; *spatter-dock*, the yellow pond-lily, *Nuphar advena*; *sweet dock*, *Polygonum Bistorta*; *velvet dock*, the mullen, *Verbascum Thapsus*. See *burdock*, *candock*, and *hardock*.—In *dock*, *out nettle*, a formula used as an incantation in the north of England. If a person is stung with a nettle, dock-leaves are rubbed on the affected part, and the formula is repeated. It was long used proverbially to express unsteadiness or inconstancy, or sudden change.

Uncertaine certaine, never loves to settle,
But here, there, everywhere; in *dock*, *out nettle*.
John Taylor, Works (1630).

Who fight with swords for life sure care but little,
Since 'tis no more than this, in *dock*, *out nettle*.
Wrangling Lovers (1677).

dock (dok), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *docke*; < (1) ME. *dok* (rare), < Icel. *dokkr*, a short stumpy tail (Haldorsen); cf. *doggr*, a conical projection (Haldorsen); supposed to be nearly related to (2) Icel. *dokk*, *dokka*, a windlass, and to Icel. *dokka* (Haldorsen) = Norw. *dokka* = Sw. *dokka* = Dan. *dukke*, a skein, = Fries. *dok*, a bundle, bunch, ball (of twine, straw, etc.), = LG. *dokke*, a bundle (of straw, thread, etc.), a skein of silk or yarn, whence G. *docke*, a bundle, bunch, plug, skein of thread, etc., a thick, short piece of anything. These words, again, are prob. identical with (3) Norw. *dokka* = Sw. *dokka* = Dan. *dukke* = MD. *docke* = East Fries. *dok*, *dokke* = LG. *dokke* = OHG. *toecha*, *tocha*, a doll, MHG. *tocke*, a doll, a young girl, G. *docke* (after LG.), a doll. From the LG. form in this third group are derived (prob.) E. *dock*3, *q. v.*, and *dozy*, *q. v.*] 1. The tail of a beast cut short or clipped; the stump of a tail; the solid part of a tail.—2. The buttocks; the rump.

I will not go to school but when me lest [list],
For there beginneth a sorry feast
When the master should lift my *dock*.
The World and the Child (Hazlitt's Dodsley, I. 247).
Some call the Bishops weathercocks
Who where there heads were turn their *docks*.
Colvil.

3. The fleshy part of a boar's chine, between the middle and the rump. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]—4. A case of leather to cover the clipped or cut tail of a horse.—5. A piece of leather forming part of a crupper. *Grose*. [Prov. Eng.]—6. The crupper of a saddle. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]—7. The stern of a ship. [Scotch.]

She bare many canons, . . . with three great bassils,
two behind in her *dock*, and one before.
Pitcottie, Chron. of Scotland, p. 108.

dock (dok), *v. t.* [< ME. *docken*, *dokken*, cut off the tail, cut short, curtail, < *dok*, tail: see *dock*3, *n.* The connection of thought between 'tail' and 'cut short' appears again in the perverted form *curtail*, orig. *curtal*. The resemblance to W. *tocio*, *twcio*, clip, dock, is prob. accidental. Hence *docked*.] 1. To cut off, as the end of a thing; cut short; clip; curtail: as, to *dock* the tail of a horse.

His heer was by his eres round yshorn,
His top was *docked* lyk a preest before.
Chaucer, Gen. Prolog. to C. T., l. 590.
To pluck the eyes of Sentiment,
And *dock* the tail of Rhyme.
O. W. Holmes, Music-Grinders.

Hence—2. To deduct a part from; shorten; curtail; diminish: as, to *dock* one's wages.

We know they [bishops] hate to be *docked* and clip.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., l.
They . . .
Came, with a month's leave given them, to the sea:
For which his gains were *docked*4, however small.
Tennyson, Sea Dreams.

Some pretend to find defects in the work, and *dock* the payments without a shadow of justice.
The American, XIV. 344.

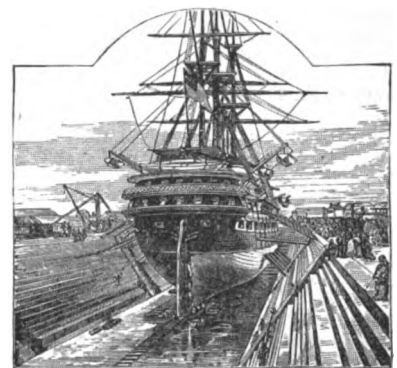
3. *Naut.*, to clue up (a corner of a sail) when it hinders the helmsman from seeing: usually with *up*.—4. To cut off, rescind, or destroy; bar: as, to *dock* an entail.

dock (dok), *n.* [< MD. *docke* = D. *dok* = Flem. *dok*, a dock; cf. (from the E. or D.) Sw. *dokka* = Dan. *dok*, *dokke* = G. *dock*, *docke* = F. *dock*, a dock. Origin unknown; cf. OFlem. *docke*, a cage (see *dock*4); Icel. *dökk*, *dökkh*, a pit, pool, = Norw. *dokk*, *dekk*, *dekt*, a hollow, low ground surrounded by hills. The word is by some connected with It. *doccia*, a canal, conduit, pipe, formerly also "a damme of a mill" (Florio), ult. < L. *ducere*, lead (see *douche*, *duct*), or with ML. *doga*, a ditch, canal, also a vessel, cup, perhaps < Gr. *δοχή*, a receptacle, < *δέχεσθαι*, receive.] In *hydraulic engin.*, strictly, an inclosed water-space in which a ship floats while being loaded or unloaded, as the space between two wharves or piers; by extension, any space or structure in or upon which a ship may be berthed or held for loading, unloading, repairing, or safe-keeping. The water-space may communicate freely with the stream or harbor, or the entrance to it may be closed by a gate or by a lock. If provided with a lock or gate, the level of the water within the dock remains at all times nearly the same, as the gate is opened only at full tide, when the level without and within is the same. If a lock is employed, vessels can pass in and out at all stages of the tide, but this does not materially affect the level of the water inside the dock. In an open dock the tide continually lowers or raises the vessel, and this interferes in some degree with the work of loading or unloading. The closed docks are free from this

inconvenience, while a greater advantage is found in the absence of currents. In a larger sense the term is also applied to a basin or inclosed water-space for the storage of floating timber or the safe-keeping of river-steamers, barges, or canal-boats laid up for the winter, and by a further extension is made to include the wharves and warehouses on or in the neighborhood of a dock. The largest closed docks are at Liverpool and London, in England. In a particular sense the term is also applied to the construction and apparatus used in repairing and building ships, as the *floating dock*, *dry-dock*, *depositing-dock*, and *sectional dock*.

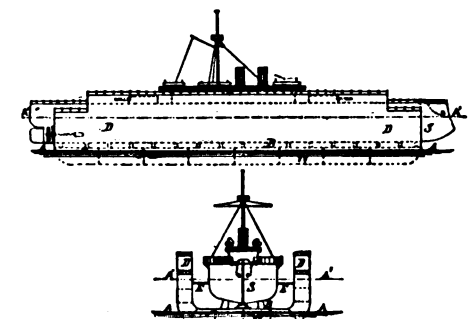
The *salde shippe*, called the *Holy Crosse*, was so shaken in this voyage, and so weakened, that she was layd vp in the *docke*, and neuer made a voyage after.

Hakluyt's Voyages, II. i. 98.
Depositing-dock, a caisson or an elevator for lifting vessels from the water and placing them upon stagings or wharves erected for the purpose. The lifting apparatus consists of a series of caissons or pontoons, placed side by side and joined at one end to another pontoon that, with a series of upright tubular structures, forms a girder and makes the back of a comb-like structure, of which the pontoons are the teeth. In the rear of the girder is a large floating pontoon, connected with it by two rows of heavy booms that, being pivoted at each end, serve as a series of parallel bars and keep the entire structure upright while afloat. To lift a vessel, a row of blocks with shores and chocks is arranged on top of all the pontoons. The air is allowed to escape, and the entire structure, except the float in the rear, sinks till the vessel can be floated over the pontoons. When the vessel is in position the water is pumped out of the pontoons, and they all rise together, lifting the vessel out of the water.—**Dry-dock**, a dock or an excavated basin adjoining navigable water, provided with a gate, and so arranged that, after the docking of a ship, the water can be exhausted from it. Such docks are long and narrow, with sloping sides formed in steps. The modern method of construction is to excavate the basin in the shore, and to drive heavy piling along the bottom and upon the sloping sides and rear end. Upon the piles are laid heavy timbers to form the floor and the steps at the sides. At the entrance are double gates opening outward, and meeting at an angle when closed, to resist the pressure of the water on the outside when the dock is empty. A recent method of closing a dry-dock is by means of a float-



Dry-dock, or Graving-dock.

ing gate or caisson with flat bottom and wide stem and stern, which is floated into position across the entrance and loaded with water-ballast till it sinks, fitting tightly by a keel into a groove in the gateway. To use the dock, the gate is opened, or floated away at high water, and the ship is drawn into the dock and held afloat over a line of blocks along the center of the dock. The gate is then put in position, and sunk till the dock is closed water-tight. The water within the dock is then exhausted by steam-pumps, leaving the ship supported on the blocks, and braced on both sides by shores extending to the dock-steps. A typical dry-dock is the Brooklyn Navy-yard Dock No. 1, which is 500 feet long, 60 feet wide at the bottom, and capable of admitting a ship drawing 18 feet. Steam-pumps with a capacity of 40,000 gallons of water a minute are used to empty it.—**Floating dock**, a capacious wooden or iron structure, generally rectangular, intended to serve as a graving-dock. Sometimes floating docks are built in water-tight compartments, and can be sunk to the required



Side and End Elevations of Floating Dock.

A, A, water-line; A', A', immersed water-line for taking in ships; B, B, blocks for supporting ships; D, D, dock; E, E, shores for side support; S, ship raised on dock; W, water-tight compartments.

depth by the admission of water into these compartments. When the vessel is docked, the floating dock is raised by pumping, till its bottom touches the keel of the ship. Shores are then added to keep the ship in position, and the dock is raised higher. Instead of compartments, water-tight tanks are occasionally used, and the dock is raised and

lowered on the same principle. A floating dock may also be made so heavy as to sink by its own weight deep enough to receive the largest vessel, and be raised by means of empty water-tight tanks, which lift dock and ship by their buoyancy.—**Graving-dock**, a dry-dock: so called because used in graving or cleaning the bottom of ships. The graving-docks in the navy-yards of Brooklyn, Boston, and Norfolk are important examples.—**Half-tide dock**, a basin connecting two or more docks, and communicating with the entrance-basin.—**Sectional dock**, a floating dock composed of a succession of pontoons or caissons attached to a platform below the vessel. Steam-pumps are used to remove the water from the caissons, and, as they float, the vessel is raised.

dock³ (dok), *v. t.* [= D. Flem. *dokken* = Dan. *dokke*, dock; from the noun.] To bring or draw into or place in a dock.

It floweth 18. foot, that you may make, dock, or carine ships with much facilitie.

Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's True Travels*, I. 111.

dock⁴ (dok), *n.* [Appar. the same word as *dock*³; cf. OFlem. *docke*, a cage.] The place where a criminal stands in court.

Here will be officers, presently; bethink you
Of some course sodainly to scape the dock;
For thither you'll come else.

B. Jonson, Alchemist, v. 5.

dockage¹ (dok'āj), *n.* [*< dock*² + *-age*.] Currentment; deduction, as of wages.

There is no docking for accidental delays. . . . I do not find in the time-book a single instance of dockage for any reason.

Phila. Times, March 20, 1886.

dockage² (dok'āj), *n.* [*< dock*³ + *-age*.] Provision for the docking of vessels; accommodation in a dock; the act of docking a vessel; the charge for the use of a dock: as, the port has ample dockage; dockage, so much (in an account).

The plethora of "cities" and "city sites," whose prospects the vast dockage and trade territory of Chicago has superseded.

Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXII. 334.

dockan, *n.* See *docken*.

dock-block (dok'blok), *n.* A pulley-block secured to a dock, and used in loading and unloading vessels.

docked (dokt), *p. a.* [*< ME. docked*; pp. of *dock*², *v.*] Cut off short; having the end or tail cut off; specifically, in *entom.*, cut off sharply in any direction, as if with a knife; truncated, as a tip or apex.

docken, **dockan** (dok'en, -an), *n.* [Dial. var. of *dock*¹.] The dock, a plant of the genus *Rumex*. [*Scotch and North. Eng.*]

Wait ye compare yer sell to me,
A docken till a tansie?

Ritson's Scottish Songs, I. 182.

docker (dok'ér), *n.* [*< dock*², *v. t.*, + *-er*.] A stamp used to cut and perforate the dough for crackers or sea-biscuit.

docket (dok'et), *n.* [Formerly sometimes spelled *docquet* (as if of F. origin), and with altered form *dogget*; *< late ME. docket*; appar. *< dock*, *v.*, + dim. *-et* (less prob. *< ME. docket*, var. of *docked*, pp. of *dock*, *v.*, and thus lit. 'a thing cut short', 'an abridgment').] 1. In general, a summarized statement; an abridgment or abstract; a brief.

On the outer edge of these tablets a docket is occasionally inscribed in alphabetic characters, containing a brief reference to the contents, evidently for the purpose of enabling the keeper of the records to find any particular document in the archives where they were piled up.

Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet, I. 253.

2. In law: (a) A summary of a larger writing; a paper or parchment, or a marginal space, containing the heads of a writing; a digest. (b) A register of judgments, more specifically of money judgments. Thus, a judgment for the foreclosure of a mortgage and sale of the property is not docketed in this sense; but if after sale there remains a deficiency for which a defendant is personally liable, the judgment for the deficiency is docketed against him, thus being made a lien on his real property in the county or district. (c) A list of causes in court for trial or hearing, or of the names of the parties who have causes pending, usually made in the order in which the causes are to be called. (d) In England, the copy of a decree in chancery, left with the record and writ clerk, preparatory to enrolment.—3. A bill tied to goods, containing some direction, as the name of the owner or the place to which they are to be sent; also, a ticket attached to goods, specifying their measurement. See *ticket*.—4. A shred or piece. [*Prov. Eng.*].—5. A woodman's bill. [*Prov. Eng.*].—To strike a docket, in *Eng. law*, to give a bond to the lord chancellor, engaging to prove the debtor to be a bankrupt, whereupon a fiat of bankruptcy is issued against the debtor: said of a creditor.

docket (dok'et), *v. t.* [*< docket*, *n.*] 1. In law: (a) To make an abstract or summary of the heads of, as a document; abstract and enter in a book: as, judgments regularly docketed. (b)

To make a judgment a lien on lands.—2. To enter in a docket; write a brief of the contents of, as on the back of a writing.

They were all docketed and marked, and tied with red tape. *Thackeray, Vanity Fair*.

3. To mark with a docket or ticket.

docking (dok'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *dock*², *v. t.*]

1. A cutting or clipping, as of a horse's tail.—

2. The operation of cutting and piercing the dough for sea-biscuit.

dockmackle (dok'mak-i), *n.* A common name in the United States for the *Fiburnum acrifolium*, sometimes used as an application to tumors.

dock-master (dok'más'tér), *n.* One who has the superintendence of docks.

dock-rent (dok'rent), *n.* Charge for storing and warehousing goods in a dock.

dock-warrant (dok'wor'ant), *n.* In England, a certificate given to the owner of goods warehoused in the docks; a warehouse-receipt. When a transfer is made, the certificate is indorsed with an order to deliver the goods to the purchaser. The warrant thus becomes an authority for the removal of the goods.

The holder of a dock-warrant has a prima-facie claim to the pipes of wine, bales of wool, hogsheads of sugar, or other packages named thereon.

Jecons, Money and Mech. of Exchange, p. 207.

dockyard (dok'yárd), *n.* A yard or magazine near a harbor, for containing all kinds of naval stores and timber. Dockyards belonging to the government (called in the United States *navy-yards*) usually include dry-docks for repairing ships, and slips on which new vessels are built, besides the storehouses and workshops.

docmac (dok'mak), *n.* A siluroid fish of the genus *Bagrus* (*B. docmac*), inhabiting the Nile. It is a kind of catfish.

The genus *Bagrus*, of which the Bayad (*B. bayad*) and *Docmac* (*B. docmac*) frequently come under the notice of travellers on the Nile. *Günther, Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 68.

Docoglossa (dok-ō-glos'ā), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Gr. dokós*, a bearing-beam, a beam, bar, + *γλῶσσα*, tongue.] A group or order of dioecious gastropods, characterized by having transverse rows of beam-like teeth on the odontophore or lingual ribbon. Different limits have been assigned to it. (a) In Tröschel's system it was made to include the limpet-like gastropods and the chitons. (b) In Gill's and later systems it is restricted to the limpet-like forms, as the families *Patellidae*, *Acmaeidae*, and *Lepetidae*.

docoglossate (dok-ō-glos'āt), *a. and n.* [As *Docoglossa* + *-ate*.] 1. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Docoglossa*; being one of the *Patellidae* or limpets.

At any rate, it is certain that the old views of a close relation between the Polyplacophore and the *docoglossate* Gastropoda had very little morphological basis.

Science, IV. 335.

II. *n.* A gastropod of the order *Docoglossa*.

docquet, *n. and v.* An obsolete form of *docket*.

doctor (dok'tór), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *doctour*; *< ME. doctour*, *doctur*, *doctor*, *doktor*, a doctor (of divinity, law, or medicine), *< OF. doctour*, *doctur*, F. *docteur* = Pr. Sp. *doctor* = Pg. *doutor* = It. *dotto* = D. G. *doctor* = Dan. Sw. *doktor*, *< L. doctor*, a teacher, ML. esp. in the university sense, *< docere*, teach: see *docile*.] 1. A teacher; an instructor; a learned man; one skilled in a learned profession.

But freres haue forgotten this, . . .
Wher [whether] Frauncels or Domylnk other Austen orde-
nynde

Any of this dotardes doctur to worthe [become].

Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), I. 580.

Then stood up one in the council, a Pharisee, named Gamaliel, a doctor of the law. *Acts* v. 34.

The best and ablest doctors of Christendom have been actually deceived in matters of great concernment.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 377.

Who shall decide, when doctors disagree,
And soundest casuists doubt, like you and me?
Pope, Epistle to Lord Bathurst, l. 1.

2. In a university, one who has passed all the degrees of a faculty, and is thereby empowered to teach the subjects included in the faculty; a person who has received the highest degree in a faculty: as, a doctor in divinity. The degree is also regularly conferred by certain technical schools, as those of medicine, and, under certain conditions, by colleges. An honorary degree of doctor, as of divinity or laws, is often conferred by universities and colleges. The degree of doctor differs only in name from that of master. When there was but one degree in each faculty, the graduate was called a master in Paris, a doctor in Bologna. The faculty of the decretals being modeled after that of Bologna, those who took the highest degree in law were called doctors. This title was afterward extended to masters in theology, and finally to masters in medicine. The degrees of doctor conferred by universities, colleges, and professional schools include doctor of divinity (*L. divinitatis doctor*, abbreviated *D. D.*; or *sacrae theologiae doctor*, abbreviated *S. T. D.*; or *doctor theologiae*, abbreviated *D. T.*); doctor of medicine, abbreviated *D. M.* (*L. medicinae doctor*, abbreviated *M. D.*); doctor of laws (*L. legum doctor*, ab-

breivated *LL. D.*); doctor of civil law, abbreviated *D. C. L.* (*L. legis civilis doctor*); doctor of both laws (civil and canon) (*L. juris utriusque doctor*, abbreviated *J. U. D.*); doctor of philosophy, abbreviated *D. P.* (*L. philosophiae doctor*, abbreviated *Ph. D.*); doctor of science (*L. scientiae doctor*, abbreviated *Sc. D.*); doctor of music, abbreviated *D. M.* (*L. musicae doctor*, abbreviated *Mus. D.*);—the abbreviations of the Latin forms being more commonly used; doctor of dental surgery, abbreviated *D. D. S.*; doctor of veterinary surgery, abbreviated *D. V. S.*

With us ther was a Doctour of Phisik,
In al this world ne was ther non him lik
To speke of phisik and of surgerye.

Chaucer, Gen. Pro. to C. T., l. 411.

And the noubre of doctoures of Cyuyle and physyk was grete exceedingly. *Sir R. Guylforde, Pilgrimage*, p. 6.

The doctor of the civil law had to prove his knowledge of the Digest and the Institutes.

Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 311.

Specifically.—3. A person duly licensed to practise medicine; a physician; one whose occupation is to cure diseases. [In the second and third senses much used as a title before the person's name (and then often abbreviated *Dr.*), or alone, as a customary term of address: as, Doctor Martin Luther; Doctor Johnson; Dr. Holmes; come in, doctor.]

When ill, indeed,
E'en dismissing the doctor don't always succeed.
Colman the Younger, Lodgings for Single Gentlemen.

4. A minor part of certain pieces of machinery employed in regulating the feed or in removing surplus material; specifically, the roller in a power printing-press which serves as a conductor of ink to the distributing rollers (see *crab-roller*, *drop-roller*): as, a color-doctor; a cleaning-doctor; a lint-doctor, etc. [In some uses the word is probably a corruption of *L. duc-tor*, leader.]—5. An auxiliary steam-engine; a donkey-engine.—6. In wine-making: (a) A liquor used to mix with inferior wine to make it more palatable, or to give it a resemblance to a better wine. (b) A liquor used to darken the color of wine, as boiled must mixed with pale sherry to produce brown sherry. See *sherry*, *mosto*, and *must*.—7. A translation of a local name in North Africa of the bird *Emberiza striolata*. See the extract.

The house-sparrow is not found; between Morocco and Mogador its place is taken by a beautiful bird (*Emberiza striolata*), locally called tabli, or "the doctor."

Encyc. Brit., XVI. 883.

8. Same as *doctor-fish*.—9. *pl.* False or doctored dice. [Old slang.]

Now, Sir, here is your true dice; a man seldom gets anything by them; here is your false, Sir; hey how they run! Now, Sir, those we generally call doctors.

Mrs. Centlivre, Gamester, l.

Doctor of philosophy. (a) In the German universities, a degree corresponding to master of arts. (b) In some American universities, a degree superior to that of master of arts. Abbreviated *Ph. D.* See above, 2.—**Doctors' Commons**. See *commons*.

doctor (dok'tór), *v.* [= ML. *doctorare*, make or become a doctor, confer the degree of doctor on; from the noun. See *doctor*, *n.*] I. *trans.*

1. To treat, as a doctor or physician; treat medically; apply medicines for the cure of; administer medicine or medical treatment to: as, to doctor a disease; to doctor a patient. Hence—2. To repair; mend; patch up. [Collog.]—3. To confer the degree of doctor upon. [Rare.]

I am taking it into serious deliberation whether I shall or shall not be made a Doctor, and . . . I begin to think that no man who deliberates is likely to be Doctored.

Southey, Letters, III. 196.

Albertus Magnus was thirty-five years of age before he was doctored by the University of Paris in 1228.

Laurie, Universities, p. 218.

4. To disguise by mixture or manipulation; especially, to alter for the purpose of deception; give a false appearance to; adulterate; cook up; tamper with: as, to doctor wine or an account. [Collog. or slang.]

The Cross Keys . . . had doctored ale, an odour of bad tobacco, and remarkably strong cheese.

George Eliot, Felix Holt, xxviii.

The news all came through Northern channels, and was doctored by the government, which controlled the telegraph. *H. Greeley*, in *New York Independent*, June, 1862.

II. *intrans.* 1. To practise physic.—2. To receive medical treatment; take medicine: as, to doctor for ague. [Collog.]

doctoral (dok'tō-ral), *a.* [Formerly also *doctor-all*; = F. *doctoral* = Sp. *doctoral* = Pg. *doutoral* = It. *dotto*, *< NL. *doctoralis*, *< L. doctor*, doctor: see *doctor*.] Relating or pertaining to the degree of doctor, or to the profession of a teacher or doctor.

But Rabbi in Israel, and Rab and Mar in Babylon, began to be Doctoral titles about that time.

Purchase, Pilgrimage, p. 173.

Magisterial or doctoral authority and truth.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 311.

The dignity with which he [Niclas] wears the doctoral fur renders his absurdities infinitely more grotesque.

Macaulay, Maciavelli.

doctorally (dok'to-ral-i), *adv.* In the manner of a doctor. *Hakewill.* [Rare.]

doctorate (dok'to-rāt), *n.* [*F. doctorat* = *Sp. doctorado* = *Pg. doutorado* = *It. dottorato* = *D. doctoraat* = *Sw. doctorat*, < *ML. doctoratus*, doctorship, doctorate, < *L. doctor*, a doctor: see *doctor* and *-ate*3.] The degree of doctor.

I thank you . . . for your congratulations on my advancement to the doctorate.

Bp. Hurd, To Warburton, Letters, cvii.

According to Wood, in 1659 Nicolas Staughton, of Exeter College, was admitted doctor both of civil and canon law; and it is not impossible that there were other attempts to revive the canon law doctorate as an adjunct to the degree in civil law.

Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 330.

doctorate (dok'to-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *doctorated*, ppr. *doctorating*. [*< doctor* + *-ate*2; appar. with ref. to *doctorate*, *n.*] To make a doctor of; confer the degree of doctor upon. *Warton.* [Rare.] Also *doctorize*.

Even after Salernum had a teacher of law it could not doctorate in law. *Laurie*, Universities, p. 123.

doctor-box (dok'tor-boks), *n.* In dyeing, a piece of copper attached to doctor-shears to prevent the exposure of too much color to the atmosphere: used for colors susceptible to quick oxidation, such as pencil-blue.

There is less especial difficulty in printing pencil-blue with the cylinder. Thousands of pieces are weekly printed in America, and a considerable number here. The apparatus used is a doctor-box.

W. Crookes, Dyeing and Calico-printing, p. 483.

doctress, doctress (dok'tor-es, -tres), *n.* A female physician.

Should you say an ague were a fever, the doctress would have a shaking fit of laughter.

Whitlock, Manners of Eng. People, p. 47.

doctor-fish (dok'tor-fish), *n.* A fish of the genus *Acanthurus*: so called from the sharp and glassy, lancet-like, movable spines with which it is armed on each side of the tail, so that it cannot be handled incautiously with impunity. All the species belong to the tropics. Also called *doctor*, *surgeon*, *surgeon-fish*, *barber-fish*.

doctor-gum (dok'tor-gum), *n.* A South American gum of uncertain derivation, but usually considered to be a product of *Rhus Metopium*. Also called *hog-gum*.

doctorial (dok'to-ri-al), *a.* [*< doctor* + *-ial*.] Pertaining to or characteristic of a doctor, professor, or teacher.

His humour of sentimentousness and doctorial stilt is a mask he delights in, but you ought to know him and not be frightened by it. *G. Meredith*, The Egoist, xxvii.

doctorization (dok'to-ri-zā'shon), *n.* [*< doctor* + *-ize* + *-ation*.] The ceremony of investing a candidate for the doctorate with the doctor's hood.

doctorize (dok'tor-iz), *v. t.* [*< doctor* + *-ize*.] Same as *doctorate*.

Lord Northampton and I were doctorized in due form. *Ticknor*, W. H. Prescott.

doctorly (dok'tor-li), *a.* [*< doctor* + *-ly*1.] Of, pertaining to, or like a learned man; scholarly. *Bp. Hall.*

doctorship (dok'tor-ship), *n.* [*< doctor* + *-ship*.] The degree or rank of a doctor; doctorate.

In one place of Cartwright's book he spake of Whitgift's "bearing out himself, by the credit of his doctorship and deanery." *Strype*, Whitgift, an. 1573.

doctress, n. See *doctress*.

doctrinaire (dok'tri-nār'), *n.* and *a.* [= *D. doctrinaire* = *Dan. Sw. doktrinär*, < *F. doctrinaire*, < *ML. *doctrinarius*, pertaining to doctrine, < *L. doctrina*, doctrine: see *doctrine*.] *I. n.* 1. One who theorizes without a sufficient regard to practical considerations; a political theorist; an ideologist; one who undertakes to explain things by one narrow theory or group of theories, leaving out of view all other forces at work.

He [Melbourne] said a doctrinaire was a fool, but an honest man. *Greville*, Memoirs, Sept. 25, 1834.

In our opinion, there is no more unsafe politician than a conscientiously rigid doctrinaire, nothing more sure to end in disaster than a theoretic scheme of policy that admits of no pliability for contingencies.

Lowell, Study Windows, p. 160.

2. In French hist., during the period of the Restoration (1815-30) and later, one of a class of politicians and political philosophers who desired a constitution constructed on historical principles, especially after the analogy of the British constitution. They were opposed to absolutism and to revolutionary ideas, and were devoted to abstract doctrines and theories rather than to practical politics. Their chief leaders were Royer-Collard and Guizot.

II. a. Characteristic of a doctrinaire or unpractical theorist; merely theoretical; insisting

upon the exclusive importance of a one-sided theory.

The whole scheme [of civil-service organization] of 1870 and 1875 must be pronounced to have been a grave mistake: it is doctrinaire, academical, and quite unsuited to the practical requirements of the public offices.

Nineteenth Century, XX. 501.

In his [Justus Moser's] wayward and caustic style, he often criticizes effectively the doctrinaire narrowness of his contemporaries. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 364.

doctrinal (dok'tri-nal), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *doctrinall*; = *F. doctrinal* = *Sp. doctrinal* = *Pg. doutrinal* = *It. dottrinale*, < *LL. doctrinalis*, pertaining to doctrine, theoretical (*ML. neut. doctrinale*, a book of doctrine), < *L. doctrina*, doctrine: see *doctrine*.] *I. a.* 1. Pertaining to doctrine; consisting of or characterized by doctrine; relating or pertaining to fundamental belief or instruction: as, doctrinal theology; doctrinal soundness in religion, science, or politics; a doctrinal controversy.

There be four kinds of disputation, whereof the first is called doctrinal, because it appertaineth to science. The second is called dialectical, which belongeth to probable opinion. *Blunderville.*

The doctrinal element is not a thing independent, purely theoretic, disconnected from the realities of life and history. *G. P. Fisher*, Begin. of Christianity, p. 3.

2. Serving for instruction or guidance; having the office or effect of teaching.

The word of God no otherwise serveth, than . . . in the nature of a doctrinal instrument. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

Action is doctrinal, and teaches both art and virtue.

I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 39.

Doctrinal disputation. See *disputation*, 2.

II. n. Something that is a part of doctrine; a tenet or article of belief.

Not such as assent to every word in Scripture can be said in doctrinals to deny Christ. *South.*

doctrinally (dok'tri-nal-i), *adv.* In a doctrinal manner; in the form of doctrine; by way of teaching or positive direction; as regards doctrine. *Milton.*

doctrinarian (dok'tri-nā-ri-an), *n.* [*< ML. *doctrinarius* (see *doctrinaire*) + *-an*.] A doctrinaire; a political theorist. *J. H. Newman.*

doctrinarianism (dok'tri-nā-ri-an-izm), *n.* [*< doctrinarian* + *-ism*.] The principles or practices of doctrinarians or doctrinaires; mere theorizing or speculation, as opposed to practical principles; blind adhesion to one-sided theories.

He [the student of Russian civilization] will find the most primitive institutions side by side with the latest products of French doctrinarianism, and the most childish superstitions in close proximity with the most advanced free-thinking. *D. M. Wallace*, Russia, p. 82.

doctrine (dok'trin), *n.* [*< ME. doctrine*, < *OF. doctrine*, *F. doctrine* = *Pr. Sp. doctrina* = *Pg. doutrina* = *It. dottrina* = *G. doctrin* = *Dan. Sw. doktrin*, < *L. doctrina*, teaching, instruction, learning, knowledge, < *doctor*, a teacher, < *docere*, teach: see *doctor*.] 1. In general, whatever is taught; whatever is laid down as true by an instructor or master; hence, a principle or body of principles relating to or connected with religion, science, politics, or any department of knowledge; anything held as true; a tenet or set of tenets: as, the doctrines of the gospel; the doctrines of Plato; the doctrine of evolution.

If they learn pure and cleane doctrine in youth, they poure out plentie of good works in age. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 64.

That they may adorn the doctrine of God our Saviour in all things. *Tit. ii. 10.*

The New Testament contains not only all doctrine necessary to salvation, but necessary to moral teaching.

Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 294.

2†. The act of teaching; instruction; course of discipline; specifically, instruction and confirmation in the principles of religion.

For Saint Paul saith that al that written is To oure doctrine it is Iwritte ywis.

Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 622.

He shall be wel taught in curtesie and speche,

For suche doctrine schal hym lere and teche.

Rom. of Partemay (E. E. T. S.), l. 77.

This art hath two several methods of doctrine, the one by way of direction, the other by way of caution.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 223.

Doctrine of chances. See *probability*.—**Doctrine of correspondences.** See *correspondence*.—**Doctrine of cy-pres.** See *cy-pres*.—**Doctrine of definite proportions.** See *atomic theory*, under *atomic*.—**Doctrine of enumerated powers.** See *enumerate*.—**Doctrine of occasional causes.** See *occasional*.—**Monroe doctrine,** in American politics, the doctrine of the non-intervention of European powers in matters relating to the American continent. It received its name from statements contained in President Monroe's annual message to Congress in December, 1823, at the period of a suspected concert of the powers in the Holy Alliance to interfere in Spanish America in behalf of Spain. The following are the most

significant passages in the message: "We could not view an interposition for oppressing them [the Spanish-American republics] or controlling in any other manner their destiny by any European power, in any other light than as a manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States." "The American continents should no longer be subjects for any new European colonial settlement."

The only thing which the Monroe Doctrine really contains is the intimation on the part of the United States of a right to resist attempts of European Powers to alter the constitutions of American communities.

G. P. Fisher, Outlines of Universal Hist., p. 602.

=*Syn. 1. Precept, Doctrine, Dogma, Tenet. Precept* is a rule of conduct, generally of some exactness, laid down by some competent or authoritative person, and to be obeyed; it differs from the others in not being especially a matter of belief. (See *principle*.) *Doctrine* is the only other of these words referring to conduct, and in that meaning it is biblical and obsolescent. In the Bible it refers equally to teaching as to the abstract truths and as to the duties of religion: "In yain they do worship me, teaching for doctrines the commandments of men." (Mat. xv. 9.) As distinguished from *dogma* and *tenet*, doctrine is a thing taught by an individual, a school, a sect, etc., while a *dogma* is a specific doctrine formulated as the position of some school, sect, etc., and pressed for acceptance as important or essential. *Dogma* is falling into disrepute as the word for an opinion which one is expected to accept on pure authority and without investigation. *Tenet* is a belief viewed as held, a doctrinal position taken and defended. It is equally applicable to the beliefs of an individual and of a number: it has no unfavorable sense.

Here [shall] patriot Truth her glorious precepts draw,
Pledged to religion, liberty, and law.

Story, Motto of Salem Register, Life of Story.

How the bold teacher's doctrine, sanctified

By truth, shall spread throughout the world dispersed.

Wordsworth, Wicilif.

Dogmas and creeds concerning Christ have been built up on texts taken from Paul's writings.

J. F. Clarke, Ideas of the Apostle Paul, p. 266.

His faith, perhaps, in some nice tenets might

Be wrong; his life, I'm sure, was in the right.

Coveley, Death of Crashaw.

document (dok'ū-ment), *n.* [*< ME. document*, < *OF. document*, *F. document* = *Sp. Pg. It. documento* = *D. Dan. Sw. dokument* = *G. document*, < *L. documentum*, a lesson, example, proof, instance, *ML.* also an official or authoritative paper, < *L. docere*, teach: see *docile*, *doctor*.] 1†. That which is taught; precept; teaching; instruction; direction; authoritative dogma.

For alle of tendre age

In curtesye resseyve shulle document,

And vertues knowe, by this lytil coment.

Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 1.

If punishment were instantly and totally inflicted, it would be but a sudden and single document.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 815.

2. Strictly, a written or printed paper containing an authoritative record or statement of any kind; more generally, any writing or publication that may be used as a source of evidence or information upon a particular subject or class of subjects; specifically, in the law of evidence, anything bearing a legible or significant inscription or legend; anything that may be read as communicating an idea (including thus a tombstone, a seal, a coin, a sign-board, etc., as well as paper writings).

Saint Luke professes not to write as an eye-witness, but to have investigated the original of every account which he delivers: in other words, to have collected them from such documents and testimonies as he . . . judged to be authentic.

Paley, Evidences, viii.

Document bill, a bill of exchange accompanied by a document as collateral security, such as a bill of lading, policy of insurance, or the like, of merchandise on its way to market, given to a banker or broker in return for an advance of money. The bill is drawn against a part of the estimated value of the goods covered by the collateral security. Used especially of an Indian bill drawn on London. Also called *documentary exchange*.—**Public document**, one of the regular official publications of a government, containing reports, statistics, etc. Often abbreviated *pub. doc.*

document (dok'ū-ment), *v. t.* [*< document*, *n.*]

1†. To teach with authority; instruct; school.

I am finely documented by mine own daughter.

Dryden, Don Sebastian, iv. 1.

What, you are documenting Miss Nancy, reading her a Lecture upon the pinch'd Coll, I warrant ye.

Mrs. Centlivre, Bold Stroke, ii.

2. To support by recorded evidence; bring evidence of; prove. *Jamieson.*

This city was so often destroyed, her monuments and charters lost, that her original cannot well be documented.

Blue Blanket, p. 4.

Since the story [La Terre] cannot remain valuable as literature, but must have other interest as a scientific study, . . . it seems a great pity it should not have been fully documented.

Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 642.

3. To furnish with documents; furnish with instructions and proofs, or with papers necessary to establish facts: as, a ship should be documented according to the directions of law.

No state can exclude the properly documented subjects of another friendly state, or send them away after they

have been once admitted, without definite reasons, which must be submitted to the foreign government concerned. *Woolsey*, *Intro. to Inter. Law*, § 59.

There were 256 disasters to documented vessels. *The American*, XII, 286.

documental (dok-ū-men'tal), *a.* [*< document + -al.*] 1. Pertaining to instruction. *Dr. H. More*.—2. Same as *documentary*.
documentary (dok-ū-men'tā-ri), *a.* Pertaining to or derived from documents; consisting in documents.

We have, through the whole, a well-ordered and *documentary* record of affairs. *Ticknor*, *Span. Lit.*, I, 169.

Documentary evidence. See *evidence*.—**Documentary exchange.** Same as *document bill* (which see, under *document*).—**Documentary hypothesis**, in Biblical criticism, the hypothesis that the Pentateuch is composed of two or more documents of which Moses or some later and unknown author was the editor. See *Elohistie, Jehoristic*.

documentation (dok-ū-men-tā'shən), *n.* [*< ML. documentatio(n)-, a reminding, < L. documentum, a lesson, example, warning, etc.: see document.*] Instruction; teaching.

"I am to be closeted, and to be documented," proceeded he. "Not another word of your *documentation*, dame Selby; I am not in a humour to hear them; I will take my own way." *Richardson*, *Sir Charles Grandison*, VI, 157.

documentize (dok-ū-men-tiz), *v.* [*< document + -ize.*] 1. *trans.* To didacticize.
II. *trans.* To instruct; admonish.

The Attorney-General . . . desired the wife would not be so very busy, being, as he said, well *documentised*, meaning by this Whiteacre. *Roger North*, *Examen*, p. 204.

dod (dod), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dodded*, ppr. *dodding*. [*E. dial., < ME. dodden, cut off, lop, shear; origin unknown. Hence dodded, doddy.*] To cut off; lop; shear.

Doddy trees or herbs and other lyke, [*L.*] *decompo, capulo.* *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 125.

The more that he *doddide* the heairs (hairs), so mych more thei wexen (grew). *Wyclif*, 2 Ki. xiv. 26 (Oxf.).

dod (dod), *n.* [*< Gael. dod, peevishness, a pet. Hence doddy.*] A fit of ill humor or sullenness. *Jamieson*. [*Scotch.*]

Your mother should na be egget on in her anger, when she happens, poor body, to tak' the *dods* now and then. *Galt*, *The Entail*, II, 143.

dod (dod), *n.* [*Origin obscure.*] 1. The fox-tail reed. [*North. Eng.*].—2. A shell. [*Prov. Eng.*].—3. In *tile-making*, a mold with an annular throat through which clay is forced to form drain-pipe.

dod (dod), *v. t.* [*Same as dod².*] To beat; beat, etc.: see *dod²*. To beat; beat out.

Our husbandmen in Middlesex make a distinction between *dodding* and threshing of wheat, the former being only the beating out of the fullest and fairest grain, leaving what is lean and lank to be threshed out afterwards. Our comment may be said to have *dodded* the Sheriffs of several Counties, insisting only on their most memorable actions. *Fuller*, *Worthies*, xv.

dodaars, *n.* [*A (Dutch) sailors' name; also written dodaars, mod. D. as if *doodaars, < dood, = E. dead, + aars = E. arse: see further under dood.*] Same as *dodo*. *Bontius*.

doddart (dod'ärt), *n.* [*Perhaps < dod¹ (in reference to the stick) + -art, -ard.*] The game of hockey or shinny. See *hockey*.

dodded (dod'ed), *p. a.* [*Pp. of dod¹, cut off, lop, shear: see doddy.*] Being without horns, as sheep or cattle; polled. [*Scotch.*]

dodder (dod'ër), *n.* [*Early mod. E. also dodder; < ME. doder, dodur, < AS. dodder, *doder = MLG. doder, dodder, late MHG. totter, G. dotter = Dan. dodder = Sw. dodra, dodder.* Perhaps connected, with ref. to yellowness, with AS. *dydrin*, **dydren* = OS. *dodro* = MLG. *doder*, *dodder*, *dudder* = OHG. *totoro*, *tutaro*, MHG. *toter*, G. (with D.) *dotter*, dial. *dottern* (cf. D. *dojer*), the yolk of an egg.] The common name of plants of the genus



Lesser Dodder (*Cuscuta Epithymum*).

Cuscuta, a group of very slender, branched, twining, leafless, yellowish or reddish annual parasites, belonging to the natural order *Convolvulaceae*. They are found on many kinds of herbs and low shrubs. The seed germinates on the ground, but the young plant soon attaches itself to its host, from which it derives all its nourishment. Some species have proved very injurious to cultivated crops, especially to flax and cotton. See *Cuscuta*.

dodder (dod'ër), *v. i.* [*Also E. dial. dodder, equiv. to doddle, daddle: see doddle, daddle.*] To shake; tremble.

Rock'd by the blast, and cabin'd in the storm,
The sailor hugs thee to the *doddering* mast,
Of shipwreck negligent, while thou art kind. *Thomson*, *Sickness*, iv.

doddered (dod'ërd), *a.* [*< dodder¹ + -ed.*] Overgrown with dodder; covered with parasitic plants.

The peasants were enjoined
Sere-wood, and firs, and *doddered* oaks to find.
Dryden, *Pal. and Arc.*, iii, 905.

dodder-grass (dod'ër-gräs), *n.* The quaking-grass, *Briza media*: so called from the trembling of its spikelets. Also called locally in England *doddering grass* or *dodder-grass*, *doddering dickies* or *jockies*, and *dodderin' Nancy*.

doddies (dod'ërz), *n.* Same as *malis*.

dodder-seed (dod'ër-sëd), *n.* A name sometimes given to the seeds of *Camelina sativa*, occasionally cultivated in Europe for their oil.

doddle (dod'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *doddled*, ppr. *doddling*. [*Sc.*, = *daddle*.] To toddle.

doddy (dod'i), *n.*; pl. *doddies* (-iz). [*Sc.*, also written *doddie*, dim., equiv. to *dodded*, pp., < *dod*, cut off.] A cow without horns.

doddy (dod'i), *a.* [*< dod² + -y*; cf. Gael. *dodach*, pettish, < *dod*.] Ill-natured; snappish. *Jamieson*. [*Scotch.*]

I fancy dogs are like men. . . . Colley is as *doddy* and crabbit to Watty as if he was its adversary. *Galt*, *The Entail*, I, 166.

doddypatet, *n.* See *dodipate*.
doddypollit, *n.* See *dodipoll*.

dodeca- [*< L. (NL.) dodeca-, < Gr. δώδεκα, poet. dōdeka, twelve, < dō, = E. two, + deka = E. ten. Cf. E. twelve.*] The first element in some compounds of Greek origin, meaning 'twelve.'

Dodeactiniae (dō-de-kak-tin'i-ë), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Gr. δώδεκα, twelve, + NL. Actinia.*] A group of polyps.

dodecadactylont (dō-dek-a-dak'ti-lon), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. δώδεκα, twelve, + δάκτυλος, finger.*] Same as *dodecadactylus*.

dodecadactylust (dō-dek-a-dak'ti-lus), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. δώδεκα, twelve, + δάκτυλος, a finger, finger's breadth. See duodenum.*] The duodenum.

dodecagon (dō-dek-a-gon), *n.* [*< Gr. δώδεκα, twelve, < dōdeka, twelve, + γωνία, angle.*] A polygon having twelve sides and twelve angles.—**Regular dodecagon**, one whose sides are all equal and whose angles are all equal.

dodecagonal (dō-de-kag'o-nal), *a.* [*< dodecagon + -al.*] Having twelve sides and twelve angles.

dodecagyn (dō-dek-a-jin), *n.* [*< NL. dodecagynus, adj.: see dodecagynous.*] In *bot.*, a plant having twelve styles.

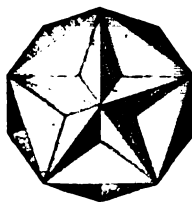
Dodecagynia (dō-dek-a-jin'i-ä), *n. pl.* [*NL.: see dodecagynous.*] The name given by Linnaeus to the orders which in his system of plants have twelve styles.

dodecagynian (dō-dek-a-jin'i-an), *a.* Belonging to the Linnaean order *Dodecagynia*.

dodecagynous (dō-de-kaj'i-nus), *a.* [*< NL. dodecagynus, < Gr. δώδεκα, twelve, + γυνή, a female (in mod. bot. a style or pistil).*] In *bot.*: (a) Having twelve styles or pistils. (b) Same as *dodecagynian*.

dodecahedral (dō-dek-a-hë'dral), *a.* [*< dodecahedron + -al.*] Having the form of a dodecahedron: as, the *dodecahedral* cleavage of sphalerite. Also *duodecahedral*.

dodecahedron (dō-dek-a-hë'dron), *n.* [= F. *dodécèdre*, < NL. *dodecahedron*, < Gr. δώδεκα, twelve, + ἑδρα, a seat, base.] In *geom.*, a solid having twelve faces. Also *duodecahedron*.—**Great dodecahedron**, in *geom.*, a regular solid each face of which has the same boundaries as five covertical



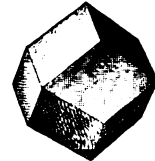
Great Dodecahedron.



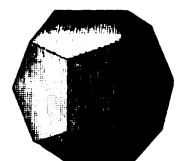
Great Stellated Dodecahedron.

faces of an ordinary icosahedron. It has 12 faces, 12 vertices, 30 edges, 5 sides per face, and 6 sides per vertex. The succession of faces about a vertex incloses the vertex twice, the succession of vertices about a face incloses the face once, and the center is triply inclosed.—**Great stellated dodecahedron**, in *geom.*, a regular solid each face of which is formed by stellating a face of the great dodeca-

hedron. It has 12 faces, 20 vertices, 30 edges, 5 edges per face, and 3 edges per vertex. The succession of faces about a vertex goes once round the vertex, while the succession of vertices about a face goes twice round the center of the face, and the center is quadruply inclosed.—**Ordinary dodecahedron**, in *geom.*, a regular body, a species of pentagonal dodecahedron. It has 12 faces, 20 vertices, 30 edges, 5 sides per face, and 3 sides per vertex. Its surface is 20.64578 times the square of a side, its volume 7.663119 times the cube of a side. The ordinary dodecahedron of geometry is an impossible form among crystals, for its faces extended would cut the axes at distances from the center having an irrational ratio to each other. The form approximating most closely to it is the pentagonal dodecahedron, or the pyritohedron, in which the faces are five-sided, but not regular pentagons.—**Regular dodecahedron**, in *geom.*, a dodecahedron whose faces are all regular polygons, and whose vertices are all regular solid angles. There are in fact four such figures; but those which inclose the center more than once being commonly neglected, the term *regular dodecahedron* is used for the ordinary dodecahedron.—**Rhombic dodecahe-**



Rhombic Dodecahedron.

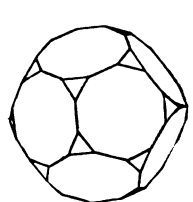


Pentagonal Dodecahedron.

dron, in *crystal*, a solid contained by twelve similar faces, each of which is a rhomb, the angle between any two adjacent faces being 120°.—**Small stellated dodeca-**



Small Stellated Dodecahedron.



Truncated Dodecahedron.

hedron, in *geom.*, a solid formed by stellating each face of the ordinary dodecahedron. It has 12 faces, 12 vertices, 30 edges, 5 edges per face, and 5 edges per vertex. The succession of faces about a vertex goes round the vertex once, the succession of vertices around a face goes round the center of the face twice, and the center of the solid is twice inclosed.—**Truncated dodecahedron**, a dodecahedron formed by cutting off the faces of the regular dodecahedron parallel to those of the coaxial icosahedron so as to leave the former decagons. It is one of the thirteen Archimedean solids.

dodecamerous (dō-de-kam'e-rus), *a.* [*< Gr. δώδεκα, twelve, + μέρος, part.*] In *bot.*, having the parts of the flower in twelves. Also written *12-merous*.

dodecander (dō-de-kan'dër), *n.* [*< dodecandrous, q. v.*] In *bot.*, a plant having twelve stamens; one of the class *Dodecandria*.

Dodecandria (dō-de-kan'dri-ä), *n. pl.* [*NL.: see dodecandrous.*] A Linnaean class of plants having twelve stamens, or any number from twelve to nineteen inclusive, provided they do not cohere by their filaments.

dodecandrian (dō-de-kan'dri-an), *a.* Same as *dodecandrous*.

dodecandrous (dō-de-kan'drus), *a.* [*< Gr. δώδεκα, twelve, + ἀνδρ (ándr-), a male (in mod. bot. a stamen).*]

Having twelve stamens; belonging to the class *Dodecandria*.

dodecapetalous (dō-dek-a-pet'a-lus), *a.* [*< Gr. δώδεκα, twelve, + πέταλον, a leaf (in mod. bot. a petal).*]

In *bot.*, having twelve petals; having a corolla consisting of twelve parts.

dodecarchy (dō-de-kär-ki), *n.* [*< Gr. δώδεκα, twelve, + ἀρχία, < ἀρχεῖν, rule.*] Government by twelve chiefs or kings. [*Rare.*]

The so-called *Dodecarchy*, or "government of the twelve" petty kings, appears now in an interregnum of the Dynasties. *H. S. Osborn*, *Ancient Egypt*, p. 95.

dodecasemic (dō-dek-a-së'mik), *a.* [*< Gr. δώδεκα, twelve, < δώδεκα, twelve, + σμῆμα, a sign, mark, mora, < σῆμα, a sign, mark.*] In *pros.*, consisting of twelve moræ or units of time; having a magnitude of twelve normal shorts: as, a *dodecasemic* foot (for instance, the trochee semantus). An Ionic dipody, a dactylic or an anapestic tripody, a trochaic or an iambic tetrapody, is *dodecasemic*.



Dodecandrous Plant (Common House-leek).

dodecastyle (dō'dek-ā-stil), *a.* and *n.* [*< Gr. δώδεκα, twelve, + στῖλος, a column: see style².*] **I. a.** In *arch.*, having twelve columns in front: said of a portico, etc.

II. n. A portico having twelve columns in front.

dodecasyllabic (dō'dek-ā-sil-lab'ik), *a.* [*< dodecasyllab-ic + -ic.*] Containing twelve syllables.

dodecasyllable (dō'dek-ā-sil-lab'l), *n.* [*< Gr. δώδεκα, twelve, + συλλαβή, a syllable: see syllable.*] A word of twelve syllables.

dodecatemoron (dō'dek-ā-tē-mō'ri-on), *n.* [*LL., < Gr. δώδεκατημόριον, a twelfth part, < δώδεκατος, twelfth (< δώδεκα, twelve), + μέρος, a part.*] A twelfth part. [Rare.]

dodecatemory (dō'dek-ā-tem'ō-ri), *n.* [*< LL. dodecatemoron, < Gr. δώδεκατημόριον: see dodecatemoron.*] A twelfth part: a term formerly sometimes used for a sign of the zodiac, as being the twelfth part of a circle.

Dodecatheon (dō-de-kath'ē-on), *n.* [*NL., < L. dodecatheon, an herb, so called after the twelve greater gods, < Gr. δώδεκα, twelve, + θεός, a god.*] A North American genus of primula-ceous plants, much resembling the cyclamen of Europe. They are smooth perennials, with a rosette of radical leaves and an upright scape bearing an umbel of handsome purple or white nodding flowers. The more common eastern species, *D. Meadia*, is known as *shootin'-star*. There are several other very similar species of the western coast, from California to Alaska.

dodecuplet (dō-dek'ū-plet), *n.* [*< Gr. δώδεκα, twelve, + -uple, as in quintuple, octuple, etc., + -et. Cf. octuplet.*] In *music*, a group of twelve notes to be performed in the time of eight.

dodge (doj), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dodged*, ppr. *dodging*. [First recorded in early mod. E.; perhaps (the term -ge being appar. due to a ME. form **dodien*, **dodyen*; cf. *soldier*, pron. sōl'jēr) connected with Sc. *dod*, jog, North. E. *dad*, shake, whence the freq. forms *dodder*, *doddle*, *dadder*, *daddle*; cf. *diddy*, *diddle*.] **I. intrans.** 1. To start suddenly aside; shift place by a sudden start, as to evade a blow or escape observation.

As I am an old fox-hunter, I should have turned and dodged, and have played them a thousand tricks they had never seen in their lives before.

Addison, Sir Roger at the Play.

2. To shift about; move cautiously, as in avoiding discovery, or in following and watching another's movements: as, he dodged along byways and hedges; the Indians dodged from tree to tree.

For he had, any time this ten years full,
Dodged with him, betwixt Cambridge and the Bull.
Milton, Ep. Hobson, i.

3. To play tricks; be evasive; play fast and loose; raise expectations and disappoint them; quibble.

Now I must
To the young man send humble treaties, *dodge*
And palter in the shifts of lowliness.

Shak., A. and C., iii. 9.

You know my passion for Martha, and what a dance she has led me; she dodged with me above thirty years.

Addison.

4. To jog; walk in a slow, listless, or clumsy manner. [Colloq., North. Eng.]

II. trans. 1. To evade by a sudden shift of place, or by trick or device; escape by starting aside, or by baffling or roundabout movements: as, to *dodge* a blow; to *dodge* a pursuer or a creditor; to *dodge* a perplexing question.

A speck, a mist, a shape, I wist!
And still it near'd and near'd!
As if it *dodged* a water-sprite,
It plunged, and tacked, and veered.

Coleridge, Ancient Mariner, iii.

It might have begun otherwise or elsewhere, but war was in the minds and bones of the combatants, it was written on the iron leaf, and you might as easily *dodge* gravitation.

Emerson, Emancipation Proclamation.

2. To play fast and loose with; baffle by shifts and pretexts; trick. [Colloq.]

He dodged me with a long and loose account.
Tennyson, Sea Dreams.

dodge (doj), *n.* [*< dodge, v.*] A shifty or ingenious trick; an artifice; an evasion.

Some, who have a taste for good living, have many harmless arts, by which they improve their banquet, and innocent *dodges*, if we may be permitted to use an excellent phrase that has become vernacular since the appearance of the last dictionaries.

Thackeray.

In the friction of competition, expedients which their successful deviser thinks fair enough may become *dodges* in the eyes of his fellows, who had not happened to think of them.

Arch. Forbes, Souvenirs of some Continents, p. 84.

dodger (doj'ēr), *n.* [*< dodge + -er.*] 1. One who dodges or evades; one who practises artful shifts or dodges.

A scurvy haggler, a lousy *dodger*, or a cruel extortioner.
Colgrave.

He had a rather flighty and dissolute mode of conversing, and furthermore avowed that among his intimate friends he was . . . known by the sobriquet of "The Artful Dodger."

Dickens, Oliver Twist, viii.

2. A small handbill distributed in the streets or other public places. [U. S.]

A number of printed *dodgers* were distributed in different parts of the city, and also posted on the doors of all houses occupied by the Chinese.

Philadelphia Times, Sept. 28, 1885.

3. Same as *corn-dodger*. [U. S.]

dodgery (doj'ēr-i), *n.* [*< dodge + -ery.*] Trickery; a trick.

When he had put this *dodgery* upon those that gaped for the vacancy, it was a feast of laughter to him.

Bp. Hackett, Alp. Williams, p. 98.

dodgily (doj'ī-li), *adv.* [*< dodgy + -ly.*] Artfully; cunningly.

The Ewerer strains water into his basins, on the upper one of which is a towel folded *dodgily*.

Babes Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 323, note.

dodgy (doj'ī), *a.* [*< dodge + -y.*] Disposed to *dodge*; evasive; artful; cunning.

dodipate, **doddyate** (dod'ī-pāt), *n.* [*< ME. *dodypate*, equiv. to *dodipoll*, both meaning 'dodged' (i. e., shaven) head, in contemptuous reference to the priestly tonsure; < *dod*, ME. *dodden*, shear, shave, + *pate*.] Same as *dodipoll*.*

dodipoll, **doddyoll** (dod'ī-pōl), *n.* [Also written *dodipole*, *doddyole*, *doddyole*, *dottipole*, ME. *dottipole*, equiv. to *dodipate*, *q. v.*; < *dod*, ME. *dodden*, shear, shave, + *poll*, head.] A stupid person; a thickhead.

Some will say, our curate is naught, an asse-head, a *dodipoll*.

Latimer, 3d Sermon bef. Edw. VI.

This Noah was laughed to scorn; they, like *dodipoles*, laughed this godly father to scorn.

Latimer, Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

dodkin (dod'kin), *n.* [Also written *dotkin*; var. of *doitkin*: see *doitkin*.] See *doitkin*.

dodman (dod'man), *n.* [Early mod. E.; origin obscure. Also called *hodmandod*, *q. v.*] 1. An animal that casts its shell, like the lobster and crab.

A sely *dodman* crepe. Bp. Bale, Kynges Johan, p. 7.

2. A shell-snail.

dodo (dō'dō), *n.* [*< Pg. *doudo*, a dodo, < *doudo*, *doido*, a simpleton, a fool, < *doudo*, *doido*, adj., simple, foolish. According to Diez, this word, which is unknown in Spanish, came from England (f): E. dial. (Devon) *dold*, stupid, confused: see *dolt*. Cf. *booby*, a bird so named for a similar reason. The bird was also named by the Dutch (1) *waigh-vogel*, now *walg-vogel*, lit. 'nauseous bird'; also (2) *doel-aers*, lit. 'dead-arse', "proper feedam posterioris partis crassitiem" (note dated 1626), or because of some resemblance to the dabchick or little grebe, which was also so called; also (3) *dronte* (> Dan. *dronte* = Sw. *dront*); origin unknown. The NL. name is *didus*, Sp. *dido*: see *Didus*.] A recently extinct bird of Mauritius, *Didus ineptus*.*



Dodo (*Didus ineptus*).
From a painting in the Belvedere, Vienna.

tus, the type of the family *Dididae* and suborder *Didi*, now usually assigned to the order *Columba*. The dodo was living in Mauritius on the discovery of that island by the Portuguese under Mascarenhas in the beginning of the sixteenth century, and it is known to have survived until July, 1681. Knowledge of the bird was for some time confined to the quaint and often questionable narratives of voyagers, certain pictures, mostly by Dutch artists, and a few fragmentary remains. In 1668 bones in abundance were found, and the osseous structure has been described in detail. The dodo was a massive, clumsy, flightless, and defenseless bird, about as large as a swan, covered with downy feathers, with a very stout hooked bill, short strong legs, short tail, and wings too small for flight; so that it soon succumbed under the new conditions which the occupation of the island introduced, its extinction being probably due as much to the animals which man introduced as to the human invaders of the island. The solitary (*Pezophaps solitaria*) of Rodriguez, an island of the same group, was similar to the dodo, but sufficiently distinct to be placed in a different genus. (See *solitaire*.) The neighboring island of Réunion or Bourbon also had a dodo, in all probability a third kind.

You shall receive . . . a strange fowle: which I had at the Iland Mauritius called by y^e Portingalls a *Do Do*: which for the rareness thereof I hope wilbe welcome to you.

Emanuel Altham, letter written in 1628.

[This is the earliest known English mention of the bird.]

The *Dodo* comes first to a description: here and in Dygarrois (Rodriguez) (and no where else, that I ever could see or hear of) is generated the *Dodo* (a Portuguese name it is, and has reference to her simplicity), a bird which for shape and rareness might be call'd a Phoenix (wer't in Arabia).

Sir T. Herbert, Travels (ed. 1638).

Dodonæan (dō-dō-nē'an), *a.* [*< L. *Dodonæus*, < *Dodona*, < Gr. *Δωδώνη*, Dodona.] Of or pertaining to the ancient town of Dodona, beneath Mount Tomarus in Epirus, and to the famed sanctuary and oracle of Zeus (Jupiter) seated in a grove of oaks at that place. The oracle was one of the most ancient of the Greeks, and ranked with those of Delphi in Greece and of Zeus Ammon in Libya as one of the three in highest repute. Recent excavations on the site have brought to light a rich collection of works of art, particularly of small bronzes, and a large number of inscriptions, many of them on leaden plates. Also written *Dodonian*, *Dodonian*.*

The wreath of wild olive distinguishes the Olympian from the *Dodonæan* Jupiter, who has the crown of oak-leaves. C. O. Muller, Manual of Archaeol. (trans.), § 350.

It is in the great prayer, where Achilles addresses Zeus as *Dodonæan* and *Pelasgic*.

Contemporary Rev., LIII. 186.

dodrans (dō'dranz), *n.* [*L., contr. of **dequadrans*, three fourths, lit. less one fourth, < *de*, away, + *quadrans*, a fourth: see *quadrant*.] 1. In *Rom. metrology*, three fourths; especially, three fourths of a Roman foot, equal to 8.73 English inches.—2. An ancient Roman coin.*

dodrum (dod'rūm), *n.* [*Sc. Cf. *dod*².*] A whim; a crotchety. *Jamieson*.

Ne'er fash your head wi' your father's *doddrums*.
Galt, The Entail, III. 21.

doe (dō), *n.* [*< ME. *doe*, do, earlier *da*, < AS. *dā* (once, glossing L. "damma vel dammula") = Dan. *daa*, in comp. *daa-dyr* (*dyr* = E. *deer*), deer, fallow deer, *daa-hind* (*hind* = E. *hind*), doe, *daa-hjort* (*hjort* = E. *hart*), buck, *daa-kalb* (*kalb* = E. *calf*), fawn, = Sw. *dof*, in comp. *dof-hind*, a doe, *dof-hjort*, a buck, = OHG. *tāmo*, *dāmo*, MHG. *tāme*, G. *dam*, in comp. *dam-bock* (*bock* = E. *buck*), *dam-hirsch* (*hirsch* = E. *hart*), *dam-thier* (*thier* = E. *deer*), *dam-wild*, *dann*, *tann-wild* (*wild* = E. *wild*), a deer, = F. *daim*, m., deer, *daine*, f., doe, = Pr. *dam* = Sp. *dama* = It. *daino*, m., *daina*, f., *damma*, f., < L. *dāma*, *damma* (f., used also as m.), a deer, prob. connected with *domare* = E. *tame*, *q. v.* The AS., Scand., and mod. G. forms are variously altered from the normal form in their derivation from the L. *dāma*. The native AS. word is *hind*: see *hind*¹.] 1. The female of the deer (the feminine corresponding to *buck*) and of most antelopes.*

There might men *does* and *roes* yse,
And of squyrels ful gret plente.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 1401.

It was a stag, a stag of ten,
Bearing his branches sturdily; . . .
It was there he met with a wounded doe,
She was bleeding deathfully.

Scott, L. of the L., iv. 25.

2. The female of the hare or rabbit.

doe², *v.* and *n.* An obsolete spelling of *do*¹.
doe³ (dō), *n.* [*Sc.*; origin obscure.] The wooden ball used in the game of shinty. Also called *knowt*.

doe-bird, *n.* See *dough-bird*.
Dædicurus (dē-di-kū'rus), *n.* [*NL., prop. **Dædicurus*, < Gr. *δαίδυς* (*daídus*), a pestle, + *οὐρά*, tail.] A genus of glyptodonts or fossil armadillos, having only three digits on the fore feet and four on the hind. *D. giganteus* is the typical species, from the Pleistocene of South America. *Burmeister*, 1875.*

doer (dō'ēr), *n.* [*< ME. *doer*, *doere*, < AS. *dœre*, < *dōn*, do: see *do*¹.] 1. One who does something; one who performs or executes; an efficient actor or agent.*

If we should now excommunicate all such wicked *doers*, there would be much ado in England.

Latimer, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

The *doers* of the law shall be justified. Rom. ii. 13.

Tut, tut, my lord, we will not stand to prate:
Talkers are no good *doers*. Shak., Rich. III., i. 3.

Thy story I'll have written, and in gold too,
In prose and verse, and by the ablest *doers*.
Fletcher, Double Marriage, iv. 2.

Specifically—2. In *Scots law*, an agent or attorney.

does (duz). [Early mod. E. also *does*, *do's*, < ME. *dos*, *dus*, commonly *doth*, *deth*: see *do*¹, *v.*] The third person singular of the present indicative of the verb *do*. See *do*¹.

doeskin (dō'skin), *n.* 1. The skin of a doe.— 2. A very close and compact woolen cloth, smoothly finished on the face, made for wearing-apparel, especially for men.

doff (dof), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *doffe*; in 17th century sometimes printed *d'off*; < ME. *doffe*, orig., in impv. (in which form the word first appears) *dof*, contr. of *do of*, inf. *don of*, put off: see *do* and *off*. Cf. *don*, *dout*, *dup*. Cf. E. dial. *gauf* (for **goff*), contr. of *go off*.] **L. trans.** 1. To put or take off, as dress, or any article of dress, especially the hat or cap.

Then to her he did *doffe* his cap.

Robin Hood and the Tanners Daughter (Child's Ballads, V. 335).

You have deceiv'd our trust,
And made us *doff* our easy robes of peace.

Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. 1.

Heaven's king who *doffe* himself our flesh to wear.

Crashaw.

Would I could *doff* my royal robes, and be
One of the people who are ruled by me.

R. H. Stoddard, King's Bell.

2†. To strip; uncover; lay bare.—3†. To put or drive off; thrust aside or away.

Every day thou *doff'st* [daff'st or dafest in most editions] me with some device.

With their tails do sweep

The dewy grass, to *doff* the simpler sheep.

B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, I. 2.

4. To throw, as something taken off or rejected; put or thrust so as to be out of the way. [Rare.]

This need for a special organ, not included within the range of sensible Experience, is *doffed* aside.

G. H. Lewes, *Probs. of Life and Mind*, 1st ser., III. [vii. § 84.]

5. In textile manuf.: (a) To strip off, as cotton or wool for spinning from the cards or carding-cylinder, etc. (see *doffer*); also, to remove or take away, as full bobbins, to make way for empty ones. (b) To mend or piece together, as broken threads.

II. intrans. To remove the hat from the head in salutation.

And feeding high, and living soft,
Grew plump and able-bodied;
Until the grave churchwarden *doff'd*,
The parson smirk'd and nodded.

Tennyson, The Goose.

doffer (dof'er), *n.* One who or that which *doffs*; specifically, a revolving cylinder in a carding-machine, which *doffs* or strips off the cotton from the cards. See cut under *carding-machine*.

The *doffers*, who refused to pack yarn, are still making trouble.

Strike of American Linen Co., New York Evening Post, [March 1, 1888.]

doffing-cylinder (dof'ing-sil' in-dér), *n.* A carded cylinder in a carding-machine for removing fibers from the teeth of the main cylinder.

doffing-knife (dof'ing-nif), *n.* In a carding-machine, a steel blade with a finely toothed edge, which is reciprocated by a crank tangentially to the teeth of the *doffer*, for the purpose of taking off from it the carded wool which is collected into a sliver.

dog (dog or dōg), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *dogge*, *dogge*; < ME. *dog*, *dogge*, < AS. *doega* (found only once, in a gloss, in gen. pl. *doggena*) = MD. *dogge*, D. *dog* = LG. *dogge*, > G. *dogge*, dial. *dog*, *dogke* = Sw. *dogg* = Dan. *dogge*, a dog, mastiff; cf. (from LG. or E.) OF. and F. *dogue* = Sp. *dogo* = Pg. *dogo*, *dogue* = It. *dogo*, a mastiff, bulldog; origin unknown. The general Teut. and Indo-European name for the dog appears in *hound*, *q. v.* Hence in comp. *bandog*, *bulldog*, etc.] 1. A quadruped of the genus *Canis*, *C. familiaris*. The origin of the dog is a question most difficult of solution. Some think the breed is derived from the wolf, others affirm it to be from a familiarized jackal; all agree that no trace of it is to be found in a primitive state, the whole of India and the dingo of Australia being wild descendants from domesticated ancestors. The view now generally taken by naturalists is that the dog is neither a species, in the zoological sense, nor even the descendant of any one species modified by domestication, but that the dogs of different parts of the world have a correspondingly various ancestry, from different wild species of the genus *Canis*, as wolves, foxes, and jackals. This view is supported not only by the enormous differences between dogs, but also by the readiness with which nearly all dogs cross with their wild relatives; and, accordingly, the name *Canis familiaris* is a conventional rather than a proper zoological designation of the dog as a species. No satisfactory classification of the different kinds of dogs has been arrived at, what some naturalists regard as types being regarded by others as mere mongrels. An old classification grouped dogs in three classes, the *Cleres*, *Sagaces*, and *Pugnaces*. Colonel Hamilton Smith groups the domestic dog into six sections: (1) the *wolf-dogs*, including the Siberian, Eskimo, Newfoundland, Great St. Bernard, sheep-dog, etc.; (2) *watch- and cattle-dogs*, including the German boar-hound, Danish dog, dog of

the North American Indians, etc.; (3) the *greyhounds*, as the different kinds of greyhound, Irish hound, lurcher, Egyptian street-dog, etc.; (4) the *hounds*, as the bloodhound, staghound, foxhound, harrier, beagle, pointer, setter, spaniel, springer, cocker, Blenheim dog, poodle, etc.; (5) the *curs*, including the terrier and its allies; (6) the *mastiffs*, including the different kinds of mastiff, bulldog, pug-dog, etc. All these are artificial varieties, having comparatively little stability, their distinctive characters being soon lost by reversion to a more generalized type if they are left to interbreed. This tendency to reversion requires to be constantly counteracted by "artificial selection" at the hands of breeders, in order that the several strains may be kept pure, and their peculiarities be perpetuated along the desired lines of specialization. The best-bred dogs, of whatever kind, are those furthest removed from an original or common type of structure. The differences between dogs of all kinds are vastly greater than those found among individuals of any species in a state of nature; so great that, were they not known to be artificial, the dog would represent several different genera of the family *Canidae* in ordinary zoological classification. In fact, some genera, based upon actual and constant differences in the dental formula, have been named in order to signalize certain structural modifications which are found to exist, affording an example of the evolution of generic characters as well as of specific differences. These variations extend not only to size and general configuration, character of the pelage, and other outward features, but also to positive osteological and dental peculiarities, more marked probably than those of any other domesticated animals. The corresponding physiological and psychological differences are equally decided, as witnessed in the dispositions and temperaments of dogs, their comparative docility, intelligence, etc., and consequently the uses to which they are or may be put. In the matter of size alone, for example, some toy dogs are tiny enough to stand easily on one of the fore paws of a large dog. Throughout the endless varieties, however, the influence of heredity is witnessed in the readiness with which dogs interbreed with one another, and cross with wolves, foxes, and jackals, bearing fertile progeny in all cases, and the readiness with which they revert to the wild state of their several ancestors. See the names of the several breeds. See also *Canidae* and *Canis*.

Now is a *dogge* also dere that in a dych lygges.

Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), li. 1792.

Many pretty ridiculous aspersions are cast upon *dogges*, so that it would make a *dogge* laugh to hear and understand them: as, I have heard a man say, I am as hot as a *dogge*, or, as cold as a *dogge*; I sweat like a *dogge* (when indeed a *dogge* never sweats); as drunk as a *dogge*; hee swore like a *dogge*; and one told a man once that his wife was not to be believ'd, for shee would lye like a *dogge*.

John Taylor, The Worlde Runnes on Wheeles (Works, [1630], p. 232.)

He asks no angel's wings, no seraph's fire;

But thinks, admitted to that equal sky,

His faithful *dog* shall bear him company.

Pope, Essay on Man, l. 112.

2. In distinguishing sex, a male dog, as opposed to *bitch*; hence sometimes used in composition for the male of other animals, as in *dog-fox*, *dog-ape*.—3. *pl.* Canine quadrupeds in general; the family *Canidae* (which see).—4. The prairie-dog. [Colloq., western U. S.]—5. The dogfish. [Local, Eng.]—6. A mean, worthless fellow; a curish or sneaking scoundrel: applied in reproach or contempt.

A! *dog*! the deuyll the drowne! *York Plays*, p. 82.

Whoever saw the like? what men have I?—

Dogs! cowards! dastards!—I would ne'er have fled,

But that they left me midst my enemies.

Shak., 1 Hen. VI., l. 2.

7. A gay or rakish man, especially if young; a sport or gallant: applied, usually with an epithet (*young*, *impudent*, etc.), in mild or humorous reprobation.

I love the *young dogs* of this age. *Johnson*, in Boswell.

Here, sir, I give my daughter to you, who are the most *impudent dog* I ever saw in my life.

Sheridan, St. Patrick's Day, li. 4.

8. In astron.: (a) [*cap.*] One of two ancient constellations lying south of the zodiac, known as *Canis Major* and *Canis Minor*. See *Canis*. (b) The dog-star.

The burnt air, when the *Dog* reigns, is not fouler
Than thy contagious name.

Beau and Fl., *Maid's Tragedy*, iv. 1.

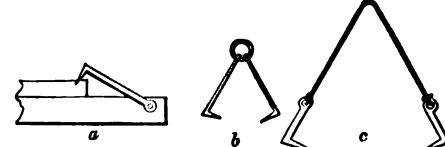
9. A name of various mechanical devices, tools, and pieces of machinery. (a) *pl.* Andirons: specifically called *fire-dogs*.

Dogs for andirons is still current in New England, and in Walter de Bibbesworth I find chiens glossed in the margin by andirons.

Lowell, Biglow Papers, Int.

(b) Same as *dog-head*, 1. (c) A sort of iron hook or bar,

with one or more sharp fangs or claws at one end, which



a. Bench-dog. b. Ring- or Span-dog. c. Sling-dog.

may be fastened into a piece of wood or other heavy article, for the purpose of moving it: used with various specific prefixes. See cut. (d) An iron with fangs for fasten-

ing a log in a saw-pit or on the carriage of a saw-mill. (e) Any part of a machine acting as a claw or clutch, as the carrier of a lathe, or an adjustable stop to change the motion of a machine-tool. (f) *pl.* The set-screws which adjust the bed-tool of a punching-press. (g) A grappling-iron which lifts the monkey or hammer of a pile-driver. (h) A click or pallet to restrain the back-action of a ratchet-wheel by engaging the teeth; a pawl. (i) *pl.* In ship-building, the final supports which are knocked aside when a ship is launched; a dogshore. (j) In a lock, a tooth, projection, tusk, or jag which acts as a detent. (k) A grab used to grasp well-tubes or tools, to withdraw them from bored, drilled, or driven wells. (l) *pl.* Nippers used in wire-drawing. They resemble carpenters' strong pincers or pliers, and are sometimes closed by a sliding ring at the end of the strap or chain which slides down the handles of the nippers.—A *dog's* age, a comparatively long time; as, I haven't seen him in a *dog's* age. [Colloq.]—A *dog's* death, a humiliating or disgraceful death, such as is inflicted upon a worthless or dangerous dog.

Let neither my father nor mother get wit

This *dog's* death I'm to die.

The Queen's Marie (Child's Ballads, III. 119).

A hair of the dog that bit him. See *hair*.—Burrowing dog, the prairie-wolf or coyote, *Canis latrans*.—Curtal dog. See *curtal*.—Dalmatian dog, the coach-dog; an artificial breed of dogs, resembling the pointer in form and stature, but white in color, profusely spotted with black. It is trained to run under a vehicle, and is kept mainly as an appendage to an equipage, having little sagacity, and being practically worthless for other purposes. Also called *Danish dog*.—Derby dog. See *Derby*.—Dog Fo, Dog of Fo. See *Fo*.—Dog in the manger, a churlish fellow who will neither use a thing himself nor let another use it, or who from mere perversity stands in the way of the interest or enjoyment of another without benefiting himself: referring to the fable of an ill-natured dog which, stationing himself in a horse's manger, will not let the horse eat the food in it, although he cannot eat it himself.—Dog to or for the bowl, a dog used in shooting. Such dogs, being well trained and obedient, were taken to typify humble or subservient people. *Davies*.

And eek to Januarie he gooth as lowe

As evere dide a *dogge* for the boue.

Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 770.

Eskimo dog, one of a breed of dogs extensively spread over the northern regions of America and of eastern Asia. It is rather heavier than the English pointer, but appears smaller on account of the shortness of its legs. It has oblique eyes, an elongated muzzle, and a bushy tail, which characteristics give it a wolfish appearance. The color is generally a deep dun, obscurely barred and patched with a darker color. It is the only beast of burden in arctic latitudes, and with a team of such dogs attached to its sledge the Eskimo can travel 60 miles a day for several successive days.—Field-dog, a dog used for the pursuit of game in the field. In the United States the term is commonly applied to pointers and setters.—Hunting-dog. (a) A dog used for hunting. (b) The painted hyena or cynhyene. See *Lycaon*.—Maltese dog, a very small kind of spaniel with long silky hair, generally white, and with a round muzzle.—Newfoundland dog, a fine variety of the dog, supposed to be derived from Newfoundland, where it is employed in drawing sledges and little carriages laden with wood, fish, or other commodities. There are several varieties of this dog, the principal being a very large breed with broad muzzle, head carried well up, noble expression, waving or curly hair, thick and bushy curled tail, black and white color. Another breed is smaller and almost entirely black. Some breeds seem to be crossed with hounds, mastiffs, etc. The Newfoundland dog is remarkable for its sagacity, patience, and good nature, and for its affection for its master. No dog excels it as a water-dog, its broad half-webbed paws making it an excellent and powerful swimmer.—Pouched dog, a marsupial, the thylacine dasyurus of Tasmania. See *Ayena*, 2, and *zebra-wolf*.—Prairie dog. See *prairie-dog*.—To rain cats and dogs. See *cat*.—To the dogs, to waste, ruin, perdition, etc.: used with *give*, *go*, *send*, *throw*, etc.

Give not that which is holy unto the dogs. *Mat. vii. 6.*

Throw physic to the dogs, I'll none of it.

Shak., Macbeth, v. 3.

If that mischievous Até that has engaged the two most mighty monarchs in the world in a bloody war were sent to her place, i. e., to the dogs.

Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, p. 260.

dog (dog or dōg), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dogged*, ppr. *dogging*. [Early mod. E. *dogge*; < *dog*, *n.*] 1. To follow like a dog; follow with or as with dogs, as in hunting with dogs; hunt; follow pertinaciously or maliciously; keep at the heels of; worry with importunity: as, to *dog* deer; to *dog* a person's footsteps.

We'll *dog* you, we'll follow you afar off.

B. Jonson, *Epicene*, li. 2.

I have been pursued, *dogged*, and waylaid. *Pope*.

On your crests sit fear and shame,

And foul suspicion *dog* your name.

Scott, *Robbery*, li. 25.

This it is to *dog* the fashion: i. e., to follow the fashion at a distance, as a dog follows the heels of his master.

Whalley, Note to B. Jonson's Every Man out of his [Humour, iv. 6.]

2. To fasten, as a log by means of a dog (see *dog*, *n.*, 9 (d)), for sawing.

When the log reached the carriage it was *dogged*, not with the old-fashioned lever dog driven by a mallet, but by the simple movement of a lever.

Encyc. Brit., XXXI. 345.

It has novel features of construction, and is particularly intended for *dogging* small tapering logs.

Sci. Amer., N. S., LVI. 170.

3. Naut., to grip, as a rope, to a spar or cable so that the parts bind on each other, to prevent slipping, and causing it to cling.

dogal (dō'gāl), *a.* [*<* ML. *dogalis*, var. (after It. *doge*, *doge*: see *doge*) of *ducalis*, *ducal*: see *ducal*.] Belonging or pertaining to a doge. *Mill-house.*

dogana (dō-gā'nā), *n.* [It., = F. *douane*, customs, a custom-house: see *douane*, *divan*.] A custom-house.

dog-and-chain (dog'and-chān'), *n.* In coal-mining, a bent lever with a chain attached, by means of which props are withdrawn from the goaf without endangering the safety of the miner.

dog-ape (dog'āp), *n.* A male ape.

If ever I thank any man, I'll thank you; but that they call compliment is like the encounter of two dog-apes. *Shak.*, As you like it, II. 5.

dogaresa (dō-gā-res'ā), *n.* [It., fem. *<* *doge*, *doge*.] The wife of a doge.

Bas-reliefs of the doge and the dogaresa kneeling at the feet of the enthroned Christ.

C. C. Perkins, Italian Sculpture, p. 205.

dogate (dō-gāt), *n.* [= F. *dogat* = It. *dogato*, *<* ML. *ducatus*, *docatus*, a duchy: see *ducat*, *duchy*.] The office or dignity of a doge. Also written *dogeate*. *E. D.*

dogbane, *n.* See *dog's-bane*.

dog-bee (dog'bē), *n.* 1. A drone or male bee. —2. A fly troublesome to dogs.

dog-belt (dog'belt), *n.* In coal-mining, a strong broad belt of leather to which a chain is attached, passing between the legs of the men drawing dans or sledges in the low works. [Eng.]

dogberry (dog'ber'i), *n.*; pl. *dogberries* (-iz). 1. The berry of the dogwood, *Cornus sanguinea*.

—2. In Nova Scotia, the mountain-ash, *Pyrus Americana*.

dogberry-tree (dog'ber'i-trē), *n.* 1. The dogwood. —2. In the United States, the chokeberry, *Pyrus arbutifolia*.

dog-biscuit (dog'bis'kit), *n.* A kind of biscuit made with scraps of meat, for feeding dogs.

dogblow (dog'blō), *n.* In Nova Scotia, the ox-eye daisy, *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*.

dog-bolt (dog'bōlt), *n.* [Appar. *<* *dog* + *bolt* (obscure); a vague term of contempt. There is no basis of fact for the fanciful explanation of the word as "a corruption of AS. *dolgbote* [meaning *dolgbōt*, compensation for a wound] — *dolg*, a wound, and *bote* [meaning *bōt*], recompense; hence, a pettifogger who first provoked an assault and then sued for damages therefor!"] A fool; a butt; a term of contempt.

On me attendeth simple Sir John, (a chaplayne more meet to serve a thatcher, than in the church,) who is made a doulte and a dog-bolte by every serving-man.

Ulpian Fulwell, *Arts Adulandi, the Arts of Flatterie*.

I have been fool'd and jaded, made a dog-bolt: My daughter's run away. *Fletcher*, *Pilgrim*, III. 1.

O, ye dog-bolts!

That fear no hell but Dunkirk.

Beau. and Fl., *Honest Man's Fortune*, v. 1.

dog-brier (dog'bri'ēr), *n.* A brier, the dog-rose, *Rosa canina*.

dog-cart (dog'kärt), *n.* 1. A carriage with a box for holding sportsmen's dogs; hence, a carriage for ordinary driving similar to a village cart, but with two transverse seats back to back, the second of which, as originally made, could be shut down, thus forming a box to hold dogs.

We have never yet satisfactorily discovered whether the dog-cart be an English or French invention, as it is common with both nations, where it is used for hunting as well as for pleasure-riding.

E. M. Stratton, *World on Wheels*, p. 240.

2. A small cart made to be drawn by dogs.

dog-cheap (dog'chēp), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *dog-cheape*, *dogge-cheape*, *dog-chepe*; *<* *dog* (as a type of worthlessness) (see *dog*, *n.*, 6) + *cheap*, *a.* There is nothing to connect the word with *dagger-cheap*, *q. v.*] Very cheap; in little estimation.

Vil, vile [It.], *vile*, base, . . . good cheape, of little price, *dogge cheape*. *Florio*.

They afforded their wares so dog-cheape.

Stanihurst, *Descrip.* of Ireland, p. 22.

The nearest to the Cheronian in virtue and wisdom is Trajan, who holds all the gods dog-cheap. *Landor*.

dog-colet, *n.* Dog's-bane. *Palsgrave*.

dog-collar (dog'kol'ār), *n.* 1. A collar for a dog. —2. An ornamental band or collar made of metal, beads, velvet, etc., and worn close round the throat by women.

dog-daisy (dog'dā'zi), *n.* The field-daisy. [North. Eng.]

dog-days (dog'dāz), *n. pl.* A part of the year about the time of the heliacal rising of the dog-star. Various dates, from July 3d to August 15th,

have been assigned for the first dog-day, and various durations, from 30 to 54 days. Pliny says they began with the heliacal rising of Procyon, which took place, he says, July 19th, N. S.; and this date has been widely accepted. But he also says the sun was then entering Leo, which rule, making the dog-days begin July 23d, has also been used. Hippocrates (450 B. C.) says they were in the hottest and most unhealthy part of summer. If the season was of Babylonian origin, it would originally probably have been in early summer. Perhaps they are now most usually reckoned from July 3d to August 11th, inclusive.

I should have look'd as soon for frost In the Dog-days, or another inundation. As hop'd this strange conversion above miracle. *Beau. and Fl.*, *Woman-Hater*, III. 1.

I generally lay aside the dog-days and the hot time of the summer for the teaching of this part of the exercise. *Addison*, *The Fan Exercise*.

dog-drawet (dog'drāv), *n.* A kind of sea-fish mentioned in early charters. *Hamersley*.

dogdrawt (dog'drā), *n.* In old Eng. forest law, an apprehension of an offender against the venison in the forest when he was found drawing after the deer by the scent of a led hound, especially after a deer which he had wounded with crossbow or longbow.

doge (dōj), *n.* [= F. *doge* = Sp. Pg. *doge* = D. G. Dan. Sw. *doge*, *<* It. *doge*, prop. dial. (Venetian) for **doce*, *duce*, It. usually *duca* (after MGr. *δοῦκα*, acc. of *δοῦξ*), *<* L. *dux* (duc-), leader, duke: see *duke*.] The title of the chief magistrate of the old republics of Venice and Genoa. In Venice the office was established in the eighth century; the doge was chosen for life, at first by the citizens, but toward the end of the twelfth century the election was restricted to a small committee of the Great Council. The power and dignity of the doges were originally very great, but gradually became limited through the jealousy of the Venetian aristocracy. In Genoa the dignity was established in the fourteenth century; the doge was at first elected for life, but from the first part of the sixteenth century the term was restricted to two years, and the authority of the doge became more limited. The office disappeared in Venice in 1797, at the overthrow of the republic, and in Genoa in the same year, although there was a temporary restoration of it in the latter city a few years later.



Doge of Venice.—Vecellio.

dog-eared (dog'ērd), *a.* Having the corners of the leaves curled over and soiled by use, as a book. Also *dog's-eared*.

Statute books before unopened, not dog-eared.

Lord Mansfield.

dogeate (dō-jāt), *n.* [*<* *doge* + *-ate*.] Same as *dogate*.

dogeship (dōj'ship), *n.* [*<* *doge* + *-ship*.] The office and dignity of a doge.

It is hard to acquit the Venetian commonwealth, under the dogeship of Giovanni Mocenigo, of risking the lasting interests of all Christendom, and of their Eastern dominion as part of it, to serve the momentary calls of a petty Italian policy. *E. A. Freeman*, *Venice*, p. 319.

dog-faced (dog'fäst), *a.* Same as *dog-headed* (a).

dog-fancier (dog'fan'si-ēr), *n.* One who breeds dogs and keeps them for sale.

dog-fennel, *n.* See *dog's-fennel*.

dogfish (dog'fish), *n.* 1. A name of various selachians and fishes belonging to widely distinct families. (a) The shark *Squalus acanthias*, of the family *Squalidae* or *Spinacidae*, having similar teeth in both jaws, of subquadrate form, with nearly horizontal cutting



Dogfish (*Squalus acanthias*).

edges pointed outward, and with a spine in the front of each dorsal fin. It is the common dogfish of New England fishermen, and is often called *piked dogfish* by the English. It attains a length of from 1 to 3 feet, and is regarded as a pest, being very destructive to food-fishes. (b) A general name of sharks of the family *Squalidae* or *Spinacidae*. (c) A shark of the family *Galeorhinidae* or *Carcharidae*, as *Mustelus hinnullus*, etc., having flattened teeth forming a pavement in both jaws, and unarmed dorsal fins. (d) Any shark of the subfamily *Mustelinae*. (e) A shark of the family *Scyllidae*, as the spotted dogfish, *Scylliorhinus catulus*, the rough skin of which is used by joiners and other artificers in polishing various substances, as wood. The small-spotted dogfish is a second species, *Scylliorhinus canicula*. (f) A name of the mudfish, *Amia calva*. (g) A name of *Dallia pectoralis*. See *Dallidae*. Also called *blackfish*. (h) A kind of wrasse, *Cremilabrus caninus*.

2. A name of the menobranchius or mud-puppy,

Necturus maculatus, a batrachian reptile

dog-fisher (dog'fish'ēr), *n.* One of the kinds of fish called *dogfish*.

The dog-fisher is good against the falling sickness.

J. Walton, *Complete Angler*.

dog-fly (dog'fli), *n.* [*<* ME. *dogflye*; *<* *dog* + *fly*.] A voracious biting fly, common in woods and bushes, and very troublesome to dogs. It somewhat resembles the black fly which infests cattle.

dog-footed (dog'füt'ed), *a.* Digitigrade, with blunt non-retractile claws, as a dog; cynopodous: specifically applied to a division of the *Viverridae*: opposed to *cat-footed* or *europodous*. *J. E. Gray*.

dog-fox (dog'foks), *n.* 1. A male fox.

The policy of those crafty swearing rascals — that stale old mouse-eaten dry cheese, Nestor, and that same dog-fox, Ulysses — is not proved worth a blackberry.

Shak., *T. and C.*, v. 4.

2. A name of some small burrowing species of *Vulpes*, as the corsak, *V. corsac*, with reference to their resemblance to both the dog and the fox (which see). They inhabit the warmer portions of Asia and Africa. The American representative of the same group is the kit-fox, *Vulpes velox*. See cut under *corsak*.

dogged (dog'ed), *a.* [*<* ME. *dogged*, sullen, morose, doggish; *<* *dog* + *-ed*.] 1. Having the meaner qualities of a dog; malicious; mean; contemptible; surly.

How found thou that filthe in thi fals wille,

Of so dogget a dede in thi derf hert?

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 10379.

Arriving at Chikchamanian, that dogged Nation was too well acquainted with our wants, refusing to trade, with as much avarice and insolvency as they could express.

Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's True Travels*, I. 198.

2. Having the pertinacity of a dog; silently obstinate; unyielding.

You will find him [the barbel] a heavy and a dogged fish to be dealt withal. *J. Walton*, *Complete Angler*, I. 14.

In the Presidency, as in the war, he [Grant] showed a tenacious, dogged will, and a certain massive force, which carried him far toward his ends.

G. S. Merriam, *S. Bowles*, II. 112.

=syn. 2. Stubborn, mulish, inflexible, headstrong.

dogged (dog'ed), *adv.* [*<* *dogged*, *a.*] Very; as, a dogged mean trick. [Prov. Eng., and colloq., U. S.]

doggedly (dog'ed-li), *adv.* [*<* ME. *doggedly*, *doggetly*; *<* *dogged* + *-ly*.] 1. In a dogged manner; with the pertinacity of a dog; persistently; unyieldingly.

He [Johnson] verified his own doctrine, that a man may always write well when he will set himself doggedly to it. *Boswell*.

Of all stupidities there are few greater, and yet few in which we more doggedly persist, than this of estimating other men's conduct by the standard of our own feelings.

H. Spencer, *Social Statics*, p. 253.

2. Badly; basely; shamefully. *Grose*. [Prov. Eng.]

doggedness (dog'ed-nēs), *n.* The quality of being dogged; stubbornness; firm or sullen determination or obstinacy.

Now you are friendly,

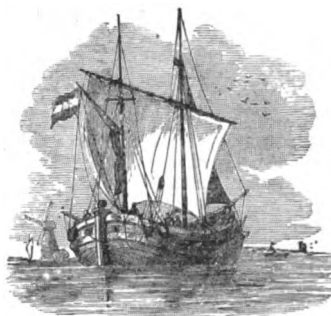
Your doggedness and nigardize flung from you,

And now we will come to you. *Fletcher*, *Spanish Curate*, IV. 7.

There was a churlish and unusual look about Rigby. It was as if malignant, and yet at the same time a little frightened, he had screwed himself into doggedness.

Disraeli, *Coningsby*, VIII. 6.

dogger (dog'ēr), *n.* [= Sp. *dogre* = G. *dogger*, *<* MD. *doggher*, D. *dogger*, also in comp. *dogger-boot*, MD. *doggher-boot*, also *dogge-boot* (boot = E. boat).] A Dutch fishing-vessel used



Dutch Dogger.

in the North Sea, particularly in the cod- and herring-fisheries. It is rigged with two masts, and somewhat resembles a ketch.

dogger² (dog'ér), *n.* [See also *doggar*: see below.] The term was introduced into English geology by Young and Bird in 1822. A sandy and oolitic ironstone. The term *Dogger Series*, however, is generally taken to include not only the dogger proper, but the gray and yellow sands which underlie it. The Dogger Series rests upon the alum shale (Upper Lias) in Yorkshire, where *dogger* is a provincial word meaning a rounded stone, in allusion to the rounded appearance caused by atmospheric action on the large blocks into which the rock is divided by joints. The dogger is much worked for the iron ore which it contains. This name as used by Continental geologists is the equivalent of that part of the Jurassic series which corresponds to the Lower Oolite of the English geologists. It is the Brown Jura of the Germans, and is there divided into three groups, distinguished by their fossil remains. The entire series consists of many alternations of clays, marls, shales, and sandstones, frequently containing iron ore, as is the case in England.

doggerel (dog'ér-el), *a.* and *n.* [Sometimes written *doggrel*; < ME. *dogerel*, *adj.*; origin unknown. There is no obvious connection with *dog*; cf. *dog-Latin*.] *1. a.* An epithet originally given to a kind of loose, irregular measure in burlesque poetry, like that of "Hudibras," but now more generally applied to mean verses defective alike in sense and in rhythm.

"Now such a rym the devel I betche!
This may wel be rym *dogerel*," quod he.
Chaucer, *Prologue* to *Tale of Melibeus*, l. 7.

I confesse the most part to be so rude, blunt, and harsh, and so full of tautologie (which I could not avoide), that they are not worthy to be accounted for verses or meeters, but rather for rime *doggrel*.

T. Hall, *Arithmetic* (1600), Pref.

Two fools that . . .
Shall live in spite of their own *dogg'el* rhymes.
Dryden, *Abs. and Achil.*, ll. 411.

II. n. 1. Burlesque poetry, generally in irregular measure.

Doggerel like that of Hudibras. Addison, *Spectator*.

2. Mean, paltry verses, defective in sense and in rhythm.

The rhyming puffs of blacking, cosmetics, and quack medicines are well-known specimens of *doggrel*, which only the ignorant class style poetry. W. Chambers.

The author of the *Dialogues de Scaccario* and the Latin biographer of Richard I. both run into what would be *doggrel* if it were not Latin, apparently out of the very glee of their hearts and devotion to their subject-matter.

Stubbs, *Medieval and Modern Hist.*, p. 152.

doggerelist (dog'ér-el-ist), *n.* [*< doggerel + -ist.*] A writer of *doggerel*. [Rare.]

The greatest modern *doggerelist* was John Wolcott, better known as Peter Pindar, whose satirical and scurrilous verses fill several volumes. W. Chambers.

doggerelize (dog'ér-el-iz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *doggerelized*, ppr. *doggerelizing*. [*< doggerel + -ize.*] To write *doggerel*: as, to *doggerelize* for advertising purposes. E. D.

doggerelizer (dog'ér-el-iz-er), *n.* One who *doggerelizes*; a writer of mean rimes.

A sarcastical and ill-tempered *doggerelizer*.

Annals of Phil. and Penn., I. 178.

Master Dove, a *doggerelizer* and satirist.

Annals of Phil. and Penn., I. 418.

doggerman (dog'ér-man), *n.*; pl. *doggermen* (-men). [*< doggerl + man.*] A sailor belonging to a dogger.

doggery (dog'ér-i), *n.*; pl. *doggeries* (-iz). [*< dog + -ery.*] 1. Doggish conduct; mean, low, or worthless character; quackery. Carlyle.—2. A low drinking-house; a groggery. [Slang, U. S.]

dogget (dog'et), *n.* An old form of *docket*.

dogging (dog'ing), *n.* [*< dog + -ing.*] The method or practice of hunting game with dogs: as, the *dogging* of deer.

doggish (dog'ish), *a.* [*< dog + -ish.*] Like a dog; churlish; growling; snappish.

Or if we will be so vnordinate, and (with reuerence be it spoken, without offence to God or man) so *doggish* and curlish, one to another, the Lord lacketh not his dog-strikers to whip vs.

Foote, *Martyrs*, p. 17.

doggishly (dog'ish-li), *adv.* In a *doggish* manner; as a dog.

doggishness (dog'ish-ness), *n.* The quality of being *doggish*.

dog-gone, dog-on (dog'gón', -ón'), *interj.* [An allusive mitigation of the oath *God damn*.] A minced oath, used imperatively, equivalent to *darn* as a euphemism for *damn*. [Colloq. and low.]

dog-goned (dog'gón-d'), *a.* [See *dog-gone*.] Con-founded: a minced epithet equivalent to *darned* as a euphemism for *damned*. [Colloq. and low, U. S.]

An' reckoned he warn't goin' to stan' no sech *doggaoned* econ'my.

Lowell, *Biglow Papers*, 2d ser., p. 22.

But when that choir got up to sing

I couldn't catch a word:

They sung the most *dog-god* thing

A body ever heard.

Will Carleton, *Farm Ballads*, p. 80.

dog-grass (dog'grás), *n.* A coarse grass, *Agropyrum caninum*, resembling couch-grass, but with fibrous roots and longer awns. Also *dog's-grass, dog-wheat*.

dog-grate (dog'grät), *n.* A fire-grate of the general shape of a basket, supported on fire-dogs or andirons.

A grate with standards, which we still call a *dog-grate*.
G. T. Robinson, in *Art Journal*, 1881.

doggrel (dog'ré), *a.* and *n.* See *Doggrel*.

doggy¹ (dog'i), *a.* [*< dog + -y.*] Doggish; cur-rish. [Eng.]

Pack hence, *doggie* *rakhels*! Stanishurst, *Æneid*, l. 145.

doggy¹ (dog'i), *n.*; pl. *doggies* (-iz). [*< dog + dim. -y.*] A little dog: a pet term for a dog.

doggy² (dog'i), *n.*; pl. *doggies* (-iz). [E. dial.] In coal-mining, the overlooker or "boss" of a certain number of men and boys. [South Staffordshire and north of Eng.]

dog-head (dog'hed), *n.* 1. Part of the lock of a gun; the hammer. [Scotch.]

Also called *dog*.

Ye stand there hammering *dog-heads* for fules that will never snap them at a Highlandman.

Scott, *Waverley*, xxx.

2. A hammer used by saw-makers.

dog-headed (dog'hed'ed), *a.* Having a head like that of a dog; cynocephalous: specifically applied (a) to sundry baboons, also called *dog-faced*; (b) to a South American boa, *Xiphosoma caninum*.

dog-hearted (dog'här'ted), *a.* Having, as it were, the heart of a dog; hence, cruel; pitiless; malicious.

His *dog-hearted* daughters. Shak., *Lear*, iv. 3.

dog-hole (dog'höl), *n.* A hole or kennel for a dog; a place fit only for dogs; a vile habitation.

France is a *dog-hole*, and it no more merits
The tread of a man's foot. Shak., *All's Well*, ll. 3.

Shall I never return to mine own house again? We are lodg'd here in the miserablest *dog-hole*.

Fletcher, *Rule a Wife*, ill. 2.

Though the best room in the house, in such a narrow *dog-hole* we were crammed that it made me loathe my company and victuals.

Pepys, *Diary*, Jan. 23, 1662.

In the gallery there is a model of a wretched-looking *dog-hole* of a building, with a ruined tower beside it.

Greville, *Memoirs*, Aug. 19, 1834.

doghood (dog'hüd), *n.* [*< dog + -hood.*] The condition of being a dog; dogs collectively.

But a lapdog would be necessarily at a loss in framing to itself the motives and adventures of *doghood* at large.

George Eliot, *Daniel Deronda*, xlv.

dog-hook (dog'hük), *n.* 1. A strong hook or wrench used for separating iron boring-rods.

—2. A bar of iron with a bent prong, used in handling logs. E. H. Knight.

dog-house (dog'hous), *n.* A box in the shape of a house, for the use of dogs; a small kennel.

dog-kennel (dog'ken'el), *n.* A house or kennel for dogs. See *kennel*.

dog-Latin (dog'lat'in), *n.* Barbarous Latin.

dog-leech (dog'löch), *n.* One who treats the diseases of dogs. Formerly also spelled *dog-leach*.

This *dog-leech*,
You style him doctor, 'cause he can compile
An almanac. B. Jonson, *Staple of News*, iv. 1.

Suspicion of "Servility," of reverence for Superiors, the very *dogleech* is anxious to disavow.

Carlyle, *Sartor Resartus*, p. 161.

dog-legged (dog'legd), *a.* In arch., a term applied to stairs which have no well-hole, the rail and balusters of the upper and under flights falling in the same vertical plane.

dog-letter (dog'let'ér), *n.* The letter or sound *r*. Also called *canine letter*. See *R*.

dog-lichen (dog'li'ken), *n.* The popular name of the plant *Peltigera canina*. The frond is prostrate, foliaceous, irregular in outline, membranous, brownish-green or grayish above, whitish and spongy beneath. The apothecia are attached to the upper side of extended lobes. It is very common on damp ground, stones, and trunks of trees. It was formerly supposed to be a specific for hydrophobia.

dog-looked (dog'lükt), *a.* Having a hang-dog look.

A wretched kind of a *dog-looked* fellow.
Sir R. L'Estrange, tr. of Quevedo's *Visions*, I.

dog-louse (dog'lous), *n.* A louse which infests dogs, as the *Hæmatopinus piliferus*, a mallophagous insect of the family *Pediculidae* and order *Hemiptera*, or the *Trichodectes canis*.

dogly (dog'li), *a.* [*< dog + -ly.*] Like a dog; churlish.

dogma (dog'mä), *n.*; pl. *dogmas* (-mäz) or *dogmata* (-mä-tä). [= F. *dogme* = Sp. *dogma* = It. *dogma*, *domma* = D. G. *dogma* = Dan. *dogme* = Sw. *dogm*, < L. *dogma*, < Gr. *dogma* (-r-), that which seems good, an opinion, view, a public decree, edict, or ordinance, < *dokein*, think, seem, appear, seem good (that is, be one's opinion, pleasure, or will, be decreed), = L. *decere*, be-hoove: see *decent*.] 1. A settled opinion; a principle, maxim, or tenet held as being firmly established.—2. A principle or doctrine propounded or received on authority, as opposed to one based on experience or demonstration; specifically, an authoritative religious doctrine.

A *dogma* is a proposition; it stands for a notion or for a thing; and to believe it is to give the assent of the mind to it, as standing for one or for the other.

J. H. Newman, *Gram. of Assent*, p. 94.

The confused masses of partial traditions and *dogmata* with which it has become encumbered.

Edinburgh Rev., CXLV. 219.

3. Authoritative teaching or doctrine; a system of established principles or tenets, especially religious ones; specifically, the whole body or system of Christian doctrine, as accepted either by the church at large or by any branch of it.

The truth of any religion lies not in its *dogma*, but in its moral beauty or poetical imperishability.

N. A. Rev., CXL. 319.

Literature and *Dogma* [title of a book]. M. Arnold.

4. In the *Kantian philosophy*, a directly synthetical proposition based on concepts of the understanding. It is distinguished (1) from an analytical judgment, (2) from a fact of experience, (3) from a mathematical proposition, and (4) from an indirectly synthetical apodeictic proposition, such as the law of sufficient reason. = *Syn. Precept, Tenet*, etc. See *doctrine*.

dog-mad (dog'mad), *a.* Mad as a mad dog; utterly demented.

You are *dog-mad*, yet perceive it not;
Very far mad, and whips will scant recover you.

Fletcher, *Pilgrim*, iv. 3.

dog-man (dog'man), *n.* One who deals in *dog's-meat*.

And flich the *dog-man's* meat
To feed the offspring of God.

Mrs. Browning, *Napoleon III. in Italy*.

dogmaolatri (dog-ma-ol'a-tri), *n.* [Irreg. for **dogmatolatri*, < Gr. *dogma* (-r-), *dogma*, + *latreia*, worship.] The worship of dogma; undue fondness or reverence for dogmatic teachings or doctrines. [Rare.]

The *dogmaolatri* of the last two centuries (Popish and Protestant).

Kingsley, *Life* (1852), I. 268.

dogmata, *n.* Greek plural of *dogma*.

dogmatic (dog-mat'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *dogmatique* = Sp. *dogmatico* = Pg. It. *dogmatico* (cf. D. G. *dogmatisch* = Dan. Sw. *dogmatisk*), < LL. *dogmaticus*, < Gr. *dogmatikos*, < *dogma* (-r-), a dogma: see *dogma*.] 1. *a.* 1. Pertaining to or of the nature of a dogma or an authoritatively settled doctrine; pertaining to dogma or authoritative doctrine in general: as, *dogmatic* theology.

Lipsius therefore is wrecked on the antinomy between dogmatic knowledge and spiritual incapacity of knowing.

Westminster Rev., CXXVI. 472.

The deliverances of the Roman Catholic Church upon the subject are *dogmatic*, and based upon the assumption or belief that it cannot err, and must be obeyed, whether reasons are given or not.

N. A. Rev., CXLIII. 356.

2. Asserting, or disposed to make positive assertions of, opinion, doctrine, or fact without presenting argument or evidence, or in an overbearing and arrogant manner.

We grow more and more impatient of generalisations and idealisations, and more and more intolerant of *dogmatic* assumptions, the longer we study them.

Stubbs, *Medieval and Modern Hist.*, p. 371.

3. In the *Kantian philosophy*, relating to that kind of metaphysics which deduces its doctrines syllogistically, or from the analysis of conceptions, setting out with those which seem perfectly clear and distinct: opposed to *critical*.—**Dogmatic Christianity**. See *Christianity*, 1 (b) = *Syn.*

2. *Authoritative, Magisterial, Dogmatic*, etc. (see *magisterial*). Sure, Certain, Confident, etc. (see *confident*); oracular, categorical.

II. n. [= F. *dogmatique* = Sp. *dogmatico* = G. *dogmatik* = Dan. Sw. *dogmatik*.] 1. Same as *dogmatics*.

The possibility and the need of such a science as *dogmatic* rest upon the specific nature of Christianity as the perfect form of a divinely given religion.

Encyc. Brit., VII. 334.

2. A dogmatist.

dogmatical (dog-mat'i-kal), *a.* and *n.* 1. *a.* Given to or characterized by dogmatism; dogmatic.

One of these authors is . . . so grave, sententious, *dogmatical* a rogue, that there is no enduring him.

Swift.

II.† n. pl. Same as *dogmatics*.

It had not been possible for wits so subtle as have managed these things to have offered it to the world, but that they hastened to their theories and *dogmatics*, and were imperious and scornful toward particulars.

Bacon, *Advancement of Learning*, ii. 214.

dogmatically (dog-mat'i-kal-i), *adv.* 1. In a dogmatic manner; positively; in a magisterial or authoritative manner; arrogantly.—2. In the *Kantian philosophy*, by a dogmatic method. See *dogmatic*, *a.*, 3.

dogmaticalness (dog-mat'i-kal-nes), *n.* The quality of being dogmatic; positiveness.

In this were to be considered the natures of scepticism, dogmaticalness, enthusiasm, superstition, etc.

Bp. Hurd, *Warburton*.

dogmatician (dog-ma-tish'an), *n.* [*< dogmatic + -ian.*] One who practises dogmatism; a maker or propounder of dogmas; a dogmatist. [Rare.]

The traditions of the *dogmaticians*, or the imaginings of the "Christian consciousness."

Bibliotheca Sacra, XLV. 254.

dogmatics (dog-mat'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *dogmatic*; see *-ics*.] The science which treats of the arrangement and statement of religious doctrines, especially of the doctrines received in and taught by the Christian church; doctrinal theology. Also *dogmatic*.

The Avesta, then, is not a system of *dogmatics*, but a book of worship. J. F. Clarke, *Ten Great Religions*, v. § 6.

Dogmatics is a scientific unfolding of the doctrinal system of Christianity from the Bible and Christian consciousness, and in harmony with true reason as enlightened by revelation.

Schaff, *Christ and Christianity*, p. 4.

I once studied theology, and was in my day well up in *dogmatics*.

New Princeton Rev., II. 257.

dogmatization, dogmatise, etc. See *dogmatization, etc.*

dogmatism (dog-ma-tizm), *n.* [= F. *dogmatisme*, *< ML. dogmatismus*, *< Gr.* as if **δογματισμός*, *< δογματίζειν*, *dogmatize*; see *dogmatize*.] 1. The character of being dogmatic; authoritative, positive, or arrogant assertion of doctrines or opinions.

The self-importance of his demeanour and the *dogmatism* of his conversation.

Scott.

Nothing is more commendable in a philosopher than the courage, in the face of the opposing *dogmatisms* of materialistic and metaphysical theories of the universe, to admit that there are some things which we do not know.

Mind, XII. 594.

2. In the *Kantian philosophy*, a dogmatic method in metaphysics; an uncritical faith in the presumptions of reason.

Our critique is not opposed to the dogmatical procedure of reason, as a science of pure knowledge (for this must always be dogmatical—that is, derive its proof from sure principles, *a priori*), but to *dogmatism* only—that is, to the presumption that it is possible to make any progress with pure philosophical knowledge, consisting of concepts, and guided by principles, such as the reason has long been in the habit of employing, without first enquiring in what way, and by what right, it has become possessed of them. *Dogmatism* is therefore a dogmatical procedure of pure reason, without a previous criticism of its own powers.

Kant, *Critique of Pure Reason*, tr. by Max Müller.

Do we explain experience as the product of the non-Ego, we have the system which may be called *Dogmatism*; do we explain the whole as springing from the Ego, we have Idealism.

Adamson, *Fichte*, p. 126.

3. The doctrine of the sect of physicians known as *Dogmatists*.

dogmatist (dog-ma-tist), *n.* [= F. *dogmatiste* = Sp. Pg. *dogmatista*, *< LL. dogmatistes*, *< Gr. δογματιστής*, one who maintains dogmas, *< δογμα(τ-)*, *dogma*; see *dogma*.] 1. One who is dogmatic or maintains a dogma or dogmas; a magisterial teacher; one who asserts positively doctrines or opinions unsupported by argument or evidence.

He who is certain, or presumes to say he knows, is in that particular, whether he is mistaken or in the right, a *dogmatist*.

Shaftesbury, *Misc. Reflections*.

The most unflinching sceptic of course believes in the objections to knocking his head against a post as implicitly as the most audacious *dogmatist*.

Leatie Stephen, *Eng. Thought*, i. § 57.

2. [*cap.*] One of a sect of ancient physicians founded by Hippocrates, and named in contradistinction to *Empirics* and *Methodists*. They based their practice on conclusions or opinions drawn from certain theoretical inferences which they considered might be logically defended or proved.

dogmatization (dog-ma-ti-zā-shon), *n.* [*< dogmatize + -ation.*] The act of dogmatizing; the act of drawing up or stating in a dogmatic form. Also spelled *dogmatization*.

The syllabus is part of that series of acts to which the *dogmatizations* of 1854 and 1870 also belong, and it bridges over the interval between them.

Gladstone, *Harper's Weekly*, March 20, 1875.

dogmatize (dog-ma-tiz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dogmatized*, ppr. *dogmatizing*. [= F. *dogmatiser* = Sp. Pg. *dogmatizar* = It. *dogmatizzare* = G. *dogmatisieren* = Dan. *dogmatisere* = Sw. *dogmatisera*, *< LL. dogmatizare*, *< Gr. δογματίζειν*, lay down as an opinion, *< δογμα(τ-)*, an opinion, *dogma*; see *dogma*.] **I. intrans.** To make dogmatic assertions; utter or write positive statements, but without adducing arguments or evidence in support of what is asserted.

I question whether ever any man has produc'd more experiments to establish his opinions without *dogmatizing*.

Evelyn, To Mr. Wotton.

Whose pious hope aspires to see the day
When moral evidence shall quite decay,
And damns implicit faith, and holy lies,
Prompt to impose, and fond to *dogmatize*.

Pope, *The Dunciad*, iv. 464.

If a man *dogmatize* in a mixed company on Providence and the divine laws, he is answered by a silence which conveys well enough to an observer the dissatisfaction of the hearer.

Emerson, *Compensation*.

II. trans. 1. To assert or deliver as a dogma; make a dogma of. [Rare.]

Then they would not endure persons that did *dogmatize* anything which might intrench upon their reputation or their interest.

Jer. Taylor, *Liberty of Prophecy*, xiv. § 4.

2. To treat dogmatically; make a subject of dogmatism; as, to *dogmatize* a political question. [Rare.]

Without adducing one fact, without taking the trouble to perplex the question by one sophism, he placidly *dogmatizes* away the interest of one half of the human race.

Macaulay, *Mill on Government*.

Also spelled *dogmatise*.

dogmatizer (dog-ma-ti-zēr), *n.* One who dogmatizes; a bold assertor; a magisterial or authoritative teacher. Also spelled *dogmatist*.

An earnest disputer, or a peremptory *dogmatizer*.

Jer. Taylor, *Works* (ed. 1835), I. 307.

dogmatory (dog-ma-tō-ri), *a.* [*< dogma(τ-) + -ory.*] Dogmatical. E. D.

dog-nail (dog-nāl), *n.* A nail of large size having a projection on one side, used by carpenters and locksmiths.

dog-on, interj. See *dog-gone*.

dog-pan (dog'pan), *n.* A long, narrow wooden water-trough lined with lead or iron, used in grinding cutlery.

dog-parsley (dog'pārs'li), *n.* Same as *fool's-parsley* (which see, under *parsley*).

dog-pig (dog'pig), *n.* A sucking pig.

dog-polson (dog'poi'zn), *n.* Same as *fool's-parsley* (which see, under *parsley*).

dog-power (dog'pou'ēr), *n.* An apparatus in which the weight of a dog traveling in a drum or on an endless track is utilized as a motive power.

dog-ray (dog'rā), *n.* The dogfish. *Harrison*.

dogrose (dog'rōz), *n.* The *Rosa canina*, or wild briar, natural order *Rosaceae*. It is a common British plant, growing in thickets and hedges. The fruit is known as the *hip*.

dog-salmon (dog'sam'on), *n.* A salmon of the genus *Oncorhynchus*, as *O. gorbuscha*, the hump-backed salmon (so called in Alaska), or *O. keta*. See *salmon*.

dog's-bane, dogbane (dogz'-, dog'bān), *n.* 1. The popular name of the plant *Apocynum androsaemifolium*. The root is intensely bitter, and has been used in America as a substitute for ipecacuanha. See *Apocynum*.
2. The *Aconitum Cynoctonum*.

dog's-body (dogz'bod'el), *n.* A name given by seamen to a pease-pudding boiled in a cloth.

dog's-chop (dogz'chop), *n.* A species of fig-marigold, *Mesembrianthemum caninum*.

dog's-ear (dogz'ēr), *n.* 1. The corner of a leaf in a book bent over like the ear of a dog by careless use.—2. *Naut.*, the bight formed in the leech-rope of a topsail or course in reefing.

dog's-ear (dogz'ēr), *v. t.* [*< dog's-ear, n.*] To bend over in dog's-ears, as the leaves in a book.

Lady Slattern Lounger, who had just sent it [a novel] home, had so soiled and *dog's-ear'd* it, it wa'n't fit for a Christian to read.

Sheridan, *The Rivals*, I. 2.

A "register," meagerly inscribed, led a terribly public life on the little bare desk, and got its pages *dog's-eared* before they were covered.

H. James, Jr., *The Bostonians*, xxxv.

dog's-fennel, dog-fennel (dogz'-, dog'fen'el), *n.* Mayweed: so called from its bad smell and from some resemblance of its leaf to that of fennel.

dog's-grass (dogz'grās), *n.* Same as *dog-grass*.

dog's-guts (dogz'guts), *n.* A fish of the family *Synodontidae*, *Harpodon nehereus*: same as *bum-malo*.

dog-shark (dog'shārk), *n.* A scyllioid shark, *Scyllium canicula*.

dogshore (dog'shōr), *n.* [*< dog, 9 (i), + shore².*] In *ship-building*, one of the shores or pieces of timber used to prevent a vessel from starting during the removal of the keel-blocks preparatory to launching.

dog-show (dog'shō), *n.* An exhibition of dogs; a bench-show.

dog-sick (dog'sik), *a.* Very sick; nauseated.

dogskin (dog'skin), *n.* and *a.* 1. *n.* The skin of a dog, or the leather made from it: also applied to a kind of leather (sheepskin) not actually made of a dog's skin. It is somewhat thicker than the leather of which kid gloves are made, and is used for gloves for men's wear, driving-gloves, etc.

II. *a.* Made of the skin of a dog, or of the leather so called.

dog-sledge (dog'slej), *n.* A sledge designed to be drawn by dogs. Such sledges are used by the Eskimos and in northern Asia.

dog-sleep (dog'slēp), *n.* A light sleep like that of a dog, disturbed by the slightest sound.

My sleep was never more than what is called *dog-sleep*; so that I could hear myself moaning, and was often, as it seemed to me, awakened suddenly by my own voice.

De Quincey, *Opium-eater*, p. 35.

dog's-meat (dogz'mēt), *n.* Scraps and refuse of meat used as food for dogs; especially inferior meat set apart by a butcher to be sold for such use.

dog's-mercury (dogz'mēr'kū-ri), *n.* The common name of *Mercurialis perennis*, natural order *Euphorbiaceae*. See *mercury*.

dog's-nose (dogz'nōz), *n.* A kind of mixed drink. See the extracts. [Eng.]

Dog's nose, which your committee find . . . to be compounded of warm porter, moist sugar, gin and nutmeg (a groan, and "so it is," from an elderly female).

Dickens, *Pickwick Papers*, xxxii.

The sergeant rose as Philip fell back, and brought up his own mug of beer, into which a noggin of gin had been put (called in Yorkshire *dog's nose*).

Mrs. Gaskell, *Sylvia's Lovers*, xxxiv.

dog's-tail grass. See *grass*.

dog-star (dog'stār), *n.* Sirius or Canicula, a star of the first magnitude in the constellation Canis Major, the heliacal rising of which (see *heliacal*) occurring in the hottest part of the year gave name to the dog-days (which see). See also *Canicula*, and cut under *Canis*.

The *Dog-star* rages! nay, 'tis past a doubt,
All Bedlam, or Parnassus, is let out.

Pope, *Prolog. to Satires*, I. 3.

dog-stone (dog'stōn), *n.* A rough or shaped stone used for a millstone.

dogstones (dog'stōnz), *n.* An orchidaceous plant. Also called *foolstones*.

dog's-tongue (dogz'tung), *n.* A plant, *Cynoglossum officinale*. Also called *hound's-tongue*.

His remedies were womanish and weak. Sage and wormwood, . . . *dog's-tongue*, . . . feverfew, and Falth, and all in small quantities, except the last.

C. Roade, *Cloister and Hearth*, xciv.

dog's-tooth grass. See *grass*.

dog-tent (dog'tent), *n.* A kind of tent, so called because its size and form resemble those of a common kind of dog-kennel.

If tents are used, the small *dog tent* is the best.

Sportsman's Gazette, p. 651.

dog-tick (dog'tik), *n.* A tick which infests dogs. The commonest dog-tick of Great Britain, to which the name specifically applies, is *Ixodes ricinus*. Another species of Europe, *I. reduvius*, is also found on dogs, but more frequently on cattle and sheep. There is no distinctive dog-tick in the United States, but *I. boris* and *I. punctata* are often found on dogs.

dog-tired (dog'tird), *a.* Tired as a dog after a long chase.

Tom is carried away by old Benjy, *dog-tired* and surfeited with pleasure.

T. Hughes, *Tom Brown at Rugby*, I. 2.

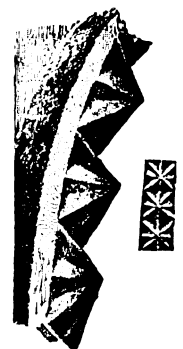
dog-tooth (dog'tōth), *n.* 1. The canine tooth of man; a canine. Also called *eye-tooth*.—2. A popular English name of the shells of *Dentalium*.—3. A steel punch used in working marble.

dog-tooth (dog'tōth), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* In arch., an epithet applied to an ornamented molding cut in projecting teeth, of frequent occurrence in early medieval architecture.

II. *n.* Dog-tooth molding.

The western door [of the church] adds Norman *dog-tooth* and chevron to the Saracenic billet.

J. A. Symonds, *Italy and Greece*, [p. 172.]



Dog-tooth Molding.—Church of Retaud, Charente-Inférieure, France.

dog-tooth spar, violet. See the nouns.

dog-town (dog'toun), *n.* A colony or settlement of prairie-dogs, *Cynomys ludovicianus* or *C. columbianus*. [Western U. S.]

The black-footed ferret . . . will . . . work extraordinary havoc in a dog town, as it can follow the wretched little beasts down into the burrows.

T. Roosevelt, *The Century*, XXXV. 666.

dog-tree (dog'trē), *n.* 1. The cornel or dogwood.

The knot fastened unto it was of the bark of the Cornell or dog-tree, woven with such art that a man could neither find beginning nor end thereof.

Purchas, *Pilgrimage*, p. 326.

2. The alder. [North. Eng.]

dog-trick (dog'trik), *n.* A currish or mean trick; an ill-natured practical joke.

I will heere, in the way of mirth, declare a prettie dog-tricke or gibe as concerninge this mayden.

Polydore Vergil (trans.).

dog-trot (dog'trot), *n.* A gentle trot, like that of a dog.

At half-past twelve we were off again on a dog-trot, keeping a straight course for the outermost point of a large cape, hoping to reach it by noon of the following day.

Kane, *Sec. Grinn. Exp.*, II. 346.

dog-vane (dog'vān), *n.* [*< dog + vane.*] *Naut.*, a small vane, composed of thread, cork, and feathers or bunting, set on the weather gunwale of a vessel to show the direction of the wind.

dog-watch (dog'woch), *n.* *Naut.*, a watch of two hours, arranged so as to alter the watches kept from day to day by each division of the crew. The first dog-watch is from 4 to 6 P. M., the second from 6 to 8 P. M. See *watch*.

As the dog-watches come during twilight, after the day's work is done, and before the night-watch is set, they are the watches in which everybody is on deck.

R. H. Dana, Jr., *Before the Mast*, p. 14.

dog-weary (dog'wēr'i), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *doggo-wearie*.] Very tired; much fatigued; dog-tired.

O master, master, I have watch'd so long
That I am dog-weary. *Shak.*, T. of the 8., iv. 2.

dog-whelk (dog'hwelk), *n.* A popular English name of univalve shells of the genus *Nassa*, as *N. reticulata* or *N. arcularia*.

dog-whipper (dog'hwip'er), *n.* A church beadle. [North. Eng.]

It were verie good the dog-whipper in Pauls would have a care of this in his unaaverie visitation everie Saturday.

Nashe, *Pierce Penilesse* (1592).

In the neighbourhood of Sheffield a sexton is still called a dog-whipper.

N. and Q., 7th ser., III. 816.

dogwood (dog'wūd), *n.* [Appar. *< dog + wood*.] Some suppose *dogwood*, as applied to the wood of trees of the genus *Cornus*, to be a corruption of **dagwood* (*< dag* + *wood*), a name equiv. to its other names, *prick-wood*, *skewer-wood*, so called because, being firm, hard, and smooth, it is used to make butchers' skewers; but the form **dagwood* is not found, and in this, as well as in its other applications (see def. 3), and in similar popular names of plants, it is not necessary to assume a definite intention in the use of the animal name.] 1. A tree of the genus *Cornus*; the cornel; especially, in Europe, the wild or male cornel, *C. sanguinea*. Also called *dogwood-tree*. In the United States some of the species are familiar, as the flowering dogwood, *C. florida*, a highly ornamental tree, of moderate size, covered in May or early June with a profusion of large white or pale-pink flowers; the Californian dogwood, *C. Nuttallii*; the swamp-dogwood, *C. sericea*; and the dwarf dogwood, *C. canadensis*. See *Cornus*.

2. The wood of trees of the genus *Cornus*. Dogwood is so exceptionally free from silex that watchmakers use small splinters of it for cleaning out the pivot-holes of watches, and opticians for removing dust from small deep-seated lenses.

3. Any cornel-like shrub so called, as in England the *Euonymus Europæus*. The black dogwood of Europe is *Rhamnus Frangula* and *Prunus Padus*, and of the West Indies, *Piscidia Carthagenensis*; false or striped dogwood, *Acer pennsylvanicum*; Jamaica or white dogwood, *Piscidia Erythrina*; poison dogwood, *Rhus venenata*; pond-dogwood, *Cephalanthus occidentalis*; and the white dogwood of England, *Viburnum Opulus*. The Tasmanian dogwood, *Bedfordia salicina*, of the natural order *Compositæ*, has a beautifully marked wood, used in cabinet-work. The dogwood of Australia, *Jacksonia scoparia*, a leguminous shrub, has a disagreeable odor when burning.

dogwood-bark (dog'wūd-bārk), *n.* The bark of the *Cornus florida*, used in the United States as a substitute for Peruvian bark in cases of fever. *Ure*, *Dict.*, II. 69.

dogwood-tree (dog'wūd-trē), *n.* Same as dogwood, 1.

doil (doil), *n.* [A dial. var. of *doaul*, q. v.] Nonsense. [Prov. Eng.]

doilt (doilt), *a.* [Sc., also written *doylt*, *doi'd*, confused, stupid, crazed, appar. a var. of *dulled* or *dolt*: see *dolt*. Cf. *doi*.] Stupid; confused; crazed.

dolly (doi'li), *n.*; pl. *dolies* (-liz). [Said to be named from the first maker, Mr. Dolly or Doyley, "a very respectable warehouseman, whose family had resided in the great old house next to Hodsoll's the banker's from the time of Queen Anne" (N. and Q.). The slight resemblance to E. dial. (Norfolk) *dwile*, a small towel, a coarse napkin, *< D. dwaal = E. towel*, appears to be accidental, but it may have affected the present use of the word.] 1. An old kind of woolen stuff. Also used attributively.

The stores are very low, sir; some *dolies* petticoats and manteaus we have, and half a dozen pairs of laced shoes.

Dryden, *Limberham*, iv. 1.

We should be as weary of one set of acquaintance, though never so good, as we are of one suit, though never so fine; a fool, and a dolly stuff, would now and then find days of grace, and be worn for variety.

Congreve, *Way of the World*, III. 10.

2. A small ornamental napkin, often in colors, fringed and embroidered, and brought on the dinner-table on a dessert-plate, with the finger-bowl, etc., arranged upon it: also used for many similar purposes.

Also spelled *doyley*.

doing (dō'ing), *n.* [*< ME. doinge*, pl. *doinges*; verbal n. of *doi*, v.] 1. A thing done; a transaction, feat, or action, good or bad. [Rare in the singular.]

Thou takest witness of God that he approve thi *doinge*.

Wyclif, *Select Works* (ed. Arnold), III. 174.

"You are brave fellows!" said the bishop.

"And the king of your *doings* shall know."

Robin Hood and the Bishop of Hereford (Child's Ballads, [V. 296].

2. pl. Course of action; the steps or measures taken in regard to something; proceedings; movements.

For submitting your *doings* to mi iudgement, I thank you.

Ascham, *The Scholemaster*, p. 6.

The long fantastic night

With all its *doings* had and had not been.

Tennyson, *Princess*, iv.

doit (doit), *n.* [= LG. and G. *deut* = Dan. *døit*, *< D. duit* (pron. nearly *doit*), formerly *duyt*, also called *duycken*, a small coin (see def.); origin unknown. Cf. *doitkin* = *dotkin* = *dodkin*.]

1. A small copper coin (the eighth part of a



Obverse.



Reverse.

Doit struck for Java by the Dutch, 1765; British Museum. (Size of the original.)

stiver) formerly current in the Netherlands and the Dutch colonies, and worth about a farthing.

—2. Any trifling coin or sum of money.

Morel. You will give me my gold again?

1st Guard. Not a doit, as I am virtuous and sinful.

Shirley, *Bird in a Cage*.

And force the beggarly last doit, by means
That his own humour dictates, from the clutch
Of Poverty. *Couper*, *Task*, v. 816.

Hence — 3. A trifle: as, I care not a doit.

doit² (doit), *v. i.* An obsolete (Scotch) variant of *dote*1.

doited (doi'ted), *a.* [Var. of *doted*, q. v.] Same as *doted*, 1. [Scotch.]

Thou clears the head o' doited Lear.

Thou cheers the heart o' drooping Care.

Burns, *Scotch Drink*.

doiter (doi'ter), *v. i.* [Cf. *dodder*² and *totter*; also *doit²* = *dote*1.] To walk in a feeble manner, as an aged or infirm person; totter. [Scotch.]

doitkin (doi'tkin), *n.* [Also *dodkin*, *dotkin*; *< D. duitken*, dim. of *duit*, a doit.] The name given by the English to a small Dutch coin which was illegally imported into England, especially in the fifteenth century: also applied generally to any small coin or sum of money.

Thence he brought him to an oil cellar, and where they sold olives; here you shall have (quoth he) a measure called Chenix, for two brazen *doitkins* (a good market, he leave me).

Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 128.

For, sir, you must understand that she's not worth a *doitkin* for a queen.

Shelton, tr. of Don Quixote.

dokaret, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *ducker*.

doket, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *duck*1, *duck*2.

doket (dök), *n.* [A dial. var. of *dalk*2.] 1. A deep dint or furrow. — 2. A contusion. *Dunglison*. — 3. A small brook. *Halliwel*. — 4. A flaw in a boys' marble. *Grose*. [Prov. Eng. in all senses.]

dokeret, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *ducker*.

dokhma, **dokmeh** (dök'mā, -me), *n.* [*< Pers. dakhma*.] A receptacle for the dead used by the Parsees, consisting of a low round tower built of large stones, on the grated top of which the bodies are exposed till, being stripped of their flesh by carnivorous birds, their bones drop through the grating into the pit of the tower.

After all, there is something sublime in that sepulture of the Parsees, who erect near every village a *dokhma*, or Tower of Silence, upon whose summit they may bury their dead in air.

T. W. Higginson, *Oldport Days*, p. 157.

dokimastic, **dokimasy**, *a.* Same as *docimastic*, *docimasy*.

dokmeh, *n.* See *dokhma*.

doko (dō'kō), *n.* [African.] A name of a dipneumonous lung-fish or mudfish of Africa, *Protopterus* (*Lepidosiren*) *annectens*. See *mudfish*, and cut under *Protopterus*. Also called *komtok*.

dol. An abbreviation of *dollar* or *dollars*.

Dolabella (dō-la-bel'ā), *n.* [NL., *< L. dolabella*, dim. of *dolabra*, a hatchet: see *dolabra*.] A genus of tectibranchiate gastropods, of the family *Aplysiidae*, or sea-hares: so called from the shape of the shell. The species are found in the Mediterranean and eastern seas.



Dolabella scapula.

dolabra (dō-lā'brā), *n.*; pl. *dolabræ* (-brē). [L., a kind of hatchet or ax (see def.).] *< dolare*, hew, chip with an ax.] In *Rom. antiq.*, a cutting or digging implement of various shapes, used, according to shape and purpose, as a hatchet, an ax, a knife, a chisel, a mattock, or a pickax. Dolabræ were used by the Roman soldiers in making intrenchments and destroying fortifications.

Others of a more ornate form were employed by the pontifices in slaughtering their sacrificial victims, and others again of various shapes were used in gardening.

dolabrate (dō-lā'brāt), *a.* [*< dolabra + -ate*1.] Same as *dolabriform*.

dolabriform (dō-lab'ri-fōrm), *a.* [*< L. dolabra*, q. v., + *forma*, shape.] Having the form of an ax or a cleaver. (a) In *bot.*, applied to certain fleshy leaves which are straight and thick on one side, thinning to an acute edge on the other, and attenuate toward the base. (b) In *conch.*, applied to the foot of certain bivalves. (c) In *entom.*, applied to parts which are cylindrical, or nearly so, at the base, but spread out on one side above, so as to form a convex sharp edge or keel.

dolcan (dōl'kan), *n.* Same as *dulciana*.

dolce (dōl'che), *a.* and *n.* [It., *< L. dulcis*, sweet: see *dulcet*.] 1. *a.* In *music*, sweet: an instruction to the performer that the music is to be executed softly and sweetly.

II. *n.* A soft-toned organ-stop.

dolce far niente (dōl'che fār nien'te). [It., lit. sweet do nothing: *dolce*, *< L. dulcis*, sweet; *far*, *fare*, *< L. facere*, do; *niente*, nothing: see *dulce*, *douce*, and *fact*. Cf. *fainéant*.] Sweet idleness; pleasing inactivity.

dolcemente (dōl-che-men'te), *adv.* [It., *< dolce*, sweet.] In *music*, softly and sweetly: noting a passage to be so performed: a direction equivalent to *dolce*.

dolciana, **dolcina** (dōl-chē-ā'nō, -chē'nā), *n.* [It., *< dolce*, sweet, *< L. dulcis*, sweet.] A musical instrument of the bassoon kind, used in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

dold (döld), *a.* [See *dolt*.] Stupid; confused. [Prov. Eng.]

doldrums (dōl'drumz), *n.* pl. [Also in sing. *doldrum*; perhaps connected with *dold*, stupid: see *dolt*.] 1. Low spirits; the dumps: as, he is in the doldrums. [Colloq.] — 2. *Naut.*, certain parts of the ocean near the equator that abound in calms, squalls, and light baffling winds; also, the calms or variations of weather characteristic of those parts. The region of the doldrums varies in breadth from sixty to several hundred miles, and shifts its extreme limits at different seasons between latitude 5° S. and 15° N. It is overhung at a great height by a permanent belt of cloud, gathered by opposing currents of the trade-winds.

dolcan (dōl'kan), *n.* Same as *dulciana*.

dolce (dōl'che), *a.* and *n.* [It., *< L. dulcis*, sweet: see *dulcet*.] 1. *a.* In *music*, sweet: an instruction to the performer that the music is to be executed softly and sweetly.

II. *n.* A soft-toned organ-stop.

dolce far niente (dōl'che fār nien'te). [It., lit. sweet do nothing: *dolce*, *< L. dulcis*, sweet; *far*, *fare*, *< L. facere*, do; *niente*, nothing: see *dulce*, *douce*, and *fact*. Cf. *fainéant*.] Sweet idleness; pleasing inactivity.

dolcemente (dōl-che-men'te), *adv.* [It., *< dolce*, sweet.] In *music*, softly and sweetly: noting a passage to be so performed: a direction equivalent to *dolce*.

dolciana, **dolcina** (dōl-chē-ā'nō, -chē'nā), *n.* [It., *< dolce*, sweet, *< L. dulcis*, sweet.] A musical instrument of the bassoon kind, used in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

dold (döld), *a.* [See *dolt*.] Stupid; confused. [Prov. Eng.]

doldrums (dōl'drumz), *n.* pl. [Also in sing. *doldrum*; perhaps connected with *dold*, stupid: see *dolt*.] 1. Low spirits; the dumps: as, he is in the doldrums. [Colloq.] — 2. *Naut.*, certain parts of the ocean near the equator that abound in calms, squalls, and light baffling winds; also, the calms or variations of weather characteristic of those parts. The region of the doldrums varies in breadth from sixty to several hundred miles, and shifts its extreme limits at different seasons between latitude 5° S. and 15° N. It is overhung at a great height by a permanent belt of cloud, gathered by opposing currents of the trade-winds.

dolcan (dōl'kan), *n.* Same as *dulciana*.

dolce (dōl'che), *a.* and *n.* [It., *< L. dulcis*, sweet: see *dulcet*.] 1. *a.* In *music*, sweet: an instruction to the performer that the music is to be executed softly and sweetly.

II. *n.* A soft-toned organ-stop.

dolce far niente (dōl'che fār nien'te). [It., lit. sweet do nothing: *dolce*, *< L. dulcis*, sweet; *far*, *fare*, *< L. facere*, do; *niente*, nothing: see *dulce*, *douce*, and *fact*. Cf. *fainéant*.] Sweet idleness; pleasing inactivity.

dolcemente (dōl-che-men'te), *adv.* [It., *< dolce*, sweet.] In *music*, softly and sweetly: noting a passage to be so performed: a direction equivalent to *dolce*.

dolciana, **dolcina** (dōl-chē-ā'nō, -chē'nā), *n.* [It., *< dolce*, sweet, *< L. dulcis*, sweet.] A musical instrument of the bassoon kind, used in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

dold (döld), *a.* [See *dolt*.] Stupid; confused. [Prov. Eng.]

doldrums (dōl'drumz), *n.* pl. [Also in sing. *doldrum*; perhaps connected with *dold*, stupid: see *dolt*.] 1. Low spirits; the dumps: as, he is in the doldrums. [Colloq.] — 2. *Naut.*, certain parts of the ocean near the equator that abound in calms, squalls, and light baffling winds; also, the calms or variations of weather characteristic of those parts. The region of the doldrums varies in breadth from sixty to several hundred miles, and shifts its extreme limits at different seasons between latitude 5° S. and 15° N. It is overhung at a great height by a permanent belt of cloud, gathered by opposing currents of the trade-winds.

dokaret, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *ducker*.

doket, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *duck*1, *duck*2.

Now, these are the very months when the equatorial calms, or *doldrums*, are farthest north of the equator.

Science, III. 41.

dole¹ (dōl), *n.* [*< ME. dole, dol, earlier dale, dal, < AS. dāl, a division, a part, ge-dāl, division; the same as the more common unaltered form, AS. dæl, ME. del, E. deal, a part, etc.: see deal¹.*] 1. A part apportioned or divided out; portion; share; lot; fortune: same as *deal¹*, 1. [Now only poetical.]

For vrthely herte myzt not suffyse

To the tenth dale of the gladnes glade.

Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), I. 136.

And crimes were set to sale, and hard his dale

Who could not bribe a passage to the skies.

Bryant, The Ages.

Flatter me not, for hath not our great Queen

My dale of beauty trebled?

Tennyson, Last Tournament.

2. In *mining*, one of the shares or parts into which a parcel of ore is divided for distribution among the various persons to whom it belongs. [Cornwall, Eng.]—3. A portion of money, food, or other things distributed in charity; what is given in charity; alms; gratuity.

To greden after Goddis men [cry for the friars] when ge delen doles.

Piers Plowman (B), III. 71.

Alms are *doles* and largesses to the necessitous and calamitous people.

Jer. Taylor, Holy Living, IV. 8.

Doles were used at Funerals, as we learn from St. Chrysostom, to procure Rest to the Soul of the Deceased, and that he might find his Judge propitious.

Bourne's Pop. Antiq. (1777), p. 36.

Let me . . .

Walk your dim cloister, and distribute *dole*

To poor sick people.

Tennyson, Guinevere.

4. The act of dealing out or distributing: as, the power of *dole* and donative.

It was your presumise,

That in the *dole* of blows your son might drop.

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., I. 1.

Others whom mere ambition fires, and *dole*

Of provinces abroad, which they have feigned

To their crude hopes, and I as amply promised.

B. Jonson, Catiline, I. 1.

Happy man be his dolet, his *dole* or lot in life be that of a happy man: a proverbial expression.

If it be my luck, so; if not, *happy man be his dole!*

Shak., M. W. of W., III. 4.

Let every man beg his own way, and *happy man be his dole!*

Beau. and Fl., Wit at Several Weapons, I. 1.

dole¹ (dōl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dole¹*, ppr. *doling*. [*< dole¹, n.*; ult. the same as *deal¹, v.*] To give in portions or small quantities, as alms to the poor; apportion; distribute; deal: commonly with *out*: often implying that what is distributed is limited in quantity or is given grudgingly.

The supercilious condescension with which even his reputed friends *dole¹* out their praises to him.

De Quincey.

Some poor keeper of a school

Whose business is to sit thro' summer months

And *dole* out children's leave to go and play.

Browning, In a Balcony.

dole² (dōl), *n.* [Also dial. (Sc.) *dool, dule, dill*, *< ME. dol, doel, dowle, duel, deol, < OF. dol, doel, duel, F. deuil* (= Pr. *dol* = Sp. *duelo* = Pg. (obs.) *doilo* = It. *duolo*), mourning, grief, verbal n. of OF. *doloir*, F. *douloir* = Pr. Sp. *doler* = Pg. *doer* = It. *dolere*, *< L. dolere*, feel pain, grieve. Hence also (from L. *dolere*) ult. E. *dolent, dolor, condole*.] 1. Grief; sorrow; lamentation; mourning. [Now only poetical.]

She yede anon to the holy man that hadde taught hir the right creance, full hevvy and pensif, makynge grete *dole* and sorow.

Martin (E. E. T. S.), I. 7.

For vs is wrought, so welaway!

Doole endurand nyght and day.

York Plays, p. 30.

Till on a daye it so befell

Great *dill* to him was dight.

Sir Cauline (Child's Ballads, III. 174).

And drest in *dole*, bewailde hir death.

Gascogne, Philomene (ed. Arber), p. 101.

She died,

So that day there was in Astolat.

Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

Specifically—2. The moaning of doves.—3. In *falconry*, a flock of turtle-doves.

dole³ (dōl), *n.* [= F. *dol* = Pr. *dol* = Sp. Pg. *It. dolo*, *< L. dolus*, artifice, wile, guile, deceit, fraud, *< Gr. dōlos*, a bait, a cunning artifice, wile, guile, deceit, akin to *δέλεω*, also *δέλος*, a bait.] In *Scots law*, malevolent intention; malice.

There can be no proper crime without the ingredient of *dole*.

Erskine's Institutes, IV. iv. § 5.

dole⁴ (dōl), *n.* [Also E. dial. *dool, dowl, dol*, also *dool, dule*, the goal in a game, *dule*, a boundary, landmark, = D. *dool*, neut., the mark, butt, mound of earth used as a butt, in archery; cf. *doel*, m., the place where the armed burghers used to assemble. The sense 'mound of earth'

is correlative to that of MHG. G. *dole*, a canal, *< OHG. dola*, an underground drain, entrance to a mine, etc. Cf. Icel. *dala*, a groove or trough, = Norw. *dala*, a trough, channel, a little stream, etc. Cf. *dole⁶*.] 1. A boundary; a landmark.

Accursed be he . . . who removeth his neighbour's *doles* or marks.

Homilies, II., Exhortation for Rogation Week.

2. The goal in a game.—3. A strip of land left unplowed between two plowed portions; a broad balk. [Prov. Eng.]—4. A part or portion of a meadow in which several persons have shares. See *dole-meadow*. [Prov. Eng.]

dole⁵ (dōl), *n.* [E. dial., also *dowl*; cf. Norw. *dōl*, a little dale, a meadow-plot near the house, = Icel. *dōl, dæl*, a little dale, *< Norw. dal* = Icel. *dalr* = E. *dale*: see *dale¹*. Cf. *dole⁴*.] A low flat place. *Halliwell*. [West. Eng.]

dole-bag¹ (dōl'bag), *n.* A bag formerly worn by an official charged with the distribution of alms, especially one worn on stated occasions as a badge of office. [Eng.]

dole-beer¹ (dōl'ber), *n.* Beer given as a *dole* or in alms.

I know, yo' were one, could keepe

The buttry-hatch still lock'd, and save the chippings,

Sell the *dole-beere* to aqua-vitæ-men.

B. Jonson, Alchemist, I. 1.

dole-bread¹ (dōl'bred), *n.* Bread given as a *dole*, or in alms; especially, bread begged on All Saints' Day.

Pain d'aumône [F.]. *Dole-bread*.

Nomenclator.

dole-fish (dōl'fish), *n.* 1. In Great Britain, the portion of fish that falls to each of several fishermen who work in company.—2. The common cod: formerly so called by the fishermen in the North Sea, because they took their pay or *dole* in this kind of fish.

doleful (dōl'fūl), *a.* [*< ME. doleful, dolful, dulf, full, duelful*, etc.; *< dole² + -ful*.] 1. Full of *dole* or grief; sorrowful.

How oft my *doleful* sire cry'd to me, tarry, son,

When first he spied my love.

Sir P. Sidney.

2. Expressing or causing grief; of a mournful or dismal character; gloomy: as, a *doleful* whine; a *doleful* cry.

All crysten men that walke me by,

Be-hold and se this *doleful* syght.

Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 28.

She, poor bird, as all forlorn,

Lean'd her breast up till a thorn,

And there sung the *doleful* lullaby.

Shak., Pass. Pilgrim, xxi.

Regions of sorrow, *doleful* shades, where peace

And rest can never dwell.

Milton, P. L., I. 65.

3. Crafty; cunning; wily. *Minshew*.

He . . . hadde wele garnysshed alle the fortresses of his londe that noon ne myght not gretly forfete, and thei were so *doleful* that the sarazins so distroled the londe as ye haue herde.

Martin (E. E. T. S.), II. 192.

= Syn. 1 and 2. Mournful, woeful, rueful, lugubrious, dolorous, piteous, cheerless.

dolefully (dōl'fūl-i), *adv.* [*< ME. dolfulli, dulf, full, doelfulliche, delfulliche*, etc.; *< doleful + -ly²*.] In a *doleful* manner; sorrowfully; dismally; sadly.

God sente to Saul by Samuel the prophete,

That Agag of Amalek and al hus lyge puple

Sholde deye *dolefulliche* for dedes of here eldren.

Piers Plowman (C), IV. 419.

dolefulness (dōl'fūl-nes), *n.* The character of being *doleful*; melancholy; gloominess; dismally.

Bailey, 1727.

dole-meadow (dōl'med'ō), *n.* A meadow in which several persons have shares, the portion of each being marked by *doles* or balks. [Prov. Eng.]

dolent (dō'lent), *a.* [*< ME. dolent* = OF. *dolent*, *dolant*, F. *dolent* = Sp. *doliente* = Pg. *doente* = It. *dolente*, *< L. dolens* (t-s), ppr. of *dolere*, grieve, sorrow: see *dole²*.] Grieving; full of grief; sorrowful. [Obsolete or poetical.]

When Adragan saugh his fellow fallen, it was no nede to aske yef he were *dolent*.

Martin (E. E. T. S.), II. 331.

Dal. The king is angry.

Crane.

Effeminately *dolent*.

Ford, Perkin Warbeck, III. 4.

Through me the way is to the city *dolent*.

Longfellow, tr. of Dante's *Inferno*, III. 1.

dolert, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *dollar*.

dolerite (dōl'er-īt), *n.* [= F. *dolerite*, *< Gr. dōle-ros*, deceptive, *< dōlos*, deceit: see *dole³*.] A name given by Haüy to a rock of the basalt family, called by some a basaltic greenstone, the deception implied in the name referring to the difficulty of distinguishing the rock from other varieties also designated as greenstone. As limited at the present time, *dolerite* includes the coarser-grained varieties of basalt, in which the component minerals can be detected by the naked eye. See *basalt* and *greenstone*.

doleritic (dōl'er-īt'ik), *a.* [*< dolerite + -ic*.] Consisting of or like *dolerite*: as, *doleritic lava*.

dolerophanite (dōl'er-ōf'ā-nīt), *n.* [*< Gr. dōle-ros*, deceptive, + *-φανής*, appearing, *< φαίνεσθαι*, appear.] A sulphate of copper occurring in small brown monoclinic crystals at Vesuvius.

dolesome (dōl'sum), *a.* [*< dole² + -some*.] *Doleful*; gloomy; dismal; sorrowful.

The *dolesome* passage to th' infernal sky.

Pope, Odyssey.

dolesomely (dōl'sum-li), *adv.* In a *dolesome* manner. *E. D.*

dolesomeness (dōl'sum-nes), *n.* Gloom; dismally.

If the exceeding glory of heaven cannot countervail the *dolesomeness* of the grave, what do I believe?

Bp. Hall, Meditation of Death.

doless¹ (dō'les), *a.* [*< do², v.*, + *-less*; var. of *dowless*.] Shiftless; good-for-nothing. *Jamieson*. [Scotch.]

dolestone (dōl'stōn), *n.* A landmark: same as *dole⁴*, 1. [Prov. Eng.]

dolfin¹, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *dolphin*.

dolla, *n.* Plural of *dollum*.

doli capax (dō'li kă'paks), [*L.*: *doli*, gen. of *dolus*, guile (see *dole³*); *capax*, capable (see *capacious*).] In *law*, literally, capable of criminal intention; hence, of sufficient age to distinguish between right and wrong. At common law a child between 7 and 14 is presumptively *doli incapax*, but may be proved to be *doli capax*. The limit is modified by modern statutes in some jurisdictions, as in New York by the substitution of 12 for 14.

Dolichidæ (dō-lik'id-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Brullé, 1838), *< Dolichus + -idæ*.] A family of ground-beetles, typified by the genus *Dolichus*.

dolichocephali (dō'li-kō-sef'ā-li), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *dolichocephalus*: see *dolichocephalous*.] In *ethnol.*, those people whose cephalic index is below 75, and who are consequently dolichocephalic.

dolichocephalic (dō'li-kō-sef'ā-lik-or-se-fal'ik), *a.* [As *dolichocephalous + -ic*.] Long-headed; pertaining to a long head: as, a *dolichocephalic* person or race; a *dolichocephalic* skull. This word is applied in ethnology to the persons or races having skulls the diameter of which from side to side, or the transverse diameter, is small in comparison with the longitudinal diameter, or that from front to back. The West African negro presents an example of the dolichocephalic skull. Broca applies the term *dolichocephalic* to skulls having a cephalic index of 75 and under, and this limit is generally adopted. Compare *brachycephalic*. Also *dolichocephalous*.

dolichocephalism (dō'li-kō-sef'ā-lizm), *n.* [As *dolichocephalous + -ism*.] In *ethnol.*, the quality, state, or condition of being dolichocephalic.

The Esquimaux are long-headed, and are allied by language and customs to the Kutchin and other races of North America, who are of good bodily development; so that the imagined resemblance to them would not necessarily militate against the stature or *dolichocephalism* of the European aborigines.

Darwin, Nature and the Bible, p. 243.

dolichocephalous (dō'li-kō-sef'ā-lus), *a.* [*< NL. dolichocephalus*, *< Gr. dōlos*, long, + *κεφαλή*, head.] Long-headed: same as *dolichocephalic*.

The prevailing form of the negro head is *dolichocephalous*.

Quoted in *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XIII. 500.

dolichocephaly (dō'li-kō-sef'ā-li), *n.* [As *dolichocephalous + -y*.] Same as *dolichocephalism*.

The existing cranial types most nearly approaching this are those of the Australians and Bushmans, but their *dolichocephaly* is equalled by that of the Mongoloid Eskimo.

N. A. Rev., CXXXIX. 251.

Dolichocera (dōl-i-kos'e-rā), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Gr. dōlos*, long, + *κέρας*, horn.] In Latreille's system of classification, a subtribe of *Muscides*, including species of the genus *Tetanocera* and its immediate allies.

Dolichoderus (dōl-i-kod'e-rus), *n.* [NL. (Lund, 1831), *< Gr. dōlos*, long, + *δέρη*, Attic for *δερή*, the neck.] 1. A genus of ants, of the family *Formicidæ*, confined to the new world. Four species are found in North America and several in South America, characterized by the cubical metathorax, the horizontal, nearly flat face and wings, and the females with two complete submarginal cells. *D. punctatus* inhabits the eastern United States.

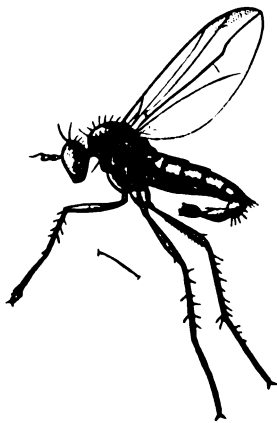
2. A genus of beetles, of the family *Tenebrionidæ*, founded by Castelnau in 1840. It contains 3 species only, all from Madagascar.

dolichodirus (dō'li-kō-dī-rus), *a.* [*< Gr. dōlos*, long-necked, *< dōlos*, long, + *δέρη*, the neck.] Long-necked.

Dolichonyx (dō-lik'ō-niks), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. dōlos*, long, + *ὄνυξ*, nail.] A genus of American oscine passerine birds, of the family *Icteridæ*, having a conical bill and general fringilline aspect, acute tail-feathers, and comparatively long curved claws, whence the name. The type

of the genus is the bobolink or reed-bird, *D. oryzivorus*; there are several other species. See cut under *bobolink*.
Dolichopodidae (dol'i-kō-pod'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dolichopus* (-pod-) + *-idae*.] A family of tetrachæous brachypterous dipterous insects, containing a number of flies with long legs, brilliant metallic colors, and active predaceous habits, as the well-washers. About 1,200 species are known. They feed upon other insects, and inhabit damp places covered with rich vegetation. The larvæ are long, slender, and cylindrical, and live in the ground or in decomposing vegetation. The adult flies have the first basal cell of the wing short, the second united with the discal cell, and a terminal or dorsal bristle on the simple 3-jointed antennæ. Also *Dolichopidae* and *Dolichopodes*.

Dolichopus (dō-lik'ō-pus), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1796), < Gr. *δολιχόπους*, with long feet, < *δολιχός*, long, + *πούς* (pod-) = *E. foot*.] The typical genus of the family *Dolichopodidae*, characterized by the presence of spines on the hind metatarsi. *D. funditor*, which is common in the eastern United States, is an example.



Dolichopus funditor.
(Line shows natural size.)

Dolichos (dol'i-kos), *n.* [NL., named from the length of the pod, < Gr. *δολιχός*, long.] A genus of herbaceous or sometimes shrubby leguminous plants, nearly related to the common bean, *Phaseolus*, natives of tropical and temperate regions of Asia, Africa, and Australia, with a few species in South America. Several species are extensively cultivated for food in warm regions, especially *D. Lablab*, often called the Egyptian or black bean; *D. Sinensis*, or China bean; and *D. biflorus*, the horse-grain of the East Indies. *D. senquipedalis* is the asparagus-bean of gardens, a native of South America.

Dolichosauria (dol'i-kō-sā'ri-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dolichosaurus*.] A group of fossil *Lacertilia* from the Cretaceous formation. They are characterized by the great number of the cervical vertebrae (seventeen in the typical genus, *Dolichosaurus*) and the extremely slender elongated body. They possess limbs, and a sacrum composed of two vertebrae.

Dolichosaurus (dol'i-kō-sā'rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δολιχός*, long, + *σαῦρος*, a lizard.] The typical genus of *Dolichosauria*.

A very singular *Lacertilian* found in the chalk, and resembling an eel in size and form, has been described by Professor Owen, under the name of *Dolichosaurus*.

Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 197.

Dolichotis (dol-i-kō'tis), *n.* [NL. (cf. Gr. *δολιχοταύρος*, long-eared), < Gr. *δολιχός*, long, + *οὐς* (ōr-) (also *οὐας*, *οὐαρ-*) = *E. ear*.] A genus of



Patagonian Cavy (*Dolichotis patagonica*).

South American rodents, of which the Patagonian cavy, *D. patagonica*, is the type: so named from the long ears, which are like those of a rabbit.

dolichuric (dol-i-kū'rik), *a.* [*cf. dolichurus* + *-ic*.] In *anc. pros.*, having one syllable too many at the end: an epithet of dactylic hexameters the last foot of which is apparently trisyllabic. Such verses are not really unrhymical, the apparent fault being obliterated by synizesis, or due to the loss of some ancient peculiarity of pronunciation (as in the Homeric dialect) inadequately represented in the extant text. See *miurus* and *macrocephalic*.

dolichurus (dol-i-kū'rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δολιχοῦρος*, long-tailed, < *δολιχός*, long, + *οὐρά*, tail.] 1. In *pros.*, a dactylic hexameter with a redundant syllable, or one apparently redundant, in the last foot. See *dolichuric*.—2. [*cap.*] In *soöl.*, a genus of fossorial hymenopterous in-

sects, of the family *Pompilidae*, or digger-wasps. There are two species, both European.

Dolichus (dol'i-kus), *n.* [NL. (Bonelli, 1809), < Gr. *δολιχός*, long.] A genus of ground-beetles, of the family *Carabidae*, containing, as at present restricted, the single south European species *D. flavicornis*. Five South African species were included by Dejean, but were separated by Chondoir and Lacordaire and placed in *Cynindus*.

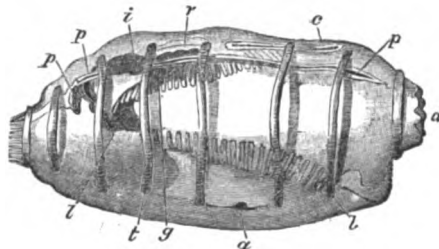
dolid (dō-li'id), *n.* A member of the *Doliida*.

Doliidæ (dō-li'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dolium* + *-idæ*.] A family of tænioglossate siphonostomous gastropods. The animal is very large, and has a wide head, elongate distant tentacles, greatly developed cylindrical proboscis, and a very large foot, lobed and dilated in front and having a horizontal groove. The shell has a very large body-whorl, relieved by revolving ridges and corresponding grooves. The species are inhabitants of tropical seas. Some of them are known as *tuna*. See cut under *Dolium*.

doliman (dol'i-man), *n.* Same as *dolman*, 1.

doliolid (dō-li'i-ō-lid), *n.* A tunicate of the family *Doliolida*.

Doliolidæ (dol-i-ol'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Doliolum* + *-idæ*.] A family of oceanic cyclomyarian ascidians, related to the salps, represented by the genus *Doliolum*, and representing with some authors an order *Cyclomyaria* (which see) of compound tunicaries. They are transparent,



Sexual Ascidiozooid of *Doliolum denticulatum*, highly magnified.

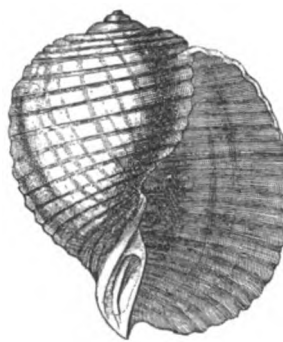
a, ganglion; *c*, endostyle; *d*, oral opening (atrial opening at opposite end); *e*, esophagus; *f*, stomach; *g*, intestine; *p*, *p*, testis; *r*, heart; *t*, *t*, muscles.

free-swimming, cask-shaped organisms, moving by contracting the body and so squirting water out of one or the other end, developing by an alternation of generations, and provided with ciliated ribbon-shaped branchiae, dividing the respiratory cavity into two portions. The branchial lamellæ are pierced with numerous slits. In sexual generation the ovaries and testes mature simultaneously.

Doliolum (dō-li'ō-lum), *n.* [NL., dim. of *L. dolium*, a very large jar: see *dolium*.] The typical genus of the family *Doliolida*. *D. denticulatum* and *D. mülleri* are examples.

dolite (dō'lit), *n.* [*cf. Dolites* (Krüger, 1823), < *Dolium* + *-ites*.] A fossil shell of the genus *Dolium*.

dolium (dō'li-um), *n.* [NL., < *L. dolium*, a very large jar.] 1. *Pl. doliā* (-ā). In *Rom. antiq.*, a very large jar or vase of rough pottery, usually of approximately spherical form, used, like



Dolium galea.

a cask at the present day, to contain wine, oil, and other liquids, as well as grain and other dry commodities. It was more anciently called *calpar*, and is equivalent to the Greek *pithos*.—2. [*cap.*] The typical genus of gastropods of the family *Doliida*. *Dolium galea* is a leading species. They are all characterized by a ventricose spirally furrowed shell, with a very small spire and an enormous aperture with crenate lip, and no operculum. They are known as *tuna*.

doll (dōl), *n.* [A general use of *Doll*, *Dolly*, a woman's name, an abbr. of *Dorothy*, < *F. Dorothee*, < *L. Dorothea*, < Gr. *Δωροθέα*, fem. of *Δωροθεός*, lit. gift of God, < *δωρον*, a gift (< *διδόναι*, give: see *date*), + *θεός*, God. *Theodore*, fem. *Theodora*, is composed of the same elements reversed. *Cf. doll*.] A sweetheart; a mistress; a paramour; a doxy. Also *dolly*. [Old slang.]

doll (dōl), *n.* [In childish speech common also in the dim. form *dolly*; prob. a particular use of *Doll*, *Dolly*, a familiar dim. of the proper name *Dorothy*. See *doll*, and *cf. dolly*, *dolly*.] *Cf. also jack*, as the name of a toy. The common explanation of *doll* as an abbr. of *idoll*, *idol*, is certainly wrong. There is nothing to connect

the word with East Fries. *dolsk*, a wooden doll, *dokke*, *dok*, a doll: see *duck*.] A puppet representing a child, usually a little girl (but also sometimes a boy or a man, as a soldier, etc.), used as a toy by children, especially by girls.

Those who . . . live only to display a pretty face . . . can scarce rank higher than a painted doll.

V. Knox, Essays, I. xxxvi.

doll (dōl), *n.* [Se.; origin obscure.] 1. Dung, especially of pigeons.—2. A large cake of sawdust mixed with dung, used for fuel. *Jamieson*. [Angus].—3. A large lump.

dollar (dō'lār), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *doller*, *doler*, *daller*, *daler*; < MD. *daler*, D. *daalder* = LG. *daler* = Sw. Dan. *daler* = Pg. *dollar* (< E.) = It. *tallero* (NL. *dalerus*, *thalerus*), < G. *taler*, *thaler*, *thaller*, now usually spelled *thaler*, a dollar, short for *Jochimstaler*, *Jochimsthaler*, *Joa-chimsthaler*, orig. *Jochimstaler gulden-grosch-pfennig*, i. e., the 'gulden-groschen (florin) penny (coin) of Jochimsthal,' so called because first coined (toward the end of the 15th century) from silver obtained from mines in *Joa-chimsthal*, i. e., Joachim's dale (G. *thal* = E. *dale*), in Bohemia. They were also sometimes called *Schlickenthaler*, because coined by the counts of Schlick. The "Spanish dollar" is called in Sp. a *peso*.] 1. The English name of the large silver German coin called *thaler*: also applied to similar coins of the Low Countries and of Scandinavia; to the large silver coin of Spain, the celebrated "Spanish dollar," or *peso*, also called *pillar dollar* (from its figure of the Pillars of Hercules) and *piece of eight* (as containing 8 reals); and later to a large silver coin succeeding the Spanish dollar in Spanish America.

The Duke of Württemberg is agreed wth Magister Teutonici ordinis, so that the duke shall have for his charges 66,000 *dalers*.

Quoted in E. Lodge's Illus., etc., Reign of Edw. VI., [No. 23.]

He disbursed at St. Colmes' Inch
Ten thousand dollars to our general use.

Shak., Macbeth, I. 2.

Now touching Danske money, . . . they have their *Grasche*, whereof 30 make 1 *gilderne*, which is worthe 4 shillings sterling, and they have also *Dollars* olde and new; their common *dollar* is 35 *grasche*, but of their new *dollars* some are worthe 24 *grasche*, some 26, and some 30.

Reccorde, Grounde of Artes, fol. 159.

2. The monetary unit or standard of value of the United States and Canada, containing 100 cents, and equal to about 48.1¢ English. In the United States it is represented in the currency by gold and silver coins and by notes; in Canada by notes only. A two-dollar gold coin is current in Newfoundland. This unit was established in the United States under the confederation of the States, by resolution of Congress, July 6th, 1787. It was represented by a silver piece, the coinage of which was authorized by the act of Congress, August 8th, 1786, by which was also established the decimal system of coinage. The coinage was not begun until two years after the law of April 2d, 1792, establishing the mint: That law provided for the coinage of "dollars or units, each to be of the value of a Spanish milled dollar," as that coin was then current, and to contain 371½ grains of pure silver, or 416 grains of standard silver. The Spanish dollar above mentioned was that struck in Spanish America. Spanish-American dollars, and coins representing halves, quarters, eighths, and sixteenths of them (the last two known as *shillings* and *szepences* in New York and some other States, and by other names elsewhere), were abundant in the United States during the latter part of the eighteenth and the first half of the nineteenth century. The Spanish dollar coined in Spain was rare, but the intrinsic value of the two coins was the same. By an act of January 18th,



Obverse.



Reverse.

Dollar of the United States, 1795
(Size of the original.)

1837, the dollar was made to consist of 412½ grains of fine, the quantity of pure silver remaining the same, 371½ grains. This dollar, being worth in market value from 100 to 104 cents, went out of circulation. An act of March 3d, 1849, directed the coinage of gold dollars of 25.8 grains of fine, 25.22 being pure gold; and by act of February 12th, 1873, this was declared the unit of value of the United States. The coinage of gold dollars was suspended by the act of September 26th, 1890. An act of February 28th, 1873, directed the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase silver bullion, not less than \$2,000,000 nor more than \$4,000,000 per month, and cause it to be coined into standard silver dollars. This was repealed by the (Sherman) act of July 14th, 1890, which provided for the purchase of 4,600,000 ounces of silver each month and the coinage of 2,000,000 ounces a month. This act was repealed in 1893. The coins representing fractional parts of the dollar are: in silver, the half-dollar and quarter-dollar, or 50-cent and 25-cent pieces, and the dime or 10-cent piece; in nickel, the half-dime or 5-cent piece (originally in silver, and inconveniently small), and in bronze, the cent (originally in copper, and much larger) and the 2-cent piece. There is also a 3-cent piece, originally coined in silver and afterward in nickel, which has been little used owing to its inconvenient smallness in both forms. By the term *dollar* in the United States notes is intended the coined dollar of the United States, a certain quantity in weight and fineness of gold or silver, authenticated as such by the stamp of the government. Sometimes abbreviated *dol.*, but commonly represented by the symbol \$ (the dollar-mark) before the number. See *coinage ratio*, under *coinage*.

The Almighty Dollar, that great object of universal devotion throughout our land, seems to have no genuine devotees in these peculiar villages.

Iring, The Creole Village.

The Congress of 1792 fixed the monetary unit of the United States in coin, gave it the name *Dollar*, made it the unit of the money of account in their offices and courts, (and) named also its multiples and fractions.

Report of Sec. of Treasury, 1886, I. xlv.

Almighty dollar. See *almighty*. — **Buzzard dollar.** See *buzzard*. — **Dollar of the fathers.** In American political parlance, the silver dollar: a phrase used by those who advocated the resumption of its coinage, effected in 1873, when for a quarter of a century it had formed no part of the coinage of the country, and when, owing to depreciation in the value of silver, it no longer possessed its original actual value. — **Lion dollar** [also *lyon dollar*; a Dutch coin, so called because it bore the figure of a lion: *D. leeuw*, a lion, also a coin so called], a Dutch (Brabant) coin in circulation in the province of New York in colonial times.

There is an Act to raise the value of the *Lyon Dollars* which were apprehended to be all carried out of the Province, because under their proportion in value to other foreign coin.

Gov. Burnett to the Lords of Trade, Dec. 14, 1720 (Docs. relating to Colon. Hist. of N. Y., V. 588).

Trade dollar, a former silver coin of the United States, weighing 420 grains, authorized by an act of 1873, and intended chiefly for the uses of the trade with China and Japan. An act of March 1st, 1887, authorized the Treasurer of the United States to redeem in standard silver dollars all trade dollars presented within the following six months.

dollar-bird (dol'är-bèrd), *n.* One of the rollers (*Coraciidae*) of the genus *Eurystomus*, as *E. pacificus* or *australis*, of the Australian and Papuan regions: so called from the large round white spot on the wing. See cut under *Eurystomus*.

dollardee (dol'är-dë), *n.* [*< dollar + dee* (a mere finishing syllable *f*); cf. *dollar-fish*.] The blue copper-nosed sunfish, *Lepomis pallidus*, a fish of the family *Centrarchidae*, of common occurrence in most parts of the United States.

dollar-fish (dol'är-fish), *n.* 1. A carangoid fish, *Fomer setipinnis*: so named from the roundness and silvery color of the young. Also called *moonfish* (which see). — 2. A stomatoid fish, *Stromateus triacanthus*: so named from its round form and silvery color. Also called *butter-fish* and *harvest-fish*. See cut under *butter-fish*.

dollar-mark (dol'är-märk), *n.* The character \$, signifying 'dollar' or 'dollars.' Thus, \$5 means five dollars; \$3.75 means three dollars and seventy-five cents.

dollee-wood (dol'ë-wüd), *n.* The wood of *Myristica Surinamensis*, a tall tree of tropical America, with aromatic foliage.

dollin (dol'in), *n.* [*E. dial.*] A small earthenware jug with a spout. [*Wales and west. Eng.*] **dollop** (dol'öp), *n.* [*E. dial., also dallop, q. v.*] 1. A lump; a mass. [*Colloq.*]

The great blunderbuss, moreover, was choked with a dollop of slough-cake. *R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, II. 2. See dallop.*

dollop (dol'öp), *v. t.* [*E. dial.; cf. dallop, n.*] 1. To beat. — 2. To handle awkwardly. [*Prov. Eng.*]

dolly (dol'i), *n.*; pl. *dollies* (-iz). [*See doll.*] Same as *doll*.

Drink, and dance, and pipe, and play,
Kiss our *dollies* night and day. *Herrick.*

dolly (dol'i), *n.*; pl. *dollies* (-iz). [*A dim. of doll; ult. identical with dolly.*] A doll. See *doll*.

dolly (dol'i), *n.*; pl. *dollies* (-iz). [*Prob. from the familiar name Dolly. Cf. doll, jack jenny, billy, etc., as similarly applied to various mechanical contrivances.*] 1. In mining, the flat disk of wood which moves up and down in the keeve or dolly-tub in the process of concentrating ore by tossing and packing. See *toss*. [*Cornwall, Eng.*] — 2. In pile-driving, an extension-piece placed on the upper end of a pile, when the head of the pile is beyond the reach of the monkey. *E. H. Knight.* — 3. A tool with an indented head for shaping the head of a rivet; a snap-head. *E. H. Knight.* — 4. A primitive form of apparatus for clothes-washing, consisting of a wooden disk furnished with from three to five legs with rounded ends, and a handle with a cross-piece rising from the center. The dolly is jerked rapidly around in different directions in a tub or box in which the clothes to be washed are immersed in water.

dolly (dol'i), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dollied*, ppr. *dollying*. [*< dolly, n.*] In mining, to concentrate or dress (ore) by the use of the dolly.

dolly (dol'i), *n.*; pl. *dollies* (-iz). [*Hind. dālē, a tray.*] In India, a complimentary offering of fruit and flowers, sweetmeats, and the like, usually presented on trays or brass dishes. *Yule and Burnell.*

The English call these offerings *dollies*; the natives, *dāl*. They represent in the profuse East the visiting cards of the meagre West. *G. A. Mackay, Ali Baba, p. 84.*

In the evening the Rana's dolly, or offering, was brought in, consisting of fruit, of atta, rice, grain, and . . . half-a-dozen of champagne.

W. H. Russell, Diary in India, II. 202.

dolly-bar (dol'i-bär), *n.* [*< dolly + bar*.] A bar or block placed in the trough of a grindstone to raise the level of the water and bring it into contact with the stone.

dolly-shop (dol'i-shop), *n.* [*Now understood as < dolly* (in reference to the black doll suspended over the door as a sign) + *shop*; but prob. a corruption of orig. *tally-shop*, *q. v.*] In Great Britain, a shop where rags and refuse are bought and sold; an illegal pawn-shop.

dolly-tub (dol'i-tub), *n.* The keeve forming a part of the so-called dollying- or dollying-machine, used in Cornwall in the process of tossing and packing tin-stuff. See *toss* and *dolly*.

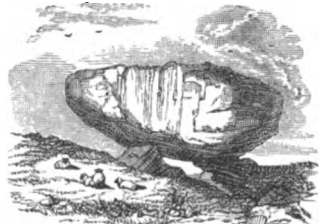
Dolly Varden (dol'i vär'dn). [*From Dolly Varden, a character in Dickens's "Barnaby Rudge."*] 1. A woman's gown of gay-flowered material, usually a muslin print, made with a pointed bodice and a skirt tucked up or draped over a petticoat of solid color: worn about 1865-70. — 2. [*In allusion to the coloring; see def. 1.*] A species of trout or char of California, *Salvelinus malma*.

dolma (dol'mä), *n.* [*Turk. dolma, lit. stuffing, < dolmag, fill, stuff, become full.*] A Turkish dish made of vine-leaves, egg-plant, gourds, etc., stuffed with rice and chopped meat.

dolman (dol'män), *n.* [*Also written, in first sense, doliman, formerly dollymant, < F. dolman (def. 1), dolman (def. 3) = G. dollman, doliman = Dan. Sw. dolman (def. 3) = Bohem. doloman = Russ. dolomanü, dolmanü = Bulg. Serv. dolma = Hung. dolmany, < Turk. dolama (def. 1).*] 1. A long robe, open in front, and having narrow sleeves buttoned at the wrist, worn by the Turks over their other garments. — 2. The uniform jacket of a hussar, richly ornamented with braid, and peculiar in that it is worn like a cloak with one or both sleeves hanging loose. — 3. An outer garment worn by women, with a cape or hanging piece over the arm instead of a sleeve; a kind of mantle.

dolmen (dol'men), *n.* [*Also sometimes tolmen; = F. Sp. dolmen, < Bret. dolmen, < dol, a table, + men = W. maen, a stone. Cf. W. tolfaen, an omen-stone (faen in comp. for maen, a stone).*]

A structure consisting of one large unhewn stone resting on two or more unhewn stones placed erect in the earth: a term also frequently used as synonymous with *cromlech*. The name is sometimes given also to structures where several blocks are raised upon pillars so as to form a sort of gallery. The most remarkable monument of this kind is probably that known as the Pierre Couverte, near Saumur, in France. It is 64 feet long, 14 feet wide,



Constantine Dolmen, Cornwall.

and about 6 feet high, and consists of four upright stones on each side, one at each end, and four on the top. The great stone of the dolmen represented in the accompanying cut is 33 feet long, 14½ feet deep, and 18½ feet across; it is calculated to weigh 750 tons, and is poised on the points of two natural rocks. It is now generally believed that dolmens were sepulchres, although afterward they may have been used as altars. They are often present within stone circles. The dolmen was probably a copy of a primitive rude dwelling, and may sometimes have been the actual structure in which the savage sheltered himself, converted afterward into his tomb. In several cases one of the stones is pierced with a hole. This is supposed to have been for the purpose of introducing food to the dead. Conclusions in regard to the original identity of various races have been based on the similarity of such structures in various parts of the world, as in Hindustan, Circassia, Algeria, and Europe; but too much importance may be attached to this, as the inclosed dolmen is simply the structure which savages of a very low type, of whatever race, would naturally erect for shelter. See *cromlech* and *menhir*.

dolmenic (dol-men'ik), *a.* [*< dolmen + -ic.*] 1. Of or pertaining to dolmens. — 2. Building dolmens.

The ethnological character and the migrations of the supposed dolmenic people.

N. Joly, Man before Metals (trans.), p. 158.

Dolomedes (dol-ö-më'dëz), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. δολομήδης, wily, crafty, < dōlos, wile, craft, + mēdēs, in pl. mēdēs, counsels, plans, arts, cunning, < mēdēsai, plan, plot, contrive.*] A genus of citigrade spiders, of the family *Lycosidae*, or wolf-spiders. *D. mirabilis* is an example, and is one of the spiders which carry their eggs about in special webs.

dolomite (dol'ö-mit), *n.* [*Named from the French geologist Dolomieu (1750-1801).*] 1. A native carbonate of calcium and magnesium, occurring as a crystallized mineral, and also on a large scale in white granular crystalline rock-masses, and then often called *dolomite marble*. The proportions of the carbonates vary from 1:1 to 1:3 or 1:5. — 2. A rock consisting essentially of this mineral. It occurs in large masses in various regions, and especially in that of the upper Mississippi, where there are several members of the geological series which are at least two or three hundred feet thick, made up of dolomite in a remarkably pure form.

dolomitic (dol'ö-mit'ik), *a.* [*< dolomite + -ic.*] Containing dolomite: said of a limestone when it contains a considerable percentage of carbonate of magnesia, or of dolomite, intermixed with the more or less pure calcareous material of which limestone ordinarily consists.

dolomitization (dol'ö-mit-i-zä'shön), *n.* [*< dolomite + -ize + -ation.*] Conversion into dolomite, either partial or entire: a term used by geologists in discussing the origin of dolomite or its probable mode of formation from limestone. Also *dolomitisation, dolomitization*.

dolomitization (dol'ö-mi-zä'shön), *n.* Same as *dolomitization*.

dolomize (dol'ö-miz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dolomized*, ppr. *dolomizing*. [*< dolom(ite) + -ize.*] To form into dolomite.

dolor, douleur (dö'lor), *n.* [*< ME. dolour, dolur, < OF. dolor, douleur, < L. dolor, pain, smart, ache, grief, sorrow, < dolere, feel pain, grieve, sorrow: see dolé.*] 1. Pain; pang; suffering; distress.

Shortly she his *dolour* hath redrest.

Spenser, F. Q., III. v. 41.

A mind fixed and bent upon somewhat that is good doth avert the *dolours* of death.

Bacon, Death.

Besides, it [the water of the Nile] . . . cureth the *dolour* of the reins.

Sandys, Travels, p. 78.

2. Grief; sorrow; lamentation. [*Now only poetical.*]

Where, for ouer moche sorowe and *dolour* of herte, she sodely fell into a sowne and forgetfulnes of her mynde.

Sir R. Guyllforde, Pylgrimage, p. 29.

Her wretched dayes in *dolour* she mote waste.

Spenser, F. Q., III. II. 17.

The tongue's office should be prodigal

To breathe the abundant *dolour* of the heart.

Shak., Rich. II., I. 3.

Dolors of the Virgin Mary, in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, certain events in the life of the Virgin Mary which are made the subjects of special meditation and prayer. They are seven, namely, the prophecy of Simeon, the flight into Egypt, the three days' loss of Jesus, the meeting of Jesus on the way to Calvary, the crucifixion, the descent from the cross, and the entombment. Hence the Virgin is entitled *Our Lady of Dolors*. — **Feast of Dolors,** in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*: (a) The Friday after Passion Sunday. (b) A lesser feast established by Pope Pius VII. in 1814 for the third Sunday of September.

doloriferous (dol-ö-rif'e-rus), *a.* [*< L. dolor, pain, + ferre, produce, bear, + -ous.*] Producing pain or grief.

Whether or not wine may be granted in such *doloriferous* affects in the joints.

Whitaker, Blood of the Grape, p. 74.

dolorific, dolorifical (dol-ö-rif'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [= *Sp. dolorifico = Pg. It. dolorifico, < ML. dolo-*

rificus, < L. *dolor*, pain, grief, + *facere*, make.] Causing or expressing pain or grief.

Dissipating that vapour, or whatever else it were, which obstructed the nerves, and giving the *dolorific* motion free passage again. Ray, Works of Creation, ii.

doloroso (dō-lō-rō'sō), *a.* [It., < LL. *dolorosus*: see *dolorous*.] In music, noting a soft and pathetic manner.

dolorous (dōl'g-rus), *a.* [ME. *dolerous*, < OF. *doloreux*, F. *douloureux* = Sp. Pg. It. *doloroso*, < LL. *dolorosus*, painful, sorrowful, < L. *dolor*, pain, sorrow: see *dolor*.] 1. Exciting or expressing sorrow, grief, or distress; dismal; mournful: as, a *dolorous* object; a *dolorous* region; *dolorous* sighs.

There was Carados of the *dolorous* toire.

Mertin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 250.

But when the *dolorous* day
Grew drearier toward twilight falling, came
A bitter wind, clear from the North.

Tennyson, Passing of Arthur.

2†. Painful; giving pain.

There was *dolorous* fight, and the mortalite so grete,
that ther ran stremes of blode as a rennyng river thourgh
the felde. Mertin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 337.

Their despatch is quick, and less *dolorous* than the paw
of the bear. Dr. H. More, Antidote against Atheism.

=Syn. 1. See list under *doleful*.
dolorously (dōl'g-rus-li), *adv.* [ME. *dolorosely*; < *dolorous* + *-ly*.] Sorrowfully; in a manner to express grief or distress; painfully.

v of the pantoners hym toke and ledde hym forth betwene
hym *dolorously*, and I praye yow and requere that ye
will telle me what ye be, and for what cause ye be
come? Mertin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 544.

Made the wood *dolorously* vocal with a thousand shrieks
and walls. Hawthorne, Blithedale Romance, xii.

dolorousness (dōl'g-rus-nes), *n.* Sorrowfulness.

dolour, *n.* See *dolor*.

dolphin (dōl'fin), *n.* [ME. *dolphyn*, *dolfin* (also *delphin*, *delfin*, < L.), < OF. *dalphin*, *dau-phin*, F. *dauphin* = Pr. *dalfin* = Sp. *delfin* = Pg. *delfim* = It. *delfino*, < L. *delphinus*, poet. *delphin*, < Gr. *δελφίς*, later *δελφίν* (*delphín*), a dolphin (*Delphinus delphis*): see *Delphinus*. Cf. *dauphin*.] 1. The popular name of the cetaceous mammals of the family *Delphinidae* and genus *Delphinus*, most of which are also known as and more frequently called *porpoises*, this word being interchangeable with *dolphin*. The dolphin proper is *Delphinus delphis*, having a longer and sharper snout than the porpoise proper, divided by a constriction with convexity forward from the convex fore-



Dolphin (*Delphinus delphis*).

head. It abounds in the Mediterranean and the temperate parts of the Atlantic, is an agile animal, and often follows ships in large herds, executing amusing gambols, describing semicircular curves which bring the blow-hole out of water to enable itself to breathe. A usual length is about 6 feet.

That even yet the *Dolphin*, which him [Arlon] bore
Through the Aegean seas from Pirates' view,
Stood still by him astonished at his lore.

Spenser, F. Q., IV. xi. 23.

2. A general and popular name of fish of the family *Coryphenidae*: so called from some confusion with the mammals of the same name. Species are *Coryphæna hippurys*, *C. equisetia*, etc., of an elongated antoraform shape with a high protuberant forehead and very long dorsal fin, inhabiting the high seas of warm and temperate latitudes. They range up to 5 or 6 feet in length, and are remarkable for the change of color they undergo when taken out of the water. Also called *dorado*. See cut under *Coryphæna*.

Parting day

Dies like the *dolphin*, whom each pang imbues

With a new colour, as it gasps away,

The last still loveliest, till 'tis gone — and all is gray.

Byron, Child Harold, iv. 29.

3. In *Gr. antiq.*, a ponderous mass of lead or iron suspended from a special yard on a naval vessel, and, if opportunity presented, let fall into the hold of a hostile ship to sink her by breaking through her bottom. — 4. *Naut.*: (a) A spar or buoy made fast to an anchor, and usually supplied with a ring to enable vessels to ride by it. (b) A mooring-post placed at the entrance of a dock. It is generally composed of

a series of piles driven near to one another in a circle, and brought together and capped over at the top. The name is also sometimes applied to the mooring-posts placed along a quay or wharf.

5. In *early artillery*, a handle cast solid on a cannon. Usually two of these were placed at the balancing-point, so that the gun would hang horizontal if suspended by them. They were commonly made in the conventional form of a dolphin; hence the name.

6. [cap.] In *astron.*, an ancient northern constellation, *Delphinus* (which see). — 7. In *arch.*, a technical term applied to the pipe and cover at a source for the supply of water. — 8. In *Christian archæol.*, an image or representation of a dolphin, constituting an emblem of love, diligence, and swiftness. It was frequently introduced in architectural sculpture, etc., or worn as an ornament by the early Christians. It was often represented entwined about an anchor.

9†. Same as *dauphin*. — **Dolphin of the mast** (*naut.*), a kind of wreath formed of plaited cordage, formerly fastened round the masts of a vessel as a support to the puddling. *Falconer*. See *puddling*.

dolphinet (dōl'fin-et), *n.* [Cf. *dolphin* + *-et*.] A female dolphin.

The Lyon chose his mate, the Turtle Dove

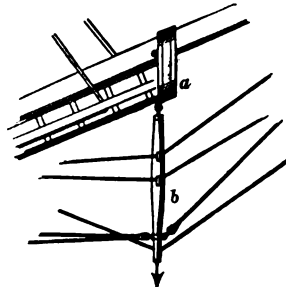
Her deare, the Dolphin his owne *Dolphinet*.

Spenser, Collin Clout, l. 868.

dolphin-flower (dōl'fin-flou'ér), *n.* A name of cultivated species of *Delphinium*; the larkspur.

dolphin-fly (dōl'fin-flī), *n.* An insect of the aphid tribe, *Aphis fabæ*, which destroys the leaves of bean-crops, thus rendering the plants incapable of bringing the ordinary quantity of seeds to perfection. Also called, from its black color, the *collier-aphis*.

dolphin-striker (dōl'fin-stri'kér), *n.* A ship's spar extending perpendicularly downward from the cap of the bowsprit, and serving to support the jib-boom by means of the martingale-stays. Also called *martingale*.



a, Bowsprit-cap; b, Dolphin-striker.

dolt (dōlt), *n.*

[First in early mod. E.; appar. a var. of E. dial. *dold*, stupid, confused, < ME. *dold*, another spelling of *dulled*, *dult*, *dullen*, pp. of *dullen*, *dollen*, make dull or stupid: see *dull*, v.] A dull, stupid fellow; a blockhead; a numskull.

O gull! O dolt!

As ignorant as dirt! Shak., Othello, v. 2.

dolt (dōlt), *v. i.* [Cf. *dolt*, *n.*] To waste time foolishly; behave foolishly. [Rare.]

doltish (dōl'tish), *a.* [Cf. *dolt* + *-ish*.] Like a dolt; dull in intellect; stupid; blockish.

The most arrant *doltish* clown that I think ever was without the privilege of a bauble.

Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, i.

doltishly (dōl'tish-li), *adv.* In a doltish manner; stupidly.

doltishness (dōl'tish-nes), *n.* The character of a dolt; stupidity.

In that comical part of our Tragedy, we haue nothing but scurrility, vniworthy of any chaste eares: or some extreme shew of *doltishnes*, indeed fit to lift vp a loude laughter, and nothing els.

Sir P. Sidney, Apol. for Poetrie.

dolvent. A Middle English past participle of *delece*.

dom¹, *n.* A Middle English form of *doom*.
dom² (dom), *n.* [Pg. = Sp. *don*, < L. *dominus*, lord, master: see *don*.] 1. The Portuguese form of *don*², used in Portugal and Brazil. In Portugal this title is confined to the king and the members of the royal family. — 2. The joker or blank card used in playing *dom pedro*. — 3. [Abbr. of L. *dominus*.] A title formerly given to the pope, and afterward to Roman Catholic dignitaries and members of some monastic orders.

-dom. [ME. *-dom*, < AS. *-dōm* = OS. *-dōm* = D. *-dom* = OHG. *-tuom*, MHG. *-tum*, G. *-tum*, *-thum* = Dan. *-dom*, *-dōmme* = Sw. *-dom*, *-dōme*, prop. an independent word, AS. *dōm*, judgment, law, jurisdiction, E. *doom*: see *doom*.] A suffix, originally an independent word, meaning 'jurisdiction,' hence province, state, condition, quality, as in *kingdom*, *earldom*, *popedom*, etc., *Christendom*, *freedom*, *halidom*, *wisdom*, etc.: much

used also in colloquial or humorous formations, as in *uppertendom*.

domable (dom'ā-bl), *a.* [OF. *domable*, < L. *domabilis*, tamable, < *domare* = E. *tame*: see *tame*. Cf. *daunt*, *domitable*.] That may be tamed. Bailey, 1731.

domableness (dom'ā-bl-nes), *n.* Capability of being tamed. Bailey, 1727.

damage¹, *n.* An obsolete form of *damage*.
damage², *n.* [Ult. < L. *domare*, tame, subjugate: see *domable*.] Subjugation. Hobbes.

domain (dō-mān'), *n.* [= D. *domēin* = G. *domäne* = Dan. *domæne* = Sw. *domän*, < OF. *domaine* (also *demaine*, > E. *demain* and *demesne*), F. *domaine* = Sp. *dominio* (obs. *domanio*, after OF.) = Pg. *dominio* = It. *dominio*, *domino*, *domain*, < L. *dominium*, right of ownership, property, dominion: see *dominion*, *dominate*. Cf. *demain*.] 1. Dominion; province of action; range or extent of authority: as, to trench on one's *domain* by interference.

Me thought bi hym, as my witt couthe suffice,

His hert was noo thyng in his owen *demayne*.

Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 56.

2. The territory over which dominion is exercised; the territory ruled over by a sovereign, or under the government of a commonwealth: as, the *domains* of Great Britain. — 3. An estate in land; landed property.

The large *domain* his greedy sons diuide.

Pope, Odyssey, xiv.

The village, in becoming more populous from some cause or other, has got separated from its cultivated or common *domain*; or the *domain* has been swallowed up in it. Maine, Village Communities, p. 118.

4. The land about the mansion-house of a lord, and in his immediate occupancy. — 5. In *law*, ownership of land; immediate or absolute ownership; permanent or ultimate ownership. In the last two senses the word coincides with *demain*, *demesne*. — 6. The range or limits of any department of knowledge or sphere of action, or the scope of any particular subject: as, the *domain* of religion, science, art, letters, agriculture, commerce, etc.; the judicial *domain*.

Thou unrelenting past!

Strong are the barriers round thy dark *domain*.

Bryant, The Past.

7. In *logic*, the breadth, extension, circuit, or sphere of a notion. — **Crown domains**, **royal domains**. Same as *crown lands* (which see, under *crown*). — **Direct domain** (F. *domaine directe*), in *French-Canadian law*, a right of superiority which the feudal seignior or grantor reserved to himself on a grant of real property held under feudal tenure or by emphyteutic lease. — **Domain of use** (F. *domaine utile*), the use and enjoyment of the right of ownership of real property held under a grant from the feudal seignior or by emphyteutic lease, subject to certain dues and services to the feudal seignior or grantor, who retains his right of superiority. — **Eminent domain**, right of eminent domain, the superiority or dominion of the sovereign power over all the property within the state, by which it is entitled to appropriate, by constitutional agency, any part necessary to the public good, compensation being given for what is taken.

The Act of Virginia legislators which stretched the doctrine of eminent domain to the borders of modern socialism. Johns Hopkins Hist. Studies, 3d ser., p. 35.

Public domain, **national domain**, **state domain**. (a) In Europe, the property belonging directly to and controlled by the state, such as lands set apart for state or public uses, roads, canals, navigable rivers, fortifications, public buildings, etc. (b) In the United States, the lands owned by the federal government or by a State; the public lands held for sale or reserved for specific uses.

domal (dō'māl), *a.* [Cf. ML. **domalis*, < L. *domus*, a house: see *dome*.] In *astrol.*, pertaining to a house.

News that ought to make the heart of a coward tremble. Mars is now entering into the first house, and will shortly appear in all his *domal* dignities.

Addison, The Drummer, iii. 1.

domanial (dō-mā'ni-āl), *a.* [Cf. F. *domanial*, < ML. *domanialis*, < *domanium*, an altered form (after F.) of L. *dominium*, domain: see *domain*.] Relating to domains or landed estates.

In all *domanial* and fiscal causes, and wherever the private interests of the Crown stood in competition with those of a subject, the former enjoyed enormous and superior advantages. Hallam.

domba (dom'bā), *n.* [E. Ind.] A large East Indian tree, *Calophyllum inophyllum*. The seeds furnish a fragrant oil, and the wood is hard and durable.

dombet, *a.* A Middle English form of *dumb*.
Dombeya (dom'bē-ā), *n.* [NL., named in honor of J. Dombey, a French botanist (1742-93).] A steruliaceous genus of handsome shrubs and trees, natives of Africa and the adjacent islands, including about 25 species. The bark of *D. platensis*, of Madagascar, yields a fiber that is used for making cordage. *D. Burgesiae*, of South Africa, is known as the Zulu cherry.

Domboc (AS. pron. dōm'bōk), *n.* [AS., lit. 'doom-book,' i. e., book of laws: see *doom* and *book*.] The book of laws, now lost, compiled under the direction of King Alfred of England, and containing the local customs of the several provinces of the kingdom. Also *Domebook*.

These would probably include the standard work of Alfred, known as the *Domboc*, and those counterparts of charters which served the purpose of a primitive enrollment. *Athenæum*, No. 3083, p. 706.

dome¹ (dōm), *n.* [OF. *dome*, also spelled, erroneously, *dosme*, a town-house, state-house, a dome, cupola, F. *dôme*, a cupola, dome, = It. *duomo*, a dome, cupola, cathedral, = OS. *dōm* = OFries. *dōm* = OHG. *dōm*, *duom*, a house, MHG. *duom*, *tuom*, a temple, a church, = G. *thum* (obs.), *dom*, a cathedral (in comp. *domkirche*, whence the aecom. Icel. *dōmkirkja* = Sw. *domkyrka* = Dan. *domkirke*, a cathedral), < L. *dōmus* (ML. also prob. *dōmus*), a house, ML. *domus Dei* or simply *domus*, or with a saint's name attached, e. g., *domus Sancti Petri*, a church, cathedral, often roofed with a cupola, < Gr. *dōuc*, a house, a temple, < *dēueiv*, build, akin to E. *timber*, *q. v.* The above forms were partly mixed with ML. *dōma*, a house, roof, cupola, < LL. *dōma*, a house, roof, < Gr. *dōma*(*τ*-), a house, a temple, < *dēueiv*, build.] 1. A building; a house; especially, a stately building; a great hall; a church or temple. [Poetical.]

Approach the dome, the social banquet share. Pope.

The aspiring youth that fired the Ephesian dome
Outlives in fame the pious foot that raised it.

Cibber, Rich. III. (altered), iii. 1.

In Xanadu did Kubla Khan

A stately pleasure-dome decree.

Coleridge, Kubla Khan.

2. In arch., a cupola; a vault upon a plan circular or nearly so; a hemispherical or approximately hemispherical coving of a building.



Dome of Brunelleschi (1420), Santa Maria del Fiore, Florence.

This restricted application of the term arose from the fact that the churches of Italy were almost universally built with a cupola at the intersection of the nave and the transept, or over the sanctuary. In some instances *dome* may refer equally well to the church or cathedral, or to the cupola which is its most conspicuous feature.

At the south side of the court there is a fine mosque covered with a large dome.

Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 122.

Life, like a dome of many-coloured glass,
Stains the white radiance of eternity.

Shelley, Adonais, iii.

The hand that rounded Peter's dome

And groined the aisles of Christian Rome,
Wrought in a sad sincerity.

Emerson, The Problem.

A true Gothic dome—grand arches leading up to a grander dome within, concentric story above story without, rising with forests of pinnacles clustered around the tall central spire.

C. E. Norton, Travel and Study in Italy, p. 311.

3. Anything shaped like a cupola. (a) A hemispherical arch. (b) The steam-chamber of a locomotive. (c) In metal, the upper part of a furnace, resembling a hollow hemisphere or small dome. (d) The raised roof or monitor-roof of a railroad-car of American pattern, serving for lighting and ventilation, or a similar feature over the chief cabin or saloon of some steamers.

4. The dome-shaped part of the roof of an astronomical observatory, placed over a telescope. It is usually hemispherical, and is so arranged that any desired part of the heavens may be disclosed to the instrument. In some forms this is accomplished by means of a continuous series of shutters; in others, a complete longitudinal section of the dome, from apex to base, can

be removed or thrown open as far as desired, and a mechanism is provided to revolve the dome so that the aperture can be made to command any part of the heavens.

5. In crystal., a form whose planes intersect the vertical axis, but are parallel to one of the lateral axes: so called because it has above or below a horizontal edge like the roof of a house; also, one of the faces of such a form. In the orthorhombic system, a dome, if parallel to the longer lateral axis, is a *macrodome*; if parallel to the shorter lateral axis, a *brachydome*. In the monoclinic system a dome is an *orthodome* or *clinodome* according as it is parallel to that lateral axis which is respectively perpendicular or oblique to the vertical axis.—*Floating dome*, a form of rotating astronomical dome floating in an annular tank filled with a fluid, in which the base of the dome is plunged.

dome¹ (dōm), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *domed*, ppr. *doming*. [< *dome*¹, *n.*] To furnish or cover with a dome; give the shape of a dome to.

Once more the Heavenly Power

Makes all things new,

And domes the red-plough'd hills

With loving blue. *Tennyson*, Early Spring.

So far as I know, all the domed buildings erected by the Romans up to the time of Constantine, and indeed long afterwards, were circular in the interior.

J. Fergusson, Hist. Arch., I. 347.

The ceiling is divided into square domed panels, each containing medallions and enrichment finished in citrine, cream, light blue, and a profusion of gold.

Beck's Jour. Dec. Art, II. 346.

dome², *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *doom*.

Domebook, *n.* Same as *Domboc*.

dome-cover (dōm'kuv'ér), *n.* In a locomotive, the cover of copper or brass which incloses the dome to prevent radiation of heat. See *dome*¹, *n.*, 3 (b).

dome-head (dōm'hed), *n.* The top of the dome of a tank-car.

domel (dō'mel), *a.* A dialectal form of *dumble*¹.

Grose.

doment (dō'ment), *n.* [< *do*¹ + *-ment*.] Performance; doings. [Colloq.]

A public ball, or any such great formal do-ment.

Rhoda Broughton, Joan.

domesday, **domesmant**, etc. Obsolete forms of *doomsday*, etc.

domestic (dō-mes'tik), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *domestick*, *domestike*; < OF. *domestique*, vernacularly *domesche*, *domeche*, *domeiche*, *domesgue*, etc., F. *domestique* = Pr. *domesgue*, *dometque*, *domestic*, *domestegue* = Sp. *doméstico* = Pg. It. *domestico*, < L. *domesticus*, belonging to the household, < *domus*, house, household: see *dome*.] 1. *a.* 1. Relating or belonging to the home or household, or to household affairs; pertaining to one's place of residence, or to the affairs which concern it, or used in the conduct of such affairs: as, *domestic concerns*; *domestic life*; *domestic duties*; *domestic servants*; *domestic animals*.

Who addeth that they lived not without men, but that they put the men to *domestike* drudgeries, and exercised the women in the field. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 398.

Domestic happiness, thou only bliss

Of Paradise that has surviv'd the fall!

Cowper, Task, iii. 41.

In these simple vales

The natural feeling of equality

Is by domestic service unimpaired.

Wordsworth, Excursion, vi.

2. Attached to the occupations of the home or the family; pertaining to home life, or to household affairs or interests: as, a *domestic man* or woman.

Well, you see, master Premium, what a *domestic* character I am; here I sit of an evening surrounded by my family. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iv. 1.

His fortitude is the more extraordinary, because his domestic feelings were unusually strong.

Macaulay, Bunyan.

The domestic man, who loves no music so well as his kitchen clock, and the airs which the logs sing to him as they burn on the hearth, has solaces which others never dream of. *Emerson*, Essays, 1st ser., p. 206.

3. Pertaining to a nation considered as a family, or to one's own country; internal; not foreign: as, *domestic dissensions*; *domestic goods*; *domestic trade*.

Lo here maye ye see this beast to be no stranger, borne farr off, for Paul saith, he sitteth in the temple of God; he is therefore a *domestike* enemy.

Joye, Expos. of Daniel, vii.

If there be any proposition universally true in politics, it is this, that foreign attachments are the fruit of domestic misrule.

Macaulay, Disabilities of Jews.

Domestic peace is maintained without the aid of a military establishment.

Bancroft, Hist. U. S., I., Int.

4. Home-made: an epithet applied to certain cotton cloths of American manufacture. See II., 5.

A stack of unbleached domestic cloth for a bolster.

E. Eggleston, The Century, XXXV. 46.

Domestic architecture. (a) The art of designing and executing buildings for domestic or private use, as cottages, farm-houses, villas, mansions, etc. (b) Collectively, the styles or methods pursued in building for domestic purposes; the character or quality of domestic buildings: as, the *domestic architecture* of England as compared with that of France.—**Domestic commerce**, **domestic corporation**. See the nouns.—**Domestic economy**, the manner in which matters relating to the family are conducted; specifically, the economical management of household affairs; the art of managing domestic affairs in the best and thriftiest manner.—**Domestic medicine**, medicine as practised by unprofessional persons in their own families.—**Domestic motor**. See *motor*.

II. *n.* 1. A household servant; a servant residing with a family.

The master labours, and leads an anxious life, to secure plenty and ease to the domestics.

Knox, Duty of Servants, Sermons, xvi.

Many a gallant gay domestic

Bows before him at the door.

Tennyson, Lord of Burleigh.

2. A native of a country.

If he were a forreiner for birth, yet he was a *domestick* in heart.

Bp. Hall, Good Centurion.

3. An inmate of a house.

The great Basil mentions a certain art, of drawing many doves, by anointing the wings of a few with a fragrant ointment, and so sending them abroad, that by the fragrant of the ointment they may allure others unto the house whereof they are themselves the *domesticks*.

C. Mather, Mag. Chris., iv., Int.

4. A domicile; a home.

I found myself so unfit for courts, that I was resolved to pass the rest of my life in my own *domestick*.

Sir W. Temple, Memoirs, p. 345.

5. *pl.* Home-made cotton cloths, either bleached or unbleached, of the grades in common use, and neither printed nor dyed. [U. S.]

domestical (dō-mes'ti-kal), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *domestical*; < *domestic* + *-al*.] 1. *a.* 1. Same as *domestic*.

Abandoned and forsaken, yea even of his own *domestical* servants.

Quoted in *Raleigh's Hist. World*, Pref., p. 34.

The original, proceedings and successes of the Northern *domestical* and forren trades and traffiques of this Isle of Britain.

Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 124.

2. Of a home-like character; of local origin. [Rare.]

The Catholic Church . . . has made in fourteen centuries [in England] a massive system, . . . at once *domestical* and stately.

Emerson, English Traits.

II. *n.* 1. A family; a household.

Amongst whom, ther were many his parentes & *domesticals* or housholdes. *Nicolls*, tr. of Thucydides, fol. 41.

2. A domestic; a servant. *Southwell*.

domestically (dō-mes'ti-kal-i), *adv.* 1. In relation to domestic affairs.

As the conception of life in the Hebrew heaven elaborated, . . . the ascribed arrangements did not, like those of the Greeks, parallel terrestrial arrangements *domestically*.

H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 106.

Her brother's life struck her as bare, ungarished, helpless, socially and *domestically* speaking.

H. James, Jr., Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 98.

2. Privately; as one of a family.

domesticant (dō-mes'ti-kant), *a.* [< ML. *domesticant* (*-t*), ppr. of *domesticare*: see *domesticate*.] Forming part of the same family.

The power . . . was virtually residing and *domesticant* in the plurality of his assessors.

Sir E. Dering, Speeches, p. 71.

domesticate (dō-mes'ti-kāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *domesticated*, ppr. *domesticating*. [< LL. *domesticatus*, *p. a.*, prop. pp. of (ML.) *domesticare* (> It. *domesticare* = Pg. Sp. *domesticar* = Pr. *domesgar*, *domesjar* = F. *domestiquer*, OF. *domescher*), live in a family, trans. tame, < L. *domesticus*, domestic: see *domestic*.] 1. *trans.* 1. To make domestic; accustom to remain much at home: as, to *domesticate* one's self.—2. To make an inmate of a household; associate in family life; hence, to make intimate or cause to become familiar, as if at home.

Having the entry into your house, and being half *domesticated* by their situation.

Burke, To a Member of the National Assembly.

I would not be *domesticated* all my days with a person of very superior capacity to my own.

Lamb, Old and New Schoolmaster.

To marry is to *domesticate* the Recording Angel.

R. L. Stevenson, Virginibus Puerisque, ii.

This proposition I beg the reader to *domesticate* in the most intimate and familiar part of his knowledge.

Westminster Rev., CXXVIII. 748.

If we dilate in beholding the Greek energy, the Roman pride, it is that we are already *domesticating* the same sentiment.

Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 224.

3. To convert to domestic uses, as wild animals or plants; tame or bring under control or cultivation; reclaim from a state of nature.

The domesticated reindeer still retains his wild instincts, and never fails to protest against the necessity of labor. B. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 144.

II. intrans. To live much at home; lead a quiet home life; become a member of a family circle.

I would rather . . . see her married to some honest and tender-hearted man, whose love might induce him to domesticate with her, and to live peaceably and pleasantly within his family circle, than to see her mated with a prince of the blood. H. Brooke, Fool of Quality, I. 305.

domestication (dō-mes-ti-kā'shon), *n.* [= F. domestication = Sp. domesticación = Pg. domesticação = It. domesticazione, < ML. as if *domesticatio(n)-, < domesticare, domesticate: see domesticate.] 1. The act of becoming domestic, or the state of being domesticated; home life; home-like association or familiarity.—2. The act of converting to domestic uses, as wild animals or plants, by taming or cultivation; the state of being made domestic: as, the domestication of the zebra has been attempted; the domestication of the potato.

domesticative (dō-mes'ti-kā-tiv), *a.* [*< domesticate + -ive.*] Tending to or of the nature of domestication: as, domesticative breeding.

domesticity (dō-mes-tis'i-ti), *n.*; pl. domesticities (-tiz). [= F. domesticité = Sp. domesticidad = Pg. domesticidade, < ML. domesticita(t)-s, < L. domesticus, domestic: see domestic.] 1. The state of being domestic.

These great artists [who succeeded "the masters"] brought with them mystery, despondency, domesticity, sensuality: of all these good came, as well as evil. Ruskin, Lectures on Art, § 184.

Some of the aspects of a soldier's career, its nomadic character, its want of domesticity. The Century, XXXII. 935.

2. A domestic affair, act, or habit.

The domesticities of life.

J. Martineau.

domesticize (dō-mes'ti-siz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. domesticized, ppr. domesticizing. [*< domestic + -ize.*] To render domestic; domesticate. Southey.

domett (dom'et), *n.* [Prob. from a proper name.] A plain cloth, of which the warp is cotton and the weft woolen.

domeykite (dō-mā'kit), *n.* [After I. Domeyko, a Chilean mineralogist.] A native copper arsenid, occurring massive in Chili, of a tin-white to steel-gray color and metallic luster.

domical (dō'mi-kal), *a.* [*< ML. *domicalis, domicalis, < L. domus, a house, ML. a church, etc.: see dome.*] Related to or shaped like a dome; characterized by the presence of a dome or domes; influenced in construction by the principles of the dome.

The kings of Mykéné had reared those tombs or treasures which show such a wonderful striving after the domical form while the domical construction was not yet understood. E. A. Freeman, Norman Conquest, V. 405.

Domical church, a church of which a dome is the characteristic feature; or, specifically, a church of which the entire roof-plan is practically a series of domes, whether boldly prominent, as in St. Mark's at Venice, and in the church of St. Front at Périgueux, France, copied from it



Domical Church.—Cathedral of Périgueux, France; 11th century.

In the eleventh century, or not apparent from the exterior, as is common in the medieval churches of Anjou and bordering provinces. This system of construction is of Byzantine origin, and presents a highly interesting and important phase of architectural development.

[Périgord] is the land alike of flint implements and of domical churches. Contemporary Rev., L. 325.

domically (dō'mi-kal-i), *adv.* In a domical manner; as or with a dome: as, domically roofed chapels.

domicella (dom-i-sel'ā), *n.* [NL., dim. of L. domus, a house: see dome.] The specific name of a lory of the Moluccas, *Lorius domicella* (Linnaeus), adopted by some authors as the genus name instead of the barbarous word *Lorius*. In some usages it is nearly synonymous with the subfamily *Lorinae*, including *Eos*, *Coriphilus*, etc.



Domicella (*Lorius domicella*).

domicile, domicil (dom'i-sil), *n.* [= D. domicilie = G. Dan. Sw. domicil, < OF. domicile, F. domicile = Pr. domicili = Sp. Pg. It. domicilio, < L. domicilium, a habitation, abode, < domus, a house (see dome), + *-cilium, perhaps connected with cella, a cot, hut, cell, and celare, cover, hide: see cell, conceal.] 1. In general, a place of residence of a person or a family; in a narrower sense, the place where one lives; a place of habitual abode, in contradistinction to a place of temporary sojourn.

Let him have no culinary fire, no domicil; let him, when very hungry, go to the town for food.

Sir W. Jones, Ordinances of Menu, xii.

2. In law, the place where a person has his home, or his principal home, or where he has his family residence and personal place of business; that residence from which there is no present intention to remove, or to which there is a general intention to return. The domicile depends not on citizenship, nor on presence, but on the concurrence of two elements: 1st, residence in a place; and 2d, the intention of the person to make that place his home. Thus, a man may be a citizen of one country, have his domicile in another, and temporarily reside in a third. Domicile is of three kinds: 1st, domicile of origin or nativity, depending on that of the parents at the time of birth; 2d, domicile of choice, which is voluntarily acquired by the party; and 3d, domicile by operation of law, as that of a wife arising from marriage. The term domicile is sometimes used to signify the length of residence required by the law of some countries for the purpose of establishing jurisdiction in civil actions; in Scotland, residence for at least forty days within the country constitutes a domicile as to jurisdiction. All questions relating to personal property, in matters of debt, intestacy, or testamentary disposition, are determined by the law of the place of domicile, while those relating to real property are subject to the law of the place where it is situated. The property of a foreigner domiciled in a country with which his own is at war is held to be subject to seizure as that of an alien enemy.

It would be more correct to say that that place is properly the domicile of a person in which his habitation is fixed without any present intention of removing therefrom.

Story, Conflict of Laws, iii. § 43.

"Two things must concur," says the same eminent jurist [Story], "to constitute domicile—first, residence, and secondly, intention of making it the home of the party," and when once domicile is acquired it is not shaken off by occasional absences for the sake of business or of pleasure, or even by visits to a former domicile or to one's native country. Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 67.

domicile (dom'i-sil), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. domiciled, ppr. domiciling. [= D. domicilieren = G. domiciliren = Dan. domiciliere = Sw. domiciliera, < F. domicilier = Sp. Pg. It. domiciliari, < NL. *domiciliare (see domiciliate), domicile; from the noun.] To establish in a fixed residence, or a residence that constitutes continuance in abode; domiciliate.

He has now been a fortnight domiciled at Oriel.

Mem. of R. H. Barham, in Ingoldsbys Legends, I. 86.

domiciliari (dom-i-sil'i-ār), *n.* [*< ML. domiciliarius, a domestic: see domiciliary.*] A domestic; a member of a household.

The dean of Strasburg, the prebendaries, the capitulars and domiciliars. Sterne, Tristram Shandy, iv. 1.

domiciliary (dom-i-sil'i-ār), *a.* [= OF. and F. domiciliaire = Sp. Pg. It. domiciliario, < ML. domiciliarius, prop. adj., domestic, < L. domicilium, abode, domicile: see domicile.] 1. Pertaining to an abode, or the residence of a person or a family.

The personal and domiciliary rights of the citizen.

Motley.

Domiciliary visitation of the poor is the great need of the city. G. S. Merriam, S. Bowles, II. 325.

2. In zoöl., constituting or pertaining to a protective or investing envelop or case in which

an animal lives: as, the domiciliary structure of an infusorian; a domiciliary secretion.—**Domiciliary visit**, a visit to a private dwelling, particularly for the purpose of searching or inspecting it under authority, as in police supervision or in house-to-house visitation by sanitary officers.

Whether or not official oversight [in ancient Egypt] included domiciliary visits, it at any rate went to the extent of taking note of each family.

H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 558.

domiciliate (dom-i-sil'i-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. domiciliated, ppr. domiciliating. [*< NL. *domiciliatus, pp. of *domiciliare, < L. domicilium, a domicile: see domicile, v.*] 1. To provide with or establish in a domicile; fix in a place of residence.

The domiciliated classes of one of the most interesting nations of the world.

E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, Pref., p. iv.

2. To render domestic; tame.

The domiciliated animals.

Pownall, Study of Antiquities, p. 61.

domiciliation (dom-i-sil-i-ā'shon), *n.* [*< domiciliate + -ion.*] 1. The state of being domiciliated; inhabitancy.—2. The act of taming or rendering domestic; the state of being tamed or domesticated: as, the domiciliation of wild fowls. E. D.

domiculture (dō'mi-kul-tūr), *n.* [*< L. domus, a house, household, + cultura, cultivation.*] Housekeeping and cookery; domestic economy. E. D. [Rare.]

domify (dō'mi-fi), *v. t.* [As ML. domificare, build, < L. domus, a house, + facere, make: see dome and -fy.] In astrol., to divide (the heavens) into twelve houses, in order to erect a theme or horoscope by means of six great circles, called circles of position.

domina (dom'i-nā), *n.*; pl. dominæ (-nē). [L., mistress, lady, fem. of dominus, master, lord; used as titles in ML.: see dominus.] In law, a title formerly given to an honorable woman who held a barony in her own right.

dominance, dominancy (dom'i-nans, -nan-si), *n.* [*< OF. dominance, dominece, F. dominance, < dominant, dominant: see dominant. Cf. predominance.*] Rule; control; authority; ascendancy.

dominant (dom'i-nant), *a.* and *n.* [*< OF. dominant, F. dominant = Sp. Pg. It. dominante, < L. dominan(t)-s, ppr. of dominari, rule: see dominate. Cf. predominant.*] I. *a.* 1. Exercising rule or chief authority; governing; predominant: as, the dominant party or faction.

From the beginning the militant class, being by force of arms the dominant class, becomes the class which owns the source of food—the land.

H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 463.

Hence—2. Having a controlling effect or influence; most conspicuous or effective; overshadowing.

In the view from the railway Saint Nicholas' tower is dominant. E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 16.

Moral existence is often thoughtlessly confounded with spiritual, because it is so dominant a form of natural existence as to seem something apart from it.

H. James, Subs. and Shad., p. 116.

But once originated, the conception of the constancy of the order of Nature has become the dominant idea of modern thought. Huxley, Amer. Addresses, p. 2.

Dominant branch of a tree, in math., one containing at least half of all the knots of the tree.—**Dominant chord or triad**, in music, the triad based upon the dominant or fifth tone of the scale. This triad precedes that of the tonic in the complete or authentic cadence.—**Dominant section**, in music, an intermediate section of a piece, written in the key of the dominant, and thus contrasted with the first and last sections, in the key of the tonic.—**Dominant tenement**, the tenement or parcel of land in favor of which a servitude exists over another tenement, called the *servient tenement*. The owner of the dominant tenement is sometimes called the *dominant owner*.

II. n. [= D. G. dominante = Dan. Sw. dominant, < It. dominante: see I.] In music: (a) The reciting tone in Gregorian scales or modes. (b) The fifth tone in the modern scales or modes: so called because of its importance in relation to the key-note or tonic.

Ancient Greek music seems . . . to have deviated from ours by ending on the dominant instead of the tonic. Helmholtz, Sensations of Tone (trans.), p. 371.

dominantly (dom'i-nant-li), *adv.* In a dominant manner; so as to control or sway.

It is owing to its dominantly materialistic side, and to its power in increasing the capacity for pain, as well as actual pain, that civilization has developed modern pessimism. Bibliotheca Sacra, XLV. 27.

dominate (dom'i-nāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. dominated, ppr. dominating. [*< L. dominatus, pp. of dominari (> It. dominare = F. dominer = Sp. Pg. dominar: see also domineer), rule, be lord,*

< *dominus*, lord, master: see *dominus*. Hence in comp. *predominate*.] I. *trans.* 1. To bear rule over; control by mastery; govern; sway.

We everywhere meet with Slavonian nations either dominant or dominated. *Tooke*, Hist. Russia.

Hence—2. To affect controllingly or most prominently; have chief influence over or effect upon; overshadow: as, a dominating feature in a landscape.

The spectral form of an awful fate dominating all things human and divine. *J. Caird*.

The credulity of the Christians was dominated by conscience, and they detected a polluted impostor with as sure an instinct as the most cultivated Epicurean.

Froude, Sketches, p. 135.

II. *intrans.* To hold control; predominate; prevail.

The system of Aristotle, however, still dominated in the universities. *Hallam*, Introd. Lit. of Europe, iii. 2.

The Mount of Olives is a steep and rugged hill, dominating over the city and the surrounding heights.

B. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p. 76.

How explain the charm with which he [Shakspeare] dominates in all tongues, even under the disenchantment of translation? *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 184.

domination (dom-i-nā'shon), *n.* [*ME. domynacion*, < *OF. dominaciun*, *dominacion*, *domination*, *F. domination* = *Pr. Sp. dominacion* = *Sp. dominacion* = *Pg. dominação* = *It. dominazione*, < *L. dominatio(n)-*, rule, dominion (also used in a concrete sense, in sing. or pl., rulers, lords, ML. a title of kings, etc., also in pl. one of the supposed orders of angels), < *dominari*, pp. *dominatus*, rule: see *dominate*.] 1. The exercise of power in ruling; dominion; sovereignty; lordship; government.

This lion crowned hadde in his companye xvij lyones crowned, whereof eche of hem hadde lordshippe and *domynacion* over the tother bestes that were turned to the lion crowned. *Mertin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 413.

Thou, and thine, usurp
The dominations, royalties, and rights
Of this oppressed boy. *Shak.*, K. John, ii. 1.

2. Control by means of superior ability, influence, position, or resources; prevailing force: as, the domination of strong minds over weak; the domination of reason over the passions.

That austere and insolent domination (of the aristocracy). *Burke*, Present Discontents (1770).

3. *pl.* An order of angels, supposed to be mentioned in two passages of the New Testament (Eph. i. 21, Col. i. 16), where the authorized version uses the word *dominions*. In the scheme of the celestial hierarchy (see *hierarchy*) of Dionysius the pseudo-Areopagite (first cited in the sixth century), and afterward generally accepted, the dominations constitute the fourth among the nine orders of angels, ranking as the first order of the second or intermediate triad. The form *domination* rather than *dominion* is due to the Latin *dominatio* of the Vulgate, the rendering of the Greek *κυριότητες*, dominion, lordship, power and rank of a lord, the word also used by Dionysius.

Thrones, dominations, principedoms, virtues, powers; Hear my decree. *Milton*, P. L., v. 607.

= *Syn.* 1. Rule, command.—2. Influence, Ascendancy, etc. See *authority*.

dominative (dom'i-nā-tiv), *a.* [= *F. dominatif* = *Sp. Pg. dominativo*, < *ML. dominativus*, < *L. dominari*, rule: see *dominate*.] Presiding; governing; dominating. [Obsolete or rare.]

Nothing should be despicable in the eyes of other, the prince in majesty and sovereignty of power, the nobility in wisdom and dominative virtue.

Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion.

dominator (dom'i-nā-tor), *n.* [Early mod. E. *dominatur*; = *F. dominateur* = *Sp. Pg. dominador* = *It. dominatore*, < *L. dominator*, a ruler, < *dominari*, rule: see *dominate*.] A ruler; a ruling power; a presiding or predominant influence.

The great pride of the Greeks and Latines, when they were *dominatours* of the world, reckoning no language so sweete and cluill as their owne.

Pattenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 209.

Jupiter with Mars [are] dominators for this north-west part of the world. *Camden*, Remains, Britain.

Great deputy, the welkin's vicegerent, and sole dominator of Navarre. *Shak.*, L. L., i. 1.

domineer (dom-i-nēr'), *v.* [In the 17th century also *domineere*, *domminere*; < *MD. domineren*, feast luxuriously (lit. play the master; cf. quot. from Shakspeare under def. 2), *D. domineren* = *G. dominiere* = *Dan. dominiere* = *Sw. dominera*, domineer, < *OF. dominer*, *F. dominer*, < *L. dominari*, rule, be master: see *dominate*.] I. *intrans.* 1. To rule in an overbearing or arrogant manner; have or get the upper hand.

The bishop of Ely, chancellor,
Was left a vice-roy here,
Who like a potent emperor
Did proudly domineere.

True Tale of Robin Hood (Child's Ballads, V. 362).

A justice of peace hee is to *domineere* in his Parish, and doe his neighbour wrong with more right.

Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, An Vp-start Countrey [Knight].

As when the feudal lords were strongest, the towns sought protection under their castles, so in Italy, when the towns and their factions *domineered*, the feudal lords were faine to seek their safety in becoming citizens.

Brougham.

2. To give orders or directions in an arrogant, blustering manner; make an overbearing assertion of authority; play the master: often with over.

Go to the feast, revel and *domineer*.

Shak., T. of the S., iii. 2.

His Wishes tend abroad to roam;

And her's, to *domineer* at home.

Prior, Alma, ii.

Viragos, who discipline their husbands and *domineer* over the whole neighbourhood.

Goldsmith, Female Warriors.

= *Syn.* 1. To tyrannize.—2. To swagger, lord it.

II. *trans.* To govern; sway; influence.

The barbara *domineered* all the other syllogisms.

Sir T. Browne.

Think'at thou, because my friend, with humble fervour,
Kneels to Omnipotence, each gossip's dream,
Each village-fable, *domineers* in turn
His brain's distemper'd nerves?

H. Walpole, Mysterious Mother, ii. 2.

domineering (dom-i-nēr'ing), *p. a.* Overbearing. = *Syn.* *Authoritative*, *Dogmatic*, etc. See *magisterial*.

domini, *n.* Plural of *dominus*.

dominical (dō-min'i-kal), *a. and n.* [= *OF. dominical*, *F. dominical* = *Pr. Sp. Pg. dominical* = *It. domenicale*, < *ML. dominicalis*, pertaining to Sunday (*dominica*, or, in full, *dominica dies* or *dominicus dies*, the Lord's day, Sunday), < *It. domenica* = *Sp. domingo* = *Pg. domingo*, *dominga* = *F. dimanche*, Sunday) (neut. *dominicale*, a book containing the lessons or services for Sunday, also a costume or veil for Sunday), or to the Lord, < *L. dominicus* (> *Sp. dominico*), pertaining to a lord, LL. and ML. pertaining to the Lord, < *L. dominus*, lord: see *dominus*.] I. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the Lord's day, or Sunday.

And who knows not the superstitious rigor of his Sundays Chapel, and the licentious remissness of his Sundays Theater; accompanied with that reverend Statute for *Domini-cal* Jigs and Maypoles, publiht in his own Name, and deriv'd from the example of his Father James.

Milton, Eikonoklastes, 1.

2. Relating to Christ as Lord: as, the dominical prayer.

Some words altered in the dominical gospels. *Fuller*.

Dominical or **Sunday letter**, one of the seven letters A, B, C, D, E, F, G, used in calendars to mark the Sundays throughout the year. The first seven days of the year being marked by the above letters in their order, the following seven and all consecutive sets of seven days to the end of the year are similarly marked, except that in leap-years the 24th and 25th of February receive the same letter; so that on whatever day the first Sunday of the year falls, the letter which marks it will mark all the other Sundays of the year, except in leap-year, when after February 24th the dominical letter for the remainder of the year changes to the one preceding. (Many modern writers make the change of letter to occur after the end of February, the 29th taking no letter.) After twenty-eight years the same letters return in their order. The use of the dominical letter is primarily to aid in determining the date of Easter; but it may be used, by calculation, for finding the day of the week on which a given date falls in any year, past or future. To find the dominical letter of any year, let *p*, *q*, *r*, *s*, respectively, be the digits in the thousands, hundreds, tens, and units' places of the number of the year. Then, if the year is new style, find the sum $6p + 2q + 5r + 4s + 1$, and diminish it by the quotient of the year divided by 400 (neglecting the remainder). If it is old style, form the sum $3(p + 1) + q + 5r + 4s$. In either case increase the result by double the remainder after dividing the year by 4 (this remainder being taken as 4 for January and February of a leap-year). Divide the result by 7, and the remainder is the ordinal number of the dominical letter in the alphabet (the ordinal number of G being called 0).

II. *† n.* 1. The Lord's day; Sunday.—2. The Lord's house; a building used for religious service.

Then began Christian Churches, Oratories, or *dominicals* to outshine the Temples of the Heathen Gods.

Bp. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 351.

3. A dominical letter.

Kath. Fair as a text B in a copy-book.

Ros. Ware pencils! How? let me not die your debtor, My red dominical, my golden letter. *Shak.*, L. L., v. 2.

4. A garment or veil for Sundays. See *dominical*.

Wee decree that every woman, when she dooth communicate, haue her *dominical*: if she haue it not, let her not communicate vntill the next Sonneday.

Bp. Jewell, Reply to Harding, p. 73.

dominicale (dō-min-i-kā'lē), *n.* [ML.: see *dominical*.] A general term for a costume or a single garment appropriated to Sunday and attendance on divine service, especially a veil, of which the use is retained in Italy to the present

day, and was common among Roman Catholics elsewhere until a recent date.

Dominican (dō-min'i-kan), *a. and n.* [= *F. dominicain* = *Sp. Pg. dominicano*, *dominico* = *It. domenicano* (chiefly as a noun) = *D. Dominikaan* = *G. Dominicaner* = *Dan. Sw. Dominikaner* (as a noun), < *ML. Dominicanus*, pertaining to Dominicus, a Dominican, < *Dominicus*, a man's name, referring to Dominic de Guzman, called St. Dominic. The name *Dominicus*, *E. Dominic*, *F. Dominique*, *Sp. Domingo*, *It. Domenico*, means 'belonging to the Lord': see *dominical*.] I. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to St. Dominic or the Dominicans.—2. Noting certain South American tanagers of the genus *Paroaria*, as *P. cucullata*, of dark-gray color with a pointed scarlet crest.

II. *n.* One of an order of mendicant friars instituted by the Spaniard Domingo de Guzman in Languedoc in France, and confirmed by the pope in 1216. The official name of the order is *Frates Predicatores* (rendered in English Friars Preachers, Preaching Brethren or Friars, Predicants, or Order of Preachers), preaching and instruction being the chief objects of its foundation. It was established by Dominic himself also in Italy and Spain, and spread rapidly in other countries. In England its members were called Black Friars, from their black cloaks, and in France Jacobins, from the church and hospital of St. Jacques (Jacobus), in which they were first established in Paris. Their rules, based upon those of St. Augustine, enjoin poverty, chastity, fasting, and silence; but the last two may be dispensed with when they would interfere with active duties. The officers of the order are all elective. The highest, holding his place six years, is termed general; provincial and conventual priors have charge respectively of provinces and convents. The Dominicans and Franciscans, originating about the same time and long vehement rivals, were the leading orders of the Roman Church until the rise of the Jesuits in the sixteenth century. They still exist in many countries, but with reduced influence. The dress of the order is a black mantle and a white habit and scapular. An order of Dominican nuns was also founded by Dominic.

dominicida (dō-min'i-sid), *n.* [*L. dominus*, lord, master, + *-cida*, killer, < *cedere*, kill.] One who kills his master. *E. D.*

dominicida (dō-min'i-sid), *n.* [*L. dominus*, lord, master, + *-cidium*, a killing, < *cedere*, kill.] The killing of a master. *E. D.*

dominie (dom'i-ni or dō-mi-ni), *n.* [= *Sp. domine*, a schoolmaster, < *L. domine*, voc. of *dominus*, a lord or master; the word being formerly used in the vocative as a regular term of address to clergymen, schoolmasters, and others in authority.] 1. A schoolmaster; a pedagogue. [Scotch and Old Eng.]

The dainty *dominie*, the schoolmaster. *Beau. and Fl.*

Abel Sampson, commonly called, from his occupation as a pedagogue, *Dominie* Sampson.

Scott, Guy Mannering, ii.

2. In some parts of the United States, a clergyman; a parson; especially, a settled minister or pastor: a title used (generally in the Latin form *domine*) specifically in the (Dutch) Reformed Church, and colloquially in other churches, particularly in New York and New Jersey.

dominio (dō-mē'ni-ō), *n.* [*Sp.*: see *dominion*.] In Mexican and Spanish law, equivalent to *dominium*.

dominion (dō-min'yōn), *n.* [*ME. dominion*, *domynyon*, < *OF. dominion* (*F. dominion*, as applied to the Dominion of Canada), < *ML. dominio(n)-*, equiv. to *L. dominium* (> *Sp. Pg. It. dominio*), lordship, right of ownership, < *dominus*, lord: see *domain*, *demain*, *demesne*, all from the same source.] 1. Lordship; sovereign or supreme authority; the power of governing and controlling; empire: as, a territory under the dominion of a foreign power.

Hit is also vnder the *domynyon* of the Venysians.

Sir R. Guyforde, Pylgrymage, p. 10.

For till his dayes, the chiefe dominion

By strength was wielded without pollicy.

Spenser, F. Q., II. x. 59.

I praised and honoured him that liveth for ever, whose dominion is an everlasting dominion. *Dan.* iv. 34.

2. The right of uncontrolled possession, use, and disposal; power of control.

Study thou the dominion of thyself, and quiet thine own commotions. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., i. 24.

He could not have private dominion over that which was under the private dominion of another. *Locke*.

What am I

That I dare to look her way;

Think I may hold dominion sweet,

Lord of the pulse that is lord of her breast?

Tennyson, Maud, xvi. 1.

3. A territory and people subject to a specific government or control; a domain: as, the dominions of Prussia.

Judah was his sanctuary, and Israel his dominion.

Ps. cxiv. 2.

All they that dwell in that Dominion, whereof the city is head.

Coryat, Crudities, I. 40.

I have seen now all the King of Great-Britain's Dominions.

Howell, Letters, I. vi. 38.

Youth, Manhood, Age, that draws us to the ground, . . . Glide to thy dim dominions, and are bound.

Bryant, The Past.

4. pl. Same as dominations. See domination, 3.

Whether they be thrones, or dominions, or principalities, or powers.

Col. i. 16.

Act of dominion, in law, an act tantamount to an exercise of ownership. — Arms of dominion, in her. See arm², 7 (a). — Dominion day, a national holiday observed in the Dominion of Canada on the first day of July, in celebration of the proclamation of the union of the provinces under that name on July 1st, 1867, in accordance with the act of the British Parliament, passed March 29th of that year, called the British North American Act. — Old Dominion, a name popularly given to the State of Virginia.

And what more prolific mother of nobility was there in the eighteenth century than the Old Dominion!

Schouler, Hist. U. S., I. 9.

= Syn. 1. Sovereignty, sway, control, rule, mastery, ascendancy.

dominium (dō-min'i-um), n. [L., lordship, dominion: see dominion.] In civil law, the ownership of a thing, as opposed to a mere life interest, to an equitable right, to a merely possessory right, or to a right against a particular person.

Dominium gives to him in whom it is vested the power of applying the subject to all purposes, except such as are inconsistent with his relative or absolute duties. Servitus gives the power of applying the subject only to exactly determined purposes.

Gordon Campbell, Roman Law, p. 261.

We cannot give a reason, other than mere chance, why power over a wife should have retained the name of manus, why power over a child should have obtained another name, potestas, why power over slaves and inanimate property should in later times be called dominium.

Maine, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 313.

Dominium directum. (a) The legal title to land, as distinguished from the right to use it. (b) The right of the feudal lord in land, as distinguished from that of his vassal. (c) The right of the landlord in land, as distinguished from that of his tenant. — **Dominium utile,** the right of the beneficiary, vassal, or tenant in land, as distinguished respectively from the three meanings of dominium directum. Dominium directum and dominium utile, whether vested in the same person or not, together make up the ownership of the land in its widest sense.

domino (dō-mi-nō), n.; pl. dominoes or dominos (nōz). [= D. G. Dan. Sw. domino = F. domino = Sp. dominó = Pg. It. domino, masquerade dress, < ML. domino (in sense 1), < L. dominus, lord, master, in ML. a title common to ecclesiastics (see dominie); cf. ML. dominicale, a kind of veil. The game is said to be so called from the black under surface or part of the pieces with which it is played.] 1. (a) An ecclesiastical garment worn over other vestments in cold weather, made loose, and furnished with a hood.

(b) By restriction, the hood alone. — 2. A garment made in partial imitation of that described in def. 1, and used at masked balls. It is usually made of thin silk, loose, and with large sleeves and a hood.

His Majesty of Denmark, Gold Domino, trimmed with silver and Italian Flowers.

Court Milliner's List of (King of Denmark's Masquerade, N. and Q., 7th [ser., III. 64.

3. A person wearing a domino.

The old Carnival . . . comes back and throngs the place with motley company. — dominoes, harlequins, pantaloni, illustrissimi and illustrissime, and perhaps even the Doge himself.



Sir Joshua Reynolds in Domino. — After Thackeray.

4. A half-mask formerly worn over the face by ladies when traveling, at masquerades, etc., as a partial disguise for the features. — 5. One of the pieces with which the game of dominoes is played. See def. 6. — 6. pl. A game regularly played with twenty-eight flat oblong pieces of ivory, bone, or wood, usually black on one side, the back, and white on the other, the face, the latter being divided into two parts by a cross-line. The face of one domino, the double blank, is unmarked, and that of the others is marked on one or both ends with pips or spots from one to six in number, the highest piece being the double six. Dominoes, however, are made in different styles, and for some games a larger number of pieces and higher markings are used. All play with dominoes consists in matching the pieces in a line by the corresponding ends so long as this can be done,

and scoring the number of spots remaining in the beaten hand to the account of the winner.

The two players at dominoes glanced up from their game, as if to protest.

Dickens, Little Dorrit, I. 11.

dominotier (dō-mē-nō-tiā'), n. [F. dominotier, a maker of dominoes (in def. 1, above); hence, by extension, as in def.; < domino, domino.] A maker of colored or marbled paper; an engraver or a colorer of woodcuts.

The makers of such paper, as well as the engravers and colourers of wood-cuts, were called dominotiers.

Chatto, Wood Engraving, p. 45.

dominus (dom'i-nus), n.; pl. domini (-nī). [L., a master, lord, owner, proprietor, ruler, in LL. and ML. applied especially to the Lord, in ML. also a title common to ecclesiastics and gentlemen (in this use being often abbreviated in writing and speech to "Dom."); fem. domina, lady, mistress. Hence the Rom. forms dan¹, don², dom², dame, dam², doña, donna, duenna, duenna, damsel, donzel, madam, madame, madonna, etc. L. dominus = Skt. damana, in comp., conquering, also as a proper name, < Skt. √ dam, tame, = L. domare = E. tame.] 1. Master; sir: a title formerly given to a clergyman (in the University of Cambridge to a bachelor of arts), gentleman, or lord of a manor. See dominie, don², dan¹. — 2. In civil law, one who possesses something by right. — 3. In feudal law, one who grants part of his estate in fee, to be enjoyed by another. — **Dominus votivum,** the versicle "The Lord be with you," employed in Western liturgies and offices, like the similar Pax votivum (Peace be with you), as a brief prayer of the priest for the people, the people in turn praying for the priest in the response Et cum spiritu tuo (And with thy spirit).

domitable (dom'i-tā-bl), a. [*< L. as if *domitabilis, < domitare, tame (> E. daunt), freq. of domare = E. tame: see tame, daunt. Cf. domable.*] Capable of being tamed.

Those animals of the more voracious and fierce nature are less subject to be disciplined, tamed, and brought into subjection; the other are by their very nature more domitable, domestick, and subject to be governed.

Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind, p. 369.

domite (dō'mit), n. [*< Dôme (Puy-de-Dôme, a department of France) + -ite².*] A variety of trachyte occurring in the volcanic region of central France.

domitic (dō-mit'ik), a. [*< domite + -ic.*] Composed of or similar to domite.

dom pedro (dom pē'drō), [Pg. Dom Pedro = Sp. Don Pedro, lit. Sir Peter; Pedro being a very common Sp. and Pg. Christian name, < L. Petrus, < Gr. Πέτρος, Peter.] A name given to the game of sancho pedro when the joker or dom is used as one of the trumps.

dompynget, n. [ME., mod. as if *dumping, < dump, plunge: see dump².] The dabchick.

In mares and in mores, in myres and in waters
Dompynges dyuden [dlyved]; "deere god," ich sayde,
"Wher hadden these wilde such witt and at what scole?"
Piers Plowman (C), xiv. 109.

don¹ (don), v. t.; pret. and pp. *donned*, ppr. *donning*. [A contr. of *do on*, at first prob. (like *doff*, < *do + off*) in the impv.; ME. *don on*, AS. *dōn on*, pret. *dyde on*: see *do¹*. Cf. *doff*.] To put on; invest with.

Then up he rose, and donn'd his clothes.

Shak., Hamlet, iv. 5 (song).

Come, don thy cap, and mount thy horse.

Scott, Marmion, v. 31.

Odin donn'd

His dazzling corselet and his helm of gold.

M. Arnold, Balder Dead.

don² (don), n. [*< Sp. don = Pg. dom, a title equiv. to E. Mr., < ML. dominus: see dominus. The word is ult. the same as ME. dan: see dan¹.*] 1. [cap.] A title in Spain and Italy prefixed to a man's Christian name, like *Sir* in Great Britain. Formerly, in Spain, it was confined to men of high rank, but is now applied to all persons of the better classes, and is a mere title of courtesy.

The title of *Don*, which had not then been degenerated into an appellation of mere courtesy.

Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., xvi.

2. A gentleman; a man bearing the title of or addressed as "Don."

One will be sick forsooth, and bid her maid deny her to this don, that earle, the other marquess, nay to a duke.

Raúlins, The Rebellion, I. 1.

3. Any person of high importance or leading position: applied ironically to one giving himself airs of importance.

The great *don*s of wit.

Dryden.

4. In Great Britain, a fellow of a college, or any college authority. [University slang.]

I find that the reverend *don*s in Oxford are already alarmed at my appearance in public.

Amhurst, Terra Filii, Jan. 28, 1721.

The college authorities (in University slang-phrase the *Don*s) are designated in the most general terms as the Master and Fellows.

C. A. Bristed, English University, p. 31.

doña (dō'nyā), n. [Sp.: see *donna*, and *dueña*, *duenna*.] A lady: the Spanish equivalent of *donna*, especially as a conventional title of respect.

There was the Countess of Medina Cell; . . . And Doña Serafina, and her cousins.

Longfellow, Spanish Student, I. 1.

donable (dō'na-bl), a. [*< L. donabilis, that deserves to be presented or presented with, < donare, present: see donate.*] Capable of being donated or given. Bailey, 1727. [Rare or obsolete.]

Donacia (dō-nā'si-ā), n. [NL. (Fabricius, 1775), < Gr. δόναξ, a reed.] A genus of chrysomelid beetles, typifying the subfamily *Donaciinae*, and somewhat resembling longicorns, the antennae being filiform and the prothorax narrow and not margined. They are small species, mostly of metallic colors, and covered with water-proof hairs. The larvae feed on the roots and stems of water-plants and algae. It is a wide-spread genus, of over 100 species, 25 of which inhabit the United States.

Donaciidae¹ (dō-nā'si-i-dē), n. pl. [NL., < *Donax* (Donac-) + *-idae*.] A family of bivalve mollusks, taking name from the genus *Donax*. They are closely related to the *Tellinidae*, and by many referred to the same family. They differ in the form of the shell, which is wedge-shaped, with the front produced and rounded, and the posterior short and very oblique. Over 100 species are known.

Donaciidae² (dō-nā'si-i-dē), n. pl. Same as *Donaciidae¹*. Lacordaire, 1845.

Donaciidæ (don-a-si'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., < *Donacia* + *-idæ*.] A family of *Coleoptera*: same as *Donaciinae*. Also written *Donaciadæ* and *Donaciadæ*.

Donaciinae (don-a-si-i-nē), n. pl. [NL., < *Donacia* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of *Chrysomelidæ*, typified by the genus *Donacia*. Usually written *Donaciinae*. Lacordaire, 1845.

Donacinae¹ (don-a-si-nē), n. pl. [NL., < *Donax* (Donac-) + *-inae*.] A subfamily of *Tellinidæ*: same as the family *Donaciidae¹*.

Donaciinae² (don-a-si-nē), n. pl. Same as *Donaciinae¹*.

donacite (dō'na-sit), n. [NL., < *Donax* (Donac-) + *-ite²*.] A fossil shell of the genus *Donax*, or closely resembling a species of that genus.

Donacobius (don-a-kō-bi-us), n. [NL. (Swainson, 1831), < Gr. δόναξ (donax-), a reed, + βίος, life.] A genus of South American dextrostrual oscine passerine birds, of the group *Mimina*, or mocking-thrushes, connecting these with the wrens. They have a long, notched bill, with entirely exposed nostrils and nasal membrane, moderate rectal bristles, and tail longer than the rounded wings. *D. cyaneus* and *D. alboritatus* are the two species.

donā nobis (dō'nā nō'bis). [L., give us (pacem, peace): *donā*, 2d pers. sing. impv. of *donare*, give; *nobis*, dat. pl. of *ego*, I (pl. *nos*).] 1. In the Roman Catholic mass, the last section, beginning "Donā nobis pacem." — 2. A musical setting of those words, especially as a movement in a mass.

donary (dō'na-ri), n.; pl. *donaries* (-riz). [*< L. donarium, the place in a temple where votive offerings were got, a votive offering, < donum, a gift, votive offering.*] A thing given to a sacred use. [Rare.]

I conceal their *donaries*, pendants, other offerings.

Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 620.

donat¹, n. See *donet*.

donatary (don'a-tā-ri), n.; pl. *donataries* (-riz). [= F. *donataire* = Sp. Pg. It. *donatario*, < ML. *donatarius*, also *donatorius*, the recipient of a gift, < *donatus*, a gift, < L. *donare*, give: see *donate*.] Same as *donatory*.

donate (dō'nāt), v. t.; pret. and pp. *donated*, ppr. *donating*. [*< L. donatus*, pp. of *donare*, give, present (something — acc.) to (a person — dat.), present (a person — acc.) with (something — abl.), grant, give up, remit, condone (see *condone*), < *donum*, a gift, = Skt. *dāna*, a gift, akin to Gr. δάπνω, a gift, < L. dare, Gr. δίδωμι, Skt. √ dā, give: see *date¹*.] To give; present as a gift; contribute. [U. S.]

More than a hundred thousand dollars have been donated . . . by members of his family.

E. A. Park.

donation (dō-nā'shon), n. [= F. *donation*, OF. *donacion*, *donacion*, *donacion*, *donacion* = Sp. *donacion* = Pg. *doação* = It. *donazione*, < L. *donatio* (n-), a giving, < *donare*, give: see *donate*.] 1. The act of giving or bestowing; a granting.

He gave us only over beast, fish, fowl,
Dominion absolute; that right we hold
By his donation.

Milton, P. L., xii. 66.

2. That which is gratuitously given; a grant; a gift.

And some donation freely to estate
On the blessed lovers. *Shak.*, *Tempest*, iv. 1.

3. In law, the act or contract by which the ownership of a thing is transferred by one person to another without consideration. To be valid, a donation supposes capacity both in the donor to give and in the donee to receive, and requires consent, delivery, and acceptance. — *Donatio mortis causa* (literally, a gift by reason of death), a gift of personal property, made in the donor's expectation of speedy death, with the implied or expressed condition that the thing is to be returned if he recover. — *Donation lands*, in Pennsylvania, in the period succeeding the revolution, lands set apart in the northwestern part of the State for donation or gift to citizens of the State who had served in the revolutionary army. — *Syn.* 2. Contribution, benefaction. — 3. *Gift*, *Largess*, etc. See *present*.

donation-party (dō-nā'shon-pār'ti), *n.* A party of the parishioners of a clergyman, who usually assemble at the clergyman's house, each guest bringing him a present, as some article of food or clothing or of household use; also, the custom of assembling for this purpose; sometimes, the things so presented. This custom prevails chiefly in rural regions. [*U. S.*]

Donatism (don'a-tizm), *n.* [*< Donatus + -ism.*] The doctrines of the Donatists.

Donatist (don'a-tist), *n.* [*< LL. Donatista*, Donatist, *< Donatus*, a man's name.] One of an early Christian sect in Africa which originated in a dispute over the election of Cæcilian to the see of Carthage, A. D. 311, occasioned by his opposition to the extreme reverence paid to relics of martyrs and to the sufferers for the Christian faith called confessors, and the rivalry of Secundus, primate of Numidia. Secundus and the Numidian bishops declared Cæcilian's consecration invalid because conferred by Felix of Aptunga, whom they charged with being a traitor. They excommunicated Cæcilian and his party, and made one Majorinus bishop in opposition. The name Donatist came either from Donatus of Cassa Nigra, who headed the party of Majorinus at the Lateran Council in 313, where it was condemned, or (more probably) from Donatus "the Great," who succeeded Majorinus in 315 and under whom the schism became fixed. Repressed under Constantine, the Donatists revived under the favor of Julian the Apostate. Repressive measures, provoked by their frequent acts of fanatical violence, were resorted to from time to time. These measures, internal schisms, the conciliatory conduct of the orthodox clergy at a conference held at Carthage in 411, and the arguments of St. Augustine caused many to abandon Donatism, and the sect became insignificant, though not entirely extinct till the seventh century. The Donatist party held that it constituted the whole and only true church, and that the baptisms and ordinations of the orthodox clergy were invalid, because they were in communion with traitors. They therefore rebaptized and reordained converts from Catholicism. See *Circumcellion*, *Maximianist*, *Priscillianist*, *Rogatist*.

Donatistic, Donatistical (don-a-tis'tik, -ti-kal), *a.* [*< Donatist + -ic, -ical.*] Pertaining to Donatism or to the Donatists.

donative (don'a-tiv), *a. and n.* [*< OF. donatif*, *F. donatif* = *Sp. Pg. It. donativo*, *< ML. donativum*, a gift, neut. of **donativus*, *< L. donare*, give: see *donate*.] *I. a.* Vested or vesting by donation: as, a donative advowson.

II. n. 1. A gift; a largess; a gratuity; a present; a dole.

The Roman emperor's custom was at certain solemn times to bestow on his soldiers a donative; which donative they received wearing garlands upon their heads.

Hooker, *Eccles. Polity*, ii. 5.

They [the Romans] were entertained with publick shews and donatives. *Dryden*.

2. In canon law, a benefice given and collated to a person by the founder or patron without either presentation, institution, or induction by the ordinary.

He requested from the Duke the appointment to the church in the park, an extra-parochial donative, with no visible source of income.

J. H. Shorthouse, *Str Percival*, ii.

donator (dō-nā'tor), *n.* [*= F. donateur* = *Sp. donador* = *Pg. doador* = *It. donatore*, *< L. donator*, a giver, *< donare*, give: see *donate*, and cf. *donor*.] In law, a donor.

donatory (don'a-tō-ri), *n.*; pl. *donatories* (-riz). [*< ML. donatorius*, more correctly *donatarius*: see *donatory*.] In Scots law, a donee of the crown; one to whom escheated property is, on certain conditions, made over. Also *donatory*.

donought (dō'nāt or dun'ot), *n.* [*< dōl, v. + obj. naught*; cf. *donothing*.] One who does nothing; an idle, good-for-nothing person. Also dialectally *donnaught*, *donnat*, *donnot*.

Crafty and proud donnaughts.

Granger.

donax (dō'naks), *n.* [*L.*, *< Gr. dóvax*, a reed, also a kind of shell-fish; prob. "a reed shaken by the wind," *< doveiv*, shake, drive about, as the wind.] 1. A species of grass of the genus *Arundo* (*A. Donax*), occasionally cultivated in

gardens, and attaining a height of 8 or 10 feet. In Spain and other parts of the south of Europe it grows much taller, and its stems are used for fishing-rods, looms, etc. The leaves are beautifully striped like ribbon-grass.

2. [*cap.*] A genus of siphonate lamellibranchiate bivalves, of the family *Donacidae*, having equivalve shells of triangular form, the umbo at the obtuse angle of the triangle, the margin entire and perfectly canted, and the surface usually striped with color or from beak to margin.

The species are numerous, and are known as wedge-shells. *D. denticulatus* is a typical example.

doncella (don-sel'g), *n.* [*Sp.*, a damsel: see *damsel*.] A name of certain labroid fishes. (a) *Harpe or Bodianus rufus*, also called ladyfish (which see). (b) *Platyglanis radiatus*, the bluefish of Florida.

dondainet, *n.* [*OF.*, also *domdaine*.] 1. A cross-bow or arbalist; a military engine of the ballista type. — 2. A bolt or quarrel for such an engine.

done (dun), *pp.* [The perfect participle of *do*, *v.*: see *do*.] Only special uses of *done* are noted here. 1. As an auxiliary, used to express completed action: originally causal after *have* or *had*, followed by an object infinitive; in present use the *have* or *had* is often omitted and the infinitive turned into a preterit, leaving *done* as a mere preterit sign. [*Prov. Eng. and U. S.*; a characteristic of negro idiom.]

When that Noe had done epye
How that the irth began to drye.

Sir D. Lyndsay.

What use dis dried-up cotton stalk, when Life done picked my cotton?
I'ae like a word dat somebody done said, and den forgot-ten.

The Century.

2. Completed; finished; decided; accepted: used in an exclamatory way to signify acceptance of a proposition, as a wager. — 3. Completely used up; thoroughly fatigued; tired out: sometimes with *out* or *up* (or with *for*: see *to do for*, under *do*, *v.*).

Not so the Holland fleet, who, tired and done,
Stretched on their decks like weary oxen lie.

Dryden, *Annus Mirabilis*, l. 70.

The horses were thoroughly done; . . . my steed Tétel, . . . with head lowered and legs wide apart, was a tolerable example of the effects of pace.

Sir S. W. Baker, *Heart of Africa*, p. 115.

By this time I was pretty nearly done out, for running along the steep ground through the sage-brush was most exhaustive work.

The Century, XXX, 228.

4. [The same as *done*, completed, executed; substituted for *OF. doné, donné*, given (equiv. to *L. datum*, given, i. e., published: see *date*), *pp.* of *OF. doner, F. donner*, give, *< L. donare*, give: see *donate*.] Completed; executed; issued; made public: used chiefly in the concluding clause of a formal document, expressing the place at which and the date on which it received official sanction and became valid: as, *done at Washington this 15th day of May, etc.* — *Done brown, done for, done up*, etc. See *do*, *v.*

donet, *n.* [*< OF. doné, donné*, *pp.* of *doner, donner*, *< L. donare*, give: see *donate*.] 1. A person to whom a gift or a donation is made.

Either men,
Donors or donees, to their practice shall
Find you to reckon nothing, me owe all.

B. Jonson, *Underwoods*, xxx.

2. Specifically, in law: (a) One to whom a voluntary conveyance is made.

If goods be given to one till such a thing happen, or upon such a condition, there is a property in the donee, yet it is clogged with a limitation and condition.

State Trials, John Hampden, an. 1637.

(b) One to whom land is conveyed in fee tail. (c) An appointee; one to whom a power is given. See *power*.

donett, donat, *n.* [*< ME. donet, donat*, *< OF. donat*, a grammar, elementary book, so called from the much-used grammar (*Ars grammatica*) of Eilius Donatus, a grammarian, commentator, and rhetorician, who taught at Rome about the middle of the 4th century A. D.] A grammar; the elements of any art.

Thenne I droug me a-mong this drapers, my donet to leorne.

Piers Plowman (A), v. l. 123.

A Donat into Christian Religion. [Title.] *Bp. Peacock*.

dong (dong), *n.* [Native name.] A name of the wild yak, *Poephaga grunniens*. See *yak*.

Dongan charter. See *charter*.



Right Valve of Wedge-shell
(*Donax denticulatus*).

doni (dō'ni), *n.* [Also written *dony*, *dhoney*, *dhony*; *< Telugu done*.] A clumsy kind of boat used on the coasts of Coromandel in India, and in Ceylon, sometimes decked, and occasionally furnished with an outrigger. It is about 70 feet long, 20 feet broad, and 12 feet deep, with one mast and a lug-sail, and is navigated in fine weather only.

doniferous (dō-nif'e-rus), *a.* [*< L. donum*, a gift, + *ferre*, = *E. bear*, + *-ous*.] Bearing gifts. *E. D.* [Rare.]

donjon (prop. dun'jon, also don'jon, to suit the spelling), *n.* [*ME. dongeon, donjon*, etc., *< OF. donjon*: see *dungeon*.] The inner tower, keep, or stronghold of a castle. See *cut* under *castle*. It is simply another spelling of *dungeon*, to which it is preferred in the sense of the definition by some writers, on account of the special idea of prison now associated with *dungeon*.

The gharry rumbles over the bridge towards the grand donjons of a giant keep that frowns over the flood.

W. H. Russell, *Diary in India*, II. 52.

donjonné (don-jo-nā'), *a.* [*OF.*, *< donjon*, a donjon, tower: see *dungeon*.] In *her.*, having a donjon or inner tower rising above the rest: said of a castle used as a bearing.

donk, *a.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *dank*. The dolly diks war al donk and wate.

Gavin Douglas, tr. of Virgil, p. 201.

donk, *v. t.* A dialectal form of *dank*.

A myste & a merkenes in mountains aboute,
All donkyt the dales with the dym showris.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), i. 963a.

donkey (dun'ki or dong'ki), *n.* [First recorded about the middle of the 18th century, also written *donky*, *donkie*; of dial. origin, formed with double dim. -*key*, *Sc.* spelled -*ie* (usually with dim. -*i*, -*ie*, -*y*, preceding, as in Banffshire *horsikie*, a little horse, *beastikie*, a little beast), *< dun*, a familiar name for a horse, and presumably of an ass, with ref. to its color, *< dun*, *a.*: see *dun*.] Cf. *duncock*, a hedge-sparrow, similarly formed, *< dun* + -*ock*.] 1. An ass: a familiar term.

Or in the London phrase, thou Devonshire monkey,
Thy Pegasus is nothing but a donkey.

Wolcott (Peter Pindar) (ed. 1830), p. 116.

2. A stupid or obstinate and wrong-headed fellow.

donkey-engine (dun'ki-en'jin), *n.* In *mach.*, a small steam-engine used where great power is not required, and often to perform some subsidiary operation. Donkey-engines on steam-vessels, etc., are used for pumping water into the boilers or from the hold, handling the cargo, hoisting the anchor or the sails, etc.

donkey-pump (dun'ki-pump), *n.* 1. A feed-pump for steam-boilers, also often used as supplementary to other apparatus. — 2. An additional steam-pump which can be employed when the main engine is not working, or for special work, such as washing decks, removing bilge-water, or in case of fire.

donkey-rest (dun'ki-rest), *n.* In *paper-manuf.*, a frame against which the form is laid to drain.

donna (don'g), *n.* [*It.*, = *Sp. doña*, *dueña* (as a title *Doña*) (see *doña*, *dueña*, *duenna*), *< L. domina*, mistress, lady: see *domina*, *dominus*, *don*.] 1. A lady: as, *prima donna*, the first female singer in an opera, oratorio, etc. — 2. [*cap.*] A common title of respect for Italian and Portuguese ladies, and in foreign languages also for Spanish ladies (in place of Spanish *Doña*), prefixed to the Christian name: as, *Donna Margarita*.

donnaught, donnat, *n.* Dialectal forms of *donought*.

donne, *a.* A Middle English form of *dun*. **donne**, *v. t.* A false spelling of *dun*.

donnerd, donnert (don'erd, -ért), *a.* [*Sc.*, also written *donnard* and *donnort*, stupid (cf. *donnar*, stupefy, *bedunder'd*, stunned with noise), appar. *< Dan. dundre* = *Sw. dundra*, make a loud noise, thunder, = *E. thunder*, *v.*] 1. Grossly stupid. — 2. Stunned; dazed.

The donnort bodie croon'd right lowne,
Whyle tears dreeped a' his black beard down.

Cromek's Remains of Nithdale Song, p. 88.

donnish (don'ish), *a.* [*< don*, 4, + *-ish*.] Pertaining to or characteristic of an English university don.

Unless a man can get the prestige and income of a don, and write donnish books, it's hardly worth while for him to make a Greek and Latin machine of himself.

George Eliot, *Daniel Deronda*, xvi.

donnism (don'izm), *n.* [Better spelled **donism*, *< don*, 4, + *-ism*.] Self-importance, or distance and loftiness of carriage. [English university slang.]

donnot, *n.* A dialectal form of *donaught*.
donor (dō'noŕ), *n.* [*OF. donor, donour, doneor, F. donneur, < L. donator, a giver, < donare, give: see donate, donator.*] 1. One who gives or bestows; one who confers anything gratuitously; a benefactor.—2. Specifically, in law: (a) A giver. (b) One who creates an estate tail. (c) One who gives to another a power. See *power*.

donothing (dō'nuth'ing), *n.* and *a.* [*< dōl, v., + obj. nothing. Cf. donaught.*] 1. *n.* One who does nothing; an idler.

II. *a.* Doing no work; idle; indolent; inactive. [In this use commonly with a hyphen.]

Why haven't you a right to aspire to a college education as any *do-nothing* canon there at the abbey, lad?
Kingsley, Alton Locke, iv.

In short, neither the extreme *do-nothing* policy nor the extreme violence policy will solve the great problem.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLIII. 145.

donothingness (dō'nuth'ing-ness), *n.* Idleness; indolence; inactivity.

A situation of similar affluence and *do-nothingness*.
Jane Austen, Mansfield Park, xxxviii.

Donovan's solution. See *solution*.

donship (don'ship), *n.* [*< don + -ship.*] The state or rank of a don: used, after *your, his, etc.*, in an honorary form of address or reference to one entitled to be called *don*. [Rare.]

I draw the lady
 Unto my kinsman's here, only to torture
 Your donships for a day or two.
Fletcher, The Chances, v. 1.

donzie (don'si), *a.* [*Sc., also written doncie; perhaps, in the first two senses, ult. < Gael. donas, bad luck, mischief, harm, the devil, < do-priv., not, + sonas, lucky, fortunate, < son, good, profit, advantage.*] 1. Unlucky.

Their donzie tricks, their black mistakes,
 Their failings an' mischances.
Burns, Address to the Unco Guid.

2. Restive; unmanageable.

Tho' ye was trickle, slee and funny,
 Ye ne'er was donzie.
Burns, The Auld Farmer's Salutation to his Auld Mare.

3. Affectedly neat and trim: implying the idea of self-importance.

She was a donsie wife and clean.
Ramsay, Poems, I. 228.

4. Sickly; ailing: as, he's sair kep'n doon wi' a donsie wife and donsie bairns. [Colloq.]

donaky (don'ski), *n.* [*Russ. Donskoj, of the river Don, < Don, Don.*] A variety of Russian wool of coarse quality, first introduced into English woolen manufacture about 1830.

don't (dōnt). A contraction of *do not*, common in colloquial language, and, more improperly, as a contraction of *does not* (*doesn't*).

donzel (don'zel), *n.* [*In ME. only in the form damsel, etc. < OF. danzel, etc., = Pr. donzel, dansel = Sp. doncel = Pg. donzel = It. donzello, < ML. domicellus, domnicellus, dominicellus, dim. of L. dominus, master: see damsel², dominus.*] A young attendant; a page; a youth of good quality not yet knighted.

Esquire to a knight-errant, donzel to the damsels.
S. Butler, Characters.

dool¹, v. An obsolete spelling of *dōl*.

dool² (dō), *n.* A Scotch form of *dovel*.

doobab, *n.* See *doab²*.

doob (dōb), *n.* [Also written *doub*, and more accurately *dūb*, repr. Hind. *dūb*, < Skt. *dūrvā*, doob.] An East Indian name for the plant *Cynodon Dactylon*, used as a fodder-grass.

dood (dōd), *n.* [*< Beng. dūdh, a camel.*] A camel in military use; a riding-dromedary.

Poor dood, down with you on your knees! At the word of command, the sower forces his beast to kneel.
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, I. 237.

Doodia (dō'di-ā), *n.* [NL.] A small genus of ferns, natives of the southern hemisphere, and common in cultivation. The fronds are from 6 to 18 inches long, pinnate or pinnatifid. The oblong or slightly curved sori are arranged in one or more rows between the midrib and margins of the pinnae, and the veins form one or two rows of arches.

doodle¹ (dō'dl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *doodled*, ppr. *doodling*. [= *Sc. doude*; perhaps a var. of *daddle, dawdle*, q. v.] To dandle.

An' he was tane to Craignethan's hall,
 An' doodlit on his knee.
Edinburgh Rev., July 1, 1819, p. 528.

doodle¹ (dō'dl), *n.* A trifler; a simple fellow. [Provincial.]

doodle² (dō'dl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *doodled*, ppr. *doodling*. [Prob. supposed to be imitative, but

in fact due to the comp. *doodlesack*, q. v.] To drone, as a bagpipe. *Scott, Old Mortality.*

doodlesack (dō'dl-sak), *n.* [*< G. dudelsack, a bagpipe, < dudeln, play on a bagpipe (< Pol. dudzi, play on a bagpipe, < dudy = Bohem. dudu, dudy = Slov. dude, a bagpipe, = Russ. dudu, a pipe, reed), + sack = E. sack¹.*] A bagpipe.

dood-wallah (dōd'wol-ā), *n.* [*< Beng. dūdh-wālā, < dūdh, a camel, + Hind. Beng., etc., -wālā, a keeper.*] In India, an attendant who has charge of camels; a camel-driver.

The moment the *dood-wallah* pulls the string, which is attached to a piece of wood passed through the cartilage of the animal's nostril, the camel opens its huge mouth.
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, I. 224.

dook¹ (dōk), *n.* A dialectal form of *duck¹*.

dook² (dōk), *n.* A dialectal form of *duck²*.

dook³ (dōk), *n.* [*Sc.; origin unknown.*] A piece of wood inserted into a wall for attaching finishings to.

dool¹ (dōl), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *dole²*.

O' a' the num'rous human dools,
 Ill har'ats, daff bargains, cutty stools, . . .
 Thou bear'st the gree.
Burns, To the Toothache.

dool² (dōl), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *dole⁴*.

doolful (dōl'fūl), *a.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *doleful*. *Spenser.*

The brethren o' the Commerce-Chaumer
 May mourn their loss wi' doolful clamour.
Burns, Epistle to William Creech.

dool-tree (dōl'trē), *n.* [*Sc., also written dule-tree; < dool¹ = dole² + tree.*] In Scotland, a mourning-tree (see the extract). It resembled, as marking a place of mourning, the *dun deursheil* (the knoll of the tearful eye) of the Highlands, where the clan usually assembled to bewail any misfortune that befell the community.

The Earl of Cassilis fell at Flodden with many of his followers; and there is still to be seen, in front of the castle, a very large plane-tree, underneath whose melancholy boughs his sorrowing people are said to have spent several weeks in lamentations of their own and their country's calamity; for which reason it bears the appellation of the *dule-tree*.
Land of Burns.

A whole chapter of sights and customs striking to the mind, from the pyramids of Egypt to the gibbets and *dule trees* of mediæval Europe. *R. L. Stevenson, As Triplex.*

dooly (dō'li), *n.*; pl. *doolies* (-liz). [*< Hind. dūli, Marāthi doli (cerebral dā), a litter.*] A kind of litter used in India and the neighboring countries, inferior to the palkee or palanquin, but also lighter, and used on long journeys. *Forbes.*

Coolies, however, awaited me with a dooly, one of those low litters slung on a bamboo, in which you may travel swiftly and without effort.

F. M. Crawford, Mr. Isaacs, xii.

doom (dōm), *n.* [*< ME. doome, dome, dom, < AS. dōm, a judgment, sentence, doom, decree, law (< OS. dōm = OFries. dōm = OHG. tuom = Icel. dōmr = Sw. Dan. dom = Goth. dōms), judgment, with formative -m, < dō-n, etc., E. dōl, in the orig. sense of 'put, place, set'; cf. Gr. θέμω, established law, of the same ult. origin. Hence -dom and deem, q. v.] 1. Judgment or decision; specifically, a decision determining fate or fortune; fateful decision or decree: originally in a neutral sense, but now generally implying an adverse decision: as, the court pronounced doom upon the culprits; to fall by doom of battle.*

This argument is false, so is thi doome;
 Bi what right woldist thou me wyne?
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 50.

Then was that golden belt by doome of all
 Graunted to her, as to the fayrest Dame.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. v. 16.

Therefore to Me their doom he hath assign'd,
 That they may have their wish, to try with Me
 In battel which the stronger proves.
Milton, P. L., vi. 817.

Elfred's main work, like that of his successor, was to enforce submission to the justice of hundred-moot and shire-moot alike on noble and ceorl, "who were constantly at obstinate variance with one another in the folk-moots before ealdorman and reeve, so that hardly any one of them would grant that to be true doom that had been judged for doom by the ealdorman and reeves."
J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng., p. 134.

His own false doom,
 That shadow of mistrust should never cross
 Betwixt them, came upon him.
Tennyson, Geraint.

2. Fate decreed or determined; fixed fortune; irrevocable destiny.

Seek not to know to Morrow's Doom;
 That is not ours, which is to come.
Congreve, Imit. of Horace, I. ix. 3.

O'er him whose doom thy virtues grieve
 Aërial forms shall sit at eve.
Collins, Death of Col. Ross.

In an early stage of society slavery is the doom of the prisoner of war; it is often the legal doom of the criminal.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 180.

3†. Judgment or opinion; discernment.

Cassandra to counsell then call thai belyue,
 To haue a dom of that dede.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 11810.

In him no point of courtesy there lackt,
 He was of manners mild, of doom exact.
Mir. for Mag., p. 175.

That Islands space;
 The which did seeme, unto my simple doome,
 The onely pleasant and delightfull place
 That ever troden was of footings trace.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. x. 21.

This one consent in all your dooms of him, . . .
 Argues a truth of merit in you all.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, v. 1.

4†. The last judgment. See *doomsday*.

Thy Ane maria and thi crede,
 That shalle the same at dome of drede.
Babes Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 308.

The Doom schalle ben on Estre Day, suche tyme as oure
 Lord aroos.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 114.

Day of doom. See *day¹*.—**Doom bark.** See *bark²*.—**The crack of doom,** the signal for the final dissolution of all things; the last trump.

What! will the line stretch out to the crack of doom?
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 1.

Let him not quit his belief that a pop-gun is a pop-gun, though the ancient and honorable of the earth affirm it to be the crack of doom.
Emerson, Misc., p. 87.

To false a doomit, in Scots law, to protest against a sentence. = *Syn. 2. Fate, Doom, etc.* See *destiny*.

doom (dōm), *v. t.* [*< doom, n.* The older form is *deem*, q. v.] 1†. To judge; form a judgment upon.

Him, through their malice fallen,
 Father of mercy and grace, thou didst not doom
 So strictly; but much more to pity incline.
Milton, P. L., iii. 401.

2. To condemn to punishment; consign by a decree or sentence; pronounce sentence or judgment on; destine: as, a criminal doomed to death; we are doomed to suffer for our errors.

He was sentenced to be bound in chains, and doomed to perpetual torments.
Bacon, Physical Fables, II.

Absolves the just, and dooms the guilty souls.
Dryden, Æneid.

Souls doomed of old
 To a mild purgatory.
Lowell, Fountain of Youth.

3. To ordain as a penalty; decree.

Have I a tongue to doom my brother's death?
Shak., Rich. III., II. 1.

Lost! I am lost! my fates have doom'd my death.
Ford, 'Tis Pity, I. 3.

4†. To tax by estimate or at discretion, as on the failure of a taxpayer to make a statement of his taxable property. [Massachusetts, U. S.]

doomage¹ (dō'māj), *n.* [*< doom + -age.*] A penalty or fine for neglect. [New Hampshire, U. S.]

doomday¹, n. [*< ME. domeday, < AS. dōmdæg (= Dan. dommedag = Sw. domedag), < dōm, doom, + dag, day.*] Same as *doomsday*.

He asoyled hym surely, & sette hym so clene,
 As dome-day schulde hat ben drit on the morn.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), I. 1883.

doomer (dō'mēr), *n.* [*< ME. *domere, < AS. dōmere, an occasional form of dēmere (= D. doemer = Dan. dommer = Sw. domare), a judge: see doom, v., and -er¹, and cf. deem.*] One who dooms, as a judge or a jurymen. [Rare.]

That fatal look of a common intelligence, of a common assent, was exchanged among the doomers of the prisoner's life and death as the judge concluded.

Bulwer, Eugene Aram, vi. 5.

doomful (dōm'fūl), *a.* [*< doom + -ful.*] Full of doom or destruction; fraught with doom.

For Life and Death is in thy doomful writing!
Spenser, To G. Harvey.

And by th' infectious slime that doomful deluge left
 Nature herself hath since of purity been reft.
Drayton, Polyolbion, ix.

doom-palm (dōm'pām), *n.* A variety of palm, *Hyphæne Thebaica*, remarkable, like other species of the genus, for having a repeatedly branched stem, each branch terminating in a tuft of large fan-shaped leaves. The fruit is about the size of an apple; it has a fibrous, mealy rind, which tastes like gingerbread (whence the name *gingerbread-tree*, sometimes applied to this palm), and is eaten by the poorer inhabitants of the places where it grows. An infusion of the rind is also used as a beverage, being cooling, slightly aperient, and beneficial in fevers. The seeds are horny, and are made into small ornaments. Ropes are made of the fibers of the leaf-stalks. The doom-palm is a native of Upper Egypt and the central parts of Africa, and in some districts forms whole forests. Also spelled *doom-palm*.

Doom-palm (*Hyphane Thebaica*).

dooms (dōmz), *adv.* [Altered toward *doom*, by way of explaining an obscure word, from *doons*, *doonsin*, *dunze*, *doon*, *done*, *doyn*, also *doonlins* (-lins = E. -ling), very, in a great degree, < Icel. *dāindis*-, rather, pretty (*adv.*), a prefix to adjectives and adverbs, < *dā*-, very, prob. orig. 'wonderfully,' < *dā*, reflex. *dāst*, admire, be charmed at, = Norw. *daa*, *daast*, pity, compassionate.] Very; absolutely: as, *dooms* bad (very bad). [North. Eng. & Scotch.]

"Aweel," he said, "this suld be nae sic *dooms* desperate business surely." Scott, Guy Mannering, xlv.

doomsday (dōmz'dā), *n.* [*ME. domesdai*, *domesdeie*, etc., < AS. *dōmes dæg*, day of doom, i. e., of judgment: *dōmes*, gen. of *dōm*, doom, judgment; *dæg*, day. Cf. *doomday*.] 1. The day of the last judgment.

What should I make lenger tale?
Of all the pepil I ther say,
I coude not telle tyl *domesday*.

Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1284.

An he wad harpit till *domesday*,
She'll never speak again.

Glenkindie (Child's Ballads, II. 14).

They may serve for any theme, and never be out of date until *doomsday*. Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.

2. Any day of sentence or condemnation.

Buck. This is All-Souls' day, fellow, is it not?

Sher. It is, my lord.

Buck. Why, then All-Souls' day is my body's *doomsday*. Shak., Rich. III., v. 1.

3. [*cap.*] The Doomsday Book (see below), or a record similar to it, as the Exon Doomsday, contemporary with it, preserved in Exeter cathedral.

A *Domesday* of the conquerors was drawn up in the ducal hall at Lillebonne, a forerunner of the great *Domesday* of the conquered.

E. A. Freeman, Norman Conquest, III. 200.

Doomsday Book [written archaically *Domesday Book*, < ME. *domesdeie Book*, etc., so called because its decision was regarded as final], a book containing a digest, in Norman French, of the results of a census or survey of England undertaken by order of William the Conqueror, and completed in 1086. It consists of two volumes in vellum, a large folio containing 382 pages, and a quarto containing 460. They form a valuable record of the ownership, extent, and value of the lands of England (1) at the time of the survey, (2) at the date of bestowal when they had been granted by the king, and (3) at the time of Edward the Confessor, when a somewhat similar survey had been made; the numbers of tenants and dependents, amount of live stock, etc., were also returned. The book was long kept under three different locks in the Exchequer, along with the king's seal, but is now kept in the Public Record Office. In 1783 a facsimile edition printed from types made for the purpose was issued by the British government. The counties of Northumberland, Cumberland, Westmoreland, and Durham were not included in the survey. There existed also local doomsday books.

doomsman (dōmz'man), *n.* [*ME. domesman*, *domysman*, *domesmon*, a judge, < *domes*, gen. of *dom*, judgment, + *man*.] A judge; an umpire.

For counteth he no kynges wratthe whan he in courte sitteth
To demen as a *domes-man*. Piers Plowman (B), xix. 302.

Nowe sir, ye muste presente this boy unto sir Pilate,
For he is *domysman* nere and nexte to the king.
York Plays, p. 267.

doomster (dōm'stēr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *doomster*; < *doom* + *-ster*.] Another form is *deemster*, *dempster*, q. v.] One who pronounces doom or judgment; in Scotland, formerly, the public executioner. In the case of a capital conviction

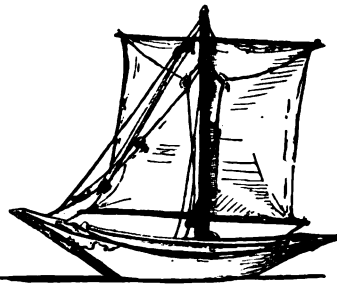
in the Court of Justiciary, the doom or sentence was repeated by the executioner in the judge's words, with the addition, "This I pronounce for doom."

Repeating after the Clerk of Court, he gabbled over the words of the sentence, which condemned Euphemia Deans to be . . . conveyed to the common place of execution, and there hanged by the neck upon a gibbet. "And this," said the *Doomster*, aggravating his harsh voice, "I pronounce for doom." Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xlv.

doon¹ (dōn), *n.* [Singhalese name.] A large tree of Ceylon, *Doona Zeylanica*, of the natural order *Dipterocarpaceae*. The timber is much used for building, and the tree also yields a resin which is made into varnish.

doon² (dōn), *adv. and prep.* A Scotch form of *down*².

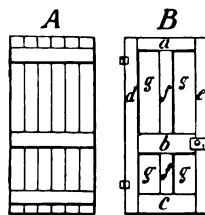
doonga (dōng'gā), *n.* [< Hind. *dūnga* (cerebral *d*), a canoe, a trough, lit. deep.] A canoe made out of a single piece of wood and carry-



Doonga.—From model in South Kensington Museum, London.

ing a square sail, employed for navigating the marshes and the branches of the mouth of the Ganges. The doongas are used chiefly in obtaining salt.

door (dōr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *doore*, *dore*; in earlier speech the word appears in two forms more or less mixed: (1) ME. *dore*, *dor*, < AS. *dor* (gen. *dores*, pl. *doru*), OS. *dor* = OFries. *dore* = MLG. *dor* = LG. *door* = OHG. MHG. *tor*, G. *thor* = Goth. *daur*, all neut.; (2) ME. *dure*, *dur*, < AS. *dura* (gen. *dura*, pl. *dura*, *duru*) (also rarely nom. *dure*, gen. and pl. *duran*) = OS. *dura* = OFries. *dure* = D. *deur* = MLG. *dore* = LG. *döre* = OHG. *turi*, pl., also sing., MHG. *tür*, G. *thür* = Icel. *dyrr*, pl., = Sw. *dörr* = Dan. *dör* = Goth. *daurons*, pl., a door, all fem. (Dan. common) except the Icel., which is also neut.; all orig. pl. The common Teut. form is **dur* = Gr. *thura* = L. *foris*, usually in pl., *fores* (> ult. *foris*-, *forum*, *foraneous*, *foreign*, etc.), = Ir. Gael. *dorus*, later *doras* = W. *drws* = OBulg. *dveri* = Bohem. *dvěrshe* = Pol. *dzwierze*, *drzwi* = Little Russ. *dveri* = Russ. *dveri* = Lett. *durvis* = Lith. *duris* = Zend *dvara* (> Pers. *dar*, > Turk. *der*) = Skt. *drāv*, *dur*, fem. (> Hind. *dvar*, Gypsy *duvar*), all with the general sense of 'door' or 'gate.' In another view, referred to Skt. *√ dhu*, move quickly, shake, fan (a fire), = Gr. *thiev*, rush, storm, as the wind, being thus orig. (like *window*, q. v.) a passage for the air or wind.] 1. A movable



A. Batten-door. B. Panel-door. a, top rail; b, middle rail or lock-rail; c, bottom rail; d, hanging-stile; e, lock-stile; f, montant; g, panels.

batten-doors. Batten-doors are formed of two or more boards placed longitudinally side by side, and held together by two or more transverse rails. Panel-doors are formed of a skeleton framework called a *door-frame*, of which the openings are filled with pieces of stuff called *panels*, which are usually cut from thinner boards than the framework. If the panels are wider than they are high, they are called *lying panels*; if longer than wide, they are called *standing panels*.

At last he came unto an yron *doors*.

That fast was lockt. Spenser, F. Q. l. viii. 37.

The threshold grates the *door* to have him heard.

Shak., Lucrece, l. 306.

2. An opening for passage into or out of a building or any apartment of it, or any inclosure; a doorway.

Whan he entred in to the Chapelle, that was but a lyttille and a low thing, and had but a lytly *Dore* and a low,

than the Entree began to waxe so gret and so large and so highe as thoughte it had ben of a gret Mynstre, or the gate of a Paleys. Mandeville, Travels, p. 139.

The little boy stoode

Looking out a *dore*.

The Boy and the Mantle (Child's Ballads, I. 14).

'Tis not so deep as a well, nor so wide as a church *door*; but 'tis enough, 'twill serve. Shak., R. and J., iii. 1.

Hence—3. An exterior or public entrance-way, or the house or apartment to which it leads.

Martin's office is now the second *door* in the street.

Arbutnot.

4. Avenue; passage; means of approach or access, or of exit: commonly in figurative uses: as, the *door* of reconciliation; a *door* of escape.

But I will tarry at Ephesus until Pentecost. For a great *door* and effectual is opened unto me. 1 Cor. xvi. 8, 9.

Blank door, a filled-up door-space in a wall, with a casing and dressings like those of a door, made for ornament or symmetry of appearance.—**Bulkhead door**. See *bulkhead*.—**Center of a door**. See *center*¹.—**Chalking of a door**, in Scotland, a warning to tenants of urban tenements to move, given by having the principal door of the house chalked, forty days before Whitsuntide, by a town officer, acting at the desire of the proprietor, and without written authority from the magistrates.—**Deaf as a door**. See *deaf*.—**Death's door**. See *death*.—**Double door**, an entrance-door made like a folding door with two leaves.—**Folding door**, a door between apartments, generally with two leaves, but sometimes with four (two hinged together on each side, so that one of each pair will fold back against its mate), one half of the door having bolts at top and bottom to hold it closed, the two halves closing together at the center, and each half when fully opened folding back against the adjacent parallel line of wall or door-space. Sometimes confounded with *sliding door* (which see, below).—**Ledged door**, a deal door strengthened by cross-pieces at the back.—**Letters of open doors**. See *open*.—**Next door to**. (a) In the house next adjacent to. (b) Near to; bordering on; very nearly.

A riot unpunished is but *next door* to a tumult.

Sir R. L'Estrange.

Out of doors. (a) Out of the house; in the open air; abroad.

Look you; I'll turn you out o' *doors*, and scorn you.

Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill, iii. 3.

(b) Hence, figuratively, quite gone; no more to be found; lost; irrelevant.

His imaginary title of fatherhood is *out of doors*. Locke.

These controversies about the four elements and their manner of mision are quite *out of doors* in their philosophy. Boyle, Origin of Forms.

Overhung door, a door supported from above, as in some forms of sliding barn- and car-doors.—**Sliding door**, a door consisting either of one or of two leaves made so as to slide in a direct line in opening or closing it. A sliding door between apartments in a dwelling-house usually has two leaves, each of which slides back on sheaves into an open space worked in the partition. Sometimes, in the latter case, confounded with *folding door* (which see, above).—**The angelic door or gate**, in some Byzantine churches, a door which seems to have connected the nave with the choir, when the latter was separated by a partition from the rest of the body of the church. J. M. Neale.—**The holy doors**, in Greek churches, the central door of the iconostasis, giving access to the bema or sanctuary from the choir (if that forms a separate division of the building) or from the body of the church. Sometimes also called the *royal doors*, a name properly belonging to the doors of the narthex. The holy doors are open only at the commencement of great vespers, at the entrances (great and little) in the liturgy and vespers, and from the invitation of the priest to the communicants to approach till the close of the liturgy. See *cut under bema*.—**The royal doors or gates**, in Greek churches, strictly, the doors leading from the narthex into the body of the church: also called the *silver doors or gates*, because in the church of St. Sophia they were made of silver. The name *royal gates* is also frequently given to the outer doors of the church leading into the narthex from the porch or proau- lion, and properly distinguished as the *beautiful gates*; and some writers even use the term *royal doors* as a name of the holy doors of the bema.—**To darken one's door**. See *darken*.—**To lie or be at one's door**, figuratively, to be imputable or chargeable to one.

If I have failed, the fault lies wholly at my *door*.

Dryden, tr. of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting, Pref.

Lady Clara Vere de Vere, . . .

The guilt of blood is at your *door*.

Tennyson, Lady Clara Vere de Vere.

To make the doors. See *make*.—**To put or set one to the door**. (a) To dismiss one; drive one away. (b) Figuratively, to ruin one. [Scotch.]—**To throw open the door to**, to afford an opportunity for.—**With open doors**, with publicity.

doors, *n.* See *durra*.

door-band (dōr'band), *n.* [*ME. dorbande*; < *door* + *band*¹.] The bolt of a door.

Hic gomphus [LL. gomphus, < Gr. γόμφος], a *doorbande*.

AS. and O. E. Vocab. (ed. Wright) (2d ed. Wülker), [col. 733, l. 25.]

door-bar (dōr'bār), *n.* [*ME. dorebar*; < *door* + *bar*¹.] The bar or bolt of a door.

door-bell (dōr'bel), *n.* A bell at a door, or connected with a handle or knob exposed outside a door, for the purpose of giving notice when one desires admittance.

door-case (dōr'kās), *n.* The frame or casing which incloses a door, and in which it swings.

The cornish, *door case*, and a sort of a basement above the steps, are proofs that the architecture is antient.

Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 134.

door-cheek (dôr'chêk), *n.* A door-post. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

The next thing I admire in it [the Pantheon] is the *door-cheeks* and couple, which is all of one piece of white marble.

Sir A. Balfour, Letters, p. 137.

doorcase (dôr'rê-â), *n.* A variety of Dacca muslin of the finest quality, printed in colors, and striped.

door-frame (dôr'frâm), *n.* The structure forming the skeleton of a paneled door. It consists of the stiles at the sides, the montant or centerpiece, and the rails or horizontal pieces. See cut *B* under *door*.

Doorga, *n.* See *Durga*.

door-guard (dôr'gård), *n.* A light framework of scantling on the inside of a railroad-car for freight or other stowage, to keep the freight from impeding the movement of the sliding doors.

door-hanger (dôr'hang'ér), *n.* A metallic hook sustaining a sliding door from above, and sliding on an iron track as the door moves.

door-hawk (dôr'hâk), *n.* Same as *door-hawk*. *Montagu.*

dooring (dôr'ing), *n.* [*< door + -ing*]. A door with all its appendages.

So terrible a noise as shakes the *doorings* of houses . . . ten miles off.

Milton, Hist. Moscow, v.

door-jamb (dôr'jam), *n.* See *jamb*.

doorkeeper (dôr'ké'pér), *n.* 1. One who guards the door or entrance of a house or an apartment, and admits persons entitled to admittance; a janitor.

I had rather be a *doorkeeper* in the house of my God, than to dwell in the tents of wickedness. Pa. lxxiv. 10.

2. In the early church and in the Roman Catholic Church, same as *ostiar*.

door-knob (dôr'nob), *n.* The bulb or handle on a door-lock spindle, by which the door is opened.

door-knocker (dôr'nok'ér), *n.* Same as *knocker*.

The visitor will certainly be sent to see a *door-knocker* in a house in one of the streets on the western slope.

E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 215.

door-latch (dôr'lach), *n.* An attachment to a door by which it is kept closed. It is either a latch in the typical form, or a spring-bolt in a case of metal having a spindle with knobs by which the bolt is released from a keeper on the door-post.

door-mat (dôr'mat), *n.* A heavy mat made of hemp, flax, or jute, woven or tied, or of sedge, straw, rushes, etc., or sometimes of caoutchouc, placed before a door for use in cleaning the shoes by those entering.

door-nail (dôr'nâl), *n.* [*< ME. dorenail, dor-nayl; < door + nail*]. A large nail or stud fixed in a door to receive the blow of a knocker of simple form. — *Dead as a door-nail.* See *dead*.

door-piece (dôr'pês), *n.* In a Cornish pump-lift, the valve-chamber of the pump. It is a section in which there is a door that can be taken away when it is necessary to examine the valve and seat, or to make repairs.

door-pin (dôr'pin), *n.* A pin or catch used to fasten the door of a freight-car.

door-placer (dôr'plâs), *n.* Same as *doorway*.

I went up the hill to the west, opposite to the end of the vale of Hinnom, and saw a great number of sepulchral grotto cut out of the rock, many of which have beautiful *door-placers*.

Pococke, Description of the East, II. 25.

door-plate (dôr'plât), *n.* A plate of metal or other material on the door of a house or room, bearing the name and sometimes the business of the occupant.

door-post (dôr'pôst), *n.* The post, jamb, or side-piece of a door.

And thou shalt write them [my words] upon the *door posts* of thine house, and upon thy gates. Deut. xi. 20.

door-pull (dôr'pûl), *n.* A handle used for opening or shutting a door.

door-shaft (dôr'shâft), *n.* A revolving iron shaft extending from the front platform to the rear door of a street-car having no conductor, by means of which the driver can open or close the door.

doorshek (dôr'shek), *n.* The prayer-carpet used by Mohammedans. See *prayer-rug*.

door-sill (dôr'sil), *n.* The sill or threshold of a doorway.

Doorsill there was none, but a perennial passage for the hens under the door board. Thoreau, Walden, p. 47.

door-spring (dôr'spring), *n.* An apparatus for automatically closing a door. Door-springs are made in a great variety of forms, and act by means of coiled, twisted, or curved metallic springs, strong elastic bands, or air-compressing appliances, which store the power spent in opening the door and apply it to close and latch it.

doorstead (dôr'sted), *n.* The entrance of or parts about a door; a doorway.

Did nobody clog up the king's *door-stead* more than I, there would be room for all honest men.

Warburton, To Hurd, Letter cxl.

door-step (dôr'step), *n.* The step of a door; the threshold.

She set her foot on her *door step*,

A bonny marble stane.

Lord William (Child's Ballads, III. 20).

door-stone (dôr'stôn), *n.* The stone at the threshold; the step-stone.

They durstna' on ony errand whatsoever gang ower the *door-stane* after gloaming.

Scott.

door-stop (dôr'stop), *n.* 1. A flange against which a door shuts in its frame. — 2. A device placed behind a door to prevent it from being opened too widely.

door-strap (dôr'strap), *n.* In some street-cars having no conductor, a cord or strap by which the driver can close the rear door.

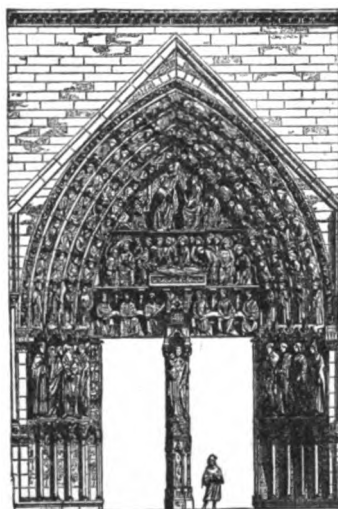
door-strip (dôr'strip), *n.* A border or weather-guard affixed to the edge of a door, and arranged to fit tightly against the casing when the door is closed.

door-tree (dôr'trê), *n.* [*< ME. dorette (= Dan. dørtræ = Sw. dörtræ; < door + tree)*]. The side-piece or jamb of a door; the door-post. — *Dead as a door-tree.* Same as *dead as a door-nail* (which see, under *dead*).

For James the gentill lugged in his bokes,
That faith with-oute the false is righte no thinge worthi,
And as *ded* as a *door-tree* but zif the dedes folwe.

Piers Plowman (B), l. 185.

doorway (dôr'wâ), *n.* In arch., the passage of a door; the entranceway into a room or building. Doorways exhibit the characteristics of the different classes of architecture in which they are used. In classical architecture and during the middle ages much



Medieval Doorway.—North Portal, or Door of the Virgin, of the western front of Notre Dame Cathedral, Paris. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. de l'Architecture.")

attention was bestowed upon the design and ornamentation of entrances, particularly those of churches and other public buildings. In all good architecture the chief doorway of a building is treated as a very important feature, and is made of size and dignity corresponding with the façade of which it is a part and the interior to which it gives access.

The Pelasgic races soon learnt to adopt for their doorways the more pleasing curvilinear form with which they were already familiar from their interiors.

J. Ferguson, Hist. Arch., I. 236.

There are no flying buttresses, no pinnacles, no deep and fretted doorways, such as form the charm of French and English architecture.

J. A. Symonds, Italy and Greece, p. 46.

doorway-plane (dôr'wâ-plân), *n.* In arch., a space between the open passage or the doorway proper and the larger arch within which it is placed. This space is frequently richly adorned with sculpture, especially in medieval architecture.

doorweed (dôr'wêd), *n.* The *Polygonum aviculare*, a common low weed in yards, pathways, and waste places.

dooryard (dôr'yârd), *n.* A yard about the door of a house.

On either side [of the road] stand the houses, with little green lawns in front, called in rustic parlance "*door-yards*."

J. Fiske, Amer. Pol. Ideas, p. 20.

doosootes (dô-sô'tê), *n.* [Hind. *dasûti*, a coarse cloth made of double threads, *< do, du* (*< Skt. dvi = E. two*), + *sûti*, thread, *< Skt. √ siv = E.*

sew]. Cotton cloth used for tents and other things requiring strong material, from Agra in northern India. Also *doosootes*.

dop (dop), *v. i.* [*< ME. *doppen* (only as in deriv. *dop¹*, *n. 1*, *dopper*, *n.*), *< AS. dōppetan*, dip, dive, as a bird into water, *< *dopen*, pp. of **deapan*, the formal source of *dypan*, dip, + *-etan*, verb-formative: see *dip*, and cf. *dop¹*, *n. 1*, *dopper*. Cf. also OFlem. *doppen*, var. of *dopen* = MD. *dopen*, D. *dopen* = MLG. *dopen*, etc., dip, baptize: see *dope*, *n.*] To dip or duck.

So was he dight,
That no man might
Hym for a freere deny,
He dopped and dooked,
He spake and looked,
So religiously.

Sir T. More, A Merry Iest.

Like tonny-fish they be which swiftly dive and dop.
North, tr. of Plutarch.

dop¹ (dop), *n. 1* [*< ME. doppe*, a water-bird, dipper, diver, *< AS. doppa* (in a gloss, "funix [fulix, coot], gonot [gannet] vel doppa, enid [duck]"), Wright's AS. Vocab., ed. Wülcker, col. 23, l. 30; and in comp.: *dūfe-doppa*, *> E. divedopper, divedapper*, usually *didapper*, *q. v.*; *dop-ened* (lit. 'dip-duck'), a coot, L. *fulica, fulix*; *dop-fugel* (lit. 'dip-fowl'), L. *mergus, mergulus*; cf. E. *dobchick, dabchick*, prop. **dop-chick*, dial. *dop-chicken*: see also *dopper-bird* and *dopper*], *< dōppetan*, dip, dive: see *dop¹*, *v.*] A diving bird; a diver.

Hy plunten doune, as a *doppe*, in the water.
King Alisaunder, l. 5776 (Weber's Metr. Rom., 1.)

dop¹ (dop), *n. 2* [*< dop¹*, *v.*] A very low bow. The Venetian *dop*, this.

B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

dop² (dop), *n.* [Also written *dopp*; *< D. dop*, MD. *dop*, *doppe* = MLG. *dop*, *doppe*, shell, husk, cover.] In diamond-cutting, the instrument into which the diamond to be polished is soldered by means of a fusible metal. It consists of a bowl to receive the diamond and molten metal, and a round iron stem, which is held by the tongs.

dop-chicken (dop'chik'en), *n.* [Same as **dop-chick*, which is found only in the altered forms *dobchick, dabchick*, *< dop¹*, *v.*, + *chick* or *chicken*: see *dop¹*, *n. 1*, and *dabchick*.] Same as *dabchick*, 3. [Prov. Eng. (Lincolnshire).]

dope (dop), *n.* [*< D. doop*, sauce, dip, baptism, *< doopen*, dip, baptize: see *dip*, and cf. *dop¹*, *dopper*]. 1. Any thick liquid, as a thick sauce, thick gruel, or other semi-fluid or pasty thing for eating. Specifically — 2. A thick pasty lubricant; specifically, axle-grease.

"Dope," a preparation of pitch, tallow, and other ingredients, which, being applied to the bottom of the shoes, enables the wearer to lightly glide over snow softened by the rays of the sun. Sci. Amer. Supp., XXII. 9033.

3. Any absorbent material, as cotton-waste or sand, used to absorb and hold a lubricant or other liquid. Thus, cotton-waste is used as dope on railroads around the axles of the wheels to hold the oil used for lubrication; and in the manufacture of dynamite sand is used to hold the nitroglycerin.

dopert, *n.* Same as *dopper*, 2.

doppert (dop'ér), *n.* [ME. *dopper*, spelled *doppar*, a water-fowl, didapper (see *divedapper, divedopper, didapper*, ME. *dydoppar*, etc., orig. *dive* + *dopper*), *< doppe*, dip: see *dop¹*, *n. 1*] 1. A diving bird; a didapper.

Doppar or *dydoppar*, watyr byrde, *mergulus*. Prompt. Parv., p. 127.

Doppar, byrde.

Palgrave.

2. A dipper: in contempt for an Anabaptist. [Cf. *Dipper*, 2.] Also *doper*.

Fact. Have you *doppers*?

2 Her. A world of *doppers*! but they are there as lunatic persons, walkers only: that have leave only to hum and ha, not daring to prophesy, or start up upon stools to raise doctrine. B. Jonson, News from the New World.

dopper-bird (dop'ér-bêrd), *n.* The dabchick or didapper. *Halliwel*.

doppia (dop'piâ), *n.* [It., fem. of *doppio* = F. *double*, *> E. double*: see *double*. Cf. *dobla, dobra*.] A former Italian gold coin; a pistole. The doppia of Piedmont was equal to \$2.72 in American gold, that of Rome \$3.37, that of Lucca \$3.37, that of Milan \$3.81, that of Venice \$4.07, that of Malta \$4.68, and that of the island of Sicily \$5.06.

doppietta (dop-piet'tâ), *n.* [It. dial., dim. of *doppia*: see *doppia*.] A former gold coin of the island of Sardinia, worth \$1.90 in American gold.

dopping (dop'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *dop¹*, *v.*] Literally, a dipping or dunking; specifically, in falconry, a number of sheldrakes together.

A dopping of sheldrakes.

Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 97.

dopplerite (dop'lér-it), *n.* [Named by Haidinger for the German physicist Christian Doppler (1803-54).] A substance derived from the maceration of peat or other vegetable matter. It is soft and elastic when freshly obtained, but loses two thirds of its weight of water when dried at the ordinary temperature of the air, and then has nearly the composition of cellulose. When thoroughly dry it is brittle, and has a vitreous luster and a decided conchoidal fracture. It is found in many localities in peat-bogs, and associated with lignite. It is one of the varieties of fossil vegetable matter called by the Germans *Pechkohle* (pitch-coal).

doputta (dō-put'tā), *n.* [Also *doputtah*; < Hind. *dopatta*, *dupattā* (cerebral *t*), a kind of shawl or wrapper, lit. having two breadths, < *dō*, *du* (< Skt. *dvi* = E. *two*), + *put*, a breadth.] In India, a wide piece of stuff, worn as a shawl, without cutting or sewing. It is the principal garment of women of the lower orders.

dor¹, dorr¹ (dōr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *dorre*, *doar*, *dore* (and in comp. sometimes *door*); < ME. **dore* (not found), < AS. *dora*, a humblebee, bumblebee (AS. also *feld-beo*, 'field-bee'); cf. mod. comp. *dumbledore*, a bumblebee, also a beetle or cockchafer. Origin unknown.] 1. A lamellicorn beetle of the family *Scarabæidae*, a species of dung-beetle, *Geotrupes stercorarius*. It is one of the commonest British beetles, less than an inch long, black with a metallic reflection, and is often heard droning through the air toward the close of the summer twilight. Also called *dur-beetle*, sometimes *dor-fly*, and provincially in England *buzzard-clock*.

What should I care what every dor doth buz
In credulous ears?

B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iii. 2.

With broods of wasps, of hornets, *doars*, or bees.

John Dennys (Arber's Eng. Garner, i. 173).

2^d. A drone (bee).

There is a great numbre of gentlemen which cannot be content to live idle themselves, lyke *dorres*, of yat which other haue laboured for.

Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ed. Arber, p. 38.

3. The cockchafer, *Melolontha vulgaris*. [Prov. Eng.] Also *dor-beetle*.—**4.** One of several ground-beetles, species of the family *Carabidae* and genus *Harpalus*. More fully called *black dor*. Kirby.

dor², dorr² (dōr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dorred*, ppr. *dorring*. [Early mod. E. also *dorre*; appar. < *dor¹, dorr¹*, a beetle, in the same way as *hum*, *humbug*, *hoax*, < *hum*, *buzz*; but cf. *leel*. *dāri* = Dan. *daare* = Sw. *däre*, a fool, Dan. *be-daare* = Sw. *dära*, befool, infatuate, delude; see *dare²*. The G. *thor*, MHG. *töre*, *tör*, is a different word, connected with E. *dizzy*.] To *hoax*; *humbug*; *make a fool of*; *perplex*.

Abroad with Thomas? Oh, that villain *dors* me;
He hath discovered all unto my wife.

B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iv.

When we are so easily *dorl* and anated with every sophisme, it is a certain argument of great defect of inward furniture and worth.

Hales, Sermon on 2 Pet. iii. 16.

To dor the dotterel, to humbug a simpleton.

Here he comes, whistle; be this sport called *dorring* the dotterel!

B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, iv. 1.

dor², dorr² (dōr), *n.* [< *dor², dorr²*, *v.*] 1. A trick; a practical joke.

My love was fool'd, time number'd to no end
My expectation flouted; and guess you, sir,
What *dor* unto a doating maid this was,
What a base breaking-off!

Fletcher (and another), Love's Pilgrimage, iii. 2.

Now trust me not, Readers, if I be not already weary of pluming and footing this Seagull, so open he lies to strokes; and never offers at another, but brings home the *dorre* upon himself. Milton, Apology for Smectynnuus.

2. A practical joker.

This night's sport,
Which our court-*dors* so heartily intend.

B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 1.

3. A fool. Hawkins, iii. 109 (in Halliwell).—**To give one the dor**, to make a fool of one.

He follows the fallacy, comes out accoutred to his believed instructions; your mistress smiles, and you *give him the dor*.

B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

Doradina (dor-a-dī'nā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Doras* (-rad-) + *-ina*.] In Günther's system of classification, a group of *Siluridae* with the rayed dorsal fin developed and the anterior and posterior nostrils remote from each other. It includes the *Doradinae* and other forms.

Doradinae (dor-a-dī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Doras* (-rad-) + *-inae*.] A subfamily of silurid fishes with the gill-membrane confluent with the skin below, the nostrils remote, and a lateral row of bony plates. It includes about 40 South American fresh-water species.

doradine (dor-a-dīn), *a.* Of or relating to the *Doradinae*.

Dorado (dō-rā'dō), *n.* [< Sp. *dorado* (< L. *deauratus*), gilt, pp. of *dorar*, < LL. *deaurare*, gilt:

see *deaurate*.] 1. A small southern constellation, created by Bayer, north of the great Magellanic cloud.—2. [l. c.] Same as *dolphin*, 2.

Dorataspida (dor-a-tas'pi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Haeckel, 1862), < *Dorataspis* + *-ida*.] A family of acantharian radiolarians, typified by the genus *Dorataspis*. They have a simple spherical lattice-shell, composed of the branched apophyses of 20 equal radial spines meeting in its center. Properly written *Dorataspidæ*.

The family *Dorataspidæ* is the most important family of the Acanthophracta, or of those Acantharia in which the radial spines are connected by a complete extra-capular lattice-shell.

Haeckel, Radiolaria of Challenger, p. 802.

Dorataspidæ (dor-a-tas'pi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dorataspis* + *-idæ*.] Same as *Dorataspidæ*, and the preferable form of the name.

Dorataspididæ (dor'a-tas-pid'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Dorataspidæ*.

Dorataspis (dor-a-tas'pis), *n.* [NL. (Haeckel, 1860), < Gr. *dōp*, spear, + *aspis*, shield.] A genus of radiolarians, typical of the family *Dorataspidæ*.

dor-beetle, dorr-beetle (dōr'bē'tl), *n.* 1. Same as *dor¹*, 1.—2. Same as *dor¹*, 3, and *cockchafer*, 1.

dor-bug, dorr-bug (dōr'bug), *n.* 1. The cockchafer of Europe, *Melolontha vulgaris*.—2. In the United States, the popular name of several species of the genus *Lachnosterna*, of which there are altogether about 75. The commonest is *L. fusca*, abundant in the months of May and June, hence sharing with some related beetles the name of *June-bug*. It is a stout beetle, about an inch long, of a dark-brown color, with comparatively long, slender feet and hooked claws, and well known from its habit of entering lighted rooms at night with a loud buzzing noise. These beetles feed upon the



Dor-bug (*Lachnosterna fusca*).
(Line shows natural size.)

leaves of various trees, preferably plum and cherry. The large white larvæ or grubs live in the ground on the roots of turf, and are often very injurious, like those of the cockchafer.

Dorcās (dōr'kas), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δορκάς*, a deer, a gazel (so called in reference to its large bright eyes), < *δέρκεσθαι*, perf. *δέδορκα*, see, look at. *Drake²* and *dragon* are of the same ult. origin.] A genus of antelopes. Ogilby, 1836.

Dorcatherium (dōr-ka-thē'ri-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δορκάς*, a deer, + *θηρίον*, a wild beast.] A genus of fossil deer or *Cervidae* of the Miocene period. Kaup, 1833.

Dorcopsis (dōr-kop'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δορκάς*, a gazel, + *οψis*, appearance.] A genus of Papuan kangaroos. They are of small size and somber coloration, with the hair on the nape antrorse, the tail



Papuan Kangaroo (*Dorcopsis luctuosa*).

naked and scaly at the end, the premolar teeth large, and eye-teeth present. *D. luctuosa* of Papua is about 2 feet long, with a tail 1 foot long. *D. muelleri* is a species peculiar to the island of Misol.

dore¹, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *door*.

dore², *n.* An obsolete spelling of *dor¹*, retained in *dumbledore*.

doreet (dō-rē' or dō'rē), *n.* Same as *dory¹*.

Dorema (dō-rē'mā), *n.* [NL., so called in allusion to its product, gum ammoniac, < Gr. *dōrma*, a gift, < *dōpeiv*, give, present, < *dōpōv*, a gift, < *di-dō-vai*, give: see *donate*.] A genus of umbelliferous plants, of about half a dozen species, natives of western Asia. The most important is *D. ammoniacum*, which yields the gum ammoniacum of commerce, its concrete milky juice. A very similar gum-resin is furnished by *D. Aucheri*.

dor-fly, dorr-fly (dōr'fli), *n.* Same as *dor¹*, 1.

dor-hawk, dorr-hawk (dōr'hāk), *n.* The common goatsucker, night-jar, or fern-owl, *Caprimulgus europæus*. Also *door-hawk*. [Local, Eng.]

The *dor-hawk*, solitary bird,
Round the dim crags on heavy pinnions wheeling.
Wordsworth, The Waggoner, l.

doria (dō'ri-ā), *n.* A cotton cloth woven with stripes of different thicknesses.

Dorian (dō'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Dorius*, equiv. to *Doricus*, < Gr. *Δωριος*, *Δωρικός*, Dorian, Doric, pertaining to Doris, L. *Doris*, Gr. *Δωρίς*, or to the Dorians, L. *Dores*, Gr. *Δωρείς*, eponym. *Δωρος*, Dorus.] 1. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to Doris, a small district of ancient Greece, lying south of Thessaly and northwest of Phocis; relating to or originating with the inhabitants of Doris.—2. Of or pertaining to the Doric race; Doric.

There shalt thou hear and learn the secret power
Of harmony, in tones and numbers hit
By voice or hand; and various-measured verse,
Æolian charms and Dorian lyric odes.

Milton, P. R., iv. 257.

Dorian chiton, mode, etc. See the nouns.

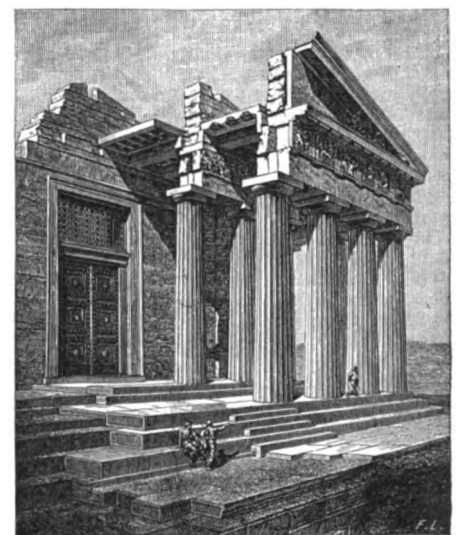
II. *n.* 1. A native or an inhabitant of Doris in Greece.—2. A member of the Doric or Dorian race, one of the four great divisions of the ancient Hellenes or Greeks (the others being the Æolians, the Ionians, and the Achæans). In the historical period the Dorians occupied southern and western Peloponnesus, the chief state of the race being Sparta, as well as Megara, Corinth, Argos, Cnidus, Halicarnassus, Rhodes, Corcyra, Syracuse, Tarentum, etc.

Doric (dor'ik), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly *Dorick*, *Doricke*; = F. *Dorique* = Sp. *Dórico* = Pg. It. *Dorico*, < L. *Doricus*, < Gr. *Δωρικός*, < *Δωρίς*, Doris; see *Dorian*.] 1. *a.* 1. Pertaining to Doris or its inhabitants.—2. Pertaining to the Dorian race; characteristic of or derived from the Dorians.

He touch'd the tender stops of various quills,
With eager thought warbling his Doric lay.

Milton, Lycidas, l. 189.

Doric cyma. See *cyma*, 1.—**Doric dialect**. See *II.*—**Doric mode**. See *mode*.—**Doric order**, in arch., the oldest and strongest of the three Greek orders, in its external forms the simplest of all, but in its most perfect examples, especially as exhibited in the monuments of the age of Pericles at Athens, combining with solidity and force the most subtle and delicate refinement of outlines and proportions that architecture has known. In a de-



Doric Architecture.—Diagram of northeast angle of the Parthenon, illustrating method of construction.

based and distorted form, the Doric constituted the second order of the Romans, coming between their Tuscan and Ionic. A characteristic of the Grecian Doric column is the absence of a base; the channelings are usually 20 in number, and in section approximate to a semi-ellipse; the capital has generally no astragal, but only one or more fillets or annulets, which separate the channelings from the echinus. The profile of the capital in the best examples is a carefully studied eccentric curve, neither flat enough to be hard in effect, nor full enough to be weak. The echinus prior to the time of perfection spread out far beyond the shaft; the later Greeks made it a frustum of a cone, and the Romans cut it as an ordinary quarter-round. In good Greek examples, as a rule, no horizontal lines are found in a Doric building, floor- and cornice-lines, etc., being curved slightly upward; the profiles of the column-shafts are slightly convex, and all columns are slightly inclined toward the center of the building. All these particularities have relation to optical effects so subtle that their influence is felt rather than seen.

The first of the Roman orders is the Doric, which, like everything else in this style, takes a place about half-way between the Tuscan wooden posts and the nobly simple order of the Greeks. J. Ferguson, Hist. Arch., l. 298.

II. n. The Doric dialect; the language of the Dorians, a dialect of the Greek or Hellenic, characterized by its broadness and hardness: hence applied to any dialect with similar characteristics, especially to the Scotch.

Doricism (dôr'i-sizm), *n.* [**< Doric + -ism.**] A peculiarity of the Doric dialect; a characteristic of Doric speech or manner.

Doricize (dôr'i-siz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Doricized*, ppr. *Doricizing*. [**< Doric + -ize.**] To render Doric in character. Also spelled *Doricise*.

The Ionic order, for instance, which arose in the Grecian colonies on the coast, is only the native style of this country *Doricized*, if the expression may be used.

J. Fergusson, Hist. Arch., I. 228.

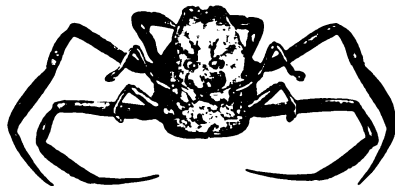
Dorididae, Doridæ (dô-rid'i-dê, dô-ri-dê), *n. pl.* [NL., **< Doris (Dorid-) + -idae.**] A family of marine nudibranchiate gastropods, the sea-lemons, having no shell or mantle, and the gills disposed circularly in a rosette around the anus (pygobranchiate), which is on the dorsal aspect. See cut under *Doris*.

doridoid (dôr'i-doid), *a.* [**< Doris (Dorid-) + -oid.**] Like a sea-lemon; being or resembling an animal of the genus *Doris* or family *Dorididae*: as, a *doridoid* nudibranchiate.

Doridopsidae (dôr-i-dop'si-dê), *n. pl.* [NL., **< Doridopsis + -idae.**] A family of nudibranchiate gastropods, typified by the genus *Doridopsis*. They are superficially like the *Dorididae*, but have a suctorial mouth without any odontophore.

Doridopsis (dôr-i-dop'sis), *n.* [NL., **< Gr. δωρίς (dô-rip's), a knife (see Doris), + ὄψις, view, appearance.**] The typical genus of the family *Doridopsidae*.

Dorippe (dô-rip'ê), *n.* [NL., **< Gr. δωρίς (see Doris) + ἵππος, a horse.**] The typical genus of



Mask-crab (*Dorippe sima*).

the family *Dorippidae*, containing such species as *D. sima*, the mask-crab. They are noted as crabs with which certain sea-anemones are cannibalistic.

Dorippidae (dô-rip'i-dê), *n. pl.* [NL., **< Dorippe + -idae.**] A family of anomural decapod crustaceans, typified by the genus *Dorippe*.

Doris (dô-ri's), *n.* [NL., **< Gr. δωρίς (also δωρίς, appar. after δόρυ, a spear), a knife used at sacrifices, prop. a Dorian knife (see κοπίς, a knife), being prop. adj., δωρίς, Dorian; also, as a noun, the country of the Dorians: see Dorian.**] The typical genus of the family *Dorididae*, or sea-lemons, containing such species as *D. tuberculata*, *D. johnstoni*, and *D. coccinea*. *Argo* is a synonym.



Sea-lemon (*Doris johnstoni*).

Dorism (dôr'rizm), *n.* [**< Gr. δωρισμός, speaking in Doric, < δωρίς, speak Doric: see Dorize.**] An idiom or peculiarity of the Doric dialect; a Doricism.

According to Brand, the latest writer on the subject, all those *Dorisms* which appear in the Boeotian dialect are either survivals of the Doric speech of the conquered inhabitants, or are importations from the neighboring communities to the west. *Amer. Jour. Philol., VII. 427.*

Dorize (dô-ri'z), *v.*; pret. and pp. *Dorized*, ppr. *Dorizing*. [**< Gr. δωρίζω, imitate the Dorians, speak Doric, < δωρίς, Doris: see Dorian.**] *I. intrans.* To use the dialect or customs of the Dorians.

II. trans. To make Doric.

Boeotia was originally an Aeolic land, and . . . it was partially *Dorized* at an early period of its history. *Amer. Jour. Philol., VII. 431.*

dorking (dôr'king), *n.* [So called from *Dorking*, in Surrey, England, where these fowls have been extensively bred.] A breed of domestic fowls, of good size, and of fair quality as egg-producers, but especially valuable for the table. The breed is characterized by the long, low, full shape, and by having five toes on each foot. There are white, silver-gray, colored, and cuckoo dorkings, having either

single combs or rose-combs. The cuckoo dorkings are barred black and white. The general characteristics of the silver-gray and colored varieties are: hens, gray (in the colored variety, brownish or spotted black), with salmon breasts; cocks, glossy black on breast, with back, neck, saddle, wing-bow, and secondaries white.

dorlach, dorloch (dôr'lach, -loêh), *n.* [Sc., **< Gael. dorlach, a handful, a bundle, a sheaf of arrows, a quiver, < dorn, a fist (cf. dim. dornan, a small handful), + luchd, a burden, load.**] *1.* A bundle; a knapsack.

These supple fellows [the Highlanders], with their plaids, targes, and *dorlachs*. *J. Baillie, Letters, I. 175.*

2. A portmanteau.

There's Vich Ian Vohr has packed his *dorlach*.

Scott, Waverley, II. 389.

Callum told him also, tat his leather *dorloch* w'l' the lock on her was come frae Doune. *Scott, Waverley, II. 319.*

3t. A quiver.

Swordes, tairgls, bowes, *dorlachs*, and wther invasive wapones. *Acts of Charles I. (ed. 1814), v. 357.*

[The Scotch *dorlach*, also spelled *dorlachs*, is said to mean also 'a short sword, a dagger'; but this appears to be an error, resting in part on a misunderstanding of the quotation last cited.]

dorm (dôrm), *v. i.* [**< Icel. Norw. dorma = G. dial. durmen, slumber, doze, = F. dormir = Sp. dormir, durmir = Pg. dormir = It. dormire, sleep, < L. dormire, sleep. Cf. Gr. δαρμάειν, Skt. √ drā, sleep. See dormant, dormer, etc.**] To slumber; doze. [North. Eng.]

dorm (dôrm), *n.* [**< dorm, v.**] A slumber; a doze.

Not a calm and soft sleep like that which our God giveth His beloved ones, but as the slumbering *dormes* of a sick man. *Bp. Sanderson, Works, I. 146.*

dormancy (dôr'man-si), *n.* [**< OF. dormance, < dormant, sleeping: see dormant and -ancy.**] The state of being dormant; quiescence.

To the conduct of their predecessor, Queen Mary, it was an objection, that she had revived an ill precedent of prerogative taxation after a *dormancy* of centuries.

State Trials, The Great Case of Imposition, an. 1606.

dormant (dôr'mant), *a. and n.* [Early mod. E. also *dormaunt*, sometimes *dormond*, *dormount*; **< ME. dormant, dormaunt, stationary, < OF. dormant, F. dormant = Sp. dormiente, durmiente = Pg. dormiente = It. dormente, dormiente, sleeping, dormant (Sp. also as a noun, a beam, joist), < L. dormien(-t)-s, ppr. of dormire, sleep: see dorm.**] *1. a. 1.* Sleeping; asleep. Hence *—2.* In *her*, lying down with its head on its fore paws, as if asleep: said of a beast used as a bearing. *—3.* Hibernating: said of certain animals. *—4.* In a state of rest or inactivity; quiescent; not in action, movement, force, or operation; being or kept in abeyance: as, a *dormant* rebellion; a *dormant* title; *dormant* privileges.

It is by lying *dormant* a long time or being . . . very rarely exercised, that arbitrary power steals upon a people. *Burke.*

We capied

Some indications strong of *dormant* pride.

Crabbe, Tales of the Hall.

The impulse which they communicated to the long *dormant* energies of Europe. *Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., I. 8.*

Underneath every one of the senses lies the soul and spirit of it, *dormant* till they are magnetized by some powerful emotion.

Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 185.

Dormant bolt. See *bolt*. — **Dormant execution**, a writ which by neglect to enforce it loses its priority over a subsequent creditor. — **Dormant partner**, in *com.*, a sleeping or special partner. See *partner*. — **Dormant tablet**, a table, as of the dining-room, which is permanent, forming a stationary piece of furniture, as distinguished from one made up of boards laid on trestles, as was common in Europe in the middle ages.

His table *dormant* in his hall alway

Stood redy covered all the long day.

Chaucer, Gen. Prolog. to C. T., I. 1353.

The tabul *dormante* withouten lette;

Ther at the cokwoldes wer sette.

The Horn of King Arthur (Child's Ballads, I. 19).

Dormant window, the window of a sleeping-apartment; a dormer-window.

II. n. 1. A beam; a sleeper: formerly also *dormond*, *dormant-tree*. Also *dormer*. *Halliwel.* *—2.* A dish which remains from the beginning to the end of a repast, such as cold pies, hams, and potted meats, placed down the middle of the table at a large entertainment; a centerpiece which is not removed. *Imp. Dict.*

dormant-tree, *n.* Same as *dormant*, 1.

dormari, *n.* An obsolete form of *dormer*.

dormaunt, *a. and n.* An obsolete form of *dormant*.

dormet, *v. and n.* An obsolete form of *dorm*.

dormer (dôr'mêr), *n.* [Formerly also *dormar*; **< OF. dormeor, dormior, dormor, also dormitor, a sleeping-room, < L. dormitorium, a sleeping-room: see dormitory.**] *1.* A sleeping-room; a dormitory. *—2.* [Short for *dormer-window*.] A dormer-window. *Oxford Gloss. Arch.* *—3.* Same as *dormant*, 1. *Halliwel.*

dormered (dôr'mêrd), *a.* [**< dormer + -ed².**] Having dormer-windows.

It was a square old edifice, with a porch which was a model of gravity, and a high, solid, *dormered* roof of the kind that seems to grow darker and more ponderous as years go by. *New Princeton Rev., III. 112.*

dormer-window (dôr'mêr-win'dô), *n.* [**< dormer, 1, + window;** so named because such windows are found chiefly in upper bedrooms.] A window standing vertically in a projection, built out to receive it, from a sloping roof.

dormiat (dôr'mi-at), *n.* [L., let him sleep: 3d pers. sing. pres. subj. of *dormire*, sleep: see *dorm*.] A license for a student to be absent from early prayers. *Gradus ad Cantab.*

dormice, *n.* Plural of *dormouse*.

dormition (dôr'mish'on), *n.* [= **OF. dormition, dormison, F. dormition = Pr. dormicio = Sp. dormicion = It. dormizione, < L. dormitio(-n)-, sleep, < dormire, sleep: see dorm.**] A sleeping; the state or condition of sleep, especially a prolonged one. [Rare.]

Wert thou disposed . . . to plead, not so much for the utter extinction as for the *dormition* of the soul. *Bp. Hall, Works, VII. 295.*

We consult him upon matters of doctrine, and quiz him tenderly upon his powers of *dormition*. *K. F. Burton, El-Medinah, p. 70.*

dormitive (dôr'mi-tiv), *a. and n.* [= **F. dormitif = Sp. Pg. dormitivo, < NL. dormitivus, < L. dormire, sleep: see dorm.**] *1. a.* Causing or tending to cause sleep: as, the *dormitive* properties of opium.

II. n. A medicine which has the property of producing or promoting sleep; an opiate; a soporific.

But for Cowslip-Wine, Poppy-Water, and all *Dormitives*, those I allow. *Congreve, Way of the World, iv. 5.*

dormitory (dôr'mi-tô-ri), *n.*; pl. *dormitories* (-riz). [= **OF. dormitor, dormitor, vernacularly dormeor, dormior, dormor (> E. dormer, q. v.), and dortor, dortour, dorteur (> E. dorter, q. v.) = Pr. dormidor, dormitori = Sp. Pg. It. dormitorio, < L. dormitorium, a sleeping-room, neut. of dormitorius, belonging to sleep, < dormitor, a sleeper, < dormire, sleep: see dorm.**] *1.* A place, building, or room to sleep in. Specifically *—(a)* A place in convents where the monks or nuns sleep, either divided into a succession of small chambers or cells, or left undivided, in the form commonly of a long room. The dormitory has usually immediate access to the church or chapel, for the convenience of its occupants in attending nocturnal services.

Round each temple-court
In dormitories ranged, row after row,
She saw the priests asleep.

Shelley, Witch of Atlas, lxiiv.

(b) That part of a boarding-school or other institution where the inmates sleep, usually a large room, either open or divided by low partitions, or a series of rooms opening upon a common hall or corridor: in American colleges, sometimes an entire building divided into sleeping-rooms.

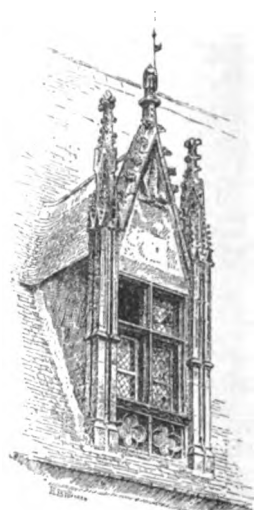
2t. A burial-place; a cemetery. See *cemetery*, which has the same etymological meaning.

He had now in his new church (neere y^e garden) built a dormitory or vault with several repositories, in which to burie his family. *Evelyn, Diary, Sept. 10, 1677.*

dormond, *n.* Same as *dormant*, 1.

dormount, *a.* See *dormant*.

dormouse (dôr'mous), *n.*; pl. *dormice* (-mis). [**< ME. dormous, spelled dormows, dormouse (15th century), lit. 'sleep-mouse,' in allusion to its dormant life in winter; < dorm, slumber, + mouse: see dorm and mouse. Cf. MD. sleep-**



Dormer-window of the Hôtel de Jacques Coeur, Bourges, France; 15th century.



Lion Dormant.

ratte = *G. schlafratte* (lit. 'sleep-rat'), a dormouse. A rodent of the family *Myoxidae*. The dormouse is peculiar among rodents in having no cecum. The general appearance is squirrel-like, hence the name *squirrel-nice* sometimes given to these animals; but the structure and general affinities are murine. The dormice are confined to the old world, and are widely distributed in Europe and Asia, with some outlying forms in Africa. Their shape is neat and gracile; they have full eyes, shapely limbs, and a long hairy tail, which in *Myoxus* proper is bushy and distichous throughout, in *Muscardinus* bushy but cylindrical, in *Eliomys* tufted and flattened at the end, and in *Graphiurus* shorter and like a lead-pencil. There are about 12 species of the 4 genera named. The common dormouse is *Muscardinus aetellianus*, only about as large as the house-mouse; the fat dormouse or loir (*Myoxus glia*) and the garden-dormouse or lerot (*Eliomys nictela*) are both much larger. The dormice hibernate in a lethargic or torpid state, occasionally waking up in mild weather, and availing themselves of a stock of provisions which they have hoarded.

He was made for other purpose then to be euer eating as swine, euer sleeping as *Dormice*.
Dekker, Seven Deadly Sins, p. 30.
Dormouse phalangers. See *Dromicia*.—**Striped dormouse**, a book-name of the hackee, chipmunk, or ground-squirrel of the United States, *Tamias striatus*. Pennant.
dormy (dôr'mi), *a.* In golf, noting the condition of a player when he is as many holes ahead of his opponent as there remain holes to be played. *W. Park, Jr.*
dorneck, dornext, *n.* Obsolete forms of *dornick*.
dornick (dôr'nik), *n.* [Also formerly or dial. *dornick, dornique, dornock, dorneck, darnick*, and (as if pl.) *dornex, darnix*, etc. (cf. *leel. dornikar*, a kind of water-tight boots), so called from *Dornick* (OFlem. *Dornick*, Flem. *Doornik* = *F. Tournai* = *ML. Turnacum, Tornacum, Tournay*), a town in Belgium where this cloth was originally made. A similar cloth is said to have been made at Dornoch in Sutherlandshire, Scotland.] 1. A stout linen cloth, especially a damask linen having a simple diaper pattern, formerly much used for church vestments, altar-hangings, etc.



Common Dormouse (*Muscardinus aetellianus*).

dorriet, *n.* An obsolete form of *dory*¹.

Dorrite (dôr'it), *n.* [*Dorr* (see def.) + *-ite*².] In *U. S. hist.*, one of those who engaged in or favored the revolutionary movement for a reformation of the then existing oligarchical State government of Rhode Island in 1841-42, led by Thomas W. *Dorr*. The effort ended in a slight insurrection called the "Dorr rebellion," after the irregular adoption by a majority of the people of a new constitution and the election of *Dorr* as governor; but its object was in great part effected by a constitution legally formed and adopted in the autumn of 1842.

dorsa, *n.* Plural of *dorsum*.

dorsabdominal (dôr-sab-dom'i-nal), *a.* [*L. dorsum*, the back, + *abdomen*, abdomen: see *abdominal*.] Pertaining to the back and the belly: specifically said of the situation of parts, or direction of a line or plane, between the dorsal and abdominal or ventral aspects of the body: as, a *dorsabdominal axis*; a *dorsabdominal direction*. Also *dorsiventral, dorsoventral*.—**Dorsabdominal symmetry**, a kind of symmetry or reversed repetition on the opposite (dorsal and abdominal) sides of a plane passing through the middle of the body perpendicularly to both the median vertical or longitudinal and the transverse planes; one of the three kinds of symmetry which an organism may present, the other two being bilateral symmetry and anteroposterior symmetry. It is less evident than either of the other two, and usually inappreciable.

dorsabdominally (dôr-sab-dom'i-nal-i), *adv.* In a dorsabdominal direction or relative position; from back to belly, and conversely; dorsiventrally: as, a line drawn *dorsabdominally*.

dorsad (dôr'sad), *adv.* [*L. dorsum*, the back, + *ad*, toward.] In *anat.*, toward the dorsum or back; backward, with reference to the animal itself, without regard to its posture: as, the spinal cord lies *dorsad* of the bodies of the vertebrae; the aorta arches *dorsad* as well as *sinistrad*: opposed to *ventrad*, and in *Vertebrata* equivalent to *neurad*.

dorsadiform (dôr'sad-i-fôrm), *a.* [*dorsad* + *-i-fôrm*.] In *ichth.*, having that form in which the tendency of extension of the body is upward above the shoulders, as the common perch and many other fishes. *Gill*.

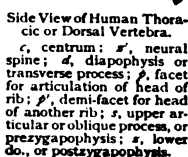
dorsal (dôr'sal), *a. and n.* [*F. dorsal* = *Sp. Pg. dorsal* = *It. dorsale*, < *ML. dorsalis* (*L. dorsalis*), pertaining to the back, < *L. dorsum*, the back: see *dorse*¹, *dorsum*.] I. *a.* 1. In *anat.*: (a) Of or pertaining to the back: as, the *dorsal fin* of a fish; *dorsal muscles*, nerves, etc. (b) Of or pertaining to the back of a part or organ: as, the *dorsal aspect* of the hand; the *dorsal surface* of the breast-bone; the *dorsal artery* of the penis.—

2. In *entom.*, pertaining to the upper surface of the thorax or abdomen.—**Dorsal eyes**, in *zool.*, those eyes which are situated nearly in the middle of the upper surface, as in certain *Arachnida*.—**Dorsal fin**, in *ichthyol.*, the fin or fin-like integumentary expansion generally developed on the back of aquatic vertebrates—that is, leptocephalians, myzontes, selachians, true fishes, and cetaceans. Abbreviated *d.* or *D.* See cut under *fin*.—**Dorsal laminae**, in *embryol.*, longitudinal folds of blastoderm forming a ridge on each side of the primitive groove of a vertebrate embryo, and eventually uniting over it to convert it into the cerebrospinal canal: opposed to *ventral laminae*, which similarly inclose the rest of the body.

A linear depression, the primitive groove, makes its appearance on the surface of the blastoderm, and the substance of the mesoblast along each side of this groove grows up, carrying with it the superjacent epiblast. Thus are produced the two *dorsal laminae*. *Huxley, Anat. Vert.*, p. 12.

Dorsal muscles, in *human anat.*, those muscles which lie upon the back. Those of the so-called first and second layers, however, pertain to the anterior extremity or fore limb.—**Dorsal nerves**, those spinal nerves which emerge in relation with dorsal vertebrae.

—**Dorsal punctures**, in *entom.*, impressed dots, few in number and determinate in position, found on the elytra of certain beetles, principally the *Carabida*. They are of great service in distinguishing species, and are not to be confounded with the ordinary irregular punctures of the surface.—**Dorsal segments**, in *entom.*, the segments of the abdomen, seen from above, and numbered from the base to the apex.—**Dorsal surface**, in *entom.*, the upper surface of the whole insect, including the elytra if these are present.—**Dorsal suture**, in *bot.*, the outer suture or ridge of a carpel or pod, corresponding to the midvein of the



Side View of Human Thoracic or Dorsal Vertebra. *c*, centrum; *s'*, neural spine; *d*, diapophysis or transverse process; *p*, facet for articulation of head of rib; *p'*, demi-facet for head of another rib; *z*, upper articular or oblique process, or prezygapophysis; *z'*, lower do., or postzygapophysis.

carpellary leaf.—**Dorsal vertebrae**, in *anat.*, those vertebrae which lie between the cervical and lumbar vertebrae; thoracic vertebrae, frequently the only ones which bear free-jointed ribs. Abbreviated *d.* or *D.* See cut in preceding column.—**Dorsal vessel**, in *entom.*, the long blood-vessel, or heart, lying along the back of an insect.

II. *n.* 1. In *ichth.*, a dorsal fin. Pennant.—2. In *anat.*, a dorsal vertebra.—3. *Eccles.* See the extract.

The orphrey of the chasuble was often distinguished into three parts; that in the front being called the "pectoral," the other, behind, the "dorsal," and the two over the shoulders the "humeral."

Rock, Church of our Fathers, i. 363, note.

dorsally (dôr'sal-i), *adv.* 1. In a dorsal situation; on the back; by the back.—2. In a dorsal direction; toward the back; dorsad.

At the point of their junction there is usually a single median process projecting dorsally.

W. H. Flower, Osteology, p. 12.

Dorsally to the alimentary tract the cecum is spacious. *E. R. Lankester, Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 638.

dorsalmost (dôr'sal-môst), *a. superl.* [*dorsal* + *-most*.] Next to the back. [Rare.]

The *dorsalmost* pair of tentacles are the only ones which actually belong to that part of the disc which forms the great dorsal hood. *E. R. Lankester, Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 674.

dorsalward, dorsalwards (dôr'sal-wârd, -wârdz), *adv.* [*dorsal* + *-ward, -wards*.] Same as *dorsad*. [Rare.]

The dorsal division of the celom has passed dorsally. *Jour. Microsc. Science*, XXVIII. 396.

dorsch (dôrsh), *n.* [Cf. *G. dorsch*, the haddock, < *LG. dorsch* = *leel. thorskr* = *Sw. Dan. torsk*, a codfish, > *E. torsk*, *q. v.*] The young of the common cod.

dorse¹ (dôrs), *n.* [*OF. dors, dos*, back (cf. *ders*, also dim. *derselet*, a canopy: see *dorsel*), *F. dos* = *Sp. Pg. It. dorso*, < *L. dorsum*, the back (of beasts, later also of men), a ridge, in *ML.* the back of anything; perhaps akin to *Gr. deeph, dêph*, the neck, a ridge, *deepás*, a ridge.] 1. The back.

He had a very choice library of books, all richly bound, with gilt dorses. *Wood, Athenæ Oxon.*

2. A piece of stuff used to cover the back of a settle or chair, or hung at the back of an altar or at the sides of a chancel; especially, a piece of rich stuff forming the back of a chair of state or a throne, reaching from the canopy to the floor of the dais. In ecclesiastical use now *dossal*. Formerly also *dorser, dorse*, *dosser*.

A *dorse* and redorse of crymyn velvet with flowers of gold, in length two yards three quarters. *Will of Sir R. Sutton.*

dorse² (dôrs), *n.* [See *dorsch*.] A young cod, formerly supposed to be a distinct species called the variable cod, *Gadus callarias*.

dorsed (dôr'st), *a.* [As *dorse*¹ + *-ed*.] In *her.*, same as *aversant*.

dorselt (dôr'selt), *n.* [*OF. dorsal*, < *ML. dorsale*, tapestry, also called *dorsalicum, dorsuale, dorsile, dorsarium, dorsorium* (> *E. dorser, q. v.*), and (accom. to the *F.*) *dossale, dossuale, and dosserium* (> *E. dosser, q. v.*); so called because hung at the back of one sitting down, < *L. dorsum*, the back: see *dorse*¹, *dorsal*.] 1. Same as *dorse*¹. 2.—2. [*OF. dossal*.] A kind of woollen stuff.—3. Same as *dorser*. 2.

dorser¹ (dôr'sér), *n.* [= *Sc. dorsour*, < *ME. dorsour, dorsure, dorsere, dorcere*, < *ML. dorsarium, dorsorium*, equiv. to *dorsale*, > *E. dorse*, a canopy: see *dorsel*. Same as *dosser, q. v.*] 1. Same as *dorse*¹. 2. *Prompt. Parv.*—2. A pannier or basket. Also *dorsel, dosser*.

By this, some farmer's dairymaid; I may meet her Riding from market one day 'twixt her dorses.

Fletcher and Shirley, Night-Walker, i. 1.

What makes so many scholars then come from Oxford and Cambridge, like market-women, with *dorsers* full of lamentable tragedies and ridiculous comedies?

Shirley, Witty Fair One, iv.

Dorsibranchiate (dôr-si-brang-ki-â'tt), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, neut. pl. of *dorsibranchiatus*: see *dorsibranchiate*.] In *Cuvier's* system, the second order of *Annelides*, including free marine worms. It closely approximated in significance to the order *Chaetopoda* of modern naturalists. They have the branchiae on the back, whence the name.

dorsibranchiate (dôr-si-brang-ki-ât), *a. and n.* [*NL. dorsibranchiatus*, < *L. dorsum*, the back, + *branchiæ*, gills.] I. *a.* 1. Having gills on the back; notobranchiate, as certain nudibranchiate gastropods and many marine annelids.—2. Specifically, having dorsal gills, as the *Dorsibranchiata*; of or pertaining to the *Dorsibranchiata*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Dorsibranchiata*.

No neighbouring *dorp*, no lodging to be found. But bleakly plains, and bare unhoitable ground. *Dryden, Hind and Panther*, l. 1905.

dorr¹, *n.* See *dor*¹.

dorr², *v. and n.* See *dor*².

dorsicollar (dôr-si-kol'är), *a.* [*L. dorsum*, the back, + *collum*, the neck, + *-ar.*] Of or pertaining to the back and to the neck. *Coues*, 1887.

dorsicumbent (dôr-si-kum'bent), *a.* [*L. dorsum*, the back, + **cumben(t)-s*, ppr. of *cumbere* (in comp. *incumbere*, etc.), otherwise *cubare*, lie down.] Lying upon the back; supine: opposed to *ventricumbent*, or prone.

dorsiduct (dôr'si-dukt), *v. t.* [*L. dorsum*, the back, + *ducere* (pp. *ductus*), lead.] To bring or carry toward or to the back: opposed to *ventriduct*. [Rare.]

Dorsiduct the tail of the cat so as to expose the anus and open it slightly. *Wilder and Gage*, Anat. Tech., p. 84.

dorsiferous (dôr-sif'e-rus), *a.* [*L. dorsum*, the back, + *ferre*, = *E. bear*, + *-ous.*] In *zool.*: (a) Same as *dorsigerous*. (b) Bringing forth upon the back; dorsiparous.

dorsifixed (dôr'si-fikst), *a.* [*L. dorsum*, the back, + *fixus*, fixed, pp. of *figere*, fix: see *fix*.] In *bot.* and *zool.*, attached dorsally, or by the back: applied to anthers, etc.

dorsigerous (dôr-sij'e-rus), *a.* [*L. dorsum*, the back, + *gerere*, carry, + *-ous.*] In *zool.*, bearing or carrying on the back: as, the *dorsigerous* opossum, *Didelphys dorsigera*, so called from the fact that it bears its young upon its back. Also *dorsiferous*.

dorsigrade (dôr'si-gräd), *a.* [*NL.*, < *L. dorsum*, the back, + *gradi*, walk.] In *zool.*, walking upon the back of the toes, as certain armadillos.

dorsilateral (dôr-si-lat'e-räl), *a.* [*L. dorsum*, the back, + *latus* (*later-*), the side, + *-al.*] Same as *dorsolateral*.

dorsolumbar (dôr-si-lum'bär), *a.* [*L. dorsum*, the back, + *lumbus*, loin, + *-ar.*] Same as *dorsolumbar*.

dorsomesal (dôr-si-mes'al), *a.* [*dorsimeson* + *-al.*] Lying along the middle line of the back; pertaining in any way to the dorsimeson. Also *dorsomesal*. *Wilder and Gage*, Anat. Tech., p. 44. [Rare.]

dorsimeson (dôr-si-mes'on), *n.* [*L. dorsum*, the back, + *NL. meson*, q. v., coined by *Wilder and Gage*.] The middle lengthwise line of the back. [Rare.]

dorsiparous (dôr-sip'a-rus), *a.* [*L. dorsum*, the back, + *parere*, produce, + *-ous.*] 1. In *bot.*, bearing fruit upon the back: applied to certain groups of ferns which produce fruit upon the lower surface or back of the fronds. —2. In *zool.*, hatching young upon the back, as certain toads do.

dorsiscapular (dôr-si-skap'ü-lär), *a.* [*L. dorsum*, the back, + *scapula*, the shoulder-blade, + *-ar.*] Of or pertaining to the back and the shoulder-blade. *Coues*, 1887.

dorsispinal (dôr-si-spi'näl), *a.* [*L. dorsum*, the back, + *spina*, spine, + *-al.*] In *anat.*, of or pertaining to both the back and the spine. — **Dorsispinal vein**, in *human anat.*, one of a set of veins which form a network about the processes and arches of vertebrae.

dorsiventral (dôr-si-ven'tral), *a.* [*L. dorsum*, the back, + *venter*, the belly, + *-al.*] 1. In *anat.*, same as *dorsabdominal*. —2. In *bot.*, same as *bifacial*, 2.

Also *dorsoventral*.
dorsiventrality (dôr'si-ven'tral'i-ti), *n.* [*dorsiventral* + *-ity.*] The condition of being dorsiventral. [Rare.]

dorsiventrally (dôr-si-ven'tral-i), *adv.* In a dorsiventral direction or situation; from back to belly; dorsabdominally. Also *dorsoventrally*.

The girdle running *dorsoventrally*. *Science*, III. 324.

dorsocaudal (dôr-sô-kä'däl), *a.* [*L. dorsum*, the back, + *cauda*, tail, + *-al.*] In *anat.*, superior and posterior in direction or position.

dorsocervical (dôr-sô-sér'vi-käl), *a.* [*L. dorsum*, the back, + *cervix* (*cervic-*), the neck, + *-al.*] In *anat.*, pertaining to or situated on the back of the neck; pertaining to both the back and the neck. — **Dorsocervical vertebrae**, equivocal vertebrae between the thoracic and the cervical series proper.

dorsodynia (dôr-sô-din'i-ä), *n.* [*NL.*, < *L. dorsum*, the back, + *dōny*, pain.] In *pathol.*, myalgia in the muscles of the back.

dorso-epitrochlear (dôr-sô-ep-i-trok'lē-är), *a.* and *n.* 1. *a.* In *anat.*, of or pertaining to the dorso-epitrochlearis or epitrochlearis muscle.

II. *n.* Same as *dorso-epitrochlearis*.
dorso-epitrochlearis (dôr'sô-ep-i-trok'lē-ä'ris), *n.*; pl. *dorso-epitrochleares* (-rēz). [*NL.*, < *L. dorsum*, the back, + *Gr. trō*, upon, + *trochlea*,

q. v.] A muscle which in some quadrupeds passes from the back to the elbow.

dorsoflexion (dôr-sô-flek'shön), *n.* [*L. dorsum*, the back, + *flexio(n)-*, a bending: see *flexion*.] A bending of the back; a bow. *Froude*, *Carlyle*, I. 51.

dorso-intestinal (dôr'sô-in-tes'ti-näl), *a.* [*L. dorsum*, the back, + *intestina*, intestine, + *-al.*] In *anat.*, situated on the dorsal aspect of the intestine. *R. Owen*.

dorsolateral (dôr-sô-lat'e-räl), *a.* [*L. dorsum*, the back, + *latus* (*later-*), side, + *-al.*] Pertaining to the back and the side; dorsal and lateral in position; situated on the side of the back; dorsopleural. Also *dorsilateral*. — **Dorsolateral muscle** or *muscles*, the large segmented mass of muscle in fishes lying between the lateral and dorsal septa, and the muscles in higher animals which are derived from this.

dorsolumbar (dôr-sô-lum'bär), *a.* [*L. dorsum*, the back, + *lumbus*, loin, + *-ar.*] In *anat.*, pertaining to the whole dorsal (that is, the thoracic and lumbar) region of the trunk of the body: said especially of those vertebrae, collectively considered, which intervene between the cervical and the sacral vertebrae proper. The most obvious and usual distinction between dorsal and lumbar vertebrae being the presence of developed ribs on the former and their absence from the latter, and ribs being frequently developed from the cervical to the sacral region of the spine, the whole series of such rib-bearing vertebrae is called *dorsolumbar*. The epithet is also used in the phrase *dorsolumbar region*. Also *dorsilumbar*.

The variations within the *dorsolumbar* region depend on the ribs. *Gegenbaur*, *Comp. Anat.* (trans.), p. 437.

dorsomedian (dôr-sô-mē'di-an), *a.* [*L. dorsum*, the back, + *medius*, middle, + *-an.*] Situated in the midline of the back. *Huxley*. [Rare.]

dorsomesal (dôr-sô-mes'al), *a.* Same as *dorsimesal*.

dorso-orbicularis (dôr'sô-ör-bik-ü-lä'ris), *n.*; pl. *dorso-orbiculares* (-rēz). A muscle of the hedgehog, arising on the back near the termination of the trapezius, and spreading upon the orbicularis panniculi, which it antagonizes.

dorsopleural (dôr-sô-plē'räl), *a.* [*L. dorsum*, the back, + *Gr. πλευρά*, the side, + *-al.*] In *anat.*, of or pertaining to the back and the side. **dorsosseus** (dôr-sô-sē-us), *n.*; pl. *dorsosseis* (-i). [*NL.* (*Coues*, 1887), < *L. dorsum*, the back, + *osseus*, of bone: see *osseous*.] A dorsal interosseus muscle of the hand or foot.

dorsourt, *n.* See *dorser*.
dorsoventral (dôr-sô-ven'tral), *a.* 1. Same as *dorsabdominal*.

In both forms the polyps show a well-marked bilateral symmetry with regard to the *dorsoventral* axis. *Jour. Micros. Science*, XXVIII. 35.

2. Same as *bifacial*.
dorsoventrally (dôr-sô-ven'tral-i), *adv.* Same as *dorsiventrally*.

Dorstenia (dôr-stē'ni-ä), *n.* [*NL.*, named after T. Dorsten (died 1552), a German botanist.] A genus of herbaceous plants, of the natural order *Urticaceae*, nearly related to the mulberry and fig, characterized by minute naked monocious flowers crowded upon a flat or somewhat concave fleshy receptacle. The leaves are all radical, and the naked peduncle rises from a thickened rootstock. There are about 50 species, natives of tropical America and Africa, with a single species in the East Indies. The rhizome usually possesses tonic and stimulating properties. *Contrayerva* is the product of *D. Contrayerva*, *D. Brasilensis*, and some other species of Brazil.

dorsulum (dôr'sü-lum), *n.*; pl. *dorsula* (-læ). [*NL.*, dim of *L. dorsum*, the back.] In *entom.*, a name given by Kirby to the mesoscutum or second dorsal sclerite of the thorax. It is conspicuous in hymenoptera.

dorsum (dôr'sum), *n.*; pl. *dorsa* (-sæ). [*L.*, the back, a ridge: see *dorse*, *dorsal*.] 1. In *anat.*: (a) The back. (b) The back of a part or organ: as, the *dorsum* of the foot; the *dorsum* of the shoulder-blade. —2. In *conch.*, the upper surface of the body of a shell, the aperture being downward. —3. The ridge of a hill.

A similar ridge, which suddenly rises into a massy dorsum. T. Warton, *Hist. Kiddington*, p. 60.
Latissimus dorsi [*NL.*], the broadest muscle of the back in man. See cut under *muscle*. — **Longissimus dorsi** [*NL.*], the longest muscle of the back in man. See *muscle*.

dorsumbonal (dôr-sum'bô-näl), *a.* [*L. dorsum*, the back, + *umbo(n)-*, a boss, + *-al*: see *umbonal*.] In *zool.*, both dorsal and umbonal, as one of the accessory valves in the family *Pholadidae*.

In *Pholas dactylus* we find a pair of umbonal plates, a *dorsumbonal* plate and a dorsal plate. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 687.

dort (dört), *n.* [*ME. dort* (in comp. *canker-dort*, q. v.); origin obscure.] A sulky or sullen mood or humor; the sulks: usually in the plural: as, he is in the *dorts*. [*Prov. Eng. and Scotch.*]

Andrew, that left you in the *dorts*, is going to marry Nanny Kemp. *Petticoat Tales*, I. 288.

dort (dört), *v. i.* [*Sc.*: see *dort*, *n.*] To become pettish; sulky.

dortier (dört'ier), *n.* [*ME. dortier*, *dortour*, *dorture*, < *OF. dortor*, *dortour*, *dortour*, *dortoir*, *F. dortoir*, < *L. dormitorium*, a sleeping-room, dormitory: see *dormitory* and *dormer*.] A sleeping-room; a dormitory, especially of a monastery.

At home in our *dortour*. *Chaucer*, *Summoner's Tale*, l. 147.

The Monckes he chased here and there, And them pursu'd into their *dortours* sad. *Spenser*, *F. Q.*, VI. xii. 24.

They thought there was no life after this: or if there were, it was without pleasure, and every soul thrust into a hole, and a *dortor* of a span's length allowed for his rest and for his walk. *Jer. Taylor*, *Works* (ed. 1835), I. 693.

dorty (dört'ti), *a.* [*Sc.*: < *dort* + *-y*: see *dort*, *n.*] 1. Pettish; prone to sullenness; sulky.

Your well-seen love, and *dorty* Jenny's pride. *Ramsay*, *Poems*, II. 68.

2. Delicate; difficult to cultivate: applied to plants.

doruck (dô'ruk), *n.* A water-bottle used in modern Egypt.

dory¹ (dô'ri), *n.*; pl. *dories* (-riz). [Also formerly *doree*, *dorrie*; < *F. dorée*, a dory, lit. 'gilt,' fem. of *doré*, pp. of *dorer*, < *LL. deaurare*, gild: see *deaurate*. Also called *John-dory*, where *John* is simply an expletive use of the familiar proper name, though it has been fancifully explained from *F. jaune*, yellow.] 1. A popular

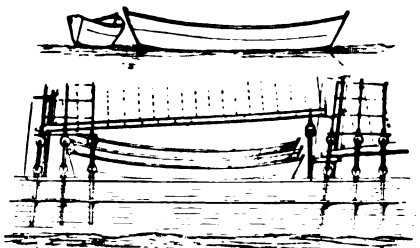


Dory (*Zeus faber*).

name of the acanthopterygious fish *Zeus faber*, the type of the family *Zeidae*. It is found in the seas of Europe, and is esteemed very delicate eating. It seldom exceeds 18 inches in length. It is also called *John-dory*.

2. A local name in some parts of the United States and Canada, especially along Lake Michigan, of *Stizostedion vitreum*, the wall-eyed pike-perch.

dory² (dô'ri), *n.*; pl. *dories* (-riz). [Origin uncertain.] A small boat; especially, a small



Dory.—Lower figure shows nest of dories on deck of fishing-schooner.

flat-bottomed boat used in sea-fisheries, in which to go out from a larger vessel to catch fish.

Doryfera (dô-rif'e-rä), *n.* Same as *Doryphora*, 2.
Dorylæmus (dôr-i-læ'mus), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. dōry*, a spear, + *laímōs*, throat.] A genus of marine nematode worms, of the family *Enopliidae*. *D. maximus* is a very common European species, found in the mud.

Dorylidae (dō-ril'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dorylus* + *-idae*.] A family of ants, differing from the *Formicidae* in having only the first abdominal segment forming the peduncle.

Dorylus (dō-r'i-lus), *n.* [NL.] The typical genus of the family *Dorylidae*.

Doryphora (dō-rif'ō-rā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *dōrūphōr*, bearing a spear or shaft, < *dōrū*, a stem, tree, shaft, spear, + *-phōr*, < *phēreiv* = E. *bear*.] 1. In *entom.*: (a) A genus of beetles, of the family *Chrysomelidae*, closely allied to *Chrysomela*, but differing from it in the form of the last joint of the maxillary palpi, which is short, truncate, and not dilated. Many species from South and Central America are known. The few which are found in North America live upon solanaceous plants. The most familiar of these is the Colorado potato-beetle, *D. decemlineata* (Say), commonly known as the *potato-bug*. (See cut under *beetle*.) Another very closely allied species, *D. juncta* (Germar), occurs in the eastern United States. This differs from the former in the arrangement of the black stripes on the elytra, the two outer ones being united behind, and in the color of the legs, which are entirely pale excepting a black femoral spot. The larvae of the two species are distinguished by the black color of the head of *D. decemlineata*, that of *D. juncta* being pale.

(b) A genus of *Lepidoptera*.—2. A genus of *Polygastrica*. Also *Doryfera*.

doryphorus

(dō-rif'ō-rus),

n.; *pl.* *doryphori* (-rī).

[< Gr. *dōrūphōr*, bearing a spear: see *Doryphora*.]

In *Gr. antiq.*, and in *art* and *archaeol.*, a spear-bearer; a man armed with a spear; specifically, a nude figure, or one almost nude, holding a spear or lance: a favorite subject with ancient sculptors. The most noted statue known as a doryphorus was that by the great artist Polykleitos, which is regarded as his celebrated canon, or type of what the perfectly proportioned human figure should be.

His [Kresilas's] statue of a *Doryphoros* is suggestive of influence from Polykleitos.

A. S. Murray, *Greek Sculpture*, II. 241.

Doryrhamphus (dō-r'i-ram-fi'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Doryrhamphus* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of *Syngnathidae*, in which "the males have the egg-pouch not on the tail, but on the breast and belly" (*Kaup*).

Doryrhamphus (dō-r'i-ram'fus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *dōrū*, a spear, + *ῥάμφος*, beak, bill.] A genus of syngnathoid fishes, typical of the subfamily *Doryrhamphinae*. *Kaup*, 1853.

dos (dō) (dō'zā dō'), [F.: *dos*, < L. *dorsum*, the back; *d*, to; *dos*, the back. Cf. *vis-à-vis*.] Back to back; specifically, in *dancing*, an evolution in reels, etc., in which two persons advance, pass around each other back to back, and return to their places.

dosage (dō'sāj), *n.* [*dose* + *-age*.] 1. In *med.*, the act or practice of administering medicine in doses; a course or method of dosing.

I pause in the *dosage*, and wait to see whether the symptoms improve. *N. Y. Med. Jour.*, XL. 8.

Infinitesimal *dosage*, increased potency by means of dynamization, the unification of disease, etc., have ceased to be essential planks in the homeopathic platform. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXII. 538.

2. The operation of adding to wine, especially to sparkling wine, such as champagne, whatever is needful to give it an artificial distinctive character, as that of being dry or sweet, light or strong.

The *dosage* varies with the quality of the wine [champagne] and the country for which it is intended; but the genuine liquor [for the *dosage*] consists of nothing but old wine of the best quality, to which a certain amount of sugar-candy and perhaps a dash of the finest cognac has been added. *De Colange*, I. 138.

dose (dōs), *n.* [= F. *dose* = Sp. *dose* = Pg. *dose*, *dos* = It. *dose*, *dosa* = D. G. Dan. Sw. *dos*, < NL. *dos*, < Gr. *dōs*, a giving, a portion pre-



Doryphorus.—Copy after Polykleitos, Museo Nazionale, Naples.

scribed, a dose of medicine, < *dō-dō-vai*, give: see *donate*.] 1. The quantity of medicine given or prescribed to be taken at one time or within a specified time; of liquid medicine, a potion.

I am for curing the world by gentle alteratives, not by violent *doses*. *Irving*.

Many circumstances influence the *doses* of medicine. Women require smaller *doses*, as a general principle, than men. *Dunglison*.

Hence—2. Anything given to be swallowed, literally or figuratively; especially, a portion or allotment of something nauseous or disagreeable either to the recipient or to others.

As fulsome a *dose* as you shall give him, he shall readily take it down. *South*.

3. A quantity or amount of something regarded as analogous in some respect to a medical prescription, or to medicine in use or effect.

They [Romanists] have retirement for the melancholy, business for the active, idleness for the lazy, honour for the ambitious, splendour for the vain, severities for the sower and hardy, and a good dose of pleasures for the soft and voluptuous. *Stillingfleet*, *Sermons*, II. i.

No paper . . . comes out without a *dose* of paragraphs against America. *Jefferson*, *Correspondence*, I. 343.

James Mill constantly uses the expression *dose* of capital. "The time comes," he says, "at which it is necessary either to have recourse to land of the second quality, or to apply a second dose of capital less productively upon land of the first quality." *Jeans*, *Polit. Econ.*, p. 231.

4. In *wine-manuf.*, the quantity of something added to the wine to give it its peculiar character: as, a *dose* of syrup or cognac added to champagne. See *dosage*, 2.

In some [champagne] establishments the *dose* is administered with a tin can or ladle; but more generally an ingenious machine of pure silver and glass, which regulates the percentage of liqueur to a nicety, is employed. *De Colange*, I. 138.

Black dose. Same as *black-draught*.

dose (dōs), *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* *dosed*, *ppr.* *dosing*. [= F. *doser*; from the noun.] 1. To administer in doses: as, to *dose* out a bottle of jalap.—2. To give doses to; give medicine or physic to.

A bold, self-opinioned physician, . . . who shall *dose*, and bleed, and kill him secundum artem! *South*, *Sermons*, I. 298.

3. In *wine-manuf.*, to add sugar, cognac, or whatever is needful to give a distinctive character to.—To *dose* with, to supply with a dose or quantity of; administer or impart to in or as if in doses: generally in a derogatory sense: as, to *dose* one with quack medicines, or with flattery; I *dosed* him with his own physic (that is, turned the tables upon him, paid him in his own coin).

Invited his dear brother to a feast, hugged and embraced, courted and caressed him till he had well *dosed* his weak head with wine, and his foolish heart with confidence and credulity. *South*, *Works*, I. xi.

doseh (dō'se), *n.* [Ar. *dose*, *dause*, a treading.] A religious spectacle or ceremony performed in Cairo during the festival of the Moolid, in which the dervishes pave the road with their bodies, while the sheik rides over them on horseback. See *Moolid*.

The present sheikh of the Saade'yeh refused, for several years, to perform the *Do'seh*. *E. W. Lane*, *Modern Egyptians*, II. 201.

doseint, *n.* A Middle English form of *dozen*.

dosel, *n.* An obsolete form of *dossal*.

doser, *n.* 1. An obsolete form of *dosser*, 1.—2. Same as *dorse*, 2.

doshalla (dō-shal'ā), *n.* [Hind. *doshāla*, < *do*, *du* (< Skt. *dōi* = E. *two*), + *shāl*, shawl.] The Indian shawl, somewhat more than twice as long as it is wide, and anciently often as much as 8 feet long.

dosimeter (dō-sim'e-tēr), *n.* [*dosis*, a dose, + L. *metrum*, a measure.] An apparatus for measuring minute quantities of liquid; a drop-meter.

Dosinia (dō-sin'i-ā), *n.* [NL. (Scopoli, 1777), < *dosin*, a Senegalese (west African) name of a species, + *-ia*.] A notable genus of bivalve mollusks, of the family *Veneridae*. They have a large foot, united alaphons, and a very flat round shell, as *D. discus*, a common species on the Atlantic coast of the United States.

dosiology (dō-si-ol'ō-jī), *n.* [*dosis*, a dose, + *-logia*, < *lōgion*, speak.] Same as *dosology*.

Dosithean (dō-sith'e-ān), *n.* One of a Samaritan sect, named from Dositheus, a false Messiah, who appeared about the time of Christ. Its members were fanatical in various respects, especially in a rigorous observance of the sabbath. The sect, though small in numbers, existed for several centuries.



Right valve of *Dosinia exalta*.

dosology (dō-sol'ō-jī), *n.* [*dosis*, a dose, + *-logia*, < *lōgion*, speak: see *dose* and *-ology*.]

1. What is known about the doses or quantities and combinations in which medicines should be given; the science of apportioning or dividing medicines into doses.—2. A treatise on dosing.

Also *dosiology*.

dosotee, *n.* See *dosotee*.

doss¹ (dōs), *v. t.* [Prov. Eng. and Sc. Cf. *douse*² and *toss*.] 1. To attack with the horns; toss.—2. To pay: as, to *doss* down money.

doss² (dōs), *n.* [E. dial.] A hassock.

dossal, **dossel**¹ (dōs'al, -el), *n.* [Written archaically *dosel*; = Sp. *dosel*, a canopy, = Pg. *dosel*, *dorsel* = It. *dossello*, < OF. *dossel*, *dossiel*, *dousiel*, *dossal*, < ML. *dorsale* (also, *acom*, to F., *dossale*), a canopy, tapestry: see *dorsal*, *dorsel*, and *dorsel*.] A hanging of stuff, silk, satin, damask, or cloth of gold at the back of an altar and sometimes also at the sides of the chancel. It is usually embroidered, and frequently a church has a set of dossals of different colors, to be used according to the festival or season of the church year.

dossel², *n.* See *dossil*.

dosser¹ (dōs'ēr), *n.* [Written archaically *doser*; < ME. *dosser*, *dossour*, *dosur*, *doser*, *docer*, < OF. *dossier*, *doussier*, *docier*, m., also *dossiere*, *doussiere*, f., F. *dossier* = It. *dossiere*, *dossiero*, < ML. *dorsarium*, *dossierum*, equiv. to *dorsale*, tapestry, a canopy, curtain, etc.: see *dorsel*.] 1. Hangings of tapestry or carpet-work, sometimes richly embroidered with silks and with gold and silver, formerly placed round the walls of a hall, or at the east end, and sometimes the sides, of the chancel of a church.

Hit watz don abof the dece, on *dosser* to henge, Ther alle men for meruayl myzt on hit loke. *Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), I. 478.

The cupborde in his warde schalle go, The *dosurs* cortines to henge in halles, These offices nedde do he schalle. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 311.

2. Same as *dorse*, 2.

There were *dosers* on the deils. *Warton*.

3. Same as *dorser*, 2.

Al thys hous . . . was made of twigges, . . . Swiche as men to these cages thwite Or maken of these panyers, Or elles hattes or *dosers*. *Chaucer*, *House of Fame*, I. 1940.

Some *dosser* of fish. *B. Jonson*.
You should have had a sumpter, though 't had cost me
The laying on myself; where now you are lain
To hire a ripper's mare, and buy new *dosers*.
Fletcher (and another), *Noble Gentleman*, v. 1.

4. In *her.*, same as *water-budget*.

dosser² (dōs'ēr), *n.* [Appar. < *doss*², a hassock (also, a mattress!), + *-er*.] One who lodges at a doss-house.

A *dosser* is the frequenter of the lodging-houses of the poor. *Spectator*, No. 3059, p. 237.

doss-house (dōs'hous), *n.* In London, a very cheap lodging-house, furnished with straw beds.

Between the fourpenny *doss-house* and the expensive Peabody or Waterloo building, adequate lodging of a wholesome and really cheap kind is so rarely to be found as to be practically non-existent in more crowded quarters of London. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLIII. 281.

dossière (dōs-i-ār'), *n.* [OF. *dossiere*, *doussiere*, a curtain: see *dosser*¹.] In armor, a piece protecting the back; the piece which covered the back from below the neck to the waist. In the early years of the fourteenth century the *dossière* was divided in the middle, and the two parts were connected by means of hinges. When worn with the brigandine of splints, the *dossière* covered the lower part of the back only, corresponding with the pansière in front.

dossil, **dossel**² (dōs'il, -el), *n.* [*dosis*, a dose, < ME. *dosil*, *dossille*, *dosselle*, *dossel*, < OF. *dosil*, *douzil*, *dousil* = Pr. *dozil*, < ML. *docillus*, *ducillus*, *duciculus*, a spigot, a dim. form, lit. a little conduit, < L. *ducere*, lead, conduct: see *duct*.] 1. A spigot in a cask; a plug.

Hei caste away the *dosils*, that win orn [ran] abroad. *Robert of Gloucester*, p. 542.

2. A wisp of hay or straw to stop up an aperture. [Prov. Eng.]—3. The rose at the end of a water-pipe. [Prov. Eng.]—4. In *surg.*, a pledget or small portion of lint made into a cylindrical or conical form, for purging a wound.—5. A roll of cloth for cleaning the ink from an engraved plate previous to printing. [In the last two senses usually *dossil*.]

dost (dust). The second person singular indicative present of *do*.

dot¹ (dot), *n.* [*dōt*, **dot* (not found), < AS. *dott*, a dot, speck (found only once, applied to the speck at the head of a boil); prob. = D.

dot, "a little bundle of spoiled wool, thread silk or such like, which is good for nothing" (Sewel), = East Fries. *dotte*, *dot*, a clump, Fries. *dodd*, a clump, = Sw. dial. *dott*, a little heap, clump. Hence *dottle*; also (< AS. *dott*) AS. *dyttan*, E. *dit*, stop up, plug.] A point or minute spot on a surface; a small spot of different color, opacity, or material from that of the surface on which it is situated.

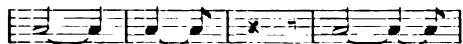
Long stood Sir Bedivere
Revolving many memories, till the hull
Look'd one black dot against the verge of dawn.

Tennyson, *Morte d'Arthur*.

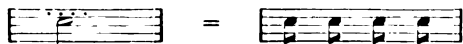
Specifically — (a) A small spot introduced in the variegation of cloth: as, polka *dot* in women's dress-fabrics. (b) In *writing* and *printing*, a minute round spot serving — (1) as a customary distinction, as the dot over the body of *i* and *j* and formerly of *y*, or (2) as a special diacritic, as the dots of *ä*, *å*, etc., in the notation of pronunciation used in this dictionary, or the vowel-signs or points in Hebrew and Arabic, or (3) as a mark of punctuation, as the period, which consists of one dot, and the colon, which consists of two dots.

The dot on the letter *l* came into fashion in the 14th century. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 161.

(c) In *musical notation*: (1) A point placed after a note or rest, to indicate that the duration of the note or rest is to be increased one half. A double dot further increases the duration by one half the value of the single dot:



(2) A point placed over or under a note, to indicate that the note is to be performed somewhat staccato (which see); but in old music, when several dots are placed over a long note, they indicate that it is to be subdivided into as many short notes:



(3) When placed in the spaces of a staff with a heavy or double bar, dots indicate the beginning or end of a repeat (which see). (d) In *embroidery*, and in weaving imitating embroidery, a simple, small, round spot, especially when solid or opaque, on a thin and translucent ground. There are several kinds, distinguished chiefly by their size, as point de pois, point d'or, etc. (e) In *plastering*: (1) *pl.* Nails so driven into a wall that their heads are left projecting a certain distance, thus forming a gage to show how thick the plaster should be laid on. (2) A patch of plaster put on to regulate the floating rule in making screeds and bays.

dot¹ (dôt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dotted*, ppr. *dotting*. [*< dot*, *n.*] **I. trans.** 1. To mark with dots; make a dot or dots in or upon: as, to dot an *i*; to dot a surface.

Some few places, which are here, and in other parts of the chart, distinguished by a dotted line.

Cook, *Voyages*, II. ii. 7.

2. To mark or diversify with small detached objects: as, a landscape *dotted* with cottages or clumps of trees.

Dotting the fields of corn and vine,
Like ghosts, the huge gnarl'd olives shine.

M. Arnold.

3. To place so as to appear like dots.

All about were dotted leafy trees.

William Morris, *Earthly Paradise*, I. 233.

Dotted line, a line of dots on a surface made for some specific purpose, as in a map, diagram, or drawing to mark an indefinite boundary, route, or outline, in printing to mark an omission or to guide the eye from one point to another, etc. — **Dotted manner** (*F. manière criblée*), a system of engraving in dots, peculiar to the fifteenth century. When on metal plates the larger dots were probably punched out of the metal and the smaller indented, but not to complete perforation. The work was either in relief or in intaglio, according to circumstances. When on wood the circular spots were cut out so as to reduce the surface of the blocks. Dotted metal plates were intended to serve as ornaments for book-covers and -corners, or for pieces of furniture, and their indented dots were filled with enamel. Before the enamel was put in the goldsmith was accustomed to rub off impressions upon paper with a burnisher; and these impressions are known as prints in the dotted manner. — **Dotted note** or **rest**, in *musical notation*, a note or rest with a dot after it. See *dot*, *n.* (c)(1). — **Dotted stitch**. Same as *dot-stitch*.

II. intrans. To make dots or spots. — **To dot and carry**, or **carry one**, etc., in performing addition, as in school, to set down the units of an added column and carry the tens to the next column. [In the extract used as a complex noun for the action.]

The metre, too, was regular

As schoolboy's dot and carry.

Lowell, *Origin of Didactic Poetry*.

To dot and go one, to waddle. *Grose*. [Prov. Eng.] **dot²** (dôt), *n.* [*< F. dot* = Pr. *dot* = Sp. *Pg. dot* = It. *dote*, *dota*, < L. *dos* (*dot*-), dower: see *dote²* (the prop. E. form, though now obsolete) and *dower²*.] In *mod. civil law*, dowry; property which the wife brings upon her marriage to the husband, the income of which is in his control for the expenses of the marital establishment, the principal remaining her separate property.

It is either formally settled by a written instrument, or secured by expressing the marriage contract as under the dotal rule.

The *dos* or dotal estate is something very different from our "dower." It has become the *dot* of French law, and is the favourite form of settling the property of married women all over the Continent of Europe. It is a contribution by the wife's family, or by the wife herself, intended to assist the husband in bearing the expenses of the conjugal household. Only the revenue belonged to the husband, and many minute rules . . . prevented him from spending it on objects foreign to the purpose of the settlement. The corpus or capital of the settled property was, among the Romans (as now in France), incapable of alienation, unless with the permission of a court of justice. *Maine*, *Early Hist. of Institutions*, p. 319.

dotage (dô'tāj), *n.* [*< ME. dotage*; < *dot*¹ + *-age*.] 1. The state of one who dotes; feebleness or imbecility of mind in old age; second childhood; senility.

This tree is olde anon, and in his age

He gooth the oute of his kynde into dotage.

Palladius, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 91.

From Marlborough's eyes the streams of dotage flow,

And Swift expires, a druggeller and a show.

Johnson, *Vanity of Human Wishes*, l. 317.

2. Weak and foolish affection; excessive fondness.

Masit were our myndes & our mad hedis,
And we in dotage full depe dreyn, by fialh,
for the wille of a woman, & no whe ellia.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 9749.

Nay, but this dotage of our general's
O'erflows the measure. *Shak.*, A. and C., l. 1.

3. The folly imagined by one who is foolish and doting. [Rare.]

These are the foolish and childish dotages of such ignorant Barbarians.

Hakluyt's *Voyages*, l. 254.

Of living stately, richly, lends a cunning
To eloquence. *Ford*, *Fancies*, l. 3.

[People] must, as they thought, heighten and improve it [religion] till they had mixed with it the freaks of Enthusiasm, or the dotages of Superstition.

Stillington, *Sermons*, II. viii.

dotal (dô'tal), *a.* [*< F. Pr. Sp. Pg. dotal* = It. *dotale*, < L. *dotalis*, < *dos* (*dot*-), dower: see *dot²*.] Pertaining to dower, or a woman's marriage portion; constituting dower, or comprised in it.

Shall I, of one poor dotal town possess,
My people thin, my wretched country waste?

Garth, tr. of Ovid's *Metamorph.*, xlv.

dotant (dô'tant), *n.* [*< dot*¹ + *-ant*.] A dotard.

Can you . . . think to front his revenges . . . with the pained intercession of such a decayed dotant as you seem to be?

Shak., *Cor.*, v. 2.

dotard (dô'tärd), *n.* and *a.* [Also dial. (in 3d sense) *dotard*; < ME. *dotard*; < *dot*¹ + *-ard*.] **I. n.** 1. One who is in his dotage or second childhood; one whose intellect is impaired by age.

And though this flaterynge freres wyln for her pride
Disputen of this deyte as dotardes schulden,
The more the matere is moved the [masceder hy] worthen.

Piers Plowman's *Crede* (E. E. T. S.), l. 825.

The nonsense of Herodotus is that of a baby. The nonsense of Xenophon is that of a dotard.

Macaulay, *History*.

2. One who is foolishly fond; one who dotes. — 3. An aged, decaying tree. [Prov. Eng.]

And for great trees, we see almost all overgrown trees, in church-yards, or near ancient buildings and the like, are pollards, or dotards, and not trees at their full height.

Bacon, *Nat. Hist.*, § 586.

II. a. 1. Doting; imbecile.

The shaft of scorn that once had stung

But wakes a dotard smile.

Tennyson, *Ancient Sage*.

2. Decayed, as a tree. [Prov. Eng.]

Manie dotarde and decayde trees are within divers manners surveyde, which are continually wrongfullie taken by the tenants.

Lansdowne MS. (1613), 165.

dotardly (dô'tärd-li), *a.* [*< dotard* + *-ly*.] Like a dotard; weak.

dotardy (dô'tärd-i), *n.* [*< dotard* + *-y*.] The state of being a dotard.

dotation (dô-tä'shon), *n.* [= F. Pr. *dotation* = Sp. *dotacion* = Pg. *dotação* = It. *dotazione*, < ML. *dotatio* (*n*-), < L. *dotare*, endow, < *dos* (*dot*-), dower: see *dot²*.] 1. The act of endowing a woman with a marriage portion. — 2. Endowment; establishment of funds for the support of some institution.

His dotation and glorious exaltation of the see of Rome.

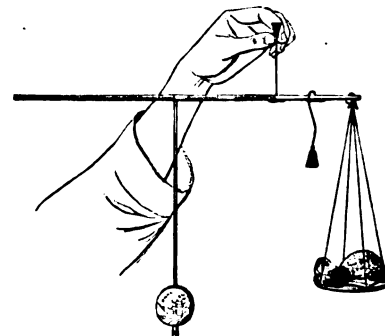
Bp. Ridley, in Bradford's *Letters* (Parker Soc., 1853), [II. 160.]

Sometimes these dotations were made by common assent of the people, without any corporation.

R. W. Dixon, *Hist. Church of Eng.*, II.

dotchin (dôch'in), *n.* [A corruption, through the Cantonese, of Chinese *toh*, take up in the

hand, + *ching*, weigh.] The name given in the south of China to the portable steelyard in use throughout China and the adjoining countries. In the smaller kinds, used for weighing silver



Dotchin, showing ingots of silver in the scale.

(sycee), medicines, etc., the beam is of ivory or bone; in the larger ones, used in shops and for general marketing, it is of wood. Those in use in Hongkong are graduated for both English and Chinese weights.

dot¹ (dôt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *doted*, ppr. *doting*. [Also *dot*; < ME. *dotien*, *doten*, *dote* (not in AS.), = OD. *doten*, *dote*, mope, D. *duiten*, take a nap, mope (cf. *du*, a nap, sleep, *dote*), = Icel. *dotta*, nod from sleep (cf. *dott*, nodding, *dottr*, a nodder), = MHG. *tüzen*, keep still, mope. Cf. OF. *redoter*, F. *radoter*, rave, of LG. origin.] **I. intrans.** 1. To be stupid; act like a fool.

He wol maken him doten anon ryght.

Chaucer, *Prolog. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale*, l. 430.

Wise men will deme it we dote,

But if we make ende of oure note.

York Plays, p. 306.

2. To be silly or weak-minded from age; have the intellect impaired by age, so that the mind wanders or wavers.

He dredes no dynt that dotes for elde.

Aliterative Poems (ed. Morris), III. 125.

Time has made you dote, and vainly tell

Of arms imagined in your lonely cell.

Dryden.

When an old Woman begins to dote, and grow chargeable to a Parish, she is generally turned into a Witch.

Addison, *Spectator*, No. 117.

Wilhelm, Count Berlitzing, . . . was, at the epoch of this narrative, an infirm and doting old man.

Poe, *Tales*, l. 476.

3. To bestow excessive love; lavish extravagant fondness or liking: with *on* or *upon*: as, to dote on a sweetheart; he dotes upon oysters.

Aholah . . . doted on her lovers, on the Assyrians.

Ezek. xlii. 5.

No Man ever more loved, nor less doated upon a Wife than he [Henry IV.].

Baker, *Chronicles*, p. 166.

O Death all-eloquent! you only prove

What dust we dote on, when 'tis man we love.

Pope, *Eloisa to Abelard*, l. 336.

4. To decay, as a tree. [Prov. Eng.]

The seed of thorn in it wol dede and dote.

Palladius, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 23.

II.† trans. To love to excess.

Why wilt thou dote thyself

Out of thy life? Hence, get thee to bed.

Beau. and Fl., *Maid's Tragedy*, III. 2.

Why, know love dotes the fates,

Jove groanes beneath his waight.

Marston, *Sophonisba*, v. 1.

dot¹ (dôt), *n.* [*< ME. dote*; < *dot*¹, *v.*] 1. A dotard.

Thou hast y-tint [lost] thi pride,

Thou dote.

Sir Tristrem, p. 109.

2. A state of stupor; dotage.

Thus after as in a dote he hath tottered some space about, at last he falleth downe to dust.

Boyd, *Last Battell*, p. 529.

dot² (dôt), *n.* [*< F. dot*, < L. *dos* (*dot*-), dower: see *dot²* and *dower*.] 1. Same as *dot²*.

In the article of his own marriage with the daughter of France, there is no mention of *dote* nor *douaire*.

Wyatt, *To Cromwell*, April 12, 1540.

2. *pl.* Natural gifts or endowments.

I muse a mistress can be so silent to the dotes of such a servant.

B. Jonson, *Epicene*, II. 2.

As we assign to glorified bodies after the last resurrection certain dotes (as we call them in the school), certain endowments, so labour thou to find those endowments in thy soul here.

Donne, *Sermons*, xlv.

Cor. Sing then, and shew these goodly dotes in thee,

With which thy brainless youth can equal me.

Men. The dotes, old dotard, I can bring to prove

Myself deserv's that choice, are only love.

R. B.'s *Continuation of Sidney's Arcadia*, p. 516.

dot² (dôt), *v. t.* [*< F. dote*, < L. *dotare*, endow: see *dow⁴*.] To endow; give as endowment.

Manie kinges since that tyme have advanced letteres be erecting schooles, and doting revenues to their maintenance. A. Hume, Orthographie (E. E. T. S.), Ded., p. 3.

doted (dō'ted), *a.* [= Sc. *doted*, *q. v.*; < ME. *doted*, stupid, imbecile, pp. of *doten*, *dote*: see *dote*.] 1. Stupid; foolish.

Senceless speech and doted ignorance.

Spenser, F. Q., I. viii. 34.

2. Decayed, as a tree.

Then beetles could not live
Upon the hony bees,
But they the drones would drive
Unto the doted trees.

Friar Bacon's Brazen Heads Prophecia (1604).

Such an old oak, though now it be doted, will not be struck down at one blow. Bp. Houson, Sermons, p. 33.

dotehead, *n.* [*< dote* + *head*.] A dotard.

And the dotehead was beside himselfe & whole out of his mynde. Tyndale, Works, p. 350.

dotel, *n.* [*< dote* + *-el*; equiv. to *doter*.] A dotard. Davies.

For so false a doctrine so foolish unlearned a drunken dotel is a meet schoolmaster. Pilkington, Works, p. 586.

doter (dō'ter), *n.* [*< dote* + *-er*; equiv. to *dotard* and *dotel*.] 1. One whose understanding is enfeebled by age; a dotard.

What should a bold fellow do with a comb, a dumb doter with a pipe, or a blind man with a looking-glass?

Burton, Anat. of Mel.

2. One who dotes; one who bestows excessive fondness or liking: with *on* or *upon*.

Thus we see what fine conclusions these doters upon body (though accounted great masters of logic) made.

Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 240.

3. One who is excessively or weakly in love.

O, if in black my lady's brows be deck'd,
It mourns, that painting, and usurping hair,
Should ravish doters with a false aspect.

Shak., L. L. L., iv. 3.

doth (duth or dōth), *The third person singular indicative present of do.*

Dothidea (dō-thid'ē-ā), *n.* [NL.] A genus of fungi, belonging to the *Dothideaceae*, and having dark-colored uniseptate spores. They grow on dead branches of trees. The species that grow on living plants, which were formerly classed in this genus, are now referred to *Phyllachora*.

Dothideaceae (dō-thid'ē-ā-sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dothidea* + *-aceae*.] A family of pyrenomycetous fungi, having the perithecia immersed in a stroma with which they are homogeneous in substance. Many grow upon living plants, others on dead vegetable substances.

dothienteritis (dōth'i-en-en-tē-rī'tis), *n.* [*< Gr. dothiōn*, a small abscess, a boil, + *ēntēra*, intestines, + *-itis*.] Inflammation of Peyer's patches and the small glandular follicles of the intestine.

dothienteritis (dōth'i-en-en-tē-rī'tis), *n.* Same as *dothienteritis*.

doting (dō'ting), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *dote*, *v.*] 1. Weak-minded; imbecile from old age.

She is older than she was, therefore more doting.

Fletcher (and another), Queen of Corinth, iii. 1.

Let me not, however, lose the historian in the man, nor suffer the doting recollections of age to overcome me.

Irring, Knickerbocker, p. 146.

2. Excessively fond.

Full oft her doting sire would call
His Maud the merriest of them all.

Scott, Rokeby, iv. 5.

Also spelled *doating*.

dotingly (dō'ting-li), *adv.* In a doting manner; foolishly; in a manner characterized by excessive fondness. Also spelled *doatingly*.

They remain slaves to the arrogance of a few of their own fellows; and are dotingly fond of that scrap of Grecian knowledge, the Peripatetic philosophy.

Bacon, Physical Fables, ii., Expl.

Thus did those tender hearted reformers dotingly suffer themselves to be overcome with harlots language.

Milton, Apology for Smeectymnuus.

doting-piece (dō'ting-pēs), *n.* [*< doting*, verbal *n.* of *dote*, *v.*, + *piece*.] A person or thing dotingly loved; a darling.

"Pride and perverseness," said he, "with a vengeance! yet this is your doting-piece." Richardson, Pamela, I. 68.

dotish (dō'tish), *a.* [*< dote*, *n.*, + *-ish*.] Childishly fond; weak; stupid.

Dotterels, so named (says Camden) because of their dotish foolishness. Holland, tr. of Camden's Britain, p. 543.

dotkin (dō'tkin), *n.* Same as *dotkin*.

Doto (dō'tō), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δωτά*, the name of a Ne-reid, lit. giver, < *δω-δω-ναι*, give.] 1. A genus of brachy-



Doto coronata, about natural size.

urous decapod crustaceans, of the family *Pinotheridae*.—2. A genus of nudibranchiate gastropods, or sea-slugs, of the family *Dendronotidae*, or giving name to a family *Dotoidae*. *D. coronata* is a small brilliantly spotted species.

dotoid (dō'toid), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Dotoidae*.

Dotoidae (dō-tō'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Doto* + *-idae*.] A family of nudibranchiate gastropods, typified by the genus *Doto*, containing sea-slugs in which the tentacles are retractile into cup-shaped cavities, and the branchiae are papillose.

dot-punch (dōt'punch), *n.* Same as *center-punch*.

dot-stitch (dōt'stich), *n.* A name given to the embroidery-stitch used in making the simple decoration known as the *dot*, and also plain leaves and the like. It is a simple overcast stitch. Also called *dotted stitch*.

dottard (dōt'ard), *n.* Same as *dotard*, 3.

dotter (dōt'ēr), *n.* A tool for making dots; specifically, a small instrument, made in various forms, used in graining for imitating the eyes of bird's-eye maple.

Before the colour is dry, put on the eyes (in bird's-eye maple) by dabbing with the dotter.

Workshop Receipts, 1st ser., p. 84.

dotterel (dōt'er-el), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *dotterell*, *dotterel*, *dotrel*; < ME. *dotterelle*, a stupid or foolish person, a dotard, also the bird, so called from its supposed stupidity, < *dotien*, *dōten*, *dote*, be stupid: see *dote*.] 1. The popular name of a kind of plover, *Egialias* or *Eudromias morinellus*, abundant in Europe and Asia. It breeds in high latitudes and performs extensive migrations twice a year, appearing in temperate regions in April and May, and again in September and October. The dotterel is about 10 inches long, and weighs 4 or 5 ounces; the bill is an inch long; the general plumage is much variegated above; the belly is black, the breast yellow, with a white and black collar. It derives its name from its apparent stupidity, or tameness, allowing itself to be easily approached and taken. Its flesh is much esteemed for food. Several related species receive the same name, with qualifying terms.



Dotterel (*Eudromias morinellus*).

In catching of dotterels we see how the foolish bird playeth the ape in gestures. Bacon.

The dotterel, which we think a very dainty dish, Whose taking makes such sport, as no man more can wish.

Drayton, Polyolbion, xxv.

Hence—2. A booby; a dupe; a gull.

E. Our Dotterel then is caught.

B. He is, and just

As dotterels use to be: the lady first

Advanc'd toward him, stretch'd forth her wing, and he

Met her with all expressions. May, Old Couple.

3. An aged, decaying tree: same as *dotard*, 3: also used attributively.

Som old dotterell trees.

Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 137.

To dor the dotterel! See *dor*2.

dotting-pen (dōt'ing-pen), *n.* A drawing-pen which makes a succession of dots on the surface over which it is passed. It consists of a small toothed wheel rotating in a stock by which it is supplied with ink.

dottle (dōt'l), *n.* [Also written *dottel*; < ME. *dottel*, *dottelle*, a plug or tap of a vessel (cf. LG. *dutte*, a plug), ult. < AS. *dott*, E. *dot*, a point, > *dyttan*, E. *dit*, stop up: see *dot* and *dit*.] 1. A plug or tap of a vessel.—2. A small rounded lump or mass; especially, the tobacco remaining in the bottom of a pipe after smoking, which is often put on the top of fresh tobacco when refilling. [Scotch.]

A snuffer-tray containing scraps of half-smoked tobacco, "pipe dottle," as he called them, which were carefully smoked over and over again till nothing but ash was left.

Kingsley, Alton Locke, vi.

dottrel (dōt'rel), *n.* A variant of *dotterel*.

dot-wheel (dōt'hwell), *n.* A tool used in book-binding and other leather-work, also a larger

tool used in other trades, consisting of a wheel mounted in a handle allowing it to revolve freely, and furnished with fine blunt teeth, which when rolled over a surface produce a dotted line.

doty (dō'ti), *a.* [*< dote* + *-y*. Cf. *doted*, *dotard*.] Decayed; decaying. [Local, U. S.]

A log may be doty in places, and even hollow, and yet have considerable good timber in it.

Philadelphia Telegraph, XL. 8.

douane (dō-ān'), *n.* [*< F. douane*, customs duties, a custom-house, = Pr. *doana* = It. *doga-na* for *doana* = ML. *duana*, < Sp. Pg. *adua*, a duty, impost, custom-house (cf. Sp. *duan*, obs. form of *divan*, *divan*), < Ar. *al*, the, + *divān*, a court of revenue, minister of revenue, council, *divan*, etc.: see *divan* and *dewan*. Hence the surname *Duane*.] A custom-house.

While the *Douane* remained here, no accident of that kind happened. Jefferson, Correspondence, II. 491.

douar, **dowar** (dō-ār), *n.* [*< Ar. daur*, a circle, circuit.] A collection of Arab tents arranged in a circle as a corral.

On the southern and western sides, the tents of the vulgar crowded the ground, disposed in *dowars*, or circles for penning cattle.

R. F. Burton, El-Medina, p. 418.

doub, *n.* See *doob*.

double (dub'l), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *dubble*, *dobble*; < ME. *double*, *doble*, *dubble*, *duble* = D. *dubbel*, *a.*, double, *dobbel*, *n.*, gambling, = LG. *dubbel*, *dobbel* = G. *doppel*, *doppelt*, *a.*, = Dan. *dobbelt*, *a.*, double, *dobbel*, *n.*, gambling, = Sw. *dubbel*, *a.*, double, < OF. *double*, *doble*, *duble*, F. *double* = Pr. *doble* = Sp. *doble*, now usually *doble* = Pg. *dobro* = It. *doppio* (also Sp. Pg. It. *duplo*, E. *duple*), < L. *duplus*, double, < *duo*, = E. *two*, + *-plus*, akin to *plenus*, full, and to E. *full*: see *full*.] I. *a.* 1. Consisting of two in a set together; being a pair; coupled; composed of two equivalent or corresponding parts; twofold: as, a double leaf; a double chin.

So we grew together,

Like to a double cherry, seeming parted;

But yet a union in partition,

Two lovely berries moulded on one stem.

Shak., M. N. D., iii. 2.

Hee seemes not one, but double.

Milton, Eikonoklastes, ii.

Let

The swan, on still St. Mary's lake,

Float double, swan and shadow!

Wordsworth, Yarrow Unvisited.

2. Having a twofold character or relation; comprising two things or subjects, either like or unlike; combining two in one: as, a double office; to play a double part on the stage or in society.

Capt. Minott seems to have served our prudent fathers in the double capacity of teacher and representative.

Emerson, Hist. Discourse at Concord.

He [Clive] had to bear the double odium of his bad and of his good actions, of every Indian abuse and of every Indian reform.

Macaulay, Lord Clive.

3. Twice as much or as large (according to some standard); multiplied by two; containing the same portion or measure, as to size, strength, etc., repeated: as, a vessel having double the capacity of another; a decoction of double strength; a double bed.

Take double money in your hand. Gen. xliii. 12.

Let a double portion of thy spirit be upon me.

2 Ki. ii. 9.

4. Of extra weight, thickness, size, or strength: as, double ale; a double letter.

The haubreke was so strong of dubble maille, and the squyer so full of prowess, that he ne moved not for the stroke.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 198.

Here's a pot of good double beer, neighbour; drink, and fear not your man.

Shak., 2 Hen. VI., ii. 3.

5. Acting in a twofold manner; diverse in manifestation; characterized by duplicity; deceitful.

With flattering lips and with a double heart do they speak. Ps. xii. 2.

You are too double

In your dissimulation. Ford, 'Tis Pity, ii. 2.

She has found out the art of making me believe that I have the first place in her affection, and yet so puzzles me by a double tongue, and an ambiguous look, that about once a fortnight I fancy I have quite lost her.

Steele, Lover, No. 7.

6. In *bot.*, having the number of petals largely increased by a transformation of the stamens or pistils: applied to flowers.—7. In *entom.*, geminate; being in pairs.—8. In musical instruments, producing a tone an octave lower: as, a double bassoon, a double open diapason stop, etc.—9. Apparent double point. See *apparent*.—Cross double-claved, in *her.*, a cross composed of double-warded keys, either radiating from a common ring or bow, or having the bow for one end of the cross, and three double-

warded ends.—**Cross double-crossed**, in *her.*, a cross crossed, the smaller arms of which are crossed again. Also called *cross crosetted crossly*.—**Cross double-parted**. See *cross*.—**Cross double-parted flory**, in *her.*, a cross flory of which each part is cut in two and separated: it therefore resembles four flat crescents forming a cross.—**Cross double portant**, in *her.*, same as *cross double* (which see, under *cross*).—**Double action**, in *mech.*: (a) Action or power applied in two directions or according to two methods, or by the agency of two parts or members where a single part might be made to perform the work; or the property of exerting such action or power. (b) Specifically, in a steam-engine, the production of both motions of the piston by the agency of live steam, applied to each face alternately, as distinguished from *single action*, in which the return motion of the piston is induced by atmospheric pressure or by the weight of the parts. See *double-acting*.—**Double algebra**. (a) Ordinary algebra with imaginaries. (b) A multiple algebra in which the number of independent units is two.—**Double angle** of a quadrilateral, the sum of two opposite angles.—**Double bassoon**, a musical instrument, the largest and deepest of the oboe family, having a compass of 3 octaves upward from the third C below middle C—that is, an octave lower than the ordinary bassoon. Its tube is conical, and more than 16 feet long, but so bent upon itself as to be compact and convenient.—**Double bottle**, a vessel made of two bottles combined at one or more points, so as to make a group: usually for fantastic effect, but sometimes for a useful purpose.—**Double bourdon**, the lowest stop in an organ, of 32-feet pitch.—**Double class** (of feet), in *anc. pros.*, same as *diplasic class*. See *diplasic*.—**Double consonant**, a character representing two consonant-signs, as *x = ks*, Greek $\psi = ps$.—**Double contact**, contact at two points.—**Double crown**, an English printing-paper of the size 20 x 30 inches.—**Double-current working**, in *telegr.*, a method of signaling in which a current first in one direction and then in the other is used for each signal. In some cases the line is kept closed, and to transmit a signal the current is reversed. In other cases, as in the Wheatstone fast-speed automatic system, a current in one direction is used to put the recorder in action, and a current in the opposite direction to put it out of action and discharge the line.—**Double demisemiquaver**, in *musical notation*, a sixty-fourth note.—**Double generator** of a ruled surface, a line in the surface, the intersection of two tangent planes.—**Double gloster**, a rich kind of cheese made in Gloucestershire, England, from new milk.—**Double horizontal dial**, a sun-dial having two gnomons and so arranged that the meridian can be found, as well as the time. Many problems can be solved by means of the instrument.—**Double image**, the appearance of two objects in binocular vision.—**Double Joe**, a Portuguese coin, the double Joannes, about equal in value to a Spanish doubloon.

The fair Rose-Noble, the bright Moldore,
And the broad Double-Joe from ayont the sea.
Barham, *Ingoldsby Legends*, I. 64.

Double medium, an American printing-paper of the size 24 x 38 inches.—**Double negative**, a sign of negation repeated.—**Double pistole**, a former gold coin in Germany, Switzerland, and Italy, generally worth about 48; but several kinds of Swiss double pistoles were worth about 40, 20.—**Double point** (NL. *punctum duplex*), a point upon a curve or surface which counts for two in regard to the intersections; on a curve, a point having two tangents, a node; on a surface, a point where a curve of the second order is tangent to the surface, a conical point.—**Double pot**, an English printing-paper of the size 17 x 25½ inches.—**Double question**, one that offers two alternatives between which the determination is to be made.

A double question standeth not in one woordes, but in two several sentences, as thus: Is the studie of Philoophie praise worthe, or is it not?
Sir T. Wilson, *Rule of Reason* (1551).

Double rose. See *rose*.—**Double royal**, an American printing-paper of the size 28 x 40 inches.—**Double secant** of a skew cubic, a right line cutting the cubic three times.—**Double sense of Scripture**. See *sense*.—**Double shuffle**. See *shuffle*.—**Double sizes**. (a) Two sizes thrown at once with two dice. (b) A certain system of lines on a cubic surface.—**Double slider**. See *slider*.—**Double spiral**, in *math.*, the isogonal trajectory of a sheaf of circles; a rhumb-line as it appears on a stereographic projection.—**Double tangent**, a line which is tangent to a curve at two points.—**Double-tangent plane**, a plane which is tangent to a surface at two points.—**Order of the Double Crescent**. See *crescent*. (For other phrases, as *double bar*, *consciousness*, *function*, *relation*, *refraction*, etc., see the nouns.) [Double is much used in composition with participles to denote twice the regular number or quantity: as, *double-headed*, *double-jointed*.]

II. n. 1. A twofold quantity or size; a number, sum, value, or measure twice as great as the one taken as a standard.

And whereas he saith the emperor had but for his part a double, as far as I can see, knowing what the wares cost in those partes, he had trible. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 353.

If the thief be found, let him pay double. Ex. xxii. 7.

In all the four great years of mortality . . . I do not find that any week the plague increased to the double of the precedent week above five times.

Graunt, *Bills of Mortality*.

It is a dangerous way of reasoning in physics, as well as morals, to conclude, because a given proportion of anything is advantageous, that the double will be quite as good, or that it will be good at all.

Contemporary Rev., I. 38

2. A backward turn in running to escape pursuers.

When each double and disguise
To baffle the pursuit he tries.

Scott, *Rokeby*, iii. 2.

Hence—3. A turn; a place where a doubling or turning is made, as by game in hunting.

Often Lord Rothschild's hounds run a deer for a couple of hours over the wide pastures, the doubles, and the brooks of the Vale of Aylesbury.

Edinburgh Rev., CLXVI. 389.

4. A trick; a shift; an artifice to deceive.

I would now rip up . . .
All their arch-villanies and all their doubles,
Which are more than a hunted hare ere thought on.
Fletcher, *Tamer Tamed*, iii. 1.

5. Something precisely like another thing; a counterpart; a duplicate; an exact copy.

No gloom that stately shape can hide,
No change uncrown'd its brow: behold!
Dark, calm, large-fronted, lightning-eyed,
Earth has no double from its mould!

O. W. Holmes, *Birthday of Daniel Webster*, Jan. 18, 1856.
My charming friend . . . has, I am almost sure, a double, who preaches his afternoon sermons for him.
E. E. Hale, *My Double*.

It seemed as if her double had suddenly glided forward and peered at me through her evasive eyes.

T. Winthrop, *Cecil Dreeme*, xv.

The host of hay-cocks seemed to float
With doubles in the water.

H. P. Spoford, *Poems*, p. 10.

Hence—6. A person's apparition or spirit, appearing to himself or to another, as to admonish him of his approaching death; a wraith.—7. A fold or plait; a doubling.

Roll'd up in sevenfold double. Marston.

8. *Milit.*, a contraction of *double-quick* (which see).—9. In *music*: (a) A variation. (b) A repetition of words in a song. (c) [F.] A turn. (d) In the opera, a singer fitted to supply the place of a principal in an emergency. (e) An instrument, or especially an organ-stop, sounding the octave below the usual pitch: as, to play an organ-piece with the doubles drawn (that is, with the 16-feet stops). (f) *pl.* In change-ringing, changes on five bells: so called because two pairs of bells change places. Also called *grandesire*.—10. A size of Tavistock roof-slates, 13 x 16 inches.—11. *Eccles.*, a feast on which the antiphon is doubled; a double feast. See *feast*, and to double an antiphon, under *double*, v. t.—12. In *short whist*, a game by which the winners score two points, their adversaries having scored only one or two to their five.—13.

pl. In *lawn-tennis*, games played by two on a side: opposed to *singles*, played by one on a side.—14. In *printing*, same as *doublet*.—15. *pl.* Thick narrow ribbons for shoestrings and the like, usually made of silk or cotton.—To make a double, in *shooting*, to kill two birds or beasts in succession, one with each barrel of a double-barreled gun. *double* (dub'l), *adv.* [*double*, *a.*] Twice; doubly.

To do a wilful ill, and glory in it,
Is to do it double, double to be damn'd too.
Fletcher, *Wife for a Month*, iv. 2.

None Double see like Men in Love. Cowley, *Ode*, st. 5.
Arched double, beveled double, cottised double, etc. See the adjectives.—To carry double, to carry two riders at once, as a horse.

His father, without any trouble,
Set her up behind him, and had her not fear,
For his gelding had oft carried double.

Robin Hood's Birth (Child's Ballads, V. 345).

To see double, to see, by illusion, two images of the same object: an experience common in drunkenness.

double (dub'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *doubled*, ppr. *doubling*. [Early mod. E. also *dubbe*; < ME. *doublen*, *doblen*, *dublen*, *dubblen*, < OF. *doubler*, *dobler*, F. *doubler* = Pr. Sp. *doblar* = Pg. *dobrar* = It. *doppiare* (cf. D. *dubbelen*, ver-*dubbelen* = G. *doppeln*, ver-*doppeln* = Dan. *for-doble* = Sw. *för-dubbla*, double, = MLG. *dobbelen*, *dubbelen* = Dan. *doble* = Sw. *dobbla*, gamble, play, with dice), < ML. *duplare*, double, < L. *duplus*, double: see *double*, *a.*] I. *trans.* 1. To make double; increase, enlarge, or extend by adding an equal portion, measure, or value to: as, to double a sum of money; to double the quantity or size of a thing; to double a task.

As if equitie pretended were not inquitie doubled.
Purchas, *Pilgrimage*, p. 26.

All his ill is made
Less by your bearing part; his good is doubled
By your communicating.

Shirley, *Maid's Revenge*, ii. 4.

2. To be the double of; contain twice the number, quantity, or measure of, or twice as much as: as, the enemy's force doubles our own.

Doubling all his master's vice of pride.
Tennyson, *Geraldine*.

3. To bring or join together or side by side, as two parts of a thing, or two things of the same kind; lay or fold one part of upon another: as, to double a shawl or a curtain: often followed by an adverb of direction or manner: as, to double a blanket lengthwise or crosswise;

to double up a file or files of soldiers, or teams of horses; to double over a leaf in a book; to double down the corner of a page.

Thou . . . shalt double the sixth curtain in the forefront of the tabernacle. Ex. xxvi. 9.

He bought her Sermons, Psalms, and Graces;
And doubled down the useful pages.
Prior, *Hans Carvel*.

There's a Page doubled down in Epictetus that is a Feast for an Emperor. Congreve, *Love for Love*, I. 1.

4. To clench, as the hand.

Then the old man
Was wroth, and doubled up his hands.
Tennyson, *Dora*.

5. To repeat; duplicate: as, to double a stroke.

The rebel king
Doubled that sin in Bethel and in Dan,
Likening his Maker to the grazed ox.
Milton, *P. L.*, I. 485.

6. To pass round or by; march or sail round, so as to proceed along both sides of: as, to double Cape Horn.

Sailing along the coast, he doubled the promontory of Carthage. Kneller, *Hist. Turka*.

John Gonzalez and Tristan Vaz, . . . having obtained a small ship from him (the prince), resolved to double Cape Bojador, and discover the coast beyond.

Bruce, *Source of the Nile*, II. 97.

7. In *music*, to add the upper or lower octave to the tones of (the melody or harmony).—**Doubled glass**. See *glass*.—To double an antiphon, to say an antiphon in full both before and after its psalm or canticle, as is done on double feasts.—To double and twist, to add (one thread) to another and twist (them) together.

II. *intrans.* 1. To increase to twice the sum, number, value, or measure; grow twice as great.

'Tis observed in particular nations, that within the space of three hundred years, notwithstanding all casualties, the number of men doubles.

T. Burnet, *Theory of the Earth*.

2. To turn in the opposite direction, or wind, in running.

Doubling and turning like a hunted hare. Dryden.

But I began
To thrid the musky-circled mazes, wind
And double in and out the boles, and race
By all the fountains. Tennyson, *Princess*, iv.

3. To put on more effort or speed.

He doubled to his work in a moment, and left the Can-
tab, who shortly afterwards gave up.
Bury and Hillier, *Cycling*, p. 104.

4. *Milit.*, to march at the double-quick.—5. To play tricks; practise deception.

Om. An't please your honour—
Count F. Tut, tut, leave pleasing of my honour, dill-
gence;
You double with me, come.

B. Jonson, *Case is Altered*, I. 2.

What penalty and danger you accrue,
If you be found to double. Webster.

To double upon. (a) *Naval*, to inclose between two fires, as an enemy's fleet. (b) To elude (pursuers) by turning back in running.

double-acting (dub'l-ak'ting), *a.* In *mech.*, acting, or applying power in two directions; producing a double result.—**Double-acting cylinder**, inclined plane, pump, steam-engine, etc. See the nouns.

double-bank (dub'l-bank), *v. t.* To work or pull by means of men working in pairs, as an oar or a rope—that is, with two men at one oar, or with men on both sides of the rope.

double-banked, **double-benched** (dub'l-bangkt, -bencht), *a.* 1. *Naut.*, having two opposite oars pulled by rowers on the same thwart, or having two men to the same oar: said of a boat.—2. Having two tiers of oars and of rowers, one over the other, as ships were worked in antiquity.—**Double-banked frigate**. See *frigate*.

double-banker (dub'l-bang'kér), *n.* Same as *double-banked frigate* (which see, under *frigate*).

double-barreled (dub'l-bar'eld), *a.* 1. Having two barrels, as a gun.—2. Figuratively, serving to effect a double purpose or to produce a double result.

This was a double-barrelled compliment. It implied that Mrs. Weller was a most agreeable female, and also that Mr. Stiggins had a clerical appearance.

Dickens, *Pickwick*, xxvii.

double-bass (dub'l-bās'), *n.* A musical instrument, the largest and deepest of the viol family, having 3 or 4 strings, with a compass of over 3 octaves from the third E below middle C. It was invented in the sixteenth century, and introduced into the orchestra about 1700; and it is now one of the most useful of orchestral instruments. The strings are usually tuned a fourth apart.

double-benched, *a.* See *double-banked*.

double-biting (dub'l-bi'ting), *a.* Biting or cutting on either side: as, a *double-biting* ax. *Dryden*. [Rare.]

double-bitt (dub'l-bit), *v. t.* *Naut.*, to pass, as a cable, round another bitt besides its own, or give it two turns round the bitts, so that it will be more securely fastened.

double-bodied (dub'l-bod'id), *a.* Having two bodies.—**Double-bodied microscope.** See *microscope*.—**Double-bodied signs, in astro.**, the four zodiacal signs Gemini, Virgo, Sagittarius, and Pisces.

double-breasted (dub'l-bres'ted), *a.* Made alike on both sides of the breast, as a coat or waistcoat having two rows of buttons and buttonholes, so that it may be buttoned on either side.

He wore a pair of plaid trousers, and a large rough double-breasted waistcoat. *Dickens*.

double-breather (dub'l-brē'thēr), *n.* An amphirhine animal, or one which breathes through two nostrils; one of the *Amphirhina* (which see), or any vertebrate above the *Monorhina*. *Haeckel*.

double-brooded (dub'l-brō'ded), *a.* In *entom.*, having two broods annually: applied to those species which have two generations during the year, one brood generally appearing in the spring and the other in the autumn.

double-charge (dub'l-chärj'), *v. t.* To charge, intrust, or distinguish with a double portion.

Master Robert Shallow, choose what office thou wilt in the land, tis thine. Pistol, I will double-charge thee with dignities. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., v. 3.

double-concave (dub'l-kon'kāv), *a.* Same as *concavo-concave*.

double-cone (dub'l-kōn'), *a.* In *arch.*, consist-



Double-cone Molding.—Stoneleigh Church, Warwickshire, England.

ing of cones joined base to base and apex to apex, as a Romanesque style of molding.

double-convex (dub'l-kon'veks), *a.* Same as *convexo-convex*.

double-crown (dub'l-kroun'), *n.* A gold coin of the value of 10 or 11 shillings, current in Eng-



Obverse.



Reverse.

Double-crown of James I., in the British Museum. (Size of the original.)

land in the seventeenth century. It was first issued by James I.

double-darken (dub'l-där'kn), *v. t.* To make doubly dark or gloomy. [Rare.]

When clouds arise
Such natures double-darken gloomy skies.
Lovell, To G. W. Curtis.

double-dealer (dub'l-dē'lēr), *n.* One who acts two different parts in the same business or at the same time; one who professes one thing and intends another; one guilty of duplicity.

Well, I will be so much a sinner to be a double dealer. *Shak.*, T. N., v. 1.

double-dealing (dub'l-dē'ling), *n.* and *a.* 1. *n.* Duplicity; deceitful practice; the profession of one thing and the practice of another.

David, now satisfied as to the priests, thought he owed to the Abuna a mortification for his double-dealing.

Bruce, Source of the Nile, II. 500.

The affairs of the universe are not carried on after a system of benign double-dealing.

H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 513.

II. *a.* Given to duplicity; artful; treacherous.

There were parsons at Oxford as double-dealing and dangerous as any priests out of Rome. *Thackeray*.

double-decker (dub'l-dek'ēr), *n.* 1. A ship with two decks above the water-line.—2. A street-car having a second floor and seats on top.—3. A freight- or cattle-car with two floors.—4. A steam-boiler with two tiers of firing-

chambers.—5. A tenement-house having two families on one floor: so termed by the police of New York city.

double d'or (dō'bl dōr). A kind of French jewelry, formed from a plate of gold soldered upon a copper plate eleven times as thick. The compound plate thus formed is rolled thin and made into any desired shape.

double-dye (dub'l-di), *v. t.* To dye twice over.

double-dyed (dub'l-did), *p. a.* 1. Twice dyed. Hence—2. Deeply imbued, as with guilt; thorough; complete: as, a *double-dyed* villain.

double-dyeing (dub'l-dī'ing), *n.* A method of dyeing mixed woolen and cotton goods, by which the wool is first dyed with a color which has no affinity for cotton, after which the cotton is dyed with some color having no affinity for wool.

double-eagle (dub'l-ē'gl), *n.* 1. A gold coin of the United States, worth two eagles or \$20, or £4 2s. 2d. English money.—2. The heraldic representation of an eagle with two heads, as in the national arms of Russia and Austria. It is the ancient emblem of the Byzantine and Holy Roman empires.

double-edged (dub'l-ējd), *a.* 1. Having two edges.

"Your Delphic sword," the panther then replied,
"Is double-edged, and cuts on either side."
Dryden, Hind and Panther, III. 192.

2. Figuratively, cutting or working both ways: applied to an argument which makes both for and against the person employing it, or to any statement having a double meaning.

Double-edged as is the argument from rudimentary organs, there is probably none which has produced a greater effect in promoting the general acceptance of the theory of evolution. *Huxley*, Evolution in Biology.

double-ender (dub'l-en'dēr), *n.* 1. Anything with two ends alike, as a boat designed to move forward or backward with equal ease.

Two ships, the Peruvian corvette "America" and the United States double-ender "Waterloo," were carried [by a great sea-wave] nearly half a mile to the north of Africa, beyond the railroad which runs to Tacna, and there left stranded high and dry.

R. A. Proctor, Light Science, p. 219.

It may be styled a *double-ender* spear, for each extremity of it is pointed in an identical manner.

Amer. Antiquarian, IX. 370.

2. A cross-cut sawing-machine, with a pair of adjustable circular saws, for equalizing pieces of stuff by sawing both ends at once.

double entendre (dō'bl on-toi'dr). [F. *double*, double, and *entendre*, to understand, used in the sense of *entente*, meaning, sense. The French has no such phrase; its nearest equivalent is *mot à double entente*, a word or phrase of double sense, for which the E. phrase seems a blundering substitute, with modified meaning.] A word or phrase with two meanings, or admitting of two interpretations, one of which is usually obscure or indelicate.

The French know no such expression as *double entendre*, the nearest approach to it being *double entente*, a double meaning: which is, however, wholly devoid of the ulterior significance attached to *double entendre*. *Saturday Rev.*

Double entendre, whether right or wrong, has been naturalized in English, and will be found in many of the best dictionaries. Had I been writing in French, I should have used *double entente*. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IV. 87.

double-eyed (dub'l-id), *a.* Watching in all directions; having keen sight.

Prevelle he [the kid] peeped out through a chink,
Yet not so preville but the Foxe him spied;
For deceitfull meaning is double eyed.

Spenser, Shep. Cal., May.

double-face (dub'l-fās), *n.* Duplicity; insincerity; hypocrisy.

double-faced (dub'l-fāst), *a.* 1. Having two faces or aspects: as, the *double-faced* god Janus.

Fame, if not *double-faced*, is double-mouth'd,
And with contrary blast proclaims most deeds.

Milton, S. A., l. 971.

2. Having both surfaces finished, so that either may be used as the right side: as, a *double-faced* cloth, shawl, or other fabric.—3. Deceitful; hypocritical; practising duplicity.

O Lord, I am sure Mr. Snee has more taste and sincerity than to — A damn'd double-faced fellow!

Sheridan, The Critic, I. 1.

A man decided, unscrupulous, and energetic: a *double-faced*, but not a double-minded man [Warwick].

R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., xvii.

double-facedness (dub'l-fā'sed-nes), *n.* The state of being double-faced; duplicity.

We accustom ourselves and our children to live under this double-faced morality, which is hypocrisy, and to conciliate our *double-facedness* by sophistry.

Nineteenth Century, XXI. 251.

double-first (dub'l-fēst'), *n.* In Oxford University: (a) One who gains the highest place in the examinations in both classics and mathematics.

The Calendar does not show an average of two *Double Firsts* annually for the last ten years, out of one hundred and thirty-eight graduates in Honors and more than twice that number of graduates altogether.

C. A. Briard, English University, p. 120.

(b) The degree itself: as, he took a *double-first* at Oxford.

double-flowered (dub'l-flou'erd), *a.* Having double flowers, as a plant.

double-footed (dub'l-fūt'ed), *a.* Diplopod: applied to those myriapods (the chilognaths) which have two pairs of limbs to each segment of the body—that is, the round centipeds.

double-gear (dub'l-gēr'), *n.* In *mach.*, the gearing attached to the headstock of a lathe to vary its speed.

double-gild (dub'l-gild), *v. t.* To gild with double coatings of gold; hence, to gloze over; cover up by flattery or cajolement.

England shall double gild his treble guilt.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 4.

double-handed (dub'l-han'ded), *a.* 1. Having two hands.—2. Double-dealing; deceitful. *Glanville*.

double-headed (dub'l-hed'ed), *a.* 1. Having two heads: as, a *double-headed* eagle in a coat of arms.—2. Supposed to have two heads: as, the *double-headed* serpent (the amphibæna).

double-header (dub'l-hed'ēr), *n.* A railroad-train drawn by two engines, or pulled by one engine and pushed by another. [Colloq., U. S.]

A freight engine dashed into the rear of the train, crushing the ends of nearly all the cars on the train, as well as damaging the second engine, the train being a *double-header*. *Philadelphia Ledger*, Dec. 30, 1887.

double-hearted (dub'l-här'ted), *a.* False at heart; deceitful; treacherous.

double-hung (dub'l-hung), *a.* In *arch.*, being both suspended so as to move upward or downward: said of the two sashes of a window provided with cords, pulleys, and weights.

double-lock (dub'l-lok), *v. t.* 1. To fasten with two bolts; secure with double fastenings.—2. To lock by turning the key twice, as in some forms of lock.

double-lunged (dub'l-lungd), *a.* Having two lungs: specifically applied to the *Dipneumones*.

double-man (dub'l-man), *n.* In the University of Cambridge, one proficient both in mathematics and in classics. Compare *double-first*.

double-manned (dub'l-mand), *a.* Furnished with twice the complement of men, or with two men instead of one.

double-meaning (dub'l-mē'ning), *a.* Having or conveying two meanings; misleading; deceitful.

He has deceived me, like a *double-meaning* prophesier.
Shak., All's Well, iv. 3.

double-milled (dub'l-mild), *a.* Twice milled or fulled, as cloth, to make it finer.

double-minded (dub'l-min'ded), *a.* Wavering; unstable; unsettled; undetermined.

A *double-minded* man is unstable in all his ways.
Jas., I. 8.

double-mindedness (dub'l-min'ded-nes), *n.* Indecision; inconstancy; instability.

double-natured (dub'l-nā'tjrd), *a.* Having a twofold nature.

Two kinds of life hath *double-natured* man,
And two-of death. *Young*, Night Thoughts.

doubleness (dub'l-nes), *n.* [*< ME. doublenesse*; *< double + -ness*.] 1. The state of being double or doubled.

If you think well to carry this, as you may, the *double-ness* of the benefit defends the deceit from reproof.
Shak., M. for M., III. 1.

Doubleness is sometimes connected with profligation, or the continued growth of the axis of the flower. *Double-ness* is strongly inherited.

Darwin, Var. of Animals and Plants, p. 151.

2. Duplicity; deceit.

For in our days nls but covetise,
Doubleness and treason and envy,
Poyson and manslawhtre and mordre in sondry wyne.
Chaucer, Former Age, l. 63.

It is clear to you, I hope, that Stephen was not a hypocrite—capable of deliberate *doubleness* for a selfish end.

George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, vi. 9.

double-nostriled (dub'l-nos'trild), *a.* Having two nasal passages; amphirhine: a translation of the term *Amphirhina*, applied to all skulled vertebrates excepting the lampreys and hags, or *Monorhina*. *Haeckel*.

double-quick

double-quick (dub'l-kwik'), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *Milit.*, the quickest step next to the run, consisting of 165 steps to the minute, each 33 inches long. Also *double-time*.

The soldiers pushed doggedly ahead, and, thinking to pass the crowd, broke into a *double-quick*.
The Century, XXXV. 909.

II. *a.* 1. Performed in the time of the *double-quick*; pertaining to or in conformity with the *double-quick*: as, *double-quick* step.—2. Very quick or hurried: as, he disappeared in *double-quick* time.

double-quick (dub'l-kwik'), *adv.* *Milit.*, in *double-quick* step: as, we were marching *double-quick*.

double-quick (dub'l-kwik'), *v. I.* *intrans. Milit.*, to march in *double-quick* step.

II. *trans. Milit.*, to cause to march in *double-quick* step: as, the colonel *double-quick*ed them.

Berry *double-quick*ed his men to the point, but was too late.
The Century, XXXV. 962.

doubler¹ (dub'lér), *n.* [*< double, v., + -er*; = *D. dobbelaar* = *ODan. doblere* = *Dan. dobler, gambler, gamester*.] 1. One who or that which doubles; particularly, an instrument for augmenting a very small quantity of electricity, so as to render it manifest by sparks or the electrometer.

The earliest of such continuous electrophori was Benet's *Doubler*, the latest is Holtz's machine.
S. P. Thompson, *Elect. and Mag.*, p. 26.

2. A still arranged for intercepting vapors of distillation, and redistilling them.—3. A machine for doubling and drawing silk.—4. The felting placed between a fabric to be printed and the printing-cylinder.—5. Same as *double-ripper*.—*Norremberg doubler*, a form of polariscope.

doubler² (dub'lér), *n.* [*< ME. doubler, dobler, dobler*, *< OF. doublier* (= *Pr. dobler, doblir*), a large plate, *< double, double*: see *double, a.*] A dish or platter used in gathering and removing fragments from the table. *Minsheu*. [Now prov. Eng.]

And wished witterly with wille ful egre,
That dishes and *dobleres* bifor this like doctour,
Were molten led in his maw!
Piers Plowman (B), xlii. 81.

A bassyn, a bolle, other a scole,
A dysche other a *dobler*.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), li. 1146.

double-ripper (dub'l-rip'ér), *n.* Two sleds placed one behind the other and connected by a plank, upon which boys coast down-hill. Also *doubler, double-runner, bob-sled*. [New Eng.]

The *double-ripper* is now laid aside with other engines of calamity.
Newspaper.

double-ruff (dub'l-ruf'), *n.* An old game at cards.

I can play at nothing so well as *double-ruff*.
Heywood, *Woman Killed with Kindness*.

double-runner (dub'l-run'ér), *n.* Same as *double-ripper* or *bob-sled*.

double-shade (dub'l-shād), *v. t.* To double the natural darkness of.

Now began
Night with her sullen wings to *double-shade*
The desert.
Milton, *P. R.*, l. 500.

double-shining (dub'l-shi'ning), *a.* Shining with double luster.

The sports of *double-shining* day.
Sidney.

double-shot (dub'l-shot), *v. t.* To load, as a cannon, with double the usual weight of shot, for the purpose of increasing the destructive power. This practice is not employed with the heavier and more perfect guns of the present day.

double-snipe (dub'l-snip'), *n.* A name of the greater snipe, *Gallinago major*.

double-stop (dub'l-stop), *v. t.* In playing the violin, to stop two strings of simultaneously with the fingers, and thus produce two-part harmony.

double-stopping (dub'l-stop'ing), *n.* In playing musical instruments of the viol family, the playing of two strings at once, especially where both of them are stopped—that is, shortened by the finger. The two simultaneous tones thus produced are called *double-stops*.

double-struck (dub'l-struk), *a.* In *numis.*, showing a double impression of the device (type) or in-



Double-struck Coin of Chersonesus in Crete, 4th century B. C.—British Museum. (Size of original.)

scription, as a coin or medal, owing to the fact that the metal blank accidentally shifted while the specimen was being struck off from the die.

douplet (dub'let), *n.* [*< ME. dublet, dobbelet, dolette, dopylt, etc.*, *< OF. dublet, m.*, also *doublette, F. dublet*, double stone, a garment so called (also called *doublier*; cf. *doublier, doubleur*, lining for a garment), *< double, double*, + *dim. -et*.] 1. One of a pair of like things; a duplicate: in most uses commonly in the plural.

Those *douplets* on the side of his tail seem to add strength to the muscles which move the tail-fins.
N. Grev, *Museum*.

The occurrence of *douplets*, or pairs of variant versions.

Amer. Jour. Philol., VIII. 427.
Specifically—(a) In *typography*, an unintentional duplication of a word, phrase, passage, etc. Also *double*. (b) In *philol.*, a duplicate form of a word; one of two (or, by extension, three or more) words originally the same, but having come to differ in form, and usually more or less in meaning. *Douplets* are very common in English. They usually consist of an older and a later form, the older being generally descended and the later directly borrowed from the same original (as *benison, benediction; malison, malediction*, etc.), or two accidental variations of one original, sometimes slightly discriminated (as *alarm, alarum*, etc.), or of a standard literary and a dialectal form (as *church, kirk; lord, laird*, etc.). See *dimorphism*, 5. (c) In *her.*, a chevron-shaped bearing which issues from either side of the field, and reaches nearly to the opposite side without touching it. (d) One of a pair of dice turned up in throwing when they both present the same number of spots: usually in the plural: as, to throw *douplets*.

2. Something formed by a union of two like things; a duplicate combination. Specifically—(a) A counterfeit gem composed of two pieces of crystal with a layer of color between them, giving the effect of a genuine colored stone.

You may have a brass ring gilt with a *douplet* for a small matter.
N. Bailey, *tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus*, p. 330.

(b) In *optics*, a combination of two simple lenses, with the object of diminishing the chromatic and spherical aberration: in the former use called specifically an *achromatic douplet*. The *Wollaston douplet* (see the extract) consists of two plano-convex lenses placed a short distance apart in the eyepiece of a microscope.

An important improvement on the single lens was introduced by Dr. Wollaston, who devised the *douplet* still known by his name.
W. B. Carpenter, *Microsc.*, § 23.

3. *pl.* A game with dice upon tables, somewhat resembling backgammon.

They be at their *douplets* still.

Latimer, 4th Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

What! where's your cloak?

To tell you truth, he hath lost it at *douplets*.

Cartwright, *Ordinary* (1651).

4. An outer body-garment such as was worn by men from about the end of the fifteenth until about the middle of the seventeenth century. Originally it had short skirts, and was girded round the body with a belt of leather or similar material. Later it was cut and adjusted with great care, and even stuffed or



1. Douplet, time of Edward IV. 2. Douplet, from portrait of Sir William Russell. 3. Peasecod-bellied Douplet. (Both 2 and 3, time of Elizabeth.) 4. Douplet, time of Charles I.

bombasted into an exact shape. At this period it sometimes had skirts, but was more often made without them. Throughout the sixteenth century the douplet usually had sleeves; under the reign of Charles I. of England it became universally an undergarment, being made without sleeves, and was thus the prototype of the modern waistcoat. So long as doublets were a common garment for men, they were frequently imitated in the fashions of feminine dress: thus, a similar body-garment for women was worn about 1580, and again in the reign of Charles II. of England, corresponding nearly to the modern sack, having sleeves and short skirts.

Then lace his *doublett* every hooole.

Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 178.

A silken *douplet*! a velvet hose! a scarlet cloak!

Shak., *T. of the S.*, v. 1.

doubloon

Whether matrons of the holy assembly
May lay their hair out, or wear *doublets*.
B. Jonson, *Alchemist*, iii. 2.

His *douplet* was of sturdy buff,
And though not sword, yet cudgel-proof.
S. Butler, *Hudibras*, l. i. 305.

Douplet of defense or fence, a brigandine.—**To tight one's douplet**. See *fight*.

double-time (dub'l-tim'), *n.* *Milit.*, same as *double-quick*.

double-tongued (dub'l-tung'), *n.* [*ME. double-tonge*.] Duplicity; deceitfulness.

Now comith the sinne of *double tonge*, swiche as speke faire biforn folk and wikkedly bihynde.
Chaucer, *Parson's Tale*.

double-tongue (dub'l-tung), *v. i.* In *music*, in playing the flute and certain brass instruments, like the cornet, to apply the tongue rapidly to the teeth and the hard palate alternately, so as to insure a brilliant execution of a staccato passage.

double-tongued (dub'l-tungd), *a.* Making contrary declarations on the same subject at different times; deceitful.

Likewise must the deacons be grave, not *double-tongued*.
1 Tim. iii. 8.

double-topsail (dub'l-top'sl), *a.* *Naut.*, an epithet noting a rig in which the square topsail is replaced by two smaller sails and yards, in order to lessen the labor of the crew and enable them to reduce sail with greater rapidity. In this rig the lower topsail-yard is fixed to the cap, and the clues of the upper topsail are lashed to the lower topsail yard-arms.

double-touch (dub'l-tuch'), *n.* A method of making magnets. See *magnet*.

doubletree (dub'l-tré), *n.* Same as *equalizing-bar* (b) (which see, under *bar*).

double-trouble (dub'l-trub'l), *n.* A characteristic step of a rustic dance or breakdown, derived from the plantation negroes. It usually has a banjo accompaniment. [Southern U. S.]

He [Peter Stuyvesant] likewise ordered that the ladies, and indeed the gentlemen, should use no other step in dancing than "shuffle and turn" and "double-trouble."
Irving, *Knickerbocker*, p. 406.

double-worked (dub'l-wérkt), *a.* Grafted twice. See the extract.

When we graft or bud a tree already budded or grafted, we call it *double-worked*.
P. Barry, *Fruit Garden*, p. 100.

doubling (dub'ling), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *double, v.*] 1. Something doubled or folded over; a fold; a plait; specifically (*naut.*), the doubled edge or skirt of a sail.—2. That the addition of which makes double. Specifically—(a) In *her.*, the lining of a mantle or mantling. (b) In *slating*, the double course of slates at the eaves of a house: sometimes applied to the eaves-board. (c) In *music*, the addition to a tone of its upper or lower octave.

3. *pl. Naut.*, that part of a mast included between the trestletrees and the cap.—4. The second distillation of wine.—5. The act of marching at the *double-quick*. [Rare.]—6. In *bot.*, same as *chorisis*.—**Doubling of the bow**. See *bow*.

doubling (dub'ling), *a.* Shifting; maneuvering.

Lord Egmont was *doubling*, absurd, and obscure.

Walpole, *Letters*, II. 484.

doubling-frame (dub'ling-frām), *n.* A machine on which double silk threads are wound.

doubling-nail (dub'ling-nāl), *n.* A nail used to fasten the lining of the gun-ports in a ship.

doubloon (dub-lön'), *n.* [*< F. doubloon, < Sp. doblon* (= *Pg. dobrão* = *It. doppione*), a doubloon, so called because it was originally of double the value of a pistole, aug. of *doblo* (= *Pg. dobro* = *It. doppio*), double: see *double*. Cf. *dobla, dobra*.] A gold coin of Spain and the Spanish-American states, originally of double the value of the pistole, the double pistole being equivalent from 1730 to 1772 to \$8.24, from 1772 to 1786 to \$8.08, and from 1786 to 1848 to \$7.87. The current doubloon of Spain (*doblon de Isabel*, 1848) is of 100 reals, and worth a little more than \$5.02.



Obverse. Reverse.
Doubloon of Isabella II., Queen of Spain, in the British Museum. (Size of the original.)

The old *double doubloon*, also called *doubloon onza* (ounce of gold), is of 320 reals, or 16 hard dollars, being equivalent to a quadruple pistole. The coinage of doubloons has ceased in Spain.

They had succeeded in obtaining from him [the French ambassador] a box of *doubloons*.

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xxiil.

doubly (dub'li), *adv.* 1. In a double or two-fold manner; in twice the quantity or to twice the degree: as, to be *doubly* sensible of an obligation.

For fools are *doubly* fools, endeavoring to be wise.

Dryden, Hind and Panther, l. 2401.

When, musing on companions gone,
We *doubly* feel ourselves alone.

Scott, Marmion, II, Int.

2. Deceitfully; with duplicity.

doubt¹ (dout), *v.* [Early mod. E. *dout*, *doute* (the *b* being inserted in the F. and E. forms in the 16th century, in ignorant imitation of the orig. L.; it does not occur in early E. or F.); < ME. *douten*, *douten*, earlier *duten*, fear, be in fear, also, less commonly, *doubt*, < OF. *douter*, *duter*, *doter*, later *doubter*, mod. F. *douter*, *douter*, fear, = Pr. *dutpar*, *dutpar* = Sp. *dudar* = Pg. *duvidar* = It. *dubitare*, < L. *dubitare*, waver in opinion, be uncertain, doubt, hesitate, in form a freq. verb, connected with *dubius*, wavering in opinion, uncertain, doubtful, dubious (see *dubious*), < *duo*, = E. *two*, + *-bi-*, of uncertain origin. Cf. Gr. *doûō*, doubt; Skt. *daya*, twofold; Goth. *twēifō* = Dan. *twiwl* = Sw. *twiwl* = G. *zweifel* = D. *twiwl*, doubt; AS. *twēd*, doubt; all from the word for 'two.' Hence (from OF.) *redoubt*¹, *redoubtable*, and (from L. *dubitare*) *dubitare*, *dubitation*, etc.] 1. To be uncertain as to a truth or fact; be undetermined or undecided; waver or fluctuate in opinion; hesitate.

Here men *douten* comunly to whom men schulde restore the godes that thei have gotten with wronge.

Wyclif, Select Works (ed. Arnold), III. 174.

To them that *doubt* of Wine, of chesse, seales, and of tables, thou shalt say that such sports and such drinks are a great sinne.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 257.

He began to *doubt* of everything
Amidst that world of lies.

William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 173.

2†. To be in fear; be afraid.

Tho *douteden* the schepherdes, & in gret drede weren.

Geburt Jesu, l. 515.

Who so *doutes* for her menace,
Have he never syght of Goddes face.

Richard Coeur de Lion, l. 6733.

When the kynge Arthur vndirstode their menaces, he yede oute by a wyndowe of karlion, for he *douted* moche of treson.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), l. 108.

II. *trans.* 1. To be uncertain as to the truth or fact of; hold in question; question; hesitate to believe: as, to *doubt* the truth of a story.

The phenix, were she never seen, were *doubted*.

Fletcher, Valentinian, l. 2.

If they . . . turn not back perverse:

But that I *doubt*.

Milton, P. L., vi. 563.

Doubt thou not but I shall go again,
E'en as I *doubt* not that fresh misery

I there shall gather as the days pass by.

William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 324.

2. To be expectant or apprehensive of; believe hesitatingly or indefinitely.

Quoth he, "heo *duteth* me to lte."

King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 68.

I fear I am pursued; and *doubt* that I,
In my defence, have kill'd an officer.

Beau. and Fl., Honest Man's Fortune, III. 1.

When we were come to where the three fellows were hanged, he said, That he *doubted* that that would be his end also.

Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 296.

I *doubt* her affections are farther engaged than we imagine.

Sheridan, School for Scandal, l. 1.

They *doubted* some sinister motive, or deeper policy than appeared in the conduct of the French king.

Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., II. 1.

3. To distrust; be uncertain with regard to; be distrustful of: as, to *doubt* one's ability to execute a task.

Amant . . . cutte a-sonder the laces of his helme and caste it a-wey, and than couered hym with his shelde, for sore he *douted* his heede, whereon was no more but the cooyfe of mayle.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), II. 368.

He is so devoted to his book,
As I must tell you true, I *doubt* his health.

Ford, 'Tis Pity, l. 4.

To teach vain wits a science little known,
I admire superior sense, and *doubt* their own!

Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 200.

4†. To fear; be afraid of.

Myche *dut* he his dreame, & dred hym therfore.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 13834.

Ho so *douteth* Jhesu Crist, him ne failleth noght.

St. Brandan (ed. Wright), p. 13.

Phillip . . .

Doughtye men *douten* for dreedful hee seemes.

Atiasander of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 167.

As soone as he saugh the grette deuell he lete renne to hym, for nothings he hym *douted*.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), III. 442.

5†. To cause to fear; put in fear; appal; daunt.

I'll tell ye all my fears; one single valour,

The virtues of the valliant Caratach,

More *doubts* me than all Britain.

Fletcher, Bonduca, l. 2.

doubt¹ (dout), *n.* [Early mod. E. *doute* (the *b* being inserted as in the verb); < ME. *doute*, *dout*, earlier *dute*, fear, doubt, < OF. *doute*, *dute*, *dote*, F. *doute* = Pr. *dopte*, *dubte* = Sp. *duda* = Pg. *duvida* = It. *dotta*, doubt; from the verb: see *doubt*¹, *v.*] 1. Uncertainty with regard to the truth of a given proposition or assertion; suspense of judgment arising from defect of evidence or of inclination; an unsettled state of opinion; indecision of belief.

What prevents the admission of a proposition as certain is called *doubt*.

Sir W. Hamilton.

When I say that Descartes consecrated *doubt*, you must remember that it was that sort of *doubt* which Goethe has called "the active scepticism, whose whole aim is to conquer itself"; and not that other sort which is born of flippancy and ignorance, and whose aim is only to perpetuate itself, as an excuse for idleness and indifference.

Huxley, Lay Sermons, p. 323.

2. A matter of uncertainty; an undecided case or proposition; a ground of hesitation.

It was *doute* whether [which] bonyes were Petris and whether wer Paulis.

Trevies, tr. of Higden's Polychronicon, V. 77.

Give me leave to tell you, it would seem a kind of affront to our country to make a *doubt* of what we pretend to be famous for.

Cotton, in Walton's Angler, II. 224.

But though he now prayed wherever he was, at home or abroad, in the house or in the field, two *doubts* still assailed him: whether he was elected, and whether the day of grace was not gone by.

Southey, Bunyan, p. 21.

It is one thing to believe that a doctrine is false, and quite another thing to admit a theoretical *doubt* about it.

W. K. Clifford, Lectures, II. 303.

3. A difficulty suggested or proposed for solution; an objection.

To every *doubt* your answer is the same.

Blackmore.

4†. Difficulty; danger.

Forced them, how ever strong and stout

They were, as well approv'd in many a *doubt*,

Back to recule.

Spenser, F. Q., V. xi. 47.

5†. Hesitating apprehension; fear; dread.

He nadde of no prince in the worlde *doute*.

Robert of Gloucester, p. 89.

The *dute* of deth is swithe stronge.

Old Eng. Miscellany (ed. Morris), p. 44.

Pope Urban durst not depart for *doubt*.

Berners.

In *doubt*, in uncertainty; in suspense.

Thy life shall hang in *doubt* before thee.

Deut. xxviii. 66.

Methodic doubt, *doubt* feigned for a philosophical purpose, concerning a proposition really believed, as the Cartesian *doubt* respecting one's own existence.—**No doubt**, without question; certainly.—**Objective doubt**, that which is occasioned by the insufficiency of the evidence.—**Subjective doubt**, hesitancy in accepting a proposition because it is not such as one is antecedently inclined to believe.—**To hang in doubt**, to make no *doubt*. See the verbs.—**Syn.** 1. Indecision, irresolution, suspense, hesitation, hesitancy, misgiving, distrust, mistrust.

doubt², *n.* [By aphoresis from *redoubt*², *q. v.*] A *redoubt*. Davies.

Forward be all your hands,

Urge one another. This *doubt* down that now betwixt us

stands,

Jove will go with us to their walls.

Chapman, Iliad, xii. 286.

doubtable (dou'ta-bl), *a.* [The *b* inserted as in the verb; < ME. *doutable*, *dutable*, < OF. **doutable*, later *doubtable* (= Sp. *dudable*) (cf. OF. *redoubtable*, fearful, mighty, whence E. *redoubtable*), < *douter*, *doter*, doubt: see *doubt*¹, *v.*] That may be doubted; dubitable. [Rare.]

Sith that thy citee is assayed

Though knyghtis of thyn owne table,

God wote thi lordship is *doutable*!

Rom. of the Rose, l. 6274.

Therefore men comen from fer Contrees to have Juggement of *doutable* Causes: and other Juggement usen thei none there.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 172.

doubtance, *n.* [The *b* inserted as in the verb; < ME. *doutance*, earlier *doutaunce*, *doutance*, < OF. *doutance*, *doutance* = Pr. *dupantsa*, *doptansa* = Sp. *dudanza* = It. *dottanza*, < ML. *dubitantia*, doubt, fear, < L. *dubitare*, doubt: see *doubt*¹, *v.*] Fear; dread; suspicion. Chaucer.

Eglentine, thys Kinges daughter fre,

Off Paynynes had gret fere and *doubtance*.

Rom. of Parthenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 2130.

doubted (dou'ted), *p. a.* [*<* ME. *douted*, *duted*, pp. of *douten*, etc., fear, doubt: see *doubt*¹, *v.*] 1. Questioned; not certain or settled.—2†. Feared; redoubted; redoubtable.

Domys the doghty, *doutid* in fild.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 6350.

So sholde ye be the more dredde and *douted* thorough enery londe.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), III. 581.

Turne thee to those that weld the awful cowne,

To *douted* Knights, whose woundeas armour rusts.

Spenser, Shep. Cal., October.

doubtedly (dou'ted-li), *adv.* Doubtfully.

Good heed would be had that nothing be *doubtedly* spoken, which may have double meaning, . . . but that all our wordes runne to confirme wholly our matter.

Sir T. Wilson, Art of Rhetoric, p. 108.

doubter (dou'ter), *n.* One who doubts; one whose opinion is unsettled or whose mind is not convinced.

The unsettled *doubters*, that are in most danger to be seduced.

Hammond, Works, II. II. 67.

doubtful (dou'tful), *a.* [*<* *doubt*¹ + *-ful*. The earlier adj. was *doutous*: see *doubtous*.] 1. Full of doubt; having doubt; not settled in opinion.

To assist the *doubtful* Wouter in the arduous business of legislation, a board of magistrates was appointed.

Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 155.

2. Causing doubt; dubious; ambiguous; uncertain; not distinct in character, meaning, or appearance; vague: as, a *doubtful* expression; a *doubtful* hue.

A *doubtful* day

Of chill and slowly greening spring.

Whittier, What the Birds Said.

Till now the *doubtful* dusk reveal'd

The knolls once more where, couch'd at ease,

The white kine glimmer'd.

Tennyson, In Memoriam, xcv.

Now the full-leaved trees might well forget

The changeful agony of *doubtful* spring.

William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 290.

3. Admitting of or subject to doubt; not obvious, clear, or certain; questionable.

I will adopt some beggar's *doubtful* issue,

Before thou shalt inherit.

Fletcher (and another), Elder Brother, iv. 1.

For where the event of a great action is left *doubtful*, there the poet is left master.

Dryden, Don Sebastian, Pref.

It is always the person of *doubtful* virtue who is most eager to assume the appearance of severe integrity.

J. T. Troubridge, Coupon Bonds, p. 108.

4. Of uncertain issue; precarious; shifting.

Who have sustain'd one day in *doubtful* fight.

Milton, P. L., vi. 423.

Inspired repulsed battalions to engage,

And taught the *doubtful* battle where to rage.

Addison, The Campaign.

5. Of questionable or suspected character.

She never employed *doubtful* agents or sinister measures.

Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., II. 16.

6†. Fearful; apprehensive; suspicious.

So long they stayed that the King grew *doubtful* of their bad usage, that he swore by the Skies, if they returned not well, he would have warres with Opechankanough so long as he had any thing.

Quoted in Capt. John Smith's True Travels, II. 86.

7. Indicating doubt; disturbed by doubt. [Rare.]

With *doubtful* feet and wavering resolution

I came.

Milton, S. A., l. 732.

8. In *pros.*, variable in quantity; capable of being pronounced or measured either as a long or as a short; common; dichronous.—**Syn.** 1. Uncertain, undecided.—2. *Dubious*, *Equivocal*, etc. (see *obscure*, *a.*); problematic, enigmatical.

doubtfully (dou'tful-i), *adv.* In a doubtful manner; with doubt or hesitation; so as to indicate or admit of doubt.

When we speake or write *doubtfully*, and that the sence may be taken two wayes, such ambiguous termes they call Amphibologia, we call it the ambiguous.

Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 217.

I came to the court . . . and very privately discovered to her majesty this conspiracy. . . . She took it *doubtfully*. I departed with fear.

State Trials, William Parry, an. 1584.

How *doubtfully* these spectres fate foretel!

In double sense and twilight truth they dwell.

Dryden, Tyrannic Love, iv. 1.

Tints softly with each other blended,

Hues *doubtfully* begun and ended.

Wordsworth, Bird of Paradise.

doubtfulness (dou'tful-nes), *n.* 1. A state of doubt or uncertainty of mind; dubiousness; suspense; instability of opinion.

Faith is utterly taken away. Instead whereof is distrust and *doubtfulness* bearing rule.

J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 29.

2. Ambiguity; uncertainty of meaning.

Here we must be diligent, that . . . there be no *doubtfulness* in any word, and that alwaies there be one manner of words that goe before, and also one manner of wordes ende the sentence, plainly and without double vnderstanding.

Sir T. Wilson, Art of Logic, fol. 20.

3. Uncertainty of event or issue; indeterminateness of condition.

Every day that passed showed the *doubtfulness* of the convention. Bancroft, Hist. Const., II. 265.

doubtfully (dout'ing-li), *adv.* In a doubting manner; dubiously.

In the forty-first experiment I tendered my thoughts concerning respiration, but *doubtfully*. Boyle, Works, I. 178.

doubtless (dout'les), *a.* and *adv.* [The *b* inserted as in *doubt*; < ME. *douteles*, < *doute*, doubt: see *doubt*, *n.*, and *-less*.] I. *a.* 1. Free from doubt; indubitable.

It is no prejudice to the precious charity of knowledge, even in undoubted truths, to make truth more *doubtless*. Ford, Honour Triumphant, II.

2. Having no fear; free from fear of danger; secure.

Pretty child, sleep *doubtless*, and secure That Hubert, for the wealth of all the world, Will not offend thee. Shak., K. John, iv. 1.

II. *adv.* Without doubt; without objection or uncertainty; unquestionably; often, with weakened sense, presumably, probably. [An elliptical use of the adjective, standing for the phrase "it is doubtless that."] Doubtless he would have made a noble knight. Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv. 7.

The rock seems to have been dug away all round the sphynx for a great way, and the stone was *doubtless* employed in building the pyramids. Pococke, Description of the East, I. 46.

Doubtless, development increases the capacity both for enjoyment and for suffering. Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVI. 239.

doubtlessly (dout'les-li), *adv.* Unquestionably.

Why you may, and *doubtlessly* will, when you have debated that your commander is but your mistress. Beau. and Fl., Scornful Lady, I. 1.

doubtoust, *a.* [The *b* inserted as in the verb; < ME. *doutous*, < OF. *doutous*, < *doute*, F. *douteux* (= Pr. *doptos*, < *doptos* = Sp. *dudoso* = Pg. *dudoso* = It. *dottoso*), doubtful, < *doute*, doubt: see *doubt*, *n.*, and *-ous*.] Doubtful; dubious; of doubtful sense.

For in these pointes wherein we vary, . . . either the Scripture is plaine & easy to perceive, or *doubtouse* and hard to understande. Sir T. More, Works, p. 457.

doubtously, *adv.* [The *b* inserted as in *doubt*; < ME. *doutously*, < *doutous*; < *doubtous* + *-ly*.] Doubtfully; dubiously.

And drow him toward the dea, but *doutously* after He stared on his stepmoder stifi a while. William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), I. 4338.

doubtsomet, *a.* [The *b* inserted as in *doubt*; early mod. E. *doutsum*; < *doubt*, *n.*, + *-some*.] Doubtful.

Anceps [L.]. . . Ang., Double or two edged; *doubt-some*. Calepini, Dict., 1590 (ed. 1605).

With *doutsum* victorie they dealt.

Battle of Harlaw (Child's Ballads, VII. 189).

douc (dök), *n.* [< F. *douc*, of uncertain origin.] A name of the old-world catarrhine monkeys of the genus *Semnopithecus*. There are many species of these handsome apes, generally of large size and varied coloration, with long limbs and tails.

douce (Sc. pron. dös), *a.* [Sc., also *douse*; < ME. *douce*, < OF. F. *doux*, fem. *douce*, sweet, soft, gentle, mild, < L. *dulcis*, sweet, etc.: see *dulce*.] 1. Sweet; pleasant; luxurious.

And Diues in deyntees lyued and in *douce* vye [life]. Piers Plowman (B), xiv. 122.

2. Sober; sedate; gentle; not light or frivolous; prudent; modest. [Scotch.]

Sir George was gentle, meek, and *douce*.

Raid of the Reidsvire (Child's Ballads, VI. 183).

There were some pretty Gallas, *douce*-looking Abyssinians, and Africans of various degrees of hideousness. R. F. Burton, El-Medina, p. 473.

douced (dö'sed), *n.* An erroneous form of *doucet*, 2.

doucely (dös'li), *adv.* [< *douce* + *-ly*.] Sedately; soberly; prudently. [Scotch.]

Doucely manage our affairs

In parliament.

Burns, Prayer to the Scotch Representatives.

douceness (dös'nes), *n.* 1. Soberness; sedateness; modesty. [Scotch.]-2. Sweetness. *Darvies*.

Some luscious delight, yes, a kind of ravishing *douceness* there is in studying good books. S. Ward, Sermons, p. 166.

douceperet, *n.* See *doucepere*.

doucet, *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* ME., < OF. *doucet*, sweet, gentle, F. *doucet*, mild, demure, dim. of *doux*, sweet: see *douce* and *dulcet*. II. *n.* 1. ME. *doucette*, *doucete*, *doucete*, a kind of pasty. 2. ME. *doucet*, *doucete*, *doucete*, < OF. *doucete*, also called *doucine*, etc., a musical instrument, perhaps a kind of flute; from the adj.] I. *a.* Sweet; dulcet.

Adieu, I you say, my full *doucet* flour! Adieu, my lady of full gret valoure! Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), I. 8898.

II. *n.* 1. A kind of pasty or custard.

Bakemetes or *doucettes*. Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 170.

Doucette, a lytell flawne, dariole. Palgrave.

2. A musical instrument, a kind of flute.

Many a thousand tymes twelve . . .

That craftily begunne to pipe

Bothe in *doucet* and in riede.

Chaucer, House of Fame, I. 1221.

3. A testicle of a deer. Also written *doucet*, *doucet*.

All the sweet morsels, called tongue, ears, and *doucets*.

B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, I. 2.

douceur (dö-sér'), *n.* [= D. *douceur* = Dan. *douceur*, *dusör* = Sw. *dusör*, < OF. *douçor*, *dolçor*, *dulçor* (> ME. *dousour*) = Pr. *dolzor* = Sp. *dulzor* = Pg. *dulçor*, < LL. *dulcor*, sweetness, < L. *dulcis*, sweet: see *dulcet*.] 1. Sweetness or mildness of manner; kindness; gentleness.

Now for synglerty o hyr *dousour*,

We calle hyr fenyx of Arraby.

Aliterative Poems (ed. Morris), I. 429.

Blame with indulgence, and correct with *douceur*.

Chesterfield.

2. A conciliatory offering; a present or gift; a reward; a bribe.

The commander-in-chief of the Bengal army could have had no ground for exasperation at being shut out from the interview, had he not in like manner reckoned on receiving a handsome *douceur*.

J. T. Wheeler, Short Hist. India, p. 354.

3. A kind or agreeable remark; a compliment.

With a good account of her health, she writes me many *douceurs*, in which you have a great share.

Lord Lyttellon (1771), in Correspondence of David

[Garrick, I. 440.]

douche (dösh), *n.* [F., a *douche*, a shower-bath, = Sp. *ducha* = It. *doccia*, a water-pipe, spout, conduit, < *dociare* = F. *doucher*, pour, < ML. **ductiare*, < L. *ducere*, pp. *ductus*, lead, conduct. Cf. *conduit*, of the same ult. origin.]

1. A jet or current of water or vapor applied to some part or a particular organ of the body, as in a bath or for medicinal purposes.-2. An instrument for administering such a jet. Douches are differently formed and named, according to the parts for which they are designed: as, a nasal *douche*.-*Douche* *allforme*. Same as *aquapuncture*.

doucine (dö-sén'), *n.* [F.] In arch., a molding concave above and convex below, serving especially as a cyma to a delicate cornice; a cyma recta.

doucker (dö-kér'), *n.* Same as *ducker*.

dough (dö), *n.* [Also dial. *dow* (formerly in literary use), and (with pron. as in *tough*) *duff*, also dial. *doff* (see *duff*); < ME. *dow*, *dowe*, *dow*, *dogh*, *dog*, earlier *dagh*, *dag*, < AS. *dāh*, dat. *dāge* = D. and LG. *deeg* = OHG. MHG. *teic*, G. *teig* = Icel. *deig* = Sw. *deg* = Dan. *deig* = Goth. *daigs*, dough; < **dig*, Goth. *deigan*, knead, mold, form, = L. *figere* (*fig*), mold, form (whence ult. E. *feign*, *figure*, *figile*, etc., q. v.), = Gr. **dix* in *teixos*, wall, = Skt. **dih*, stroke, smear.] 1. A mass composed of flour or meal prepared for baking into bread or cake by various processes, as moistening, mixing with yeast, salt, etc., raising (after which it is called *sponge*), and kneading, or for simpler kinds by moistening and mixing only; paste of bread.

When they [camels] travel, they cram them with barley dough. Sandys, Travels, p. 108.

2. Something having the appearance or consistency of dough, as potters' clay, etc.

They renew this Image with new dew many times.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 797.

3. A little cake. [North. Eng.]

Dough or *Dow* is vulgarly used in the North for a little cake, though it properly signifies a Mass of Flour tempered with Water, Salt, Yeast, and kneaded fit for baking.

Bourne's Pop. Antiq. (1777), p. 163, note.

One's cake is dough. See *cake*.

dough (dö), *v.* t. [< *dough*, *n.*] To make into dough. [Rare.]

The technical word used [in making Paraguayan tea] is *sevar* mate (cebar, lit., to bait, to grease, applied in the sense of *doughing* together the paste formed by the yerba and water and accommodating the bombilla).

N. and Q., 7th ser., III. 16.

To dough in. See the extract.

The mixing of the malt required for one grist with water in the mash-tun at the commencement of a brewing is called *doughing in*. Thausing, Beer (trans.), p. 412.

dough-baked (dö'bäkt), *a.* Imperfectly baked; unfinished; half-done; soft; hence, imperfect; deficient, especially intellectually. [Obsolete or archaic.]

This butcher looks as if he were *dough-baked*; a little butter now, and I could eat him like an oaten-cake. Fletcher (and another), Love's Cure, II. 1.

Since we are so much indebted to God for accepting our best, it is not safe ventured to present him with a *dough-baked* sacrifice. Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 265.

Nay, what is more than all, he [love] can make those *dough-baked*, senseless, indocile animals, women, too hard for us, their polittick lords and rulers, in a moment. Wycherley, Country Wife, iv. 1.

dough-balls (dö'bälz), *n. pl.* A marine alga, *Polysiphonia Olneyi*, belonging to the order *Florideae*.

In its typical form *Polysiphonia Olneyi* forms dense soft tufts, sometimes called *dough-balls* by the sea-shore population. Farlow, Marine Algæ, p. 171.

dough-bird (dö'bërd), *n.* A local name in the United States of the Eskimo curlew, *Numenius borealis*.

Accompanying and mingling freely with the golden plover are the Esquimaux curlew, or *dough-birds*, in great numbers. Shore Birds, p. 12.

dough-boy (dö'boi), *n.* Naut., a boiled dumpling of raised dough.

Bread and Flower being scarce with us, we could not make *Dough-boys*. Dampier, Voyages, II. II. 38.

dough-brake (dö'bräk), *n.* A power-machine used in bakeries for kneading dough; a dough-kneader. It consists of corrugated rollers, between which the dough passes in a sheet.

dougher (dö'ër), *n.* [ME. *dower*, < *dough*, *dow*, dough, + *-er*.] A baker.

And moreover, that all *Doucers* of the Cite, and suburbs of the same, grynd att the Cite's myllis, and noo where els, as long as they may have sufficient grist.

English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 335.

doughface (dö'fäs), *n.* A person who is pliable and, as it were, made of dough; a flabby character; specifically, in U. S. hist., in the period of sectional controversy regarding slavery, a Northern politician disposed to show undue compliance with the wishes of the South.

Randolph with his inimitable slang termed it [the Missouri Compromise] a "dirty bargain, helped on by eighteen northern *dough-faces*." Schouler, Hist. U. S., III. 166.

For any office, small or gret, I couldn't ax with no face, Without I'd ben, thru dry and wet, Th' unrizest kind o' *doughface*.

Lowell, Biglow Papers, 1st ser., vi.

In 1838 the Democratic Congressmen from the Northern States decided in caucus in favor of a resolution requiring all petitions relating to slavery to be laid on the table without debate. This identified the party as it then existed with the slave-holding interest, and its northern representatives were stigmatized as *Dough-faces*.

Quoted in Mag. of Amer. Hist., XIII. 497.

doughfaced (dö'fäst), *a.* Pliable; easily molded; truckling; pusillanimous. [U. S. political slang.]

doughfaceism (dö'fä'sizm), *n.* [< *doughface* + *-ism*.] The character of a *doughface*; liability to be led by one of stronger mind or will; pliability; specifically, subservience to proslavery influences. [U. S. political slang.]

doughiness (dö'i-nes), *n.* [< *doughy* + *-ness*.] The state or quality of being doughy.

doughing-machine (dö'ing-mä-shén'), *n.* A machine for cutting dough. In this apparatus a piece of dough of the required weight is placed in a circular metal box, in which by a movement of a handle a number of knives are caused to rise through slits in the bottom, and these, passing through the dough, divide it into thirty distinct pieces, each of the same weight. The Engineer (London), LVII, No. 1483.

dough-kneaded (dö'nē'ded), *a.* Soft; like dough. Milton.

dough-kneader (dö'nē'dër), *n.* A machine for mixing or kneading dough. See *dough-brake*.

dough-maker (dö'mä'kër), *n.* A kneading-machine; a dough-brake.

The flour is stored above the bakehouse, and is delivered into one of Pfleiderer's sifting-machines, in which,



Dough-bird (*Numenius borealis*).

by the aid of a spiral brush, a sack may be sifted in a very few minutes, and from this into the *dough-maker* or kneading-machine. *The Engineer* (London), LVII., No. 1483.

doughnut (dō'nūt), *n.* [Also dial. *donnot*; < *dough* + *nut*.] A small spongy cake made of dough (usually sweetened and spiced) and fried in lard.

An enormous dish of balls of sweetened dough, fried in hog's fat, and called *doughnuts*, or *olykoeks*.

Iring, Knickerbocker, p. 170.

Doughnut day. See the extract.

Dough-nut-day, Shrove Tuesday (Baldock, Herts). It being usual to make a good store of small cakes fried in hog's lard, placed over the fire in a brass skillet, called *dough-nuts*, wherewith the youngsters are plentifully regaled.

Quoted in *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., V. 302.

dough-raiser (dō'rā'zēr), *n.* A pan or hot-water bath in which pans of dough are placed to rise under the influence of a gentle heat from the bath. The pans are placed on perforated shelves above the water and covered with cloths. Also called *dough-trough*.

dought, doutht, n. [ME. *dought*, *doutht*, *duithe*, *dugeth*, *dogeth*, < AS. *duguith*, *dugoth* (= OFries. *duged* = MLG. *ducht*, *doget*, *dogent*, LG. *dōgt* = OHG. *tugundi*, *tugund*, *tugathi*, *tugad*, *tuged*, MHG. *tugende*, *tugent*, *tuget*, G. *tugend* = Icel. *dygð* = Sw. *dygd* = Dan. *dyd*), excellence, nobility, manhood, age of manhood, power, strength; as a collective noun, men, people, attendants or retainers, army, multitude; < *dugan*, be strong; see *dowl*, and cf. *doughty*.] 1. Manhood; the age of manhood; manly power or strength; excellence.—2. Men collectively; especially, men as composing an army or a court; retainers.

That day double on the dece watz the douth serued,
From the kyng watz cummen with knyghtes in to the halle.

Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), I. 61.

dought (Sc. pron. *ducht*). Obsolete or dialectal Scotch preterit of *dowl*.

doughtert, n. An obsolete spelling of *daughter*.
doughtily (dou'ti-li), *adv.* [ME. *douhteli*, *doughtiliche*, etc.; < *doughty* + *-ly*.] In a doughty manner; with doughtiness.

Hit is wonder to wete, in his wode anger,
How doughtily he did that day with his hond.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 9007.

Doughtily fighting in the chiefe brunt of the enemies.

Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 35.

doughtiness (dou'ti-nes), *n.* [ME. *douhtynesse*, *duhtignesse*; < *doughty* + *-ness*.] The quality of being doughty; valor; bravery.

Virtue is first of all, what the Germans well name it,
Tugend (*Taugend*, *dow-ing*, or *Dought-iness*), courage and the faculty to do.

Carlyle.

dough-trough (dō'trōf), *n.* Same as *dough-raiser*.

doughty (dou'ti), *a.* [ME. *doughty*, *douhty*, *dohty*, *duhty*, etc.; < AS. *dohtig*, also unlauted *dyhtig*, strong, valiant, good; = MLG. *duchtig*, LG. *dūgtig* = OHG. *tūhtic*, MHG. G. *tüchtig* = Icel. *dygðugr* = Sw. *dygtig* = Dan. *dygtig*, able, valiant, etc., adj. from a noun repr. by MHG. *tuht*, strength, activity, < OHG. *tugan* = AS. *dugan*, etc., be strong, etc., E. *dowl*, *do*; see *dowl*, *do*.] Strong; brave; spirited; valiant; powerful: as, a *doughty* hero.

Patroclus the proude, a prise mon of werre;
With Diomed, a *doughty* non & dierlat of hond,
A stronge man in stoure & stuerlat in fight.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 3653.

Full many *doughtie* knyghtes he in his dayes
Had doen to death, subdewde in equal frayes.

Spenser, F. Q., II. v. 23.

She smiled to see the *doughty* hero slain;
But, at her smile, the beau revived again.

Pope, R. of the L., v. 69.

But there is something solid and *doughty* in the man
(Dryden) that can rise from defeat, the stuff of which victories are made in due time.

Lovell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 18.

doughty-handed (dou'ti-han'ded), *a.* Strong-handed; mighty.

I thank you all;
For *doughty-handed* are you, and have fought
Not as you serv'd the cause, but as 't had been
Each man's like mine.

Shak., A. and C., iv. 8.

doughy (dō'i), *a.* [< *dough* + *-y*.] 1. Like dough; flabby and pallid; yielding to pressure; impressible.

No, no, no, your son was misled with a snipt-taffeta fellow there, whose villainous saffron would have made all the unbaked and *doughy* youth of a nation in his colour.

Shak., All's Well, iv. 5.

2. Not thoroughly baked, as bread; consisting in part of unbaked dough; half-baked.

Douglas heart, ring. See *heart, ring*.

douk (dōk), *v.* and *n.* A dialectal form of *duck*¹, *duck*².

doukar, n. A dialectal form of *ducker*, 3.

doulia (dō'li-ā), *n.* See *dulia*.

doulocracy (dō-lok'ra-si), *n.* See *dulocracy*.

doum-palm, n. See *doom-palm*.

doundaké, doundaké bark. See *bark*².

doup (doup), *n.* [Sc., also written *dowp*, *dolp*; appar. < Dan. **dup*, Sw. **dopp* in comp. Cf. Dan. *dupsko* = Sw. *doppsko* (*ske* = E. *shoe*), ferrule.] 1. Bottom; buttocks; butt-end; end; extremity: as, a candle-doup.

The wight and doughty captains a'
Upo' their doupes sat down.

Poems in Buchan Dialect, p. 1.

2. A loop at the end. See the extract.

Six warp threads . . . are passed through mails in the leashes of the headle H, and thence through loops called "doupes" fixed to a headle.

A. Barlow, Weaving, p. 193.

douplion, n. See *dupion*.

dour (dōr), *a.* [Sc. form of *dure*, *a.*] Hard; inflexible; obstinate; bold; hardy. [Scotch.]

He had a wife was dour an' din.

Burns, Sic a Wife as Willie had.

The Lord made us all, and you may trust Him to look after us all—better than these dour-faced pulpit-thumpers imagine.

W. Black, In Far Lochaber, v.

doura (dō'rā), *n.* See *durra*.

douree (dō'rē), *n.* In the Levant, a necklace, especially one of gold beads.

dourlach (dōr'lach), *n.* See *dorlach*.

dourness (dōr'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being dour; obstinacy; stubbornness. [Scotch.]

If there's power in the law of Scotland, I'll gar thee rue sic dourness.

Galt, The Entail, I. 309.

We are gravely told to look for the display of a dourness, desperation, and tenacity on the part of Frenchmen.

The Nation, Jan. 12, 1871, p. 20.

douroucouli (dō-rō-kō'li), *n.* The native name of one of the small, large-eyed, nocturnal South



Douroucouli (*Nyctipithecus trivirgatus*).

American monkeys of the genus *Nyctipithecus* (which see), as *N. trivirgatus*, or *N. rufipes*.

Also written *durukuli*.

douse¹ (dous), *v.*; pret. and pp. *doused*, ppr. *dousing*. [Also written *dowse*, formerly *douze*, *douce*, *dause*, etc.; perhaps of Scand. origin: cf. Sw. *dunsa*, plump down, fall clumsily (*duns*, the noise of a falling body), = Dan. *dunse*, thump. Cf. *douse*².] 1. *trans.* To thrust or plunge into a fluid; immerse; dip; also, to drench or flood with a fluid.

I have . . . doused my carnal affections in all the villainess of the world.

Hammond, Works, IV. 515.

The Captain gave me my bath, by *dousing* me with buckets from the house on deck.

Lowell, Fireside Travels, p. 161.

II. *intrans.* 1. To fall or be plunged suddenly into a fluid.

It is no jesting trivial matter

To swing i' th' air, or *douse* in water.

S. Butler, Hudibras.

2. To search for deposits of ore, for lodes, or for water, by the aid of the dousing- or divining-rod (which see).

douse², **dowse**² (dous), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *doused*, *dowsed*, ppr. *dousing*, *dowsing*. [Cf. Sc. *dous*, *douce*, *doice*, throw; *dusch*, rush, fall with a noise, < ME. *duschen*, *duschen*, rush, fall; cf. Norw. *dusa*, break, cast down from, OD. *doesen*, beat, strike, G. dial. *tusen*, *dusen*, strike, run against, East Fries. *dössen*, strike. See also *doss*¹ and *dust*¹, which appear to be connected.] 1. To strike.

Douse, to give a blow on the face, strike.

Bailey.

2. *Naut.*, to strike or lower in haste; slacken suddenly: as, *douse* the topsail.

Very civilly they *doused* their topsails, and desired the man of warre to come aboard them.

Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 52.

As the brig came more upon the wind, she felt it more, and we *doused* the sky-sails, but kept the weather studding-sails on her. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 75.

douse² (dous), *n.* [Also written *dowse*; Sc. *douce*, *doice*, *douss*, etc.; from the verb.] A blow; a stroke.

The porter uttered a sort of a yell, which came not amiss into his part, started up with his club, and dealt a sound *douse* or two on each side of him.

Scott, Kenilworth, xxx.

douse³ (dous), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *doused*, ppr. *dousing*. [Also written *dowse*; perhaps a particular use of *douse*². Usually taken as a corruption of *dout*¹, but such a change would be very unusual. Certainly not from AS. *duðescan*, extinguish.] To put out; extinguish. [Slang.] —*Douse the glim.* See *glim*.

douser (dou'sér), *n.* [Cf. *douse*¹, *v. i.*, + *-er*.] One whose business or occupation it is to search for metalliferous deposits or water by the use of the dousing- or divining-rod. Also *dowser*.

dousing-chock (dou'sing-chok), *n.* In ship-building, one of several pieces fayed across the apron and lapped on the knightheads or inside stuff above the upper deck.

dousing-rod (dou'sing-rod), *n.* [Cf. *dousing*, ppr. of *douse*¹, *v. i.*, + *rod*.] A divining-rod.

The virtues of the *dousing-rod* he [Sir George Airy, Astronomer Royal] wholly attributes to the excitability of the muscles of the wrists. *Caroline Fox*, Mem. Old Friends.

dout¹ (dout), *v. t.* [Contr. of *do out*, ME. *don ut*, i. e., put out: see *do*, and cf. *doff*, *don*, *dup*.] To put out; quench; extinguish; douse.

First in the intellect it *douts* the light.

Sylvester.

I have a speech of fire, that fain would blaze,

But that this folly *douts* it.

Shak., Hamlet, iv. 7.

dout², *v.* and *n.* An earlier spelling of *doubt*¹.

doutancer, n. An earlier spelling of *doubtance*.

douter, v. t. An earlier spelling of *doubt*¹.

doutelest, a. and *adv.* An earlier spelling of *doubtless*.

doutht, n. See *dought*.

doutoust, a. An earlier spelling of *doubtous*.

douzeperet, douceperet, n. [An archaism in Spenser; ME. *doseper*, *dosyper*, sing., developed from pl. *dozopers*, *duzeparis*, *duze pers*, *dosse pers*, etc., < OF. *doze* (*douze*, *duze*, etc.) *pers* (*pars*), mod. F. *les douze pairs*, the 'twelve peers' celebrated in the Charlemagne romances: *doze*, *douze*, mod. F. *douze*, < L. *duodecim*, twelve (see *duodecimal*, *dozen*); *per*, mod. F. *pair*, peer (see *peer*¹, *pair*, *par*).] One of the twelve peers (*les douze pairs*) of France, renowned in fiction.

Inne Franse weren italle twelve iferan,

The Freinace heo cleopeden *duze pers* [var. *douzeperes*].

Layamon, I. 69.

Kydd in his kalandar a knyghte of his chambyre,
And rollede the richeste of alle the rounde table!
I ame the *duzeperre* and duke he dubbed with his honde.

Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), I. 2843.

For to bryngne this warre to the more effectuall ende,
he [Charles Martell] chase xii. perys, which after some wryters are callyd *doseperys*, or kyngs, of ye which vi. were bisshoppys, and vi. temporall lordes.

Fabyan, Works, I. clv.

Big looking like a doughty *Douceperre*.

Spenser, F. Q., III. x. 31.

dove¹ (dov), *n.* [= Sc. *doo*, *dow*, < ME. *dove*, *douwe*, *douwe*, *doue*, < AS. **dūfe* = OS. *dūbha* = D. *duif* = LG. *duwe* = OHG. *tūba*, MHG. *toube*, G. *taube* = Icel. *dūfa* = Sw. *dūfta* = Dan. *due* = Goth. *dubō*, a dove, lit. a diver, < AS. *dūfan*, etc., E. *div*, dip. The application of the name to the bird is not clear (perhaps "from its habit of ducking the head, or from its manner of flight"). The AS. form **dūfe* is not recorded (but cf. *dūfe-doppa*, translating L. *pelicanus*: see under *divedapper*, *didapper*), the name *culfre*, E. *culver*¹, q. v., being used; this is prob. ult. < L. *columba*, a dove, which also orig. means a 'diver': see *columba*¹.] 1. Any bird of the family *Columbidae*; a pigeon. The word has no more



Carolina Dove (*Zenaidura macroura*).

specific meaning than this, being exactly synonymous with *pigeon*; in popular usage it is applied most frequently to

a few kinds of pigeons best known to the public, and as a book-name is commonly attached to the smaller species of pigeons: as, the ring-dove, turtle-dove, stock-dove, ground-dove, quail-dove, etc. The Carolina dove, or mourning dove, is *Zenaidura macroura*. The common doves of the old world are the ring-dove, rock-dove, stock-dove, and turtle-dove. (See these words.) In poetry, and in literature generally, the dove is an emblem of innocence, gentleness, and tender affection. In sacred literature and art it is a symbol of the Holy Ghost.

The Holy Ghost descended in a bodily shape like a dove upon him. Luke iii. 22.

Off I heard the tender dove
In fiery woodlands making moan.
Tennyson, *Miller's Daughter*.

2. *Eccles.*, a repository or tabernacle for the eucharist, in the form of a dove, formerly used in the East and in France.

There generally were two vessels: the smaller one, or the pix, that held the particles of the blessed Eucharist; the larger cup, or *dove*, within which the other was shut up. *Rock, Church of our Fathers*, III. ii. 203.

dove² (dōv). An occasional preterit of *dive*.
dove³ (dōv), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *doved*, ppr. *doving*. [*E. dial.*, appar. ult. from an unrecorded AS. verb, the source of the verbal noun AS. *dofung*, *dofage*; cf. *E. dial. freq. dover*, also *doven*, the latter perhaps < Icel. *dofna*, become dead or heavy (cf. *dofn*, torpor), = Sw. *domna*, become numb, *dofna*, numb; cf. Dan. *døve*, blunt, *bedøve*, stun, stupefy, from the same root as *deaf*, *q. v.* Cf. *dowf*.] To slumber; be in a state between sleeping and waking. [*Prov. Eng. and Scotch.*]

dove-color (dov'kul'or), *n.* In textile fabrics, a warm gray of a pinkish or purplish tone.

dove-cote (dov'kōt), *n.* [*ME. dove-cote, dove-cote* (cf. *Sc. dovicate*), < *dove* + *cote*: see *cot¹*, *cote¹*.] A small structure placed at a considerable height above the ground, as on a building or a pole, for the roosting and breeding of domestic pigeons; a house for doves.

Like an eagle in a dove-cote, I
Flutter'd your Volscians in Corioli.
Shak., *Cor.*, v. 5.

dove-dock (dov'dok), *n.* Same as *coltsfoot*.

dove-eyed (dov'id), *a.* Having eyes like those of a dove; having eyes expressive of meekness, mildness, gentleness, tenderness, or affection.

dove-house (dov'hous), *n.* A dove-cote. *Shak.*
dovekie (dov'ki), *n.* [Appar. < *dove¹* + *dim. -kie*.] The sea-dove or little auk, *Mergulus alle* or *Alle nigricans*, a small urinatorial or diving bird of the family *Alcidae*. It is abundant in the northern Atlantic and Arctic oceans, congregating to



Dovekie (*Mergulus alle*).

breed in some places in countless numbers. It is about 8½ inches long, web-footed, three-toed, with short wings and tall and short stout bill, the body glossy blue-black above, with white scapular stripes, ends of secondaries white, and the under parts mostly white. See *Alle*.

Joe, who had been out hunting, reported that he had seen in the open water three dovekies. *C. F. Hall, Polar Exp.*, p. 314.

dovelet (dov'let), *n.* [*< dove¹* + *dim. -let*.] A little dove; a young dove.

dove-like (dov'lik), *a.* Having the appearance or qualities of a dove; gentle.

The young Spirit
That guides it has the dove-like eyes of hope.
Shelley, Prometheus Unbound, II. 4.

doveling (dov'ling), *n.* [*< dove¹* + *dim. -ling¹*.] A young dove; a dovelet.

I will be thy little mother, my doveling.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 748.

doven (dō'ven), *v. i.* Same as *dove³*.

dovening (dōv'ning), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *doven*, *v.*] A slumber. *Grose*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

dove-plant (dov'plant), *n.* The *Peristeria elata*, an orchid of Central America: so called from the resemblance of the column of the flower to a white dove with expanded wings. Also called *Holy Ghost plant*.

dover (dō'ver), *v. i.* Same as *dove³*.

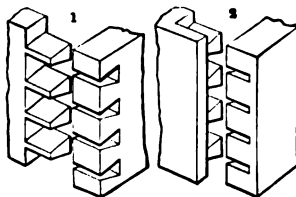
Jean had been lyin' wak'ing lang,
Ay thinkin' on her lover,
An just'e he gae the door a bang,
She was begun to doer.
A. Douglas, Poems, p. 139.

Dover's powder. See *powder*.
dove's-foot (dovz'fūt), *n.* 1. The popular name in England of *Geranium molle*, a common British plant: so called from the shape of its leaf.—2. The columbine.

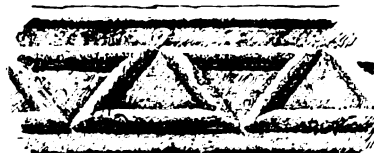
doveship (dov'ship), *n.* [*< dove¹* + *-ship*.] The character of a dove; the possession of dove-like qualities, as meekness, gentleness, innocence, etc.

For us, let our doveship approve itself in meekness of suffering, not in actions of cruelty.
Bp. Hall, The Beautie and Vnity of the Church.

dovetail (dov'tāl), *n.* [*< dove* + *tail*. Cf. equiv. *culvertail*.] In carp., a tenon cut in the form of a dove's tail spread, or of a reversed wedge; a manner of fastening boards or timbers together by letting tenons so cut on one into corresponding cavities or mortises in another. This is the strongest of all fastenings or joints, as the dovetails cannot be drawn out except by force applied in the direction of their length. Dovetails are either exposed or concealed; concealed dovetailing is of two kinds, lapped and mitered. See also cut under *joint*.—**Dental-cut dovetail**, a dovetail having each part dented to fit into the spaces between the teeth of the corresponding portions.—**Dovetail-file**, **dovetail-hinge**. See *file*, *hinge*.—**Dovetail-joint**, in anat., the suture or serrated articulation, as of the bones of the head.—**Dovetail-molding**, an ornament in the form of a dove's tail, occurring in Roman-



1. Common Dovetailing. 2. Lap Dovetailing.



Dovetail-molding.—Cathedral of Ely, England.

esque architecture.—**Dovetail-plates**, in ship-building, plates of metal let into the heel of the stern-post and keel of a vessel to bind them together. Similar plates are used for joining the stern-foot with the fore end of the keel. See cut under *stern*.—**Dovetail-saw**. See *saw¹*.—**Secret dovetail**, a manner of joining in which neither pins nor dovetails extend through the work, being concealed by its outer face.

dovetail (dov'tāl), *v. t.* [*< dovetail, n.*] 1. To unite by tenons in the form of a pigeon's tail spread let into corresponding mortises in a board or timber: as, to dovetail the angles of a box.—2. Figuratively, to unite closely, as if by dovetails; fit or adjust exactly and firmly; adapt, as one institution to another, so that they work together smoothly and harmoniously.

Into the hard conglomerate of the hill the town is built; house walls and precipices morticed into one another, dove-tailed by the art of years gone by, and riveted by age. *J. A. Symonds, Italy and Greece*, p. 10.

He [Lord Chatham] made an administration so checkered and speckled, he put together a piece of joinery so crossly indented and whimsically dove-tailed, etc. *Burke, American Taxation*.

When any particular arrangement has been for a course of ages adopted, everything also has been adapted to it, and, as it were, fitted and dovetailed into it. *Brougham*.

dovetailed (dov'tāld), *a.* In *her.*, broken into dovetails, as the edge or bounding line of an ordinary or any division of the field. See *ante²*.

dove-wood (dov'wūd), *n.* The wood of *Alchornea latifolia*, a euphorbiaceous tree of Jamaica.
dovish (dov'ish), *a.* [*< dove¹* + *-ish¹*.] Like a dove; innocent.

Contempts of thys worlde, doveyshe simplicite, serpentine wysdome.
Confut. of N. Shaxton (1546), sig. G 4, b.

dow¹ (dou), *v. i.*; pret. *dowed*, *dought*. [*< ME. dōgen, doghen, dugen, dugen*, pres. ind. *deh, deih, degh*, later *dowe, doghe*, pret. *dought, doughte, douhte, doht*, < AS. *dugan* (pres. ind. *deah*, pl. *dugon*, pret. *dohte*) = OS. *dugan* = OFries. *duga* = D. *deugen* = MLG. *dogen*, LG. *dögen* = OHG. *tugan*, MHG. *tugen, tougen*, G. *taugen* = Icel. *duga* = OSw. *dugha, dogha*, Sw. *duga* = Dan. *due* = Goth. *dugan* (only in pres. *daug*), be good, fitting, able: a preterit-present verb, the pres., AS. *deah*, Goth. *daug*, being orig. a pret. from a root **dug*, be good, perhaps akin to Gr. *ρίγν*,

fortune, luck, *ρυγδαίνω*, obtain. Hence *dought, doughty*. The word *dow*, becoming confused in sense and form, and dialectally in pronunciation, in certain constructions with the difference verb *do¹*, was at length in literary use completely merged with it; but *dow* remains in dialectal use: see *do¹* and *do²*. The difference well appears in the AS. line "dō ā thætte dūge" ('do aye that dows, i. e., do always that which is proper). The two verbs also appear (*do¹* twice, in the sense of 'put') in the first quot. below.] 1†. To be good, as for a purpose; be proper or fitting; suit.

Duden [did, i. e., put] hire bodi thrin in a stanene thrub [coffin], as hit deh halhe [sainte] to donne [do, i. e., put].
St. Juliana, p. 77.

Ring ne broche nabbe ge, . . . he no swuch thing that ou [you] ne deih forto habben.
Ancren Rieu, p. 420.

2†. To be of use; profit; avail.

Ther watz moon [moan] for to make when meschef was cnowen,
That nogt dowed bot the deth in the depe streemes.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), II. 374.

Three yere in care bed lay Tristrem . . .
That neuer ne dought him day
For sorwe he had o night. *Sir Tristrem*, II. 1.

3. To be able; can. [*Scotch.*]

But Dickie's heart it grew sas great,
That ne'er a bit o't he dought to eat.
Dick o' the Cow (Child's Ballads, VI. 72).

But facts are chieis that winna ding,
And dawns be disputed.
Burns, A Dream.

Do what I dought to set her free,
My saul lay in the mire.
Burns, To Miss Ferrier.

4†. To be (well or ill); do. See *do²*.

dow² (dou), *n.* [An obsolete or dialectal form of *dough¹*.] 1. Dough.—2. A cake. [*Prov. Eng.*]

dow³ (dou), *n.* A dialectal (*Scotch*) form of *dow¹*.

Furth flew the dow at Noys command. *Sir D. Lyndsay*.

dow^{4†} (dou), *v. t.* [*< ME. dōwen*, < AF. *dower*, OF. *dower*, *doer*, F. *douer* (F. also *doter*: see *dote²*) = Pr. Sp. Pg. *dotar* = It. *dotare*, < L. *dotare*, endow: see *dote²*, *v.*, *dotation*. Cf. *endow*.] 1. To endow.

Dobet doth ful wel and deuid he is also,
And hath possessions and pluraltees for pore menis sake
Piers Plowman (A), xi. 196.

2. To give up; bestow.

O lady myn, that I love and no mo,
To whom for-evermo myn herte I dowe.
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 230.

dow⁵, *n.* See *dhow*.

dowablet (dou'a-bl), *a.* [*< AF. dowable*; as *dow⁴* + *-able*.] Fit to be endowed; entitled to dower.

Was Ann Sherburne (widow and relict of Richd. Sherburne) "dowable of said lands, &c.," and how long did she receive said dower?
Record Soc. Lancashire and Cheshire, XI. 84.

dowager (dou'ā-jēr), *n.* [*< OF. douagiere* (ML. *doageria*), a dowager (def. 1), fem. of *douagier*, *douaigier*, *douaigier*, adj., < *douage* (as if E. **douage*), *dower*, < OF. *douer*, E. *dow⁴*, endow: see *dow⁴*, *dower²*.] 1. In law, a widow endowed or possessed of a jointure.—2. A title given to a widow to distinguish her from the wife of her husband's heir bearing the same name: applied particularly to the widows of princes and persons of rank.

This dowager, on whom my tale I found,
Since last she laid her husband in the ground,
A simple sober life in patience led.
Dryden, Cock and Fox.

Yea, and beside this he offereth to take to wife Eleanor,
Queene Dowager of Portyngall, without any dower.
Hall, Hen. VIII., an. 19.

dowagerism (dou'ā-jēr-izm), *n.* [*< dowager* + *-ism*.] The rank or condition of a dowager.

dowalret, *n.* A Middle English form of *dower²*.

dowar, *n.* See *douar*.

dowcet, *n.* See *dowcet*, 3.

dowd¹ (doud), *a.* [*E. dial.*, < Icel. *daudhr* = AS. *deadd*, E. *dead*: see *dead*.] Dead; flat; spiritless. [*North. Eng.*]

dowd² (doud), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A woman's nightcap. [*Scotch and prov. Eng.*]

dowder, *n.* A Middle English form of *dowdy*.

dowdily (dou'di-li), *adv.* In a dowdy or slovenly manner.

A public man should travel gravely with the fashions, not foppishly before, nor doltishly behind, the central movement of his age.
R. L. Stevenson, Samuel Pepys.

dowdiness (dou'di-nes), *n.* [*< dowdy* + *-ness*.] The state of being dowdy.

dowdy (dou'di), *n.* and *a.* [*E. dial.* also *dawdy*, Sc. *dawdie*, < ME. *dowde*, a dowdy; origin obscure. Appar. not connected with *dawdle*, idle, trifle: see *dawdle*.] 1. *n.*; pl. *dowdies* (-dis).

A slatternly, slovenly, ill-dressed woman; a slattern, especially one who affects finery.

If she be never so fowle a *dowdy*.

Towneley Mysteries, p. 112.

Laura, to his lady, was but a kitchen-wench; . . . Dido, a *dowdy*; Cleopatra, a gipsy. *Shak.*, R. and J., II. 4.

High company; among others the Duchess of Albemarle, who is ever a plain, homely *dowdy*. *Pepys*, Diary, I. 158.

II. a. Slovenly; ill-dressed; slatternly: applied to women.

No huswifery the *dowdy* creature knew;

To sum up all, her tongue confessed the shrew.

Gay, Shepherd's Week, Wednesday.

Pallas in her stockings blue,

Imposing, but a little *dowdy*.

O. W. Holmes, *The First Fan*.

dowdyish (dou'di-ish), *a.* [*< dowdy + -ish*.] Like a *dowdy*; somewhat *dowdy*.

dowel (dou'el), *n.* [Also formerly or dial. *doul*, prob. *< F. douille*, a socket, the barrel of a pistol (Cotgrave), *< ML. *ductillus* (?), dim. of *ductus*, a canal, duct: see *duct*, *conduit*, and *cf. dossil*. On the other hand, *cf. G. döbel* for *töbel, *< MHG. tübel*, OHG. *tupili*, a tap, plug, nail.]

1. A wooden or metallic pin or tenon used for securing together two pieces of wood, stone, etc. Corresponding holes fitting the dowel being made in each of the two pieces, one half of the pin is inserted into the hole in the one piece, and the other piece is then thrust home on it. The dowel may serve either as a permanent attachment of the two pieces joined, or as a shifting one; in the latter case one end is secured by glue and the other is left free, as in the movable leaves of an extension table.

2. A piece of wood driven into a wall to receive nails of skirtings, etc.; a *dook*.

dowel (dou'el), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *doweled* or *dowelled*, ppr. *doweling* or *dowelling*. [*< dowel*, *n.*] To fasten together, as two boards, by pins inserted in the edges: as, to *dowel* pieces which are to form the head of a cask. Sometimes written *dowl*.

dowel-bit (dou'el-bit), *n.* A boring-tool the barrel of which is a half-cylinder terminating in a conoidal cutting edge or radial point. It is used in a brace. Also called *spoon-bit*.

dowel-joint (dou'el-joint), *n.* A joint made by means of a dowel or dowels.

dowel-pin (dou'el-pin), *n.* A dowel used to fasten together two boards or timbers.

dowel-pointer (dou'el-poin'tér), *n.* A hollow cone-shaped tool with a cutting edge on its inner face, used to point or chamfer the ends of dowels so that they can be more readily driven.

dower¹, *n.* See *dougher*.

dower² (dou'ér), *n.* [*< ME. dower, dower, dower, < AF. dower, OF. doaire, F. douaire = Pr. dotaire, < ML. dotarium* (also *doarium*, after OF.), *dower, < L. dos* (*dot*), *dower*: see *dot*², *dotation*, *dow*, *endow*.] 1. The property which a woman brings to her husband at marriage; *dowry*.

Is there a virgin of good fame wants *dower*?

He is a father to her. *Fletcher*, *Beggars* Bush, I. 3.

He wedded a wife of richest *dower*.

Who lived for fashion, as he for power.

Whittier, *Maud Muller*.

2. In law, the portion which the law allows to a widow for her life out of the real property in which her deceased husband held an estate of inheritance. At common law it is one third of such real property held by the husband at any time during the marriage as the common issue of the husband and wife might have inherited, except such property as has been conveyed with the concurrence of the wife. The wife may also bar the right of dower by accepting a jointure. By modifying statutes, in some of the United States, the dower is sometimes a share in fee, and sometimes extends only to property which the husband held at the time of his death. In England, by the Dower Act of 1833, the common-law rights of the wife have been greatly modified, her dower being entirely under the control of the husband. In the earlier periods of the common law several kinds of dower were usual, as *dower ad ostium ecclesie*, which was dower voluntarily pledged by the husband at the porch of the church where the marriage was solemnized; and in this case the share might be less than a third, or (except for a restriction at one time imposed for the protection of the interests of feudal lords) it might be more than a third. This was, sometimes at least, done by the declaration in the marriage service "with all my lands I thee endow," or the husband might specify a particular manor or other lands. If he had no lands, or chose to mention goods only, the declaration was, as now, "with all my worldly goods I thee endow," in which case the wife, if she survived him, was entitled to a third of the personal property left by him; and if he left lands, the law, notwithstanding his omission to promise dower in them, gave her what was called *reasonable dower*, or *dower according to custom*, viz., the life estate in one third as above described, unless she had accepted a jointure or other provision in lieu of dower.

The *dower* of lands in English law . . . belonged to a class of institutions widely spread over western Europe,

very similar in general character, often designated as *doarium*, but differing considerably in detail.

Maine, *Early Hist. of Institutions*, p. 338.

3. One's portion of natural gifts; personal endowment.

He's noble every way, and worth a wife

With all the *dowers* of virtue.

Beau. and Fl., *Honest Man's Fortune*, v. 3.

And if, as toward the silent tomb we go,
Through love, through hope, and faith's transcendent

dower,

We feel that we are greater than we know.

Wordsworth, *River Duddon*, xxiv.

Admeasurement of dower, a proceeding to set off to a widow the third of her deceased husband's property to which she is legally entitled.—**Assignment of dower**. See *assign*, *v.*—**Inchoate right of dower**, that anticipation of a right of dower which a wife of the owner of real property has during his life, it being contingent on her surviving as his widow.—**Release of dower**, the act or instrument by which an inchoate right of dower is extinguished. At common law this is effected only by joining in the husband's deed of conveyance.—**To assign dower**. See *assign*.—**To bar dower**, to preclude the claiming of dower by a widow, as by her joining her husband in conveying during his life.—**Writ of dower**, a process for the establishing of the right of dower, or the recovery of the land by the widow.

dower² (dou'ér), *v. t.* [*< dower*², *n.*] To furnish with dower; portion; endow.

Will you,

*Dower*² with our curse, and stranger'd with our oath,

Take her, or leave her? *Shak.*, *Lear*, I. 1.

The poet in a golden clime was born,

With golden stars above;

*Dower*² with the hate of hate, the scorn of scorn,

The love of love. *Tennyson*, *The Poet*.

dower-house (dou'ér-hous), *n.* In Great Britain, a house provided for the residence of a widow after the estate of her husband, with its manor-house, has passed to the heir.

dowerless (dou'ér-les), *a.* [*< dower + -less*.] Destitute of dower; having no portion or fortune.

Dowerless to court some peasant's arms,

To guard your withered age from harms.

E. More, *The Colt and the Farmer*, Fable 12.

dowery (dou'ér-i), *n.* An obsolete form of *dowry*.

dowf (douf), *a.* [*Sc.*, also written *douf*, *dolf*, etc., *< Icel. daufr*, *deaf*, *dull*, = *E. deaf*, *q. v.* *cf. dove*³.] 1. Dull; flat; noting a defect of spirit or animation, and also of courage; melancholy; gloomy; inactive; lethargic; pithless; vapid; wanting force; frivolous. *Jamieson*.

They're [Italian lays] *douf* and *dowie* at the beat,

Douf and *dowie*, *douf* and *dowie*,

They're *douf* and *dowie* at the beat,

Wi' a' their varlorum. *J. Skinner*, *Tullochgorum*.

2. Dull; hollow: as, a *douf* sound. *Jamieson*.

dowie (dou'i), *a.* Dull; melancholy; in bad health; in bad tune. [*Scotch*.]

She mauna put on the black, the black,

Nor yet the *dowie* brown.

Sweet Willie and Fair Annie (Child's Ballads, II. 185).

O bonny, bonny, sang the bird,

Sat on the coil o' hay,

But *dowie*, *dowie*, was the maid

That follow'd the corpus clay.

Clerk Saunders, II. 324.

dowitch (dou'ich), *n.* Same as *dowitcher*. [*Local*, U. S. (New York).]

dowitcher (dou'ich-ér), *n.* [*A corruption of G. deutsch, German* (or *D. deutsch, Dutch*), *deutscher*, a German: see *Dutch*.] The red-breasted or gray-backed snipe, *Macrorhamphus griseus*: a popular and now a book name of this species, which was formerly locally (Long Island and vicinity) called *German* or *Dutch snipe*, to distinguish it from the so-called *English snipe*, *Gallinago wilsoni*. A closely related species, *M. scolopaceus*, is known as the *long-billed, western, or white-tailed dowitcher*. The name is sometimes locally misapplied to the pectoral sandpiper, *Actodromas maculata*. Also *dowitch*, *dowitchee*.—**Bastard dowitcher** or *dowitch*, the stilt-sandpiper, *Micropalama himantopus*.

dowl, **dowke** (douk), *n.* [*E. dial.*, prob. = *Sc. dalk*, varieties of slate clay, sometimes common clay, = *dauch*, "a soft and black substance chiefly of clay, mica, and what resembles coal-dust," = *daugh* = *E. dough*, *q. v.*] The name given in the mining districts of the north of England to the dark-colored argillaceous material which not unfrequently constitutes a considerable part of the veins.

The news of bonny *dowl* and excellent rider have frequently proved the only solace of unsuccessful adventures. *Sopwith*, *Mining District of Alston Moor*, p. 109.

dowl (dou), *n.* [*Also written dowie, doul*, prob. *< OF. douille, doille, douille*, soft, something soft (*> F. douillet*, soft, downy, *douillette*, a wadded garment), *F. dial. douilles*, hairs, *< L. ductilis*, ductile: see *ductile*.] One of the filaments which make up the blade of a feather; a fiber of down; down.

There is a certain shell-fish in the sea . . . that bears a mossy *dowle* or wool, whereof cloth was spun.

Hist. of Man. Arts (1661).

No feather or *dowle* of a feather but was heavy enough for him.

De Quincey.

dowlas, dowlass (dou'las), *n.* [*Prob.*, like many other names of cloths, from a town-name; said to be from *Doullens*, a town in the department of Somme, France.] A strong and coarse linen cloth, used, until the introduction of machine-woven cotton cloth, for purposes not requiring fine linen. Yorkshire and the south of Scotland were the chief places of its manufacture during the eighteenth century.

The maid, subdued by fees, her trunk unlocks,

And gives the cleanly aid of *dowlas-smocks*.

Gay, *To the Earl of Burlington*.

dowled, *a.* [*ME.*, *< dowle, doule, dole*, etc.: see *dole*².] Dead; flat. *Halliwel*.

And loke ye gyeue no persone now *dowled* drynke, for it will breke ye scabbe. *Babes Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 268.

dowless (dou'les), *a.* [*Sc.*, also *doless*, *< dow*¹, = *do*², + *-less*.] Feeble; wanting spirit or activity; shiftless.

Dowless fowk, for health gaue down,

Along your howms be strecken

Their limms this day. *Picken*, *Poems*, p. 55.

dowly, *adv.* [*ME.*, *< dowle, doule, dole*, etc.: see *dole*².] Feebly; despairingly.

With fainting & feblenes he fell to the ground

All *dowly*, for *dole*, in a dede awone.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 13937.

down¹ (doun), *n.* [*Early mod. E.* also *downe, doune*; *< ME. down, down*, earlier *dune, dun*, a hill, *< AS. dūn*, a hill, = OHG. *dūn*, a promontory, = Sw. dial. *dun*, a hill; in the other Teut. languages confined to a special sense: = OFries. *dūne*, NFries. *dūne* = MD. *duene*, D. *duin* = MLG. *dune*, LG. *düne* (*> G. dūne* = E. *dune*, dial. *dene* = F. *dune* = It. Sp. Pg. *duna*), a sand-hill, a sand-bank, a shifting ridge of sand (see *dune*); prob. of Celtic origin, *< Ir. dūn*, a hill, mount, fort, = W. *din*, a hill-fort (OCelt. **dūn*, in Latinized place-names, as *Lugdunum*, Lyons, *Augustodunum*, etc.), = OHG. MHG. *dūn*, G. *dun* = OS. *tūn* = AS. *tūn* = Icel. *tún*, an inclosed place, an inclosure, a town (see *town*, which is thus cognate with *down*); perhaps = Gr. *θῦς* (*thús*), a heap, a heap of sand, the beach or sea-shore, = Skt. *dhanus*, a sand-bank, *dhanvan*, beach, shore. Hence *down*², *adv.*, *prep.*, and *v.*] 1. A hill; a hill of moderate elevation and more or less rounded outline: in this general sense now chiefly in poetry, as opposed to *dale*, *vale*, *valley*.

The dubbement [adornment] dere of *doun* & *dales*,

Of wod & water & wonk [beautiful] playnes,

Bylde in me blys, abated my balez.

Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), I. 121.

Downs, that almost escape th' inquiring eye,

That melt and fade into the distant sky.

Cowper, *Retirement*.

A traveller who has gained the brow

Of some aerial *down*. *Wordsworth*, *Prelude*, ix.

A long street climbs to one tall-tower'd mill,

And high in heaven behind it a gray *down*.

Tennyson, *Enoch Arden*.

[This word enters (as *Dun*, *Don*, *down*, *dan*) into the names of numerous places formerly inhabited by the Celts in England, referring originally to a fortified hill, or a hill advantageously situated for defense.]

2. Same as *dune*. Hence—3. A bare, level space on the top of a hill; more generally, a high, rolling region not covered by forests.

My bosky acres, and my unshrubbed *down*.

Shak., *Tempest*, IV. 1.

My flocks are many, and the *downs* as large

They feed upon.

Fletcher, *Faithful Shepherdess*, I. 3.

4. *pl.* Specifically, certain districts in southern and southeastern England which are underlain by the Chalk (which see). These districts are considerably elevated above the adjacent areas, and are dry in consequence of the absorbent nature of the underlying rock. They are not forest-covered, but form natural pastures, and are largely given over to sheep-raising. The North Downs are in Kent, England; the South Downs, in Sussex. The one is to the north, the other to the south, of the remarkable district known as the *Weald* (which see). Various other areas of similar character are called *downs*, and to this word there is often some geographical prefix, as the *Marlborough Downs*. When used to designate an area of considerable extent, the word is always made plural, and means simply the hills, or the highlands. A limited portion of this high, rolling region is often called the *down*.—**The Downs**, as a proper name, a roadstead on the coast of Kent in England, near the entrance to the strait of Dover, where the North Downs meet the coastline. It lies between the North and South Forelands, opposite Deal, Sandwich, and Ramsgate, inside of the shal-low called the Goodwin Sands, and is an important shelter for shipping.

All in the *Downs* the fleet was moored.

Gay, *Black-eyed Susan*.

down² (doun), *adv.* [Early mod. E. also *downe*, *downe*; < ME. *down*, *doun*, *downe*, earlier *dune*, *dun*, *down*, abbr. of *adune*, *adun*, E. *adown*, < AS. *ādūn*, *ādūne*, also *of-dūne*, *adv.*, *down*, orig. of *dūne*, i. e., from (the) hill: *off*, *from*; *dūne*, dat. of *dūn*, a hill: see *down*¹, n. Cf. *adown*, *adv.*, of which *down*² is an aphetic form.] 1. In a descending direction; from a higher to a lower place, degree, or condition: as, to look *down*; to run *down*; the temperature is *down* to zero.

And afre is Lybye the hye, and Lybye the lowe, that descende the *down* toward the grete See of Spayne.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 263.

He's ta'en down the bush o' woodbine,
Hung atween her bour and the witch carline.
Willie's Ladye (Child's Ballads, I. 167).

2. In a direction from a source or starting-point, from a more to a less important place or situation, or the like: as, to sail *down* toward the mouth of a stream; to go *down* into the country.

In the evening I went *down* to the port at the mouth of the river.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 129.

3. In a descending order; from that which is higher or earlier in a series or progression to that which is lower or later.

From God's Justice he comes *down* to Man's Justice.
Milton, Elkonoklastes, xxvi.

And lest I should be wearied, madam,
To cut things short, come *down* to Adam.
Prior, Alma, II.

The Papacy had lost all authority with all classes, from the great feudal prince *down* to the cultivators of the soil.
Macaulay, Von Ranke.

4. In music, from a more acute to a less acute pitch.—5. From a greater to a less bulk, degree of consistency, etc.: as, to boil *down* a decoction.—6. To or at a lower rate or point, as to price, demand, etc.; below a standard or requirement: as, to mark *down* goods or the prices of goods; the stocks sold *down* to a very low figure; to beat *down* a tradesman.

I brought him *down* to your two butter-teeth, and them he would have.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, I. 4.

7. Below the horizon: as, the sun or moon is *down*.

At the day of date of euen-songe,
On oure byfore the sonne go *down*.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), I. 529.

'Tis Hesperus—there he stands with glittering crown,
First admonition that the sun is *down*!
Wordsworth, Tintern Abbey.

8. From an erect or standing to a prostrate or overturned position or condition: as, to beat *down* the walls of a city; to knock a man *down*.

The creest and the coronalle, the claspes of sylver,
Glenly with his clubb he craschede *downe* at onex.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), I. 1108.

Pelless . . .
Cast himself *down*; and . . . lay
At random looking over the brown earth.
Tennyson, Pelless and Ettarre.

9. In or into a low, fallen, overturned, prostrate, or downcast position or condition, as a state of discomfiture; at the bottom or lowest point, either literally or figuratively: as, never kick a man when he is *down*; to put *down* a rebellion; to be taken *down* with a fever.

And thys holy place ys callyd Sancta Maria De Spasimo.
Seynt Elyne byldyd a chyrche ther, but yt ys *Downe*.
Torkington, Diary of Eng. Travell, p. 32.

He that is *down* needs fear no fall.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, II.

His (Shaftesbury's) disposition led him generally to do his utmost to exalt the side which was up, and to depress the side which was *down*.
Macaulay, Sir William Temple.

There is a chill air surrounding those who are *down* in the world.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, IV. 2.

Hence—10. Into disrepute or disgrace; so as to discredit or defeat: as, to preach *down* error; to write *down* an opponent or his character; to run *down* a business enterprise.

He shar'd our dividend o' the crown
We had so painfully preach'd *down*.
S. Butler, Hudibras.

11. On or to the ground.

No shot did ever hit them, nor could ever any Conspirator attain that honor as to get them *down*.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 44.

In our natural Pace one Foot cannot be up till the other be *down*.
Howell, Letters, I. III. 1.

12. On the counter; hence, in hand: as, he bought it for cash *down*; he paid part *down* and gave his note for the balance.

I will kneel to you, pray for you, pay *down*
A thousand hourly vows, sir, for your health.
B. Jonson, Volpone, III. 6.

Can't you trust one another, without such Earnest *down*!
Steele, Conscious Lovers, III. 1.

13. Elliptically: in an imperative or interjectional use, the imperative verb (*go*, *come*, *get*, *fall*, *kneel*, etc.) being omitted. (a) Used absolutely: as, *down*! *dog*, *down*!

Down, therefore, and beg mercy of the duke.
Shak., M. of V., IV. 1.

Down, thou climbing sorrow,
Thy element's below!
Shak., Lear, II. 4.

(b) Followed by *with*, being then equivalent to a transitive verb with *down* (*put*, *pull*, *take down*), in either a literal or a denunciatory sense: as, *down with the sail*! *down with it*! *down with tyranny*!

Down with the palace, fire it.
Dryden.

14. On paper or in a book: with *write*, *got*, *set*, *put*, or other verb applicable to writing.

This day is holy: doe ye *write it downe*,
That ye for ever it remember may.
Spenser, Epithalamion.

Doesn't Mr. Fosbrook let you take places for a play before it is advertised, and set you *down* for a box for every new piece through the season?
Sheridan, The Critic, I. 1.

15. In place, position, or occupation; firmly; closely.

He [a worshiper] that sees another composed in his behaviour throughout, and fixed *down* to the holy duty he is engaged in, grows ashamed of his own indifference and indecencies, his spiritual dissipations and dryness.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. xix.

Down charge! a command to a dog to lie down, used when shooting with pointers or setters.—**Down east**, in or into Maine or the regions bordering on the eastern seacoast of New England. [U. S.]—**Down in the mouth**. See *mouth*.—**Down south**, in or into the Southern States. [U. S.]—**Down to date**. See *date*.—**Down with the dust**, *down with the helm*, etc. See the nouns.—**To back down**, *bear down*, *bring down*, etc. See the verbs.—**To be down at heel**. See *heel*.—**To be down on one's luck**, to be in ill luck.—**To be down upon one**, to fall upon; attack; berate; hence, to be angry or out of humor with. [Colloq.]

Be kerful yer don't git no green ones in among 'em, else Hepay 'll be *down* on me.
H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 180.

To come down on, to come down with. See *come*.—**To lay down**, figuratively, to state or expound, especially emphatically or authoritatively: as, to lay *down* a principle.—**To lay down the law**, to give emphatic commands or reproof.—**Union down**. See *flag of distress*, under *flag*; *up and down*. See *up*.

down² (doun), *prep.* [Early mod. E. also *downe*, *downe*; < ME. *down*, *doun*, *downe*, earlier *dune*, *dun*, *down*, abbr. of *adune*, *adun*, E. *adown*, < AS. *ādūn*, *ādūne*, also *of-dūne*, *adv.*, *down*, orig. of *dūne*, i. e., from (the) hill: *off*, *from*; *dūne*, dat. of *dūn*, a hill: see *down*¹, n. Cf. *adown*, *adv.*, of which *down*² is an aphetic form. The prepositional use of the aphetic form does not appear in ME. or AS.] 1. In a descending direction upon or along, either literally, as from a higher toward a lower level or position, or from a point or place which is regarded as higher; *down*: as, to glance *down* a page; to ramble *down* the valley; to sail *down* a stream; an excursion *down* the bay; *down* the road.

Many do travel *downe* this river from Turin to Venice.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 97.

When the wind is *down* the range, i. e., blowing from the archer toward the target, the elevation of the bow-hand must be lessened. M. and W. Thompson, Archery, p. 39.

2. Along the course or progress of: as, *down* the ages.—**Down the country**, toward the sea, or toward the part where rivers discharge their waters into the ocean.

down² (doun), *a. and n.* [**down**², *adv.*] I. *a.*

1. Cast or directed downward; downcast; dejected: as, a *down* look.

Thou art so *down*, upon the least disaster!
B. Jonson, Alchemist, IV. 4.

A *down* countenance he had, as if he would have looked thirty mile into hell.
Middleton, The Black Book.

2†. Downright; plain; positive.

Her many *down* denials.
Fletcher, Valentinian.

3. Downward; that goes down, or on a road regarded as down: as, a *down* train or boat.—**Down beat**, in music: (a) The downward motion of a conductor's hand or baton, by which the primary and initial accent or pulse of each measure is marked. (b) The accent or pulse thus marked.—**Down bow**, in violin-playing, the stroke of the bow from nut to point, made by lowering the right arm: often indicated by the sign \curvearrowright .

II. *n.* A downward movement; a low state; a reverse: as, the ups and *downs* of fortune.

A woman who had age enough, and experience enough in *downs* as well as ups. F. R. Stockton, The Dumas, III.

down² (doun), *v.* [**down**², *adv.*] I. *trans.* To cause to go down. (a) To put, throw, or knock down; overthrow; subdue: as, to *down* a man with a blow.

The hidden beauties seem'd in wait to lie,
To *down* proud hearts that would not willing die.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, I.

I remember how you *downed* Beauchlerck and Hamilton, the wits, once at our house.
Mme. D'Arblay.

(b) To discourage; dishearten; dispirit. [Obsolete or colloquial in both senses.]

The lusty Courser, that late scorn'd the ground,
Now lank and lean, with crest and courage *downed*.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II, The Schisme.

II. *intrans.* To go down. (a) To descend; sink; fall.

When one pulleth *down* his fellow, they must needs *down* both of them. Latimer, Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1560.

And you may know by my size that I have a kind of alacrity in sinking; if the bottom were as deep as hell, I should *down*.
Shak., M. W. of W., III. 5.

If we must *down*, let us like cedars fall.
Beau. and Fl. (7), Faithful Friends, v. 1.

Does he instantly *down* upon his knees in mute, because ecstatic, acknowledgment of the Highest?
H. James, Suba. and Shad., p. 301.

(b) To go down the throat; hence, to be palatable; to be acceptable or trustworthy.

This will *down* with me; I dare not trust
This fellow. Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, IV. 2.

If he at any time calls for victuals between meals, use him nothing but dry bread. If he be hungry more than wanton, bread alone will *down*.
Locke, Education, § 14.

down³ (doun), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *downe*, *downe*; < ME. *down*, *doun*, *downe* = MLG. *dūne*, LG. *dune* (> G. *düne*), f. (perhaps of Scand. origin) = Icel. *dunn*, m., = Sw. Dan. *dun*, *down*. Prob. not connected with MD. *donse*, *donst*, *down*, flock, pollen, D. *dons*, *down*: see *dust*.] 1. The fine soft covering of fowls under the feathers; the fine soft feathers which constitute the under plumage of birds, as distinguished from contour-feathers, particularly when thick and copious, as in swans, ducks, and other water-fowls. The eider-duck yields most of the *down* of commerce. See *down-feather*.

He has laid her on a bed of *down*, his ain dear Annie.
Bonnie Annie (Child's Ballads, III. 48).

Instead of *down*, hard Beds they chose to have,
Such as might bid them not forget their Grave.
Cowley, Davideus, I.

2. The first feathering of a bird; the downy plumage or floccus with which a præcocial bird is clothed when hatched, or that which an altricial bird first acquires.—3. The soft hair of the human face when beginning to appear.

Here they also found the statue . . . of naked Castor, having a hat on his head, his chin a little covered with *downe*.
Sandys, Travels, p. 224.

The first *down* begins to shade his face.
Dryden.

4. A fine soft pubescence upon plants and some fruits; also, the light feathery pappus or coma upon seeds by which they are borne upon the wind, as in the dandelion and thistle.

As he saith, in trunkes who wol hem doo
Must pike away the *downe* of alle the tree.
Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 196.

A part of Margaret's work for the season was gleaming from the bounties of forest and field; and, aided by Rose, she got quantities of walnuts, chestnuts, and vegetable *down*.
S. Judd, Margaret, II. 6.

In the *down*, downy: covered with down-feathers, as a chick, duckling, or gosling when just hatched. See *floccus*.—**To drive down**. See *drive*.

downa (doun'ā), [Sc.—i. e., *dow na*: see *dow*¹; *na* = E. *no*, *adv.*, not; cf. *canna*³, *dinna*.] Cannot. See *dow*¹, 3. [Scotch.]

downbear (doun'bār), *v. t.* [**down**², *adv.*, + *bear*¹.] To bear down; depress.

down-beard (doun'bērd), *n.* The downy or winged seed of the thistle. [Rare.]

It is frightful to think how every idle volume flies abroad like an idle globular *downbeard*, embryo of new millions.
Carlyle, Misc., IV. 263.

down-bed (doun'bed), *n.* A bed stuffed with down; hence, a very soft, luxurious bed.

You must not look for *down-beds* here, nor hangings,
Though I could wish ye strong ones.
Fletcher (and another), Sea Voyage, I. 4.

down-by (doun'bi), *adv.* [**down**², *adv.*, + *by*, *adv.*] Down the way. [Scotch.]

downcast (doun'kást), *a. and n.* I. *a.* 1. Cast or directed downward: as, a *downcast* eye or look.

Eyes *downcast* for shame.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 144.

Hence—2. Depressed; dejected: as, a *downcast* spirit.

Downcast he [Lear] could never be, for his strongest instinct, invaluable to him also as a critic, was to see things as they really are.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 315.

3. In mining, descending. The current of air taken from the surface to ventilate the interior of a coal-mine is called the *downcast current*, and the shaft through which it is conveyed the *downcast shaft*.

II. *n.* 1. A downward look: generally implying sadness or pensiveness.

That *down-cast* of thine eye, Olympos,
Shews a fine sorrow.
Beau. and Fl., Mald's Tragedy, II. 2.

I saw the respectful *Downcast* of his Eyes, when you caught him gazing at you during the Musick.
Steele, Conscious Lovers, II. 1.

2. In mining, the ventilating shaft down which the air passes in circulating through a mine.

downcastness (doun'kást-nes), *n.* The state of being downcast; dejectedness.

Your doubts to chase, your *downcastness* to cheer.
D. M. Moir.

downcome (doun'kum), *n.* [\langle down² + come.] A tumbling or falling down; especially, a sudden or heavy fall; hence, ruin; destruction.

Ye sall William Wallace see,
Wi' the down-come of Robin Hood.
Sir William Wallace (Child's Ballads, VI. 242).

When ever the Pope shall fall, if his ruine bee not like the sudden down-come of a Towre, the Bishops, when they see him tottering, will leave him.

Milton, Reformation in Eng., 1.

down-draft, down-draught (doun'dräft), *n.* 1. A downward draft or current of air, as in a chimney, the shaft of a mine, etc.—2. A burden; anything that draws one down, especially in worldly circumstances: as, he has been a down-draft on me. [Scotch pron. dön'dräch.]

down-draw (doun'drá), *n.* Same as down-draft. **down-east** (doun'est'), *prep. phr.* as *a.* Coming from or living in the northeastern part of New England: as, a down-east farmer. [U. S.]

down-easter (doun'es'tér), *n.* One living "down east" from the speaker: sometimes applied to New Englanders generally, but specifically to the inhabitants of Maine. [U. S.] **downed** (dound), *a.* [\langle down³ + -ed²; = Dan. *dunet*.] Covered or stuffed with down.

Their nest so deeply downed. *Young*.

downfall (doun'fál), *n.* [\langle down² + fall.] 1. A falling downward; a fall; descent: as, the downfall of a stream.

Each downfall of a flood the mountains pour
From their rich bowels rolls a silver stream.

Dryden.

2t. What falls downward; a waterfall.

Those cataracts or downfalls. *Holland*.

3t. A pit; an abyss.

Catrafosso [It.], a deepe, hollowe, vgly or dreadfull ditch, hole, pit, den, trench, gulfe, dungeon or downfall. *Florio*.

4. Descent or fall to a lower position or standing; complete failure or overthrow; ruin: as, the downfall of Napoleon.

The duke is virtuous, mild; and too well given
To dream on evil, or to work my downfall.

Shak., 2 Hen. VI., III. 1.

5. Waning; decay. [Rare.]

'Tween the spring and downfall of the light.

Tennyson, St. Simeon Stylites.

6. A kind of trap in which a weight or missile falls down when the set is sprung; a deadfall. See the extract.

Another native method of destroying those animals [hippopotamuses] is by means of a trap known as the down-fall, consisting of a heavy wooden beam armed at one end with a poisoned spear-head and suspended by the other to a forked pole or overhanging branch of a tree. The cord by which the beam is suspended descends to the path beneath, across which it lies in such a manner as to be set free the instant it is touched by the foot of the passing hippopotamus; the beam thus liberated immediately descends, and the poisoned weapon passes into the head or back of the luckless beast, whose death in the adjacent stream takes place soon after. *Encyc. Brit.*, XI. 856.

downfallen (doun'fál'n), *a.* Fallen; ruined.

Let us . . .

Hold fast the mortal sword; and, like good men,
Bestride our down-fall'n birthdom.

Shak., Macbeth, iv. 3.

The land is now divorced by the downfallen steep cliffs on the farther side.

R. Carew, Survey of Cornwall.

down-feather (doun'fēw'ēr), *n.* In ornith., a feather, generally of small size compared with a contour-feather, characterized by a downy or plumule structure throughout; a plumule. See plumule.

Down-feathers . . . are characterized by a downy structure throughout. They more or less completely invest the body, but are almost always hidden beneath the contour-feathers; like padding about the bases of the latter.

Coues, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 86.

downgrowth (doun'grōth), *n.* The act of growing downward; the product of a downward growth.

This space subsequently becomes enclosed by definite walls by the downgrowth of the mesoblast in this region.

Micros. Science, XXVII. 352.

down-gyved (doun'jvəd), *a.* Hanging down like the loose links of fetters. [Rare.]

His stockings foul'd,

Ungarter'd, and down-gyved to his ancle.

Shak., Hamlet, II. 1.

downhaul (doun'hål), *n.* Naut., a rope by which a jib, staysail, gaff-top-sail, or studding-sail is hauled down when set.

I . . . sprang past several, threw the downhaul over the windlass, and jumped between the knightheads out upon the bowsprit.

R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 32.

Peak downhaul. See peak.

downhearted (doun'här'ted), *a.* Dejected; depressed; discouraged.

Dimna be overly down-hearted, when ye see how wonderfully ye are ta'en care o'.

Gall.

downhill (doun'hil), *prep. phr.* as *a.* [\langle down², *prep.*, + hill.] Sloping downward; descending; declining.

And the first steps a downhill greensward yielded.

Congrave.

downiness (doun'ni-nes), *n.* 1. The quality of being downy.—2. Knowingsness; cunningness; artfulness; cuteness. [Slang.]

Downingia (dou-nin'ji-ä), *n.* [NL., named after A. J. Downing, a horticulturist and landscape-gardener of New York (1815-52).] A small lobeliaceous genus of Californian plants, consisting of low annuals with showy blue and white flowers. They are occasionally cultivated for ornament.

downland (doun'land), *n.* [\langle down¹ + land. Cf. AS. *dūnland*, hilly land, *dūn*, a hill, + *land*, land.] Land characterized by downs.

downless (doun'les), *a.* [\langle down³ + -less.] Having no down.

Beauty and love advanc'd

Their ensuings in the downless rosy faces

Of youths and maids, led after by the graces.

Marlowe and Chapman, Hero and Leander, v.

This callow boy with his downless cheek eclipsed the graybeards.

Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 621.

downlooked (doun'lūkt), *a.* Having a downcast countenance; dejected; gloomy; sullen.

Jealousy suffused, with jaundice in her eyes,

Discolouring all she view'd, in tawny dress'd;

Downlook'd, and with a cuckoo on her flat.

Dryden, Pal. and Arc., II. 489.

downlying (doun'li-ing), *n.* and *a.* [Sc.] I. *n.*

1. The time of retiring to rest; time of repose.

—2. The time at which a woman is to give birth to a child; lying-in: as, she's at the downlying.

II. *a.* About to lie down or to be in travail of childbirth.

downpour (doun'pōr), *n.* [\langle down² + pour.] A pouring down; especially; a heavy or continuous shower.

The rain, which had been threatening all day, now descended in torrents, and we landed in a perfect downpour.

Lady Brassey, Voyage of Sunbeam, I. viii.

downright (doun'rit), *adv.* [\langle ME. *downright*, *downright*, *downryht*, also with *adv. gen. suffix* *downrightes*, earliest form *dunriht*, *dunrihte*, *dun*, down, + *rihte*, *adv.*, right, straight: see down², *adv.*, and *right*, *adv.* Cf. *upright*.] 1. Right down; straight down; perpendicularly.

A stoop or tyle under the roote enrounde,

That it goo nought downeright a stalke aloone,

But sprede aboue.

Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 56.

A giant's alain in fight,

Or mow'd o'erthwart, or cleft downright.

S. Butler, Hudibras.

2. In plain terms; without ceremony or circumlocution.

Fairies, away:

We shall chide downright, if I longer stay.

Shak., M. N. D., II. 2.

3. Completely; thoroughly; utterly: as, he is downright mad.

God gat the dom hymselfe,

That Adam and Eve and hus issue alle

Sholden deye down-right and dwelle in payne euere,

Yf thei touchede the tree and of the frut eten.

Piers Plowman (C), xxi. 199.

He is a downright witty companion, that met me here purposely to be pleasant and eat a Trout.

I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 84.

4. Forthwith; without delay; at once.

This paper put Mrs. Bull in such a passion that she fell downright into a fit.

Arbutnot.

downright (doun'rit), *a.* [\langle downright, *adv.*] 1. Directed vertically; coming straight down.

I cleft his beaver with a downright blow.

Shak., 3 Hen. VI., I. 1.

The low thunders of a sultry sky

Far-rolling ere the downright lightnings glare.

Whittier, What of the Day.

2. Directly to the point; plain; unambiguous; unequivocal.

I would rather have a plain downright wisdom than a foolish and affected eloquence. *B. Jonson*, Discoveries.

3. Using plain, direct language; accustomed to express opinions directly and bluntly; blunt.

Your downright captain still,

I'll live and serve you.

Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, v. 2.

Reverend Crammer, learned Ridley, downright Latimer, zealous Bradford, patient Hooper.

Fuller, Sermon of Reformation, p. 17.

4. Complete; absolute; utter.

If they proceed upon any other footing, it is downright folly.

Bacon, Moral Fables, iv., Expl.

None could enter into life but those that were in downright earnest.

Southey, Bunyan, p. 21.

It is downright madness to strike where we have no power to hurt.

Sir R. L'Estrange.

downrightness (doun'rit-nes), *n.* Direct or plain dealing.

Nay, was not Andreas in very deed a man of order, courage, downrightness? *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, p. 56.

downrush (doun'rush), *n.* A rushing down. [Rare.]

A downrush of comparatively cool vapours.

A. M. Clerke, Astron. in 19th Cent., p. 201.

The downrushes of the gases, which, though absolutely intensely hot, are relatively cool.

Stokes, Light, p. 233.

downset (doun'set), *a.* In *her.*, removed from its place by its own width. Thus, a bend down-set is cut in two, and the two parts are slipped past each other until they touch at one point only.—Double downset, in *her.*, having a piece cut out and slipped past by the width of the ordinary, so as to touch the remaining parts at two points only.

down-share (doun'shār), *n.* In England, a breast-plow used to pare off the turf on downs.

downsitting (doun'sit'ing), *n.* The act of sitting down; repose; a resting.

Thou knowest my downsitting and mine uprising.

Ps. cxxxix. 2.

downsome (doun'sum), *a.* [\langle down², *adv.*, + -some.] Low-spirited; melancholy. [Colloq.]

When you left us at 'Frisco we felt pretty downsome.

F. R. Stockton, The Dumas, III.

down-stairs (doun'stār'z), *prep. phr.* as *adv.*

Down the stairs; below; to or on a lower floor: as, he went or is down-stairs.

down-stairs (doun'stār'z), *prep. phr.* as *a.* Pertaining or relating to, or situated on, the lower floor of a house: as, he is in one of the down-stairs rooms.

downsteepy (doun'stē'pi), *a.* Having a great declivity.

He came to a craggy and downsteepy rock.

Florio, tr. of Montaigne's Essays (1613), p. 197.

down-stream (doun'strēm'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.*

With or in the direction of the current of a stream.

down-take (doun'tāk), *n.* In *engin.*, an air-passage leading downward; specifically, such a passage leading from above to the furnaces or blowers of a marine boiler.

downthrow (doun'thrō), *n.* In *mining*, a dislocation of the strata by which any bed of rock or seam of coal has been brought into a position lower than that it would otherwise have occupied. See *dislocation* and *fault*.

down-tree (doun'trē), *n.* The *Ochroma Lagopus*, of tropical America: so called from the woolly covering of the seeds.

downtrodden, downtrod (doun'trod'n, -trod), *a.* Trodden down; trampled upon; tyrannized over.

The most underfoot and downtrodden vassals of perdition.

Milton, Reformation in Eng.

downward, downwards (doun'wārd, -wārdz), *adv.* [\langle ME. *downward*, *duneward*, *downward*, also with *adv. gen. suffix* *downwardes*, late AS. *dūneward*, *dūnē*, adown, down, + -ward, -ward: see down², *adv.*, and -ward.] 1. From a higher to a lower place, condition, or state.

Ever in motion; now 'tis Faith ascends,
Now Hope, now Charity, that upward tends,
And downwards with diffusive good descends.

Dryden, Eleonora.

Her hand half-clench'd
Went faltering sideways downward to her belt.

Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

2. In a course or direction from a head, origin, source, or remoter point in space or in time: as, water flows downward toward the sea; to trace successive generations downward from the earliest records.

A ring the county wears,
That downward hath succeeded in his house.

Shak., All's Well, III. 7.

3. In the lower parts; as regards the lower parts or extremities.

And also for he hath Lordschipe aboven alle Bestes: therefore make the halfendel of Ydole of a man upwardes, and the tother half of an Ox downewardes.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 166.

Dagon his name; sea monster, upward man
And downward fish.

Milton, P. L., i. 462.

downward (doun'wārd), *a.* [\langle downward, *adv.*] 1. Moving or tending from a higher to a lower place, condition, or state; taking a descending direction, literally or figuratively: as, the downward course of a mountain path, or of a drunkard.

With downward force,
That drove the sand along, he took his way,
And roll'd his yellow billows to the sea.

Dryden.

Beauty and anguish walking hand in hand
The downward slope to death.

Tennyson, Fair Women.

2. Descending from a head, origin, or source: as, the downward course of a river; a downward tracing of records.

How sweet it were, hearing the downward stream,
With half-shut eyes ever to seem
Falling asleep in a half-dream!

Tennyson, Lotus-Eaters (Choric Song).

downwardly (doun'wārd-lī), *adv.* In a downward direction. [Rare.]

A frame . . . is cushioned between springs which soften the jar, whether the latter be communicated upwardly or downwardly. *Electric Rev.* (Amer.), II. No. 24.

downwards, *adv.* See **downward**.

downweed (doun'wēd), *n.* [**< down³ + weed¹.**]

An old English name for a species of cudweed, *Filago Germanica*.

downweigh (doun-wā'), *v. t.* To weigh or press down; depress; cause to sink or prevent from rising.

A different sin downweighs them to the bottom.

Longfellow, tr. of Dante's *Inferno*, vi. 86.

downy¹ (dou'ni), *a.* [**< down¹ + -y¹.**] Having downs; containing downs. *Davies*.

The Forest of Dartmore, and the downy part of Ashburton, Islington, Bridford, &c.

DeJoe, Tour through Great Britain, I. 382.

downy² (dou'ni), *a.* [**< down³ + -y¹;** = **Sw. dunig.**] 1. Covered with down or nap.

So doth the swan her downy cymets save.

Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 3.

2. Having the character or structure of down; resembling down: as, downy plumage.

There lies a downy feather. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 4.

Methinks I see the Midnight Gae appear,

In all his downy Pomp array'd.

Congreve, On Mrs. Hunt.

3. Made of down or soft feathers.

Belinda still her downy pillow press'd;

Her guardian sylph prolong'd the balmy rest.

Pope, R. of the L., i. 19.

4. Soft; soothing; calm.

Malcolm! awake!

Shake off this downy sleep, death's counterfeits.

Shak., Macbeth, ii. 3.

5. Knowing; cunning: as, a downy cove. [Slang.]

dowry (dou'ri), *n.*; pl. *dowries* (-riz). [Also formerly *dowery*; **< ME. dowrye, dowrie, dowerie**, extended form of *dower*, q. v.] 1. The money, goods, or estate which a woman brings to her husband in marriage; the portion given with a wife; dower. See **dower²** and **dot²**.

I could marry this wench for this device, . . . and ask no other dowry with her, but such another jest.

Shak., T. N., ii. 5.

Cain's Line possess sinne as an heritage;

Seth's, as a dowry got by marriage.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's *Weeks*, II, The Ark.

The Duke of Guise being slain in the Civil War, the Queen of Scots Dowry was not paid her in France.

Baker, *Chronicles*, p. 333.

2. Any gift or reward in view of marriage.

Ask me never so much dowry and gift. *Gen.* xxxiv. 12.

To his dear tent I'd fly, . . .

There tell my quality, confess my flame,

And grant him any dowry that he'd name.

Crocall, tr. of Ovid's *Metamorph.*, viii.

3. That with which one is endowed; gift; endowment; possession.

Adorn'd with whedome and with chastitie,

And all the dowries of a noble mind.

Spenser, *Daphniaida*, I. 216.

Every rational creature has all nature for his dowry and estate.

Emerson, *Misc.*, p. 24.

dowse¹, *v.* See **douse¹**.

dowse², *v.* and *n.* See **douse²**.

dowser, *n.* See **douser**.

dowset¹, *n.* See **doucet**, 3.

dowset² (doust), *n.* [See **dust²**, **douse²**.] A stroke.

How sweetly does this fellow take his dowset.

Stoops like a camel!

Fletcher (and another?), *Nice Valour*, iv. 1.

downt¹, **downt²**, *n.* Middle English forms of **doubt¹**.

dowryet, *n.* An obsolete form of **dove¹**. *Chaucer*.
doxological (dok-sō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [**< doxology** + *-ical*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a doxology; giving praise to God. *Bp. Hooper*.

doxologize (dok-sol'ō-jīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *doxologized*, ppr. *doxologizing*. [**< Gr. doxology-eiv**, give glory to, + *E. -ize*.] To give glory to God, as in a doxology. Also spelled **doxologise**. *Bailey*, 1727.

doxology (dok-sol'ō-jī), *n.*; pl. *doxologies* (-jīz). [= *F. doxologie* = *lg. It. doxologia*; **< ML. do-**

ologia, **< Gr. doxologia**, a praising, **< doxologia**, giving or uttering praise, **< dōxa**, glory, honor, repute, **< doxiv**, think, expect: see *dogma*.] A hymn or psalm of praise to God; a form of words containing an ascription of praise to God; specifically, the Gloria in Excelsis or great doxology, the Gloria Patri or lesser doxology, or some metrical ascription to the Trinity, like that beginning "Praise God, from whom all blessings flow." The name *doxology* is also given to the Sanctus or Seraphic Hymn, founded on Isa. vi. 3, to a series of Halleluiahs (see *Rev.* xix. 4, 6), to metrical forms of the Gloria Patri, and to other metrical ascriptions to the Trinity. The ascription to the Trinity at the end of a sermon is sometimes called a doxology.

An express doxology or adoration, which is apt and fit to conclude all our prayers and addresses to God.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 228.

The Psalms, . . . united three or four together under a single Doxology, came next, according to their present monthly arrangement, in the version of the Great Bible.

R. W. Dixon, *Hist. Church of Eng.*, xv.

doxy (dok'si), *n.*; pl. *doxies* (-siz). [Also formerly *dozie*, *docy*; a slang or cant term, prob. of D. or LG. origin, as if **< D. *dokerje**, dim. of MD. *docke* = LG. *dokke* = East Fries. *dok*, *dokke*, a doll. Cf. East Fries. *doktje*, a small bundle, dim. of *dok*, LG. *dokke*, a bundle, supposed to be the same word as *dok*, a doll: see under *dock²*. Cf. *duck³*, from the same source.] A mistress; a sweetheart; generally, in a bad sense, a paramour.

O. Doxy, Moll, what's that?

M. His wench. *Middleton and Dekker*, *Roaring Girl*, i. 1.

The beggar has no reliab above sensations; he finds rest more agreeable than motion; and while he has a warm fire and his doxy, never reflects that he deserves to be whipped.

Steele, *Spectator*, No. 6.

doyen (dwo-yā'), *n.* [*F.*, a dean: see *dean²*.]

A dean.

Some years ago I submitted this emendation to the doyen of all Shakespearians, Mr. Halliwell-Phillips, asking his opinion.

N. and Q., 7th ser., III. 264.

doyley, *n.* See **doily**.

doylet, *a.* See **doilt**.

Wae worth that brandy, burning trash! . . .

Twins mony a poor, doylet, drucken haah,

O' half his days.

Burns, *Scotch Drink*.

doz. A common abbreviation of **dozen**.

doze (dōz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dozed*, ppr. *dozing*. [Prob. **< Icel. dūsa**, doze (cf. *dūs*, also *dos*, a lull, a dead calm) = **Sw. dial. dusa**, doze, slumber, = **Dan. dōse**, doze, mope; cf. *dōs*, drowsiness. Prob. connected with Icel. *dūrr*, a nap, *dūra*, take a nap, and with AS. *dysig*, foolish, E. *dizzy*: see *dizzy*, and words there cited. Connection with *daze* is doubtful.] I. *intrans.*

1. To sleep lightly or fitfully; especially, to fall into a light sleep unintentionally.

If he happened to doze a little, the jolly cobbler waked him.

Sir R. L'Estrange.

Before I dozed off, I was going to tell you what Mr. and Mrs. Tulliver were talking about.

George Eliot, *Mill on the Floss*, i. 1.

2. To be in a state of drowsiness; be dull or half asleep: as, to doze over a book.

The popped sails doze on the yard.

Lowell, *Appledore*.

How can the Pope doze on in decency?

He needs must wake up also, speak his word.

Browning, *Ring and Book*, II. 67.

= **Syn. Drowse**, **Slumber**, etc. See *sleep*.

II. *trans.* 1. To pass or spend in drowsiness: as, to doze away one's time.

Chiefless armies dozed out the campaign.

Pope, *Dunciad*, iv. 617.

2. To make dull; overcome as with drowsiness. [Rare or obsolete.]

Dozed with much work.

Pepps.

doze (dōz), *n.* [**< doze**, *v. i.*] A light sleep; a fitful slumber.

It was no more than . . . a slight slumber, or a morning doze at most. *Jane Austen*, *Northanger Abbey*, p. 15.

To bed, where half in doze I seem'd

To float about.

Tennyson, *Princess*, I.

dozen (duz'n), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *dozen*, *dozin*, *dosein*, *dozan*, **< ME. dozeyn, dozeyne, dozeyn, dosein**, etc. (= **D. dozijn** = MHG. *duzēnd*, MG. *tusin*, *tossin*, G. *duzēnd* = **Dan. dūsin** = **Sw. dussin** = **Russ. duizhina**, a dozen), **< OF. dozaine**, *douzaine*, *dosaine*, *dozeine*, *dozeyne*, a dozen, a number of twelve (in various uses), a judicial or municipal district so called (**F. douzaine** = **Pr. dotzena** = **Sp. docena** = **Pg. duzia** = **It. dozzina**, a dozen), prop. fem. of *dozain*, *douzain*, *dozin*, *dosin*, adj., twelve, as a noun a dozen, a twelfth part (with suffix *-ain*, E. *-an*, *-en*, **< L. -anus**, **< doze**, *douse*, **F. douse** = **Pr. dotze** = **Sp. doce** = **Pg. doze** = **It. dodici**, **< L.**

duodecim, twelve, **< duo**, = **E. two**, + *decem* = **E. ten**: see *duodecimal* and *twelve*.] 1. A collection of twelve things; twelve units: used with or without of: as, a dozen eggs, or a dozen of eggs; twelve dozen pairs of gloves. Like other numerical terms denoting more than a few, dozen is often used for an indefinitely great number: as, I have a dozen things to attend to at once. Abbreviated *doz*.

I bought you a dozen of shirts to your back.

Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 3.

Perch'd about the knolls,

A dozen angry models jettied steam.

Tennyson, *Princess*, Prol.

2†. In old Eng. law, a municipal district consisting originally of twelve families or householders. Compare *tithing*, *riding*, *hundred*. [In this sense only historical, and usually spelled *dozein*.]

The court there held clearly, that where a man of a Dozein is amerced in the Hundred, or Leet, that his cattle shall be taken, i. e., distrained well enough in what Place soever they are found within the Hundred, altho' it is in another Dozein. Vide 15 Ellz. Dyer, 322 a.

Richard Godfrey's Case (1615), 11 Coke, 45.

To which Leets come three Deciners with their Dozein, and present things presentable, whereof one is called the first Dozein, the second, the second Dozein, the third, the third Dozein. Richard Godfrey's Case (1615), 11 Coke, 44 b.

In the statute for view of Frankpledge made 18 E. 2, one of the articles for stewards in their Leets to enquire of, is, if all the Dozeins be in the assise of our Lord the King, and which not and who receive them.

Cowell, *Dict.* and *Interpreter*.

Bakers' dozen. See *baker*.—Long dozen, devil's dozen. Same as *bakers' dozen* (which see, under *baker*).

dozened (dō'znd), *a.* [As *doze* + *-en* + *-ed²*.] Spiritless; impotent; withered. *Brockett*. [Prov. Eng.]

dozener (duz'n-er), *n.* [Early mod. E. and historically *dozeiner*, *doziner*, *dosiner*, etc., **< ME. doziner, *dozener*, **< OF. (AF.) dozener, **< dozaine**, a dozen: see *dozen*.] The word appears to have become confused with *decenner*, *deciner*, etc.: see *decenner*.] 1†. One who belongs to the municipal district called a dozen.—2. A ward constable; a city constable. [Local, Eng.]****

The Police of the city [Litchfield] is efficient. It consists of 19 constables, termed *dozeners*, who are appointed by the different wards. They were formerly confined to their own wards, but are now appointed for the whole city generally. *Municip. Corp. Reports* (1835), p. 192d.

dozenth (duz'nth), *a.* [**< dozen** + *-th*.] Twelfth. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

dozer (dō'zēr), *n.* One who dozes or slumbers; one who is slow and listless, as if he were not fully awake.

Calm, even-tempered dozers through life. *J. Baillie*.

When he aroused himself from a nap in church, arose, and looked sternly about to catch some luckless dozer.

Harper's Mag., LXV. 633.

doziner, *n.* Same as *decenner*.

doziness (dō'zi-nes), *n.* [**< dozy** + *-ness*.] Drowsiness; heaviness; inclination to sleep. *Locke*.
dozy (dō'zi), *a.* [**< doze** + *-y¹*.] 1. Drowsy; heavy; inclined to sleep; sleepy; sluggish.

The yawning youth, scarce half awake,

His lazy limbs and dozy head essays to raise.

Dryden, tr. of Persius's *Satires*, iii.

2. Beginning to decay, as timber or fruit. [U.S.]

Dp. Chemical symbol of *decipium*.

dpt. An abbreviation of *deponent*.

Dr. An abbreviation of *debtor* and *doctor*.

dr. An abbreviation of *dram* and *drams*.

D. B. An abbreviation of *dead-reckoning*.

drab¹ (drab), *n.* [Early mod. E. *drabbe*; prob. **< Ir. drabog** = **Gael. drabag**, a slut, slattern, cf. **Gael. drabach**, dirty, slovenly, *drabaire*, a slovenly man, **< Ir. drab**, a spot, stain; prob. related to **Ir. and Gael. drabh**, draff, the grains of malt, whence **Gael. drabhag**, dregs, lees, a little filthy slattern, *drabhas*, filth, obscenity, foul weather. Prob. connected with *draff*, q. v.] 1. A slut; a slattern.

Drabbe, a slut, [*F.*] vilotiere.

Palsgrave.

So at an Irish funeral appears

A train of drabs, with mercenary tears.

W. King, *Art of Cookery*.

2. A strumpet; a prostitute.

If your worship will take order for the drabs and the knaves, you need not to fear the bawds.

Shak., M. for M., ii. 1.

drab¹ (drab), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *drabbed*, ppr. *drabbing*. [**< drab¹**, *n.*] To associate with strumpets.

O, he's the most courteous physician,

You may drink or drab in 's company freely.

Fletcher (and another), *Fair Maid of the Inn*.

drab² (drab), *n.* and *a.* [Orig. a trade-name, being a particular application (simple 'cloth,' i. e., undyed cloth) of *F. drap*, cloth: see *drape*.] I. *n.* 1. A thick woolen cloth of a yellowish-gray color.—2. A yellowish-gray tint.

II. a. Of a yellowish-gray color, like the cloth so called.

drab³ (drab), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A kind of wooden box used in salt-works for holding the salt when taken out of the boiling-pans. Its bottom is shelving or inclining, that the water may drain off.

Draba (drä'bä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *dráβn*, a plant, *Lepidium Draba*.] A genus of cruciferous plants, low herbaceous perennials, or rarely annuals, often caespitose, distinguished by ovate or oblong many-seeded pods with flat nerveless valves parallel to the broad septum. There are about 100 species, mostly natives of the colder and mountainous regions of the northern hemisphere, of which 30 are found in North America, chiefly in the western ranges of mountains and in arctic regions. The whitlow-grass of Europe, *D. verna*, also introduced into some parts of the United States, is a small winter annual and one of the earliest spring flowers.

drabbert (drab'ér), *n.* [*drab¹*, *v.*, + *-er¹*.] One who keeps company with drabs.

I well know him
For a most insatiable drabber.

Massinger, *City Madam*, iv. 2.

drabbets (drab'ets), *n.* [Prob. ult. < *F. drap*, cloth; cf. *drab²*.] A coarse linen fabric or duck made at Barnsley in England.

drabbing (drab'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *drab¹*, *v.*] The practice of associating with strumpets, or drabs.

Which of all the virtues
(But drunkenness, and drabbing, thy two morals)
Have not I reach'd?

Beau. and Fl., *Four Plays in One*.

drabbish¹ (drab'ish), *a.* [*drab¹* + *-ish¹*.] Having the qualities of a drab; sluttish.

I mark'te the drabbish sorcerers,
And hard'te their dismall spell.

Drant, tr. of Horace's *Satires*, i. 8.

drabbish² (drab'ish), *a.* [*drab²* + *-ish¹*.] Somewhat of the color of drab.

drabble (drab'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *drabbled*, ppr. *drabbling*. [*ME. drabelen*, *drablen*, also *dravelen* (and in comp. *bedrabelen*, *bidravelen*, *bedrabbelen*, *slabbelen*, soil, drabble, = *LG. drabeln*, slaver, dribble, = *Dan. dræve*, twaddle, drivel. Another form of *drivel¹* and *dribble²*. Prob. ult. connected with *drab¹*.] *I. trans.* To drabble; make dirty, as by dragging in mud and water; wet and befoul: as, to *drabble* a gown or a cloak.

II. intrans. To fish for barbel with a rod and a long line passed through a piece of lead.

drabble (drab'l), *n.* [*drabble*, *v.*] Ragged and dirty people collectively; rabble.

He thought some Presbyterian rabble
In test-repealing spite were come to flout him,
Or some fierce Methodist drabble.

Wolcot (Peter Pindar).

drabbler (drab'lér), *n.* [Also written *drabler*; appar. < *drabble*, *v.*] *Naut.*, in sloops and schooners, a small additional sail, sometimes laced to the bottom of a bonnet (which is itself an additional sail) on a square sail, to give it a greater depth or more drop.

And took our drablers from our bonnets straight,
And severed our bonnets from the courses.

Greene and Lodge, *Looking Glass for Lond. and Eng.*

drabbeltail¹ (drab'l-täl), *n.* A slattern.

Dracana (drä-sä'nä), *n.* [NL., named with reference to its producing the resin called dragon's-blood; < *LL. dracana*, a she-dragon, < *Gr. drákaina*, fem. of *drákun*, a serpent, a dragon.] A genus of liliaceous trees, natives of the tropical regions of Africa, Asia, and Polynesia, including about 35 species. The leaves are large, lanceolate, and entire, often somewhat fleshy, and are borne in tufts at the ends of the branches. The flowers are small and the fruit is baccate. Various species are cultivated in greenhouses and in ornamental grounds on account of their foliage and tropical habit, though some that are known under the name belong rather to the related genus *Cordyline*. The most remarkable species is the dragon-tree, *D. Draco*, of the Canary islands, which yields a resin called dragon's-blood. It is of rapid growth, and attains sometimes a gigantic size. A famous tree at Oro-



Dragon-tree (*Dracana Draco*).

tava, on Tenerife, which was destroyed by a hurricane in 1867, was about 75 feet high and 79 feet in circumference near the base, and was of nearly the same size in 1402.

dracanth, *n.* [See *dragagant*, *tragacanth*.] Gum tragacanth. See *tragacanth*.

drachm (drām), *n.* Same as *drachma* and *drām*. **drachma** (drak'mä), *n.*; pl. *drachmæ*, *drachmas* (-mæ, -mäz). [*L.*, also rarely *drachma*, < *Gr. drakhmē*, later also *draymē*, dial. *dapxhē*, *dapxma*, an Attic weight, a Grecian silver coin, lit. as much as one can hold in the hand, a handful; cf. *dráyma*, a handful, a sheaf, *drás*, a handful, a measure so called, < *drássasthai* (√**drak*), grasp, take by handfuls. The *E. forms* are *drachm*, *dram*: see *dram*.] 1. The principal silver coin of the ancient



Obverse.
Drachma of Phæstus in Crete, about 400 B. C.; struck on the Æginetic system.—British Museum. (Size of the original.)



Reverse.

Greeks. The drachma coined according to the Attic weight-system weighed (nearly) 67.4 grains; the drachma of the Æginetic system weighed 97 grains; of the Græco-Asiatic, 56 grains; of the Rhodian, 80 grains; of the Babylonian, 84 grains; and of the Persian, 88 grains. Roughly speaking, the average value of the ancient drachma may be said to have been about the same as that of the modern one, or the French franc, but its purchasing power was considerably greater.

By heaven, I had rather coin my heart,
And drop my blood for drachmas. *Shak.*, *J. C.*, iv. 3.
There's a drachm to purchase gingerbread for thy muse.

B. Jonson, *Poetaster*, iv. 1.

The only cartel I remember in ancient history is that between Demetrius Poliorcetes and the Rhodians, when it was agreed that a free citizen should be restored for 1000 drachmas, and a slave bearing arms for 500.

Hume, *Essays*, ii. 11.

2. A silver coin of the modern kingdom of Greece, by law of the same value as the French franc, equal to 19.3 United States cents. It is divided into 100 lepta.—3. A weight among the ancient Greeks, being that of the silver coin. See *dram*.

dracina, **dracine** (dra-si'nä, drä'sin), *n.* [NL. *dracina*, < *L. draco*, dragon, in reference to dragon's blood.] The red resin of the substance called dragon's-blood, much used to color varnishes. Also called *draconin*.

Draco (drä'kō), *n.* [*L. draco* (*drakon*), < *Gr. drákun* (*drakon*), a serpent, a dragon, a constellation so called, a sea-fish, etc.: see *dragon* and *drake²*.] 1. One of the ancient northern constellations, the Dragon.—2. [*l. c.*] A luminous exhalation from marshy grounds. *Imp. Dict.*—3. A genus of old-world acrocentrid lizards, of the family *Agamidae*, having a parachute formed of the integument stretched over extended hinder ribs, by means of which the animal protracts its leaps into a kind of flight. *Draco volans*, of the Malay peninsula, is the common flying-lizard or dragon. See *dragon*, 2.

Dracocephalum (drä-kō-séf'a-lum), *n.* [NL., < *Gr. drákun*, a dragon, + *kephalē*, head: in reference to the shape of the corolla.] A genus of labiate plants, of about 30 species, natives of the Mediterranean region and temperate Asia, with a single species indigenous to North America. It is very nearly related to *Nepeta*. A few species are occasionally cultivated for their showy flowers or the fragrance of the foliage. *D. Canariense* has been called sweet balm or balm of Gilead. A common name for plants of the genus is *dragon's-head*.

Draconian (drä-kō'ni-an), *a.* Same as *Draconic*. Refraining from all Draconian legislation, they have put their faith in a system of ingenious checks and a complicated formal procedure. *D. M. Wallace*, *Russia*, p. 206.

Draconic (drä-kon'ik), *a.* [*L. Draco* (*n*), < *Gr. drákun* (*drakon*), a person's name, < *drákun*, a serpent, dragon: see *Draco*, *dragon*.] 1. Of or pertaining to Draco, archon of Athens in or about 621 B. C., and one of the founders of the enlightened Attic polity; or resembling in severity the code of laws said to have been established by him, in which he prescribed the penalty of death for nearly all crimes—for smaller crimes because they merited it, and for greater because he knew of no penalty more severe. Hence—2. Rigorous: applied to any extremely severe, harsh, or oppressive laws.—3. Relating to the constellation Draco.

Draconically (drä-kon'ik-ä-l-i), *adv.* In a Draconic manner; severely; rigorously.

draconin (drak'ō-nin), *n.* Same as *dracina*. **Draconinæ** (drak'ō-ni-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Draco* (*n*) + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of lizards, of which the genus *Draco* is the type. They have

wing-like lateral expansions of the integument, supported by prolonged ribs, a moderate mouth, and small conic incisors. Over 20 species are found in India and adjoining countries. See cut under *dragon*.

draconitess, *n.* [*L. draco* (*n*), a dragon, + *-ites*.] A dragon-stone.

Have in your rings eyther a Smaragd, a Sapphire, or a Draconites, which you shall beare for an ornament: for in stones, as also in hearbes, there is great efficacy.

Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 257.

draconitic (drak'ō-nit'ik), *a.* Same as *draconic*. **Draconioidea** (drak'ō-noi'dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Draco* (*n*) + *-oidea*.] A family of lizards, of which the genus *Draco* is the type: now usually merged in *Agamidae*.

dracontiasis (drak-on-ti'ä-sis), *n.* [NL., < *Gr. drákun* (*drakon*), dragon, + *-iasis*: see *-iasis*.] In *pathol.*, the presence in the tissues of the *Dracunculus medinensis*, and the morbid conditions produced by it. See *Dracunculus*, 3.

dracontic (drä-kon'tik), *a.* [*L. dracō* (*n*), < *Gr.* as if **drakonitikos*, < *drákun* (*drakon*), dragon; the dragon's head, *L. caput draconis*, being a name formerly given to one of the nodes of the lunar orbit.] Pertaining to the nodes of the moon's orbit (called the dragon's head and tail). Also *draconitic*.—**Draconic month**, the time which the moon takes in making a revolution from a node back to that node. On the average, it is 27 days 5 hours 5 minutes 36 seconds, being about 24 hours shorter than a tropical or periodical month.

dracontine (drä-kon'tin), *a.* [*Gr. drákun* (*drakon*), a dragon, + *-ine¹*.] Belonging to or of the character of a dragon.

Dracunculus (drä-kon'shi-um), *n.* [NL., < *Gr. drákun* (*drakon*), a plant of the arum kind, < *drákun* (*drakon*), a dragon; "the spots or streaks of the plant resembling those of the dragon." 1. A genus of araceous plants, natives of tropical America. There are 5 or 6 species, which are among the largest of the order. They have a milky juice, a large tuberous root, a single very large 3-parted leaf, and a tall peduncle bearing the very fetid flower. The root of *D. polyphyllum* is said to be used as a remedy for snake-bites and as an emmenagogue.

2. [*l. c.*] The pharmaceutical name for the root of the skunk-cabbage, *Symplocarpus foetidus* (sometimes called *Dracontium foetidum*). The root is used as an acrid irritant, as an antispasmodic, etc.

Dracunculus (drä-kun'kū-lus), *n.* [*L.*, dim. of *draco* (*n*), dragon, serpent: see *Draco*, *dragon*.] 1. An herbaceous genus of the natural order *Araceæ*, including two species of southern Europe and the Canary islands. The green dragon, *D. vulgaris*, with pedately divided leaves and spotted stems, is sometimes cultivated, but its large green flowers (purple within) are very fetid.

2. [*l. c.*] A dragonet, or goby, of the genus *Callionymus*.—3. A genus of worms. *D. (Filaria) medinensis*, the guinea-worm, a fine, thread-like worm 60 centimeters to 1 meter long, inhabits in its larval condition certain small crustaceans (*Cyclops*), enters the human stomach in drinking-water, and finds its way to the subcutaneous regions, especially of the legs and feet, where it develops and causes abscesses. It is very common in tropical Asia and Africa.

dradt. Obsolete preterit and past participle of *dread*.

dradge (draj), *n.* Same as *dredge²*.

draff (draf), *n.* [Also formerly sometimes *draugh*, and by extension *draft*, *draught*; < *ME. draf*, refuse, esp. refuse of grain, chaff, husks (not in AS.), = *D. draf*, swill, hog's wash, cf. *drab*, *drabbe*, dregs, lees, grounds, = OHG. *trebir*, MHG. *treber*, G. *treber*, *träber*, pl., grains, husks, = Icel. *draf*, *draff*, husks, = Sw. *draf*, grains, = Dan. *drav*, dregs, lees. Perhaps of Celtic origin: cf. Ir. *drabh* = Gael. *drabh*, *draff*, refuse. Perhaps connected with *drab¹*, *q. v.*] Refuse; lees; dregs; the wash or swill given to swine; specifically, the refuse of malt which has been used in brewing or distilling, given to swine and cows. Also called *brewers' grains*.

Defyle not thy lips with eating much, as a Pigge eating draffe.

Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 77.

I had a hundred and fifty tattered prodigals, lately come from swine-keeping, from eating *draff* and husks.

Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 2.

No, give them grains their fill,
Husks, *draff* to drink and swill.

B. Jonson, *Ode to Himself*.

Nothing worth.

Mere chaff and *draff*, much better burnt.

Tennyson, *The Epic*.

draffish¹ (draf'ish), *a.* [*draff* + *-ish¹*.] Like *draff*; *draffy*; worthless.

The *draffish* declaracions of my lorde Boner, with such other dirty drisynges of Antichrist.

Bp. Bale, *A Course at the Romyshe Foxe* (1543), fol. 97 b.

drafflesacked (draf'l-sakt), *a.* Filled with *draff*. *Becon*, *Works*, II. 591 (Parker Soc.), noted in N. and Q., 7th ser., V. 302.

draff-sack, *n.* [*< ME. draff-sak; < draff + sack¹.*] A bag filled with draff or refuse.

I lie as a *draff-sack* in my bed.

Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 238.

draffy (*dráf'i*), *a.* [*< draff + -y¹. Cf. equiv. draffy², draught².*] Like draff; waste; worthless.

The dregs and *draffy* part, disgrace and jealousy,
I scorn thee, and condemn thee.

Fletcher, Island Princess, iv. 1.

draft¹, draught¹ (*dráft*), *n.* and *a.* [This word has changed in pron. from *draught* (ME. and mod. Sc. pron. *drácht*) to *draft* (pron. *dráft*, *dráft*), and the fact has been recognized by the spelling *draft*, which, dating from late ME., is now the established form in the military, commercial, and many technical uses, in which the literary traditions in favor of *draught* are less felt; in other uses the spelling *draught* still prevails, though *draft* is not uncommon in many of them. There is no rational distinction between the two forms; *draft* is on all accounts preferable. (The *f* represents the changed sound of the orig. guttural; a similar change is recognized in the spelling *dwarf*.) Early mod. E. usually *draught*, rarely *draft* (dial. also *draught*, *drait*; see *drought², drait*), *< ME. draught, draugt, draucht, draht*, also rarely *drafte*, also, with loss of the guttural, *drauwe*, a drawing, pulling, pull, stroke, etc., not found in AS. (= MD. *draht, dracht*, D. *draht* = MLG. LG. *dracht*, a load, burden, = MHG. *tracht, G. tracht*, a load, = Icel. *dráttir*, a pulling, *draft* of fishes), = OSw. *drækt*, Sw. *drägt* = Dan. *dragt*, a burden, litter, *draft*; with formative *-t*, *< AS. dragan*, draw, drag; see *draw*. The uses of *draft* are so numerous and involved that their exhibition in linear sequence is difficult. All the senses attached to the word in either spelling with their quotations are here necessarily exhibited together under *draft¹, draught¹*, although, of course, most of the obsolete senses are found only in the older spelling *draught* (in its various ME. forms). Modern senses in which the spelling *draught* is still prevalent over *draft* are indicated. In cases not so indicated, *draft* is the prevalent spelling. The compounds in which *draught* is the only recorded spelling are given under that spelling.] I. *n.* 1. The act of drawing or dragging (in any sense); a drawing; a draw; a haul; a pull. [In this sense, and in senses 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 14, 16, 19, etc., generally spelled *draught*. See etymology and examples.]

And bent his bow, . . . and even there

A large *draught* up to his ears

He drew, and with an arrow . . . the queene a wounde

He gave.

Chaucer's Dream, l. 787.

She sent an arrow forth with mighty *draught*.

Spenser, F. Q., IV. vii. 81.

So doth the fisher consider the *draught* of his net, rather than the casting in.

J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 211.

Upon the *draught* of a pond not one fish was left.

Sir M. Hale.

2. The capacity of being dragged or hauled; the yielding to a force which draws or drags; as, a cart or plow of easy *draft*.—3. The act of drawing water from a well, or any liquid from a vessel; the state of being ready to be so drawn; as, ale on *draught*.

Draughte of watyr owte of a welle, or other lycoure owte of a wesselle, [L.] *idem est* [sc. quod *haustus*].

Prompt. Parv., p. 131.

4. That which is drawn, dragged, or pulled; a load or burden to be drawn.

Delve ditches, bere and drawe *draghtes* and berthens.

MS. in Halliwell.

5. That which is secured by drawing or pulling; specifically, that which is obtained by drawing a net through the water in fishing; a haul.

Som fisheres sold a *draughte* of fishes with the nettis.

Trecisa, tr. of Higden's Polychronicon, III. 67.

For he was astonished . . . at the *draught* of the fishes which they had taken.

Luke v. 9.

What stands for "top" in wool manufacture is called first *drafts* in silk-combing.

W. C. Bramwell, Wool-Carder, p. 44.

6. The act of drinking, as of water or wine.

In his hands he took the goblet, but awhile the *draught* forbore.

Trench, Harmonian.

7. A quantity of a liquid drunk at one time; a quantity, especially of a medicine, prescribed to be drunk at one time.

Thou shalle have drynke.

Have here the *draght* that I the hete [promised].

Towneley Mysteries, p. 228.

For the whole Ocean would not serue the Sunne alone for a *draught*.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 12.

My purpose is to drink my morning's *draught* at the Thatched House.

I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 20.

Prepare a sleeping *Draught*, to seal his Eyes.

Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

Where once the sign-post caught the passing eye,

Low lies that house where nut-brown *draughts* inspired.

Goldsmith, Des. Vil.

8†. A drawing by sensuous or mental motives; attraction; enticement; inducement.

For any luste of loves *draught*.

Gower, Conf. Amant., I. 348.

9. The act of drawing or taking away a part; the act of taking a number or a portion from an aggregate; a levy; the act of depleting or reducing in number, force, etc.: as, a *draft* upon his resources.

There remained many places of trust and profit unfilled, for which there were fresh *draughts* made out of the surrounding multitudes.

Addison, Vision of Justice.

10. A selection of men or things for a special duty or purpose; specifically, a selection or drawing of persons from the general body of the people, by lot or otherwise, for military service; a levy; conscription; also, a selection of persons already in service, to be sent from one post or organization to another, in either the army or the navy; a detachment; also, a transfer of vessels of war to a different fleet or squadron.

Several of the States had supplied the deficiency by *drafts* to serve for the year.

Marshall.

The operation of the *draft*, with the high bounties paid for army recruits, is beginning to affect injuriously the naval service.

Lincoln, in Raymond, p. 423.

11. A team of horses in a cart or wagon. *Brockett*. [Prov. Eng.]—12. The depth of water which a ship draws or requires to float it; the depth a ship sinks in water, especially when laden: as, a ship of 12 feet *draft*. If the vessel is fully laden, it is termed the *load-water draft*; if unloaded, the *light-water draft*.

He is the first that hath come to any certainty beforehand, of foretelling the *draught* of water of a ship before she be launched.

Pepys, Diary, II. 378.

13. A written order drawn by one person upon another; a writing directing the payment of money on account of the drawer. *Drafts* are frequently used by the agents or officers of corporations, one agent drawing on another. One reason for using them is the convenience in keeping accounts and having vouchers for payments. *Drafts* are frequently used between municipal officers, and are not usually negotiable instruments when thus used. Abbreviated *dft*.

You shall have a *draught* upon him, payable at sight; and, let me tell you, he is as warm a man as any within five miles round him.

Goldsmith, Vicar, xiv.

I thought it most prudent to defer the *drafts* till advice was received of the progress of the loan.

A. Hamilton.

He was driven to the expedient of replenishing the exchequer by *draughts* on his new subjects.

Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., II. 19.

14. The distance to which an arrow may be shot; a bow-shot. Also called *bow-draught*.

Pro thens a *Bowc draughte*, toward the Southe, is the Chirche, where seynt James and Zacharie the Prophete were buried.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 96.

He with-drogh hym a *draght* & a dyn made,

Gedrit all his gynghe and his grounde held.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 1224.

15. The drawing or moving of air; the air so drawn or moved; a confined current of air, as in a room or in the flue of a chimney. The *draft* of a chimney depends, apart from the mode of construction, on the difference of the density of the rarefied column inside the chimney, as compared with an equal column of the external atmosphere, or on the difference in height of the two columns of elastic fluid, supposing them reduced to the same standard of density. The velocity of the current is the same as that of a heavy body let fall from a height equal to the difference in height of two such aerial columns. *Drafts* may be produced or increased (a) by a blast which rarefies the air above the fire (a *blast-draft*), or (b) by blowers which compress the air beneath the fire (a *forced draft*). When a forced *draft* is used on a vessel, air is forced into the fire-room, which is closed in such a way that the air can find egress only through the furnaces and funnels. In some recent vessels increased *draft* has been secured by the partial exhaustion of the air in the uptakes and lower parts of the funnels, which causes an increased flow of air from the fire-room through the furnaces. This is called an *induced draft*.

The topmost elm-tree gather'd green

From *draughts* of balmy air.

Tennyson, Lancelot and Guinevere.

16†. A move in chess or checkers.

With a *draght* he was chekmato.

MS. in Halliwell.

Of the progression and *draughtes* of the forsayde playe of the chesse.

Caston, Playe of the Chesse, p. 4.

But I deliueure weel this checke,
I leese my game at this *draughte*.

Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 76.

17. *pl.* The game of checkers. The name *draughts* (literally 'moves') has reference to the manner of playing, the name *checkers* to the kind of board used. See *checkers¹, 3*.

The chekker was choisly there chosen the first,

The *draghtes*, the dyse, and other dregg games.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 1621.

There are two methods of playing at *draughts*: the one commonly used in England, denominated the French Game, which is played upon a chess-board, and the other called the Polish Game, because, I presume, the first was invented in France and the latter in Poland.

Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 415.

18. A mild blister; a poultice.—19†. A drain; a sink; a privy. Mark vii. 19.

Hang them, or stab them, drown them in a *draught*,

Confound them by some course. Shak., T. of A. v. 1.

20. An allowance for waste of goods sold by weight; also, an allowance made at the custom-house on excisable goods. [Eng.]—21. The act of drawing; delineation; that which is delineated; a representation by lines, as the figure of a house, a machine, a fort, etc., drawn on paper; a drawing or first sketch; an outline.

We are not of opinion, . . . as some are, that nature in working hath before her certain exemplary *draughts* or patterns.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, I. 3.

The *drafts* or sea-plate being consulted, it was concluded to go to certain islands lying in lat. 23° north.

Dampier, Voyages, an. 1687.

The cemeterial cells of ancient Christians and martyrs were filled with *draughts* of Scripture stories.

Sir T. Browne, Urn-burial, III.

For not only the judgment upon that nation [the Jewish] was a *draught*, as it were, in little of the great day, but the symptoms and fore-runners of the one were to bear a proportion with the other.

Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. xi.

Hence—22. A first sketch, outline, or copy of any writing or composition; the proposed form of a written instrument prepared for amendment and alteration, as may be required, preliminary to making a fair copy.

In the original *draft* of the Instructions was a curious paragraph which, on second thoughts, it was determined to omit.

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xxiii.

23†. A treatise; a discourse.

Thet ich habbe hier beoure yasewed [showed] . . . huer [where] thet ic spek of the wyttes of the zauls [soul] ate ginninge of the *draght* of uirtue.

Ayenbite of Ineyt (E. E. T. S.), p. 251.

24†. A drawbridge: same as *draught-bridge*.

Thay let down the grete *draght*, and derely out zeden.

Sir Gavayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), I. 817.

25. In *founding*, the slight bevel given to the pattern for a casting, in order that it may be drawn from the sand without injury to the mold.—26. In *masonry*, a line on the surface of a stone hewn to the breadth of the chisel.—27. In *weaving*, the cording of a loom or the arrangement of the heddles.

The *draught* and tie-up, as it is called, for weaving the twill.

A. Barlow, Weaving, p. 106.

28. The sectional area of the openings in a turbine-wheel or in a sluice-gate.—29. The degree of deflection of a millstone-furrow from a radial direction.—30†. A stroke.

No man ne myghte asynte

Hys wordes *draught*.

Octavian, l. 1665 (Weber's Metr. Rom., III.).

xij *draughtes* with the egge of the knyfe the venison crossande.

Babes Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 141.

31†. Skill; art; stratagem.

He made wel the tabernacle als hem was tagt,

Goten and grauen with witter *draght*.

Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), I. 3622.

For Arvirage his brothers place supplyde

Both in his armes and crowne, and by that *draught*

Did drive the Romanes to the weaker ayde.

Spenser, F. Q., II. x. 61.

32†. A company or lot. [Slang.]

A *draught* of butlers.

Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 80.

33. The heart, liver, and lights of a calf or sheep: in this sense only *draught*. Also called *pluck*. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]—Angle of *draft*. See *angle³*.—Black *draught*. See *black-draught*.—Delivery *draft*, in *molding*, the construction of a pattern by tapering its parts, or otherwise so forming it that it can be withdrawn without breaking the mold.—Drifts in the *sheer draft*, in *ship-building*, those pieces where the rails are cut off. They are ended with scrolls and called *drift-pieces*.—Effervescing *draught*, a solution of citrate of potassium given in a state of effervescence, prepared by mixing lemon-juice, or a solution of citric acid, with a solution of carbonate or bicarbonate of potassium.—Margin *draft*. See *margin*.—On *draught*. See def. 8.—Reverting *draft*, in a steam-boller, such an arrangement of the *draft* that the current of hot air and smoke is caused to return in a course parallel to its first course. E. H. Knight.—Sheer *draft*, in *ship-building*. See the extract.

The portion of the design which contains the three plans we have just been describing, together with the positions of decks, ports, and general outline of the hull, is termed the *sheer draught*, and this is the drawing which is chiefly required in laying-off. *Thearle*, Naval Arch., § 8.

Split draft, in a steam-boller, such an arrangement of the draft that the current of hot air and smoke is divided and caused to pass off by two or more flues. *E. H. Knight*. — To have a draft, in carp., said of mortised work when the pinhole through the tenon is made nearer the shoulder than the corresponding hole through the cheeks of the mortise, so that when the pin is driven it draws the parts snugly together. (See also *wheel-draft*.)

II. a. 1. Used or suited for drawing loads: as, *draft cattle*. [More properly in composition. See *draft-cattle*, etc.] — 2. Being on draught; drawn as required from the cask: as, *draught ale*.

draft¹, draught¹ (dráft'), v. t. [*< draft¹, draught¹, n.*] 1. To draw; pull. [Rare.]

The cold and dense polar water, as it flows in at the bottom of the equatorial column, will not directly take the place of that which has been *drafted* off from the surface. *W. B. Carpenter*, in *Croll's Climate and Time*, p. 104.

2. In *weaving*, to draw (thread) through the heddles.

The weaver . . . adopts some other arrangement, to devise which he constructs a plan which will not only represent the *draughting* or entering of the warp threads through the heddles, but show also the cording or the attachment of the treadles to the headles.

A. Barlow, *Weaving*, p. 108.

3. To draw out by selection, as for service; levy; conscript; specifically, to select (persons) by a draft for military purposes.

This Cohen-Caph-El was some royal seminary in Upper Egypt, from whence they *drafted* novices to supply their colleges and temples. *Holwell*, *Dict.*

Soldiers were being *drafted*; but the draft was very unpopular. *T. W. Higginson*, *Young Folks' Hist. U. S.*, p. 306.

4. To draw in outline; delineate; sketch; outline. — 5. To prepare the proposed form of, as a document or writing of any kind; make a first sketch of in writing: as, to *draft* a memorial or a lease.

He [John Adams] drew up the rules and regulations for the Navy, the foundation of the present naval code, also he *drafted* the Articles of War.

Theodore Parker, *Historic Americans*.

A proclamation, *drafted* by himself [Lincoln], copied on the spot by his secretary, was concurred in by his Cabinet. *The Century*, XXXV. 721.

draft², draught², n. Same as *draft*.

Ye *drastes* of wine, fumes.

Levin, *Manip. Vocab.*, col. 9, l. 19.

draft-animal (dráft'an-i-mal), n. An animal, as a horse, mule, or ox, used in drawing loads.

draft-bar (dráft'bär), n. 1. A bar to which the traces are attached in harnessing horses or other animals for drawing; a swingletree. — 2. In a railroad-car, the bar to which the coupling is attached.

draft-box (dráft'boks), n. An air-tight tube for carrying to the tail-race the water from an elevated water-wheel.

draft-cattle (dráft'kat'l), n. pl. Animals used in drawing loads.

Had I not lost three of my best *draught-cattle*?

Pop. Sci. Mo., XLIX. 623.

draft-compasses (dráft'kum'pas-ez), n. pl. Compasses with movable points, used for making the finer lines in mechanical drawings, as plans, etc.

draft-equalizer (dráft'ë'kwäl-i-zër), n. A form of whippletree designed for three horses; a trebletree.

draft-eye (dráft'i), n. In a harness, a short arm attached to the hame, and with a hole drilled in its end, to which the tug is secured.

draft-hole (dráft'höl), n. An opening through which air is supplied to a furnace.

draft-hook (dráft'hük), n. A large hook of iron fixed on the cheeks of a gun-carriage, there being two on each side, one near the trunnion-hole and the other at the train, used in drawing the gun backward and forward by means of draft-ropes.

draft-horse (dráft'hörs), n. A horse used for drawing heavy loads.

draftiness, draughtiness (dráft'i-nes), n. The condition of being drafty, or of abounding in drafts.

draft-ox (dráft'oks), n.; pl. draft-oxen (-ok'sn). [*ME. draht-ox.*] An ox used for drawing loads.

draft-rod (dráft'rod), n. A rod extending beneath the beam of a plow from the clevis to the sheth, and taking the strain off the beam. *E. H. Knight*.

draftsman, draughtsman (dráfts'man), n.; pl. draftsmen, draughtsmen (-men). [*< draft's,*

draught's, poss. case of *draft¹, draught¹, + man.*] 1. One who draws or prepares plans, sketches, or designs; one skilled in drawing.

Exact knowledge of these principles ought to be at the fingers' ends of every ornamental *draughtsman*.

Athenæum, Jan. 14, 1888, p. 56.

2. One who draws up a written instrument; one skilled in the preparation of pleadings and conveyances.

The mischiefs arising from the amendment of bills are much aggravated by the peculiar canons of interpretation which the insulation of *draftsmen* forces upon our tribunals.

Maine, *Village Communities*, p. 374.

3. One who drinks drams; a tippler. [Rare.]

The wholesome restorative above mentioned [water-gruel] may be given in tavern-kitchens to all the morning *draughtsmen* within the walls when they call for wine before noon. *Tatler*, No. 241.

4. A piece or "man" used in the game of checkers or draughts. [In the last two senses spelled only *draughtsman*.]

draftsmanship, draughtsmanship (dráfts'man-ship), n. The skill or work of a draftsman.

This method of shading affords scope as well for surveying skill as for *draughtsmanship*.

R. A. Proctor, *Light Science*, p. 281.

draft-spring (dráft'spring), n. A spring forming part of a trace or tug, used to relieve the draft-animal from sudden strains. Also *draft-tug*.

draft-tree (dráft'tré), n. The neap or tongue of a wagon.

draft-tug (dráft'tug), n. 1. A trace of a harness. — 2. A short section attached to the draft-eye of the hame in a harness, to which the trace proper is buckled. *E. H. Knight*. — 3. Same as *draft-spring*.

drafty¹, draughty¹ (dráft'i), a. [*< draft¹, draught¹, + -y¹.*] Of or pertaining to drafts of air; exposed to drafts: as, a *drafty* hall.

Some had no hangings for their great *draughty* rooms.

Mrs Yonge, *Stray Pearls*.

drafty², draughty² (dráft'i), a. [*< draft², draught², for draft², + -y¹.* Cf. *drafty*.] Like *draft*; worthless; nasty. *Chaucer*.

To stand whole yeares, tossing and tumbling the filth that falleth from so many *draughty* inventions as daily swarme in our printing house.

Return from Parnassus (1606).

drag (drag), v.; pret. and pp. dragged, ppr. dragging. [*< ME. draggen, a late secondary form of dragen, early ME. dragen, dragen, due to Scand. influence: cf. Sw. dragga = Dan. dragge, search with a grapnel, drag (def. 3) (associated with the noun: see drag, n.); cf. also Icel. dragna, intr., drag, trail along; Icel. draga = Sw. draga = Dan. drage = AS. dragan, E. draw: see draw. Hence draggle.*] *I. trans.* 1. To draw along by main force; pull; haul.

The other disciples came in a little ship, . . . *dragging* the net with fishes. *John* xxi. 8.

He . . . is not only content to *drag* me at his chariot-wheels; but he makes a shew of me. *Stillingfleet*.

The Church [of England] had fallen, and had, in its fall, *dragged* down with it a monarchy which had stood six hundred years.

Macaulay, *Leigh Hunt*.

2. To draw along slowly or heavily, as something difficult to move: as, to *drag* one foot after the other. — 3. To draw a grapnel through or at the bottom of, as a river or other body of water, in search of something: as, they *dragged* the pond. Hence — 4. Figuratively, to search painfully or carefully.

While I *dragged* my brains for such a song.

Tennyson, *Princess*, iv.

5. To break, as land, by drawing a drag or harrow over it; harrow. [*U. S.*] — To *drag* in or into, to introduce unnecessarily or unsuitably: as, to *drag* in an allusion to private affairs; why is this subject *dragged* into the discussion?

If he must suffer, he must *drag* official gentlemen into an immortality most undesirable, and of which they have already some disagreeable forebodings.

Emerson, *John Brown*.

To *drag anchor*. See *anchor*. — *Syn.* 1. *Haul, Tug*, etc. (see *draw*); trail.

II. intrans. 1. To be drawn along or trail on the ground; be pulled or hauled along: as, an anchor that does not hold is said to *drag*. — 2. To move or proceed heavily, laboriously, or slowly; move on languidly or with effort.

The day *drags* through, though storms keep out the sun. *Byron*, *Childe Harold*, iii. 32.

Through the whole piece he *dragged* along, just half a beat behind the rest. *Longfellow*, *Hyperion*, iv. 4.

Most wearily

Month after month to him the days *dragged* by. *William Morris*, *Earthly Paradise*, II. 201.

3. To use a grapnel or drag: as, to *drag* for fish; to *drag* for a drowned person. — 4. To dredge: used among oystermen. — 5. To draw in speaking. [*Prov. Eng.*]

drag (drag), n. [= *MLG. dragge*, a drag-anchor, a grapnel; = *Sw. dragga*, a grappling, grapnel, drag; *drag*, a pull, draft; = *Dan. drag*, a grapnel, drag; *drag*, a pull, tug, haul, handle-shafts, portage, a blow, stroke, etc.; = *Icel. drag*, the iron rim on the keel of a boat or a sledge; associated with the verb *drag*, both being from the verb (*Icel. draga*, etc.) represented by *draw*: see *draw¹, v., drag, v., and draw¹*.] 1. Something that is, or is designed to be, dragged, hauled, or tugged. Specifically — (a) A grapnel, a weighted net, or other similar device for dragging the bottom of a body of water, as in searching for the body of a drowned person. (b) A drag-net. (c) A dredge. (d) A heavy harrow: same as *brake³, 7.* (e) A kind of stout sledge upon which heavy bodies, especially stones, are dragged over the ground. [*U. S.*] (f) An artificial scent, usually a bag of anise-seed, dragged on the ground to furnish a trail for fox-hounds.

The *Myopia* hounds are also used mainly after Reynard himself; but at least nine out of ten runs with the other packs are after a *drag*. *The Century*, XXXII. 335.

(g) A tool used by miners for cleaning out bore-holes before putting in the charge. It is usually made of light rod-iron, and ends in a tapering spiral, called a *drag-twist*. It is similar to a wormer, but of larger size. See *scraper*. (h) A device for retarding or stopping the rotation of a wheel or of several wheels of a carriage in descending hills, slopes, etc. See *skid*. (i) A fence placed across running water, consisting of a kind of hurdle which swings on hinges, fastened to a horizontal pole. [*Prov. Eng.*] (j) *Naut.*, a kind of floating anchor, usually of spars and sails, used to keep the head of a ship or boat to the wind or to diminish leeway. (k) Anything attached to a moving body which retards its progress, as a boat in tow of a ship; hence, a person or thing forming an obstacle to the progress or prosperity of another.

We see it [the ocean] now in direct connection with the solar system, its tidal wave acting as a *drag* upon the earth's rotation. *Misart*, *Nature and Thought*, p. 4.

(l) A device for guiding wood to a saw, used in sawing veneers. (m) A long, high carriage, often drawn by four horses, uncovered, and either with seats on the sides or with several transverse seats. Often improperly used in the sense of *mail-coach* or *tally-ho*. (n) In *masonry*, a thin plate of steel, indented on the edge, used for finishing the dressing of soft stone which has no grit.

2. The act of dragging; a heavy motion indicative of some impediment; motion effected slowly and with labor: as, a heavy *drag* up-hill.

Had a *drag* in his walk.

Hazlitt.

3. In *billiards*, a blow, of the nature of a push, on the cue-ball somewhat under the center, causing it to follow the object-ball for a short distance. — 4. A hunt or chase in which an artificial scent is substituted for a live fox.

Sportsmen were rather disconsolate, except the happy few who hit on the expedient of running a *drag* between the out-line and in-line pickets for the hounds of Major Frazer. *W. H. Russell*, *Diary in India*, II. 357.

5. The smell of a fox on the ground: as, the *drag* was taken up by the hounds. — 6. The retardation and prolongation of signals received from a telegraph-line or submarine cable of considerable electrostatic capacity. — 7. In *printing*, a slight slipping or scraping of a sheet on a form of types, which produces a thickened impression on one side of each letter. — 8. In *marine engin.*, the difference between the speed of a screw-ship under sail and that of the screw, when the ship outruns the latter; the difference between the propulsive effects of the different floats of a paddle-wheel. Also called *slip*. — 9. In *music*: (a) In lute-playing, a portamento downward. (b) A rallentando. — 10. The bottom or lower side of a molding-flask. — 11. See the extract.

This clay-water [water containing disintegrated kaolin-rock] is led into channels called *drags*, where the sand and coarser flakes of mica are deposited. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 1.

12. *Naut.*, the difference between the draft of water forward and that aft. *Qualtrough*, *Boat Sailer's Manual*, p. 8. — 13. A burglars' tool for prizing safes open; a spread. *Worcester*.

dragagant, n. [*< OF. dragagant: see tragacanth.*] Tragacanth.

dragant, n. [= *D. Dan. Sw. dragant*, *< OF. dragant: see tragacanth.*] Tragacanth.

dragantin (dra-gan'tin), n. [*< dragant + -in².*] A mucilage obtained from gum tragacanth.

drag-bar (drag'bär), n. 1. A strong iron rod, with an eyehole at each end, connecting a locomotive engine and tender by means of the drag-bolt and spring. It is also generally attached to freight-cars. In the United States called *draw-bar*. — 2. The bar of a drag for retarding or stopping the wheels of carriages descending inclines.

drag-bolt (drag'bolt), *n.* A strong bolt coupling the drag-bars of a locomotive engine and tender, or those of freight-cars, together, and removable at pleasure. In the United States called *coupling-pin*.

drag-chain (drag'chān), *n.* A strong chain attached to the front of the buffer-bar of a locomotive engine, to connect it with another engine or a tender; also, the chain attached to the drag-bar of goods-wagons or freight-cars. [Eng.]

drag-driver (drag'dri'vēr), *n.* One who drives in the stragglers of a herd of cattle. [Western U. S.]

The rest [of the cowboys] are in the rear to act as *drag-drivers*, and hurry up the phalanx of reluctant weaklings. T. Roosevelt, *The Century*, XXXV. 862.

dragée (dra-zhā'), *n.* [F.: see *dredge*².] A sugar-plum; in *phar.*, a sugar-coated medicine. *Dun-glison*.

dragenallt, *n.* A dredger.

dragger (drag'ēr), *n.* One who drags.

drabble (drag'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *draggled*, ppr. *draggling*. [Early mod. E. (cf. ME. *drakelyn*, var. of *drabelyn*, *drabble*, in *Prompt. Parv.*), freq. of *drag*; see *drag*, *v.* Cf. *drawl*, similarly related to *draw*.] I. *trans.* 1. To drag or draw along on damp ground or mud, or on wet grass; drabble.

With *draggled* nets down hanging to the tide. Trench, *Herring-Fishers of Lochfyne*.

2. To wet or befool, as by dragging the garments through dew, mud, or dirt.

She's got from the pond, and *draggled* up to the waist like a mermaid. Goldsmith, *She Stoops to Conquer*, v. Yesterday was a very bad, *draggling* day, and Paris is not pleasant at such a time.

Sydney Smith, To Mrs. Sydney Smith.

A bough of brier-rose, whose pale blossoms sweet Were *draggled* in the dust. William Morris, *Earthly Paradise*, II. 219.

II. *intrans.* To be drawn along the ground so as to become wet or dirty.

His *draggling* tail hung to the dirt, Which on his rider he would flirt. S. Butler, *Hudibras*, I. l. 449.

draggletail (drag'l-tāl), *n.* [Early mod. E. *dragletail*; < *drabble*, *v.* + obj. *tail*.] A be-draggled or untidy person; a slut.

draggletailed (drag'l-tāld), *a.* Untidy; be-draggled.

Do you think that such a fine proper gentleman as he cares for a fiddlecome tale of a *draggletailed* girl? Sir J. Vanbrugh, *The Relapse*, iv. 2.

draggly (drag'li), *a.* [< *drabble* + *-y*¹.] Be-draggled.

A strange *draggly*-wick'd tallow candle. Carlyle, in Froude, II. 55.

drag-hook (drag'hūk), *n.* The hook of the drag-chain by which locomotive engines, tenders, and goods-wagons or freight-cars are attached to each other. [Eng.]

drag-hound (drag'hound), *n.* A hound trained to follow a drag or artificial scent. See *drag*, 1 (f).

What is often spoken of as fox-hunting around New York is not fox-hunting at all, in the English sense of the term, but an entirely different, although allied form of sport, namely, riding to *drag-hounds*. The *Century*, XXXII. 335.

drag-hunt (drag'hunt), *n.* A hunt in which a drag or artificial scent, as an anise-seed bag, is substituted for a fox; a drag. See *drag*, n., 4.

The advantage of a *drag-hunt* is that many men are limited in time, and cannot potter round in the woods for hours looking for foxes. The *Century*, XXXII. 345.

drag-link (drag'link), *n.* 1. In marine engines, a link connecting the crank of the main shaft with that of the inner paddle-shaft.—2. A drag-bar.

dragman (drag'man), *n.*; pl. *dragmen* (-men). A fisherman who uses a drag-net.

To which may be added the great riots committed by the Foresters and Welsh on the *dragmen* of Severn, hewing all their boats to pieces. Sir M. Hale, *Hist. Plac. Cor.*, xiv. § 7.

drag-net (drag'net), *n.* [< *drag* + *net*; AS. *dragnet* = Icel. *dragnet* = Sw. Dan. *dragnet*.] A net designed to be drawn on the bottom of a river or pond for taking fish, etc.

dragoman (drag'ō-man), *n.*; pl. *dragomans* (-manz) (sometimes *dragomen*, by confusion with E. *man*; cf. *Mussulman*). [In several forms: (1) E. *dragoman* = G. Dan. Sw. *dragoman*, < F. *dragoman* = Sp. *dragmán* = Pg. *dragomano* = It. *dragomanno*; ML. *dragomanus*, *dragumanus* = MGr. *δραγουμανος*; (2) obs. E. *drogoman*, *drogman*, < ME. *drogman* = G.

drogeman (MHG. *trougeman*, *tragemunt*) = Sw. *drogman*, < OF. *drogueman*, *drogeman*, *drugement*, F. *drogman* = Pr. *drogoman* = Sp. *drogman* = It. *drogmanno* = ML. *dragomanus*, *dragomundus*; (3) obs. E. *druggerman*; (4) obs. E. *trugman*, *trudgeman*, *truchman*, *truchement* = G. *trugman*, < F. *trucheman*, *truchement* = Sp. *trujaman* = It. *turcimanno*; all ult. = Turk. Pers. *tarjūmān*, < Ar. *tarjūmān*, an interpreter, translator, < *tarjama*, formerly *targama*, interpret, < Chald. *targem*, interpret, explain, > *targūm*, explanation, interpretation, > E. *targum*, q. v.] An interpreter. Specifically—(a) An interpreter and guide or agent for travelers.

Dragomans in Syria are more than mere interpreters: they are contractors for the management of tours and of caravans, and they relieve the traveller of all the difficulties of preparation and of intercourse with the natives. Baedeker's *Guide to Palestine*, etc.

But an Englishman journeying in the East must necessarily have with him *Dragomen* capable of interpreting the Oriental language. Kinglake, *Eothen*, Pref.

(b) An interpreter attached to an embassy or a consulate. The term is in general use among travelers in the Levant and other parts of the East.

We meet in state, accompanied by the Consul, with two janissaries in front, bearing silver maces, and a *dragoman* behind. B. Taylor, *Lands of the Saracen*, p. 204.

dragon (drag'on), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *dragon*, *dragon*, *dragoun*, < OF. *dragon*, a dragon, a standard, = Pr. Sp. *dragón* = Pg. *dragão* = It. *dragone* (see the Teut. forms under *drake*²), < L. *draco* (-n), a dragon, ML. also a standard so called, < Gr. *δράκων*, a serpent, also a sea-fish, a serpent-shaped bracelet or necklace, a bandage for the ankle, etc., lit. the seeing one, 2d aor. part. (cf. 2d aor. inf. *δρακνεν* of *δρακνέω*, see, = Skt. *darg*, see. Cf. *Dorcas*. The older E. form is *drake*², q. v.; a later form with another sense is *dragoon*, q. v.] I. *n.* 1. A fabulous animal common to the conceptions of many primitive races and times, or, as in the Bible, an indefinite creature of great size or fierceness. When described or depicted, it is represented as either a monstrous serpent or a lizard (like an exaggerated crocodile), or a compound of both, or (as in heraldry) as a combination of mammalian and reptilian characters; but always as winged, with fiery eyes, crested head, and terrible claws. It is often represented as blood-red and spouting fire, and sometimes with several heads, like the Hydra; and in the myths of the Scandinavians and other races, dragons are often the guardians of treasures, etc. The killing of a dragon was reckoned among the greatest feats of heroes in both ancient and medieval times; thus, the legend of St. George and the dragon is one of the most celebrated in Christian literature. The dragon is the imperial emblem of China, and is regarded by the Chinese as a sort of divinity, but by other peoples generally as the type and embodiment of fierceness and cruelty or watchful malice. In the Apocalypse the dragon, that old serpent, is a synonym of Satan (Rev. xx. 2). In the Old Testament it is either a large land-animal or a great marine fish (Isa. xxiv. 13—revised version, Jackal; Ps. lxxiv. 13—revised version, dragon), a venomous land-serpent (Ps. xcl. 13—revised version, serpent), or the crocodile (Ezek. xxxix. 3—revised version, dragon). The same Hebrew word, *thannin*, is also sometimes translated *whale* (Gen. i. 21—revised version, sea-monster; Job vii. 12—revised version, sea-monster). The extinct pterodactyl comes nearest of all known creatures to the most prevalent conception of a dragon.



Heraldic Dragon.

Eftssoones that dreadful *Dragon* they espyde, Where stretcht he lay upon the sunny side Of a great hill, himselfe like a great hill. Spenser, *F. Q.* I. xi. 4.

2. In *zool.*: (a) A lizard of the genus *Draco*, specifically called the *flying-dragon*. It is a harmless creature, of about 4 inches in length of head and body, with a long slender tail, making the whole length about 10 inches. It has a large frill on each side of the body, formed of skin stretched over six elongated hinder ribs, which like a parachute sustain the creature in the air for a few moments. The structure is not a wing, and the animal does not properly fly, the arrangement somewhat resembling that in the flying-squirrel, flying-lemur, etc. The species are confined to the old world. (b) Any



Flying-dragon (*Draco volans*).

one of the monitor-lizards. *Griffith's Cuvier*. (c) In *ornith.*, a kind of carrier-pigeon. Also called *dragon*.

The English *Dragon* differs from the Improved English Carrier in being smaller in all its dimensions. Darwin, *Var. of Animals and Plants*, p. 146.

3. A fierce, violent person, male or female; now, more generally (from the part of guardian often played by the dragon in mythology), a spiteful, watchful woman; a duenna.

Peggy O'Dowd is indeed the same as ever; . . . a tyrant over her Michael; a *dragon* amongst all the ladies of the regiment. Thackeray, *Vanity Fair*, xliii.

4. [cap.] An ancient northern constellation, *Draco*. The figure is that of a serpent with several small coils. It appears at a very ancient date to have had wings in the space now occupied by the Little Bear.

5. A short firearm used by dragoons in the seventeenth century, described as having a barrel 16 inches long, with a large bore. *Grose*.—6. An old kind of standard or military ensign, so called because it was decorated with a dragon painted or embroidered upon it, or because it consisted (like the Anglo-Saxon standard at Hastings, as seen in the Bayeux tapestry) of a figure of a dragon carried upon a staff. A similar standard was in use as late as the reign of Richard I. in England, and is especially mentioned as being in his crusading army. Also called *dragon-standard*. See *drake*², 2.

Edmond ydygt hys standard. . . And hys dragon up yset. Robert of Gloucester, p. 303.

Ther gonfounous and her penselles
Wer weel wrought off grene sendels,
And on everykon a *dragoun*
As he fought with a lyoun.

Richard Coer de Lion, l. 2967.

7. A name given to various arceaceous plants, as in England to *Arum maculatum*; the brown dragon, *Arisæma triphyllum*; the green dragon, *Dracunculus vulgaris*, and in the United States *Arisæma Dracontium*; the female or water dragon, *Calla palustris*.—8. In Scotland, a paper kite.—9t. See the extract.

A *dragon* is a small Malacca cane, so called from its blood-red colour.

Dobson, *Selections from Steele*, p. 479, note.

Demi-dragon, in *her.*, the upper half of a dragon with head and fore paws (see *demi*), but always including the extremity of the tail, which appears brought up behind the back.—**Dragon china**, in *ceram.*, a table porcelain made at Boreley in England, decorated with a design of dragons imitated from Oriental patterns. See *porcelain*.—**Dragon's head and tail**, in *astr.*, the nodes of the planets, especially of the moon, or the two points in which the orbits of the planets intersect the ecliptic: so called because the figure representing the passage of a planet from one node to the other was fancied to resemble that of a dragon. The dragon's head was the point where the planet passes from the southern to the northern side of the ecliptic; the dragon's tail, the other.—**Dragon's wings**, in *her.*, the two wings of a dragon used as a bearing. They are generally represented as displayed, and sometimes a spear or other object is shown between them.—**Gum dragon**. See *tragacanth*.

II. *a.* Pertaining to or resembling dragons; performed by dragons; fierce; formidable.

The *dragon* wing of night o'er spreads the earth.

Shak., T. and C., v. 9.

Beauty . . . had need the guard
Of *dragon*-watch with unenchanted eye.

Milton, *Comus*, l. 306.

dragonade, **dragonnade** (drag'ō-nād'), *n.* [Also written *dragonnade*; < F. *dragonnade*, < *dragon*, a dragon; from the use of dragons in such persecutions: see *dragon*.] One of a series of persecutions of the Protestants, chiefly in the south of France, in the reign of Louis XIV., carried on by raids of dragons, who were quartered upon the heretics and exercised great cruelty toward them; hence, any persecution carried on with the aid of troops.

He learnt it as he watched the *dragonnades*, the tortures, the massacres of the Netherlands. Kingsley.

dragon-beam (drag'ōn-bēm), *n.* In *arch.*, a beam or piece of timber bisecting the angle formed by the wall-plate at a corner, and serving to receive and support the foot of a hip-rafter. Also called *dragon-piece*.

dragoness (drag'ōn-es), *n.* [< *dragon* + *-ess*.] A female dragon.

Instantly she gave command
(Ill to ill adding) that the *dragoness*
Should bring it vp. Chapman, *Hymn to Apollo*.

dragonet (drag'ōn-et), *n.* [< ME. *dragonet*, a young dragon, < OF. *dragonet*, *dragonnet* (= Pr. *dragonat*, < F. *dragon*, a dragon: see *dragon*.] 1. A little or young dragon.

Or in his wombe might lurke some hidden nest
Of many *dragonettes*, his fruitfull seeds.

Spenser, *F. Q.* I. xii. 10.

So when great Cox, at his mechanic call,
Bids orient pearls from golden dragons fall,
Each little *dragonet*, with brazen grin,
Gapes for the precious prize and gulps it in.

Mason, *Epistle to Dr. Seckburgh*.

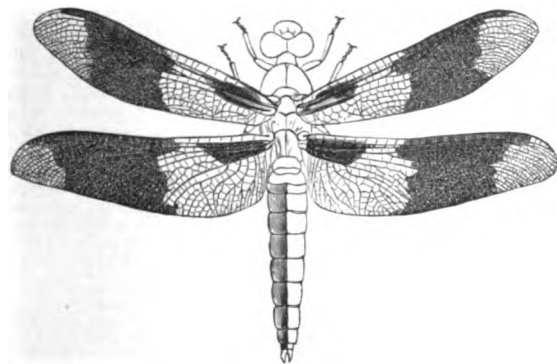
2. The English name of fishes of the genus *Callionymus*, family *Callionymidae*. The appellation *dragonet* was substituted by Pennant for *yellow gurnard*, a name by which the *Callionymus lyra* was previously known. Day. Also *dragon-fish*. See cut under *Callionymus*.

3. A name of the very large lizards of South America of the genus *Crocodylurus* (or *Ada*), belonging to the family *Tesidae* or *Ameividae*.

dragon-fly (drag'on-flī), *n.* The common name of any neuropterous insect of the group *Libellulina* or *Odonata*, and families *Libellulidae*, *Eschnidae*, and *Agonidae*. They have a long slender body, a large head with enormous eyes, very strong jaws, and two pairs of large reticulate membranous wings. They are of swift, strong flight, predatory habits, and great voracity. Some of the species rival butterflies in the

dragon-fish (drag'on-fish), *n.* Same as *dragonet*, 2.

dragon-fly (drag'on-flī), *n.* The common name of any neuropterous insect of the group *Libellulina* or *Odonata*, and families *Libellulidae*, *Eschnidae*, and *Agonidae*. They have a long slender body, a large head with enormous eyes, very strong jaws, and two pairs of large reticulate membranous wings. They are of swift, strong flight, predatory habits, and great voracity. Some of the species rival butterflies in the



A common Dragon-fly (*Libellula trimaculata*), natural size.

brilliance of their hues. The great dragon-fly, *Eschna grandis*, is about 4 inches long. Most of the species are considerably smaller than this. The eggs are usually attached to the stems of aquatic plants, just below the surface of the water. The larva is predaceous, and lives on other water-insects; the pupa is active, and crawls from the water to a plant-stem or rock, where it transforms into the imago. The adult is also predaceous, catching its prey upon the wing. *Libellula trimaculata* is a common species in the United States. Also called *damsel-fly*, *devil's darning-needle*, and *mosquito-hawk*.

And it may be that the delicate-coloured *dragon-flies* may have likewise some corrosive quality.

Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 729.

The burnished *dragon-fly* is thine attendant,
And tilts against the field,
And down the listed subbeam rides resplendent,
With steel-blue mail and shield.

Longfellow, Flower-de-Luce.

dragonier, *n.* [OF., also *dragonnier*, < *dragon*, a dragon: see *dragon*.] Same as *dragon*.

dragonish (drag'on-ish), *a.* [*dragon* + *-ish*.] In the form of a dragon; dragon-like.

Sometime we see a cloud that's *dragonish*:
A vapour, sometime, like a bear or lion.

Shak., A. and C., iv. 12.

dragon-leech (drag'on-lēch), *n.* A kind of medicinal leech, *Hirudo interrupta*. E. D.

dragonnade, *n.* See *dragonade*.

dragonné (drag-o-nā'), *a.* [F., < *dragon*, *dragon*: see *dragon*.] In *her.*, having the hinder or lower half that of a dragon: said of a creature used as a bearing, whose fore part is that of a lion or the like: as, a lion *dragonné*. Also *dragony*.

dragon-piece (drag'on-pēs), *n.* Same as *dragon-beam*.

dragon-root (drag'on-rōt), *n.* A name given in the United States to the plant *Arisema Dracontium*, and to the root of the Indian turnip, *Arisema triphyllum*.

dragon's-blood (drag'onz-blud), *n.* The name of several resins of a dark-red color. The dragon's-blood of commerce is an exudation upon the fruit of the *Calamus Draco*, one of the ratan-palms of the Malay archipelago. It is used in medicine for coloring plasters and tooth-powders, and in the arts for coloring varnish, staining marble, etc. It is largely used by the Chinese. The dragon's-blood of the island of Socotra in the Indian ocean, known from a very early date under this name (the *cinnabar* of Dioscorides), and supposed to be the product of species of *Dracæna*, is now but little sought. The dragon's-blood of the Canary islands is the astringent, inspissated juice of the *Dracæna Draco*, and is no longer in use. The name has also been applied to an exudation obtained from the *Pterocarpus Draco*, a leguminous tree of the West Indies, and to that of the *Croton Draco*, a euphorbiaceous tree of Mexico; but neither substance is met with in commerce.

dragon's-eye (drag'onz-i), *n.* The fruit of the *Nephelium Longanum* of China, much resembling the hitchi, but smaller. Also called *longan*.

dragon's-head (drag'onz-hed), *n.* 1. A name of plants of the genus *Dracocephalum*, of which term it is a translation.—2. In *her.*, the name

of the tincture *tawny* when blazoning is done by the heavenly bodies.—False *dragon's-head*, a plant of the United States, *Physostegia Virginica*, which was originally referred to the genus *Dracocephalum*.

dragon-shell (drag'on-shel), *n.* The shell of *Cypræa stolidæ*. E. D.

dragon's-tail (drag'onz-tāl), *n.* 1. In *her.*, the name of the tincture *murrey* when blazoning is done by the heavenly bodies.—2. In *palmistry*, same as *discriminal line*. See *discriminal*.

dragon-standard (drag'on-stan'dārd), *n.* Same as *dragon*, 6.

dragon-tree (drag'on-trē), *n.* The *Dracæna Draco*. See *Dracæna*.

dragon-water (drag'on-wā'tēr), *n.* A medicinal remedy very popular in the earlier half of the seventeenth century.

Ran into Bucklersbury for two ounces of *dragon-water*, some spermaceti and treacle.

Dekker and Webster, Westward Ho, iii. 3.

Carduus Benedictus

Or *dragon-water* may do good upon him.

Randolph, Amyntas (1640).

dragonwort (drag'on-wört), *n.* The bistort, *Polygonum Bistorta*, and with the old herbalists the green dragon, *Dracunculus vulgaris*.

dragony (drag'on-i), *a.* Same as *dragonné*. Coigrave.

dragoon (dra-gōn'), *n.* [Introduced toward the end of the 17th century (formerly also *dragoon* = D. *dragoon* = G. *dragoon* = Dan. Sw. *dragon*), < F. *dragon* (= Sp. *dragon* = Pg. *dragão* = It. *dragone*, in this sense after F.), a dragoon, so called, it is said, "from *dragon*, a short species of carbine carried by the original dragoons raised by Marshal Brissac in 1554, on the

muzzle of which, from the old fable that the dragon spouts fire, the head of the monster was worked"; but Littre dates the sense 'dragoon' from 1585, and the name probably arose from *dragon* in the sense of 'standard': see *dragon*, 6.] 1. A cavalry soldier. Originally dragoons were a mongrel force, a sort of mounted infantry, armed with muskets or carbines, and serving on foot as well as on horseback; but now they serve as cavalry only. In the British army they are classed as heavy or light dragoons, according to the weight of men, horses, and equipments. The term is not used in the United States army.

Reports and judgments will not do 't,

But 'tis *dragoons*, and horse and foot.

Brome, On Sir G. B. his defeat.

We drove him back to Bonnybrigs,

Dragoons, and foot, and a'.

Up and War Them A', Willie (Child's Ballads, VII. 266).

2. A dragoonade.

Endeavour to bring men to the catholic faith (as they pretend) by *dragoons* and imprisonments, not by demonstrations and reasons out of Scripture.

Bp. Barlow, Remains, p. 265.

3. Same as *dragon*, 2 (c).

dragoon (dra-gōn'), *v. t.* [*dragoon*, *n.*, after F. *dragoonner*, *dragoon*, harass, persecute, lit. subject to the violence of dragoons, < *dragon*, *dragoon*: see *dragoon*, *n.*, *dragoonade*.] 1. To set dragoons or soldiers upon, as in the *dragoonades* (see *dragoonade*); persecute or oppress by armed force.—2. To cause to submit, as by persistent threats; compel by repeated acts of any kind; harass.

Deny to have your free-born Toe

Dragoon'd into a wooden Shoe.

Prior, To Fleetwood Shephard.

Mr. Gladstone is not the only minister who has defied public opinion, but he is almost the only one in recent times who has *dragoon'd* a majority of Parliament into sustaining him in it for the lack of any representative man to supplant him.

N. A. Rev., CXXXIX. 104.

dragoonade (drag'ōn-ād'), *n.* Same as *dragoonade*. Bp. Burnet.

dragoon-bird (dra-gōn'bērd), *n.* A large black fruit-crow of South America, *Cephalopterus ornatus*: so called from the great recurved helmet-like crest of feathers. Also called *umbrella-bird*.

dragonet (dra-gō'nēr), *n.* A dragoon.

drag-rake (drag'rāk), *n.* A large heavy rake having crowded curved teeth like a dredge, dragged principally in search of clams. Also called *clam-scraper*.

drag-rope (drag'rōp), *n.* A stout rope with a hook at one end and wooden handles inserted between the strands at intervals, used by soldiers for dragging pieces of artillery, etc.

drag-saw (drag'sā), *n.* A saw the effective stroke of which is given by a drag or pull instead of a thrust.

drag-sheet (drag'shēt), *n.* Naut., a sort of floating anchor for checking the drift of a ves-

sel in a heavy gale, formed of a square sheet, kept stretched by metallic bars, and attached to a beam which serves to float it. Also called *anchor-drag* and *sea-anchor*.

dragsman (dragz'man), *n.*; pl. *dragsmen* (-men). 1. The driver of a drag or coach.

He had a word for the hostler, . . . a nod for the shooter or guard, and a bow for the *dragsman*.

Thackeray, Shabby Genteel Story, l.

2. A thief who follows carriages to cut away luggage from behind. [Eng. slang.]

drag-spring (drag'spring), *n.* In rail.: (a) A strong spring placed near the back of the tender. It is attached by the ends to the drag-bar which connects the engine and tender, and by the center to the drag-bar which connects the train to the tender. (b) A spring attached to the drag-bar to lessen the jerk when starting or increasing speed. [Eng.]

drag-staff (drag'stāf), *n.* A pole pivoted to the rear axle of a vehicle and trailing on the ground behind it, designed to prevent a backward movement of the vehicle when it stops on a steep hill.

drag-twist (drag'twist), *n.* See *drag*, 1 (g).

drag-washer (drag'wash'ēr), *n.* A flat iron ring on the axle-arm of a gun-carriage, having an iron loop attached for the purpose of fastening the drag-rope when necessary. Farrow, Mil. Encey.

draigle (dra'gl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *draigled*, ppr. *draigling*. A dialectal form of *draggled*.

drail (drāl), *v.* [A contr. of *draggled* (cf. *drail*), prob. due in part to association with *trail*.] I. *trans.* To trail; drag.

He returned . . . towards his sheep on the top of the hill, *drailing* his sheephook behind him.

Dr. H. More, Epistles to the Seven Churches, To the Reader.

II. *intrans.* To be trailed or dragged.

If we would keep our garment clean, it is not sufficient to wash it only, unless we have a continual care to keep it from *drailing* in the dirt.

South, Sermons, VI. 449.

drail (drāl), *n.* [*drail*, *v.*] 1. A toothed iron projecting from the beam of a plow for hitching the horses to. [Prov. Eng.]—2. A large piece of lead placed around the shank of a large-sized fish-hook, in the form of a cone: used in fishing for bluefish. At the upper end a loop of wire is introduced to hold the line, and the lower end tapers until it meets the shank opposite the point of the hook. When attached to the line a pickled eelskin is drawn over it until the lower end just covers the head.

drain (drān), *v.* [E. dial. also *drean*, *deen*; < ME. **drainen*, **dreinen*, **dregen* (not found), < AS. *drehnian*, *draehnian*, *drēnian*, ONorth. *drehnian*, *drain*, a secondary verb (orig. **dragan* = Icel. *dragna*, intr., draw, trail along), < AS. *dragan* = Icel. *draga*, draw: see *draw* and *drag*. The F. *drainer*, G. *dräniren*, Dan. *dræne* are from E. *drain*.] I. *trans.* 1. To draw off gradually, as a liquid; remove or convey away by degrees, as through conduits, by filtration, or by any comparable process: as, to *drain* water from land, wine from the lees, or blood from the body; to *drain* away the specie of a country.

Salt water, *drained* through twenty vessels of earth, hath become fresh.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

Colonies, by *draining* away the brave and enterprising, leave the country in the hands of the timid and avaricious.

Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, xxv.

2. To free, clear, or deprive by degrees, as of a liquid; empty or exhaust gradually: as, to *drain* land of water (the most familiar use of the word); to *drain* a vessel of its contents; to *drain* a country of its resources.

Rouse thee, my soul; and *drain* thee from the dregs Of vulgar thoughts.

Charles, Emblems, l., Invoc.

He [the king] protested that he had been so *drained* in the late Wars that his Chests are yet very empty.

Howell, Letters, l. vi. 5.

We will *drain* our dearest veins

But they shall be free!

Burns, Scots wha ha'e.

Ida stood, . . . *drain'd* of her force

By many a varying influence.

Tennyson, Princess, vi.

To *drain* the cup to the bottom. See *cup*.

II. *intrans.* 1. To flow off gradually.

It [the meat] was then laid in such a position as to permit the juices to *drain* from it.

Cook, Voyages, VI. iii. 8.

2. To be gradually emptied, as of a liquid: as, the cask slowly *drains*.

drain (drān), *n.* [*drain*, *v.*] 1. The act of draining or drawing off, or of emptying by drawing off; gradual or continuous outflow, withdrawal, or expenditure.

The *drain* on agricultural labour for mill-hands, and the vast cost of machinery, which two or three sand-storms disabled, soon demonstrated his mistake.

Saturday Rev., Sept. 9, 1865.

2. That which drains, or by means of which draining is immediately effected.

When there are no such Natural Drains of Charity as Children and near Relations which need our Assistance. *Stillington, Sermons, III. x.*

Specifically—(a) A passage, pipe, or open channel for the removal of water or other liquid; especially, a pipe or channel for removing the surplus water from soils. Drains may be open ditches or sunken pipes or conduits. Those for wet lands are so made as to permit the percolation into them of water from the adjacent soil, as by the use in a covered conduit of porous earthen pipes or tiles, or of a filling of small stones, of an open cut where there is a sufficient slope, etc. See *sewer*.

Here also it receiveth the Baston dreane, Longtoft dreane, . . . and thence goeth by Mickham into the sea, taking withall on the right hand sundry other dreanes. *Holinshead, Descrip. of Britaine, xv.*

(b) The trench in which the melted metal flows from a furnace to the molds. (c) In *surg.*, a hollow sound or canula used to draw off purulent matter from a deep-seated abscess.

3. pl. The grain from the mash-tub: distinctively called *brewers' drains*.—*Gun-barrel drain*, a cylindrical drain of small diameter.—*Rubble drain*, in *agri.*, a drain formed of a layer of rubble-stones laid in a trench.

drainable (drā'na-bl), a. [*drain* + *-able*.] Capable of being drained, as land.

drainage (drā'nāj), n. [*drain* + *-age*.] 1. The act or process of draining; a gradual flowing off, as of a liquid.—2. The system of conduits, channels, or passages by means of which something is drained.

Their [the Etruscans'] drainage works and their bridges, as well as those of the kindred Pelasgians in Greece, still remain monuments of their industrial science and skill, which their successors never surpassed. *J. Ferguson, Hist. Arch., I. 283.*

3. That which is drained off; that which is carried away by a system of drains; the water carried off by the systems of rivers and their minor affluents in any drainage-basin, or area of catchment, or in any part thereof. See *basin*, 8, and *catchment*.—4. In *surg.*, the draining of the pus and other morbid products from an accidental or artificial wound.—*Land-drainage Act*. See *land-drainage*.

drainage-basin (drā'nāj-bā'sn), n. Same as *basin*, 8.

drainage-tube (drā'nāj-tüb), n. In *surg.*, a tube, usually of india-rubber, introduced to secure efficient drainage of a wound.

drain-cap (drā'n'kap), n. A vessel for collecting the drainings or water of condensation from a steam-cylinder.

drain-cock (drā'n'kok), n. A small cock at the lower end of the cylinder of a steam-engine, for removing water of condensation.

drain-curb (drā'n'kərb), n. A circular caisson used to support the earth in sinking a shaft. It is loaded with masonry, and gradually sinks through the removal of the earth below it. It forms the base of the shaft-lining.

drainer (drā'nēr), n. [Early mod. E. also *drayner*.] 1. One who drains; one who constructs channels for draining land: as, a ditcher and drainer.

But I am informed that the *drayners* of the fennas have of late . . . wrested the mace out of this bayliff's hand, and have secured this county against his power for the future. *Fuller, Worthies, Bedfordshire.*

I beg the reader to take the word of an old drainer that it [water] does get in. *The Century, XXIX. 47.*

2. A natural or artificial channel by which drainage is effected.

drain-gage (drā'n'gāj), n. A device for estimating the amount of moisture which percolates through the soil.

drain-gate (drā'n'gāt), n. A grid or grated opening to a sewer.

draining-engine (drā'ning-en'jin), n. A pumping-engine for removing water from mines, low-lying lands, etc.

draining-machine (drā'ning-mə-shēn'), n. A centrifugal drier. See *drier*.

draining-plow (drā'ning-plow), n. A kind of plow used in making drains. A form in common use in England has three colters, two mold-boards, and a share. The middle colter is vertical and splits the soil in the middle of the furrow; the two side colters are inclined, to cut the sloping sides of the drain; and the mold-boards lift the soil in two slices, which are delivered on each side of the ditch. The usual dimensions of a ditch thus made are 12 inches deep, 15 wide at top, and 3 at bottom.

draining-pot (drā'ning-pot), n. In *sugar-manuf.*, an inverted cone-shaped vessel in which wet sugar is drained. Also *draining-vat*.

draining-pump (drā'ning-pump), n. A special form of pump used for raising water containing mud and sand. See *pump*.

draining-vat (drā'ning-vat), n. Same as *draining-pot*.

drain-pipe (drā'n'pīp), n. A pipe used in draining.

All gas accumulating within drain-pipes is carried off above the house. *Sci. Amer. Supp., p. 8785.*

drain-tile (drā'n'tīl), n. A kind of tile employed in the formation of drains.

drain-trap (drā'n'trap), n. A contrivance to prevent the escape of foul air from drains, while allowing the passage of water into them.

Drain-traps are of various forms. In those represented in the cuts it will be seen that there must always be a certain quantity of water maintained to bar the way against the escape of the gas from the drain or sewer. When additional liquid is conveyed to the trap, there is of course an overflow into the drain. In the left-hand figure the gas is prevented from escaping by a metal plate thrown obliquely over the drain-mouth and dipping into the water in the vessel beyond it.



Drain-traps, shown in section.

drain-well (drā'n'wel), n. A pit sunk through an impervious stratum of earth or stone to a porous substratum, to draw off through the latter the water which gathers upon the former. See *absorbing-well*, under *absorb*.

draisine (drā-zēn'), n. [*G. draisine* = *F. draisienne*: see *def.*] An early form of the velocipede, invented in 1817 by Baron Karl von Drais of Mannheim in Germany, which was propelled by the rider's striking his feet on the ground. See *velocipede*. Sometimes spelled *draisene*.

drait, n. [*A dial. form of draft¹, draught¹.*] A team of horses with the wagon or cart. *Grose. [North. Eng.]*

drake¹ (drāk), n. [*ME. drake* (= *LG. drake*), an abbrev., by aphesis, of **endrake* or **andrake* (not found in *ME.* or *AS.*) (= *MLG. ant-drake*, *anderik* = *MD. endrick* = *OHG. anetrecho*, *antrecho*, *antrache*, *MHG. antreche*, *antrache*, *antreich*, *G. enterich*, *entrich*, *dial. antrach* = *Icel. andriki* (Haldorsen) (mod. *Icel. andarsteggi*; *stegg*, male: see *steg*, *stag*) = *Dan. andrik* = *Sw. andrike*), a drake, < *AS. ened*, *ened*, *enid*, *ME. ened*, *ende* (displaced in mod. *E.* by *duck*: see *duck²*) (= *MD. ende*, *endte*, *D. ened* = *MLG. anet*, *ant*, *pl. ende*, *LG. aante* = *OHG. anut*, *anot*, *ant*, *MHG. ant*, *ante*, *ente*, *G. ente* = *Icel. öd* (and-) = *Sw. Dan. and*, a duck, = *L. anas* (anat-) (see *Anas*) = *Gr. νῆσσα* (for **ανῆσσα*) = *OBulg. antui* = *Russ. dim. utka* = *OPruss. antis* = *Lith. antis*, a duck, = *Skt. āti*, a waterfowl, + *-rice*, later *-rike*, *-rake*, a masc. suffix appearing also in *G. gänserich*, a gander (*G. ganser*, *gans* = *E. goose*), *tüberich* = *Icel. dūriki* = *Dan. durik*), cock-pigeon (*G. taube* = *Icel. dūfa* = *Dan. due* = *E. dove*), and in some proper names (as *G. Friedrich* (> *ult. E. Frederick*) = *Goth. Frithareiks*; *G. Dietrich* = *D. Derrijk*: see *derrick*), < *Goth. reiks*, chief, mighty, ruling, = *AS. rice*, mighty, etc., *E. rich*: see *rich* and *-ric*.] 1. The male of the duck kind; specifically, the mallard.

Smiled she to see the stately drake

Lead forth his fleet upon the lake.

Scott, L. of the I., II. 5.

2. The silver shilling of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, having a martlet, popularly called a *drake*, as the mint-mark. It is commonly supposed that the mark is in allusion to Sir Francis Drake, the famous admiral, but it is really the armorial cognizance of Sir Richard Martin, who was made warden of the mint in the fourteenth year of Elizabeth's reign.

3. A large flat stone on which the duck is placed in the game of duck on drake. See *duck²*.—To make ducks and drakes. See *duck²*.

drake² (drāk), n. [*ME. drake*, a dragon, also a standard (see *dragon*), < *AS. draca* = *MD. dracek*, *D. draak* = *LG. drake*, *OHG. tracho*, *dracho*, *MHG. trache*, *G. drache* = *Sw. drake* = *Dan. drage* = *Icel. dreki* (see the *Rom.* forms under *dragon*), < *L. draco*, < *Gr. δράκων*, a serpent: see *dragon*. Cf. *fire-drake*.] 1†. A fabulous animal: same as *dragon*, 1.

Lo, where the fiery drake alofte
Fleeth up in thair [the air].

Gower, Conf. Amant., III. 96.

And as hee wolde awel fle,
His thoughte ther stode Diveles thre,
Al brennyng as a drake.

Kyng of Tars, l. 408 (Ritson's Metr. Rom.).

2†. A battle-standard having the figure of a drake or dragon. *Layamon, II. 340, III. 85.*

3†. A small piece of artillery. See *dragon*, 5.

Two or three shots, made at them by a couple of drakes,
made them stagger. *Clarendon, Great Rebellion.*

At their landing, the captains, with their companies in arms, entertained them with a guard, and divers volleys of shot, and three drakes. *Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 80.*

4. A species of fly, apparently the dragon-fly, used as a bait in angling. Also called *drake-fly*.

The drake will mount steeple-height into the air; though he is to be found in flags and grass too, and indeed everywhere, high and low, in the river. *J. Walton, Complete Angler.*

drake³, n. A Middle English form of *drawk¹*.

drake-fly (drāk'fli), n. Same as *drake²*, 4.

drake-stone (drāk'stōn), n. [In reference to the play of ducks and drakes: see under *duck²*.] A stone made to skim along the surface of the water; the sport of making stones skim in such a way.

drachm (drām), n. [Now also spelled *drachm*, after the *L.* spelling; < *ME. drame*, a dram (weight), < *OF. drame*, also spelled, in imitation of the *L.*, *dragme*, *drachme*, mod. *F. drachme* = *Sp. dracma* = *Pg. drachma* = *It. dramma* = *D. drachma* = *G. drachme* = *Dan. drakme* (cf. *Dan. dram* in sense 4, < *E.*) = *Sw. drachma*, < *L. drachma*, *ML.* also *dragma*, < *Gr. δραχμή*, later also *δραχμή*, an Attic weight, a Grecian silver coin.] 1. A unit of weight less than an ounce. The dram is generally supposed to be of Greek origin. Many weights of this denomination and its multiples have been exhumed at Athens, belonging to different systems, of 57, 67, 75, and 78 grains troy, and there were doubtless others. The Solonic dram, the Athenian monetary weight, had at first 67.4, later 66.6 grains troy. The *Æginetic* weight was greater, and is fixed by the latest authorities as normally 97 grains. A dram afterward appears in Phœnician systems as a half or quarter of a shekel; and under the Ptolemies there was in Egypt a dram of 54.6 grains troy. Under the early Roman emperors a dram was introduced into the Roman system as $\frac{1}{4}$ of an ounce, equal to 63.2 grains troy. This relation to the ounce has been preserved in several modern systems. Thus, in apothecaries' weight, a dram is $\frac{1}{4}$ of an ounce, or 60 grains, divided into 8 scruples of 20 grains each. The avoirdupois dram, however (derived from the Spanish *adarme*), is only $\frac{1}{8}$ of an ounce, or 27 $\frac{1}{8}$ grains. In the old Spanish apothecaries' weight a dram was $\frac{1}{4}$ of an ounce. In the Neapolitan system 10 drams made an ounce of 412 $\frac{1}{2}$ grains troy. The Nuremberg drachm was 57.5 grains troy. The Tuscan dramma was 54.6 grains troy. In the Arabian systems the dram is properly represented by the mital, but the derham is often called a dram, and was in fact derived from the Attic *drachma*. Abbreviated *dr*.

We are not much debyted by drachms and scruples, for we cannot take too much. *Donne, Letters, xxvii.*

2. A small quantity. [Rare.]

An inhuman wretch
Uncapable of pity, void and empty
From any dram of mercy. *Shak., M. of V., iv. 1.*

For (concerning the divine nature) here was not a dram of glory in this union. *Donne, Sermons, I.*

3. As much liquid as is drunk at once; specifically, a drink of spirits: as, a dram of brandy.

I could do this; and that with no rash potion,
But with a ling'ring dram, that should not work
Maliciously like poison. *Shak., W. T., I. 2.*

I was served with marmalade, a dram, and coffee, and about an hour after with a light collation. *Pococke, Description of the East, II. 1. 225.*

From the strong fate of drams if thou get free,
Another Durfey, Ward! shall sing in thee. *Pope, Dunclad, III. 145.*

4. A division (one twentieth) of a raft of staves. See *crib¹*, 13. [*St. Lawrence river*.]—*Fluid dram*, a measure of capacity, equal to one eighth of a fluid ounce, or about a teaspoonful. In Great Britain it contains 54.8 grains of water and measures 3.55 cubic centimeters, while in the United States it contains 57.1 grains and measures 3.70 cubic centimeters. In medical use commonly written *fluidrachm*.

dram (drām), v.; pret. and pp. *drammed*, ppr. *drimming*. [*< dram, n.*] I. *intrans.* To drink drams; indulge in the use of ardent spirits.

He will soon sink; I foresaw what would come of his drimming. *Foots, The Bankrupt, III. 2.*

II. *trans.* 1. To give a dram or drams to; ply with drink.

Matron of matrons, Martha Baggs!
Dram your poor newsmen clad in rags. *T. Warton, Newsmen's Verses for 1770.*

The parents in that fine house are getting ready their daughter for sale, . . . praying her, and imploring her, and draming her, and coaxing her. *Thackeray, Newcomes, xxviii.*

drama (drā'mā), n. [= *F. drame* = *Sp. Pg. drama* = *It. dramma* = *D. G. Dan. drama* = *Sw. dram*, drama (first in *E.*, in the common heading of plays, *dramatis personæ*), < *LL. drama*, < *Gr. δράμα* (-), a deed, act, an action represented on the stage, a drama, esp. a tragedy, < *δράω* = *Lith. darau*, do.] 1. A story put into action, or a story of human life told by actual representation of persons by persons, with imitation of language, voice, gesture, dress,

and accessories or surrounding conditions, the whole produced with reference to truth or probability, and with or without the aid of music, dancing, painting, and decoration; a play.

The church was usually the theatre wherein these pious dramas were performed, and the actors were the ecclesiastics or their scholars.

Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 227.

Westward the course of empire takes its way;

The four first acts already past,

A fifth shall close the drama with the day;

Time's noblest offspring is the last.

Sp. Berkeley, Arts and Learning in America.

A drama is the imitation (in a particular way) of an action regarded as one, and treated as complete. In the observation of the process of a complete action, and in the attempt to imitate it in accordance with such observation, must therefore be sought the beginnings of the drama.

A. W. Ward, Eng. Dram. Lit., Int., p. xvii.

2. A composition in verse or prose, or in both, presenting in dialogue a course of human action, designed, or seemingly designed, to be spoken in character and represented on the stage; a form of imitated and represented action regulated by literary canons; the description of a story converted into the action of a play, and thereby constituting a department of literary art: as, the classic drama; the Hindu drama; the Elizabethan drama. The construction of such a composition is, as a general rule, marked by three stages: first, the opening of the movement; second, the growth or development of the action; third, the close or catastrophe, which must in all cases be the consequence of the action itself, as unfolded in acts, scenes, and situations. The drama, whether in actual life or mimic representation, assumes two principal forms, namely, tragedy and comedy; and from modifications or combinations of these result the mixed or minor forms, known as tragic-comedy, melodrama, lyric drama or grand opera, opera bouffe, farce, and burlesque. Other forms, suggested by the subject and the manner of presenting it, are the nautical drama, the pastoral drama, the society drama, etc. Both tragedy and comedy attained a high degree of development in the ancient Greek drama, which originated in the worship of Bacchus.

Sophocles made the Greek drama as dramatic as was consistent with its original form. *Macaulay, Milton.*

It is sometimes supposed that the drama consists of incident. It consists of passion, which gives the actor his opportunity; and that passion must progressively increase, or the actor, as the piece proceeded, would be unable to carry the audience from a lower to a higher pitch of interest and emotion.

R. L. Stevenson, A Humble Remonstrance.

In the epic poem there is only one speaker—the poet himself. The action is bygone. The scene is described. The persons are spoken of as third persons. There are only two concerned in it, the poet and the reader. In the drama the action is present, the scene is visible, the persons are speakers, the sentiments and passions are theirs.

Dion Bouciault, in New York Herald, July 6, 1888.

3. Dramatic representation with its adjuncts; theatrical entertainment: as, he has a strong taste for the drama.

It was on the support of these parts of the town that the playhouses depended. The character of the drama became conformed to the character of its patrons.

Macaulay, Comic Dramatists.

4. Action, humanly considered; a course of connected acts, involving motive, procedure, and purpose, and by a related sequence of events or episodes leading up to a catastrophe or crowning issue.

The great drama and contrivances of God's providence.

Sharp, Works, I. xiii.

Let us endeavor to comprehend . . . the part assigned to us in the great drama of human affairs.

D. Webster, Bunker Hill, June 17, 1825.

dramatic (dra-mat'ik), *a.* [= *F. dramatique* = *Sp. dramático* = *Pg. dramático* = *It. drammatico* (cf. *D. G. dramatisch* = *Dan. Sw. dramatisk*), < *LL. dramaticus*, < *Gr. δραματικός*, < *δρᾶμα* (-), a drama: see *drama*.] 1. Of or pertaining to the drama; represented by action; appropriate to or in the form of a written or acted drama: as, dramatic action; a dramatic poem.

Dramatic literature is that form of literary composition which accommodates itself to the demands of an art whose method is imitation in the way of action.

A. W. Ward, Eng. Dram. Lit., Int., p. viii.

2. Employing the form or manner of the drama; writing or acting dramatically or theatrically: as, a dramatic poet; a dramatic speaker.

The materials which human life now supplies to the dramatic poet give him a power to move our pity and terror such as ancient tragic art . . . did not and could not possess.

J. Caird.

3. Characterized by the force and animation in action or expression appropriate to the drama; expressed with action, or with the effect of action: as, a dramatic description; a dramatic appeal.

From thence, in my judgement, it proceeds, that as the *Iliad* was written while his spirit was in its greatest vigour, the whole structure of that work is dramatic and full of action.

Pope, Homer, Postscript.

dramatical (dra-mat'ikal), *a.* Same as *dramatic*. [Rare.]

Dramaticall, or representative [poesy], is, as it were, a visible history; for it sets out the image of things as if they were present; and history, as if they were past.

Bacon, On Learning, II.

Cicero, who is known to have been an intimate friend of Roscius the actor, and a good judge of dramatical performances.

Spectator, No. 141.

dramatically (dra-mat'ikal-i), *adv.* In the manner of the drama; by representation; vividly and strikingly; as regards or concerns the drama; from a dramatic point of view: as, dramatically related; dramatically considered.

This plea, though it might save me dramatically, will damn me biographically, rendering my book from this very moment a professed romance.

Sterne, Tristram Shandy, II. viii.

dramatisable, dramatisation, etc. See *dramatizable, etc.*

dramatis personæ (dra-m'a-tis pēr-sō'nē). [*NL. : dramatis*, gen. of *LL. drama*, a play; *personæ*, pl. of *L. persona*, a person: see *drama* and *person*.] The persons of the drama; the characters in a play. Abbreviated *dram. pers.*

dramatist (dra-m'a-tist), *n.* [*F. dramatis* = *Pg. dramatis*, < *LL. as if *dramatis*, < *drama* (-), drama, + *-ista*, *E. -ist*.] The author of a dramatic composition; a writer of plays; a playwright.

In all the works of the great dramatist [Shakspeare] there occur not more than fifteen thousand words.

G. P. Marsh, Lects. on Eng. Lang., viii.

dramatizable (dra-m'a-ti-zā-bl), *a.* [*F. dramatize* + *-able*.] Capable of being dramatized or presented in the form of a drama. Also spelled *dramatisable*.

dramatization (dra-m'a-ti-zā'shōn), *n.* [*F. dramatize* + *-ation*.] The act of dramatizing; dramatic construction; dramatic representation. Also spelled *dramatisation*.

The spectators [of the ancient drama] lent their faith to the representation, as we, at this period, should lend our feelings if we could witness a perfect dramatization of the life and death of our Saviour.

N. A. Rev., CXXVI. 51.

dramatize (dra-m'a-tiz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dramatized*, ppr. *dramatizing*. [= *D. dramatiseren* = *G. dramatisieren* = *Dan. dramatisere* = *Sw. dramatisera*, < *F. dramatiser* = *Sp. dramatizar*, < *LL. drama* (-), drama: see *drama* and *-ize*.] 1. To make a drama of; put into dramatic form; adapt for representation on the stage: as, to dramatize an incident or an adventure; to dramatize a legend or a novel.

At Riga, in 1204, was acted a prophetic play: that is, a dramatized extract from the history of the Old and New Testaments.

Tooke, Russia.

2. To express or manifest dramatically; bring out in a dramatic or theatrical manner.

This power of rapidly dramatizing a dry fact into flesh and blood.

Lovell, Biglow Papers, Int.

Mr. Farebrother . . . dramatized an intense interest in the tale to please the children.

George Eliot, Middlemarch, II. 242.

Also spelled *dramatise*.

dramaturge (dra-m'a-tèrj), *n.* [= *F. dramaturge* = *Sp. Pg. dramaturgo* = *It. drammaturgo* = *D. G. Dan. Sw. dramaturg*, < *Gr. δραματουργός*, a dramatic poet, a playwright, < *δρᾶμα* (-), a drama, + **εργειν*, *v.*, work, *εργον*, work.] A writer of plays; a dramaturgist.

What was lacking to the tragedy in the law court was a Chardin—I mean a dramaturge to set it forth.

Athenæum, No. 3151, p. 343.

dramaturgic (dra-m'a-tèr'jik), *a.* [= *F. dramaturgique*; as *dramaturge* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to dramaturgy; histrionic; theatrical; stagy; hence, unreal.

Some form [of worship] it is to be hoped not grown dramaturgic to us, but still awfully symbolic for us.

Carlyle, Cromwell, I. 145.

Solemn entries, and grand processioning, and other dramaturgic grandeur.

Low, Bismarck, I. 314.

dramaturgist (dra-m'a-tèr-jist), *n.* [As *dramaturge* + *-ist*.] One who composes a drama and directs its representation; a playwright.

How silent now; all departed, clean gone! The World-Dramaturgist has written, "Exeunt."

Carlyle, Past and Present, II. 2.

dramaturgy (dra-m'a-tèr-ji), *n.* [*F. dramaturgie* = *Sp. Pg. dramaturgia* = *It. drammaturgia* = *D. G. dramaturgie* = *Dan. Sw. dramaturgi*, < *Gr. δραματουργία*, < *δραματουργός*, a playwright: see *dramaturge*.] 1. The science which treats of the rules of dramatic composition and representation; the dramatic art.—2. Theatrical representation; histrionism.

Some ceremonial points, which, as they found no warrant for them in the Bible, they suspected, with a very natural shudder in that case, to savour of idol-worship and mimetic dramaturgy.

Carlyle, Cromwell, I. 29.

drummock (dra-m'ok), *n.* Same as *drummock*.

dram. pers. An abbreviation of *dramatis personæ*.

dram-shop (dra-m'shop), *n.* A shop where spirits are sold in drams or other small quantities, chiefly to be drunk at the counter.

drank (drangk). Preterit (and often past participle) of *drink*.

drape (drāp), *v.*; pret. and pp. *draped*, ppr. *draping*. [= *D. draperen* = *G. drapieren* = *Dan. drapere* = *Sw. drapera*, drape, < *OF. draper*, make or full cloth, make into cloth, *F. draper*, cover with mourning-cloth, dress, drape, etc., < *drap*, cloth (> *E. drab*², *q. v.*) = *Pr. drap* = *It. drappo* = *Sp. Pg. trapo*, < *ML. drappus*, *drapis*, also *trapus*, cloth, perhaps of Teut. origin: see *trappings*.] 1. *trans.* 1. To cover with or as with cloth; clothe; dress, as a window, an alcove, the outside of a house, etc., the human body, or a representation of the human body, as in sculpture or painting: as, the buildings were draped with flags; the painter's figures are well draped.

Like some sweet sculpture draped from head to foot, And push'd by rude hands from its pedestal.

Tennyson, Princess, v.

And I'll pick you an arbor, green and still,

Draped it with arras down to the floor.

R. H. Stoddard, The Quire of Low Degree.

Cheapside, to outshine her rivals, was draped even more splendidly in cloth of gold, and tissue, and velvet.

Froude, Sketches, p. 174.

2. To arrange or adjust, as clothing, hangings, etc. Specifically used of adjusting—(a) in *dressmaking*, the folds of stuff in the style called for by the fashion or by taste; (b) in *upholstery*, folds, festoons, etc., as of curtains or hangings; (c) in the *fine arts*, the folds of a dress, robe, etc., in a sculptured or painted representation. Compare *drapery*, 3.

3†. To make into cloth.

For Spanish wool in Flanders draped is, And euer hath bee, that men have minde of this.

Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 188.

II. intrans. To make cloth.

This act . . . stinted them [prices] not to exceed a rate, that the clothier might drape accordingly as he might afford.

Bacon, Hist. Hen. VII.

draper (drā'pēr), *n.* [*ME. draper*, < *OF. draper*, *drapier*, *F. drapier* (= *OSP. drapero*, *Sp. trapero* = *Pg. trapeiro* = *It. drappiere*), a dealer in cloth, < *drap*, cloth.] One who makes or sells cloths; a dealer in cloths: as, a linen-draper or woolen-draper.

draperess (drā'pēr-es), *n.* [*F. draper* + *-ess*.] A woman who deals in cloths.

It is no mean sign of the democratic day we live in when a little draperess lives to make such princely largesse.

Contemporary Rev., LIII. 320.

draperied (drā'pēr-id), *a.* [*F. drapery* + *-ed*.] Furnished with drapery; covered as with drapery; draped.

There were some great masses [of rocks] that had been detached by the action of the weather, and lay half imbedded in the sand, draperied over by the heavy pendant olive-green sea-weed.

Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, xviii.

drapering (drā'pēr-ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *draper*, *v.* (equiv. to *drape*).] A making into cloth; draping.

By Drapery of our wool in substance Liven her commons; this is her governance, Without wick they may not live at ease.

Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 189.

drapery (drā'pēr-i), *n.*; pl. *draperies* (-iz). [*ME. draperie* = *D. G. draperie* = *Dan. Sw. draperi*, < *OF. draperie*, *F. draperie* (= *Pr. draparia* = *Sp. traparia* = *It. drapperia*), < *drap*, etc., cloth: see *drape*.] 1. The occupation of a draper; the trade of making or of selling cloth.—2. Cloth, or textile fabrics of any description.

Hall be ge marchans with gur gret packes of draperie.

Early Eng. Poems (ed. Furnivall), p. 154.

The duty on woollen cloths or the old drapery, charged at so much the piece of cloth, was calculated after the rate of two farthings and a half a farthing for every pound weight for Englishmen; but strangers paid a double rate, besides the old duty of 1s. 2d. the piece.

S. Dowell, Taxes in England, II. 20.

3. Such cloth or textile fabrics when used for garments or for upholstery; specifically, in *sculp.* and *painting*, the representation of the clothing or dress of human figures; also, tapestry, hangings, curtains, etc.

Like one that wraps the drapery of his couch About him, and lies down to pleasant dreams.

Bryant, Thanatopsis.

Her wine-dark drapery, fold in fold, Imprisoned by an ivory hand.

T. B. Aldrich, Pampinea.

To cast the draperies. See *cast*, *v.*

drapet (dra-p'et), *n.* [Dim. of *F. drap*, cloth.] A cloth; a coverlet; a table-cloth.

Many tables fayre disprad, And ready dight with drapets festiwall.

Spenser, F. Q., II. ix. 27.

drappie (drap'i), *n.* [Sc., dim. of *drap* = E. *drop*.] A little drop; a trifling quantity.

We're nae that four,
But just a drappie in our e'e.
Burns, Oh, Willie Brew'd.

drappit (drap'it), *a.* A Scotch form of *dropped*, past participle of *drop*.—**Drappit egg**, a poached or fried egg. [Scotch.]

drassid (dras'id), *n.* A spider of the family *Drassidae*.

Drassidae (dras'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Drassus* + *-idae*.] A family of tubitelarian spiders, of the suborder *Dipneumones*, typified by the genus *Drassus*. The principal distinctive characters are the development of only two stigmata and two tarsal claws, the want of a distinct demarcation between the head and thorax, and the second pair of legs not longer than the others. The species have eight eyes disposed in two rows, and they are mostly of dull color.

Drassoidæ (dra-soi'dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Drassidae*.

Drassus (dras'us), *n.* [NL., appar. irreg. < Gr. *δράσσομαι*, grasp, lay hold of: see *drachma*.] The typical genus of spiders of the family *Drassidae*.

drasti, **drest**² (drast, drest), *n.* [Usually in pl., = E. dial. *darsts*, < ME. *druste*, *dreste*, also *darste*, *derste*, pl. *drastes*, *drestes*, etc., < AS. *dærstan*, *derstan*, pl. *drega*, lees, = OHG. *trester*, *trester*, MHG. *trester*, G. *trester*, dial. *trest* = OBulg. *drostija*, *drega*. Hence *drasty*.] Dregs; lees.

Cucumber wilde, or sour lypyne in drestes
Of oil comyxt, wol dryve away thees beastes.
Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 35.

The dreste [var. *drestia*, *drest*] of it is not wastid out,
ther shal drink of it alle the synners of erthe.
Wyclif, Pa. lxxiv. 9 (Oxf.).

Thou drunke it vp vnto the drestis [var. *drastis*, *Purv.*].
Wyclif, Is. ix. 17 (Oxf.).

drastic (dras'tik), *a. and n.* [= F. *drastique* = Sp. *drástico* = Pg. It. *drastico* (cf. G. *drastisch* = Dan. Sw. *drastisk*), < Gr. *δραστής*, active, efficacious, < *δρᾶν*, act, effect, do: see *drama*.] *I. a.* Effective; efficacious; powerful; acting with force or violence; vigorous: as, a *drastic* cathartic. Compare *cathartic*, *a.*

The party was in such extreme and imminent danger
that nothing but the most *drastic* remedies could save it.
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., i.

The Coercion Act . . . had imprisoned 918 persons without trial, and in many cases without even letting them know the offences with which they were charged. But these *drastic* measures, far from pacifying the country, had brought it to the very verge of civil war.
W. S. Gregg, Irish Hist. for Eng. Readers, p. 195.

II. n. A medicine which speedily and effectually purges.

drasty, *a.* Trashy; of no worth; filthy.
Myn eres aken [ache] of thy *drasty* speche.
Chaucer, Prolog. to Melibee, l. 5.

drat¹. An obsolete contracted form of *dreadeth* (*dredeth*), third person singular indicative present of *dread*. Chaucer.

drat² (drat), *v. t.* [A minced form of 'od rot: see 'od and rot.] An expletive expressive of mild indignation or annoyance, similar to *plague on*, *plague take*, *bother*: as, *drat* that child! [Low, and chiefly prov. Eng.]

And sleepers waking grumble "*drat* that cat."
T. Hood.

The quintal was "*dratted*" and "*bothered*," and very generally anathematized by all the mothers who had young sons.
Trotlope.

drattle (drat'l), *v. t.* Same as *drat*². [Prov. Eng.]

Drattle 'em! thaay be mwore trouble than they be wuth.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Oxford, xliii.

draught, *n.* A corrupt spelling of *draff*.

draught¹, *n., a., and v.* See *draft*¹.

draught², *n.* See *draff*.

draught-board (draft'börd), *n.* The board on which the game of draughts or checkers is played; a checker-board.

draught-bridge, *n.* [ME. *drauht brigge*, *drawte brydge*: see *draft*¹, *draught*¹, *n.*, 24, and *bridge*¹, and cf. *draubridge*.] A drawbridge.

Was ther non entre that to the castelle kan ligge
Bot a streite kauce, at the ende a drauht brigg.
Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft's Chron. (ed. Hearne), p. 183.

draught-house (draft'hous), *n.* A sink; a privy.

And they brake down the image of Baal, and brake down the house of Baal, and made it a drauht house unto this day.
2 Ki. x. 27.

draughtiness, *n.* See *draughtiness*.

draughtsman, *n.* See *draftsman*.

draughtsmanship, *n.* See *draftsmanship*.

draughty, *a.* See *drafty*¹.

draughty², *a.* See *drafty*².

drave (dräv). Archaic preterit of *drive*.

Dravidian (dra-vid'i-an), *a.* [< Skt. *Drāvida*, with cerebral *d*, whence in Hind. *Drāvida* and *Drāvira*: see def.] Of or pertaining to Dravida or Drāvira, an ancient province of southern India: specifically applied to a family of tongues spoken in southern India and Ceylon, supposed by some to be Scythian or Ural-Altaic, by others to constitute an independent group of languages. It includes Tamil, Telugu, Canarese, Malayalam or Malabar, Tulu, etc. Also called *Tamilian*.

Dravidic (dra-vid'ik), *a.* Same as *Dravidian*.

They first entered India, became mingled with the *Dravidic* race, and afterward were driven out.
Amer. Antiquarian, X. 59.

draw (drā), *v.*; pret. *drew*, pp. *drawn*, ppr. *drawing*. [< ME. *drawen*, *drazhen*, *dragen*, *drahen* (pret. *drew*, *drewe*, *drowe*, *drowgh*, *drough*, *drog*, *droh*, pp. *drauen*, *draue*, *dragen*), < AS. *dragan* (pret. *drog*, *droh*, pl. *drogon*, pp. *dragen*), tr. draw, drag, intr. go, = OS. *dragan* = OFries. *drega*, *draga* = D. *dragen*, carry, = MLG. LG. *dragen* = OHG. *tragan*, MHG. G. *tragen*, carry, bear, = Icel. *draga* = Sw. *draga* = Dan. *drage*, draw, pull, drag, = Goth. *dragan*, draw. Not cognate with L. *trahere*, draw, whence E. *trace*, *tract*, etc. Hence ult. *drag*, *dragg*, *draul*, *draim*, *draught*¹ = *draft*¹, *drayl*, *dredge*¹, and prob. *dregs*. Cf. *indraw*, *outdraw*, *withdraw*.] *I. trans.* 1. To give motion to by the action of pulling; cause to move toward the force applied, or in the line of pull or traction: often with an adverb of direction: as, to *draw* a wagon, a train, or a load; to *draw* down the blinds.

'Tis a bearded Arrow, and will more easily be thrust forward than *drawn* back. Congreve, Old Batchelor, iii. 10.

They *draw* up the water by a windlass [from cisterns], and carry it in leather bags on camels to the houses.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 6.

The carriage was *drawn* by a pair of well-kept black ponies, furnished with every European appliance.
H. O. Forbes, Eastern Archipelago, p. 184.

2. To pull along, as a curtain, or to pull with strings, as a purse, so as to open or to close it; pull across: as, to *draw* the bow across the strings of a violin.

Even such a man . . .
Drew Priam's curtain in the dead of night,
And would have told him, half his Troy was burn'd.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., i. 1.

We will *draw* the curtain, and show you the picture.
Shak., T. N., i. 5.

Close up his eyes, and *draw* the curtain close;
And let us all to meditation.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 3.

I *draw* not my purse for his sake that demands it, but his that enjoined it. Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, li. 2.

Which [heart] shall ever when I am with you be in my face and tongue, and when I am from you, in my letters, for I will never *draw* curtain between you and it.
Donne, Letters, xxiii.

3. To remove or extract by pulling: as, to *draw* a sword (from its scabbard); to *draw* teeth; to *draw* a cork.

Agrauadain . . . *drough* his swerde, and apperelled hym self to diffende.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 509.

Draw not thy sword; thou know'st I cannot fear
A subject's hand.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, iii. 1.

He durst not *draw* a knife to cut his meat.
Fletcher (and another), Love's Cure, iii. 2.

4. To take or let out, as from a receptacle or repository; remove; withdraw: as, to *draw* water from a well or wine from a cask; to *draw* blood; to *draw* money from a bank; to *draw* the charge from a gun.

The Angell of Death *drew* from him his soule out of his nostrils, by the smell of an apple of Paradise.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 261.

Myself *drew* some blood in those wars, which I would give my hand to be washed from.

Beau. and Fl., Philaster, l. 1.

5. To take, get, derive, or obtain, as from a source: as, to *draw* supplies from home; to *draw* consolation from the promises of Scripture.

I write to you a tretice in english breuely *drawe* out of the book of quintis essencijs in latyn.
Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 1.

The colonies of heaven must be *drawn* from earth.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., iii. 25.

What I argue shall be *drawn* from the scripture only; and therein from true fundamental principles of the gospel.
Milton, Civil Power.

The Poet *draws* the Occasion from an Invitation which he here makes to his Friend.
Congreve, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, xi. Arg.

The genius of every remembered poet *drew* the forces that built it up out of the decay of a long succession of forgotten ones.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 234.

6. To lead or take along, as by inducement, persuasion, or command; induce or cause to go with one: as, to *draw* a person to the top of a hill.

Nay, rather wilt thou *draw* thy forces hence.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. 1.

Sir Francis improved his opportunity to buttonhole Mr. Fillmore, and *drew* him into the next room.

J. Hawthorne, Dust, p. 164.

7. To lead or cause to come; bring by inducement or attraction; call up or together; attract: as, to *draw* a large audience; to *draw* lightning from the clouds.

So they yede, and met with their ennyes, and saugh that thei hadde *drawe* to hem grete part of the londe.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 92.

He shal *drawe* into remembrance
The fortune of this worlds chance.
Gower, Conf. Amant., l. 5.

Why do melodramas *draw* larger audiences than Macbeth?
Whipple, Ess. and Rev., i. 132.

8. In *billiards*, to cause to recoil after impact, as if pulled back: as, to *draw* a ball.—9. To allure; entice; induce: as, to *draw* the attention of an assembly.

She [Mary Queen of Scots] answered, That Letters might be counterfeited, her Secretaries might be corrupted; the rest, in hope of life, might be *drawn* to confess that which was not true. Baker, Chronicles, p. 369.

I may be *drawn* to show I can neglect
All private aims, though I affect my rest.
B. Jonson, Sejanus, iii. 1.

Some ladies of position actually engaged a famous mimic and comic singer to set up a puppet show, in the hope of *drawing* away the people from Handel.

Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., iv.

10. To elicit; evoke; bring out by some inducement or influence: as, to *draw* a confession from a criminal; to *draw* the fire of an enemy in order to ascertain his strength or gain some advantage; to *draw* down vengeance upon one's head.

When he was spit upon, mocked, reproached and scourged, none of all these could *draw* one impatient expression from him.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, i. vi.

The skill and care with which those fathers had, during several generations, conducted the education of youth, had *drawn* forth reluctant praises from the wisest Protestants.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

11. To deduce; infer: as, to *draw* conclusions or arguments from the facts that have come to light; to *draw* an inference.

Some persons *draw* lucky or unlucky omens from the first object they see on going out of the house in the morning.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, i. 340.

12. To extort; force out: as, the recital of his sufferings *drew* tears from every eye.

He [William II.] set forth a Proclamation that none should go out of the Realm without his Licence, by which he *drew* much Money from many. Baker, Chronicles, p. 34.

13. To inhale or suck in; get or cause to pass by inhalation or suction: as, to *draw* a long breath; to *draw* air into the lungs; the dust is *drawn* into the chimney.

'Tis bane to *draw*
The same air with thee.
B. Jonson, Catiline, iii. 1.

14. To drain or let out the contents of; empty by drawing off a fluid from: as, to *draw* a pond.

"O father, father, draw your dam,
There's either a merrmaid or a swan."
The Two Sisters (Child's Ballads, II. 241).

A lioness, with udders all *drawn* dry,
Lay couching.
Shak., As you Like it, iv. 3.

Or hath the paleness of thy guilt drunk up
Thy blood, and *drawn* thy veins as dry of that,
As is thy heart of truth? B. Jonson, Catiline, iv. 2.

15. To drag along on the ground or other surface; move in contact with a surface: as, to *draw* the finger over anything. [In an early form of the punishment of death by hanging, the sufferer was violently dragged or *drawn* to the gallows at the tail of a horse. Later the execution was rendered more humane, without altering its form, by *drawing* the condemned on a hurdle, or in a cart, instead of literally on the ground. See def. 16, and compare to *hang*, *draw*, and *quarter*, under *hang*, v.]

With wilde hors he shal be *drawe*.
Richard Coer de Lion, l. 4632.

The howndes schuld the fesch *drawe*.

Sir Amadas, l. 173 (Weber's Metr. Rom., III.).

16. To eviscerate; disembowel: as, to *draw* poultry; hanged, *drawn*, and quartered. See *hang*, v.—17. To extract the strength or essential qualities of; prepare by infusion: as, to *draw* tea.—18. To extend by or as if by pulling; stretch; lengthen; prolong: as, to *draw* wire; to *draw* a long face.

His face *drawn* longer than 'twas wont.
B. Jonson, Volpone, i. 1.

While the fatal sister sought to twine
His thread and keep it even, she *drew* it so fine
It burst.
Webster, Monumental Column.

In notes, with many a winding bout
Of linked sweetness long drawn out.

Milton, L'Allegro, l. 140.

19. To pull to a certain point, as a bowstring or a bow, in order to release it with an impetus.

And a certain man drew a bow at a venture, and smote the king of Israel. *1 Ki. xiii. 34.*

Our attention is directed to the proper manner of drawing the bow-string. *Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 124.*

20. To drag or force from cover, as a fox, badger, etc.; force to appear. See *badger-baiting*.

You may draw your Fox if you please, Sir, and make a Bear-Garden Flourish somewhere else.

Congreve, Way of the World, v. 10.

21. To bring out by coaxing or stratagem; cause to declare one's views or opinions; betray into utterance.

We are rather inclined to think that Mr. Coleman was drawn on the occasion, and that he failed to perceive it. *Westminster Rev., CXXV. 580.*

22. To produce; bring in: as, the deposits draw interest.—23. To get or obtain, especially as due; take or receive by right, as for service, success in competition, etc.

If every ducat in six thousand ducats
Were in six parts, and every part a ducat,
I would not draw them—I would have my bond.

Shak., M. of V., iv. 1.

After supper we drew cuts for a score of apricocks, the longest cut still to draw an apricock.

Marton and Webster, Malcontent, Ind.

24. To trace; mark or lay out: as, to draw a straight line.

He (God) draws the line of his Justice parallel to that of his Mercy. *Stillington, Sermons, II. iv.*

Warring on a later day,
Round affrighted Lisbon drew
The treble works, the vast designs
Of his labour'd rampart-lines.

Tennyson, Death of Wellington, vi.

25. To delineate; sketch in lines or words; depict: as, to draw a plan or a portrait; he drew a graphic picture of the condition of the city.

I have drawn a Map from point to point, Ile to Ile, and Harbour to Harbour, with the Soundings, Sands, Rocks, and Land-marks.

Capt. John Smith, True Travels, II. 180.

In which picture he is drawn leaning on a desk.

I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 52.

The flowers therein,
Drawn on the margin of the yellowing skin
Where chapters ended.

William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 209.

26. To make a draft of; write out in form; in old use, to compose or compile: as, to draw a deed; to draw a check.

This buke is on Ynglesse drawn.

Hampole, Frick of Conscience, l. 336.

Go, the condition's drawn, ready dated;

There wants but your hand to 't.

Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill, II. 2.

He entreated Mr. Doctor her husband that hee would draw a booke (a bill or brief) to intimate to the judge his reasons, and hee would be very thankfull to him.

Benvenuto, Passengers' Dialogues (1612).

He withdrew himself to his lodging . . . and drew out both his propositions and answers to our complaints.

Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 241.

Then, strongly fencing ill-got wealth by law,
Indentures, covenants, articles, they draw.

Pope, Donne's Satires, II. 94.

27. Naut., to require a depth of at least (so many feet of water) in order to float: said of a vessel: as, the ship draws 10 feet of water.

And then he fell to explain to me his manner of casting the draught of water which a ship will draw before-hand.

Pepps, Diary, II. 378.

On account of their being so liable to run aground, the boats of the Nile are generally made to draw rather more water at the head than at the stern.

E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, II. 27.

28. In med., to digest and cause to discharge: as, to draw an abscess or ulcer by a poultice or plaster.—29. In card-playing, to take or receive, as a card or cards not yet dealt from the pack, or one to which a player is entitled from another hand.—30. In mining, to raise (ore) to the surface. Drawing, hoisting, winding, and lifting are all terms in use in various mining districts, and have essentially the same meaning. The engine which does the work is most commonly called the winding-engine; but the most comprehensive and generally used phrase for raising coal or ore from the mine to the surface is drawing stuff.—Drawn forward, said of a furnace-fire when fuel is added to it and the draft is turned on.—To draw a bead on. See bead.—To draw a cover, to hunt through it for game.—To draw back, to receive back, as duties on goods.—To draw cuts. See cut.—To draw down, in forging, to reduce the size of (metal bars) by hammering.—To draw dry, to draw off or remove all the contents from; empty completely: as, to draw a well dry.

111

My purse is large and deep,

Beyond the reach of riot to draw dry.

Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, II. 1.

To draw in. (a) To contract; reduce to a smaller compass; cause to shrink or contract: as, to draw in one's expenses.

Miss Gisborne's flannel is promised the last of the week, and it must be drawn in to-morrow.

S. Judd, Margaret, I. 2.

(b) To collect; bring together: as, to draw in one's loans.

(c) To entice, allure, or inveigle: as, he was cunningly drawn in by a schemer.

That a Fool should ask such a malicious Question!

Death! I shall be drawn in before I know where I am.

Congreve, Old Batchelor, III. 10.

To draw in the horns. See horn.—To draw it fine, to make over-scrupulous, nice, or affected distinctions. [Colloq.]—To draw it mild, to express something in moderate terms; refrain from exaggeration. [Colloq.]—To draw off. (a) To withdraw; divert: as, to draw off the mind from a painful subject. (b) To take or cause to flow: as, to draw off wine or cider from a vessel. (c) To extract by distillation.—To draw on. (a) To allure; entice: as, to draw one on by promises of favor.

Some thought that Philip did but trifle with her;

Some that she but held off to draw him on.

Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

(b) To occasion; invite; bring about.

Was there ever People so active to draw on their own Ruin?

Hovell, Letters, I. vi. 52.

Under colour of war, which either his negligence drew on, or his practices procured, he levied a subsidy.

Sir J. Hayward.

To draw out. (a) To lengthen; extend.

Virgil has drawn out the rules of tillage and planting into two books, which Hesiod has despatched in half a one.

Addison, Virgil's Georgics.

(b) To lengthen in time; cause to continue; protract.

Wilt thou be angry with us forever? wilt thou draw out thine anger to all generations?

Pa. lxxxv. 5.

Thy unkindness shall his death draw out
To lingering sufferance.

Shak., M. for M., II. 4.

On the stage

Of my mortality my youth hath acted

Some scenes of vanity, drawn out at length

By varied pleasures.

Ford, Broken Heart, III. 5.

(c) To cause to issue forth; draw off, as liquor from a cask.

When one came to the pressat for to draw out fifty vessels out of the press, there were but twenty.

Hag. II. 16.

(d) To extract, as the spirit of a substance. (e) To detach; separate from the main body: as, to draw out a file or party of men.

Draw out and take you a lamb according to your families, and kill the passover.

Ex. xii. 21.

(f) To range; array in line.

It had bin a small maistry for him, to have drawn out his Legions into array, and flankt them with his thunder.

Milton, Church-Government, II. 1.

All his past life, day by day,

In one short moment he could see

Drawn out before him.

William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 288.

(g) To elicit by questioning or address; cause to be declared; call forth: as, to draw out facts from a witness.

(h) To lead to speak or act freely; obtain an unreserved exhibition of the opinions or character of: as, to draw out a bashful person at a party; to draw one out on religion or politics.—To draw over. (a) To raise, or cause to come over, as in a still.

Marewood, Essay on Inebriating Liquors, 1824, p. 28, says that the Moslem physician Rhazes drew over a red oil by distillation (A. D. 908), called oleum benedictum philosophorum.

N. and Q., 6th ser., p. 159.

(b) To persuade or induce to revolt from an opposing party, and to join one's own party: as, some men may be drawn over by interest, others by fear.—To draw rein, to tighten the reins; hence, to slacken one's speed; stop.

He reached a broad river's side,
And there he drew his rein.

Sir Roland (Child's Ballads, I. 226).

To draw the curtain. See curtain.—To draw the jacks, in weaving, to depress the jack-sinkers, one by one, so as to form double loops.—To draw the line, to make a limit or division in thought, action, concession, etc.: as, I will do no more; I draw the line at that.

M. Robin seems to us to be wrong in supposing that it is possible to draw any absolute line of separation between the animal and vegetable kingdoms.

Pasteur, Fermentation (trans.), p. 813.

To draw the long bow. See bow.—To draw up. (a) To raise; lift; elevate. (b) To bring together in regular order or arrangement, as in line of battle; array.

This select assembly was drawn up in the centre of a prodigious multitude.

Addison, Vision of Justice.

At the very first review which he [Tyrconnel] held, it was evident to all who were near to him that he did not know how to draw up a regiment.

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., VI.

On the 30th of May, General Halleck had his whole army drawn up prepared for battle.

U. S. Grant, Personal Memoirs, I. 380.

(c) To compose in due form, as a writing, in order to embody what has been proposed; prepare in writing: as, to draw up a petition; to draw up a memorandum of contract.

The lady hereafter-mentioned . . . having approved my late discourse of advertisements, obliged me to draw up this, and insert it in the body of my paper.

Steele, Tatler, No. 245.

A committee was appointed to draw up an answer.

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., VI.

=Syn. 1. Draw, Drag, Haul. These words are in an ascending scale according to the effort involved. They generally imply that the person or thing drawing, etc., goes before or along. Draw usually implies merely effective pulling or persuasion. Dragging is generally upon the ground or surface, to overcome active or passive resistance: as, to drag a culprit to jail; to drag a log to the mill. Haul more distinctly implies the use of main force against a counteracting impediment, as that of a dead weight, or against active resistance, as that of a struggling person: as, to haul a boat ashore; to haul up a prisoner.

Equally a nuisance are the native cartmen, with their long low carts drawn by mules or donkeys.

E. Sartorius, In the Soudan, II.

Death from a rough and homely feast

Drew them away.

William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 243.

Hence will I drag thee headlong by the heels
Unto a dunghill, which shall be thy grave.

Shak., 2 Hen. VI., IV. 10.

Thy Doll, and Helen of thy noble thoughts,
Is in base durance, and contagious prison;
Haul'd thither

By most mechanical and dirty hand.

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 5.

II. intrans. 1. To produce motion, or movement of any kind, by force of pulling, suction, or attraction: as, an animal or an engine draws by sheer strength or energy; a sail draws by being filled with wind and properly trimmed; a chimney or a stove draws by sucking in a current of air; a magnet draws by its inherent power of attraction; a blister or poultice is popularly said to draw from its attracting humors to the surface or bringing an abscess to a head.

An heifer . . . which hath not drawn in the yoke.

Deut. xxi. 3.

2. To have an attracting influence or effect; attract attention or attendance; exercise allurements, literally or figuratively: as, the play draws well.

Example draws, when Precept fails,

And Sermons are less read than Tales.

Prior, The Turtle and Sparrow.

They should keep a watch upon the particular bias in their minds, that it may not draw too much.

Addison, Spectator.

It is a singular fact that Mr. Emerson is the most steadily attractive lecturer in America. . . . Mr. Emerson always draws.

Lovell, Study Windows, p. 375.

3. In billiards, to make the cue-ball recoil from an object-ball.—4. To shrink; contract.

I have not yet found certainly that the water itself, by mixture of ashes or dust, will shrink or draw into less room.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

5. To move in some direction or manner indicated by an adjunct or adjuncts; go, come, pass, etc., by or as if by being drawn or attracted (with reference to some specific course or destination): as, the wind drew strongly through the ravine. See phrases below.

He, arriving with the fall of day,

Drew to the gate.

Spenser, F. Q., VI. III. 87.

6. To unsheathe one's sword: as, draw and defend thyself; he drew upon me.

Draw, if you be men.—Gregory, remember thy swashing blow.

Shak., R. and J., I. 1.

A nobleman can now no longer cover with his protection every . . . bully who draws in his quarrel.

Macaulay, West. Reviewer's Def. of Mill.

7. To use or practise the art of delineating figures: as, he draws correctly.—8. To make a draft or demand: with on or upon: as, to draw on one's imagination, experience, etc.

It is on my own personal reminiscences that I draw for the following story. *Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 98.*

Draw not too often on the gushing spring,
But rather let its own o'erflowing tell
Where the cool waters rise.

Jones Very, Poems, p. 76.

Hence—9. To make a formal written application through a bank or other medium for money or supplies: with on: as, draw on the firm when you need funds.

You may draw on me for the expenses of your journey.

Jay.

10. To be susceptible to the action of drawing or pulling: as, the cart draws easily; the pipe draws freely.

Thy balance will not draw; thy balance will not down.

Quarles, Emblems, I. 4.

11. In manu., to leave the mold with ease, because of the shape given to the mold and therefore to the piece cast in it. In metal-casting, molding of pottery, and the like, care is taken that the shape shall be such that the least touch will disengage the object from the mold: thus, the sides of the mold are not normal to the back, but slightly inclined, and similar precautions are taken in other cases. See *deliver*, v. i.

12. To sink or settle in water: said of ships.

Light boats may sail swift, though greater hulks draw deep.

Shak., T. and C., II. 3.

Drawing curtains, curtains made to open and close—that is, to draw—as distinguished from *wall-hangings*, *dorsers*, and the like. *Inventory of 1582*, in *Jour. Archæol.* Ass., XXX, 263.—To draw after, to “take after”; resemble.

She is youre doughter with-oute doute, and draweth ittill after hir moder. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), III, 434.

He is more suetter then is any maide.

Off that he drawith after that ladyd
Firo whom he is discended verily.

Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), I, 6243.

To draw back or backward. (a) To retire; move back; withdraw.

The soldier also that should go on warfare, he will draw back as much as he can.

Latimer, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

Her conscious diffidence he saw,

Drew backward, as in modest awe.

Scott, *Rokeby*, IV, 4.

(b) To turn back or away, as from an undertaking or a belief; give way; recede.

Now the just shall live by faith; but if any man draw back, my soul shall have no pleasure in him. *Heb.* x, 38.

To draw by, to go or pass by; come to an end.

The foolish neighbours come and go,

And tease her till the day draws by.

Tennyson, in *Memorial*, I.

To draw in, to shorten: as, the days draw in now.

As the days were drawing in, as old ladies say, it was advisable to make the utmost use of the daylight.

Mrs. Chas. Meredith, *My Home in Tasmania*.

To draw near or nigh, to approach closely; come near.

They draw near unto the gates of death. *Ps.* cvii, 18.

Draw nigh to God, and he will draw nigh to you.

Jas. iv, 8.

To draw off. (a) To retire; retreat: as, the company drew off by degrees.

Montpensier, finding no prospect of relief from home, and straitened by the want of provisions, determined to draw off from the neighbourhood of Benevento.

Prescott, *Ferd. and Isa.*, II, 2.

To make good the cause of freedom you must draw off from all foolish trust in others.

Emerson, *Fugitive Slave Law*.

(b) To prepare to strike, as with the fist, in a personal encounter. [Colloq.]—To draw on. (a) [On, adv.] To advance; approach.

Our nuptial hour

Shak., *M. N. D.*, I, 1.

(b) [On, prep.] (1) To gain on, approach in pursuit: as, the ship drew on the flying frigate. (2) Of a dog, to move cautiously upon (the scented game).

The Wilson's snipe gives forth a strong game effluvia, and it is no uncommon circumstance for a careful dog to draw upon one at a distance of . . . sixty feet.

E. J. Lewis, *The American Sportsman* (1885), p. 252.

To draw out, to move out or away, as from a station: absolutely, or followed by of or from: as, the army drew out of the defile slowly; the ship drew out from her berth.

To-morrow we'll draw out, and view the cohorts;
I the mean time, all apply their offices.

Fletcher, *Bonduca*, I, 2.

The train from out the castle drew.

Scott, *Marmion*, VI, 13.

To draw to or toward, to advance to, or in the direction of; come near; approach: as, the day draws toward evening.

Vnto his manoir comyn were many,
Which fro hunting were drawing to that place,
As wel of gret as smal, both hyc and bace.

Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), I, 621.

The heads of all her people drew to me,
With supplication both of knees and tongue.

Tennyson, *Holy Grail*.

To draw to a head. Same as to come to a head (which see, under head).—To draw up. (a) To move upward; rise; ascend: as, the clouds drew up and disclosed the moon.

Whan the day up droghs & the dym voldt,
Thus Jason full luyfull to that gentill said.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I, 755.

(b) To form in regular order; assume a certain order or arrangement: as, the troops drew up in front of the palace; the fleet drew up in a semicircle. (c) To come to a stand; halt: as, the carriage drew up at the gate.

I could see my grandfather driving swiftly in a gig along the seaboard road, . . . and for all his business hurry, drawing up to speak good-humouredly with those he met.

R. L. Stevenson, *Some College Memories*.

(d) To keep company, as a lover: followed by with. [Scottish.]

Gin ye forsake me, Marlon,
I'll e'en gae draw up wi' Jean.

Ritson, *Scottish Songs*, I, 163.

O cou'dna ye gotten dukes, or lords,
Intill your ain countrie,
That ye drew up wi' an English dog,
To bring this shame on me!

Lady Mairry (Child's Ballads, II, 82).

draw (drá), *n.* [*< draw, v.*] 1. The act of drawing. Specifically—(a) In card-playing, the act of taking a card or cards from the pack or from another hand; the right or privilege of doing so: as, it is my draw next. (b) In billiards, the act of making the cue-ball recoil from an object-ball after impact, either straight back or slightly slanting, by a quick low stroke and immediate withdrawal of the cue.

2. That which is drawn or carried; especially, a lot or chance drawn.—3. That part of a drawbridge which is drawn up or aside.—4. A drawn game; the result of a game or contest when neither party gains the advantage: as, the match ended in a draw.—5. The act or manner of bending a bow preparatory to shooting.

The utmost care and great practice should be given to acquiring the correct draw.

M. and W. Thompson, *Archery*, p. 19.

6. The lengthening of an iron rod in forging.—7. The action of the rollers on the fiber in a drawing-frame.—8. The gain or advance of a mule-carriage in drawing out the yarn.—9. Among sportsmen, the act of forcing a fox from his cover, a badger from his hole, etc.; the place where a fox is drawn.—10. Something designed to draw a person out, to make him reveal his intentions or what he desires to conceal or keep back; a feeler. [Slang.]

This was what in modern days is called a draw. It was a guess put boldly forth as fact, to elicit by the young man's answer whether he had been there lately or not.

C. Reade, *Cloister and Hearth*, v.

drawable (drá'a-bl), *a.* [*< draw + -able.*] Capable of being drawn.

drawback (drá'bak), *n.* 1. Any loss of advantage or impairment of profit, value, success, or satisfaction; a discouragement or hindrance; a disadvantage.

The avarice of Henry VII. . . must be deemed a drawback from the wisdom ascribed to him.

Hallam.

It gives me great pleasure to think of visiting Scotland in the summer; but the drawback will be to leave my wife and children.

Sydney Smith, to *Francis Jeffrey*, IV.

2. Money or an amount paid back; usually, a certain amount of duties or customs dues paid back or remitted to an importer when he exports goods that he has previously imported and paid duty on, as, for instance, tobacco, or a certain amount of excise paid back or allowed on the exportation of home manufactures. Abbreviated *dbk.*

Sir John. Honour's a Commodity not vendable among the Merchants; there is no Drawback upon 't.

Fain. That's a Mistake, Sir John; I have known a Statesman pawn his Honour as often as Merchants enter the same Commodity for Exportation; and like them, draw it back so cleverly, that those who give him Credit upon 't, never perceiv'd it till the Great Man was out of Post.

Mrs. Centlivre, *Artifice*, I.

The Irish were allowed to import foreign hops, and to receive a drawback on the duty on British hops.

Lecky, *Eng.* in 18th Cent., xvii.

3. In iron-founding, a loose piece in a mold. In brass-founding such a piece is called a false core.

draw-bar (drá'bär), *n.* 1. A bar used to connect two railroad-cars or locomotives. See *drag-bar*. [U. S.]

The higher the draw-bar is above the rails the greater will be the tendency to pull the engine down behind and up in front.

Forney, *Locomotive*, p. 334.

2. A bar, or one of a set of bars, in a fence, which can be drawn back or let down to allow passage, as along a road or path. [U. S.]

They were now stopped by some draw-bars, which passed, they found themselves ascending a steep incline sown with large stones.

Harper's Mag., LXXVI, 202.

draw-bays (drá'báz), *n.* A species of lasting, especially for making shoes.

draw-bench (drá'bench), *n.* In wire-drawing, a machine in which wire is reduced in size or brought to gage by being drawn through openings of standard size. See *drawing-bench* and *drawing-block*.

Solid wire can easily be reduced in size by means of the draw-bench, a contrivance working with a windlass.

Goldsmith's Handbook, p. 103.

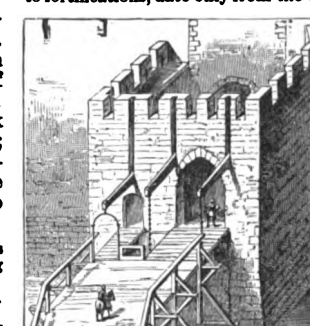
draw-bolt (drá'bölt), *n.* Same as *coupling-pin*.

draw-bore (drá'bör), *n.* In carp., a hole pierced through a tenon, nearer to the shoulder than the holes through the cheeks are to the abutment with which the shoulder is to come into contact, so that a pin when driven into it will draw these parts together.—Draw-bore pin, a joiners' tool, consisting of a solid piece or pin of steel, tapered from the handle, used to enlarge the pin-holes which are to secure a mortise and tenon, and to bring the shoulder of the rail close home to the abutment on the edge of the stile. When this is effected the draw-bore pin is removed, and the hole is filled up with a wooden peg.

drawbore (drá'bör), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *draw-bored*, ppr. *drawboring*. To make a draw-bore in: as, to drawbore a tenon.

draw-boy (drá'boi), *n.* A boy who helps a weaver in drawing the heddles to form the pattern of the cloth he is weaving; hence, a mechanical device employed for this purpose.

drawbridge (drá'brij), *n.* [*< ME. drawebrygge, drawbrugge, < drawen, draw, + brygge, etc., bridge.*] 1. A bridge which may be drawn up or let down to admit or hinder communication, or to leave a transverse passage free, as before the gate of a town or castle, or over a navigable river. Formerly also called *draught-bridge* and *draught*. See *draught*. Drawbridges, as applied to fortifications, date only from the beginning of the fourteenth century. At first they spanned the foss, joining the gate of the fort or of the advanced work with its outer bank. Later, drawbridges formed only the inner portion of the platform of the bridge, the outer portion being stationary. The drawbridge was usually raised by chains attached to levers projecting from the wall at a proper distance above it, which levers were elevated by heavy weights attached to their inner extremities, the wall forming the fulcrum. When raised, the drawbridge formed a barricade before the gate, thus providing a twofold obstacle to the assailant—a chasm and a strengthened barrier.



Drawbridge, Château of Montargis, France.

From Iztacpalpan to Mexico is two leagues, all on a faire Causey, with many draw-bridges, thorow which the water passeth.

Purchas, *Pilgrimage*, p. 787.

The entrance to the courtyard of the old mansion lay through an archway, surmounted by the fore-said tower, but the drawbridge was down, and one leaf of the iron-studded folding-doors stood carelessly open.

Scott, *Kenilworth*, xii.

2. A bridge one or more sections of which can be lifted or moved aside to permit the passage of boats.

draw-cut (drá'kut), *n.* A cut produced by a drawing movement of a cutting-tool.

drawee (drá-é'), *n.* [*< draw + -ee.*] One on whom an order, draft, or bill of exchange is drawn—that is, the one to whom its request is addressed; the person requested by a bill of exchange to pay it. See *extract* under *drawer*, 3.

drawer (drá'ér), *n.* [*< ME. drawer, drawere; < draw + -er.*] 1. One who draws, as one who takes water from a well, or liquor from a cask; hence, formerly, a waiter.

Let them be hewers of wood and drawers of water unto all the congregation.

Josh. ix, 21.

Put on two leather jerkins and aprons, and wait upon him at his table like drawers.

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., II, 2.

The Drawers are the ciullest people in it, men of good bringing vp, and howsoever we esteeme of them, none can boast more lustily of their high calling.

Bp. Earle, *Micro-cosmographie*, A Tauerne.

2. One who or that which attracts.—3. One who draws a bill of exchange or an order for the payment of money.

The person, however, who writes this letter [a draft] is called in law the drawer, and he to whom it is written the drawee.

Blackstone, *Com.*, II, 10.

4. A box-shaped receptacle, as for papers, clothes, etc., fitted into a piece of furniture, as a bureau, a table, a cabinet, etc., in such a manner that access to it is had by drawing or sliding it out horizontally in its guides or frame.

As little knowledge or apprehension as a worm shut up in one drawer of a cabinet hath of the senses or understanding of a man.

Locke.

5. *pl.* An undergarment worn on the legs and lower part of the body by both sexes.

The Maltese harden the bodies of their children by making them go stark naked, without shirt or drawers, till they are ten years old.

Locke.

Chest of drawers, a piece of furniture having drawers to contain clothing, linen, etc. The earlier ones commonly had a box-like compartment above and two or three drawers below. The secretaries frequently found among English and American furniture of the eighteenth century, and still common in some parts of the continent of Europe, are chests of drawers with a writing-table above. The only form now commonly in use is the bureau.

The chest contrived a double debt to pay.

A bed by night, a chest of drawers by day.

Goldsmith, *Dea. VII.*, I, 230.

drawfile (drá'fil), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *drawfiled*, ppr. *drawfiling*. To file by drawing the file sidewise along the work, as a spoke-shave is used.

The cutters are backed off on the ends only, their tops being merely lightly draw-filed after being turned up.

J. Rose, *Pract. Machinist*, p. 177.

The cone having been turned true, and its surface slightly roughened by drawfiling, it is then charged with flour-emery and oil.

Byrne, *Artisan's Handbook*, p. 61.

draw-gate (drá'gát), *n.* The valve of a sluice.
draw-gear (drá'gér), *n.* 1. A harness adapted for draft-horses.—2. The apparatus or parts by which railway-carriages are coupled together, etc. [Eng.]

drawglove (drá'gluv), *n.* An old game that consisted in representing words by the fingers: also used in the plural.

Puss and her prentice both at *draw-gloves* play.

Herrick, *Hesperides*, p. 306.

After dinner the children were set to questions and commands; but here our hero was beaten hollow, as he was afterward at *drawglove* and shuffle the slipper.

H. Brooke, *Fool of Quality*, I. 21.

draw-glove (drá'gluv), *n.* Same as *drawing-glove*.

The ordinary *draw-glove*, with cylindrical points and straps up the back of the hand and around the wrist, is preferred by many archers.

Encyc. Brit., II. 376.

draw-head (drá'héd), *n.* 1. The head of a draw-bar.—2. In spinning, a contrivance in which the slivers are lengthened and receive an additional twist.

draw-horse (drá'hórs), *n.* In carp., a device for holding work upon which a drawing-knife is used.

There is also a *draw-horse*, on which Hash smooths and squares his shingles.

S. Judd, *Margaret*, I. 17.

drawing (drá'ing), *n.* [*< ME. drawing* (def. 1); verbal *n.* of *draw*, *v.*] 1. The act of imparting motion or impulse by pulling or hauling.—2. The act of attracting.

Will not this time of God's patience be a sufficient vindication of his lenity and goodness in order to the *drawing* men to repentance?

Stillington, *Sermons*, II. iii.

3. The act of forming or tracing lines, as with a pen, pencil, point, etc.; specifically, in the *fine arts*, the act or method of representing objects on a surface, strictly by means of lines, but, by extension, by means of lines combined with shades or shading, or with color, or even by means of shading or colors without lines; properly, a method of representation in which the delineation of form predominates over considerations of color.—4. A representation produced by the act of drawing; particularly, a work of art produced by pen, pencil, or crayon; also, a slighter or less elaborate work than a picture, very frequently in the sense of *sketch*, or a hasty and abridged representation of an object, scene, etc., often intended as a study for a more elaborate work to be executed later; also, especially in architecture, etc., a representation of a projected work; a design; a plan.

When they conceived a subject, they made a variety of sketches; then a finished *drawing* of the whole; after that a more correct *drawing* of every separate part—heads, hands, feet, and pieces of drapery; they then painted the picture, and after all retouched it from the life.

Sir J. Reynolds, *Discourses*, I.

5. The art of a draftsman; the art governing the acts and methods included under sense 3.—6. The amount of money taken for sales in a shop or other trading establishment: usually in the plural. [Eng.]—*Chalk, crayon, pen, pencil, sepia, water-color*, etc., *drawing*, a drawing in the material or manner of the particular epithet, or the art or method of producing such a drawing. See *crayon, sepia, aquarelle, water-color*, etc.—*Charcoal drawing*, a method of drawing in black and white with prepared pieces of charcoal, or the work produced by this method. The paper, which should be of medium weight and regular grain, is first covered with an even flat tone. When the design has been sketched in, the darkest points are marked with a light touch of charcoal, and the highest light is formed by rubbing off the charcoal with a bit of dry bread, so that the extremes may not be lost sight of in establishing gradations. The subject is indicated in broad simple masses, and the delicate tones are blended and softened with a stump.—*Out-line drawing*, in *stained-glass work*, a full-size cartoon or drawing on paper of the design, with the leads marked. The glass, being laid over this, is cut by following these lines. The same drawing serves afterward for leading up the work.—*Drawing from the round*, a drawing from a statue, a cast, or any other object in relief or in the round; or the art or practice of making such drawings.—*Drawing in two colors*, in three colors, etc., a drawing in not more than two colors, as in black and white, or in not more than three colors, etc. The drawing in three colors, or in three crayons or pencils, was much in vogue in the eighteenth century. It was a simplified form of pastel, executed on tinted paper, with a red or pink crayon for the flesh-tints, black for shadows, drapery, etc., and white for lights.—*Drawing on the block*, or *on the wood*, the process of drawing a picture, or a picture drawn, on a block of wood prepared for the engraver, who follows it in cutting the surface for printing.—*Finished drawing*, a drawing carefully worked out in detail, as distinguished from a rough drawing or a sketch.—*Free-hand drawing*, a drawing produced by the hand guided by the eye alone, without the use of any auxiliary instruments; or the art of making such drawings.—*Geometrical or mechanical drawing*, a drawing made with the aid of instruments, as compasses, scales, rulers, etc.; or the method or art of producing such a drawing. In drawing a building, or the like, by this method, the shadows are conventionalized geometrically, usually falling

from left to right at an angle of 45°, and all rays of light are considered to be parallel.—In *drawing*, correctly drawn; symmetrical; in proportion: applied to a work of art or to a natural object, etc.—*Linear or line drawing*, a drawing executed strictly in lines or with a point.—*Monochrome drawing*, a drawing executed in one color only.—*Out of drawing*, incorrectly drawn; out of proportion; inharmonious. Compare *in drawing*.—*Wash-drawing*, a representation of an object produced by laying in the shades in flat washes, with merely the outlines and chief details put in line; or the method, etc., of producing such a representation. This method is much used for architectural drawings, drawings of machines, industrial designs, etc.; and it is also largely practised in drawing on the block for engravers.

drawing-awl (drá'ing-ál), *n.* A leather-workers' awl having a hole near the point, in which thread is inserted so that it may be pushed through in sewing.

drawing-bench (drá'ing-bench), *n.* 1. An apparatus, invented for use in mints, in which strips of metal are brought to an exact thickness and width by being drawn through a gaged opening made by two cylinders at the required distance apart and prevented from rotating.—2. A bench or horse used in working with the coopers' drawing-knife.

drawing-block (drá'ing-blok), *n.* In *wire-drawing*, a drum or cylinder to which one end of the wire is attached, and which by its motion draws the wire through the drawing-plate, and at the same time coils it.

drawing-board (drá'ing-bórd), *n.* A board on which paper is stretched for use in drawing.

drawing-book (drá'ing-búk), *n.* A book for practice in drawing, made of leaves of drawing-paper, usually blank, but sometimes partially printed with elementary designs to be copied in the blank spaces.

drawing-compass (drá'ing-kum'pas), *n.* A pair of compasses one leg of which has a pen or pencil attached to it, or forming part of it. See *cut* under *bow-pen*.

drawing-engine (drá'ing-en'jin), *n.* An engine for raising or lowering men or materials in the shaft or inclines of a mine. This is generally effected by the revolution of a drum, which winds up or unwinds a rope of hemp or steel wire to which the kibble or cage is attached. The term *winding* is more frequently used in the United States than *drawing*, which is common in England, although both are current in both countries.

drawing-frame (drá'ing-frám), *n.* 1. A machine in which the slivers of cotton, wool, etc., from the carding-engine are attenuated by passing through consecutive pairs of rollers, each pair revolving at a higher speed than its predecessor.—2. In *silk-manuf.*, a machine in which the fibers of floss or refuse silk are laid parallel, preparatory to being cut into lengths by the cutting-engine, to be afterward worked like cotton. *E. H. Knight*.

drawing-glove (drá'ing-glúv), *n.* In *archery*, a glove worn on the right hand to protect the fingers in drawing the bow. Also called *draw-glove*.

In addition to his bow and arrows, an archer, to be fully equipped, must have a *drawing-glove* to protect the fingers of the right hand.

Encyc. Brit., II. 376.

drawing-hook (drá'ing-húk), *n.* A clutch-hook used in lifting well-rods. *E. H. Knight*.

drawing-in (drá'ing-in'), *n.* 1. In *weaving*, the operation of arranging the threads of yarn in the loops of the heddles.—2. In *bookbinding*, the process of covering the boards of a book-cover with leather.

drawing-knife (drá'ing-níf), *n.* 1. A cutting-tool consisting of a blade with a handle at each end, for use with a drawing motion. When used, it is laid transversely to the work, and pulled toward the person with both hands. The work is held by a shaving-horse, clamp, or vice.

2. A tool for making an incision in the surface of wood along the line which a saw is to follow, to prevent the teeth of the saw from tearing the surface of the wood. Also *draw-knife*.

drawing-lift (drá'ing-lift), *n.* The lowest lift of a Cornish pump, or that lift in which the water rises by suction (that is, by atmospheric pressure) to the point from which it is forced upward by the plunger.

drawing-machine (drá'ing-má-shén'), *n.* A machine in which a strip of metal is drawn through a gaged aperture to make it even and thin.

drawing-master (drá'ing-más'tér), *n.* A teacher of drawing.

The method differs . . . materially from that generally adopted by *drawing-masters*.

Ruskin, *Elements of Drawing*, Int., p. ix.

drawing-paper (drá'ing-pá'pér), *n.* A variety of stout paper made in large sizes, and designed for use in making drawings. For pencil drawings

it is generally white, and for chalk drawings tinted. It is usually made of linen stock. There are fourteen regular sizes, generally of about the following dimensions: cap, 18 × 16 inches; demy, 15½ × 13½; medium, 18 × 22; royal, 19 × 24; superroyal, 19 × 27; imperial, 21½ × 29; elephant, 22½ × 27½; columbian, 23 × 33½; atlas, 26 × 33; theorem, 28 × 34; double elephant, 28 × 40; antiquarian, 31 × 52; emperor, 40 × 60; and Uncle Sam, 48 × 120.

drawing-pen (drá'ing-pén), *n.* A pen used in drawing lines. It generally consists of two adjustable steel blades between which the ink is held, the thickness of the line depending upon the adjustment of the distance between the blades.—*Double drawing-pen*, a drawing-pen which makes two lines at the same time.

drawing-pin (drá'ing-pín), *n.* A flat-headed pin or tack used to fasten drawing-paper to a board or desk; a thumb-tack.

drawing-point (drá'ing-point), *n.* A steel instrument used in drawing straight lines on metallic plates; a metal-scriber.

drawing-press (drá'ing-pres), *n.* A machine for forming hollow sheet-metal ware. It consists essentially of two dies, placed one above the other, and operated by means of cams or other appliances. Each die is in two parts, an exterior and an interior. A piece of sheet-metal having been placed between the dies, power is applied, and the two dies come together, first cutting the metal into the required shape, then holding it firmly by the edges while the interior parts of the dies press together, bending and stretching the metal into shape. The machine makes pans, plates, dishes, covers, etc., complete in one operation. See *stamping-press*.

drawing-rolls (drá'ing-rólz), *n. pl.* In spinning-machinery, rolls set in pairs, each turning more rapidly than the preceding pair, through which the sliver passes in succession and is thus extended or "drawn."

drawing-room¹ (drá'ing-róm), *n.* [*< drawing*, 3, + *room*.] A room for drawing; specifically, the apartment in an engineer's shop where patterns and plans are prepared.

drawing-room² (drá'ing-róm), *n.* [Abbr. of *withdrawing-room*, *q. v.*] 1. A room appropriated for the reception of company; a room in which distinguished personages hold levees, or private persons receive parties, etc.

There is nothing of the copy-book about his [D'Artagnan's] virtues, nothing of the *drawing-room* in his fine natural civility.

R. L. Stevenson, *A Gossip on a Novel of Dumas's*.

2. The company assembled in a drawing-room.

He would amaze a *drawing-room* by suddenly ejaculating a clause of the Lord's Prayer.

Macaulay, *Samuel Johnson*.

3. A formal reception of company at the English court, or by persons in high station: as, to hold a *drawing-room*.

Pay their last duty to the Court, and come,

All fresh and fragrant, to the *drawing-room*.

Pope, *Satires of Donne*, iv. 215.

A *drawing-room* yesterday, at which the Princess Victoria made her first appearance.

Greville, *Memoirs*, Feb. 25, 1831.

Drawing-room car. See *carl*.

drawing-table (drá'ing-tá'bl), *n.* 1. In the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, a table the top of which could be lengthened by pulling out slides or leaves. It was the prototype of the modern extension table.—2. A table or stand especially designed for use in drawing.

drawk¹ (drák), *n.* [Also *drawk*, *druk* (and *dravick*); *< ME. drauc, drauke, drawke, drake* = *D. dravig, dravich, cockle, daniel*.] Darnel; wild oats. [Local, Eng.]

drawk², *v. t.* Another form of *drouk*.

draw-knife (drá'níf), *n.* Same as *drawing-knife*, 2.

drawl (drál), *v.* [A mod. freq. form of *draw* (as *draggle*, freq. of *drag*); cf. *D. dralen* = *ODan. dravle* = *Icel. dralla*, loiter, linger, similarly from cognates of *E. draw*.] *I. trans.* 1. To drag on slowly and heavily; while or dawdle away (time) indolently. [Rare.]

Thus, sir, does she constantly *drawl* out her time without either profit or satisfaction. Johnson, *Idler*, No. 15.

2. To utter or pronounce in a slow, spiritless tone, as if by dragging out the utterance.

Thou *drawl'st* at thy words,

That I must wait an hour, where other men

Can hear in instants.

Beau. and Fl., *King and No King*, I. 1.

II. intrans. 1. To move slowly and heavily; move in a dull, slow, lazy manner. [Rare.]

While the first snow was mealy under feet,

A team *drawled* creaking down Quompegan street.

Lowell, *Fitz Adam's Story*.

2. To speak with a slow, spiritless utterance, from affectation, laziness, or want of interest.

I never heard such a *drawing-affecting* rogue.

Shak., *M. W. of W.*, II. 1.

drawl (drál), *n.* [*< drawl*, *v.*] The act of drawling; a slow, unanimated utterance.

This, while it added to intelligibility, would take from psalmody its tedious drawl.

W. Mason, Eng. Church Musick, p. 223.

drawlatch (drá'lach), *n.* A thief who practised somewhat in the manner of a sneak-thief, watching to see if the people of a house were absent, and then opening the door (drawing the latch) and taking what he could get. *Ribton-Turner, Vagrants and Vagrancy.*

If I pepper him not, say I am not worthy to be cald a duke, but a drawlatch. *Chettle, Hoffman.*

drawler (drá'lér), *n.* One who drawls.

Thou art no sabbath-drawler of old saws. *Tennyson, Sonnet to J. M. K.*

draw-lid (drá'líd), *n.* A lid that slides in grooves.

The box containing the selenium was laid on its side, and had a draw-lid which was kept closed except when exposure was made. *Ure, Dict., IV. 791.*

drawlingly (drá'ling-li), *adv.* In a drawling manner; with a slow, hesitating, or tedious utterance.

drawlingness (drá'ling-nes), *n.* The quality of being drawling.

draw-link (drá'link), *n.* A link for connecting two railroad-cars.

draw-loom (drá'lóm), *n.* A loom used in figure-weaving. The warp-threads are passed through loops made in strings arranged in a vertical plane, a string to each warp-thread. The strings are arranged in separate groups, and are pulled by a draw-boy in the order required by the pattern, the groups being drawn up by pressing upon handles. It was the predecessor of the Jacquard loom.

drawn (drán), *p. a.* 1. Undecided, from the fact that neither contestant has the advantage.

If we make a drawn game of it, or procure but moderate advantages, every British heart must tremble. *Addison.*

If you have had a drawn battle or a repulse, it is the price we pay for the enemy not being in Washington. *Lincoln, in Raymond, p. 253.*

2. Eviscerated; disemboweled: as, a drawn fowl.—3. Melted: as, drawn butter.—4. In needlework, gathered or shirred; puckered by threads drawn through the material.

The Queen was dressed in pink silk, over which was a lace dress, and wore a white drawn gauze bonnet.

First Year of a Silken Reign, p. 171.

5. Freed from all particles of iron and steel by means of magnets: said of brass filings.—6. Having the sword drawn.

Why, how now, ho! awake! Why are you drawn?

Wherefore this ghastly looking? *Shak., Tempest, II. 1.*

At daggers drawn. See dagger.—**Drawn and quartered,** disemboweled and cut into four pieces. See draw, v. t., 14.—**Drawn brush,** a small brush, such as a tooth- or nail-brush, in which the tufts of bristles are wound with wire and drawn into holes, the wire being sunk in narrow grooves in the back, which are then filled with cement.—**Drawn clay.** See clay.—**Drawn lace,** drawn-work.

draw-net (drá'net), *n.* A net made of pack-thread, with wide meshes, for catching the larger sorts of birds.

drawn-work (drán'wérk), *n.* A kind of ornamental work done in textile fabrics by cutting out, pulling out, or drawing to one side some of the threads of the fabric while leaving others, or by drawing all into a new form, producing a sort of diaper-pattern. This work was the original form of lace, the addition to it of needlework producing the simplest varieties of lace. The early name for this was cut-work. Modern drawn-work is generally left in simple patterns without the addition of needlework.

Why is there not a cushion-cloth of drawn-work,

Or some fair cut-work, plunn'd up in my bed-chamber,
A silver and gilt casting-bottle hung by 't? *Middleton, Women Beware Women, III. 1.*

Creva drawn-work, a kind of drawn lace made in Brazil. *Dict. of Needlework.*

draw-plate (drá'plát), *n.* 1. A drilled plate of steel or a drilled ruby through which a wire, or a metal ribbon or tube, is drawn to reduce its caliber and equalize it, or to give it a particular shape. The holes in the plate are made somewhat conical, and where a considerable reduction in size is sought the wire or rod is passed in succession through a series of holes, each a little smaller than the preceding.

2. A similar instrument for testing the ductility of metals, consisting of an oblong piece of steel pierced with a diminishing series of gradually tapered holes.

draw-point (drá'point), *n.* The etching-needle when used on a bare plate; a dry-point. *E. H. Knight.*

draw-poker (drá'pó'kér), *n.* A game: same as poker. See poker².

draw-rod (drá'rod), *n.* A rod by which two draw-bars, or the drawing-gears at the opposite ends of a railroad-car, are joined.

draw-spring (drá'spring), *n.* 1. An apparatus joined to counteract the recoil or shock when

a tow-ropes or cable breaks. It consists of a cylinder, having a piston-rod to which India-rubber bands are fitted, and a chain to which the tow-ropes of a boat or the cable of a ship at anchor is made fast.

2. A spring connecting the draw-bar of a railroad-car with the car, and designed to resist both tension and compression.

draw-stop (drá'stop), *n.* In organ-building, the knob by which the slide belonging to a particular set of pipes or stops is drawn and the wind admitted to that set, or by which a coupler is put in operation.—**Draw-stop action,** in organ-building, the entire mechanism of knobs, bars, angles, stickers, slides, etc., by which the stops and couplers are controlled.

draw-taper (drá'tá'pér), *n.* Same as delivery, 10. Also called draft, draught.

draw-timber (drá'tim'bér), *n.* One of two timbers at the end of a railroad-car beneath the frame, and generally extending from the end timber of the platform, in passenger-cars, to the bolster. In passenger-cars they mainly support the platform. In street-cars usually but one draw-timber is employed, and that is in the center of the car, and has the draw-bar attached to it.

draw-tongs (drá'tóngz), *n. pl.* An instrument for drawing fine wire.

This method prevents plier-marks, and also preserves the shape of the wire intact, by dispensing with the use of draw-tongs, and this is of some importance in fancy wire-drawing. *Goldsmith's Handbook, p. 104.*

draw-tube (drá'tüb), *n.* In a microscope, the tube which carries the eyepiece and object-glass. It consists of two parts, one sliding within the other, so that its length can be varied at will.

draw-well¹ (drá'wel), *n.* A deep well from which water is drawn by a long cord or pole and a bucket.

They've thrown him in a deep draw well,

Full fifty fathoms deep. *Earl Richard (Child's Ballads, III. 11).*

draw-well² (drá'wel), *n.* In old-fashioned furniture, a deep drawer in which valuables were kept.

I wish, for their sakes, I had the key of my study out of my draw-well, only for five minutes, to tell you their names. *Sterne, Tristram Shandy, VI. 30.*

dray¹ (drä), *n.* [E. dial. also *dree*; < ME. **dreye*, a sledge, sled, < AS. *dræge*, lit. that which is drawn, found only in the sense of 'drag-net' (= Sw. *drög*, a sledge, drag; cf. Icel. *drag*, the iron rim on the keel of a boat, or a sledge), < dragan = Sw. Icel. *draga*, etc., draw. The ME. sense seems to be of Scand. origin.] 1. A low, strong cart with stout wheels, used for carrying heavy loads. Also called *dray-cart*.

It makes no difference . . . whether the conveyance was by wagons, drays, or cars.

Soule vs. San Francisco Gaslight Co., 54 Cal., 241.

2. A sledge; a sled; a rude sort of vehicle without wheels. [Eng.]

dray¹ (drä), *v. t.* [*dray*¹, *n.*] To carry or convey on a dray.

All unclaimed goods . . . will be carted, drayed, or lightered by responsible cartmen, draymen, or lightermen, etc. *Laws and Regulations of New York Customs Inspectors, [1888, p. 47.]*

dray² (drä), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A squirrel's nest. Also written *drey*.

The nimble squirrel noting here,

Her mossy dray that makes,

Drayton, Quest of Cynthia.

The morning came, when neighbour Hodge,

Who long had mark'd her airy lodge, . . .

Climb'd like a squirrel to his dray,

And bore the worthless prize away. *Couper, A Fable.*

dray³, *n.* An obsolete variant of *deray*.

drayage (drá'áj), *n.* [*dray*¹ + *-age*.] 1. The use of a dray; the act of hauling on a dray.

Coal was . . . removed by defendant on cars run upon a tramway, . . . and was warehoused without being hauled on drays. This was held equivalent to *drayage*.

Soule vs. San Francisco Gaslight Co., 54 Cal., 241.

2. A charge for the use of a dray.

dray-cart (drá'kárt), *n.* Same as *dray*¹, 1.

dray-horse (drá'hórs), *n.* A horse used for drawing a dray.

drayman (drá'mán), *n.*; *pl. draymen* (-men). A man who drives and manages a dray.

A brace of draymen bid—God speed him well,

And had the tribute of his supple knee. *Shak., Rich. II., I. 4.*

To descend lower, are not our streets filled with sagacious dray-men, and politicians in liveries? *Spectator, No. 307.*

drasel, *n.* Same as *drossel*.

dread (dred), *v.*; *pret. and pp. dreaded*, formerly *dread, dred, drad*. [Early mod. E. also *dred, dredde*; < ME. *dreden*, *pret. dredde, dred*, rarely *dradde, drad*, *pp. dred*, rarely *drad*, < AS.

**drædan*, only in comp. *on-drædan, ð-drædan, of-drædan*, ONorth. *on-dræda*, usually reflex., be afraid, dread, = OS. *an-drædan* = OHG. *in-trātan*, MHG. *in-trāten*, be afraid; remoter origin unknown.] I. *trans.* 1. To fear in a great degree; be in shrinking apprehension or expectation of: used chiefly with reference to the future: as, to dread death.

Admonishing all the world how that he is to be dread and feared. *J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 109.*

But what I dread, did me poor wretch betide,
For forth he drew an arrow from his side. *Greene, Sonnet.*

What the consequence of this will be, God only knows, and wise men dread. *Evelyn, Diary, March 30, 1673.*

So have I brought my horse, by word and blow,
To stand stock-still and front the fire he dreads. *Browning, Ring and Book, II. 264.*

2†. To cause to fear; alarm; frighten.

This travelling by night in a desolate wilderness was little or nothing dreadful to me; whereas formerly the very thoughts of it would seem to dread me. *R. Knox (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 422).*

3†. To venerate; hold in respectful awe.

This flour that I love so and drede.

Chaucer, Good Women, I. 211.

He was drad and loued in countreis abowte,

Heyest & lowest hym Loved & alowe. *Arthur (ed. Furnivall), I. 116.*

II. *intrans.* To be in great fear, especially of something which may come to pass.

When the princes and the Barouns herde the kynge thus speke, thei were somdeil a-shamed, forthel dredde leste he sholde holde hem cowardes. *Merlin (E. E. T. S.), III. 618.*

Dread not, neither be afraid of them. *Deut. I. 29.*

dread (dred), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *dred, dredde*; < ME. *dred*, usually *drede*, fear, doubt; from the verb.] 1. Great fear or apprehension; tremulous anticipation of or repugnance to the happening of something: as, the dread of evil; the dread of suffering; the dread of the divine displeasure.

Ac for dredde of the deth I dar nought telle treunthe.

Piers Plouman (B), xv. 407.

When Gaheries and Galashin saugh Agrauayn falle,
thei hadde grete dredde that he were slayn. *Merlin (E. E. T. S.), II. 199.*

Whence this secret dread, and inward horror,

Of falling into nought? *Addison, Cato, v. 1.*

2. Awe; fear united with respect; terror.

The fear of you and the dread of you shall be upon every beast of the earth. *Gen. ix. 2.*

Shall not his excellency make you afraid? and his dread fall upon you? *Job xiii. 11.*

She turn'd her right and round about,

Say, "Why take ye sic dreeds o' me?"

The Laird of Waristoun (Child's Ballads, III. 320).

3. A cause or object of apprehension; the person or the thing dreaded.

Let him be your dread. *Isa. viii. 13.*

4†. Doubt.

Ther shuln ye sen expresse, that no dred is

That he is gentill that doth gentill dedis. *Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, I. 313.*

Out of dread†, without doubt.—Without dread†, without doubt; doubtless.—Syn. 1 and 2. Awe, affright, fright, terror, horror, alarm, panic.

dread (dred), *p. a.* 1. Dreaded; such as to excite great fear or apprehension; terrible; frightful.

If he will not yield,

Rebuke and dread correction wait on us,

And they shall do their office. *Shak., I Hen. IV., v. 1.*

We will be dread thought beneath thy brain,

And foul desire round thine astonished heart. *Shelley, Prometheus Unbound, I. 1.*

2. That is to be dreaded or feared; awful; solemn; venerable: as, dread sovereign; a dread tribunal.

Confounding Mighty things by means of Weak;

Teaching dum Infants thy drad Praise to speak. *Sylvestre, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, I. 1.*

God of all Nations! Sovereign Lord!

In thy dread name we draw the sword. *O. W. Holmes, Army Hymn.*

dreadable (dred'a-bl), *a.* [*< dread* + *-able*.] That is to be dreaded. *Latham.*

dreader (dred'ér), *n.* One who dreads, or lives in fear and apprehension.

I have suspended much of my pity toward the great

dreaders of popery. *Swift.*

dreadful (dred'fúl), *a. and n.* [Early mod. E. also *dreadfull, dredful*; < ME. *dredful, drededful*; < *dread* + *-ful*.] I. *a.* 1†. Full of dread or fear.

"Certes, sir," said Merlin, "in these two a-visions there is grete significacion, and it is no wonder though ye ther-of be dredful." *Merlin (E. E. T. S.), III. 416.*

Dreadful of daunger that mote him betyde.

Spenser, F. Q., III. i. 37.

2†. Full of respect, honor, or veneration.

With *dreadful* herte and glad deuocoun.

Chaucer, Good Women, l. 109.

3. Exciting or attended by great dread, fear, or terror; terrible; formidable; direful: as, a *dreadful* storm; a *dreadful* invasion.

And zit is the Lond of Prestre John more ferr, be many *dreadful* lounyes. Mandeville, Travels, p. 271.

The great and *dreadful* day of the Lord. Mal. iv. 5.

The lady may command, sir;

She bears an eye more *dreadful* than your weapon. Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill, l. 1.

There is nothing so inconsiderable, which may not appear *dreadful* to an imagination that is filled with omens and prognostics. Addison, Omens.

4. Awful; venerable; awe-inspiring.

How *dreadful* is this place! Gen. xxviii. 17.

A *dreadful* music. Massinger, Renegado, v. 3.

So Evangelist drew nearer and nearer, and, coming up to him, he looked upon him with a severe and *dreadful* countenance. Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 94.

=Syn. 3. Fearful, Frightful, etc. (see *awful*); terrific, horrible, horrid, dire, direful, tremendous.

II. n. That which is fearful or terrible: used only in the phrases *penny dreadful*, *shilling dreadful*, to denote a tale of vulgar sensationalism sold at a small price, or a cheap sensational newspaper or periodical. [Eng.]

A drunken good-for-nothing, blind to his own absurdities and shortcomings, he (Ally Sloper) commenced his career as the hero of a *penny dreadful* which, unfortunately for its author, had but little success. Contemporary Rev., L. 516.

By grace of a very rare genius, the best work of the Brontës is saved, as by fire, out of the repulsive sensationalism they started, destined to perish in *shilling dreadfuls*. F. Harrison, Choice of Books, iii.

dreadfully (dred'fūl-i), *adv.* [Early mod. E. also *dreadfully*, < ME. *dredfully*; < *dreadful* + -ly².] 1. With alarm; fearfully.

Ac whan he hadde sigte of that segge a-ryde he gan hym drawe, *Dreadfully* by this day! as duk doth fram the faucoun. Piers Plowman (B), xvii. 62.

Ful tenderly begynneth she to wepe; She rist her vp, and *dreadfully* she quaketh, As dothe the braunche that Zepherus shaketh. Chaucer (ed. Gilman), Good Women, l. 2679.

2. In a dreadful or terrible manner.

Ffro Viterbe to Venyse, theis valyante knyghtes: Dressed up *dreadfully* the dragone of golde, With egles al-ouer, enamelede of sable. Morris Arthur (E. E. T. S.), l. 2026.

Their beaten anvils *dreadfully* resound, And *Aetna* shakes all o'er, and thunders underground. Addison, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iv.

dreadfulness (dred'fūl-nes), *n.* The quality of being dreadful; terribleness; frightfulness.

dreadingly (dred'ing-li), *adv.* In a manner significant of dread or terror; with misgiving. [Rare.]

Mistrustfully he trusteth, And he *dreadingly* doth dare; And forty passions in a trice In him consort and square. Warner, Alblon's England, vi. 33.

dreadless (dred'les), *a.* [*<* ME. *dredles*, *dredles*; < *dread* + -less.] 1. Fearless; bold; not intimidated; undaunted; intrepid.

And *dreadless* of their danger, climb The floating mountains of the brine. Cotton (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 217).

Gentle and just and *dreadless*, is he not The monarch of the world? Shelley, Prometheus Unbound, iii. 1.

2. Exempt from dread or fear of danger; secure. Safe in his *dreadless* den him thought to hide. Spenser, World's Vanitie, x.

3. Without dread or apprehension: used elliptically (like *doubtless*) with adverbial effect.

Do dresse we therefore, and byde we no langers, Fiore *dreadless* with-owtynne dowtwe, the daye schalle be oures! Morris Arthur (E. E. T. S.), l. 2043.

dreadlessness (dred'les-nes), *n.* Fearlessness; undauntedness; freedom from fear or terror.

Zelma (to whom danger then was a cause of *dreadlessness* . . .) with swiftness of desire crossed him. Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, l.

dreadly (dred'li), *a.* [*<* ME. *dredli*, *dredlich*; < *dread* + -ly¹.] Dreadful.

This *dreadly* spectacle. Spenser.

dreadnaught, **dreadnought** (dred'nāt), *n.* [*<* *dread*, *v.*, + obj. *naught*, *nought*.] 1. A person who fears nothing.—2. Something that assures against fear. Hence—3. A thick cloth with a long pile, used for warm clothing or for protection against the elements; a garment made of such cloth. Also called *fearnaught*.

Look at him in a great-coat of the closest texture that the looms of Leeds could furnish—one of those *dreadnoughts* the utility of which sets fashion at defiance. Southey, The Doctor, lvi.

dream¹ (drēm), *n.* [*<* ME. *dreme*, *dreem*, *drem*, *dream*, a *dream*, < AS. **drēdm* (not found in this sense) = OS. *drōm* = OFries. *drām* = D. *droom* = MLG. *drōm*, LG. *droom* = OHG. MHG. *troum*, G. *traum* = Icel. *draumr* = Sw. *dröm* = Dan. *drøm*, a *dream*; perhaps lit. a deceptive vision, orig. **draugmo*, < Teut. **drug*, seen in OHG. *triogan*, MHG. *triegen*, G. *triegen*, now *trügen* = OS. *bi-driogan* (= OHG. *bitriogan*), deceive, delude (cf. OS. *drugi*, deceptive, OHG. MHG. *ge-troc* = OS. *gi-drog*, phantom, apparition, = Icel. *draugr*, a ghost, spirit; = Skt. **druh* (for **dhruh* f), hurt (by deceit, wile, magic), cf. OPers. *drauga*, a lie). Though generally identified with *dream*², AS. *drēdm*, joy, a joyful sound, etc., there is really nothing to connect the two words except the likeness of form.] 1. A succession of images or fantastic ideas present in the mind during sleep; the sleeping state in which such images occur.

And thel ete no mete in alle the Wynter: but thel lygn as in a *Drem*, as don the Serpentes. Mandeville, Travels, p. 288.

Dreams are but interludes which fancy makes; When monarch reason sleeps, this mimic wakes. Dryden, Cuck and Fox, l. 325.

A *dream* is a succession of phenomena having no external reality to correspond to them. W. K. Clifford, Lectures, I. 244.

2. That which is presented to the mind by the imaginative faculty, though not in sleep; a vision of the fancy, especially a wild or vain fancy.

Glories

Of human greatness are but pleasing *dreams*. Ford, Broken Heart, iii. 5.

The potentiality of growing rich beyond the *dreams* of avarice. Johnson, in Boswell, an. 1781.

They live together and they dine together: . . . but the man is himself and the woman herself; that *dream* of love is over, as everything else is over in life. Thackeray, Henry Esmond, vii.

dream¹ (drēm), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dreamed* or *dreamt*, ppr. *dreaming*. [*<* ME. *dremen* (not in AS.) = D. *droomen* = Sw. *drömma* = Dan. *drømme* = OHG. *troumjan*, MHG. *troumen*, G. *träumen*, *dream*; from the noun.] I. *intr.* 1. To be partially, and with more or less confusion or incoherence, conscious of images and thoughts during sleep: with of before an object: as, to *dream* of a battle; to *dream* of an absent friend.

And he *dreamed*, and behold a ladder set upon the earth, and the top of it reached to heaven. Gen. xxviii. 12.

The slave who, slumbering on his rusted chain, Dreams of the palm-trees on his burning plain. O. W. Holmes, Poetry.

So I *dream*, sometimes, of a straight scarlet collar, stiff with gold lace, around my neck, instead of this limp white cravat. G. W. Curtis, Prue and I, p. 64.

2. To think idly or *dreamily*; give way to visionary thought or speculation; indulge in reverie or waking visions.

They *dream* on in a constant course of reading, but not digesting. Locke.

Franklin thinks, investigates, theorizes, invents, but never does he *dream*. Theodore Parker, Historic Americans.

3. To have indefinite thought or expectation; think of something as possible; conceive: with of: as, he little *dreamed* of his approaching fate.

He . . . (Jesus) takes this occasion to tell his Disciples that they must no longer *dream* of the Glories and Splendour of this world. Stillington, Sermons, I. xii.

We might be otherwise; we might be all We *dream* of, happy, high, majestic. Shelley, Julian and Maddalo.

In Persia, no one with any pretence to respectability would *dream* of stirring outside the door without at least four men walking behind him. O'Donovan, Merv, xi.

II. *trans.* 1. To see or think in a *dream*; imagine in sleep.

Your old men shall *dream* dreams. Joel ii. 28.

Said he not so? or did I *dream* it so? Shak., R. and J., v. 3.

The *dreams* which nations *dream* come true. Lowell, Ode to France.

2. To imagine as if in a *dream*; think about vainly, idly, or fancifully.

Man errs not that he deems His welfare his true aim; He errs because he *dreams* The world does but exist that welfare to bestow. M. Arnold, Empedocles on Etna, l. 2.

3. To suppose indefinitely; have a conception of or about; believe in a general way.

The Atheists and Naturalists *dream* the world to be eternal, and conceive that all men could not be of one; because of this diuerstie of Languages. Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 45.

She never *dreams* they used her for a snare,

And now withdraw the bait has served its turn. Browning, King and Book, l. 287.

4. To pass in reverie or inaction; spend idly or fancifully: followed by away, out, or through: as, to *dream away* one's life.

Why then does Antony *dream* out his hours? Dryden, All for Love, l. 1.

dream², *n.* [ME. *drem*, *dreem*, *dreme*, earlier *dream* (rare except in earliest ME.), a sound, esp. a joyful sound, jubilation, < AS. *drēdm*, a sound, esp. a joyful sound, song, harmony, joy (very common), = OS. *drōm*, joy; hence the verb AS. *drīman*, *drēman*, rejoice, make jubilee, sing, = OS. *drōmian*, rejoice. Prob. not connected with *dream*¹, q. v., but perhaps allied to Gr. *θρύλος*, a noise as of many voices, a shouting, murmuring; perhaps also allied to *drone*¹, q. v.] 1. A noise, especially a joyful noise; jubilation; music.

Tha he milite there . . . muchel folkes *dream*. Layamon, I. 43.

Hornes blast other [or] belles *drem*. Bestiary (Old Eng. Misc., ed. Morris), l. 665.

Lus! bus! las! das! rowtyn be rowe Swech doiful a *dreme* the devyl it to dryve. Rel. Ant., I. 240.

To hire louerd heo sede with stille *dreme*. King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 52.

dreamer (drē'mēr), *n.* [*<* ME. *dremere*, *dremere* = D. *droomer* = OHG. *trōumäre*, G. *träumer* = Sw. *drömmare* = Dan. *drömmere*; < *dream*¹, *v.*, + -er¹.] 1. One who dreams; one who has dreams or visions.

They said one to another, Behold, this *dreamer* cometh. Gen. xxxvii. 19.

Alas! the *dreamer* first must sleep, I only watch'd, and wish'd to weep. Byron, The Giaour.

2. A visionary: as, a political *dreamer*.

He must be an idle *dreamer*, Who leaves the ple and gnaws the streamer. Prior.

3. A mope; a sluggard.—4. A South American puff-bird of the genus *Chelidoptera*, as *C. tenebrosa*.

dreamery (drē'mēr-i), *n.* [= D. *droomerij* = G. *träumerie* = Dan. Sw. *drömmeri*; as *dream*¹ + -ery, collective suffix.] A habit of dreaming or musing: as, given to *dreamery*. Imp. Dict.

dreamful (drēm'fūl), *a.* [*<* *dream*¹ + -ful.] Full of dreams; marked by dreams or visionary thought.

Give us long rest or death, dark death, or *dreamful* ease. Tennyson, Lotus-Eaters (Choric Song).

dream-hole (drēm'hōl), *n.* One of the openings left in the walls of steeples, etc., for the admission of light. Grose. [Prov. Eng.]

dreamily (drē'mi-li), *adv.* 1. In a dreamy manner; as a *dream*.

I hear the cry Of their voices high Falling *dreamily* through the sky. Longfellow, Birds of Passage.

2. As in a dreaming state; in reverie; idly.

dreaminess (drē'mi-nes), *n.* The state of being dreamy, or given to reverie.

He was a dark, still, slender person, always with a trance-like remoteness, a mystic *dreaminess* of manner. O. W. Holmes, Old Vol. of Life, p. 68.

dreamland (drēm'land), *n.* The land or region seen in dreams; hence, the land of fancy or imagination; the region of reverie.

They are real, and have a venue in their respective districts in *dreamland*. Lamb, To Coleridge.

dreamless (drēm'les), *a.* [= G. *traumlos* = Dan. *drömlös*] < *dream*¹ + -less.] Free from dreams.

Worn with misery, He slept the *dreamless* sleep of weariness. William Morris, Earthly Paradise, l. 207.

dreamlessly (drēm'les-li), *adv.* In a dreamless manner.

dreamt (dremt). Preterit and past participle of *dream*¹.

dream-while (drēm'hwil), *n.* The apparent duration of a *dream*. [Rare.]

Now and then, for a *dream-while* or so. Lamb, Artificial Comedy.

dream-world (drēm'wêrld), *n.* A world of dreams or illusive shows. [Rare.]

But thou be wise in this *dream-world* of ours. Tennyson, Ancient Sage.

dreamy (drē'mi), *a.* [= MLG. *drömech*] < *dream*¹ + -y¹.] 1. Full of dreams; given to dreaming; relating to or associated with dreams; giving rise to dreams: as, *dreamy* moods.

All day within the *dreamy* house The doors upon their hinges creak'd. Tennyson, Mariana.

2. Having the characteristics of a dream; consisting of or resembling idle imaginations; dream-like; vague; indistinct; visionary: as, he led a *dreamy* existence.

From *dreamy* virtues of this kind he turned with something like distaste. *Talfourd, Charles Lamb.*

The atmosphere was not too clear on the horizon for *dreamy* effects; all the headlands were softened and tinged with opalescent colors.

C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 123.

drear (drēr), *a.* [An abbrev. of *dreary*, *q. v.*] *Dreary.* [Poetical.]

In urns and altars round,
A *drear* and dying sound
Affrights the Flamens at their service quaint.
Milton, Nativity, l. 193.

A *drear* northeastern storm came howling up.

Whittier, Bridal of Pennacook.

dreary (drēr), *n.* [Made by Spenser from *dreary*, *a.*] *Dread;* dismalness; grief; sorrow; drearfulness.

The ill-faste Owle, deaths dreadfull messengere;
The hoars Night-raven, trump of dolefull *dreere.*
Spenser, F. Q., II. xii. 36.

He to him stepping neare,

Right in the flanke him strooke with deadly *dreare.*
Spenser, F. Q., V. xii. 20.

drearhead, **drearhood** (drēr'i-hed, -hūd), *n.* [False forms, made by Spenser, < *dreary* + *-head*, *-hood*.] *Dreariness;* dismalness; gloominess.

What evill plight
Hath thee opprest, and with sad *drearyhead*
Chaunged thy lively cheare?
Spenser, F. Q., III. ii. 30.

But Fury was full ill apperelled
In rage, that naked nigh she did appeare,
With ghastly looks and dreadfull *drerhed.*
Spenser, F. Q., III. xii. 17.

drearily (drēr'i-li), *adv.* [< *ME. drerily, drerliche, dreorliche*; < *dreary* + *-ly*.] In a *dreary* manner; dimly; forlornly.

A queer inner court, befouled with rubbish and *drearily* bare of convenience. *H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 149.*

dreariment (drēr'i-ment), *n.* [A false form, made by Spenser, < *dreary* + *-ment*.] *Dismalness;* terror; horror; dread.

To sadder times thou mayst attune thy quill,
And sing of sorrowe and deathes *dreeriment.*
Spenser, Shep. Cal., November.

dreariness (drēr'i-nes), *n.* 1. The state or character of being *dreary*.—2. Sorrow.

Let be thi wepyng and thy *dreriness.*
Chaucer, Troilus, l. 701.

drearing (drēr'ing), *n.* [A false form, made by Spenser, < *dreary* + *-ing*.] *Dreariness;* gloom.

All were my self, through grieft, in deadly *drearing.*
Spenser, Daphnaida, l. 139.

drearismet (drēr'i-sum), *a.* [< *dreary* + *-some*.] Very *dreary*; gloomy; desolate; forlorn.

dreary (drēr'i), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *drearie, drery, drerie*; < *ME. drery, dreri, dreori, drury*; < *AS. dreorig*, sad, mournful. *AS. dreorig* also means bloody, gory, = *OS. drōrag* = *Icel. dreyrigr* = *MHG. trōric*, bloody, < *AS. drōr* = *OS. drōr* = *Icel. dreyri, drōri* = *MHG. trōr*, blood, gore, < *AS. drōsan* (= *Goth. driusan*, etc.), fall, whence ult. *E. dross* and *drizzle*, *q. v.* But the sense 'sad' is prob. reached from another direction: *OHG. *trūrag, trūreg*, *MHG. trūrec, G. traurig*, whence prob. *LG. trūrig, D. treurig* (with *HG. t*), sad, mournful, connected with *OHG. trūrōn*, cast down the eyes, mourn, *MHG. trūren, G. trauern*, mourn, orig. cause to fall, causative of the orig. verb, *Goth. driusan*, etc., above.] 1. Sorrowful; sad.

Thus praied that all with *drery* steuyn,
Heueand up thaire heuldes till heuyn.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 129.

They renue the funeral pompe of these great men yearly,
assembling thither with plentie of wine and meats, and
there watch all night (especially the women) singing
drerie lamentations. *Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 822.*

2. Lonesomely dismal or gloomy; exciting a feeling of desolation, sadness, or gloom.

The messenger of death, the ghastly owl,
With *dreary* shrieks did also yell. *Spenser, F. Q.*
The breakers were right beneath her bows,
She drifted a *dreary* wreck.

Longfellow, Wreck of the Hesperus.

On the ridge of the slope (was) an old cemetery, so *dreary*
with its few hopeless fig-trees and aloes that it made the
heart ache to look at it.

T. B. Aldrich, Ponkapog to Peth, p. 245.

Hence—3. Exciting a feeling of tedium or ennui; tiresomely monotonous: as, a *dreary* book.

Chaucer is the first who broke away from the *dreary*
traditional style, and gave not merely stories, but lively
pictures of real life as the ever renewed substance of
poetry. *Lowell, Study Windows, p. 255.*

=*Syn. 1 and 2.* Cheerless, comfortless, drear, dark.—3. Tedious.

dreccet, *v.* See *dretch*¹, *dretch*².

drede, **drede**, *v. and n.* Middle English forms of *dread*.

dredefult, *a.* A Middle English form of *dreadful*.

dredelest, *a.* A Middle English form of *dreadless*.

dræder (dræd'ēr), *n.* [*Sc.*, also *dredour, dridder, drither*; appar. < *dread*, *v.*] Fear; dread. [*Scotch.*]

What alleth you, my daughter Janet,
You look sae pale and wan?
There is a *dræder* in your heart,
Or else ye love a man.

Lord Thomas of Winesberry (Child's Ballads, IV. 306).

dredge¹ (drej), *n.* [Formerly sometimes written *drudge*; of *LG.* origin, perhaps through *OF. drege, dreige*, a kind of net used for catching oysters (cf. mod. *F. drague*, < *E. drag*, *n.*), < *OD. draghe, D. dreg(-net)*, a dredge, a drag-net (see *drag-net* and *dray*); cf. *D. dreg* = *LG. dregge, dragge* = *Dan. drag* = *Sw. dragg*, a grapnel, drag. The form *dredge* is practically an assimilation of *drag*, *n.*, ult. < *drag*, *v.*: see *drag*.] 1. A bush-harrow; a large rake. [*Prov. Eng.*]—2. Any instrument for bringing up or removing solid substances from under water by dragging on the bottom. (a) A drag-net for taking oysters, etc.

The oysters . . . have a peculiar *dredge*; which is a thick strong net, fastened to three spils of iron, and drawn at the boats sterne gathering whatsoever it meeteth lying in the bottome of the water.

R. Carew, Survey of Cornwall, fol. 30.

(b) An apparatus for bringing up marine animals, plants, and other objects from the bottom of the sea for scientific investigation. It consists principally of a frame of iron and a net which is attached to the frame. As generally constructed, the frame is transversely oblong, generally about three times as long as wide, with straight ends and slightly inclined sides, having the outer edges sharp to serve as scrapers. The net is usually composed of heavy twine, but sometimes of iron chainwork, and is attached to the frame by holes near the inner edges. Fastened to the frame are iron handles, to which a rope or iron chain is attached. (c) A machine for clearing the beds of canals, rivers, harbors, etc. See *dredging-machine*.

3. In ore-dressing, in certain mining districts of England, ore which is intermediate in richness between "prill-ore" and "halvans"; ore of second quality, more or less intermixed with veinstone. Sometimes written *dradge*.

dredge¹ (drej), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dredged*, ppr. *dredging*. [< *dredge*¹, *n.*] *I. trans.* 1. To clear out with a dredge; remove sand, silt, mud, etc., from the bottom of: as, to *dredge* a harbor, river, or canal.—2. To take, catch, or gather with a dredge; obtain or remove by the use of a dredge: as, to *dredge* mud from a river.

A Caryophyllia which was *dredged* up alive by Captain King. *Darwin, Coral Reefs, p. 116.*

II. intrans. To make use of a dredge; operate with a dredge: as, to *dredge* for oysters.

dredge² (drej), *n.* [Also *dradge*; assimilated from earlier *dreg*, < *ME. dragg, dragge, drage*, a mixture of different kinds of grain or pulse, meslin; the same as *ME. dragg, dradge, dragy*, a kind of digestive and stomachic comfit, < *OF. dragie, dragee*, a kind of digestive powder, a comfit, sweetmeat, also small shot, etc., mod. *F. dragée*, a sugar-plum, small shot, meslin, < *Pr. dragea* = *Sp. gragea* = *Pg. grageia, grangea* = *It. tragea*, now *treggea*, comfits, sugar-plums, sweetmeats (*ML. dragetum, dragata, drageia, dragia*, after *OF.*), < *ML. tragemata*, pl., < *Gr. τραγίμαρα*, rarely in sing. *τραγίμα*, dried fruits or sweetmeats eaten as dessert, < *τραγειν*, 2d aor. of *τραγεω*, gnaw, nibble, munch, eat.] Formerly, same as *meslin*; now, specifically, a mixture of oats and barley sown together.

Thy *dredge* and thy barley go thresh out to malt. *Tusser.*

dredge³ (drej), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dredged*, ppr. *dredging*. [Formerly *dreg*; *E. dial. dridge*; < *dredge*², *n.*] To sprinkle flour upon, as roasting meat.

Burnt figs *dreg'd* with meal and powdered sugar. *Beau. and Fl., Scornful Lady, II. 3.*

Dredge you a dish of plovers. *Fletcher (and others), Bloody Brother, II. 2.*

dredge-box (drej'boks), *n.* [< *dredge*³ + *box*.] Same as *dredging-box*.

dredgeman (drej'man), *n.*; pl. *dredgemen* (-men). [< *dredge*¹ + *man*.] One who fishes for oysters with a dredge.

dredger¹ (drej'ēr), *n.* [< *dredge*¹ + *-er*.] 1. One who works with or makes use of a dredge.

In the month of May, the *dredgers* (by the law of the Admiralty court) have liberty to catch all manner of oysters, of what size soever. *Bp. Sprat, Hist. Royal Soc.*

2. A boat or vessel used in dredging.

We . . . had sight of a brigantine or a *dredger*, which the general took within one hours chase with his two barges. *Hakluyt's Voyages, III. 566.*

3. A dredging-machine.

dredger² (drej'ēr), *n.* [< *dredge*³ + *-er*.] A dredging-box.

dredgerman (drej'ēr-man), *n.*; pl. *dredgemen* (-men). One engaged in dredging.

In these courts they appoint . . . the quantity [of oysters] each *dredgerman* shall take in a day, which is usually called *Setting the Stint*.

Defoe, Tour through Great Britain, I. 150.

dredgie (drej'i), *n.* Same as *dirgie*. [*Scotch.*]

dredging (drej'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *dredge*¹, *v.*] 1. The act of using a dredge.

Most of our coasts produce them [oysters] naturally, and in such places they are taken by *dredging*, and are become an article of commerce, both raw and pickled. *Pennant, Brit. Zoology, The Oyster.*

2. The matter or material brought up by a dredge.

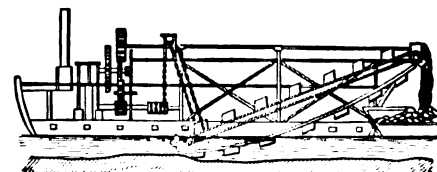
It is not a little curious that these two forms should present themselves in the same *dredging*.

W. B. Carpenter, Microsc., § 474.

dredging-box (drej'ing-boks), *n.* [Also formerly *drudging-box*; < *dredging* + *box*.] A small box, usually of tin, with a perforated top, used to sprinkle flour on roasting meat, on a kneading-board, etc. Also *dredge-box*.

Cuts of the basting-ladles, dripping-pans, and *drudging-boxes*, &c., lately dug up at Rome, out of an old subterranean scullery. *King, Art of Cookery, v.*

dredging-machine (drej'ing-ma-shēn'), *n.* An apparatus for lifting mud and silt from the bottoms of rivers, harbors, canals, etc. Some dredging-machines employ a single bivalve or clam-shell scoop; others a series of scoops on an endless chain; others some form of suction apparatus. The earliest form appears to have been a single box-like shovel or spoon, suspended from a crane rigged up on a large flat-boat. It was lowered into the mud, dragged along by means of ropes till filled, and then raised and emptied into the boat. Another early form is the chapelet or chain-pump, which, by means of an endless chain carrying buckets traveling in a trough, lifts mud and water, discharging them at the top into a flat alongside the machine. On this plan are now built some of the largest and most powerful dredging-machines in use. They consist of large, flat-bottomed



Steam Dredging-machine.

boats, usually of iron, with a bucket-chain carrying nearly 40 buckets, each with a capacity of about 13 cubic feet. In excavating the Suez canal, the lifting buckets of some of the larger machines had a capacity of 5 cubic feet each, and the delivery was 20 buckets a minute. For the delivery of the sand or spoil both chutes and traveling buckets were used, the spoil being, in some instances, delivered 230 feet from the dredger. The clam-shell dredger is largely used in the United States, and has the merit of ease of management, the scoop operating in a half-circle about the boat, so that a wide channel can be excavated without moving the boat. The scoop is suspended from a crane at the bow of the boat, and is operated by means of chains controlled by steam-power, two long flexible poles serving as guides for the clam-shell. In the machines employing a suction or exhaust, a tube is lowered into the mud, and the mud and water are raised by means of a revolving disk in the tube, or by the aid of a vacuum or an ejector. A large vessel on the boat, being exhausted of air, is connected with the submerged pipe, when the mud and water readily rise into the receiver. In another form of pneumatic dredger a pipe is lowered into the silt and closed air-tight, and steam is then turned into the upper part of the pipe, driving out the air. Many other forms are used.

Dred Scot case. See *case*.

dree¹ (drē), *v.* [< *ME. dreen, dreien, dryen, drehen, dregen, dregghen, droegen*, < *AS. dreogan*, bear, suffer, endure, also do, perform, = *Goth. driugan*, do military service; cf. *Icel. dreygja* (a secondary form), connect, perpetrate, also lengthen: see *dree*². Cf. also *dright*.] *I. trans.* To suffer; bear; endure: as, to *dree* penance. [Now only *Scotch* or poetical.]

For what I *dree* or what I think,
I will myselfe all it drynke.

Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1879.

Why *dreeghis* thou this dolo, & deris this seluyn?
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 3568.

Ye have the pains o' hell to *dree*.
The Cruel Mother (Child's Ballads, II. 271).

To *dree* one's or a *weird*, to abide one's fate or destiny; endure an inevitable penalty. [*Scotch.*]

I kenn'd he behoved to *dree* his *weird* till that day cam.
Scott, Guy Mannering, IV.

A poor broken-hearted thing, that, if she hath done evil,
has *dreed* a sore *weird* for it.

Scott, Fair Maid of Perth, I. xii.

II.† intrans. To endure; be able to do or continue.

Neig wod of his witt he wax neig for drede,
& fled as fast homward as fet mist drie.

William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), I. 1772.

Ride on, ride on, Lord William now,
As fast as ye can drede!

Lord William (Child's Ballads, III. 19).

dree² (drē), *a.* [E. dial., = Sc. *dreich*, *dreich*, *dregh*, < ME. *drag*, *drig*, *driz*, *drig*, long, extended, great, < Icel. *drjúgr* = Sw. *drugg* = Dan. *drøi*, long, ample, substantial, solid, heavy; cf. Icel. *draugr*, a sluggard; *drýgga*, commit, also keep longer, lengthen; Sw. *dröja*, stay, delay, = Dan. *drøje*, make a thing go far, go a long way; ult. connected with AS. *dreógan*, bear, suffer, endure, do, perform, E. *dree*: see *dree*¹.] 1†. Long; large; ample; great.

The kynge was lokyd in a felde
By a ryver brede and dreghe.

M. S. Harl., 2252. (Halliwell.)

The dures to vndo of the dreghe horse.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 11890.

2†. Great; of serious moment.—3. Tedious; wearisome; tiresome. [Prov. Eng.]

"Thou'rt in great pain, my own dear Stephen?" "I ha' been—dreadful, and dree, and long."

Dickens, *Hard Times*, III. 6.

dree² (drē), *n.* [E. dial., = Sc. *dreich*, < ME. *draghe*, *dregh*, < *dregh*, *driz*, etc., *dree*: see *dree*¹.] Length; extension; the longest part.

Thus they drevene to the dede dukes and erles,
Alle the dreghe of the daye, with dredfulle werkes!

Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), I. 2916.

dree² (drē), *adv.* [E. dial., = Sc. *dreichly*, < ME. *drely*, *dreghly*, *dryghly*, etc.; < *dree*² + *-ly*.] 1†. Highly; largely; nobly; earnestly.

I drow into a dreme, & dregly me thought
That Mercury the mykill God, in the mene tyme,
Three goddes hade gotten goying hym bye,
That come in his company clere to beholde.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 2379.

Drawene dregly the wyne, and drynkne thereaftre.

Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), I. 2028.

2. Slowly; tediously. [Prov. Eng.]

dreen, *v.* and *n.* A dialectal form of *drain*.

dreg¹, *n.* An obsolete or colloquial singular of *dregs*.

dreg², *n.* An obsolete form of *dredge*².

dreg³, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *dredge*³.

dregginess (dreg'i-nes), *n.* [< *dreggy* + *-ness*.] The state of being dreggy; fullness of dregs or lees; foulness; feculence.

dreggish (dreg'ish), *a.* [< *dreg*¹ (*dregs*) + *-ish*.] Full of dregs; foul with lees; feculent.

To give a strong taste to this dreggish liquor, they fling in an incredible deal of broom or hops.

Harvey, *Consumptions*.

dreggy (dreg'i), *a.* [< ME. *dreghy* (= Sw. *drügig*), < *dreg*¹ (*dregs*) + *-y*.] Containing dregs or lees; consisting of dregs; foul; muddy; feculent.

No relations of theirs, after all, but a dreggy hybrid of the basest bloods of Europe.

Lowell, *Biglow Papers*, 2d ser., p. 46.

dregs (dregz), *n. pl.* [< ME. *dreghes*, also *dragges*, rarely in sing. *drag*, < Icel. *dregh*, pl. *dreghjar* = Sw. *drägg*, dregs, lees; prob. < Icel. and Sw. *draga* = E. *draw*, the connection of thought being like that in *draw* as related to *draw*: see *draw*, *draw*.] 1. The sediment of liquors; lees; grounds; feculence; any foreign matter of liquors that subsides to the bottom of a vessel containing them. [Formerly, and still sometimes colloquially, used in the singular.]

The dregs thereof, all the wicked of the earth shall wring them out, and drink them.

Ps. lxxv. 8.

What too curious dreg spies my sweet lady in the fountain of our love?

Shak., T. and C., III. 2.

King John, in the meanwhile, was draining the cup of bitterness to the dregs.

Prescott, *Ferd. and Isa.*, I. 2.

You have stretched out your hands to save the dregs of the sifted sediment of a residuum.

W. K. Clifford, *Lectures*, I. 253.

2. Waste or worthless matter; dross; sweepings; refuse; hence, what is most vile and worthless: as, the dregs of society.

From the dregs of life think to receive

What the first sprightly running could not give.

Dryden, *Aurengzebe*, IV. 1.

What wonder is it, if ever since, and especially now, in these dregs of time, there be wilful men found, who will oppose their own vain fancies and novelties to the general sense of the whole body of Christians?

Bp. Atterbury, *Sermons*, II. xi.

They increased, by their numbers and their vices, the weight of that dreg which, in great and prosperous cities, ever sinks . . . to the lowest condition.

J. Adams, *Works*, IV. 538.

3. Solid impurities found in raw fats. W. L. Carpenter, *Soap and Candles*, p. 83.—To drain the cup to the dregs. See *cup*.

dreher (drä'ér), *n.* [G., a kind of dance, a turner, a winch, < *drehen*, turn, = AS. *thrāwan*, turn, throw, E. *throw*: see *throw*.] 1. An Austrian dance similar to the *ländler*.—2. Music written to accompany such a dance.

dreier, **dreyer** (dri'ér), *n.* [G. usually *dreier*, < *drei* = E. *three*.] A Silesian money, 3 hellers.

dreich (drēch), *a.* and *n.* A Scotch form of *dree*².

When thou an' I were young an' skeigh,

An' stable meals at fairs were dreich.

Burns, *The Auld Farmer's Salutation to his Auld Mare*.

dreint. An obsolete preterit and past participle of *drench*¹.

Dreissena (dri'se-nā), *n.* [NL., after Dr. *Dreissen* of Belgium.] A genus of bivalve lamellibranchs, of the family *Mytilidae*, or mussels, or made type of the family *Dreissenidae*. *D. polymorpha*, originally an inhabitant of rivers and streams emptying into the Aral and Caspian seas, has extended its range into many European localities. Also *Dreissena*, *Dreissena*.

Dreissenacea (dri-se-nā'sē-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dreissena* + *-acea*.] A group of accephalous mollusks: same as the family *Dreissenidae*.

Dreissenidae (dri-sen'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dreissena* + *-idae*.] A family of bivalve mollusks, typified by the genus *Dreissena*. The mantle is open only for the foot in front of the umbones, and the siphons are situated at the distal margin. The branchial siphon is tubular, the anal siphon, the foot ligament and byssiferous, and the shell mytiliform with terminal umbones. There is an internal ligament; the pallial impressions are obscure; and there are three muscular scars.

Dreisseninae (dri-se-ni'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dreissena* + *-inae*.] A subfamily referred to the family *Mytilidae*: same as the family *Dreissenidae*. Also *Dreisseninae*.

Dreissenia (dri-sen'si-ā), *n.* [NL.] Same as *Dreissena*.

Dreissenine (dri-sen-si'nē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Dreisseninae*.

drem¹, **dreme**¹, *n.* and *v.* Obsolete forms of *dream*¹.

drem², **dreme**², *n.* See *dream*².

dremels, *n.* [ME., also *dremeles*, < *dremen*, *dream*, + *-els*, a suffix seen also in ME. *metels*, a dream, and in the earlier forms of *riddle*, *n.*] A dream.

How that Ymagynatyf in dremeles me tolde,
Of Kynde and of his connyng and how curteis he is to bestes.

Piers Plowman (B), xlii. 14.

Dromotherium (drem-ō-thē'ri-um), *n.* [NL., for (1) **Dromotherium*, < Gr. *δρῶμος*, a running, course, + *θηρίον*, a wild beast.] A genus of fossil ruminants from the Miocene of France, said to be related to the musk-deer.

drenched (drench), *v.* [< ME. *drenchen* (pret. *drenched* and *dreint*, pp. *drenched* and *dreint*), *drench*, *drown*, < AS. *drencan*, give to drink, also *drown* (= OFries. *drænka*, *drinka* = D. *drinken* = LG. *dränken*, OHG. *trenchan*, MHG. *trenken*, G. *tränken* = Icel. *drækja* = Sw. *dränka*), caus. of *drincan*, drink: see *drink*. Cf. *drown*, of the same ult. origin.] 1. To wet thoroughly; soak; steep; fill or cover with water or other liquid: as, garments *drenched* with rain or in the sea; swords *drenched* in blood; the flood has *drenched* the earth.

Oute of the see gravel the salt to bringe,

Let drence it for a tyme in water swete.

Palladius, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 14.

Some in the greedie floods are sunke and drent.

Spenser, tr. of Virgil's *Gnat*.

Order'd to drench his Knife in filial Blood;

Destroy his Heir, or disobey his God.

Prior, *Solomon*, III.

For there, with broad wig *drenched* with rain,

The parish priest he saw. Whittier, *The Exiles*.

2. To gorge or satiate with a fluid: as, he *drenched* himself with liquor.—3. Specifically, to administer liquid physic to abundantly, especially in a forcible way.

I continued extraordinary Weak for some days after his [a Malayan doctor's] *Drenching* me thus: But my Fever left me for above a Week.

Dampier, *Voyages*, I. 503.

If any of your cattle are infected, . . . drench them.

Mortimer, *Husbandry*.

They were rough,

Dosed him with torture as you drench a horse.

Browning, *Ring and Book*, II. 76.

4†. To drown.

Him thenketh verrayly that he may se

Noes flood come walking as the see

To drenchen Allsoun, his honey deere.

Chaucer, *Miller's Tale*, I. 431.

5. To subject (hides) to the effect of soaking and stirring in a solution of animal excrements or an alkaline solution. *Harper's Mag.*, LXX. 276.—*Syn.* 1. To steep, souse, deluge (with).

II.† intrans. To drown.

Thus shal mankynde *drenche* and lese his lyf.

Chaucer, *Miller's Tale*, I. 836.

drench¹ (drench), *n.* [< ME. *drench*, *drenke*, *dranc*, a drink, < AS. *drenc*, also *drinc* = OS. OFries. D. and LG. *drank* = OHG. *tranch*, G. *trank*, a drink, < AS. *drincan*, etc. (pret. *dranc*), drink: see *drink*, *v.*, and cf. *drink*, *n.*, and *drench*¹, *v.* In senses 2 and 3 rather from the verb *drench*.] 1†. A drink; a draught.

Ther ne is nother king ne kuene thet ne asel drinke of deatnes *drench*.

Ayenbite of Inwyrt, p. 130.

2. A large draught of fluid; an inordinate drink.

A *drench* of sack

At a good tavern, and a fine fresh pullet,

Would cure him. B. Jonson, *Staple of News*, II. 1.

Dregs and lees of Spain, with Welsh metheglin—

A *drench* to kill a horse.

Massinger, *Great Duke of Florence*, II. 2.

Hence—3. A draught of physic; specifically, a dose of medicine for a beast, as a horse.

The sugar on the pill and the syrup around the oil left *drench* and purgative sufficiently heroic.

G. W. Curtis, *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 800.

4. That with or in which something is *drenched*; a provision or preparation for *drenching* or *steeping*.

They [skins] are put into a *drench* of bran and water,

heated to about 185° Fahr. Encyc. Brit., XIV. 388.

drench², *n.* A less correct form of *dreng*.

drencher (dren'cher), *n.* 1. One who or that which *drenches* or wets.—2. One who administers a *drench* to a beast.

drenching-horn (dren'ching-hörn), *n.* A cow's horn with perforations at the pointed end, the other being closed, used in giving medicine to sick animals.

dreng¹ (drenç), *n.* [In historical books cited also as *dränge* and *drenç*; in Law L. *drengue*, repr. ME. *dräng*, also *dring*, pl. *dranges*, *dringes*, rarely *drenches*, a vassal, < AS. *dräng*, a valiant man, < Icel. *drængr*, a valiant man, a youth, = Sw. *dräng*, a man, a servant, = Dan. *dräng*, a boy, an apprentice, obs. a footman (whence Sc. *dring*, a servant).] In old Eng. law, a tenant in capite. The term was usually or originally applied to tenants holding directly of the king or of ecclesiastics, but in virtue of a service less honorable than knighthood, including commonly some agricultural work, and service as messenger and in the care of dogs and horses. Its application seems to have varied greatly in different places and times; but it implied generally a servile vassal who aspired to be a military vassal.

Bothe of erl and of baroun,

And of *dräng* and of thayn,

And of knith and of aweyn. Havelok, I. 2182.

It seems, then, that the *dränge* were tenants in pure vilenage, bound to the lord, and annexed to the manor, and that they were usually sold with the forest to which they belonged, as mere drudges, to perform the most servile and laborious offices.

Gentleman's Mag. Library, I. 188.

Lanfranc, we are told, turned the *dränge*, the rent paying tenants of his archiepiscopal estates, into knights for the defence of the country.

Stubbs, *Const. Hist.*, § 96.

drengaget (drenç'gēt), *n.* [< *dräng* + *-age*.] 1. The tenure by which a *dräng* held land.

There are also services connected with the bishop's hunting expeditions. Thus there are persons holding in *drengage*, who have to feed a horse and a dog, and to go in the great hunt (*magna caza*) with two harriers and 15 "cordons," etc. Seebohm, *Eng. Vil. Community*, p. 71.

2. The quantity of land, usually sixteen acres, to be plowed, sown, and harrowed by a *dräng*.

drenket, *n.* An obsolete form of *drench*¹.

drenklet, *v.* See *drinkle*, *dronkle*.

dreint (drent). An obsolete preterit and past participle of *drench*¹.

Drepane (drep'a-nē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δρεπάνη*, also *δρεπανον*, a sickle, a pruning-hook, < *δρέπειν*, pluck.] A genus of fishes, typical of the family *Drepanidae*: so called from the elongated falciform pectoral fins.

drepania, *n.* Plural of *drepanium*.

drepanid (drep'a-nid), *n.* A fish of the family *Drepanidae*.

Drepanidae (drep-an'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Drepane* + *-idae*.] A family of scombroid acanthopterygian fishes, represented by the genus *Drepane*. They have a compressed elevated body, with scales encroaching on the dorsal fin: the dorsal fin is divided into a shorter anterior and a larger posterior portion, and the pectorals are falciform. The *Drepane punctata* is common in the Indian and Australian seas.

drepanidium (drep-a-nid'i-um), *n.*; pl. *drepanidia* (-ē). [NL., < Gr. *δρεπάνη*, a sickle (see

Drepane, + dim. -*idiav*.] In *zool.*: (a) The flagellula or sickle-shaped young of certain protozoans, as a gregarine, as hatched from a spore. (b) The phase or stage of growth in which a young gregarine is sickle-shaped. (c) [*cap.*] A genus of such organisms.

Drepanidium ranarum, the falciform young of an unascertained coccididae. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 853.

drepaniform (drep'a-ni-fōrm), *a.* [*< Gr. δρεπανή, a sickle, + L. forma, shape.*] Formed like a sickle or scythe; sickle-shaped; falciform or falcate.

Drepaninæ (drep'a-ni-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Drepane + -inæ.*] A subfamily constituted for the genus *Drepane*, by some referred to the family *Chatodontidae*, and by others to the *Carangidae*: same as the family *Drepanidæ*.

Drepanis (drep'a-nis), *n.* [*< Gr. δρεπάνις, a bird, perhaps the European swift, so called from the long, thin, falcate wings, < δρεπάνη, a sickle: see Drepane.*] A genus of *Nectariniidæ* with falcate mandibles, characteristic of the Friendly



Sickle-billed Sunbird (*Drepanis pacifica*).

and Sandwich islands, sometimes giving name to a subfamily *Drepaninæ*; the sickle-billed sunbirds. *D. pacifica* is an example. The genus is also called *Falcator*, and some of the species are referred to *Melithreptus*. In some species, as *Drepanis vestitaria*, or *Vestitaria coccinea*, the bill is enormously long and curved almost to a semicircle. This is a scarlet species from the plumage of which the Sandwich islanders manufacture beautiful robes.

drepanium (dre-pā'ni-um), *n.*; *pl. drepania* (-ā). [NL., *< Gr. δρεπάνιον, dim. of δρεπάνον, equiv. to δρεπάνη, a sickle: see Drepane.*] In *bot.*, a sickle-shaped cyme, the successive flowers springing always from the upper side of their respective axes.

drepe¹, *v. i.* See *drip, drop*.

drepe², *v. t.* See *drib*¹, *drub*.

drerer, *a. and n.* An obsolete spelling of *drear*.

dreriment, *n.* A variant spelling of *deariment*.

dreriness, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *deariness*.

drery, *a.* An obsolete spelling of *dreary*.

Dresden point-lace. See *lace*.

dress (dres), *v.*; *pret. and pp. dressed or drest, ppr. dressing*. [Early mod. E. also *dresse*; *< ME. dresen, make straight, direct, rule, prepare, clothe, address one's attention to, < OF. dresser, dresser, drecier, erect, set up, arrange, dress, = Pr. dressar, dreissar, dragar = OSp. de-rezar = It. drizzare, drizzare, direct, etc., < ML. directiare, an assumed freq. < L. directus, ML. also directus, drictus, straight, direct: see direct.*] *I. trans.* 1. To put or make straight; adjust to a right line: as (in military use), to *dress ranks*.

Schreweid things schulden be in to *dressed* things [L. *erunt prava in directa*]. *Wyclif*, Luke iii. 5.

2. To regulate; direct; set right; keep in the right course.

Thou schalt blesse God and pray hym to *dresse* thy ways. *Chaucer*, Tale of Melibee.

Danmarke he *dryssede* alle by drede of hym selvyne, Fra Swynne unto Swether wyke, with his swredo kene! *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), I. 46.

Make clean [my soul] thy thoughts, and *dress* thy mixt desires. *Quarles*, Emblems, II. 7.

3. To adjust; fasten; fix.

The vyne eke to the tree with bondes *dresse*. *Palladius*, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 68.

4. To address; direct: as, to *dress* words to a person; hence, with reflexive pronoun, to direct or turn one's course, efforts, or attention; prepare or apply one's self to do something; repair; betake one's self: as, they *dressed themselves* to the dance.

To the chambre dore he gan hym *dresse*. *Chaucer*, Miller's Tale, I. 282.

What for the Yles, what for the See, . . . fewe folke assayen for to passen that passage; alle be it that men myghte don it well, that myght ben of power to *dress* him thereto.

The men of armys bothe with spere and sheld, With grete corage *dressed* them in to the feld. *Generydes* (E. E. T. S.), I. 2191.

5. To prepare or make ready; treat in some particular way, and thus fit for some special use or purpose. (a) To till; cultivate; prune.

And the Lord God took the man, and put him into the garden of Eden to *dress* it and to keep it. *Gen.* II. 15.

The well-dress'd Vine Produces plumpst Grapes.

Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love. (b) To prepare for use as food, by cooking or by the addition of suitable condiments, etc.: as, to *dress* meat; to *dress* a salad.

It were a folly to take the pain to *dress* a bad dinner at home, when they may be welcome to good and fine fare so nigh hand at the hall.

Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), II. 5. The people were very civil, lending us an earthen Pot to *dress* Rice, or any thing else.

Dampier, Voyages, II. i. 90. We dined together on very excellent provision, *dressed* according to their custom.

Bruce, Source of the Nile, I. 298.

(c) To make fit for the purpose intended, by some suitable process: as, to *dress* beef for the market; to *dress* skins; to *dress* flax or hemp.

For their apparell, they are sometimes covered with the skinnies of wilde beasts, which in Winter are *dressed* with the hayre, but in Sommer without.

Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 129. At that time it was customary to size or *dress* the warp in the loom.

A. Barlow, Weaving, p. 239. (d) To cut or reduce to the proper shape or dimensions, or evenness of surface, as by planing, chiseling, tooling, etc.; trim; finish off; put the finishing touches to: as, to *dress* timber; to *dress* a millstone. (e) In mining and metal., to sort or fit for smelting by separating and removing the non-metalliferous veinstone: as, to *dress* ores. (f) To comb and do up: as, to *dress* the hair.

O what need I *dress* up my head, Nor what need I kalm down my hair? *Laird of Blackwood* (Child's Ballads, IV. 290).

(g) To curry and rub down: as, to *dress* a horse. 6. To treat with remedies or curative applications: as, to *dress* a wound.

To heal her wounds by *dressing* of the weapon. *Ford*, Witch of Edmonton, III. 3. The wound was *dressed* antiseptically.

Sci. Amer. Supp., p. 8870. 7. To array; equip; rig out: as, to *dress* a ship with flags and pendants.

We sent our skiffe aland to be *dressed*. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 278. And Caddell *drest*, among the rest, With gun and good claymore.

Battle of Tranent-Muir (Child's Ballads, VII. 172). 8. To attire; put clothes upon; apparel; adorn or deck with suitable clothes or raiment: as, he *dressed* himself hastily; to *dress* one's self for dinner; the maid *dressed* her mistress for a ball.

All her Tresses ties behind; So *dress'd*, Diana hunts the fearful Hind. *Congreve*, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

Good-morrow, Sir: what! up and *drest*, so early? *Cotton*, in Walton's Angler, II. 236. A young nian came to the court *dressed* as a minstrel, and carrying his Timpan at his back.

O Curry, Anc. Irish, II. xxxiv. 9. To direct toward; reach toward; reach; offer.

He *dressyd* hys bak unto the maste. *Richard Coer de Lion*, I. 2554. Who of you is a man, whom gif his sone axe breed, wher he shal *dresse* to hym a stoon? *Wyclif*, Mat. vii. 9 (Oxf.).

10. To prepare for action. Segramor drough his suerde and *dressed* his shelde, and com towarde Agravadain a grete speide, and he com for to mete hym vigorously. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), III. 569.

To *dress* up or out, to clothe elaborately or peculiarly; dress with great care or elegance, or in unusual clothing.

Our modern medals are full of togas and tunics . . . that have not been in fashion these thousand years. You see very often a king of England or France *dressed* up like a Julius Caesar. *Addison*, Ancient Medals, III.

=Syn. 1. To align.—7. To accoutre, array, rig.—8. To attire, apparel, clothe, embellish.

II. *intrans.* 1. To direct one's course; go.

Fro derknesse I *dresse* to blysse clere. *Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 89.

2. To come into line or proper alinement: as (in military use), to *dress* up in the center.

All that remains of the west side of the square running southwards is continued on the same plan as the brick house, and *dresses* with it in height.

N. and Q., 7th ser., V. 344. 3. To clothe one's self; put on one's usual garments, or such garments as are required for a particular occasion: as, to *dress* for the day; to *dress* for dinner, or for a ball.

I did *dress* in the best array,

As blythe as any bird on tree.

The Laird of Waristoun (Child's Ballads, III. 319).

The servant told me that Lord Grey was still at the House of Lords, and that her ladyship had just gone to *dress*. *Macaulay*, Life and Letters, I. 306.

She always *dressed* handsomely, and her rich silks and laces seemed appropriate to a lady of her dignified position in the town. *Jonah Quincy*, Figures of the Past, p. 61.

4. To give orders or directions. For als I hyde bus [it behooves] all thyng be and dewly done als I will *dresse*. *York Plays*, p. 13.

5. To get on or up; rise. Deliverly he *dressed* vp, er the day sprengeid. *Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), I. 2009.

To *dress* up, to dress one's self with special care; put on one's best clothing, or different garments from those commonly worn. [*Colloq.*, U. S.]

dress (dres), *n.* [*< dress, v.*] 1. A garment, or the assemblage of garments, used as a covering for the body or for its adornment; clothes; apparel: as, to spend a good deal of money on *dress*.

As Chastity, says Philander, appears in the habit of a Roman matron, in whom that virtue was supposed to reign in its perfection, Piety wears the *dress* of the vestal virgins, who were the greatest and most shining examples of it. *Addison*, Ancient Medals, II.

Ab. Is Mr. Faulkland returned? *Fag.* He is above, sir, changing his *dress*. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, II. 1.

Style is the *dress* of thoughts. *Chesterfield*, Letters, Nov. 24, 1749.

Specifically—2. The gown or robe worn by women, consisting of a skirt and a waist, either made separately or in one garment.

Two evening *dresses* for a girl who had never had anything better than the simplest muslin!

Mrs. Oliphant, A Poor Gentleman, xvi.

3. Outward adornment; elegant clothing, or skill in selecting, combining, and adjusting articles of clothing: as, a love of *dress*; a man of *dress*.—4. In *ornith.*, plumage: as, spring or autumn *dress*; the breeding *dress*.—5. External finish: used especially of the arrangement of the furrows on a millstone.—6. Size; dressing. Boil or soak (the canvas) for an hour or so in a solution of soda and water to get out the *dress*.

Workshop Receipts, 2d ser., p. 122. Full *dress*, a style of dress which etiquette or fashion requires to be worn on occasions of ceremony, or on certain social occasions, as a fashionable private entertainment, a ball, etc.—Syn. 1. Clothing, raiment, habiliments, accoutrements, vestments, habit, attire, array, garb, costume, suit.

dress-circle (dres'sér'kl), *n.* A portion of a theater, concert-room, or other place of entertainment, originally set apart for spectators or an audience in evening dress, but now generally used indiscriminately: in theaters, usually the first gallery or circle above the floor.

There they [East Indians at the Queen's Theatre in London] sit in splendid array, in the *dress-circle*, close to the royal box, and no one objects. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVII. 484.

dress-coat (dres'kót'), *n.* A coat worn by men on occasions of ceremony; especially, a coat fitting tightly, and having the skirts cut away over the hips. See *coat*², and *full dress*, under *dress*.

dresser¹ (dres'ér), *n.* [*< dress + -er*. Cf. F. *dresser*, a trainer.] 1. One who dresses; one who is employed in preparing, trimming, or adjusting something.

Then said he unto the *dresser* of his vineyard, Behold, these three years I come seeking fruit on this fig tree, and find none; cut it down. *Luke* xiii. 7.

A very simple honest fellow, sir, one Demetrius, a *dresser* of plays about the town here. *E. Jonson*, Poetaster, III. 1.

Specifically—(a) A hospital assistant whose office it is to dress wounds, ulcers, etc.

The magistrate and clerk were bowed in by the house-surgeon and a couple of young men who smelt very strong of tobacco-smoke; they were introduced as *dressers*. *Dickens*, Sketches, The Hospital Patient.

(b) One who is employed in clothing and adorning others, as in a theater.

She [the Empress Eugénie] had three maids, or *dressers*, as they are called at the English court. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 617.

(c) In *type-founding*, a workman who dresses types arranged in rows, removes their defects, and prepares them for sale.

2. A tool, apparatus, or power-machine for cutting and dressing the furrows on the face of a millstone. The simplest of the tools used for this purpose is a pick or light hammer having one or more sharp steel points; a block of emery or corundum, provided with a handle, and having a sharp cutting edge, is also used. In more complicated apparatus, a pick or other similar tool is supported on a frame that travels over the face of the stone. In some cases the stone is set up on edge, as in a lathe; in others it is placed horizontally in the machine under a revolving cutter, which travels on a fixed arm radial to the stone, the stone revolving beneath it.

3. A machine for splitting geological specimens. It consists of a strong frame with a pair of chisels, one fixed and the other controlled by a powerful lever. The mineral, fossil, or other material is placed between the chisels and split by pressure.

4. A miners' pick.—5. A plumbers' mallet used for closing joints in sheet-lead.

dresser² (dres'er), *n.* [*ME. dressour, dressure, dressore* (ML. *dressorium*, after E.), < OF. *drecoir, drechoir*, a dresser (F. *dressoir*, a sideboard), < ML. *directorium*, a dresser, < L. *directus*, straight, > ult. OF. *drecker, drescer*, etc., dress, prepare: see *dress*, v.] **1. A table, sideboard, or bench on which meat and other things are dressed or prepared for use.**

Summoning your tenants at my *dresser*,
Which is, indeed, my drum.

Massinger, *The Guardian*, iii. 3.

A maple *dresser* in her hall she had,
On which full many a slender meal she made.

Dryden, *Cock and Fox*, l. 17.

It was formerly customary for the cook, when dinner was ready, to knock on the *dresser* with his knife, by way of summoning the servants to carry it into the hall.

Gifford, Note to Massinger's *Unnatural Combat*, iii. 1.

2. A cupboard or set of shelves for dishes and cooking utensils.

The pewter plates on the *dresser*
Caught and reflected the flame, as shields of armies the
sunshine.

Longfellow, *Evangeline*, l. 2.

dress-goods (dres'gudz), *n. pl.* Fabrics used for women's and children's frocks or gowns.

dressing (dres'ing), *n.* [*ME. dressynge*; verbal *n.* of *dress*, v.] **1. The act of one who dresses; the act or process of adjusting, preparing, trimming, finishing, etc., in any sense of the verb *dress*.** Specifically, in *metal.*, the mechanical treatment which an ore receives after being brought to the surface; concentration. This is almost always done in water, and with the aid of suitable machinery. (See *cob*, *fig.*, *buddle*.) **2. The dressing of an ore, or the mechanical treatment, necessarily precedes the smelting, or chemical treatment.** In the former it is chiefly the difference in specific gravity between the metalliferous portion of the vein and the veinstone itself of which advantage is taken for effecting a separation. In the chemical treatment the result depends on the various reactions which the substances present have with one another when exposed to a high temperature or smelted.

2. That which is used in dressing or preparing anything, as for use or ornament. Specifically—(a) In *med. and surg.*, the remedy or apparatus applied to a wound or sore, etc. (b) The manure or compost spread over land in preparing it for cropping. (c) In *cooking*: (1) The sauce, etc., used in preparing a dish for the table. (2) Stuffing; the flavored material, as bread-crumbs, inserted in a fowl, in veal, etc., for roasting. [Colloq.] (d) The glaze, stiffening, or finishing applied to textile fabrics to give them greater smoothness and firmness, to allow of their being folded, packed, etc., with greater ease, and sometimes with the dishonest intention of giving them artificial weight or the appearance of greater excellence of manufacture. (e) In *arch.*, the moldings around doors, windows, and other openings on an elevation.

3. A thrashing; a flogging or beating; a reprimand or scolding. [Colloq.]

If ever I meet him again, I will give him such a *dressing* as he has not had this many a day.

Jane Austen, *Sense and Sensibility*, xxx.

dressing-bench (dres'ing-bench), *n.* In *brick-making*, a bench with a cast-iron plate upon which the bricks, after drying in the sun, are rubbed, polished, and beaten to make them symmetrical.

dressing-board† (dres'ing-börd), *n.* Same as *dresser*², 1.

She's laid him on a *dressin board*,
Whar she did often dine.

Sir Hugh (Child's *Ballads*, III. 143).

dressing-case (dres'ing-käs), *n.* A box containing certain requisites for the toilet, as combs, shaving apparatus, hair-, tooth-, and nail-brushes, pomatum, etc.

dressing-floor (dres'ing-flör), *n.* In *mining*, an area of ground near the mouth of the mine with a floor of firmly beaten earth or paved with stones, on which the ores as they arrive at the surface are sorted or receive their first rough treatment. See *spalling-floor*.

dressing-frame (dres'ing-främ), *n.* A frame of wire, having the general shape above of the shoulders and bust of a woman, and below following the curves of a skirt: used in shaping dresses, draping the folds, etc.

dressing-gown (dres'ing-goun), *n.* A loose and easy gown or robe worn while making the toilet or when in dishabille.

dressing-jacket (dres'ing-jak'et), *n.* A loose upper garment of washable material worn by women while dressing. Also *dressing-sack*.

dressing-knife (dres'ing-nif), *n.* [*ME. dressynknif, dressyngeknif*, etc.] A slightly curved blade with handles, used by tanners in shaving off the fatty tissue from the hides.

Cokes come with *dressynge knyfe*;

They brittened tham als they were wode.

Thomas of Brecedolune (Child's *Ballads*, I. 106).

dressing-machine (dres'ing-ma-shën'), *n.* **1.** A machine for separating the bran from flour, consisting of a skeleton cylinder covered with wire, and carrying from six to eight brushes.—

2. A machine in which twisted yarn is sized, scraped, brushed, and dried by heat and an air-blast, to remove the fuzz and slightly gloss it.

dressing-room (dres'ing-röm), *n.* A room, as one opening from a bedroom, intended to be used for dressing: as, the *dressing-rooms* of a theater.

dressing-sack (dres'ing-sak), *n.* Same as *dressing-jacket*. [This word is the more usual in the United States, and *dressing-jacket* in England.]

dressing-table (dres'ing-tä'bl), *n.* **1.** A table provided with conveniences for adjusting the dress; a toilet-table.—**2.** A dressing-bench.—**3.** A bench on which ores are sorted.—**4.** A machine for dressing, truing, and straightening stereotype plates. See *stereotype*.

dressmaker (dres'mä'kér), *n.* One, especially a woman, whose occupation is the making of gowns and other articles of female attire.

dressoir (dres-swör'), *n.* [F.: see *dresser*².] A sideboard; a court cupboard; a dresser.

dress-parade (dres'pä-räd'), *n.* *Milit.*, a tactical ceremonial or parade in full uniform.

The darcy is always on *dress parade*. The moment he gets into uniform he thinks the eyes of all men are upon him.

Harper's *Mag.*, LXXVI. 788.

dress-spur (dres'spér), *n.* A name given to a spur, seen on medieval brasses, etc., the rowel of which is inclosed in a smooth ring, and which has been for this reason thought to be merely emblematic. It is probable, however, that the ring is a mere device of shading used by the engraver to throw the rowel into relief.

dress-uniform (dres'ü'ni-för'm), *n.* *Milit.*, the uniform prescribed to be worn on occasions of ceremony.

dressy (dres'i), *a.* [*< dress + -y*.] **1.** Fond of dress; given to elaborate or showy dressing. [Colloq.]

"And don't trouble to dress," continued the considerate aunt, "for we are not very *dressy* here."

Marriage, I. 33.

2. Having an air of fashion or dress; modish; stylish: said of garments or materials. [Colloq.]

Many hints had been given on the virtues of black velvet gowns; . . . they were *dressy*, and not too *dressy*.

Marriage, I. 208.

dress†. An occasional preterit and past participle of *dress*.

dress††, *n.* See *drast*.

dretch††, *v. t.* [*ME. drecchen, drecchen*, later *dretchen*, < AS. *dreccan*, vex, trouble, afflict. Connection with *dretch†* doubtful.] To vex; trouble; oppress.

This chanteclere gan gromen in his throte,

As man that in his drene is drenched sore.

Chaucer, *Nun's Priest's Tale*, l. 67.

"Truly," said the bishop, "I saw the angels heave up Sir Launcelot towards heaven, and the gates of heaven opened against him." "It is but *dretching* of swevens," said Sir Bors, "for I doubt not Sir Launcelot alleth nothing but good." Sir T. Malory, *Morte d'Arthur*, III. clxxx.

dretch††, *v. i.* [= Sc. *dretch, dratch*, linger, < *ME. drecchen, drecchen*, later *dretchen, linger*, delay (not in AS. in this sense). Perhaps = MHG. *trecken, G. trecken* = D. *trekken* = Dan. *trække*, draw, pull (D. and Dan. forms perhaps of HG. origin).] To delay; linger.

What shold I *drecche*, or telle of his array?

Chaucer, *Troilus*, II. 1264.

Be than [by then] the Romayne were rebuykyde a lyttill, With-drawes theyme drechly and drecches no lengare.

Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), I. 2154.

dreult†, *v. i.* An obsolete spelling of *drool*.

drevet†, *v. t.* See *drove†*.

drevilt†, *n.* Same as *drivel†*.

drew (drö). Preterit of *draw*.

dreyt†, *n.* See *dray†*.

dreyst†, *a.* An obsolete form of *dry*. Chaucer.

dreyer†, *n.* See *dreier*.

dreyling (dri'ling), *n.* An old Danish copper coin, a quarter-skilling.

dreynt†. An obsolete past participle of *drench†*.

Dreysena†, *n.* See *Dreissena*.

drib†† (drib), *v.* [*A dial. var., like drub, of ME. drepn*, hit, strike, slay: see *drub*. In part (def. 1) mixed with *drib†*, *dribble†*, q. v.] **I. trans.** **1.** To cut off; chop off. Dekker. Specifically—**2.** To cut off little by little; cheat by small and reiterated tricks; purloin.

He who drives their bargains *drib*s a part. Dryden.

3. To entice step by step.

With daily lies she *drib*s thee into cost.

Dryden, tr. of Ovid's *Art of Love*, l.

4. In archery, to shoot directly at short range. Not at the first sight, nor with a *dribbed* shot, Love gave the wound, while while I breathe will bleed.

Sir P. Sidney, *Arcadia*, Astrophel and Stella.

II. intrans. In *archery*, to shoot at a mark at short range.

drib†† (drib), *v. i.* [*A dial. var. of drip* (ME. *drippen*) or of the related ME. *drepn*, drop; due prob. in part to the freq. *dribble†* for **drippe*. See *drip*, *dribble†*, *dribble†*.] To dribble; drivel.

Like drunkards that *dribble*.

Skelton, *Garland of Laurel*, l. 641.

drib† (drib), *n.* [*< drib†*, v.; or else an abbr. of *driblet*, *dribble†*.] A drop; a driblet, or small quantity.

Rhymes retailed in *dribbs*. Swift, On Gibb's Psalms.

We are sending such regiments and *drib*s from here and Baltimore as we can spare to Harper's Ferry.

Lincoln, in Raymond, p. 241.

dribbert† (drib'er), *n.* [*< drib†*, v., 4, + -er†.] In *archery*, one who shoots at short range. Ascham.

dribbet† (drib'et), *n.* [Var. of *driblet*.] Same as *driblet*.

Their poor pittances are injuriously compounded, and slowly paid by *dribbets*, and with infinite delays.

Bp. Gauden, *Tears of the Church*, p. 143.

dribble† (drib'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dribbled*, ppr. *dribbling*. [Formerly also *drib*; for **drippe* (= LG. *drippeln*), freq. of *drip*: see *drip*, and cf. *drib†*.] **I. intrans.** **1.** To fall in drops or small particles, or in a quick succession of drops: as, water *dribbles* from the eaves.

Which receiver . . . allows the grain to *dribble* only in small quantities into the central hole in the upper mill-stone.

Paley, *Nat. Theol.*, xv.

'Twas there I caught from Uncle Reuben's lips,
In *dribbling* monologue 'twixt whiffs and sips,
The story I so long have tried to tell.

Lovell, *Fitz Adam's Story*.

2†. To fall weakly and slowly.

The *dribbling* dart of love. Shak., *M. for M.*, l. 4.

3. To act or think feebly; want vigor or energy. [Rare.]

Small temptations allure but *dribbling* offenders.

Milton, *Apology for Smeectymnus*.

4. To be of trifling importance. [Rare.]

Some *dribbling* skirmishes. Holland, tr. of Livy, p. 597.

II. trans. **1.** To throw down or let fall in drops or bits.

Let the cook follow with a ladle full of soup, and *dribble* it all the way up stairs. Swift, *Directions for Servants*.

2. To give out in small portions: often with *out*.

Stripes, too, at intervals, *dribbled* out the *Marsala* with a solemnity which would have done honour to a duke's butler.

Thackeray, *Book of Snobs*, xxvii.

3. In *foot-ball* and other games, to give a slight kick or shove to, as the ball, without intending to send it far.

As we wheeled quickly, I saw that one of the other two men on our side had stopped it [the ball], and was beginning to *dribble* it along. F. M. Crawford, *Mr. Isaacs*, viii.

dribble† (drib'l), *n.* [*< dribble†*, v.] **1.** Any small quantity of dropping or trickling fluid; a dropping or dripping: as, the *dribble* from the eaves.

If that little *dribble* of an Avon had succeeded in engendering Shakespeare, what a giant might we not look for from the mighty womb of Mississippi?

Lovell, *Study Windows*, p. 185.

2. Drizzly or wet weather. [Scotch.]

Now thou's turn'd out, for a' thy trouble,

But house or hail,

To thole the winter's sleety *dribble*

An' cranreuch could! Burns, *To a Mouse*.

dribble† (drib'l), *v. i.* [*A var. of drivel†* by confusion with *dribble†*. Cf. *drabble*.] To drivel; slaver.

dribble†† (drib'l), *n.* A variant of *drivel†*.

dribbler (drib'ler), *n.* A weak person; a driveler.

The aspirants and wranglers at the bar, the *dribblers* and the spit-fires. Southey, *The Doctor*, interchapter vii.

driblet, dribble† (drib'let), *n.* [*< dribble†* + dim. -et.] A small piece or part; any inconsiderable part of a whole: as, the money was paid in *driblets*; the food was doled out in *dribbets*.

The *driblet* of a day.

Dryden.

The savings banks of the United States had, in 1887, some \$1,200,000,000 of deposits. . . . Saved in *dribbets*, it would have been spent in *dribbets*, and would have passed out of reckoning without doing the world any service, but for the savings banks.

The Century, XXXV. 966.

dridder (drid'er), *n.* Same as *dreder*.

driddle (drid'1), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *driddled*, ppr. *driddling*. [See, also written *druttle*, *drutle*; origin obscure.] 1. To play unskillfully, as on the violin.

A pigmy scraper w/ his fiddle,
Wha us'd at trysts and fairs to *driddle*.
Burns, Jolly Beggars.

2. To wander aimlessly or feebly from place to place.—3. To work constantly without making much progress.

drile¹, *a.* An obsolete spelling of *dry*.
drile², *v. t.* A Scotch spelling of *drill*.

Would'at thou thy every future year
In ceaseless prayer and penance *drile*,
Yet wait thy latter end with fear—
Then, daring warrior, follow me!

Scott, L. of L. M., II. 5.

drier (dri'er), *n.* [*< dry + -er*.] One who or that which dries or is used in drying. Specifically—(a) A machine or mechanical contrivance or apparatus used in removing moisture from some substance: as, a fruit-drier; a clothes-drier; a grain-drier. (b) Any substance added to a paint to increase its drying quality. It may be a liquid, such as Japan, or a dry material, as oxid of lead, oxid of manganese, burnt umber, or sugar of lead. Also spelled *dryer*.—**Centrifugal drier**, a machine in which rotary motion is the direct means of extracting moisture. It consists of two circular tubs of metal placed one within the other, the smaller one being pierced with many small holes and revolving on its axis. On placing sugar, wet fabrics, etc., within the interior vessel and setting it in rapid motion, the water is expelled by centrifugal force. See *evaporator* and *tumber-drier*.

drier, driest (dri'er, dri'est), Comparative and superlative degrees of *dry*.

drift, *v.* A Middle English form of *drive*.

drift (drift), *n.* [*< ME. drift, drif, act of driving, a drove, shower of rain or snow, impulse* (not in AS.; = OFries. **drift* (in comp. *ur-drift*) = D. *drift*, a drove, flock, course, current, ardor, = MLG. *drift* = MHG. *trift*, a drove, herd, pasture, drift (of wood, etc.), activity, = Icel. *drift*, a snow-drift, = Sw. *drift*, impulse, instinct, = Dan. *drift*, instinct, inclination, drove, (naut.) drift, leeway; with formative -i, < AS. *drifan*, pp. *drifen*, drive: see *drive*.] 1. A driving; a force impelling or urging forward; impulse; hence, figuratively, overbearing power or influence.

The folke was so ferd, that on flete were,
All drede for to drowne with *drift* of the se;
And in perill were put all the proude kynges.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 4635.

The dragoun drewe him awale with *drift* of his winges.
Alexander of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), I. 998.

A bad man, being under the *drift* of any passion, will still follow the impulse of it till something interposes.
South, Sermons.

There is a kind of undertow in that rich baritone of his that sweeps our minds from their foothold into deeper waters with a *drift* we cannot and would not resist.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 383.

2. Anything driven; especially, an assemblage or a number of things or animals driven, or impelled by any kind of force: as, a *drift* of trees in a torrent; a *drift* of cattle (a drove); a *drift* of bullets.

Anton Shiel, he loves not me,
For I gat *two drifts* of his sheep.
Hobbe Noble (Child's Ballads, VI. 100).

A *drift* of tame swine.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 80.

We saw a great *drift*; so we heaved out our skiff, and it proved a fir log, which seemed to have been many years in the water.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 20.

Drifts of rising dust involve the sky. Dryden.

Beyond the lodge the city lies,
Beneath its *drift* of smoke.
Tennyson, Talking Oak.

Hence—3. A heap of any matter driven together: as, a *drift* of snow, or a snow-drift; a *drift* of sand.

A smooth white mound the brush-pile showed,
A fenceless *drift* what once was road.
Whittier, Snow-Bound.

4. Course of anything; tendency; aim; intention: as, the *drift* of reasoning or argument; the *drift* of a discourse.

And then he taketh him al to the deuises of his worldly counsellors, and . . . maketh many wise waies as he weneh, and al turne at length vnto foly, and one subtil *drift* driueth an other to naught.
Sir T. More, Cumfort against Tribulation (1573), fol. 41.

These Furies: who with fell deaplight . . . pursue (incensed)
Their damned *drifts* in Adam first commenced.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, I. 1.

Hovers betwixt two factions, and explores
The *drifts* of both.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, III. 2.

He threw in some . . . commonplace morality to conceal his real *drift*.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 416.

5. In *geol.*, loose detrital material, fragments of rock, boulders, sand, gravel, or clay, or a

mixture of two or more of these deposits, resting on the surface of the bed-rock. The term *drift* was introduced by Lyell in 1840, to take the place of *diluvium*, with which latter word the idea of a universal deluge, and especially the Noachian deluge, had been generally associated. (See *diluvium*.) The word *drift* is now usually applied to detrital deposits when it is intended to include at the same time the transportation from a distance. Almost all detrital material has, however, been formed with more or less help from running water, and therefore must in that process have been moved to a greater or less distance from the place of its origin. It is especially with reference to material lying on the surface in northern Europe and northeastern North America that the term *drift* is used at present by geologists, and it is frequently called *northern drift*, since much of it has been moved in a southerly direction. And since ice is believed by most geologists to have been the principal agent by which this drift was moved, it is also denominated *glacial drift*, while the detrital material transported by the agency of ice at the present time is not so called. See *glacier* and *moraine*.

6. In *mining*, a nearly horizontal excavation made in opening or working a mine: nearly the synonym of *level*. The levels or drifts are the nearly horizontal openings in a mine; the shafts are the nearly vertical openings by which the levels are connected and made accessible. (See *level* and *adit*.) A drift is wholly within the soil or rock; an open cut is open to the sky. Also *driftway*.

7. *Naut.*, the leeway which a vessel makes when lying to or hove to during a gale. Also *driftway*.—8. In *ship-building*, the difference between the size of a bolt and the hole into which it is to be driven, or between the circumference of a hoop and the circumference of the mast on which it is to be driven.—9. The horizontal oversetting force or pressure outward exerted by an arch on the piers on which it rests.—10. Slow movement of a galvanometer-needle, generally due to changes in the torsional elasticity of the suspending fiber.—11. In *mech.*, a longish round and slightly tapering piece of steel used for enlarging a hole in a metallic plate; a drift-bolt; a punch. It sometimes has grooves cut in spirals on the sides, to give it cutting edges. Also called *driver*.—12. *Milit.*: (a) A tool used in ramming down the composition contained in a rocket or similar firework. (b) A priming-iron to clean the vent of a piece of ordnance from burning particles after each discharge. [Eng.] (c) In *gun.*, same as *derivation*, 6.—13. A green lane. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., V. 302. [Prov. Eng.]—14. Delay; procrastination. [Scotch.]

Trouble upon trouble is the matter and exercise of patience, lang *drift* and delay of things hoped for is the exercise of true patience.
R. Bruce, Eleven Sermons.

15. [*D. drift*, a course, current, a passing.] In South Africa, a ford.—16. The distance traversed in making a single haul of a dredge.—**Drift epoch**. See *glacial epoch*, under *glacial*.—**Drift of a current**, the rate at which it flows.—**Drift of the forest**, in *Eng. law*, a driving together of the cattle that are in a forest, in order to ascertain their condition and status, as to ownership, commonableness, etc.; a kind of "round-up."—**Drifts in the sheer draft**. See *draft*.—**Glacial drift**. See above, 5, and *glacial*.—**Northern drift**, in *geol.*, a name given to boulder-clay of the Pleistocene period, when its materials were supposed to have been brought by polar currents from the north. See above, 5.—**Road-drift**, the materials scraped from a road, as in repairing it.

drift (drift), *v.* [*< drift, n.*] I. *intrans.* 1. To float or be driven along by a current of water or air; be carried at random by the force of the wind or tide; hence, figuratively, to be carried as if by accident or involuntarily into a course of action or state of circumstances.

We *drifted* o'er the harbour bar.
Coleridge, Ancient Mariner, vi.

Half the night
Buoy'd upon floating tackle and broken spars,
These *drifted*, stranding on an isle at morn.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

After 1860 he [Tilden] *drifted* into New York State politics.
Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 387.

2. To accumulate in heaps by the force of wind; be driven into heaps.

The nightwind smooths with *drifting* sand
Our track.
Whittier, At Port Royal.

3. In *mining*, to run a drift. See *drift, n.*, 6.

II. *trans.* 1. To drive into heaps: as, a current of wind *drifts* snow or sand.—2. To cover with drifts or driftage.

The sides of the road were *drifted* with heaps of wild hawthorn and honeysuckle in full bloom.
Lowell, Fireside Travels, p. 240.

The roads were *drifted* to such an extent that even the ploughs could not be passed through in many places.
B. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 187.

3. To excavate horizontally or in a horizontal direction; drive. Shafts are *sunk*; levels or drifts are *driven* or *drifted*.

There is for every soil a limit in depth beyond which it becomes more expedient to *drift* the required way, and construct a vaulted tunnel of sufficient dimensions, than to make an open cutting with the requisite slopes.
Encyc. Brit., IV. 448.

4. To delay; put off. *Jamieson*. [Scotch.]
The Lord, suppose hee *drifted* and delayed the effect of his prayer, . . . yit he heareth him.
R. Bruce, Eleven Sermons.

driftage (drif'tāj), *n.* [*< drift + -age*.] 1. That which is drifted; drift.—2. *Naut.*, the amount of deviation from a ship's course due to leeway.—3. In *gun.* and *archery*, windage.

drift-anchor (drift'ang'kor), *n.* Same as *sea-anchor*.

drift-bolt (drift'bölt), *n.* A bolt, commonly made of steel, used for driving out other bolts.

drift-current (drift'kur'ent), *n.* A current produced by the force of the wind.

A current thus directly impelled by wind is termed a *drift-current*.
Encyc. Brit., III. 19.

drift-ice (drift'is), *n.* [Cf. Sw. *drif-is* = Dan. *drif-is*.] Masses of detached floating ice which drift with the wind or ocean currents, as in the polar seas.

drift-land (drift'land), *n.* In *old Eng. law*, a tribute paid yearly by some tenants, to the king or a landlord, for the privilege of driving cattle through a manor on the way to fairs or market.

driftless (drift'les), *a.* [*< drift + -less*.] 1. Without drift or aim; purposeless; aimless. *North British Rev.*—2. Free from drift or driftage.

Whitney describes the surface of the rock within the *driftless* region as being uneven and irregular.
Geikie, Ice Age, p. 500.

drift-mining (drift'mi'ning), *n.* A term used in various gold regions to denote that kind of mining which is carried on by following, by means of drifts or levels, the detrital material in the channels of former rivers, now obliterated and covered with volcanic and other accumulations.

drift-net (drift'net), *n.* A gill-net supported upright in the water by floats and distended by means of weights below.

drift-netter (drift'net'er), *n.* A fisherman who uses a drift- or gill-net.

drift-sail (drift'säl), *n.* *Naut.*, a sail attached to a hawser, thrown overboard and veered ahead so as to act as a drag and keep the ship's head to the sea in heavy weather.

driftway (drift'wä), *n.* 1. A road over which cattle are driven.

The horse-passengerway became in lapse of time a *driftway*.
Contemporary Rev., I. 576.

2. *Naut.* and in *mining*, same as *drift*.

driftweed (drift'wäd), *n.* 1. Same as *gulf-weed*.—2. In England, the tangle, *Laminaria digitata*, especially cylindrical portions of the frond.

driftwood (drift'wüd), *n.* Wood drifted or floated by water.

drifty (drif'ti), *a.* Forming or characterized by drifts, especially of snow.

Drifty nights an' dripping summers. *Hogg*.

driht, *n.* [ME., also *drigt*, earlier *drihten*, < AS. *drihten*, *drihten*, a ruler, lord, prince, esp. the Lord (= OS. *drohtin* = OFries. *drochten* = OHG. *truhtin*, *trohtin*, *trehtin*, MHG. *truhten*, *trohten*, *trehten* = Icel. *dröttinn* = OSw. *drotin*, *droten*, Sw. *drott* = Dan. *drott* (Goth. not recorded), a ruler, lord, < *driht*, *driht*, also *gedriht*, *gedriht*, ME. *drihte* (= OS. *drucht*, in comp., = OFries. *dracht*, *drecht* = OHG. *truht*, MHG. *truht*, *truht* = Icel. *drött*), a host, company, retinue, following, people (cf. Goth. *gadrucht*, a soldier; cf. *drauhtinon*, serve as a soldier, *drauhtinassus*, military service), < *dreogan*, bear, endure (= Goth. *driugan*, serve as a soldier): see *dreel*, and cf. *drossard*.] A lord; a chief; in a particular sense, the Lord.

Me thinkth bi thine crois ligte [shining],
That thu longest to ure *drihte*.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), I. 1310.

Which dereworthe *driht* desires mee too hane?
Alexander of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), I. 692.

drigle (drij'1), *n.* Same as *dirgie*.

drill¹ (dril), *v.* [The meanings of *drill* are more or less involved with those of *trill*, making their separation, in history and definition, a matter of some uncertainty. *Drill*, < D. *drillen*, bore, turn round, whirl, wheel, shake, brandish, exercise in the management of arms, train, = I.G. *drillen*, bore, also vex, tease, tire with importunities, 'bore,' = MHG. *drellen*, turn round, G. *drillen*, bore, train, also tire, 'bore,' = Dan.

drille, bore, tire, 'bore', drill (in agri.), = Sw. *drilla*, bore (the G. and Scand. forms are prob. of LG. origin), = AS. *thyreltan*, lit. pierce, E. *thrill*, make a hole, < MD. *drille*, a hole, = AS. *thyrel*, a hole: see *thrill*. See also *trill*¹ and *trill*², and cf. *drill*².] I. *trans.* 1. To pierce or make a hole in with a drill or a similar tool, or as if with a drill.

Perforated sore,
And *drill'd* in holes, the solid oak is found,
By worms voracious eaten through and through.
Cowper, Task, l. 28.

2. To make with a drill: as, to *drill* a hole.—3†. To wear away or waste slowly.

This accident hath *drilled* away the whole summer.
Swift.

4. To instruct and exercise in military tactics and the use of arms; hence, to train in anything with the practical thoroughness characteristic of military training.

And *drill* the raw world for the march of mind.
Tennyson, Death of Wellington, vii.

He *drilled* himself till inflexible habit stood sentinel before all those postern-weaknesses which temperament leaves unbolted to temptation.

Lowell, Fireside Travels, p. 78.

5. On American railroads, to shift (cars or locomotives) about, or run them back and forth, at a terminus or station, in order to get them into the desired position.—6†. To draw on; entice; decoy.

At length they *drill'd* them [Indians] by discourse so near, that our Men lay'd hold on all three at once.

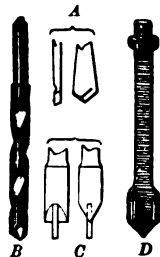
Dampier, Voyages, I. 114.

With faint Resistance let her *drill* him on.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

7. [*drill*, n., 4.] In agri.: (a) To sow in rows, drills, or channels: as, to *drill* wheat. (b) To sow with seed in drills: as, the field was *drilled*, not sown broadcast.

II. *intrans.* 1. To go through exercises in military tactics.—2. To sow seed in drills.

*drill*¹ (dril), n. [= D. *dril* = LG. *drill* = Dan. *dril* = Sw. *drill*, a drill; from the verb.] 1. A tool for boring holes in metal, stone, or other hard substance; specifically, a steel cutting-tool fixed to a drill-stock, bow-lathe, or drilling-machine. See cuts under *bow-drill*, *brace-drill*, and *cramp-drill*. In the widest sense, the term is used to include all drilling-machines, or machines for perforating stone, metal, etc., such as the *rock-drill*, *diamond drill*, *dental drill*, etc.; but not boring-machines which are used for wood. Also called *drill-bit*.



A, ordinary iron drill; B, twist-drill; C, countersink-drill; D, H-drill.

A kind of patent *drill*
To force an entrance to the Nation's
till. Lowell, Tempora Mutantur.

2. In *mining*, a borer: the more common term in the United States.—3. In *agri.*, a machine for planting seeds, as of grasses, wheat, oats, corn, etc., by dropping them in rows and covering them with earth. Such machines vary in form and size from a small hand-implement sowing one row to the gang-drill drawn by one or two horses, and heavy steam-power machines drawn by a rope from a traction-engine, as in steam-plowing. Horse-power drills are sometimes fitted with self-feeding devices for regulating the speed and the amount of feed from the hopper to the tubes that convey the seed to the ground. They all have some form of share or tool for opening or preparing the ground for the seed, immediately in front of the tube that distributes the seed. Nearly all forms have also an attachment for covering the seed after it has been dropped. Some of the larger machines, particularly for steam-power, are combined harrows and drills. Grain- or seed-drilling machines are sometimes called *seeders* or *seeding-machines*.

4. (a) A row of seeds deposited in the earth. (b) The trench or channel in which the seeds are deposited.—5. A shell-fish which is destructive to oyster-beds by boring into the shells of young oysters. In the United States the name is applied to *Urosalpinx cinerea*, a muricid gastropod with a shell about an inch long, of an ashy or brownish coloration, with 10 or 12 undulations on the body-whorl. It lays its eggs in capsules containing about a dozen eggs. It ranges along the Atlantic coast from Canada to Florida, but is rare north of Massachusetts. Also called *borer* and *mail-bore*.

The destructive *drill*, which works its way into the shell of the young oysters and then feasts on the nutritious occupants.
Sci. Amer. Supp., p. 8868.

6. The act of training soldiers in military tactics; hence, in general, the act of teaching by repeated exercises.

The second substitute for temperament is *drill*, the power of use and routine.
Emerson, Conduct of Life.

Archimedean drill. Same as *Persian drill*.—*Burhead drill*, a dentists' drill with an enlarged conical head

the surface of which is formed into a series of cutting edges: used to excavate a cavity for filling.—*Car-box drill*, a drill used to remove damaged cap-bolts from the boxes of car-trucks.—*Centrifugal drill*, a drill which carries a fly-wheel upon the stock to maintain steady motion.—*Dental drill*, a dentists' instrument of various forms, for cutting out decayed portions of teeth, opening a nerve-cavity, etc.—*Diamond drill*. (a) A drill or borer which cuts by means of diamonds set like teeth in an annular bit or boring-head. The boring-head, which is a hollow cylinder, is made to revolve with rapidity by suitable machinery, so that a large hole can be made by cutting out only a small quantity of rock, a solid core of which fills the hollow of the cylinder and is broken off and removed from time to time. (b) In *dentistry*, a small iron drill into the end of which is set a small piece of bort.—*Double drill*, a drill with two cutters: used for making countersink-holes, as for screw- or rivet-heads.—*Double-traverse drill*, an adjustable machine-tool for making exactly similar holes simultaneously at a distance apart, as in the two ends of a bridge-link. It is used when several pieces exactly alike are required. E. H. Knight.—*Expanding drill*, a drill with a pair of adjustable bits which can be spread apart at any given depth, to increase the width of the hole at that point.—*Finishing-drill*, any form of drill making a smooth cut, used to follow a drill doing rapid but rough work.—*Fluted drill*, a drill upon which are formed, on opposite sides, two longitudinal grooves or flutes. The cutting faces at the point are formed by the edges of these flutes, which are cut away in conical form.—*Forked drill*, a slotting-tool with a forked point, used in a slot-drilling machine. It is either forged and ground from solid steel or formed by fixing two movable cutters in a stock. Its action is rapid, but it leaves a rough surface, and must be followed by a finishing-tool.—*Lip drill*, any flat drill upon the cutting edge of which a lip is formed, either by grinding or during the process of forging. The lip adds to the speed and cleanness of working.—*Persian drill*. (a) A hand-drill operated by a nut moved backward and forward over a quick screw on the stock of the drill. (b) A screw-stock drill in which, by means of bevel-pinions, the motion of the screw-stock is transmitted to a drill at right angles to the stock. Also called *Archimedean drill*, *screw-stock drill*.—*Piercing-drill*, a drill for making a hole, as distinguished from a finishing-drill or a slotting-drill.—*Pin drill*, a drill having a cylindrical pin projecting from the center of its cutting face. It is used to enlarge a hole previously made, or to face off the surface around such a hole, the pin being inserted into the hole and holding the tool true.—*Plain drill*, a drill of which the angular cutting end is formed on a shank flattened on opposite sides toward the point. Such drills do fair work for small holes, but should be made with the narrow sides parallel for a short distance from the point, to afford guidance to the tool in the hole, as well as for the needs of sharpening.—*Pneumatic drill*, a drill actuated by mechanism for which compressed air supplies the power; an air-drill.—*Rose drill*, a drill with a cylindrical cutting face, cut on the edge in a series of teeth: used for finishing, especially in slot-drilling.—*Roughing-drill*, any form of drill adapted for speedy working, but producing a rough cut, such as the forked drill.—*Screw-stock drill*. Same as *Persian drill*.—*Serpent's-tongue drill*, a flat-ended drill of which the point has the form of a sharpened oval. It is used in a lathe, and is not suitable for very hard or for very soft materials.—*Square-ended drill*, a drill of which the cylindrical end is beveled off to a straight cutting edge, from the center of which a small indentation is cut out: used for slotting, etc.—*Swiss drill*, a cylindrical drill of which one half the body is cut away at the point, and the remainder is sharpened in the form of one half of a quadrangular pyramid. It is a form of single-acting metal-drill.—*Teat drill*, a square-faced cylindrical drill with a sharp, pyramidal projection or teat issuing from the center of the cutting face. It is used to flatten or finish the bottoms of holes.—*Twist drill*, a cylindrical drill around the body of which is carried a deep spiral groove, so that the tool appears as if twisted from a flat bar. The point is sharpened to an obtuse angle. Such drills are used in all sizes, from a diameter of three inches down.—*Vertical drill*, a drill with a vertical spindle. E. H. Knight.—*Wall-drill*, a drilling-machine set up against a wall, and not fitted with a table to receive the work. The drilling-tool is often carried on a radial arm for facility in adjusting it to the work. It is used for large work, not adapted to be placed on a table.—*Watchmakers' drill*, a small drill with a spear-shaped head having an obtuse or but slightly acute point, the edge of which is usually sharpened evenly on both sides. In use it is generally driven alternately backward and forward.

*drill*² (dril), v. [Origin not clear; cf. ME. *drillen*, a-drillen (rare, with doubtful meaning), slip away; LG. *drullen*, ooze, = Dan. dial. *drille* = Sw. *drälla*, spill, as water out of a full vessel. See the equiv. *trill*.] I. *intrans.* To trill; trickle; flow gently.

All have cool refreshing rivulets of crystal, *drilling* over pebbles of amber.
Sir T. Herbert, Travels in Africa.

Into which [pool] a barren spring doth *drill* from between the stones of the Northward wall, and stealth away almost undiscerned.
Sandys, Travels, p. 149.

II. *trans.* To drain; draw off in drains or streams: as, water *drilled* through a boggy soil.

*drill*³ (dril), n. [*drill*², v.] 1. A sip, as of water.

Drille, or lytyle drafte of drynke, haustellus.
Prompt. Parv.

2. A rill.

So does a thirsty land drink up all the dew of heaven that wets its face, and the greater shower makes no torrent, nor digs so much as a little furrow, that the *drills* of the water might pass into rivers, or refresh their neighbour's weariness.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 648.

Springs through the pleasant meadows pour their *drills*.
Sandys.

*drill*³ (dril), n. [Abbr. of *drilling*² (regarded as a collective n. ?); cf. equiv. LG. and G. *drill*.] A trade-name for *drilling*²: often used in the plural.

*drill*⁴ (dril), n. [Developed from *mandrill*, an ape, appar. regarded as < *man* + *drill*, the second element being taken for a kind of ape. See *mandrill*.] In *zool.*, a baboon.

What a devil (quoth the midwife), would you have your son move his ears like a *drill*?
Martinus Scriblerus, II.

Specifically, *Mormon* or *Cynocephalus leucophaeus*, a baboon of western Africa, closely related to the *mandrill*, but smaller, with a black visage, and a stumpy erect tail scarcely two inches long.

drill-barrow (dril'bar'ō), n. Same as *drill*¹, 3. [Eng.]

drill-bit (dril'bit), n. Same as *drill*¹, 1.

drill-bow (dril'bō), n. [= D. *drilboog*.] A small string-bow, generally made of a thin slip of steel, used to turn a drill, the string being twisted about the drill and the bow being reciprocated forward and backward. See cut under *bow-drill*.

drill-chuck (dril'chuk), n. In a lathe or drilling-machine, a chuck which grasps and holds the shank of the drill.

driller (dril'er), n. One who or that which drills.

In drilling, the *driller* turns the clamps, united to the temper screw by a swivel.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LV. 116.

drillet (dril'et), n. The acorn-cups of *Quercus Ægilops*, used in tanning.

drill-gage (dril'gaj), n. A tool for determining the angle of the bezel or edge of a drill.

drill-harrow (dril'har'ō), n. [= Dan. *dril-harv*.] A small harrow employed to extirpate weeds and to pulverize the earth between rows of plants. [Eng.]

drill-holder (dril'hōl'dér), n. A stock, lathe-rest, or other attachment for holding a drill steady or in position, while it is kept up to its work by the tail-center.

drill-husbandry (dril'huz'ban-dri), n. In *agri.*, the method of sowing seeds in drills or rows.

*drilling*¹ (dril'ing), n. [Verbal n. of *drill*¹, v.] That which is worn off by a drill from the substance drilled.

When the oil-sand is reached, specimens of the *drillings* are taken for every run.
S. G. Williams, Applied Geology, p. 176.

*drilling*² (dril'ing), n. [Accom. to the form of a collective n. in -ing; < G. *drillich*, drilling, ticking, huckaback, < OHG. *drilūh*, MHG. *drilich*, *drilch*, drilling, as adj. three-threaded, accom. (to G. *dri*, *drei* = E. *three*) from L. *trilix* (trilic-), three-threaded, < *tri*, *tres* (= E. *three*) + *licium*, a thrum, a thread. Cf. *dimity*, *samite*, *twill*.] A twilled linen or cotton cloth, very stout, and used for waist-linings, summer trousers, etc. Also called *drill* and *drills*.

drilling-jig (dril'ing-jig), n. A portable drilling-machine worked by hand.

drilling-lathe (dril'ing-lāth), n. A drilling-machine on horizontal ways or shears, thus resembling a lathe. E. H. Knight.

drilling-machine (dril'ing-mā-shēn'), n. A machine for cutting holes in metal, rock, etc., by means of a drill. See *drill*¹.—*Multiple drilling-machine*, a machine-tool having a number of drills which can be adjusted as to their distance apart. It is adapted for drilling holes at regulated distances in bars which must be exactly alike, as in bridge- and car-work.—*Pillar drilling-machine*, a machine-tool of which the bed is supported by a post or pillar, and is adjustable vertically either by means of a rack and pinion or by a screw formed about the pillar.—*Radial drilling-machine*, a drilling-machine of which the arm supporting the drilling-tool is pivoted so that it will swing in the radius of a circle over the work.

drill-jar (dril'jār), n. A form of stone- or well-boring tool in which the tool-holder is lifted and dropped successively. E. H. Knight.

drill-master (dril'mās'tér), n. [= D. *dril-meester*.] One who gives practical instruction in military tactics and the use of arms; hence, one who trains in anything, especially in a mechanical manner.

The number of educated officers was . . . too limited to satisfy the imperious demands of the staff, much less those of the *drill-master*.
N. A. Rev., CXXVI. 79.

drill-plate (dril'plāt), n. A breastplate for a hand-drill.

drill-plow (dril'plou), n. A plow for sowing grain in drills.

drill-press (dril'pres), n. A form of drilling-machine armed with one or more drills for boring holes in metal, and designated as *vertical*, *horizontal*, or *universal*, in accordance with its mode of working.

drill-rod (dril'rod), *n.* In boring wells, etc., the rod used to support the drill or boring-tool and to connect it with the motor at the surface.

drill-sergeant (dril'sär'jent), *n.* *Milit.*, a non-commissioned officer who instructs soldiers in their duties and trains them to military movements.

drill-stock (dril'stok), *n.* In *mech.*, the holder (of which there are many kinds) for receiving the fixed end of a drill.

drily, *adv.* See *dryly*.

Drimys (dri'mis), *n.* [NL., so named from the bitter tonic taste of the bark, < Gr. *δριμύς*, piercing, sharp, keen, acrid, bitter.] A genus of evergreen aromatic shrubs or small trees,



Flowering Branch of *Drimys Winteri*.

belonging to the natural order *Magnoliaceæ* and nearly related to the genus *Illicium*. There are 5 species, of which 2 are Australian, the others belonging respectively to New Zealand, Borneo, and South America. *D. Winteri* of South America yields Winter's bark (which see, under bark²).

driness, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *dryness*.

drink (dring), *v.*; pret. *drank* (formerly *drunk*), pp. *drunk* (sometimes *drank*, formerly *drunken*), ppr. *drinking*. [*ME.* *drinken* (pret. *drank*, *dronk*, pl. *drunke*, *drunken*, *dronke*, *dronken*, pp. *drunken*, *dronken*, *dronke*), < *AS.* *drincan* (pret. *dranc*, pl. *druncon*, pp. *druncen*) = *OS.* *drinkan* = *OFries.* *drinka* = *D.* *drinken* = *MLG.* *LG.* *drinken* = *OHG.* *trincan*, *MHG.* *G.* *trinken* = *Icel.* *drekka* = *Sw.* *drieka* = *Dan.* *drikke* = *Goth.* *drikan*, drink. From *G.* come *It.* *trincare* = *F.* *triquer*, touch glasses, hobnob. Hence *drench*¹, *drown*, *q. v.*] **I. intrans.** 1. To swallow water or other fluid.

Thel ne ete ne *dronke* of all that nyght, and no more ne hadde thei don of all the day be-fore, for the bataille hadde endured all the day. *Melton* (E. E. T. S.), II. 171.

To drink or eat in earthenware we scorn,
Which cheaply country cupboard does adorn.
Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, III. 281.

Specifically—2. To imbibe spirituous liquors, especially habitually or to excess; be intemperate in the use of spirituous liquors.

They drank, and were merry with him. *Gen.* xliii. 34.

To drink deep, to take a deep draught; indulge in intoxicating liquors to excess.

A little learning is a dangerous thing;
Drink deep, or taste not the Pierian spring:
There shallow draughts intoxicate the brain,
And drinking largely sobers us again.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, I. 216.

To drink to, to salute in drinking; invite to drink by drinking first; wish well to in the act of taking the cup.

I drink to the general joy of the whole table,
And to our dear friend Banquo. *Shak.*, Macbeth, III. 4.

II. trans. 1. To swallow (a liquid); receive (a fluid) into the stomach through the mouth; imbibe: as, to drink water or wine.

After drinking a glass of very good iced lemonade, I took my leave, much amused and pleased.
Macaulay, Life and Letters, I. 192.

2. To affect in a specific way by or in drinking; induce a condition in by the act or example of drinking: as, to drink a bowl empty; he drank his companions drunk.

Xerxes, whose populous Army drunk rivers dry, and made mountains circumnavigable.
Sandys, Travels, p. 20.

3. To suck in; absorb; imbibe.

And let the purple v'lets drink the stream. *Dryden*.

4. Figuratively, to take in through the senses, as the ear or eye, with eagerness and pleasure: with reference to utterance or appearance.

My ears have not yet drunk a hundred words
Of thy tongue's uttering. *Shak.*, R. and J., II. 2.

Still drink delicious poison from thy eye.

Pope, Eloisa to Abelard, I. 122.

5†. To take in (vapor, fumes, or smoke); inhale: as, to drink the air. Old writers often used *drink* for *smoke* with reference to tobacco.

I did not, as you barren gallants do,

Fill my discourses up drinking tobacco.

Chapman, All Fools, II. 1.

By this air, the most divine tobacco that ever I drunk.

B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, III. 2.

Thou can'st not live on this side of the world, feed well, and drink tobacco.

G. Wilkins, Miseries of Inforced Marriage.

Fumous cannot eat a bit, but he

Must drink tobacco, so to drive it down.

Davies, Scourge of Folly, epig. 148.

To drink down, to take away thought or consideration of by drinking; subdue or extinguish: as, to drink down care; to drink down unkindness.—To drink in, to absorb; take or receive by absorption, or through the senses or the mind: as, a plant drinks in oxygen from the atmosphere; to drink in wisdom from instruction; to drink in the beauties of the scene.—To drink off, to drink the whole of at a draught: as, to drink off a cup of cordial.

We have no cause to complain of the bitterness of that Cup which he hath drunk off the dregs of already.

Stillington, Sermons, I. vi.

To drink off candles' endst. See *candle*.—To drink the health or to the health of, to drink while expressing good wishes for the health or welfare of; signify good will by drinking; pledge.—To drink up, (a) To drink the whole of: as, to drink up a glass of wine.

That 'tis Decreed, confirm'd, and ratified,

That (of necessity) the fatal Cup,

Once, all of vs must (in our turn) drink up.

Sylvestre, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II., The Decay.

(b) To draw up or exhaust: as, the heated air drinks up the moisture of the earth.

drink (dring), *n.* [*ME.* *drink*, *drinke*, also assimilated *drinch*, < *AS.* *drinc*, *drync*, also *drinca*, *gedrinc* (= *Sw.* *driek* = *Dan.* *drik*), a drink, < *drincan*, drink: see *drink*, *v.*, *drench*¹, *n.*] 1. Any liquid, as water or wine, swallowed or taken into the stomach as a beverage for quenching thirst, or for medicinal purposes.

Returning back to Rome, was chosen Pope by the Name of Adrian the Fourth, and dyed, being choaked with a Fly in his Drink. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 58.

We drunk our first New England water, with as much delight as ever we drunk drink in all our lives.

Chron. Pilgrims, quoted in Tyler's Amer. Lit., I. 160.

Specifically—2. Strong or intoxicating liquor; alcoholic stimulants collectively: as, a craving for drink.

They fall to those spiced *drinkes* and sacrificeth flesh with great mirth, and being well apayed, returne home. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 430.

3. A draught; as much of any liquid as is or may be taken at one time; a potion: as, a long drink of lemonade; have a drink.

If thou doe give or fill the *drinke*, with duty set it downe.

Babes Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 291.

We will give you sleepy *drinks*. *Shak.*, W. T., I. 1.

Black drink. See *black*.—**Imperial drink**, a sweetened and flavored solution of bitartrate of potassium, *potus imperialis*. *U. S. Dispensatory*.—**In drink**, drunk; intoxicated.

I could find it in my heart to beat him . . . but that the poor monster's in drink. *Shak.*, Tempest, II. 2.

Strong drink, alcoholic liquor of any kind or all kinds.

But they also have erred through wine, and through strong drink are out of the way. *Isa.* xxviii. 7.

drinkable (dring'ka-bl), *a.* and *n.* [*drink* + *-able*.] **I. a.** That may be drunk; fit or suitable for drinking; potable.

By this means the water would become drinkable with some coolness. *Boyle*, Works, V. 698.

The water that is in it [the pool] seems to depend on the rains, and is not drinkable.

Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 10.

II. n. A liquor that may be drunk.

I never have courage till I see the eatables and drinkables brought up' table, and then I'm as bauld as a lion. *Goldsmith*, She Stoops to Conquer, II. 1.

drinkableness (dring'ka-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being drinkable. *Imp. Dict.*

drink-a-penny (dring'ka-pen'i), *n.* The little grebe, *Podiceps* or *Tachyhaptis fluitans*. Also penny-bird. *Swinson*. [*Local*, Irish.]

drinker (dring'ker), *n.* [*ME.* *drinkere*, *drynkere*, < *AS.* *drincere* (= *D.* *drinker* = *OHG.* *trinchari*, *drinkari*, *trinchare*, *G.* *trinker* = *Sw.* *driekare*, *drinker*, *drinkare*, *drunkard*), < *drincan*, drink.] One who drinks; particularly, one who drinks spirituous liquors habitually or to excess; a tippler.

The sonne of man came eatynge and drynckynge, and they say, behold a glutton and *drunker* of wine, and a frende vnto publicans and synners. *Bible* (1551), Mat. xi.

Spiders are great drinkers, and suffer severely from drought. *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 298.

drinker-moth (dring'ker-môth), *n.* The popular name of a large European bombycid moth,

Odontesia potatoaria: so called from its long snout-like proboscis or antlia.

drinking-bout (dring'king-bout), *n.* A convivial revel; a set-to at drinking.

The drinking-bout and quarrels of the shepherds are seasoned with homely English allusions.

A. W. Ward, Eng. Dram. Lit., I. 48.

drinking-horn (dring'king-hörn), *n.* [= *Dan.* *drikkehorn*.] A horn used as a drinking-vessel, or a drinking-cup made of horn. See *horn*.

drinklet, drenklet, *v.* [*ME.* *drinklen*, *drenklen*, freq. of *drinken*, drink: see *drink*, and cf. *drench*. See also *dronkle, drown*.] **I. trans.** To drench; drown. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 132.

II. intrans. To drown.

drinkless (dring'les), *a.* [*ME.* *drinkeles*; < *drink* + *-less*.] Without drink; having nothing to drink. [*Rare*.]

Though a man forbode dronkennessae,

He nought forget that every creature

Be dronkynles for alway, as I gesse.

Chaucer, Troilus, II. 718.

[Fairfax MS. Other MSS. have *drinkless*.]

O, which a sorwe

It is for to be drinkeles!

Gower, Conf. Amant., III. 3.

drink-money (dring'kun'i), *n.* Money given to buy liquor to drink; hence, a fee or gratuity.

drink-offering (dring'k'of'er-ing), *n.* A Jewish offering of wine, etc., in sacrifices.

And with the one lamb a tenth deal of flour mingled with the fourth part of an hin of beaten oil; and the fourth part of an hin of wine for a drink-offering. *Ex.* xlix. 40.

drip (drip), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dripped*, ppr. *dripping*. [*ME.* *dryppen* (rare), < *AS.* *dryppan* (pret. *drypte*, impv. *dryp*; also *dryppian*, pret. **drypede*, impv. *drype*), cause to drop, let fall (= *Sw.* *drypa* = *Dan.* *dryppe*, *drip*), a causative verb associated with the rarer secondary forms *dropian* (dial. *drupian*; pret. *dropede*, dial. *drupede*) and *droppan* (pret. **dropte*), whence *E. drop*, *v.*, < **drecōpan*, pp. **dropan*, pret. **drecap*, pl. **drupon* (occurring, if at all, only in uncertain passages, but no doubt once existent), *ME.* *drepen*, *drop*, fall, = *OS.* *drapian* (pret. *drōp*) = *OFries.* *drapiā* = *D.* *druipe* = *OHG.* *triufan*, *G.* *triefen* (pret. *troff*) = *Icel.* *driupa* (pret. *draup*), *drop*, *drip*. See *drop*, and cf. *drib*², *v.*, *dribble*.] **I. intrans.** 1. To fall in drops.

Of the yonge oute trie

Oon here, oon there, and elles where hem *dripe*.

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 54.

2. To shed or let fall a liquid in drops, as a wet garment or a roof.

The eaves dripped now

Beneath the thaw.

William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 84.

II. trans. To let fall in drops.

Her flood of tears

Seems like the lofty barn of some rich swain,

Which from the thatch drips fast a shower of rain.

Swift.

From the roofless walls

The shuddering ivy dripped large drops.

Wordsworth, Prelude, II.

drip (drip), *n.* [*ME.* *dryppe*, later *drippe* = *Dan.* *dryp*, a drop: see *drop*, *n.* In the other senses from the verb. Cf. *drib*², *n.*] 1†. A drop. See *drop*, *n.*—2. A falling or letting fall in drops; a dripping.

On the ear

Drops the light drip of the suspended oar.

Byron, Child Harold, III. 86.

The drip of water night and day

Giving a tongue to solitude.

D. G. Rossetti, The Portrait.

3. That which falls in drops; specifically, dripping, or melted fat which drips from meat while roasting.

Water may be procured for necessary occasions from the heavens by preserving the drips of the houses.

Mortimer.

4. In *arch.*, a projecting member of a cornice, etc., so cut as to throw off water, which would without it trickle down upon the parts beneath. See *dripstone*.—5. A receptacle for waste or overflow: as, the drip of a water-cooler or a refrigerator.—**Right of drip**, in *law*, an easement or servitude which entitles one person to let the drip from his eaves fall on another's property.

drip-joint (drip'joint), *n.* In *plumbing*, a mode of uniting two sheets of metal in roofing, where the joint is with the current, so as to form a water-conductor. *E. H. Knight*.

dripping (drip'ing), *n.* That which falls in drops; specifically, the fat which falls from meat in roasting: commonly in the plural.

dripping-pan (drip'ing-pan), *n.* A pan for receiving the fat which drips from meat in roasting.

drip-pipe (drip'pīp), *n.* A small pipe used to convey away the water of condensation from a steam-pipe.

dripplē (drip'plē), *a.* [E. dial., prob. < *drip* or *drop*.] Weak; rare. *Halliwel.* [Prov. Eng.]

drip-pump (drip'pūmp), *n.* A pump used by plumbers to remove drip, or water which collects when pipes are out of order.

drip-stick (drip'stik), *n.* In *stone-sawing*, a stick with an iron hook or a blade at the end, serving as a spout to conduct water slowly from a barrel to the stone to keep the kerf wet.

dripstone (drip'stōn), *n.* 1. In *arch.*, a pro-



Gate of Close, Salisbury Cathedral, England.

D. D., *dripstone*. (Right-hand figure shows a section of the gateway.)

jecting molding or cornice over a doorway, window, etc., to prevent rain-water from trickling down. It is of various forms, and terminates at each end in a head or other sculptured device serving for support or merely for ornament, or sometimes in a simple molding. Also called *weather-molding*, or *hood-molding*, and, when returned square, *label*. 2. A filtering-stone: so called by seamen.

dritt, *n.* [ME. *drit*, *dritt*, *dritte* (= MD. *drijt*, D. *dreet* = Icel. *dritr*, excrement; from the verb: see *drite*. Hence, by transposition, *dirt*, *q. v.*] Excrement; dung; dirt. *Wyclif*. **dritet**, *v. i.* [ME. *dritan*, *gedritan* = D. *drijten* = Icel. *drita*, void excrement. See *drit*, *dirt*, *n.*] To void excrement.

drive (driv), *v.*; pret. *drove* (formerly *drave*), pp. *driven*, ppr. *driving*. [ME. *driven*, earlier *drifen* (pret. *drof*, *drove*, pl. *driven*, pp. *driven*), *drive* (a ship, a plow, a vehicle, cattle), hunt, chase (deer, etc.), compel to go, *drive* (a nail), pursue (business), intr. go forward, press on, rush on with violence, ride, etc., < AS. *drifan* (pret. *drāf*, pl. *drifon*, pp. *drifen*), *drive* (in nearly all the ME. uses) = OS. *dribhan* = OFries. *driva* = LG. *driven* = D. *drijven* = OHG. *triban*, MHG. *triben*, G. *treiben* = Icel. *drifa* = Sw. *drifva* = Dan. *drive* = Goth. *dreiban*, *drive*. Hence *drift*, *drove*², *drivel*², etc.] 1. *trans.* 1. To compel or urge to move; impel or constrain to go in some direction or manner. (a) To compel (an animal or a human being, and, by figurative extension, inanimate things), by commands, cries, or threats, or by gestures, blows, or other physical means, to move in a desired direction: as, to *drive* a flock of sheep; to *drive* slaves; to *drive* away a fear.

"Vnkynde and vnknowing!" quath Crist; and with a rop smote hem, . . . And *drof* hem out alle that ther bowten and solde.

Piers Plowman (C), xix. 159.

They vse also to *drive* them into some narrow poynt of land, when they find that advantage.

Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 133.

Afterwards we met some of his [the aga's] men *driving* off the people's cattle.

Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 179.

Specifically—(1) To impel to motion and quicken: applied to draft-animals, as a horse or an ox; also, by extension, to the vehicle drawn, and in recent figurative use to a locomotive or other engine.

Day *drove* his courser with the shining mane.

M. Arnold, Balder Dead, ii.

Stage-coaches were generally *driven* at a rapid rate down long inclines.

The Century, XXXV. 2.

(2) To chase (game); hunt; especially, to chase (game) into a snare or corral, or toward a hunter.

To *drive* the deer with hound and horn,

Earl Percy took his way. *Chery Chase*.

He's ower to Tivdale to *drive* a prey.

Jamie Telfer (Child's Ballads, VI. 106).

Driving is now quite a recognized branch of grouse-shooting.

Encyc. Brit., XXI. 834.

(b) To cause to move by the direct application of a physical force: as, clouds or a ship *driven* by the wind; to *drive* a nail with a hammer.

There sprang a fountain which watereth their Country, and *driveth* their Mills. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 74.

Swift as the whirlwind *drives* Arabia's scatter'd Sands.

Prior, Ode to the Queen, st. 7.

(c) In *base-ball*, also in *lawn-tennis*, etc., to knock or throw (the ball) very swiftly. (d†) To cause to pass; pass away: said of time.

Thus that day they *driven* to an end.

Chaucer, Good Women, I. 2621.

Thus sho *drof* forth hir dayes in hir depe thought,

With weping and wo all the woke [week] ouer.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 498.

2. To compel or incite to action of any kind; lead or impel to a certain course or result: used in a variety of figurative senses: as, the smoke *drove* the firemen from the building; despair *drove* him to suicide; oppression *drove* them into open rebellion.

What nede *drygneth* the to grene wode?

Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 90).

Such is the rareness of the situation of Venice, that it doth even amaze and *drive* into admiration all strangers.

Coryat, Crudities, I. 199.

We ourselves can neither dance a hornpipe nor whistle Jim Crow without *driving* the whole musical world into black despair.

De Quincey, Herodotus.

3. To urge; press; carry forward or effect by urgency or the presentation of motives: as, to *drive* home an argument; to *drive* business; to *drive* a bargain.

They . . . injoyed him not to conclud absolutely till they knew y^e termes, and had well considered of them; but to *drive* it to as good an issue as he could.

Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 210.

Drive a Trade, do, with your Three penny-worth of small Ware.

Congreve, Way of the World, v. 1.

Drive thy business; let not thy business *drive* thee.

Franklin, Poor Richard's Almanac.

You *drive* a queer bargain with your friends and are found out, and imagine the world will punish you.

Thackeray.

4. To force, in general; push vigorously, in a figurative sense.

You must not labour to *drive* into their heads new and strange informations, which you know well shall be nothing regarded with them that be of clean contrary minds.

Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), I.

We *drove* on the war at a prodigious disadvantage.

Swift, Conduct of Allies.

5. To convey in a carriage or other vehicle: as, to *drive* a friend in the park.—6†. To overrun and devastate; harry.

We come not with design of wasteful prey,

To *drive* the country, force the swains away.

Dryden.

7. In *mining*, to excavate in a nearly horizontal direction. See *drift* and *level*.

A Theban king on ascending the throne began at once to *drive* the tunnel which was to form his final resting place, and persevered with the work until death.

Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 622.

8†. To endure.

Betty they were to be oute off lyve

Than soche payne for to *drive*.

Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 120.

To *drive* a nail in one's coffin. See *coffin*.—To *drive* a ship, to make it carry a great press of sail.—To *drive* feathers or down, to place feathers or down in a machine which, by a current of air, drives off the lightest to one end, and collects them by themselves.

My thrice-*driven* bed of down. *Shak.*, Othello, I. 3.

To *drive* over or out, in *type-setting*, to carry from one line into another, or extend beyond its proper length for the matter contained, by unusually wide spacing: as, to *drive* over or out a word or syllable; to *drive* out a line or a paragraph.—To *drive* the backwood up. See *backwood*.—To *drive* the cross, in *target-shooting*, to hit the target at the intersection of two straight lines; make the best shot possible.—To *drive* the nail, in *target-shooting*, to strike the head of a nail with the bullet and thus drive it into the wood; hence, to make a good shot; make a good hit, as in an argument.

A shot which comes very close to the nail is considered that of an indifferent marksman; the bending of the nail is, of course, somewhat better; but nothing less than hitting it right on the head is satisfactory. . . . Those who *drive* the nail have a further trial among themselves.

Audubon, Ornith. Blog., I. 293.

To *drive* to one's wit's end, to perplex utterly; non-plus.

Then the text that disturbed him came again into his mind: and he knowing not what to say nor how to answer, was "driven to his wit's end, little deeming," he says, "that Satan had thus assaulted him, but that it was his own prudence which had started the question."

Southey, Bunyan, p. 21.

To *drive* to the wall, to force to accept unapproved terms or circumstances; push to extremity; crush.

There was a disposition in Congress to keep no terms with the President—to *drive* him completely to the wall.

G. S. Merriam, S. Bowles, II. 83.

=*syn.* 1 and 2. See *thrust*.

II. *intrans.* 1. To go along before an impelling force; be impelled; be moved by any physical force or agent: as, the ship *drove* before the wind.

A Spanish Caravel comming to water at Dominica, one of the Canibal Islands, the Saugues cut her Cable in the night, and so she *drave* on shore, and all her companie was surprised and eaten by them. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 902.

Lying with the helm a-weather, we made no way but as the ship *drove*. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 21.

Seven days I *drove* along the dreary deep,

And with me *drove* the moon and all the stars.

Tennyson, Holy Grail.

2. To act or move with force, violence, or impetuosity: as, the storm *drove* against the house; he *drove* at the work night and day.

Fierce Boreas *drove* against his flying sails. *Dryden*.

He flew where'er the horses *drove*, nor knew

Whither the horses *drove*, or where he flew.

Addison, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., ii.

Heapt in mounds and ridges all the sea

Drove like a cataract. *Tennyson*, Holy Grail.

Heroes madly *drave* and dashed their hosts

Against each other. *Bryant*, Earth.

3. To ride on horseback. [Now only provincial.]

He cam *driuende* upon a stede. *Havelok*, I. 2702.

When thei hadde thus rested a-while thei saugh her meyne come full harde *dryuinge*, for the sarazins recovered a-noon as the knyghtes of the rounde table left the standard.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), II. 336.

4. To be conveyed in a carriage; travel in a vehicle drawn by one or more horses or other animals.—5. To aim or tend; make an effort to reach or obtain: with *at*: as, the end he was *driving* at.

They are very religious & honest gentle-men, yet they had an end y^t they *drove* at & laboured to accomplish.

Sherley, quoted in Bradford's Plymouth Plantation, p. 401.

I don't know what you mean, Brother—What do you *drive* at, Brother?

Steele, Tender Husband, v. 1.

6. To aim a blow; strike with force: with *at*.

At Anxur's shield he *drove*, and at the blow

Both shield and arm to ground together go.

Dryden, Æneid.

7. To work with energy; labor actively: often with *away*.

She had been kneeling, trowel in hand, *driving* away vigorously at the loamy earth. *The Century*, XXXV. 947.

8†. To take the property of another; distraint for rent; drive cattle into a pound as security for rent.

His landlord, who, he fears, hath sent

His water-bailiff thus to *drive* for rent.

Cleaveland.

The term *driving* was applied to a summary process for recovering rent which the law in these days conferred upon the landlord, whereby he could drive to the pound the cattle of any tenant who owed any rent whatever, without previous notice to the tenant or any statement of the landlord's demand having been furnished to him, and the cattle so impounded might be kept in durance until the rent was paid.

Trench, Realities of Irish Life.

To *drive* out, in *type-setting*, to space out lines so as to make the matter fill a larger or the desired amount of space.—To *let drive*, to aim a blow; strike.

Four rogues in buckram *let drive* at me.

Shak., I Hen. IV., II. 4.

drive (driv), *n.* [ME. *drive*, *v.*] 1. The act or result of driving; something done by means of driving. (a) An urging or impelling forward of an assemblage of animals, of a collection of logs in a stream, etc.: as, a *drive* of cattle on the plains for the purpose of branding or sorting them; a *drive* of game for the convenience of sportsmen.

Sometimes an animal—usually a cow or steer, but, strangely enough, very rarely a bull—will get fighting mad, and turn on the men. If on the *drive*, such a beast usually is simply dropped out.

T. Roosevelt, The Century, XXXV. 861.

(b) A strong or sweeping blow or impulsion. (c) In *type-founding*, the deep impress of the steel punch or model-letter in a bar of copper. Also known as a *strike* or *unjustified matrix*. It is usually made by a quick and strong blow in cold-rolled copper. The *drive*, when fitted to the mold, is called a *justified matrix*.

When the letter is perfect, it is driven into a piece of polished copper, called the *drive* or *strike*. This passes to the justifier, who makes the width and depth of the faces uniform throughout the fount. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 699.

(d) In *base-ball*, also in *lawn-tennis*, etc., the knocking or throwing of a ball very swiftly. (e) Conveyance in a vehicle; an excursion or airing in a carriage: as, to take a *drive*.

2. That which is driven; cattle, game, etc., driven together or alone.

In each of these tributaries [of St. Croix river] lay last spring what is termed a heavy *drive* of logs.

Sci. Amer., N. S., LV. 101.

3. The state of being driven or hurried; extreme haste or pressure: as, a *drive* of business. [Colloq.]

Many collieries are now turning out 1500 tons a day, requiring one incessant *drive*. *The Engineer*, LXV. 248.

4. A course upon which carriages are driven; a road prepared for driving: as, the *drives* in a park.—5. The course or country over which game is driven.—6. The selling of a particular kind of goods, as gloves, below the usual price, in order to draw customers. [Trade cant.]—7. A jest or satirical remark directed at a person or thing. [Colloq., U. S.]

drive-boat (driv'bôt), *n.* A light rowing-boat used by the drivers in driving menhaden into the net or seine.

drive-bolt (driv'bôlt), *n.* A tool used to drive a bolt home (that is, to its final position) when this cannot be done with a hammer.

drivel¹ (driv'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *drivelled*, *drivelled*, ppr. *drivelling*, *drivelling*. [*< ME. drivelen*, also *drevelen*, var. of *dravelen*, which is another form of *drablen*, *drabble*: see *drabble* and *dribble*², and *drool*, a contr. of *drivel*.] 1. To slaver; let spittle drop or flow from the mouth, like a child, an idiot, or a dotard.

No man could spit from him without it [the tongue], but would be forced to *drivel*, like some paralytics or a fool. *Grew, Cosmologia Sacra*, i. 5.

2. To be weak or foolish; talk weakly or foolishly; dote.

That folly of *drivelling* infidelity, which shivers at every fresh revelation of geology. *De Quincey, Herodotus*.

drivel¹ (driv'l), *n.* [*< drivel*¹, *v.*] 1. Slaver; saliva flowing from the mouth.

But when he spied her his saint,
He wip'd his greasy shoes,
And clear'd the *drivell* from his beard,
And thus the shepherd wooes.
Warner, Albion's England, iv. 20.

2. Silly, unmeaning talk; inarticulate nonsense; senseless twaddle, like the talk of an idiot.

drivel² (driv'l), *n.* [Also written *drevil*, *drevill*, *drevel*, also *dribble* (see *dribble*)³; *< ME. drivel*, a servant, slave (= MD. *drevel* = MLG. *dravel*, *drevel*, a servant, = OHG. *tribil*, MHG. *tribel*, *tribel*, a driver, a servant), *< driven*, etc., drive, pursue business, etc. No connection with *drivell*, with which dictionaries have confused it.] A servant; a drudge; a slave.

Thu schalt be mare beon idrecchet then eni *drivel* I the hus other eni hured hine [Thou shalt be more oppressed than any *drivel* in the house or any hired hind].

Hali Meidenhed (ed. Cockayne), p. 29.

That foule aged *drevill*. *Spenser, F. Q.*, IV. ii. 3.

Amphialus having persuaded Clinias to write a bold answer to Dametas, calling him a "filthy *drivel*," Dametas, who was as great a coward as Clinias, would have drawn back. *Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia*, iii.

driveler, **driveller** (driv'l-er), *n.* One who drives; an idiot; a fool.

From Marlborough's eyes the streams of dotage flow,
And Swift expires a *driveller* and a show.

Johnson, Vanity of Human Wishes.

Due mirth he loved, yet was his sway severe;
No bear-eyed *driveller* got his stagger here.

Lowell, Fitz Adam's Story.

driven (driv'n). Past participle of *drive*.

driver (driv'vër), *n.* [*< ME. driver*, *drifer* = OFries. *drivere* = LG. *driver* = D. *drijver* = OHG. *trîpârî*, MHG. *tribære*, *tribër*, *G. treiber*; *< drive* + -er.] 1. One who or that which drives. Specifically—(a) One who drives animals or men. (1) One who drives horses or cattle; a driver.

The multitude, . . . like a drove of sheep, . . . may be managed by any noise or cry which their drivers shall accustom them to. *South, Works*, II. ix.

(2) One who drives draft-animals attached to a vehicle.

The carts with the *drivers*, and with the oxen, camels, asses, and mules, with the whole carriage and victuals, he took and brought with him. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. i. 84.

(3) Formerly, in the southern United States, specifically, the overseer of a gang of slaves.

A *driver* is the foreman of a gang of laborers.

The Century, XXXV. 110.

(4) By extension, a locomotive-engineer. (5) A subordinate official formerly employed in driving for rent in Ireland. See *drive*, *v. t.*, 8. (6) One who drives game to a hunter; in deer-hunting, one who puts the hounds on the track of the game. (b) One who sets something before him as an aim or object; an aim.

A dangerous *driver* at popery and sedition.
Bp. Mountagu, Appeal to Cæsar, p. 80.

(c) One who drives logs down a stream. [*U. S.*] (d) An energetic, pushing person. [*Colloq.*] (e) In the menhaden-fishery, one who drives the fish into the net by throwing stones at them from a light rowboat, a pile of stones being carried for the purpose. (*f*) *Naut.*: (1) A large sail, like a studding-sail, formerly set abaft the mizenmast where the spanker is now set; hence, the spanker. See cut under *sail*. (2) The foremost spur in the bulgways. (*g*) In *mach.*: (1) A driving-wheel. (2) The tread-wheel of a harvester. (3) A tamping-iron, used to tamp the powder in a blast-hole. (4) A curved piece of metal fixed to the center-chuck of a lathe. (5) The cross-bar on the spindle of a grinding-mill. (6) Same as *drift*, *n.*, 11. (7) A substance interposed between the driving instrument and the thing driven. A cooper drives hoops by striking upon the *driver*. (8) In weaving, a piece of wood or other material, upon a spindle, and placed in a box, which impels the shuttle through the opening in the warp. (A) A wooden golf-club with which the ball is driven from the tee. Also *play-club*. See cut under *golf-club*.

2. A bird, the dowitcher. [*Local, U. S.*]

driver-ant (driv'er-ant), *n.* The popular name of a species of ant in western Africa, *Anomma arcens*, of the family *Dorylinæ*: so called from its driving other animals before it.

driver-boom (driv'vër-bûm), *n.* *Naut.*, an old term for *spanker-boom*.

driveway (driv'wä), *n.* A way for driving; a drive; specifically, a private road, as from a house to the street entrance.

drive-wheel (driv'hwël), *n.* Same as *driving-wheel*.

driving-axle (driv'ing-ak'sl), *n.* See *axle*.

driving-band (driv'ing-band), *n.* The band or strap which communicates motion from one machine to another, or from one part of the same machine to another.

driving-bolt (driv'ing-bôlt), *n.* A tool used by wheelwrights for driving in nave-boxes.

driving-box (driv'ing-boks), *n.* 1. The journal-box of a driving-axle.—2. The driver's seat on a coach.

driving-cap (driv'ing-kap), *n.* A cap of iron, fitted to the top of a pipe, as in an oil-well, to receive the blow when driven and thus to protect the pipe.

driving-chisel (driv'ing-chiz'el), *n.* See *chisel*².

driving-gear (driv'ing-gër), *n.* See *gear*.

driving-notes (driv'ing-nôts), *n. pl.* In music, syncopated notes—that is, notes driven through an accent without repetition. See *syncopation*.

driving-shaft (driv'ing-shäft), *n.* In *mach.*, a shaft from the driving-wheel communicating motion to machinery.

driving-spring (driv'ing-spring), *n.* In *rail.*, the spring fixed upon the box of the driving-axle of a locomotive engine, to support the weight and to deaden shocks.

driving-wheel (driv'ing-hwël), *n.* 1. In *mach.*, a main wheel that communicates motion to another or to others.—2. In *rail.*, one of the large wheels (commonly four, though occasionally as many as ten, in number) in a locomotive engine which are fixed upon the crank-axles or main shafts.

Also called *driver* and *drive-wheel*.

drizy (drik'si), *a.* [Formerly also *dricksie*; var. of *drury*, *q. v.*] 1. Decayed, as a tree or timber.

The resemblance mistcall: as when we liken a young child to a green twig which ye may easilie bende every way ye list; or an old man who laboureth with continual infirmities, to a drie and *dricksie* oke. *Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie* (ed. Arber), p. 251.

2. Dwarfish; stunted. [*Scotch.*]

drizzle¹ (driz'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *drizzled*, ppr. *drizzling*. [Early mod. E. *drizle*, *drisel*; prob. *< ME. *dreselen*, an unrecorded freq. of *dresen* (pp. *ydoren*; rare), fall, *< AS. dresan* (pret. *dreds*, pl. *druron*, pp. *dronen*), fall (as rain, snow, dew, fruit, the slain, etc.), = OS. *driusan* = Norw. *drjosa* = Goth. *driusan*, fall: an orig. Teut. verb, found otherwise only in the causative, OHG. *tröran*, MHG. *trören*, cause to drop, let fall in drops, pour, shed, throw away (= Icel. *dreyra*, intr. ooze, bleed), and in other secondary forms: AS. *driusan*, sink, become sluggish (see *drowse*); E. dial. *drose*, *droke*, freq. *drosle*, drip or gutter, as a candle; LG. *drusen*, also *drusken*, fall with a noise, make a noise, = MD. *druyschen*, make a noise; LG. *dröschén*, *dreschen* = G. dial. *dräuschen*, *dreschen*, formerly *dreussen*, rain heavily, shower; Norw. *dryssa*, fall, fall and scatter, as grain, rush with a noise, tr. scatter, spread, = Dan. *drysse*, fall or drop in small particles, tr. sprinkle; and in the derivatives *dross* and *dreary*, and their kindred: see *dross* and *dreary*.] I. *intrans.* To fall, as water from the clouds, in very fine particles; rain in small drops: as, it *drizzles*; *drizzling* drops; *drizzling* rain.

Drizzling tears did shed for pure affection. *Spenser*.

Sometimes, though but seldom, when these Winds blow the Sky is over-cast with small Clouds, which afford some *drizzling* small Rain. *Dampier, Voyages*, II. iii. 45.

A silver car, air-borne,

Whose silent wheels, fresh wet from clouds of morn,

Spun off a *drizzling* dew. *Keats, Endymion*, k.

II. *trans.* To shed in small drops or particles.

The earth doth *drizzle* dew. *Shak., R. and J.*, iii. 5.

drizzle¹ (driz'l), *n.* [*< drizzle*¹, *v.*] A light rain; mizzle; mist.

drizzle² (driz'l), *n.* A local English name of the young ling. Also called *ling-drizzle*.

drizzly (driz'li), *a.* [*< drizzle* + -y.] *Drizzling*; consisting of or characterized by drizzle.

Winter's *drizzly* reign. *Dryden*, tr. of Virgil's *Georgica*.

But the shapes of air have begun their work,

And a *drizzly* mist is around him cast.

J. R. Drake, Culprit Fay, p. 47.

drock (drok), *n.* [*E. dial.*] A watercourse. *Hallwell*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

drock (drok), *v. t.* [*E. dial.*, *< drock*, *n.*] To drain with underground stone gutters. *Hallwell*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

drofland, *n.* [An old law term, *< ME. drof*, *drove*, *drove*, + *land*; also called *drift-land* and *drifland* (*dryfland*): see *drift-land*.] Same as *drift-land*.

droger, **drogher** (drô'gër), *n.* [Prob. of West Indian origin.] 1. A small West Indian coasting craft, having long light masts and lateen sails.—2. Any slow, clumsy coasting craft.

We carried [two hides on the head at a time] for the first few months; but after falling in with a few other "hide *droghers*," and finding that they carried only one at a time, we "knocked off" the extra one.

R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 99.

droghing (drô'ging), *n.* [*< drogh(er)* + -ing¹.] The West Indian coasting carrying-trade.

drogman, **drogomant** (drog'man, -ô'man), *n.* Obsolete forms of *dragoman*.

drogue (drôg), *n.* [See *drag*, *n.*] The drag, an implement used to check the progress of a running whale by being bent on to the *drogue*-iron. It is made in various ways. A common *drogue* is made of two pieces of board, 12 or 14 inches square, nailed together, with sometimes a third upright piece, to which the *drogue*-lashing is made fast. Another is made like a small wooden tub with an upright to which the lashing is bent on. Also *drug*.

The *drogue* consists of a hinge-jointed iron ring . . . to which a conical canvas bag is sewn, and roped.

Qualtrough, Boat Sailer's Manual, p. 122.

droguet (drô-gâ'), *n.* [*F.*: see *druguet*.] A French term for various fabrics for wearing-apparel: used in English especially for a ribbed woolen material for dresses; a variety of rep. **droilt** (droil), *v. i.* [Also *droyle*, *droile*; see the verb. Cf. Icel. *drjolti*, a drone, sluggish; Gael. *droil*, an awkward sluggish.] 1. Labor; toil; drudgery.

Let such vile vassals . . .

Drudge in the world, and for their living *droile*.

Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 157.

The soul forgot her heavenly flight, and left the dull and *droiling* carcas to plod on in the old rode and drudging Trade of outward conformity.

Milton, Reformation in Eng., i.

droilt (droil), *n.* [Also *droyle*, *droile*: see the verb. Cf. Icel. *drjolti*, a drone, sluggish; Gael. *droil*, an awkward sluggish.] 1. Labor; toil; drudgery.

'Tis I do all the *droil*, the dirt-work.

Shirley, Gentleman of Venice, i. 2.

2. A drudge.

Peasants and *droyle*.

Beau. and Fl., Wit at Several Weapons, ii. 1.

droit (droit; *F. pron.* drwo), *n.* [*< OF. droit*, *droict*, *droit*, *F. droit* = Sp. *derecho* = Pg. *direito* = It. *diretto*, *< ML. directum*, contr. *directum*, *directum*, right, justice, law, neut. of L. *directus*, right, straight, direct: see *direct*, *adroit*, and *dress*.] 1. In *old law*, right, especially a right in land; right of ownership. The simultaneous holding of actual possession, the right of possession, and the right of ownership was termed *droit-droit* or *jus duplicatum*. This constituted a completely legal title.

2. In *finance*, duty; custom.

The pinnerings of the orchard and garden I confiscated as *droits*.

Marryat, Frank Mildmay, l.

Argument en droit, argument of a question of law.—**Défense en droit**, *see* *défense*.—**Droit commun**, *droit coutumier*, common or general law.—**Droit d'accroissement**, in *French law*, right of survivorship.—**Droit d'ainesse**, right by birth; right of primogeniture.—**Droit d'aubaine**. *See* *aubaine*.—**Droit de corvée**, right to feudal service.—**Droit de déshérence**, right of escheat.—**Droit de fauteuil**. *See* *fauteuil*.—**Droit de suite**, (a) Right to follow and reclaim from the hands of a third person. (b) Right of stoppage in transitu.—**Droit de tabouret**. *See* *tabouret*.—**Droit d'exécution**, the right of a stock-broker to sell the securities bought by him for the account of a client, if the latter does not accept delivery thereof. The same expression is also applied to the sale by a stock-broker of securities deposited with him by his client, in order to guarantee the payment of operations for which the latter has given instructions. *Napoleon Argle*.—**Droits of admiralty**, perquisites once attached to the office of admiral of England, or lord high admiral. Of these perquisites, the most valuable was the right to the property of an enemy, as ships seized on the breaking out of hostilities. The *droits* of admiralty are now paid into the exchequer for the benefit of the public service. A tenth part of property captured at sea is allowed to the captors. In American law *droits* of admiralty are not as such recognized. Acts of Congress from time to time have regulated the disposition of captured property.

All those portions of the power of the admiral which may be properly called executive or administrative are unknown to the American admiralty. The trappings, perquisites, prerogatives, and *droits* of the admiralty are left to governments with which they are in harmony.

Benedict, Admiralty Practice, § 23.

Flaiden en droit, in *French law*, to interpose a defense upon the law, as distinguished from a denial or plea of facts.

droitural (droi'tū-ral), *a.* [*< OF. droiture, right, the right side (< ML. directura, right, < L. directus, right: see drol and direct), + -al.*] In law, relating to a right to real property, as distinguished from possession.—**Droitural action**, an action employed to regain the possession of real property by one who has lost not only the possession, but also the right of possession, and has nothing but the mere right of property. *Minor.*

droll (dröl), *n.* [*< OF. drolle, draule, a good fellow, boon companion, wag, mod. F. drôle, a rogue, knave, fellow, < MD. D. drol, a droll, merry-andrew, humorous fellow, a troll, a round lump; cf. G. droll, a short thick person (of LG. origin), G. dial. droll, troll, a troll (see troll); cf. Gael. droll, an awkward sluggard (see droil).* The relations of the several words are not clear. See *droll, a.*] 1. A waggish fellow; one whose practice or occupation is to raise mirth by odd tricks; a jester, merry-andrew, or buffoon.

To the Dolphin tavern, where . . . Sir Thomas Harvey and myself dined, . . . and very merry we were, Sir Thomas Harvey being a very droll. *Pepys, Diary, II. 241.*

Democritus, dear Droll, revisit Earth.

Prior, Democritus and Heraclitus.

We see one of these drolls holding a pair of bellows by way of a fiddle, and using the tongs as a substitute for the bow. *Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 390.*

2. A farce; a dramatic entertainment intended to amuse. [Obsolete or archaic in both uses.]

A droll, or interlude among the Greeks, I take to have been one function of the chorus; and with us at the theatres, it is the dance in Tottenham-court-road, the ballad or musical entertainment, which fills up the space between the different parts of the performance.

Jon Bee, Essay on Samuel Foote.

In a private collection, Langbaine had gathered about a thousand plays, besides interludes and drolls.

I. D'Israeli, Amen, of Lit., II. 175.

A Droll or Drollery was a dramatic piece made up of scenes from different plays, and acted chiefly at booths by strolling companies.

A. Dobson, Selections from Steele, p. 450, note.

droll (dröl), *a.* [*< F. drôle, odd, queer, comical, funny.* In both *F.* and *E.* the *adj.* appears later than the *noun*. Cf. *G. drollig, merry, facetious, droll, odd.* See *droll, n.*] 1. Waggish; facetious; comical.

Dick, the merry-andrew, rather light fingered and riotous, but a clever, droll fellow.

Macaulay, St. Dennis and St. George.

2. Ludicrous; queer; laughable; ridiculous: as, a droll story; a droll scene.

I find in them [the masterpieces of wit and humor of Italy] abundance of ingenuity, of droll naïveté, of profound and just reflection, of happy expression.

Macaulay, Dante.

There is a droll resolve in the Massachusetts records by which he [Hugh Peter] is "desired to write to Holland for 500 l. worth of peter, & 40 l. worth of match."

Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 48.

=*Syn.* Comical, Funny, etc. (see *ludicrous*); amusing, farcical, waggish, fantastic, whimsical.

droll (dröl), *v.* [= *OF. droler, jest, trifle, play; from the noun.*] *I. intrans.* To jest; play the buffoon.

The Romans were fallen into that degree of Irreligion and Atheism that nothing was more common among them than to droll upon Religion. *Stillington, Sermons, I. x.*

Tipkin is an absolute Lombard-Street Wit, a Fellow that drolls on the strength of Fifty thousand Pounds.

Steele, Tender Husband, I. 1.

II. trans. 1†. To lead or influence by jest or trick; cajole.

Men that will not be reasoned into their senses may yet be laughed or drolled into them. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Wise men may be argued out of a Religion they own, but none but Fools and Madmen will be droll'd out of it. *Stillington, Sermons, I. i.*

2. To turn into a jest. [Rare.]

In fact, I don't know but the Colonel is a little too jolly. This drolling everything is rather fatiguing.

Howells, Their Wedding Journey, p. 280.

drollert (dröl'ér), *n.* A jester; a buffoon.

And now he is making an experiment by another sort of enemies, and sets the apes and drollers upon it.

Glanville, Sermons, iv.

drollery (dröl'è-ri), *n.*; *pl. drolleries* (-riz). [*< OF. drolerie, draulerie, waggery, a merry prank, an antic figure or mask set on a scutcheon or coat of arms, mod. F. drolerie, waggery, < drolle, drôle, n.* See *droll, n.*] 1. The conduct of a droll, buffoon, or wag; something done to raise mirth; sportive tricks; buffoonery; fun.

They [the people of Judah] made sport with the Prophets, and turned their threatnings into songs of mirth and drollery.

Stillington, Sermons, II. iv.

He contrived to make the most commonplace subjects amusing, and carried everybody along with him in his wildest flights of drollery.

Lady Holland, in Sydney Smith, iv.

2. The character of being droll; comicalness; humor.

The rich drollery of "She Stoops to Conquer."

Macaulay, Oliver Goldsmith.

3. Comical action, as in a dramatic representation; something used or done to excite mirth.

He is loth to make nature afraid in his plays, like those that beget tales, tempests, and such like drolleries.

B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, Ind.

4†. A comic picture.

We arrived late at Rotterdam, where was their annual *marte or faire*, so furnished with pictures (especially Landscapes and *Drolleries*, as they call those clownish representations) that I was amaz'd. *Evelyn, Diary, Aug. 13, 1641.*

Their [Dutch artists'] pictures, in their own age, were not classed in the range of serious work; they bore commonly the significant name of *Drolleries*.

F. T. Palgrave, Nineteenth Century, XXIII. 85.

droll-house† (dröl'hous), *n.* A place where drolls or drolleries were acted.

Should the senate-house where all our lawgivers assemble be used for a theatre or droll-house, or for idle puppet-shows? *Watts, Holiness of Times, etc., iii.*

drollist (dröl'lik), *a.* [*< droll, n., + -ic.*] Pertaining to a droll or puppet-show.

Thalestris, Queen of the Amazons, Anna Bullen, Queen Elizabeth, or some other high princess in drollist story. *Fielding, Jonathan Wild, ii. 3.*

drollingly (dröl'ing-li), *adv.* In a jesting manner.

What confusion will one day cover the faces of those that . . . speak slightly . . . and perhaps drollingly of the supreme and infinitely perfect Being!

Boyle, Works, V. 156.

drollist† (dröl'list), *n.* [*< droll + -ist.*] A facetious person; a jester; a buffoon.

These idle drollists have an utter antipathy to all braver and more generous kinds of knowledge.

Glanville, Reflections on Drollery and Atheism, § 3.

drolly (dröl'li), *adv.* In a droll or comical manner.

At first sight, nothing seems more drolly trivial than the lives of those whose single achievement is to record the wind and the temperature three times a day.

Lowell, Study Windows, p. 5.

Dromadidae (drō-mad'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Dromas (Dromad-) + -idae.*] A family of gallatorial birds of uncertain position, represented by the genus *Dromas* alone. Also *Dromidae*.

Dromaidē (drō-mē-i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Dromæus + -idae.*] The emus considered as a family of ratite birds. See *Dromæinae*.

Dromæinæ (drō-mē-i-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Dromæus + -inæ.*] The emus as a subfamily of ratite birds of the family *Casuariidae*, represented only by the genus *Dromæus* (which see). Also written *Dromæinae*.

Dromæognathæ (drō-mē-og'nā-thē), *n. pl.* [NL., *fem. pl. of dromæognathus: see dromæognathous.*] In ornith., a group of birds, embracing only the tinamous (*Tinamidae* or *Crypturi*) of South America; birds which, although belonging to the *Carinatae*, have the bones of the palate disposed substantially as in the *Ratitæ*. See *dromæognathism*.

Dromæognathi (drō-mē-og'nā-thi), *n. pl.* [NL., *masculine pl. of dromæognathus: see above.*] Same as *Dromæognathæ*.

dromæognathism (drō-mē-og'nā-thizm), *n.* [*< dromæognath-ous + -ism.*] The arrangement of the bones of the palate in the particular manner seen in the *Dromæognathæ* and all ratite or struthious birds, as the ostrich and its allies. The posterior ends of the palatines and the anterior ends of the pterygoids are very imperfectly, or not at all, articulated with the basisphenoidal rostrum, being usually separated from it, and supported by the broad, cleft hinder end of the vomer. Strong basipterygoid processes, arising from the body of the basisphenoid, and not from the rostrum, articulate with facets which are situated nearer the posterior than the anterior ends of the inner edges of the pterygoid bones. *Huxley.*

dromæognathous (drō-mē-og'nā-thus), *a.* [*< NL. dromæognathus, < Dromæus, the generic name of the emu, + Gr. γνάθος, jaw.*] 1. Exhibiting dromæognathism; having the palate-bones disposed substantially as in the ostrich.—2. Belonging to or being one of the *Dromæognathæ*.

All the Ratite birds, and the tinamous alone of *Carinatae* birds, are *dromæognathous*. *Coues, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 168.*

Dromæopappi (drō-mē-ō-pap'i), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Gr. δρομαίος, swift, fleet, + πάππος, a little bird.*] An order of extinct birds with teeth, continuous with the subclass *Odontolæ* (which see).

Dromæornis (drō-mē-ōr'nis), *n.* [NL., *< Dromæus, q. v., + Gr. ὄρνις, a bird.*] A genus of extinct Australian ratite birds: so called from its affinity to *Dromæus*, the genus of living emus. Also *Dromornis*.

Dromæus (drō-mē'us), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. δρομαίος, swift, fleet, < δρόμος, a running, < δραπεῖν, run: see dromedary.*] A genus of ratite birds, of the family *Casuariidae* and subfamily *Dromæinæ*; the emus. Three species are recognized by naturalists, *D. novæ-hollandiæ*, *D. ater*, and *D. irroratus*. In general the characters are those of *Casuarii*, the cassowaries; but there is no casque upon the head, which is feathered; the beak is comparatively slender; and the rudimentary wings are entirely hidden in the very long and copious plumage which parts along the back and falls on each side in long curly plumes, somewhat resembling hair. The feathers are double—that is, two or even three webs grow from one main stem. See *emu*. Also *Dromæus*, *Dromæus*.

Dromæus, *n.* See *Dromæus*.

Dromas (drō'mas), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. δρομαίος, running, < δραπεῖν, run: see dromedary.*] The typical and only genus of gallatorial birds of the family *Dromadidae*. There is but one species, *Dromas ardeola*, of India and Africa.

Dromatherium (drō-mā-thē'ri-um), *n.* [NL., *irreg. < Gr. δρομαίος, running, + θηρίον, a wild beast.*] 1. A genus of fossil mesozoic mammals. *D. silvestre*, representing a very primitive type of *Mammalia*, has been found in the Triassic formations of North America, in the Chatham coal-fields of North Carolina. The *Dromatherium* is the oldest American mammal yet discovered.

2. [*l. c.*] *Pl. dromatheria, dromatheriums* (-ē, -umz). An animal of the genus *Dromatherium*.

dromedarian (drum-ē-dā'ri-an), *n.* [*< dromedary + -an.*] Same as *dromedarist*.

Ridden by dromedarians in Egyptian costume.

Daily Telegraph (London), Nov. 7, 1877.

dromedarist (drum'ē-dā-ris-t), *n.* [*< dromedary + -ist.*] One who rides or drives a dromedary.

As to 'Osmā'n Ibn El-Hheh'la and Mohham'mad Ibn Ka'mil, the *Dromedarist*, they journeyed until they entered the castle of El-Kar'ak.

E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, II. 131.

dromedary (drum'ē-dā-ri), *n.*; *pl. dromedaries* (-riz). [Early mod. *E.* also *dromedare*; *< ME. dromedarie, -ary, also dromedondere, < OF. dromedaire, F. dromadaire = Pr. dromadari, dromedari, dromodari = Sp. dromedal, dromedario = Pg. It. dromedario = D. dromedaris = G. Dan. Sw. dromedar, < LL. dromedaricus, prop. "dromadarius, extended, with suffix -arius, < L. dromas (dromad-), a dromedary, < Gr. δρομαίος (δρoμαδ-), running (cf. δρομαίος κάμηλος, a dromedary, lit. running camel), < δραπεῖν, 2d aor. associated with ἔρπειν, run.*] 1. A thorough-bred or blooded Arabian camel, of more than ordinary speed and bottom, expressly cultivated and used for riding. The dromedary is not a distinct or natural species, but an improved domestic breed or race, bearing the same relation to an ordinary camel that a race-horse or hunter does to a common horse. Dromedaries are for the most part of the one-humped species, *Camelus dromedarius*; but the two-humped Bactrian camel may also be improved into a dromedary. See *camel*.

Abulites there mette Alexander . . . and presented hym amongst the reste of other things dromedary camels yt were wonderful swift.

J. Brende, tr. of Quintus Curtius, fol. 108.

After did a mightie man purwey,
Ryding upon a Dromedare on hie,

Spenser, F. Q., IV. viii. 38.

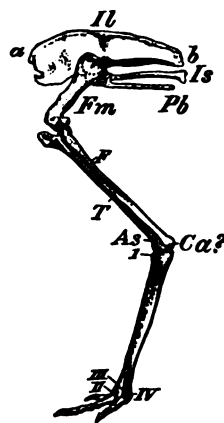
I was moving over the Desert, not upon the rocking dromedary, but seated in a barge made of mother-of-pearl.

B. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p. 138.

2†. Same as *dromon*.

The dromion, dromon, or dromedary, was a large war ship, the prototype of which was furnished by the Saxons.

Encyc. Brit., VII. 510.



Pelvis and Hind Limb of Emu (*Dromæus*).

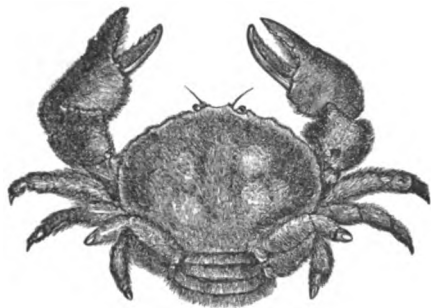
Il, ilium, with *a*, anterior process, and *b*, posterior process; Is, ischium; Fm, femur; T, tibia; F, fibula; As, astragalus; Ca, calcaneum; Met, head of metatarsus; II, III, IV, metatarsal processes for second, third, and fourth digits. Compare with cut under *Ornithoscelida*.



Skull of *Nothura maculosa* (with most of beak cut off), showing dromæognathous structure of palate.

Mxp, maxillopalatine; Pal, palatine; Pt, pterygoid; Vo, vomer; +, basipterygoid process.

Dromia (drō'mi-ē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δρομία*, a kind of fish, < *δρομος*, a running, < *δραμειν*, run: see *dromedary*.] The typical genus of *Dromi-*



Sponge-crab (*Dromia vulgaris*).

ide. They have 2 pairs of podobranchie, 5 pairs of anterior and of posterior arthrobranchie, and 4 pairs of pleurobranchie.

dromic, dromical (drom'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [< Gr. *δρομικός*, good at running, swift, fleet, also pertaining to running or to a race-course, < *δρομος*, a running, race-course: see *dromos*.] 1. Of or pertaining to a race-course or dromos, or to racing. 2. In the Eastern Church, equivalent to *basilican* as applied to a type of church, from its plan resembling that of a race-course.

In the Eastern church, though the erection of St. Sophia, at Constantinople, introduced a new type which almost entirely superseded the old one, the basilican form—or, as it was then termed, *dromical*, from its shape being that of a race-course (dromos)—was originally as much the rule as in the West. *Encyc. Brit.*, III. 418.

These remarks of course apply only to churches of the true Eastern type; there are many of the kind called *dromic*, or *basilican*, which exhibit the early Western arrangement. *J. M. Neale*, Eastern Church, I. 170.

Dromiceus (drom-i-sē'i-us), *n.* [NL.] Same as *Dromæus*.

Dromicia (drō-mish'i-ē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δρομικός*, good at running, swift: see *dromic*.] A genus of marsupials, including the dormouse phalangers, such as *D. nana*. There are several species of these little phalangers, resembling dormice in habits, and



Dormouse Phalanger (*Dromicia nana*).

to some extent in appearance; some have a length of only 3 or 4 inches, with the tail about as long. The genus is technically characterized by having only three true molars above and below, and an incipient parachute; it is most nearly related to the pygmy petaurists, or small flying-phalangers, such as *Belideus* and *Acrobates*.

Dromidæ (drom'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Dromadidæ*.

Dromiidae (drō-mi'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dromia* + *-idae*.] A family of brachyurous or anomuroid decapodous crustaceans, the sponge-crabs, having remarkably large chelæ: a transitional group between the *Brachyura* and the *Macrura*.

dromol, n. Plural of *dromos*.

dromont, dromondt, n. [ME. *dromoun*, *dromond*, *dromund*, *dromande*, *dromund*, etc., = MLG. *dragemunt* (assimilated to MLG. *dragen*, draw), < OF. *dromon*, *dromont*, later *dromant*, a small and swift vessel, < LL. *dromo(n)*, < LGr. *δρομων*, a light vessel, dromond, < Gr. *δρομος*, a running, < *δραμειν*, run: see *dromedary*.] A large, fast-sailing war-vessel; hence, a similar vessel of any kind. Also *dromedary*.

When at Hampton he made the great *dromons*, Which passed other great ships of all the commons.

Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 205.

Roger de Hoveden . . . and Peter de Longtoft celebrate the struggle which Richard I. . . on his way to Palestine, had with a huge *dromon*. . . This vessel had three masts, was very high out of the water, and is said to have had 1500 men on board. *Encyc. Brit.*, VII. 310.

And of the merchants bought a *dromond* tall They called the Rose-Garland.

William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 12.

Dromornis (drō-mōr'nis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δρομικός*, a running (see *Dromæus*), + *ὄρνις*, a bird.] Same as *Dromæornis*. *Owen*, Proc. Zool. Soc., 1872, p. 682.

dromos (drom'os), *n.*; *pl. dromoi* (-oi). [< Gr. *δρομος*, a running, course, race-course, < *δραμειν*, run: see *dromedary*.] 1. In *Gr. antiqu.*, a race-course. 2. In *archæol.*, an entrance-passageway or avenue, as to a subterranean treasury; a way bordered by rows of columns; an alley between rows of statues, as the usual approaches of Egyptian temples.

Alleys of colossal rams or sphinxes form the approach or *dromos*. *C. O. Müller*, Manual of Archæol. (trans.), § 219.

drone¹ (drōn), *v.*; *pret.* and *pp. droned*, *ppr. droning*. [Altered, in conformation to *drone*², *n.*, from **droun* = Sc. *drune*, low, murmur, { ME. *drounen* (rare), roar or bellow (said of a dragon); not in AS.; = MD. *drounen*, *drounen*, tremble, quaver, D. *drounen*, make a trembling noise, = MLG. *drounen*, LG. *drounen*, > G. *drounen*, *drounen*, *drounen*, hum, = Icel. *drynja*, roar (cf. *drynr*, a roaring, *drunur*, a thundering), = Sw. *drona*, low, bellow, *drone*, = Dan. *drona*, peal, rumble, boom (cf. *drön*, a boom). Cf. Goth. *drunus*, a sound, voice; Gr. *δρῶνος*, a dirge (see *threnos*). Hence (remotely) *drone*².] 1. *intrans.* 1. To roar; bellow.

Hee *droned* as a dragon, dredeful of noyes.

Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), I. 985.

2. To give forth a monotonous, unvaried tone; utter a dull humming sound; hum or buzz, as a beetle or a bagpipe.

And all the air a solemn stillness holds, Save where the beetle wheels his *droning* flight, And drowsy tinklings lull the distant folds.

Gray, Elegy.

Red after revel, *droned* her lurdane knights Slumbering. *Tennyson*, Pelleas and Ettarre.

Like the national instrument of Scotland, the mind *drones* wofully and will discourse most dolorous music, unless an expansive and resilient force within supplies the basis of quickly responsive action. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XX. 103.

3. To use a dull, monotonous tone: as, he *drones* in his reading.

Turn out their *droning* senate, and possess That seat of empire which our souls were fram'd for.

Otway, Venice Preserved, II. 3.

Pale wizard priests, o'er occult symbols *droning*.

Whittier, Worship.

II. trans. To give forth or utter in a monotonous, dull tone: as, he *drones* his sentences.

I ask no organ's soulless breath To *dron*e the themes of life and death.

Whittier, The Meeting.

And the reader *droned* from the pulpit,

Like the murmur of many bees,

The legend of good Saint Guthlac,

And Saint Basil's homilies.

Longfellow, King Wulf's Drinking-Horn.

drone¹ (drōn), *n.* [< *drone*¹, *v.*] 1. A monotonous, continued tone or sound; a humming: as, the *drone* of a bee.

I am as melancholy as . . . the *drone* of a Lincolnshire bagpipe. *Shak.*, I Hen. IV., I. 2.

If men should ever be humming the *drone* of one plaine Song, it would be a dull Opiat to the most wakeful attention. *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

2. In *music*: (a) A pipe in the bagpipe which gives out a continuous and invariable tone.

The harmony of them that pipe in recorders, flutes, and *drones*. *Bp. Bale*, Select Works, p. 530.

(b) A *drone-bass*.

drone² (drōn), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *droane*; < ME. *drone*, *drane*, < AS. *drān*, also *dræn* = OLG. *drān*, MLG. *drane*, *drone*, LG. *drone* (> G. *dronne*, and prob. Dan. *drone* = Icel. *drjóni*, a drone; cf. Sw. *dronare*, a drone, lit. 'droner'); akin to OHG. *treno*, MHG. *trene*, *tren*, G. dial. (Sax., Austr.) *trehne*, *trene*, a drone. Cf. Lith. *tranni*, Gr. (Lacon.) *θρῶνας*, a drone, *ρεῖθρον*, *ρεῖθρον*, a kind of wasp or bee, *ἀνθρῶν*, *ἀνθρῶν*, a hornet or wasp (see *Anthrenus*); all appar. ult. from the imitative root of *drone*¹, *v.*] 1. The male of the honey-bee. It is smaller than the queen bee, but larger than the working bee. The *drones* make no honey, but after living a few weeks and impregnating the queen they are killed or driven from the hive by the workers. See *bee*¹.

I would be loath To be a burden, or feed like a *drone* On the industrious labour of the bee.

Beau. and Fl., Honest Man's Fortune, III. 1.

If once he [Love] lose his sting, he grows a *Drone*.

Cowley, The Mistress, Against Fruition.

All with united force combine to drive The lazy *drones* from the laborious hive.

Dryden, Æneid, I.

Hence—2. An idler; a sluggard; one who lives on the labor of others.

I found myself a member of an active community in which not a *drone* nor an invalid could be counted.

E. S. Phelps, Beyond the Gates, p. 134.

drone² (drōn), *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp. droned*, *ppr. droning*. [< *drone*², *n.*] To live in idleness.

Why was I not the twentieth by descent

From a long restive race of *droning* kings? *Dryden*.

drone-bass (drōn'bās), *n.* In *music*, a bass consisting of the tonic, or of the tonic and dominant, sounded continuously throughout a piece. It is frequently employed for a pastoral effect.

drone-beetle (drōn'bē'tl), *n.* A beetle of the family *Geotrupidae*.

drone-cell (drōn'sel), *n.* One of those cells of a honeycomb which are destined for the larvæ of male bees. The eggs are laid in these at a later period than in the worker-cells.

drone-fly (drōn'fī), *n.* A dipterous insect or fly of the family *Syrphidae*, *Eristalis tenax*: so called from its resemblance to a drone bee.

drone-pipe (drōn'pīp), *n.* 1. A pipe producing a *droning* sound; hence, poetically, the *droning* hum of an insect.

You fell at once into a lower key

That's worse—the *drone-pipe* of a humble-bee.

Cowper, Conversation, I. 330.

Specifically—2. The largest tube of a bagpipe, which produces the *droning* sound; the *drone*. **drongo** (drong'gō), *n.* 1. A name given by Le Vaillant, in the form *drongeur*, to a South African bird afterward known as the musical *drongo*, *Dicrurus musicus*; then extended to the numerous African, Asiatic, and East Indian fly-catching crow-like birds with long forked tails which compose the family *Dicruridae*.



Drongo (*Buchanga atra*).

They are also called *drongo-shrikes*. The *Buchanga atra* of India and the further East is an example.—2. [cap.] [NL.] The generic name of a Madagascan species usually known as *Dicrurus* or *Edolius forficatus*. In this sense the quasi-Latin form *Drongus* is found.

drongo-cuckoo (drong'gō-kūk'ō), *n.* A cuckoo of the genus *Surniculus*, as *S. dicruroides* of Nepál.

drongo-shrike (drong'gō-shrīk), *n.* Same as *drongo*, 1.

dronish (drō'nish), *a.* [< *drone*² + *-ish*¹.] Like a drone; lazy; indolent; inactive.

The *dronish* monks, the scorn and shame of manhood.

Rouse.

dronishly (drō'nish-li), *adv.* In a *dronish* manner.

dronishness (drō'nish-nes), *n.* The state of being *dronish*.

drunk. An obsolete (Middle English) form of *drank* and of *drunk*.

drunkelwit, a. and n. See *drunkelwit*.

drunkent. An obsolete (Middle English) form of *drunken*.

drunklet, v. [ME. *dronklen* for **drunken*, freq. of *drinken*, *pp. drunken*, *dronken*, drink: see *drink*, *drunk*, and cf. *drinkle*.] 1. *trans.* To drench; drown.

II. *intrans.* To drown. *Robert of Brunne*, tr. of Langtoft's Chron. (ed. Hearne), p. 106, etc.

dronte (drōn'te), *n.* [< D. *dronte* = Dan. *dronte*, dodo. See *dodo*.] A name of the dodo.

drony (drō'ni), *a.* [< *drone*² + *-y*¹.] Like a drone; *dronish*; sluggish. *Johnson*. [Rare.]

drook, v. t. See *drouk*.

drouket, p. a. See *droukit*.

drool (drōl), *v. t.* [E. dial., also written *droul*; a contr. of *drive*¹, *q. v.*] To slaver, as an infant; drivel; drop saliva. [Prov. Eng., and common in the United States.]

There the slave-holder finds the chief argument for his ownership of men, and in Africa or New England kidnaps the weak, his mouth *drooling* with texts.

Theodore Parker, in Dean, p. 159.

NONCIRCULATING
RETURN TO DESK FROM WHICH BORROWED
EDUCATION-PSYCHOLOGY
LIBRARY

This book is due on the last date stamped below, or
on the date to which renewed.
Renewed books are subject to immediate recall.

NON-CIRCULATING

NONCIRCULATING

OCT 24 RECD 3 PM

LD 21A-10m-6,'67
(H2472s10)476

General Library
University of California
Berkeley